

PLEASE FIND THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION TO BE ADDED TO THE BID DOCUMENT FOR E8/2020/2021:

- **SBD 6.2 FORM**
- **ANNEXURE C**
- **SPECIFICATION FOR CLOTH MASKS**

THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION TO BE ADDED TO THE BID DOCUMENT OF E8/2020/2021: PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE'S) WHICH ARE COMPULSORY TO COMPLETE AND SUBMIT BACK WITH YOUR BID DOCUMENT ON CLOSING DATE AND TIME OF BID:

- **SBD 6.2: LOCAL CONTENT REQUIREMENTS FOR DESIGNATED SECTORS**
- **ANNEXURE C**

- 1) Bidders must ensure that the Local Content (SBD 6.2) form and accompanying Annexure C are submitted with the bid document. The forms should be completed in full and signed.**

The minimum threshold(s) for local content for textiles, clothing, leather and Footware is 100%.

- 2) The exchange rate to be used for the calculation of local production and content must be the exchange rate by the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) at 12: 00 on date of advertisement of the bid.**
- 3) Only the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) technical specification number SATS 1286:2011 must be used to calculate local content.**
- 4) The SABS approved technical specification number SATS 1286:2011 and the guidance on the calculation of local content are accessible at no cost on:**

http://www.thedti.gov.za/industrial_development/ip.jsp

DECLARATION CERTIFICATE FOR LOCAL PRODUCTION AND CONTENT FOR DESIGNATED SECTORS

This Standard Bidding Document (SBD) must form part of all bids invited. It contains general information and serves as a declaration form for local content (local production and local content are used interchangeably).

Before completing this declaration, bidders must study the General Conditions, Definitions, Directives applicable in respect of Local Content as prescribed in the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017, the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) approved technical specification number SATS 1286:2011 (Edition 1) and the Guidance on the Calculation of Local Content together with the Local Content Declaration Templates [Annex C (Local Content Declaration: Summary Schedule), D (Imported Content Declaration: Supporting Schedule to Annex C) and E (Local Content Declaration: Supporting Schedule to Annex C)].

1. General Conditions

- 1.1. Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017 (Regulation 8) make provision for the promotion of local production and content.
- 1.2. Regulation 8.(2) prescribes that in the case of designated sectors, organs of state must advertise such tenders with the specific bidding condition that only locally produced or manufactured goods, with a stipulated minimum threshold for local production and content will be considered.
- 1.3. Where necessary, for tenders referred to in paragraph 1.2 above, a two stage bidding process may be followed, where the first stage involves a minimum threshold for local production and content and the second stage price and B-BBEE.
- 1.4. A person awarded a contract in relation to a designated sector, may not sub-contract in such a manner that the local production and content of the overall value of the contract is reduced to below the stipulated minimum threshold.
- 1.5. The local content (LC) expressed as a percentage of the bid price must be calculated in accordance with the SABS approved technical specification number SATS 1286: 2011 as follows:

$$LC = [1 - x / y] * 100$$

Where

x is the imported content in Rand

y is the bid price in Rand excluding value added tax (VAT)

Prices referred to in the determination of x must be converted to Rand (ZAR) by using the exchange rate published by South African Reserve Bank (SARB) at 12:00 on the date of advertisement of the bid as indicated in paragraph 4.1 below.

The SABS approved technical specification number SATS 1286:2011 is accessible on [http://www.thedti.gov.za/industrial development/ip.jsp](http://www.thedti.gov.za/industrial%20development/ip.jsp) at no cost.

1.6. A bid may be disqualified if this Declaration Certificate and the Annex C (Local Content Declaration: Summary Schedule) are not submitted as part of the bid documentation;

2. The stipulated minimum threshold(s) for local production and content (refer to Annex A of SATS 1286:2011) for this bid is/are as follows:

<u>Description of services, works or goods</u>	<u>Stipulated minimum threshold</u>
Local Production and Content for Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Footwear, masks respirators, gloves, disposable aprons, face shield:	100%
Goggles	70%

3. Does any portion of the goods or services above offered
have any imported content?

(Tick applicable box)

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	<input type="checkbox"/>
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- 3.1 If yes, the rate(s) of exchange to be used in this bid to calculate the local content as prescribed in paragraph 1.5 of the general conditions must be the rate(s) published by SARB for the specific currency at 12:00 on the date of advertisement of the bid.

