Government Gazette
Staatskoerant

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA

Vol. 720 6 June Junie 2025 No. 52814

PART 1 OF 2

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ISSN 1682-5845

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NO FUTURE QUERIES WILL BE HANDLED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE.

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government printing
Department:
Government Printing Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

HIGH ALERT: SCAM WARNING!!!

TO ALL SUPPLIERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS

It has come to the attention of the *GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS* that there are certain unscrupulous companies and individuals who are defrauding unsuspecting businesses disguised as representatives of the *Government Printing Works* (*GPW*).

The scam involves the fraudsters using the letterhead of *GPW* to send out fake tender bids to companies and requests to supply equipment and goods.

Although the contact person's name on the letter may be of an existing official, the contact details on the letter are not the same as the *Government Printing Works*'. When searching on the Internet for the address of the company that has sent the fake tender document, the address does not exist.

The banking details are in a private name and not company name. Government will never ask you to deposit any funds for any business transaction. *GPW* has alerted the relevant law enforcement authorities to investigate this scam to protect legitimate businesses as well as the name of the organisation.

Example of e-mails these fraudsters are using:

PROCUREMENT@GPW-GOV.ORG

Should you suspect that you are a victim of a scam, you must urgently contact the police and inform the *GPW*.

GPW has an official email with the domain as **@gpw.gov.za**

Government e-mails DO NOT have org in their e-mail addresses. All of these fraudsters also use the same or very similar telephone numbers. Although such number with an area code 012 looks like a landline, it is not fixed to any property.

GPW will never send you an e-mail asking you to supply equipment and goods without a purchase/order number. *GPW* does not procure goods for another level of Government. The organisation will not be liable for actions that result in companies or individuals being resultant victims of such a scam.

Government Printing Works gives businesses the opportunity to supply goods and services through RFQ / Tendering process. In order to be eligible to bid to provide goods and services, suppliers must be registered on the National Treasury's Central Supplier Database (CSD). To be registered, they must meet all current legislative requirements (e.g. have a valid tax clearance certificate and be in good standing with the South African Revenue Services - SARS).

The tender process is managed through the Supply Chain Management (SCM) system of the department. SCM is highly regulated to minimise the risk of fraud, and to meet objectives which include value for money, open and effective competition, equitability, accountability, fair dealing, transparency and an ethical approach. Relevant legislation, regulations, policies, guidelines and instructions can be found on the tender's website.

Fake Tenders

National Treasury's CSD has launched the Government Order Scam campaign to combat fraudulent requests for quotes (RFQs). Such fraudulent requests have resulted in innocent companies losing money. We work hard at preventing and fighting fraud, but criminal activity is always a risk.

How tender scams work

There are many types of tender scams. Here are some of the more frequent scenarios:

Fraudsters use what appears to be government department stationery with fictitious logos and contact details to send a fake RFQ to a company to invite it to urgently supply goods. Shortly after the company has submitted its quote, it receives notification that it has won the tender. The company delivers the goods to someone who poses as an official or at a fake site. The Department has no idea of this transaction made in its name. The company is then never paid and suffers a loss.

OR

Fraudsters use what appears to be government department stationery with fictitious logos and contact details to send a fake RFQ to Company A to invite it to urgently supply goods. Typically, the tender specification is so unique that only Company B (a fictitious company created by the fraudster) can supply the goods in question.

Shortly after Company A has submitted its quote it receives notification that it has won the tender. Company A orders the goods and pays a deposit to the fictitious Company B. Once Company B receives the money, it disappears. Company A's money is stolen in the process.

Protect yourself from being scammed

- If you are registered on the supplier databases and you receive a request to tender or quote that seems to be from a government department, contact the department to confirm that the request is legitimate. Do not use the contact details on the tender document as these might be fraudulent.
- Compare tender details with those that appear in the Tender Bulletin, available online at **www.gpwonline.co.za**
- Make sure you familiarise yourself with how government procures goods and services. Visit the tender website for more information on how to tender.
- If you are uncomfortable about the request received, consider visiting the government department and/or the place of delivery and/or the service provider from whom you will be sourcing the goods.
- In the unlikely event that you are asked for a deposit to make a bid, contact the SCM unit of the department in question to ask whether this is in fact correct.

Any incidents of corruption, fraud, theft and misuse of government property in the *Government Printing Works* can be reported to:

Supply Chain Management: Ms. Anna Marie Du Toit, Tel. (012) 748 6292.
Email: **Annamarie.DuToit@gpw.gov.za**

Marketing and Stakeholder Relations: Ms Bonakele Mbhele, at Tel. (012) 748 6193.
Email: **Bonakele.Mbhele@gpw.gov.za**

Security Services: Mr Daniel Legoabe, at tel. (012) 748 6176.
Email: **Daniel.Legoabe@gpw.gov.za**

Closing times for **ORDINARY WEEKLY** *GOVERNMENT GAZETTE* 2025

*The closing time is **15:00** sharp on the following days:*

- **24 December,** Wednesday for the issue of Friday **03 January 2025**
- **03 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **10 January 2025**
- **10 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **17 January 2025**
- **17 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **24 January 2025**
- **24 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **31 January 2025**
- **31 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **07 February 2025**
- **07 February,** Friday for the issue of Friday **14 February 2025**
- **14 February,** Friday for the issue of Friday **21 February 2025**
- **21 February,** Friday for the issue of Friday **28 February 2025**
- **28 February,** Friday for the issue of Friday **07 March 2025**
- **07 March,** Friday for the issue of Friday **14 March 2025**
- **13 March,** Thursday for the issue of Thursday **20 March 2025**
- **20 March,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **28 March 2025**
- **28 March,** Friday for the issue of Friday **04 April 2025**
- **04 April,** Friday for the issue of Friday **11 April 2025**
- **10 April,** Thursday for the issue of Thursday **17 April 2025**
- **16 April,** Wednesday for the issue of Friday **25 April 2025**
- **23 April,** Wednesday for the issue of Friday **02 May 2025**
- **02 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **09 May 2025**
- **09 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **16 May 2025**
- **16 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **23 May 2025**
- **23 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **30 May 2025**
- **30 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **06 June 2025**
- **06 June,** Friday for the issue of Friday **13 June 2025**
- **12 June,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **20 June 2025**
- **20 June,** Friday for the issue of Friday **27 June 2025**
- **27 June,** Friday for the issue of Friday **04 July 2025**
- **04 July,** Friday for the issue of Friday **11 July 2025**
- **11 July,** Friday for the issue of Friday **18 July 2025**
- **18 July,** Friday for the issue of Friday **25 July 2025**
- **25 July,** Friday for the issue of Friday **01 August 2025**
- **01 August,** Friday for the issue of Friday **08 August 2025**
- **08 August,** Friday for the issue of Friday **15 August 2025**
- **15 August,** Friday for the issue of Friday **22 August 2025**
- **22 August,** Friday for the issue of Friday **29 August 2025**
- **29 August,** Friday for the issue of Friday **05 September 2025**
- **05 September,** Friday for the issue of Friday **12 September 2025**
- **12 September,** Friday for the issue of Friday **19 September 2025**
- **18 September,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **26 September 2025**
- **26 September,** Friday for the issue of Friday **03 October 2025**
- **03 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **10 October 2025**
- **10 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **17 October 2025**
- **17 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **24 October 2025**
- **24 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **31 October 2025**
- **31 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **07 November 2025**
- **07 November,** Friday for the issue of Friday **14 November 2025**
- **14 November,** Friday for the issue of Friday **21 November 2025**
- **21 November,** Friday for the issue of Friday **28 November 2025**
- **28 November,** Friday for the issue of Friday **5 December 2025**
- **05 December,** Friday for the issue of Friday **12 December 2025**
- **11 December,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **19 December 2025**
- **17 December,** Wednesday for the issue of Wednesday **24 December 2025**

LIST OF TARIFF RATES

FOR PUBLICATION OF NOTICES

COMMENCEMENT: 1 APRIL 2018

NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL

Notice sizes for National, Provincial & Tender gazettes 1/4, 2/4, 3/4, 4/4 per page. Notices submitted will be charged at R1008.80 per full page, pro-rated based on the above categories.

Pricing for National, Provincial - Variable Priced Notices		
Notice Type	**Page Space**	**New Price (R)**
Ordinary National, Provincial	1/4 - Quarter Page	252.20
Ordinary National, Provincial	2/4 - Half Page	504.40
Ordinary National, Provincial	3/4 - Three Quarter Page	756.60
Ordinary National, Provincial	4/4 - Full Page	1008.80

EXTRA-ORDINARY

All Extra-ordinary National and Provincial gazette notices are non-standard notices and attract a variable price based on the number of pages submitted.

The pricing structure for National and Provincial notices which are submitted as **Extra ordinary submissions** will be charged at R**3026.32** per page.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

The **Government Printing Works** (**GPW**) has established rules for submitting notices in line with its electronic notice processing system, which requires the use of electronic *Adobe* Forms. Please ensure that you adhere to these guidelines when completing and submitting your notice submission.

Closing Times for Acceptance of Notices

1. The *Government Gazette* and *Government Tender Bulletin* are weekly publications that are published on Fridays and the closing time for the acceptance of notices is strictly applied according to the scheduled time for each gazette.

2. Please refer to the Submission Notice Deadline schedule in the table below. This schedule is also published online on the Government Printing works website www.gpwonline.co.za

   All re-submissions will be subject to the standard cut-off times.
   All notices received after the closing time will be rejected.

Government Gazette Type	Publication Frequency	Publication Date	Submission Deadline	Cancellations Deadline
National Gazette	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Regulation Gazette	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Petrol Price Gazette	Monthly	Tuesday before 1st Wednesday of the month	One day before publication	1 working day prior to publication
Road Carrier Permits	Weekly	Friday	Thursday 15h00 for next Friday	3 working days prior to publication
Unclaimed Monies (Justice, Labour or Lawyers)	January / September 2 per year	Last Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Parliament (Acts, White Paper, Green Paper)	As required	Any day of the week	None	3 working days prior to publication
Manuals	Bi- Monthly	2nd and last Thursday of the month	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
State of Budget (National Treasury)	Monthly	30th or last Friday of the month	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Extraordinary Gazettes	As required	Any day of the week	*Before 10h00 on publication date*	*Before 10h00 on publication date*
Legal Gazettes A, B and C	Weekly	Friday	One week before publication	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Tender Bulletin	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Gauteng	Weekly	Wednesday	Two weeks before publication	3 days **after** submission deadline
Eastern Cape	Weekly	Monday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Northern Cape	Weekly	Monday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
North West	Weekly	Tuesday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
KwaZulu-Natal	Weekly	Thursday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Limpopo	Weekly	Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Mpumalanga	Weekly	Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

Government Gazette Type	Publication Frequency	Publication Date	Submission Deadline	Cancellations Deadline
Gauteng Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	Wednesday before the First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 working days **after** submission deadline
Northern Cape Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 working days **after** submission deadline
National Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 working days **after** submission deadline
Mpumalanga Liquor License Gazette	Bi-Monthly	Second & Fourth Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication

EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTES

3. *Extraordinary Gazettes* can have only one publication date. If multiple publications of an *Extraordinary Gazette* are required, a separate Z95/Z95Prov *Adobe* Forms for each publication date must be submitted.

NOTICE SUBMISSION PROCESS

4. Download the latest *Adobe* form, for the relevant notice to be placed, from the **Government Printing Works** website www.gpwonline.co.za.

5. The *Adobe* form needs to be completed electronically using *Adobe Acrobat* / *Acrobat Reader*. Only electronically completed *Adobe* forms will be accepted. No printed, handwritten and/or scanned *Adobe* forms will be accepted.

6. The completed electronic *Adobe* form has to be submitted via email to submit.egazette@gpw.gov.za. The form needs to be submitted in its original electronic *Adobe* format to enable the system to extract the completed information from the form for placement in the publication.

7. Every notice submitted **must** be accompanied by an official **GPW** quotation. This must be obtained from the *eGazette* Contact Centre.

8. Each notice submission should be sent as a single email. The email **must** contain **all documentation relating to a particular notice submission**.

   8.1. Each of the following documents must be attached to the email as a separate attachment:

      8.1.1. An electronically completed *Adobe* form, specific to the type of notice that is to be placed.

         8.1.1.1. For National *Government Gazette* or *Provincial Gazette* notices, the notices must be accompanied by an electronic Z95 or Z95Prov *Adobe* form

         8.1.1.2. The notice content (body copy) **MUST** be a separate attachment.

      8.1.2. A copy of the official **Government Printing Works** quotation you received for your notice. *(Please see Quotation section below for further details)*

      8.1.3. A valid and legible Proof of Payment / Purchase Order: **Government Printing Works** account customer must include a copy of their Purchase Order**. Non-Government Printing Works** account customer needs to submit the proof of payment for the notice

      8.1.4. Where separate notice content is applicable (Z95, Z95 Prov and TForm 3, it should **also** be attached as a separate attachment. *(Please see the Copy Section below, for the specifications)*.

      8.1.5. Any additional notice information if applicable.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

9. The electronic *Adobe* form will be taken as the primary source for the notice information to be published. Instructions that are on the email body or covering letter that contradicts the notice form content will not be considered. The information submitted on the electronic *Adobe* form will be published as-is.

10. To avoid duplicated publication of the same notice and double billing, Please submit your notice **ONLY ONCE.**

11. Notices brought to **GPW** by "walk-in" customers on electronic media can only be submitted in *Adobe* electronic form format. All "walk-in" customers with notices that are not on electronic *Adobe* forms will be routed to the Contact Centre where they will be assisted to complete the forms in the required format.

12. Should a customer submit a bulk submission of hard copy notices delivered by a messenger on behalf of any organisation e.g. newspaper publisher, the messenger will be referred back to the sender as the submission does not adhere to the submission rules.

QUOTATIONS

13. Quotations are valid until the next tariff change.

    13.1. ***Take note:*** **GPW**'s annual tariff increase takes place on ***1 April*** therefore any quotations issued, accepted and submitted for publication up to ***31 March*** will keep the old tariff. For notices to be published from 1 April, a quotation must be obtained from **GPW** with the new tariffs. Where a tariff increase is implemented during the year, **GPW** endeavours to provide customers with 30 days' notice of such changes.

14. Each quotation has a unique number.

15. Form Content notices must be emailed to the *eGazette* Contact Centre for a quotation.

    15.1. The *Adobe* form supplied is uploaded by the Contact Centre Agent and the system automatically calculates the cost of your notice based on the layout/format of the content supplied.

    15.2. It is critical that these *Adobe* Forms are completed correctly and adhere to the guidelines as stipulated by **GPW**.

16. **APPLICABLE ONLY TO GPW ACCOUNT HOLDERS**:

    16.1. **GPW** Account Customers must provide a valid **GPW** account number to obtain a quotation.

    16.2. Accounts for **GPW** account customers **must** be active with sufficient credit to transact with **GPW** to submit notices.

        16.2.1. If you are unsure about or need to resolve the status of your account, please contact the **GPW** Finance Department prior to submitting your notices. (If the account status is not resolved prior to submission of your notice, the notice will be failed during the process).

17. **APPLICABLE ONLY TO CASH CUSTOMERS:**

    17.1. Cash customers doing **bulk payments** must use a **single email address** in order to use the **same proof of payment** for submitting multiple notices.

18. The responsibility lies with you, the customer, to ensure that the payment made for your notice(s) to be published is sufficient to cover the cost of the notice(s).

19. Each quotation will be associated with one proof of payment / purchase order / cash receipt.

    19.1. This means that **the quotation number can only be used once to make a payment.**

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

COPY (SEPARATE NOTICE CONTENT DOCUMENT)

20. Where the copy is part of a separate attachment document for Z95, Z95Prov and TForm03

20.1. Copy of notices must be supplied in a separate document and may not constitute part of any covering letter, purchase order, proof of payment or other attached documents.

The content document should contain only one notice. (You may include the different translations of the same notice in the same document).

20.2. The notice should be set on an A4 page, with margins and fonts set as follows:

Page size = A4 Portrait with page margins: Top = 40mm, LH/RH = 16mm, Bottom = 40mm; Use font size: Arial or Helvetica 10pt with 11pt line spacing;

Page size = A4 Landscape with page margins: Top = 16mm, LH/RH = 40mm, Bottom = 16mm; Use font size: Arial or Helvetica 10pt with 11pt line spacing;

CANCELLATIONS

21. Cancellation of notice submissions are accepted by **GPW** according to the deadlines stated in the table above in point 2. Non-compliance to these deadlines will result in your request being failed. Please pay special attention to the different deadlines for each gazette. Please note that any notices cancelled after the cancellation deadline will be published and charged at full cost.

22. Requests for cancellation must be sent by the original sender of the notice and must accompanied by the relevant notice reference number (N-) in the email body.

AMENDMENTS TO NOTICES

23. With effect from 01 October 2015, **GPW** will not longer accept amendments to notices. The cancellation process will need to be followed according to the deadline and a new notice submitted thereafter for the next available publication date.

REJECTIONS

24. All notices not meeting the submission rules will be rejected to the customer to be corrected and resubmitted. Assistance will be available through the Contact Centre should help be required when completing the forms. (012-748 6200 or email info.egazette@gpw.gov.za). Reasons for rejections include the following:

24.1. Incorrectly completed forms and notices submitted in the wrong format, will be rejected.

24.2. Any notice submissions not on the correct *Adobe* electronic form, will be rejected.

24.3. Any notice submissions not accompanied by the proof of payment / purchase order will be rejected and the notice will not be processed.

24.4. Any submissions or re-submissions that miss the submission cut-off times will be rejected to the customer. The Notice needs to be re-submitted with a new publication date.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

Approval of notices

25. Any notices other than legal notices are subject to the approval of the Government Printer, who may refuse acceptance or further publication of any notice.

26. No amendments will be accepted in respect to separate notice content that was sent with a Z95 or Z95Prov notice submissions. The copy of notice in layout format (previously known as proof-out) is only provided where requested, for Advertiser to see the notice in final Gazette layout. Should they find that the information submitted was incorrect, they should request for a notice cancellation and resubmit the corrected notice, subject to standard submission deadlines. The cancellation is also subject to the stages in the publishing process, i.e. If cancellation is received when production (printing process) has commenced, then the notice cannot be cancelled.

Government Printer Indemnified Against Liability

27. The Government Printer will assume no liability in respect of—

27.1. any delay in the publication of a notice or publication of such notice on any date other than that stipulated by the advertiser;

27.2. erroneous classification of a notice, or the placement of such notice in any section or under any heading other than the section or heading stipulated by the advertiser;

27.3. any editing, revision, omission, typographical errors or errors resulting from faint or indistinct copy.

Liability of advertiser

28. Advertisers will be held liable for any compensation and costs arising from any action which may be instituted against the Government Printer in consequence of the publication of any notice.

Customer inquiries

Many of our customers request immediate feedback/confirmation of notice placement in the gazette from our Contact Centre once they have submitted their notice – While **GPW** deems it one of their highest priorities and responsibilities to provide customers with this requested feedback and the best service at all times, we are only able to do so once we have started processing your notice submission.
GPW has a 2-working day turnaround time for processing notices received according to the business rules and deadline submissions.
Please keep this in mind when making inquiries about your notice submission at the Contact Centre.

29. Requests for information, quotations and inquiries must be sent to the Contact Centre ONLY.

30. Requests for Quotations (RFQs) should be received by the Contact Centre at least **2 working days** before the submission deadline for that specific publication.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

Payment of cost

31. The Request for Quotation for placement of the notice should be sent to the Gazette Contact Centre as indicated above, prior to submission of notice for advertising.

32. Payment should then be made, or Purchase Order prepared based on the received quotation, prior to the submission of the notice for advertising as these documents i.e. proof of payment or Purchase order will be required as part of the notice submission, as indicated earlier.

33. Every proof of payment must have a valid **GPW** quotation number as a reference on the proof of payment document.

34. Where there is any doubt about the cost of publication of a notice, and in the case of copy, an enquiry, accompanied by the relevant copy, should be addressed to the Gazette Contact Centre, **Government Printing Works**, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001 email: info.egazette@gpw.gov.za before publication.

35. Overpayment resulting from miscalculation on the part of the advertiser of the cost of publication of a notice will not be refunded, unless the advertiser furnishes adequate reasons why such miscalculation occurred. In the event of underpayments, the difference will be recovered from the advertiser, and future notice(s) will not be published until such time as the full cost of such publication has been duly paid in cash or electronic funds transfer into the **Government Printing Works** banking account.

36. In the event of a notice being cancelled, a refund will be made only if no cost regarding the placing of the notice has been incurred by the **Government Printing Works**.

37. The **Government Printing Works** reserves the right to levy an additional charge in cases where notices, the cost of which has been calculated in accordance with the List of Fixed Tariff Rates, are subsequently found to be excessively lengthy or to contain overmuch or complicated tabulation.

Proof of publication

38. Copies of any of the *Government Gazette* or *Provincial Gazette* can be downloaded from the **Government Printing Works** website www.gpwonline.co.za free of charge, should a proof of publication be required.

39. Printed copies may be ordered from the Publications department at the ruling price. The **Government Printing Works** will assume no liability for any failure to post or for any delay in despatching of such *Government Gazette*(s)

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS CONTACT INFORMATION

Physical Address:	**Postal Address:**	**GPW Banking Details:**
Government Printing Works	Private Bag X85	**Bank:** ABSA Bosman Street
149 Bosman Street	Pretoria	**Account No.:** 405 7114 016
Pretoria	0001	**Branch Code:** 632-005

For Gazette and Notice submissions: Gazette Submissions:	**E-mail:** submit.egazette@gpw.gov.za
For queries and quotations, contact: Gazette Contact Centre:	**E-mail:** info.egazette@gpw.gov.za
	Tel: 012-748 6200
Contact person for subscribers: Mrs M. Toka:	**E-mail:** subscriptions@gpw.gov.za
	Tel: 012-748-6066 / 6060 / 6058
	Fax: 012-323-9574

GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 6284 **6 June 2025**

FERTILIZERS, FARM FEEDS, AGRICULTURAL REMEDIES AND STOCK REMEDIES ACT, 1947 (ACT NO. 36 OF 1947)

PROPOSED REPEAL OF NOTICE NO. R 2054 OF 14 SEPTEMBER 1984
INVITATION FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS:

I, John Steenhuisen, Minister for Agriculture acting under section 13 of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies And Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947), intends to publish the notice in the Schedule to repeal Notice No. R2054 of 14 September 1984, relating to the exclusion of all unmixed farm feed originating from maize products from the operation of certain provisions of the Act with the exception of maize germ meal and maize gluten".

All interested parties are invited to submit comments or make representations concerning the above-mentioned proposed repeal of the regulation, in writing, within 30 days from the date of publication of this Notice, to the following address:

Registrar: Act No. 36 of 1947
Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
Private Bag X343, Pretoria, 0001
20 Steve Biko Road, Agriculture Place, Arcadia, Pretoria
Tel. no. 012 319 6502
Email: MalutaM@dalrrd.gov.za

MR JH STEENHUISEN, MP
MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE

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SCHEDULE

FERTILIZERS, FARMFEEDS, AGRICULTURAL REMEDIES AND STOCK REMEDIES ACT, 1947 (ACT 36 OF 1947)

REPEAL OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE NO. R2054 OF 14 SEPTEMBER 1984

I, John Steenhuisen, Minister for Agriculture acting under section 13 of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947), hereby repeal Government Notice No. R2054 of 14 September 1984.

MR JH STEENHUISEN, MP
MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 6285 **6 June 2025**

COMMENCEMENT OF THE PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS ACT, 2018 (ACT NO. 12 OF 2018)

In terms of section 61 of the Plant Breeders' Rights Act, 2018 (Act No. 12 of 2018), I determine the 1st of June 2025, as the date on which the Plant Breeders' Rights Act, 2018, comes into operation.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa on this 17 ---------- day of APRIL ---------- Two Thousand and Twenty-Five.

PRESIDENT

CYRIL MATAMELA RAMAPHOSA

MR J STEENHUISEN
MINISTER: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U BULWA HA MULAYO WA PFANELO DZA VHASIMI VHA ZWIMELA, 2018 (MULAYO WA VHU 12 WA 2018)

U ya nga ha khethekanyo ya vhu 61 ya mulayo wa Pfanelo dza Vhasimi vha Zwimela, 2018 (mulayo wa vhu 12 wa 2018), zwi khou ḓivhadziwa hanefha uri mupresidende o tea ḓuvha ḽa u thoma ḽa Fulwi 2025 sa ḓuvha ḽine mulayo wa Pfanelo dza Vhasimi vha Zwimela (mulayo wa vhu 12 wa 2018) wa ḓo thoma u tevhedzelwa ngaḽo.

Ndi tshi tevhedzela maanḓa e nda ḥweswa one sa mupresidende wa Afurika Tshipembe nga ḓuvha ḽa .....17.....ḥwedzi wa..... nga ḥwaha wa 2025.

MUPRESIDENDE

CYRIL MATAMELA RAMAPHOSA

MR J STEENHUISEN

MINISTA WA ZWA VHULIMI

PRESIDENT'S MINUTE NO.....84..... OF 2025

In terms of section 61 of the Plant Breeders' Rights Act, 2018 (Act No. 12 of 2018), I hereby by means of the accompanying proclamation in English determine 1 June 2025 as the date on which the said Act shall come into operation.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa on this.....17..... day of .....April..... ... Two Thousand and Twenty-Five.

PRESIDENT

CYRIL MATAMELA RAMAPHOSA

MR J STEENHUISEN

MINISTER: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY

NO. 6286 **6 June 2025**

MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT, 1996 (ACT NO. 29 OF 1996)

GUIDELINE FOR A MANDATORY CODE OF PRACTICE FOR ROAD AND RAIL SAFETY MANAGEMENT IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN MINING INDUSTRY

I **DAVID MSIZA**, the Chief Inspector of Mines, in terms of section 49 (6) read together with sections 9 (2) and 9 (3) of the Mine Health and Safety Act, 1996 (Act No. 29 of 1996) as amended, hereby issue the Guideline for a Mandatory Code of Practice for Road and Rail Management Safety in the South African Mining Industry, as set out in the schedule below.

DAVID MSIZA
CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES
DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

SCHEDULE

REFERENCE NUMBER: DMPR 16/3/2/2-B4
DATE FIRST ISSUED: First edition
LAST REVISION DATE: First edition
EFFECTIVE DATE: 2025-10-01

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY INSPECTORATE

GUIDELINE FOR THE COMPILATION OF A MANDATORY CODE OF PRACTICE FOR

ROAD AND RAIL SAFETY MANAGEMENT IN THE SOUTH AFRICA MINING INDUSTRY



CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

mineral & petroleum resources
Department:
Mineral and Petroleum Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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PART A: THE GUIDELINE

1. FOREWORD

1.1. **PTV** services are integral in ensuring that mine employees commute to and from designated pick-up and drop-off points close to their places of residence and employment. These services support the South African mining industry which is the backbone of the economy of South Africa economy. A significant increase in road transportation in South Africa has correlated to a rising number of road incidents that have led to serious injuries and fatalities (**RTMC**, 2023).

1.2. Due to the rail infrastructure challenges in South Africa, there has been an increase in the transportation of minerals and materials by road. As a result of this increase, the number of incidents that are attributed to the transportation of minerals and materials by road has increased.

1.3. The lack of adequate maintenance programmes for railway infrastructure, combined with the increased use of **level crossings** by mine passenger and mineral transportation services, has contributed to rail-related incidents.

1.4. In an initiative to address this challenge, a tripartite task team was established under the auspices of the **MOSAC**. The task team prepared this guideline on the development of a **COP** on road and rail safety management in the South African mining industry.

1.5. The **MHSA** requires the employer to protect the health and safety of employees at mines. To this end, section 9 (2) of the **MHSA** requires employers to compile and implement a **COP** in terms of the *Guideline for Road and Rail Safety Management in the South African mining industry*.

1.6. The **RSR** is, in terms of section 7 of the National Railway Safety Regulator Act, 2002 (Act No 16 of 2002) as amended, required to provide for and promote safe railway operations as well as to encourage collaboration and participation of interested and affected parties on improving railway safety.

2. SCOPE

2.1. This guideline addresses significant health and safety hazards and risks associated with the design, application, organisational work methods, driver competency criteria and the provision of **PPE** in the context of road and rail safety management within the control of the mine.

2.2. It also considers potential impacts on areas beyond the mining right that may affect the health and safety of mine employees without necessarily imposing legal obligations on employers other than the obligations already imposed on the employers by the **MHSA**.

2.3. The employer must take reasonable measures to liaise with the appropriate department or authority to improve road and/or rail safety where employees and commodities are being transported. In this regard the following should be borne in mind when complying with the provisions of this guideline:

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2.3.1. The National Department of Transport is responsible for the overall regulation of **public roads** in South Africa. This includes setting standards, policies, and regulations related to road safety, traffic management, and road infrastructure development. The National Department of Transport also oversees the **RTMC**, which is responsible for traffic enforcement and road safety.

2.3.2. The South African National Roads Agency Limited is a government-owned entity responsible for managing the national road **network**, including planning, constructing, and maintaining national roads. It is also involved in implementing road safety measures and ensuring compliance with traffic regulations on national roads.

2.3.3. The Railway Safety Regulator, an agency under the National Department of Transport, is responsible for the regulation of railway safety in South Africa. It ensures that rail operators comply with safety standards and regulations aimed at preventing accidents and ensuring the safe operation of rail services.

2.3.4. Local municipalities and provincial transport departments also have jurisdiction over **public roads** within their respective areas, including the regulation of road infrastructure, traffic management, and local road safety. They work with national agencies to enforce safety standards and manage **public roads**.

3. LEGAL STATUS OF GUIDELINES AND CODES OF PRACTICE

3.1. In accordance with section 9(2) of the **MHSA**, an employer must prepare and implement a **COP** on any matter affecting the health or safety of employees and other persons who may be directly affected by activities at a mine when the **CIOM** requires it.

3.2. The **COP** must comply with any relevant guidelines issued by the **CIOM** in accordance with section 9(3) of the **MHSA**.

3.3. Failure by the employer to prepare or implement a **COP** in compliance with this guideline is a breach of the **MHSA**.

4. THE OBJECTIVE OF THE GUIDELINE

4.1. The objective of this guideline is to enable the employer to compile a **COP** to address hazards and risks associated with the usage of roads and railway lines used for activities associated with the mines.

4.2. This **COP** must be implemented in conjunction with the system of risk assessment and management put in place in terms of Section 11 of the **MHSA**.

4.3. These road and railway line activities include the passenger transportation services of mine employees as well as the transportation of minerals and materials to and from the mine.

5. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

5.1. For purposes of this guideline, unless the context otherwise indicates, the definitions and acronyms are as follows:

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5.1.1. **CIOM** means Chief Inspector of Mines.

5.1.2. **COP(s)** means Code(s) of Practice.

5.1.3. **DMPR** means Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources.

5.1.4. **Integrity** means a condition where the individual components of a system and the total system are unified, consistent and fit for purpose.

5.1.5. **Level crossing(s)** means the place approved by the **network operator** and the **road authority** (or the landowner in the case of a **private road**) where a road crosses the railway line(s).

5.1.6. **Level crossing protection** means the range of appropriate, technology, road signs, road markings and road signals that are used in various combinations according to the relative level of risk at a **level crossing** to afford the appropriate minimum level of protection at the **level crossing**.

