Government Gazette
Staatskoerant

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA

Regulation Gazette **No. 11876** *Regulasiekoerant*

Vol. 722 **29 August / Augustus 2025** **No. 53241**

PART 1 OF 2

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IMPORTANT NOTICE:

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NO FUTURE QUERIES WILL BE HANDLED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE.

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government printing
Department:
Government Printing Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

HIGH ALERT: SCAM WARNING!!!

TO ALL SUPPLIERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS

It has come to the attention of the *GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS* that there are certain unscrupulous companies and individuals who are defrauding unsuspecting businesses disguised as representatives of the *Government Printing Works* (*GPW*).

The scam involves the fraudsters using the letterhead of *GPW* to send out fake tender bids to companies and requests to supply equipment and goods.

Although the contact person's name on the letter may be of an existing official, the contact details on the letter are not the same as the *Government Printing Works*'. When searching on the Internet for the address of the company that has sent the fake tender document, the address does not exist.

The banking details are in a private name and not company name. Government will never ask you to deposit any funds for any business transaction. *GPW* has alerted the relevant law enforcement authorities to investigate this scam to protect legitimate businesses as well as the name of the organisation.

Example of e-mails these fraudsters are using:

PROCUREMENT@GPW-GOV.ORG

Should you suspect that you are a victim of a scam, you must urgently contact the police and inform the *GPW*.

GPW has an official email with the domain as **@gpw.gov.za**

Government e-mails DO NOT have org in their e-mail addresses. All of these fraudsters also use the same or very similar telephone numbers. Although such number with an area code 012 looks like a landline, it is not fixed to any property.

GPW will never send you an e-mail asking you to supply equipment and goods without a purchase/order number. *GPW* does not procure goods for another level of Government. The organisation will not be liable for actions that result in companies or individuals being resultant victims of such a scam.

Government Printing Works gives businesses the opportunity to supply goods and services through RFQ / Tendering process. In order to be eligible to bid to provide goods and services, suppliers must be registered on the National Treasury's Central Supplier Database (CSD). To be registered, they must meet all current legislative requirements (e.g. have a valid tax clearance certificate and be in good standing with the South African Revenue Services - SARS).

The tender process is managed through the Supply Chain Management (SCM) system of the department. SCM is highly regulated to minimise the risk of fraud, and to meet objectives which include value for money, open and effective competition, equitability, accountability, fair dealing, transparency and an ethical approach. Relevant legislation, regulations, policies, guidelines and instructions can be found on the tender's website.

Fake Tenders

National Treasury's CSD has launched the Government Order Scam campaign to combat fraudulent requests for quotes (RFQs). Such fraudulent requests have resulted in innocent companies losing money. We work hard at preventing and fighting fraud, but criminal activity is always a risk.

How tender scams work

There are many types of tender scams. Here are some of the more frequent scenarios:

Fraudsters use what appears to be government department stationery with fictitious logos and contact details to send a fake RFQ to a company to invite it to urgently supply goods. Shortly after the company has submitted its quote, it receives notification that it has won the tender. The company delivers the goods to someone who poses as an official or at a fake site. The Department has no idea of this transaction made in its name. The company is then never paid and suffers a loss.

OR

Fraudsters use what appears to be government department stationery with fictitious logos and contact details to send a fake RFQ to Company A to invite it to urgently supply goods. Typically, the tender specification is so unique that only Company B (a fictitious company created by the fraudster) can supply the goods in question.

Shortly after Company A has submitted its quote it receives notification that it has won the tender. Company A orders the goods and pays a deposit to the fictitious Company B. Once Company B receives the money, it disappears. Company A's money is stolen in the process.

Protect yourself from being scammed

- If you are registered on the supplier databases and you receive a request to tender or quote that seems to be from a government department, contact the department to confirm that the request is legitimate. Do not use the contact details on the tender document as these might be fraudulent.
- Compare tender details with those that appear in the Tender Bulletin, available online at **www.gpwonline.co.za**
- Make sure you familiarise yourself with how government procures goods and services. Visit the tender website for more information on how to tender.
- If you are uncomfortable about the request received, consider visiting the government department and/or the place of delivery and/or the service provider from whom you will be sourcing the goods.
- In the unlikely event that you are asked for a deposit to make a bid, contact the SCM unit of the department in question to ask whether this is in fact correct.

Any incidents of corruption, fraud, theft and misuse of government property in the *Government Printing Works* can be reported to:

Supply Chain Management: Ms. Anna Marie Du Toit, Tel. (012) 748 6292.
Email: **Annamarie.DuToit@gpw.gov.za**

Marketing and Stakeholder Relations: Ms Bonakele Mbhele, at Tel. (012) 748 6193.
Email: **Bonakele.Mbhele@gpw.gov.za**

Security Services: Mr Daniel Legoabe, at tel. (012) 748 6176.
Email: **Daniel.Legoabe@gpw.gov.za**

Closing times for **ORDINARY WEEKLY** *REGULATION GAZETTE* 2025

*The closing time is **15:00** sharp on the following days:*

- **24 December,** Wednesday for the issue of Friday **03 January 2025**
- **03 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **10 January 2025**
- **10 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **17 January 2025**
- **17 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **24 January 2025**
- **24 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **31 January 2025**
- **31 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **07 February 2025**
- **07 February,** Friday for the issue of Friday **14 February 2025**
- **14 February,** Friday for the issue of Friday **21 February 2025**
- **21 February,** Friday for the issue of Friday **28 February 2025**
- **28 February,** Friday for the issue of Friday **07 March 2025**
- **07 March,** Friday for the issue of Friday **14 March 2025**
- **13 March,** Thursday for the issue of Thursday **20 March 2025**
- **20 March,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **28 March 2025**
- **28 March,** Friday for the issue of Friday **04 April 2025**
- **04 April,** Friday for the issue of Friday **11 April 2025**
- **10 April,** Thursday for the issue of Thursday **17 April 2025**
- **16 April,** Wednesday for the issue of Friday **25 April 2025**
- **23 April,** Wednesday for the issue of Friday **02 May 2025**
- **02 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **09 May 2025**
- **09 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **16 May 2025**
- **16 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **23 May 2025**
- **23 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **30 May 2025**
- **30 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **06 June 2025**
- **06 June,** Friday for the issue of Friday **13 June 2025**
- **12 June,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **20 June 2025**
- **20 June,** Friday for the issue of Friday **27 June 2025**
- **27 June,** Friday for the issue of Friday **04 July 2025**
- **04 July,** Friday for the issue of Friday **11 July 2025**
- **11 July,** Friday for the issue of Friday **18 July 2025**
- **18 July,** Friday for the issue of Friday **25 July 2025**
- **25 July,** Friday for the issue of Friday **01 August 2025**
- **01 August,** Friday for the issue of Friday **08 August 2025**
- **08 August,** Friday for the issue of Friday **15 August 2025**
- **15 August,** Friday for the issue of Friday **22 August 2025**
- **22 August,** Friday for the issue of Friday **29 August 2025**
- **29 August,** Friday for the issue of Friday **05 September 2025**
- **05 September,** Friday for the issue of Friday **12 September 2025**
- **12 September,** Friday for the issue of Friday **19 September 2025**
- **18 September,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **26 September 2025**
- **26 September,** Friday for the issue of Friday **03 October 2025**
- **03 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **10 October 2025**
- **10 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **17 October 2025**
- **17 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **24 October 2025**
- **24 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **31 October 2025**
- **31 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **07 November 2025**
- **07 November,** Friday for the issue of Friday **14 November 2025**
- **14 November,** Friday for the issue of Friday **21 November 2025**
- **21 November,** Friday for the issue of Friday **28 November 2025**
- **28 November,** Friday for the issue of Friday **5 December 2025**
- **05 December,** Friday for the issue of Friday **12 December 2025**
- **11 December,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **19 December 2025**
- **17 December,** Wednesday for the issue of Wednesday **24 December 2025**

LIST OF TARIFF RATES

FOR PUBLICATION OF NOTICES

COMMENCEMENT: 1 APRIL 2018

NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL

Notice sizes for National, Provincial & Tender gazettes 1/4, 2/4, 3/4, 4/4 per page. Notices submitted will be charged at R1008.80 per full page, pro-rated based on the above categories.

Pricing for National, Provincial - Variable Priced Notices		
Notice Type	**Page Space**	**New Price (R)**
Ordinary National, Provincial	1/4 - Quarter Page	252.20
Ordinary National, Provincial	2/4 - Half Page	504.40
Ordinary National, Provincial	3/4 - Three Quarter Page	756.60
Ordinary National, Provincial	4/4 - Full Page	1008.80

EXTRA-ORDINARY

All Extra-ordinary National and Provincial gazette notices are non-standard notices and attract a variable price based on the number of pages submitted.

The pricing structure for National and Provincial notices which are submitted as **Extra ordinary submissions** will be charged at R**3026.32** per page.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

The **Government Printing Works** (**GPW**) has established rules for submitting notices in line with its electronic notice processing system, which requires the use of electronic *Adobe* Forms. Please ensure that you adhere to these guidelines when completing and submitting your notice submission.

Closing Times for Acceptance of Notices

1. The *Government Gazette* and *Government Tender Bulletin* are weekly publications that are published on Fridays and the closing time for the acceptance of notices is strictly applied according to the scheduled time for each gazette.

2. Please refer to the Submission Notice Deadline schedule in the table below. This schedule is also published online on the Government Printing works website www.gpwonline.co.za

   All re-submissions will be subject to the standard cut-off times.
   All notices received after the closing time will be rejected.

Government Gazette Type	Publication Frequency	Publication Date	Submission Deadline	Cancellations Deadline
National Gazette	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Regulation Gazette	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Petrol Price Gazette	Monthly	Tuesday before 1st Wednesday of the month	One day before publication	1 working day prior to publication
Road Carrier Permits	Weekly	Friday	Thursday 15h00 for next Friday	3 working days prior to publication
Unclaimed Monies (Justice, Labour or Lawyers)	January / September 2 per year	Last Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Parliament (Acts, White Paper, Green Paper)	As required	Any day of the week	None	3 working days prior to publication
Manuals	Bi- Monthly	2nd and last Thursday of the month	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
State of Budget (National Treasury)	Monthly	30th or last Friday of the month	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Extraordinary Gazettes	As required	Any day of the week	*Before 10h00 on publication date*	*Before 10h00 on publication date*
Legal Gazettes A, B and C	Weekly	Friday	One week before publication	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Tender Bulletin	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Gauteng	Weekly	Wednesday	Two weeks before publication	3 days **after** submission deadline
Eastern Cape	Weekly	Monday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Northern Cape	Weekly	Monday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
North West	Weekly	Tuesday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
KwaZulu-Natal	Weekly	Thursday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Limpopo	Weekly	Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Mpumalanga	Weekly	Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

Government Gazette Type	Publication Frequency	Publication Date	Submission Deadline	Cancellations Deadline
Gauteng Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	Wednesday before the First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 working days **after** submission deadline
Northern Cape Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 working days **after** submission deadline
National Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 working days **after** submission deadline
Mpumalanga Liquor License Gazette	Bi-Monthly	Second & Fourth Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication

EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTES

3. *Extraordinary Gazettes* can have only one publication date. If multiple publications of an *Extraordinary Gazette* are required, a separate Z95/Z95Prov *Adobe* Forms for each publication date must be submitted.

NOTICE SUBMISSION PROCESS

4. Download the latest *Adobe* form, for the relevant notice to be placed, from the **Government Printing Works** website www.gpwonline.co.za.

5. The *Adobe* form needs to be completed electronically using *Adobe Acrobat* / *Acrobat Reader*. Only electronically completed *Adobe* forms will be accepted. No printed, handwritten and/or scanned *Adobe* forms will be accepted.

6. The completed electronic *Adobe* form has to be submitted via email to submit.egazette@gpw.gov.za. The form needs to be submitted in its original electronic *Adobe* format to enable the system to extract the completed information from the form for placement in the publication.

7. Every notice submitted **must** be accompanied by an official **GPW** quotation. This must be obtained from the *eGazette* Contact Centre.

8. Each notice submission should be sent as a single email. The email **must** contain **all documentation relating to a particular notice submission**.

   8.1. Each of the following documents must be attached to the email as a separate attachment:

      8.1.1. An electronically completed *Adobe* form, specific to the type of notice that is to be placed.

         8.1.1.1. For National *Government Gazette* or *Provincial Gazette* notices, the notices must be accompanied by an electronic Z95 or Z95Prov *Adobe* form

         8.1.1.2. The notice content (body copy) **MUST** be a separate attachment.

      8.1.2. A copy of the official **Government Printing Works** quotation you received for your notice. *(Please see Quotation section below for further details)*

      8.1.3. A valid and legible Proof of Payment / Purchase Order: **Government Printing Works** account customer must include a copy of their Purchase Order**. Non-Government Printing Works** account customer needs to submit the proof of payment for the notice

      8.1.4. Where separate notice content is applicable (Z95, Z95 Prov and TForm 3, it should **also** be attached as a separate attachment. *(Please see the Copy Section below, for the specifications)*.

      8.1.5. Any additional notice information if applicable.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

9. The electronic *Adobe* form will be taken as the primary source for the notice information to be published. Instructions that are on the email body or covering letter that contradicts the notice form content will not be considered. The information submitted on the electronic *Adobe* form will be published as-is.

10. To avoid duplicated publication of the same notice and double billing, Please submit your notice **ONLY ONCE.**

11. Notices brought to **GPW** by "walk-in" customers on electronic media can only be submitted in *Adobe* electronic form format. All "walk-in" customers with notices that are not on electronic *Adobe* forms will be routed to the Contact Centre where they will be assisted to complete the forms in the required format.

12. Should a customer submit a bulk submission of hard copy notices delivered by a messenger on behalf of any organisation e.g. newspaper publisher, the messenger will be referred back to the sender as the submission does not adhere to the submission rules.

QUOTATIONS

13. Quotations are valid until the next tariff change.

    13.1. ***Take note:*** **GPW**'s annual tariff increase takes place on ***1 April*** therefore any quotations issued, accepted and submitted for publication up to ***31 March*** will keep the old tariff. For notices to be published from 1 April, a quotation must be obtained from **GPW** with the new tariffs. Where a tariff increase is implemented during the year, **GPW** endeavours to provide customers with 30 days' notice of such changes.

14. Each quotation has a unique number.

15. Form Content notices must be emailed to the *eGazette* Contact Centre for a quotation.

    15.1. The *Adobe* form supplied is uploaded by the Contact Centre Agent and the system automatically calculates the cost of your notice based on the layout/format of the content supplied.

    15.2. It is critical that these *Adobe* Forms are completed correctly and adhere to the guidelines as stipulated by **GPW**.

16. **APPLICABLE ONLY TO GPW ACCOUNT HOLDERS**:

    16.1. **GPW** Account Customers must provide a valid **GPW** account number to obtain a quotation.

    16.2. Accounts for **GPW** account customers **must** be active with sufficient credit to transact with **GPW** to submit notices.

        16.2.1. If you are unsure about or need to resolve the status of your account, please contact the **GPW** Finance Department prior to submitting your notices. (If the account status is not resolved prior to submission of your notice, the notice will be failed during the process).

17. **APPLICABLE ONLY TO CASH CUSTOMERS:**

    17.1. Cash customers doing **bulk payments** must use a **single email address** in order to use the **same proof of payment** for submitting multiple notices.

18. The responsibility lies with you, the customer, to ensure that the payment made for your notice(s) to be published is sufficient to cover the cost of the notice(s).

19. Each quotation will be associated with one proof of payment / purchase order / cash receipt.

    19.1. This means that **the quotation number can only be used once to make a payment.**

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

COPY (SEPARATE NOTICE CONTENT DOCUMENT)

20. Where the copy is part of a separate attachment document for Z95, Z95Prov and TForm03

20.1. Copy of notices must be supplied in a separate document and may not constitute part of any covering letter, purchase order, proof of payment or other attached documents.

The content document should contain only one notice. (You may include the different translations of the same notice in the same document).

20.2. The notice should be set on an A4 page, with margins and fonts set as follows:

Page size = A4 Portrait with page margins: Top = 40mm, LH/RH = 16mm, Bottom = 40mm; Use font size: Arial or Helvetica 10pt with 11pt line spacing;

Page size = A4 Landscape with page margins: Top = 16mm, LH/RH = 40mm, Bottom = 16mm; Use font size: Arial or Helvetica 10pt with 11pt line spacing;

CANCELLATIONS

21. Cancellation of notice submissions are accepted by **GPW** according to the deadlines stated in the table above in point 2. Non-compliance to these deadlines will result in your request being failed. Please pay special attention to the different deadlines for each gazette. Please note that any notices cancelled after the cancellation deadline will be published and charged at full cost.

22. Requests for cancellation must be sent by the original sender of the notice and must accompanied by the relevant notice reference number (N-) in the email body.

AMENDMENTS TO NOTICES

23. With effect from 01 October 2015, **GPW** will not longer accept amendments to notices. The cancellation process will need to be followed according to the deadline and a new notice submitted thereafter for the next available publication date.

REJECTIONS

24. All notices not meeting the submission rules will be rejected to the customer to be corrected and resubmitted. Assistance will be available through the Contact Centre should help be required when completing the forms. (012-748 6200 or email info.egazette@gpw.gov.za). Reasons for rejections include the following:

24.1. Incorrectly completed forms and notices submitted in the wrong format, will be rejected.

24.2. Any notice submissions not on the correct *Adobe* electronic form, will be rejected.

24.3. Any notice submissions not accompanied by the proof of payment / purchase order will be rejected and the notice will not be processed.

24.4. Any submissions or re-submissions that miss the submission cut-off times will be rejected to the customer. The Notice needs to be re-submitted with a new publication date.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

Approval of notices

25. Any notices other than legal notices are subject to the approval of the Government Printer, who may refuse acceptance or further publication of any notice.

26. No amendments will be accepted in respect to separate notice content that was sent with a Z95 or Z95Prov notice submissions. The copy of notice in layout format (previously known as proof-out) is only provided where requested, for Advertiser to see the notice in final Gazette layout. Should they find that the information submitted was incorrect, they should request for a notice cancellation and resubmit the corrected notice, subject to standard submission deadlines. The cancellation is also subject to the stages in the publishing process, i.e. If cancellation is received when production (printing process) has commenced, then the notice cannot be cancelled.

Government Printer Indemnified Against Liability

27. The Government Printer will assume no liability in respect of—

27.1. any delay in the publication of a notice or publication of such notice on any date other than that stipulated by the advertiser;

27.2. erroneous classification of a notice, or the placement of such notice in any section or under any heading other than the section or heading stipulated by the advertiser;

27.3. any editing, revision, omission, typographical errors or errors resulting from faint or indistinct copy.

Liability of advertiser

28. Advertisers will be held liable for any compensation and costs arising from any action which may be instituted against the Government Printer in consequence of the publication of any notice.

Customer inquiries

Many of our customers request immediate feedback/confirmation of notice placement in the gazette from our Contact Centre once they have submitted their notice – While **GPW** deems it one of their highest priorities and responsibilities to provide customers with this requested feedback and the best service at all times, we are only able to do so once we have started processing your notice submission.
GPW has a 2-working day turnaround time for processing notices received according to the business rules and deadline submissions.
Please keep this in mind when making inquiries about your notice submission at the Contact Centre.

29. Requests for information, quotations and inquiries must be sent to the Contact Centre ONLY.

30. Requests for Quotations (RFQs) should be received by the Contact Centre at least **2 working days** before the submission deadline for that specific publication.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

Payment of cost

31. The Request for Quotation for placement of the notice should be sent to the Gazette Contact Centre as indicated above, prior to submission of notice for advertising.

32. Payment should then be made, or Purchase Order prepared based on the received quotation, prior to the submission of the notice for advertising as these documents i.e. proof of payment or Purchase order will be required as part of the notice submission, as indicated earlier.

33. Every proof of payment must have a valid **GPW** quotation number as a reference on the proof of payment document.

34. Where there is any doubt about the cost of publication of a notice, and in the case of copy, an enquiry, accompanied by the relevant copy, should be addressed to the Gazette Contact Centre, **Government Printing Works**, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001 email: info.egazette@gpw.gov.za before publication.

35. Overpayment resulting from miscalculation on the part of the advertiser of the cost of publication of a notice will not be refunded, unless the advertiser furnishes adequate reasons why such miscalculation occurred. In the event of underpayments, the difference will be recovered from the advertiser, and future notice(s) will not be published until such time as the full cost of such publication has been duly paid in cash or electronic funds transfer into the **Government Printing Works** banking account.

36. In the event of a notice being cancelled, a refund will be made only if no cost regarding the placing of the notice has been incurred by the **Government Printing Works**.

37. The **Government Printing Works** reserves the right to levy an additional charge in cases where notices, the cost of which has been calculated in accordance with the List of Fixed Tariff Rates, are subsequently found to be excessively lengthy or to contain overmuch or complicated tabulation.

Proof of publication

38. Copies of any of the *Government Gazette* or *Provincial Gazette* can be downloaded from the **Government Printing Works** website www.gpwonline.co.za free of charge, should a proof of publication be required.

39. Printed copies may be ordered from the Publications department at the ruling price. The **Government Printing Works** will assume no liability for any failure to post or for any delay in despatching of such *Government Gazette*(s)

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS CONTACT INFORMATION

Physical Address:	**Postal Address:**	**GPW Banking Details:**
Government Printing Works	Private Bag X85	**Bank:** ABSA Bosman Street
149 Bosman Street	Pretoria	**Account No.:** 405 7114 016
Pretoria	0001	**Branch Code:** 632-005

For Gazette and Notice submissions: Gazette Submissions:	**E-mail:** submit.egazette@gpw.gov.za
For queries and quotations, contact: Gazette Contact Centre:	**E-mail:** info.egazette@gpw.gov.za
	Tel: 012-748 6200
Contact person for subscribers: Mrs M. Toka:	**E-mail:** subscriptions@gpw.gov.za
	Tel: 012-748-6066 / 6060 / 6058
	Fax: 012-323-9574

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. R. 6546 **29 August 2025**

ANNEXURE C

PLANT IMPROVEMENT ACT, 2018 (ACT NO. 11 OF 2018)

REGULATIONS MADE IN TERMS OF THE PLANT IMPROVEMENT ACT, 2018

I, John Steenhuisen, Minister for Agriculture, acting under section 58 of the Plant Improvement Act, 2018 (Act No. 11 of 2018), have made the regulations set out in the Schedule.

