

CITY OF BULAWAYO FIRE BRIGADE BY-LAWS, 2023

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

Section

1. Title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Procedures upon outbreak of fire.
4. Temporary closure of streets.
5. Reports.
6. Charge of service and water.
7. Fire alarms and hydrant signs.
8. Making fires.
9. Fireworks.
10. Combustible materials.
11. Storing inflammable liquids.
12. Storing inflammable gases.
13. Inspection of building and land.
14. Inspection of premises and their use.
15. Approval of building plans.
16. Issuance of shop licence.
17. Certificate of competence.
18. Attendance at functions.
19. Fire appliances in buildings.
20. Installation and repair of fire extinguishers.
21. Examination and inspection of fire-fighting equipment.
22. Removal of extinguisher and fire-fighting equipment.
23. Ringing and testing of fire alarms.
24. Interference and obstruction.
25. Offences
26. Schedule of penalties

Title

1. These By-laws may be cited as the City of Bulawayo Fire Brigade by-laws, 2023.

Interpretation

2. In these By-laws—

“accidents” refers to any incident in a roadway, building, land or water of an unplanned nature causing damage to property and threat to life;

“authorised person” means a person who has been issued with a certificate of competence in terms of section 17;

“building” includes any structure, whether of a permanent or temporary nature—

(a) for the housing or accommodation of human beings or animals; or

(b) for the storage, manufacture or sale of goods or materials;

“certificate of competence” means a certificate issued in terms of section 17;

“chief fire officer” means the person holding office under the control as chief fire officer to perform any of the functions or exercise any of the powers assigned to the chief fire officer by these by-laws and in terms of section 201 of the Urban Councils Act [*Chapter 29:15*] and shall include any person authorised to exercise such functions.

“Council” means the City of Bulawayo;

“fire appliance” means any motor-pump, service vehicle, ladder, or other equipment maintained by the fire brigade;

“fire brigade” means the fire brigade established and maintained by the Council in terms of section 200 of the Urban Act [*Chapter 29:15*];

“fire-extinguisher” means a type of fighting equipment which is designed to generate pressure within a container, such pressure being sufficient to eject the liquid, powder, chemical or gas contained in some container when such appliance is actuated or a seal or valve within such appliance is broken or released;

“fire-fighter equipment” means any fire-extinguisher, hose reel, water pipe, fire hydrant, pump, pump connection, water tank, foam ejectors, carbon dioxide systems, sprinkler or drenched system which is installed in any building, for fire-fighting or protection purposes;

“fire-hydrant” means any water connection—

(a) connected directly or indirectly to the council’s water mains;

(b) situated in, near or upon any land or building, or under a street or thoroughfare;

(c) designed to discharge water through a hose for the purpose of extinguishing or controlling fire;

“function” includes a theatrical or musical performance, wedding reception, dance, cinema, show, meeting, lecture, display, sporting contest and any other function, event or occasion for which more than twelve members of the public are likely to attend;

“fire- fighter” means any person appointed as such in terms of the rules and regulations of Council’s fire brigade or any person, who may at the discretion of the officer in charge assist at any fire in terms of these by laws.

“fire station” means any building, place or site where the machines, appliances, equipment or any appurtenances of the fire brigade are ordinarily kept and or where members of the fire-brigade are in regular attendance for receiving or dealing with messages, communications or other matters relating to or concerning the prevention and extinguishing of fires.

“fire-works” include any article, package or object containing explosive or pyrotechnic matter primarily used for entertainment purposes;

“inflammable gas” means any gas having a flash-point of less than seventy-three degrees Fahrenheit of normal temperature and pressure;

“occupier” in relation to any land building, means—

- (a) in respect of vacant land or building or land and building occupied by the owner, the owner thereof; or
- (b) where such land buildings are occupied by persons other than the owner—
 - (i) the person in actual occupation; or
 - (ii) the person having the charge and management of such land buildings;

“Hazchem” means hazardous chemicals

“public buildings” means a theatre, music hall, cinema, dance hall, public hall, concert room, indoor sports stadium or other building in which the public gather for the purpose of a function;

“petroleum” includes liquid petroleum, oil or spirit obtained wholly or part from any liquid petroleum or any shale, schist, coal, peat or bitumen or from any similar substance

“tariff” means the tariff fixed for the purpose of the council services in terms of section 219 of the Urban Councils Act [*Chapter 29:15*].

