

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY  
DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL EN NYWERHEID**

No. 49

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**STANDARDS ACT, 1993  
STANDARDS MATTERS**

In terms of the Standards Act, 1993 (Act No. 29 of 1993), the Council of the South African Bureau of Standards has acted in regard to standards in the manner set out in the Schedules to this notice.

All South African standards that were previously published by the South African Bureau of Standards with the prefix "SABS" have been redesignated as South African national standards and are now published by Standards South Africa (a division of SABS) with the prefix "SANS".

A list of all existing South African national standards was published by Government Notice No. 1373 of 8 November 2002.

In the list of SANS standards below, the equivalent SABS numbers, where applicable, are given below the new SANS numbers for the sake of convenience. Standards that were published with the "SABS" prefix are listed as such.

**SCHEDULE 1: ISSUE OF NEW STANDARDS**

The standards mentioned have been issued in terms of section 16(3) of the Act.

Standard No. and year	Title, scope and purport
SANS 140-11:2005/ ISO 140-11:2005	<i>Acoustics – Measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements – Part 11: Laboratory measurements of the reduction of transmitted impact sound by floor coverings on lightweight reference floors. Specifies methods for measuring the acoustic properties of floor coverings from the viewpoint of reducing impact sound transmission. The purpose is to establish a method for determining the impact sound insulation of a floor covering under standard test conditions. The test is limited to the specification of procedures for the physical measurement of sound originating from an artificial impact source (tapping machine) under laboratory conditions and is not directly related to the subjective significance of results. This standard is applicable to all floor coverings, whether single or multi-layered, as installed on lightweight floors.</i>
SANS 370:2005	<i>Steel mesh reinforced polyethylene (PE) pipes for water supply. Specifies the required properties of steel mesh reinforced polyethylene (PE) pipes made by combining mesh-shaped steel reinforcement with polyethylene (PE) through extrusion technology. Also specifies the requirements for raw materials, marking, packing, storage and handling of the pipes. Applies to steel mesh reinforced polyethylene (PE) pipes intended to be used for the conveyance of water under pressure for general purposes, as well as for the supply of drinking water with temperatures not exceeding 80 °C. The pipelines may be buried, above ground, or outside buildings.</i>
SANS 371:2005	<i>Steel mesh reinforced polyethylene (PE) pipe fittings for water supply. Specifies the required properties, classification and geometrical characteristics of steel mesh reinforced polyethylene (PE) pipe fittings made by combining mesh-shaped steel reinforcement with polyethylene (PE) through injection moulding technology. Also specifies the requirements for raw materials, marking, packing, storage and handling of the pipe fittings. Applies to steel mesh reinforced polyethylene (PE) pipe fittings intended to be used for the conveyance of water under pressure for general purposes, as well as for the supply of drinking water with temperatures not exceeding 80 °C.</i>
SANS 462:2005/ ASTM A 974:2003	<i>Welded wire fabric gabions and gabion mattresses (Metallic-coated or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) coated). Specifies the general requirements for welded wire fabric gabions and gabion mattresses of metallic wire fabric.</i>
SANS 1247:2005/ ISO 1242:1974	<i>Aluminium pigments for paints. Specifies the requirements and corresponding test methods for pigments composed of finely divided aluminium metal. The specification covers four types of aluminium pigments. Two types of pigments are further classified by their water-covering capacity. The pigments are suitable for use in general purpose, decorative and protective paints and speciality finishing paints.</i>
SANS 7393-1:2005/ ISO 7393-1:1985	<i>Water quality – Determination of free chlorine and total chlorine – Part 1: Titrimetric method using N,N-diethyl-1,4-phenylenediamine. Specifies a titrimetric method for the determination of free chlorine and total chlorine in water. It is applicable to concentrations, in terms of chlorine (Cl<sub>2</sub>), from 0,0004 mmol/L to 0,07 mmol/L (0,03 mg/L to 5 mg/L) total chlorine and at higher concentrations by dilution of samples.</i>
SANS 7393-2:2005/ ISO 7393-2:1985	<i>Water quality – Determination of free chlorine and total chlorine – Part 2: Colorimetric method using N,N-diethyl-1,4-phenylenediamine for routine control purposes. Specifies a method for the determination of free chlorine and total chlorine in water, readily applicable to field testing; based on measurement of the colour intensity by visual comparison of the colour with a scale of standards which is regularly calibrated. It is applicable to concentrations, in terms of chlorine (Cl<sub>2</sub>), from 0,0004 mmol/L to 0,07 mmol/L (0,03 mg/L to 5 mg/L) total chlorine and at higher concentrations by dilution of samples.</i>
SANS 7393-3:2005/ ISO 7393-3:1990	<i>Water quality – Determination of free chlorine and total chlorine – Part 3: Iodometric titration method for the determination of total chlorine. Specifies an iodometric titration method for the determination of total chlorine in water. It is applicable to concentrations, in terms of chlorine (Cl<sub>2</sub>), from 0,01 mmol/L to 0,21 mmol/L (0,71 mg/L to 15 mg/L).</i>
SANS 9614-3:2005/ ISO 9614-3:2002	<i>Acoustics – Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound intensity – Part 3: Precision method for measurement by scanning. Specifies a method for measuring the component of sound intensity normal to a measurement surface which is chosen so as to enclose the sound source(s) of which the sound power level is to be determined. The scanning operation can be performed either manually, or by means of a mechanical system. This standard is not applicable to any frequency band in which the sound power of the source is found to be negative on measurement.</i>