



FETAKGOMO TUBATSE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

DRAFT

WASTE MANAGEMENT BY-LAW

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Table of contents

1. Definitions
2. Purpose
3. Domestic waste
4. Garden waste
5. Builders waste
6. Business waste
7. Special industrial, hazardous or health care risk waste
8. General requirements for storage of waste
9. Storage of general waste
10. Waste collection services
11. Collection of waste
12. Duties of persons transporting waste
13. Prohibition of unauthorized disposal
14. Littering
15. Transportation and disposal of waste
16. Duty of the municipality
17. Charges
18. Offences and Penalties
19. Repeal
20. Short title and commencement

1. Definitions

In these by-laws, unless the context indicates otherwise-

“Act” means the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008

“bin” means a standard type of waste bin with a capacity of 0,1m³ or 85 liters and maximum of 100 litres , or a standard type wheelie bin with maximum capacity of 240 litres as approved by the Council and which may be supplied by the Council. The bin may be constructed of galvanized iron, rubber or polythene;

“bin liner” means a plastic bag approved by the Council which is placed inside a bin with a maximum capacity of 0,1m³. These bags must be of a dark color 950mm x 750mm in size of low density minimum thickness 40 micrometer or 20 micrometer high density;

“building and demolition waste” means waste, excluding hazardous waste, produced during the construction, alteration, repair or demolition, of any structure, and includes rubble, earth, rock and wood displaced during that construction, alteration, repair or demolition;

“bulky garden waste” means such waste as tree-stumps, branches of trees, shrubs, hedge-stumps and branches of hedges and any other garden refuse of quantities more than 2m³;

“bulky waste” means waste which emanates from any premises, excluding industrial waste, and which cannot by virtue of its mass, shape, size or quantity be conveniently accumulated or removed in a refuse bin with a bin liner;

“business waste” means waste; excluding garden waste, bulky hazardous waste and any waste collected separately for re-use or recycling; that emanates from premises or facilities that used wholly or mainly for commercial, retail, wholesale, entertainment, administration purposes, or an accommodation establishment;

“container” means a disposable or re-usable receptacle/vessel in which waste is placed for the purposes of storing, accumulation, handling, transporting, treating or disposing of that waste and includes bins, bin-liners and skips, determined by Council;

“Council” means the Council of the Fetakgomo-Greater Tubatse Local Municipality;

“Disposal” means the burial, deposit, discharge, abandoning, dumping, placing of any waste into, or onto, any land;

“Disposal facility” means a facility or site for the disposal of waste’ including any landfill site, forwarding facility, transfer facility, drop-off centre or container yard used partially or solely for disposal of waste, and which is owned by Municipality or has been approved for the purpose by the Municipality;

“Domestic waste” means waste; excluding garden waste, bulky hazardous waste and any waste collected separately for re-use or recycling; that emanates from premises that are used wholly or mainly for residential, educational, health care, or sport or recreational purposes;

“garden waste” means waste which is generated as a result of normal gardening activities on premises such as grass cuttings, leaves, plants, weeds, clipping of trees, hedges or fences, flowers and other similar small and light matter;

“Hazardous waste” means any waste that contains organic or inorganic elements or compounds that may, owing to the inherent physical, chemical or toxicological characteristics of that waste, have detrimental impact on health and environment;

“**Infectious waste**” means waste capable of producing or transferring an infectious disease;

“Health care risk waste” means hazardous waste originating at health care facility which includes; but not limited to-

- (a) “infectious waste”, i.e. waste that may contain pathogenic micro-organisms;
- (b) “sharp”, i.e. sharp and pricking objects that may cause injury as well as infections;
- (c) “pathological waste”, i.e. parts that are sectioned from body;
- (d) “chemical waste: i.e. all kinds of discarded chemicals, including pharmaceuticals that pose a special risk to human health and environment; and
- (e) “radioactive waste” i.e. solid, liquid and gaseous waste contaminated with radionuclide;

“Licensed disposal facility” means a disposal facility which has been licensed in terms of Section 19 and 50 of waste Act or which in terms of Section 80 of Waste Act may continue to operate under license issued under the Environmental Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1998)

“**Licensee**” means any person who has obtained a licence in terms of the Act.