5.1.7. **MHSA** means the Mine Health and Safety Act, 1996 (Act 29 of 1996) as amended.

5.1.8. **Modes of transport** means various methods or ways for moving of people or minerals and materials from one place to another by rail or road.

5.1.9. **MOSAC** means the Mine Occupational Safety Advisory Committee.

5.1.10. **Network** means a system of railway infrastructure elements comprising of track, civil infrastructure, train control and signalling systems, and where applicable, electric traction infrastructure which constitutes of running lines, railway sidings and private sidings, stations, depots, marshalling yards, railway yards, etc. (SABS, 2021).

5.1.11. **Network operator** means the person(s) who have the ultimate accountability for one or both of the following:

a) The safety of a **network** or part thereof including the design, construction, maintenance and **integrity** of the **network**.

b) Ensuring compliance of rolling stock with the applicable standards of the **network**.

c) The authorising and directing of the safe movement of rolling stock on the **network**.

5.1.12. **NRTA** means the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996).

5.1.13. **OEM** means the original equipment manufacturer.

5.1.14. **Passenger transport vehicle** means a vehicle which is owned by a mine or is contracted to a mine, that is used for the transportation of mine employees.

5.1.15. **PrDP** means Professional Driving Permit.

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5.1.16. **PPE** means personal protective equipment.

5.1.17. **Private road** means a road, a street, a thoroughfare or any other place or any section thereof (whether a thoroughfare or not) that is not commonly used by the public or to which the public does not have right of access, and includes:

a) The verge of any such road, street or thoroughfare;

b) Any bridge, ferry or drift traversed by any such road, street or thoroughfare; and

c) Any other work or object forming part of, is connected with or belongs to such road, street or thoroughfare.

5.1.18. **Private road owner** means a person responsible for a **private road** and who has the right of access to that road.

5.1.19. **PTV** means a **passenger transport vehicle**.

5.1.20. **Public road** as described in the **NRTA** means any road, street or thoroughfare or any other place (whether a thoroughfare or not) which is commonly used by the public or any section thereof or to which the public or any section thereof has a right of access, and includes:
a) The verge of any such road, street or thoroughfare;
b) Any bridge, ferry or drift traversed by any such road, street or thoroughfare; and
c) Any other work or object forming part of or connected with or belonging to such road, street or thoroughfare.

5.1.21. **Road authority** means the relevant national or provincial **road authority**, municipal council or municipality (or both), excluding a **private road owner**, that has the relevant authority over the proclaimed national, provincial, urban or rural roads, including, but not limited to, the maintenance of the road surface, drainage, road markings, signage, control of vegetation and law enforcement (SABS, 2021).

5.1.22. **RSR** means the Railway Safety Regulator.

5.1.23. **RTMC** means the Road Traffic Management Corporation.

5.1.24. **Station operator** means a person responsible for the control and the management of a station.

5.1.25. **Train operator** means a person who is responsible and accountable for the following:

a) Safe movement of rolling stock on a **network**.

b) Safety and **integrity** of rolling stock.

c) Safety of freight or persons being conveyed.

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6. MEMBERS OF THE GUIDELINE TASK TEAM

6.1. This guideline was prepared by the **MOSAC** Task Team on Road and Rail Safety Management in the South African mining industry. The following members served on this task team:

CHAIRPERSON
Mr. Tumelo Mateta

STATE	EMPLOYER	ORGANISED LABOUR
Mr. Paulus Kambula	Mr. Arie Van Wyk	Mr. Henk Kruger
Mr. Lindsay Polley	Mr. Amos Xheko	Mr. Coenie Rheeder
Mr. Gibson Mthombeni	Mr. Kolani Mamburu	
Ms. Nonhlanhla Khaba		
Ms. Bella Kgatla		
Mr. Malatsi Mashala		

CONSULTED EXPERTS
Ms. Vhutshilo Rambevha
Mr. Lemohang Monyatsi

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PART B: AUTHOR'S GUIDE

1. The **COP** must, where possible, follow the sequence laid out in Part C: Format and Content of the Mandatory **COP**.

2. The pages as well as the chapters and sections must be numbered, where possible, to facilitate cross-referencing.

3. The wording used must be unambiguous and concise.

4. Unless otherwise indicated, for the purpose of crafting a **COP**, the meanings of the words mentioned in this guideline will also have the same meanings as those assigned to them in this document.

5. It must be stated in the **COP** whether:

5.1. The annexure forms part of the guideline and must be complied with or incorporated in the **COP**, or whether aspects thereof must be complied with or incorporated in the **COP**.

5.2. The annexure is merely attached as information for consideration in the preparation of the **COP** (i.e. compliance is discretionary).

6. When annexures are used, the numbering should be preceded by the letter allocated to that annexure, and the numbering should start at one again (e.g. A1, A2, A3, etc.).

7. Whenever possible, illustrations, tables, graphs and the like, should be used to avoid long descriptions and/or explanations.

8. When in-text referencing that relates to sources such as publications, and reports, have be done, these sources must be included in the text, as footnotes or side notes, as well as in a separate bibliography section.

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PART C: FORMAT AND CONTENT OF THE MANDATORY COP

1. TITLE PAGE

1.1. The **COP** should have a title page reflecting at least the following:

1.1.1. The name of the mine.

1.1.2. The mine code number.

1.1.3. The heading: *Mandatory Code of Practice for Road and Rail Safety Management in the South African Mining Industry*.

1.1.4. A statement to the effect that the **COP** was drawn up in accordance with the guideline with reference number **DMPR** 16/3/2/2-B5 issued by the **CIOM**.

1.1.5. The mine reference number for the **COP**.

1.1.6. The effective date of the **COP**.

1.1.7. The revision dates of the **COP** (if applicable).

2. TABLE OF CONTENTS

2.1. The **COP** must have a comprehensive table of contents.

3. STATUS OF MANDATORY COP

3.1. Under this heading the **COP** must contain statements to the effect that:

3.1.1. The **COP** was drawn up in accordance with guideline with reference number **DMPR** 16/3/2/2-B5 issued by the **CIOM**.

3.1.2. This is a mandatory **COP** in terms of Sections 9(2) and (3) of the **MHSA**.

3.1.3. The **COP** supersedes all previous relevant **COPs**.

3.1.4. All managerial instructions or recommended procedures (voluntary **COPs**) and standards on the relevant topics must comply with the **COP** and must be reviewed to assure compliance.

3.1.5. The **COP** may be used in investigations or inquiries in terms of the **MHSA** to ascertain compliance and to establish whether the **COP** is effective and fit for purpose.

4. MEMBERS OF DRAFTING COMMITTEE

4.1. The employer must convene a committee responsible for the drafting and revision of the **COP**.

4.2. As far as practically possible the **COP** must not be an overly technical document.

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4.3. When compiling the document, the participation of all levels of employees is essential.

4.4. In terms of Section 9(4) of the **MHSA**, read with Section 25 of the **MHSA**, the employer must consult with the relevant health and safety structures or representative(s) on the mine in the preparation, implementation or revision of the **COP**.

4.5. The **COP** must list the following for every member of the current committee:

4.5.1. Full names.

4.5.2. Designation / job title e.g. Mine Manager, Safety Representative, Engineer, etc.

4.5.3. Qualifications e.g. Bachelor of Technology degree (and any other equivalent qualifications), Chamber of Mines Safety Officers' Certificate, Government Certificate of Competency such as a Mine Manager's Certificate of Competency, etc.

4.5.4. Relevant mining experience (in years, at a given date).

4.6. The **COP** must be signed off by all the members of the current committee.

5. LOCALITY

5.1. The **COP** must include a brief description and locality map to indicate the location of the mine in relation to existing national roads, provincial roads, municipal roads, access roads, national or provincial boundaries, rail **networks** and/or other nearby mines.

6. GENERAL INFORMATION

6.1. The general information relating to the mine must be stated in this paragraph. The following minimum information must be provided:

6.1.1. The commodities produced.

6.1.2. The mining methods or mineral excavation processes.

6.1.3. An estimated number of employees.

6.1.4. The estimated production.

6.1.5. A description of logistical arrangements such as the transportation of minerals and materials, explosives, etc.

6.1.6. A description of the **PTV** service arrangements used at the mine.

6.1.7. Other relevant **COPs**.

7. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

7.1. Any word, phrase or term of with a meaning that is not clear, or which will have a specific meaning assigned to it in the **COP**, must be clearly defined.

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7.2. Existing and/or known definitions should be used as far as possible.

7.3. The drafting or reviewing committee should avoid jargon and abbreviations that are not in common use or that have not been defined.

7.4. The definitions section should also include acronyms and technical terms used.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT

8.1. Section 5 of the **MHSA** requires that every employer must:

8.1.1. Provide and maintain a working environment that is safe and without risk to the health and safety of employees.

8.1.2. Identify the relevant hazards and assess the related risks to which persons who are not employees may be exposed.

8.1.3. Ensure that any other persons who may be directly affected by the activities at the mine are not exposed to any hazard to their health and safety.

8.2. The employer must therefore identify the hazards and risks to which employees and other persons are exposed to during the transportation of employees, minerals and materials.

8.3. To assist the employer with risk assessment, all possible relevant information such as accident statistics, ergonomic studies, research reports, accident reports, **OEM** specifications and performance figures for all relevant **modes of transport** may be considered.

8.4. The application of a risk management processes for railway activities must be in accordance with the SANS 3000-1, SANS 3000 2-2 and SANS 3000 2-2-1 for **network operators** where applicable. The employer must ensure that the **network operator** and the **private road owner** or road authority conduct **level crossing** risk assessment for new and existing **level crossings**.

8.5. The **COP** should be reviewed periodically and updated after every incident involving the **modes of transport** mentioned in this guideline. The latter review will also cover any significant change to mine procedures, mining method, plant or equipment type, and major changes on routes layout.

9. ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED IN THE MANDATORY COP

9.1. The **COP** must set out how the significant risks are assessed and identified in terms of the risk assessment process referred to above will be addressed. The **COP** must cover at least the aspects set out below.

9.2. Design and specification register

9.2.1. To ensure that all **modes of transport** are appropriate for the specific circumstances by or at the mine and are used within their designed and operating specifications, the **COP** must describe and provide a detailed table containing the following information as a minimum for all **modes of transport** in use:

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9.2.1.1. Type and model of **modes of transport** (mini-buses, trucks, buses, trains, etc.).

9.2.1.2. Maximum design capacity (cubic metres, tons, number of passengers, etc.).

9.2.1.3. Maximum designed speed (km/h).

9.2.1.4. Gross mass (kg).

9.2.1.5. Minimum dimensions (mm).

9.2.1.6. Maximum operating dimensions (mm).

9.2.1.7. Prime mover (electrical, battery, diesel, etc.).

9.2.1.8. Designed rated power (kW).

9.2.1.9. Maximum towing capacity (kg).

9.2.1.10. Manual or automatic transmission or control.

9.2.1.11. Braking system.

9.3. Braking systems

9.3.1. The employer must ensure that:

9.3.1.1. Measures are put in place so that **modes of transport** are operated with adequate and effective braking systems to prevent persons from injury or fatality as a result of braking system failure.

9.3.1.2. The braking systems are adequately and routinely tested for intended functionality in terms of brake design specifications as per the **OEM**, including the recording and safe keeping of test results for a period to be specified in the **COP**.

9.3.1.3. All braking systems are regularly maintained according to the **OEM** specifications and requirements. Such maintenance records are kept as specified in the **COP**.

9.4. Testing of braking systems

9.4.1. To ensure that drivers and passengers are protected against injuries in the event of an accident the **COP** must describe the installation and use of safety belts.

9.5. Protection of the driver and passengers

9.5.1. The **COP** must describe the installation and use of safety belts to ensure that drivers and passengers are protected.

9.6. Loading and drop-off or pick-up

9.6.1. The **COP** must describe the following:

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9.6.1.1. The configuration and layout of mineral and material loading points.

9.6.1.2. The configuration and layout of pick-up or drop-off points of passengers.

9.6.1.3. Operating procedures for the loading of minerals and materials.

9.6.1.4. Operating procedures for the pick-up or the drop-off points of passengers.

9.7. Towing of different modes of transport

9.7.1. In the event of a breakdown, the **COP** must describe the following procedures:

9.7.1.1. Recovery of the **mode of transport** where the procedure must take into cognisance that no **modes of transport** will be towed whilst persons are onboard.

9.7.1.2. Provision of alternative means of transport for passengers.

9.7.1.3. Recovery of the minerals and materials.

9.8. Route planning

9.8.1. To ensure safe operation of the **modes of transport** stipulated in this guideline, the **COP** must describe route plans that includes, but is not limited to, the following:

9.8.1.1. Dedicated routes to be used by each class of transport.

9.8.1.2. All measures put in place to ensure that all train drivers and train assistants have a certification of the route and/or road knowledge of the siding or the yard that they are being planned for.

9.8.1.3. Describe a process of consultation with other stakeholders *viz* municipalities, National Road Traffic Regulator and/or **RSR** for the purposes of the identification of the following:

a) Dedicated lanes.

b) Time zoning.

c) **Level crossings**.

9.9. Operating procedures

9.9.1. To ensure the safe operation of **modes of transport**, the **COP** must describe procedures and capture information that covers at least the following:

9.9.1.1. Start-up, operation, parking and shut-down.

9.9.1.2. How to deal with obstructions, restricted clearances and restricted entry with regard to dangerous areas.

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9.9.1.3. General safety rules relating to the interaction between pedestrians, cyclists and **modes of transport**.

9.9.1.4. A system in place to ensure that **modes of transport** entering and exiting mine premises pose no significant risk.

9.9.1.5. A system to ensure that the drivers of the **modes of transport** do not use a mobile device while driving.

9.9.1.6. The use of a seatbelt by the driver and all passengers at all times.

9.9.1.7. The total number of passengers of the **mode of transport**, which must be in accordance with the design seating capacity of the **mode of transport**.

9.9.1.8. A fatigue management awareness programme that addresses hazards and risks associated with road and railway safety, which must include the following:

a) Measures to encourage rest periods amongst the drivers.

b) Identify places of rest along the routes of travel.

9.9.1.9. Compliance with train working rules.

9.9.1.10. A process of consultation with the applicable stakeholders such as the National Road Traffic Regulator, the **RSR**, **network operators**, road owners and other relevant transportation providers in the vicinity of the mine. The said consultation must be on the following:

a) Installation of rumbling strips.

b) Traffic rules and road signs.

c) Speed and right of way.

d) Illumination of areas where employees embark and disembark.

e) Positioning and spacing of street lights along employee transport routes.

f) Placement and effectiveness of road studs (reflectors).

g) Solar glare of the surrounding area.

h) Steps to be taken in case of illumination failure along the routes and at **level crossings**.

i) Maintenance of vegetation along the sides of the road including areas near and around **level crossings**.

j) General road maintenance.

k) **Level crossing** operation, monitoring and maintenance.

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l) Dust control.

m) Proper illumination of the train locomotive and at the **level crossing**.

n) Enforcement of compliance to the applicable road and rail regulatory frameworks.

o) Measures to create awareness of the alcohol and drug testing policy of the mine to other transport providers.

p) Awareness programmes that cover the dangers and risks associated with driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs including dealing with intoxicated pedestrians.

q) Extension of the provision of this **COP** to other transport providers.

9.10. Illumination

9.10.1. Illumination on all **modes of transport** must be maintained to ensure that all **modes of transport** are visible to pedestrians and drivers of other vehicles. Furthermore, maintenance will enable the driver to identify the presence of persons, animals and other hazards timeously.

9.10.2. The **COP** must describe the following illumination provisions where applicable:

9.10.2.1. For road transport, the following provisions must be in accordance with SANS 1046:

a) Distinction between front, rear and side lights including colour coding.

b) Positioning of lights to indicate the width of the **PTV** and trucks.

c) The use and position of reflectors.

9.10.2.2. For rail transport, the following provisions must be in accordance with SANS 3000-1, SANS 3000-2-2-1 and SANS 3000-2-4:

a) **Level crossing** flashing red discs, boom barricade, pedestrian guardrails, signages and any **level crossing** related signals must be checked and adjusted for the correct illumination (i.e. brightness and focus).

b) Train locomotive head lights must at all times be switched on during the day and at night.

9.11. Maintenance and inspection of modes of transport

9.11.1. To ensure that the maintenance and inspection of **modes of transport** are appropriate for the specific circumstances at the mine, the **COP** must describe the following to ensure road and train worthiness:

a) Maintenance of all **modes of transport** as per the **OEM** specifications.

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b) Service and repair records to be readily available as and when required.

c) Inspections and over-inspections.

d) The use of pre-use checklists to identify components critical for the safe operation of the type of **modes of transport** and keeping of such completed checklists for at least three months where applicable.

9.12. Modes of transport to be operated by competent authorised persons

9.12.1. To ensure that the **modes of transport** are operated by competent authorised persons, the **COP** must describe:

a) The appropriate, valid driver's license and professional driving permit requirements, suitable for that specific class of transport.

b) Appropriate and valid certification for the class of locomotive (rolling stock).

c) Records of health and safety induction that the driver has received.

d) The measures deployed to ensure that all operators of the **modes of transport** have been declared medically fit.

e) The requirements for adherence to the specific alcohol and drug testing policy of the mine before operating any mode of transport.

9.13. Personal protective equipment

9.13.1. The **COP** must describe the type of **PPE** appropriate for the persons operating the various **modes of transport**, as well as those supporting the operations thereof.

10. LEVEL CROSSING MANAGEMENT

10.1. This section of the guideline applies to mines that are **network operators**, **train operators** and **station operators**.

10.2. **Level crossings** must be managed as stipulated in the **level crossing** standard (SANS 3000 2-2-1) which was deemed a regulation in November 2013, under the **NRTA** Reg 312A.

10.3. Design of level crossings

10.3.1. The **COP** must outline how the **network operator**, in collaboration with the **private road owner** or **road authority** must design new and/or modify **level crossings**.

10.3.2. This design process must incorporate the concept phase studies and results of the **level crossing** physical assessment (clause 15, SANS 3000 2-2-1). The process must include and confirm the following:

a) Current and future train patterns and volumes (inclusive of mixed rail traffic).

b) The classification and ownership of the road.

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c) The type of road traffic, patterns and volumes.

d) The road geometry.

e) Stopping sight distance for vehicles.

f) The line of sight for pedestrians, road vehicle drivers and train drivers.

g) The rail **network** geometry.

h) The rail traffic patterns and volumes, such as:

i. The train operating parameters including bi-directional traffic.

ii. Train lengths.

iii. The section speed.

iv. The location of a **level crossing** (service lines, yards, sidings, etc.).

i) Unrestricted and safe movement of trains, road vehicles and public usage during peak and off-peak hours.

j) Unrestricted and safe movement of trains, road vehicles and public during normal, abnormal and degraded operations as defined in the relevant part(s) of SANS 3000 or emergency conditions.

k) Provision for persons with disabilities including persons with reduced mobility, visual or audio impairment.

l) The train and road **network** operating parameters including provision for bi-directional traffic or *'wrong road'* working, or both.

m) Current and future train speed.

n) The number of interacting train movements.

o) The speed, mass, acceleration and brake performance of trains.

p) The provision of suitable monitoring and closed-circuit television equipment at all relevant new **level crossing(s)**, modified or existing **level crossing(s)**, or a combination thereof, and pedestrian crossings.

10.4. Operations, monitoring and maintenance of level crossings

10.4.1. The **COP** must outline the processes and procedures in accordance with SANS 3000-2-5 and SANS 3000-2-2-1 for the operation, monitoring, maintenance and operational changes of a new or existing **level crossing** which includes the following:

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a) **Level crossings** are to be managed in accordance with an approved safety management system.

b) A preventative and corrective maintenance plan to maintain and restore the performance of the **level crossing**.

c) Conducting of a physical and risk assessment of **level crossings** in accordance with clause 15 and clause 16 of SANS 3000-2-2-1.

d) Conducting audits and inspections of **level crossings** including remedial actions.

e) Amendment of the relevant safety management system of the operator to reflect the changes resulting from the new **level crossing** with or without a pedestrian crossing and modified **level crossing** with or without a pedestrian **level crossing**.

f) Education and awareness of **level crossing** users which must include the train crew, **train operator**, road users and the public (where applicable), employees, contractors and service providers.

10.5. Approval process(es) for level crossings

10.5.1. The **COP** must describe the process for approval of the new and modified **level crossings** by **network operators**. This relates to the activities to be carried out within the railway reserve in compliance with SANS 3000-2-2-1.

10.5.2. These responsibilities should include but are not limited to the following activities:

a) The **network operator** issuing the approval, in principle, of new and modifications to the existing **level crossings** when there is a plan for a new road or an upgrade to an existing road crossing the railway line.

b) The **network operator** must approve and/or determine the **level crossing protection** required for the safe operation of each **level crossing**.

10.6. Incident management

10.6.1. The **COP** must describe, in terms of the requirements of SANS 3000-1, the processes and procedures that will be followed by a **private road owner**, road authorities, **network operators** and **train operators** to ensure that all incidents at **level crossings** are managed and investigated in accordance with SANS 3000-2-2-1.

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PART D: IMPLEMENTATION

1. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

1.1. The employer must prepare an implementation plan for a **COP** that makes provision for issues such as organisational structures, responsibilities of functionaries and programmes and schedules for the **COP**, which will enable proper implementation of the **COP** (a summary of and a reference to, a comprehensive implementation plan may be included).

1.2. Information may be graphically represented to facilitate easy interpretation of the data and to highlight trends for the purposes of risk assessment.

2. COMPLIANCE WITH THE COP

2.1. The employer must institute measures for auditing, monitoring and ensuring compliance with the **COP**.

3. ACCESS TO THE COP AND RELATED DOCUMENTS

3.1. The employer must ensure that a complete **COP** and related documents are kept readily available at the mine for examination by any affected person.

3.2. A registered trade union with members at the mine, or where there is no such union, a health and safety representative on the mine, or if there is no health and safety representative, an employee representing the employees on the mine, must be provided with a copy. A register must be kept of such persons or institutions with copies to facilitate the updating of such copies.

3.3. The employer must ensure that all employees are fully conversant with those sections of the **COP** relevant to their respective areas of responsibilities.

This gazette is also available free online at **www.gpwonline.co.za**

ANNEXURE 1: References

1. Road Traffic Management Corporation, 2023. Department of Transport, Road Traffic Management Corporation - State of Road Safety in South Africa 'January 2023 to December 2023', Highveld Ext 79.
https://www.rtmc.co.za/images/rtmc/docs/CalendarReports/STATE-OF-ROAD-SAFETY-REPORT-2023.pdf

2. South African Bureau of Standards, 2021. South African National Standard 3000 2-2-1. Railway Safety Management Part 2-2-1. Requirements for systemic engineering and operational safety standards - Track and associated civil infrastructure and installations - Level crossings. 2nd ed., ISBN 978-0-626-38769-3, SABS Groenkloof.

This gazette is also available free online at **www.gpwonline.co.za**

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY

NO. 6287 **6 June 2025**

Electricity Act, 1987 (Act no.41 of 1987)
License fees payable by licensed generators of electricity

I, Dr. K Ramokgopa, Minister of Electricity and Energy, acting under section 5(b) of the Electricity Act, 1987 (Act No. 41 of 1987), hereby prescribe that a levy of 0.13023 cents per kWh, in respect of electricity generated for supply by licensed generators shall be payable to National Energy Regulator of South Africa, for the period 01 April 2025 to 31 March 2026, by the licensed holders concerned.



DR K RAMOKGOPA, MP
MINISTER OF ELECTRICITY AND ENERGY
DATE:31./.3../2025

NATIONAL TREASURY

NO. 6288 **6 June 2025**

SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK ACT 90 OF 1989

The dimension of, design for, and compilation of the fine-silver R5 (5 oz) Krugerrand to be issued in 2025 in South Africa

I, Enoch Godongwana, the Minister of Finance, in terms of section 19(1)(a) of the South African Reserve Bank Act, 1989 (Act No. 90 of 1989 – 'the Act'), hereby declare that—

(a) the fine-silver R5 (5 oz) Krugerrand as set out in section (a) of Schedule 2 to the Act, which will be manufactured and issued by virtue of section 16(1) of the Act, will be legal tender as from the date of publication in the *Government Gazette*;

(b) the design of the said coin series will be the designs as shown and which are attached to this notice; and

(c) the specifications of the said coins are as follows:

Denomination[1]	Metal content	Diameter[2]	Mass[3]
R5 (5 oz) Krugerrand	Fine-silver, Ag 999	64.00 mm	155.535 g

1 The denominations are featured on the coins in an abbreviated format (e.g. 'R1'), written out in full (e.g. 'One Rand') or a combination of a number and rand (e.g. '1 Rand'). Note that the gold Krugerrands do not feature a denomination.

2 The diameter is the average diameter of the coin as issued.

3 The standard mass is the minimum mass of the coin or least current mass for precious metal coins and the average mass for copper alloy coins.

Mr E Godongwana
Minister of Finance

NATIONAL TREASURY

NO. 6289 **6 June 2025**

SUBSTITUTION OF SCHEDULE 2 TO SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK ACT, 1989

I, Enoch Godongwana, the Minister of Finance, in terms of section 16(2) of the South African Reserve Bank Act, 1989 (Act No. 90 of 1989), hereby substitute Schedule 2 to that Act (as amended by Government Notice No. 911 of 6 May 1994, Government Notice No. 500 of 29 March 1997, Government Notice No. 1499 of 15 December 1999, Government Notice No. 855 of 30 July 2004, and General Notice No. 195 of 29 March 2019, corrected by General Notice No. 452 of 6 August 2021, substituted by Government Notice No. 3248 of 31 March 2023, Government Notice No. 3357 of 2 May 2023 and General Notice No. 2523 of 24 May 2024) for the following Schedule:

"SCHEDULE 2

(a) Precious Metal and Commemorative Coins

DENOMINATION [1] & DESCRIPTION		DIAMETER*[2] (mm)	STANDARD MASS [3] (g)	STANDARD FINENESS*[4]	REMEDY ALLOWABLE*[4]	
Mass	Rand & Cents				STANDARD MASS*[3] (g)	STANDARD FINENESS[4]
22 ct. Gold Coins						
50 oz.	Krugerrand	100.00	1696.60	Au 916.67 Cu 83.33	+5.40	+0.4
5 oz.	Krugerrand	50.00	169.66		+0.270	
2 oz.	Krugerrand	40.00	67.86		+0.135	
2 oz.	Piedfort Krugerrand	32.69	67.86		+0.135	
1 oz.	Krugerrand	32.69	33.930		+0.070	
1/2 oz.	Krugerrand	27.00	16.965		+0.035	
1/4 oz.	Krugerrand	22.00	8.482		+0.020	
1/10 oz.	Krugerrand	16.50	3.393		+0.010	
1/20 oz.	Krugerrand	12.00	1.697		+0.003	
1/50 oz.	Krugerrand	8.00	0.679		+0.002	
24 ct. Gold Coins						
1 kg	*R 50*	*90.00*	*1000.00*	*Au 999.9*	*+10.00*	*+0.1*
5 oz.	R200 R 50	50.00	155.535	Au 999.9	+1.30	+0.1
1 oz.	R 500 R 200 R 100 Natura R 50	32.69	31.107	Au 999.9	+0.07	+0.1

	R 25 Protea					
1/2 oz.	R 100 R 50 Natura	27.00	15.553	Au 999.9	+0.035	+0.1
1/4 oz.	R 50 R 20 Natura R 2	22.00	7.777	Au 999.9	+0.02	+0.1
1/10 oz.	R 20 R 10 Natura R 5 Protea R2 R 1 50c 20c 10c	16.50	3.110	Au 999.9	+0.01	+0.1
1/20 oz.	R 5 Natura	12.00	1.555	Au 999.9	+0.005	+0.1
Platinum Coins						
1 oz.	R 10 Krugerrand	32.69	31.107	Pt 999.9	+0.07	+0.1
1 oz.	R 20	32.69	31.107	Pt 999.5	+0.05	+0.1
Sterling-Silver Coins						
2 oz.	50 c	50.00	67.252	Ag 925 Cu 75	+0.50	+5
1 oz.	R 50 R 15 R 10 R 5 R 2 20 c	38.725	33.626	Ag 925 Cu 75	+0.2	+5
--	R5	38.725	33.000	Ag 925 Cu 75 Plating Au 999.9	+0.2	+5
1/2 oz.	10 c	32.69	16.813	Ag 925 Cu 75	+0.1	+5
--	R 1 Protea	32.69	15.000	Ag 925 Cu 75	+0.1	+5
1/4 oz.	5 c	27.00	8.406	Ag 925 Cu 75	+0.1	+5
--	2 ½ c Tickey	16.30	1.414	Ag 925 Cu 75	+0.1	+5
Fine-Silver Coins						
1 kg	R50 R 5	100.00	1000.00	Ag 999	+12.00	+0.5
5 oz.	R20 R 5 Krugerrand	64.00	155.535	Ag 999	+1.50	+0.5
2 oz.	R10 R 2 Krugerrand	50.00	62.214	Ag 999	+0.28	+0.5

1 oz.	R 25 Natura R 5 R2 R 1 Krugerrand 50c 20c 10c	38.725	31.107	Ag 999	+0.07	+0.5
Copper Alloy Coins						
--	R 50	38.725	24.450	Al Cu Ni	± 0.73	--

1 The denominations are featured on the coins in an abbreviated format, (e.g. 'R1'), written out in full (e.g. 'One Rand') or a combination of a number and rand (e.g. '1 Rand').

2 The Diameter is the average diameter of the coin as issued.

3 The Standard Mass is the minimum mass of the coin or Least Current Mass for precious metal coins and the average mass for copper alloy coins.

4 The Standard Fineness is the precious metal fineness in parts per thousand.

5 The Remedy Allowable is the deviation allowable from the Standard Mass or Standard Fineness.

(b) Circulation coins*1 issued since 1965

DENOMINATION [2] Rand & Cents	ISSUING YEARS	METAL COMPOSITION	DIAMETER [3] (mm)	STANDARD MASS [4] (g)	REMEDY ALLOWABLE [5] (g)
R 5	2004 - 1994 -2003	Bi-metal alloy Nickel-plated copper	26.00 26.00	9.5 7.0	± 0.285 ± 0.210
R 2	2023 - 1989 - 2022	Nickel-plated steel Nickel-plated copper	23.00 23.00	6.5 5.5	± 0.200 ± 0.165
R 1	2023 - 1990 - 2022 1977 - 1990	Nickel-plated steel Nickel-plated copper Nickel	20.00 20.00 31.00	5.0 4.0 12.0	± 0.150 ± 0.120 ± 0.360
50 c	2023 - 1990 - 2022 1965 - 1990	Bronze-plated steel Bronze-plated steel Nickel	22.00 22.00 27.84	4.5 5.0 9.5	± 0.140 ± 0.150 ± 0.258
20 c	2023 - 1990 - 2022 1965 - 1990	Bronze-plated steel Bronze-plated steel Nickel	19.00 19.00 24.21	3.0 3.5 6.0	± 0.090 ± 0.105 ± 0.180
10 c	2013 - 1990 - 2012 1965 - 1989	Copper-plated steel Bronze-plated steel Nickel	16.00 16.00 20.70	2.0 2.0 4.0	± 0.060 ± 0.060 ± 0.120
5 c	1990 - 2011 1965 - 1989	Copper-plated steel Nickel	21.00 17.35	4.5 2.5	± 0.135 ± 0.075
2 c	1990 - 2001	Copper-plated steel	18.00	3.0	± 0.090

	1965 - 1990	Bronze	22.45	4.0	± 0.120
1 c	1990 - 2001	Copper-plated steel	15.00	1.5	± 0.045
	1965 - 1989	Bronze	19.05	3.0	± 0.090
1/2 c	1970 - 1983	Bronze	16.21	2.0	± 0.060

1 Circulation coins are also referred to as currency or alloy coins.

2 The denominations are featured on the coins in an abbreviated format, (e.g. 'R1'), written out in full (e.g. 'One Rand') or a combination of a number and rand (e.g. '1 Rand').

