

EXTRAORDINARY



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GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

No. R. 1819 4 October 1968

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION ACT, 1956

LAUNDRY, CLEANING AND DYEING INDUSTRY
(CAPE)

SICK BENEFIT FUND AGREEMENT

I Marais Viljoen, Minister of Labour, hereby—

(a) in terms of section 48 (1) (a) of the Industrial Conciliation Act, 1956, declare that all the provisions of the Agreement which appears in the Schedule hereto and which relates to the Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing Industry (Cape), shall be binding from the second Monday after the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending five years from the said Monday, upon the employers' organisation and the trade unions which entered into the said Agreement and upon the employers and employees who are members of the said organisation or unions;

(b) in terms of section 48 (1) (b) of the said Act, declare that the provisions of the said Agreement, excluding those contained in clauses 1 (1) and 2, shall be binding from the second Monday after the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending five years from the said Monday, upon all employers and employees other than those referred to in paragraph (a) of this notice, who are engaged or employed in the said Industry in the Magisterial Districts of the Cape, Wynberg, Bellville, Simonstown, Paarl, Somerset West, Strand, Stellenbosch, Wellington and that portion of the Magisterial District of Malmesbury which prior to the publication of Government Notice No. 171 of 8 February 1957, fell within the Magisterial District of Bellville; and

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN ARBEID.

No. R. 1819 4 Oktober 1968

WET OP NYWERHEIDSVERSOENING, 1956

WAS-, SKOONMAAK- EN KLEURNYWERHEID
(KAAP)

SIEKTEBYSTANDSFONDSOOREENKOMS

Ek, Marais Viljoen, Minister van Arbeid, verklaar hierby—

(a) kragtens artikel 48 (1) (a) van die Wet op Nywerheidsversoening, 1956, dat al die bepalings van die Ooreenkoms wat in die Bylae hiervan verskyn en op die Was-, Skoonmaak- en Kleurnywerheid (Kaap) betrekking het, vanaf die tweede Maandag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat vyf jaar vanaf genoemde Maandag eindig, bindend is vir die werkgewersorganisasie en die vakverenigings wat genoemde Ooreenkoms aangegaan het en vir die werkgewers en werknemers wat lede van genoemde organisasie of verenigings is;

(b) kragtens artikel 48 (1) (b) van genoemde Wet dat die bepalings van genoemde Ooreenkoms, uitgesonderd dié vervat in klousules 1 (1) en 2, vanaf die tweede Maandag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat vyf jaar vanaf genoemde Maandag eindig bindend is vir alle ander werkgewers en werknemers as dié genoem in paragraaf (a) van hierdie kennisgewing, wat betrokke is by of in diens is in genoemde Nywerheid in die landdrosdistrikte die Kaap, Wynberg, Bellville, Simonstad, Paarl, Somerset-Wes, Strand, Stellenbosch, Wellington en daardie gedeelte van die landdrosdistrik Malmesbury wat voor die publikasie van Goewermentskennisgewing No. 171 van 8 Februarie 1957 binne die landdrosdistrik Bellville geval het; en

(c) in terms of section 48 (3) (a) of the said Act, declare that in the Magisterial Districts of the Cape, Wynberg, Bellville, Simonstown, Paarl, Somerset West, Strand, Stellenbosch, Wellington and that portion of the Magisterial District of Malmesbury which prior to the publication of Government Notice No. 171 of 8 February 1957, fell within the Magisterial District of Bellville and from the second Monday after the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending five years from the said Monday, the provisions of the said Agreement, excluding those contained in clauses 1 (1) and 2, shall *mutatis mutandis* be binding upon all Bantu employed in the said Industry by the employers upon whom any of the said provisions are binding in respect of employees and upon those employers in respect of Bantu in their employ.

M. VILJOEN,
Minister of Labour.

SCHEDULE

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL FOR THE LAUNDRY, CLEANING AND DYEING INDUSTRY (CAPE)

AGREEMENT

in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Conciliation Act, 1956, made and entered into by and between the

Cape Town and District Laundry Cleaners and Dyers Association

(hereafter referred to as "the employers" or the "employers' organisation"), of the one part, and the

National Union of Laundering, Cleaning and Dyeing Workers and the

Laundering, Cleaning and Dyeing Workers' Union of South Africa

(hereafter referred to as "the employees" or the "trade unions"), of the other part,

being parties to the Industrial Council for the Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing Industry (Cape).

1. SCOPE OF APPLICATION OF AGREEMENT

(1) The terms of this Agreement shall be observed in the Magisterial Districts of the Cape, Wynberg, Bellville, Simonstown, Paarl, Somerset West, Strand, Stellenbosch, Wellington and that portion of the Magisterial District of Malmesbury which prior to publication of Government Notice No. 171 of the 8th February 1957, fell within the Magisterial District of Bellville by all employers who are engaged in the Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing Industry and are members of the employers' organisation, and by all employees who are employed in that Industry and are members of any of the trade unions.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subclause (1) the terms of this Agreement shall only apply in respect of those employees for whom wages are prescribed in the Main Agreement.

2. PERIOD OF OPERATION

This Agreement shall come into operation on such date as may be specified by the Minister in terms of section 48 (1) of the Act, and shall remain in force for five years or for such period as may be determined by him.

3. DEFINITIONS

Unless the contrary intention appears, any expression used in this Agreement which is defined in the Industrial Conciliation Act, 1956, or in the Main Agreement, shall have the same meaning as in that Act or Agreement and unless inconsistent with the context—

"Act" means the Industrial Conciliation Act, 1956;

"casual employee" means an employee who is employed by the same employer for not more than three days in any one week;

"Council" means the Industrial Council for the Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing Industry (Cape);

"Fund" means the Sick Benefit Fund established under this Agreement;

(c) kragtens artikel 48 (3) (a) van genoemde Wet dat die bepalings van genoemde Ooreenkoms, uitgesonderd dié vervat in klousules 1 (1) en 2, vanaf die tweede Maandag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat vyf jaar vanaf genoemde Maandag eindig in die landdrosdistrikte die Kaap, Wynberg, Bellville, Simonstad, Paarl, Somerset-Wes, Strand, Stellenbosch, Wellington en daardie gedeelte van die landdrosdistrik Malmesbury wat voor die publikasie van Goewermentskennisgewing No. 171 van 8 Februarie 1957 binne die landdrosdistrik Bellville geval het, *mutatis mutandis*, bindend is vir alle Bantoes in diens in genoemde Nywerheid by dié werkgewers vir wie enigeen van genoemde bepalings ten opsigte van werknemers bindend is en vir daardie werkgewers ten opsigte van Bantoes in hul diens.

M. VILJOEN,
Minister van Arbeid.

BYLAE

NYWERHEIDSRAAD VIR DIE WAS-, SKOONMAAK- EN KLEURNYWERHEID (KAAP)

OOREENKOMS

ingevolge die bepalings van die Wet op Nywerheidsversoening, 1956, gesluit en aangegaan tussen die

Cape Town and District Laundry, Cleaners' and Dyers' Association

(hieronder die „werkgewers” of die „werkgewersorganisasie” genoem), aan die een kant, en die

National Union of Laundering, Cleaning and Dyeing Workers en die

Laundering, Cleaning and Dyeing Workers' Union of South Africa

(hieronder die „werknemers” of die „vakverenigings” genoem), aan die ander kant

wat die partye is by die Nywerheidsraad vir die Was-, Skoonmaak- en Kleurnywerheid (Kaap).

1. TOEPASSINGSBESTEK VAN OOREENKOMS

(1) Die bepalings van hierdie Ooreenkoms moet in die landdrosdistrikte Die Kaap, Wynberg, Bellville, Simonstad, Paarl, Somerset-Wes, Strand, Stellenbosch, Wellington en dié gedeelte van die landdrosdistrik Malmesbury wat voor die publikasie van Goewermentskennisgewing No. 171 van 8 Februarie 1957 onder die landdrosdistrik Bellville geressorteer het, nagekom word deur alle werkgewers in die Was-, Skoonmaak- en Kleurnywerheid wat lede van die werkgewersorganisasie is, en deur alle werknemers in diens van die Was-, Skoonmaak- en Kleurnywerheid wat lede van enige van die vakverenigings is.

(2) Nieteenstaande die bepalings van subklousule (1), is die bepalings van hierdie Ooreenkoms slegs van toepassing ten opsigte van dié werknemers vir wie lone in die Hoofooreenkoms voorgeskryf word.

2. GELDIGHEIDSDUUR

Hierdie Ooreenkoms tree in werking op 'n datum wat deur die Minister ingevolge artikel 48 (1) van die Wet bepaal word en bly van krag vir vyf jaar of vir 'n tydperk wat hy kan vasstel.

3. WOORDOMSKRYWINGS

Tensy die teenoorgestelde bedoeling blyk, het alle uitdrukkings wat in hierdie Ooreenkoms gebesig en in die Wet op Nywerheidsversoening, 1956, of in die Hoofooreenkoms, omskryf word, dieselfde betekenis as in dié Wet of dié Ooreenkoms, en tensy dit onbestaanbaar met die samehang is, beteken—

„Wet” die Wet op Nywerheidsversoening, 1956;

„los werknemer” 'n werknemer wat hoogstens drie dae in 'n week by dieselfde werkgewer werk;

„Raad” die Nywerheidsraad vir die Was-, Skoonmaak- en Kleurnywerheid (Kaap);

„Fonds” die Siektebystandsfonds ingestel ingevolge hierdie Ooreenkoms;

"Laundry Cleaning and Dyeing Industry" or "Industry" means the industry in which employers and employees are associated for the purpose of laundering, cleaning or dyeing all types of woven, spun, knitted or crocheted fabrics, or articles made from such fabrics, including upholstery or upholstered articles and includes all operations incidental thereto or consequent thereon, if carried out by such employers and their employees;

"Main Agreement" means the Agreement published under Government Notice No. R. 1481 of 22 September 1967, or any subsequent agreement of the Council in which minimum wages are prescribed;

"Management Committee" or "Committee" means the Committee appointed to administer the Fund in accordance with the provision of clause 4 of this Agreement;

"member" or "member of the Fund" means an employee who contributes or has contributed to the Fund and is not precluded from receiving benefits from the Fund by virtue of the provisions of clause 9 (2) of this Agreement;

"wage" means the remuneration payable to an employee in respect of his ordinary hours of work prescribed in clause 4 (1) (a) of the Main Agreement or such higher amount as an employer regularly pays an employee in respect of his ordinary hours of work, but excludes any remuneration which an employee who is employed on any basis provided for in clause 10 of the Main Agreement receives over and above the amount which he would have received if he had not been employed on such a basis.

4. ADMINISTRATION

(1) There is hereby continued the Sick Benefit Fund originally established under Government Notice No. 966 dated the 6th May 1955, known as the "Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing Industry (Cape) Sick Benefit Fund" hereinafter referred to as "the Fund."

(2) The Fund shall be administered according to and in terms of this Agreement by a Management Committee, hereinafter referred to as the "Committee," appointed by the Council at a duly constituted meeting of the Council, and consisting of two each of the employers' and employees' representatives on the Council with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council as *ex officio* members.

(3) For every representative appointed an alternate shall be appointed in the manner provided for in section 5 (4) of the Constitution of the Council. A paid secretary, who shall be the Secretary of the Fund, shall also be appointed by the Committee.

(4) The Fund shall be financed out of—

- (a) contributions in terms of clause 7 of this Agreement;
- (b) interest derived from the investment of any moneys of the Fund;
- (c) any other moneys to which the Fund may become entitled.

5. OBJECTS

The objects of the Fund shall be to provide members of the Fund with such benefits as are laid down in this Agreement.

6. MEMBERSHIP OF THE FUND

Every employee who is employed in the Industry and for whom wages are prescribed in the Main Agreement shall be a member of the Fund, provided that casual employees and employees in receipt of a wage of not less than R1,500 per annum shall not be eligible for membership.

7. CONTRIBUTIONS

(1) For the purpose of the Fund each employer shall on each pay day deduct the following contributions from the wages of each employee covered by this Agreement, who has worked during any week irrespective of the time so worked:—

In respect of an employee earning a wage of—

- (a) less than R10 per week, 6 cents per week;
- (b) not less than R10 per week, 8 cents per week.

(2) Deductions shall be made from payments received by an employee for periods of paid leave of absence and paid holidays as though the employee concerned were present at work in the normal way.

(3) To the amount so deducted in each case the employer shall add a like amount, and forward month by month, but not later than the seventh day of each month, the total sum to the Secretary of the Fund at such address as the Management Committee of the Fund may decide on from time to time.

„Was-, Skoonmaak- en Kleurnywerheid", of „Nywerheid" die nywerheid waarin werkgewers en werknemers geassosieer is met die doel om alle soorte geweefde, gespinde, gebreide of gehekelde stowwe of artikels van sulke stowwe gemaak, met inbegrip van gestoffeerde of ongestoffeerde artikels te was, skoon te maak of te kleur, en omvat dit alle werksaamhede wat daaruit voortvloei of daarby hoort, indien dit uitgevoer word deur sulke werkgewers en hul werknemers;

„Hoofooreenkoms" die Ooreenkoms gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 1481 van 22 September 1967 of enige daaropvolgende ooreenkoms van die Raad waarin minimum lone voorgeskryf word;

„Bestuurskomitee" of „Komitee" die Komitee wat aangestel is om die Fonds te administreer ooreenkomstig die bepalinge van klousule 4 van hierdie Ooreenkoms;

„lid" of „lid van die Fonds" 'n werknemer wat tot die Fonds bydra of bygedra het en wat nie uit hoofde van die bepalinge van klousule 9 (2) van hierdie Ooreenkoms belet word om bystand uit die Fonds te ontvang nie;

„loon" die besoldiging betaalbaar aan 'n werknemer ten opsigte van sy gewone werkure voorgeskryf by klousule 4 (1) (a) van die Hoofooreenkoms of sodanige hoër bedrag as wat 'n werkgewer gereeld aan 'n werknemer betaal ten opsigte van sy gewone werkure maar dit sluit nie in enige besoldiging wat 'n werknemer wat in diens is op 'n grondslag waarvoor in klousule 10 van die Hoofooreenkoms voorsiening gemaak word, ontvang bo en behalwe die bedrag wat hy sou ontvang het indien hy nie op so 'n grondslag in diens was nie.

4. ADMINISTRASIE

(1) Hierby word die Siektebystandsfonds voortgesit wat oorspronklik ingestel is by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 966 van 6 Mei 1955 en bekend staan as die „Siektebystandsfonds van die Was-, Skoonmaak- en Kleurnywerheid (Kaap)" (hierna die „Fonds" genoem).

(2) Die Fonds word ooreenkomstig en ingevolge die bepalinge van hierdie Ooreenkoms geadministreer deur 'n Bestuurskomitee, hierna die „Komitee" genoem, deur die Raad aangestel op 'n behoorlik gekonstitueerde vergadering van die Raad, en bestaande uit twee van die werkgewersvertegenwoordigers en twee van die werknemersvertegenwoordigers in die Raad, met die Voorzitter en Ondervoorzitter van die Raad as lede amptshalwe.

(3) Vir elke aangestelde verteenwoordiger word daar op die wyse wat in artikel 5 (4) van die Raad se konstitusie voorgeskryf word, iemand aangestel wat hom kan vervang. Die Komitee stel ook 'n Sekretaris aan wat besoldiging ontvang en wat ook as Sekretaris van die Fonds optree.

(4) Die Fonds word gefinansier deur—

- (a) bydraes ooreenkomstig klousule 7 van hierdie Ooreenkoms;
- (b) rente verkry uit die belegging van enige gelde van die Fonds;
- (c) enige ander gelde waarop die Fonds geregtig mag word.

5. DOELSTELLINGS

Die doel van die Fonds is om lede van die Fonds te voorsien van sodanige voordele in die vorm van bystandsbetalings as wat in hierdie Ooreenkoms bepaal word.

6. LIDMAATSKAP VAN DIE FONDS

Elke werknemer in diens van die Nywerheid vir wie lone in die Hoofooreenkoms voorgeskryf word, is lid van die Fonds: Met dien verstande dat los werknemers en werknemers wat 'n loon van minstens R1,500 per jaar ontvang nie as lede verkiesbaar is nie.

