



# Fire Extinguisher Legislation - TAKE NOTE

It is important to take note of the following legislation's requirements related to fire extinguishers:

- „Any owner of any building who fails to –  
(a) provide sufficient fire extinguishers to satisfy the requirements of sub-regulation T1(1)(e), or who installs fire extinguishers that do not comply with the relevant South Africa national standards, or who fails to ensure that such fire extinguishers are installed, maintained and serviced in accordance with SABS 10105, or  
(b) maintain any other provision made to satisfy the requirements of sub-regulation T1(1)(e), shall be guilty of an offence.“ (see SANS 10400-T Annex A – Section T2)
- „No user shall use, require or permit the use of a hand-held fire extinguisher unless designed, constructed, filled, recharged, reconditioned, modified, repaired, inspected or tested in accordance with a safety standard incorporated into these regulations in terms of section 44 of the Act“. (see OHS Act)
- „No person shall fill, recharge, reconditioned, modify, repair, inspect or test any hand-held fire extinguisher unless a holder of a permit issued by the South Africa Bureau of Standards in terms of SANS 1475.“ (see OHS Act)
- „If the owner [*end user*] uses a service provider that is not an approved SABS 1475 mark holder to recondition his fire extinguishers, both the service provider and the end user are guilty of an offence and could be liable for a fine of up to R100 000 and two years in jail in terms of the OHS Act [*Act 85 of 1993*]“ (see Government Gazette 17468)

Legislation for the maintenance of fire extinguishers demands compliance with SANS 1475-1 the production of reconditioned fire-fighting equipment Part 1: Portable & wheeled (mobile) rechargeable fire extinguishers.

[Reference SAQCC (Fire) 1475 Operations Manual Part 3 products and Components, Specifications, Applications and Control dd Feb 2014]