Government Gazette
Staatskoerant

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA

Regulation Gazette **No. 12039** *Regulasiekoerant*

Vol. 734 **28 August / Augustus 2026** **No. 55255**

PART 1 OF 2

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AIDS HELPLINE: 0800-0123-22 Prevention is the cure

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* 2026

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

- **23 December,** Tuesday for the issue of Friday **02 January 2026**
- **02 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **09 January 2026**
- **09 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **16 January 2026**
- **16 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **23 January 2026**
- **23 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **30 January 2026**
- **30 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **06 February 2026**
- **06 February,** Friday for the issue of Friday **13 February 2026**
- **13 February,** Friday for the issue of Friday **20 February 2026**
- **20 February,** Friday for the issue of Friday **27 February 2026**
- **27 February,** Friday for the issue of Friday **06 March 2026**
- **06 March,** Friday for the issue of Friday **13 March 2026**
- **13 March,** Friday for the issue of Thursday **20 March 2026**
- **20 March,** Friday for the issue of Friday **27 March 2026**
- **26 March,** Thursday for the issue of Thursday **02 April 2026**
- **01 April,** Wednesday for the issue of Friday **10 April 2026**
- **10 April,** Friday for the issue of Friday **17 April 2026**
- **17 April,** Friday for the issue of Friday **24 April 2026**
- **22 April,** Wednesday for the issue of Thursday **30 April 2026**
- **30 April,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **08 May 2026**
- **08 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **15 May 2026**
- **15 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **22 May 2026**
- **22 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **29 May 2026**
- **29 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **05 June 2026**
- **05 June,** Friday for the issue of Friday **12 June 2026**
- **11 June,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **19 June 2026**
- **19 June,** Friday for the issue of Friday **26 June 2026**
- **26 June,** Friday for the issue of Friday **03 July 2026**
- **03 July,** Friday for the issue of Friday **10 July 2026**
- **10 July,** Friday for the issue of Friday **17 July 2026**
- **17 July,** Friday for the issue of Friday **24 July 2026**
- **24 July,** Friday for the issue of Friday **31 July 2026**
- **31 July,** Friday for the issue of Friday **07 August 2026**
- **06 August,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **14 August 2026**
- **14 August,** Friday for the issue of Friday **21 August 2026**
- **21 August,** Friday for the issue of Friday **28 August 2026**
- **28 August,** Friday for the issue of Friday **04 September 2026**
- **04 September,** Friday for the issue of Friday **11 September 206**
- **11 September,** Friday for the issue of Friday **18 September 2026**
- **17 September,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **25 September 2026**
- **25 September,** Friday for the issue of Friday **02 October 2026**
- **02 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **09 October 2026**
- **09 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **16 October 2026**
- **16 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **23 October 2026**
- **23 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **30 October 2026**
- **30 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **06 November 2026**
- **06 November,** Friday for the issue of Friday **13 November 2026**
- **13 November,** Friday for the issue of Friday **20 November 2026**
- **20 November,** Friday for the issue of Friday **27 November 2026**
- **27 November,** Friday for the issue of Friday **04 December 2026**
- **04 December,** Friday for the issue of Friday **11 December 2026**
- **10 December,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **18 December 2026**
- **17 December,** Thursday for the issue of Thursday **24 December 2026**
- **23 December,** Wednesday for the issue of Thursday **31 December 2026**

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 FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

NO. R. 7849 **28 August 2026**

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, David Maynier, 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;
(iv) implementing court orders on specific sections;
(v) Two (2) major comments received from the first round of consultation, Government Gazette No. 53241,Gazette Regulation No. 6548, that have necessitated the second round of public comments are as follows:
   (a) All the new and existing facilities must, within three (3) years of promulgation of this Notice, comply with the new hydrogen sulphide limit." Noting the hydrogen sulphide stench experienced by communities, it is proposed that compliance timeframes to the tightened MES be 12 months instead of 3 years; and
   (b) Paragraph 12A amended to include a time-bound clause to indicate that no alternative limits may be granted beyond 31 March 2030. This would bring paragraph 12A in line with the minimum emission standards' command and control principles as well as curtailing perpetual postponements to minimum emission standards.

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.

DAVID MAYNIER
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:

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Emission measurement.....
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net heat input per facility: Liquid fuel-fired small boiler…
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Short tittle and commencement.....";

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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 boiler manufactured after 01 November 2013, with a design capacity equal to 10MW but less that 50MW net heat input per unit, based on the lower calorific value used; 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 with a design capacity equal to 10MW but less that 50MW net heat input per unit, based on the lower calorific value used.";

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.";

(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.";

(c) the substitution for paragraph (12A)(c), of the following paragraph:

"(c) The National Air Quality Officer, after consultation with the Licensing Authority, may grant an alternative emission limit if—

(i) there is material compliance with the national ambient air quality standards in the area for pollutant or pollutants applied for; or

(ii) the Atmospheric Impact Report does not show a material increased health risk where there is no ambient air quality standard."; and

(d) the insertion after paragraph (12A)(c), of the following paragraph:

"(12A)(d) No alternative limits may be granted beyond 31 March 2030."

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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 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**		

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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 status**	**Limit value (dry mg/ Nm^3 at 273K; 101.3kPa and 3% O_2)**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
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

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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: -

(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.

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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.";

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/Nm^3 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

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Sulphur dioxide	SO_2	New	500
		Existing	3 500

(a) The following special arrangement shall apply:

All the new and existing facilities must, within 12 months 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 and more of product per month		
Substance or mixture of substances		**Plant status**	**mg/Nm^3 under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Particulate matter	N/A	New	50
		Existing	100
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:

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(i) Thermal treatment standards are not applicable to precious and base metal refining processes.

(ii) Existing ladle furnace shall be required to comply with the MES within 24 months of this notice coming into effect.

(iii) New ladle furnace shall be required to comply with the MES immediately on the date of this notice coming into effect."; 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/Nm^3 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
Sum of Lead, arsenic, antimony, chromium, cobalt, copper, manganese, nickel, vanadium	Pb+ As+ Sb+ Cr+ Co+ Cu + Mn+ Ni+ V	New	0.5
		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

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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/Nm^3 under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
			ng I-TEQ /Nm^3 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/Nm^3 under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Dustfall	N/A	New	[a]
		Existing	[a]
[a] all facilities to adhere to the requirements contained in the National Dust Control Regulations promulgated in terms of section 32 of the NEM:AQA, 2004 (Act 39 of 2004) through the development of a dust mitigation plan to be included in the facility AEL, rather than specifying limit values already captured in the National Dust Control Regulations.			

a) The following special arrangement shall apply:

(i) Ore of a hazardous nature – such as manganese, silica etc., is stored and handled in enclosed facilities to limit fugitive emissions.

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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** (The production or use in production of organic chemicals not specified elsewhere, including the subcategories listed below)

(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/Nm^3 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/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:–

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) –

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(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 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

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(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:–

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

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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 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

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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

(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 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 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**		
	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, 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/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.**
Common name	**Chemical symbol**		
Acrylonitrile	CH_2CHCN	New	5
		Existing	5
Methylamines (from nitrogen- containing organic chemicals)	CH_5N	New	10
		Existing	10

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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.		
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. 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/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
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 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 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,

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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/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:–

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 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 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

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(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.

(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 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 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

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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/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:–

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 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 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, 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 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 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/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,

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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/Nm^3 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/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.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/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

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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 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 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 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 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

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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:

(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/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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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 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

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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 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 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 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 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 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 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		

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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 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 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		

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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:–

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 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 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**		
	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, 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/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 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 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**		
	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, 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 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 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 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:–

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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 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 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 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:–

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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 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 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 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 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 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, 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/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 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 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, 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/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
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 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 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

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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 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 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 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.