3 The Diameter is the average diameter of the coin as issued.

4 The Standard Mass is the average mass of the coin as issued.

5 The Remedy Allowable is the deviation allowable from the Standard Mass.".

ENOCH GODONGWANA
MINISTER OF FINANCE

NATIONAL TREASURY

NO. 6290 **6 June 2025**

SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK ACT 90 OF 1989

The dimension of, design for, and compilation of The Odyssey to be issued in 2025 in South Africa

I, Enoch Godongwana, the Minister of Finance, in terms of section 19(1)(a) of the South African Reserve Bank Act, 1989 (Act No. 90 of 1989 – 'the Act'), hereby declare that—

(a) the seven coins per denomination of The Odyssey coin series as set out in section (a) of Schedule 2 to the Act, which will be manufactured and issued by virtue of section 16(1) of the Act, will be legal tender as from the date of publication in the *Government Gazette*;

(b) the design of the said coin series will be the designs as shown and which are attached to this notice; and

(c) the specifications of the said coins are as follows:

Denomination[1]	Metal content	Diameter[2]	Mass[3]
R200 (5 oz)	24ct gold, Au 999.9	50.00	155.535
R100 (1 oz)	24ct gold, Au 999.9	32.69	31.107
R50 (1/4 oz)	24ct gold, Au 999.9	22.00	7.777
R50 (1 kg)	Fine-silver, Ag 999	100.00	1000
R20 (5 oz)	Fine-silver, Ag 999	64.00	155.535
R10 (2 oz)	Fine-silver, Ag 999	50.00	62.214
R5 (1 oz)	Fine-silver, Ag 999	38.725	31.107

1 The denominations are featured on the coins in an abbreviated format (e.g. 'R1'), written out in full (e.g. 'One Rand') or a combination of a number and rand (e.g. '1 Rand').
2 The diameter is the average diameter of the coin as issued.
3 The standard mass is the minimum mass of the coin or least current mass for precious metal coins and the average mass for copper alloy coins.

Mr E Godongwana
Minister of Finance

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NO. 6291 **6 June 2025**

competitioncommission
south africa

THE COMPETITION COMMISSION OF SOUTH AFRICA HEREBY GIVES NOTICE OF ITS DECISIONS IN THE FOLLOWING MERGERS, WHICH WERE CONDITIONALLY APPROVED IN QUARTER 4 (1 JANUARY 2025 - 31 MARCH 2025) OF THE 2024/25 FINANCIAL YEAR

1. **Case number: 2024Dec0020** - Makarenge Electrical Industries Proprietary Limited T/A Wilec and Sgb-Smit Calidus Proprietary Limited In (Business-Rescue) in respect of its Transformer Insulation and Related Products Supply and Manufacturing Business

2. **Case number: 2024Dec0027** – JBSA Props Proprietary Limited and Adderley Properties Proprietary Limited

3. **Case number: 2024Dec0045** – Areteone Proprietary Limited and Amava Group Capital Proprietary Limited; Tennant Metals South Africa Proprietary Limited; and K2022387923 South Africa Proprietary Limited

4. **Case number: 2024Nov0042** –Trapeze Software ULC and Britehouse Automotive Proprietary Limited

5. **Case number: 2024Nov0057** – Lesaka Technologies Proprietary Limited and Recharger Proprietary Limited

6. **Case number: 2025Feb0031** – Echo Edge (Pty) Ltd And Ziningi Properties (Pty) Ltd In Respect of the Letting Enterprise Known as Phalaborwa Checkers and Phalaborwa Shoprite

7. **Case number: 2025Jan0041** –Trueprop Commercial Properties (Pty) Ltd and the Property Letting Business Owned by Rybak Prop 001 (Pty) Ltd

8. **Case number: 2025Jan0043** – Izi Africa (Pty) Ltd and G4S Cash Solutions (SA) Proprietary Limited

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION

NO. 6292 **6 June 2025**

WATER SERVICES ACT, 1997

REVISED COMPULSORY NATIONAL WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES STANDARDS IN TERMS OF SECTION 9 (1) OF THE WATER SERVICES ACT, ACT NO 108 OF 1997

I, Miss Pemmy P.C. Majodina, in my capacity as the Minister of Water and Sanitation, hereby in terms of section 9(1) of the Water Services Act, 1997 (Act No. 108 of 1997), prescribe revised Standards as contained in the schedule hereto.



MISS PEMMY C. P. MAJODINA, MP
MINISTER OF WATER AND SANITATION
DATE 16/04/2025

SCHEDULE

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COMPULSORY NATIONAL WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES STANDARDS

Annexure A: Incident management protocol

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COMPULSORY NATIONAL WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES STANDARDS

Definitions

1. In these Regulations, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act bears that meaning, and must be read in conjunction with the principal Act, unless the context otherwise indicates —

"asset management" means the combination of management, financial, economic, engineering, and other practices applied to physical assets with the objective of providing the required level of service in the most cost-effective manner. It includes the management of the whole life cycle (design, construction, commissioning, operating, maintaining, repairing, modifying, replacing and decommissioning/disposal) of physical and infrastructure assets.

"basic sanitation service" means the provision of a basic sanitation facility which is environmentally sustainable, easily accessible and affordable to a household and a consumer, the sustainable operation and maintenance of the facility, including the safe removal of human waste, greywater and wastewater from the premises where this is appropriate and necessary, and communication and local monitoring of good sanitation, hygiene and related practices.

"basic water supply" means the prescribed minimum standard of water supply services necessary for the reliable supply of a sufficient quantity and quality of water to households, , to support life and personal hygiene.

"**bucket toilet"** means the use of a bucket (or similar removable container) located under a toilet seat which is used to retain untreated human excreta until the bucket is removed for disposal of its content. The bucket is normally placed in a temporary or permanent structure located away from the dwelling.

"communal toilets" means toilets that are shared by a group of households in a community. In some cases, each household will have a key to one of the toilets within a block, single building or property. This may be one toilet per household, or one toilet for a group of households.

"competency" means the qualifications, experience, skills and knowledge that are required to perform a job effectively.

"Consumer" as defined in the Act.

"Decentralised Wastewater Treatment (DWWT) or Decentralised Wastewater Treatment System (DWWTS) refers to various approaches for collection, treatment, and dispersal/reuse of wastewater for individual dwellings, industrial or institutional facilities, clusters of homes or businesses, and entire communities. They provide a range of treatment options from simple, passive treatment with soil dispersal, commonly referred to as septic or on-site systems, to more complex and mechanized approaches such as advanced treatment units that collect and treat waste from multiple buildings and discharge to either surface waters or the soil. They are typically installed at or near the point where the wastewater is generated. These systems, when owned by the WSA and or its contracted Water Service Provider or Water Services Intermediary, as a part of their permanent infrastructure, can be managed as stand-alone facilities. These systems, when privately owned will need to be managed as stand-alone facilities by the infrastructure owners, operating as a Water Services Intermediaries with an SLA to the municipality and a water use authorisation in terms of the National Water Act."

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COMPULSORY NATIONAL WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES STANDARDS

"drinking water" means water that is intended for human consumption; food preparation and personal hygiene with acceptable health risk compliant to SANS 241.

"drinking water quality advisory notice" means either a Boil Water Notice which is issued by a Water Services Authority when the quality of drinking water poses a health risk which can be adequately addressed by additional household treatment prior to human consumption, or a Do Not Use Water Notice which is a notice issued by the Water Services Authority when the quality of drinking water poses a health risk for human consumption and food preparation which cannot be adequately mitigated by means of additional household treatment.

"effluent" means human excreta, domestic sludge, domestic wastewater, greywater or wastewater resulting from the commercial or industrial use of water that has been treated to standards issued under the National Water Act prior to discharge.

"faecal sludge" means the contents emptied from an on-site sanitation system, and not transported by sewers, including liquid and solid contents of on-site systems such as container-based vaults, pit-latrines, septic tanks, community toilets, or mobile toilets.

"Faecal sludge management" means the management of faecal sludge from containments, emptying /collection, transport, treatment and disposal or reuse.

"greywater" means wastewater resulting from the use of water for domestic purposes but does not include human excreta.

"High, medium and low-density formal settlements" is described in the Human settlement Neighbourhood Planning and Design Guide (the Red Book)

"Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI)" performance indicator of real (physical) water loss from the supply network of water distribution systems.

"incident" means a significant deviation in operational monitoring or in verification compliance results where a critical limit is exceeded . An incident is any situation where there is a reason to suspect that water that is supplied for drinking is or may become unsafe posing potential health risk to consumers.

"**indigent households**" households lacking the necessities of life as defined by the Indigent Policy of National Treasury.

"**informal settlement**" means human settlement areas that do not comply with municipal town planning scheme requirements.

"**Integrated Regulatory Information System**" (IRIS) means the national integrated regulatory information system of the Department where various reports and data required in these standards must be uploaded to. The system can be accessed at https://ws.dws.gov.za/IRIS/mywater.aspx. For assistance the IRIS helpdesk can be contacted at greendrop@dws.gov.za or Bluedrop@dws.gov.za

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"interim sanitation services" means an interim measure in informal settlements to provide privacy to the consumer, is safe, readily accessible, within specified walking distance and provides for the safe disposal of human excreta, including hygiene and End-user Education.

"interim water services" means the provision of people's basic domestic needs for drinking water, living in informal settlements, at a minimum level through providing water at regular intervals to ensure increased opportunities for improved health.

"**ISO 31800**" means the international standards for faecal sludge treatment unit which serves 1000 to 100 000 people or 200 to 20 000 households.

"job" means the basic duties, functions, tasks, competency requirements and responsibilities according to which one or more posts of the same grade are established.

"**non-revenue water (NRW)**" means the volume of water supplied by the Water Services Institution, but for which it receives no income.

"non-sewered sanitation (NSS) or non-sewered sanitation system (NSSS)" means a system that is not connected to a network sewer, and collects, conveys, and fully treats the specific input to allow for safe re-use or disposal of the generated solid output or discharge of effluent.

"Off-grid sanitation systems" means on-site sanitation options such as Non-Sewered Sanitation Systems (NSSS) and Decentralised Wastewater Treatment Systems (DWWTS).

"on-site sanitation" means a sanitation system in which excreta or wastewater is stored, collected and / or treated where they are generated in accordance with (e.g., on the property, community or in the household) this may include gravity sewers, settled sewers or simplified sewer systems.

"process audit" means a comprehensive assessment of designs which include structural, electrical and mechanical integrity in faecal sludge treatment plants, water- and wastewater treatment works, network and pumpstations to determine process effectiveness and adherence to design specifications.

"process condition assessment" means assessment of a faecal sludge treatment plants, water or wastewater infrastructure which involves evaluating the physical and operational status of the system that entails examining the physical condition of the infrastructure, such as unit processes, equipment, pipes, machinery, pumps, and valves to ensure it is functioning properly and efficiently. This assessment helps in identifying any potential risks or unit processes, equipment that require maintenance or upgrades.

"sanitation service chain" means human excreta captured, contained (pit or tank), emptied, transported (of sludge), treatment, beneficial use or safe disposal of faecal sludge.

"**shared toilet**" means toilets that are shared between a group of households in a single building or on a single plot.

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"public place" means any location that is maintained by the government for the use of the public.

"SANS 241" means the South African National Standard for drinking water quality (as may be updated).

"SANS 10252" means the South African National Standard for water supply and drainage for buildings.

"SANS 10254" means the South African National Standard for installation of fixed electric storage water heating systems.

"SANS 30500" means the South African National Standard for non-sewered sanitation systems.

"supply zone" means an area, determined by a Water Services Authority, within which all the consumer connections are provided with water supply services from the same pressure zone linked to a reservoir or a direct bulk supply point with a pressure reduction value.

"the Act" means the Water Services Act, 1997 (Act No. 108 of 1997), as amended.

"the Department" means the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS).

"the National Water Act" means the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998).

"user connection" means a connection through which a consumer can gain access to water services or connect to sanitation services and includes a consumer installation and a bulk or communal connection.

"user sector" means the applicable category of users, being users categorised into at least either—
(a) domestic.
(b) industrial; or
(c) commercial sectors.

"wastewater" means water from the domestic, commercial or industrial use of water containing waste or water that has been in contact with waste material.

"water balance" means the standard framework for evaluating the System Input Volume, the authorised consumption, water losses and Non-Revenue Water in municipal distribution system as described in the DWS guideline for the preparation of an IWA water balance to determine Non-Revenue Water and water losses (Annexure B).

"wastewater risk abatement plan (W_2RAP)" means a systematic process that aims to consistently ensure acceptable wastewater quality that does not exceed the stipulated numerical limits in licences or permits by implementing an integrated water quality management plan, which includes a risk assessment and risk management approach from wastewater collection, through treatment and discharge to the catchment.

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"water conservation" means the minimisation of loss or waste, the care and protection of water resources and the efficient and effective use of water.

"water demand management" means the adaptation and implementation of a strategy and action plan by a Water Services Institution or consumer to influence the water demand and usage of water to meet any of the following objectives: economic efficiency, social development, social equity, environmental protection, sustainability of water supply and services and political acceptability.

"water efficient device" means a product that reduces the excessive use of water.

"water losses" means water that has been produced (treated by a Water Services Institution) and which is lost before it reaches the consumer. Losses can be real losses (through leaks, sometimes also referred to as physical losses) or apparent losses (for example through theft or metering inaccuracies).

"Water efficient sanitation solutions" (WESS) means sanitation systems which require low to no water, completely off-grid, non-sewered, on-site or are decentralised and utilise technologies that include using water saving devices, water-efficient processes and beneficial use of waste products.

"water safety plan" means a systematic process that aims to consistently ensure safe and acceptable drinking water that does not exceed the numerical limits in SANS 241 by implementing an integrated water quality management plan, which includes a risk assessment and risk management approach from catchment to consumer.

"Water Services Authority" (WSA) as defined in the Act.

"Water Services Intermediary" as defined in the Act.

"**Water Services Provider"** as defined in the Act.

"water supply network" means a network of hydrological and hydraulic components that includes facilities for storage, transmission, treatment and distribution of water from source to consumers, for example, homes, commercial establishments, industry and public facilities.

"water supply system" means an area under jurisdiction of the Water Services Institution within which water intended for human consumption may come directly from a resource, or from one or more water treatment works.

"wastewater treatment system" means the pipes, sewers, pump stations and treatment work that collect, reticulate and treat wastewater from residents, businesses and industries before discharging or re-using the final treated effluent and biosolids.

"wastewater treatment works" means a process, or combination of unit processes, undertaken to render effluent acceptable to return to the environment or for re-use. A wastewater treatment works includes but are not limited to conventional wastewater treatment works, oxidation ponds, package plants and reclamation plants.

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"water treatment works" means a process, or combination of unit processes, undertaken to render raw water safe for drinking purpose. A water treatment works can employ more than one process or only one process such as disinfection. Water treatment works include but is not limited to conventional water treatment plants, package plants, groundwater treatment plants, reclamation plants and desalination plants.

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COMPULSORY NATIONAL WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES STANDARDS

PART A: PROVISION OF WATER SERVICES

Basic water supply services

2.(1) A Water Services Authority is responsible for the provision of basic water supply services to all consumers or potential consumers in its jurisdictional area inclusive of people residing on privately owned land as guided by the Water and Sanitation Services Policy on Privately Owned Land (2023) (Annexure B).

(2) The minimum standard for basic water services must consist of -

(a) within two years of promulgation of these regulations an access or delivery point which must be at least at the end boundary of the yard (user connection point) of the existing settlement.

(b) a minimum quantity of drinking water of 6 kl/household per month –

(i) at a minimum flow rate of not less than 10 litres per minute.

(ii) with an effectiveness such that water is made available for at least 358 days per year.

(iii) not interrupted for longer than 48 consecutive hours.

(iv) at no cost to indigent households, upon depletion of the initial 6kl per month allocation, qualifying indigent household will be subject to usage restrictions and will be responsible for payment based on the adopted tariff policy for any additional water consumed.

(c) water provided which complies with the requirements of SANS 241.

(3) Maintenance of the infrastructure up to the user connection is the responsibility of the Water Services Institution and the maintenance of the infrastructure within the boundary of the property is the responsibility of the owner.

(4) All new user applications for water connections must be completed within 21 calendar days by a Water Services Authority in areas where the infrastructure allows or exist.

(5) All user connections for water supply must be metered or measured, controlled and tariffed by the relevant Water Services Institution.

(6) A Water Service Institution must replace stolen meters and or repair or replace damaged meters within 30 days of it being reported or detected.

(7) Water meters must be managed and replaced within their asset lifespan.

(8) The Water Services Institution must ensure the provision of appropriate education in respect of safe, effective and efficient water use, hygiene and groundwater use management.

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(9) Within two years after promulgation of these Regulations, Water Services Authority must submit plans to the Department, using the WSDP platform at www.ws.dws.gov.za/wsdp.aspx, as part of their Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) on how they are going to upgrade all consumers in formal settlements to basic services (yard connection; user connection point).

Interim water supply services

3.(1) A Water Services Authority must take reasonable measures to provide interim water supply services in informal settlements.

(2) Upon realisation of a new informal settlement, the WSA must provide interim water supply services within 90 days of becoming aware thereof.

(3) A Water Services Authority is responsible for the capital, operation, maintenance and refurbishment actions and cost pertaining to interim water services.

(4) Where an informal settlement is formalised, a Water Services Authority must ensure access to basic water services.

(5) The minimum standard for interim water services must consist of-

(a) an access or delivery point which must be a communal standpipe, within a reasonable walking distance of no more than 200m from the furthest household.

(b) a minimum quantity of drinking water 6 kl/household per month –

(i) at a minimum flow rate of not less than 10 litres per minute.

(ii) with an effectiveness such that water is made available for at least 358 days per year.

(iii) not interrupted for longer than 48 consecutive hours.

(c) water provided which complies with the requirements of SANS 241.

(6) All areas supplied with interim water supply services must have zonal meters and measured by the relevant Water Services Institution.

(7) Whenever interim water supply services are provided through water tankers, it must not exceed 12 consecutive months and WSAs need to keep accurate records as specified in Regulation 4(3)(c).

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COMPULSORY NATIONAL WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES STANDARDS

Interruption of water supply services

4.(1) A Water Services Authority, in agreement with their relevant Water Services Institutions must take reasonable measures to ensure that where water supply is interrupted for a period of more than 48 hours, including where but not limited to an emergency situation is declared, a consumer has access to alternative water supply which—

(a) consists of at least 15 litres of drinking water per person per day; and

(b) is made available at strategically determined points of delivery that are relatively convenient and safe.

(2) Whenever emergency or alternative water supply is provided, the Water Services Institution must ensure that the distributed water is fit for human consumption as per the applicable prescripts of SANS 241 (as prescribed under Regulation 4).

(3) Whenever alternative water supply services are used for provision of drinking water for longer than a week, the water services institution must register a monitoring programme on the Integrated Regulatory Information System of the Department indicating:

(a) the origin of the alternative source(s).

(b) compliance results with specific SANS 241 parameters of disinfectant residuals, turbidity, *E. coli*, Heterotrophic Plate Count, conductivity and pH until distribution by tankering is discontinued.

(c) where tankers are used, Water Services Institutions must keep accurate records of:

(i) Vehicles type and registration and drivers used to provide the service.

(ii) the volumes transported per trip.

(iii) delivery schedule.

(iv) delivery point.

(v) vehicles that are used for provision of other services such as dust suppression where untreated water is not recommended unless the exclusive use for a period can be guaranteed where these vehicles are first cleaned and can achieve the maintenance of the SANS standard. Disinfection and certificate of cleanliness issued by a recognised body.

(vi) use of other vehicles transporting materials or liquids other than water is not permitted to tanker drinking water.

(vii) Above records are to be provided as part of the monitoring system to the Department on a monthly basis.

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(viii) Alternatives to tankering for mid and longer term must be prioritised to reduce unsustainable dependencies on tankers.

(4) Whenever water shortages are declared under the National Water Act, the Water Services Institution must impose reasonable limitations on its consumers' water consumption in its water supply network to ensure compliance with written notices issued under Schedule 3, section 6 of the National Water Act.

(5) Water Service Institutions must ensure sufficient reservoirs to meet demand and to minimise effect of water interruptions. WSI must revise the minimum operational levels for their reservoirs to increase storage capacity.

Quality of drinking water

5.(1) Water Services Institution must ensure that the distributed drinking water is fit for human consumption as per the applicable prescripts of SANS 241.

(2) A Water Services Institution must develop and implement a water safety plan for all water supply systems in accordance with the World Health Organization or any equivalent approach to water safety planning.

(3) A Water Services Institution must as a minimum review its water safety plan on an annual basis and or as the risk changes. The revised plan must be submitted to the Minister using the national integrated regulatory information system at https://ws.dws.gov.za/IRIS/mywater.aspx within 30 days of approval by an accounting officer or the person delegated.

(4) A Water Services Institution must develop and implement a monitoring programme to monitor the quality of drinking water supplied to consumers in their water supply system in accordance with the requirements of SANS 241, and such monitoring programme must together with its amendments be provided to the Department on its national integrated regulatory information system (IRIS). This shall include boreholes, static tanks and tankers.

(5) The water quality monitoring programme to be developed in 5(4) must specify points at which drinking water provided to consumers will be sampled, the frequency of sampling and for which parameters the water will be analysed in accordance with ISO 2859 for sampling of water, material, parts, and product.

(6) Samples collected by a Water Services Institution must be analysed in a laboratory using ISO 17025 accredited methodologies for water analysis or a laboratory having systems in place to ensure credibility and reliability of results such as participation in a Proficiency Testing Scheme and demonstrating acceptable results.

(7) The results of the implemented monitoring programme must be reported to the Department on its national Integrated Regulatory Information System within 30 days of sampling or on the request of the Minister.

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(8) A Water Services Institution must develop and implement an incident management protocol (Annexure A) for the management of non-compliances where the numerical limits in SANS 241 is not met, and categorisation of incidents including communication media for communicating disruptions and incidents requiring the issuance of drinking water quality advisory notice(s).

(a) A Water Services Institution must, within 12 hours of the confirmation of an incident that poses a health risk, inform the Department's relevant Regional Office and the relevant provincial Department of Health's District Health Office of the health risk.

(b) A Drinking Water Quality Advisory Notice must be issued by a WSA when—

(i) a situation has been declared an incident following repeated non-compliant results that indicates a health risk of the sampled water supply.

(ii) a Water Services Institution has reason to believe that the water quality is compromised or is likely to fail to comply with SANS 241 health risks requirements.

(iii) treatment processes fail to adequately treat the water according to the health limits of SANS 241 or

(iv) instructed to do so by the Department.

(c) A Drinking Water Quality Advisory Notice must be issued by the WSA to the affected community/area(s) using appropriate communication in a medium that is accessible to the affected community and or area -

(i) specify the nature of the health risk presented and the affected area or areas.

(ii) indicate rectification measures taken or to be taken by the Water Services Institution.

(iii) indicate risk minimisation measures to be taken by the public.

(iv) specify a reasonable time within which the situation is expected to normalise.

(9) A Water Services Institution must ensure that drinking water quality performance information against SANS 241 are annually made available to the public and are accessible to the relevant stakeholders.

(10) Records of all results and documents must be kept for at least five (5) years by the Water Services Institution and be available at all times for regulatory and audit purposes.

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COMPULSORY NATIONAL WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES STANDARDS

Basic sanitation service

6.(1) A Water Services Authority is responsible for the provision of basic sanitation services to all consumers or potential consumers in its jurisdictional area inclusive of people residing on privately owned land as guided by the Water and Sanitation services policy on privately owned land (2023).

(2) The standard for basic sanitation services must include the provision of a toilet with functional hand washing facility in the yard , which is safe, reliable for 24 hours a day, environmentally sound, easy to keep clean, provides privacy and protection against the weather, well ventilated, keeps smells to a minimum and prevents the entry and exit of flies and other disease-carrying pests, providing for an effective and acceptable sanitation technology.

(3) A Water Services Authority must ensure that human excreta and wastewater is safely contained at all times, throughout the sanitation service chain.

(4) Faecal sludge management must be an integral part of the sanitation service.

(5) Each household must have uninterrupted access to an adequate, appropriate, sanitation facility.

(6) Hygiene and user education must be an integral part of sanitation service. Households should be supported with knowledge and any other relevant resources to take responsibility for the correct and consistent use of the sanitation service, including but not limited to the toilet facility.

(7) In providing basic sanitation service, a Water Services Authority must consider the following requirements:

(a) The need for everyone, including persons with disability to have a reasonable quality of life.

(b) Water efficient sanitation solutions.

(c) Groundwater pollution risks in accordance with the Protocol to manage the potential of groundwater contamination from on-site sanitation (2003) (Annexure B).

(d) Water use authorisation in terms of the NWA.

(e) Surface water pollution risks and the management thereof.

(f) Population density.

(g) Economies of scale.

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COMPULSORY NATIONAL WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES STANDARDS

(8) Subject to sub-regulation (7) a Water Services Authority must consider-

(a) in high and medium density formal settlements:

(i) waterborne sewered sanitation provided that the wastewater treatment system and works have adequate capacity and is performing to acceptable standards under the National Water Act (read with regulation 10); or

(ii) alternative water efficient sanitation solutions instead of waterborne sewered systems in areas of dense formal and medium settlement where there is resource scarcity and or inadequate capacity or functionality in the sewer system and or the wastewater treatment works.

(b) in low density or sparsely populated settlements: water efficient sanitation solutions.

(9) Water efficient sanitation solutions in sub-regulation (7) must be shown to include off-grid, on-site sanitation options such as Non-sewered Sanitation Systems (NSSS) as well as Decentralised Wastewater Treatment Systems (DWWTS).

(10) A Water Services Authority may not unreasonably decline a property development to have a water efficient sanitation solution that is not connected to the central system where development will manage the system as a Water Services Intermediary and where the water uses of the system is authorised under the National Water Act.

(11) Whenever a Water Services Institution is providing new innovative non-sewered sanitation systems, such must be guided by the requirements of SANS 30500 for Non-Sewered Sanitation Systems or the "SANS 24521:2020 Guidelines for the management of basic on-site domestic wastewater services", whichever is applicable.

(12) Water Service Authority must monitor and regulate safe emptying, transportation, treatment and disposal of faecal sludge to faecal sludge treatment facilities or any other authorised facility.

(13) Faecal sludge treatment plants must be guided by ISO 31800 for prefabricated units or similar standards for non-prefabricated faecal sludge treatment units.

(14) Water Services Authority must have community participation procedures of informing communities about the emptying processes, routes and health risks.

(15) Within two years after promulgation of these Regulations, the Water Services Authority must submit plans as part of their Water Services Development Plan (WSDP), using the WSDP platform at www.ws.dws.gov.za/wsdp.aspx, on measures to eradicate unimproved pit toilets and open defaecation in human settlements.

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COMPULSORY NATIONAL WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES STANDARDS

Interim sanitation service

7.(1) A Water Services Authority is responsible for the capital, operation, maintenance and refurbishment actions and cost pertaining to interim sanitation services including the management of faecal sludge in the entire sanitation service chain.

(2) A Water Services Authority must take reasonable measures to provide appropriate interim sanitation services in informal settlements and during a disaster.

(3) Upon realisation of a new informal settlement, the WSA must provide interim sanitation service within 90 days.

(4) Interim sanitation services must provide at least the following:

(a) Communal and shared facilities in accordance with the table below:

Type	Toilet seat	Urinal Units	Hand washing
Communal toilet	1 seat per 10 households	1 unit per 20 households	1 basin per 10 households
Shared toilets	1 unit per 4 households	1 unit per 10 households	1 basin per 4 households

(b) The Water Service Authority must put measures in place to keep the toilets hygienic.

(c) The toilets must be separated according to gender to meet the needs for women, girls and persons with disability.

(d) All portable and mobile toilets must be emptied at least twice a week to appropriate licensed facilities for treatment.

(5) If the sanitation facility is communal, the maximum walking distance should be 100m, wherever possible.

(6) Parents and care givers must be provided with information by the Water Services Institution regarding safe disposal of infant's faeces, laundering practices and use of nappies, potties or scoops for effectively managing safe disposal.

(7) A Water Services Authority through its Environmental Health Practitioners are responsible for promoting hygiene and user education for ensuring an environmentally safe approach to sanitation, and for monitoring the impact of sanitation processes on the environment.

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COMPULSORY NATIONAL WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES STANDARDS

Sanitation workers' health and safety

8.(1) Water Service Institution must ensure sanitation workers 'safety through the provision of personal protective equipment, facilities to wash with water and soap, vaccination and deworming against diseases relevant to their working conditions.

(2) Water Service Institution must ensure workers are trained on the risks of handling faecal sludge and on standard operating procedures.

Interruption of sanitation services

9.(1) Whenever sanitation service is interrupted for longer than 48 hours, including where an emergency situation is declared, the Water Services Institution must make provision for alternative water for flushing of waterborne sanitation or interim sanitation service.

Sanitation services at public places

10.(1) Sanitation services must be family-friendly, and the following must be provided:

(a) Nappy changing areas.

(b) Hook to assist with hanging handbags; and

(c) Toilets must include provision for appropriate disposal of menstrual materials (waste bins with lid that are emptied regularly).

(2) Provision must be made for sanitation facilities for persons with disabilities in adherence to the requirement set out in the SANS 10400-S:2011.

Prohibitions

11.(1) The provision or distribution of bucket toilets to communities in both formal and informal settlements are prohibited.

(2) Municipalities and WSAs are prohibited from approving bulk user connections to existing water and wastewater systems without having the necessary capacity to service such user connections. This means that a municipality may not approve new /additional bulk user connections to an existing water or wastewater treatment system unless that system has the capacity to deal with the additional load (ability to operate according to technical specifications).

(3) Municipalities may not approve any new developments that will connect to an existing wastewater treatment system unless such a system has the capacity to deal with the load from the development.

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COMPULSORY NATIONAL WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES STANDARDS

PART B: THE QUALITY OF WATER DISCHARGED INTO SANITATION COLLECTION SYSTEMS OR A WATER RESOURCE

Greywater management

12.(1) A Water Services Institution planning to separate, collect and use greywater beyond the boundary of a household for any purpose must ensure such risks are identified in the wastewater risk abatement plan in accordance with regulation 13(2) and managed accordingly.

(2) The Guidelines for Greywater Use and Management in South Africa, Water Research Commission (2018) (Annexure B) must be used to assist in the identification of risk in sub-regulation (1).

Sewer collection, wastewater treatment and faecal sludge management

13.(1) The Water Services Authorities must in its Water Services Development Plan —

(a) determine actual and forecasted wastewater generation within its service areas.

