RUSTENBURG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

ENGINEERING CONTRIBUTION RATES

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SERVICES

ANNEXURE A & B OF ENGINEERING CONTRIBUTION POLICY

This schedule shall be read together with the Engineering Contribution Policy 2019/1

<table>
<tr><th>ITEM</th><th>DESCRIPTION</th><th>RATE (EXCL. VAT)</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td><u>AFTER DIVERSITY MAXIMUM DEMAND (ADMD) VALUES</u>

ADMD’s applicable for the calculation of engineering contribution rates will be as follows:

<table>
<tr><th>Description</th><th>ADMD</th></tr>
<tr><td>Residential</td><td>As per NRS 069 and NRS 034 for the applicable consumption class</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hotel, Guest House or equivalent</td><td>80 VA/m²</td></tr>
<tr><td>Business, Office or equivalent</td><td>80 VA/m²</td></tr>
<tr><td>Light Industrial, Garage or equivalent</td><td>40 VA/m²</td></tr>
<tr><td>Educational or equivalent</td><td>20 VA/m²</td></tr>
<tr><td>Devotional, agricultural, nursery, scrap yard or equivalent</td><td>20 VA/m²</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2

2.1

2.1.1

2.1.2

2.1.3</td><td><u>MAXIMUM DEMAND (IN KVA) CALCULATION</u>

<u>General note:</u>

The higher of the value calculated at secondary transformation level by
i. the Developer’s appointed Professional Electrical Engineer, or
ii. the value as determined by the applicable formula below according to the development’s zoning.

The RLM may advise the customer where it is deemed necessary for the customer to increase its notified maximum demand

Maximum demand may only be lowered by lowering town planning rights.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2.1.4</td><td>Where town planning rights cannot be lowered, and a developer insists on a maximum demand lower than figures calculated according to 2.1.1, then the developer shall register a servitude of constraint in the title deed of the property concerned.</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	RATE (EXCL. VAT)
2.1.5	A maximum demand shall be calculated for each legal property, or notarially tied property. In the case of new township or a mixed-use development a consolidated maximum demand may be calculated in terms of item 2.7 for the entire development.	
2.2	**Residential Development**	
2.2.1	As determined according to Formula in par 4.2.2 of NRS 034-1:2001, as amended from time to time.	
2.2.2	Parameters a, b and c are determined as per table 3a of NRS 034-1:2001, as amended from time to time, for standard ADMD values.	
2.2.3	Parameters for a and b for a given circuit breaker size c shall be otherwise determined in terms of the formulae set out in NRS 034-1:2001, as amended from time to time.	
2.3	**Commercial, Governmental and other non-domestic loads, excluding industrial loads:** *Maximum Demand (in kVA) = ADMD (in kVA/m^2 from Table 1) x FAR x Stand area (in m^2)* Where FAR is the Floor to Area Ratio, i.e. the area of total building floor area divided by total stand area. The total building floor area shall be deemed to include all lettable areas, including common building areas.	
2.4	**Light Industrial:** *Maximum Demand (in kVA) = ADMD (in kVA/m^2 from Table 1) x Stand area (in m^2)*	
2.5	**Heavy Industrial:** As determined by the developer's consulting engineer (Professional Electrical Engineer)	
2.6	**Special loads** Special loads are deemed to be loads associated with a special zoning, such as Storage garages, Cemeteries, Churches, The higher of the value calculated at secondary transformation level by i. 13.8 kVA (equivalent to 60 A single phase) ii. the Developer's appointed Professional Electrical Engineer, or	
2.7	**Mixed -use loads**	
	Any combination of the above, with diversity factors applied or composite load curves summated to determine the annual coincident maximum demand of the saturated development (i.e for the full development when all properties have been developed). Diversification factors shall be applied at secondary transformation level.	

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	RATE (EXCL. VAT)
2.8	**Phased developments** For Phased developments, any combination of the above, subject thereto that Council has approved such phased development and the payment of contributions in respect of each phase.	
3	**ENGINEERING CONTRIBUTIONS** Engineering contributions shall be calculated by multiplying the determined demand in kVA by the rate per kVA stated for the appropriate point of connection below:	
3.1	**For High voltage connections 88 kV**	
3.1.1	For a connection directly to the 88 kV busbars of a primary intake-substation: In addition, the Developer pays for the dedicated infrastructure, being a full 88 kV feeder bay inclusive of busbar isolator, circuit breaker, CTs and VTs, line isolator, metering requirements, jumpers, clamps, protection relays, and the 88 kV line.	**R 164 / kVA**
3.2	**For Medium voltage connections (11 & 33 kV) from the urban network**	
3.2.1	For a connection directly to the 33 kV busbars of a substation: In addition, the Developer pays for the dedicated infrastructure, being a 33 kV feeder bay inclusive of circuit breaker, CTs and VTs, metering requirements, protection relays and 33 kV cable.	**R 494 / kVA**
3.2.2	For a connection directly to the 11 kV busbars of a substation: In addition, the Developer pays for the dedicated infrastructure, being an 11 kV feeder bay inclusive of circuit breaker, CTs and VTs, metering requirements, protection relays and 11 kV cable.	**R 2 836 / kVA**
3.2.3	For a connection directly to an 11 kV ring: RLM pays for the ring main unit and upstream 11 kV infrastructure. In addition, the Developer pays for the dedicated infrastructure, being the bulk 11 kV meter, and shall provide his own customer circuit breaker.	**R 3 189 / kVA**
3.3	**For low voltage connections from the urban network**	
3.3.1	For a connection directly to the LV busbars of a Minisub: RLM will provide the minisub, and upstream 11kV cable. In addition, the Developer pays for the dedicated infrastructure, being a LV feeder breaker and the meter to be installed in the Minisub.	**R 4 061 / kVA**

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	RATE (EXCL. VAT)
3.3.2	For a connection directly to the LV busbars of a distribution kiosk located along an LV feeder on the boundary of a property: RLM will provide the upstream LV feeder, the LV distribution kiosk, the minisub, and upstream 11kV cable. In addition, the Developer pays for the dedicated infrastructure, being a LV feeder breaker and the meter to be installed in the distribution kiosk.	**R 4 548 / kVA**
3.4	**For Medium voltage connections (11 & 33 kV) from the rural network**	
3.4.1	For a connection directly to an 11 kV overhead line: RLM pays for the ring main unit and upstream 11 kV infrastructure. In addition, the Developer pays for the dedicated infrastructure, being the bulk 11 kV meter, and shall provide his own customer circuit breaker.	**R 3 208 / kVA**
3.5	**For low voltage connections from the rural network**	
3.5.1	For a connection directly to the LV busbars of a Pole transformer: RLM will provide the pole transformer, and upstream 11kV line. In addition, the Developer pays for the dedicated infrastructure, being a LV feeder breaker and the meter to be installed in the Minisub.	**R 3 761 / kVA**
3.5.2	For a connection directly to the LV busbars of a distribution kiosk located along an LV overhead feeder on the boundary of a property: RLM will provide the upstream LV overhead line feeder, the LV distribution kiosk, the pole transformer, and upstream 11kV lines. In addition, the Developer pays for the dedicated infrastructure, being a LV feeder breaker and the meter to be installed in the distribution kiosk.	**R 4 021 / kVA**