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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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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NO. R. 7850 **28 August 2026**

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION ACT, 2002 (ACT NO. 71 OF 2002)

ADMINISTRATIVE FEES REGULATIONS

I, Mpho Parks Tau, Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition, hereby, in terms of section 59 of the International Trade Administration Act, 2002 (Act No. 71 of 2002), make the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.



Mr Mpho Parks Tau, MP
Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition
Date: 18/08/2026

SCHEDULE

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION COMMISSION OF SOUTH AFRICA

ADMINISTRATIVE FEES REGULATIONS

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REGULATIONS

Part A - Definitions

1. Definitions

In these Regulations, unless the context indicates otherwise –

"Act" means the International Trade Administration Act, 2002 (Act No. 71 of 2002).

"administrative fee" means the amount payable for a function performed by the Commission, including the processing of an application for a permit or certificate.

"APDP" means the Automotive Production and Development Programme Phase 2, legislated in Rebate Item 317.03 of Schedule No. 3 to the Customs and Excise Act, 1964 (Act No. 91 of 1964).

"applicant" means a person applying to the Commission for the performance of a function.

"**authorisation**" means a permit or certificate issued by the Commission.

"Commission" means the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa, established in terms of section 7 of the Act.

"duly completed" means an application that has been fully and correctly finalised by an applicant, as determined by the Commission.

"**function"** means any task performed, or service provided, including the issuing of authorisations, by the Commission.

"guidelines" means a set of rules or instructions in terms of section 60(1) of the Act.

"Headline Consumer Price Index" means the official measure of inflation in the Republic for all urban areas, as determined by Statistics South Africa.

"Minister" means the Executive Member of Cabinet who may make these Regulations in terms of section 59 of the Act.

"non-profit companies" means a person regulated in terms of the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008) and incorporated for a public benefit objective or an objective relating to one or more cultural or social activities, or communal or group interests.

"person" means a natural person or a juristic person.

"Republic" means the Republic of South Africa.

Part B – General Provisions

2. Purpose

The purpose of these Regulations is to provide a basis for the levying of administrative fees for functions performed by the Commission.

3. Permits and certificates

The Commission may levy an administrative fee for the processing of a duly completed application for the following authorisations:

(a) an import or export permit;
(b) a tariff amendment in the form of a rebate or drawback permit or certificate;
(c) a production rebate certificate or equivalent certificate under the APDP;
(d) an eligible production certificate or equivalent certificate under the APDP; and
(e) any other permit or certificate that the Commission may issue from time to time.

4. Other functions

The Commission may levy an administrative fee for any other function assigned to it by, or in terms of –

(a) the ITA Act, including tariff amendment and trade remedy investigations and import and export investigations and verifications;
(b) any other legislation;
(c) any trade agreement;
(d) any agreement with any regulatory authority or organ of state; or
(e) the Minister.

5. Exemptions

(1) The Commission may exempt an applicant or categories of applicants from the payment of an administrative fee for an authorisation or other functions if the applicant(s) demonstrate(s) good cause, or in instances where the Commission determines an exemption to be in the public interest.

(2) In terms of subsection 1, in determining good cause, the Commission may have regard to –

a. the identity of an applicant, such as non-profit companies or persons acting in a non-commercial capacity; and

b. the nature of the good in question, such as goods to be imported or exported in furtherance of a public purpose, goods having little or no commercial value and household and personal property.

(3) In terms of subsection 1, in determining the public interest, the Commission may have regard to, amongst others, the effect that the payment of an administrative fee for an authorisation or other function may have on a particular industrial sector or region, or the ability of designated groups or categories of firms to enter, participate in or expand within product markets.

(4) The Commission may revoke an exemption and shall specify in rules the conditions under which it may do so.

(5) The Commission shall provide written reasons for any decision to grant, refuse or revoke an exemption.

6. Refunds

The Commission shall provide rules under what conditions, if any, an administrative fee is refundable.

Part C – Fees

7. Additional functions subject to administrative fees

(1) The Commission, in consultation with the Minister, may, from time to time, introduce additional functions or authorisations for which it will levy an administrative fee.

(2) If the Commission introduces a new function or authorisation for which it will levy an administrative fee in terms of subsection 1, it shall provide public notice thereof and an opportunity to comment.

8. Adjustment of administrative fees

(1) The Commission may adjust an administrative fee in any given year by a maximum of the Headline Consumer Price Index for the year prior to the adjustment. Such an increase shall be undertaken in a transparent manner whereby the Commission publishes the reasons for the increase on its official website.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection 1, the Minister may increase an administrative fee in excess of the Headline Consumer Price Index. Such an increase shall

be undertaken in a transparent manner whereby the Commission publishes the Minister's reasons for the increase on its official website.

(3) An adjustment of an administrative fee in terms of subsection 1 or 2 will be effective on 1 April of any year, unless a different effective date is indicated by the Commission.

Part D – Final Provisions

9. Short title and commencement

(1) These Regulations may be cited as the *ITAC Administrative Fees Regulations*.

(2) These Regulations shall come into operation on the date of publication in the Government Gazette.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

NO. R. 7851 **28 August 2026**

TRANSPORT APPEAL TRIBUNAL ACT, 1998 (ACT No. 39 OF 1998)

TRANSPORT APPEAL TRIBUNAL REGULATIONS, 2026

I, Barbara Creecy, the Minister of Transport, after consultation with the Transport Appeal Tribunal hereby, in terms of section 17 of the Transport Appeal Tribunal Act, 1998 (Act No. 39 of 1998) ("the Act"), as amended, make the regulations in the Schedule hereto.

_____

Ms. Barbara Creecy, MP
Minister of Transport

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Schedule

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1. Definitions

In these Regulations, any word or expression which is defined in the Transport Appeal Tribunal Act No.39 of 1998, the National Land Transport Act or the Cross-Border Road Transport Act has the same meaning, unless the context indicates otherwise:

"Act" or **"the Act"** means the Transport Appeal Tribunal Act, 1998, as amended. (Act No. 39 of 1998);

"appeal" means any appeal lodged with the Tribunal in terms of the National Land Transport Act, Cross-Border Road Transport Act or Transport Appeal Tribunal Act;

"appeal fee" means the fee prescribed in Annexure 2;

"appellant" means any person appealing to the Tribunal in terms of the National Land Transport Act, Cross-Border Road Transport Act or Transport Appeal Tribunal Act;

"chairperson" means the chairperson of the Tribunal appointed under section 5 of the Act and includes any member thereof who is acting as chairperson under that section;

"Cross-Border Road Transport Act" means the Cross-Border Road Transport Act, 1998 (Act No. 4 of 1998), as amended;

"day" means any day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, public holiday or falls between the dates of 15 December to 15 January;

"decision" means the outcome of the appeal process when the appeal has been finalised and the appellant receives or forfeits the appeal lodging fee;

"deliver" means use of electronic mode, registered post or personal service;

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"designated official" means an officer in the Department of Transport whom the Director–General has designated in terms of section 16(1) of the Act to perform the administrative and secretarial work of the Tribunal or to undertake investigations;

"entity" means the regulatory entity as defined in the National Land Transport Act or the Regulatory Committee as defined in the Cross-Border Road Transport Act, as the case may be, against which an appeal has been lodged.