Procedures upon outbreak of fire

3.(1) If the chief fire officer or any other member of the fire brigade has been notified or has reason to believe that a fire has broken out, the chief fire officer—

- (a) shall be entitled to assume command and control over the land or building upon or in which the fire has broken out and over any other land or building which is in danger of being affected by the fire in the vicinity of such land or building;

- (b) may modify, interfere with or put a stop to any operation being conducted in respect of a fire by any persons who are not members of the fire brigade, including the occupier of the land or building which is on fire and his servants or agents;
 - (c) may take measures which appear to him necessary or expedient for the purpose of preserving life or property, or for preventing, controlling or extinguishing any fire.
- (2) In the exercise of his powers in terms of subsection (1) the chief fire officer—
- (a) may break into, pull down or destroy property in terms of section 201 of the Urban Councils Act [*Chapter 29:15*];
 - (b) shall have access to, and the right to draw water from the hydrant, tank, cistern, pipe or private property;
 - (c) shall forcibly evacuate people from any property and forcibly remove or cause to remove any persons interfering with or whom he considers likely to interfere with the operations of the fire brigade:

Provided that he or she shall exercise these powers in such a manner as to cause as little damage as possible.

(3) Any person, other than a member of the fire brigade who voluntarily, offers his or her assistance in preventing, controlling or extinguishing a fire and whose assistance is accepted, shall for such period as he or she assists in the fighting of a fire—

- (a) be deemed to be a member of the fire brigade; and
- (b) obey all orders and directions given to him or her by or on behalf of the chief fire officer.

(4) The chief fire officer may, in terms of section 200 of the Urban Councils Act [*Chapter 29:15*], if he or she finds it necessary in the case of any fire or other emergencies, employ casual assistance on behalf of the council and avail himself or herself of the assistance of persons who place their services at the disposal, and any such assistance or persons, whilst engaged at that fire or in connection with that emergency, be deemed to be members of fire brigade.

Temporary closure of streets

4.(1) The chief fire officer may—

- (a) by appropriate signs, barriers or other suitable means, close for as long as it is necessary any road, street, thoroughfare or public place, in or near which an outbreak of fire had occurred or is in progress or any emergency;
- (b) instruct any person to leave that area or the vicinity of the fire.

(2) If a person has been requested to leave any road, thoroughfare or public place which has been closed in terms of subsection (1) but refuses to leave such place, the chief fire officer, any member of the fire brigade or policeman may remove him or her.

Reports of fire

5. (1) The chief fire officer shall make a report to the council in writing on fires of interest

attended by the fire brigade.

(2) The owner or occupier of any building, erection or land in or upon which a fire has occurred, or any vehicle, goods where an outbreak of fire has occurred shall immediately report such an outbreak of fire to the chief fire officer even where such a fire has been extinguished without calling the fire brigade.

Charge for services and water

6. The owner of the land, building, vehicle or goods which have been affected by fire or involved in an accident shall pay to the council the appropriate charge specified in the tariff for—

- (a) the services of the fire brigade and the use of the fire-fighting or rescue equipment;
- (b) water supplied or used by the fire brigade;

for the purpose of preventing, controlling or extinguishing fire, rescue or rendering safe such land, building, vehicle, boat or goods.

Fire-alarms and hydrant signs

7.(1) The council may cause to be fixed to any land, building, wall, fence or tree—

- (a) a telephone, fire-alarm, instrument or apparatus for the transmission to the fire-brigade of any message, call or signal relating to an outbreak of fire or an accident;
- (b) any board, metal plate or device indicating the position of any fire-fighting equipment.

(2) No person shall wilfully—

- (a) deface, damage, tamper or interfere with—
 - (i) any telephone, fire-alarm, instrument apparatus, board, metal plate or device affixed in terms of subsection (1); or
 - (ii) any other fire-fighting equipment;
- (b) give or cause to be given to the fire brigade or any member thereof any false alarm of fire, rescue or any information relating to any outbreak of fire which is false or inaccurate.

Making fires

8 (1) No person shall—

- (a) make a fire; or
- (b) light a receptacle containing inflammable or combustible material; or
- (c) burn any grass, wood, straw, waste paper or any combustible or flammables in any street, sanitary lane, or thoroughfare or in any park or open space or within a distance of 15 meters from any building without written permission from council.