“**municipality**” mean Fetakgomo-Greater Tubatse Local Municipality;

“**National Road Traffic Act Regulation**” means the regulations made in terms of section 75 of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996);

“**occupier**” means

- (a) any person in actual occupation of premises or part thereof, without regard to the title under which he or she occupies, if any or;
- (b) the owner of unoccupied premises; or
- (c) the owner of premises at which the owner permits occupation by more than one occupant; or
- (d) the owner in cases where the occupants fails to fulfil their obligation in terms of the laws;

“**Owner**” in relation to premises means-

- (a) the person who from time to time is registered as such in a deeds registry as defined in the Deeds Registries Act, (1937 (Act No 47 of 1937) or;
- (b) in cases where such person is insolvent or diseased, or is under any form of legal disability whatsoever, the person in whom the administration of his property is vested as curator, trustee, executor, administrator, judicial manager, liquidator or other legal representative; or
- (c) where a sectional title register has been opened in terms of section 12 of the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act 955 of 1986), the body corporate as defined in the Act; and
- (d) includes any person receiving rent for such premises whether or his own account or an agent for a person entitled thereto;

“Premises” means any premises which are located within the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality

“Recycle” means a process where waste is reclaimed for further use, which process involves the separation of waste from a waste stream further use and the processing of such separated material as product or raw material;

“Residential” means used for the purpose of human habitation, but excludes use of accommodation establishment as defined in Section 1 of Tourism Act, 1993 (Act 72 of 1993);

“Re-use” means to utilize articles from waste stream again for similar or different purpose without changing the form or properties of the article;

“public place” means such place to which the public has access, with or without the payment of money;

“SANS Codes” means the South African National Standards Codes of Practice or the South African Bureau of Standards Codes of Practice;

“Skip” means a large bulk container which is temporary stored on premises or area identified by municipality for collection of waste;

“tariff charge” means the tariff of charges as determined from time-to-time by the Council; and

“the Waste Act” means National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008)

“Waste” means any substance defined as such in terms of the Waste Act

“Waste Management Officer” means the officer in terms of section 10 (3) of the Waste Act is designated in writing by the Municipality or Council to be responsible for coordinating matters

pertaining to waste management in the Municipality; and includes any other official to whom a power delegated or duty assigned to the Waste Management Officer has been sub delegated or further assigned in writing by Waste Management Officer in terms of section 10 (4) of Waste Act;

“Waste Service Provider” means any service provider who renders a service with regards to treatment, segregation, collection, removal, transportation, recycling and or disposal of waste which was generated on premises which are not owned or operated by the service provider.

2. Purpose

- (1) To regulate the removal and disposal, of waste by establishing a system to ensure that the removal and disposal, is done in a manner that would not cause harm to human health or damage to the environment, and in particular, without-
 - (a) risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals;
 - (b) causing nuisance through noise or odours; or
 - (c) adversely affecting rural or urban areas of special interest.
- (d) to provide for procedures, methods, practices and standards to regulate the disposal of solid waste and removal thereof within the area under the jurisdiction of the municipality.
- (e) To promote compliance with the waste act
- (2) These By-laws must be read with the Waste Act.

3. Domestic waste

- (1) The municipality shall provide a service for the removal and disposal of domestic waste subject to such conditions as it may determine.
- (2) Every occupier of a property shall make use of the service for the removal and disposal of domestic waste provided by the municipality in respect of all domestic waste which emanates from such property.
- (3) No person other than the municipality or person authorized thereto by the municipality shall remove domestic waste from any property dispose of it.
- (4) Subject to the provisions of subsection 5 hereunder the municipality may require from every occupier of a property to provide on such property a container with a capacity of not less than 85 litres, constructed of a material approved by the municipality and with a closefitting lid and two handles for the accumulation of domestic waste.
- (5) If the municipality is of the opinion that more than one container for the accumulation of domestic waste is essential on a particular property, it may according to the quantity of domestic refuse normally accumulated on such property, require the occupier or occupiers thereof to provide as many containers as it may determine on such property.
- (6) If a container used by an occupier does not comply with the requirements of the municipality, the municipality shall instruct such occupier to obtain and use a suitable container.
- (7) All containers shall be equipped with bin liners, unless the municipality determines otherwise.

