

BLOUBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

[Proposed By- Law relating to the] **By-laws relating to** Supply of Electricity

The Municipal Manager of Blouberg Local Municipality hereby, in terms of section 13 (a) of the Local Government Municipal System Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000), publishes the By-Laws relating to the supply of Electricity for Blouberg Local Municipality Distraction Area licensed for Blouberg as proposed by its Council, as set out hereunder.

By-Laws relating to the Supply of Electricity

Purpose of by-law

[To promote the achievement of a safe and healthy environment for the benefit of residents within the area of jurisdiction of the municipality;]

To provide for procedures, methods and practices to regulate the supply of electricity in the distribution area.

CHAPTER 1 – GENERAL

1. Definitions

In this by – law, unless inconsistent with the context –

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

“applicable standard specification” means –

SANS 1019 Standard voltage, currents and insulation levels for electricity supply, **or any revision or substitution thereof;**

SANS 1607 Electro-mechanical watt – hour meters, **or any revision or substitution thereof;**

SANS 1524 Parts 0,1 & 2 – Electricity dispensing systems, **or any revision or substitution thereof;**

SANS ICE 60521 Maximum demand indicators, Class 1.0, **or any revision or substitution thereof;**

SANS IEC 60521 Alternating current electromechanical wall-hour meter (Classes 0.5, 1 & 2), **or any revision or substitution thereof;**

SANS 0142 Code of practice for the wiring of premises, **or any revision or substitution thereof;**

NRS 047 National Rationalized Specification for the Electricity Supply – Quality of Services, **or any revision or substitution thereof;**

NRS 048 National Rationalized Specification for the Electricity Supply – Quality of Services or any revision, **or substitution thereof;** and

NRS 057 Electricity Metering: Minimum Requirements, **or any revision or substitution thereof.**

“certificate of compliance” means a certificate issued in terms of the **Occupational Health and Safety** Regulations in respect of an electrical installation or part of an electrical installation by an accredited person;

“consumer” in relation to premises means:

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

“credit meter” means a meter [where an account is issued subsequent to the] **which measures the** consumption of electricity;

“electrical contractor” means an electrical contractor as defined in the **Occupational Health and Safety** Regulations;

“electrical installation” means an electrical installation as defined in the **Occupational Health and Safety** Regulations;

“high voltage” means the set of nominal voltage levels that are used in power systems for bulk transmission of electricity in the range of 44kV<Un-220kV, **as contemplated in SANS 1019: 2008, or any revision or substitution thereof.**

“low voltage” means the set of nominal voltage levels that are used for the **current alternating** distribution of electricity and whose upper limit is generally accepted to be an a.c. voltage of 100V (or a d. c. voltage of 1500 V) [SANS 1019]**or any revision or substitution thereof.**

“the law” means any applicable law, proclamation, ordinance, act of parliament or enactment having force of law;

“medium voltage” means the set of nominal voltage levels that lie above low voltage and below high voltage in the range of 1 KV , - 44KV [SANS 1019], **or any revision or substitution thereof**

“meter” means a device which records the demand and/or the electrical energy consumed and **includes but is not limited to** conventional and prepayment meters;

“motor rating” means the maximum continuous KV output of a motor as stated on the maker’s rating plate;

“motor starting current” in relation to alternating current motors means the [root mean] **root** square value of the symmetrical current taken by an **electric** motor when energized at its rated voltage with its starter in the starting position and the rotor locked;

“municipality” means Blouberg Local Municipality or a political office bearer, political structure, the Municipal Manager or delegated staff member, established in terms of the law or any legal entity duly authorized by the Blouberg Local Municipality to provide an electricity;

“occupier” in relation to any premises means –

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

“owner” means –

- (a) the person in whom from time to time is vested the legal title to the premises;
- (b) in a case where the person in whom the legal title is vested is insolvent or dead, or is under any form of legal disability whatsoever, the person in whom the administration of and control of such premises is vested as curator, trustee,

executor, administrator, judicial, manager, liquidator or other legal representative;

- (c) in any case where the Council is unable to determine the identity of such person, a person who is entitled to the benefit of such premises or a building thereon;

“point of consumption” means a point of consumption as defined in the **Occupational Health and Safety** Regulations;

“point of metering” means the point at which the consumer’s consumption of electricity is metered and which may be at the point of supply or at any other point on the distribution system of the Municipality or the electricity installation of the consumer, as specified by the Municipality or any duly authorized official of the Municipality; provided that it shall meter all of, and only, the consumer’s consumption of electricity;

“point of supply” means the point determined by the Municipality or any duly authorized official of the Municipality at which electricity is supplied to any premises by the Municipality;

“premises” means [any land or any building or structure above or below ground level and included any vehicle, aircraft or vessel] **any portion of land, situated in the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality;**

“prepayment meter” means a [meter] **measuring device** that can be programmed to allow the flow of pre-purchased amounts of energy in an electrical circuit **through the measuring device in proportion to the amount pre-paid by the consumer;**

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

“safety standard” means the Code of Practice for the wiring of premises SANS 10142-1 , or any revision or substitution thereof, or as incorporated in the **Occupational Health and Safety** Regulations;

“service connection” means any fuse or circuit breaker installed for the purpose of protecting the Municipality equipment from overloads of faults occurring on the installation or on the internal service connection;

“standby electricity supply” means an alternative electricity supply not normally used by the consumer, **but available for use by the consumer;**

“tariff” means the Municipality’s tariff of charges for the supply of electricity **and the applicable sundry fees for electricity as determined annually in terms of the Tariff By-law of the Municipality,** and

“token” means the essential element of a prepayment metering system used to transfer information from a point of sale for electricity credit to a prepayment meter and vice versa;

“voltage” means the root-mean – square value of electrical potential between two conductors.