(2) Controlled burn off and burning of such materials and combustible referred to in subsection (1) (c) shall only be done under the directive or supervision of the chief fire officer.

(3) Council shall have the right to refuse permission in any case in which it considers that lighting of a fire for any purposes would endanger life or property.

Fireworks

9.(1) No person shall—

(a) discharge, or cause or permit to be discharged any fireworks in such manner as to endanger the safety of any person, animal, vehicles, goods or land.

(b) keep or display or cause to be kept or displayed any fireworks—

(i) on a payment display cabinet; or

(ii) in an open or exposed position in or any vehicle or building; or

(iii) in a place readily accessible to the public.

(2) The chief fire officer shall inspect the premises, land or building and surroundings to authorise the discharging of any fireworks and ensure that no person shall act contrary to subsection (1).

(3) Council shall have the right to refuse permission to discharge fireworks in any case in which it considers that discharging of fireworks would endanger life or property.

Combustible materials

10.(1) The occupier of any building or land shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent damage by, or danger from fire to any person, animal, vehicle, goods, land or building, from any accumulation, pile or stack of straw, paper, cut or uncut timber, rubbish of any description, or other flammable or combustible material, in such building or upon such land, upon receipt of written notice from the chief fire officer, shall, within the period specified in such notice, take such precautions as may be specified in such notice to prevent such damage or danger.

(2) If the recipient of a notice issued in terms of subsection (1) fails to comply with the terms of such notice, the chief fire officer may take such steps as he or she considers necessary to secure compliance with such notice, and the cost of his or her so doing shall be charged to, and recovered from, the recipient of such notice.

(3)(1) No person having of any vacant piece of land shall allow grass or rubbish to accumulate in such a manner and in quantities that may cause danger of fire in any building

(2) Council may, by notice in writing, require any person referred to subsection (3)(1) to remove such materials or grass or rubbish to take such steps considered necessary to secure compliance with such notice and shall recover the costs of so doing from the person

Storing flammable liquids

11.(1) No person shall keep or store on any premises—

- (a) more than twenty litres of paraffin;
 - (b) more than twenty litres of petrol or any flammable liquids;
- without the permission of the council for the purpose of reducing the risk of fire.

(2) No person shall keep or store paraffin, petrol or any inflammable liquids on any premises in terms of subsection (1) except—

- (a) in a container which is kept securely sealed against leakage; and
- (b) in a place which is well away from the kitchen and the site of any fire or where large quantities are stored, they shall be stored in a separate room from the building of use.

Storing flammable gases

12 (1) Inflammable gas cylinders stored for the purpose of domestic or industrial use may be kept outside buildings or maybe kept in a room, cage or open, well ventilated place with—

- (a) no source of fire, flame, naked light or high voltage electric cables which are likely to produce sparks; and
- (b) adequate protection from sunlight or any source of heat.

(2) Equipment used for handling of flammable liquid, gas or substance must be maintained in good and proper order free from leakages

(3) The occupier of any premises upon which flammable liquids or substances are stored, used or handled shall post and keep in a conspicuous position safety signs prohibiting smoking, or causing of fire or an open flame on such premises. Failing which shall be liable to an offence and payment of a fine in terms of the council budget.

(4) No person shall cause, allow or permit a flammable liquid or substance to enter any waste or foul water or storm water, sewer or drain whether underground or on the surface.

Operations of gas filling stations

13 (1) No person shall operate a gas filling station without:

- (a) an operating certificate from Council as well as relevant licences from other regulatory bodies.
- (b) proof of hydrostatic test of pressurised containers submitted to the chief fire officer
- (c) Fire safety certificate renewed annually.

