(14 June 1991 – to date)

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ACT 15 OF 1973

(Gazette No. 3834, No. 550 dated 4 April 1973. See Act for commencement dates.)

GROUP III HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Published under Government Notice R1302 in Government Gazette 13299 dated 14 June 1991.
Commencement date: 1 July 1991.

I, Elizabeth Hendrina Venter, Minister of National Health, hereby-

(a) declare, in terms of section 2(1)(b) and 3(b) of the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act No. 15 of 1973), any electronic product listed in the Schedule to be a Group III hazardous substance, with effect from 1 July 1991; and

(b) withdraw Government Notices Nos. R. 2518 of 24 December 1976 and R. 689 of 14 April 1989 with effect from the said date.

E. H. VENTER,
Minister of National Health.

SCHEDULE

1. Any electronic product generating X-rays or other ionizing beams, electrons, neutrons or other particle radiation, namely—

   (i) any diagnostic X-ray unit, including medical, dental and veterinary units;

   (ii) any therapeutic X-ray unit;

   (iii) any X-ray unit used for industrial, research, educational, security or any other purposes;

   (iv) any electron accelerator;

   (v) any heavy particle accelerator;

   (vi) any neutron generator;

   (vii) any electron microscope;

(viii) any visual display unit, including any television receiving apparatus and video display monitoring system, that employs a cathode ray tube with an accelerating voltage exceeding 15 kV; and

(ix) any cold cathode gas discharge tube producing X-rays, including those producing X-rays, including those for teaching X-ray principles, and high voltage switchgear.

2. Any electronic product generating electromagnetic radiation in the ultraviolet region, namely –

(i) any sunlamp designed for the tanning of the skin of a human being;

(ii) any therapeutic lamp;

(iii) any high-intensity mercury-vapour discharge lamp;

(iv) any intra-oral curing device; and

(v) any ultraviolet A lamp, including "black lights".

3. Any electronic product emitting coherent electro-magnetic radiation produced by stimulated emission namely all laser products that emit radiation in excess of $0,8 \times 10^{-9}$ watts in the wavelength region up to and including 400 nm or that emit radiation in excess of $0,39 \times 10^{-6}$ watts in the wavelength region greater than 400 nm.

4. Any electronic product emitting electromagnetic radiation in the infrared region, namely –

(i) any industrial heating and drying lamp installation exceeding 200 watts; and

(ii) any medical heating lamp exceeding 200 watts.

5. Any electronic product emitting microwaves, radio or low-frequency electromagnetic radiation, namely –

(i) any microwave oven;

(ii) any microwave diathermy unit;

(iii) any shortwave diathermy unit;

(iv) any electrosurgical unit;

(v) any medical magnetic stimulator;

(vi) any neuro-muscular stimulator;

(vii) any radio-frequency generating device, system or installation, including radars, generating a radio-frequency output exceeding 200 watts RMS;

(viii) any low power radio-frequency generating device, system or installation, including citizen band radios, land mobile transmitters, marine transmitters and two-way (walkie talkie) radios, the normal operation of which entails close proximity to the operator or third parties and which generates a radio-frequency output exceeding 25 watts RMS;

(ix) any microwave generating device, system or installation, including radars, generating a microwave output exceeding 400 watts RMS;

(x) any radio-frequency sealer;

(xi) any magnetic resonance imaging device; and

(xii) any blood warmer.

6. Any electronic product emitting ultrasonic vibrations, namely –

(i) any diagnostic ultrasound applicance *[sic]*;

(ii) any therapeutic ultrasound appliance;

(iii) any surgical ultrasound appliance;

(iv) any lithotripsy appliance; and

(v) any pest and rodent control appliance.

7. Any electronic product used for medical, dental or veterinary applications employing radio-active nuclides, namely –

(i) any gamma camera;

(ii) any whole body counter;

(iii) any position emission tomograph;

(iv) any linear scanner; and

(v) any single photon emission computerised tomograph (SPECT).

8. Any high risk electronic product used for medical, dental or veterinary applications, namely –

(i) any intra-aortic balloon pump;

(ii) any electronically controlled ventilator;

(iii) any electronically controlled anaesthetic machine;

(iv) any cardiac pacemaker;

(v) any intracardiac electrocardiographic and phonocardiographic monitor;

(vi) any electroconvulsive therapy unit;

(vii) any photocoagulator;

(viii) any infusion pump;

(ix) any syringe pump;

(x) any infant incubator;

(xi) any infant transport incubator;

(xii) any hyperbaric therapy chamber;

(xiii) any hemodialysis device;

(xiv) any peritoneal dialysis machine;

(xv) any heart-lung bypass (perfusion) device;

(xvi) any shockwave lithotripsy device;

(xvii) any autotransfusion device;

(xviii) any high pressure injection device;

(xix) any cryosurgical device; and

(xx) any transcutaneous Oz/COz monitor.

9. Any medium risk electronic product used for medical, dental or veterinary applications, namely –

(i) any audiometer;

(ii) any ambulatory electrocardiographic recorder;

(iii) any electrocardiograph;

(iv) any electroencephalograph;

(v) any electromyograph;

(vi) any cardiac catheterisation laboratory system;

(vii) any physiological monitor (ECG, pressure, respiration, temperature);

(viii) any phonocardiograph;

(ix) any non-invasive bloodpressure monitor;

(x) any cardiac output computer;

(xi) any plethysmograph;

(xii) any evoked response device;

(xiii) any pulmonary function analyser;

(xiv) any bloodgas analyser;

(xv) any infusion controller;

(xvi) any interferential device;

(xvii) any capnograph; and

(xviii) any diagnostic exercise device, including treadmill and cycle ergometers.