2. Other terms – All other terms used in this by- law shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning assigned thereto in the Electricity Act, 1987 (Act 41 of 1987), as amended, or the Occupational Health and safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993), as amended.
3. The headings and titles in this by- law shall not affect the construction thereof and words used in the masculine gender include the feminine, the singular includes the plural and vice-versa;

CHAPTER 2 – GENERAL CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY

4. PROVISION OF ELECTRICITY SERVICES

(1) Only the Municipality shall supply or contract for the supply of electricity within the jurisdiction of the Municipality.

(2) **The Municipality may permit the bulk supply or retail wheeling of electricity through the municipal electrical network, by another electricity supplier licensed to supply electricity in terms of the Electricity Regulation Act.**

(3) **Permissions in terms of section 2(2) of this by-law, shall be governed by a service delivery agreement, as contemplated in section 80 of the Municipal Systems Act**

- (4) The Municipality may permit co-generation of electrical power by the consumers of the Municipality, subject to-**
- (a) A generation agreement being entered into between such generators of electrical power and the Municipality.**
 - (b) Compliance with all relevant statutory requirements pertaining to the generation of electrical power and the safety regulations therefor;**
 - (c) Registration at the Municipality of all fixed installations where electrical power shall be generated; and**
 - (d) Compliance with the safety and quality requirements determined by the Municipality, prior to allowance of the generated electrical power into municipal electrical networks**
- (5) The surplus generation of electrical power may be regulated, and the Municipality may determine the conditions for such surplus generation pertaining to the timing and quantity.**

5. SUPPLY BY AGREEMENT

No person shall use or be entitled to use an electricity supply from the Municipality unless or until such person shall have entered into an agreement in writing with the Municipality for such supply, and such agreement together with the provisions of this by-law **and the Credit Control and Debt-Collection By-law** shall in all respects govern such supply. If a person uses an electricity supply without entering into an agreement he/**she** shall be liable for the cost of electricity used as stated in section 44 of this by-law.

6. SERVICE OF NOTICE AND DOCUMENTATION

- (1) The Municipality may by written notice, instruct the owner or occupant of a premises, a consumer or any other person, who by action or omission, failed to comply with the provisions of this by-law or to fulfil any condition imposed by the provisions of the by-law to rectify his or her failure with reasonable time specified in the notice.**
- (2) Any notice or other document that is served on any person in terms of this by-law is regarded as having been served –**
- a) when it has been delivered to that person personally;

- b) when it has been left at that person's place of residence or business in the Republic with a person apparently over the age of sixteen years;
- c) when it has been posted by registered or certified mail to that person's last known residential or business address in the Republic and an acknowledgment of the posting thereof from the postal service is obtained;
- d) if that person's address in the Republic is unknown, when it has been served on that person's agent or representative in the Republic in the manner provided by paragraphs (a), (b) or (c); or
- e) if that person's address and agent or representative in the Republic is unknown, when it has been posted in a conspicuous place on the property or premises, if any, to which it relates[.]or,
- f) **in the event of a body corporate, when it has been delivered at the registered premises of the body corporate.**

(3) When any notice or other document must be authorized or served on the owner, occupier or holder of any property or right in any property, it is sufficient if that person is described in the notice or other document as the owner, occupier or holder of any property or right in any property, it is sufficient if that person is described in question, and it is not necessary to name that person.

(4) Any legal process is effectively and sufficiently served by the Municipality when it is delivered to the Municipal Manager or a person in attendance at the office of the Municipal Manager.

(5) A notice, instruction, letter of demand, or other document issued by the Municipality in terms of this by-law, is deemed to be duly issued, when a duly delegated official of the Municipality has signed it.

(6) A notice, instruction, letter of demand or other document shall for the purpose of authentication, be properly signed by the Municipality.