- (8) The municipality may, generally or in particular, issue instructions to occupiers on the manner in which or the arrangements according to which waste or waste bags shall be placed in containers, be removed therefrom, be tied and thereafter be placed for removal.
- (9) No material by reason of its mass or other property is likely to render such bin liners or containers too difficult for the municipal employees to handle or carry, shall be placed in such bin liners or containers.
- (10) The containers or bin liners or both shall be removed by the municipality as such intervals as the municipality may deem necessary, only if such containers or bin liners or both, have placed put at the prescribe places and as provided by the municipality.
- (11) If the municipality supplies the container, such container must be supplied free of charge, or at a price or at a hiring tariff, as the municipality may determine.
- (12) Where a container is supplied at a hiring tariff by the Municipality, such container must remain the property of the municipality and the owner of the premises is liable to the municipality for the loss or damage to such container.
- (13) The municipality is not liable for the loss of or for any damage to the bin or bin-liner.

4. Garden refuse

- (1) Garden waste may be removed from property where it accumulates according to any arrangements which the owner or occupier of such property desires to make, provided that, should any accumulation of garden waste not be removed and should such accumulation in the opinion of the municipality constitute a nuisance or danger to public health or an unnecessary fire hazard to nearby property, the municipality may order such owner or occupier by written notice to cause such accumulation to be removed within a specified period.
- (2) If the owner or occupier fails to remove the garden waste as notified in the written notice in subsection 1 and it causes nuisance or health risk the municipality shall remove them at the owner or occupier's expense.
- (3) If the municipality has sufficient facilities available, the municipality may in its discretion and on application form from the owner or occupier of property remove garden waste therefrom at the cost of the owner or occupier in which case the municipality may impose certain rules.
- (4) The owner or occupier of premises on which garden waste is generated may compost garden waste on the property, provided such composting does not cause a nuisance or health risk.
- (5) No garden waste may be dumped, kept or stored on any sidewalk or vacant ground.

5. Builder's waste

- (1) Builder's waste which may have accumulated in the course of the construction building, alteration, renovation or demolition of any structure or works shall be removed from the property concerned according to suitable arrangements to be made by the owner of such property.
- (2) The owner or occupier of the premises on which building waste is generated, must ensure that-:
 - (a) until disposal, all building waste, together with the containers used for the storage, collection or disposal thereof, is kept on the premises on which the waste was generated;
 - (b) the premises on which the building waste is generated, does not become unsightly or cause a nuisance as a result of accumulated building waste;
 - (c) any building waste which is blow off the premises, is promptly retrieved; and
 - (f) pursuant to any instruction from the Council, any structure necessary to contain the building waste is constructed.
- (3) The Council may determine conditions to place a receptacle for the storage and removal of building waste on a verge.
- (4) Every receptacle used for the storage and removal of building waste must-:
 - (a) have clearly marked on it the name, address and telephone number of the person in control of that receptacle;
 - (b) be fitted with reflecting chevrons or reflectors which must completely outline the front and the back thereof; and
 - (c) be covered at all times other than when actually receiving, or being emptied of, waste so that no displacement of its contents can occur.
- (5) All building waste must be deposited at the municipality's disposal sites or at a written consent of the municipality be deposited at a place other than the municipality's disposal site but the municipality will have regard to:
 - (a) the safety of the public;
 - (b) the environment of the proposed disposal site;
 - (c) the suitability of the area including the drainage thereof;
 - (d) the expected manner and times of depositing of waste at the site;
 - (e) the levelling of the site;
 - (f) the control of dust; and
 - (g) other relevant factors.

6. Business waste

- (1) The council may by a notice published in the *provincial gazette*, direct that a category of waste be disposed of a particular waste disposal facility or waste handling facility.
- (2) No person may dispose of a category of waste at a waste disposal facility or waste handling facility, which is not designated for receipt of that category of waste in a notice in terms of subsection (1) or designated by their Council under other empowering legislation prior to the commencement of these by-laws.
- (3) The owner or occupier of premises on which business, industrial or recyclable waste is generated, must ensure that until such time as such waste is collected from the premises on which it was generated:-
 - (a) the waste is stored in a bulk container or other approved receptacle; and
 - (b) no nuisance or health risks, including but not limited to dust is caused by the waste in the course of generation, storage or collection.
- (4) The owner or occupier of premises generating business must ensure that-
 - (a) the container in which the waste is stored, is not kept in a public place except when so required for collection;
 - (b) the waste is collected within a reasonable time after the generation thereof; and
 - (c) that the service rendered is only in respect of that portion of the business.
- (5) The municipality must dispose of business and recyclable waste at an appropriately permitted waste handling facility or waste disposal facility.