"Integrated Transport Plan" means an integrated transport plan contemplated in section 36 of the National Land Transport Act;

"National Land Transport Act" means the National Land Transport Act, 2009 (Act No. 5 of 2009), as amended;

"party to the appeal" means and may include the following persons:

(a) the appellant;
(b) the aggrieved applicant in the application relating to the act, direction, decision or omission of the entity in question, if not the appellant;
(c) the holder of any operating licence or permit affected by the act, direction or decision of the entity if not the appellant or aggrieved person;
(d) any other person interested in or affected by such act, direction, decision or omission, and
(e) any person who was a party to or participated in the process leading up to the act, direction, decision or omission which is the subject matter of the appeal, either as an applicant, objector or a person who submitted representations or who has been identified as the appellant or a respondent in the notice of appeal or has been recognised as such by the Tribunal;

"person" means a natural person, a juristic person, partnership and or trust;

"planning authority" means a municipality that is a planning authority as defined in the National Land Transport Act;

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"ruling" means an interim outcome during appeal processes;

"serve" means deliver to the person concerned by−

(a) delivering a copy to the person personally;

(b) leaving a copy at the place of residence or business of the person with a person apparently in charge of the premises;

(c) delivering a copy to the place of employment;

(d) in the case of a corporation, company or other juristic person by delivering a copy to a responsible employee thereof at its registered office or principal place of business or by affixing a copy to the main door of such office or place of business; or

(e) delivering a copy to an agent or representative appointed by the person to represent him, her or it at the proceedings before the regulatory entity; or

(f) sending a copy electronically to the relevant person or their agent or representative.

2. Lodging of Appeal

(1) An appeal in terms of section 92 of the National Land Transport Act, section 34 of the Cross-Border Road Transport Act and section 1 of the Transport Appeal Tribunal Act, as the case may be, must be lodged in writing with the Tribunal:

(a) within 30 days of the date of the written notice whereby the relevant act, direction, decision or omission of the relevant entity was received by the appellant or

(b) within 30 days from the date when the appellant first became aware of the act, direction, decision or omission in the absence of written notice;

(c) after service of the appeal on all parties to the appeal before it is lodged with the Tribunal.

(d) but not later than 180 days from the relevant act, direction, decision or omission.

(2) The appellant must attach to the notice of appeal as an annexure a typed document setting out the grounds on which the appeal is based, which must refer to the applicable legislation, where appropriate.

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(3) The appellant lodging such an appeal must first pay the appeal fee and then submit proof of payment to the Tribunal with the original and the completed notice of appeal Form TAT 01 in Annexure 1, together with the information and documents specified in that Form and proof of service on the parties in the lodged appeal.

(4) The appellant must deliver a copy of the notice and accompanying documents electronically, by registered post, or personal service on the other parties to the appeal and forward the proof of service to the Tribunal.

(5) The appellant must also serve a copy of the notice of appeal and accompanying documents, on any person who made representations or lodged an objection to the application to which the appeal relates if known to the appellant and provide proof of such service to the Tribunal.

(6) Should the notice of appeal or lodging of the appeal not comply with the Act or these Regulations, the designated official receiving it must within 10 days of receipt of the notice of appeal send a notice to the appellant specifying details of the non-compliance and request the appellant to comply within seven days of receipt of the notice.

(7) If the appellant does not comply with the notice referred to in sub-regulation (6), the designated official may remove the incomplete appeal from the appeal register.

(8) Where an appeal complies with the regulations, the designated official must allocate a reference number to the appeal and commence the appeal process.

(9) Any application for condonation for the late filing of an appeal in terms of Section 13(a) of the Act, must be made in accordance with Regulation 6 and filed simultaneously with the Notice of Appeal.

3. Appeal procedure: Entity

(1) The relevant entity receiving such a notice of appeal must within 21 days after the date of receipt of the notice of appeal, forward to the Tribunal and to all parties to the appeal: —

(a) copies of all documents relating to the act, direction, decision or omission appealed against;

(b) a copy of the original application form submitted to the entity;

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(c) a copy of the portion of the Government Gazette wherein the application was published, if applicable;
(d) any written representations or objections lodged with it regarding the application;
(e) any recommendations or comments received from planning authorities;
(f) any maps and route descriptions that were considered;
(g) copies of any applicable Integrated Transport Plans (ITPs) that were considered, or reasons why applicable ITPs were not considered;
(h) a transcript or audio version of the proceedings before it; if the transcript is not available;
(i) if applicable, copies of agreements relating to the application; and
(j) any further documents that were considered during the application process.

(2) The relevant entity receiving such a notice of appeal must also within 21 days after the date of receipt of the notice of appeal, forward to the Tribunal and to all parties to the appeal its reasons in writing for the act, direction, decision or omission appealed against.

(3) The chairperson may, in any particular case, extend the period contemplated in sub-regulation (1) or 2).

(4) The designated official must on receipt of documents contemplated in sub-regulations (1) and (2), ascertain if all the parties received the said documents and if not, request the relevant parties to forward the copies to the concerned parties and forward proof of such service to the Tribunal.

(5) Thereafter, the designated official must request parties to the appeal to file their responses, if any, with the Tribunal and serve the same on all the parties to the appeal within 10 days of such request.

(6) If the entity fails to provide the information set out in sub-regulations (1) or (2) within the period of 21 days prescribed in those sub-regulations, or any extended period granted, the Tribunal may:

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(a) proceed to hear the appeal on the basis of the lodged notice of appeal and attached documents, or

(b) issue summons in the form of Form TAT 03 shown in Annexure 1 to be served on the chairperson of such entity in accordance with section 14(1)(b) of the Act calling upon him or her to appear before the Tribunal and produce the documents referred to in sub-regulation (1) or (2), as the case may be.

4 Appeal procedure: Parties

(1) The appellant may at a hearing of an appeal rely only on the grounds and issues raised in the notice of appeal and may give only such evidence as was given before the relevant entity.

(2) The appellant who did not participate in the application proceedings before the relevant entity, may at the hearing of the appeal rely on the grounds stated in his or her notice of appeal and may only give relevant evidence not given before the entity that considered the application.

(3) Any party not cited or joined in the appeal proceedings and has an interest in the outcome of the appeal, may apply to be joined in the appeal proceedings and the decision to allow such participation will be at the discretion of the Tribunal.

5. Appeal procedure: Tribunal

(1) The Tribunal may at any stage of the appeal proceedings, at its own discretion or on application by the appellant or any other party to the appeal, allow any document submitted by any party to be amended upon such terms as the Tribunal considers just.

(2) The Tribunal may, in special circumstances and on good cause shown, allow evidence not given before the relevant entity to be admitted.

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(3) The Tribunal may rule that any point which appears to be an issue in the appeal should be determined as a preliminary issue and the Tribunal may in appropriate circumstances, decide on the appeal in terms of section 12 of the Act based on its decision on such a preliminary issue.

(4) A preliminary issue contemplated in sub-regulation (3) may be raised by any party to the appeal.

(5) If in the opinion of the Tribunal, the determination of a preliminary issue will substantially dispose of the entire appeal, the Tribunal may treat the hearing of the preliminary issue as the hearing of the appeal and may grant a decision which will dispose of the matter as it deems fit.

(6) Any notice or reply filed by the parties to an appeal with the Tribunal must first be served on all other parties and proof of service must be furnished to the Tribunal.

(7) For a partly heard matter to proceed, a majority of Tribunal members who initially heard the matter, must be present and continue to be present at every subsequent sitting until the matter is finalized.

(8) The Tribunal may in its discretion postpone the hearing of an appeal or alter the place of any hearing of the appeal.

(9) If the Tribunal decides on or dismisses an appeal in terms of section 12 of the Act, or postpones an appeal or alters the place of any hearing in terms of sub-regulation (8), the designated official must notify all parties to the appeal of the Tribunal's decision or ruling in writing not later than 10 days after such decision or ruling.

(10) Any irregularity resulting from a failure to comply with any provision of these Regulations before the Tribunal has reached its decision does not in itself render the proceedings void.