- (2) No person other than an authorised filling agent certified by the fire brigade shall perform duty to fill a cylinder at any given time.
- (3) Storage of gas shall be limited to 500kg within the filling area

Conveyance and storage of explosives

- 14 (1) Conveyance of explosives within the Council area of jurisdiction shall be along designated routes detailed in schedule 2

- (2) Explosives shall be conveyed between 0900 hours and 1630 hours on weekdays, Mondays to Friday
- (3) No person shall keep or cause to be kept within the City's commonage area any explosives except in water proof receptacle properly secured separate from the detonators.
- (4) (a) Storage in above ground fuel tanks shall be no more than 900 litres of petrol, paraffin or any other class 1 flammable liquids; or
(b) no more than 1500 litres of diesel, kerosene or any other class 11 or class 111 (heavy oils) flammable liquids
(c) Any requirements for quantities above the stated limit in subsection (a) and (b) above shall be subject to authority in writing by the chief fire officer.
- (5) No person shall: -
 - (a) transfer any flammable liquid from or to any road tank wagon at a place other than a bulk depot unless such transfer is carried out under seal and the engine of wagon is not running.
 - (b) take on or across any side walk or cause to be taken the hose of a pump for the purpose of replenishing any vehicle or container
 - © at any registered premises strike a match or smoke a pipe, cigarette or have in his possession a lighted pipe, ignite a petrol lighter or other similar device or approach any fire, flame, naked light or any agency likely to ignite flammable liquid or substance or its vapour within a distance of 15m of any fuel tank of a motor vehicle whilst it is being replenished or is unsealed.

Blasting operations

- 15 (1) Every person authorised to use explosives for blasting within the Council area shall

take due care and precaution to prevent injury or damage to persons or property through such blasting operations.

(2) No person shall carry out any blasting within the except for mining operations between 1800hours and 0600hours

Use of kerb-side petroleum pump installations and flammable liquids or substance stores

16 (1) Installation of kerb-side petroleum pumps shall be in terms of the Building by-laws and on application by the owner or occupier of the building.

(2) A fire safety clearance certificate shall be obtained from Council before installation of any kerb- side petroleum pumps and renewed annually at a fee in terms of the Council budget,

(3) The owner or occupier of the premises where erection of any pump, storage tank, filling device, or other equipment intended for storage or handling of flammable liquid or substance shall notify the chief fire officer in writing upon completion of the installation.

(4) The inlet to the petroleum storage tank of any petroleum pump installation shall be sealed, such a seal shall only be broken by an authorised employee of the firm supplying the petroleum in bulk, who shall re-fix and seal the tank when replenished.

(5) The storage tank shall be filled in such a manner that no fumes, liquid or gas from the petroleum can escape except through the pipe provided for the purpose.

Inspection of buildings and land

17 (1) The chief fire officer may—

(a) at all reasonable times enter and inspect any building or land for the purpose of ascertaining—

(i) whether adequate precautions are being taken for the prevention of fire; and

(ii) whether effective means of readiness in case of fire are provided;

In or such building or land.

Provided that the chief fire office shall not enter a dwelling house in terms of this subsection otherwise than during the day time and with the consent of the occupier of the dwelling house, unless in the opinion of the chief fire officer it is necessary in the interests of public safety that he or she should enter the dwelling house, otherwise than during the day time and with the occupier's consent; and

(b) require the occupier of any building in which any fire-fighting equipment is installed is in terms of Model building by-laws—

(i) to replace or repair within seven days any fire-fighting equipment which the chief fire officer finds to be defective, unsafe or ineffective, by virtue of its construction, design or deterioration; and

(ii) to recharge within seven days any fire-extinguisher which the chief fire officer finds to be empty.

(2) If an occupier referred to in subsection (1) fails to comply with any requirements specified by the chief fire officer in terms of that subsection, the chief fire officer may take such steps he or she considers necessary to secure compliance therewith, and the cost of his or her so doing shall be charged to and recoverable from, such owner or occupier.

Inspection of premises and their use

18.(1) The chief fire officer or any member of fire brigade may, in terms of section 220 of the Urban Councils Act [*Chapter 29:15*], at all reasonable times, enter upon any premises or building to examine arrangements and precautions for the prevention of fire or for reducing the risk of fire.

(2) The occupier of any premises or building on receipt of a notice from the council shall, within such period as is stipulated in such notice, take all precautionary measures and install and maintain such appliances as may be specified in such notice.

(3) If any building or its use is a source of danger to persons or property by reason of the risk of fire, the council shall, by notice in writing, advise the occupier that the use of such building or premises is to be restricted in any one or more of the following ways—

(a) by the restriction of its use to such uses as may be approved by the council; and

(b) by the imposition of conditions relating to the storage, handling and capacity of materials kept in such building or premises.

