

7 May 2004



**DEPARTMENT: LABOUR  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA  
HEAD OFFICE**

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*Tel. Direct* (012) 309-4130  
*Reference* LR 2/6/6/155

10 May 2004

REGISTERED MAIL

031 305 8447

The Secretary  
National Textile Bargaining Council  
P O Box 18414  
DALBRIDGE  
4014

Dear Sir/Madam

**LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1995: APPLICATION FOR VARIATION OF SCOPE OF  
REGISTRATION OF A BARGAINING COUNCIL.**

With reference to your application dated 02 March 2004 be advised that it has been approved as set out in the attached amended certificate of registration with effect from 07 May 2004.

Yours faithfully

  
REGISTRAR OF LABOUR RELATIONS

M.Ratau@labour.gov.za

B. The scope of registration of the above-mentioned council has in terms of section 58 of the Labour Relations Act No. 66 of 1995 been varied. With effect from 7 May 2004..... the council is registered in respect of Textile Industry, as defined hereunder, in the Republic of South Africa.

“Textile Industry or Sector or Industry” – means without in anyway limiting the ordinary meaning of the expression, the enterprise in which the employer(s) and the employees are associated, either in whole and or in part, for any activity relating to the processing or manufacture of fibres, filaments or yarns, natural or man-made and the processing or manufacture of products obtained therefrom, including all activities incidental thereto or consequent thereon, defined as follows:

1. Scope as defined by process and activity

1.1 Fibre Manufacture

The handling, processing and manufacture of all classes of fibre, yarns, threads, blends and manufactured raw materials from which these are derived, which shall include, but not be limited to, the fibres manufactured or processed from the following types of raw material:

1.1.1 Natural Fibres

- Vegetable fibres: cotton, kapok, coir, flax, hemp, jute, kenaf, ramie manila, henequen, sisal, sugar cane or other plants seeds, bast or leaf material.
- Animal fibres: wool, mohair, cashmere, silk, angora, alpaca, feathers and any type of animal hair.
- Mineral fibres: asbestos or other inorganic material.

### 1.1.2 Manufactured Fibres:

- Synthetic polymers: including polymethylene, polyolefin, polyvinyl, polyurethane, polyamide, aramid, polyester and synthetic polyisoprene
- Natural polymers: including made from or comprising aliginate rubber, regenerated proteins regenerated cellulose and cellulose ester
- Minerals: including rock wool, carbon fibre and glass fibre or any other fibre manufactured from minerals and,
- all other manufactured fibres and tapes not specified above

### 1.2 Preparation of Natural Fibres

The receiving, sorting, grading, weighing, cataloguing, washing, scouring, ginning, fibre-working, blending, carding, combing, cutting, dyeing, bleaching, cleaning, as well as the activities performed by wool and mohair brokers, buyers, and dealers; and any other activities carried on in an enterprise.

### 1.3 Manufacture Textiles

The manufacture, processing, dyeing, finishing, and further processing of all classes of woven, non-woven, crocheted and braided textiles from any of (or combination of) the inputs specified in 1.1 utilising the activities and processes of carding, combing, spinning, winding, twisting, drawing-in, warping, weaving, crocheting, braiding, embroiding, tufting, plaiting, feting, blending, raising, needling, stitch-bonding, spunlaid, wetlaid or other bonding processes, printing, dyeing, lamination, making-up and finishing as well as any other products made from raw materials produced by the processes and activities referred to 1.1 and 1.2 above.

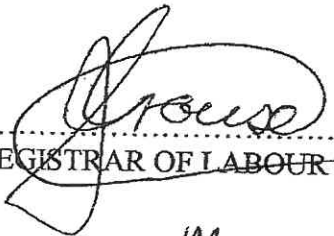
2. Scope as defined by product:

The products and activities referred to "1", (above) shall include, but not be limited to, the following products (used here simply as an indicative list):

- a. synthetic textile fibres and yarns;
- b. vegetable fibres and yarns (including the activities conducted in cotton gins)
- c. woven fabrics and products;
- d. non-woven fabrics and products;
- e. woven, crocheted, braided, plaited, knitted tapes, narrow fabric products (whether rigid or elasticised) webbing, interlinings, tapes or bias binding / clothing accessories;
- f. embroidery (where done in an establishment not covered by the clothing bargaining Council);
- g. frills, tassels, bows and similar finishings;
- h. shoe laces;
- i. lace and netting; (general)
- j. worsted tops or noils, or yarns or fabrics;
- k. towelling or towels;
- l. all types of made-up textiles, including curtains and blinds; sheets, bedspreads, quilts, duvets and other bed linen; pillows and cushions; textile materials found in bathrooms and restrooms;
- m. carpets, rugs, mats and matting, carpet tiles, and rugs (including as used in applications for floors and walls in domestic, commercial and residential premises; as well as that found in all types of automobiles, airplanes, trains, ships and any other form of transport);
- n. flock, foam, wadding, or padding, including shoulder padding, and all items with feather fillings;
- o. under-felt and felt;
- p. cleaning cloths, cleaning rags, dusters;
- q. blanketing, blankets, travelling-rugs, shawls;
- r. technical and/or industrial textiles, including woven, non-woven and specialized fibres and yarns, such as used in the following applications:
  - tyre-cord, belting, hose, tank fabrics, conveyor belts;
  - textiles used to reinforce plastics; mining and civil engineering
  - textiles like separation, drainage and reinforcement materials, mine props, backfill fabrics, ventilation curtains, blast barricades;



- textiles used in agriculture/horticulture, like those for weed control, hail and frost protection, early crop ripening, bags for fertilizers/produce;
- textiles for tarpaulins, awnings, furnishings, umbrellas, footwear, automotive trim, luggage, sail cloth, airbags, spinnakers, hot air balloons, print screens, paper felts, arrestor fabrics;
- medical textiles like blood filters, membranes, bandages, cotton wool, lints, gauze, swabs, surgical dressing, and sanitary towels;
- fabrics used to filter air, gas or liquids;
- fabrics used for protective garments such as breathable fabrics, flame-proof fabrics, acid-proof fabrics, bullet-proof fabrics; brake and clutch linings, gland packings, seals; cord, ropes, twine, nets, and netting.

  
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REGISTRAR OF LABOUR RELATIONS

DATE : 7 May 2004.....