(11) Any clerical mistake or error in any document recording a decision of the Tribunal, or any error arising in such a document from an incidental error or omission may be corrected by the person presiding at the proceedings in which the decision was made.

(12) Before the commencement of any hearing of an appeal, members of the Tribunal must disclose any direct or indirect financial or personal interest that any of them may have in any matter before the Tribunal that may affect the impartiality of the member concerned.

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(13) The chairperson may at his or her discretion after consideration of all disclosures, if any, contemplated in sub-regulation (12) make a ruling for the relevant member/s to be recused from such hearing or make any other ruling that will ensure the impartiality of the Tribunal.

(14) Tribunal sittings are limited as members are engaged on a part-time basis. The Tribunal is therefore unable to hear matters on the basis of urgency or grant interim orders.

(15) The Tribunal is a quasi-judicial structure and is not empowered to grant costs orders against parties.

6. Time limit for appeal and condonation

(1) A notice of appeal must be lodged with the Tribunal within 30 days from the date of the written notice whereby the act, direction and decision of the relevant entity was received by the Appellant; or

(2) In the event the appellant has not received such written notice, within 30 days of the date when the appellant first became aware of the act, direction and decision, but not later than 180 days from the date on which the act, direction, decision was taken by the relevant entity.

(3) An appellant who fails to lodge an appeal within the period contemplated in sub-regulation (1) and (2) may apply to the Tribunal for condonation of the late filing of the notice of appeal in terms of section 13(a) of the Act, provided that:

(a) the application for condonation is in writing and is lodged simultaneously with a duly completed notice of appeal with supporting documents;

(b) the application for condonation is accompanied by a supporting affidavit setting out the reasons for the late filing of the notice of appeal, with supporting documents, if any, and

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(c) the notice of appeal and application for condonation, are received by the Tribunal not later than 180 days as contemplated in sub-regulation (1) and (2).

(4) The Tribunal must consider an application for condonation prior to the hearing of the appeal.

(5) A ruling by the Tribunal to condone an appellant's late filing of a notice of appeal allows the appeal to proceed as a properly filed appeal.

7. Suspension of the operation of the act, direction or decision appealed against

(1) The chairperson of the Tribunal must automatically suspend the act, direction or decision of the relevant entity appealed against if the appeal was lodged within 30 days of such act, direction or decision.

(2) The ruling by the chairperson must be communicated to all the parties to the appeal within 7 days.

(3) Any party may oppose the automatic suspension ruling of the chairperson by giving notice to the Tribunal and all other parties to the appeal within 7 days of receipt of notice of such ruling by the chairperson, which notice must set out fully the reasons for the opposition.

(4) The period within which a notice of opposition of the automatic suspension or reply thereof may not be extended except on good cause shown.

(5) The notice to oppose in sub-regulation (3) above, will have the effect of setting aside the ruling of the chairperson to automatically suspend the appealed act, direction or decision until a final ruling on suspension by the chairperson is made.

(6) The appellant may respond to the notice to oppose the automatic suspension within 7 days of service of the notice to oppose.

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(7) The matter must then serve before the chairperson of the Tribunal for a final ruling on the automatic suspension.

8. Appearance before Tribunal

(1) The Tribunal may summon any person to appear before it in terms of section 14(1)(b) of the Act by completing Form TAT 03 in Annexure 1.

(2) A summons contemplated in sub-regulation (1) must be signed by the chairperson or a designated member and must be served by a sheriff contemplated in the Sheriffs Act, No. 90 of 1986 or an authorised officer as defined in section 1 of the National Land Transport Act, No. 5 of 2009.

(3) The sheriff or authorised officer must deliver a return of service or non-service, as the case may be, to the designated official.

(4) Any person who fails to comply with a summons is guilty of an offence as contemplated in section 15 of the Act.

9. Right to Representation

(1) A party to an appeal has the right to appear in person or be represented in proceedings before the Tribunal.

(2) A party who elects to be represented must file a power of attorney in accordance with Form TAT 02 in Annexure 1.

(3) The represented party must notify the Tribunal of any withdrawal or change in representation and provide new details for communication and service of documents.

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10. Notification of hearing

(1) The designated official must dispatch a notice of the appeal hearing at least 10 days before the hearing or such shorter period as may be agreed upon by all parties to the appeal, electronically or by other agreed methods to:

(a) The appellant or the representative of the appellant on record with the Tribunal;

(b) the relevant entity;

(c) all other parties to the appeal and

(d) any person who has formally joined the proceedings.

(2) A notice contemplated in sub-regulation (1) must reflect:

(a) the names of the appellant, the respondent/s and other party/ies who has/have formally joined the proceedings;

(b) the citation of the appeal, and

(c) the date, time and venue of the hearing.

11. Postponement of proceedings, removal of appeal from roll and withdrawal of appeal

(1) Any party to an appeal may on good cause shown, apply for the postponement of the hearing of the appeal on the day of the hearing provided that all parties to the appeal shall be entitled to oppose such application for postponement, prior to the Tribunal ruling on the matter.

(2) Any party to the appeal may request for the postponement of a hearing, and such a request must contain reasons for the request and must reach the Tribunal and all other parties at least 7 days before the scheduled date of the hearing.

(3) Any party wishing to oppose the postponement must make representations to the chairperson within 3 days of receipt of the application for postponement.

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(4) The chairperson may grant a request for postponement of the proceedings on good cause shown or remove the appeal from the roll prior to the date of the hearing or may refuse the application for postponement.

(5) If the chairperson makes a decision to postpone proceedings or to remove the appeal from the roll, the designated official must give notice of such postponement or removal to all parties to the appeal, either telephonically or electronically promptly after the chairperson has ruled on the matter.

(6) An appellant who seeks withdrawal of the appeal must do so, 5 days before the date of hearing of the appeal, by filing Form TAT-06.

(7) If an appellant withdraws an appeal less than 5 days before the date of the hearing of the appeal, the appeal fee shall be forfeited.

12. Proceedings at hearings

(1) Save in the case of a preliminary issue raised in terms of sub-regulation 5(4), the Tribunal must allow the appellant to present his or her case first, and thereafter the Tribunal must allow any other parties to the appeal to present their case, whereafter the appellant must be afforded an opportunity to respond to issues raised by such other parties.

(2) The relevant entity, having filed the reasons for its decision in writing, may not make further representations unless requested to clarify a particular issue by the Tribunal as it is *functus officio* prior to the commencement of the appeal hearing.

(3) The Tribunal may allow any party to the appeal to tender evidence and to call witnesses, and the parties may be allowed to put questions to such witness/es at an appropriate time determined as by the Tribunal.

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13. Hearing of the appeal in the absence of either of the parties

(1) Where a notice of a hearing has been served in terms of regulation 10, the Tribunal may hear an appeal in the absence of the appellant or any other party to the appeal if:

(a) the Tribunal is satisfied that the matter can be disposed of on the papers filed;

(b) the appellant or the other party has indicated to the Tribunal that the said party elects not to be present at the hearing;

(c) the appellant or any other party fails to attend the hearing without providing reasons at all or provides reasons that are unsatisfactory to the Tribunal;

(d) the appellant or other party has submitted documents of a vexatious or frivolous nature,

(e) the appellant or other party has applied for unwarranted or repetitive postponements of the hearing, or

(f) the appeal was removed from the roll on two or more previous occasions and the Tribunal considers it in the interests of justice to dispose of the matter.

(2) Where the Tribunal proceeds with a hearing in the absence of the appellant or any other party to the appeal, the Tribunal may consider and deal with the appeal on the strength of the information available to it at the time of the hearing.

14. Combined hearings

(1) The Tribunal may decide that two or more appeals can be heard together, where:

(a) the parties to the appeal have so agreed, and
(b) some common question of fact or law exists, or

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(c) in the opinion of the Tribunal it will be practical and appropriate to proceed with the appeals at the same time.