MR JOHN STEENHUISEN, MP
MINISTER: AGRICULTURE
DATE: 24-07-25

SCHEDULE

Arrangement of Regulations:

Chapter

I. Definitions
II. Application of Regulations
III. Registration of Business and Premises
IV. Conditions for Sale of Plants and Propagating Material
V. Registration of Varieties
VI. Schemes
VII. General
VIII. Tables

CHAPTER I: DEFINITIONS

Definitions

1. Unless the context indicates otherwise, words and expressions in these regulations have the meaning assigned to them in the Act, and -

"*Cannabis sativa* L. (hemp)" means low THC plants or parts of plants of *Cannabis sativa* L. cultivated for agricultural or industrial purposes, of which the leaves and flowering heads do not contain more than 2% THC;

"*Cannabis sativa* L. (hemp) permit" means the permit issued by the Registrar in accordance with clause 4(2) to a person who intends to perform an activity with *Cannabis sativa* L. (hemp);

"**certified**" means certified in terms of a scheme contemplated in section 45;

"**coated seed**" means seeds covered with material that may contain pesticides, fungicides, dyes or other additives and includes the following:

(a) encrusted seed – units more or less retaining the shape of the seed with the size and weight changed to a measurable extent;

(b) seed granules – units, more or less cylindrical, including types with more than one seed per granule;

(c) seed mats – broad sheets of material, such as paper or other degradable material, with seeds placed in rows, groups or at random throughout the sheets;

(d) seed pellets – more or less spherical units, usually incorporating a single seed with the size and shape of the seed no longer readily evident;

(e) seed tapes – narrow bands of material, such as paper or other degradable material, with seeds spaced randomly, in groups or in a single row;

"**container**" -

(a) in the case of a plant, means the container in which such plant grows or is packed; and

(b) in the case of propagating material, means the container in which such propagating material is packed, but does not include a shipping container in which such propagating material is imported;

"**crop groups**" refer to the categories of crops according to their general usage as agricultural, vegetable and fruit crops, specified in Table 1 for the respective kinds of plants;

"**grain**" refers to harvested material that is intended for consumption and processing, not for cultivation;

"**inert matter**", in relation to seed, means all material excluding other seed and pure seed which is present therein;

"**introducer**" means the person, including the agent, who introduces a variety into the local market on behalf of the breeder or when the breeder is not known;

"ISTA" means the International Seed Testing Association;

"**lot**" or batch means a quantity of plants or propagating material of which the properties are homogeneous to the extent required by the Act and these regulations and, if applicable, the scheme concerned;

"**lot number**" or batch number means a code number which a person has allocated to a particular lot of plants or propagating material for purposes of identification or traceability and which differs from the lot number allocated by him or her to any other lot of plants or propagating material;

"**Medicines Act**" means the Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965 (Act No. 101 of 1965) as amended;

"**other material**" -

(a) in the case of coated seed, means all matter excluding the pure units of coated seed which are present therein;

(b) in the case of seed of a specific kind which is uncoated, means all material, including other seed, which is present therein and is visually distinguishable from seed of the kind concerned; and

(c) in the case of a mixture which is uncoated, means all matter, including other seed which is visually distinguishable from seed of the kinds comprising the mixture;

"**other seed**" -

(a) in the case of seed of a specific kind, means all seed, irrespective whether it is of a kind to which the Act applies, which is present therein and is visually distinguishable from seed of the kind concerned; and

(b) in the case of a mixture, means all seed, irrespective whether it is of a kind to which the Act applies, which is present therein and is visually distinguishable from seed of the kinds which are specified on containers of that mixture or on labels attached to the containers concerned, as kinds comprising that mixture;

"**pest**" means any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products

"**PIA registration number**" means the registration number assigned to a person or company for the registration of one or more types of business in terms of section 12 of the Act;

"**port of entry**" means a place through which plants and propagating material may be imported into the country in terms of section 43 of the Act;

"**pre-packer**" means the type of business where seed is packed into containers of limited size in accordance with the requirements specified in Table 4;

"**pure seed**", in relation to seeds of a specific kind, means all whole seeds of that kind and portions thereof which are larger than half the original size;

"**pure units of coated seed**", in relation to coated seed - means undamaged units, units with obvious cracks or fissures and damaged units larger than the original size, irrespective of whether those units contain any seed;

"**restricted weed seed**" means seed of the following plant species:

(a) *Cuscuta* spp. – Dodder;
(b) *Datura* spp. – Thorn apple;
(c) *Solanum elaeagnifolium* Cav – Silverleaf bitter apple; and
(d) *Stipa* spp. excluding *S. capensis* Thunb. and *S. dregeana* Steud.- Serrated Tussock, Nasella;

"**SAPS**" means the South African Police Service;

"**seed**" means seed which is propagating material intended for cultivation;

"**seed mixture**" means a lot consisting of seed of varieties of various kinds of plants and/or various varieties of a kind of plant which, with a view to its usefulness for agricultural purposes, is obtained by mixing such seed in a particular proportion;

"**Sealed**" means a container of a seed lot or a submitted sample can be considered as sealed when it is closed in such a way that it cannot be opened to gain access to the seed and closed again without either destroying the seal or leaving evidence of tampering.

"**THC**" means (-)-transdelta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol that occurs in plants and parts of plants of *Cannabis sativa* L. (hemp);

"**the Act**" means the Plant Improvement Act, 2018 (Act No. 11 of 2018);

"**TPS**" means true potato seed in the botanical context, that is used to produce seedling tubers;

"**true to type**" with regard to a plant of a particular kind, means the plant corresponds with the description of the kind of plant concerned;

"**true to variety**", in relation to -

(a) seed of a particular variety referred to in regulation 27, means that all plants cultivated from the seed concerned correspond to the description of the variety concerned, and are clearly distinguishable from any other variety of the same kind of plant ; and

(b) plants and propagating material other than seed, of a particular variety referred to in regulation 46, means that all plants correspond to the description of the variety concerned and are clearly distinguishable from any other variety of the same kind of plant;

"UPOV" means an intergovernmental organization administering an international system of intellectual property (IP) rights that protect plant breeders' rights and encourage innovation in agriculture through the development of new varieties of plants.

"**UPOV code**" means the abbreviation of the scientific name for a kind of plant in accordance with the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) system;

"unprotected variety" referred to in regulation 5 (1), means a variety that is not protected by a plant breeder's right granted under the Plant Breeders Rights' (Act 12f 2018).

"**visually free**" means the physical examination of a plant or plant material where an employee or authorised person -

(a) is unable to visually observe the occurrence or symptoms of a pest on that plant or plant material without using a microscope or magnifying glass; or

(b) has visually observed the characteristic symptoms that are caused by a pest on a plant, but the testing, examination or analysis of that plant or plant material in a laboratory has not confirmed the presence of such pest on or in that plant;

"**withdrawal of application**" means voluntary withdrawal of an application by the applicant or agent whilst the application is still under consideration and before a decision could be reached on the compliance of the variety with DUS.

Chapter II: APPLICATION OF REGULATIONS

Kinds of plants declared in terms of the Act

2.(1) These regulations apply to the kinds of plants declared in terms of Section 2 of the Act by the Minister to the extent specified in column 1 of Table 1 for the kind of plant concerned.

(2) Varieties of the kinds of plants stipulated in Table 1 that are intended for a use other than what is indicated in column 5 of the said table for the kind of plant concerned, i.e. for

(a) ornamental or decorative purposes excluding citrus and related genera or

(b) sports fields or

(c) green manure

(c) use in an immature form (e.g., sprouts, microgreens)

are exempted from the application of these regulations.

Application for declaration of kinds of plants

3.(1) An application for the declaration of a kind of plant in terms of section 2(2) of the Act must be submitted to the Registrar in writing and must at least contain the following information:

(a) name, address and contact details of the applicant;

(b) scientific name of the genus and species concerned;

(c) confirmation of the existence of any cultivated varieties of the kind of plant concerned;

(d) potential value for cultivation and use of the kind of plant, if available;

(e) information on whether the plants or variety require prior authorization for release under legislation concerning the protection of the environment, human and animal health; and

(f) in case of seed propagated kinds of plants, germination and purity data as required for inclusion in Table 4.

(2) The Registrar must consider the application received and decide whether-

(a) the kind of plant is eligible for declaration; and

(b) all or specific varieties must be listed for the kind of plant in accordance with regulation

54(2).

(3) The Registrar must decide on the application within 30 days from receiving the application.

(4) The Registrar must notify the Minister immediately after making the decision and request the Minister to publish a notice of declaration in the Gazette.

(5) In instances where the kind of plant has been approved for declaration with an open list recognising all varieties, the applicant or respective industry, as applicable, may at any time request closing of the list in order to list specific varieties of the kind of plant concerned.

***Cannabis sativa* L. (hemp) permit**

4.(1) A person undertaking activities referred to in sub-regulation (2) relating to *Cannabis sativa* L. (hemp) must obtain a permit for one or more such activities from the Registrar.

(2) A permit referred to in sub-regulation (1) relates to the following activities:

(a) importation of plants or propagating material for breeding, research or cultivation;

(b) propagation of plants by a breeder or researcher in relation to a breeding or research program to develop new or improved hemp varieties;

(c) sale of *Cannabis sativa* L. (hemp) seed, seedlings, plants or cuttings;

(d) cultivation of hemp for -

(i) seed production;

(ii) seedling production;

(iii) production of grain or material for industrial purposes;

(e) cleaning and conditioning of seed for cultivation; and

(f) export of plants or propagating material for cultivation purposes.

(3) An application for a *Cannabis sativa* L. (hemp) permit must be submitted on the form obtainable from the Registrar and must be accompanied by proof of payment of the fee specified in item 9(a) of Table 2.

(4) The Registrar must consider each application and after evaluation of the information provided, issue a *Cannabis sativa* L. (hemp) permit to the applicant, if all the requirements have been met.

(5) A *Cannabis sativa* L. (hemp) permit issued in terms of sub-regulation (4) is valid for a period of 5 years;

(b) renewable once after the initial period for a further 5 years on payment of the fee specified in item 9(b) of Table 2, where after a new application must be submitted and accompanied by the fee specified in item 9(a) of Table 2 (c) not transferable to another person.

(6) The permit holder must notify the Registrar of any change with regard to information in the permit after issuance thereof, within 30 days of the occurrence of the change or becoming aware of the change:

(a) change in the contact details of the permit holder, including postal address;

(b) change in the name of the business or premises;

(c) change in the physical address where the authorized activity is to be conducted;

(d) change in the person responsible for or supervising the activity on the premises; and

(e) change in the ownership of the premises where the authorized activity is to be conducted, if the permit holder is not the owner.

(7) The Registrar may revoke a permit if the permit holder –

(a) requests revocation thereof in writing;

(b) stops the activities for which the permit was required;

(c) has failed to notify the Registrar of any change of information as stipulated in sub-regulation (6);

(d) perform any activity not authorized on the *Cannabis sativa* L. (hemp) permit and

(e) infringes any of the provisions of these regulations or the Act.

(8) The holder of a *Cannabis sativa* L. (hemp) permit for cultivation must submit a notice of planting to the Registrar on the form obtainable from the Registrar within 30 days from planting and a copy thereof must be submitted to each of the nearest office of SAPS and Inspection Services of the Department.

Exemption for plants and propagating material

5. (1) For purposes of section 23(2)(a) of the Act, the non-commercial scale for cultivation and sale of unprotected variety of any kind of plant regulated under the Act refers to cultivation and sale in limited quantities and mainly intended for use by -

(a) household/ subsistence producers/farmers who produce primarily for household consumption and may have a limited surplus production for selling; and

(b) smallholder producers/farmers who produce for household consumption and derive a source of income from agriculture activities.

(2) The maximum amount of seed per variety imported or sold by a person on a non-commercial scale stipulated in sub-regulation (1), is specified in Table 3, limited to the amounts indicated in column 2 per year and column 3 per container for the respective kind of plant.

(3) In cases where the amount of seed for a variety exceeds that indicated in column 2 or 3 of Table 3 for the respective kind of plant, the exemption from the provisions of the Act for national listing is no longer applicable.

(4) The provisions of sub-regulations (1) to (4) shall not apply to plants and propagating material of hemp.

Exempted types of business

6.(1) The following types of business are exempted from registration in terms of section 19 of the Act:

(a) import and export of plants or propagating material by agents that only take care of documentation and the clearing processes of consignments on behalf of importers or exporters, provided that the agents themselves are not involved in the sale of plants and propagating material;

(b) selling of seed limited to non-commercial varieties contemplated in section 23(1)(d) of the Act and in accordance with the limitations specified in Table 3, subject to the provisions of regulation 5(3);

(c) running of a nursery where -

(i) only seedlings of the kinds of plants of which the seed is regulated in terms of this Act are grown and/or sold, except for *Cannabis sativa* L. (hemp); and

(ii) only plants and propagating material of non-commercial varieties contemplated in section 23(1)(d) of the Act and subject to the provisions of regulation 5(4) are grown and/or sold;

(d) the following facilities for research and/or conservation purposes:

(i) *in vitro* or tissue culture facility;

(ii) gene bank (seedbank and/or field gene bank), (e) the following laboratories: –

(i) analytical laboratory conducting analytical services relating to chemical compounds in plant material;

(ii) molecular laboratory performing any type of genetic analysis or varietal identity on plant material

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-regulation (1)(b) to (d), an application for registration may be submitted if required by the person or in order for the business to comply with a certification scheme contemplated in section 45 of the Act or a type of national, regional or international certification.

(3) The exemption for registration of a business shall not apply to any type of business relating to *Cannabis sativa* L. (hemp), except for multiplication facilities referred to in sub-regulation (1)(d) that are not multiplying for the purpose of selling plants or propagating material and laboratories referred to in sub-regulation (1)(e).

Exempted premises

7.(1) Premises shall be exempted from registration in terms of section 19 of the Act if –

(a) only seed that has been prepacked at premises registered in terms of section 10 of the Act, is sold in the original unopened containers in which it was thus prepacked;

(b) only seed potatoes are produced and/or sold for cultivation purposes; and

(c) only plants originating from a nursery registered in terms of section 10 of the Act, is sold there: Provided that the seller of such plants must on demand furnish written proof that the plants originate from such nursery or premises.

(2) The exemption for registration of premises shall not apply to any premises relating to plants and propagating material of *Cannabis sativa* L. (hemp), except for multiplication facilities and laboratories referred to in regulation 6(1)(d) and (e).

Application for exemption from registration of business and premises

8.(1) Application for exemption from registration referred to in section 19(2) of the Act for any other type of business or premises than referred to in regulations 6 and 7, must be submitted to the Registrar in writing, indicating –

(a) whether exemption is sought for business only or for both business and premises,
(b) the type of business for which exemption is sought;
(c) the kinds of plants relating to the plants and propagating material which are intended to be propagated and/or sold by the business or from the premises, and
(d) motivation for the request.

(2) The Registrar must consider the application received and after consultations with the applicant, if required, submit a recommendation for consideration by the Minister.

(3) The Registrar must notify the applicant in writing within 30 days of receiving the decision from the Minister and publish a notice in the Gazette, if approved by the Minister.

CHAPTER III: REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS AND PREMISES

Register of businesses and premises

9.(1) The register of businesses and premises kept by the Registrar must at least contain the following information:

(a) PIA registration number issued to each person or company registering one or more types of business and subsequent registration numbers for all premises registered in relation to that business;
(b) name under which the business will be conducted;
(c) postal and physical address of the business;
(d) name and contact details of owner or person in charge of the business;
(e) name and physical address of each premises in relation to the business;
(f) name and contact details of person in charge of the premises;
(g) type of business conducted on each premises;
(h) crop groups that are handled at the respective business and premises;

(i) starting and expiry date of registration period; and

(j) any amendment of information in accordance with section 15(2) of the Act.

(2) Any person requiring a copy of a document relating to particulars in the register, must -

(a) apply in writing to the Registrar; and

(b) pay the fee specified in item 2 of Table 2 and provide proof thereof to the Registrar.

Certificate of registration for business and premises

10.(1) The registration certificate issued in terms of section 12(1) of the Act in respect of a business registered without premises, must contain at least the following information:

(a) PIA registration number;

(b) name of the person or company under which the business is registered;

(c) name of the person in control of the business, if different from paragraph (b);

(d) physical and postal address, as applicable;

(e) types of business, as applicable;

(f) crop groups or kinds of plants as applicable; and

(g) date of registration.

(2) The registration certificate issued in terms of section 12(2) of the Act in respect of each business premises must contain at least the following information:

(a) PIA registration number of the business premises;

(b) name of the premises, if different from sub-regulation (1)(b);

(c) the details specified in sub-regulation (1)(b) and (e);

(d) physical and postal address of the premises, if different from sub-regulation (1)(d);

(e) name of the person in control of the premises, if different from (1)(c);

(f) relevant type of business conducted on the premises;

(g) crop groups or kinds of plants as applicable for the premises; and

(h) duration of the registration period.

(3) In cases where a type of business is conducted from a mobile facility, the certificate must contain the information specified in sub-regulation (2), except for (2)(d) where the information must be replaced with details of the mobile unit.

Return of certificate of registration

11. Upon termination of the registration of a business or premises in terms of section 20 of the Act, the relevant certificate of registration must be collected by the Registrar within 90 days of the date of termination in accordance with section 21(2) of the Act.

Application for registration of business and premises

12.(1) An application for the registration of business and premises in terms of section 11 of the Act, must be submitted on the form obtainable from the Registrar for this purpose and accompanied by –

(a) a locality sketch or map and Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates which clearly indicate where the premises concerned is situated;

(b) proof of payment of the fee stipulated in item 7.1(a), (b) or (c), as applicable, of Table 2 relating to the type of business; and

(c) if hemp is one of the kinds of plants with which business is intended to be conducted, a copy of the valid hemp permit.

(2) In the case of an application in terms of section 11(1)(a) only, the documents referred to in sub-regulation (1)(b) and (c) must accompany the application.

(3) An application for any additional type of business or premises with a valid registration in terms of section 11, must be made on an application form obtainable from the Registrar which must be submitted with proof of payment of the fee specified in item 7.1(a), (b) or (c), as applicable, of Table 2.

(4) An application for the registration of a laboratory as a type of business on the same premises as other types of registered business, must be submitted on a separate application for registration of such a laboratory and must be submitted on the form obtainable from the Registrar and accompanied by the documents referred to in sub-regulation (1)(a) and (b).

Notification of change of circumstances

13.(1) The person in whose name a type of business or premises has been registered, must notify the Registrar in writing in terms of section 15 of the Act within 30 working days of a change in any of the following circumstances or when becoming aware of such change with regard to that business or premises:

(a) change in the contact person or contact details, including postal address;

(b) change in the name of the business or premises;

(c) relocation of the business to another address;

(d) change in the person in charge of the premises; or

(e) change in the ownership of the business.

(2) If the change relates to that stipulated in sub-regulation (1)(c) to (e), an inspection of the premises must be conducted and the new owner or person in control, as applicable, evaluated to determine compliance in terms of section 12 of the Act, prior to the issuance of a new registration certificate.

(3) A notice for change in information referred to in sub-regulation (1) that requires the issuance of a new certificate, must be accompanied by proof of payment of the fee specified in item 8 of Table 2.

Application for renewal of registration of premises

14.(1) Application for the renewal of a registered premises referred to in section 16(1) of the Act, must be submitted by the person to whom a certificate of registration has been issued on the form obtainable from the Registrar for that purpose.

(2) The application for renewal of premises must be accompanied by proof of payment of the fee specified in item 7.2 of Table 2.

(3) Any changes that are required to be made at the time of renewal, must be indicated on the renewal application and in case of changes referred to in regulation 13 (1)(c) to (e), inspection is required before a decision for renewal of the registration is made.

Records and reports

15.(1) Businesses and premises registered in terms of section 12 of the Act, must comply with the following requirements relating to records:

(a) keeping of records in accordance with the requirements specified in the regulations relating to the respective type of business;

(b) in case of business relating to hemp, keeping of records in accordance with the respective hemp permit requirements as applicable;

(c) in cases where different types of business of the same company are conducted on the same premises, the records in respect of a lot that went through the respective processes of each such business, may be kept jointly;

(d) preservation of the records referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) at the premises of the type of business concerned, or such other place as determined by the management of the company concerned for safekeeping, for at least three years after the date on which the lot

concerned was removed, delivered or sold, or in the case of laboratories, the sample concerned was tested, examined or analysed, as the case may be.

(e) upon request by the Registrar, submit a written report within 30 days of the request, indicating -

(i) the required particulars regarding the contents of any records kept in terms of paragraphs (a) to (c); and

(ii) the quantity of plants or propagating material, as applicable, and such information relevant for a specified period relating to specified kinds of plants and varieties.

Requirements for a business relating to seed

16. (1) The types of business relating to seed stipulated in section 9(1)(a) to (c) of the Act, may be registered if the owner and person in direct control, as applicable, –

(a) have a sound knowledge and understanding of the requirements of the Act, the facilities, equipment and practices for operating such seed facility as applicable.

(b) have available premises or access to premises or a mobile facility for the services and kinds of plants or crop groups as indicated on the application form.

(2) Premises on which business relating to seed is conducted, may be registered and the registration thereof may be renewed if -

(a) the place where seed is kept on the premises concerned -

(i) is an enclosed structure with a solid floor and, where required, ensure controlled access to seed;

(ii) has efficient lighting so that any marks, printing or writing on containers of seed or on labels attached to such containers may readily be read;

(iii) has efficient ventilation so that excessive humidity and high temperatures which may detrimentally affect seed are prevented; and

(iv) is kept in an orderly, tidy and clean condition at all times;

(b) the available facilities and equipment at the premises concerned are adequate and sufficient to ensure the satisfactory conduct of the service relating to the kinds of plants and varieties of seed handled there;

(c) seed is handled and stored at the premises concerned in such a manner that -

(i) it is protected against damage by pests;

(ii) in case of a cleaning and conditioning facility, uncleaned seed and screenings are kept separate from cleaned seed;

(iii) cleaned seed at cleaning and conditioning facilities and cleaned seed at prepacking and seed selling businesses, is kept separate from anything else that is not seed, by storing it in separate stores, or by dividing it by means of solid partitions;

(iv) each seed lot is separated by a space of at least one metre from another seed lot to ensure unobstructed access to each lot; and

(v) admixing of seed of different kinds of plants is prevented, except if seed mixtures are being made intentionally in accordance with the provisions of regulation 33 or when adding a pollinator;

(d) at a cleaning and conditioning facility, the following are marked, printed or written on the containers of uncleaned seed at such premises, or on labels attached to the containers concerned –

(i) the words "uncleaned seed";

(ii) the kind and variety of the seed concerned; and

(iii) the name and address of the person from whom the seed concerned was received;

(e) at facilities other than indicated in paragraph (d), the applicable particulars required in terms of these regulations, are marked, printed or written on seed containers, or on labels attached to the containers concerned;

(f) seed intended for selling must comply with the requirements stipulated in Table 4 for the respective kind of plant concerned;

(g) in the case of hemp seed -

(i) received for cleaning and conditioning, prepacking or selling, request the hemp permit, acknowledgement of planting notification and transport declaration, as applicable, from the person who provided the seed;

(ii) presented for sale, ensure that each buyer of hemp seed is in possession of a valid Hemp Permit for the purpose for which the seed is bought; and

(ii) furnish the buyer or carrier with a transport declaration and retain a copy thereof;

and

(h) the person in direct control of the premises has knowledge and understanding of the requirements of the Act, the facilities, equipment and practices for operation of such activities.