(b) plan for adequate sewer collection, wastewater treatment capacity and water efficient sanitation.

(c) determine actual and forecasted faecal sludge accumulation in containment (pits / tanks) within its serviced areas.

(d) plan for a safe faecal sludge emptying, transportation, treatment and disposal or beneficial use method.

(2) A Water Services Institution responsible for the collection and treatment of wastewater and faecal sludge, must ensure that the environmental risks are identified, and climate resilient sanitation safety plans (SSP) and a wastewater risk abatement plan (W_2RAP) are developed and implemented accordingly.

(3) The sanitation safety plans, and a wastewater risk abatement plan must be developed in accordance with the WHO manual and guidelines (2018 and 2022) and W_2RAP Guideline, Water Research Commission (2011) (Annexure B), and must be reviewed every two years as a minimum. The revised plan must be submitted to the Minister using the national integrated regulatory information system within 30 days of approval by an accounting officer or the person delegated.

(4) Faecal sludge management infrastructure, and its maintenance as well as safe disposal of human waste must be carried out on a regular basis, as frequent as necessary to maintain hygiene, in a safe and acceptable manner by the Water Service Authority.

(a) WSA must schedule emptying of full containments (including pits / tanks) for on-site sanitation.

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(b) All identified or reported full containments (including pits / tanks) for on-site sanitation outside the schedule must be emptied within 10 days to the appropriate treatment facility.

(c) Where containments (including pits / tanks) are treated chemically or biological to prolong use and proper functioning, such chemical or biological measures must not be harmful to the health of the users, the water resource or the environment and must adhere to its label applications.

(d) All emptied faecal sludge must be transported to an appropriate and authorised faecal sludge treatment plant or any other treatment facility for treatment, beneficiation or disposal (subject to a water use authorisation). WSA shall keep record of volumes faecal sludge transported and coordinates of treatment facilities used and/or disposal sites.

(e) ensure that faecal sludge emptying services are conducted in compliance with the Hazardous Biological Agents Regulations (2001) (Annexure B) under the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993); and

(f) ensure that the transportation of faecal sludge complies with the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No. 93 of 1996) and its regulations.

(5) Faecal sludge must be treated and analysed for beneficiation suitability in accordance with WRC Guidelines for Utilisation and Disposal of Wastewater Sludge, 2009 (Volume 1-5) (See Annexure B). Should the sludge not be viable for beneficiation, it must be disposed in accordance with the National Environmental Management: Waste Act and its regulations and the National Water Act.

(6) Annual sewer and faecal sludge collection inspections and treatment process audits are required as part of the wastewater asset management process.

Quantity and quality of industrial wastewater collected into a sewerage system

14.(1) A Water Services Institution must only accept the quantity and quality of industrial wastewater or any other substance into a sewerage system that the sewage treatment works linked to that system is capable of purifying or treating to ensure that any discharge to a water resource complies with the required authorisation and standard prescribed under the National Water Act.

(2) A WSA shall prescribe pre-treatment of any effluent to the required standard its wastewater treatment systems can process prior to it being disposed into municipal infrastructure.

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COMPULSORY NATIONAL WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES STANDARDS

Control of objectionable substances

15.(1) A Water Services Institution must take reasonable measures to prevent any substance other than uncontaminated storm water to enter—

(a) a storm water drain; or

(b) a watercourse, except in accordance with the provisions of the National Water Act.

(2) The water Services Institution must ensure that inlets of stormwater drains are able to transport water whilst preventing litter or other objectionable substances from entering the stormwater. Such inlets must be regularly cleared and maintained to ensure proper drainage and removal of objectionable substances.

(3) A Water Services Institution must take measures to prevent storm water from entering its sewerage system.

(4) WSA must take measures including consumer awareness to prevent foreign objects being disposed in municipal sanitation infrastructure

PART C: THE EFFICIENT AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF WATER

Water conservation and water demand management (WCWDM)

16.(1) Where spillages or leaks in its water supply network are detected or reported, a Water Services Institution must record such cases and ensure that they repair all leaks within 48 hours of becoming aware thereof.

(2) A Water Services Institution must isolate 95% of detected or reported water pipe bursts in its water supply system within a maximum of four (4) hours of becoming aware thereof.

(3) Where spillages or sewer blockages in its wastewater collection network are detected or reported, a Water Services Institution must record such cases and ensure that they are contained and must be repaired within 24 hours of becoming aware thereof. The affected surface area must be cleaned and or disinfected.

(4) A Water Services Institution must have a 24-hour consumer care facility supported by the system to which leaks, spillages or water services related enquiries and complaints can be reported, and feedback be given to the consumer.

(5) Whenever emergency or alternative water supply is provided in terms of Regulation 4(1), the Water Services Institution must ensure that taking of water from bulk line if applicable is appropriately metered and recorded (i.e. if alternative water is provided through tankering the number of tankers and their volume must be recorded when taking from a bulk metered pipeline.

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COMPULSORY NATIONAL WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES STANDARDS

(6) A Water Services Institution must implement a Pressure Management Programme allowing water reticulation systems to be operated at a minimum pressure of 20m and maximum pressure of 90m.

(7) Where water pressure in a water reticulation system could rise above 90m, a Water Service Institution must install a pressure control device to prevent the pressure at any domestic consumer connection from rising above 90m.

(8) A Water Services Institution must take steps to measure and progressively reduce losses, maintain the water use efficiency Key Performance Indicators including the quantity of water losses, the quantity of Non-Revenue Water, Infrastructure Leakage Index and per capita Usage to within international accepted standards as follows:

(a) Non-Revenue Water, 20-30%.

(b) Water Losses, 10-20%.

(c) Infrastructure Leakage Index, 2-4; and

(d) *Per Capita* Usage, 120-180 l/c/d.

(9) Water Services Institutions must develop and implement a 10-year Council approved WCWDM Strategy and an Annual Plan within 6 months of the publication to be uploaded on the IRIS system and must consist of at least the following:

(a) Situation Assessment.

(b) Key issues and Challenges.

(c) Focus Areas of Interventions.

(d) List of proposed interventions.

(e) Set targets for demand, Non-Revenue Water, water losses (commercial and real losses), infrastructure leakage index, and per capita usage in line with subsection 8 above; and

(f) Budgets and Multi –year Implementation timelines.

(10) WSAs must require greenfield developments or major brownfield redevelopments, prior to planning approval, to indicate the manner and extent in which water conservation and water demand management (WCWDM) and water efficient sanitation solutions (WESS) has been accommodated and accounted for in their selected technology options, in terms of efficient water use and off-grid sanitation.

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PART D: CONSTRUCTION AND FUNCTIONING OF WATER SERVICES WORKS AND CONSUMER INSTALLATIONS

Water and wastewater balance analysis and determination of water losses

17.(1) A Water Services Institution must install and monitor appropriate water measuring devices or volume controlling devices to measure, detect and account for the volume of water abstracted (surface or groundwater), treated, and consumed, as applicable to the technical configuration of infrastructure and the water use authorisation conditions.

(2) A Water Services Institution must install and monitor appropriate water measuring devices or volume controlling devices to measure, detect and account for the volume of water consumed at all user connections as applicable to the technical configuration of infrastructure.

(3) A Water Services Institution must install and monitor appropriate measuring devices or volume controlling devices to measure, detect and account for the volume of wastewater received at pump stations and the inlet of the wastewater treatment works. A WSA shall record minimum night flows, peak wet weather flow and average dry weather flow received at the inlet of a wastewater treatment work received from all user connections conveyed, as applicable to the technical configuration of infrastructure and the water use authorisation conditions.

(4) A Water Services Institution must install and monitor appropriate measuring devices or volume controlling devices to measure, detect and account for the volume of wastewater discharged into the water resource as applicable to the technical configuration of infrastructure and the water use authorisation conditions.

(5) A Water Services Institution must ensure that all measuring devices or meters are properly maintained and in good working order, implementing a programme for meter – In-situ-verification and/or calibration.

(6) A Water Services Institution must account for its water balance on a monthly basis as follows:

(a) measure the daily volume abstracted and treated; and

(b) measure the quantity of water provided to each supply zone within its supply area.

(7) A Water Services Institution must account for its wastewater balance on a monthly basis as follows:

(a) daily inflows in Ml/d; and

(b) daily outflows in Ml/d.

(8) A Water Services Institution must determine the quantity of water losses and non-revenue water in accordance with the Guideline for the Preparation of an IWA Water Balance to Determine Non-revenue Water and Water Losses (Annexure B).

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(9) The results of the water balance analysis and the records of the quantities of water measured as set out in sub-regulation (5) must be reported to the Department's National Regulatory Information Management System on a quarterly basis.

Groundwater Development as a water resource community water supply

18. A Water Services Institution must ensure that during the development of groundwater as a community water supply source, all water use requirements and standards are adhered to under the National Water Act and as prescribed in the DWS "Standard Operating Procedures for Groundwater Source Development for Community Water Supply Projects" 2023 (Annexure B).

PART E: THE NATURE, OPERATION, SUSTAINABILITY, OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMIC VIABILITY OF WATER SERVICES

Human resource planning

19. A Water Services Institution must determine the staff establishment necessary to perform the water services functions in compliance to these standards and the Process Controller Regulations (GN 3630, June 2023) (Annexure B), read together with GN 890 Local Government Municipal Staff Regulations and GN R 493 Municipal Regulations on Minimum Competency Levels, 2007 with reference to:

(a) The number of staff members required.

(b) The minimum competencies required (read together with the WRC report (2015) on water sector skills (Annexure B)

(c) Plan for the recruitment, retention and development of staff members according to these regulatory requirements and the Engineering Council of South Africa (ECSA) and South African Council of Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) guidelines.

Competency requirements for the Head of a Water Services Authority, and Heads for water and sanitation planning, water and sanitation infrastructure provision, operations and maintenance of water services

20.(1) A person appointed to Head up the Water Services Authority function, the Water Services Provision function, and Operations and Maintenance, the Water Services Planning Unit, Unit in a Water Services Institution must –

(a) Have the necessary competencies; and

(b) Comply with the minimum requirements for education qualifications and work experience as set out in the table below:

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Table 1: Qualification, years' experience and Statutory registration requirements for all

Qualification, years' experience and Statutory registration requirements for all
Engineering degree (BEng/BSc Eng/B-Tech). For category A municipalities: 15 years post qualification experience in Water and Sanitation Services with registration as a professional engineer / technologist required For a category B municipality: 10 years post qualification experience in Water and Sanitation Service with registration as a professional engineer / technologist required For category C municipalities: 10 years post qualification experience in Water and Sanitation Services with registration as a professional engineer / technologist required

(2) Should a staff member who was appointed before these Standards came into effect have the necessary qualification but not have the necessary competencies or registrations, the Water Services Institution must place the staff member on a programme to acquire the competency requirements as prescribed, if successful completion of such programme will yield achievement of the minimum requirements set within a reasonable time of 5 years of publication of these Standards.

(3) Where the staff member does not have the minimum qualifications, the Water Services Institution must, based on a competency assessment, determine an alternative placement for the affected staff member to enable the recruitment of staff members with the necessary competencies within 2 years of publication of these Standards.

Management of electricity supply for water services

21.(1) To ensure sustainable provision of electricity supply for water service provision, a Water Service Institutions must -

(a) make provision for the installation and operation of diesel generators or similar within their critical water and wastewater system infrastructure to ensure continuation of operations when there is power supply disruption.

(b) alternative sources of electricity must be developed, which may include but are not limited to faecal and wastewater sludge conversion to biogas, off-take agreements with independent power producers or embedded generators or through direct ownership; and

(c) such infrastructure as well as the power supply must be safeguarded against vandalism and theft.

(2) Where electricity is supplied from municipality, Water Boards and Water Services Authorities must, where practically possible and through municipal electricity departments, isolate water and sanitation infrastructure.

(3) Should a water service institution be exempted from loadshedding and the exemptions from loadshedding attracts penalties or extra charges, Water Boards and Water Service Authorities must request exemptions from such penalties or extra charges.

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(4) Water Service Authorities must develop integrated response plans to maintain drinking water and wastewater service standards during power disruptions addressing the measure listed in the sub -regulation above.

(5) The integrated response plans referred to in sub-regulation 4 must be across the water and sanitation, electricity, and other divisions of the Water Service Authority.

Maintenance, operations and repairs of water treatment works and water supply network

22.(1) The water system must be serviced by a competent maintenance team, executing the maintenance work according to an acceptable maintenance plan and schedule.

(2) A Water Services Institution must keep a logbook with maintenance entries as per the maintenance plan per system.

(3) Where a water treatment works is being upgraded or constructed the Water Services Institution must ensure the development of an operation and maintenance manual and standard operating procedure for the infrastructure before such infrastructure is handed over to the Water Services Institution.

(4) A Water Services Institution must document the design capacity of the water treatment works and the works must be operated within the authorised abstraction volume or as per the application submitted to the Department for authorisation under the National Water Act. Read together with standard operating procedure for ground water where applicable.

(5) A water treatment works must be subjected to:

(a) an annual process condition assessment.

(b) Process Audit (which will address that year's process condition assessment) in a three-year cycle to inform functionality of the water supply system infrastructure. Risk findings must be incorporated into the Water Safety Plan.

(6) The Department's maintenance management standard for immovable assets (2017) (Annexure B) must be used as a benchmark for water supply services operations.

Maintenance, operation, and repairs of wastewater treatment system

23.(1) The wastewater treatment system (both mechanical and electrical) must be serviced by a competent maintenance team, executing the maintenance work according to an acceptable maintenance plan and schedule.

(2) A Water Services Institution must keep a logbook with maintenance entries as per the maintenance plan per system.

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(3) Where a wastewater treatment works is being upgraded or constructed the Water Services Institution must ensure the development of an operation and maintenance manual and standard operating procedure for the infrastructure before such infrastructure is handed over to the Water Services Authority.

(4) Operation and maintenance services are linked to the level of services selected to a settlement or part of a settlement. The following operations and maintenance guidelines developed must be utilised and used as a benchmark for sanitation services operations:

(a) Water borne sanitation operations and maintenance guide, Water Research Commission (2011) (Annexure B); and

(b) Maintenance management standard for immovable assets (2017) (Annexure B).

(5) A Water Services Institution must document the design capacity (hydraulic and organic) of the wastewater treatment works and the facility must be operated within the authorised volume and conditions as required and stipulated under the National Water Act.

(6) A wastewater treatment works must be subjected to an annual process condition assessment and Process Audit (which will address that year's process condition assessment) in a three-year cycle to inform functionality and performance of the wastewater system infrastructure including the sewer reticulation network and pump station(s). Risk findings must be incorporated into the wastewater risk abatement plan (W_2RAP) as stipulated in regulation 13(2).

Operation and maintenance budget and costing

24.(1) A Water Services Institution must determine the actual operations and maintenance cost of water treatment and supply (reticulation) per water supply system and express this in R/m^3. This determination must include –

(a) energy use for treatment and pumping.

(b) compensation of employees.

(c) chemical costs; and

(d) maintenance cost.

(2) A Water Services Institution must have a cost reflective Operation and Maintenance budget per water supply system for water treatment and supply (reticulation) and wastewater system (collection and treatment).

(3) A Water Services Institution may define specific on-site sanitation components of a basic sanitation facility that will remain the responsibility of the household for maintenance and repair.

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Water and sanitation services infrastructure management

25.(1) A Water Services Authority must ensure that all water and sanitation infrastructure are planned for the full life cycle, and that all life-cycle elements and costs are considered and must be in accordance with the Water Services Infrastructure Asset Management Strategy (2011) (Annexure B).

(2) Asset management must be proactive, on-going, and entrenched in the responsibilities of the water service providers.

(3) Asset Management Plans and registers must be developed by water services authorities and water services providers and be included in the Water Services Development Plans.

(4) A Water Services Authority must—

(a) establish a Water and Sanitation Asset Management Team.

(b) establish levels of service and key performance indicators in line with these standards.

(c) create a detailed inventory to component level of water and sanitation assets.

(d) design a risk assessment programme, considering water and sanitation assets to be managed and how they might fail.

(e) establish the remaining useful life of water and sanitation assets.

(f) record all breaks and failures, including leaks.

(g) for underground water and sewer pipelines, conduct a pipe replacement analysis or study to determine a multi-year replacement budget.

(h) gauge the current condition of water and sanitation assets through condition assessments as set out in Regulations 22(5) & 23(6).

(i) plan and budget for refurbishment and upgrading.

Water services audit as a component in the Water Services Development Plan

26.(1) A Water Services Institution must include a water services audit in its annual report on the implementation of its water services development plan required in terms of section 18(1) and (2)(a) of the Act, which must also be submitted to the department, using the WSDP platform at www.ws.dws.gov.za/wsdp.aspx, on an annual basis, within 4 months after the end of each municipal financial year.

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(2) A water services audit must assess compliance to these compulsory Standards and must as a minimum, contain the following details:

(a) The quantity of water services provided which must include at least—

(i) the quantity of water used by each user sector.

(ii) the quantity of water provided to the Water Services Institution by another Water Services Institution.

(iii) the quantity of wastewater received at sewage treatment works.

(iv) the quantity of wastewater not discharged to wastewater treatment works and approved for use by the Water Services Institution.

(v) the quantity of faecal sludge received at faecal sludge treatment works and beneficiated.

(vi) the quantity of faecal sludge disposed and the coordinates on the disposal site.

(b) The levels of services rendered which must include at least—

(i) the number of user connections in each user sector.

(ii) the number of households provided with water through communal water services works.

(iii) the number of consumers connected to a water reticulation system where pressures rise above 90m at the consumer connection.

(iv) the number of households provided with sanitation services through consumer installations connected to the sewerage system.

(v) the number of households with access to basic sanitation services.

(vi) the number of new water supply connections.

(vii) the number of new sanitation connections.

(viii) the number of on-site sanitation systems in each user sector.

(ix) the number of households provided with onsite sanitation through communal facilities.

(x) the type of onsite sanitation systems.

(xi) the number of new onsite sanitation systems provided.

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(xii) the number of sanitation systems with full containments (tanks or pits).

(c) The numbers provided in compliance with sub-regulation (2)(b) must be expressed as a percentage of the total number of connections or households.

(d) A record of all water measuring devices installed (including Bulk, Zonal, District, and Consumer meters) and water measuring devices tested must include at least—

(i) the number of new measuring devices installed.

(ii) the number of measuring devices tested (in-situ-verification).

(iii) the number of measuring devices replaced expressed as a percentage of the total number of meters installed on an annual basis.

(e) The water quality sampling programme required under regulation 5(4), the results of the comparison set out in regulation 5(5) and any non-compliance reported as required under regulation 5(6).

(f) Water conservation and water demand management must include at least—

(i) the results of the water balance as set out in regulation 17.

(ii) the total quantity of water losses and non-revenue water.

(iii) the demand management activities undertaken.

(iv) measures implemented to reduce water losses and non-revenue water.

(v) the progress made in the installation of water efficient devices; and

(vi) performance measured against key performance indicators.

(g) A Water Services Institution's compliance status to regulation 20(2) and 20(3) and progress of implementation toward achieving compliance.

(h) The integrated response plan to mitigate the adverse impact of electricity supply on critical water services infrastructure.

(i) Evaluation of efficacy of measures implemented to address risk findings from the annual condition assessment and three-yearly process audits as required for water treatment works and the water supply network (sub-regulation 22) and the wastewater system (sub-regulation 23).

(j) A Water Services Institution must provide evidence of the operations and maintenance expenditure per annum which must be measured in relation to the original budget contemplated in regulation 24(2).

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Compliance

27. Water Services Authority may identify provisions where immediate compliance cannot be achieved and develop a plan detailing how compliance will be achieved progressively. This must be submitted on the Integrated Regulatory Information Management System for consideration and approval by the Department within 6 months of the publication of the regulations.

Offences

28. The following provisions are considered offences under the Water Services Act and its provisions on penalties:

(a) any prohibitions provided under section 11

(b) failure to issue advisory notices on failures on drinking water (section 5)

(c) failure to adhere to or provide plans required under sections 2(9), 6(15), 16(9), 20, 26(1), and 27

(d) Failure to dispose faecal sludge at an authorised treatment facility (Section 13 (4)(d)).

Repeal of regulations

29. The Regulations relating to compulsory national standards and measures to conserve water published by General Notice Regulation 509 of 8 June 2001 are hereby repealed.

Short title

30. These Regulations are called the Compulsory National Water and Sanitation Services Standards, 2024.

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ANNEXURE A

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL FOR DRINKING WATER QUALITY FAILURES

In the Department's Drinking Water Quality Framework (Annexure B), a Failure Response Model (including an Incident Management Protocol) is provided for dealing with drinking water quality failures

WSIs must ensure that the latest SANS standards are utilised to be read with the protocol.

DRINKING WATER QUALITY INCIDENT AND EMERGENCY PLANNING

Emergency protocols and communication plans are essential during a drinking water failure to ensure that key stakeholders are kept fully informed, and the roles and responsibilities of individuals and organisations are clearly outlined to avoid miscommunication and duplication of effort. Proper emergency planning also allows timeous interventions to be taken to rectify the situation and ensures that affected communities are properly informed and have alternative safe drinking water during the problem.

Incident and emergency response protocols should be regarded as a priority with necessary resources committed to developing emergency response plans. The development of an appropriate plan involves a review of the hazards and events that can lead to emergency situations, including:

- accidents which increase levels of contaminants (for example, spills in catchment, incorrect dosing of chemicals).
- leaks in the distribution system where negative pressures are experienced during low flow periods.
- equipment breakdown and mechanical failure.
- prolonged power failures.
- extreme weather events (for example flooding), and
- human actions (for example strikes resulting in lack of control of the treatment plant).

Key areas to be addressed in incident and emergency response plans include clearly specified:

- response actions including increased monitoring.
- responsibilities and authorities internal and external to the organization.
- plans for emergency water supplies.
- communication protocols and strategies including notification procedures (internal, regulatory body, media and public); and
- mechanisms for increased health surveillance.

Training in emergency response is important to ensure that employees have the skills and knowledge to effectively manage any potential incidents and/or emergencies. Incident and emergency response plans, particularly communication protocols should be regularly reviewed and practiced improving preparedness. Change control should be diligently exercised when personnel join or leave each organization.

Following any incident/emergency situation, an investigation of the incident and/or emergency should be undertaken and a debriefing with all involved staff should be conducted to discuss performance and address any issues or concerns.

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Appropriate documentation and reporting of the incident/emergency should also be established. The organization should learn as much as possible from the incident to improve preparedness and planning for future incidents. Review of the incident may indicate necessary amendments to existing protocols.

Communication with the community is essential for restoring consumer confidence and Water Services Institution credibility after an incident and/or emergency situation. Notifications advising the end of an incident/emergency and information regarding the cause of the incident and the actions taken to minimise future occurrences are necessary activities for allaying community concerns.

DWS DRINKING WATER QUALITY FAILURE RESPONSE MODEL

In this protocol, drinking water quality failures are defined and classified into Alert Levels based on the magnitude and extent of the failure, as well as the risks to public health posed by the failure. Relevant actions, in compliance with the *SANS 241*, are detailed to rectify the failure and communicate the health risks to the community and relevant authorities.

Definition of a Drinking Water Quality failure

In regulation 5 WSI must compare drinking water quality results with the prescribed National Drinking Water Standards (SANS 241). The ideal situation is where drinking water quality satisfies the SANS 241 limits, suitable for lifetime consumptions. Where water fails SANS 241 limits, efforts are required to ensure that water quality is improved. Importantly, when a health-related water quality determinand does not comply with SANS 241 limits, this is regarded as a failure and would pose a threat to consumers.

Clear Maximum Allowable limits are provided in Table 2 of SANS 241 (Part 1) for microbiological, physical, aesthetic and chemical determinands.

Microbiological determinands can cause the water to fail the Drinking Water specification if they exceed the allowable compliance contribution specified in Table 1 of SANS 241. Furthermore, where a single microbiological test result exceeds the value given in SANS 241 column 4 of Table 1 (for example, *E. coli* > 1 count per 100 mL, or total coliform> 10 counts per 100 mL), and is confirmed as such by a further test, this is regarded as a drinking water quality failure and the required remedial actions and drinking water quality failure response shall follow.

Drinking Water Quality Failure Response

Drinking water quality failures can be considered acute or chronic, depending on associated risks and/or concentrations of the determinands, and therefore require different management approaches. Acute water quality failures are of a short duration, can do harm even with short exposure, and usually result from treatment process inefficiency, water works breakdown or outbreak of bacteriological and protozoan parasite contamination. Acute failures require immediate intervention and if properly managed, can avoid a significant threat to consumers. Examples of acute failures are outbreaks of *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*, and equipment breakdown resulting in overdosing treatment chemicals.

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DWS have designated three Alert Levels (See figure 1a and b) to respond to acute drinking water quality failures:

- **Alert Level I (Drinking Water Incident - no significant risk to health): Routine problems including minor disruptions to the water system and single sample non-compliances.**
- **Alert Level II (Drinking Water Failure - potential minor risk to health): Minor emergencies, requiring additional sampling, process optimisation and reporting/communication of the problem.**
- **Alert Level III (Drinking Water Emergency - potential major risk to health): Major emergencies requiring significant interventions to minimise public health risk (Engagement of a designated Emergency Management Team).**

Chronic drinking water quality failures have cumulative effects and usually cause harm due to prolonged low-level exposure to a certain Determinand. Chronic failures are a result of poor source water quality, inadequate treatment processes and poor distribution system infrastructure. Examples of chronic failures are continuous low-level failure of microbiological determinands, or combined trihalomethane concentrations exceeding limits related to high organic loadings in the raw water source. Chronic water quality failure responses require a more co-operative governance approach, with a range of key stakeholders required for interventions.

Incident Management Protocol for Drinking Water Quality

The Incident Management Protocol for Drinking Water Quality is detailed in Table 1 and focuses primarily on the protection of public health and acute drinking water failures (Table 1a) but also includes incidents with aesthetic impacts (Table 1b).

Boil Water Advisories

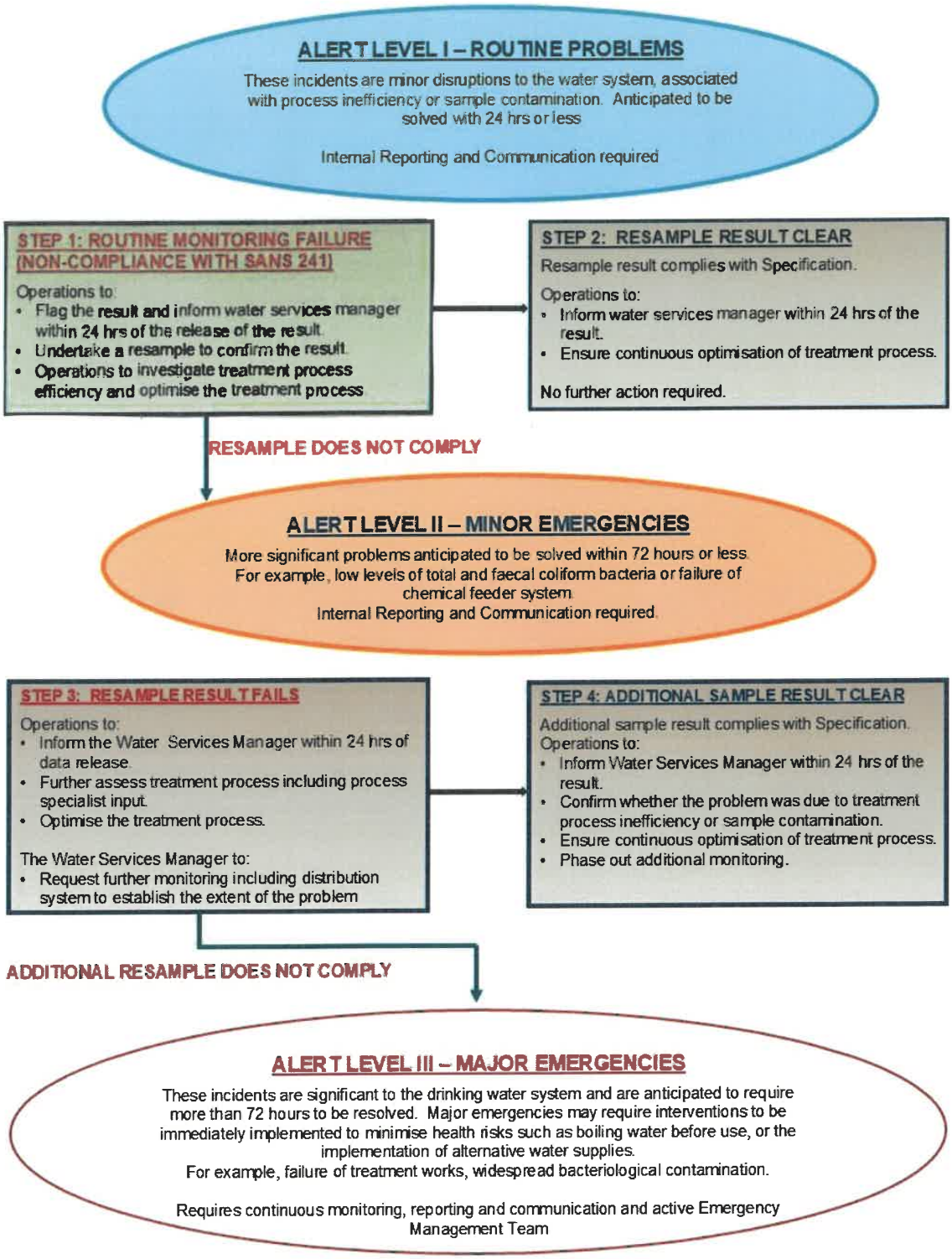
If the drinking water emergency relates to an *E. coli* failure, a Boil Water Advisory may be required to be issued. Boil water advisories are most frequently based on unacceptable bacteriological quality. This may be because of a significant deterioration in source water quality, equipment malfunction during treatment or distribution or inadequate disinfection or disinfectant residuals. A boil water advisory may also follow the occurrence of an outbreak of illness in the community that has been linked to consumption of the water.

During a boil water advisory, it is essential that all water destined for drinking, preparing infant formulas, juices and ice cubes, washing fruits and vegetables, cooking or dental hygiene be boiled. Consumers need to be informed to hold water at a rolling boil for one minute to inactivate all waterborne pathogenic micro-organisms.