The relevant rates of exchange information is accessible on www.reservebank.co.za

Indicate the rate(s) of exchange against the appropriate currency in the table below (refer to Annex A of SATS 1286:2011):

Currency	Rates of exchange
US Dollar	
Pound Sterling	
Euro	
Yen	
Other	

NB: Bidders must submit proof of the SARB rate (s) of exchange used.

4. Where, after the award of a bid, challenges are experienced in meeting the stipulated minimum threshold for local content the dti must be informed accordingly in order for the dti to verify and in consultation with the AO/AA provide directives in this regard.

LOCAL CONTENT DECLARATION

(REFER TO ANNEX B OF SATS 1286:2011)

LOCAL CONTENT DECLARATION BY CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER OR OTHER LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE PERSON NOMINATED IN WRITING BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OR SENIOR MEMBER/PERSON WITH MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY (CLOSE CORPORATION, PARTNERSHIP OR INDIVIDUAL)

IN RESPECT OF BID NO.

ISSUED BY: (Procurement Authority / Name of Institution):
.....

NB

- 1 The obligation to complete, duly sign and submit this declaration cannot be transferred to an external authorized representative, auditor or any other third party acting on behalf of the bidder.
- 2 Guidance on the Calculation of Local Content together with Local Content Declaration Templates (Annex C, D and E) is accessible on <http://www.thdti.gov.za/industrialdevelopment/ip.jsp>. Bidders should first complete Declaration D. After completing Declaration D, bidders should complete Declaration E and then consolidate the information on Declaration C. **Declaration C should be submitted with the bid documentation at the closing date and time of the bid in order to substantiate the declaration made in paragraph (c) below.** Declarations D and E should be kept by the bidders for verification purposes for a period of at least 5 years. The successful bidder is required to continuously update Declarations C, D and E with the actual values for the duration of the contract.

I, the undersigned, (full names),
do hereby declare, in my capacity as
of(name of bidder
entity), the following:

- (a) The facts contained herein are within my own personal knowledge.
- (b) I have satisfied myself that:

- (i) the goods/services/works to be delivered in terms of the above-specified bid comply with the minimum local content requirements as specified in the bid, and as measured in terms of SATS 1286:2011; and
- (c) The local content percentage (%) indicated below has been calculated using the formula given in clause 3 of SATS 1286:2011, the rates of exchange indicated in paragraph 4.1 above and the information contained in Declaration D and E which has been consolidated in Declaration C:

Bid price, excluding VAT (y)	R
Imported content (x), as calculated in terms of SATS 1286:2011	R
Stipulated minimum threshold for local content (paragraph 3 above)	
Local content %, as calculated in terms of SATS 1286:2011	

If the bid is for more than one product, the local content percentages for each product contained in Declaration C shall be used instead of the table above.

The local content percentages for each product has been calculated using the formula given in clause 3 of SATS 1286:2011, the rates of exchange indicated in paragraph 4.1 above and the information contained in Declaration D and E.

- (d) I accept that the Procurement Authority / Institution has the right to request that the local content be verified in terms of the requirements of SATS 1286:2011.
- (e) I understand that the awarding of the bid is dependent on the accuracy of the information furnished in this application. I also understand that the submission of incorrect data, or data that are not verifiable as described in SATS 1286:2011, may result in the Procurement Authority / Institution imposing any or all of the remedies as provided for in Regulation 14 of the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017 promulgated under the Preferential Policy Framework Act (PPFA), 2000 (Act No. 5 of 2000).