7. Special industrial, hazardous or health care risk waste

- (1) No person may carry on an activity which will generate special industrial, hazardous or health care risk waste, without notifying the Council in writing, prior to the generation of such waste, of the composition of such waste, the estimated quantity to be generated, the method of storage, the proposed duration of storage, the manner in which it will be collected and disposed of, and the identity of the licensee who will remove such waste.
- (2) Any person carrying on an activity which generates special industrial, hazardous or health care risk waste, must ensure that such waste generated on the premises is kept and stored thereon until it is collected from the premises.
- (3) Special industrial, hazardous or health care risk waste stored on premises must be stored in such a manner that it does not become a nuisance or cause harm to human health or damage to the environment, and in accordance with the requirements of any applicable legislation relating to buildings.

- (4) Special industrial, hazardous or health care risk waste must be stored in an approved receptacle and for a period not exceeding 90 days or any other maximum period stipulated by the Department of Water and Environmental Affairs, Provincial Government or Council, before collection.
- (5) Only a licensee may transport special industrial, hazardous and health care risk waste and must do so in accordance with the requirements of the conditions of the license issued to the licensee as well as in the relevant SANS codes, in respect of the type of vehicle, the markings and manner of construction of such vehicle, procedures for safety and cleanliness and documentation relating to the source, transportation and disposal of such waste and subject to the requirements of the national legislation.
- (6) A licensee licensed to collect and dispose of special industrial, hazardous or health care risk waste, must inform the Council of each removal of special industrial, hazardous or health care risk waste, the date of such removal, the quantity, the composition of the waste removed and the waste disposal facility at which the waste has been disposed of.
- (7) A licensee must dispose of special industrial, hazardous or health care risk waste at a waste disposal facility designated by the Council as a waste disposal facility for special industrial hazardous and health risk.
- (8) If special industrial refuse is not stored on the premises where it is generated, the municipality may order the owner of the premises to remove such waste within a reasonable time and, if thereafter such waste is not removed within such time, the municipality may remove it at the owner's expense.

8. General requirements for storage of waste

- (1) Any person who stores waste ensure that:
 - (a) the containers in which any waste is stores, are intact and not corroded or in any other way rendered unfit for the safe storage of waste;
 - (b) adequate measures are taken to prevent accidental spillage or leaking;
 - (c) the waste cannot be blown away;
 - (d) nuisances such as odour, visual impacts and breeding of vectors do not arise; and
 - (e) pollution of the environment and harm to health are prevented.

9. Storage of general waste

- (1) Any person who generates general waste that is collected by a municipality must place the waste in a container approved, designated or provided by the municipality for that purpose and in a location approved or authorized by the municipality.
- (2) Waste that is re-usable, recyclable or recoverable and that is intended to be reduced, re-used, recycled or recovered in accordance with the act or any applicable by-laws need not be placed in a container contemplated in subsection 1.

10. Waste collection services

- (1) Waste collection services are subject to:
 - (a) the need for an equitable allocation of such services to all people in a municipal area;
 - (b) the obligation of persons utilizing the service to pay any applicable charges;
 - (c) the right of a municipality to limit the provision of general waste collection services if there is a failure to comply with reasonable conditions set for the provision of such services, but where the municipality takes action to limit the provision of services, the limitation must not pose a risk of health or the environment; and
 - (d) the right of a municipality to differentiate between categories of users and geographical areas when setting service standards and levels of service for the provision of municipal services.
- (2) The municipality must subject to the act and as far as is reasonably possible, provide containers or receptacles for the collection of recyclable waste that are accessible to the public.

11. Collection of waste

- (1) No person may collect waste for removal from premises unless such person is:
 - (a) a municipality or municipal service provider;
 - (b) authorized by law to collect waste, where authorization is required; or
 - (c) not prohibited from collecting waste.