7. COMPLIANCE NOTICE

Any person on whom a notice duly issued or given under this by-law is served shall, within the time specified in such notice, comply with [its] **the terms and conditions of such notice.**

8. APPLICATION FOR SUPPLY OR GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY

- (1) Application for the supply of electricity shall be made in writing by the prospective consumer on the prescribed form obtainable at the office of the Municipality, and the estimated [load, in KVA, of the installation, shall be stated therein] **demand for electricity or generation capacity of the installation concerned, expressed as kilovolt-ampere shall be stated in such application.** Such application shall be made as early as possible before the supply of electricity is required in order to facilitate the work of the Municipality.
- (2) An application for an electricity supply for a period of less than one year shall be regarded as an application for a temporary supply of electricity and shall be considered at the discretion of the Municipality or any duly authorized official of the Municipality, which may specify any special conditions to be satisfied in such case.
- (3) **When an application for the supply or generation of electricity has to be submitted, the following documentation shall be submitted with the application-**
 - (a) **Proof of the identity of the applicant, or in the case of a business or an enterprise, a letter of resolution authorizing the person concerned to submit the an application on behalf of the business or enterprise; and**
 - (b) **A valid lease agreement in the case of a tenant of a premises, or in the case of the owner of a premises, proof of ownership of the premises for which an electricity or a generation agreement of electrical power is required, and the Municipality may with regard to the supply or generation of electricity, decide to only contract with the owner of a premises and not a lessee.**
- (4) **An application for the supply of electricity shall be considered at the discretion of the Municipality, which may specify any special conditions which must be complied with.**

9. PROCESSING OF [REQUESTS] APPLICATIONS FOR SUPPLY OR GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY

Applications for the supply of electricity [will] **must** be processed **by the Municipality in accordance with the standard operating procedures therefor, and**

and the supply made available within the periods stipulated in NRS 047 document [.), or any revision or substitution thereof.

10. WAY LEAVES

- (1) The Municipality may refuse to lay or erect an electrical service connection above or below ground on any thoroughfare or land not vested in the Municipality or on any private property, unless and until the prospective consumer shall have obtained and deposited with the Municipality's written permission granted by the owner of the said private property or by the person in whom is vested the legal title to the land or thoroughfare as aforesaid exists, as the case may be, authorizing the laying or erection of an electrical service connection thereon.

- (2) [If such permission is withdraw at any time or if the aforesaid private property of thoroughfare changes ownership and the new owner refuses to grant or continue such permission, the cost of any alteration required to be made to a service connection in order that the supply of electricity may be continued, and of any removal thereof which may become necessary in the circumstances, shall be borne by the consumer to whose premise the supply of electricity is required to be continued.] A way leave granted in terms of subsection 10(1) of this by-law shall be binding on the owner of the who granted the way-leave, and on all successors in title of the property concerned, for as long as the electricity connection is operative, and such a way leave may not be withdrawn without concurrence of the Municipality

11. STATUTORY SERVITUDES

- (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (3) the Municipality may within its municipal area:
 - (a) Regulate, control, provide, establish and maintain electricity services;
 - (b) acquire, construct, lay, extend, enlarge divert, maintain, repair, discontinue the use of, close up and [destroy] dismantle electricity supply [mains] systems;
 - (c) construct, erect or lay any electricity supply main on, across, [though,]over or under any street or immovable property and the ownership of any such [main] shall vest in the Municipality;

- (d) do any other thing necessary or desirable for or incidental, supplementary or ancillary to any matter contemplated by paragraphs **11(1)**(a) to (c).
- (2) If the Municipality constructs, erects or lays any electricity supply main on, across, through, over or under any street or immovable property not owned by the Municipality or under the control of or management of the Municipality, it shall pay to the owner of such street or property compensation in an amount agreed upon by such owner and the Municipality or, in the absence of agreement, as determined either by arbitration or a court of law.
- (3) The Municipality shall, before commencing any work other than repairs or maintenance on or in connection with any electricity supply main on immovable property not owned by the Municipality or under the control or management of the Municipality, give the owner or occupier of such property reasonable notice of the proposed work and the date on which it proposes to commence such work.

12. RIGHT OF ADMITTANCE TO INSPECT, TEST AND/OR DO MAINTENANCE WORK

- (1) The Municipality shall, through its employees, contractors and their assistants and advisers, have access to or over any property for the purpose of –
- (a) doing anything authorized or required to be done by the Municipality under this by – law or any other law;
- (b) inspecting and examining any service [mains] **systems** and anything connected therewith;
- (c) [enquiring into and investigating any possible source of electricity supply or the making any necessary survey in connection therewith] **enquiries, surveys and investigations into the suitability of immovable property for future electrical installations and other electrical work;**
- (d) [enquiring into and investigating any possible source of electricity supply or the suitability of immovable property for any work, scheme or undertaking of the Municipality and making any necessary survey in connection therewith] **ascertaining whether there have been contraventions of the provisions of this by-law or any other statutory stipulation; and**
- (e) enforcing compliance with the provisions of the by – law or any other law;

- (2) The Municipality shall pay to any person suffering damage as a result of the exercise of the right of access contemplated by sub- section (1), except where the Municipality is authorized to execute on the property concerned any work at the cost of such person or some other person or to execute on such property any work and recover the cost thereof from such person or some other person, compensation in such amount as may be agreed upon by the Municipality and such person or, in the absence of agreement, as may be determined by arbitration or court of law.
- (3) An employee of the Municipality authorized thereto by such Municipality **or any person authorized by the Municipality** may, by notice in writing served on the owner or occupier of any property, require such owner or occupier to provide, on the day and at the hour specified in such notice, access to such property to a person and for a purpose referred to in sub- section (1)
- (4) The Municipality may gain access to or over any property without notice and may take whatever action as may, in its opinion, be necessary or desirable in consequences of the existence of a state of war or the occurrence of any calamity, emergency or disaster.
- (5) **Any person authorized by the Municipality who intends to enter private property, shall on request provide identification.**