SIGNATURE: _____ **DATE:** _____

WITNESS No. 1 _____ **DATE:** _____

WITNESS No. 2 _____ **DATE:** _____

SPECIFICATION FOR CLOTH MASKS

1. DTIC SPECIFICATIONS

1.1. Overview:

8.1.1 A 'fabric/cloth' face mask (non-medical mask) for the general public is only part of a broader solution to curb the spread of COVID-19 and it must always be used in combination with other hygienic methods of prevention. Such masks are not a replacement for other recommended precautionary measures. They should not provide a false sense of protection that lead to a lapse in the application of proper preventative measures like personal hand hygiene, respiratory hygiene and physical (social) distancing. Furthermore the design of fabric masks should be mindful of the thermo-physiological properties of fabrics which, if wrongly chosen, can lead to problems like skin irritation, the build-up of heat or moisture, or the incubation of bacteria

etc, and may cause wearers to take off masks in situations when they should otherwise be wearing them. There has been much debate globally about the use of face masks for non-Health Care Professionals (non-HCP) during the Covid-19 pandemic. There is agreement in the recommendations that symptomatic individuals and those in healthcare settings should use face masks. But discrepancies and mixed messages exist in relation to the wearing of masks by the general public. By refining some of the lessons from various sources, it is possible to arrive at a set of interim guidelines for the use of masks by the general public in South Africa. It is the intention of this document to distil these guidelines into a set of recommendations for the South African clothing and textile industry when making masks for use by the general public. These recommendations serve as suggested guidelines. They have been developed through engagements with publicly available research and recommendations from authorities like the World Health Organisation (WHO) as well as through insights provided by colleagues from the University of Stellenbosch (Dept of Chemistry and Polymer Science), University of Witwatersrand (School of Public Health, Industry Specialists, the Southern African Clothing Textile and Workers Union (SACTWU), staff at the National Department of Health and the Department of Trade, Industry, and Competition.

8.1.2 Fabric or 'cloth masks' do not fall in the same category as surgical or medical masks. Fabric/Cloth masks cannot prevent the risk of contracting the virus in aerosol form (as found in a contaminated atmosphere) since this requires the presence of very fine and highly specialised filters capable of trapping microscopic viral particles. The shortage of medical grade masks globally and in South Africa means members of the public should not use these critical resources at the expense of frontline health workers. In this context, and given that evidence indicates that the virus appears to largely exit through the mouth of an infected individual in droplet form (during talking, coughing or sneezing) it is believed that if the fabrics and filters used in the manufacture of cloth masks are chosen suitably and designed to fit users accordingly, these masks can play an important role in reducing the community transmission of the virus and offer some degree of protection for the user. They further appear to lower the risk of contracting the virus from contaminated surfaces by acting as a barrier to touching one's face. The function of such public masks may be enhanced or impeded by the usability of the design and the combination of products, although it is also believed that any mask may be better than not wearing a mask.

1.2. SA's Localisation Objectives

8.2.1 In line with the Republic of South Africa's Industrial Policy Acton Plan10 (IPAP) and the Clothing, Textile, Footwear and Leather (CTFL) Master Plan's policy objectives it is highly recommended that manufacturers source textiles made locally, by local manufacturers, when making fabric/cloth face masks. All textile/fabric quality recommendations for making fabric face masks, found within this document, are qualities found in textiles that are locally made in the Republic of South Africa. It is

imperative that fabric/cloth face mask manufacturers ensure that efforts to manufacture masks are done within the broader context of supporting South Africa's Clothing and Textile Industry, and our government's efforts to ensure localisation of value-chains and broader economic prosperity – in keeping with our country's developmental objectives and Industrial Policy. A list of local textile manufacturers is found in the Appendix A of this document.

1.3. Basic Performance Requirements of Fabric/Cloth Face Masks

- 1.3.1. The performance of fabric/cloth face masks varies greatly with the shape and fit of the mask as well as the fabric structural properties and number of layers.
- 1.3.2. The objective of a fabric face mask is to act as a physical barrier to extremely small droplets generally upwards of 5 microns in size secreted during talking, sneezing or coughing (WHO 29/4/2020).
- 1.3.3. The higher the performance of the mask with regard to barrier efficiency the better.

1.3.4. Masks must be breathable.

8.3.4.1 Should the mask prevent one from breathing easily, this will present a serious danger to the health of the wearer - not only from becoming oxygen deprived but also because the mask will promote risky behavior like the need to touch the face and remove or adjust the mask during wear, increasing the risk of transmission of the virus.