(3) When the person in direct control of the premises or operations is replaced, the registration of the premises will only be renewed if the new person has the knowledge and understanding referred to in sub-regulation (2)(h).

(4) In case of a mobile facility, the provisions of sub-regulations (1) and (2)(b), (c)(v), (e) to (h) and sub-regulation (3), as applicable, must be complied with.

Records at businesses and premises where propagating material is cleaned and conditioned

17. (1) The owner or person in control of a premises at which the business of cleaning and conditioning of seed for sale is conducted must, in respect of all seed handled there, keep complete records of -

(a) the date on which the seed concerned was received;

(b) the kind and variety of the seed concerned;

(c) the name and address of the person from whom the seed concerned was received;

(d) the total mass of the seed concerned and the number of containers in which it was contained;

(e) the total mass of the cleaned seed and the number of containers in which it was contained;

(f) the lot number of the cleaned seed, and if such seed was certified after cleaning, also the number of the certificate issued in respect thereof;

(g) the names and addresses of the persons to whom the cleaned seed was supplied;

(h) the mass of cleaned seed which was supplied to each such person; and

(i) the dates on which the cleaned seed was so supplied.

Records at businesses and premises where seed is prepacked

18. (1) The owner or person in control of a premises at which the business of the prepacking of propagating material for sale is conducted must, in respect of each lot of propagating material handled there, keep complete records of -

(a) the date on which the lot concerned was received;

(b) the kind and variety of the seed in the lot concerned: Provided that, in the case of a mixture, the names of the kinds of plants and varieties presented therein, as well as the percentage contents of each, must be recorded;

(c) the name and address of the person from whom the lot concerned was received;

(d) the total mass or number of units of the seed in the lot concerned;

(e) the lot number of the lot concerned;

(f) the number of the certificate issued in respect of the seed in the lot concerned if that seed was certified; and

(g) the date on which prepacking of the lot concerned was completed.

Records at businesses and premises where seed is sold

19. (1) The owner or person in control of the premises at which the business of the selling of seed is conducted must, in respect of each seed lot which is handled there, keep complete records of -

(a) the date on which the lot concerned was received;

(b) the kind and variety of the seed in the lot concerned: Provided that in the case of a mixture, the names of the kinds of plants and varieties presented therein, as well as the percentage contents of each, must be recorded;

(c) the name and address of the person from whom the lot concerned was received;

(d) the total mass or number of units of the seed in the lot concerned and the number of containers in which it is packed;

(e) the lot number of the lot concerned;

(f) the number of the certificate issued in respect of the seed in the lot concerned if that seed was certified; and

(g) the date on which the lot concerned was sold out.

Requirements for the business of running a nursery and other multiplication facilities

20. (1) The type of business for a nursery or other multiplication facility stipulated in section 9(1)(d) of the Act, may be registered if the owner and person in direct control or responsible official, as applicable-

(a) have a sound knowledge and understanding of the requirements of the Act, the facilities and practices for operating such a facility;

(b) have available premises or access to premises to conduct the business in respect of the kinds of plants or crop groups indicated on the application form; and

(c) in the case of hemp, ensure compliance with hemp permit requirements and only buy from or sell to people in possession of a valid hemp permit.

(2) Notwithstanding the exemption for registration of the multiplication or conservation facilities referred to in regulation 6(1), an application for the business and premises of such facility may be submitted, provided the respective conditions in these regulations are complied with.

(3) Premises on which the business of a nursery is conducted may be registered and the registration thereof renewed if -

(a) the premises concerned is kept free from volunteer plants and effective weed control is applied;

(b) plants are cultivated in such a manner at the premises concerned that -

(i) they are protected against damage or contamination by pests;

(ii) different kinds of plants and varieties of plants are kept in separate groups so that access to each group can be readily obtained and, where required, ensure controlled access to plants;

(iii) different kinds of plants and varieties of plants are identified by means of suitable and clearly legible name boards or labels in accordance with regulation 47; and

(iv) in the case of plants and propagating material which are certified, the requirements relating to the keeping and storage thereof as determined in the scheme concerned, are complied with;

(c) the place where plants are sold on the premises concerned -

(i) has efficient lighting so that any marks, printing or writing on containers of plants or on labels attached to plants or containers may readily be read; and

(ii) is kept in an orderly, tidy and clean condition at all times;

(d) plants that are kept for sale or, in the case where such plants are packed in bundles, each separate bundle is provided with a label on which the information referred to in sub-regulations (1) and (2) of regulation 47 is indicated;

(e) the plants comply with the requirements stipulated in regulation 46;

(f) in the case of hemp, ensure that each buyer of hemp plants or seedlings is in possession of a valid hemp permit for the purpose the plants are bought and furnish the buyer or carrier with a transport declaration while retaining a copy thereof; and

(g) the person in direct control of the premises has knowledge and understanding of the requirements of the Act, the facilities, equipment and practices for operation of such activities.

(4) Premises on which the business of a multiplication or conservation facility referred to in regulation 6(d) is conducted, may be registered and the registration thereof renewed if -

(a) the available facilities and equipment at the premises concerned are adequate and sufficient to ensure the satisfactory conducting of the multiplication or conservation service relating to the kinds of plants and varieties which are handled there;

(b) the identity of all samples and accessions introduced and handled/conserved are maintained throughout the various processes;

(c) documentation of data and information about the material, including passport data and source information are recorded;

(d) the relevant protocols and operational procedures are in place;

(e) the responsible official of the technical operations at the premises is in possession of the relevant qualifications required for the operation of such facility; and

(f) the person in paragraph (e) has sufficient knowledge and understanding of the requirements of the Act, the facilities, equipment and practices for conducting the operations at the premises.

(5) When the person in direct control or responsible official referred to in sub-regulations (3)(g) and (4)(e) of the premises or operations as applicable is replaced, the registration of the premises will only be renewed if the new person complies with the requirements stipulated in the respective sub-regulations.

Records at nurseries and other multiplication or conservation facilities

21. (1) The owner or person in control of a nursery must, in respect of each lot or batch of plants cultivated there for sale, keep complete records of -

(a) the date on which the lot or batch concerned was made available for sale;
(b) the kind and variety of the plants in the lot or batch concerned;
(c) the number of plants in the lot batch concerned;
(d) the lot number of the lot or batch concerned; and
(e) the number of the certificate issued in respect thereof if the plants in that lot or batch were certified.

(2) The owner or responsible person of the technical operations at a multiplication or conservation facility must, in respect of each lot or batch or accession received and maintained there, keep complete records of –

(a) the date on which the samples or accessions were received;
(b) the kind of plant and variety name or accession number of the material concerned;
(c) the name and address of the person from whom the material concerned was received;
(d) the amount of the material concerned and the number of containers, as applicable;
(e) the lot/batch number of the lot concerned, if applicable;
(f) germination and viability data for each accession, as applicable;
(g) when material is requested, the name and address of the person to whom such material was supplied;
(h) details of the identity and amount of material supplied to the person mentioned in paragraph (g); and
(i) the date on which material mentioned in paragraph (g) was supplied.

Requirements for the business of running a laboratory

22. (1) The type of business relating to the running of a laboratory stipulated in section 9(1)(e) of the Act, may be registered if the owner and person in direct control, as applicable, –

(a) have a sound knowledge and understanding of the requirements of the Act, the facilities and practices for operating such a facility;

(b) have available premises or access to premises to conduct the business in respect of the kinds of plants or crop groups indicated on the application form;

(c) employ a suitably qualified person who is in possession of the necessary qualifications, as responsible official of the technical operations at such laboratory; and

(d) immediately notify the Registrar in terms of regulation 13 as soon as the services of such person is no longer available.

(2) Any premises on which the business of a laboratory is conducted, may be registered and the registration thereof renewed if -

(a) the place where samples of plants and propagating material are stored, tested, examined or analysed on the premises concerned -

(i) is an enclosed structure with a solid floor;

(ii) has efficient lighting so that any marks, printing or writing on containers of samples or on labels attached to such samples may readily be read, and that observations in connection with the tests, examinations or analyses concerned may readily be made; and

(iii) is kept in an orderly, tidy and clean condition at all times;

(b) the available facilities and equipment at the premises concerned are adequate and sufficient to ensure that the tests, examinations and analyses referred to in subregulation (3), of samples of the kinds of plants and propagating material referred to in that subregulation can be performed properly; and

(c) a quality management system is in place and a quality manual available.

(3) The testing, examination or analysis of samples of plants and propagating material at a laboratory registered in terms of section 12 of the Act, shall -

(a) be restricted to samples of those kinds or plants and propagating material, and to those kinds of examinations, tests and analyses which are specified in the certificate of registration mentioned in respect thereof; and

(b) be performed in accordance with such validated methods as the registrar may determine.

(4) The registrar shall require the owner or responsible person of a laboratory to carry out referee or proficiency tests with samples of plants and propagating material with such instructions as the registrar may issue.

(5) The owner or responsible official of a laboratory must furnish a report which complies with the requirements referred to in regulation 23, in connection with the testing, examination or analysis of each sample to the person who submitted that sample.

(6) The owner or person in control of a laboratory must keep at that premises a quantity of each sample which was tested, examined or analysed there, and which is sufficient to repeat that test, examination or analysis when so required -

(a) in the case of plant material other than seed for a period of at least three months after the test, examination or analysis concerned has been completed, and stored under conditions in which the samples concerned will not be destroyed or affected by any organism; and

(b) in the case of seed for a period of at least 12 months after the test, examination or analysis concerned has been completed, and stored under conditions in which the seed will retain its potential to germinate.

(7) The responsible person of the technical operations at the premises is in possession of the required qualifications and has sufficient knowledge and understanding of the requirements of the Act, the facilities, equipment and practices for conducting the operations at the premises and has successfully completed an evaluation conducted by an authorised official, person or inspector from the Department to confirm his/her knowledge.

(8) When the person in direct control or responsible person referred to in sub-regulation (1)(c) of the premises or operations is replaced, the registration of the premises will only be renewed if the new person complies with the requirements stipulated in the sub-regulation (7).

Records and reports at test laboratories

23.(1) The owner or person in control of a premises at which the business of a laboratory is conducted, must in respect of each sample of plant and propagating material handled there, compile a report which contains at least the following particulars:

(a) the date on which the sample concerned was received;

(b) the kind of plant and variety identity, if applicable, of the sample concerned as indicated by the person who submitted it;

(c) the name and address of the person who submitted the sample concerned for testing, examination or analysis;

(d) the reference numbers respectively allocated to the sample concerned by the person referred to in paragraph (c) and the owner or person in control of the premises concerned;

(e) the respective dates on which the testing, examination or analysis of the sample has commenced and was completed;

(f) the result of the testing, examination or analysis of the sample concerned, in which the following applicable particulars shall be indicated:

(i) in the case of plants or plant material -

(aa) the method used to carry out the test, examination or analysis on the sample concerned;

(bb) the part of the plant, or type of plant material which was tested, examined or analysed;

(cc) the type of organism tested, examined or analysed for;

(dd) the pest found in or on the material;

(ee) any remarks which the person who has performed the test, examination or analysis concerned, wishes to make in connection with the result concerned; and

(ff) the name of the person who carried out the tests; and

(ii) in the case of seed -

(aa) the physical purity, expressed as a percentage by mass;

(bb) the germination or viability expressed as percentage by number or where applicable, expressed as the number of normal seedlings per weight (kg),;

(cc) the number of days in which germination was achieved;

(dd) moisture content, expressed as a percentage by mass, if determined; and

(ee) any remarks which the person who has performed the test, examination or analysis concerned, wishes to make in connection with the result concerned.

(2) Such owner or person in control must keep a copy of each such report.

(3) The results obtained from the test, examination or analysis carried out at the laboratory in terms of section 42(2)(d) of the Act on a sample must be recorded in accordance with the records system of the laboratory.

CHAPTER IV: CONDITIONS FOR SALE OF PLANTS AND PROPAGATING MATERIAL

Requirements for seed that are certified

24.(1) Seed of a variety which has been certified in terms of a scheme referred to in section 45 of the Act, may be sold with an indication that it has been certified if -

(a) such seed complies with the requirements for seed of the kind of plant to which that of the variety belongs in the scheme concerned; and

(b) the seller of such seed is in possession of documentary evidence substantiating the fact that such seed has been certified.

(2) If the provisions of sub-regulation (1) cannot be complied with in respect of seed which was certified or presented for certification, such seed may only be sold if -

(a) it complies with the applicable provisions referred to in regulation 27 or 35, as the case may be; and

(b) prior to, at or after the sale of such seed no reference whatsoever is made of the fact that it was presented for certification or was certified.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-regulation (2), seed of the varieties that are subject to the provisions of regulation 25 that does not comply with the provisions of sub-regulation (1), may only be sold with written authorisation from the Registrar and under the conditions stipulated in the authorisation.

Certification of seed for certain required varieties

25.(1) Any variety that has been approved for national listing which requires compulsory certification in terms of a Scheme established in terms of section 45 of the Act to maintain varietal integrity during multiplication, may be submitted for inclusion in Table 5.

(2) The seed of a variety referred to in sub-regulation (1) may, from the date specified in column 3 of Table 5 opposite the said variety, only be sold if that seed is certified.

(3) The applicant for national listing of a variety referred to in sub-regulation (1) or his agent, may apply for inclusion of the denomination of the variety in question in Table 5 through the designated authority of the scheme in question on the forms available from that authority.

(4) The Registrar must consider the application for inclusion in Table 5 received from the designated authority and submit a recommendation to the Minister for consideration within 30 days from receiving the request.

(5) The Registrar must notify the designated authority in writing within 30 days of receiving the decision from the Minister and publish a notice in the Gazette if the Minister approved the inclusion of the varieties.

(6) The denomination of a variety included in Table 5 may be removed and the requirement for compulsory certification terminated upon request from the applicant or his agent referred to in sub-regulation (3) through the designated authority to the Registrar.

(7) Upon receiving a request for removal of a variety denomination from Table 5, the Registrar must submit a recommendation to the Minister for consideration in accordance with the procedure stipulated in sub-regulations (4) and (5).

Marking and labelling of seed that are certified

26.(1) A container in which seed that has been certified is sold must be marked in accordance with the requirements of the scheme concerned.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-regulation (1), the indication of the germination group or viability group, where applicable, referred to in regulation 29(1)(d), shall not be required on the containers of certified maize seed.

(3) In addition to the information referred to in sub-regulation (1), the requirements of regulation 29(2)(a) apply with the necessary changes on certified seed.

Requirements for seed that are not certified

27.(1) Subject to the provisions of regulation 25, seed of a kind of plant specified in column 1 of Table 4, which has not been certified or prepacked, may be sold if -

(a) the percentages of other material, other seed and weed seed in such seed do not exceed the percentages specified in columns 3, 4 and 5 of the said Table opposite the name of the kind concerned, respectively;

(b) the percentage germination or viability; or number of normal seedlings per weight (kg), where applicable, of such seed is equal to or more than that specified in column 6, 7 or 8, where applicable, of the said Table opposite the name of the kind concerned;

(c) such seed is true to variety;

(d) such seed does not contain specified maximum content of weed seeds specified in column 5 of Table 4;

(e) such seed is as homogenous as practically possible (or sufficiently homogenous) and

(f) no live pests occur in the seed.

Maximum mass of seed lots

28.(1) The maximum mass of a seed lot of a kind of plant indicated in column 1 of Table 4 must be in accordance with the mass specified in column 13 of said table or the latest version of the ISTA rules for the kind concerned: Provided that the maximum seed lot size of any kind of plant may not be exceeded by more than 5%.

(2) In the case of coated seed, the maximum seed lot size may not exceed 1 billion seeds or 42 tons, regardless of the kind of plant.

Marking and labelling of seed that are not certified

29.(1) A container in which seed referred to in regulations 27 and 25, which is not certified or prepacked, is sold, must be marked in clearly legible symbols, letters and figures with, or be furnished with a label on which is likewise indicated -

(a) the scientific and/or common name, as indicated in Table 1, of the kind of plant to which such seed belongs;

(b) the denomination of the variety as entered on the National Varietal List to which such seed belongs stipulated in terms of section 22(1)(a) and (b) of the Act;

(c) the lot number of such seed;

(d) the words "Percentage Germination" or "Percentage Viability", where applicable, followed by the group within which the actual percentage germination or the actual percentage viability, where applicable, of such seed falls, which shall be expressed as -

(i) 10 - 19 or 15-19 in the case of *Digitaria eriantha* Steud. only;

(ii) 20 - 29;

(iii) 30 - 39;

(iv) 40 - 49;

(v) 50 - 59;

(vi) 60 - 69;

(vii) 70 - 79;

(viii) 80 - 89; and

(ix) 90 - 100;

(e) in the case of *Chloris gayana* Kunth where germination is alternatively determined by the weighed replicate method, germination shall be expressed as the number of normal seedlings per weight (kg); and

(f) the name and address of the premises where such seed is sold: Provided that where such seed is resold, the name and address of the premises from which it was obtained, may also, or instead thereof, be indicated.

(2) In addition to the information referred to in sub-regulation (1) -

(a) the wording on the container in which seed is sold or on the label attached to such container must comply with the requirements relating to seed, as prescribed in terms of other relevant national legislation;

(b) notwithstanding the provisions of sub-regulation (a) of regulation 27, the words "Percentage pure seed" followed by the actual percentage pure seed in such seed, if the percentage pure seed in such seed is 97 or less;

(c) the number of pure units of coated seed per mass unit shall also, in the case of coated seed, be indicated on a container in which seed is sold, or on a label attached to such container; and

(d) the word "Hybrid" may only be indicated on a container in which seed is sold, or on a label attached to such container, if the seed in that container consists of at least 90 per cent hybrid seed of the variety concerned.

(3) The word "certified" may not be used in relation to seed that has not been produced and certified in terms of a scheme contemplated in section 45 of the Act.

Permissible tolerance with regard to the indication of germination or viability groups

30.(1) The germination or viability percentage groups indicated in terms of regulation 29(1)(d) on a container or on a label attached to a container, are accepted as correct if -

(a) the actual percentage germination or viability used to determine the groups concerned; and

(b) the percentage germination or viability of the seed concerned, as determined by a test, examination or analysis in terms of section 42(2)(d) of the Act, when compared with the information indicated on the containers, the tolerance provided for the relevant test, examination or analysis, does not exceed the relevant ISTA tolerance tables.

(2) The rule of tolerance, referred to in sub-regulation (1), shall only be applied when the actual percentage germination or viability referred to in sub-regulation 1(a), has been obtained from a test report that has been drawn up in accordance with the terms

of regulation 23(1) and such test report has been made available for inspection to the registrar, an employee or an authorised person.

Requirements for containers

31.(1) A container in which seed is sold must be fit for use, clean and suitable for the seed of the kind of plant concerned.

Use of trademarks on labels

32.(1) When a variety is advertised, offered for sale or marketed, it is permissible to associate a trademark, trade name or other similar indication with the approved variety denomination.

(2) A trademark, trade name or other similar indication referred to in sub-regulation (1) may not be used alone without the approved variety denomination; provided the variety denomination is at all times easily recognisable.

Requirements for seed mixtures that are not certified

33.(1) Seed of different kinds of plants or of varieties of such kinds, may be used in a mixture if each of the kinds comply with the requirements specified in Table 4 for such kind of plant prior to mixing.

(2) In addition to the provisions of sub-regulation (1), the seed –

(a) of each of the varieties present in such mixture must be true to variety;

(b) of such mixture must be homogenous; and

(c) must not contain any live pests.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-regulation (1), it is prohibited to include seed of hemp in any seed mixture.

Marking and labelling of seed mixtures that are not certified

34.(1) A container in which a seed mixture referred to in regulation 33, which is not prepacked, is sold, must be marked in clearly legible symbols, letters and figures with, or be furnished with a label on which is likewise indicated -

(a) the word "Mixture" followed by the name of the mixture, if applicable;

(b) purpose of the mixture;

(c) the lot number of the mixture;

(d) the particulars referred to in regulation 29(1)(a) and (b) in respect of each of the kinds and varieties present in such mixture; provided that if the

mixture contains a kind of plant that is not a kind declared in terms of this Act, the species name of that kind must be indicated;

(e) the actual percentage contents, calculated on a mass basis, of each of the kinds and varieties present in such mixture;

(f) the lot number of each of the components of the mixture;

(g) the percentage germination or viability, where applicable, expressed in the manner indicated in regulation 29(1)(d), of each of such kinds and varieties present in such mixture;

(h) the name and address of the premises where such seed is sold: Provided that where such seed is resold, the name and address of the premises from which it is obtained, may also, or instead thereof, be indicated; and

(i) notwithstanding the provisions of sub-regulation (a) of regulation 27, the words "Percentage pure seed' followed by the actual percentage pure seed of each of the kinds and varieties present in such mixture, if the percentage pure seed in such seed is 97 or less.

(2) Notwithstanding the requirements of sub-regulation (1), the information stipulated in paragraphs (d) to (i) of sub-regulation (1) may be replaced with a digital code, provided the information stipulated in paragraphs (a) to (c) is printed on the label.

(3) In addition to the information referred to in sub-regulation (1), the requirements of regulation 29(2)(a) apply with the necessary changes on seed mixtures.

Requirements for prepacked seed

35.(1) Subject to the provisions of regulation 25, prepacked seed of a kind of plant specified in column 1 of Table 4, may be sold, if -

(a) the percentage of other material, other seed and weed seed in such seed -

(i) in the case of coated and uncoated seed, does not exceed the percentages specified in columns 3, 4 and 5 of the said Table opposite the name of the kind concerned, respectively;

(ii) in the case of a mixture, are as indicated in regulation 33(a) or (b), as the case may be;

(b) the percentage germination or viability; or number of normal seedlings per weight (kg), where applicable, of such seed, or in the case of a mixture, of each of the kinds or varieties present therein, is equal to or more than that specified in column 6, 7 or 8, where applicable, of the said Table opposite the name of the kind concerned;

(c) such seed, or in the case of a mixture, the seed of each of the varieties present therein, is true to variety;

(d) a working sample for other seed by number determination in accordance with ISTA rules, does not contain more than one restricted weed seed;

(e) such seed is homogenous; and

(f) no live pests occur in the seed.