15. Records of proceedings

(1) The Tribunal must keep a record of every appeal lodged, every document relating thereto and a summary of the proceedings and minutes of its hearings relating thereto, by means of shorthand notes or electronically.

(2) The records referred to in this regulation must be disposed of in accordance with the National Archives and Record Service of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

(3) Records may be kept as hard copy, microfilm or in electronic format: provided that such record may not be stored in a format that can be changed from the original format without the use of encryption codes.

16. Decisions of Tribunal

(1) The Tribunal should within 21 days of the hearing of the appeal, or such extended period as may be determined by the Tribunal, finalise the decision of the hearing but not later than 30 days after the hearing of the said appeal.

(2) The Tribunal must within 10 days from the date it has finalised its decision, notify the relevant entity and the parties to the appeal about the decision of the Tribunal.

(3) A decision of the Tribunal must be delivered in writing to the parties to the appeal and must include full particulars of the Tribunal's decision with reasons and set out whether the appeal fee or any part thereof is to be refunded to or forfeited by the appellant.

(4) In the event that the entity concerned has failed to comply with the decision of the Tribunal, the Tribunal must within 10 days of such failure, issue a directive in accordance with Form TAT-04 to the relevant entity in terms of Section 12 (5).

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(5) The Tribunal must immediately thereafter notify the Director General of the Directive issued to the entity and attach a copy thereof in terms of Section 12(6) of the Act, on Form TAT - 05.

17. Fees

(1) The Appeal Lodging fees as prescribed in the Act are in respect of each operating license or permit appealed against or in dispute.

(2) The appeal fees contemplated in section 11 of the Act are prescribed in Annexure 2.

(3) Where the Tribunal:

(a) dismisses an appeal in terms of section 12(1)*(a)* of the Act, the appeal fee will be forfeited;

(b) upholds an appeal in terms of section 12(1)*(b)* of the Act, the appeal fee or any part thereof as decided by the Tribunal must be refunded to the appellant;

(c) substitutes any other act, direction or decision which the entity or the Regulatory Committee, as the case may be, could have performed or given in terms of Section 12 (1)(b)(i); the appeal fee must be refunded to the Appellant.

(d) refer back the matter which gave rise the appeal to the entity or the Regulatory Committee, as the case may be for reconsideration by the Tribunal in terms of section 12(1)*(b)*(ii) of the Act, the appeal fee must be refunded to the Appellant.

(e) partially upholds an appeal in terms of section 12(1)*(c)* of the Act, the appeal fee or any part thereof, may be refunded to the appellant at the discretion of the Tribunal.

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(3) Where the chairperson of the Tribunal refuses an application for condonation of the late filing of an appeal in terms of section 13*(a)* of the Act, the appeal fee must be refunded to the appellant.

(4) Any person summonsed in terms of section 14(1)*(b)* of the Act to appear before the Tribunal in order to give evidence or to produce a book, plan or other document or object must be paid the witness fees that are paid to any witness attending or summonsed to give evidence in a civil case before a magistrate's court, subject to regulation (8).

(5) No witness fees are payable to a state employee who attends a hearing in the course of his or her duties.

18. Repeal of Regulations

The Transport Appeal Regulations, 2012, published under Government Gazette, No. 36077, Notice No. 26 of 17 January 2013 (Vol. 571) are hereby repealed.

19. Short title and commencement

These Regulations are called the Transport Appeal Tribunal Regulations, 2026, and come into operation on the date of their publication in the Government Gazette.

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20. ANNEXURE 1: TAT FORMS

FORM TAT 01 : **Notice of Appeal**

FORM TAT 02 : **Special Power of Attorney**

FORM TAT 03 : **Summons**

FORM TAT 04: **Directive to Entity / Regulatory Committee in accordance with Section 12(5) of the Act**

FORM TAT 05: **Notice to the Director – General: Transport, in accordance with Section 12(6) of the Act**

FORM TAT 06: **Withdrawal of Appeal**

21. ANNEXURE 2: APPEAL LODGEMENT FEES

Description	Fees
Lodging fee - Bus Operations	R 2000.00
Lodging fee - Midi Bus operations	R 1500.00
Lodging fee - Mini Bus Operations	R 1000.00
Lodging fee - Charter Service operations	R 1000.00
Lodging fee – Tourist operations	R 1000.00
Lodging fee – Metered Taxi operations	R 1000.00
Lodging fee – Shuttle Services Operations	R 1000.00
Lodging fee – Other	R 1000.00

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TRANSPORT APPEAL TRIBUNAL ACT 39 OF 1998, AS AMENDED
TRANSPORT APPEAL TRIBUNAL REGULATIONS, 2026

FORM TAT 01: NOTICE OF APPEAL

The notice of appeal should be completed in full and failure to comply may result in the appeal being removed from the Appeal Register.

1.DETAILS OF THE APPEAL

PLEASE SELECT THE RELEVANT ENTITY BY MARKING WITH AN X

Provincial Regulatory Entity (PRE)	National Public Transport Regulator (NPTR)	Municipal Regulatory Entity (MRE)	Regulatory Committee of the Cross-Border Road Transport Agency (C -BRTA)	OTHER (SPECIFY)

PLEASE SELECT THE RELEVANT VEHICLE BY MARKING WITH AN X

MINIBUS	MIDIBUS	BUS	OTHER (SPECIFY)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE NATURE OF THE ACT/DIRECTION/ DECISION/OMISSION

_____

_____

_____

_____

DATE ON WHICH THE APPELLANT BECAME AWARE OF THE ACT/DIRECTION/DECISION/OMISSION OF THE RELEVANT ENTITY

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IF A PERIOD OF 30 DAYS HAS LAPSED SINCE THE APPELLANT BECAME AWARE OF THE ACT/DIRECTION/DECISION/OMISSION, THE APPELANT MUST FILE AN APPLICATION FOR CONDONATION IN THE FORM OF AN AFFIDAVIT SUPPORTED BY RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

CONDONATION FILED: YES _____ NO _____N/A _____

REASONS FOR THE ACT/DIRECTION/DECISION/OMISSION

_____

_____

_____

Please attach a copy of a decision letter, if available.

2. DETAILS OF APPELLANT/S

FOR NATURAL PERSON: **NAME AND SURNAME** _____ _____	**FOR A JURISTIC PERSON OR OTHER ENTITY:** **NAME AND DETAILS OF REPRESENTATIVE:** _____ _____
IDENTITY OR PASSPORT NUMBER: _____ _____ Please attach copy of identity document/passport	**REGISTRATION NUMBER OF THE ENTITY:** _____ _____ Please attach a copy of registration documents.
POSTAL/PHYSICAL ADDRESS: _____ _____ **TELEPHONE NO:**	**POSTAL/PHYSICAL ADDRESS:** _____ _____ **TELEPHONE NO:**

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_____ **CELLPHONE:** _____ **EMAIL:** _____	_____ **CELLPHONE:** _____ **EMAIL:** _____

If there is more than one appellant, details of each appellant must be set out in an annexure and attached accordingly.

3. DETAILS OF RESPONDENT/S

3.1 DETAILS OF THE FIRST RESPONDENT

_____

3.2 DETAILS OF SUBSEQUENT RESPONDENTS, IF APPLICABLE

_____

_____

_____

_____

If there is more than one respondent/s, details of each respondent/s must be set out in an annexure and attached accordingly.

4. GROUNDS OF APPEAL

4.1 Fully detailed grounds of appeal must be provided in a typed document, which must accompany this form.

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5. APPLICATION FOR SUSPENSION

5.1 Should the appellant lodge an appeal more than 30 days after becoming aware of the act/direction/decision/omission and seeks suspension of the same, an application for suspension on affidavit must be filed with this form.

6. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

The Notice of Appeal should comply with the following requirements:

6.1 The Appellant/s should include an index of the Notice of Appeal and all attached annexures which should be bound together.

6.2 Page numbers should be inserted in clear, bold black ink e.g. 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.

6.3 All parts of the Form should be completed and where not applicable this must be clearly indicated.

6.4 All documents must be typed.

6.5 Details of the party/ies representative should be clearly indicated inclusive of capacity, contact details and a resolution in the case of a juristic person.

6.6 If the space provided in this is form is insufficient**,** further details must be set out in an Annexure clearly marked as to the relevant section referred to.

6.7 A completed Power of Attorney on Form TAT 02 for the representative must be attached if applicable.

6.8 The appeal lodgement fee must be paid accordingly with the proof of payment attached to the appeal/s.

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7. DECLARATION

I HEREBY DECLARE THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THIS NOTICE OF APPEAL IS TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, TRUE AND CORRECT.

Thus done and signed at _____on this date _____

_____
Appellant

Date _____

8. APPEAL LODGING FEE PAYMENT DETAILS

Account Name	Department of Transport
Account Number	4053620095
Bank	ABSA
Reference Number	13033034 or the Identity Number of the Appellant or company/CC/Trust registration number

TRIBUNAL CONTACT DETAILS

Physical Address	Secretariat of the Transport Appeal Tribunal Department of Transport Forum Building 159 Struben Street, Corner Struben & Bosman Streets Pretoria
Postal Address	Private Bag X 193, Pretoria, 0001
Email Address :	Tribunal@dot.gov.za
Telephone Numbers.	(012) 309 3690/3526//3499/3975/3861

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TRANSPORT APPEAL TRIBUNAL ACT 39 OF 1998, AS AMENDED,
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FORM TAT 02: SPECIAL POWER OF ATTORNEY

I, the undersigned

_____

In my capacity as _____

hereby nominate and appoint the person named below:

_____

To act on my behalf as a duly appointed representative/agent/attorney or advocate and to receive all documents and notices throughout the proceedings of the Tribunal against the Appellant/s or Respondent/s:

_____

_____

Details and address of the representative/s:

_____

_____

Thus done and signed at _____on this date _____

_____

Signature of the Appellant/ Respondent

Date:

Witnesses:

1. Name_____ Signature_____
2. Name _____ Signature_____

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TRANSPORT APPEAL TRIBUNAL ACT 39 OF 1998, AS AMENDED,
TRANSPORT APPEAL TRIBUNAL REGULATIONS, 2026

FORM TAT 03: SUMMONS (in accordance with section 14(1)*(b)* of the Act)

Appeal Reference number: _____

In the matter between:

_____ Appellant/s

And

_____ Respondent/s

TO:

1. _____
2. _____ _____
3. _____
4. _____

You are hereby required to appear in person before the Transport Appeal Tribunal on this date_____ at _____ to give evidence at the hearing of the above matter and bring with you and then produce to the Tribunal the books, records or documents specified below, and all other relevant documents that you may have in your possession.

Date	Description	Original or Copy

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Failure to comply with this summons is an offence in terms of section 15 of the Transport Appeal Tribunal Act, 1998 (Act No. 39 of 1998), as amended, and may be criminally sanctioned.

Thus done and signed at_____on this date _____

_____

On behalf of the Tribunal

Date: _____

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TRANSPORT APPEAL TRIBUNAL ACT 39 OF 1998, AS AMENDED,
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FORM TAT 04: DIRECTIVE TO REGULATORY ENTITY OR REGULATORY COMMITTEE
(in accordance with section 12(5) of the Act)

DIRECTIVE TO COMPLY WITH THE DECISION OF THE TRANSPORT APPEAL TRIBUNAL (TAT)

FROM: THE TRANSPORT APPEAL TRIBUNAL (TAT)

TO: THE REGULATORY ENTITY OR REGULATORY COMMITTEE

Appeal Reference number: _____

IN THE MATTER BETWEEN:

_____ **Appellant**

And

_____ **Respondent**

On _____ the Tribunal heard a matter between the above-mentioned parties at

_____

A decision was made by the Tribunal and a copy of the decision is attached hereto. In terms of the attached decision, you were ordered to implement the decision as contemplated by section 12 of the Act, within _____ and you have failed to do so.

You are directed to implement the decision within 21 days of receipt of this directive and provide proof of compliance to the Tribunal.

Please be advised that this directive has been forwarded to the Director–General: Transport, with the request that the Minister/MEC/ Municipal Council be notified of your failure to comply with the decision of the Tribunal and steps be taken to ensure compliance with the order of the Tribunal in terms of Section 12(6) of the Act.

Name and Surname

_____
Capacity: Chairperson of the TAT or Designated Member

Date:

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**[TRANSPORT APPEAL TRIBUNAL ACT 39 OF 1998, AS AMENDED,
TRANSPORT APPEAL TRIBUNAL REGULATIONS, 2026**

**FORM TAT 05: NOTICE TO THE DIRECTOR–GENERAL: TRANSPORT
(in accordance with section 12(6) of the Act)**

FROM: THE TRANSPORT APPEAL TRIBUNAL (TAT)

TO: THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Appeal Reference number: _____

IN THE MATTER BETWEEN:

_____ **Appellant**

And

_____ **Respondent**

Kindly take notice that the above regulatory entity failed to implement the order of the Tribunal within the stipulated time.

Kindly take notice further that the Tribunal has issued a directive in terms of Section 12(5) of the Act.

Kindly take notice further that the Tribunal is required in terms of Section 12(6) to notify your office of the said failure and request that you bring this matter to the attention of the Minister/MEC/Municipal Council with a request that the said office assist with ensuring compliance with the directive of the Tribunal in terms of Section 12(5).

You are kindly requested to report to the Tribunal within 30 days of receipt of this notice as to what steps have been taken by the relevant Minister/MEC/Municipal Council to ensure compliance with the directive of the Tribunal.

The Directive in terms of Section 12(5) is attached hereto.

_____
Name and Surname

_____
Capacity: Chairperson of the TAT or Designated Member

Date:

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TRANSPORT APPEAL TRIBUNAL ACT 39 OF 1998, AS AMENDED,
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FORM TAT 06: WITHDRAWAL OF APPEAL

Appeal Reference number: _____

IN THE MATTER BETWEEN:

_____ **Appellant/s**

And

_____ **Respondent/s**

Reason/s for the withdrawal of Appeal:

_____

_____

_____

_____

I hereby confirm that the above-mentioned information is true and correct and I am duly authorized to file this withdrawal and hereby give consent to the Tribunal to remove this matter from its appeal register and close its file.

Thus done and signed at _____on this date_____

_____

Full names of the Appellant:

Signature: _____

Date:

N:B If the withdrawal is filed less than 5 days before the hearing, the lodging fee will be forfeited (as provided in Regulation 11(7).

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DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER

NO. R. 7851 **28 Augustus 2026**

WET OP DIE VERVOERAPPÈLTRIBUNAAL, 1998 (WET NO. 39 VAN 1998)

VERVOERAPPÈLTRIBUNAAL REGULASIES, 2026

Ek, Barbara Creecy, die Minister van Vervoer, maak hiermee, na oorlegpleging met die Vervoerappèltribunaal, ingevolge artikel 17 van die Wet op die Vervoerappèltribunaal, 1998 (Wet Nr. 39 van 1998) ("die Wet"), soos gewysig, die regulasies in die Bylae hierby uit.