12. Determination and notification of Municipality routine service

- (1) The Waste Management Officer shall, for services contemplated in terms of Section 10
 - (1) (a), and from time to time
 - (a) Determine the manner in which, the week day or days upon which, the frequency at which waste is to be removed from a certain area; and

- (b) Notify affected occupiers of the arrangements contemplated in subsection(a) by way of written notices distributed to the relevant premises, or by way of notice boards displayed conspicuously at the main entrances roads to the affected areas at least seven (7) days prior to such arrangements coming into effect.

13. Duties of persons transporting waste

- (1) A municipality may, by notice in the gazette, require any person or category of persons who transports waste for gain to –
 - (a) register with the relevant waste management officer in the department, province or municipality as the case may be; and
 - (b) furnish such information as is specified in that notice or as the waste management officer may require.
- (2) Any person engaged in the transportation of waste must take all reasonable steps to prevent any spillage of waste or littering from a vehicle used to transport waste.
- (3) Where waste is transported for the purpose of disposal, a person transporting waste must, before offloading the waste from the vehicle, ensure that the facility or place to which waste is transported, is authorized to accept such waste.
- (4) Where hazardous waste is transported for purposes other than disposal, a person transporting the waste must before offloading the waste from the vehicle, ensure that the facility or place to which the waste is transported, is authorized to accept such waste and must obtain written confirmation that the waste has been accepted and has complied with the act.
- (5) In the absence of evidence to the contrary which raises a reasonable doubt, a person who is in control of a vehicle or in a position to control the use of a vehicle, that is used to transport waste for the purpose of offloading that waste, is considered to knowingly cause that waste to be offloaded at the location where the waste is deposited.

14. Prohibition of unauthorized disposal

- (1) No person may-
 - (a) dispose of waste, or knowingly or negligently cause or permit waste to be disposed of, in or on any land or at any facility unless the disposal of that waste is authorized by these by-law; or
 - (b) dispose of waste in a manner that is likely to cause pollution of the environment or harm to health and well-being.

15. Littering

(1) No person may-

- (a) throw, drop, deposit, spill or in any other way discard any litter into or onto any public place, land, vacant erf, stream, watercourse, street or road, or on any place to which the general public has access, except in a container or a place specifically provided for that purpose; or
 - (b) allow any person under that person's control to do anything contemplated in paragraph (a).
- (2) An owner of privately owned land to which the general public has access, must ensure –
- (a) that sufficient containers or places are provided to contain litter that is discarded by the public; and
 - (b) that the litter is disposed of before it becomes a nuisance, a ground for a complaint or causes a negative impact on the environment.

16. Prohibition on burning of waste

- (1) No occupier of premises may within the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality, dispose of waste through burning, unless
- (a) a licensed incinerator is used for that purpose; or
 - (b) the waste is burned in an industrial facility that has been specifically designed to do so and/or which does not cause any hazard or offence, or generate any emissions, that are in contravention with any relevant legislation; or
 - (c) the waste consists of domestic waste generated in a rural area for which the Municipality has not formally implemented a waste removal service, where there is lack of any other acceptable or affordable means of waste disposal, and where such waste may otherwise potentially constitute a health or safety risk; or
 - (d) the Waste Management Officer give specific instructions or written approval to do so.

16. Transportation of waste

(1) No person may-

- a. operate a vehicle for the conveyance of waste upon a public road unless the vehicle has a body of adequate size and construction for the type of waste being transported;
- b. fail to maintain a vehicle used for the conveyance of waste in a clean, sanitary and roadworthy condition at all times;
- c. fail to cover loose waste on the open vehicle with a tarpaulin or suitable net; and

- d. cause or permit any waste being transported in or through the municipal area to become detached, leak or fall from a vehicle transporting it, except at a waste disposal facility.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (a), all transportation of waste must comply with the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act no. 93 of 1996).