(2) The maximum mass of seed of a kind of plant specified in column 1 of Table 4 of this Act which may be prepacked per container, must not exceed the mass specified in column 9 of the said Table opposite the name of the kind concerned.

Marking and labelling of prepacked seed

36.(1) A container in which seed referred to in regulation 35, which has been prepacked, is sold, must be marked in clearly legible symbols, letters and figures with, or be furnished with a label on which is likewise indicated -

(a) the particulars referred to in regulation 29(1)(a), (b) and (c) and (2)(a), (b) and (e);

(b) the name and address of the premises where such seed was prepacked; and

(c) the words "Prepacked Seed" if the net mass of the seed in the container concerned exceeds the mass specified in column 11 of Table 4 or if the number of seeds in the container concerned exceeds the number of seeds specified in column 12 of Table 4 opposite the name of the kind of plant concerned.

(2) An indication relating to percentage germination, percentage viability, the actual percentage pure seed or the number of normal seedlings per weight (kg) may appear on a container in which prepacked seed is sold or on a label attached to such container: Provided that the date on which the seed has been tested shall be marked in clearly legible letters on the container or on the label.

(3) If such seed is certified, the words "South African Certified Seed" and the certificate number of the lot concerned must be indicated if the net mass of the seed in the container concerned exceeds the mass specified in column 11 of Table 4 or, if the number of seeds in the container concerned exceeds the number of seeds specified in column 12 of said table for the kind of plant concerned.

(4) In addition to the information referred to in sub-regulation (1), the requirements of regulation 29(2)(a) apply with the necessary changes on prepacked seed.

Sealing of containers of prepacked propagating material

37.(1) A container in which propagating material is prepacked must be sealed at the premises where it was prepacked in such a manner that access to the propagating material concerned can be obtained only by breaking such seal of the container concerned.

(2) When the seal of a container in which propagating material was prepacked or the container concerned is broken for reasons other than sampling in terms of section 42 of the Act, such propagating material shall not be deemed to have been prepacked.

Inspection and sampling of seed

38.(1) Seed at registered premises which has been produced in the country or imported or intended for export, must be presented for inspection and sampling in terms of sections 41(2), 42(1)(e) or 42(6) of the Act in such a manner that –

(a) access to the seed concerned can be readily obtained; and

(b) all the marks, printing or writing on the containers of the seed concerned or on labels attached to such containers may readily be read.

(2) In cases where the Registrar, employee or authorised person cannot inspect premises or take samples due to –

(a) inability to access the area, or

(b) insufficient light to read the marks, printing or writing on the containers of the seed concerned, or on labels attached to such containers,

the person in charge of the place or premises in question or, in the case of seed that is imported or is being exported, the importer or exporter thereof or his agent, must render all reasonable assistance to enable the required sampling and identification of the seed concerned.

(3) When an inspection of seed is undertaken or samples of such seed is tested, examined or analysed upon request of the owner or person in control of the premises for purposes of export or otherwise, the applicant concerned must pay the applicable fees specified in items 12(b) to (e) of Table 2, as applicable.

Requirements for imported seed

39.(1) Seed of a kind of plant specified in column 1 of Table 1 that is imported into the country must -

(a) be true to variety;

(b) comply with the applicable requirements referred to in regulation 35(1)(a) in respect of other material and other seed;

(c) at the time of the presentation thereof for examination and sampling in terms of section 43(5) of the Act, comply with the minimum requirements for the kind of plant specified in Table 4, supported by a test report confirming the quality of the seed in the consignment, and

(d) be imported through a port of entry as indicated in Table 6 through which seed may be imported into the country.

(2) In addition to the requirements of sub-regulation (1), if the seed is of a variety of a kind of plant stipulated in column 1 of Table 1 of which the denomination thereof is not yet entered in the national list contemplated in section 24(1) of the Act, an import authorisation must be obtained from the Registrar in terms of section 43(3) of the Act by submitting an application and proof of payment of the fee specified in item 11(a) of Table 2 for this purpose prior to the import of the consignment.

(3) In addition to the provisions of sub-regulation (1) and (2), import of any plant, seed or other propagating material of hemp must at all times be accompanied by an import authorisation obtained from the Registrar prior to the import of the consignment and must comply with the stipulated requirements.

Marking and labelling of imported seed

40.(1) The provisions of regulation 29(1)(a), (b) and (c) and (2)(c) and (d) shall apply with the necessary changes to the particulars which must appear on a container of seed which is imported into the country, or on a label attached to such container, except that the name and address of the premises where such seed is sold, is not required.

Examination and sampling of imported seed

41.(1) Seed which is imported into the Country or is intended for export must be presented in accordance with regulation 38.

Declaration relating to seed imported for immediate export or for purposes other than cultivation

42.(1) A declaration relating to each consignment of seed that is imported into the country for immediate export or for purposes other than the cultivation thereof must,

prior to or on the arrival thereof, be lodged in the form obtainable from the Registrar by the person who intends to import that seed.

(2) The declaration form in respect of a consignment of seed that is imported must accompany the consignment or, if the consignment arrived without the declaration, be presented upon request to the relevant employee of the Department at the port of entry.

(3) A consignment of seed may be removed from the port of entry only after the declaration referred to in sub-regulation (1) in respect thereof has been received at the office of the Department referred to in sub-regulation (2).

Application for certificate for export of seed

43.(1) In cases where the seed intended for export does not comply with the requirements of the Act, an application for an export certificate must be submitted in terms of section 44(3) of the Act on the form obtainable from the Registrar for that purpose.

(2) An application referred to in sub-regulation (1) must be submitted in respect of each separate consignment of seed, and each such application must -

(a) be accompanied by the application fee specified in item 12(a) of Table 1; and

(b) reach the registrar at least 30 days prior to the date of intended export.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-regulation (1), an application for an export certificate for the export of hemp seed must be submitted for all consignments of hemp seed.

(4) In addition to the provisions of sub-regulations (2) and (3), the following must accompany the application for an export certificate for hemp seed -

(a) a copy of the hemp permit of the exporter,

(b) a copy of the analysis report issued by a competent laboratory confirming the THC content of the material, and

(c) proof of certification or confirmation of the source of the seed.

Examination and sampling of seed intended for export

44.(1) Seed which is intended for export must be presented for examination and sampling in accordance with the provisions of regulation 38.

Requirements for plants and vegetative propagating material that are certified

45.(1) Plants and vegetative propagating material which have been certified, may be sold with an indication that they have been thus certified, if -

(a) such plants or propagating material comply with the requirements determined therefor in the relevant scheme established in terms of section 45 of the Act and are labelled as required by such scheme; and

(b) the seller of such plants or propagating material is in possession of documentary evidence substantiating the fact that such plants or propagating material have been thus certified.

(2) If the provisions of sub-regulation (1) cannot be complied with in respect of a lot of plants or propagating material which was certified in terms of a scheme, no reference whatsoever shall prior to, at or after the sale of such plants or propagating material be made to the fact that the aforesaid plants or propagating material were presented for certification or were thus certified.

(3) In addition to the provisions of sub-regulation (1), plants, cuttings seedlings of hemp varieties and budwood or seed of citrus and related genera may be considered certified if proof of the source of the material and certification thereof is available.

Requirements for plants that are not certified

46.(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-regulations (2), (3), (4), and (5), a plant of such a kind of plant and a plant of any other kind of plant that has not been certified, may be sold, if -

(a) such plant and, if it has been grafted or budded, the rootstock thereof, as applicable, is -

(i) true to type and true to variety;

(ii) free from the regulated pests specified in the Agricultural Pests Act, 1983 (Act No. 36 of 1983) or any national Plant Health legislation and regulations; and

(iii) visually free from any other pest; and

(b) where applicable -

(i) such plant shows vigorous growth in all respects;

(ii) the graft or bud union of such plant has grown together right around;

(iii) no signs of nutritional deficiency, drying out or physiological, chemical, pest, hail, cold or serious mechanical damage are visible on such plant; and

(iv) the root system of such plant is well-developed and free from any sign of root rot.

(2) A plant of *Citrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., *Poncirus* spp., *Microcitrus* spp. and any cross of such plants that has not been certified may be sold, if -

(a) all seed, budwood and grafting material required for the propagation of plants of the Citrus group, have been certified in terms of the scheme established in terms of section 45 of the Act and obtained from premises registered and certified in terms of that scheme;

(b) in the case of seed for a rootstock, such seed contains not more than 5 per cent under-developed seed and not more than 5 per cent damaged seed: Provided that the aggregate of the under-developed and damaged seed content shall not exceed 5 percent;

(c) in the case of budwood for a scion the thorns, leaves and side shoots of such budwood have been removed immediately after the collection thereof;

(d) in the case of a nursery plant grafted or budded -

(i) the graft or bud union of such plant is at least 200 mm above the ground for commercial plantings and at least 50 mm for retail or potted trees;

(ii) the scion of a nursery plant is at least 150 mm above the graft or bud union; and

(iii) the difference between the diameter of the scion and the rootstock of such plant 50 mm above and 50 mm below the graft or bud union, does not exceed 5,0 mm; and

(e) in the case of a nursery plant that is not grafted or budded, such plant is at least 350 mm above the ground.

(f) in the case of any nursery plant -

(i) the stem of such plant is straight;

(ii) such a plant is not subject to bark flaking or any other abnormality; and if such plant has been cut back, it is not shorter than 500 mm:

(3) A plant of *Malus* spp., *Prunus armeniaca* L., *Prunus avium* L., *Prunus cerasus* L., *Prunus domestica* L., *Prunus persica* Batsch, *Prunus salinica* Lindl or *Pyrus communis* L. that has not been certified may be sold, if -

(a) in the case of seed for seedlings -

(i) the percentage germination of that seed is at least 75; and

(ii) that seed contains not more than 5 per cent under-developed seed and not more than 5 per cent damaged seed: Provided that the aggregate of the under-developed and damaged seed content must not exceed 5 per cent;

(b) in the case of graftwood or budwood -

(i) that wood is well-matured; and

(ii) the side shoots and spurs on that wood were removed immediately after collection;

(c) in the case of an unrooted hardwood cutting, that cutting originates from the growth of the previous growing season;

(d) in the case of a rooted rootstock cutting -

(i) that cutting is not older than two years;

(ii) the length of that cutting above the uppermost root is at least 300 mm;

(iii) the diameter of that cutting above the uppermost root is 8 mm;

(iv) that cutting is straight; and

(v) that cutting has at least two roots with a minimum length of 50 mm each;

(e) in the case of an apple seedling or apple layer -

(i) that seedling or layer is not older than one year;

(ii) the stem of that seedling or layer is straight;

(iii) the root system of that seedling or layer is well-developed; and

(iv) the stem diameter 200 mm above the uppermost root of that seedling or layer is not more than 15 mm; and

(f) in the case of a nursery plant -

(i) of a stone fruit, any graft or bud union is between 120 mm and 200 mm above the uppermost root;

(ii) of a pome fruit, any graft or bud union is between 150 mm and 250 mm above the uppermost root;

(iii) the stem diameter 50 mm above the graft or bud union of a one-year-old and two-year-old plant is at least 7 mm and 8 mm respectively;

(iv) the side shoots of that plant after leaf drop have not been cut back to shorter than 100 mm;

(v) no side shoots appear below the graft or bud union of that plant;

(vi) that plant has not been cut back to shorter than 1,5 m above the graft or bud union: Provided that where such a plant has been established in a container, that plant has not been cut back to shorter than 500 mm above the graft or bud union;

(vii) the pruning wound above the graft or bud union of that plant is sealed with a wound sealer;

(viii) the roots of that plant are not pot-bound and, if cut back, are not shorter than 150 mm;

(ix) that plant has no dead or torn roots;

(x) the stem of that plant is straight; and

(xi) where such a plant has been established in a container, that plant has not been established in such container for longer than one year:

(4) A plant of *Vitis* spp. that has not been certified may be sold, if -

(a) in the case of a scion graft shoot -

(i) that shoot does not originate from a plant younger than two years;

(ii) the buds of that shoot are dormant for graft purposes and show no signs of budding or swelling;

(iii) that shoot is well-matured over the entire length thereof; and

(iv) the diameter between the nodes over the entire length of that shoot is between 6 mm and 12 mm;

(b) in the case of a scion plant shoot -

(i) that shoot does not originate from a plant younger than two years;

(ii) the buds of that shoot are dormant and show no signs of budding or swelling;

(iii) that shoot is at least 300 mm in length;

(iv) that shoot is well-matured over the entire length thereof;

(v) that shoot has no anchors or side shoots;

(vi) that shoot is straight enough to fit in its length between two parallel straight lines 30 mm apart; and

(vii) the diameter of that shoot between the two upper buds is not less than 4 mm;

(c) each rootstock graft shoot, rootstock plant shoot, rootstock of a grafted plant and rooted rootstock plant originates from a parent plantation that is cultivated only for the production of rootstocks;

(d) in the case of a rootstock graft shoot -

(i) that shoot does not originate from a plant younger than two years;
(ii) that shoot is well-matured over the entire length thereof;
(iii) a node appears on the base of that shoot;
(iv) the length of that shoot is between 260 mm and 280 mm;
(v) the diameter between nodes over the entire length of that shoot is between 6 mm and 12 mm;
(vi) that shoot has no anchors or side shoots; and
(vii) that shoot is straight enough to fit in its length between two parallel straight lines 30 mm apart;

(e) in the case of a rootstock plant shoot -
(i) that shoot does not originate from a plant younger than two years;
(ii) that shoot is well-matured over the entire length thereof;
(iii) that shoot is at least 300 mm in length;
(iv) the diameter of that shoot between the two upper buds is not less than 4 mm;
(v) that shoot has no anchors or side shoots; and
(vi) that shoot is straight enough to fit in its length between two parallel straight lines 30 mm apart;

(f) in the case of a rooted rootstock plant -
(i) that plant has at least one mature shoot with a minimum length of 150 mm, or at least two mature shoots with minimum length of 100 mm each;
(ii) the two-year-old part of that plant is at least 250 mm long;
(iii) at least two well developed roots appear on the base of that plant;
(iv) no dead parts appear on that plant; and
(v) the roots of that plant have not been cut back shorter than 100 mm;

(g) in the case of a rooted rootstock plant in a container, excluding a plant that is cultivated from a one-bud cutting, that plant has -
(i) a stem at least two years old and 200 mm in length and with an internode diameter of at least 5 mm;
(ii) at least one well hardened off one-year-old shoot with a minimum length of 150 mm, that, when dormant, is well-matured over at least two thirds thereof; and
(iii) at least two well developed roots on the base thereof;

(h) in the case of a rooted rootstock plant that is cultivated from a one-bud cutting and is established in a container -

(i) that plant has at least one shoot with a minimum length of 100 mm that, when dormant, is well-matured over at least two thirds of the length thereof; and

(ii) at least two well developed roots appear on the base of that plant;

(i) in the case of a rooted grafted plant that is not established in a container -

(i) the diameter of the scion of that plant is not more than 3 mm thicker and not more than 3 mm thinner than the rootstock;

(ii) at least two well developed roots appear on the base of that plant;

(iii) no signs are visible of the removal of roots thicker than 2 mm in diameter from the scion of that plant;

(iv) no live buds appear on the rootstock of that plant;

(v) that plant has at least one mature shoot with a minimum length of 100 mm when it is of the variety Barlinka or Hanepoot and 150 mm when it is of another variety;

(vi) the rootstock of that plant is at least 200 mm in length; and

(vii) no dead parts appear on that plant; and

(j) in the case of a grafted plant in a container -

(i) the side graft union of that plant is firmly callused through at least the bottom three quarters of that union;

(ii) the top graft union of that plant is firmly callused right around;

(iii) the diameter of the scion of that plant is not more than 2 mm thicker or more than 3 mm thinner than the rootstock;

(iv) the length of any rootstock stem originating from dormant wood is at least 150 mm and the internode diameter thereof is at least 5 mm;

(v) with the exception of a cartonaged plant, that plant has at least one shoot with a minimum length of 150 mm that, when dormant, is well-matured over at least two-thirds of the length thereof;

(vi) when cartonaged, that plant has at least one shoot with a minimum length of 100 mm;

(vii) at least three well-developed roots appear on the base of that plant; and

(viii) no signs are visible of the removal of roots thicker than 2 mm in diameter from the scion of that plant; and

(k) in the case of a rooted green-grafted plant in a container –

(i) the graft union of a green-grafted plant in a container must be firmly callused right around;

(ii) the internodal diameter of the scions of such a plant must be at least 1,5 mm;

(iii) each one-year-old plant, when dormant, must have at least one mature shoot with a minimum length of 80 mm;

(iv) each one-year-old plant, when not dormant, which has stood over for one season after grafting, must have at least one green shoot with a minimum length of 80 mm;

(v) the rootstock of such a plant must have a length of at least 100mm, with an internodal diameter of at least 1,5 mm and be well-matured over the entire length thereof; and

(vi) each plant must have at least three well-developed roots that are evenly spread around the base thereof.

Marking and labelling of plants

47.(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-regulation (4), a plant that is sold must be furnished with a label on which is indicated in clearly legible symbols, letters and figures -

(a) the recognised name of the kind to which such plant belongs;

(b) the denomination which is generally used for the variety concerned, unless the registrar determines otherwise in respect of a particular kind of plant;

(c) in the case of a plant referred to in regulations 31(2), (3) and (4) that has been grafted into a rootstock, also the particulars referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) in respect of such rootstock;

(d) the name and address of the premises where such plant is sold or was grown: Provided that where such plant is resold, the name and address of the premises from which it was obtained, may also, or instead thereof, be indicated;

(e) the number of the lot/batch of propagation material or plants to which such plant belongs.

(2) If a plant referred to in sub-regulation (1) is certified, the label in respect of such plant must also contain -

(a) the certification number of the certificate issued in respect of the lot/batch concerned; and

(b) the further information which must appear on such label in terms of the scheme concerned.

(3) The appropriate information referred to in sub-regulations (1) and (2) -

(a) may be indicated as an alternative on a container in which a plant grows when sold, or on a label attached to such container; and

(b) may, in the case where plants are packed in bundles, be indicated on a label attached to each separate bundle.

(4) The provisions of sub-regulation (1) shall not apply to the sale of plants that are cultivated in containers and supplied on a large scale direct to a producer for commercial planting: Provided that -

(a) such producer must take delivery of the plants at the nursery, or the nursery concerned must deliver the plants direct to the producer at his premises; and

(b) the information referred to in sub-regulation (1) is furnished in an accompanying invoice.

(5) When a variety is advertised, offered for sale or marketed, it is permitted to associate a trademark, trade name or other similar indication with an approved variety denomination.

(6) The trademark, trade name or other similar indication referred to in sub-regulation (5) may not be used alone without the approved variety denomination; the variety denomination must at all times be easily recognisable.

Inspection and sampling of plants and vegetative propagating material

48.(1) Plants and propagating material grown at registered premises must be presented for inspection and sampling in terms of sections 41(2), 42(1)(e) or 42(6) of the Act in such a manner that -

(a) access to the plants and propagating material concerned can be readily obtained; and

(b) all the marks, printing or writing on the plants or containers or on labels attached to such containers can be readily read.

(2) Plants and propagating material are intended for export, must comply with the requirements of this Act.

(3) In cases where the Registrar, employee or authorised person cannot inspect premises or take samples due to –

(a) inability to access the area, or

(b) insufficient light to read the marks, printing or writing on the containers of the seed concerned, or on labels attached to such containers,

the person in charge of the place or premises in question, the exporter thereof or his agent, must render all reasonable assistance required to enable him to obtain the required sample and to identify the plants or material concerned.

(4) When an inspection of plants or propagating material is undertaken and/or samples of such material is tested, examined or analysed upon request of the owner or person in control of the premises for purposes of export or otherwise, the applicant concerned is liable for the cost of such sampling and tests.

Declaration relating to plants or propagating material imported for immediate export or for purposes other than cultivation

49.(1) The provisions of regulation 42 shall apply with the necessary changes for the import of plants and propagating material for immediate export or import for purposes other than cultivation thereof.

Application for export certificate for plants or vegetative propagating material

50.(1) In cases where plants or vegetative propagating material intended for export does not comply with the requirements of the Act, an application for an export certificate must be submitted in terms of section 44(3) of the Act on the form obtainable from the Registrar for this purpose.

(2) An application referred to in sub-regulation (1) must be submitted in respect of each separate consignment and each such application must -

(a) be accompanied by the application fee specified in item 1(a) of Table 1; and

(b) reach the registrar at least 30 days prior to the date of intended export to allow for the period to conduct the required laboratory tests.

Examination and sampling of plants or vegetative propagating material intended for export

51.(1) Plants or vegetative propagating material intended for export must be presented for examination and sampling in accordance with the provisions of regulation 48.

(2) When an inspection of plants or propagating material is undertaken and/or samples of such material is tested, examined or analysed upon request of the owner or person in control of the premises for purposes of export or otherwise, the applicant concerned is liable for the cost of such sampling and tests.

CHAPTER V: REGISTRATION OF VARIETIES

Register of varieties

52.(1) The register of varieties as kept by the Registrar referred to in section 6 of the Act must contain the following information –

(a) the denomination of each variety and any approved amendment thereof, including the date of such amendment;
(b) breeder's reference, where available;
(c) the approved synonym for each variety, where applicable;
(d) the name of the applicant for each variety;
(e) the country code for the country of origin of the variety;
(f) the name of the person who has been appointed as the local agent;
(g) the kind of plant for each variety indicating the scientific and common name;
(h) the UPOV code for the kind of plant for each variety;
(i) the application number and filing date for each variety;
(j) National Varietal List Journal number and publication date on which the application was published for each variety;
(k) the date on which an application for national listing is withdrawn or rejected;
(l) the approval number and date of approval for each variety, if approved;
(m) National Varietal List Journal number and publication date on which the decision for approval was published for each variety;
(n) National Varietal List Journal number and publication date on which an application has been withdrawn, lapsed or rejected, or a variety denomination has been removed from the national list; and
(o) such other particulars as the registrar may deem necessary, subject to the provisions of the Act.