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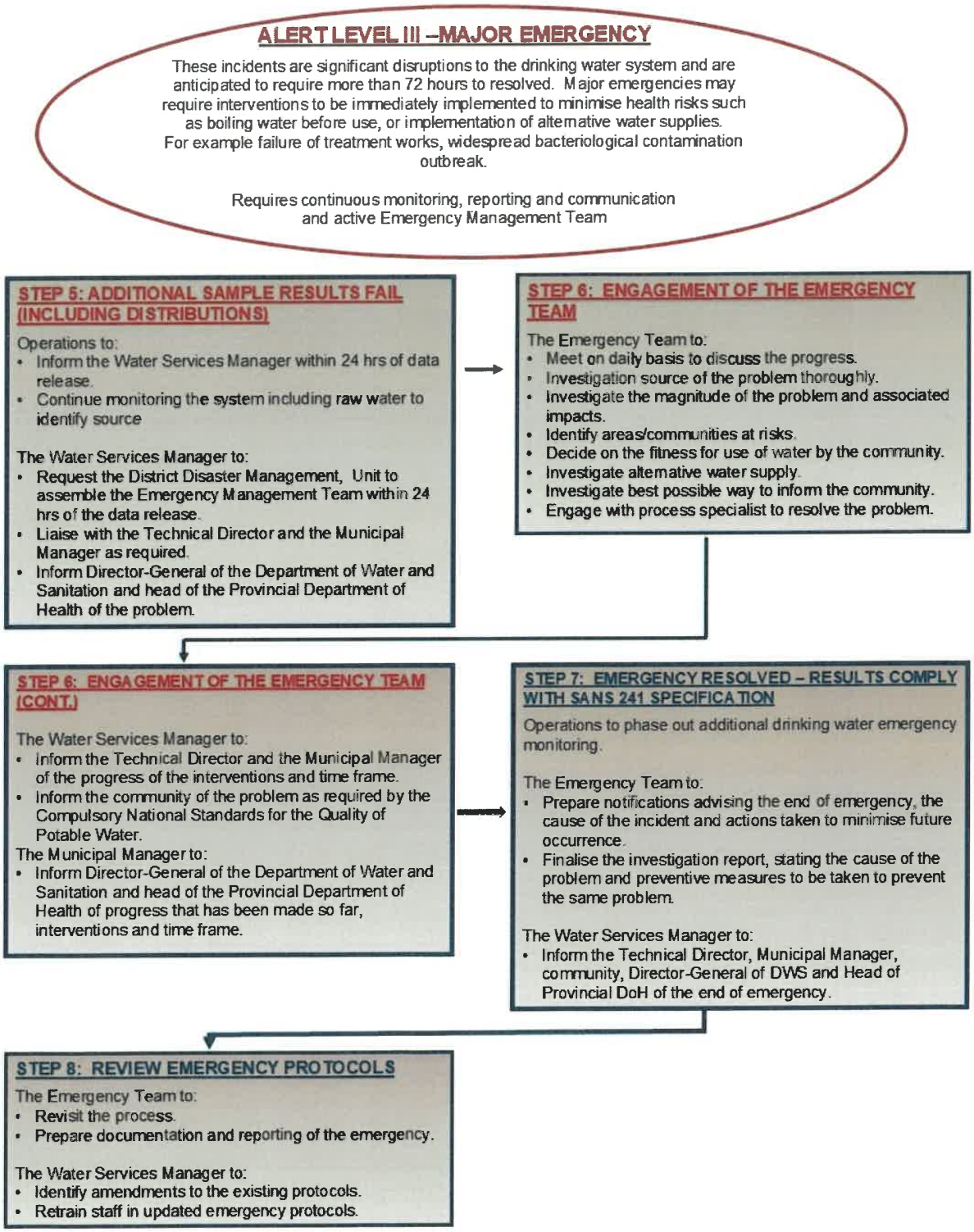
FIGURE 1a: Acute Drinking Water Quality Failure Model – Response actions



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FIGURE 1b: Acute Drinking Water Quality Failure Model – Response actions(continued)



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The Boil Water Advisory may be withdrawn when:

- the treatment, distribution or operational failure has been corrected, and the contaminated water has been flushed from the distribution system.
- the microbiological quality and disinfectant residual of the treated water in at least two consecutive sets of samples has returned to an acceptable level (zero *E. coli* per 100 mL and adequate disinfectant in the distribution system).

Emergency Management Team

As part of emergency preparedness planning, key role-players in the water sector should be identified and form an Emergency Management team. The Emergency Management team will ensure better management of the emergency situation by involving a number of role players with different expertise to manage the situation. The team plans for coordination of activities, specific roles for stakeholders and reporting protocol, it also manages internal and external communications and information. Depending on the scale of the drinking water quality failure, the District or Provincial Disaster Management Unit may be required to coordinate and manage the compilation of the Emergency Management Team.

The Emergency Management Team should include a range of key stakeholders involved in a drinking water failure crisis, including:

- District or Provincial Disaster Management Unit.
- WSA Water Services Manager.
- WSA Water Works Operations.
- WSA Consumer Services Unit.
- Provincial Department of Local Government.
- DWS Regional Office.
- Department of Health and the District Municipality Environmental Health Practitioners.
- Relevant Non-Governmental Organisations and Community-Based Organisations.
- Community leaders, and
- Other experts in public health or water treatment, as required.

The Emergency Management team members' database with the names and contact details of the members should be readily available and the relevant Water Services Institution must ensure that the database is updated regularly (for example 6-monthly) to ensure that it is accurate.

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INCIDENT MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL FOR DRINKING WATER QUALITY FAILURES

Table 1a: Incident Management Protocol for Health-related Drinking Water Quality Incidents

Water quality Determinand Determinant and concentration	Health Implication / Risk	Incident Management Reporting	Required response time	Action
Alert Level I (Drinking Water Quality Incident)				
• 1 *E. coli* per 100mL • 1 Somatic coliphage per 10mL • Any health-related Physical or Chemical result that exceeds the upper limit of SANS 241 Drinking Water limit	• Insignificant chance of infection. • Very slight risk of viral infection with continuous exposure. • Insignificant risk to health – suitable for lifetime consumption.	Internal reporting and communication needed to WSA Manager	Within 24 hrs. of result release	• Communicate out-of-range result(s) to relevant Municipal staff. • Assess associated information and implement corrective action to rectify the incident or resample to confirm result if required. • If resample result confirms the initial result, • implement corrective action to rectify the incident. If resample result exceeds the concentrations specified in Alert Level I, proceed to Alert Level II.
Alert Level II (Drinking Water Quality Failure)				
• 2-10 *E. coli* per 100mL • 2–10 Somatic coliphages per 10 mL • 1 *Cryptosporidium / Giardia*/10L • Turbidity result > 1 NTU • Fluoride results 1.5–1.7 mg/L	• Clinical infections are unlikely in healthy adults but may occur in sensitive groups. • Low risk of viral infection with continuous exposure. • Low risk of protozoan parasite infection. • Indirect associated impacts on health through the shielding of bacteria from disinfection. • Slight mottling of dental enamel.	Internal and External	Same day as result release	• Request additional monitoring as required (both spatially and increased frequency) to establish the source of the contamination and the risk to public health. • Assess treatment process efficiency and implement corrective action to optimise the treatment process. • Communicate the drinking water failure and health risk to the relevant Municipal staff, DWS and Provincial Department of Health. If any additional sample results exceed concentrations specified in Alert Level II, proceed to Alert Level III.

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Water quality Determinand Determinant and concentration	Health Implication / Risk	Incident Management Reporting	Required response time	Action
Alert Level III (Drinking Water Quality Emergency)				
• >10 *E. coli* per 100mL • >10 Somatic coliphages per 10 mL • >1 *Cryptosporidium / Giardia*/10L • Fluoride result >1.7 mg/L • Any health-related Physical or Chemical result that exceeds the upper limit of SANS 241: Drinking Water limit (with exception of turbidity)	• Clinical infections are common, even with once-off consumption. • Significant and increasing risk of infectious disease transmission. • Significant risk of protozoan parasite infection. • Significant risk to human health – exceedance of maximum allowable limits. • Severe tooth damage and skeletal fluorosis with long-term exposure	Internal and External	Immediate	• Engage Emergency Management Team. • Communicate drinking water emergency and health risk to relevant Municipal staff, DG of DWS, Head of Provincial Department of Health. • Continue additional monitoring and extend to the distribution system and point-of-use to establish the source and extent of the incident and the risk to public health. • Assess the communities at risk and the need for an alternate water supply. • Communicate drinking water emergency to community. • Implement specialist process assessment and optimisation of the Drinking Water Supply System from catchment to consumer. • Phase out additional monitoring once the source of the incident has been identified and rectified and two consecutive results have been within specification. • Prepare notifications advising of the end of the emergency. • Assess required preventative action to reduce the likelihood of the incident recurring. • Prepare a report to document and close the incident. • Review and update Incident Management Protocol. • Retrain staff on revised Incident Management Protocol.

Table 1b: Incident Management Protocol for Aesthetic Drinking Water Quality Incidents

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INCIDENT MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL FOR DRINKING WATER QUALITY FAILURES

Water quality Determinand Determinant and concentration	Health Implication / Risk	Incident Management Reporting	Required response time	Action
Alert Level I (Drinking Water Quality Incident)				
• Geosmin or 2-MIB 11 - 20 ng/L • Iron 0.4 - 1.0 mg/L • Manganese 0.1-0.2 mg/L	• Moderate unpleasant tastes/odors. • Slight taste and color, slight staining of white clothes • Slight taste and color, moderate staining of clothes and fixtures	Internal	Within 24hrs. of result release	• Communicate out-of-range result(s) to relevant Municipal staff. • Assess associated information and implement corrective action to rectify the incident or resample to confirm result if required. • If a resample result confirms the initial result, implement corrective action to rectify the incident. If resample result(s) exceeds the concentrations specified in Alert Level I, proceed to Alert Level II.
Alert Level II (Drinking Water Quality Failure)				
• Geosmin or 2-MIB >20 ng/L • Iron 1.1-2.0 mg/L • Manganese 0.2 -0.4 mg/L	• Moderate unpleasant tastes/odors • Moderate taste and color, moderate staining of white clothes • Moderate taste and color, increasing staining of clothes and fixtures	Internal and External	Same day as result release	• Request additional monitoring as required (both spatially and increased frequency) to establish the source of the contamination and the aesthetic impact. • Assess treatment process efficiency and implement corrective action to optimise the treatment process. • Communicate the drinking water failure and aesthetic impact to the relevant Municipal staff. If any additional sample results exceed concentrations specified in Alert Level II, proceed to Alert Level III.

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL FOR DRINKING WATER QUALITY FAILURES

Water quality Determinand Determinant and concentration	Health Implication / Risk	Incident Management Reporting	Required response time	Action
Alert Level III (Drinking Water Quality Emergency)				
• Iron >2 mg/L • Manganese >0.4 mg/L	• Objectionable and increasing unpleasant tastes/odors • Objectionable taste and appearance, staining of clothes • Off-putting taste and appearance, severe staining of clothes and fixtures	Internal and External	Immediate	• Continue additional monitoring and extend to the distribution system and point-of-use to establish the source and extent of the incident and the aesthetic impact. • Communicate aesthetic drinking water emergency to community. • Implement specialist process assessment and optimisation of the Drinking Water Supply System from catchment to consumer. • Phase out additional monitoring once the source of the incident has been identified and rectified and two consecutive results have been within specification. • Prepare notifications advising of the end of the aesthetic drinking water emergency. • Assess required preventative action to reduce the likelihood of the incident recurring. • Prepare a report to document and close the incident. • Review and update Incident Management Protocol. • Retrain staff on revised Incident Management Protocol.

This gazette is also available free online at www.gpwonline.co.za

ANNEXURE B: Referenced Documents

Electronic copies of the following referenced documents can be found and downloaded from https://ws.dws.gov.za/iris/documents.aspx or on links where provided below:

A Drinking Water Quality Framework for South Africa, Department of Water and Sanitation, December 2005.

A Protocol to manage the potential of groundwater contamination from on-site sanitation Practices, March 2003.

Guidance on drinking water treatment process audits and plant optimisation, WRC Report No TT755/18, August 2018.

Guidelines for Greywater use and management in South Africa, Water Research Commission Report no TT746/17, March 2018.

Guideline for human settlement planning and design (the Red Book), Department of Housing and CSIR, BOUTEK Report no BOU/E2001.

Guidelines for the Utilisation and Disposal of Wastewater Sludge:
Volume 1 of 5 Impact assessment, Water Research Commission Report TT 39/09, 2009.
Volume 2 of 5 Requirements for the agricultural use of wastewater sludge, Water Research Commission Report no TT 262,06
Volume 3 of 5 Requirements for the on-site and off-site disposal of sludge Water Research Commission Report TT 39/09, 2009.
Volume 4 of 5 Requirements for the beneficial use of sludge at high loading rates, Water Research Commission Report TT 350/09, 2009.
Volume 5 of 5 Requirements for thermal sludge management practices and for commercial products containing sludge, Water Research Commission Report TT 351/09, 2009.

Guideline for the preparation of an IWA water balance to determine Non-Revenue water and water losses (Department of Water and Sanitation, 2014).

Guidelines on Sanitation and Health (2018) World Health Organization.

Integrated Water Sector Skills Intervention Map Based on a Sector Skills Gap Analysis, Water Research Commission Report 2113/1/14, March 2015.

Maintenance management standard for immovable assets www.publicworks.gov.za May 2017.

Part 3 (Emergency Housing Programme) of the National Housing Code, Volume 4 (Department of Human settlement (2009).

Regulations for Hazardous Biological Agents, 2022 Government Notice R1887 of 2022.

Regulations relating to compulsory national standards for process controller and water services works, Government Notice Regulation 3630, June 2023.

This gazette is also available free online at **www.gpwonline.co.za**

Referenced Documents:

Regulation R634 National Environmental Management: Waste Act: Waste Classification and Management Regulations (23 August 2013, Gazette 36784)

Regulation R635 National Environmental Management: Waste Act: Waste National Norms and Standards for the assessment of waste for landfill disposal (23 August 2013, Gazette 36784)

Regulation R636 National Environmental Management: Waste Act: Waste National Norms and Standards for disposal of waste to landfill (23 August 2013, Gazette 36784)

Regulation R715 National Environmental Management: Waste Act: Exclusion of a waste stream of a portion of a waste stream from the definition of waste (18 July 2018, Gazette 41777)

Sanitation Safety Planning Manual (2022) World Health Organization.

Standard Operating Procedures for Groundwater Source Development for Community Water Supply Projects" 2023.

Wastewater Risk Abatement Plan, A W_2RAP guideline, Water Research Commission Report TT 489/11, June 2011.

Water And Sanitation Services on Privately Owned Land Policy 2023.

Water borne sanitation operations and maintenance guide, Water Research Commission Report TT 482/11, March 2011.

Water Services Infrastructure Asset Management Strategy (Department of Water and Sanitation 2011).

This gazette is also available free online at **www.gpwonline.co.za**

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION

NO. 6293 **6 June 2025**

NATIONAL WATER ACT, 1998

WATER RESOURCE CLASSES AND RESOURCE QUALITY OBJECTIVES FOR USUTHU-MHLATHUZE CATCHMENTS IN THE INKOMATI-USUTHU AND PONGOLA-MTAMVUNA WATER MANAGEMENT AREAS

I, Pemmy Castelina Pamela Majodina, in my capacity as Minister of Water and Sanitation, in terms of section 13(1) of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), hereby determine the classes of water resources and the associated resource quality objectives, as set out in the Schedule hereto.

MISS PEMMY C PAMELA MAJODINA (MP)
MINISTER OF WATER AND SANITATION
DATE: 24/03/2025

Classified as Confidential

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SCHEDULE

DEFINITIONS

1. In this Schedule any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall have the meaning so assigned and, unless the context indicates otherwise -

"Class I water resource" means a water resource in which the configuration of ecological categories of the water resources within a catchment, results in an overall condition of that water resource that is minimally altered from its pre-development condition, and as defined in the Water Resource Classification System;

"Class II water resource" means a water resource in which the configuration of ecological categories of the water resources within a catchment, results in an overall condition of that water resource that is moderately altered from its pre-development condition and as defined in the Water Resource Classification System;

"Class III water resource" means a water resource in which the configuration of ecological categories of the water resources within a catchment, results in an overall condition of that water resource that is significantly altered from its pre-development condition and as defined in the Water Resource Classification System;

"Water Resource Classification System" means the Regulations for the Establishment of the Classification System, 2010 as prescribed in Government Notice No. R. 810 of 17 September 2010;

"Ecological category" means the ecological condition of that water resource in terms of the deviation of its biophysical components from a predevelopment condition;

"Ecological Water Requirements' in relation to a water resource, means the quantity and quality of water of that resource that is required to maintain the said water resource in its assigned Ecological Category;

"Integrated Unit of Analysis" means a water resource catchment that incorporates a socio-economic zone, but is defined by a watershed;

"Percentile" means the non-exceedance probability i.e., at the 95th percentile, 95 percent of values must be less than or equal to the value; and at 50th percentile, 50 percent of values must be less than or equal to the value;

"Present Ecological State" means the current health or integrity of various biological attributes of the resource, compared to the natural or close to natural reference conditions;

"Recommended Ecological Category" means a category indicating the realistically attainable ecological management target for a water resource;

"Resource Quality Objectives" means descriptive qualitative statements and numerical values for the biological, physical, and chemical attributes of the significant water resources throughout the catchments;

"Resource Unit" means a basic unit of a water resource to which Resource Quality Objectives will apply;

"Target Ecological Category" means the ultimate target to achieve a sustainable system both ecologically and economically, considering the Present Ecological State and Recommended Ecological Category.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WATER RESOURCE

2. The Water Resource Classes and Resource Quality Objectives are determined for all or part of every significant water resource within the Inkomati-Usuthu and Pongola-Mtamvuna Water Management Areas as set out below:

Water Management Areas: Inkomati-Usuthu and Pongola-Mtamvuna
Drainage Region: W Primary Drainage Region (excluding Eswatini)
River(s): W1 catchment (main river: Mhlathuze).
W2 catchment (main river: Umfolozi).
W3 catchment (main river: Mkuze).
W4 catchment (main river: Pongola) - part of this catchment area falls within Eswatini.
W5 catchment (main river: Usutu) - much of this catchment falls within Eswatini.
W7 catchment (Kosi Bay and Lake Sibaya).

DETERMINATION OF THE CLASSES OF WATER RESOURCES

3. (1) The water resource classes, which are in accordance with the Water Resource Classification System, for the Usuthu to Mhlathuze catchments (W1 - 5, and 7) are as listed in Table 1 below according to the overall class per integrated unit of analysis; and as illustrated in Figure 1 of Annexure A.

(2) The integrated units of analysis in the Usuthu to Mhlathuze catchments (W1 - 5, and 7) are listed in Table 2 and illustrated in Figure 2 of Annexure A.

(3) A summary of the resource units and quaternary catchments are listed in Table 3 below and indicated in Figure 8 (Annexure A).

(4) The summary of water resource classes per integrated unit of analysis and ecological categories for the Usuthu to Mhlathuze catchments (W1 - 5, and 7) are as listed in Table 4 (Annexure A).

RESOURCE UNITS SELECTED WITH RESOURCE QUALITY OBJECTIVES

4. (1) Table 5 of Annexure A provides:

(a) the listed Integrated Unit of Analysis in the Usuthu to Mhlathuze catchments for which Resource Quality Objectives are determined;

(b) the selected water resources (Rivers, Wetlands, Groundwater, and estuaries) for which Resource Quality Objectives are determined; and

(c) reference to subsequent tables that list the Resource Quality Objectives per selected sub-components (quantity, quality, habitat, biota or groundwater, or estuary) per Resource Unit.

(2) Resource Quality Objectives for rivers per Integrated Unit of Analysis and Resource Unit within the Usuthu to Mhlathuze catchments are specified in Table 6 (hydrological RQOs) of Annexure A.

(3) Resource Quality Objectives for rivers for habitat and biota for Ecological Water Requirements sites are set out in Table 9 of Annexure A

(4) Resource Quality Objectives for rivers for water quality (ecological and user) in high priority Resource Units containing Ecological Water Requirements sites or high priority water quality sites are set out in Table 9 of Annexure A.

(5) Resource Quality Objectives for priority wetland clusters and systems in selected Resource Units in the Usuthu to Mhlathuze catchments are set out in Table 10 of Annexure A.

(6) Regional and Resource Unit specific Resource Quality Objectives for groundwater and groundwater fed lakes in priority Groundwater Resource Units in the Usuthu to Mhlathuze catchments are set out in Table 11 and Table 13 of Annexure A.

(7) Resource Quality Objectives for Estuary components in priority Resource Units are as set out in Table 16 of Annexure A.

COMMENCEMENT

5. The Notice shall come into operation on the date of publication hereof.

The Annexure to this Notice, containing water resource classes and Resource Quality Objectives, can be accessed from:

https://www.dws.gov.za/wem/WRC.aspx

Or requested from:

Director: Water Resource Classification
Attention: Ms Lebogang Matlala
Department of Water and Sanitation
Ndinaye Building 5046
178 Francis Baard Street
Private Bag x 313
Pretoria
0001
E-mail: matlalal@dws.gov.za

UMNYANGO WEZAMANZI NOKUTHUTHWA KWENDLE

UMTHETHO WAMANZI KAZWELONKE, 1998

IZIGABA ZEMITHOMBO YAMANZI KANYE NEZINHLOSO ZEZINGA LEMITHOMBO EZINDAWENI EZIBAMBA AMANZI ZO-USUTHU-MHLATHUZE EZINDAWENI ZOKULAWULA AMANZI E-NKOMATI-USUTHU KANYE NE-PONGOLA-MTAMVUNA

Mina, uPemmy Castelina Pamela Majodina, esikhundleni sami njengoNgqongqoshe Wezamanzi Nokuthuthwa Kwendle, futhi ngigunyazwe ngokufanelekile ngokwesigaba 13(1) soMthetho Wamanzi Kazwelonke, 1998 (uMthetho No. 36 we-1998), nginquma izigaba zemithombo yamanzi kanye nezinhloso ezihambisana nezinga lemithombo, njengoba kubekiwe Ohlelweni.

NKSZ PEMMY CASTELINA PAMELA MAJODINA
UNGQONGQOSHE WEZAMANZI NOKUTHUTHWA KWENDLE
USUKU: 12/03/2025

1

UHLELO

IZINCAZELO

1. Kulolu Hlelo noma yiliphi igama noma inkulumo elinikezwe incazelo kulo Mthetho, liyoba nencazelo enikezwe kanjalo futhi, ngaphandle uma umongo ubonisa okuhlukile -

“Umthombo wamanzi wesigaba I” sisho umthombo wamanzi lapho ukwakheka kwezigaba zemvelo zemithombo yamanzi ngaphakathi kwendawo ebamba amanzi, kuholela esimeni esiphelele salowo mthombo wamanzi osushintsha kancane esimweni sawo sangaphambi kokuthuthukiswa, futhi njengoba kuchazwe OHlelweni Lokuhlukaniswa Kwemithombo Yamanzi;

“Umthombo wamanzi wesigaba II” sisho umthombo wamanzi lapho ukwakheka kwezigaba zemvelo zemithombo yamanzi ngaphakathi kwendawo ebamba amanzi, kuholela esimeni esiphelele salowo mthombo wamanzi oshintsha kancane esimweni sawo sangaphambi kokuthuthukiswa futhi njengoba kuchaziwe OHlelweni Lokuhlukaniswa Kwemithombo Yamanzi;

“Umthombo wamanzi wesigaba III” sisho umthombo wamanzi lapho ukwakheka Kwezigaba Zemvelo zemithombo yamanzi ngaphakathi kwendawo ebamba amanzi, kuholela esimeni esiphelele salowo mthombo wamanzi okushintsha kakhulu esimeni sawo sangaphambi kokuthuthukiswa futhi njengoba kuchaziwe OHlelweni Lokuhlukaniswa Kwemithombo Yamanzi;

“Uhlelo Lokuhlukaniswa Kwemithombo Yamanzi” lusho Imithethonqubo Yokusungulwa Kohlelo Lokuhlukanisa, 2010 njengoba kubekiwe kwiSaziso sikaHulumeni Nombolo R. 810 sika-17 Septhemba 2010;

“Isigaba semvelo” sisho isimo semvelo salowo mthombo wamanzi ngokwemibandela yokuchezuka kwezingxenye zawo ze-biophysical kusuka esimeni sokuthuthukiswa kwangaphambili;

“Izidingo Zamanzi Zemvelo’ maqondana nomthombo wamanzi, zisho inani nezinga lamanzi lalowo mthombo odingekayo kugcinwe lowo mthombo wamanzi Usesigabeni sawo Semvelo esibekiwe;

“Iyunithi yokuhlaziya edidiyelwe” (i-IUA) isho indawo abamba amanzi emithombo yamanzi ehlanganisa indawo yenhlalakahle yezomnotho, kodwa echazwa yisizinda samanzi;

“Amaphesenti” asho amathuba okungeqile okungukuthi, kumaphesenti angu-95, amaphesenti angu-95 amanani kufanele abe ngaphansi noma alingane nenani; futhi kumaphesenti angu-50, amaphesenti angu-50 amanani kufanele abe ngaphansi noma alingane nenani;

“Isimo Sezemvelo Samanje” (i-PES) sisho samanje sempilo noma ukuphelela kwezimpawu ezahlukahlukene zemithombo yezinto eziphilayo, uma kuqhathaniswa nezimo ezijwayelekile zemvelo noma eziseduze nemvelo;

“Isigaba Semvelo Esiphakamiswayo” (i-REC) sisho isigaba esibonisa lokho okuhloswe ukufinyeleleka kokulawulwa kwemvelo emthonjeni wamanzi;

“Izinhloso Zezinga Lemithombo” (i-RQO) zisho izitatimende ezichazayo zezinga namanani ezinombolo ezibaluli zebhayoloji, ezibonakalayo, kanye namakhemikhali emithombo yamanzi ebalulekile kuzo zonke izindawo ezibamba amanzi;

“Iyunithi Yomthombo” (i-RU) isho iyunithi eyisisekelo yomthombo wamanzi okuzosebenza kuyo Izinhloso Zezinga Lemithombo;

“Isaga Semvelo Esihlosiwe” (i-TEC)sisho okuhlosiwe okuyinhloko ukuze kuzuzwe uhlelo oluzinzile kokubili kwezemvelo nakwezomnotho, kucatshangelwa Isimo Semvelo Samanje kanye Nesigaba Semvelo Esiphakanyiswayo.

INCAZELO YOMTHOMBO WAMANZI

2. Izigaba Zemithombo Yamanzi kanye Nezinhloso Zezinga Lemithombo Yamanzi kunqunywa kuwo wonke noma ingxenye yawo wonke umthombo wamanzi obalulekile ngaphakathi Kwezindawo Zokulawulwa Kwamanzi e-Inkomati-Usuthu nasePongola-Mtamvuna njengoba kubekiwe ngezansi:

Izindawo Zokulawulwa Kwamanzi: Inkomati-Usuthu kanye Pongola-Mtamvuna

Isifunda Sokuthutha Indle:	Isifunda Esiyinhloko Sokuthutha Indle W (ngaphandle kwe-Eswatini)
Imifula:	Indawo ebamba amanzi W1 (umfula omkhulu: uMhlathuze). Indawo ebamba amanzi W2 (umfula omkhulu: i-Umfolozi). Indawo ebamba amanzi W3 (umfula omkhulu: uMkuze). Indawo ebamba amanzi W4 (umfula omkhulu: uPongola) - ingxenye yale ndawo ebamba amanzi iwela ngaphakathi kwe-Eswatini. Indawo ebamba amanzi W5 (umfula omkhulu: Usutu) - ingxenye enkulu yale ndawo ebamba amanzi iwela ngaphakathi kwe-Eswatini. Indawo ebamba amanzi W7 (iKosi Bay kanye ne-Lake Sibaya).

UKUNQUNYWA KWEZIGABA ZEMITHOMBO YAMANZI NGOKWESIGABA 13(1)*(a)* SOMTHETHO

3. (1) Izigaba zemithombo yamanzi, ezihambisana nohlelo Lokuhlukaniswa Kwemithombo Yamanzi, ezizindaweni ezidonsa amanzi Usuthu kuya eMhlathuze (W1 - 5, kanye no-7) zibhalwe kuThebula 1 ngezansi ngokwesigaba ngasinye esiphelele kwiyunithi yokuhlaziya edidiyelwe; futhi njengoba kubonisiwe kuMfanekiso 1 weSithasiselo A.

(2) Amayunithi adidiyelwe okuhlaziya ezindaweni zokubamba amanzi e-Usuthu kuya eMhlathuze (W1 - 5, no-7) abhalwe kuThebula 2 futhi aboniswe kuMfanekiso 2 weSithasiselo A.

(3) Isifinyezo samayunithi emithombo kanye nezindawo ezibamba amanzi angaphansi ngekwata zibhalwe kuThebula 3 ngezansi futhi sikhonjiswe kuMfanekiso 8 (Isithasiselo A).

(4) Isifinyezo sezigaba zemithombo yamanzi ngeyunithi ngayinye edidiyelwe yokuhlaziywa kanye nezigaba zemvelo ezindaweni ezikhongozela amanzi Usuthu kuya eMhlathuze (W1 - 5, no-7) zibhalwe kuThebula 4 (Isithasiselo A).

AMAYUNITHI EMITHOMBO AKHETHWE NGEZINHLOSO ZEZINGA LEMITHOMBO

4. (1) Ithebula 5 (Isithasiselo A) linikeza:

(a) Iyunithi Edidiyelwe Yokuhlaziya elisohlwini ezindaweni zokubamba amanzi ezisuka e-Usuthu kuya eMhlathuze lapho Izinhloso Zezinga Lemithombo zinqunywe khona;

(b) Imithombo Yamanzi ekhethiwe (Imifula, Amaxhaphozi, Amanzi Angaphansi Komhlaba, Nezizalo Zomfula) okunqunywa ngayo Izinhloso Zezinga Lemithombo; futhi

(c) ukubhekisela kumathebula alandelayo abala Izinhloso Zezinga Lemithombo ngamunye zezingxenye ezincane ezikhethiwe (inani, izinga, indawo yokuhlala, i-biota noma amanzi angaphansi komhlaba, noma isizalo) Ngeyunithi Yemithombo ngayinye.

(2) Imigomo Yezinga Lemithombo yemifula ngaminye Yeyunithi Edidiyelwe Yokuhlaziya kanye Neyunithi Yemithombo ngaphakathi kwezindawo ezibamba amanzi e-Usuthu kuya eMhlathuze ichazwe kuThebula 6 (ama-RQO amanzi).

(3) IThebula 8 (izindawo zokuhlala kanye nama-RQO e-biota ezindaweni ezibaluleke kakhulu)

(4) IThebula 9 lesithasiselo A likhombisa ama-RQO wezinga lamanzi ezemvelo nabasebenzisi manzi kuma-RU aqukethe izindawo ze-EWR nezindawo ezibekelwe phambili kakhulu

(5) Izinhloso Zezinga Lemithombo emaqoqweni ezindawo ezingamaxhaphozi ezibekelwe phambili kanye nezinhlelo Kumayunithi Emithombo ezindaweni ezibamba amanzi e-Usuthu kuya eMhlathuze zibekwe kuThebula 10 (Isithasiselo A).

(6) Izinhloso eziqondene Nezinga Lemithombo Yesifunda kanye Neyunithi Yemithombo eqondene Namanzi Angaphansi Komhlaba Emithonjeni Yamanzi Angaphansi Komhlaba Ezindaweni Ezibamba Amanzi e-Usuthu kuya eMhlathuze zibekwe kuThebula 11 kanye neThebula 13 (Isithasiselo A.).

(7) Izinhloso Zezinga Lemithombo zezingxenye zeSisizalo Kumayunithi Emithombo ezibalulekile zibekwe kuThebula 16 (Isithasiselo A).