- (i) Masks must be designed to fit properly and be comfortable to wear.
- (ii) Mask style and design features will contribute to user fit which should follow closely the contours of the face especially around the nose bridge and under the chin to reduce leakage out and into the mask.
- (iii) Mask style and design features will contribute to user fit which should follow closely the contours of the face especially around the nose bridge and under the chin to reduce leakage out and into the mask.
- (iv) Cleaning and disinfection of all the components should be easy to carry out at home.
- (v) All components should be durable and should maintain their integrity during the full expected life span of the product or components.
- (vi) All masks should be accompanied by instructions clearly explaining how it should be worn and cared for what the limitations of a mask are and when the mask or its components must be replaced.

1.4. Fabric Selection for Fabric Masks

- a. Tests have shown that at least two layers of fabric are sufficient for balancing performance and comfort (as indicated above).
- b. An increase in the number of layers will improve the barrier efficiency, but have the opposite effect on breathability.
- c. Using three layers, selecting a non-woven (or similar) fabric with strong filtering capability (barrier efficiency) as the middle layer (with the accompanying inner and outer layers providing comfort, structure, and some additional protection) is recommended.
- d. Ideally this middle layer (filter) should be inserted into the mask (or removed) via an 'envelope' style design to allow for improved cleaning and easy replacement filters when worn out.
- e. It is recommended that the pocket into which it fits be at least 120 mm by 100 mm to ensure compatibility between multiple masks and filters in production domestically.
- f. Clear markings or design options must be used to distinguish between the outside of the mask and the inside of the mask.

8.5 Guidelines for Fabric Selection

8.5.1 Inner Layer (next to face)

- a. The main purpose of this layer is to provide a smooth, soft, pleasant feel against the skin.
- b. The fabric should not irritate the skin in any way or allow the build-up of moisture or excessive heat in between the skin and the mask.
- c. Avoid water repellent fabric that inhibit the absorption of droplets. It must not we easily or accumulate excessive moisture with breathing.
- d. The fabric should have very high air permeability and should not restrict normal breathing.
- e. Synthetic fibres are recommended for quick drying properties.
- f. If cotton, poly-cotton or viscose are used, care should be taken as these fabrics can be highly water absorbent and might become wet against the skin. They can also impact on heat generation, potential fibre/fluff shedding and drying time after washing.
- g. Options: Plain weaves (lightweight, low count), warp knit polyester 'mesh'; lightweight single jersey, spunbond nonwovens (providing air permeability is high and fabric is washable)

8.5.2 Middle Layer (optional filter layer)

- a. The primary function of this layer is to trap or stop particles 5 micron and larger.
- b. It should have a barrier efficiency of at least 75%. Filter fabric should not restrict air permeability or impede on the air permeability of the completed mask.
- c. It is suggested that the filter fabric should not block > 25 % of airflow through the fabric.
- d. Filter fabric should not shed fibres or disintegrate with use in any way, causing potential of fibre inhalation or failure to filter.
- e. It should not add or create unnecessary heat load.
- f. Filter should be replaceable via a pouch between inner and outer layer of mask (envelope).
- g. It must be possible to disinfect filter daily or wash with hot water [Minimum filter size 100mm x 120mmm]
- h. Ideal product – non-woven or similarly performing fabric that meets the recommended requirements.

8.5.3 Outer Layer (faces outwards)

- a. This layer can be woven, warp- knitted or made from a suitable nonwoven fabric.
- b. Fabrics should not allow liquids to move through them.
- c. Hydrophobic or water repellent properties are recommended to prevent wetting from external sources and improve soil repellence.
- d. Fabrics should not restrict normal breathing.
- e. Care should be taken that this layer does not ruin the breathability of the mask
- f. Fabric choice should be suitable for the design of the mask - some designs may require a firmer fabric while others may require fabrics with more drape.
- g. A firm finish will prevent the mask from collapsing with breathing.
- h. Outer and inner layers can potentially be of the same fabric.

8.5.4 General Remarks

- a. Fabrics should not contain any toxic chemicals or excessive lint (especially the inner layer).