(2) Any person requiring a copy of a document referred to in section 6(3) relating to particulars in the register of varieties, must -

(a) apply in writing to the Registrar; and

(b) pay the fee specified in item 4 of Table 2 and provide proof thereof to the Registrar.

National Varietal List journal

53. (1) The Registrar must publish the particulars specified in Table 7 in respect of the following in the National Varietal List journal referred to in section 40 of the Act-

(a) applications for national listing;

(b) withdrawal, lapsing or rejection of an application for national listing;

(c) decisions relating to the approval or refusal for national listing;

(d) amendment of the applicant and/or agent,

(e) change of ownership of a variety;

(f) intention to amend an approved variety denomination;

(g) amendment of an approved variety denomination;

(h) addition of a synonym to an approved variety denomination;

(i) removal of a variety denomination from the national list; and

(j) any other matter as deemed necessary.

(2) The Registrar must publish the National Varietal List Journal on a quarterly basis-

(a) on the website of the Department; and

(b) by electronic circulation to relevant stakeholders.

(3) The publication date of the National Varietal List Journal is the date on which the journal is broadcast electronically.

National Varietal List

54. (1) The National Varietal List referred to in section 24 of the Act must at least contain the following information:

(a) the kind of plant (scientific and common name) for each variety;

(b) the variety denomination or approved amendment thereof for each variety;

(c) the approved synonym for each variety, where applicable;

(d) the owner of the variety or the agent;

(e) date of compulsory certification commencement.

(2) In the case of kinds of plants where specific varieties are not required to be listed, referred to as "open list" in column 3 of Table 1, the expression "All varieties" is indicated for the respective kind of plant in the varietal list.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-regulation (2), specific varieties may be listed for the purposes of a certification scheme contemplated in section 45 for the kinds of plants with an open list but must be clearly indicated as "Varieties eligible for certification" below the expression "All varieties".

Inspection and copies of documents

55.(1) Any person needing to inspect a document in terms of section 8(1) must

(a) make an appointment with the Registrar;

(b) pay the fee specified in item 5 of Table 2 and provide proof thereof to the Registrar.

(2) Any person requiring a copy of a document referred to in section 8(2) must

(a) apply in writing to the Registrar; and

(b) pay the fee specified in item 6 of Table 2 and provide proof thereof to the Registrar.

(3) No person may inspect or be furnished a copy of the confidential information stipulated in section 8(3) of the Act and any correspondence to the applicant regarding approval and refusal for national listing.

Application for removal of variety denomination

56. (1) An application for the removal of a variety denomination in terms of section 26(1)(g) by a third party, must be submitted on the form obtainable from the Registrar and must be accompanied by the fee specified in item 10(h) of Table 2.

Submission of application and payment of application fees

57. (1) An applicant or agent must submit to the Registrar an original signed application with accompanying documents specified in section 28(1) of the Act by hand, courier or mail to the office of the Registrar.

(2) Proof of payment of the application fee payable in terms of section 28(1)(e) of the Act is specified in item 10(a) of Table 2.

(3) Application fees paid for applications that are subsequently withdrawn or rejected are non-refundable.

(4) In the case of hemp, the application must also be accompanied by –

(a) a copy of the hemp permit contemplated in regulation 4.;

(b) confirmation of variety registration by the registration or designated authority of another country, if the variety is imported;

(c) an analytical report confirming the THC content in the plants (flowering heads and leaves) of the variety from which the propagating material was obtained; and

(d) if the THC content exceeds 0.2%, a copy of the relevant permit in terms of the Medicines Act."

Appointment of an agent

58.(1) An applicant for national listing in terms of section 28 of the Act must, if appointing an agent, submit to the Registrar a duly completed form obtainable from the office of the Registrar or letter stipulating appointment of such agent.

(2) An applicant who is not domiciled and resident in the country may only submit an application through an agent and must inform the Registrar of the appointment of such agent by submitting a duly completed form obtainable from the Registrar or letter stipulating appointment of such agent.

(3) The original signed form or letter referred to in sub-regulation (1) and (2) must be submitted together with an application for national listing.

(4) In the event where an applicant substitutes an appointed agent, the applicant must notify the Registrar of such a substitution by submitting duly completed form obtainable from the office of the Registrar or letter stipulating substitution of such agent.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-regulation (1) and (2), if the breeder cannot be traced, a declaration referred to in section 28(3) of the Act must be submitted on the form obtainable from the Registrar.

Withdrawal of an application for national listing

59.(1) The applicant for national listing must submit a notice for the withdrawal of an application to the Registrar on the form obtainable from the office of the Registrar.

(2) A duly completed and signed form must be sent electronically, mailed, couriered or hand delivered to the office of the Registrar.

Submission of plant material and payment of examination fees for tests and trials

60. (1) An applicant or agent must provide material for tests and trials in accordance with section 35 of the Act to the Registrar in the following manner –

(a) in the case potatoes, trees and vines, the required amount of plant material must be made available for tests and trials within 5 years from the filing date and the applicant or agent must deliver the material to the office of the Registrar or inform the Registrar of the location of the material, as applicable;

(b) in the case of all other crops, the required amount of propagating material must be delivered to the office of the Registrar within 24 months from the filing date;

(c) the specific amount of material to be submitted is obtainable from the office of the Registrar; and

(d) if the plant material has been submitted for the same variety in terms of the Plant Breeders' Rights Act, 2018 (Act 12 of 2018), another sample is not required in terms of this Act.

(2) Upon delivery of the material or receipt of notification of the availability thereof, the Registrar must issue an invoice to the applicant or agent, as applicable.

(3) The examination fee payable in terms of section 28(1)(e) of the Act is payable in the year that the material is made available for tests and trials and the fee payable is specified in item 10(c) of Table 2.

(4) Upon payment of the examination fee, the applicant or agent must submit proof of payment to the office of the Registrar.

(5) In the case where an application for the same variety has been submitted simultaneously for granting of a plant breeder's right in terms of the Plant Breeders' Rights Act, 2018 (Act 12 of 2018) and the examination fee has been paid in respect of that application, no examination fee is payable.

(6) In the case where an application for national listing is filed after the grant of a plant breeder's right in terms of the Plant Breeders' Rights Act, 2018 (Act 12 of 2018) for the same variety by the same applicant, the Registrar may take over results of the DUS test and trials conducted for plant breeders' rights.

(7) If the Registrar takes over results of DUS test and trials for plant breeders' rights in terms of sub-regulation (6), no examination fees are payable by the applicant.

(8) In cases where results for tests and trials are taken over from the relevant authority of another country in accordance with section 55 of the Act, the applicant must -

(a) pay the required fee to the authority of the providing country and furnish the Registrar with the proof of payment, and

(b) furnish the Registrar with propagating material where applicable and upon request.

(9) The examination fee paid for the tests and trials for a variety subsequently refused for approval for national listing is non-refundable.

Application for an extension to submit material for tests and trials

61.(1) An applicant or agent who did not furnish the Registrar with material for tests and trials within the prescribed period in accordance to section 35 of the Act, must –

(a) apply to the Registrar for an extension not exceeding the initial period stipulated in regulation 60(1) on the form obtainable from the Registrar; and

(b) in the event of imported material, the application must be accompanied with a sworn affidavit as proof that the plant material has been imported into the Country.

Amendment of an application for national listing

62.(1) An applicant or agent may apply for amendment of an application for national listing in accordance with section 31 of the Act on the relevant form available from the Registrar for:

(a) change of applicant or owner;

(b) change of local agent;

(c) addition or removal of a synonym;

(d) any other change as agreed upon by the Registrar.

(2) Amendments affecting the description of the variety are not acceptable.

(3) An applicant or agent must submit proof of payment of the fee specified in item 10(b) of Table 2 for amendment of the application.

Objection to an application for national listing

63.(1) Any person may, within 60 days of the publication of particulars in respect of an application made in accordance to section 28 of the Act in a National Varietal List

Journal, lodge an objection with the Registrar in accordance to section 32 (1) of the Act.

(2) Notwithstanding sub-regulation (1), such an objection must be lodged before approval of the variety concerned, as approval for listing constitutes a decision of the Registrar for which an appeal may be lodged in accordance with section 47 of the Act.

(3) The documentation for the objection may be sent electronically or hand delivered, couriered or mailed to the Registrar, and such an objection must:

(a) state the name and address of the person objecting;

(b) state the kind of plant and the denomination of the variety in question;

(c) state the publication date of the Varietal List Journal in which the particulars of the application of the variety concerned were published;

(d) state the grounds for the objection, substantiated by such proof as may be deemed necessary; and

(e) be accompanied by proof of payment of the fee specified in item 10(f) of Table 2.

4) If the applicant decides to lodge a counterstatement in accordance to section 32 (3) of the Act, such a counterstatement must:

a) be sent electronically or hand delivered, couriered or mailed to the Registrar within 60 days of receiving the notification of the objection from the Registrar;

b) provide detailed responses within 30 working days to the grounds for the relevant objection, substantiated by such proof as may be deemed necessary.

Variety denomination

64. (1) The applicant must propose a variety denomination to the Registrar in accordance with section 33 of the Act and such denomination must-

(a) be suitable to identify the variety;

(b) be the same as submitted in any other country for the same variety;

(c) be different from known denominations of any existing varieties of the same or a closely related kind of plant in South Africa or any other country;

(d) be aligned with the relevant accepted international practices

(e) not be used more than once in the same variety denomination class.

(f) not be such as to be liable to mislead or to lead to confusion concerning the characteristics, value, geographical origin, identity of the variety in

question or the identity of the breeder thereof;

(g) subject to the provisions of sub-regulation (2) not be identical with or similar to, or liable to lead to confusion with a mark which enjoys the protection accorded thereto by the Trademarks Act, 1963 (Act No. 62 of 1963); and

(h) be in accordance with a list of the denomination classes available from the Registrar.

(2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these regulations –

(a) a mark referred to in sub-regulation (1)(g) may only be approved as a denomination for a variety if the applicant concerned submits documentary proof that the holder of the mark concerned renounces his or her right to such mark as from the date of filing an application for national listing for the variety concerned; and

(b) the denomination approved by the registrar for a variety in respect of which protection or national listing has been granted by, or an application for protection or listing has been lodged with the appropriate authority in another country in accordance with the laws in force in that country must be the same as the denomination thus protected or thus applied for in such country, on condition however that the provision of subparagraph (a) are complied with and that a priority claim on such denomination is not proved by another person.

(3) If the Registrar finds that the proposed denomination does not satisfy the requirements of sub-regulation (1), the Registrar must within 14 days of receipt of the application request the applicant in writing to propose an alternative denomination.

(4) The applicant must within 30 days from the date of request propose an alternative denomination using the form obtainable from the Registrar.

(5) The duly completed and signed Schedule must be mailed, hand delivered or couriered to the office of the Registrar.

Amendment of a variety denomination

65.(1) A request for the amendment of the approved denomination for a variety in terms of section 34(3) must –

(a) be in accordance with regulation 64;

(b) be submitted to the Registrar by the applicant using the relevant form obtainable from the Registrar; and

(c) the duly completed signed original Schedule accompanied by the proof of payment of the fee specified in item 10(d) of Table 2 must be mailed, hand delivered or couriered to the office of the Registrar.

(2) If the Registrar intends to approve the amendment of the denomination, the particulars specified in item 10 of Table 7 in respect thereof must be published in accordance with regulation 53.

(3) The documentation for the objection against the intended amendment of an approved variety denomination in terms of section 34(5) of the Act must –

(a) be lodged with the Registrar in writing within 30 days from the date on which the particulars thereof were published in terms of section 40 of the Act;

(b) state the name and address of the person objecting;

(c) indicate the published particulars of the application concerned;

(d) state the grounds on which it is based; and

(e) be accompanied by proof of payment of the fee specified in item 10(g) of Table 2.

(4) The Registrar must within 14 days of the receipt of an objection,

(a) inform the applicant concerned in writing of the objection; and

(b) provide the applicant with a copy of the objection.

(5) The applicant may lodge with the Registrar a counterstatement against the objection within 30 days of notification.

(6) In considering the objection, the Registrar may request that further information be furnished as may be deemed necessary.

(7) After considering all the evidence, the Registrar must make a decision and thereafter in writing inform the person objecting and the applicant concerned of his or her decision and of the grounds on which it is based.

(8) If the objection against the intended amendment of denomination referred to in sub-regulation (2) is upheld, the applicant must propose another denomination and if approved, the Registrar must publish such denomination.

(9) If no objection was lodged or if the objection referred to in sub-regulation (3) was not successful, the denomination published in terms of sub-regulation (2) will be considered the approved denomination.

Addition of a synonym for an approved variety denomination

66.(1) The agent or introducer of a variety may request the addition of a synonym for an approved variety denomination in the national list on a form obtainable from the Registrar.

(2) The duly completed signed original Schedule accompanied by the proof of payment of the fee specified in item 3 of Table 2 must be mailed, hand delivered or couriered to the office of the Registrar and must be accompanied by written approval from the breeder, if known, for the synonym concerned.

(3) The synonym requested in sub-regulation (1) must comply with the requirements stipulated in regulation 64.

Evaluation of a variety for value, cultivation and use

67.(1) The Registrar must notify the applicant of a variety in writing of his or her intention to evaluate the variety in question in terms of section 38 of the Act and specify-

(a) the reason for the intended evaluation;

(b) the quantity of plants or propagating material required for such evaluation; and

(c) the date and place for delivery.

(2) The variety will be evaluated in accordance with internationally accepted standards for the kind of plant in relation to the respective traits that are to be evaluated.

Hearing of an objection

68.(1) The procedure at the hearing of an objection in terms of section 39 of the Act must be as follows:

(a) parties must submit their evidence to the Registrar and exchange the same between themselves within seven days of the date of receipt of notification of the hearing from the Registrar.

(b) at the hearing, the Registrar or his or her representative will chair the proceedings and provide secretarial services to record the proceedings.

(c) all parties or their representatives will be allowed to call witnesses during the hearing and to cross-examine other witnesses;

(d) the onus rests with each party to notify his or her witnesses of the date, place and time of the hearing and to ensure their presence at the hearing;

(e) the person who lodged the objection or their representative will be allowed to present his or her case first and to call witnesses; and

(f) The applicant for varietal listing against which an objection is lodged, or their representative, will then be allowed to present his or her case and to call witnesses.

(2) The Registrar may, when considering the matter at the hearing utilize one or more of the persons contemplated in section 48 of the Act to assist and advise with regard to the hearing of the objection.

(3) After hearing all the evidence, the Registrar must within 21 days consider the evidence and reach a decision, and in writing advise all parties concerned, of his or her decision and of the grounds on which it is based.

(4) The Registrar must make available copies of the proceedings to the parties concerned within 14 days of the finalisation of the matter.

(5) The Registrar must publish any amendment resulting from a decision on an objection.

CHAPTER VI: SCHEMES

Application for establishment of a scheme

69. (1) An application referred to in section 45(5) of the Act, must be submitted in writing to the Registrar containing at least the following information:

(a) name of the proposed scheme and the kinds of plants that will be subject to the scheme

(b) name and address of the organisation or association seeking to be the designated authority

(c) the constitution of the organisation or association

(d) whether the scheme must be voluntary or compulsory

(e) the main objective of the scheme, whether it is phytosanitary and/or varietal integrity

(f) name and address of the organisation that will be responsible for operation of the scheme, if applicable, to which the functions and duties of the authority will be delegated

(g) confirmation that the scheme will be operated at own cost, or if not at own cost, the source of finances for such operations;

(h) proposed scheme containing at least the elements set out in regulation 70.

(2) The Registrar must consider the application received and submit a recommendation for consideration by the Minister after consultations with the applicant and relevant industry.

(3) The Registrar must notify the applicant in writing within 30 days of receiving the decision from the Minister and if approved, publish a notice in the Gazette.

(4) A written agreement in the form of a Memorandum of Agreement must be entered into between the designated authority and the Department upon appointment of the organisation as designated authority. The agreement must contain at least the following:

(a) role and duties of the designated authority including key responsibilities
(b) role and duties of the Department
(c) monitoring and evaluation of the scheme

(5) A person who feels aggrieved by the decisions or actions of the designated authority, must follow the appeal procedure in terms of section 47 of the Act.

Provisions of the scheme

70.(1) The Minister must in a notice relating to the establishment of a scheme, -

(a) indicate the kinds of plants and varieties thereof to which the provisions of the scheme will apply;

(b) provide that an area of land utilized for the cultivation of plants or propagating material in terms of a scheme, must be registered as a unit with the designated authority referred to in section 45(6)(a) of the Act;

(c) provide for the manner in which an application for registration as a unit must be submitted, the information which must accompany such an application and the circumstances under which such registration shall lapse, be refused or be cancelled;

(d) determine the requirements and conditions to which a unit must comply to be eligible for registration, and the period of validity of such registration;

(e) determine that, as from the date on which a unit is registered in terms of a scheme, the provisions of such scheme shall be binding on the person in whose favour that unit is registered;

(f) provide for the manner in which the control of the plants and propagating material intended for certification under a scheme must be produced and

treated;

(g) determine the manner in which and the times at which any inspection of units or of plants or propagating material with reference to which the provisions of a scheme are applicable, shall be carried out, and authorize the designated authority to determine the forms to be used in connection with such an inspection;

(h) determine the requirements and standards of quality that plants and propagating material must comply with for certification in terms of a scheme;

(i) determine the way in which plants and propagating material must be certified, the form of a certificate in connection therewith and the circumstances under which such a certificate shall lapse;

(j) determine the way in which certified plants and propagating material must be packed, marked, labelled, sealed, stored or distributed, and the specifications of the labels and seals to be used therefore;

(k) determine the information which must appear on the containers in which certified plants and propagating material are packed, or on labels affixed thereto;

(l) determine the records to be kept and the information to be furnished by any person in whose favour a unit is registered under a scheme;

(m) determine the fees or charges payable in terms of a scheme, or where the designated authority has been appointed to operate at own cost, authorize such authority to determine the fees or charges, and stipulate that the rendering of any service may be refused to a person who is indebted to any such authority in any amount in respect of such fees or charges;

(n) confer on the designated authority or on any person authorized in writing by any such authority to enforce any provision of a scheme, the powers of inspection referred to in section 42(1);

(o) declare that the provisions of section 47 shall *mutatis mutandis* apply with reference to any person who feels aggrieved by any decision or action taken in connection with a scheme by a designated authority; and

(p) provide generally for any other matter which, in the opinion of the Minister, is necessary or expedient in order to further or better achieve the objectives of a scheme, the generality of the powers conferred by this paragraph not being limited by the preceding paragraphs.

(2) The designated authority referred to in section 45(6)(a) of the Act, must enter into written agreement with the person it authorizes to exercise, perform or carry out any power, function or duty of that authority as provided for in section 46(2) of the Act.
(3) A designated authority who desires to extend the scope of the established scheme to include a kind of plant that has been declared in terms of the Act, a request for the inclusion of such plant must be submitted to the Registrar.
(4) The provisions of regulation 69(2) and (3) are applicable with the necessary changes for processing the request referred to in sub-regulation (3).

CHAPTER VII: GENERAL

Appeal against a decision or an action of the Registrar or designated authority

71.(1) An appeal in terms of section 47 of the Act must -

(a) be lodged through the Director-General in writing within 60 days of the date on which the Registrar or designated authority has given any person referred to in that section written notice of the decision or action concerned or publication of the decision or action concerned in terms of regulation (journal);
(b) state the reference number and date of the document or National Varietal List Journal by means of which such person was notified of such decision or action;
(c) state the kind of plant, variety denomination and application or approval number of the variety concerned for which such a decision or action was taken;
(c) state the grounds on which the appeal is based; and
(d) be accompanied by proof of payment of the fee specified in item 10(i) of Table 2.

(2) The contact details of the Director-General, to which the appeal documentation must be submitted, may be obtained upon request from the office of the Registrar located within the department.

Remuneration of persons appointed in terms of the Act

72. (1) A person who is appointed in terms of:

a) section 39 (3) for hearing of an objection; and
b) section 48 (1) for consideration of an appeal

and who is not an employee, must be remunerated according to Category C 2 of the Manual for the Application of the System for the Administration of the Service Benefit Packages for Office-bearers of Certain Statutory and other Institutions.

(2) A member of the Advisory Committee appointed in terms of section 51 of the Act must receive subsistence and travelling allowance as determined by National Treasury regulations, and in accordance with the department's prescripts.

Repeal of existing Regulations

73. Regulations relating to establishments, varieties, plants and propagating materials made in terms of Acts repealed by the Act are hereby repealed.

Commencement of Regulations

74. These regulations comes into operation on 1 September 2025.

CHAPTER VIII: TABLES

Table 1: Kinds of plants regulated by the Act

Table 2: Tariffs

Table 3: Quantities for non-commercial seed.

Table 4: Requirements for seed

Table 5: Compulsory certification of varieties

Table 6: Ports of entry

Table 7: Particulars relating to varieties to be published

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

NO. R. 6547 **29 August 2025**

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: AIR QUALITY ACT, 2004 (ACT NO. 39 OF 2004)

AMENDMENT AND EXPANSION OF THE BOUNDARIES OF THE DECLARED WATERBERG BONJANALA PRIORITY AREA TO INCLUDE KGETLENGRIVIER LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, MORETELE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, AND CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY IN TERMS OF SECTION 18(1) OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: AIR QUALITY ACT 2004, (ACT NO. 39 OF 2004)

I, Dion Travers George, Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, hereby publish a notice of my intention to amend and expand the boundaries of the declared Waterberg Bojanala Priority Area to include Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality, Moretele Local Municipality and the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, in terms of section 18(1) read with sections 56 and 57 of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act 2004, (Act No. 39 of 2004).

The Waterberg Bojanala Priority Area was declared by notice in the Government *Gazette* (Government Notice No. 495, Government *Gazette* No. 35435 of 15 June 2012). The areas identified for expansion are categorised in the National Framework for Air Quality Management in the Republic of South Africa (Government Notice No, 1144 Government *Gazette* No. 41996 of 26 October 2018) as areas of concern due to poor air quality, especially elevated levels of particulate matter. A description of the existing and proposed extended boundaries of the Waterberg Bojanala Priority Area is set out in the Schedule attached hereto.

Members of the public are invited to submit written comments within **45 days** from the date of publication of this Notice in the Government *Gazette*, or in newspapers, whichever date is the later date, to the following addresses:

By post to: The Director-General: Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
Attention: Ms Ricca Marowe
Private Bag X447
PRETORIA
0001

By hand at: Ground floor (Reception); Environment House 473 Steve Biko Road, Arcadia, 0083

By e-mail: Ms Ricca Marowe: RMarowe@dfffe.gov.za

Copies of the notice can be accessed on the Department and the South African Air Quality Information System websites:

https://www.environment.gov.za/legislation/gazetted_notices, https://saaqis.environment.gov.za.