7. BYDRAES

(1) Vir die doel van die Fonds moet elke werkgewer op elke betaaldag van die loon van elkeen van sy werknemers wat deur hierdie Ooreenkoms gedek word, en wat gedurende enige week gewerk het, ongeag hoe lank hy aldus gewerk het, die volgende bydraes aftrek:

Ten opsigte van 'n werknemer wat 'n loon verdien van—

- (a) minder as R10 per week, 6 sent per week;
- (b) minstens R10 per week, 8 sent per week.

(2) Aftrekkings moet gemaak word van betalings wat 'n werknemer ontvang vir tydperke van betaalde verlof van afwesigheid en betaalde vakansies asof die betrokke werknemer normaalweg by sy werk aanwesig was.

(3) By elke bedrag aldus afgetrek moet die werkgewer 'n gelyke bedrag voeg en die totale bedrag elke maand voor of op die 7de dag van die maand aan die Sekretaris van die Fonds stuur by die adres waarop die Bestuurskomitee van die Fonds van tyd tot tyd mag besluit.

(4) The total sum forwarded monthly by the employer representing his payments and the deductions from the wages of contributors in his employ, shall be accompanied by a special form provided free by the Fund reflecting:—

- (a) the full name of the employer and his address;—
- (b) the number of contributors in respect of whom deductions are made every week;
- (c) the full names and staff numbers of all contributors engaged or discharged every month;
- (d) in respect of each week of the preceding month, the total amount deducted by the employer from the wages of each contributor in his employ and the amount contributed by the employer himself, as provided for in subclause (1) and subclause (3) of this clause;
- (e) the full name, staff numbers and the date of engagement of all contributors in respect of the months of January and July of each year.

8. BENEFITS

Application for benefit shall be made in the following form and manner:—

(1) Each applicant for benefit shall have contributed to the Fund for a period of not less than 26 weeks.

(2) Upon receipt of the twenty-sixth payment to the Fund in respect of each contributor, the Secretary of the Fund shall supply a registration form on which the contributor registers with a medical practitioner and allocate a Fund number to such contributor together with a membership card which shall be forwarded to his employer. The employer shall thereafter hand such membership card to the contributor concerned.

(3) Upon production of the membership card after a continuous period of illness of more than two days, the contributor shall be entitled to free medical services rendered by the medical practitioner.

(4) Subject to the provisions of clause 9 each contributor shall be entitled to sick benefits as prescribed in clause 9 (5), provided that no such benefits shall be paid until the contributor has furnished the Secretary of the Fund with a certificate by the medical practitioner stating the nature of his illness, the treatment he is receiving and the period during which it is estimated he will be precluded from following his employment.

(5) Payments will be made at the Secretary's or employer's office on any day of the week during usual office hours.

(6) (a) Any person in receipt of sick benefit who is able to resume employment before the expiry of the maximum period during which benefit is payable in terms of subclause (5) of clause 9 shall notify the Secretary who shall forthwith remove the name of such person from the list of those entitled to benefit. The committee shall have the right to recover from any person any amount paid in excess of that warranted by the actual period of incapacity to work owing to sickness.

(b) Each applicant shall submit such information as the Committee or Secretary may require to prove his sickness.

(c) The Committee shall have the right to require any applicant to be examined and reported upon by the medical practitioner at any time during which such applicant is in receipt of sick pay benefits provided for in subclause (4) of this clause, and failure or refusal on the part of any such applicant to submit to such medical examination shall render such applicant liable to be deprived of any further sick pay benefits.

9. LIMITATION OF BENEFITS

(1) Members shall not receive from the Fund any benefits if they have in respect of the same illness received or are entitled to receive benefits in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act 1941, as amended, or the Motor Vehicle Insurance Act 1942, as amended.

(2) A member who leaves his employ in the Industry for the purpose of taking employment outside the Industry, or who has been off work for a period of six consecutive months or more because of sickness and/or other reasons, shall cease to be a member and shall forfeit all claims upon the Fund, provided that on resuming work in the Industry, such person shall be regarded as a new member of the Fund for all purposes.

(3) A member whose illness or affliction is attributable to misconduct, excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquor or an addiction to drugs, shall not be entitled to any benefits by reason of such illness.

(4) The maximum cost of free medicines to which a member shall be entitled shall not exceed R12 in any calendar year.

(4) Die totale bedrag wat maandeliks aangestuurd word deur die werkgewer as verteenwoordigend van sy bydraes en die kortings van die lone van bydraers in sy diens moet vergesel gaan van 'n spesiale vorm wat kosteloos deur die Fonds uitgereik word, met vermelding daarin van—

(a) die volle naam van die werkgewer en sy adres;

(b) die aantal bydraers ten opsigte van wie kortings elke week geskied;

(c) die volle naam en personeelnommer van elke bydraer wat elke maand in diens geneem of afgedank word;

(d) die volle bedrag wat die werkgewer ten opsigte van elke week van die vorige maand van die loon van elke bydraer in sy diens afgetrek het, en die bedrag wat hy volgens voorskrif van subklousules (1) en (3) van hierdie klousule in die geval van elke bydraer in sy diens self bygedra het;

(e) die volle naam, personeelnommer en die datum van indiensneming van elke bydraer ten opsigte van die maande Januarie en Julie in elke jaar.

8. BYSTANDSBETALINGS

Aansoeke om bystand geskied volgens onderstaande vorm en prosedure:—

(1) Vir elkeen wat aansoek om bystand doen, moet bydraes vir 'n tydperk van minstens 26 weke in die Fonds gestort wees.

(2) By ontvangs van die 26ste bydrae tot die Fonds ten opsigte van elke bydraer, reik die Sekretaris van die Fonds 'n registrasievorm uit waarop die bydraer by 'n geneesheer moet registreer, en aan sodanige bydraer ken hy 'n Fondsnummer toe. Ook stuur hy aan die bydraer se werkgewer 'n lidmaatskapkaart wat die werkgewer dan aan die betrokke bydraer moet oorhandig.

(3) Die bydraer is by vertoning van sy lidmaatskapkaart, na 'n ononderbroke siektetydperk van meer as twee dae, geregtig op die gratis dienste van 'n geneesheer.

(4) Behoudens die bepaling van klousule 9 is elke bydraer geregtig op die siektebystandsbetalings wat in klousule 9 (5) voorgeskryf word: Met dien verstande dat sodanige bystand nie mag geskied voordat die bydraer aan die Sekretaris van die Fonds 'n sertifikaat van die geneesheer verstrek het waarin die aard van sy siekte, die behandeling wat hy ontvang en die tydperk wat hy volgens skatting van sy werk afwesig sal wees, vermeld word.

(5) Uitbetaling geskied elke dag van die week, gedurende die gewone kantoorure, ten kantore van die Sekretaris of die werkgewer.

(6) (a) Wanneer iemand wat siektebystand ontvang, weer kan begin werk voor afloop van die maksimum tydskedule van bystand ingevolge subklousule (5), van klousule 9, moet hy die Sekretaris daarvan in kennis stel, en die Sekretaris moet dié persoon se naam dadelik skrap van die lys van persone wat aanspraak op bystand het. As daar meer geld aan iemand betaal is as wat geregtig is deur die werklike tydperk van die werknemer se onvermoë om te werk as gevolg van siekte, is die Komitee geregtig om die bedrag wat te veel betaal is op hom te verhaal.

(b) Elke aansoeker moet bewys van sy siekte lewer soos die Komitee of Sekretaris mag vereis.

(c) Die Komitee het die reg om te vereis dat 'n aansoeker hom te eniger tyd waarin siektebystandsbetalings ingevolge subklousule (4) van hierdie klousule aan hom geskied, moet laat ondersoek deur die geneesheer wat 'n verslag oor hom moet indien; en indien so 'n aansoeker weier of versuim om sodanige mediese ondersoek te ondergaan, kan verdere siektebesoldiging by wyse van bystand hom ontsê word.

9. BEPERKING VAN BYSTANDSBETALINGS

(1) Lede ontvang geen bystand uit die Fonds nie indien hulle ten opsigte van dieselfde siekte ingevolge die Ongevallewet, 1941, soos gewysig, of die Motorvoertuigassuransiewet, 1942, soos gewysig, bystand ontvang of geregtig is om dit te ontvang.

(2) 'n Lid wat uit sy diens in die Nywerheid tree ten einde buitekant die Nywerheid in diens te gaan of wat vir 'n tydperk van ses maande agtereenvolgend of langer van sy werk afwesig is as gevolg van siekte en/of ander redes, hou op om lid van die Fonds te wees en verbeur alle aanspraak op die Fonds: Met dien verstande dat indien so 'n persoon weer in die Nywerheid in diens tree hy vir alle doeleindes as 'n nuwe lid van die Fonds beskou word.

(3) 'n Lid wie se siekte of aandoening aan wangedrag, misbruik van drank of verdowingsmiddels te wyte is, is op grond van sodanige siekte nie op enige bystandsbetalings geregtig nie.

(4) Die maksimum koste van gratis medisyne waartoe 'n lid geregtig is, mag nie R12 in enige kalenderjaar te bowe gaan nie.

(5) The maximum period for which sick pay shall be payable shall not exceed six weeks in any calendar year at the following rates:—

In respect of employees earning less than R10 per week, R3 sick pay per week.

In respect of employees earning R10 or more per week, R4.50 sick pay per week:

Provided that no benefits shall be paid in respect of two days of absence or less, but that, if such absence continues for more than two consecutive days, benefits shall be paid for the full period of such absence.

(6) Obstetrics, surgery, hospitalisation, dentistry and optical services shall not form part of the benefits provided by this Fund providing that members shall, subject to the provisions of this clause, be entitled to a refund of an amount not exceeding R5 of the cost of spectacles and/or optical services and an amount not exceeding R7 in the case of extraction of teeth or artificial dentures supplied in any one calendar year.

(7) The Committee may make such lump sum payments, in addition to the benefits, provided for in this Agreement, as it may decide to meet extraordinary medical or other expenses in special cases of sickness.

10. FINANCIAL CONTROL

(1) All moneys received by the Fund shall be deposited in a banking account opened in the name of the Fund, provided that the Management Committee may from time to time authorise the investment of moneys surplus to the Fund's requirements as prescribed by section 21 (3) of the Act.

(2) All payments by the Fund shall be made by cheque drawn on the banking account. Disbursements from petty cash shall not exceed R3 at a time and withdrawals for petty cash shall not exceed R10.

(3) Cheques or withdrawal forms required to be drawn on the banking or any deposit or investment accounts of the Fund shall be signed on behalf of the Fund by any two of the following: Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Secretary of the Fund.

(4) The Committee shall appoint an auditor for the Fund who shall be a registered chartered accountant and determine his remuneration, which shall be paid out of the Fund. The accounts of the Fund shall be audited for the periods ending 30 June and 31 December of each year, and the auditor's reports shall be made available not later than the 30th September and 31 March respectively.

Copies of the statements of account together with the auditor's reports shall be transmitted to the Secretary for Labour within three months of the end of the period to which they relate and copies shall also lie for inspection at the office of the Fund.

(5) Disbursements from the Fund shall cease whenever the amount standing to the credit of the Fund falls below R100 and shall not recommence until the amount standing to the credit of the Fund exceeds R200.

11. LIQUIDATION OR DISSOLUTION

(1) In the event of the expiry of this Agreement by effluxion of time or cessation for any other cause, the Fund shall continue to be administered by the Management Committee until it be either liquidated or transferred by the Council to any other Fund constituted for the same purpose as that for which the original Fund was created or continued by a subsequent agreement, provided that the Fund shall be liquidated unless an agreement providing for such transfer or continuation is entered into within a period of 12 months of the expiry of this Agreement.

(2) In the event of the dissolution of the Council or in the event of it ceasing to function, during any period in which this Agreement is binding in terms of section 34 (2) of the Act, the Management Committee shall continue to administer the Fund and the members of the Committee existing at the date on which the Council ceases to function or is dissolved shall be deemed to be members thereof, for such purpose; provided, however, that any vacancy occurring on the Committee may be filled by the Registrar from employers or employees in the Industry, as the case may be, so as to ensure an equality of employer and employee representatives, and of alternates in the

(5) Die maksimum tydperk waarin siektebesoldiging betaalbaar is, is hoogstens ses weke in enige kalenderjaar teen die volgende tariewe: Ten opsigte van werknemers wat minder as R10 per week verdien, R3 siektebesoldiging per week; ten opsigte van werknemers wat R10 of meer per week verdien, R4.50 siektebesoldiging per week: Met dien verstande dat geen bystand betaal word indien die werknemer twee dae of minder afwesig is nie, maar dat, as sodanige afwesigheid langer as twee dae agtereenvolgend duur, bystand vir die volle tydperk van sodanige afwesigheid betaal word.

(6) Verloskundige dienste, chirurgiese dienste, hospitalisasie, tandheelkundige dienste en gesigkundige dienste ressorteer nie onder die voordele wat deur hierdie Fonds verskaf word nie: Met dien verstande dat bydraers, behoudens die bepalinge van hierdie klousule, geregtig is op terugbetaling ten bedrae van hoogstens R5 van die koste van 'n bril en/of gesigkundige dienste, en op 'n bedrag van hoogstens R7 in die geval van tande wat getrek word of die verskaffing van kunsgewoonte in enige kalenderjaar.

(7) Die Komitee kan, benewens die bystandsbetalings waarvoor in hierdie Ooreenkoms voorsiening gemaak word, sodanige rondesombetalings maak as waarop hy mag besluit ten einde buitengewone mediese of ander uitgawes in spesiale gevalle van siekte die hoof te bied.

10. FINANSIËLE BEHEER

(1) Al die geld wat die Fonds ontvang, moet gestort word op 'n bankrekening wat op naam van die Fonds geopen word: Met dien verstande dat die Bestuurskomitee van tyd tot tyd magtiging kan verleen dat geld wat te veel is vir die vereistes van die Fonds belê word soos by artikel 21 (3) van die Wet voorgeskryf word.

(2) Alle uitbetalings deur die Fonds geskied by wyse van tjeks wat op die bankrekening getrek word. Uitbetalings uit kleinkas mag hoogstens R3 op 'n slag wees en onttrekkings vir kleinkas hoogstens R10.

(3) Tjeks op opvragingsvorms wat op die bank-, deposito- of beleggingsrekenings van die Fonds getrek word, moet ten behoeve van die Fonds onderteken word deur enige twee van die volgende persone: Die Voorsitter, Ondervoorsitter of Sekretaris van die Fonds.

(4) Die Komitee stel 'n ouditeur vir die Fonds aan, wat 'n geregistreerde geoktrooierde rekenmeester moet wees en wie se besoldiging (wat die Komitee vasstel), uit die Fonds betaal moet word. Die rekenings van die Fonds word geouditeer ten opsigte van die tydperke wat op 30 Junie en 31 Desember elke jaar eindig, en die verslag van die ouditeur moet uitgebring word voor of op onderskeidelik 30 September en 31 Maart.

'n Kopie van die rekeningstate en ouditeursverslag word aan die Sekretaris van Arbeid gestuur binne drie maande na afloop van die tydperk waarop dit betrekking het, en 'n kopie daarvan moet ook ten kantore van die Fonds ter insae lê.

(5) Uitbetalings uit die Fonds word gestaak wanneer die kreditsaldo van die Fonds onder R100 bedra, en mag nie hervat word voordat die kreditsaldo van die Fonds bo R200 bedra nie.

11. LIKWIDASIE OF ONTBINDING

(1) Ingeval hierdie Ooreenkoms deur tydsverloop verstryk of om enige ander rede verval, bly die Fonds onder die administrasie van die Bestuurskomitee totdat dit of gelikwider is of deur die Raad oorgedra word aan 'n ander fonds met dieselfde doel ingestel as dié waarmee die oorspronklike Fonds gestig of voortgesit is by 'n latere ooreenkoms. Met dien verstande dat die Fonds gelikwider word tensy daar binne 'n tydperk van twaalf maande na die verstryking van hierdie Ooreenkoms 'n ooreenkoms aangegaan word waarin voorsiening gemaak word vir sodanige oordrag of voortsetting.