UKUQALA

5. Isaziso siyoqala ukusebenza ngosuku lokushicilelwa kwaso.

Isithasiselo salesi Saziso, esiqukethe Izigaba Zemithombo Yamanzi kanye Nezinhloso Zezinga Lemithombo, singatholakala ku-:

https://www.dws.gov.za/wem/WRCS/utm.aspx

Noma sicelwe ku-:

Umqondisi: Ukuhlukaniswa Kwemithombo Yamanzi
Ukunaka: Nksz Lebogang Matlala
UMnyango Wezamanzi Nokuthuthwa Kwendle
Ndinaye Building 5046
178 Francis Baard Street
Private Bag x 313
Pretoria
0001
E-mail: matlalal@dws.gov.za

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION

NO. 6294 **6 June 2025**

water & sanitation
Department:
Water and Sanitation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

AMENDMENT NOTICE

This is an amendment notice to Gazette Number 52691, Gazette Notice 6203, Volume Number 719 for Lebalelo Water User Association: Amendment of area of operation and change of name published on the 16 May 2025.

The amendment is for inclusion of Annexure A on the Gazette Notice.

MISS EUSTATHIA BOFILATOS
ACTING CHIEF DIRECTOR: WATER INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE
DATE: 29/05/2025

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

No. DATE:

LEBALELO WATER USER ASSOCIATION: AMENDMENT OF AREA OF OPERATION AND CHANGE OF NAME

I, Pemmy Majodina, Minister of Water and Sanitation, hereby in terms of section 92 (1) of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) declare that –

(a) the name of Lebalelo Water User Association has been changed to Badirammogo Water User Association.
(b) the area of operation of the Lebalelo Water User Association, as described in Government Notice 89 of 1 February 2002 and Government Notice 1110 of 18 November 2005, has been extended to include the Middle Olifants Catchment Area, the Sand River Catchment Area and the Mogalakwena River Catchment Area within the Limpopo and the Mpumalanga Provinces and includes:
- all properties in respect of which any Member and/or User is entitled to use water (surface and underground water) by virtue of entitlements in terms of the Act and/or an Offtake Agreement and all properties where the Association's infrastructure is located; and
- the properties set out in Annexure A and such other properties as the Members may agree in writing from time to time (including the areas of operation for Members and/or Users who are water services authorities from time to time to enable the provision of infrastructure by the Association). The properties are defined below as follows:

HAVERCROFT WEIR TO MOOIHOEK RESRVOIR - ORIGINAL WORKS	**MOOIHOEK RESERVOIR TO HELENA - SOUTHERN EXTENTION**	**CLAPHAM RESERVOIR TO OLIFANTSPOORT - PHASE 2F**	**FLAG BOSHIELO DAM TO PRUISSEN - PHASE 2B**	**PRUISSEN TO SEKURUWE - PHASE 2B+**
Havercroft 99 KT	Onverwacht 292 KT	Schoonoord 462 KS	Stavoren 676 KS	Rietfontein 240 KR
Lucerne 84 KT	Doornbosch 294 KT	Himalaya 463 KS	Arcadia 649 KS	Macalacaskop 243 KR
Geneva 85 KT	Winterveld 293 KT	Umkoanesstad 419 KS	Hinloopen 647 KS	Zwartforntien 818 LR
Stellenbosch 91 KT	Goudmyn 337 KT	Middelpunt 420 KS	Platdoorn 635 KS	Vaalkop 819 LR
Stavenhagen 92 KT	Grootboom 336 KT	Jagdlust 418 KS	Elandskraal 936 KS	Armoede 823 LR
Roodekrans 94 KT	Annex Grootboom 335 KT	Diamand 422 KS	Gaasterland 677 KS	Vier En Twintig Rivier 49 KS
Moeijelijk 412 KS	Spitskop 333 KT	Zeekoegat 421 KS	Hindostan 680 KS	Oorlogsfontein 45 KS
Zwartkoppies 41 KS	Kennedy's Vale 361 KT	Wintersveld 417 KS	Calais 563 KS	Baviaanskrans 241 KS
Paschas Kraal 466 KS	Tweefontein 360 KT	Blauwbloemetjies kloof 428 KS	Hoogte 155 KS	Tweefontein 238 KR
Waterkop 113 KT	Dwarsrivier 372 KT		Antwerpen 564 KS	Piet Potgietersrust Town and Townlands 4
Twickenham 114 KT	De Grooteboom 373 KT		Singapore 585 KS	
Hackney 116 KT	Richmond 370 KT		Doorn Boom 586 KS	

Dsjate 249 KT	Thorncliffe 374 KT		Mokkafontein 584 KS	
Fernkloof 539 KS	Der Brochen 7 JT		Foley's Rust 583 KS	
De Kom 252 KT	Booysendal 43 JT		Restaurant 588 KS	
Zwemkloof 283 KT	Mareesburg 8 JT		Rooifontein 589 KS	
Garatouw 282 KT	St. George 2 JT		Tygerpad 633 KS	
Maandagshoek 254 KT	Helena 6 JT		Vooruitgang 634 KS	
Hendriksplaats 281 KT			Roodesloot 130 KS	
Apiesboomen 296 KT			Roode Bult 128 KS	
Steelpoortsdrift 296 KT			Zandsloot 132 KS	
Bothashoek 276KT			Kromdraai 129 KS	
Rooiboklaagte 259 KT			Kalkvalley 153 KS	
Koedoeskraal 123 KT			Kalkvalley 151 KS	
Edendale 124 KT			Brakfontein 152 KS	
Wimbledon 122 KT			Malgas 154 KS	
Annesley l09 KT			Rietlaagte 149 KS	
Streatham 100 KT			Eenzaam 148 KS	
			Groothoek 99 KS	
			Doornfontein 98 KS	
			Vier En Twintig Rivier 49 KS	
			Pruissen 48 KS	
			Tambotieboom 686 KS	

(c) the Maps for the new area of operation are attached as **Annexure A**.

(d) the Association's Constitution is further amended to give effect to ancillary changes arising from the collaborative nature of the Association.

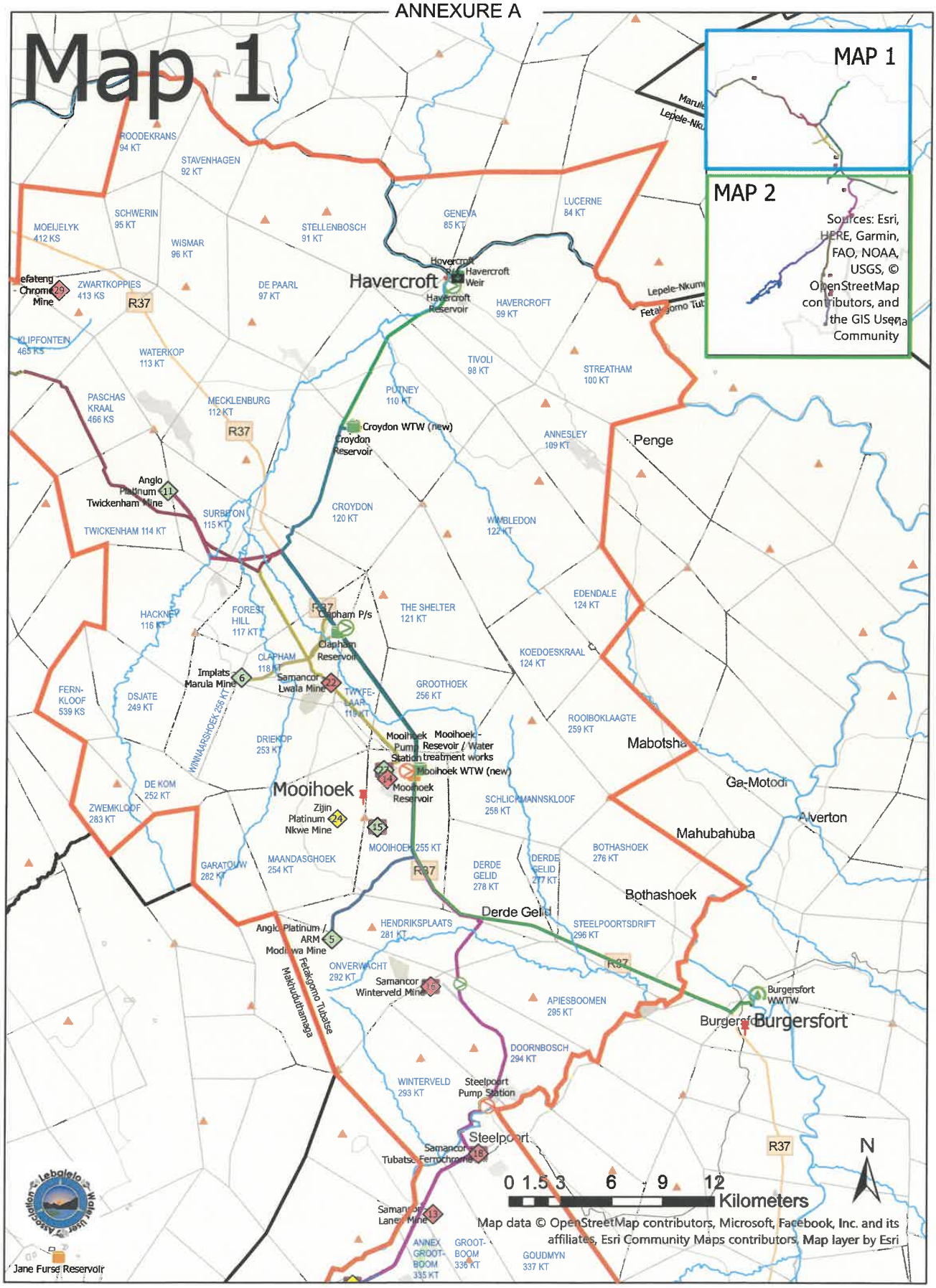
(e) the Association's objectives are amended to give effect to the conveyance of bulk water to its members, the establishment of a resourcing partnership and implementation of a socio-economic development ("SED") plan.

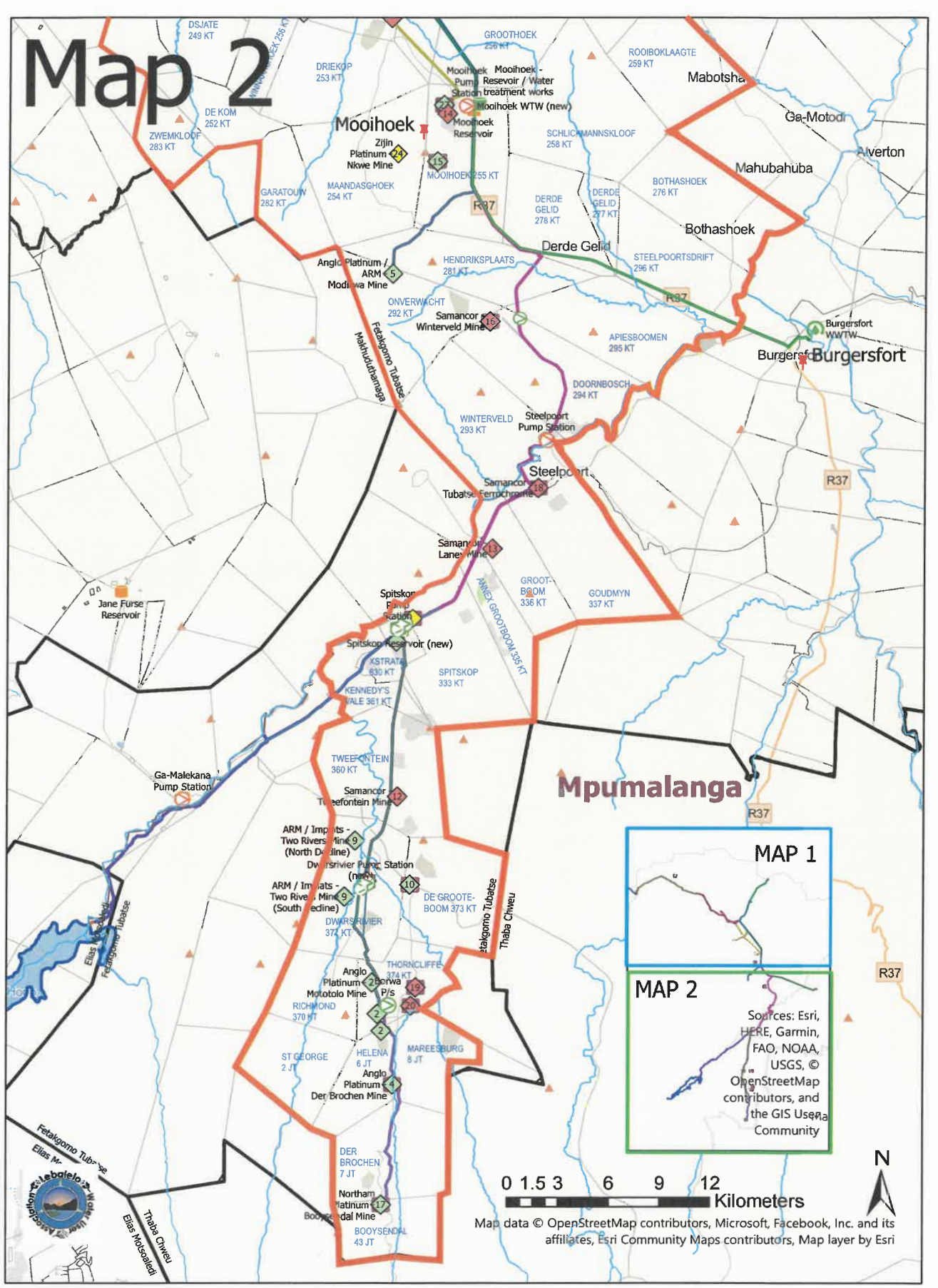
(f) The Association's constitution is amended to give effect to the collaborative nature of the Association for the provision of Institutional Members and Commercial Members and the membership of the Management Committee of the Association comprising of 9 (nine) members in total comprising of 4 (four) Institutional Members and 4 (four) Commercial Members and the Chief executive Officer.

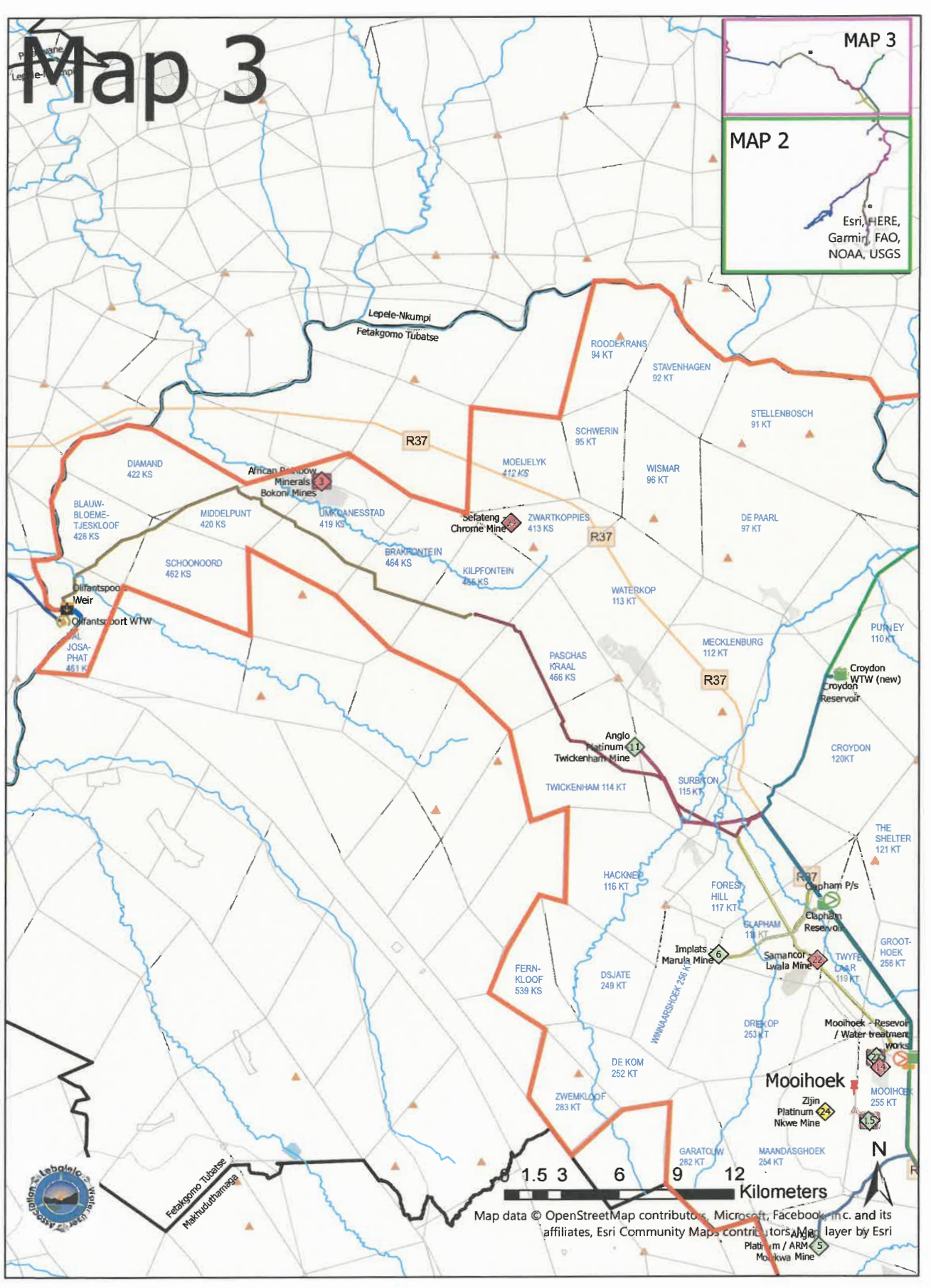
MISS PEMMY C.P. MAJODINA, MP
MINISTER OF WATER AND SANITATION
DATE: 16/04/2025

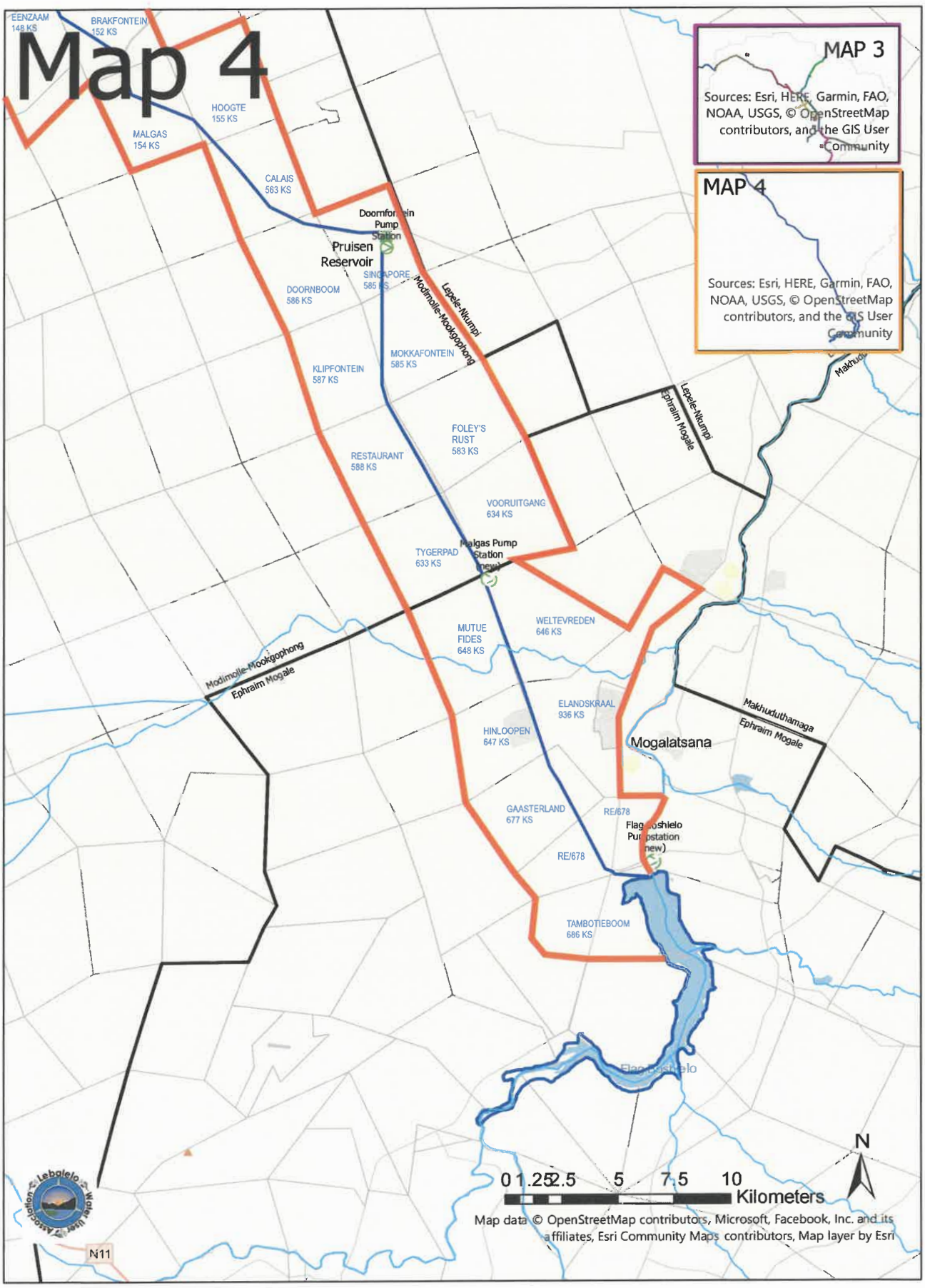
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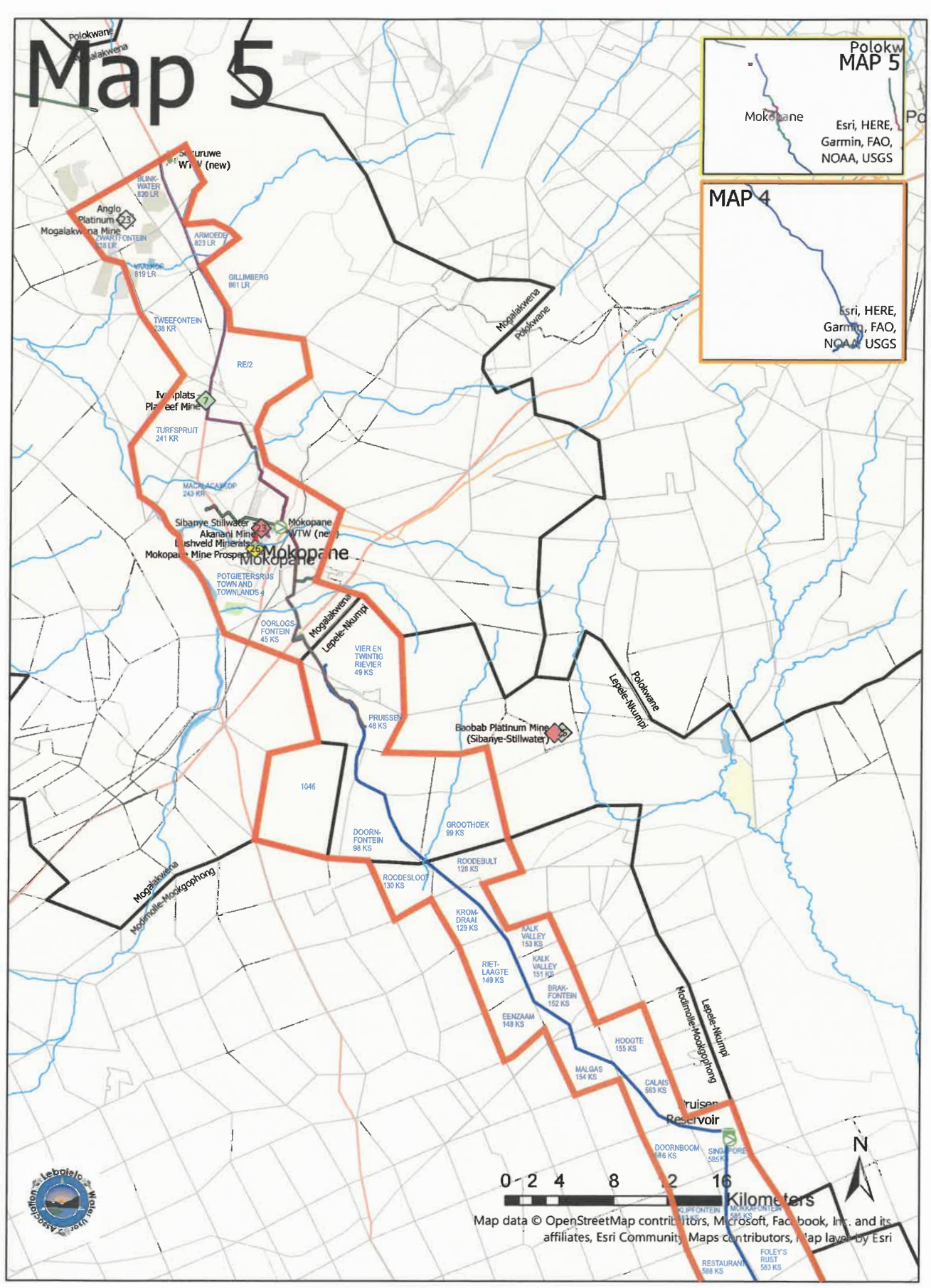
ANNEXURE A


Map 1
MAP 1
MAP 2
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
ROODEKRANS 94 KT
STAVENHAGEN 92 KT
SCHWERIN 95 KT
MOEIJELYK 412 KS
WISMAR 96 KT
STELLENBOSCH 91 KT
GENEVA 85 KT
LUCERNE 84 KT
ZWARTKOPPIES 413 KS
DE PAARL 97 KT
Havercroft
Havercroft Weir
Havercroft Reservoir
HAVERCROFT 99 KT
KLIPFONTEIN 465 KS
WATERKOP 113 KT
TIVOLI 98 KT
STREATHAM 100 KT
PASCHAS KRAAL 466 KS
MECKLENBURG 112 KT
PUTNEY 110 KT
Croydon WTW (new)
Croydon Reservoir
ANNESLEY 109 KT
Penge
Anglo Platinum Twickenham Mine
SURBITON 115 KT
CROYDON 120 KT
WIMBLEDON 122 KT
TWICKENHAM 114 KT
Clapham P/s
Clapham Reservoir
THE SHELTER 121 KT
EDENDALE 124 KT
HACKNEY 116 KT
FOREST HILL 117 KT
CLAPHAM 118 KT
KOEDOESKRAAL 124 KT
Implats Marula Mine
Samancor Lwala Mine
TWYFELAAR 119 KT
GROOTHOEK 256 KT
FERN-KLOOF 539 KS
DSJATE 249 KT
ROOIBOKLAAGTE 259 KT
Mooihoek Pump Station
Mooihoek - Resevoir / Water treatment works
Mooihoek WTW (new)
Mooihoek Reservoir
Mabotsha
DRIEKOP 253 KT
Mooihoek
Ga-Motodi
DE KOM 252 KT
ZWEMKLOOF 283 KT
Zijin Platinum Nkwe Mine
SCHLICHMANNSKLOOF 258 KT
Alverton
Mahubahuba
MOOIHOEK 255 KT
BOTHASHOEK 276 KT
GARATOUW 282 KT
MAANDAGSHOEK 254 KT
DERDE GELID 278 KT
DERDE GELID 277 KT
Bothashoek
Derde Gelid
HENDRIKSPLAATS 281 KT
STEELPOORTSDRIFT 296 KT
Anglo Platinum / ARM Modikwa Mine
ONVERWACHT 292 KT
Samancor Winterveld Mine
Burgersfort WWTW
Burgersfort
APIESBOOMEN 295 KT
DOORNBOSCH 294 KT
WINTERVELD 293 KT
Steelpoort Pump Station
Steelpoort
Samancor Tubatse Ferrochrome
Samancor Lanes Mine
ANNEX GROOT-BOOM 335 KT
GROOT-BOOM 336 KT
GOUDMYN 337 KT
Jane Furse Reservoir
R37
N
0 1.5 3 6 9 12
Kilometers
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Map 2
DSJATE 249 KT
DRIEKOP 253 KT
DE KOM 252 KT
ZWEMKLOOF 283 KT
GARATOUW 282 KT
MAANDASGHOEK 254 KT
GROOTHOEK 256 KT
Mooihoek Pump Station
Mooihoek - Resevoir / Water treatment works
Mooihoek WTW (new)
Mooihoek Reservoir
Mooihoek
Zijin Platinum Nkwe Mine
MOOIHOEK 255 KT
ROOIBOKLAAGTE 259 KT
Mabotsha
Ga-Motodi
SCHLICHMANNSKLOOF 258 KT
Alverton
Mahubahuba
BOTHASHOEK 276 KT
DERDE GELID 278 KT
DERDE GELID 277 KT
Bothashoek
Derde Gelid
R37
Anglo Platinum / ARM Modikwa Mine
HENDRIKSPLAATS 281 KT
STEELPOORTSDRIFT 296 KT
ONVERWACHT 292 KT
Samancor Winterveld Mine
Fetakgomo Tubatse
Makhuduthamaga
APIESBOOMEN 295 KT
Burgersfort WWTW
Burgersfort
DOORNBOSCH 294 KT
WINTERVELD 293 KT
Steelpoort Pump Station
Steelpoort
Samancor Tubatse Ferrochrome
Samancor Lanex Mine
Jane Furse Reservoir
Spitskop Pump Station
Spitskop Reservoir (new)
XSTRATA 330 KT
KENNEDY'S VALE 361 KT
SPITSKOP 333 KT
GROOT-BOOM 336 KT
GOUDMYN 337 KT
ANNEX GROOTBOOM 335 KT
TWEEFONTEIN 360 KT
Ga-Malekana Pump Station
Samancor Tweefontein Mine
Mpumalanga
ARM / Implats - Two Rivers Mine (North Decline)
Dwarsrivier Pump Station (new)
ARM / Implats - Two Rivers Mine (South Decline)
DE GROOTE-BOOM 373 KT
DWARSRIVIER 372 KT
Fetakgomo Tubatse
Thaba Chweu
THORNCLIFFE 374 KT
Anglo Platinum Mototolo Mine
Borwa P/s
RICHMOND 370 KT
ST GEORGE 2 JT
HELENA 6 JT
MAREESBURG 8 JT
Anglo Platinum Der Brochen Mine
DER BROCHEN 7 JT
Northam Platinum Booysendal Mine
BOOYSENDAL 43 JT
Elias Motsoaledi
MAP 1
MAP 2
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
N
0 1.5 3 6 9 12
Kilometers
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Map 3
MAP 3
MAP 2
Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS
Lepele-Nkumpi
Fetakgomo Tubatse
ROODEKRANS 94 KT
STAVENHAGEN 92 KT
STELLENBOSCH 91 KT
SCHWERIN 95 KT
R37
DIAMAND 422 KS
MOEIJELYK 412 KS
WISMAR 96 KT
BLAUW-BLOEME-TJESKLOOF 428 KS
MIDDELPUNT 420 KS
UMKOANESSTAD 419 KS
Sefateng Chrome Mine
ZWARTKOPPIES 413 KS
DE PAARL 97 KT
BRAKFONTEIN 464 KS
SCHOONOORD 462 KS
KILPFONTEIN 455 KS
WATERKOP 113 KT
Olifantspoort Weir
Olifantspoort WTW
JOSA-PHAT 451 KT
PASCHAS KRAAL 466 KS
MECKLENBURG 112 KT
PUTNEY 110 KT
Croydon WTW (new)
Croydon Reservoir
Anglo Platinum Twickenham Mine
TWICKENHAM 114 KT
SURBITON 115 KT
CROYDON 120KT
THE SHELTER 121 KT
HACKNEY 116 KT
FOREST HILL 117 KT
Clapham P/s
Clapham Reservoir
Implats Marula Mine
Samancor Lwala Mine
TWYFELAAR 119 KT
GROOT-HOEK 256 KT
FERN-KLOOF 539 KS
DSJATE 249 KT
WINNAARSHOEK 256 KT
DREKOP 253 KT
Mooihoek - Reservoir / Water treatment works
DE KOM 252 KT
Mooihoek
MOOIHOEK 255 KT
ZWEMKLOOF 283 KT
Zijin Platinum Nkwe Mine
GARATOLW 282 KT
MAANDASGHOEK 254 KT
N
0 1.5 3 6 9 12
Kilometers
Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Facebook, Inc. and its affiliates, Esri Community Maps contributors, Map layer by Esri
Fetakgomo Tubatse Makhuduthamaga
Lebalelo Water User Association
Anglo Platinum / ARM Mokgkwa Mine


Map 4
MAP 3
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MAP 4
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
EENZAAM 148 KS
BRAKFONTEIN 152 KS
HOOGTE 155 KS
MALGAS 154 KS
CALAIS 563 KS
Doornfontein Pump Station
Pruisen Reservoir
SINGAPORE 585 KS
DOORNBOOM 586 KS
Modimolle-Mookgophong
Lepele-Nkumpi
MOKKAFONTEIN 585 KS
KLIPFONTEIN 587 KS
FOLEY'S RUST 583 KS
RESTAURANT 588 KS
VOORUITGANG 634 KS
TYGERPAD 633 KS
Malgas Pump Station (new)
MUTUE FIDES 648 KS
WELTEVREDEN 646 KS
ELANDSKRAAL 936 KS
HINLOOPEN 647 KS
Mogalatsana
Makhuduthamaga
Ephraim Mogale
GAASTERLAND 677 KS
RE/678
Flag Boshielo Pumpstation (new)
TAMBOTIEBOOM 686 KS
N11
0 1.25 2.5 5 7.5 10
Kilometers
N
Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Facebook, Inc. and its affiliates, Esri Community Maps contributors, Map layer by Esri


Map 5
MAP 5
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MAP 4
Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS
Mokopane
Mogalakwena Polokwane
Lepele-Nkumpi
Modimolle-Mookgophong
Baobab Platinum Mine (Sibanye-Stillwater)
Anglo Platinum Mogalakwena Mine
Ivanplats Platreef Mine
Sibanye Stillwater Akanani Mine
Lushveld Minerals Mokopane Mine Prospect
Mokopane WTW (new)
Mokopane WTW (new)
Pruisen Reservoir
0 2 4 8 12 16 Kilometers
N
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GENERAL NOTICES • ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE 3260 OF 2025

Form 2

(Regulation 2(1))

DEPARTMENT OF LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

UPGRADING OF LAND TENURE RIGHTS ACT, 1991 (ACT NO. 112 OF 1991):
SECTION **2**

Notice of an application for conversion of a land tenure right by the Minister

I, Mzwanele Nyhontso Minister of Land Reform and Rural Development, has received an application for the conversion of a land tenure right described below.