For any enquiries in connection with the notice, kindly contact Ms Ricca Marowe at 012 399 9207/ cell: 066-283-0235 or by e-mail: RMarowe@dfffe.gov.za

Comments received after the closing date may be disregarded.



DR D T GEORGE
MINISTER OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

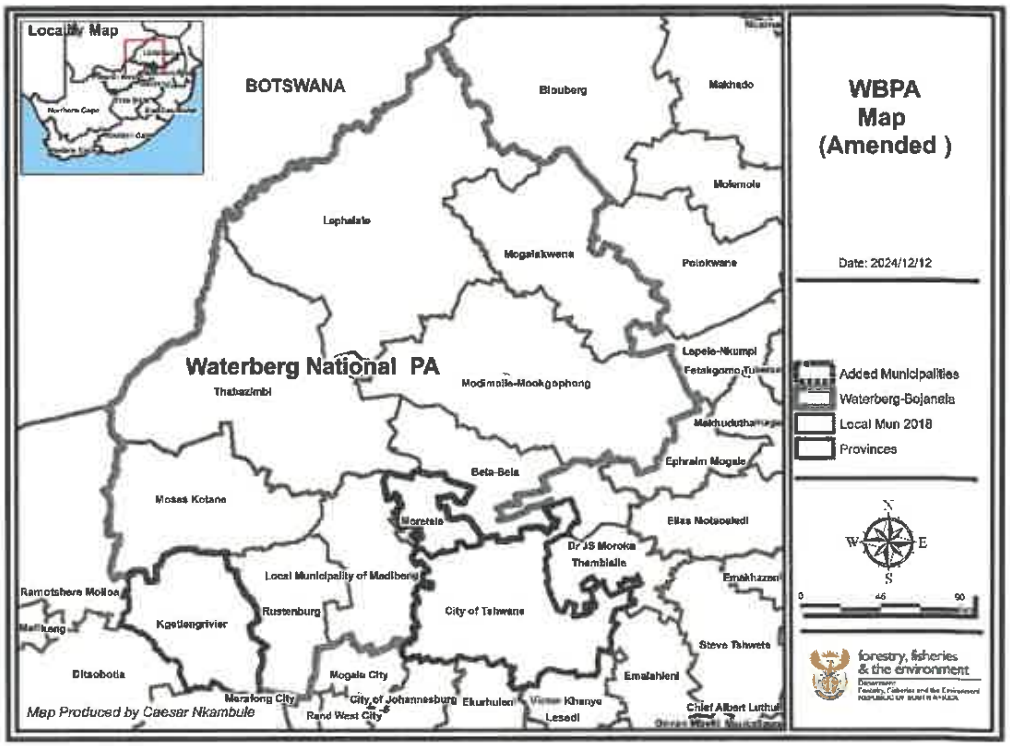
SCHEDULE

The priority area to be known as the Waterberg Bojanala Priority Area includes the areas illustrated on the map below:

(1) Limpopo Province
  a. Waterberg District Municipality:
    i. Bela-Bela Local Municipally
    ii. Lephalale Local Municipality
    iii. Modimolle-Mookgopong Local Municipality
    iv. Mogalakwena Local Municipality
    v. Thabazimbi Local Municipality

(2) North West Province
  a. Bojanala-Platinum District Municipality
    i. Madibeng Local Municipality
    ii. Moses Kotane Local Municipality
    iii. Rustenburg Local Municipality
    iv. Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality
    v. Moretele Local Municipality and

(3) **Gauteng Province**
  a. **City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality (all administrative regions).**



DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

NO. R. 6548 **29 August 2025**

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: AIR QUALITY ACT, 2004 (ACT NO. 39 OF 2004)

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE LISTED ACTIVITIES AND ASSOCIATED MINIMUM EMISSION STANDARDS IDENTIFIED IN TERMS OF SECTION 21 OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: AIR QUALITY ACT, 2004 (ACT NO. 39 OF 2004)

I, Dion Travers George, Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, hereby in terms of sections 21(1)(b), 32, 53(o), 55, 56, and 57 of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004), give notice of my intention to amend the list of activities which result in atmospheric emissions which have or may have a significant detrimental effect on the environment, including health, social conditions, economic conditions, ecological conditions or cultural heritage, as published under Government Notice No. R.893, Government *Gazette* No. 37054 of 22 November 2013, as set out in the Schedule hereto.

The purpose of the proposed amendments is to address regulatory shortfalls that were identified in the implementation of the existing Notice. The proposed amendments are required to improve the implementation of the currently regulated activities by:

(i) improving the efficacy of implementation of the licensing and reporting functions;
(ii) strengthening the pollution prevention and minimizing the emissions from the listed activities identified in terms of section 21 of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004).
(iii) providing clarity for improvement of interpretation; and
(iv) implementing court orders on specific sections.

Members of the public are invited to submit written representations or objections on the proposed amendments, within 30 (thirty) days from the date of the publication of this notice in the Government *Gazette*, or in a national newspaper, whichever date comes last, to any of the following addresses:

By post to: The Director-General: Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
Attention: Kgomotso Molokwane
Private Bag X477
PRETORIA
0001

By hand at: Ground Floor (Reception), 473 Steve Biko Road, Environment House, Arcadia, 0083

By email: KMolokwane@dffe.gov.za

Any enquiries in connection with the notice can be directed to Mr Rishaal Krishnanund at Tel: 012 399 9398/ Cell: 082 359 5792 or by email: RKrishnanund@dffe.gov.za or Kgomotso Molokwane at Tel: 012 399 9213/ Cell: 076 9407717 or by email: KMolokwane@dffe.gov.za

The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment complies with the protection of the Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013), comments received and responses, therefore, may be collated into a comments and response report which will be made available to the public as part of the consultation process. If a commenting party has any objection to his or her name or the name of the represented company/organisation, being made publicly available in the comments and responses report, that objection should be highlighted in bold as part of the comments submitted in response to this Government Notice.

Comments received after the closing date may not be considered.

DR DION TRAVERS GEORGE
MINISTER OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

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SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In this Schedule, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act, bears that same meaning, and unless the context indicates otherwise –

"**the Act**" means the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004);

"the List" means the list of activities which result in atmospheric emissions which have or may have a significant detrimental effect on the environment, including health, social conditions, economic conditions, ecological conditions or cultural heritage, as published under Government Notice No. R.893, Government *Gazette* No. 37054 of 22 November 2013, in terms of section 21(1)(b) of the Act; and

"**this Notice"** includes the List.

Amendment of the TABLE OF CONTENTS of the List

2. The TABLE OF CONTENTS of the List is hereby amended by the substitution for the TABLE of the following:

"TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part 1:
Definitions.....
Part 2:
General.....
Applicability of the Notice.....
Averaging Period.....
Emission measurement.....
Compliance time frames.....
Postponement of compliance time frames.....
Compliance monitoring.....
Reporting Requirements.....
General special arrangement.....
Part 3: Minimum Emission Standards.....
Category 1: Combustion Installations.....
(1) Subcategory 1.1: Solid Fuel Combustion Installations.....
(2) Subcategory 1.2: Liquid Fuel Combustion Installations.....
(3) Subcategory 1.3: Solid Biomass Combustion Installations.....
(4) Subcategory 1.4: Gas Combustion Installations.....
(5) Subcategory 1.5: Reciprocating Engines.....
(6) Subcategory 1.6: Waste Co-feeding Combustion Installations.....
(7) Subcategory 1.7: Small boilers with cumulative capacity that is equal to or exceeds 50 MW net heat input per facility: Solid fuel-fired small boiler.....
(8) Subcategory 1.8: Small boilers with cumulative capacity that is equal to or exceeds 50 MW

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net heat input per facility: Liquid fuel-fired small boiler.....
(9) Subcategory 1.9: Small boilers with cumulative capacity that is equal to or exceeds 50 MW net heat input per facility: Gaseous fuel-fired small boiler (using natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas).....
(10) Subcategory 1.10: Small boilers with cumulative capacity that is equal to or exceeds 50 MW net heat input per facility: Gaseous fuel-fired small boiler (using process gas).....
(11) Subcategory 1.11: Small boilers with cumulative capacity that is equal to or exceeds 50 MW net heat input per facility: Solid biomass fuel-fired small boiler.....
Category 2: Petroleum Industry, the production of gaseous and liquid fuels as well as petrochemicals from crude oil, coal, gas or biomass.....
(1) Subcategory 2.1: Combustion Installations.....
(2) Subcategory 2.2: Catalytic Cracking Units.....
(3) Subcategory 2.3: Sulphur Recovery Units.....
(4) Subcategory 2.4: Storage and Handling of Petroleum Products.....
(5) Subcategory 2.5: Industrial Fuel Oil Recyclers.....
Category 3: Carbonisation and Coal Gasification.....
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(2) Subcategory 3.2: Coke Production.....
(3) Subcategory 3.3: Tar Processes.....
(4) Subcategory 3.4 Char, Charcoal and Carbon Black Production.....
(5) Subcategory 3.5 Electrode Paste Production.....
(6) Subcategory 3.6 Synthetic Gas Production and Cleanup.....
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(1) Subcategory 4.1: Drying and Calcining.....
(2) Subcategory 4.2: Combustion Installations.....
(3) Subcategory 4.3: Primary Aluminium Production.....
(4) Subcategory 4.4: Secondary Aluminium Production.....
(5) Subcategory 4.5: Sinter Plants.....
(6) Subcategory 4.6: Basic Oxygen Furnaces.....
(7) Subcategory 4.7: Electric Arc Furnaces (Primary and Secondary Furnaces, including Laddle Furnaces).....
(8) Subcategory 4.8: Blast Furnaces.....
(9) Subcategory 4.9: Ferro-alloy Production.....
(10) Subcategory 4.10: Foundries.....
(11) Subcategory 4.11: Agglomeration Operations.....
(12) Subcategory 4.12: Pre-Reduction and Direct Reduction.....
(13) Subcategory 4.13: Lead Smelting.....
(14) Subcategory 4.14: Production and Processing of Zinc, Nickel and Cadmium.....
(15) Subcategory 4.15: Processing of Arsenic, Antimony, Beryllium, Chromium and Silicon.....
(16) Subcategory 4.16: Smelting and Converting of Sulphide Ores.....
(17) Subcategory 4.17: Precious and Base Metal Production and Refining.....
(18) Subcategory 4.18: Vanadium Ore Processing.....
(19) Subcategory 4.19: Production and or Casting of Bronze, Brass and Copper.....
(20) Subcategory 4.20: Slag Processes.....
(21) Subcategory 4.21: Metal Recovery.....
(22) Subcategory 4.22: Hot Dip Galvanizing.....

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(23) Subcategory 4.23: Metal Spray.....
Category 5: Mineral Processing, Storage and Handling.....
(1) Subcategory 5.1: Storage and/or Handling of Ore and Coal.....
(2) Subcategory 5.2: Drying.....
(3) Subcategory 5.3: Clamp Kilns for Brick Production.....
(4) Subcategory 5.4: Cement Production (using conventional fuels and raw materials).....
(5) Subcategory 5.5: Cement Production (using alternative fuels and/or resources).....
(6) Subcategory 5.6: Lime Production.....
(7) Subcategory 5.7: Lime Production (using alternative fuels and/or resources).....
(8) Subcategory 5.8: Glass and Mineral Wool Production.....
(10) Subcategory 5.10: Macadam Preparation.....
(11) Subcategory 5.11: Alkali Processes.....
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(2) Subcategory 6.2: Production and or Use of Lower Olefins.....
(3) Subcategory 6.3 Production and or Use of Aromatics.....
(4) Subcategory 6.4: Production and or Use of Oxygenated Compounds.....
(5) Subcategory 6.5: Production and or Use of Nitrogenated Compounds.....
(6) Subcategory 6.6: Production and or Use of Halogenated Compounds.....
(7) Subcategory 6.7: Production and or Use of Sulphur Containing Compounds.....
(8) Subcategory 6.8: Production and or Use of Organo-metallic Compounds.....
(9) Subcategory 6.9: Polymers – Production of Polyolefins.....
(10) Subcategory 6.10: Polymers – Production of Polysterene.....
(11) Subcategory 6.11: Polymers – Production of Polyesters.....
(12) Subcategory 6.12: Polymers – Production of Polyamides.....
(13) Subcategory 6.13: Polymers – Production of Polyvinyl Chloride.....
(14) Subcategory 6.14: Polymers – Production of Polyvinyl Acetate.....
(15) Subcategory 6.15: Polymers – Production of Polyvinyl Alcohol.....
(16) Subcategory 6.16: Polymers – Production of Polyacrylonitrile.....
(17) Subcategory 6.17: Polymers – Production of Polytetrafluoro Ethylene.....
(18) Subcategory 6.18: Polymers – Production of Polymethyl Methacrylate.....
(19) Subcategory 6.19: Polymers – Production of Emulsion Polymerised Styrene Butadiene Rubber.....
(20) Subcategory 6.20: Polymers – Production of Solution Polymerised Rubber Containing Butadiene.....
(21) Subcategory 6.21: Polymers – Production of Butadiene Rubber.....
(22) Subcategory 6.22: Polymers – Production of Ethylene- Propylene Diene Monomer Rubber.....
(23) Subcategory 6.23: Polymers – Production of Isobutylene -Isoprene Rubber.....
(24) Subcategory 6.24: Polymers – Production of Isoprene Rubber.....
(25) Subcategory 6.25: Polymers – Production of Chloroprene Rubber.....
(26) Subcategory 6.25: Polymers – Production of Acrylonitrile- Butadiene Styrene.....
(27) Subcategory 6.27: Acrylonitrile- Production of Production of Butadiene Rubber.....
(28) Subcategory 6.28: Polymers – Production of Synthetic Butadiene Rubber.....
(29) Subcategory 6.29: Polymers – Production of Styrenic Block Copolymer.....
(30) Subcategory 6.30: Polymers – Production of Polyethylene Terephthalate Fibres.....
(31) Subcategory 6.31: Polymers – Production of Viscose Fibres.....
(32) Subcategory 6.32: Organic pigments and dyes.....
(33) Subcategory 6.33: Production of Surface - active Agents and Surfactants.....

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(34) Subcategory 6.34: Production and or Use of Carbon disulphide.....
Category 7: Inorganic Chemicals Industry.....
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(2) Subcategory 7.2: Production of Acids.....
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(1) Subcategory 8.1: Thermal Treatment of General and Hazardous Waste.....
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(4) Subcategory 9.4: Chlorine Dioxide Plants.....
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ANNEXURE A - METHODS FOR SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS.....
Repeal of the list of activities which result in atmospheric emissions which have or may have a significant detrimental effect on the environment, including health, social conditions, economic conditions, ecological conditions or cultural heritage, 2010.....
Short tittle and commencement.....";

Amendment of Part 1: Definitions, of the List

3. Part 1: Definitions of the List is hereby amended by —

(a) the insertion after the definition of **"existing plant"**, of the following definition:

"existing small boiler" means any small boiler that was manufactured before 01 November 2013.; and

(b) the insertion after the definition of **"new plant"**, of the following definition:

"new small boiler" means any small boiler manufactured after 01 November 2013.";

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Amendment of Part 2: General, of the List

4. Part 2 of the List: General, is hereby amended by —

(a) the insertion after paragraph (1), of the following paragraph:

"(1A) All production, consumption, usage and processing rates/thresholds prescribed in this Notice refers to design rates/thresholds.; and

(b) the substitution for paragraph (3), of the following paragraph:

"(3) Normal start-up and shut-down period is limited to a period of 48 hours unless otherwise specified by the licensing authority.";

Amendment of Category 1 of the List

5. Category 1 of the List is hereby amended by the insertion after Subcategory 1.6, of the following subcategories:

"(7) Subcategory 1.7: Small boilers with cumulative capacity that is equal to or exceeds 50 MW net heat input per facility: Solid fuel-fired small boiler

Description	Small boilers fuelled with solid fuels.		
Application	All small boilers fuelled with hydrocarbon based solid fuel, excluding biomass.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Small boiler status**	**Limit value (dry mg/ Nm^3 at 273K; 101.3kPa and 10% O_2)**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Particulate matter	PM	New	120
		Existing	250
Sulphur dioxide	SO_2	New	2800
		Existing	2800

(a) The following transitional arrangements shall apply: -

(i) Where a person operates two or more small boilers with a combined design capacity that is equal to or greater than 50MW heat input installed within a facility, that was not required to obtain an atmospheric emission license at the date of promulgation of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence operates two or more small boilers with a combined capacity that is equal to or greater than 50MW heat input within a facility; that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric

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emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(8) *Subcategory 1.8: Small boilers with cumulative capacity that is equal to or exceeds 50 MW net heat input per facility: Liquid fuel-fired small boiler.*

Description	Small boilers fuelled with liquid fuels.		
Application	All liquid fuel-fired small boilers		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Small boiler status**	**Limit value (dry mg/ Nm^3 at 273K; 101.3kPa and 3% O_2)**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Particulate matter	PM	New	100
		Existing	150
Sulphur dioxide	SO_2	New	500
		Existing	3500

(a) The following transitional arrangements shall apply: -

(i) Where a person operates two or more small boilers with a combined design capacity that is equal to or greater than 50MW heat input installed within a facility, that was not required to obtain an atmospheric emission license at the date of promulgation of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence operates two or more small boilers with a combined capacity that is equal to or greater than 50MW heat input within a facility at the date of promulgation of this Notice; that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(9) *Subcategory 1.9: Small boilers with cumulative capacity that is equal to or exceeds 50 MW net heat input per facility: Gaseous fuel-fired small boiler (using natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas)*

Description	Small boilers fuelled with gaseous fuels.		
Application	All small boilers fuelled with low particulate matter content gaseous fuels.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Small boiler**	

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Common name	Chemical symbol	status	Limit value (dry mg/ Nm^3 at 273K; 101.3kPa and 3% O_2)
Particulate matter	PM	New	10
		Existing	20
Sulphur dioxide	SO_2	New	35
		Existing	100

(a) The following transitional arrangements shall apply: -

(i) Where a person operates two or more small boilers with a combined design capacity that is equal to or greater than 50MW heat input installed within a facility, that was not required to obtain an atmospheric emission license at the date of promulgation of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence operates two or more small boilers with a combined capacity that is equal to or greater than 50MW heat input within a facility; that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(10) Subcategory 1.10: Small boilers with cumulative capacity that is equal to or exceeds 50 MW net heat input per facility: Gaseous fuel-fired small boiler (using process gas)

Description	Small boilers fuelled with gaseous fuels.		
Application	All small boilers fuelled with gaseous fuels generated by industrial processes.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Small boiler status**	**Limit value (dry mg/ Nm^3 at 273K; 101.3kPa and 3% O_2)**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Particulate matter	PM	New	90
		Existing	130
Sulphur dioxide	SO_2	New	1000
		Existing	3500

(a) The following transitional arrangements shall apply: -

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(i) Where a person operates two or more small boilers with a combined design capacity that is equal to or greater than 50MW heat input installed within a facility, that was not required to obtain an atmospheric emission license at the date of promulgation of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence operates two or more small boilers with a combined capacity that is equal to or greater than 50MW heat input within a facility; that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(11) Subcategory 1.11: Small boilers with cumulative capacity that is equal to or exceeds 50 MW net heat input per facility: Solid biomass fuel-fired small boiler.

Description	Small boilers fuelled with solid biomass fuels		
Application	All small boilers fuelled with biomass fuels		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Small boiler status**	**Limit value (dry mg/ Nm^3 at 273K; 101.3kPa and 10% O_2)**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Particulate matter	PM	New	120
		Existing	250
Sulphur dioxide	SO_2	New	1000
		Existing	1000

(a) The following transitional arrangements shall apply: -

(i) Where a person operates two or more small boilers with a combined design capacity that is equal to or greater than 50MW heat input installed within a facility, that was not required to obtain an atmospheric emission license at the date of promulgation of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence operates two or more small boilers with a combined capacity that is equal to or greater than 50MW heat input within a facility; that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.";

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Amendment of Category 3 of the List

6. Category 3 of the List is hereby amended by the substitution for Subcategory 3.6, of the following Subcategory:

"(6) Subcategory 3.6 Synthetic Gas Production and Cleanup

Description	The production and cleanup of a gaseous stream derived from coal gasification and includes gasification, separation and cleanup of a raw gas stream through a process that involves sulphur removal and Rectisol as well as the stripping of a liquid tar stream derived from the gasification process.		
Application	All installations.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant Status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Hydrogen Sulphide	H_2S	New	600
		Existing	4 200
Total Volatile Organic Compounds	N/A	New	130
		Existing	250
Sulphur dioxide	SO_2	New	500
		Existing	3 500

(a) The following special arrangement shall apply:

All the new and existing facilities must, within three (3) years of promulgation of this Notice, comply with the new hydrogen sulphide limit.";

Amendment of Category 4 of the List

7. Category 4 of the List is hereby amended by —

(a) the substitution for the title of Subcategory 4.7, of the following tittle:

"(7) Subcategory 4.7: Electric Arc Furnaces (Primary and Secondary Furnaces, including Ladle furnaces)"; and

(b) the substitution for Subcategory 4.17, of the following Subcategory:

"17 Subcategory 4.17: Precious and Base Metal Production and Refining

Description:	The production or processing of precious and associated base metals through chemical treatment		
Application:	500 g of product per month		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Particulate matter	N/A	New	50
		Existing	100

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Chlorine	Cl_2	New	50
		Existing	50
Sulphur dioxide	SO_2	New	400
		Existing	400
Hydrogen chloride	HCl	New	30
		Existing	30
Hydrogen fluoride	HF	New	30
		Existing	30
Ammonia	NH_3	New	100
		Existing	100
Oxides of nitrogen	NO_X expressed as NO_2	New	300
		Existing	500

(a) The following special arrangement shall apply:

Thermal treatment standard are not applicable to precious and base metal refining processes..."; and

(c) the substitution for Subcategory 4.21, of the following Subcategory:

"(21) Subcategory 4.21: Metal Recovery

Description:	The recovery of metal from any form of scrap metal and/or material and waste material by the application of heat (excluding secondary Aluminium production covered under Subcategory 4.4 of the List)		
Application:	All installations.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Particulate matter	N/A	New	10
		Existing	25
Carbon monoxide	CO	New	50
		Existing	75
Sulphur dioxide	SO_2	New	50
		Existing	50
Oxides of nitrogen	NO_X expressed as NO_2	New	200
		Existing	200
Hydrogen chloride	HCl	New	10
		Existing	10
Hydrogen fluoride	HF	New	1
		Existing	1
		New	0.5

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Description:	The recovery of metal from any form of scrap metal and/or material and waste material by the application of heat (excluding secondary Aluminium production covered under Subcategory 4.4 of the List)		
Application:	All installations.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Sum of Lead, arsenic, antimony, chromium, cobalt, copper, manganese, nickel, vanadium	Pb+ As+ Sb+ Cr+ Co+ Cu + Mn+ Ni+ V	Existing	0.5
Mercury	Hg	New	0.05
		Existing	0.05
Cadmium Thallium	Cd+Tl	New	0.05
		Existing	0.05
Total organic compounds	N/A	New	10
		Existing	10
Ammonia	NH_3	New	10
		Existing	10
			ng I-TEQ /Nm³ under normal conditions of 10% O_2 , 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.
Dioxins and furans	PCDD/PCDF	New	0.1
		Existing	0.1

Amendment of Category 5 of the List

8. Category 5 of the List is hereby amended by —

(a) the substitution for Subcategory 5.1, of the following Subcategory:

"(1) Subcategory 5.1: Storage and /or handling of Ore and Coal

Description:	Storage and/or handling of ore and coal not situated in a mining area as defined in the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act		
Application:	Locations designed to hold or handle more than 100 000 tons per annum.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Dustfall	N/A	New	a
		Existing	a

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[a] three months' running average not to exceed limit value for adjacent land use according to dust control regulations promulgated in terms of section 32 of the NEM: AQA, 2004 (Act 39 of 2004), in eight principal wind directions.