(2) Ingeval die Raad ontbind word of as hy ophou om te funksioneer gedurende 'n termyn waarin hierdie Ooreenkoms bindend is, kragtens artikel 34 (2) van die Wet, bly die Fonds onder die administrasie van die Bestuurskomitee en word die lede van die Komitee wat daar bestaan op die datum wanneer die Raad ophou om te funksioneer of ontbind word, as lede daarvan vir daardie doel geag: Met dien verstande egter dat as daar 'n vakature in die Komitee ontstaan, die Registrateur na gelang van die geval 'n werkgewer of 'n werknemer in die Nywerheid in die vakature kan aanstel om gelyke verteenwoordiging en gelyke plaasvervangende verteenwoordiging van werkgewers en werknemers in die ledetal van die Komitee te verseker. Ingeval

membership of the Committee. In the event of such Committee being unable or unwilling to discharge its duties or a deadlock arising thereon which renders the administration of the Fund impracticable or undesirable in the opinion of the Registrar, he may appoint a Trustee or Trustees to carry out the duties of the Committee and who shall possess all the powers of the Committee for such purposes, and if the Council is not in existence upon the expiration of this Agreement the Fund shall be liquidated by the Management Committee functioning in terms of this subclause, or the Trustee or Trustees, as the case may be, in the manner set forth in subclause (3) of this clause and if, upon the expiration of the Agreement, the affairs of the Council have already been wound up and its assets distributed, the balance of the Fund shall be distributed as provided for in section 34 (4) of the Act as if it formed part of the general funds of the Council.

(3) Upon liquidation of the Fund in terms of subclause (1) of this clause the moneys remaining to the credit of the Fund after the payment of all claims against the Fund, including administration and liquidation expenses, shall be paid into the funds of the Council.

12. INDEMNITY

The members of the Management Committee and the officers and employees of the Fund shall not be liable for the debts and liabilities of the Fund, and they are hereby indemnified by the Fund against all losses and expenses incurred by them in the bona fide discharge of their duties.

13. EXEMPTIONS

(1) The Council may grant exemption to or in respect of any person from any of the provisions of this Agreement.

(2) The Council shall fix in respect of any person granted exemption under the provisions of subclause (1) above, the conditions subject to which such exemption is granted and the period during which such exemption shall operate, provided that the Council may if it deems fit, after one week's notice in writing has been given to the person or persons concerned, withdraw any exemption granted.

14. EXHIBITION OF AGREEMENT

Every employer shall keep a legible copy of this Agreement in both official languages exhibited in each of his establishments, including depots, but excluding vehicles, in a place readily accessible to his employees.

15. ULTRA VIRES

Should any of the provisions of this Agreement be declared *ultra vires* by any competent Court of Law, the remaining provisions of this Agreement shall be deemed to be the Agreement and shall remain in force for the unexpired period of this Agreement.

Signed at Cape Town on behalf of the parties on this 28th day of November 1967.

E. L. GABRIEL, *Chairman.*
W. H. ROSS, *Vice-Chairman.*
A. A. DAVIS, *Assistant Secretary.*

die Komitee nie sy pligte kan of wil vervul nie, of wanneer die stemme daarvoor staak, met die uitwerking dat die administrasie van die fonds na die oordeel van die Registrateur onuitvoerbaar word of nie na wens geskied nie, kan die Minister 'n kurator of kurators, wat vir dié doel met al die bevoegdhede van die Komitee beklee sal wees, aanstel om die werksaamhede van die Komitee te verrig. Indien daar by verval van hierdie ooreenkoms nie in Raad is nie word die Fonds deur die Bestuurskomitee wat kragtens hierdie subklousule funksioneer of, na gelang van die geval, deur die kurator of kurators, gelikwider volgens voorskrif van subklousule (3) van hierdie klousule; en as die sake van die Raad reeds beredder en sy bates verdeel is wanneer hierdie Ooreenkoms verval, word die oorskot van die Fonds ooreenkomsig die bepalings van artikel 34 (4) van die Wet verdeel asof dit deel van die Raad se algemene fondse uitmaak.

(3) By likwidasië van die Fonds ingevolge subklousule (1) van hierdie klousule word die batige oorskot van die geld wat in die Fonds oorbly nadat al die vorderings teen die Fonds, met inbegrip van die koste van administrasie en likwidasië, betaal is, by die Raad se fondse gestort.

12. VRYWARING

Die lede van die Bestuurskomitee en die amptenare en werknemers van die Fonds is nie aanspreeklik vir die skulde en laste van die Fonds nie, en hulle word hiermee deur die Fonds gevrywaar teen alle verliese en uitgawes deur hulle aangegaan by die *bona fide*-nakoming van hul pligte.

13. VRYSTELLINGS

(1) Die Raad kan enigiemand van enige bepalings van hierdie Ooreenkoms vrystel.

(2) Die Raad bepaal, ten opsigte van iemand aan wie vrystelling ooreenkomsig die bepalings van subklousule (1) hierbo verleen is, die voorwaardes waarop die vrystelling verleen word en die geldigheidsduur van die vrystelling: Met dien verstande dat die Raad na goedgekeurde nadat skriftelike kennis van 'n week vooraf aan die betrokke persoon of persone gegee is, enige vrystelling wat verleen is, kan intrek.

14. VERTONING VAN OOREENKOMS

Elke werkgewer moet 'n leesbare kopie van hierdie Ooreenkoms in albei die amptelike landstale in elk van sy bedryfsinrigtings, met inbegrip van voorraadmagasyn, maar voertuie uitgesluit, vertoon op 'n plek wat vir sy werknemers gereedlik toeganklik is.

15. ULTRA VIRES

Indien 'n bevoegde geregtshof enige van die bepalings van hierdie Ooreenkoms *ultra vires* sou verklaar, word die oorblywende bepalings van die Ooreenkoms geag die Ooreenkoms te wees en bly dit van krag vir die onverstreke tydperk van hierdie Ooreenkoms.

Namens die partye op hede die 28ste dag van November 1967 te Kaapstad onderteken.

E. L. GABRIEL, *Voorsitter.*
W. H. ROSS, *Ondervoorsitter.*
A. A. DAVIS, *Assistent-Sekretaris.*

No. R. 1820

4 October 1968

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT, 1964, AND FACTORIES, MACHINERY AND BUILDING WORK ACT, 1941

EXEMPTION FROM SICK LEAVE PROVISIONS
LAUNDRY, CLEANING AND DYEING INDUSTRY
(CAPE)

I, Marais Viljoen, Minister of Labour, hereby—

(a) in terms of section 14 (1) of the Shops and Offices Act, 1964, grant exemption from the provisions of section 7 of the said Act; and

No. R. 1820

4 Oktober 1968

WET OP WINKELS EN KANTORE, 1964 EN WET OP FABRIEKE, MASJINERIE EN BOUWERK, 1941
VRYSTELLING VAN SIEKTEVERLOFBEPALINGS
WAS-, SKOONMAAK- EN KLEURNYWERHEID
(KAAP)

Ek, Marais Viljoen, Minister van Arbeid, verleen hierby—

(a) kragtens artikel 14 (1) van die Wet op Winkels en Kantore, 1964, vrystelling van die bepalings van artikel 7 van genoemde Wet; en

(b) in terms of section 54 (1) of the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act, 1941, as amended, grant exemption from the provisions of section 21A of the said Act

to all employers who are subject to the provisions of the Agreement published under Government Notice No. R. 1819 of 4 October 1968 in respect of employees who are entitled to sick benefits in terms of the said Agreement.

M. VILJOEN,
Minister of Labour.

(b) kragtens artikel 54 (1) van die Wet op Fabriek, Masjinerie en Bouwerk, 1941, soos gewysig, vrystelling van die bepalings van artikel 21A van genoemde Wet; aan alle werkgewers wat onderworpe is aan die bepalings van die Ooreenkoms gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 1819 van 4 Oktober 1968, ten opsigte van werknemers wat kragtens genoemde Ooreenkoms op siektevoordele geregtig is.

M. VILJOEN,
Minister van Arbeid.

No. R. 1821

4 October 1968

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION ACT, 1956

LAUNDRY, CLEANING AND DYEING INDUSTRY
(CAPE)

AMENDMENT OF MAIN AGREEMENT

I, Marais Viljoen, Minister of Labour, hereby—

(a) in terms of section 48 (1) (a) of the Industrial Conciliation Act, 1956, declare that all the provisions of the Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the Amending Agreement) which appears in the Schedule hereto and which relates to the Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing Industry (Cape), shall be binding from the second Monday after the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 1 October 1970, upon the employers' organisation and the trade unions which entered into the said Amending Agreement and upon the employers and employees who are members of the said organisation or unions;

(b) in terms of section 48 (1) (b) of the said Act, declare that the provisions of the said Amending Agreement shall be binding from the second Monday after the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 1 October 1970, upon all employers and employees other than those referred to in paragraph (a) of this notice, who are engaged or employed in the said Industry in the Magisterial Districts of the Cape, Wynberg, Bellville, Simonstown, Paarl, Somerset West, Strand, Stellenbosch, Wellington and that portion of the Magisterial District of Malmesbury which prior to the publication of Government Notice No. 171 of 8 February 1957, fell within the Magisterial District of Bellville; and

(c) in terms of section 48 (3) (a) of the said Act, declare that in the Magisterial Districts of the Cape, Wynberg, Bellville, Simonstown, Paarl, Somerset West, Strand, Stellenbosch, Wellington and that portion of the Magisterial District of Malmesbury which prior to the publication of Government Notice No. 171 of 8 February 1957, fell within the Magisterial District of Bellville and from the second Monday after the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 1 October 1970, the provisions of the said Amending Agreement shall *mutatis mutandis* be binding upon all Bantu employed in the said Industry by the employers upon whom any of the said provisions are binding in respect of employees and upon those employers in respect of Bantu in their employ.

M. VILJOEN,
Minister of Labour.

No. R. 1821

4 Oktober 1968

WET OP NYWERHEIDSVERSOENING, 1956

WAS-, SKOONMAAK- EN KLEURNYWERHEID
(KAAP)

WYSIGING VAN HOOFOOREENKOMS

Ek, Marais Viljoen, Minister van Arbeid, verklaar hierby—

(a) kragtens artikel 48 (1) (a) van die Wet op Nywerheidsversoening, 1956, dat al die bepalings van die Ooreenkoms (hieronder die Wysigingsooreenkoms genoem) wat in die Bylae hiervan verskyn en op die Was-, Skoonmaak- en Kleurnywerheid (Kaap) betrekking het, vanaf die tweede Maandag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 1 Oktober 1970 eindig, bindend is vir die werkgewers-organisasie en die vakverenigings wat genoemde Wysigingsooreenkoms aangegaan het en vir die werkgewers en werknemers wat lede van genoemde organisasie of verenigings is;

(b) kragtens artikel 48 (1) (b) van genoemde Wet dat die bepalings van genoemde Wysigingsooreenkoms vanaf die tweede Maandag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 1 Oktober 1970 eindig, bindend is vir alle ander werkgewers en werknemers as dié genoem in paragraaf (a) van hierdie kennisgewing, wat betrokke is by of in diens is in genoemde Nywerheid in die landdrosdistrikte die Kaap, Wynberg, Bellville, Simonstad, Paarl, Somerset-Wes, Strand, Stellenbosch, Wellington en daardie gedeelte van die landdrosdistrik Malmesbury wat voor die publikasie van Goewermentskennisgewing No. 171 van 8 Februarie 1957 binne die landdrosdistrik Bellville geval het; en

(c) kragtens artikel 48 (3) (a) van genoemde Wet dat die bepalings van genoemde Wysigingsooreenkoms vanaf die tweede Maandag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 1 Oktober 1970 eindig, in die landdrosdistrikte die Kaap, Wynberg, Bellville, Simonstad, Paarl, Somerset-Wes, Strand, Stellenbosch, Wellington en daardie gedeelte van die landdrosdistrik Malmesbury wat voor die publikasie van Goewermentskennisgewing No. 171 van 8 Februarie 1957, binne die landdrosdistrik Bellville geval het *mutatis mutandis* bindend is vir alle Bantoes in diens in genoemde Nywerheid by dié werkgewers vir wie enigeen van genoemde bepalings ten opsigte van werknemers bindend is en vir daardie werkgewers ten opsigte van Bantoes in hul diens.

M. VILJOEN,
Minister van Arbeid.

SCHEDULE

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL FOR THE LAUNDRY,
CLEANING AND DYEING INDUSTRY (CAPE)

AGREEMENT

in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Conciliation Act, 1956, made and entered into by and between the

Cape Town and District Laundry, Cleaners' and Dyers' Association

(hereinafter referred to as "the employers" or the "employers' organisation"), of the one part, and the

National Union of Laundering, Cleaning and Dyeing Works and

Laundering, Cleaning and Dyeing Workers' Union of South Africa

(hereinafter referred to as "the employees" or the "trade unions") of the other part,

being parties to the Industrial Council for the Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing Industry (Cape),

to amend the Council's Main Agreement published under Government Notice No. R. 1481, dated the 22nd September 1967, as follows:—

CLAUSE 8.—SICK LEAVE

By the deletion of the following words in subclause 8 (1):—

"(1) Subject to the provisions of subclause (2), an employer shall grant to his employee, other than a casual employee, who is absent from work through incapacity . . .", and the substitution thereof of the following:—

"(1) Subject to the provisions of subclause (2) an employer shall, other than to casual employees, grant to his employees who are in receipt of a wage of not less than R1,500 per annum who are absent from work through incapacity . . .".

Signed at Cape Town on behalf of the parties, on this 1st day of August 1968.

E. L. GABRIEL, *Chairman.*
W. H. ROSS, *Vice-Chairman.*
W. P. COTTEN, *Assistant-Secretary.*

BYLAE

NYWERHEIDSRAAD VIR DIE WASSERY-, SKOON-
MAAK- EN KLEURNYWERHEID (KAAP)

OOREENKOMS

ingevolge die bepalings van die Wet op Nywerheidsversoenig, 1956, gesluit en aangegaan deur en tussen die

Cape Town and District Laundry, Cleaners' and Dyers' Association

(hieronder die "werkgewers" of die "werkgewersorganisasie" genoem), aan die een kant, en die

National Union of Laundering, Cleaning and Dyeing Workers en

Laundering, Cleaning and Dyeing Workers' Union of South Africa

(hieronder die "werknemers" of die "vakverenigings" genoem), aan die ander kant,

wat die partye is by die Nywerheidsraad vir die Wassery-, Skoonmaak- en Kleurnywerheid (Kaap),

om die Raad se Hooforeenkoms, gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 1481 van 22 September 1967, soos volg te wysig:—

KLOUSULE 8.—SIEKTEVERLOF

Deur die skapping van die volgende woorde in subklousule 8 (1):—

"(1) Behoudens die bepalings van subklousule (2), moet 'n werkgewer aan sy werknemer, uitgesonderd 'n los werknemer, wat weens ongeskiktheid van die werk afwesig is . . ." en die vervanging daarvan deur die volgende:—

"(1) Behoudens die bepalings van subklousule (2), moet 'n werkgewer aan sy werknemers (uitgesonderd los werknemers) wat 'n loon van minstens R1,500 per jaar ontvang en wat weens ongeskiktheid van die werk afwesig is . . .".

Op hede die 1ste dag van Augustus 1968 te Kaapstad namens die partye onderteken.

E. L. GABRIEL, *Voorsitter.*
W. H. ROSS, *Ondervoorsitter.*
W. P. COTTEN, *Assistent-Sekretaris.*

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Vol. 40]

PRETORIA, 4 OCTOBER 1968
4 OKTOBER

[No. 2184

GOVERNMENT NOTICE**DEPARTMENT OF MINES**

No. R. 1822

4 October 1968

ATOMIC ENERGY BOARD**NOTICE AEB. 1/68**

CONDITIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE POSSESSION, ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL OF, USE AND CONVEYANCE OF RADIOACTIVE NUCLIDES

In terms of section 8 of the Atomic Energy Act, 1967 (Act No. 90 of 1967), no person shall, except under written authority of the board, unless expressly exempted by it, produce or otherwise acquire, or dispose of or import into or export from the Republic or the territory of South West Africa, or be in possession of or use or convey or cause to be conveyed, any radioactive nuclide. Any authority required under section 8 (1) of the Act may be granted on such conditions as the board may determine.

Notice is hereby given that the board, under the powers vested in it by section 8 (2) of the Act, has laid down the following conditions in connection with the possession, acquisition, disposal, use and conveyance of radioactive nuclides. The board may in its discretion make an authority subject to one or more of these conditions and also to any further conditions it deems necessary.