13. REFUSAL OR FAILURE TO PROVIDE INFORMATION

- (1)** No person shall refuse or fail to give such information as may be reasonably required of him **or her** by any duly authorized official of the Municipality or render any false information to any such official regarding any electrical installation work completed or contemplated.
- (2)** The Municipality may not, subject to the provisions of any other statutory stipulation, make any information available concerning the electricity supply to or account details of any consumer to any third party, without written concurrence of such consumer

14. REFUSAL OF ADMITTANCE

No person shall wilfully hinder, obstruct, interfere with or refuse admittance to any **person** duly authorized **by** [official of] the Municipality in the performance of his **or her** duty in terms of this by-law of any connected therewith or relating thereto.

15. IMPROPER USE

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

16. ELECTRICITY TARIFFS AND FEES

Copies of charges and fees may be obtained upon request at the offices of the Municipality.

17. DEPOSITS

The Municipality reserves the right to require the consumer to deposit a sum of money as security in payment of any charges which are due or may become due to the Municipality. The amount of the deposit in respect of each electricity installation shall be determined by the Municipality, and each deposit may be increased if the Municipality deems the deposit held to be inadequate. Such deposit shall not be regarded as being in payment or part payment of any accounts due for the supply of electricity for the purpose of obtaining any discount provided for in the electricity tariff referred to in this by – law. On cessation of the supply of electricity, the amount of such deposit, free of any interest, less any payments due to the Municipality shall be refunded to the consumer.

18. PAYMENT OF CHARGES

(1) The consumer shall be liable for all charges listed in the prescribed tariff for the electricity service as approved by the Municipality. A copy of the prescribed tariff is obtainable from the Municipality,

- (2) All accounts shall be deemed to be payable when issued by the Municipality and each account shall, on its face, reflect the due date and a warning indicating that the supply of electricity may be disconnected should the charges in respect of such supply remain unpaid after the due date.
- (3) An error or omission in any account or failure to render an account shall not relieve the consumer of his obligation to pay the correct amount due for electricity supplied to the premises and the onus shall be on the consumer to satisfy himself that the account rendered is in accordance with the prescribed tariff of charges in respect of electricity supplied to the premises.
- (4) Where a duly authorized official of the Municipality has visited the premises for the purpose of disconnected from effecting such disconnection, the prescribed fee shall become payable for each visit necessary for the purpose of such disconnection.
- (5) After disconnection for non-payment of an account, the prescribed fees and any amounts due for electricity consumed shall be paid before the electricity supply is re-connected.

19. INTEREST ON OVERDUE ACCOUNTS

The Municipality may charge interest on accounts which are not paid by the due date appealing on the account, at an interest rate as approved by the Municipality from time to time **subject to the applicable law.**

20. PRINCIPLES FOR THE RESALE OF ELECTRICITY

- (1) Unless otherwise authorized by the Municipality, no person shall sell or supply electricity [,] supplied to his premises under an agreement with the Municipality, to any other person or persons for use on any other premises, or permit [or suffer] such resale or supply to take place. If electricity is resold for use upon the same premises, the electricity resold shall be measured by a sub-meter of a type which has been approved by the [Standards South Africa] **South African Bureau of Standards** and supplied, installed and programmed in accordance with the standards of the Municipality.
- (2) The tariff, rates and charges at which and the conditions of sale under which electricity is thus resold shall not be less favourable to the purchaser than those that would have been payable and applicable held the purchaser been supplied

directly with electricity by the Municipality. Every reseller shall furnish the purchaser with monthly accounts that are at least as detailed as the relevant billing information details provided by the Municipality to its electricity consumers.

21. RIGHT TO DISCONNECT SUPPLY

- (1) The Municipality shall have the right to disconnect the supply of electricity to any premises if the person liable to pay for such supply to pay any charges due to the Municipality in connection with any supply of electricity which he may at any time have received from the Municipality in respect of such premises, or, where any of the provisions of this by-law and / or the Regulations are being contravened, provided the Municipality has given the person 14 (fourteen) days' notice to remedy his default and the person has failed to remedy such default after notice has been given, or, in the case of a grave risk to person or property, or as envisaged in terms of section 26 of this by-law, without notice. After disconnection for non-payment of accounts or the improper or unsafe use of electricity, the fee as prescribed by the Municipality shall be paid **for the reconnection of the electricity supply.**
- (2) In the case where an installation has been illegally reconnected on a consumer's premises after having previously legally disconnected by the Municipality, or in the case where the Municipality's electrical equipment has been tampered with to prevent the full registration of consumption by the meter, the electricity supply may be physically removed from [those] such premises in total.