Amendment of Category 6 of the List

9. Category 6 of the List is hereby amended by the substitution for Category 6 of the following Category:

"Category 6: Organic Chemicals Industry

(1) Subcategory 6.1: Combustion Installations

Description:	Combustion installations including furnaces, heaters and boilers with a design capacity equal to or greater than 50 MW heat input.		
Application:	All furnaces; heaters and reactors.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 10% O_2, 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Particulate matter	N/A	New	70
		Existing	120
Oxides of nitrogen	NO_X expressed as NO_2	New	400
		Existing	1700
Sulphur dioxide	SO_2	New	1000
		Existing	1700

(2) Subcategory 6.2: Production and or Use of Lower Olefins

Description:	The production of lower olefins from virgin naphtha, natural gas, and gas oil. The use of lower olefins in manufacturing processes.		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of lower olefins. All installations using more than 100 tons per annum of lower olefins.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non - thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

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(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) Storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m^3 per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units		
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm^3 under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
	N/A	New	150

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Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m³ per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOC's, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.";

(3) Subcategory 6.3: Production and or Use of Aromatics

Description:	The production of aromatic compounds. The use of aromatic compounds in manufacturing processes (including production of cyclohexane).		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of aromatic compounds. All installations using more than 100 tons per annum of aromatic compounds.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

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Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) Storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m^3 per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units	
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3	
Substance or mixture of substances		

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Common name	Chemical symbol	Plant status	mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non-thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m³ per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, the license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(4) Subcategory 6.4: Production and or Use of Oxygenated Compounds

Description:	The production of oxygenated compounds. The use of oxygenated compounds in manufacturing processes.		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of oxygenated compounds. All installations using more than 100 tons per annum of oxygenated compounds.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

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(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) Storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m^3 per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

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Description:	Vapour Recovery Units		
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3		
Substance or mixture of substances		Plant status	mg/Nm^3 under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.
Common name	Chemical symbol		
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m^3 per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(5) Subcategory 6.5: Production and or Use of Nitrogenated Compounds

Description:	The production of nitrogenated compounds (excluding explosive manufacturing processes). The use of nitrogenated compounds in manufacturing processes (excluding explosive manufacturing processes).		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of nitrogenated compounds. All installations using more than 100 tons per annum of nitrogenated compounds.		
Substance or mixture of substances		Plant status	mg/Nm^3 under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.
Common name	Chemical symbol		

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Description:	The production of nitrogenated compounds (excluding explosive manufacturing processes). The use of nitrogenated compounds in manufacturing processes (excluding explosive manufacturing processes).		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of nitrogenated compounds. All installations using more than 100 tons per annum of nitrogenated compounds.		
Acrylonitrile	CH_2CHCN	New	5
		Existing	5
Methylamines (from nitrogen- containing organic chemicals)	CH_5N	New	10
		Existing	10
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m^3 per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

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(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units		
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm^3 under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m^3 per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(6) Subcategory 6.6: Production and or Use of Halogenated Compounds

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Description:	Production of halogenated compounds. The use of halogenated compounds in manufacturing processes.
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of halogenated compounds. All installations using more than 100 tons per annum of halogenated compounds.

Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Sulphur trioxide (from sulphonation processes)	SO_3	New	30
		Existing	100
Acrylonitrile (from processes producing and/or using acrylonitrile).	CH_2CHCN	New	5
		Existing	5
Methylamines (from nitrogen- containing organic chemicals)	CH_5N	New	10
		Existing	10
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m³ per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3

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Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m³ per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m³ per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units		
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m³		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m³ per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

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(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, the license holder must, within 12 months of the promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(7) Subcategory 6.7: Production and or Use of Sulphur Containing Compounds

Description:	Production of sulphur containing organic compounds. The use of sulphur containing organic compounds in manufacturing processes.
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of sulphur containing organic compounds. All installations using more than 100 tons per annum of sulphur containing organic compounds.

Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Sulphur trioxide (from sulphonation processes)	SO_3	New	30
		Existing	100
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.

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True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	Type of tank or vessel
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m^3 per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units		
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm^3 under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m^3 per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted,

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all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(8) Subcategory 6.8: Production and or Use of Organo-metallic Compounds

Description:	Production of organometallic compounds. The use of organometallic compounds in manufacturing processes.		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of organometallic compounds. All installations using more than 100 tons per annum of organometallic compounds.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

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Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m^3 per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units		
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm^3 under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non-thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

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(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m^3 per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(9) Subcategory 6.9: Polymers – Production of Polyolefins

Description:	The production of polyolefins.		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of polyolefins.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.

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True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	Type of tank or vessel
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m^3 per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units		
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm^3 under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non-thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m^3 per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting

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pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(10) Subcategory 6.10: Polymers – Production of Polysterene

Description:	The production of polysterene.		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of polysterene.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3

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Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m^3 per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units		
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm^3 under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non-thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m^3 per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

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(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under category 6 of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(11) Subcategory 6.11: Polymers – Production of Polyesters

Description:	The production of polyesters.		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of polyesters.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m³ per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3

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Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m³ per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m³ per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units		
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m³		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non-thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m³ per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

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(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(12) Subcategory 6.12: Polymers – Production of Polyamides

Description:	The production of polyamides.		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of polyamides.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Methylamines (from nitrogen- containing organic chemicals)	CH_5N	New	10
		Existing	10
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m³ per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3

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Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m³ per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m³ per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units		
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m³		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non-thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m³ per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

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(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(13) Subcategory 6.13: Polymers – Production of Polyvinyl Chloride

Description:	Production of vinyl chloride.		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of vinyl chloride.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m³ per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m³ per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or

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	c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units		
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non-thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m^3 per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, that license holder must,

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within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(14) Subcategory 6.14: Polymers –Production of Polyvinyl Acetate

Description:	The production of polyvinyl acetate		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of polyvinyl acetate.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m³ per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m³ per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

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(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units		
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm^3 under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non-thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m^3 per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

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(15) Subcategory 6.15: Polymers – Production of Polyvinyl Alcohol

Description:	The production of polyvinyl alcohol.		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of polyvinyl alcohol.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m³ per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m³ per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere

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with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units		
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm^3 under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non-thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m^3 per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(16) Subcategory 6.16: Polymers – Production of Polyacrylonitrile

Description:	The production of polyvinyl alcohol.	
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of polyacrylonitrile.	
Substance or mixture of substances		

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Common name	Chemical symbol	Plant status	mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m³ per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m³ per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour

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pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units		
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non-thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m^3 per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.1.

(17) Subcategory 6.17: Polymers – Production of Polytetrafluoro Ethylene

Description:	The production of polytetraflouro ethylene.		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of polytetraflouro ethylene.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150

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Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m^3 per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

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(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units		
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm^3 under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non-thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m^3 per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(18) Subcategory 6.18: Polymers – Production of Polymethyl Methacrylate

Description:	The production of polymethyl methacrylate.		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of polymethyl methacrylate.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm^3 under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

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(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m^3 per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units

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Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m³		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non-thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m³ per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(iii) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(iv) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, the license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(19) Subcategory 6.19: Polymers – Production of Emulsion Polymerised Styrene Butadiene Rubber

Description:	The production of emulsion polymerized butadiene rubber.		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of of emulsion polymerized butadiene rubber.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

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Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m^3 per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3

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Substance or mixture of substances		Plant status	mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.
Common name	Chemical symbol		
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non-thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m³ per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.1.

(20) Subcategory 6.20: Polymers – Production of Solution Polymerised Rubber Containing Butadiene

Description:	The production of solution polymerized rubber containing butadiene.		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of solution polymerized rubber containing butadiene.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

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Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m^3 per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units	
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3	
Substance or mixture of substances		

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Common name	Chemical symbol	Plant status	mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m³ per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, a person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(21) Subcategory 6.21: Polymers – Production of Butadiene Rubber

Description:	The production of butadiene rubber.		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of butadiene rubber.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

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Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m^3 per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units	
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3	
Substance or mixture of substances		

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Common name	Chemical symbol	Plant status	mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m³ per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(22) Subcategory 6.22: Polymers – Production of Ethylene- Propylene Diene Monomer Rubber

Description:	The production of solution ethylene propylene diene monomer rubber.		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of ethylene propylene diene monomer rubber.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

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Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m^3 per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units	
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3	
Substance or mixture of substances		

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Common name	Chemical symbol	Plant status	mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m³ per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(iii) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(iv) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(23) Subcategory 6.23: Polymers – Production of Isobutylene -Isoprene Rubber

Description:	The production of isobutylene- isoprene rubber.		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of isobutylene-isoprene rubber.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

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Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m^3 per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units	
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3	
Substance or mixture of substances		

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Common name	Chemical symbol	Plant status	mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m³ per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, a person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, the license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(24) Subcategory 6.24: Polymers –Production of Isoprene Rubber

Description:	The production of isobutylene- isoprene rubber.		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of isoprene rubber.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

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(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m^3 per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units		
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm^3 under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
	N/A	New	150

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Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m^3 per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(25) Subcategory 6.25: Polymers – Production of Chloroprene Rubber

Description:	The production of chloroprene rubber.		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum chloroprene rubber.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm^3 under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

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(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m^3 per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units		
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
	N/A	New	150

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Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m^3 per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(26) Subcategory 6.25: Polymers – Production of Acrylonitrile- Butadiene Styrene

Description:	The production of acrylonitrile butadiene styrene.		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of acrylonitrile butadiene styrene.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

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(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m^3 per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units		
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm^3 under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
	N/A	New	150

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Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non-thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m^3 per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, a person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(27) Subcategory 6.27: Production of Acrylonitrile- Butadiene Rubber

Description:	The production of acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber.		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of isobutylene-isoprene rubber.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

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(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m^3 per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units		
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
	N/A	New	150

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Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m³ per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, a person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(28) Subcategory 6.28: Polymers – Production of Synthetic Butadiene Rubber

Description:	The production of synthetic butadiene rubber.		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of isobutylene-isoprene rubber.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

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(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m^3 per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units		
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
	N/A	New	150

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Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m^3 per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, a person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(29) Subcategory 6.29: Polymers – Production of Styrenic Block Copolymer

Description:	The production of styrenic block copolymer.		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of styrenic block copolymer.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

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(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m^3 per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

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Description:	Vapour Recovery Units		
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m³		
Substance or mixture of substances		Plant status	mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.
Common name	Chemical symbol		
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m³ per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, a person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of Notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(30) Subcategory 6.30: Polymers – Production of Polyethylene Terephthalate Fibres

Description:	The production of polyethylene terephthalate fibres.		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of any of polyethylene terephthalate fibres.		
Substance or mixture of substances		Plant status	mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.
Common name	Chemical symbol		
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

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(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m^3 per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

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Description:	Vapour Recovery Units		
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m³		
Substance or mixture of substances		Plant status	mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.
Common name	Chemical symbol		
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m³ per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, a person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(31) Subcategory 6.31: Polymers – Production of Viscose Fibres

Description:	The production of viscose fibres.		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of any of viscose fibres.		
Substance or mixture of substances		Plant status	mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.
Common name	Chemical symbol		
Sulphur trioxide (from sulphonation processes)	SO_3	New	30
		Existing	100
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

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(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m^3 per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units

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Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm^3 under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non-thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m^3 per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(32) Subcategory 6.32: Production of Organic pigments and dyes

Description:	The production of organic pigments and dyes.		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of organic pigments and dyes.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm^3 under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Sulphur trioxide (from sulphonation processes)	SO_3	New	30
		Existing	100
Acrylonitrile (from processes producing and/or using acrylonitrile).	CH_2CHCN	New	5
		Existing	5
	CH_5N	New	10
		Existing	10
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150

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Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m^3 per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

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(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units		
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm^3 under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non-thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m^3 per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, that person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(33) Subcategory 6.33: Production of Surface - active Agents and Surfactants

Description:	The production of surface-active agents and surfactants		
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of surface-active agents and surfactants.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm^3 under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Sulphur trioxide (from sulphonation processes)	SO_3	New	30
		Existing	100

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Acrylonitrile (from processes producing and/or using acrylonitrile).	CH_2CHCN	New	5
		Existing	5
	CH_5N	New	10
		Existing	10
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m^3 per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

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(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units. Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units		
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm^3 under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m^3 per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, a person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, the license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.

(34) Subcategory 6.34: Production and or Use of Carbon disulphide

Description:	Production of carbon disulphide. The use of carbon disulphide in manufacturing processes.
Application:	All installations producing more than 100 tons per annum of any of the listed compounds.

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	All installations using more than 100 tons per annum of any of the listed compounds.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Sulphur trioxide (from sulphonation processes)	SO_3	New	30
		Existing	100
Total volatile organic compounds (thermal)	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds (non-thermal)	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature:–

Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

(b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) –

(i) storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	**Type of tank or vessel**
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m³ per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m³ per annum	a. External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b. fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c. fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

(ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

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(iii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end, tested with a hydrocarbon analyser as part of an LDAR programme.

(c) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from the loading and unloading (excluding ships) of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of greater than 14kPa at handling temperature. Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used:

(i) All installations with a throughput of greater than 50'000 m^3 per annum of products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa, must be fitted with vapour recovery / destruction units.

(ii) Emission limits are set out in the table below -

Description:	Vapour Recovery Units		
Application:	All loading/ offloading facilities with a throughput greater than 50 000 m^3		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm^3 under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non-thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

(iii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 m^3 per annum, and where ambient air quality is, or is likely to be impacted, all liquid products shall be loaded using bottom loading, or equivalent, with the venting pipe connected to a vapour balancing system. Where vapour balancing and / or bottom loading is not possible, a recovery system utilizing adsorption, absorption, condensation or incineration of the remaining TVOCs, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(d) The following special arrangements shall apply for the administration of the Atmospheric Emission License of the listed activity affected by this Notice:

(i) Where a person is conducting a listed activity under Category 6 of this Notice, a person must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, apply for an atmospheric emission license in terms of Chapter 5 of the Act.

(ii) Where a license holder of a provisional atmospheric emission licence or atmospheric emission licence is listed under Category 6 of this Notice, that license holder must, within 12 months of promulgation of this Notice, submit the provisional atmospheric

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emission license or atmospheric emission license for variation in terms of section 46 (1) (d) of the Act.";

Amendment of Category 7 of the List

10. Category 7 of the List is hereby amended by the substitution for Subcategory 7.2, of the following Subcategory:

***"(2)** Subcategory 7.2: Production of Acids*

Description:	The production and/or use in manufacturing of hydrofluoric, hydrochloric, nitric and sulphuric acid (including oleum) in concentration exceeding 10%. Processes in which oxides of sulphur are emitted through the production of acid sulphites of alkalis or alkaline earths or through the production of liquid sulphur or sulphurous acid. Secondary production of hydrochloric acid through regeneration.
Application:	All installations producing and/or using more than 100 tons per annum of any of the listed compounds (Excluding metallurgical processes-related activities regulated under category 4).

Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Total fluoride measured as Hydrogen Fluoride (from processes in which HF is evolved)	F as HF	New	5
		Existing	30
Hydrogen chloride (from primary production of hydrochloric acid)	HCl	New	15
		Existing	25
Hydrogen chloride (from secondary production; and use in manufacturing of hydrochloric acid)	HCl	New	30
		Existing	100
Sulphur dioxide	SO_2	New	350
		Existing	2800
Sulphuric acid mist and sulphur trioxide expressed as SO_3 (from processes in which SO_3 is evolved).	SO_3	New	25
		Existing	100
Oxides of nitrogen expressed as NO_2	NO_X	New	350

Amendment of Category 9 of the List

11. Category 9 of the List is hereby amended by —

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(a) the substitution for Subcategory 9.4, of the following Subcategory:

"(4) Subcategory 9.4: Chlorine Dioxide Plants

Description:	Production and or use of chlorine dioxide for pulp and/or paper production.		
Application:	All installations.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Hydrogen chloride	HCl	New	15
		Existing	30

(b) the substitution for Subcategory 9.5, of the following Subcategory:

"(5) Subcategory 9.5: Wood Drying; and the Production of Manufactured Wood Products

Description:	The drying of wood using directly fired kilns; and the manufacture of laminated and compressed wood products.		
Application:	All installations producing more than 10 tons per month.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 10% O_2 , 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Particulate matter	N/A	New	150
		Existing	200
Oxides of nitrogen	NO_X expressed as NO_2	New	500
		Existing	700

Amendment of Category 10 of the List

12. Category 10 of the List is hereby amended by the substitution for Subcategory 10, of the following Subcategory:

"(1) Subcategory 10.1: Animal Matter Processing

Description:	Processes for the rendering, cooking, drying, dehydrating, digesting, evaporating or protein concentrating of any animal matter not intended for human consumption.		
Application:	All installations handling more than 1 ton of raw materials per day.		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of, 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Hydrogen Sulphide	H_2S	New	5

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		Existing	5
Ammonia	NH_3	New	10
		Existing	10
Total Volatile Organic Compounds	N/A	New	10
		Existing	10

(a) The following special arrangement shall apply –

(i) Best practice measures intended to minimize or avoid offensive odours must be implemented by all installations. These measures must be documented to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority maybe submitted as part of odour management plan.

(ii) Process equipment emitting fugitive odorous substances shall be sealed or covered to channel the emissions to the extraction system which shall be connected to the odour abatement equipment.

(b) The following transitional arrangement shall apply –

(i) All facilities that obtained environmental authorization before promulgation of this notice must, within 5 years of promulgation of this Notice comply with the Minimum Emissions Standards under this Category.

Facilities that obtain environmental authorization after the promulgation of this Notice must immediately comply with the Minimum Emission Standards under this Category.

	Dust fallout	SANS 1137/ASTM D1739	Standard Test Method for Collection and Measurement of Dustfall (Settleable Particulate Matter)
Opacity	Opacity	USEPA Method 9	Visual determination of the opacity of emissions

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SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK

NO. R. 6549 **29 August 2025**

SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK

VARIATION NOTICE

Variation by the Governor of the South African Reserve Bank in terms of section 6(3)(b) of the National Payment System Act 78 of 1998, as amended:

Fourth variation of the conditions of the designation of the South African Postbank SOC Limited as a designated clearing system participant

1. **Introduction**

1.1. The South African Reserve Bank (SARB) is empowered to vary or revoke any designation of a clearing system participant in terms of the National Payment System Act 78 of 1998, as amended (NPS Act). In accordance with section 6(3)(b) of the NPS Act, the SARB may vary or revoke any designation by:

1.1.1 amending or revoking any condition to which the designation is subject; or

1.1.2 making the designation subject to a new condition or new conditions.

1.2. Section 6(3)(c) of the NPS Act states that, in determining whether or not to vary or revoke a designation, the SARB may have regard to any or all of the following:

1.2.1 any failure to comply with any condition to which the designation is subject;

1.2.2 whether or not the designated clearing system participant (DCSP) has knowingly furnished information or documents which are false or misleading in any material respect to the SARB in connection with the designation;

1.2.3 whether it is in the public interest to revoke the designation; and

1.2.4 any other matters that the SARB considers appropriate.

2. **Background to the variation of the conditions of the designation**

2.1 Designation Notice: In November 2020, the SARB designated the South African Postbank SOC Limited (Postbank) as a DCSP in terms of section 6(3)(a) of the NPS Act. The designation was published in Regulation Gazette No.11200 of *Government Gazette* No. 43914 dated 20 November 2020 (Designation Notice).

2.2 Variation Notice: Following the designation, the SARB engaged with the Postbank regarding its non-compliance with the conditions set out in the Designation Notice. To remedy the non-compliance, the SARB issued a notice published in Regulation No. 1606 of *Government Gazette* No. 45645 dated 17 December 2021 to vary the conditions of the Designation Notice of the Postbank as a DCSP. As a result, additional conditions were imposed, which the Postbank was required to implement within 12 months from the gazetting of the Variation Notice (i.e. by 17 December 2022).

2.3 Second Variation Notice: On 14 October 2022, the Postbank wrote to the SARB requesting an extension of 15 months, commencing on 17 December 2022, to implement the conditions of the Variation Notice. The request was prompted by the challenges experienced by the Postbank in implementing the conditions of the Variation Notice due to the moratorium imposed by the Department of Communications and Digital Technologies on the Information Technology (IT) Modernisation/Refresh Project (project), which delayed the finalisation of the procurement and appointment of a service provider for the project. The lifting of the moratorium in June 2022 enabled the Postbank to finalise the procurement, appoint a service provider and initiate the project. The Postbank provided the SARB with a comprehensive progress update in respect of the implementation of the conditions imposed in the Variation Notice. However, due to the time that had lapsed between the gazetting of the Variation Notice and the lifting of the moratorium, the Postbank was not able to complete the project and be compliant with all the conditions outlined in the Variation Notice by the set deadline of 17 December 2022. As a result, the SARB issued the Second Variation Notice (Regulation No. 2883 of *Government Gazette* No. 47765

dated 23 December 2022), extending the compliance date of the Variation Notice by 12 months to 17 December 2023, to enable the Postbank to comply with the remaining conditions.