(4) At the request of the occupier of a building the chief fire officer may attend and patrol the building during the function.

(5) If he or she has reasonable grounds for believing that any article or thing in or at a building is likely to endanger the safety of persons during a function, the chief fire officer may attend at the function and patrol the building and its environment to ensure that no fire breaks out.

(6) If the chief fire officer attends at and patrols a building in terms of this section, the council may require the occupier to pay for these services at the appropriate charge specified in the tariff.

Approval of building plans

19. The council shall not consider the erection of a proposed new building until the plan is approved in terms of Chapter 11, of the Building (Adoption) By-laws, 1979, by the chief fire officer or any authorised person to ensure that the building shall have—

(a) no risk or danger to life or property generally and in case of fire; and

- (b) no risk of spreading of fire.

Issue of shop licence

20. A licence to operate business in any building, premises or land shall be granted if the building, premises or land has been inspected by the chief fire officer or any authorised person in conjunction with persons with such powers in terms of the council by-laws and any other law to ensure that such building, premises or land, in terms of section 20 of the Shop Licenses Act [*Chapter 14:17*]—

- (a) is not dangerous to life; and
- (b) is fire-protected with adequate fire protection equipment in relation to the fire risk category of such building, premises or land.

Certificate of competence

21.(1) The chief fire officer may, on application being made to him, issue in writing a certificate of competence to any person who, in his opinion, has—

- (a) a good general knowledge of the construction and design of several types of fire extinguishers; and
 - (b) a sound practical knowledge of the manner in which fire extinguishers and fire-fighting equipment is to be installed, dismantled, repaired, serviced, recharge, disconnected and otherwise maintained in good order.
- (2) Every certificate of competence issued in terms of subsection (1) shall be numbered by the chief fire officer.
- (3) The chief fire officer may cancel the certificate of competence if the holder has—
- (a) given false information on the application for the certificate of competence
 - (b) wilfully or negligently made a false statement on a label affixed by him on any fire-fighting equipment that he has inspected and tested.
 - (c) breached any of the provisions of these by-laws.
- (4) The holder of a certificate of competence shall within seven days of being notified of the cancellation, surrender the certificate to the chief fire office.
- (a) The chief fire officer shall not consider a new application from a holder of a cancelled certificate until a period of 12 months has lapsed.
- (5) The chief fire officer shall maintain a register of holders of certificates of competence

Attendance at functions

22 (1) The chief fire officer may—

- (a) at the request of the occupier of a building, attend and patrol the building during a function; or

(b) if he or she has reasonable grounds for believing that an article or thing in or at a building is likely to endanger the safety of persons during a function, attend the function and patrol the building and its environment to ensure that no fire breaks out.

(2) If the chief fire officer attends and patrols a building in terms of this section, the council may require the occupier to pay for these services at the appropriate charge specified in the tariff.

Fire appliances in buildings

23 (1) The occupier of every commercial, industrial, shop or institutional building shall install in such building—

- (a) approved chemical fire extinguishers;
- (b) fixed hose reels;
- (c) landing valves; and
- (d) sprinklers or other approved automatic systems depending on the fire risk, floor area and height of such building.

Installation and repair of fire extinguishers

24. (1) No person other than an authorised person shall—

- (a) install in a building any fire- extinguisher which is required to be installed in a building in terms of the Model Building by-laws; or
- (b) dismantle, repair, service or recharge any fire-extinguisher referred to in paragraph (a).

(2) Every person who repairs and services fire-fighting equipment shall render before the tenth day of every month to the chief fire officer, a return giving particulars of any fire-fighting equipment which he or she has repaired or serviced during the preceding month.

(3) No second-hand firefighting equipment shall be placed or installed in any premises unless such equipment has been examined, pressure tested and serviced.

Examination and Inspection of fire-fighting equipment

25 (1) The occupier of any land or building in or upon which there is installation in terms of section 20 shall—

- (a) cause any fire extinguisher to be examined and serviced not less than once in every calendar year;
- (b) cause any fire-fighting equipment, to be examined and tested by an authorised person not less than once in every calendar year; and
- (c) cause any fire alarm, to be tested not less than once in every calendar year.