N.B.—These conditions become operative from the date of publication hereof in substitution of the conditions in connection with the use of radioactive materials referred to in Notice No. 31 of 1966, published on 21 January 1966.

Pelindaba, 1968.

A. J. A. ROUX,
 Chairman, Atomic Energy Board.

POSSESSION, ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL OF, USE AND CONVEYANCE OF RADIOACTIVE NUCLIDES

N.B.—(a) Conditions 50 to 70 apply only to the medical application of radioactive material and radiation.

A-32166

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING**DEPARTEMENT VAN MYNWESE**

No. R. 1822

4 Oktober 1968

RAAD OP ATOOMKRAG**KENNISGEWING RAK. 1/68**

VOORWAARDES IN VERBAND MET DIE BESIT EN VERKRYGING VAN, BESIKKING OOR, GEBRUIK EN VERVOER VAN RADIOAKTIEWE NUKLIEDE

Kragtens artikel 8 van die Wet op Atoomkrag, 1967 (Wet No. 90 van 1967), mag niemand, behalwe met die skriftelike magtiging van die raad, tensy uitdruklik daarvan vrygestel, 'n radioaktiewe nuklied voortbring of andersins verkry of daarvoor beskik of dit invoer in, of uitvoer uit die Republiek of die gebied van Suidwes-Afrika, of in besit wees daarvan of dit gebruik of vervoer of laat vervoer nie. Sodanige magtiging, wat kragtens artikel 8 (1) van die Wet vereis word, kan verleen word op die voorwaardes wat die raad bepaal.

Kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 8 (2) van die Wet op Atoomkrag, 1967, word bekendgemaak dat die raad die onderstaande voorwaardes in verband met die besit en verkryging van, beskikking oor, gebruik en vervoer van radioaktiewe nukliede bepaal het. Die raad kan na gelang van omstandighede een of meer van hierdie voorwaardes aan 'n magtiging heg, asook enige verdere voorwaardes wat hy nodig ag.

Let wel.—Hierdie voorwaardes is van krag vanaf datum van publikasie hiervan en vervang die voorwaardes in verband met die gebruik van radioaktiewe materiaal waarna verwys word in Kennisgewing No. 31 van 1966 wat op 21 Januarie 1966 gepubliseer is.

Pelindaba, 1968.

A. J. A. ROUX,
 Voorsitter, Raad op Atoomkrag.

BESIT EN VERKRYGING VAN, BESIKKING OOR, GEBRUIK EN VERVOER VAN RADIOAKTIEWE NUKLIEDE

Let wel.—(a) Voorwaardes 50 tot 70 is slegs van toepassing op die mediese toediening van radioaktiewe materiaal en straling.

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(b) The special processes to which conditions 47 to 70 apply are also subject to conditions 1 to 46.

Definitions

1. In these conditions, unless inconsistent with the context, any expression defined in the Atomic Energy Act, No. 90 of 1967 bears the meaning so assigned thereto and in these conditions the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:—

(i) "Appointed doctor" means a person registered with the South African Medical and Dental Council as a medical practitioner, and appointed by the holder of an authority and registered by the board to undertake the medical supervision of persons employed as radiation workers;

(ii) "beta-ray applicator" means a sealed source of radioactive material with an activity greater than fifty (50) microcuries and with a half-life longer than thirty (30) days, which emits beta rays and whose combined gamma rays and bremsstrahlung do not exceed one hundred (100) milliroentgens per hour at its surface, and which is prepared for medical uses other than permanent implantation into patients;

(iii) "internal radiation" means radiation received by the body from radioactive sources within it;

(iv) "ionising radiation" means electromagnetic or corpuscular radiation emitted from radioactive material and capable of producing ions, directly or indirectly, in its passage through matter;

(v) "medical physicist" means a person who supplies documentary evidence to the satisfaction of the board that he has—

(a) (i) obtained at least a Master of Science degree or equivalent qualification in physics; and

(ii) has had not less than one year's experience in clinical hospital physics in the radiotherapy section of a training institution or hospital approved by the board for this purpose; or

(b) (i) has obtained at least an honours degree of Bachelor of Science or equivalent qualification in physics; and

(ii) has had not less than two year's experience in clinical hospital physics in the radiotherapy section of a training institution or hospital approved by the board for this purpose;

and is recognised as such by the board;

(vi) "monitoring equipment" means equipment suitable for the measurement of dose-rate or of the dose received by a person, or for detecting radioactive contamination;

(vii) "useful beam" means any radiation from a sealed source that can be employed for the purpose for which the sealed source is used;

(viii) "radioactive material" means any substance which consists of, or contains any radioactive nuclide whether natural or artificial and whose specific activity exceeds 0.002 microcurie per gram of chemical element and which has a total activity of more than 0.1 microcurie;

(ix) "radiotherapist" means a person who is registered by the South African Medical and Dental Council as a specialist radiotherapist or a specialist radiologist, and who supplies documentary evidence, satisfactory to the board, of training in radiotherapy and in the therapeutic application of radioactive material at an institution approved by the board, and who is recognised as such by the board;

(b) Die spesiale prosesse waarop voorwaardes 47 tot 70 van toepassing is, is ook aan voorwaardes 1 tot 46 onderhewig.

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie voorwaardes tensy uit die samehang anders blyk het enige uitdrukking wat in die Wet op Atoomkrag, No. 90 van 1967, omskryf is, die betekenis aldus daaraan gegee, en in hierdie voorwaardes het die volgende uitdrukkings die betekenis hierby daaraan toegeskryf:—

(i) „Aangestelde geneesheer” beteken 'n persoon wat as 'n mediese praktisyn by die Suid-Afrikaanse Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad geregistreer is, en deur die gemagtigde aangestel en by die raad aangeteken is om die mediese toesig oor stralingswerkers te onderneem;

(ii) „betastraaltoediener” beteken 'n verseëlde bron van radioaktiewe materiaal met 'n aktiwiteit groter as vyftig (50) mikrocurie en met 'n halveringstyd langer as dertig (30) dae, wat betastrale uitstraal en waarvan die gesamentlike gammastraling en remstraling nie honderd (100) milliroentgen per uur op sy oppervlak te bowe gaan nie en berei vir mediese doeleindes anders as permanente implanting in pasiënte;

(iii) „inwendige straling” beteken straling wat die liggaam van radioaktiewe materiaal wat binne die liggaam is, ontvang;

(iv) „ioniserende straling” beteken elektromagnetiese of korpuskulêre straling wat in staat is om ione direk of indirek te produseer terwyl dit deur materie dring en wat deur radioaktiewe materiaal uitgestraal word;

(v) „mediese fisikus” beteken iemand wat dokumentêre bewys tot tevredenheid van die raad lewer dat hy—

(a) (i) minstens die graad Magister Scientiae of 'n gelykstaande kwalifikasie in fisika behaal het; en

(ii) minstens een jaar ondervinding in kliniese hospitaalfisika in die radioterapie-afdeling van 'n opleidings-inrigting of hospitaal wat vir die doel deur die raad goedgekeur is, opgedoen het; of

(b) (i) minstens 'n honneursgraad as Baccalaureus Scientiae of 'n gelykstaande kwalifikasie in fisika behaal het; en

(ii) minstens twee jaar ondervinding in kliniese hospitaalfisika in die radioterapie-afdeling van 'n opleidings-inrigting of hospitaal wat vir die doel deur die raad goedgekeur is, opgedoen het;

en deur die raad as sodanig erken word;

(vi) „monitortoerusting” beteken toerusting wat geskik is vir die meting van dosistempo, of van die dosis wat 'n persoon ontvang het, of vir die waarneming van radioaktiewe kontaminasie;

(vii) „nuttige straal” beteken enige straling van 'n verseëlde bron wat aangewend kan word vir die doel waarvoor die verseëlde bron gebruik word;

(viii) „radioaktiewe materiaal” beteken enige stof wat uit enige radioaktiewe nuklied, hetsy natuurlik of kunsmatig, bestaan of dit bevat en waarvan die soortlike aktiwiteit hoër is as 0.002 mikrocurie per gram chemiese element en wat 'n totale aktiwiteit van meer as 0.1 mikrocurie het;

(ix) „radioterapeut” beteken 'n persoon wat by die Suid-Afrikaanse Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad as 'n spesialis-radioterapeut of 'n spesialis-radioloog geregistreer is en wat tot tevredenheid van die raad dokumentêre bewys lewer van opleiding in radioterapie en in die terapeutiese aanwending van radioaktiewe materiaal by 'n inrigting wat deur die raad goedgekeur is, en deur die raad as sodanig erken word;

(x) "radiation worker" means any person who is potentially exposed to ionising radiation or radioactive material as a result of his *occupation*, and who has been designated as such in the health register by the holder of the authority;

(xi) "teletherapy source" means a sealed source of radioactive material which has an activity greater than one curie and whose gamma-ray emission is used for therapy of patients at a distance;

(xii) "adequate protection" means protection against external radiation and against the intake of radioactive material in such a way that the radiation dose received by any person from sources external and internal to the body does not exceed the maximum permissible doses allowed by these conditions;

(xiii) "external radiation" means radiation received by the body from radioactive sources outside it;

(xiv) "sealed source" means a radioactive source of ionising radiation which is firmly bonded within material or sealed in a capsule of sufficient mechanical strength so as to exclude the possibility of contact with the radioactive material and of the dispersion thereof into the environment under foreseeable conditions of use and wear;

(xv) "Act" means the Atomic Energy Act, 1967 (Act No. 90 of 1967).

Granting of Authorities

Non-transferability of authorities

2. All authorities issued in terms of section 8 of the Act shall be personal to the holder and shall not be transferable.

Responsible person

3. (1) An applicant for an authority shall nominate a properly qualified person and an alternate approved of by the board, to carry out the duties detailed in subcondition (2) on his behalf. The names of these persons shall be mentioned as such in the authority.

(2) The duties of the responsible person shall be as follows:—

(i) He is responsible to the holder of the authority for compliance with these conditions;

(ii) he shall satisfy himself that any person handling with his approval radioactive material or apparatus containing such material is medically fit and has adequate knowledge and experience to handle such material or apparatus;

(iii) he shall ensure that all persons working with radioactive material or who are exposed to radiation whilst working with such material, are fully conversant with the health and safety measures and operating instructions applicable to the radioactive material under his control;

(iv) in case of fire, floods, cyclones and similar emergencies, he shall warn all persons engaged in salvage and protection work of the danger attached to the radioactive material under his control;

(v) where the board requires certain persons to have specified qualifications, for example for the use of radioactive material for industrial radiography, he shall ensure that only those persons who have been registered by the board, use such material.

(x) „stralingswerker” beteken ’n persoon wat potensieel blootgestel is aan ioniserende straling of radioaktiewe materiaal as gevolg van sy werksaamhede en wat as sodanig in die gesondheidsregister deur die gemagtigde aangewys word;

(xi) „teleterapiebron” beteken ’n verseëlde bron van radioaktiewe materiaal wat ’n aktiwiteit groter as een curie het en waarvan die gammastraling vir die terapie van pasiënte op ’n afstand gebruik word;

(xii) „toereikende beskerming” beteken beskerming teen uitwendige straling en teen die inneem van radioaktiewe materiaal op so ’n wyse dat die stralingsdosis wat enige persoon van bronne buite en binne die liggaam ontvang, nie die maksimum toelaatbare dosisse wat by hierdie voorwaardes veroorloof word, te bowe gaan nie;

(xiii) „uitwendige straling” beteken straling wat die liggaam van radioaktiewe bronne wat buite die liggaam is, ontvang;

(xiv) „verseëlde bron” beteken ’n radioaktiewe bron van ioniserende straling wat stewig in materiaal gebonde is of verseël is in ’n kapsule van toereikende meganiese sterkte wat die moontlikheid van aanraking met die radioaktiewe materiaal en die verspreiding daarvan in die omgewing, onder voorsienbare toestande van gebruik en slytasie, uitsluit;

(xv) „Wet” beteken die Wet op Atoomkrag, 1967 (Wet No. 90 van 1967).

Verlening van Magtigings

Nie-oordraagbaarheid van magtigings

2. Alle magtigings wat ingevolge artikel 8 van die Wet uitgereik word, word aan die gemagtigde persoonlik uitgereik en is nie oordraagbaar nie.

Verantwoordelike persoon

3. (1) ’n Applikant vir ’n magtiging moet ’n geskikte gekwalifiseerde persoon en plaasvervanger wat deur die raad goedgekeur moet word, benoem om die pligte in subvoorwaarde (2) genoem ten behoeve van die gemagtigde uit te voer. Hierdie persone moet as sulks in die magtiging genoem word.

(2) Die pligte van die verantwoordelike persoon is soos volg:—

(i) Hy is aan die gemagtigde verantwoordelik vir die nakoming van hierdie voorwaardes;

(ii) hy moet hom tevrede stel dat enigiemand wat radioaktiewe materiaal of apparaat wat sodanige materiaal bevat, met sy goedkeuring hanteer, medies geskik is en oor voldoende kennis en ervaring beskik om sodanige materiaal of apparaat te hanteer;

(iii) hy moet hom tevrede stel dat alle persone wat met radioaktiewe materiaal werk of wat blootgestel is aan straling terwyl hulle daarmee werk, ten volle op hoogte is van die gesondheids- en veiligheidsmaatreëls en gebruiksvorskrifte wat op die radioaktiewe materiaal onder sy beheer van toepassing is;

(iv) hy moet, in geval van brand, oorstroming, siklone en dergelike noodtoestande, alle persone wat bergings- en beskermingswerk doen, teen die gevare verbonde aan die radioaktiewe materiaal onder sy beheer waarsku;

(v) waar bepaalde kwalifikasies deur die raad vereis word van persone bv. vir die gebruik van radioaktiewe materiaal vir nywerheidsradiografiese doeleindes, moet hy toesien dat slegs sodanige persone wat by die raad geregistreer is, die materiaal gebruik.

Examination of radiation workers

4. Any applicant for an authority or any of his employees who handle radioactive material shall, if required by the board, submit himself for examination by the board or by a person authorised thereto by the board so that the board can determine whether or not the applicant or any of his employees possesses the necessary knowledge and experience.

Health register

5. (1) A health register in a form approved by the board shall be kept by the holder of the authority. The register shall contain at least the following particulars:—

- (i) The names of all radiation workers;
- (ii) the dates and results of the tests of such persons by the appointed doctor as provided in conditions 15 (1), 16 (5), 17 (2) and 19 (3);
- (iii) the radiation doses received by such persons as provided in conditions 26, 27 (3), 29, 30 (2) and 31 (4);
- (iv) all other particulars required by these conditions.

(2) Every register kept in pursuance of subcondition (1) shall be preserved and kept available for inspection for at least 10 years after the date of the last entry in the register and such register shall be endorsed with this requirement.

(3) Where an authority has been suspended or cancelled or has terminated, the board may require the health register to be forwarded to it.

Inspections

6. The inspectors appointed by the board in terms of section 16 (1) (b) of the Act, and authorised thereto by section 9 (2) of the Act, shall have the right to enter, at all reasonable times the premises of applicants for authorities or users of radioactive material in order to determine whether the accommodation facilities are suitable, whether the equipment is suitable and efficient, whether the practice employed in the use of radioactive material complies with the provisions of these conditions and, generally, whether the holders comply with the requirements of these conditions.

Cancellation of authorities

7. Any authority issued in terms of section 8 of the Act may be suspended, amended or cancelled by the board—

- (1) where the person or institution or any of its employees contravenes any provision of these conditions or a condition of the authority; or
- (2) where, due to unforeseen circumstances or conditions, the suspension, amendment or cancellation is considered by the board to be in the public interest.

*Handling, Storage and Transport**Forbidden use by unauthorised persons*

8. No person shall handle radioactive material or an instrument containing such material, without the approval of the responsible person concerned.

Safe handling and storage

9. The storage of and all work associated with radioactive material shall be so arranged and conducted as to afford adequate protection to all persons.

Eksaminering van stralingswerkers

4. Indien die raad dit vereis, moet 'n applikant vir 'n magtiging of enigeen van sy werknemers wat radioaktiewe materiaal hanteer, hom aan 'n eksamen deur die raad of 'n persoon deur die raad daartoe gemagtig, onderwerp sodat die raad kan vasstel of die applikant of enigeen van sy werknemers die nodige kennis en ondervinding besit.