Interested persons are hereby informed of the application for the conversion of the land tenure right.

Any person interested in the application may object to such application within a period of (30) thirty days from the publication of this notice. An objection to the application must be lodged at the address below.

1. The name, surname, identity number and residential address of the applicant:
   Attached List
   The nature of the land tenure right:
   Leasehold
3. The location of the property by stand number, known name for the area; name of local municipality and the province:
   Attached List

4. The description of the property:
   House

No	Name & Surname	Erf Number	Title Number	Identity Number
1.	Robert Mfana Nkambule Thembeni Nkambule	Erf 9517, Dobsonville Ext 3, SOWETO	TL36281/1988	5712015880086 6202030823088
2.	Toabias Nhlanhla Chiliza Mabongi Collen Chiliza	Erf 338, Dobsonville, SOWETO	TL3174/2023	6407315641085 7401090464085
3.	Aubrey Dundubela Mokoena Hilda Mokoena	Erf 534, Orlando East,SOWETO	TL28428/1988	4804125214081 5101160217080
4.	Isaac Sithole Tholagele Mellodine Sithole	Erf 7866, Dobsonville Ext 2, SOWETO	TL3067/1988	6011125456088 6408040250085
5.	Bennett Tshabangu	Erf 314 Zondi, SOWETO	TL6128/1986	4610205523089
6.	Catherine Meisie Malinga	Erf 181, Siluma View Katlehong	TL38121/1997	6401280590088
7.	Monwabisi Floyd Masingita	Erf 1221, Orlando East, SOWETO	TL31973/2005	7204225722082
8.	Julia Ncala	Erf 5883, Orlando East, SOWETO	TL 47603/1998	2310200129089
9.	Nkutsoeu Andries Hlapane Beatrice Hlapane	Erf 6203, Orlando East, SOWETO	TL52142/1998	3911205196087 5504160743080
10.	Bongani Godfrey Radebe	Erf 1945, Orlando East, SOWETO	TL74393/1999	5604035391089
11.	Mpone Jemina Nxokwane	Erf 3870, Orlando East, SOWETO	TL47566/1998	3003050251082
12.	Motsamai James Nchupetsang	Erf 12379, Orlando, SOWETO.	TL88056/2002	4408015231088 4805220622086

	Matlakala Jane Nchupetsang			
13.	Tselane Mirriam Mohlabi	Erf 10822, Dobsonville Ext 3, SOWETO	TL48074/1989	5509160197088
14.	Keromangmang Agnes Mollo	Erf 218, Orlando West Ext, SOWETO.	TL28590/1987	1807290172086
15.	Scotchman Nhlengane Matsimbi	Erf 4036, Orlando East, SOWETO	TL72281/2004	6908105887085
16.	Peri David Fry Mantombi Mildred Fry	Erf 5758, Orlando East, SOWETO.	TL8859/2004	4506165398084 4802020499088
17.	Thembeni Hilda Mrasi	Erf 5680, Orlando East, SOWETO.	TL 14465/1991	5507080264082
18.	Sello Anthony Nkomo Evodia Nkomo	Erf 13097, Orlando, SOWETO	TL29137/2004	5201015415085 5711060251086
19.	Fanyana Robert Mnisi	Erf 163, Mfolozi Str, Kwenele, Katlehong	TL30442/2002	7701275519086
20.	Manteza Johanna Zwane	Erf 494, Dube, SOWETO	TL29028/1985	1812250126080
21.	Matlakala Sheila Masenga	Erf 135, Hlahatsi, Katlehong	TL731/1999	4204160328088
22.	Mogorosi Petrus Mokawane Moyahabo Florah Mokawane	Erf 9465, Dobsonville Ext 3	TL28415/1988	4802025766085 5605130505085
23.	Julia Baratang Morutoa Choeu Morutoa	Erf 77, Molapo, SOWETO	TL43484/1988	4905120625082 36/08/23
24.	Thokozile Beauty Makhubo Mnvenyeni Isiah Makhubo	Erf 1385, Orlando East, SOWETO	TL8977/2001	3208030197087 3205175161084

25	Naniki Lucy Kodisang	Erf 11802, Orlando, SOWETO	TL5082/2000	2606060521087
26.	Selina Nomsombuluzo Mothobi	Erf 25827, Meadowlands, SOWETO	TL8714/1999	3307070232083
27.	Aurelia Nompendulo Bareng	Erf 22639, Meadowlands, SOWETO	TL57524/1998	4509210454084
28.	Malesela Johannes Kekane Mamphago Florah Kekane	Erf 13367, Meadowlands,SOWETO	TL54575/1994	5302065534088 6411030416088
29.	Chritopher Khunou	Erf 1628, Protea North, SOWETO	TL20709/1986	5802095653089
30.	Lesego Thomas Katane	Erf 1335, Protea North, SOWETO	TL8064/1986	5410045723083
31.	Nomathemba Olga Xabanisa	Erf 3031, Protea North, SOWETO	TL13743/1987	5412180709083
32.	Michael Phungo	Erf 6815, Chiawelo Ext 5, SOWETO	TL18817/2000	7102265600087

5. The capacity in which the land tenure right is being held or could have been held by the applicant:

Owner

6. If the application is made on behalf of more than one-person, personal particulars of such other persons:

N/A

7. Address at which objection can be lodged:

(Physical address): Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
600, Lilian Ngoyi, Berea Park
Pretoria
0001
(Email address): queen.filani@dalrrd.gov.za
thabani.motaung@dalrrd.gov.za



Mr. Mzwanele Nyhontso (MP)
Minister for Department of Land Reform and Rural Development
Date: 02/05/2025

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 3261 **6 June 2025**

PUBLICATION OF EXPLANATORY SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL (FAMILY) LAWS AMENDMENT BILL, 2025

1. Notice is hereby given in terms of Rule 276(1)*(b)* of the Rules of the National Assembly that the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development intends to introduce the General (Family) Laws Amendment Bill, 2025 (Bill), in the National Assembly shortly.

2. The explanatory summary of the Bill is hereby published in accordance with Rule 276(1)*(c)* of the Rules of the National Assembly.

3. The Bill seeks to amend the—

3.1 Divorce Act, 1979 (Act No. 70 of 1979), to provide for the consequential amendments of certain sections, arising from the amendments to the Mediation in Certain Divorce Matters Act, 1987, and to provide for the transfer of assets by a court granting a decree of divorce in respect of a marriage out of community of property to include a marriage entered into before the commencement of the Matrimonial Property Act, 1984;

3.2 Matrimonial Property Act, 1984 (Act No. 88 of 1984), to provide for the distribution of matrimonial property of a marriage out of community of property upon the dissolution of the marriage by death; and

3.3 Mediation in Certain Divorce Matters Act, 1987 (Act No. 24 of 1987), to provide for the functions of the Office of the Family Advocate, and to amend the long and short titles,

and to provide for matters connected therewith.

4. After introduction, a copy of the Bill can be found on the websites of the Parliamentary Monitoring Group at http://www.pmg.org.za and the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development at www.justice.gov.za and may also be obtained from the Government Printers: Cape Town (Telephone number: (021) 465-7531).

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE EN STAATKUNDIGE ONTWIKKELING

NO. 3261 **6 June 2025**

PUBLIKASIE VAN VERDUIDELIKENDE OPSOMMING VAN DIE WYSIGINGSWETSONTWERP OP ALGEMENE (FAMILIE) REGSWYSIGINGS, 2025

1. Kragtens Reël 276(1)*(b)* van die Reëls van die Nasionale Vergadering word hiermee kennis gegee dat die Minister van Justisie en Staatkundige Ontwikkeling beoog om die Wysigingswetsontwerp op die Algemene (Familie) Regswysigings, 2025 (Wetsontwerp), eersdaags in die Nasionale Vergadering in te dien.

2. Die verduidelikende opsomming van die Wetsontwerp word hierby ooreenkomstig Reël 276(1)*(c)* van die Reëls van die Nasionale Vergadering gepubliseer.

3. Die Wetsontwerp het ten doel om die—

3.1 Wet op Egskeiding, 1979 (Wet No. 70 van 1979), te wysig ten einde vir konsekwente wysigings van sekere artikels voorsiening te maak, wat voortspruit uit die wysigings aan die Wet op Bemiddeling in Sekere Egskeidings-aangeleenthede, 1987, en om voorsiening te maak vir die oordrag van bates deur 'n hof wat 'n egskeidingsbevel verleen ten opsigte van 'n huwelik buite gemeenskap van goed om 'n huwelik wat gesluit is voor die inwerkingtreding van die Wet op Huweliksgoedere, 1984, in te sluit;

3.2 Wet op Huweliksgoedere, 1984 (Wet No. 88 van 1984), om voorsiening te maak vir die verdeling van huweliksgoedere van 'n huwelik buite gemeenskap van goed by ontbinding van die huwelik deur die dood; en

3.3 Wet op Bemiddeling in Sekere Egskeidings-aangeleenthede, 1987 (Wet No. 24 van 1987), om voorsiening te maak vir die funksies van die Kantoor van die Gesinsadvokaat, en om die lang en kort titel te wysig,

en om voorsiening te maak vir aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan.

4. Afskrifte van die Wetsontwerp kan, na indiening, op die webtuistes van die Parlementêre Moniteringsgroep by http://www.pmg.org.za en die Departement van Justisie en Staatkundige Ontwikkeling by www.justice.gov.za gevind word en kan ook verkry word van die Staatsdrukkers: Kaapstad (Telefoonnommer: (021) – 465 7531).

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NOTICE 3262 OF 2025

COMPETITION TRIBUNAL
NOTIFICATION OF DECISION TO APPROVE MERGER

The Competition Tribunal gives notice in terms of rules 34(b)(ii) and 35(5)(b)(ii) of the "Rules for the conduct of proceedings in the Competition Tribunal" as published in Government Gazette No. 22025 of 01 February 2001 that it approved the following mergers:

Case No.	Acquiring Firm	Target Firm	Date of Order	Decision
LM177Mar25	Old Mutual Corporate Ventures (Pty) Ltd	Fairheads Benefit Services (Pty) Ltd and Fairheads Financial Services (Pty) Ltd	08/05/2025	Approved

The Chairperson Competition Tribunal

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NOTICE 3263 OF 2025

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION COMMISSION

NOTICE OF INITIATION OF THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE ALLEGED DUMPING OF 3MM, 4MM, 5MM AND 6MM CLEAR FLOAT GLASS, CLASSIFIABLE UNDER TARIFF SUBHEADINGS 7005.29.17, 7005.29.23, 7005.29.25 AND 7005.29.35, ORIGINATING IN AND/OR IMPORTED FROM THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

The International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa ("the Commission") decided to proceed with an investigation into the alleged dumping of 3mm, 4mm, 5mm and 6mm clear float glass, classifiable under tariff subheadings 7005.29.17, 7005.29.23, 7005.29.25 and 7005.29.35 ("clear float glass" or "the subject product") originating in and/or imported from the United Republic of Tanzania ("Tanzania).

THE APPLICANT

The Application was lodged by PFG Building Glass (Pty) Ltd. The Applicant submitted an application to the Commission alleging that clear float glass originating in or imported from Tanzania is being dumped on the Southern African Customs Union("SACU"), causing material injury and a threat of material injury to the SACU market. The Applicant submitted sufficient evidence and established a *prima facie* case to enable the Commission to arrive to a reasonable conclusion that an investigation should be initiated based on dumping, material injury, threat of material injury and a causal link between the alleged dumped imports and the material injury and the threat of material injury experienced by the SACU Industry.

THE PRODUCT

The product allegedly being dumped is clear float glass of a thickness of 3mm, 4mm, 5mm and 6mm, classifiable under tariff subheadings 7005.29.17, 7005.29.23, 7005.29.25 and 7005.29.35 originating in or imported from Tanzania.

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THE ALLEGATION OF DUMPING

The allegation of dumping is based on the comparison between the normal value and the export price from Tanzania.

The normal value for the subject product was determined based on a price quotation from Tanzania's domestic market.

The export prices were determined based on import statistics from the South African Revenue Services (SARS). These prices were adjusted with 5 percent of the average ex-factory price. On this basis, the Commission found that there was *prima facie* proof of dumping of the subject products from Tanzania. The dumping margins were calculated as follows:

Country	Dumping margin
3MM	48,49%
4MM	51,96%
5MM	44,20%
6MM	40,44%

THE ALLEGATION OF MATERIAL INJURY, THREAT OF MATERIAL INJURY AND CAUSAL LINK

The Applicant submitted evidence indicating that it experienced material injury in the form of the following injury indicators; price depression, price suppression, price undercutting, sales volumes, profit, output volumes, market share, productivity, return on investment, capacity utilisation, cashflows and growth since imports of the subject product entered the SACU market in the period beginning 1 December 2023 and ending 30 November 2024.

The Applicant alleged that a threat of material injury exist and submitted *prima facie* evidence with regards to the freely disposable capacity of the exporters, significant increase

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of the alleged dumped imports, the state of the economy in Tanzania and prices of imports which will have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on SACU domestic prices .

Further to that, the Applicant provided sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the material injury and the threat of material injury experienced by it can be linked to the alleged dumped imports.

On this basis the Commission found that there was *prima facie* proof of material injury, threat of material injury and a causal link between the imported product and the material injury and threat of material injury experienced by the SACU Industry.

PERIOD OF INVESTIGATION

The period of investigation for purposes of determining the dumping margin is 01 December 2023 to 30 November 2024. The period of investigation for purposes of determining material injury is 01 December 2021 to 30 November 2024. Although the Applicant submitted material injury information for the period 01 December 2021 to 30 November 2024, the Commission placed reliance on and considered the material injury information for the period 01 December 2023 to 30 November 2024 when imports of the subject product entered the SACU market.

PROCEDURAL FRAMEWORK

Having decided that there is sufficient evidence and a *prima facie* case to justify the initiation of an investigation, the Commission has begun an investigation in terms of section 16 of the International Trade Administration Act, 2002 (the ITA Act). The Commission will conduct its investigation in accordance with the relevant sections of the ITA Act and the Anti-Dumping Regulations of the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa (ADR). Both the ITA Act and the ADR are available on the Commission's website (www.itac.org.za) or from the Trade Remedies section, on request.

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In order to obtain the information, it deems necessary for its investigation, the Commission will send non-confidential versions of the application and questionnaires to all known importers and exporters and known representative associations. The trade representatives of the exporting countries have also been notified. Importers, exporters and other interested parties are invited to contact the Commission as soon as possible in order to determine whether they have been listed and were furnished with the relevant documentation. If not, they should immediately ensure that they are sent copies. The questionnaire has to be completed, and any other representations must be made within the time limit set out below.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Please note that if any information is considered to be confidential then a non-confidential version of the information must be submitted for the public file, simultaneously with the confidential version. In submitting a non-confidential version, the following rules are strictly applicable, and parties must indicate:

- where confidential information has been omitted and the nature of such information;
- reasons for such confidentiality;
- a summary of the confidential information which permits a reasonable understanding of the substance of the confidential information; and
- In exceptional cases, where information is not susceptible to summary, a sworn affidavit setting out the reasons why it is impossible to comply should be provided.

A sworn affidavit is defined as a written sworn statement of fact voluntarily made by an affiant or deponent under an oath or affirmation administered by a person authorized to do so by law. Such statement is witnessed as to the authenticity of the affiant's signature by a taker of oaths, such as a notary public or commissioner of oaths. An affidavit is a type of verified statement or showing, or in other words, it contains verification, meaning it is under oath or penalty of perjury, and this serves as evidence to its veracity and is required for court proceedings.

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This rule applies to all parties and to all correspondence with and submissions to the Commission, which unless indicated to be confidential and filed together with a non-confidential version, will be placed on the public file and be made available to other interested parties.

If a party considers that any document of another party, on which that party is submitting representations, does not comply with the above rules and that such deficiency affects that party's ability to make meaningful representations, the details of the deficiency and the reasons why that party's rights are so affected must be submitted to the Commission in writing forthwith (and at the latest 14 days prior to the date on which that party's submission is due). Failure to do so timeously will seriously hamper the proper administration of the investigation, and such party will not be able to subsequently claim an inability to make meaningful representations on the basis of the failure of such other party to meet the requirements.

Subsection 33(1) of the ITA Act provides that any person claiming confidentiality of information should identify whether such information is *confidential by nature* or is *otherwise confidential* and, any such claims must be supported by a written statement, in each case, setting out how the information satisfies the requirements of the claim to confidentiality. In the alternative, a sworn statement should be made setting out reasons why it is impossible to comply with these requirements.

Section 2.3 of the ADR provides as follows:

"The following list indicates "information that is by nature confidential" as per section 33(1) (a) of the Main Act, read with section 36 of the Promotion of Access to Information Act (Act 2 of 2000):

(a) management accounts;
(b) financial accounts of a private company;
(c) actual and individual sales prices;
(d) actual costs, including cost of production and importation cost;
(e) actual sales volumes;
(f) individual sales prices;
(g) information, the release of which could have serious consequences for the person that provided such

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information; and

(h) information that would be of significant competitive advantage to a competitor;

Provided that a party submitting such information indicates it to be confidential."

ADDRESS

The response to the questionnaire and any information regarding this matter and any arguments concerning the allegation of dumping and the resulting material injury and threat of material injury must be submitted in writing to the following address:

Physical address	**Postal address**
Senior Manager: Trade Remedies I	Senior Manager: Trade Remedies I
International Trade Administration Commission	Private Bag X753
Block E – The DTI Campus	PRETORIA
77 Meintjies Street	0001
SUNNYSIDE	SOUTH AFRICA
PRETORIA	
SOUTH AFRICA	

PROCEDURES AND TIME LIMITS

All responses, including non-confidential copies of the responses, should be received by the Senior Manager: Trade Remedies I not later than 30 days from the date hereof, or from the date on which the letter accompanying the abovementioned questionnaire was received. The said letter shall be deemed to have been received seven days after the day of its dispatch.

Late submissions will not be accepted except with the prior written consent of the Commission. The Commission will give due consideration to written requests for an

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extension of not more than 14 days on good cause shown (properly motivated and substantiated), if received prior to the expiry of the original 30-day period. Merely citing insufficient time is not an acceptable reason for extension. Please note that the Commission will not consider requests for extension by the Embassies on behalf of exporters.

The information submitted by any party may need to be verified by the Investigating Officers in order for the Commission to take such information into consideration. The Commission may verify the information at the premises of the party submitting the information, within a short period after the submission of the information to the Commission. Parties should therefore ensure that the information submitted will subsequently be available for verification. It is planned to do the verification of the information submitted by the exporters within three to five weeks subsequent to submission of the information. This period will only be extended if it is not feasible for the Commission to do it within this time period or upon good cause shown, and with the prior written consent of the Commission, which should be requested at the time of the submission. It should be noted that unavailability of, or inconvenience to consultants will not be considered to be good cause.

Parties should also ensure when they engage consultants that they will be available at the requisite times, to ensure compliance with the above time frames. Parties should also ensure that all the information requested in the applicable questionnaire is provided in the specified detail and format. The questionnaires are designed to ensure that the Commission is provided with all the information required to make a determination in accordance with the rules of the ADR. The Commission may therefore refuse to verify information that is incomplete or does not comply with the format in the questionnaire, unless the Commission has agreed in writing to a deviation from the required format. A failure to submit an adequate non-confidential version of the response that complies with the rules set out above under the heading *Confidential Information* will be regarded as an incomplete submission.

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Parties, who experience difficulty in furnishing the information required, or submitting in the format required, are therefore urged to make written applications to the Commission at an early stage for permission to deviate from the questionnaire or provide the information in an alternative format that can satisfy the Commission's requirements. The Commission will give due consideration to such a request on good cause shown.

Any interested party may request an oral hearing at any stage of the investigation in accordance with Section 5 of the ADR, provided that the party indicates reasons for not relying on written submission only. The Commission may refuse an oral hearing if granting such hearing will unduly delay the finalisation of a determination. Parties requesting an oral hearing shall provide the Commission with a detailed agenda for, and a detailed version, including a non-confidential version, of the information to be discussed at the oral hearing at the time of the request.

If the required information and arguments are not received in a satisfactory form within the time limit specified above, or if verification of the information cannot take place, the Commission may disregard the information submitted and make a finding on the basis of the facts available to it.

Should you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact the following investigating officers: Ms Mosa Sebe at Msebe@itac.org.za and Mr Brian Same at BSame@itac.org.za.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE 3264 OF 2025

NOTICE 2045 OF 2023
AIR SERVICE LICENSING ACT, 1990 (ACT NO.115 OF 1990)
APPLICATION FOR THE GRANT OR AMENDMENT OF DOMESTIC AIR SERVICE LICENCE

Pursuant to the provisions of section 15 (1) (b) of Act No. 115 of 1990 and Regulation 8 of the Domestic Air Regulations,1991, it is hereby notified for general information that the application detail of which appear in the appendix, will be considered by the Air Service Licensing Council. Representation in accordance with section 15 (3) of the Act No.115 of 1990 in support of, or in position, an application, should reach the Air Service Licensing Council. Department of Transport, Private Bag X 193, Pretoria, 0001 or by email to: domesticcouncil@dot.gov.za within 21 days of date of the publication thereof.

APPENDIX I (New Applications) (A)

(A) Full name and trade name of the applicant. (B) Full business or residential address of the applicant. (C) Class of license applied for. (D) Type of air service to which application applies. (E) Category of aircraft to which application applies.

(A) Mjayeli Security Services (**B)** 4 Victory Road, Victory Park, Greenside, Gauteng, 2193. **(C)** Class III. **(D)** Type G3, G4 & G16 (UAS). (E) Category A4 & H1.

(A) Baletsema (Pty) Ltd (B) 76 Genl Dewet Street, erf 2715 Extension 6, Secunda, Mpumalanga **(C)** Class III. **(D)** Type G3, G4 & G16 (UAS) **(E)** Category A4 & H1.

(A) Crossing Live (Pty) Ltd. (B) 22 Bontebok Close, Shark Bay, Langebaan. (C) Class III. (D) Type G3, G4 & G16 (RPAS). (E) Category H1.

APPENDIX II (Amendment Applications)

(A) Full Name and trade name of the applicant. (B) Full business or residential address the applicant. (C) The Class and number of license in respect of which the amendment is sought (D) Type of air service and the amendment thereto which is being applied for (E) Category of aircraft and the amendment thereto which is being applied for. (F) Amendment referred to in section 14(2) (b) to (e).

(A) Airlink (Proprietary) Limited t/a Airlink. (S060D) **(B)** #3 Greenstone Hill Office Park, Emerald Boulevard, Greenstone Hill, Modderfontein 1609. **(C)** Class I **(D)** Type S1 & S2 **(E)** Category A, A2 & A3. **(F)** Amendment of Postholders: de Villers Engelbrecht replaces Rodger Foster as Chief Executive Officer; Changes to personnel: Masilo Makgopo Cabin Crew Manager.

Orsmond Aerial Spray (BMH) (Pty)Ltd t/a Orsmond Aerial Spray BHM(G1166D). **(B)** Preekstole Road, Bethlehem Airfield, Bethlehem 9700. **(C)** Class III **(D)** Type G2, G5, G6, G8, G13. **(E)** Category A3 & A4. **(F)** Amendment to application: Changes to Shareholding: Orsmond Aviation (Pty) Ltd has acquired 100% shareholding in on Orsmond Aerial Spray (BMH) (Pty)Ltd. Orsmond Family Trust. Changes to Personnel: M. A Orsmond is replacing C.P van der Westhuizen as responsible person Aircraft: M.B Blignaut is replacing C.R.L van Rooyen as Safety Officer.

Africa Charter Airline cc (S147D). **(B)** Hangar L1, Denel North Campus, Atlas Road 3-6, Bonero Park. **(c)** Class I. **(D)** Tyoe S1 & S2. **(E)** Category A1. **(F)** Amendment application: Changes to post holder: Safety Officer: Christopher Andrew Higgins replacing Ludwigh Hatting: Quality Manager: Michelle Lillebo replacing Martin Bezuidenhout.

Africa Charter Airline cc (N963D). **(B)** Hangar L1, Denel North Campus, Atlas Road 3-6, Bonero Park. **(c)** Class II. **(D)** Type N1 & N2. **(E)** Category A1, A2 & A3. **(F)** Amendment application: Changes to post holder: Safety Officer: Christopher Andrew Higgins replacing Ludwigh Hatting: Quality Manager: Michelle Lillebo replacing Martin Bezuidenhout.

Africa Charter Airline cc (G1476D). **(B)** Hangar L1, Denel North Campus, Atlas Road 3-6, Bonero Park. **(c)** Class III. **(D)** Type G3 & G7. **(E)** Category A2 & A3. **(F)** Amendment application: Changes to post holder: Safety Officer: Christopher Andrew Higgins replacing Ludwigh Hatting: Quality Manager: Michelle Lillebo replacing Martin Bezuidenhout.

Africa Charter Airline cc (S969D). **(B)** Hangar L1, Denel North Campus, Atlas Road 3-6, Bonero Park. **(c)** Class I. **(D)** Type S2. **(E)** Category A1. **(F)** Amendment application: Changes to post holder: Safety Officer: Christopher Andrew Higgins replacing Ludwigh Hatting: Quality Manager: Michelle Lillebo replacing Martin Bezuidenhout.

(A) R.G Macdonald t/a Sport Aviation & Sport Helicopters (G916D). (B) East Pier Road, V&A Waterfront, Cape Town. **(C)** Class III. **(D)** Type G2, G3, G11, G15 & G16 (pleasure flips with non-certificated aircraft). **(E)** Category H2. **(F)** Amendment application: R. G Macdonald replacing K. Kock as Responsible Person: Flight Operations; J.H CLassens replacing K.Kock as Responsible Person Aircraft; S.J Fouche replacing F. Marais as Air Safety officer.

(A) R.G Macdonald t/a Sport Aviation & Sport Helicopters (N915D). (B) East Pier Road, V&A Waterfront, Cape Town. **(C)** Class II. **(D)** Type N1 & N2. **(E)** Category H2. **(F)** Amendment application: R. G Macdonald replacing K. Kock as Responsible Person: Flight Operations; J.H CLassens replacing K.Kock as Responsible Person Aircraft; S.J Fouche replacing F. Marais as Air Safety officer

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICE ACT, (ACT NO.60 OF 1993)
GRANT /AMENDMENT OF INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICE LICENSE

Pursuant to the provisions of section 17 (12) of Act No.60 of 1993 and Regulation 15 (1) and 15 (2) of the International Air Regulations,1994, it is hereby notified for general information that the applications, detail of which appear in the Schedules hereto, will be considered by the International Air Services Council (Council) representation in accordance with section 16(3) of the Act No. 60 of 1993 and regulation 25(1) of International Air Services Regulation, 1994, against or in favour of an application, should reach the Chairman of the International Air Services Council at Department of Transport, Private Bag X 193, Pretoria, 0001 or by email to: internatonalcouncil@dot.gov.za within 28 days of the publication hereof. It must be stated whether the party or parties making such representation is / are prepared to be represent or represented at the possible hearing of the application.

APPENDIX II (Amendment Application)

(A) Full Name and trade name of the applicant. (B) Full business or residential address the applicant. (C) The Class and number of license in respect of which the amendment is sought (D) Type of air service and the amendment thereto which is being applied for (E) Category of aircraft and the amendment thereto which is being applied for. (F) Amendment referred to in section 14(2) (b) to (e).

A) **Airlink (Pty) Limited t/a Airlink (I/S073). (B)** #3 Greenstone Hill Office Park, Emerald Boulevard, Greenstone Hill, Modderfontein 1609. **(C)** Class I. **(D)** Type S1 & S2. **(E)** Category A1, A2, A3 & A4. **(F)** Amendment application due to: changes to Chief Executive Officer Rodger Foster is replaced by de Villiers Engelbrecht: Changes to personnel: Cabin Crew Manager Masilo Makgopo. Amendment due to additional Routes on Category A1: Olivier Tambo International Aiport, Johannesburg, South Africa (JNB)- Sir Seewoosargur Ramgoolam International Airport, Port Louis; Mauritius (MRU) – 7 Frequencies weekly: Olivier Tambo International Airport, Johannesburg South Africa (JNB)- N'djili Airport. Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo (FIH)- 7 Frequenceis weekly; Olivier Tambo International Airport, Johannesburg South Africa (JNB)- Robert Gabriel Mugabe International Airport,Harare, Zwimbabwe (HRE)- Unlimited; Cape Town International Airport, Cape Town, South Africa (CPT)- Murtala Muhammed International Aiport, Lagos Nigeria (LOS)- 7 Frequencies weekly; Cape Town International Airport, Cape Town, South Africa (CPT)- Kotoka International Airport, Accra, Ghana (ACC) – 7 Frequencies weekly.