_____

Me. Barbara Creecy, LP
MINISTER VAN VERVOER

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BYLAE

Inhoudsopgawe

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1. Woordomskrywings

In hierdie Regulasies het enige woord of uitdrukking waaraan ’n betekenis in die Wet op die Vervoerappèltribunaal Wet No. 39 van 1998, die “National Land Transport Act” of die Wet op Oorgrenspadvervoer toegewys is, daardie betekenis en tensy die samehang anders aandui beteken:

Wet" die Wet op die Vervoerappèltribunaal, 1998, (Wet No. 39 van 1998);

"appèl" enige appèl wat by die Tribunaal ingevolge die “National Land Transport Act, 2009” of die Wet op Oorgrenspadvervoer,1998, ingedien is;

“appèlgelde" die gelde in Aanhangsel 2 voorgeskryf;

"appellant" enige persoon wat by die Tribunaal appelleer ingevolge die “National Land Transport Act, 2009”, of die Wet op Oorgrenspadvervoer,1998;

"voorsitter" die voorsitter van die Tribunaal wat ingevolge artikel 5 van die Wet aangestel is, met inbegrip van enige lid daarvan wat ingevolge daardie artikel as voorsitter waarneem;

"dag" enige dag wat nie 'n Saterdag, Sondag, openbare vakansiedag is, of binne die datums van 15 Desember tot 15 Januarie val nie;

"besluit" die uitkoms van die appèlproses wanneer die appèl gefinaliseer is en die appellant die appèlindieningsgelde ontvang of verbeur;

"lewer" die gebruik van elektroniese wyse, geregistreerde pos of persoonlike betekening;

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"aangewese amptenaar" die amptenaar in die Departement van Vervoer wat deur die Direkteur-generaal aangewys is ingevolge artikel 16(1) van die Wet, om die administratiewe en sekretariële werk van die Tribunaal uit te voer of om ondersoeke te onderneem;

"entiteit" die reëlingsentiteit soos in die “National Land Transport Act” of die reëlingskomitee soos in die Wet op Oorgrenspadvervoer, na gelang van die geval, omskryf,waarteen 'n appèl ingedien is.

"party tot die appèl" sluit die volgende persone in:

"persoon" 'n natuurlike persoon, 'n regspersoon, vennootskap en of 'n trust;

(a) die appellant

(b) die benadeelde aansoeker in die aansoek rakende die handeling, lasgewing, besluit of weglating van die desbetreffende entiteit, indien nie die appellant nie;

(c) die houer van enige bedryfslisesensie of permit wat deur die handeling, lasgewing, besluit van die entiteit indien nie die appellant of benadeelde aansoeker nie, geraak word;

(d) enige ander persoon wat 'n belang het of deur sodanige handeling, lasgewing, besluit of weglating, geraak word, en

(e) enige persoon wat 'n party was of deelgeneem het in die proses wat tot die handeling, lasgewing, besluit of weglating gelei het, wat die onderwerp van die appèl is, óf as 'n aansoeker, teenstaander óf 'n persoon wat vertoë ingedien het of wat as die appellant of 'n respondent in die kennisgewing van appèl geïdentifiseer is of wat as sodanig deur die Tribunaal herken is;

"beplanningsgesag" 'n munisipaliteit wat 'n beplanningsgesag is, soos omskryf in die "National Land Transport Act, 2009";

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"uitspraak" 'n tussentydse uitslag tydens appèlprosesse;

"beteken" is om aan die tersaaklike persoon−

(a) persoonlik 'n afskrif aan die persoon te lewer

(b) persoonlik 'n afskrif aan die persoon te lewer

(c) persoonlik 'n afskrif aan die persoon te lewer;

(d) 'n afskrif by die woonplek of besigheid van die persoon te los by 'n persoon wat klaarblyklik in beheer van die perseel is;

(e) 'n afskrif aan die werksplek te lewer;

(f) in die geval van 'n korporasie, maatskappy of ander regspersoon, deur 'n afskrif aan 'n verantwoordelike werker daarvan by sy geregistreerde kantoor of hoof-besigheidsplek te lewer of deur 'n afskrif aan die voordeur van sodanige kantoor of besigheidsplek aan te bring;

(g) deur 'n afskrif te lewer aan 'n agent of verteenwoordiger wat deur die persoon aangestel is om hom, haar of dit te verteenwoordig by die verrigtinge voor die reëlingsentiteit; of

(h) deur 'n afskrif elektronies aan die tersaaklike persoon of hul agent of verteenwoordiger te stuur.

2. Indiening van appèl

(1) 'n Appèl kragtens artikel 92 van die "National Land Transport Act, 2009", artikel 34 van die Wet op Oorgrenspadvervoer, 1998, en artikel 1 van die Wet, na gelang van die geval, moet skriftelik by die Tribunaal ingedien word-

(a) binne 30 dae na die datum van die geskrewe kennisgewing, waarby die tersaaklike handeling, lasgewing, besluit of weglating van die tersaaklike entiteit deur die appellant ontvang is;

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(b) binne 30 dae van die datum waar die appellant eers bewus geraak het van die handeling, lasgewing, besluit of weglating by ontstentenis van skriftelike kennisgewing; of

(c) na betekening van die appèl op alle partye tot die appèl voor dit by die Tribunaal ingedien is.

(d) maar nie later as 180 dae vanaf die tersaaklike handeling, lasgewings, besluit of weglating nie.

(2) Die appellant moet die kennisgewing van appèl as aanhangsel, 'n getikte dokument wat die gronde waarop die appèl gebaseer is uiteensit, aanheg wat moet, waar gepas, na die toepaslike wetgewing verwys.

(3) Voor 'n appèl ingedien word moet dit betaal word en bewys van betaling moet aan die Tribunaal ingedien word. Die appellant moet die oorspronklike voltooide kennisgewing van appèl, Vorm TAT 01, voorsien in Aanhangsel 1, saam met die inligting en stukke in daardie Vorm gespesifieer, aan die Tribunaal indien.

(4) Die appellant moet 'n afskrif van die kennisgewing en bygaande stukke elektronies, deur geregistreerde pos, of persoonlike betekening op die ander partye tot die appèl lewer en die bewys van betekening aan die Tribunaal indien.

(5) Die appellant moet ook 'n afskrif van die kennisgewing van appèl en bygaande stukke beteken aan enige persoon wat 'n vertoog gerig het of 'n teenkanting tot die aansoek ingedien het wat verband hou met die appèl en of die appellant daarvan bewus is en bewys van sodanige betekeninge aan die Tribunaal kan lewer.

(6) Indien die kennisgewing van appèl of die indiening van die appèl nie die Wet of hierdie Regulasies nakom nie, moet die aangewese amptenaar binne 10 dae van ontvangs van die kennisgewing van appèl, 'n kennisgewing aan die appellant stuur

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wat besonderhede van die nie-nakoming vermeld en die appellant versoek om, binne sewe dae na die ontvangs van die kennisgewing, dit na te kom.

(7) Indien die appellant nie die kennisgewing bedoel in sub-regulasie (7) nakom nie, moet die aangewese amptenaar die onvoltooide appèl van die appèlregister verwyder.

(8) Waar 'n appèl die regulasies nakom, moet die aangewese amptenaar 'n verwysingsnommer aan die appèl toeken en die appèlproses begin.

(9) Enige aansoek vir kondonering vir die laat indiening van 'n appèl kragtens artikel 13(*a*) van die Wet moet ooreenkomstig Regulasie 6 gemaak word en gelyktydig met die die Kennisgewing van Appèl ingedien word.