Gesondheidsregister

5. (1) 'n Gesondheidsregister in 'n vorm deur die raad goedgekeur moet deur die gemagtigde gehou word. Die register moet minstens die volgende besonderhede bevat:—

- (i) Die name van alle stralingswerkers;
- (ii) die datums en uitslae van ondersoeke van sodanige persone deur die aangestelde geneesheer, soos in voorwaardes 15 (1), 16 (5), 17 (2) en 19 (3) bepaal;
- (iii) die stralingsdosisse ontvang deur sodanige persone soos in voorwaardes 26, 27 (3), 29, 30 (2) en 31 (4) bepaal;
- (iv) alle ander besonderhede deur hierdie voorwaardes vereis.

(2) Elke register wat ooreenkomstig subvoorwaarde (1) gehou word, moet vir minstens 10 jaar na die datum van die laaste inskrywing in die register bewaar en vir inspeksie beskikbaar gehou word, en hierdie vereiste moet op sodanige register geëndosseer word.

(3) Wanneer 'n magtiging opgeskort of ingetrek word of verval, kan die raad vereis dat die gesondheidsregister aan die raad gestuur word.

Inspeksies

6. Die inspekteurs deur die raad kragtens artikel 16 (1) (b) van die Wet aangestel, en kragtens artikel 9 (2) van die Wet gemagtig, het die reg om op alle redelike tye die persele van applikante vir magtigings of gebruikers van radioaktiewe materiaal te betree om vas te stel of die akkommodasiefasiliteite geskik is, of die toerusting geskik en doeltreffend is, of die praktyk wat by die gebruik van radioaktiewe materiaal gevolg word, aan die bepalings van hierdie voorwaardes voldoen en, oor die algemeen, of gemagtigdes aan die vereistes van hierdie voorwaardes voldoen.

Intrekking van magtigings

7. Enige magtiging wat ingevolge artikel 8 van die Wet uitgereik is, kan deur die raad opgeskort, gewysig of ingetrek word—

- (1) waar die persoon of inrigting of enige van sy werknemers enige bepaling van hierdie voorwaardes of 'n voorwaarde van die magtiging oortree; of
- (2) waar die opskorting, wysiging of intrekking van die magtiging weens onvoorsiene omstandighede of toestande deur die raad in die openbare belang geag word.

*Hantering, Opberging en Vervoer**Gebruik deur ongemagtigde persone verbode*

8. Niemand mag radioaktiewe materiaal of 'n instrument wat sodanige materiaal bevat, hanteer nie sonder die goedkeuring van die betrokke verantwoordelike persoon.

Veilige hantering en opberging

9. Die opberging van, en alle werk met radioaktiewe materiaal moet so gereël en uitgevoer word dat dit toereikende beskerming aan alle persone bied.

Warning signs

10. Appropriate warning signs or notices, which are easily intelligible to all persons, shall be displayed at the entrances to, or at appropriate places in, all areas where contamination with radioactive material is possible or where persons may be exposed to radiation from such material or where such material is stored.

Disposal of radioactive waste

11. Meticulous care shall be taken by the holder of the authority in the disposal of radioactive waste, and such disposal shall be made only in a manner approved by the board from time to time, either generally or in any particular case.

Alteration to existing facilities and protective measures

12. The holder of an authority shall give not less than one month's prior written notice to the board of his intention to carry out extensions or modifications to apparatus, plant or sources emitting ionising radiation or to measures protecting persons against such radiation, which may increase the danger of radiation materially. Such extensions or alterations shall not be effected without the written permission of the board.

Transport of radioactive material

13. (1) No radioactive material shall be offered for transportation by rail, ship, aircraft or road vehicle unless the radioactive material is packed, shielded, marked and labelled in accordance with the Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material, as drawn up from time to time by the International Atomic Energy Agency, details of which are obtainable, on application, from the board, or in a manner approved by the board.

(2) Any container of radioactive material imported from recognised foreign suppliers shall be deemed to comply with the provisions of these conditions relating to the packing, marking and labelling of radio-active material if it is packed, marked and labelled in accordance with the law in that connection in force for the time being in the country of origin.

Accident equipment

14. Where the board deems it necessary it may prescribe special equipment and facilities to be kept available in cases of emergency.

Medical Control of Radiation Workers

Medical examination before employment

15. (1) No person shall be employed as a radiation worker unless, within a period of two months immediately preceding his first employment as radiation worker—

(i) he has undergone a satisfactory blood examination in accordance with condition 17;

(ii) the appointed doctor has declared him medically fit; and

(iii) an entry to that effect has been made by the appointed doctor in the health register.

(2) The expression "first employment" in subcondition (1) means first employment as radiation worker and also re-employment following any cessation of such employment for a period exceeding 12 months.

Waarskutekens

10. Toepaslike waarskutekens of kennisgewings wat maklik deur almal verstaan kan word, moet vertoon word by die ingange na, of by ander geskikte plekke in alle gebiede waar kontaminasie deur radioaktiewe materiaal moontlik is of waar persone aan uitstraling van sulke materiaal blootgestel kan word of waar sulke materiaal opgeberg word.

Wegruiming van radioaktiewe afval

11. Die gemagtigde moet die allergrootste sorg met die wegruiming van radioaktiewe afval dra en sodanige weg-ruiming moet slegs geskied op 'n manier wat die raad van tyd tot tyd oor die algemeen of in enige besondere geval, goedkeur.

Verandering in bestaande fasiliteite en beskermingsmaatreëls

12. Die gemagtigde moet minstens een maand vooruit skriftelik aan die raad kennis gee dat hy van voorneme is om uitbreidings of veranderings wat die stralings gevaar wesentlik mag vermeerder, aan te bring aan apparaat, installasies of bronne wat ioniserende straling uitstraal of maatreëls wat persone teen sodanige straling beskerm. Sodanige uitbreidings of veranderings mag nie sonder skriftelike toestemming van die raad aangebring word nie.

Vervoer van radioaktiewe materiaal

13. (1) Geen radioaktiewe materiaal mag vir vervoer per spoor, skip, vliegtuig of padvoertuig aangebied word nie, tensy die radioaktiewe materiaal verpak, afgeskerm, gemerk en van 'n etiket voorsien is ooreenkomstig die Regulasies vir die Veilige Vervoer van Radioaktiewe Materiaal soos van tyd tot tyd deur die Internasionale Atoomenergie-agentskap opgestel en waarvan besonderhede op aanvraag van die raad verkry kan word, of op 'n wyse deur die raad goedgekeur.

(2) Enige houër van radioaktiewe materiaal wat van erkende buitelandse verskaffers ingevoer word, word geag aan die bepalings van hierdie voorwaardes met betrekking tot verpakking, merk en etikettering van radio-aktiewe materiaal te voldoen indien dit verpak, gemerk en van 'n etiket voorsien is ooreenkomstig die wet wat in daardie verband in die land van herkoms van krag is.

Ongelukstoerusting

14. Waar die raad dit nodig ag kan hy voorskryf dat spesiale toerusting en fasiliteite vir noodgevalle beskikbaar gehou word.

Mediese Beheer van Stralingswerkers

Mediese ondersoek voor indiensneming

15. (1) Niemand mag as stralingswerker in diens geneem word nie tensy hy binne 'n tydperk van twee maande onmiddellik voor sy eerste indiensneming as stralingswerker—

(i) 'n bevredigende bloedondersoek ooreenkomstig voorwaarde 17 ondergaan het;

(ii) hy medies geskik bevind is deur die aangestelde geneesheer; en

(iii) 'n inskrywing tot dien effekte deur die aangestelde geneesheer in die gesondheidsregister gedoen is.

(2) Die uitdrukking „eerste indiensneming" in subvoorwaarde (1) beteken eerste indiensneming as stralingswerker en ook herindiensneming na enige beëindiging van sodanige diens vir 'n tydperk van meer as 12 maande.

Medical supervision

16. (1) The holder of an authority shall make arrangements for medical supervision by the appointed doctor over all radiation workers and also for specific medical examinations as provided in these conditions.

(2) The holder of an authority shall arrange for the medical examination of all radiation workers—

(i) at intervals of not more than 14 months as long as his employment as a radiation worker continues;

(ii) when overexposure is suspected or has been established; and

(iii) at such other times as the appointed doctor in his discretion may determine.

(3) It shall be the duty of radiation workers or intending radiation workers to submit themselves for medical examination in accordance with the provisions of these conditions.

(4) Every medical examination shall include an examination of the hands and of the blood and may, at the discretion of the appointed doctor, include an examination of the urine and an X-ray examination of the chest or any other special examination.

(5) The particulars required by this condition shall be noted in the health register.

Blood examinations

17. (1) Every blood examination shall be made by a laboratory or person registered by the board and shall include a total red cell and white cell count, with a differential white cell count, estimation of haemoglobin in grams per 100 cubic centimetres of whole blood, and a search for abnormal cells and a record of those noticed. Where abnormal blood counts persist, consideration should be given to bone-marrow studies.

(2) The report of the blood examinations shall be sent to the appointed doctor and entered in the health register.

Workers who received excess radiation

18. Whenever a radiation worker has received a radiation dose in excess of that permitted by condition 21, the appointed doctor and the holder of the authority shall jointly examine the circumstances of the exposure and the possible effects on the worker concerned, and shall jointly decide on the action to be taken.

Appointed doctor's power of suspension

19. (1) The appointed doctor shall have power to suspend from employment any worker whom he has examined. In the event of such a suspension, he shall enter a signed certificate in the health register giving the reasons. Such action shall be reported to the board immediately.

(2) The board shall, at the request of a worker who has been suspended, submit the findings of the appointed doctor to an *ad hoc* committee consisting of four persons, namely two suitably qualified doctors, a health physicist and an experienced and impartial legal practitioner who shall be the chairman. This committee shall have power to confirm, vary or cancel the suspension. The decision of the committee shall be final and shall be entered in the health register.

(3) No person who has been suspended shall be employed on radiation work without the written approval of the appointed doctor, which approval shall be entered in the health register.

Mediese toesig

16. (1) Die gemagtigde moet reëlings tref vir mediese toesig deur die aangestelde geneesheer oor alle stralingswerkers en ook vir spesifieke mediese ondersoeke soos in hierdie voorwaardes bepaal.

(2) Die gemagtigde moet reël dat alle stralingswerkers medies ondersoek word—

(i) met tussenposes van hoogstens 14 maande solank hy as stralingswerker werksaam is;

(ii) wanneer oorbestraling vermoed word of vasgestel is; en

(iii) op sodanige ander tye as wat die aangestelde geneesheer na goëddunke bepaal.

(3) Stralingswerkers of voornemende stralingswerkers moet hulle in ooreenstemming met die bepalings van hierdie voorwaardes aan 'n mediese ondersoek onderwerp.

(4) Elke mediese ondersoek moet 'n ondersoek van die hande en van die bloed insluit en kan na goëddunke van die aangestelde geneesheer 'n ondersoek van die urine en 'n X-straalondersoek van die bors of enige ander spesiale ondersoek insluit.

(5) Besonderhede soos deur hierdie voorwaarde vereis moet in die gesondheidsregister aangeteken word.

Bloedondersoeke

17. (1) Elke bloedondersoek moet gedoen word deur 'n laboratorium of persoon wat deur die raad aangeteken is en moet 'n totale telling van rooïsele en witselle met 'n differensiële telling van witselle insluit, asook 'n raming van hemoglobien in gram per 100 kubieke sentimeters heel bloed, en 'n opsporing en rekord van abnormale selle wat opgemerk word. Waar abnormale bloedtellings voortduur, moet oorweging aan studies van die beenmurg geskenk word.

(2) Die verslag van 'n bloedondersoek moet aan die aangestelde geneesheer gestuur en in die gesondheidsregister ingevoeg word.

Werkers wat oormatige straling ontvang

18. Wanneer 'n stralingswerker 'n stralingsdosis ontvang het wat meer is as dié wat by voorwaarde 21 veroorloof word, moet die aangestelde geneesheer en die gemagtigde gesamentlik die omstandighede van die blootstelling en die moontlike uitwerking daarvan op die betrokke werker ondersoek en gesamentlik besluit oor die stappe wat gedoen moet word.

Aangestelde geneesheer se skorsingsbevoegdheid

19. (1) Die aangestelde geneesheer het die bevoegdheid om enige werker wat hy ondersoek het, van diens te skors. Met sodanige skorsing moet hy 'n ondertekende sertifikaat in die gesondheidsregister aanbring met opgawe van redes. Sodanige optrede moet onmiddellik aan die raad gerapporteer word.

(2) Op aansoek van die geskorste, moet die raad die bevindings van die aangestelde geneesheer voorlê aan 'n *ad hoc*-komitee bestaande uit vier persone, naamlik twee geskikte gekwalifiseerde geneesherse, 'n gesondheidsfisikus en 'n ervare onpartydige regsgeleerde wat as voorsitter sal optree. Hierdie komitee kan die skorsing bekragtig, wysig of tersyde stel. Die bevinding van die komitee is finaal en moet in die gesondheidsregister aangeteken word.

(3) Niemand mag, na skorsing, stralingswerk doen nie sonder die skriftelike goedkeuring van die aangestelde geneesheer. Hierdie goedkeuring moet in die gesondheidsregister aangeteken word.

Maximum Permissible Radiation

Exposure to ionising radiation

20. No person, unless adequately protected, shall unnecessarily expose himself to a useful beam or to the radiation field of a source emitting ionising radiation, nor may any person be exposed thereto except for medical purposes.

Maximum permissible doses and concentrations

21. (1) The radiation doses and concentrations of radioactivity in air and water to which persons may be exposed, shall not exceed the values recommended from time to time by the International Commission on Radiological Protection, details of which are obtainable, on application, from the board.

(2) In dealing with emergencies, the work shall be planned in such a way that no person shall receive a dose in excess of that recommended by the International Commission on Radiological Protection for planned exceptional exposures.

Maximum permissible contamination

22. The radioactive contamination of surfaces shall not exceed the values specified in the following table:—

Radioactivity.	Parts of body; personal clothing; hospital bedding; inactive areas	Protective clothing; active laboratories; glassware; tools
Alpha emitters..	10^{-5} microcuries per square centimetre	10^{-3} microcuries per square centimetre
Beta emitters....	10^{-4} microcuries per square centimetre	10^{-3} microcuries per square centimetre

Monitoring Equipment

Provision of monitoring equipment

23. All radiation workers shall be provided with the appropriate monitoring equipment prescribed in these conditions.

Testing of monitoring equipment

24. Such monitoring equipment as the board may direct shall be tested and calibrated, by a person or institution approved by the board, before being brought into use or after repairs as well as at regular intervals not exceeding 14 months in the course being used.

Issue of calibration certificates

25. The calibrating or testing officer or institution shall issue to the holder of an authority, whose instruments have been tested or calibrated, a certificate containing particulars of the monitoring equipment which has been calibrated or tested as well as the date of calibration or test.

Personnel Dosimetry

Film badges

26. All radiation workers shall wear film badges. The holder of an authority shall obtain the film badges from a laboratory approved by the board and shall have the badges, clearly identified with reference to the particular wearer, examined by the said laboratory. The said laboratory shall issue reports as to the dose recorded on each film badge. The results of each examination shall be inserted in the health register.

Maksimum Toelaatbare Straling

Blootstelling aan ioniserende straling

20. Niemand, tensy hy toereikende beskerming het, mag hom onnodig aan 'n nuttige straal of aan die stralingsveld van 'n bron wat ioniserende straling uitstraal, blootstel nie en niemand mag ook daaraan blootgestel word nie behalwe vir mediese doeleindes.

Maksimum toelaatbare dosisse en konsentrasies

21. (1) Die stralingsdosisse en die konsentrasies van radioaktiwiteit in lug en water waaraan persone blootgestel mag word, mag nie hoër wees nie as die waardes wat van tyd tot tyd deur die Internasionale Kommissie vir Radiologiese Beskerming aanbeveel word en waarvan besonderhede op aanvraag van die raad verkrygbaar is.

(2) In noodgevalle moet die werk so beplan word dat niemand 'n hoër dosis as dié wat deur die Internasionale Kommissie vir Radiologiese Beskerming vir beplande uitsonderlike blootstellings aanbeveel word, ontvang nie.