- b. b) The outward facing and inward facing of the mask must be clearly distinguished.
- c. A new prototype can be easily tested for comfort by wearing it for at least 30 minutes.
- d. Disinfection of all the components should be easy to carry out at home and components must not deteriorate with use/cleaning.
- e. Fabrics should be able to resist washing in hot water – not easily damaged.
- f. Components that are not removable should be resistant to at least 100 wash cycles.
- g. It must be ensured that proper airflow is achieved when all the layers are combined.
- h. One component with poor air permeability can cause a total failure in breathability
- i. NOTE: If a filter layer is not used, the combination of the two layers must provide a 5 micron particle barrier efficiency of at least 75%. 5 Designs for Fabric Masks
- j. Mask style and design features will contribute to user fit and should follow closely the contours of the face especially around the nose bridge and under the chin to reduce leakage out and into the mask.
- k. A wire insert, in middle of the mask that sits over the nose bridge area of mask, will allow the user to mould the shape of the mask around the nose bridge for a closer fit.
- l. Comfortable elastic bands/or cloth tie-straps of adequate size and shape for attachment either around the ears or the head should facilitate comfortable fit. d) Further adjustments to the dimension of this elastic/cloth tie-straps will enhance fit for more users permitting flexibility in the adjustment.
- m. The ties or elastics used to fit the mask to the face should not be designed to require that the wearer touches the front of the mask at all.
- n. Masks should be comfortable to wear. Fabrics selection should consider performance properties such as moisture management and thermal discomfort (guideline for fabric selection 8.4.1 above).
- o. Discomfort will undermine one's health by promoting the need to touch the face and remove or adjust the mask during wear.
- p. Bearing in mind that different fabric constructions and innovations suitable fabric or three layers of such fabric (two layers plus an extra third barrier/filtration layer in the centre).
- q. Masks must be designed to fit properly, ideally covering at least 50% of the length of the nose and fit to 25mm under the chin.
- r. A guideline for the adult size of pleated mask designs is 180mm for the width and 160mm for the length (maximum unpeated length).
- s. Additionally, manufacturers should indicate sizing of masks:
- t. Adults: S/M/L/XL
- u. Children: S/M/L
- v. Children sizes can be considered by downsizing the adult sizes until further anthropometric data is available to guide a more informed decision.
- w. The suggested size for the removable filter is 120 x 100 mm.
- x. The dimension for a simple pleated masks design is illustrated below:
- y. It is useful to provide markings or features that help the wearer to distinguish between the inner layer and outer layer of the mask in order to prevent wearers from placing the wrong side against their faces.
- z. Special needs may arise within some groups of society (such as hearing-impaired individuals who rely on lip reading) whose needs should also be considered when making masks.
- aa. Other users such as children and those wearing spectacles should also be considered.

- bb. Fabric Face Masks for different seasons and climates must also be considered.
- cc. When adjusting to climate and seasonal needs, the fabric used should follow recommended guidelines – adjustments must not compromise fabric functionality as described in the guidelines.

8.6 Instructions for Using Fabric Masks

- 8.6.1 Clear instructions should be provided to consumers about the capabilities and limitations of masks.
- 8.6.1 At the very least guidance should be given that when re-usable fabric masks are worn:
- 8.6.2 They do not constitute medical PPE nor are they a replacement for normal precautionary hygienic measures such as handwashing, not touching one's face, coughing or sneezing into a tissue or elbow and keeping a proper social distance of 1,5m from other people.
- 8.6.3 The wearer should ensure the masks have been appropriately washed and disinfected before use
- 8.6.4 Clear instructions must be provided around the proper protocol for wearing masks, including at a minimum that wearers should avoid touching the mask during use and that when putting on or taking off the mask, one's hands must have been cleansed after practicing appropriate hand hygiene;
- 8.6.5 That re-usable masks or the components used within the masks may need to be replaced if they are damaged or worn out, or if they have exceeded their lifespans or use; and
- 8.6.6 That children should be supervised at all times when using a cloth mask, and they are not recommended for infants who may struggle to breathe with a mask or even choke if they put parts in their mouths.
- 8.6.7 A user-guide MUST be supplied with a mask on how to wear and how to care for it.
- 8.6.8 A fabric face masks should generally not to be used by Health workers, working in a health care environment.

9 REQUIREMENTS OF THE BID

- 9.5 Failure to deliver products in line with the specifications will result in termination of the contract;
- 9.6 **Quality**
- 9.6.1 Where specific specifications and/ or standards are applicable on materials and supplies, the quality of products shall not be less than the requirements of the latest edition of such specifications and/or standards.