22. NON-LIABILITY OF THE MUNICIPALITY

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

23. LEAKAGE OF ELECTRICITY

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

24. FAILURE OF SUPPLY

The Municipality does not undertake to attend to a failure or supply of electricity due to a fault in the electrical installation of the consumer, except when such failure is due to the operation of the service protective device of the Municipality. When any failure of supply of electricity is found to be due to a fault in the electrical installation of the consumer or to the faulty operation of apparatus used in connection therewith, the Municipality shall have the right to charge the consumer the fee as prescribed by the Municipality for each restoration of the supply of electricity in addition to the cost of making good or repairing any damage which may have been done to the service **[main] system** and meter by such fault or faulty operation as aforesaid.

25. SEALS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

The meter, service protective devices and all apparatuses belonging to the Municipality shall be sealed or locked by an an authorized official of the Municipality, and no person not being an official of the Municipality duly authorized hereto shall in any manner or for any reason whatsoever remove, deface, or tamper or interfere with such seals or locks.

26. TAMPERING WITH SERVICE CONNECTION OR SUPPLY MAINS

(1) No person shall in any manner or for any reason whatsoever tamper or interfere with any meter or metering equipment or service connection or service protective device or supply mains or any other equipment of the Municipality.

(2) No person may in any manner or for any reason whatsoever illegally connect on to the electrical installation of any other customer of the Municipality.

(3)[2]Where prima facie evidence exists of a consumer and / or any person having contravened sub- section (1), the Municipality shall have the right to disconnect the supply of electricity immediately and without prior notice to the consumer. The person shall be liable for all fees and charges levied by the Municipality for such disconnection.

(4)[3]Where a consumer and/ or any person [3] has contravened sub- section (1) and such contravention has resulted in the meter recording less than the true consumption, the Municipality shall have the right to recover from the consumer the full cost of his estimated consumption.

26. PROTECTION OF THE MUNICIPALITY' S ELECTRICITY SUPPLY MAINS

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

27. PREVENTION OF TAMPERING WITH SERVICE CONNECTION OR ELECTRICITY SUPPLY MAINS

If the Municipality decides that it is necessary or desirable to take special precautions in order to prevent tampering with any portion of the electricity supply mains, service connection or service protective device or meter or metering equipment, the

consumer shall either supply and shall the necessary protection or pay the costs involved where such protection is supplied by the Municipality.

28. UNAUTHORIZED CONNECTIONS

No person other than a person specifically authorized thereto by the Municipality in writing shall directly or indirectly connect, attempt to connect or cause or permit to be connected any electrical installation or part thereof to the **electricity** supply mains or service connection

29. UNAUTHORIZED RECONNECTIONS

- (1) No person other than a person specifically authorized thereto by the Municipality writing shall reconnect, attempt to reconnect or cause or permit to be reconnected to the **electricity** supply mains or service connection any electrical installation which has or have been disconnected by the Municipality.
- (2) Where the supply of electricity **to a premises that** has previously been disconnected is found to have been reconnected **without authorization**, the consumer using the supply of electricity shall be liable for all charges for electricity consumed between the date of disconnection and the date the electricity supply was found to be reconnected and any other charges raised in this regard. Furthermore, the Municipality reserves the right to remove part of all of the supply equipment until such time as payment has been received in full. In addition, the consumer will be responsible for all the costs associated with the re-instatement of such supply equipment.

30. TEMPORARY RECONNECTION AND DISCONNECTION

- (1) The Municipality shall, at the request of the consumer, temporarily disconnect and reconnect the supply of electricity to the consumer's electrical installation upon payment of the fee as prescribed by the Municipality for each disconnection and subsequent re-connection.
- (2) In the event of the necessity arising for the Municipality to effect a temporary disconnection and reconnection of the supply of electricity to a consumer's electrical installation and the consumer is in no way responsible for bringing about this necessity, the Municipality shall waive payment of the fee herein before referred to.

(3) The Municipality may only under exceptional circumstances temporarily disconnected the supply of electricity to any premises without notice, for the purpose of effecting **emergency** repairs or carrying out tests or for any other legitimate purpose. In all other instances adequate notice shall be given

31. TEMPORARY SUPPLIES

It shall be a condition of the giving of any temporary supply of electricity, as defined in this by – law, that, if such supply is found to interfere with the efficient and economical supply of electricity to other consumer/s, the Municipality shall have the right, with notice, or under exceptional circumstances without notice, to terminate such temporary supply at any time and, the Municipality shall not be liable for any loss or damage occasioned by the consumer by such termination.

32. TEMPORARY WORK

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

33. LOAD REDUCTION

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

(2) **Except at times of excessive peak load or in cases of emergency, shall when possible and practically viable, not interrupt the electricity supply to the consumers without notification.**

(3)[2]The Municipality may install upon the premises of the consumer such apparatus and equipment as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of subsection (1), and any **person** duly authorized [official of] **by** the Municipality may at any reasonable time enter any premises for the purpose of installing, inspecting, testing adjusting and/ or changing such apparatus and equipment.

(3)[4]Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-section [(2)] **(3)**, the consumer or the owner, as the case may be, shall, when installing an electricity operated water storage heater, provide such necessary accommodation and wiring as the Municipality may decide to facilitate the later installation of the apparatus and equipment referred to in sub- section [(2)]**(3)**.