17. Conduct at disposal facility

- (1) Waste generated in the municipal area is disposed of at a waste disposal facility where the council permits such disposal.
- (2) Every person who, for the purpose of disposing waste, enters a disposal facility controlled by the Municipality, shall-
 - (a) enter the disposal facility at an authorized access point indicated as such;
 - (b) present the waste for weighing or other means of quantification in manner required by legal operator of the disposal facility; if any;
 - (c) provide the legal operator of the disposal facility with all particulars required in regard to the composition of waste;
 - (d) follow all instructions which the legal operator of the disposal facility may give with regard to the access to the actual disposal point, the place where and the manner in which the waste should be deposited; and
 - (e) provide the legal operator of the disposal facility with full information as to the person who is liable to pay the relevant tariff charge, if any, for the waste deposited to enable an account to be rendered to such.
- (3) No person shall, with regards to any disposal facility controlled by the Municipality and unless the Municipality has specifically appointed such person to do so-
 - (a) Enter such disposal facility for any purpose other than the disposal of waste in terms of these By-laws;
 - (b) Enter such disposal facility at a time other than between such hours as Municipality may determine from time to time;
 - (c) Cause or allow a vehicle in such person's charge to remain at such disposal facility for longer than is necessary for the discharge of waste;
 - (d) Cause any damage to any facilities, plan or equipment at disposal facility or property of any other user of the disposal facility;
 - (e) Cause any obstruction to any other users or with regards to any operations of such a disposal facility, whether intentional or accidental, and
 - (f) bring any intoxicating liquor onto a disposal facility.
- (4) No person
 - (a) may incinerate waste either in a public or private place, for the purpose of disposing of that waste.

- (b) No person may incinerate waste either in a public or private place, except in an incinerator at a place where the relevant national or Limpopo provincial authorities permit such incineration, or at a place designated by the Council for that purpose.

18. Ownership of Waste

All waste removed by the Municipality and all waste on disposal facilities controlled by the Municipality shall be the property of the Municipality and no person who is not duly authorized by the Municipality to do so shall remove or interfere therewith

16. Abandoned items or substances

Any item or substance which, having regard to such factors as the place where it is found, the period it has been lying at such place, and the nature and condition of such thing, is reasonably regarded by the Municipality as having been abandoned, may be removed and disposed of by the Municipality as it may deem fit.

17. Duty of the municipality

- (1) The municipality has the responsibility to ensure that all waste within the municipal area is-
 - (a) collected, dispose of or recycled, and
 - (b) that such collection, disposal or recycling takes account of the as duty of municipality set out in sub-section (2) below.
- (2) The underlying principle of these by-laws is to establishing the duty of municipality in the following order of priority:
 - (a) avoidance, waste minimization and waste reduction;
 - (b) re-use;
 - (c) recycling, reprocessing and treatment; and or
 - (d) disposal.

18. Charges

- (1) The municipality shall charge for the collection of waste an amount determined by the council from time to time according to its tariff by-law and policy.

19. Offences and penalties

- (1) Any person who-
 - (a) contravenes any provision of these By-laws; or
 - (b) Contravenes any conditions imposed upon the granting of any application, consent, approval, concession, relaxation, permit or authority in terms of these By-laws; or
 - (c) fails to comply with the terms of any notice served upon such person in terms of these By-laws, shall be guilty of an offence and liable, upon conviction, to a fine not exceeding R5,000.00 or to imprisonment for period not exceeding 12 months or to both such fine and such imprisonment, as well as liable to the Municipality for the applicable tariff charge in respect of any remediation, treatment, removal and disposal.
- (2) Failure to comply with terms of any condition or notice referred to subsection (1)(b) or (1)(c) above shall constitute a continuing offence and a person failing to comply with the terms of such condition or notice shall be guilty of a separate offence for each day during which such person fails to comply with such terms.

20. Repeal

Fetakgomo Local Municipality Waste Management By-law gazetted on 23 November 2005, in the Limpopo Provincial gazette 1205, under notice number 391, Fetakgomo Local Municipality Waste Management by-law published in the Limpopo Provincial gazette 1837 dated 03 September 2010, Greater Tubatse Local Municipality Waste Management by-law published in the Limpopo Provincial gazette number 1198 dated 28 October 2005, Greater Tubatse Local Municipality Waste Management By-law gazetted on 26 March 2008 in the Limpopo Provincial Gazette number with 1459, under notice number 101 and any other by-laws within Fetakgomo and Greater Tubatse Local Municipalities dealing with refuse removal, refuse dump and solid waste disposal are hereby repealed.

21. Short title and commencement

This by-law is called Fetakgomo-Greater Tubatse Local Municipality Waste Management By-law and shall come into operation on the date of publication in the *provincial gazette*.