A) **Airlink (Pty) Limited t/a Airlink (I/S073). (B)** #3 Greenstone Hill Office Park, Emerald Boulevard, Greenstone Hill, Modderfontein 1609. **(C)** Class I. **(D)** Type S1 & S2. **(E)** Category A1, A2, A3 & A4. (F) Amendment Application on Category A1: Addition to frequencies: Cape Town International Airport, Cape Town, South Africa (CPT)- Victoria Falls Airport, Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe (VFA)- 14 Frequencies; OR Tambo International Airport, Johannesburg, South Africa (JNB)- Abeid Amani Karume International Airport, Zanzibar, Tanzania (ZNZ)- 7 Frequencies; OR Tambo International Airport, Johannesburg, South Africa (JNB)- Hamad International Airport, Doha, Qatar (DOH)- 14 Frequencies

A) **Airlink (Pty) Limited t/a Airlink (I/S073). (B)** #3 Greenstone Hill Office Park, Emerald Boulevard, Greenstone Hill, Modderfontein 1609. **(C)** Class I. **(D)** Type S1 & S2. **(E)** Category A1, A2, A3 & A4. (F) Amendment Application on Category A1: OR Tambo International Airport, Johannesburg, South Africa (JNB)- Walvis Bay International Airport, Namibia (WVB) 7 Frequencies.

CONTINUES ON PAGE 130 OF BOOK 2

Printed by and obtainable from the Government Printer, Bosman Street, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001
Contact Centre Tel: 012-748 6200. eMail: info.egazette@gpw.gov.za
Publications: Tel: (012) 748 6053, 748 6061, 748 6065

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Government Gazette
Staatskoerant

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA

Vol. 720 6 June Junie 2025 No. 52814

PART 2 OF 2

N.B. The Government Printing Works will not be held responsible for the quality of "Hard Copies" or "Electronic Files" submitted for publication purposes

ISSN 1682-5845

9 771682 584003 52814



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BOARD NOTICE 790 OF 2025

2022-2032 | INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF
Indigenous Languages

PanSALB
PAN SOUTH AFRICAN LANGUAGE BOARD

2024/25
LINGUISTIC HUMAN RIGHTS COMPLAINTS REPORT



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1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

This report will cover all the alleged linguistic human rights violations and also outline how they were handled by the Pan South African Language Board. The Linguistic Human Rights Unit must advance linguistic human rights by assisting with the lodging, investigating, mediating, conciliating, and negotiating the alleged violation of any language right, language policy or language practice.

This report will also cover the Linguistic human rights empowerment campaigns conducted throughout the Republic of South Africa and the level of engagement with all identifiable stakeholders.

PanSALB has a Constitutional and legislative obligation to promote the culture of linguistic human rights in the Republic of South Africa. To achieve this objective, citizens must be aware of their linguistic human rights. One of the measures adopted by PanSALB among others is creating awareness of the language rights and empower stakeholders to understand a threat to or an alleged violation of language rights is an infringement of the said right.

2. ALLEGED LINGUISTIC HUMAN RIGHTS COMPLAINTS HANDLED

2.1 Legal Practice Council (LPC) withdraws Afrikaans as language of candidate Attorney's examination

2.1.1 PanSALB received an alleged linguistic human rights violation against the Legal Practice Council (LPC). The essence of the complaint was the LPC's language policy, which has adopted English as its only official language, and the fact that the examinations for candidate Attorneys, Notaries, and Conveyancers will be conducted in English only.

2.1.2 LPC acknowledges that South Africa is a multi-lingual society with 11 official languages and recently, South African Sign Language. LPC conceded that this policy is also informed by the fact that English is the language of record in court proceedings and avers that it is a predominant language used in business, international politics, commerce and industry. Accordingly, English is the language of record for the LPC, and all internal and external communication will be in English. Based on the importance of promoting the use and development of all the official languages and to facilitate how members of the public may lodge complaints at the LPCs Provincial Councils. In addition to English, the LPC will seek to ensure that it can receive and interpret practicable and convenient manner according to the means and abilities present in the provincial office of the LPC concerned.

2.1.3 PanSALB's concerns were that Section 6 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, provides for 11 official languages of South Africa and recognizes the diminished use and status of indigenous languages and requires the state (including any "Organ of the State") to take practical and positive measures to elevate the status and advance the use of indigenous languages. The Constitution further requires that all official languages should enjoy parity of esteem and be treated equitably. Please note further that the South African Sign Language (SASL) has recently been declared the 12th official

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language of South Africa.

2.1.4 In addition, the ***Legal Practice Act, No 28 of 2014***, provides among other things in section 5, that the objects of the LPC which include facilitating the realization of the goal of a transformed and restructured legal profession that is accountable, efficient and independent and promoting access to the legal profession, in pursuit of a legal profession that broadly reflects the demographics of the Republic. Certainly, this Policy contradicts those objectives, particularly by failing and/or neglecting to promote multilingualism and the development and use of previously marginalised languages per the Constitution.

2.1.5 PanSALB is pursuing this matter further with the Respondent and believes that it may still be resolved amicably as provided for in the enabling legislative framework.

2.2 Western Cape Provincial SAPS Commissioner's English instruction only

2.2.1 PanSALB Western Cape provincial office received a complaint from individuals and other institutions about the alleged linguistic human rights violation by the Provincial Commissioner of the SAPS in the Western Cape. The essence of the complaint was about on the order issued by the Western Cape SAPS Commissioner Lt-Gen Thembisile Patekile to the police service in the province that all complainants' statements should be in English only.

2.2.2 PanSALB considers this conduct as a violation of the linguistic human rights enshrined in the Constitution of RSA, 1996, which is the supreme law of the Country. The matter was referred to the State Attorney by the SAPS Western Cape provincial office. The State Attorney's office communicated with PanSALB and advised that they have requested a legal opinion to advise them. Despite the number of reminders by PanSALB to the Office of the State Attorney, there was no further communication from the Office of the State Attorney.

2.2.3 PanSALB also received a similar complaint from the Northern Cape province office. However, the situation in the Northern Cape is slightly different as there was a Northern Cape High Court Order wherein the Provincial Commissioner in 2018 was compelled to withdraw such an order. The Northern Cape SAPS again in March 2025 attempted to reinstate such an order. The Northern Cape SAPS provincial office once more withdrew the order as a result of the existing High Court Order.

2.2.4 PanSALB will be seeking engagements with the National Commissioner of the South African Police Service.

2.3 The ABSA ATM not offering Setswana option in the Free State

2.3.1 The PanSALB Free State provincial office received a complaint from a concerned individual about the absence of the Setswana language in the ABSA ATMs in that province. This omission was of great concern, particularly since Setswana was 1 of the 6 official languages in terms Use of Free State Official

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Languages Act of 2017 and the Free State Language Policy of 2015.

2.3.2 A letter of allegation was issued against ABSA outlining the basis of the complaint and the alleged linguistic human rights violation. ABSA acknowledged receipt of the allegation and responded by stating, among other things, that:" Absa is exploring solutions including upgrading our ATM network with ATMs that provide new options to ensure we meet the needs of all our customers."

2.3.3 Subsequently, a meeting was held between PanSALB Senior Manager: Linguistics Human Rights Unit, Free State Senior Provincial Manager, and ABSA senior management representatives who gave an undertaking that the matter would be resolved. ABSA has given an undertaking that the Setswana language will be included in their ATMs during the second quarter of 2026. PanSALB committed itself to monitoring these developments and considers this matter to have been resolved.

2.4 Verso's English only policy

2.4.1 The PanSALB Western Cape Provincial office received a complaint from an ex-employee of a private company alleging that the company is unfairly discriminating against the IsiXhosa speaking employees. It was alleged that the company issued a Language Policy which stated that English was the only official language for the company and all communication was to be conducted in English only. The Complainant further alleged that employees who communicated in IsiXhosa at the workplace were reprimanded. However, no action was taken against the employees who communicated in Afrikaans. This was because the company comprised mainly of Afrikaans-speaking employees. A letter of allegation was issued to the company stating that if these allegations were correct, then its actions amounted to serious linguistic human rights violations.

2.4.2 The company responded by denying these allegations and invited PanSALB to come and engage with the employees and also to advise them on the compliance issues with its language policy. The company further stated that there was no genuine complaint except that these allegations came from a disgruntled employee who was dismissed for misconduct at the workplace.

2.4.3 A physical meeting was held between the PanSALB delegation comprising of the Senior Manager: Linguistics Human Rights, the Western Cape Provincial Manager, and 2 executives representing the company. During the engagements, the company reiterated its position that there was no genuine complaint. PanSALB was further allowed to engage randomly with isiXhosa speaking employees of the company. All employees who were interviewed confirmed that they were free to use their language of choice during informal engagements in the workplace.

2.4.4 Based on the discussions and engagements, PanSALB concluded that the matter could not be taken further and was considered to have been resolved. The complainant was informed of the decision.

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2.5 FNB Branch rejection of Sesotho sa Leboa Family Trust Constitution

2.5.1 The PanSALB Limpopo provincial office received an alleged linguistic human rights violations complaint from an organisation called Leshika La Mashupye Family Trust. The essence of the complaint was that its representatives went to open a bank account at the FNB Lebowakgomo Branch. The complainants advised that they were denied an opportunity to open their account because the organisation's Constitution was written in Sesotho sa Leboa (Sepedi) and were informed that FNB conducts its business only in English.

2.5.2 PanSALB issued an allegation letter to the FNB Regional management, and it was pointed out that if these allegations were proven correct, they will amount to serious violations of linguistic human rights as enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and other enabling legislative frameworks.

2.5.3 The bank responded and reiterated that it does not condone any form of unfair discrimination, whether direct or indirect, based on the grounds listed in section 9 of the Constitution, against anyone, and views allegations of any unfair discrimination in a serious light. The Bank further stated that it conducted thorough investigations into the allegations and denied any wrongdoing by its branch. They further indicated that their investigations confirmed that representatives of the trust were assisted at the branch on 25 April 2024 in their request to open a bank account. As part of this standard process, the trust was requested to provide the bank with founding documents in English, and as such, the trust had to have the documents translated from Sepedi to English. The Bank further stated that it came to their attention that the branch was very busy on the day and that this led to a prolonged process in assisting the trust with opening the account. The Bank apologised for any undue delays caused as a result thereof.

2.5.4 The complaint was resolved amicably.

2.6 Free State Government Department of Social Development unfair discrimination to the Deaf employees

2.6.1 The PanSALB Free State Office has received a complaint of alleged linguistic human rights violations from a Complainant who was one of the two deaf employees employed by the Department. The essence of the complaint was that the Department has failed and/or neglected to provide interpretation or to provide a SASL interpreter to enable the Complainant to enjoy the same rights as provided for other employees. The Complainant further alleges that she was unable to participate in the official meetings, and she was obliged to leave one meeting whilst proceedings were conducted without a SASL interpreter. She further alleged there were even trainings conducted without interpretation, and as such, she was not awarded a certificate whilst other employees were provided with the certificates.

2.6.2 Subsequent to PanSALB's intervention, by engaging with the Department and pointing out that their conduct is contrary to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, the Department advised that it has since identified an official who has been transferred from one district to the Bloemfontein office to assume the responsibility of SASL interpreter with effect from 01 March 2025. They further advised that the official

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who was transferred to the Bloemfontein office is an accredited SASL interpreter. In addition, training was conducted for 52 officials on Basic Sign Language provided by the University of the Free State (UFS). The complaint was resolved.

2.7 Makhadzi's incorrect SASL signing insults Deaf community

2.7.1 PanSALB Gauteng provincial office received a complaint from the Deaf community against the celebrity singer known as Makhadzi. The essence of the complaint was about a video by the Singer insinuating her to be singing in a "sign language". The signs used by the singer were incorrect, and the Deaf community considered these actions as mocking the South African Sign Language. These images were publicly shared in the Singer's Facebook and TikTok pages.

2.7.2 PanSALB issued an allegation letter to the Singer and informed her that her actions amounted to an alleged linguistic human rights violation to the Deaf communities, as this video footage has caused considerable offence to the South African Deaf community.

2.7.3 After the intervention by PanSALB, the video was deleted from Facebook, and the Singer made a public apology to the Deaf community, and such an apology was made available in the Form of a South African Sign Language interpretation.

2.7.4 The complaint has been resolved.

2.8 MiWay refuses to offer insurance services in isiZulu

2.8.1 PanSALB received a complaint of an alleged linguistic human rights violation from the Complainant. The essence of the complaint was that the Complainant contacted the MiWay Customer Care Centre to be assisted with his query and was assisted by an agent communicating in English and responded in English even though the Complainant was speaking in IsiZulu, which is a language of his choice. The Complainant further indicated that he prefers to be assisted in isiZulu and requested that he be transferred to the IsiZulu-speaking agent. The complainant further alleged that after some lengthy waiting, he was informed that there was no IsiZulu language-speaking agent.

2.8.2 PanSALB has issued an allegation letter to the Respondent, which in turn responded by emphasising that the company's official language of communication, whether verbal or otherwise, is English.

2.8.3 PanSALB was of the view that MiWay's conduct violated the Country's constitutional and legislative frameworks pertaining preferred language by its clients. In pursuance of its mediation and conciliation Constitutional and legislative mandates, PanSALB requested the company to submit its Language Policy, if available., If not available, state how it promotes multilingualism and full access to information for its clients. To date, no official response has been received.

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2.8.4 The matter is still ongoing, and PanSALB will pursue the matter further to have this matter resolved amicably as provided for in the PanSALB legislative framework and constitutional mandate.

2.9 Orlando Police Station transpretes an isiZulu affidavit into English

2.9.1 PanSALB Gauteng provincial office received a complaint of an alleged linguistic human rights violation against the South African Police Service, Orlando Police Station. The essence of the complaint was that the Complainant went to the Community Centre to be assisted with the attestation of her Affidavit. That affidavit was to be submitted to the Department of Home Affairs to be able to apply for the replacement of an Identity Card. The Complainant personally compiled an affidavit in a language of her choice. The officers on duty refused to attest the Affidavit because it was written in IsiZulu and indicated that they can only attest English written affidavits. The Complainant even requested the intervention of the commanding officer on duty, but her plea was not acceded to until such time that one officer volunteered to compile or translate her affidavit into English. However, the very affidavit which was compiled in English did not correctly capture what was stated in the isiZulu affidavit.

2.9.2 PanSALB issued an allegation letter and indicated that the conduct by the officials of the South African Police Services violates linguistic human rights as enshrined in the Constitution and other relevant legislative frameworks, particularly the promotion of multilingualism. It is also important to note that the fact the Complainant was compelled to sign an affidavit which she did not accurately capture the original text of the language of her choice is tantamount to a travesty of justice and may, under certain circumstances, expose her to perjury in the event she later does agree with those contents.

2.9.3 SAPS's Gauteng response was that they accept affidavits in any official language, and then the SAPS Language Unit would be responsible for translating it.

2.10 Rhodes University Language Policy violated

2.10.1 PanSALB has received an alleged linguistic human right complaint from a Master's (MA) student at Rhodes University that his research proposal was not considered on grounds that it was written in isiXhosa, an official language in South Africa and in the province, and a language promoted by Rhodes University's language policy as a language for academic activities. The policy statement of Rhodes University Language Policy provides for "creation of conditions for the use of particularly isiXhosa as a language of learning and teaching." It is stated that "the policy promotes multilingualism and sensitivity in language usage in a way that creates and fosters a supportive, inclusive and non-discriminatory environment." The policy supports the development of academic languages and literacies of African languages and creates the conditions for the use of isiXhosa as a language of learning, teaching, research, and administration. Furthermore, the Policy Objectives state that the policy "promote the development and literacies of academic languages, particularly of isiXhosa, through teaching, learning and research outputs as part of redressing the previous. Lastly, the Governing Principles of the Policy are said to promote epistemological access for all students.

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2.10.2 An allegation letter was issued against Rhodes University to consider the student's research proposal as per the university's language policy. The university insisted that the student must provide a translated version of his proposal.

2.10.3 PanSALB disagreed with the approach by the institution and also provided advice which suggested that the institution was required to appoint a Selection Committee comprised of the Institution's academics who have a good command and understanding of the IsiXhosa Language. Alternatively, the Institution was required to appoint academics from other institutions with similar requirements as outlined above. The institution bears the costs as it is the right of a student to request such services from the institution in terms of the institution's Language Policy. Finally, the institution was also advised to note that translation of the Research Proposal is not an option as it may dilute the diction of isiXhosa losing the academic essence and meaning in translation.

2.10.4 PanSALB advised Rhodes University to reconsider its practice of translating Research proposals from other languages into English, as this depicts English as a superior language to isiXhosa or another language the research proposal is submitted. This may be viewed as a contravention of the right of a language to develop and be used as an academic language. The Institution ignored and/or neglected to implement the advice by PanSALB. The matter is ongoing, and PanSALB has partnered with the South African Human Rights Commission to refer this matter to the Equality Court.

2.10.5 Rhodes University recently acceded to the Advice that PanSALB provided. As a result, this matter will not be referred to the Equality Court. This is a very critical milestone for future precedent in dealing with compliance regarding language policies, particularly regarding the **"Organ of State"**.

2.11 Bushbuckridge Local Municipality Mpumalanga Province

2.11.1 PanSALB Mpumalanga provincial office received a complaint about an alleged linguistic human rights violation by the Bushbuckridge Municipality. The essence of the complaint is the allegation by the security officials that their language rights are being violated by the municipality, whereby they are told that since they are Sesotho sa Leboa (Sepedi) speaking, they should leave and make way for Xitsonga speakers.

2.11.2 An allegation letter was issued to the Municipality, and it was informed that if the allegations are true, they amount to linguistic human rights violations as enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.

2.11.3 The Municipality responded and advised that they outsourced the issue of security to the private sector, which is the Employer of the complainants., The Municipality reiterated its position that its Language Policy adopted Xitsonga, Sepedi, Siswati, and English as official languages. It went further and stated that all other official languages are recognised, and their employees speak different official languages.

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2.12 University of KwaZulu-Natal Deaf Students Academic support

2.12.1 PanSALB KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Office received a complaint from a Deaf person who was a former student against the University of KwaZulu-Natal about the alleged linguistic human rights. The complainant alleges that SASL Services, an interpreter, had a company of her own and that this clashes with the time for her lectures. The interpreter would often be absent from lectures and tests, leaving Deaf students without support and struggling to understand instructions. The complainant further alleges During her 3rd year, the complainant explained that students were compelled to take an IsiZulu module. The challenge was that interpreters would refuse to interpret because they didn't know how to fingerspell in IsiZulu. UKZN appointed a hearing lecturer to teach SASL online, who also teaches at Fulton School. Unfortunately, it was reported that the teacher only focused on her laptop and never taught as expected. UKZN prohibited Deaf students from taking a SASL module without providing valid reasons.

2.12.2 It was further alleged that,two Deaf students passed the SASL module with average marks, while the hearing students passed with higher marks despite SASL not being their first language. UKZN has never employed Deaf staff as facilitators to support Deaf students, which has resulted in UKZN forming close relationships with SASL interpreters instead.

2.12.3 PanSALB pursued the matter further and the Senior Provincial Manager of the KwaZulu-Natal provincial office engaged with the University and requested their response regarding the allegations. The University indicated that the Complainant was currently not registered with the University and that she has been tainting the integrity of the University with unfounded allegations on social media. The University further advised that it had embarked on a thorough investigation into these allegations, and particularly the conduct of the Complainant towards the University. The University informed that it will return to PanSALB once the investigation is finalised. The matter is still pending.

2.13 Western Cape Rivergate Primary School Language Policy

2.13.1 The PanSALB Western Cape Office received a complaint of alleged linguistic human rights violations from the above-mentioned School. The essence of the complaint is summarised as follows: The complainant advised that on 07 June 2024, he went to the above-mentioned school to view the school as he had applied for a place for his child who was going to be doing grade 1 the following year. The complainant further advised that when he asked about the offered subjects and languages at school, the administration officer indicated that the school offer only English and Afrikaans. The Complainant further stated that, according to the information available to her, the school also offered IsiXhosa.

2.13.2 PanSALB engaged with the Western Cape Department of Education, and they responded and advised that the school offers English home language and Afrikaans first additional language. This position was confirmed by the Language Policy of the school. PanSALB highlighted the fact that the Western Cape as a province has adopted English, Afrikaans, and IsiXhosa as the official languages in the province. PanSALB will pursue the matter further with the Department of Education and to determine how the IsiXhosa language can be accommodated in the future at that school.

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2.14 Free State Trompsburg Primary School Language Policy

2.14.1 The PanSALB Free State Provincial Office received a complaint from an employee of the Trompsburg Primary School. The essence of the complaint was that there was initially a meeting at the school which was addressed by a member of the School Governing Body. They were addressed in Afrikaans about the Accommodation Policy and the Disciplinary Code Policy. The Complainant then requested that the documents be provided in Afrikaans but in vain.

2.14.2 It was only after PanSALB intervention by issuing an allegation letter indicating that such an action is a violation of a linguistic human rights, that both documents were made available to the Complainant in Afrikaans.

2.14.3 The matter was resolved.

2.15 Free State Motheo TVET College Deaf Students Support Policy

2.15.1 The Free State provincial office received a complaint about the South African Sign Language (SASL) Interpreters against the Motheo TVET College. The essence of the complaint was that the interpreters were, among other things, providing inaccurate interpretation, demonstrating unprofessionalism by always arriving late at the lecture halls. In general, the interpreters were disrespectful to the Deaf learners and their conduct resulted in emotional distress to the learners. Henceforth, the learners requested intervention from PanSALB to engage with the Institution and request the recruitment of qualified and certified SASL language interpreters in an educational setup. There was also a need of the training of the Interpreters on the culture and the ethics of the SASL.

2.15.2 The PanSALB provincial office had a meeting with the Management of the Motheo College and outlined all the concerns raised by the complainants. In addition, it was also emphasised that the South African Sign Language is also an official language and must enjoy the protection and the benefits like all other official languages as provided for in the Constitutional and other legislative framework. Motheo TVET College acknowledged the allegations and agreed at that meeting to remedy the situation by organizing training for their SASL interpreters to enhance their skills. The process of organizing this training through an accredited institution is in progress. Furthermore, Motheo TVET College is busy putting together PoE that will enable them to evaluate their SASL interpreters' performance.

2.15.3 The matter is ongoing, and PanSALB will monitor the developments.

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3. LINGUISTIC HUMAN RIGHTS EMPOWERMENT ACTIVITIES

3.1 North-West Province

The campaign was held on the 5th of September 2024 at the Northwest University Mafikeng Campus. The NW Provincial office collaborated with the Department of Arts, Culture, Sports and Recreation, the North-West Provincial Language Committee and the North- West University to host the awareness empowerment campaign. The campaign targeted the university students and government departments as well as the Forum for Institutions Supporting Democracy. The event was attended by more than 100 people and focused mainly on the Constitutional and legislative framework on linguistic human rights, and language rights.

3.2 Eastern Cape Province

The campaign was held on the 12th of September 2024 at the Eastern Cape Provincial Legislature in Bhisho. The Eastern Cape Provincial Legislature's Deputy Speaker, the MPL, Mr Vuyo Jali, opened the workshop. He emphasized the importance of languages in the business of every government. He said everything is carried and implemented in a language. Therefore, without a language, nothing can happen as people need to speak and engage one another to carry out their daily activities. The event focused mainly on understanding the linguistic human rights of our communities and handling thereof. He presented that one needs to know their rights. Ms Busisiwe Jemsana-Mantashe, Department of Sports Recreation Arts and Culture Director for Languages, gave a presentation on EC UOLA compliance by provincial government departments, entities, and enterprises. She expressed the Department's frustration with the non-compliance of departments, entities, and enterprises. The event was attended by 50 people.

3.3 Mpumalanga Province

PanSALB Mpumalanga Provincial Office hosted the Linguistic Human Rights empowerment campaign that was held on the 11th of July 2024, at Eric Jiyane Community Hall, Emhluzi, Middleburg. Cllr. S Mahlangu from Steve Tshwete Local Municipality welcomed everyone and thanked PanSALB for organizing such a campaign to empower the community so that they may know about their human and language rights. The event focused mainly on PanSALB' s mandate, which must promote the use of multilingualism and parity of esteem of all official languages. He mentioned the importance of the Bill of Rights as it is seen as the cornerstone of democracy, which describes the rights of every citizen of the Republic. The Mpumalanga Provincial Language Committee chairperson thanked amakhosi for the support they gave to the campaign and explained why Mpumalanga is promoting and developing isiNdebele and Siswati while respecting other African languages. The Mpumalanga Department of Culture, Sport and Recreation presented a word of support by outlining the mandate of the department in developing and promoting language and how they support linguistic human rights. There were 80 people present in the event.

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3.4 Limpopo Province

The Limpopo Awareness Campaign was held on the 18th of October 2025 at the Mapela Traditional Council premises. The Linguistic Human Rights campaign successfully brought together traditional leaders and their communities to raise awareness about constitutional rights, particularly focusing on linguistic human rights. Most people who were in attendance were speaking Sesotho sa Leboa, Northern Ndebele, and also Xitsonga. The key issues raised included how to lodge a linguistic complaint and how other chapter 9 institutions work. The campaign benefited from presentations by the Linguistic Human Rights Manager, the Commission for Gender Equality (CGE), the Commission for Cultural, Religious, and Linguistic Rights (CRL), and the Public Protector. The attendees were entertained by cultural performances from Magope Maganagobuљwa and Ditshitshiri tљa Phafola groups. The event catered for 100 people.

3.5 Northern Cape Province

The Linguistic human rights empowerment campaign in the Northern Cape was conducted on 22nd of October 2024 at Barkley – West and another one on 23rd of October 2024 in Kimberley at the NC Provincial Legislature. NC government departments, NC Constitutional institutions, civil society organisations and political parties were invited to attend and participate. The event focussed mainly on the linguistic human rights, and other stakeholders present such as Office of the Public Protector and the Electoral Commission, were allowed to present about their mandates and their language policies and 26 people were in attendance.

3.6 KwaZulu-Natal Province

The Linguistic Human Rights empowerment campaign In KwaZulu-Natal was held on the 6th of November 2024 at Nquthu Traditional Council premises under the leadership of Inkosi Molefe. This event was held in conjunction with the meeting organised by the Inkosi and the community to deal with the local issues. PanSALB was represented by the Chairperson of the Provincial Language Committee, Inkosi Mavundla, who outlined the purpose of the event and the mandate of PanSALB. Thereafter, the PanSALB' s presentation focused mainly on linguistic human rights and the procedures of how to lodge an alleged linguistic human rights violation with the PanSALB and 47 people were in attendance.

3.7 Gauteng Province

The Gauteng Linguistic Human Rights campaign was held on the 12th of March 2025, hosted by the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits) in partnership with the Gauteng Department of Sport, Arts, Culture and Recreation (SACR). Other provincial Institutions Supporting Democracy (ISD) offered an interactive programme that spoke to Human Rights Month as a whole. The event focused mainly on awareness about Linguistic Human Rights and to explore how we, both as individuals and as a community, could contribute to the promotion, protection, and enforcement of these rights. A panel discussion on linguistic human rights in practice became the highlight of the event, which was supported by a lecture on linguistic human rights in academia, and presentations on how to report rights infringements to PanSALB, the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC), and the Com-

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mission for Gender Equality (CGE). There were more than 70 people who were present.

3.8 Western Cape Province

The WC provincial office conducted an awareness campaign on Linguistic Human Rights at the Cederberg Local Municipality on 20 February 2025. The Speaker of the Cederberg Local Municipality officially opened the meeting, and he also expressed a special welcome to the PanSALB delegation on behalf of the Executive Mayor. The Speaker indicated that the engagement between PanSALB and the Cederberg Local Municipality was a key opportunity to form a collaboration between the two entities towards serving the community in the jurisdiction of the Cederberg Local Municipality in an equitable manner. The Cederberg Municipality was represented by the Councilor, Communications Officer, IDP Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Director for Corporate Services. The PanSALB presentation focused on promotion of multilingualism and the development of previously marginalised languages as well as the purpose of PanSALB s linguistic human rights awareness campaigns, to inform and educate public institutions on their responsibility to protect and promote linguistic human rights.

3.9 Free State Province

The Free State provincial office conducted an awareness campaign on Linguistic Human Rights at the Protea Hotel on 14 March 2025 in Bloemfontein. The event stakeholders' partners included the representa-tives from Central University of Technology, University of the Free State, learners from public schools and Inde-pendent Schools, the Department of Education, and the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture. Learners were allowed to make presentations on their understanding of the linguistic human rights as enshrined in the Constitu-tion of the Republic of South Africa. PanSALB presentation focused mainly on the linguistic human rights and on how to lodge an alleged linguistic human rights violation. There were more than 100 people who attended the event.

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BOARD NOTICE 791 OF 2025

INTEGRITY I PUBLIC INTEREST I AUDIT QUALITY

PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE IRBA CODE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT FOR REGISTERED AUDITORS (REVISED NOVEMBER 2024)

In accordance with the provisions of Section 10(1)(a) of the Auditing Profession Act, 2005 (Act No. 26 of 2005) (the Act), the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors (IRBA) publishes, pursuant to the provisions of Section 4(1)(c) of the Act, the following for public information and comment:

PROPOSED REVISED IRBA CODE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT FOR REGISTERED AUDITORS, *INCORPORATING THE ETHICS STANDARDS FOR SUSTAINABILITY ASSURANCE INCLUDING INDEPENDENCE STANDARDS AND THE STANDARD ON USING THE WORK OF AN EXTERNAL EXPERT, WITH THE NECESSARY SOUTH AFRICAN ENHANCEMENTS*

To ensure that all relevant stakeholders are consulted and to streamline that process, interested and affected stakeholders are invited to submit their written comments to the IRBA by 8 August 2025.

Please be advised that this Exposure Draft for the proposed revisions to the IRBA Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (Revised November 2024) are available and may be downloaded from the IRBA Website at https://www.irba.co.za/guidance-to-ras/technical-guidance-for-auditors/exposure-drafts-and-comment-letters.

The IRBA's Committee for Auditor Ethics will consider the submissions on the proposed amendments. All comments will be regarded as a public record, unless confidentiality is specifically requested.

Please send your written comments, in both Word and PDF formats, by email to:

Acting Director: Standards

Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors

Attention: Ms. Saadiya Adam

Email: standards@irba.co.za.

Mr. Imre Nagy

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This gazette is also available free online at **www.gpwonline.co.za**

Printed by and obtainable from the Government Printer, Bosman Street, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001
Contact Centre Tel: 012-748 6200. eMail: info.egazette@gpw.gov.za
Publications: Tel: (012) 748 6053, 748 6061, 748 6065

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