34. HIGH,MEDIUM OR LOW VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR AND EQUIPMENT

- (1) In cases where a supply of electricity is given at either high, medium or low voltage, the supply and installation of the switchgear, cables and equipment forming part of the service connection shall, unless otherwise approved by the Municipality [or any duly authorized official of the Municipality], be paid for by the consumer.
- (2) All such equipment installed on the consumer's premises shall be compatible with the Municipality's electrical performance standards **of the Municipality**.
- (3) No person shall open, close, isolate, link or each high or medium voltage switchgear or equipment without giving reasonable prior notice to the Municipality's System Control Centre.
- (4) In the case of a high or medium voltage supply of electricity, where the consumer has high or medium voltage switchgear installed, the Municipality shall be advised of the competent person appointed by the consumer in terms of the Regulations, and of any changes made to such appointments.
- (5) In the case of a low voltage supply of electricity, the consumer shall provide and install a low voltage main switch and/ or any other equipment required by the Municipality or any duly authorized official of the Municipality.

- (6) When a generator of any kind is installed on a customer's premises, he or she shall ensure that the necessary safety isolation equipment, as required by the municipal safety standards are installed, to prevent any back feed of electricity after the municipal electricity supply has been isolated.

35. SUBSTATION ACCOMODATION

The Municipality may, on such conditions as may [be deemed fit by the Municipality] **it may deem fit** [or any duly authorized official of the Municipality], require the owner to provide and maintain accommodation which shall constitute a substation and which shall consist of a separate room or rooms to be used exclusively for the purpose of housing medium voltage cables and switchgear, transformers, low voltage cables and switchgear and other equipment necessary for the supply of electricity requested by the applicant. The accommodation shall be situated at a point to which free, adequate and unrestricted access is available at all times for purposes connected with the operation and maintenance of the equipment. The Municipality reserves the right to supply its own networks from its own equipment installed in such accommodation, and if additional accommodation is required by the Municipality, such additional accommodation shall be provided by the applicant at the cost of the Municipality.

36. WIRING DIAGRAM AND SPECIFICATIONS

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

installed by the consumer shall, if so required, be forwarded to the Municipality for approval before any material in connection therewith is ordered.

37. STAND-BY SUPPLY

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

38. CONSUMER'S EMERGENCY STANDBY SUPPLY EQUIPMENT

- (1) No emergency standby equipment provided by a consumer in terms of any Regulations or for his own operational requirements shall be connected to any installation without the prior written approval of the Municipality. Application for such approval shall be made in writing and shall include a full specification of the equipment and a wiring diagram. The standby mains to be energized by means of a back feed from such equipment. The consumer shall be responsible for providing and installing all such protective equipment.
- (2) Where by special agreement with the Municipality, the consumer's standby generating equipment is permitted to be electricity coupled to, and run in parallel with the Municipality's supply mains, the consumer shall be responsible for providing, installing and maintaining all the necessary synchronizing and protective equipment required for such safe parallel operation, to the satisfaction of the Municipality

39. CIRCULAR LETTERS

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

CHAPTER 3– RESPONSIBILITIES OF CONSUMERS

40. Consumer to erect and maintain electrical installation

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

41. Fault in electrical installation

- (1) If any fault develops in the electrical installation, which constitutes a hazard to persons, livestock or property, the consumer shall immediately disconnect the electricity. The consumer shall without delay give notice thereof to the Municipality and shall immediately take steps to remedy the fault.
- (2) The Municipality may require the consumer to reimburse it for any expense to which it may be put in connection with a fault in the electrical installation.

42. Discontinuance of use of supply

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

43. Change of occupier

- (1) A consumer vacating any premises shall give the Municipality not less than two full working days' notice in writing of his intention to discontinue using the electricity supply, failing which he or she shall remain liable for such supply.
- (2) If the person taking over occupation of the premises desires to continue using the electricity supply, he shall make application in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of this by- law, and if he fails to make application for an electricity supply within ten working days of taking occupation of the premises, the supply of electricity shall be disconnected, and he shall be liable to the Municipality for

the electricity supply from the date of occupation till such time as the supply is so disconnected.

- (3) Where premises are fitted with pre- payment meters any person occupying the premises at that time shall be deemed to be the consumer. Until such time as an application is made by this person for a supply of electricity, in terms of section 5 of this by-law, he shall be liable for any outstanding charges and fees owed to the Municipality for that metering point as well as any outstanding charges and fees whether accrued by that person [or not].

44. Service apparatus

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

45. Service connection

- (1) The consumer shall bear the cost of the service connection, as approved by the Municipality.