(2) If, upon examination, an authorised person has found a fire-extinguisher to be in good order so as to be serviceable for a further year, he or she shall affix to the extinguisher a label indicating—

- (a) his or her name and number of his or her certificate of competence; and
 - (b) the date by which the extinguisher must be re-examined.
- (3) If he or she finds during his or her examination, that any fire-extinguisher is in any way defective, the authorised person shall give written notice thereof to: —
- (a) the Chief fire officer; and
 - (b) the occupier of the building shall within twenty-one days or within such period as is stipulated by the Chief fire officer repair or replace the defective extinguisher.
- (4) The occupier of the building shall, within twenty-one days of the receipt of the notice given in terms of subsection (3), repair or replace the defective extinguisher.
- (5) If a fire-extinguisher referred to in subsection (3) is not repaired or replaced in terms of the notice given in terms of the same subsection, the council may itself repair or replace it, and the cost thereby incurred shall be recoverable from the occupier of the building in which the extinguisher is installed.
- (6) Portable fire extinguishers shall be subject to servicing and pressure testing in accordance with Standards Association of Zimbabwe code of practice.

Removal of extinguisher and fire-fighting equipment

- 26 (1) Save upon the outbreak of fire, no person shall remove any fire-extinguisher or fire-fighting equipment installed in a building in terms of section 20 from such building without temporarily replacing the equipment with another which is in good order and repair.
- (2) If any person wishes to remove from a building of any of the fire-fighting equipment installed in such building in terms of section 20, he or she shall—
- (a) inform the chief fire officer, in writing; or
 - (b) comply with any directions given by the chief fire officer concerning alternative fire-preventive measures.
- (3) No person shall cause or permit fire fighting equipment on any premises to be dismantled, recharged, disconnected, serviced or repaired or sold or any new serviced or repaired equipment to be installed, housed or placed on any premises except by under control and supervision of a holder of a certificate of competence

Ringling and testing of fire-alarms

- 27 (1) No person shall ring any bell, fire-alarm or warning device except: —
- (a) on the outbreak of fire; or
 - (b) whilst conducting an authorised test.
- (2) If a person wishes to test any bell, fire-alarm or warning devices, he shall first obtain the

permission of the chief fire officer.

- (3) In granting permission in terms of subsection (2), the chief fire officer may specify the time and date on which the bell, fire-alarm or warning devices shall be tested.

Interference and obstruction

28 (1) No person shall—

- (a) interfere with, molest or obstruct the chief fire officer or any member of the fire brigade in the execution of his or her duties;
- (b) fail to comply with any reasonable direction of the chief fire officer or any member of the fire brigade given in the course of his or her duty.

Hot work

- 29 (1) Burning, welding, cutting, grinding or any other activities capable of initiating fires or explosives in undesignated places shall only be performed after authorisation in writing by the chief fire officer after fire safety inspections.
- (2) Fire safety inspections referred to subsection (1) above shall be at a prescribed fee in terms of the council budget.

Fire safety training

- 30 (1). Public, commercial and industrial building owner or occupier shall ensure that the employees are familiar with the location and use of fire equipment.
- (a) Upon request by the chief fire officer, proof of information or records of training by a competent and qualified authority shall be provided by the owner or occupier, failing which the chief fire officer may order that training be conducted at the owner or occupier's cost.

Offences

32 (1). Any person who—

- (a) contravenes any provision of these by-laws; or
- (b) fails to comply with any lawful requirements made by the authorised person or officer in terms of these by-laws;

shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding level 3 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding fifteen days or to both such fine and imprisonment.

SCHEDULE 1**OF OFFENCES AND PENALTIES**

Section	Description of offence	Level
13	Violation on storage of gas and retailing without a license	3
11	Storage of flammable liquids	3
12	Storage of fuels, gases and other inflammable substances	3
14(3)(4)	Conveyance and use of explosives and fuel of explosives	3
14(1)	Use of undesignated routes for the conveyance of explosives	3
14(2)	Conveyance of explosives during prohibited times	2
15(2)	Blasting operations	2
7(2)(a) (i)	Vandalising fire alarm or other instrument for transmitting communication or any other	2
7(2)(a) (ii)	Interference with fire hydrants	2
7(2)(b)	False alarm call	1
8(1)	Lighting fires, burning rubbish and bonfires	3
9	Lighting fireworks without authority	2
11	Storage of flammable and combustible material	3
7(2)	Tempering with fire alarm bells	2
28	Obstructing fire officer inspecting premises	3
29	Unauthorised burning, welding, cutting and grinding or any other activities capable of initiating fires	3
24	Installation and repair of fire of fire extinguishers	3
26(3)	Removal of fire extinguisher and fire fighting equipment	3