Maksimum toelaatbare kontaminasie

22. Die radioaktiewe kontaminasie van oppervlakke mag nie die waardes wat in onderstaande tabel gespesifiseer is, te bowe gaan nie:—

Radioaktiwiteit.	Liggaamsdele; persoonlike kledingstukke; hospitaalbeddegoed; onaktiewe gebiede	Beskermende klere; „aktiewe” laboratoria; glasware; gereedskap
Alfastralers.....	10^{-5} mikrocurie per vierkante sentimeter	10^{-4} mikrocurie per vierkante sentimeter
Betastralers.....	10^{-4} mikrocurie per vierkante sentimeter	10^{-3} mikrocurie per vierkante sentimeter

Monitortoerusting

Verskaffing van monitortoerusting

23. Alle stralingswerkers moet deur die gemagtigde voorsien word van die toepaslike monitortoerusting wat by hierdie voorwaardes voorgeskryf word.

Toets van monitortoerusting

24. Die monitortoerusting wat die raad gelas, moet deur 'n inrigting of persoon deur die raad goedgekeur, getoets en geëyk word voor ingebruikneming, na herstelwerk en gedurende gebruik met gereelde tussenposes van hoogstens 14 maande.

Uitreiking van yksertifikate

25. Die yk- of toetsbeampte of -inrigting moet aan die gemagtigde wie se instrumente getoets of geëyk is, 'n sertifikaat uitreik wat besonderhede van die monitortoerusting wat geëyk of getoets is, sowel as die datum van yking of toets, bevat.

Personeeldosismeting

Filmwapens

26. Alle stralingswerkers moet filmwapens dra. Die gemagtigde mag slegs filmwapens van 'n deur die raad goedgekeurde laboratorium verkry, en moet die filmwapens, behoorlik geïdentifiseer met betrekking tot die draer daarvan, laat ondersoek deur die laboratorium wat verslae aangaande die dosis wat op elke filmwapen voorkom, moet uitreik. Die resultate van elke ondersoek moet in die gesondheidsregister aangetoon word.

Pocket dosimeters

27. (1) Whenever workers are liable to be exposed to gamma emitters in excess of 200 milliroentgens during any one day, they shall, apart from the film badges, also wear pocket dosimeters which have full scale deflections of not more than 250 milliroentgens.

(2) Every pocket dosimeter shall be read at suitable intervals during use in order to determine the rate at which the dose is received.

(3) The radiation doses recorded on the pocket dosimeters shall be entered in the health register.

Determination of dose-rate

28. A suitable type of dose-rate meter shall be used to determine the dose-rate to which a user is exposed when approaching a radioactive source, and to ensure that nobody in the vicinity is overexposed.

Internal monitoring

29. Persons suspected of having inhaled or ingested radioactive material, or having been internally contaminated by any other means, shall undergo such tests as the board may direct at an institution approved by the board, and the results of the tests shall be entered in the health register.

Monitoring for contamination of personnel

30. (1) No person shall leave a place of work where unsealed radioactive material is produced, prepared or used, without undergoing adequate tests with suitable monitoring equipment to confirm that the radioactive contamination of his body and clothing does not exceed the values mentioned in condition 22.

(2) Whenever a person has been radioactively contaminated, the results of the monitoring tests carried out, as well as the steps taken to decontaminate such a person, shall be recorded in the health register.

Record of previous employment

31. (1) Any radiation worker shall, on the termination of his services with the holder of an authority, be supplied with a dose record together with such remarks and notes concerning him as are contained in the health register.

(2) On re-employment as a radiation worker such a person shall produce to the holder of the authority the record mentioned in subcondition (1).

(3) Any person who has been employed on any ionising radiation work shall, prior to employment as a radiation worker, furnish details of such employment to the holder of an authority.

(4) On employment as a radiation worker, the details mentioned in subconditions (1) and (3) shall be recorded in the health register.

*Use of Unsealed Radioactive Material**Prevention against contamination*

32. Adequate methods of protection shall be used to prevent radioactive contamination and to check whether or not contamination has occurred.

Area monitoring

33. Any area or room within which unsealed radioactive material is being used shall be monitored at suitable intervals during the operations to ensure that the radioactive contamination does not exceed the values mentioned in condition 22.

Sakdosimeters

27. (1) Waar werkers moontlik aan gammastraling van meer as 20 milliroentgen in een dag blootgestel kan word, moet hulle bo en behalwe die filmwapens ook sakdosimeters met volle uitwykings van hoogstens 250 milliroentgen dra.

(2) Elke sakdosimeter moet met geskikte tussenposes gedurende gebruik gelees word ten einde die tempo vas te stel waarteen die dosis opgedoen word.

(3) Stralingsdosisse soos geregistreer op die sakdosimeters, moet in die gesondheidsregister aangeteken word.

Bepaling van dosistempo

28. 'n Geskikte tipe dosistempometer moet gebruik word om die dosistempo te bepaal waaraan 'n gebruiker blootgestel is wanneer hy 'n radioaktiewe bron nader en om te verseker dat niemand in die omgewing oorblootgestel word nie.

Inwendige monitor

29. Persone wat vermoedelik radioaktiewe materiaal ingesam of ingesluk het of op ander maniere inwendig gekontamineer is, moet die toetse wat die raad gelas, ondergaan aan 'n inrigting deur die raad goedgekeur. Die resultate van die toetse moet in die gesondheidsregister aangeteken word.

Monitor vir kontaminasie van personeel

30. (1) Niemand mag 'n werksplek waar onverseelde radioaktiewe materiaal geproduseer, berei of gebruik word, verlaat nie sonder dat hy voldoende toetse met geskikte monitortoerusting ondergaan het om vas te stel of die radioaktiewe kontaminasie van sy liggaam en klerie nie die waardes in voorwaarde 22 genoem, te bowe gaan nie.

(2) Wanneer 'n persoon radioaktief gekontamineer is, moet die resultate van die monitortoetse, sowel as die stappe wat gedoen is om so 'n persoon te dekontamineer, in die gesondheidsregister aangeteken word.

Rekord van vorige diens

31. (1) 'n Stralingswerker moet by beëindiging van sy diens by 'n gemagtigde, voorsien word van 'n dosisrekord tesame met sodanige opmerkings en aantekeninge oor hom as wat die gesondheidsregister bevat.

(2) By herindiensneming as stralingswerker moet so 'n persoon die rekord in subvoorwaarde (1) vermeld, aan die gemagtigde toon.

(3) 'n Persoon wat werk met enige ioniserende straling gedoen het, moet voor indienneming as stralingswerker besonderhede van sodanige diens aan die gemagtigde verstrek.

(4) By indienneming as stralingswerker moet die besonderhede in subvoorwaardes (1) en (3) vermeld, in die gesondheidsregister aangeteken word.

*Gebruik van Onverseelde Radioaktiewe Materiaal**Voorsorgmaatreëls teen kontaminasie*

32. Toereikende beskermingsmetodes moet aangewend word om radioaktiewe kontaminasie te voorkom en om te kontroleer of kontaminasie plaasgevind het of nie.

Monitor vir kontaminasie van gebiede

33. Enige gebied of kamer waarin onverseelde radioaktiewe materiaal gebruik word, moet met geskikte tussenposes gedurende die werksaamhede gemonitor word om te verseker dat die radioaktiewe kontaminasie nie die waardes in voorwaarde 22 vermeld, te bowe gaan nie.

Protective garments

34. (1) Suitable protective garments, such as laboratory coats, overalls and gloves, must be worn by persons working with radioactive material. Protective garments must be taken off before a person leaves the area in which radioactive contamination occurs or may occur.

(2) Protective garments must be monitored for radioactive contamination before being handed in for washing. Contaminated garments must be washed separately.

Prohibited practices

35. The following practices are prohibited in areas in which radioactive contamination may occur:—

(i) Eating, drinking or smoking, and the storing, preparing, or handling of food, medicine, smoking utensils and cosmetics;

(ii) the pipetting by mouth of any liquid containing radioactive material.

Ventilation requirements

36. No person shall work indoors with radioactive material unless the room is adequately ventilated.

Protection against respiratory contamination

37. An approved respirator, combat mask or air hood shall be worn by persons working with radioactive material in any area where the airborne concentration may exceed the maximum concentrations permitted by condition 21. Such respirators, combat masks or air hoods shall be inspected and monitored after each use and be constantly kept in a clean and working condition.

Use of Sealed Radioactive Sources

Register of sealed sources

38. (1) A register shall be kept showing the following particulars in respect of every sealed source, namely:—

(i) The certificate number or other particulars sufficient to identify the sealed source;

(ii) the kind of source and the maximum activity on a specific date;

(iii) the date on which the holder of the authority received the source;

(iv) the date on which the source left the control of the holder of the authority and the manner of its disposal; and

(v) the results of the examinations for leakage as required by condition 40.

(2) The holder of the authority, or a person appointed by him for this purpose, shall constantly satisfy himself that each source is satisfactorily accounted for.

Storage of sealed sources

39. (1) When not in use, or in transit or being tested, sealed sources shall be stored under lock and key in a place exclusively reserved for the purpose and providing adequate protection: Provided that, in the case of a sealed source housed in an apparatus or installation, the requirements of this subcondition shall not apply as long as adequate protection in relation to that sealed source is afforded to all persons by such coverplate, shutter or shield as is referred to in condition 49 (2).

Beskermerende klere

34. (1) Geskikte beskermerende kledingstukke soos laboratoriumjasse, oorpakke en handskoene, moet gedra word deur persone wat met onverseelde radioaktiewe materiaal werk. Beskermerende kledingstukke moet uitgetrek word voordat die gebied waarin radioaktiewe kontaminasie voorkom of kan voorkom, verlaat word.

(2) Alle beskermerende klere moet gemonitor word voordat dit ingelewer word vir wasdoeleindes en radioaktief gekontamineerde klere moet afsonderlik gewas word.

Verbode praktyke

35. Die volgende praktyke in gebiede waar radioaktiewe kontaminasie kan voorkom, is verbode:—

(i) Eet, drink of rook, en die opberging, bereiding of hantering van voedsel, medisyne, rookgoed en skoonheidsmiddels;

(ii) die pipettering met die mond van enige vloeistof wat radioaktiewe materiaal bevat.

Ventilasievereistes

36. Binnenshuis mag daar slegs met radioaktiewe materiaal gewerk word in kamers wat toereikend geventileer is.

Beskerming teen kontaminasie deur inaseming

37. 'n Goedgekeurde asemmasker, gasmasker of lughelm moet gedra word deur persone wat met radioaktiewe materiaal werk in enige lokaal waar die konsentrasie in lug groter mag wees as die maksimum toelaatbare konsentrasies wat by voorwaarde 21 veroorloof word. Sodanige asemmaskers, gasmaskers of lughelms moet nagesien en gemonitor word elke keer nadat dit gebruik is en voortdurend in 'n skoon en werkende toestand gehou word.

Gebruik van Verseelde Radioaktiewe Bronne

Register van verseelde bronne

38. (1) 'n Register moet gehou word waarin die volgende besonderhede ten opsigte van elke verseelde bron aangetoon word, naamlik:—

(i) Die sertifikaatnommer of ander besonderhede wat voldoende is om die verseelde bron te identifiseer;

(ii) die aard en die maksimum aktiwiteit op 'n bepaalde datum;

(iii) die datum waarop die gemagtigde die bron ontvang het;

(iv) die datum waarop die bron uit beheer van die gemagtigde verwyder is en die wyse waarop dit weggeruim is; en

(v) die resultate van lektoetse soos vereis deur voorwaarde 40.

(2) Die gemagtigde of 'n persoon deur hom daartoe aangestel, moet hom voortdurend tevrede stel dat elke bron op bevredigende wyse verantwoord is.

Opberging van verseelde bronne

39. (1) Wanneer verseelde bronne nie gebruik, vervoer of getoets word nie, moet hulle onder slot en grendel gehou word in 'n plek wat uitsluitlik vir die doel afgesonder is en wat toereikende beskerming bied: Met dien verstande dat in die geval van 'n verseelde bron wat in 'n apparaat of in 'n installasie ingesluit is, die vereistes van hierdie subvoorwaarde nie van toepassing is nie so lank toereikende beskerming met betrekking tot daardie verseelde bron gebied word aan alle persone deur sodanige dekplaat, afsluiter of skerm soos in subvoorwaarde 49 (2) genoem.

(2) Where sealed sources are liable to release a radioactive gas, their place of storage shall be effectively ventilated to the open air by mechanical means before such place of storage is opened.

(3) A sealed source shall be removed from its place of storage, or from its storage container, only by a person authorised thereto by the holder of the authority.

Testing of sealed sources

40. (1) Permanently built-in sealed sources in apparatus such as static eliminators, level gauges, and thickness gauges, must be examined for leakage at intervals not exceeding 26 months.

(2) All other sealed sources must be examined for leakage at intervals not exceeding seven months.

(3) Records of such examinations must be entered in the register of sealed sources.

Damage to sealed sources

41. Where any sealed source is damaged or where reasonable grounds exist for believing that it is leaking or is likely to leak, it shall forthwith be sealed in an air-tight container and the incident shall be reported to the board. Such source shall not be brought into use again until it has been effectively repaired and tested, and certified as in order, to the satisfaction of the board.

Procedure in Case of Accidents

Loss of radioactive material

42. If any person has reasonable grounds for surmising that he has lost or mislaid a sealed source or any other radioactive material, he shall notify the holder of the authority and the occupier of the premises, place of work or laboratory forthwith, who, after having satisfied themselves that the source or radioactive substance has been lost, shall immediately notify the board.

Reporting of accidents

43. (1) All accidents involving radioactive spillage, contamination or overexposure shall be reported forthwith to the responsible person.

(2) If the responsible person is of the opinion that any person has been overexposed or contaminated, he shall report the accident forthwith to the board.

Removal and treatment of personnel

44. In the event of spillage of radioactive material, persons liable to contamination or overexposure shall immediately be evacuated to safe areas and monitored for contamination.

Control of radioactive contaminated areas

45. All contaminated or presumably contaminated areas shall be demarcated by means of warning signs. Such areas shall also be monitored to determine the extent of contamination, and all possible measures shall be taken to prevent the spread of contamination. Such areas shall not be opened before they have been decontaminated to such an extent that the levels of contamination fall within the maximum values provided for in condition 22.

Report on an accident

46. A detailed report on an accident, as provided for by condition 43 (2), shall be prepared and inserted in the health register, stating—

- (i) the cause of the accident;
- (ii) the measures applied to prevent recurrence;

(2) Waar 'n verseëelde bron 'n radioaktiewe gas kan afgee, moet die plek waar dit opgeberg word doeltreffend na die ope lug deur meganiese middels geventileer word voordat die opbergingsplek oopgemaak word.

(3) 'n Verseëelde bron mag slegs deur 'n persoon wat deur die gemagtigde daartoe gemagtig is, uit sy opbergingsplek of houer verwyder word.

Toets van verseëelde bronne

40. (1) Verseëelde bronne wat permanent ingebou is in apparaat soos statiese eliminators, hoogtemeters en diktemeters, moet met tussenposes van hoogstens 26 maande vir lekkasie ondersoek word.

(2) Alle ander verseëelde bronne moet met tussenposes van hoogstens sewe maande vir lekkasie ondersoek word.

(3) Rekords van sulke toetse moet in die bronregister aangeteken word.

Beskadiging van verseëelde bronne

41. Waar 'n verseëelde bron beskadig is of waar redelike gronde bestaan om te vermoed dat dit lek of sal lek, moet dit onverwyld in 'n lugdigte houer verseël word en die voorval moet aan die raad gerapporteer word. Dit mag nie weer in gebruik geneem word nie voor dit doeltreffend herstel en getoets en in orde gesertifiseer is tot bevrediging van die raad.

Prosedure in Geval van Ongelukke

Verlies van radioaktiewe materiaal

42. Indien enigiemand redelike gronde het om te vermoed dat hy 'n verseëelde bron of enige ander radioaktiewe materiaal verloor of iewers verlê het, moet hy die gemagtigde en die okkupeerder van dié perseel, werksplek of laboratorium onverwyld daarvan in kennis stel, wat, nadat hulle hulself tevrede gestel het dat die bron of radioaktiewe materiaal verloor is, onmiddellik die raad daarvan moet verwittig.