- (2) Notwithstanding the fact that the consumer bears the cost of the service connection, ownership of the service connection, laid or erected by the Municipality, shall vest in the Municipality, the Municipality shall be responsible for the maintenance of such service connection up to the point of supply. The consumer shall not be entitled to any compensation from the Municipality in respect of such service connection.
- (3) The work to be carried out by the Municipality at the cost of the consumer for a service connection to the consumer's premises shall be determined by the Municipality or any duly authorized official of the Municipality.
- (4) A service connection shall be laid underground, whether the supply mains are laid underground or erected overhead service connection is specifically required by the Municipality.
- (5) The consumer shall provide, fix and/ or maintain on his premises such ducts, wireways, trenches, fastenings and clearance to overhead supply mains as may be required by the Municipality for the installation of the service connection.
- (6) The conductor used for the service connection shall have a cross-sectional area according to the size of the electrical supply but shall not be less than 10 mm² (copper or copper equivalent), and all conductors shall have the same cross-sectional area, unless otherwise approved by any duly authorized official of the Municipality.
- (7) Unless otherwise approved, the Municipality shall only provide one service connection to each registered erf. In respect of two or more premises belonging to one owner and situated on adjacent erven, a single bulk supply of electricity may be made available provided the erven are consolidated or notarially tied.
- (8) Any covers of a wireway carrying the supply circuit from the point of supply to the metering equipment shall be made to accept the seals of the Municipality
- (9) Within the meterbox, the service conductor or cable, as the case may be, shall terminate in an unobscured position and the conductors shall be visible throughout their length when cover plates, if present, are removed.
- (10) In the case of blocks of buildings occupied by a number of individuals consumed, separate wire ways and conductors or cables shall be laid from the common

metering room of rooms to each individual consumer in the blocks of builds.

Alternatively, if trucking is used the conductors of the individual circuits shall be clearly identify (tied together every 1,5m) through their length.

4.7. 9 Metering accommodation

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

CHAPTER 5- SYSTEMS OF SUPPLY

48. Load requirements

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

49. Load limitations

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

50. Interference with other person's electrical equipment

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

51. Supplies to motors

Unless otherwise approved by the municipality or any duly authorized official of the Municipality the rating of motors shall be limited as follows:

- 1) Limited size for low voltage motors-

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

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

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

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

3) Consumers supplied at medium voltage-

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

52. Power factor

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

53. Protection

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

CHAPTER 6- MEASURING OF ELECTRICITY

54. Metering

- 1) The Municipality shall, at the consumer's cost in the form of a direct charge or prescribed fee, provide, install and maintain appropriately rated metering equipment at the point of metering for measuring the electricity supplied.
- 2) Except in the case of pre-payment meters, the electricity used by a consumer during any metering period shall be ascertained by the reading of the appropriate meter or meters supplied and installed by the Municipality and read at the end o such period except where the metering equipment is found to be defective, or the Municipality invokes the provisions of section 55(2) of this by- law, in which case the consumption for the period shall be estimated.
- 3) Where the electricity used by a consumer is charged at different tariff rates, the consumption shall be metered separately for each rate.
- 4) The Municipality reserves the right to meter the supply at different tariff rates, the consumption shall be metered the supply to blocks of shops and flats, tenement-houses and similar buildings for the buildings as a whole, or individual units, or for groups of units.
- 5) No alterations, repairs or additions or electrical connections of any description shall be made on the supply side of the point of metering unless specifically approved in writing by the Municipality or any duly authorized official of the Municipality.

55. Accuracy of metering

- 1) A meter shall be conclusively presumed to be registering accurately if its error, when tested in the manner prescribed in sub-section (5) hereof, is found to be within the limits of error as provide for in the applicable standard specifications.
- 2) The Municipality shall have the right to test its metering equipment, if it is established by test or otherwise that such metering equipment is defective, the Municipality shall-
 - a) in the case of a credit meter, adjust the account rendered;
 - b) in the case of prepayment meters, (i) render an account where the meter has been under –registering, or (ii) issue a free token where the meter has been over-registering; in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (6).
- 4) The consumer shall be entitled the metering equipment tested by the Municipality on payment of the prescribed fee. If the metering equipment is found not to comply with the system accuracy requirements as provided for in the applicable standard specifications, and adjustment in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) and (6) shall be made and the aforesaid fee shall be refunded.
- 5) In case of a dispute, the consumer shall have the right at his own cost to have the metering equipment under dispute tested by an approved independent testing authority, and the result of such test shall be final binding on both parties.
- 6) Meters shall tested in the manner as provided for in the applicable standard specifications.
- 7) When an adjustment is made to the electricity consumption registered on a meter in terms of sub-section (2) or (3), such adjustment shall either be based on the percentage error of the meter as determined by the test referred to in sub-section (5) or upon a calculation by the Municipality from consumption data in its possession. Where applicable, due allowance shall be made, where possible, for seasonal or other variations which may affect the consumption of electricity.
- 8) When adjustment is made as contemplated in sub-section (6), the adjustment may not exceed a period of six months preceding the date on which the metering equipment was found to be inaccurate. The application of this section does not bar a consumer from claiming back overpayment for any longer period where the consumer is able to prove the claim in the normal legal process.