SCHEDULE 2

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL CARRIERS ROUTES AND TEMPORARY PARKING SITES

ROUTE A

PLUMTREE ROAD RIGHT INTO 23RD AVENUE, STRAIGHT INTO BURNS DRIVE INTO PHILIPS DRIVE INTO ASCOT WAY INTO GEORGE AVENUE AND INTO HARARE ROAD.

ROUTE B

HARARE ROAD INTO 1ST AVENUE RIGHT INTO ROBERT MUGABE WAY, LEFT INTO MASOTSHA NDLOVU AVENUE RIGHT INTO LADY STANLEY AVENUE STRAIGHT INTO VICTORIRA FALLS ROAD.

ROUTE C

VICTORIA FALLS ROAD RIGHT MASIYEPHAMBILI DRIVE AND RIGHT INTO PLUMTREE ROAD

TEMPORARY PARKING SITE

ACCESS TO PARKING SITE IS VIA ROUTE B. IT IS THE AREA SUROUNDED BY MASOTSHA NDLOVU AVENUE, ATHLONE AVENUE, LADY STANLEY AVENUE AND BEIT AVENUE

SCHEDULE 3: CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCE APPLICATION FORM

BULAWAYO CITY COUNCIL

For office use only:

No:.....

Date and time of test:

.....

To the Chief Fire Officer

APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCE

Full name of applicant (in block letters)

.....

Postal address

Age

Length of residence in Bulawayo

Name of Employer

Period of service with present employer

Address of Employer

Brief details of experience in the use and construction of fire extinguishing appliances

.....

Date

SCHEDULE 4

FIRE SAFETY CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FEES SHALL BE IN TERMS OF THE COUNCIL BUDGET.

Fee per fuel dispenser (nozzle) per annum

Fee per bulk fuel depot per annum

Fee per bulk LPG storage facility per annum

Fee for LPG production storage tank facility per annum

Fee for a Service Station of 5 or more pumps per annum

Fee for a Service Station of 1 to 4 pumps per annum

SCHEDULE 5

FIRE ENGINEERING COMPANIES LEVELS

GRADE	CLASSIFIED SERVICES PROVIDED	MINIMUM REQUIRED QUALIFICATION/S
LEVEL 1	Supplier of fire protection equipment only.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Years experience in fire equipment sales or related field. • Competency certificate (level 1) from the Local Authority.
LEVEL 2	Servicing and repairing of portable fire extinguishers only.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Years experience in fire engineering and equipment sales or related field. • Competency certificate (level 2) from the Local Authority.
LEVEL 3	Servicing of portable extinguishers and fire hose reels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Years experience in fire engineering and equipment sales or related field. • Competency certificate (level 3) from the Local Authority.
LEVEL 4	Installation/servicing of portable extinguishers, fire hose reels and dry risers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 Years experience in fire engineering and equipment sales or related field. • Competency certificate (level 4) from the Local Authority.
LEVEL 5	Servicing, repairing and installation of fire alarms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Years experience in fire engineering and equipment sales or related field. • Installation of alarms certificate from a recognised institution. • Competency certificate (level 5) from the Local Authority.
LEVEL 6	Specialised in installation of sprinkler system, hose reels, dry/wet risers servicing/repairing portable fire extinguishers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Years experience in fire engineering and equipment sales or related field. • Certificate of sprinkler system installation from a recognised institution. • Competency certificate (level 6) from the Local Authority.
LEVEL 7	Installation/ servicing of portable and advanced Fire detection and suppression systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Years experience in fire engineering and equipment sales or related field. • Certificate of sprinkler system installation from a recognised institution. • Installation of fire detection systems certificate from a recognised institution. • Competency certificate (level 7) from the

		Local Authority.
LEVEL 8	Fire safety training/ Fire Risk assessments and consultancy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 7 years experience in fire safety and fire fighting or related field.• Qualified rank of Sub Officer or equivalent qualification.• Competency certificate (level 8) from the Local Authority.