Aanmelding van ongelukke

43. (1) Alle ongelukke waarby radioaktiewe morsing, kontaminasie of moontlike oorblootstelling betrokke is, moet onverwyld aan die verantwoordelike persoon gerapporteer word.

(2) As die verantwoordelike persoon vermoed dat 'n persoon oorbestraal of -gekontamineer is, moet hy die ongeluk onverwyld aan die raad rapporteer.

Verwydering en behandeling van personeel

44. In die geval van morsing van radioaktiewe materiaal moet persone wat waarskynlik gekontamineer of oorbestraal is, onmiddellik na 'n veilige gebied ontruim en vir kontaminasie gemonitor word.

Beheer oor radioaktief gekontamineerde gebiede

45. Alle gekontamineerde en vermoedelik gekontamineerde gebiede, moet met waarskutekens afgebaken word. Sulke gebiede moet ook gemonitor word om die mate van kontaminasie te bepaal en alles moet gedoen word om verspreiding van die kontaminasie te verhoed. Sodanige gebiede moet ook nie weer oopgestel word nie alvorens hulle skoongemaak is, tot so 'n mate dat die kontaminasiepeile binne die maksimum toelaatbare waardes in voorwaarde 22 gestel, val.

Verslag oor 'n ongeluk

46. 'n Uitvoerige verslag oor 'n ongeluk, soos in voorwaarde 43 (2) vermeld, moet opgestel en in die gesondheidsregister ingevoeg word, met opgawe van—

- (i) die oorsaak van die ongeluk;
- (ii) die stappe wat gedoen is om herhaling te voorkom;

(iii) the measures taken to comply with the requirements of the board; and

(iv) the radiation dose received by each individual affected.

Facilities for Special Processes

N.B.—Conditions 47 and 48 shall apply only to the use of ionising radiation for industrial radiography and condition 47 only to the irradiation of material for the purpose of sterilisation or of inducing chemical, physical or biological changes.

Enclosure for use of ionising radiation

47. (1) Subject to the provisions of these conditions, ionising radiation shall be used only within an enclosure set apart for the purpose and providing, under all operating conditions, adequate shielding against direct and scattered radiation for all persons outside the enclosure.

(2) Whilst any source within the enclosure is exposed, effective arrangements shall be made to exclude from the enclosure all persons other than the radiation workers who shall, while ensuring adequate protection for themselves, enter or remain within the enclosure for the minimum time necessary to make essential adjustments to the apparatus.

(3) Where a source is used inside the enclosure, means shall be provided to enable any person accidentally shut in to vacate the enclosure as soon as possible, or to control the mechanism whereby the source is removed from and returned to the place of storage or to shut off the useful beam.

Industrial radiography

48. (1) Industrial gamma-ray radiography shall be undertaken only by persons certified by the board as competent to use radioactive sources for industrial radiography, where such persons comply with the requirements of knowledge, training and experience as stipulated by the board from time to time.

(2) The board may from time to time determine the maximum activity of radioactive sources per handling facility for use in industrial radiography.

(3) All containers for radioactive sources used in industrial radiography shall, on being removed from the premises of the user thereof, be fitted with locks to prevent the removal or exposure of such sources by unauthorised persons.

(4) In gamma-ray radiography the radiographic assembly shall be completed before the sealed source is exposed.

(5) In radiography, where the provision of an enclosure in terms of condition 47 is impracticable the assembly shall be isolated from other work and the operator and other persons shall be adequately protected by exclusion from a suitably marked area round the sealed source and the article being examined: Provided that where a sealed source is in use, members of the radiation staff may, whilst ensuring adequate protection for themselves, enter or remain in such marked area for the minimum time necessary to make the essential adjustments to the apparatus inside.

Static Eliminators and Measuring and Detecting Devices

N.B.—This condition applies only to sealed sources used in static eliminators, thickness gauges, density gauges, package monitors and level gauges.

(iii) die stappe wat gedoen is om aan die vereistes van die raad te voldoen; en

(iv) die stralingsdosis wat elke betrokke individu ontvang het.

Fasiliteite vir Spesiale Prosesse

Let wel.—Voorwaardes 47 en 48 is slegs van toepassing op die gebruik van ioniserende straling vir nywerheidsradiografie en voorwaarde 47 slegs op bestraling van materiaal vir die doel van sterilisasie of vir die indusering van chemiese, fisiese of biologiese toestandsveranderings.

Afskorting vir gebruik van ioniserende straling

47. (1) Behoudens die bepalinge van hierdie voorwaardes moet ioniserende straling gebruik word slegs binne 'n afskorting wat daarvoor afgesonder is en wat onder alle bedryfstoeistande toereikende beskerming teen direkte en strooi-straling aan alle persone buite die afskorting bied.

(2) Solank enige bron binne die afskorting blootgestel word, moet doeltreffende reëlins getref word om alle persone van die afskorting uit te sluit, behalwe die stralingswerkers wat, terwyl hulle toereikende beskerming vir hulle self verseker, die afskorting vir die minimum tyd wat nodig is om noodsaaklike verstellings aan die apparaat te maak, mag binnegaan of daarin mag bly.

(3) Waar 'n bron binne die afskorting gebruik word, moet middele voorsien word om enige persoon wat per ongeluk daarin ingesluit word, in staat te stel om so gou moontlik uit die afskorting te kan kom of om die meganisme deur middel waarvan die bron uit sy opbergingsplek gehaal en daarin teruggeplaas word, te beheer, of om die nuttige straal af te sluit.

Nywerheidsradiografie

48. (1) Nywerheidsgammastraalradiografie mag slegs gedoen word deur persone wat deur die raad as bevoeg gesertifiseer is om radioaktiewe bronne vir nywerheidsradiografie te gebruik, waar sodanige persone voldoen aan die vereistes van kennis, opleiding en ervaring soos van tyd tot tyd deur die raad vereis.

(2) Die raad kan van tyd tot tyd die maksimum aktiwiteit van radioaktiewe bronne wat per hanteringsfasiliteit vir nywerheidsradiografie gebruik mag word, bepaal.

(3) Alie houers wat radioaktiewe bronne bevat wat vir nywerheidsradiografie gebruik word en wat die perseel van die gebruiker verlaat, moet voorsien wees van 'n slot wat sal voorkom dat die bron deur ongemagtigde persone verwyder of blootgestel kan word.

(4) By gammastraalradiografie moet die opstelling voltooi wees voordat die verseelde bron blootgestel word.

(5) By radiografie waar die voorsiening van 'n afskorting ooreenkomstig voorwaarde 47 onuitvoerbaar is, moet die opstelling geïsoleer word van ander werk en moet die operateur en ander persone toereikend beskerm word deur uitsluiting van 'n op geskikte wyse afgemerkte gebied rondom die verseelde bron en die artikel wat ondersoek word: Met dien verstande dat waar 'n verseelde bron in gebruik is, die stralingswerkers terwyl hulle toereikende beskerming vir hulle self verseker, so 'n afgemerkte gebied vir die minimum tyd wat nodig is om die noodsaaklike verstellings aan die apparaat daarbinne te maak, mag binnegaan of daarin mag bly.

Statiese Eliminators en Meet- en Speurtoestelle

Let wel.—Hierdie voorwaarde is net van toepassing op verseelde bronne wat in statiese eliminators, diktemeters, digtheidsmeters, verpakkingsmonitors en hoogtemeters gebruik word.

49. (1) Where necessary, the normally exposed portion of a sealed source as installed for use shall be mechanically protected against accidental damage and abrasion by the provision of an effective shield. In the event of any damage to this shield, the unit shall be taken out of service forthwith and shall not be brought into use again until the shielding has been effectively repaired.

(2) Every sealed source shall be provided with a cover-plate, shutter or shield capable of being easily, securely and quickly placed in position, or moved so as to intercept the useful beam. Every such device shall afford adequate protection to all persons including those installing, removing, transporting or maintaining the sealed source or any machinery or plant in close proximity to it. Every cover-plate, shutter or shield provided in pursuance of this subcondition must be used.

(3) Where maintenance work is being carried out by any person or persons on this apparatus, such person or persons shall also be subject to the requirements of the conditions.

(4) The container of each sealed source shall be prominently engraved, stamped or otherwise permanently marked to give warning against unnecessary exposure to radiation.

MEDICAL ADMINISTERING OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL AND RADIATION

N.B.—Conditions 50 to 70 apply only to the administering of radioactive material and radiation to patients for medical purposes.

Authority to Administer Medically

Radiotherapists

50. Radiotherapists recognised as such by the board in terms of condition 1 (ix), may administer radioactive material to patients and may treat patients with teletherapy sources.

Medical practitioners

51. Authority may be granted by the board to medical practitioners to administer limited activities, of certain radioactive material such as the board may prescribe, to patients, for diagnostic and other non-therapeutical purposes, where such practitioners conform to the requirements of the board as regards knowledge, training and experience in the administering of such remedies, subject to such further conditions as the board may from time to time determine.

Written recognition

52. The board shall issue a certificate to each person recognised by it as a radiotherapist, or medical practitioner competent to administer radioactive material, or as a medical physicist in order to give effect to such recognition.

Authority to be in Possession of and to Use Radioactive Material

General authority

53. A general authority may be issued to hospitals and institutions to be in possession of and to use unlimited quantities of any radioactive material, with the exception of radioteletherapy sources, for medical purposes, on condition that—

(1) the hospital or institution appoints a local committee to control the use and administration of radioactive material to patients;

49. (1) Die normalerwys blootgestelde gedeelte van die verseelde bron soos vir gebruik geïnstalleer, moet waar nodig meganies teen onopsetlike beskadiging en afskuring beskerm word deur die voorsiening van 'n doeltreffende afskerming. In geval van enige beskadiging van hierdie afskerming, moet die eenheid dadelik aan gebruik onttrek word en mag dit nie weer in gebruik gestel word voordat die afskerming doeltreffend herstel is nie.

(2) Elke verseelde bron moet voorsien word van 'n dekplaat, afsluiter of skerm wat maklik, stewig en vinnig in posisie geplaas of beweeg kan word om die nuttige straal af te sluit. Elke toestel van hierdie aard moet toereikende beskerming bied aan alle persone, met inbegrip van dié wat die verseelde bron of enige masjinerie of installasie in die onmiddellike nabyheid daarvan installeer, verwyder, vervoer of onderhou. Elke dekplaat, afsluiter of skerm wat ooreenkomstig hierdie subvoorwaarde voorsien word, moet gebruik word.

(3) Waar instandhoudingswerk deur enige persoon of persone op hierdie apparaat gedoen word, is so 'n persoon persone ook onderhewig aan die vereistes van die voorwaardes.

(4) Die houer van elke verseelde bron moet duidelik gegraveer, gestempel of op 'n ander manier permanent gemerk word om 'n waarskuwing teen onnodige blootstelling aan straling te gee.

MEDIESE TOEDIENING VAN RADIOAKTIEWE MATERIAAL EN STRALING

Let wel.—Voorwaardes 50 tot 70 is slegs van toepassing op die toediening van radioaktiewe materiaal en straling aan pasiënte vir mediese doeleindes.

Magtiging vir Mediese Toediening

Radioterapeute

50. Radioterapeute wat kragtens voorwaarde 1 (ix) erken is deur die raad, mag radioaktiewe materiaal aan pasiënte toedien en pasiënte met teleterapiëbronne behandel.

Mediese praktisyns

51. Magtiging kan aan mediese praktisyns verleen word om deur die raad voorgeskrewe aktiwiteite van sekere radioaktiewe materiaal vir diagnostiese en ander nie-terapeutiese doeleindes aan pasiënte toe te dien waar sodanige persone aan die vereistes van kennis, opleiding en ervaring in die aanwending van sulke middels voldoen, en onderhewig aan sodanige verdere voorwaardes soos van tyd tot tyd deur die raad bepaal.

Skriftelike erkenning

52. Die raad moet aan elke persoon, wat hy as 'n radio-terapeut of mediese praktisyn bevoeg om radioaktiewe materiaal toe te dien, of as mediese fisikus erken, 'n sertifikaat uitreik ten effekte dat hy as sodanig erken is.

Magtigings om Radioaktiewe Materiaal te Besit en te Gebruik

Algemene magtiging

53. 'n Algemene magtiging kan aan hospitale en inrigtings verleen word om onbeperkte hoeveelhede van enige radioaktiewe materiaal met die uitsondering van teleterapiëbronne, te besit en vir mediese doeleindes te gebruik, op voorwaarde dat—

(1) die hospitaal of inrigting 'n plaaslike beheer-komitee oor die gebruik en toediening van radio-aktiewe materiaal aan pasiënte aanstel;

(2) the services of a full-time medical physicist are available;

(3) such equipment, facilities and personnel as the board may require, are available.

Limited authority

54. Where the prescribed conditions for a general authority cannot be complied with, the board may grant limited authorities to hospitals and institutions to be in possession of and to use radioactive material, on condition that—

(1) the medical administration of radioactive material is done under the direct control of a doctor authorised by the board to administer such material to patients; and

(2) a medical physicist is available—

(i) for consultation by the doctor, if required; and

(ii) for the safe handling and disposal of radioactive material;

(3) such equipment, facilities and personnel as the board may require, are available.

Authority to private practitioners

55. (1) A radiotherapist or medical practitioner authorised by the board to administer radioactive material to patients, may be authorised to be in possession of and to use radioactive material in his private practice, provided that he has available such equipment, facilities and personnel as the board may require.

(2) The board may also from time to time prescribe what activities and types of radioactive material may be subdivided by a medical practitioner without the assistance of a medical physicist.

Beta-ray applicator

56. (1) Each beta-ray applicator shall be calibrated by a person or institution authorised thereto by the board before it is taken into use, and at intervals of five years at the most, and a certificate valid for five years shall be issued, indicating the dose-rate at the time of calibration.

(2) Authority to hold and use a beta-ray applicator, may be issued to a radiologist where the board is satisfied that the applicant possesses sufficient knowledge, training and experience in the therapeutic application of and the dangers associated with the use of that particular nuclide, and that the beta-ray applicator, when not in use for therapeutic purposes, is stored in a container providing shielding to the satisfaction of the board.

Teletherapy sources

57. Authority to hold and to use a teletherapy source may be granted to a hospital, institution or radiotherapist in private practice, subject to the following requirements:—

(1) That a medical physicist is available—

(i) for consultation by the radiotherapist using the teletherapy source; and

(ii) for the safe handling of the loaded beam apparatus;

(2) that the teletherapy isotope source is placed permanently in a beam apparatus of a design approved by the board;

(3) that the loaded beam apparatus is permanently housed in a treatment room approved by the board;

(2) die dienste van 'n voltydse mediese fisikus beskikbaar is;

(3) sodanige toerusting, fasiliteite en personeel as wat die raad nodig ag, beskikbaar is.

Beperkte magtiging

54. Waar die voorgeskrewe vereistes vir 'n algemene magtiging nie nagekom kan word nie, kan die raad beperkte magtigings aan hospitale en inrigtings verleen vir die besit en gebruik van radioaktiewe materiaal; op voorwaarde dat—

(1) die mediese toediening van die radioaktiewe materiaal onder die direkte beheer van 'n medikus wat deur die raad daartoe gemagtig is om sodanige radioaktiewe materiaal aan pasiënte toe te dien, gedoen word; en

(2) 'n mediese fisikus beskikbaar is—

(i) vir raadpleging deur die medikus as dit nodig is; en

(ii) vir die veilige hantering en wegruiming van radioaktiewe materiaal;

(3) sodanige toerusting, fasiliteite en personeel as wat die raad nodig ag, beskikbaar is.

Magtiging aan geneeshere in private praktyk

55. (1) 'n Radioterapeut of mediese praktisyn, wat deur die raad gemagtig is om radioaktiewe materiaal aan pasiënte toe te dien, kan deur die raad gemagtig word om radioaktiewe materiaal te besit en in sy private praktyk te gebruik, mits hy die toerusting, fasiliteite en personeel, wat die raad nodig ag, beskikbaar het.

(2) Die raad kan ook van tyd tot tyd voorskryf watter aktiwiteite en soorte radioaktiewe materiaal deur 'n mediese praktisyn onderverdeel mag word sonder hulp van 'n mediese fisikus.