- 9) Where the actual load of a consumer differs from the initial estimated load provided for under section 8(1) to the extent that the Municipality deems is necessary to alter or replace its metering equipment to match the load, the costs of such alteration or replacement shall be borne by the consumer.
- 10) (a) prior to the Municipality making any upward adjustment to an account in terms of sub-section (6), the Municipality shall –
- i) notify the consumer in writing of the monetary value of the adjustment to be made and the reasons therefore;
 - ii) in such notification provide sufficient particulars to enable the consumer to submit representation thereon, and
 - iii) call upon the consumer in such notice to provide It with reasons in writing, if any, within 21 days or such longer period as the Municipality may permit why his account should not be adjusted as notified.
- c) should the consumer fail to make any representations during the period referred to in sub-section 9(a)(iii) the Municipality shall be entitled to adjust the account as notified in sub-section 9(a)(i).
- d) The Municipality shall consider any reasons provided by the consumer in terms of sub-section (9) (a) and shall, if satisfied that a case has been made out therefor, adjust the account appropriately.
- e) If a duly authorized official of the municipality decides after having considered the representation made by the consumer that such representations do not establish a case warranting and amendment to the mometary value established in terms of sub-section (6), the Municipality shall be entitled to adjust the account as notified in terms of sub-section (9) (a)(i), subject to the consumer’s right to appeal the decision of the official in terms of section 62 of the Municipality Systems Act, 2000.

56. Reading of credit meters

- 1) Unless otherwise prescribed, credit meters shall normally be read at intervals of one month and the fixed or minimum charges due in terms of the tariff shall be assessed accordingly. The Municipality shall not be obliged to effect any adjustments to such charges.

- 2) If for any reason the credit meter cannot be read, the Municipality may render an estimated account. The electrical energy consumed shall be adjusted in a subsequent account in accordance with the electrical energy actually consumed.
- 3) When a consumer vacates a property and a final reading of the meter is not possible, an estimation of the consumption may be made the final account rendered accordingly.
- 4) If a special reading of the meter is desired by a consumer, this may be obtained upon payment of the prescribed fee.
- 5) If any calculating, reading or metering error is discovered in respect of any account rendered to a consumer, the error shall be corrected in subsequent accounts. Any such correction shall only apply in respect of accounts for a period of 6 months preceding the date on which the error in the accounts was discovered, and shall be based on the actual tariffs applicable during the from claiming back overpayment for any longer period where the consumer is able to prove the claim in the normal legal process.

57. Prepayment meeting

- 1) No refund of the amount tendered for the purchase of electricity credit shall be given at the point of sale after initiation of the process by which the prepayment meter token is produced.
- 2) Copies of previously issued tokens for the transfer of credit to the prepayment meter may be issued at the request of the consumer.
- 3) When a consumer vacates any premises where a prepayment meter is installed, no refund for the credit remaining in the meter shall be made to the consumer by the Municipality
- 4) The Municipality shall not be liable for the reinstatement of credit in a prepayment meter lost due to tampering with, or the incorrect use or the abuse of, prepayment meter and/or tokens
- 5) Where a consumer is indebted to the Municipality for electricity consumed or to the Municipality for any other service supplied by the Municipality (including rates) or for any charges previously raised against him in connection with any service rendered, the Municipality may deduct a percentage from the amount

tendered to offset the amount owing to the Municipality, as set out in the section 5 agreement for the supply of electricity.

- 6) The Municipality may, at its discretion, appoint vendors for the sale of credit for prepayment meters and shall not guarantee the continued operation of any vendor.

CHAPTER 7- ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

58. Additional requirements for electrical contractors

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

- 1) Where an application for a new or increased supply of electricity has been made to the Municipality, any duly authorized official of the Municipality may at his discretion accept notification of the completion of any part of an electrical installation, the circuit arrangements of which permit the electrical installation to be divided up into well-defined separate portions, and such part of the electrical installation may, at the discretion of any of any duly authorized official of the Municipality, be inspected, tested and connected to the supply mains as though it were a complete installation.
- 2) The examination, test and inspection that may be carried out at the discretion of the Municipality or any duly authorized official of the Municipality in no way relieves the electrical contractor/ accredited person or the user or lessor, test and inspection shall not be taken under any circumstances (even where the electrical, test and inspection shall not be taken supply mains) as indicating or guaranteeing in any way that the electrical installation has been carried out efficiently with the most suitable materials for the purpose or that it is in accordance with this by-law or the safety standard, and the Municipality shall not be held responsible for any defect or fault in such electrical installation.

59. Liability for work of electrical contractors

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

CHAPTER 8 COST OF WORK

60. Cost of repair on account of person who contravened this by-law

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

CHAPTER 9 PENALTIES

61. Offences and penalties

Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this by-law shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon conviction to-

- 1) a maximum fine of R 5000.00 or maximum imprisonment of 5 months, or either such fine or imprisonment or to both such fine and such imprisonment and,
- 2) in the case of a continuing offence, to an addition maximum fine of R 100.00 or an additional maximum period of imprisonment of one day or to such additional imprisonment for each day on which such offence is continued and, a further amount equal to any costs and expenses found by the court to have been incurred by the municipality as result of such contravention or failure

CHAPTER 10-SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

62. [This] **The amendments to this** By-law will be known as the Electricity Supply **Amendment** By-law **2017** and will come into operation on publication in the provincial Gazette