2.4 Third Variation Notice: On 10 November 2023, the Postbank wrote to the SARB requesting an extension of the Second Variation Notice deadline from 17 December 2023 to 31 March 2025. The letter included a progress/status update on compliance with the Second Variation Notice. The request to extend the deadline was due to the moratorium outlined in 2.3 above − regarding recruitment and the appointment of other critical suppliers within the IT environment, including the appointment of a card scheme, a compliant banking switch and core banking system, a compliant disaster recovery capability and card manufacturer − not being lifted until October 2022. As a result, the Postbank only commenced sourcing these other critical IT suppliers and recruiting resources for the project after October 2022. The sourcing of IT suppliers, appointment of a card scheme, upgrading of the banking switch to align with Europay, Mastercard and Visa practices and the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard, and the core banking system was only concluded in March 2023. As a result, the SARB issued the Third Variation Notice (Notice 2253 of 2023 of *Government Gazette* No. 49891 dated 14 December 2023), extending the Variation Notice compliance date by 15 months to 31 March 2025, to enable the Postbank to comply with the remaining conditions of the Variation Notice and Second Variation Notice.

3. **Background to the Fourth Variation Notice**

3.1 Prior to the compliance deadline of 31 March 2025, the Postbank notified the SARB on 26 March 2025 that approximately one million South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) gold cards still needed to be replaced with the new Postbank black cards. Consequently, the Postbank indicated that it would not be able to meet the compliance deadline. The SARB engaged with the Postbank both prior to and following the compliance date to discuss and agree on the way forward. These engagements were aimed at ensuring that SASSA beneficiaries would continue to receive their social grants and at mitigating any potential disruptions to the national payment system (NPS).

3.2 On 22 May 2025, the Postbank wrote to the SARB requesting an extension of 15 months to meet the conditions of the Designation Notice, the Variation Notice as well as the Second and Third Variation Notices.

4. **Variation**

4.1 The SARB, as the regulator of the NPS, hereby grants the Postbank an extension to comply with the conditions of the Designation Notice, Variation Notice, Second Variation Notice and Third Variation Notice on the following basis:

4.1.1 The SARB notes the efforts and progress that the Postbank has made in implementing the conditions of the Designation Notice, Variation Notice, Second Variation Notice and Third Variation Notice.

4.1.2 The engagement between the Postbank and the SARB on progress and developments is ongoing.

4.1.3 A failure to grant the extension could negatively impact SASSA gold cardholders and/or Postbank black cardholders.

4.2 In view of the above, the extension would be in the best interest of the safety, integrity, effectiveness and efficiency of the NPS, as well as public interest.

4.3 Therefore, I, Mr E L Kganyago, Governor of the SARB, hereby, with effect from the date of publication in the *Government Gazette*:

4.3.1 vary the conditions for the Postbank as a DCSP in terms of section 6(3)(b) of the NPS Act, by adding the conditions listed under 5.1 below.

5. **Variation conditions**

5.1 The following additional conditions must be implemented within 15 months of the publication of this Fourth Variation Notice in the *Government Gazette,* wherein the Postbank must:

5.1.1 **Key management processes for future Postbank cards and bank identification numbers**

5.1.1.1 Implement necessary measures to achieve and maintain compliance with the relevant Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) requirements.

5.1.1.2 Appoint an independent and qualified auditor as a witness to all key ceremonies.

5.1.1.3 Provide the auditor's credentials to the SARB for approval prior to the appointment of the said auditor.

5.1.1.4 Ensure that the approved auditor provides written assurance to the SARB on Postbank's key management processes every two weeks and until such time that the SARB is comfortable with the evidence provided.

5.1.1.5 Appoint any SARB-nominated representative as an observer to attend all key ceremonies and related meetings.

5.1.1.6 Confirm and provide evidence in accordance with the PCI DSS requirements applicable to the Payments Association of South Africa (PASA) Card Payment Clearing House Participant Group that the relevant key management processes are fully embedded into Postbank's key management procedures.

5.1.2 **Generation of new secure card keys for the replacement of the remaining SASSA gold cards with the Postbank black card 2**

5.1.2.1 Generate a new security key in a secure environment while strictly following the relevant card security standards in line with the PCI DSS requirements.

5.1.2.2 Load the new security key onto all relevant hardware that is used for the reissuance of cards.

5.1.2.3 Create and use a new bank identification number (BIN) for issuing the new Postbank black card 2.

5.1.2.4 Replace the remaining SASSA gold cards with the Postbank black card 2.

5.1.3 **Ringfencing existing Postbank black cards**

5.1.3.1 Keep the current Postbank black card BIN (40233700) open until all ringfenced cards (remaining SASSA gold cards) have either expired or have been migrated to the new Postbank black card 2 BIN.

5.1.3.2 Decommission the Postbank black card BIN in line with industry best practice and subject to approval by the relevant PASA Card Payment Clearing House Participant Group and the SARB.

5.1.3.3 Use the current Postbank black cards in stock only for the replacement of lost or stolen Postbank black cards and for the purpose set out in 5.1.4.3 below. The Postbank must implement sufficient measures to verify that each replacement of a black card is due to either a lost or stolen card, and not for any other reason. Additionally, the Postbank is required to submit a consolidated detailed report on these replacements to the SARB on a weekly basis. The replacement of lost or stolen Postbank black cards with other Postbank black cards in stock must immediately cease when the Postbank black card 2 is available for issuing.

5.1.3.4 Immediately replace the current Postbank black cards in circulation with the Postbank black card 2 in the event of any fraud committed and, upon investigation by a suitably qualified auditor or subject matter expert appointed by the SARB, the root cause of such fraud is identified as having stemmed from a key compromise.

5.1.4 **Existing SASSA gold cards**

5.1.4.1 Maintain and keep the SASSA gold card BIN open until such time that all ringfenced SASSA gold cardholders have been issued with the Postbank black card 2.

5.1.4.2 Ensure that there are sufficient card replacement sites available for the collection of the Postbank black card 2 and promptly implement extensive marketing and communications interventions across all provinces, with a specific focus on critical areas as identified by SASSA, to ensure that impacted SASSA beneficiaries are well informed about the ongoing card reissuance process.

5.1.4.3 Allow SASSA gold cardholders whose cards were lost or stolen before the availability of the Postbank black card 2, to replace the lost or stolen card with a Postbank black card to ensure access to their grant payouts. However, these cards must be replaced with the Postbank black card 2 once available.

5.1.4.4 Implement the necessary measures to ensure that the validity of the Postbank black card is shortened to accommodate for the migration of the Postbank black card to the Postbank black card 2.

5.1.5 **New business offerings and new clients outside of the designated clearing system participant conditions**

5.1.5.1 Offer any new business offerings subject to the conditions of the designation and variation notices. The Postbank may offer new business offerings to new and existing clients provided they are unrelated to its card business.

5.1.6 **Monitoring of the designation and variation notices**

5.1.6.1 Allow and provide the necessary information to the SARB to monitor the implementation of the designation and all variation notices, including this Variation Notice. If the SARB, as part of monitoring the progress relating to the compliance with the Designation Notice, determines that all the conditions set out in the Designation Notice and variation notices will not be met within 15 months from gazetting the Fourth Variation Notice, it will decide on the necessary mitigation actions, which may include the transfer of the DCSP business of Postbank to another clearing system participant.

5.1.7 **Amend the conditions of the Third Variation Notice**

5.1.7.1 The following paragraphs of the Third Variation Notice are amended as follows:

a) Paragraph 3.3.1.b: is substituted with “by amending condition 4.1.11 in the Variation Notice as follows: submit monthly progress and status reports (reports) signed by the Postbank’s Chief Executive Officer, Chief Information Officer and Chief Audit Executive on the implementation of the Designation Notice and Variation Notice to the SARB within the first week of each month.

Meetings will be convened at the discretion of the SARB to discuss the progress reports as and when necessary."

b) Paragraph 3.3.1.d is substituted with: "The Postbank shall procure written undertakings from the Postbank Board of Directors (Board) and the Minister of Communications and Digital Technologies (Minister) in favour of the SARB within 90 calendar days after the publication of this notice to the effect that the Board and the Minister will support and facilitate the fulfilment of the abovementioned conditions.

5.2 Failure by Postbank to implement all the above conditions within the 15-month period following the date of publication of this Variation Notice in the *Government Gazette* may result in the revocation of Postbank's designation as a DCSP in terms of section 6(3)(b) of the NPS Act.

5.3 The conditions listed in the Designation Notice, Variation Notice as well as the Second Variation Notice, Third Variation Notice and Fourth Variation Notice, including the extension deadline in 5.1 above, apply exclusively to the designation of the Postbank and may be varied or revoked, and new conditions may be imposed, by the SARB by way of a notice in the *Government Gazette*.

Signed at **Pretoria** on this 15th day of **August 2025.**

Lesetja Kganyago

.....

E L Kganyago

Governor

SOUTH AFRICAN REVENUE SERVICE

NO. R. 6550 **29 August 2025**

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT, 1964.
AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE NO. 4 (NO. 4/2/406)

In terms of section 75 of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964, Part 2 of Schedule No. 4 to the said Act is hereby amended to the extent set out in the Schedule hereto.

ENOCH GODONGWANA
MINISTER OF FINANCE

SCHEDULE

By the insertion of the following:

Rebate Item	Tariff Heading	Rebate Code	CD	Description	Extent of Rebate
460.06	1511.90.90	01.08	81	Palm oil, not fractionated, refined, bleached and deodorised, but not chemically modified, for use in the manufacture of soap and organic surface-active products and preparations, in the form of bars, cakes, moulded pieces or shapes, classifiable in tariff subheading 3401.1, in such quantities, at such times and subject to such conditions as the International Trade Administration Commission may allow by specific permit, provided that the goods are not available in the SACU market	Full duty

SUID-AFRIKAANSE INKOMSTEDIENS

NO. R. 6550 **29 August 2025**

DOEANE- EN AKSYNSWET, 1964.
WYSIGING VAN BYLAE NO. 4 (NO. 4/2/406)

Kragtens artikel 75 van die Doeane- en Aksynswet, 1964, word Deel 2 van Bylae No. 4 by bogenoemde Wet hiermee gewysig in die mate in die Bylae hierby aangetoon.

ENOCH GODONGWANA
MINISTER VAN FINANSIES

BYLAE

Deur die invoeging van die volgende:

Kortingitem	Tariefpos	Kortingkode	TS	Beskrywing	Mate van Korting
460.06	1511.90.90	01.08	81	Palmolie, nie gefraksioneer, geraffineer, gebleik en gedeodoriseer nie, maar nie chemies gemodifiseer nie, vir gebruik in die vervaardiging van seep en organiese oppervlakaktiewe produkte en preparate, in die vorm van stafies, koeke, gevormde stukke of vorms, klassifiseerbaar in tariefsubpos 3401.1, in die hoeveelhede, op die tye en onderhewig aan sodanige voorwaardes wat die Internasionale Handelsadministrasiekommissie by bepaalde permit mag toelaat, met dien verstande dat die produkte nie in die SADU gebied beskikbaar is nie	Volle reg

PROCLAMATIONS • PROKLAMASIES

PROCLAMATION NOTICE 281 OF 2025

by the

PRESIDENT of the REPUBLIC of SOUTH AFRICA

SPECIAL INVESTIGATING UNITS AND SPECIAL TRIBUNALS ACT, 1996 (ACT NO. 74 OF 1996): AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION NO. R.4 OF 2020, AS AMENDED BY PROCLAMATION NO. R. 40 OF 2020

Under section 2(4) of the Special Investigating Units and Special Tribunals Act, 1996 (Act No. 74 of 1996), I hereby amend Proclamation No. R.4 of 2020 and Proclamation No. R.40 of 2020 ("Proclamations") by the substitution for Proclamations of the following Proclamation—

"WHEREAS allegations as contemplated in section 2(2) of the Special Investigating Units and Special Tribunals Act, 1996 (Act No. 74 of 1996) (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), have been made in respect of the affairs of the National Treasury; the State Information Technology Agency SOC Ltd, and the Department of Public Service and Administration (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the Institutions");

AND WHEREAS the Institutions or the State may have suffered losses that may be recovered;

AND WHEREAS I deem it necessary that the said allegations should be investigated and civil proceedings emanating from such investigation should be adjudicated upon;

NOW, THEREFORE, I hereby, under section 2(1) of the Act, refer the matters mentioned in the Schedule, in respect of the Institutions, for investigation to the Special Investigating Unit established by Proclamation No. R. 118 of 31 July 2001 and determine that, for the purposes of the investigation of the matters, the terms of reference of the Special Investigating Unit are to investigate as contemplated in the Act, any alleged—

(a) serious maladministration in connection with the affairs of the Institutions;

(b) improper or unlawful conduct by employees of the Institutions;
(c) unlawful appropriation or expenditure of public money or property;
(d) unlawful, irregular or unapproved acquisitive act, transaction, measure or practice having a bearing upon State property;
(e) intentional or negligent loss of public money or damage to public property;
(f) offence referred to in Parts 1 to 4, or section 17, 20 or 21 (in so far as it relates to the aforementioned offences) of Chapter 2 of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004), and which offences were committed in connection with the affairs of the Institutions; or
(g) unlawful or improper conduct by any person, which has caused or may cause serious harm to the interests of the public or any category thereof,

which took place between 01 July 2013 and the date of publication of this Proclamation or which took place prior to 01 July 2013 or after the date of publication of this Proclamation, but is relevant to, connected with, incidental or ancillary to the matters mentioned in the Schedule or involve the same persons, entities or contracts investigated under authority of this Proclamation, and to exercise or perform all the functions and powers assigned to or conferred upon the said Special Investigating Unit by the Act, including the recovery of any losses suffered by the Institutions or the State, in relation to the said matters in the Schedule.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at …… this …….. day of …….. Two thousand and twenty five.

President

By Order of the President-in-Cabinet:

Minister of the Cabinet

Schedule

"1. The procurement of, or contracting for goods, works or services by or on behalf of the Institutions, and payments made in respect thereof in a manner that was—

(a) not fair, competitive, transparent, equitable or cost-effective;

(b) contrary to applicable -

(i) legislation;

(ii) manuals, guidelines, practice notes, circulars or instructions issued by the National Treasury; or

(iii) manuals, policies, procedures, prescripts, instructions or practices of, or applicable to the National Treasury; or

(c) facilitated through the unlawful, irregular or improper intervention of employees or officials of the National Treasury,

and any related unauthorised, irregular or fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred by the National Treasury or the State as a result thereof, in relation to the following:

(i) the Integrated Financial Management System; and

(ii) Tender Number NT 024-2013 for the appointment of a service provider for the establishment and operation of a Project Management Office (PMO) for the Integrated Financial Management System programme and associated Request For Quotation Numbers:

(aa) RFQ01-2014: Appointment of a service provider to review the Integrated Financial Management System tender specifications (technical and functional), in order to ensure that the tender meets the full solution requirements;

(bb) RFQ02-2014: Appointment of a service provider to provide probity services for the Integrated Financial Management System project;

(cc) RFQ03-2014: Appointment of two service providers to lead the programme, stakeholder management and strategic business planning;

(dd) RFQ023-2014: Appointment of a service provider(s) to assist with organisational change management and communications with regard to the Integrated Financial Management System programme;

(ee) RFQ024-2014: Appointment of a service provider(s) for strategic systems planning with regard to the Integrated Financial Management System; and

(ff) RFQ029-2014: Appointment of a service provider to provide assistance with probity services and assurance with regard to the Integrated Financial Management System programme.

2. Any irregular, unlawful or improper conduct by—

(a) officials or employees of the Institutions; or

(b) the applicable suppliers or service providers of the Institutions; or

(c) any other person or entity,

in relation to the allegations as set out in paragraph 1 of this Schedule.".

PROKLAMASIE 281 VAN 2025

van die

PRESIDENT van die REPUBLIEK van SUID-AFRIKA

WET OP SPESIALE ONDERSOEKEENHEDE EN SPESIALE TRIBUNALE, 1996 (WET NO. 74 VAN 1996): WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE NO. R. 4 VAN 2020, SOOS GEWYSIG DEUR PROKLAMASIE NO. R. 40 VAN 2020

Kragtens artikel 2(4) van die Wet op Spesiale Ondersoekeenhede en Spesiale Tribunale, 1996 (Wet No. 74 van 1996), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie No. R. 4 van 2020, soos gewysig deur Proklamasie No. R. 40 van 2020 (hierna na vewrys as "Proklamasie") deur die vervanging van die Proklamasie deur die volgende Proklamasie—

> "AANGESIEN bewerings soos beoog in artikel 2(2) van die Wet op Spesiale Ondersoekeenhede en Spesiale Tribunale, 1996 (Wet No. 74 van 1996) (hierna na verwys as "die Wet"), gemaak is in verband met die aangeleenthede van die Nasionale Tesourie, die Staatsinligtingstegnologie-agentskap (SOC) Beperk, en die Departement van Staatsdiens en Administrasie (hierna na verwys as "die Instellings");
>
> EN AANGESIEN die Instellings of die Staat verliese gely het wat verhaal kan word;
>
> EN AANGESIEN ek dit nodig ag dat gemelde bewerings ondersoek en siviele geskille voortspruitend uit sodanige ondersoek bereg moet word;
>
> DERHALWE verwys ek hierby, kragtens artikel 2(1) van die Wet, die aangeleenthede in die Bylae vermeld ten opsigte van die Instellings, vir ondersoek na die Spesiale Ondersoekeenheid ingestel by Proklamasie No. R. 118 van 31 Julie 2001 en bepaal dat, vir die doeleindes van die ondersoek van die aangeleenthede, die opdrag van die Spesiale Ondersoekeenheid is om soos beoog in gemelde Wet, ondersoek te doen na enige beweerde—

(a) ernstige wanadministrasie in verband met die aangeleenthede van die Instellings;

(b) onbehoorlike of onregmatige optrede deur werknemers van die Instellings;

(c) onregmatige bewilliging of besteding van publieke geld of eiendom;

(d) onwettige, onreëlmatige of nie-goedgekeurde verkrygende handeling, transaksie, maatreël of praktyk wat op Staatseiendom betrekking het;

(e) opsetlike of nalatige verlies van publieke geld of skade aan publieke eiendom;

(f) misdryf bedoel in Dele 1 tot 4, of artikel 17, 20 of 21 (vir sover dit op voornoemde misdrywe betrekking het) van Hoofstuk 2 van die Wet op die Voorkoming en Bestryding van Korrupte Bedrywighede, 2004 (Wet No. 12 van 2004), en welke misdrywe gepleeg is in verband met die sake van die Instellings; of

(g) onwettige of onbehoorlike optrede deur enige persoon wat ernstige benadeling vir die belange van die publiek of enige kategorie daarvan veroorsaak het of kan veroorsaak,

wat plaasgevind het tussen 1 Julie 2013 en die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie of wat plaasgevind het voor 1 Julie 2013 of na die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, wat relevant is tot, verband hou met, insidenteel of bykomstig is tot, die aangeleenthede vermeld in die Bylae of wat dieselfde persone, entiteite of kontrakte betrek wat ondersoek word kragtens die volmag verleen deur hierdie Proklamasie, en om al die werksaamhede en bevoegdhede wat deur die Wet aan die gemelde Spesiale Ondersoekeenheid toegewys of opgedra is, insluitend die verhaal van enige verliese wat deur die Instellings of die Staat gely is uit te oefen of te verrig in verband met die genoemde aangeleenthede in die Bylae.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te ..... op hede die …….. dag van …… Twee duisend en vyf-en-twintig.

President

Op las van die President-in-Kabinet:

Minister van die Kabinet

Bylae

"1. Die verkryging van, of kontraktering vir goedere werk of dienste deur of namens die Instansies, en betalings wat ten opsigte daarvan gemaak is wat—

(a) nie regverdig, mededingend, deursigtig, gelykmatig, of koste-effektief was nie;

(b) strydig was met toepaslike—

(i) wetgewing;

(ii) handleidings, riglyne, praktyk notas, omsendskrywes, of instruksies wat deur die Nasionale Tesourie uitgevaardig is;

(iii) handleidings, beleid, prosedures, voorskrifte, instruksies of praktyk van of van toepassing is op die Nasionale Tesourie; of

(c) gefasiliteer is deur die onregmatige, onreëlmatige of onbehoorlike tussenkoms van werknemers of beamptes van die Nasionale Tesourie,

en enige verwante ongemagtigde, onreëlmatige of vrugtelose en verspulde uitgawes deur die Nasionale Tesourie of die Staat as gevolg daarvan aangegaan, met betrekking tot die volgende:

(i) die Geïntegreerde Finansiële Bestuurstelsel; en

(ii) Tender Nommer NT 024-2013 vir die aanstelling van 'n diensverskaffer vir die instelling en bestuur van 'n Projekbestuur Kantoor vir die Geintegreerde Finasiële Bestuur program en gepaardgaande Versoek Vir Kwotasie Nommers:

(aa) RFQ01-2014: Aanstelling van 'n diensverskaffer om die Geïntegreerde Finansiële Bestuurstelsel tender spesifikasies (tegnies en funksioneel) te hersien, ten einde te verseker dat die tender aan al die volledige oplossing vereistes voldoen;

(bb) RFQ02-2014: Aanstelling van 'n diensverskaffer om deugsaamheid dienste vir die Geïntegreerde Finansiële Bestuurstelsel te verskaf;

(cc) RFQ03-2014: Aanstelling van twee diensverskaffers om die program te lei, belanghebbende partye bestuur en strategiese besigheidsbeplanning;

(dd) RFQ023-2014: Aanstelling van 'n diensverskaffer(s) om behulpsaam te wees met organisatoriese veranderende bestuur en kommunikasie met betrekking tot die Geïntegreerde Finansiële Bestuurstelsel program;

(ee) RFQ024-2014: Aanstelling van 'n diensverskaffer(s) vir strategiese stelsels beplanning met betrekking tot die Geïntegreerde Finansiële Bestuurstelsel; en

(ff) RFQ029-2014: Aanstelling van 'n diensverskaffer om hulp te verleen met deugsaamheid dienste en sekerheid met betrekking tot die Geïntegreerde Finansiële Bestuurstelsel program.

2. Enige onreëlmatige, onregmatige of onbehoorlike gedrag deur—

(a) beamptes of werknemers van die Instellings; of

(b) die betrokke verskaffers of diensverskaffers van die Instellings; of

(c) enige ander persoon of entiteit,

met betrekking tot die bewerings in paragraaf 1 in hierdie Bylae uiteengesit.".

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