Betastraaltoedieners

56. (1) Elke betastraaltoediener moet geyk word deur 'n persoon of inrigting deur die raad daartoe goedgekeur voordat dit in gebruik geneem word, asook met tussenposes van hoogstens vyf jaar, en 'n sertifikaat wat vir vyf jaar geldig is, moet uitgereik word waarin die dosistempo ten tye van yking aangedui word.

(2) Magtiging om 'n betastraaltoediener te besit en te gebruik, kan aan 'n radioloog verleen word waar die raad tevrede is dat hy voldoende kennis, opleiding en ervaring in die terapeutiese aanwending en van die gevare verbonde aan die gebruik van daardie besondere nuklid het en dat die betastraaltoediener, wanneer dit nie vir terapeutiese doeleindes in gebruik is nie, in 'n houer wat tot tevredenheid van die raad afskerming bied, opgeberg word.

Teleterapiëbronne

57. Magtiging om 'n teleterapiëbron te besit en te gebruik, kan aan 'n hospitaal, inrigting of radioterapeut in private praktyk verleen word, onderworpe aan die volgende vereistes:—

(1) Dat 'n mediese fisikus beskikbaar is—

(i) vir raadpleging deur die radioterapeut wat die teleterapiëbron gebruik; en

(ii) vir die veilige hantering van die gelaaië stralingsapparaat;

(2) dat die teleterapiëbron permanent in 'n stralingsapparaat van 'n ontwerp wat deur die raad goedgekeur is, geplaas word;

(3) dat die gelaaië stralingsapparaat permanent in 'n behandelingskamer wat deur die raad goedgekeur is, gehuisves word;

(4) that, where the installation of the teletherapy source in the beam apparatus is undertaken, it shall be carried out under the supervision of a physicist authorised thereto by the board;

(5) that where the installation of a teletherapy source is undertaken, adequate protection shall be ensured and all persons associated with such installation shall wear pocket dosimeters to record the radiation dose received by each person, and a return of the doses as well as a detailed report on the installation of the source shall be forwarded simultaneously to the board;

(6) that no teletherapy source may be removed from its beam apparatus or treatment room without the prior consent of the board, and such removal shall be done under conditions which provide adequate protection for all persons.

Research

58. Authority for the conducting of research examinations of human beings with radioactive material may be given by the local committee of control, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That these examinations be limited to training hospitals and similar institutions;

(2) that all such examinations be made under the supervision of the said committee;

(3) that all applications for authority to use radioactive material for such examinations be submitted in writing to the local committee of control of the hospital or institution by the head of the division where the research officer concerned is working. Such applications must contain detailed particulars, namely the real purpose and scope of the project, the number of persons to be concerned therewith, their respective ages, the chemical form of the radioactive nuclide and the activity to be administered, counting techniques, etc.;

(4) that the written consent of each individual or his/her guardian be obtained prior to the commencement of the examination;

(5) that the local committee of control forward a reply to the applicant within 30 days after receipt of the application to conduct the examination. At the same time the said committee shall forward a copy of the application and its resolution on the matter to the board;

(6) that a permanent record of each examination be retained by the head of the division under whom the research officer concerned works. This record must contain *inter alia* the following: The written permission of the local committee of control, as well as the written consent of the individual concerned giving his/her full name, age, identity number and the quantity of the radioactivity administered;

(7) that the board may forthwith cancel such examination if it is deemed undesirable by the board.

Local Committee of Control

Constitution

59. The local committee of control referred to in condition 53 (1) shall be constituted as follows:—

(a) *Chairman*.—The head of the department of radiology or the head of the department of radiotherapy, where such departments are organised separately.

(b) *Member*.—A radiotherapist.

(c) *Member*.—A medical physicist.

(d) *Member*.—A pathologist.

(e) *Member*.—A physician.

(4) dat, waar die installering van die teleterapiebron in die stralingsapparaat onderneem word, dit onder die toesig van 'n fisikus wat deur die raad daartoe gemagtig is, onderneem word;

(5) dat wanneer 'n teleterapiebron geïnstalleer word, toereikende beskerming verseker word en alle persone wat daarmee te doen het, sakdosimeters dra om die stralingsdosis wat elke persoon ontvang, te registreer en dat 'n opgawe van die dosisse, tesame met 'n volledige verslag oor die installering van die bron, aan die raad gestuur word;

(6) dat geen teleterapiebron uit sy stralingsapparaat of behandelingskamer verwyder mag word sonder die voorafverkreë toestemming van die raad nie en dat sodanige verwydering met toereikende beskerming aan alle persone geskied.

Navorsing

58. Toestemming vir die uitvoer van navorsingsondersoeke met radioaktiewe materiaal op mense, kan deur die plaaslike beheerkomitee verleen word, onderhewig aan die volgende voorwaardes:—

(1) Dat hierdie ondersoek tot opleidingshospitale en soorgelyke inrigtings beperk bly;

(2) dat alle sodanige ondersoeke onder toesig van genoemde komitee uitgevoer word;

(3) dat alle aansoeke om magtiging vir die gebruik van radioaktiewe materiaal vir sodanige ondersoeke skriftelik aan die plaaslike beheerkomitee van die hospitaal of inrigting gerig word en wel deur die hoof van die afdeling waar die betrokke navorser werk. Sodanige aansoeke moet volle besonderhede bevat, dit wil sê die werklike doel en omvang van die projek, die aantal persone wat by die ondersoek betrek sal word en hul ouderdomme, die chemiese vorm van die radionuklid en die aktiwiteit wat toegedien sal word, teltegnieke, ens.;

(4) dat die skriftelike toestemming van elke individu of sy/haar voog voor die begin van die ondersoek verkry word;

(5) dat die plaaslike beheerkomitee binne 30 dae na ontvangs van die aansoek om die ondersoek uit te voer 'n antwoord aan die applikant stuur en terselfdertyd 'n afskrif van die aansoek aan die raad, tesame met die komitee se besluit daaroor;

(6) dat 'n permanente rekord van elke ondersoek deur die afdelingshoof onder wie die navorser werk, gehou word. Hierdie rekord moet onder meer die volgende bevat: Die skriftelike toestemming van die plaaslike beheerkomitee asook dié van elke individu wat by die ondersoek betrek sal word, tesame met sy/haar volle naam, ouderdom, persoonsnommer en die hoeveelheid radioaktiwiteit wat toegedien is;

(7) dat die raad so 'n ondersoek dadelik kan aflas indien die raad dit as onwenslik beskou.

Plaaslike Beheerkomitee

Samestelling

59. Die plaaslike beheerkomitee in voorwaarde 53 (1) vermeld, moet soos volg saamgestel wees:—

(a) *Voorsitter*.—Die hoof van die afdeling radiologie of die hoof van die afdeling radioterapie, waar sulke afdelings afsonderlik georganiseer is.

(b) *Lid*.—'n Radioterapeut.

(c) *Lid*.—'n Mediese fisikus.

(d) *Lid*.—'n Patoloog.

(e) *Lid*.—'n Internis.

Membership of a part-time radiotherapist.

60. With the approval of the board a hospital or institution may nominate a radiotherapist who is in its part-time service as a member of the local committee of control.

Alternate members

61. Alternates to members of a local committee of control may be appointed with the approval of the board.

Responsibilities

62. (1) The local committee of control shall—

(i) see to it that the administration of radioactive material to patients for diagnostic purposes takes place only under direct control of an authorised medical practitioner, and the treatment of patients with radioactive material only under direct control of an authorised radiotherapist;

(ii) be responsible for the daily decisions in respect of the use and handling of radioactive material at the hospital or institution;

(iii) be responsible for compliance with these conditions;

(iv) satisfy themselves that any person handling radioactive material, or apparatus containing such material, with their approval, is medically fit and has adequate knowledge and experience to handle such material or apparatus;

(v) ensure that all persons working with radioactive material are fully conversant with the health and safety measures and operating instructions applicable to the radioactive material under their control;

(vi) in case of fire, floods, cyclones and similar emergencies, warn all persons engaged in salvage and protection work of the radioactive material under their control;

(vii) annually, on the 31st December, submit to the holder of the authority a report containing the following information:—

(a) Particulars of the sealed radioactive sources in the possession of the institution;

(b) particulars of the equipment and hospital facilities available;

(c) particulars of the medical practice followed in the different therapeutic treatments at the institution;

(d) particulars of the physical practices followed, including the methods of standardising equipment and carrying out leak tests;

(e) a list of the members of the local committee of control;

(f) the total number of patients examined and treated with radioactive material, classified according to each of the different isotope techniques;

(g) particulars relating to the disposal of radioactive waste.

A copy of such report shall forthwith be transmitted by the holder of the authority to the board.

(2) Where no local committee of control exists, the board may require that the duties specified in subcondition (1) be carried out by the holder of the authority.

Lidmaatskap deur 'n deeltydse radioterapeut

60. Met die goedkeuring van die raad kan 'n hospitaal of inrigting 'n radioterapeut wat deeltids in sy diens is, as lid van die plaaslike beheerkomitee benoem.

Plaasvervangende lede

61. Plaasvervangers vir lede van 'n plaaslike beheerkomitee kan met goedkeuring van die raad aangestel word.

Verantwoordelikhede

62. (1) Die plaaslike beheerkomitee—

(i) moet toesien dat die toediening van radio-aktiewe materiaal aan pasiënte vir diagnostiese doeleindes slegs onder direkte beheer van 'n gemagtigde mediese praktisyn plaasvind en dat die behandeling van pasiënte met radioaktiewe materiaal slegs onder direkte beheer van 'n gemagtigde radioterapeut plaasvind;

(ii) is verantwoordelik vir die daaglikse besluite in verband met die gebruik en hantering van radioaktiewe materiaal by die hospitaal of inrigting;

(iii) is verantwoordelik vir die nakoming van hierdie voorwaardes;

(iv) moet hom tevrede stel dat enigiemand wat radioaktiewe materiaal of apparaat wat sodanige materiaal bevat, met sy goedkeuring hanteer, medies geskik is en oor voldoende kennis en ervaring beskik om sodanige materiaal of apparaat te hanteer;

(v) moet toesien dat alle persone wat met radio-aktiewe materiaal werk, ten volle op hoogte is van die gesondheids- en veiligheidsmaatreëls en gebruiksvorskrifte van toepassing op die radioaktiewe materiaal onder hulle beheer;

(vi) moet, in geval van brand, oorstrooming, siklone en dergelike noodtoestande, alle persone wat bergings- en beskermingswerk doen, teen die radioaktiewe materiaal onder sy beheer waarsku;

(vii) moet jaarliks op 31 Desember aan die gemagtigde 'n verslag voorlê wat die volgende inligting bevat:—

(a) besonderhede van die verseelde radioaktiewe bronne in besit van die inrigting;

(b) besonderhede van die beskikbare toerusting en hospitaalfasiliteite;

(c) besonderhede van die mediese praktyk wat met die verskillende terapeutiese behandelings by die inrigting gevolg word;

(d) besonderhede van die fisiese praktyke wat gevolg word, met inbegrip van die metodes om toerusting te standaardiseer en lektotse uit te voer;

(e) 'n lys van die lede van die plaaslike beheerkomitee;

(f) die totale aantal pasiënte ondersoek en behandel met radioaktiewe materiaal, ingedeel volgens elke van die verskeie isotooptechnieke; en

(g) besonderhede omtrent die wegruiming van radioaktiewe afval.

'n Afskrif van sodanige verslag moet onverwyld deur die gemagtigde aan die raad gestuur word.

(2) Waar daar geen plaaslike beheerkomitee bestaan nie, kan die raad vereis dat pligte in subvoorwaarde (1) genoem, deur die gemagtigde uitgevoer word.

*Facilities for Use by Medical Physicist**Laboratory for low activities*

63. Suitable laboratory space shall be provided for the medical physicist in which he can handle, store, monitor, calibrate or dispose of small quantities of radioactive material.

Laboratory for high activities

64. The medical physicist shall be provided with suitable laboratory space, to the satisfaction of the board, for the handling and storing of highly active materials.

*Hospitalisation of Patients**Provision of separate wards*

65. Patients with radioactive material in or on their bodies, who record dose-rates higher than $2\frac{1}{2}$ milliroentgens per hour at a distance of one metre from the patient, shall be accommodated only in wards reserved for such patients and for other patients also undergoing treatment with either X-ray above 180 kVp or therapeutic doses of radioactive material.

Facilities in wards

66. The wards mentioned in condition 65 shall, to the satisfaction of the board, be equipped with separate facilities for the storage of clean and radioactively contaminated articles and linen.

Protection of staff and other patients

67. Adequate protection against external irradiation shall be provided in the wards for all members of the staff and for other patients who are not being treated with radiation.

*Handling of Radioactive Cadavers**Responsibility*

68. When a patient who has been treated with radioactive material dies in a hospital or institution, it shall be the duty of the doctor who pronounces him dead to immediately advise the medical practitioner in charge of the case, or his designated representative, who shall indicate whether the body is radioactive or not.

Autopsies

69. Where an autopsy is required on a body containing radioactive material the medical practitioner in charge of the case or his designated representative shall give written notice to the responsible pathologist.

Report

70. The medical physicist or the medical practitioner responsible for the administering of the radioactive material, or their designated representatives, shall prepare a report, in a form approved by the board, on every cadaver containing more than five millicuries of radioactive material. When the body is handed to the funeral director, it shall be accompanied by this report.

*Fasiliteite vir Gebruik deur Mediese Fisikus**Laboratorium vir lae aktiwiteite*

63. Geskikte laboratoriumruimte moet tot beskikking van die mediese fisikus gestel word, waarin hy klein hoeveelhede radioaktiewe materiaal kan hanteer, opberg, monitor, yk of wegruim.

Laboratorium vir hoë aktiwiteite

64. Die mediese fisikus moet tot tevredenheid van die raad van geskikte laboratoriumruimte vir die hantering en opberging van hoë aktiwiteite voorsien word.

*Hospitalisasie van Pasiënte**Voorsiening van aparte sale*

65. Pasiënte met radioaktiewe materiaal in of op hulle liggame wat dosistempo's van meer as twee-en-'n-half milliroentgen per uur op 'n afstand van een meter van die pasiënt af registreer, moet in sale wat afgesonder is vir sodanige pasiënte en vir ander pasiënte wat ook behandeling ontvang met of X-strale met 'n energie hoër as 180 kVp of terapeutiese dosisse van radioaktiewe materiaal, gehuisves word.

Fasiliteite in sale

66. Die sale in voorwaarde 65 genoem, moet tot tevredenheid van die raad toegerus wees met fasiliteite vir die afsonderlike opberging en hantering van skoon en radioaktief gekontamineerde artikels en linnegoed.

Beskerming van personeel en ander pasiënte

67. Die sale moet toereikende beskerming teen uitwendige straling aan alle personeellede en ander pasiënte wat nie met straling behandel word nie, bied.

*Hantering van Radioaktiewe Lyke**Verantwoordelikheid*

68. As 'n pasiënt aan wie radioaktiewe materiaal toegedien is, in 'n hospitaal of inrigting te sterwe kom, moet die geneesheer wat hom dood verklaar, die mediese praktisyn met toesig oor die geval of sy aangewese verteenwoordiger, dadelik daarvan in kennis stel, wat moet aandui of die lyk radioaktief is al dan nie.

Lykskouings

69. Wanneer dit nodig is om 'n lykskouing uit te voer op 'n lyk wat radioaktiewe materiaal bevat, moet die mediese praktisyn met toesig oor die geval of sy aangewese verteenwoordiger, skriftelik daarvan aan die verantwoordelike patoloog kennis gee.

Verslag

70. Die mediese fisikus of mediese praktisyn verantwoordelik vir die toediening van radioaktiewe materiaal of hulle aangewese verteenwoordigers, moet 'n verslag opstel oor elke lyk wat meer as vyf millicurie radioaktiewe materiaal bevat, in 'n vorm deur die raad goedgekeur. Hierdie verslag moet saam met die lyk aan die begrafnisondernemer oorhandig word.

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Conditions in connection with the possession, acquisition and disposal of, use and conveyance of radioactive nuclides ...	1

INHOUD

No.	BLADSY
Mynwese, Departement van	
GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING	
R.1822. Raad op Atoomkrag. Kennisgewing Rak.	
1/68. Voorwaardes in verband met die besit en verkryging van, beskikking oor, gebruik en vervoer van radioaktiewe nukliede ...	1