3. Appèlprosedure: Entiteit

(1) Die tersaaklike entiteit wat sodanige kennisgewing van appèl ontvang moet binne 21 dae na die datum van ontvangs van die kennisgewing van appèl, die volgende na die Tribunaal en aan alle partye tot die appèl stuur—

(a) afskrifte van alle stukke verwant aan die handeling, besluit of weglating waarteen geappelleer word;

(b) 'n afskrif van die oorspronklike aansoekvorm wat aan die entiteit ingedien is;

(c) 'n afskrif van die gedeelte van die *Staatskoerant* waarin die aansoek gepubliseer is, indien van toepassing;

(d) enige geskrewe vertoë of besware wat rakende die aansoek ingedien is;

(e) enige aanbevelings of kommentaar wat van beplanningsgesagte ontvang is;

(f) enige kaarte en beskrywings van roetes wat oorweeg was;

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(g) afskifte van enige tersaaklike Geïntegreerde Vervoerplanne (GVP), soos beoog in artikel 36 van die "National Land Transport Act, 2009" wat oorweeg is, of redes waarom tersaaklike GVP nie oorweeg is nie;

(h) 'n transkripsie of oudio weergawe van die verrigtinge voor dit; as die transkripsie nie moontlik is nie;

(i) indien van toepassing, afskrifte van ooreenkomste verwant aan die aansoek; en

(j) enige verdere dokumentasie wat oorweeg is tydens die aansoekproses.

(2) Die tersaaklike entiteit wat sodanige kennisgewing van appèl ontvang moet ook binne 21 dae na die datum van ontvangs van die kennisgewing van appèl, aan die Tribunaal en aan alle partye tot die appèl, sy redes skriftelik vir die daad, lasgewing of weglating waarteen geappelleer word, aanstuur.

(3) Die voorsitter kan, in enige besondere geval, die tydperk beoog in sub-regulasie (1) of (2), verleng.

(4) Die aangewese amptenaar moet met ontvangs van stukke beoog in sub-regulasies (1) en (2), vasstel of al die partye die stukke ontvang het en indien nie, die tersaaklike party versoek om die afskrifte na die betrokke partye te stuur en bewys van sodanige betekening aan die Tribunaal stuur.

(5) Die aangewese amptenaar moet partye tot die appèl versoek om hul antwoorde, indien enige, by die Tribunaal in te dien en dieselfde op al die partye tot die appèl, binne 10 dae van sodanige versoek, te beteken

(6) Indien die entiteit versuim om die inligting wat in sub-regulasies (1) of (2) uiteengesit is, binne die tydperk van 21 dae, of enige verlengde tydperk toegestaan, te verskaf, kan die Tribunaal-

(a) voortgaan om die appèl te verhoor op grond van die ingediende kennisgewing van appèl en die aangehegde stukke, of

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(b) dagvaarding uitgevaardig in die vorm van Vorm TAT 03, voorsien in Aanhangsel 1, om beteken te word op die voorsitter van sodanige enititeit, ooreenkomstig artikel 14(1)(*b*) van die Wet, wat hom of haar roep om voor die Tribunaal opwagting te maak en die stukke bedoel in sub-regulasies (1) of (2) na gelang van die geval.

4. Appèl prosedure: Partye

(1) Die appelant kan by 'n verhoor van 'n appèl slegs op die gronde en kwessies in die kennisgewing van appèl staat maak en kan slegs sodanige getuienis lewer wat voor die tersaaklike entiteit gelewer is.

(2) Die apellant wat nie in die aansoekverrigtinge deelgeneem het voor die tersaaklike entiteit nie, kan nie by die verhoor van die appèl op gronde wat vermeld is in sy of haar kennisgewing van appèl staatmaak nie en kan slegs die tersaaklike getuienis lewer wat nie voor die entiteit wat die aansoek oorweeg, gelewer is nie.

(3) Enige party wat nie vermeld is of in die appèlverrigtinge deelneem nie en wat 'n belang in die uitslag van die appèl het, kan aansoek doen om in die appèlverrigtinge deel te neem en die besluit om sodanige deelname toe te laat sal by die diskresie van die Tribunaal wees.

5. Appèlprosedure: Tribunaal

(1) Die Tribunaal kan ter enige tyd van die appèlverrigtinge, teen sy eie diskresie of op aansoek deur die appellant of enige ander party tot die appèl, die wysiging van enige dokument wat deur enige party ingedien is toelaat, op sodanige terme soos die Tribunaal regverdig vind.

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(2) Die Tribunaal kan, in spesiale omstandighede en by bewys van gegronde rede, toelaat dat getuienis wat nie voor die tersaaklike entiteit ingedien is nie, erken word.

(3) Die Tribunaal kan uitspraak maak dat enige punt wat blyk 'n kwessie in die appèl te wees, as 'n voorlopige kwessie vasgestel moet word en die Tribunaal kan in gepaste omstandighede, op die appèl besluit kragtens artikel 12 van die Wet gebaseer op sy besluit op sodanige voorlopige kwessie.

(4) 'n Voorlopige kwessie beoog in sub-regulasie (3) kan deur enige party tot die appèl geopper word.

(5) Indien, volgens die oordeel van die Tribunaal, die vasstel van 'n voorlopige kwessie die hele appèl wesenlik wegdoen, kan die Tribunaal die verhoor van die voorlopige kwessie behandel as die verhoor van die appèl en kan 'n besluit toestaan wat van die saak sal wegdoen in 'n wyse wat dit goedvind.

(6) Enige verdere kennisgewing of antwoord ingedien deur die partye tot 'n appèl by die Tribunaal moet eers op alle ander partye beteken word en bewys van betekening moet aan die Tribunaal voorsien word.

(7) Vir 'n gedeeltelike verhoorde saak om voort te gaan, moet 'n meerderheid van die Tribunaal wat aanvanklik die saak verhoor het, teenwoordig wees en voortgaan om teenwoordig te wees by elke daaropvolgende sitting tot die saak afgehandel is.

(8) Die Tribunaal kan in sy diskresie die verhoor van 'n appèl uitstel of die plek van enige verhoor van die appèl wysig.

(9) Indien die Tribunaal besluit oor, of 'n appèl ingevolge artikel 12 van die Wet van die hand wys word, of 'n appèl uitstel of die plek van enige verhoor wysig ingevolge sub-regulasie (8), moet die aangewese amptenaar alle partye tot die appèl van die

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Tribunaal se besluit of beslissing skriftelik nie later as 10 dae na sodanige besluit of beslissing, inlig.

(10) Enige onreëlmatighede wat voortspruit uit 'n versuim om enige bepaling van hierdie Regulasies na te kom voor die Tribunaal sy besluit geneem het, maak nie self die verigtinge nietig nie.

(11) Enige klerklike fout in enige dokument wat 'n besluit van die Tribunaal opneem, of enige fout wat in sodanige dokument voortspruit van enige insidentele fout of weglating, kan nagesien word deur die persoon wat die verrigtinge waarin daardie besluit gemaak is, lei.

(12) Voor die aanvang van enige verhoor van 'n appèl, moet lede van die Tribunaal enige direkte of indirekte finansiële of persoonlike belang wat enige van hul in die saak voor die Tribunaal mag hê, bekend maak wat die onpartydigheid van die desbetreffende lid kan affekteer.

(13) Die Voorsitter kan, na goeddunke, na oorweging van alle bekendmakings beoog in sub-regulasie (12), indien enige, 'n beslissing maak vir die tersaaklike lede om van sodanige verhoor onttrek te word of enige ander beslissing maak wat die onpartydigheid van die Tribunaal sal verseker.

(14) Tribunaalsittings is beperk omdat lede deeltyds in diens geneem is.
Die Tribunaal is nie daartoe in staat om sake te verhoor op die basis van dringendheid of om interim bevele te gun nie.

(15) Die Tribunaal is 'n kwasie-geregterlike struktuur en is nie gemagtig
om kosteorders teen partye te gun nie.

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6. Tydsbeperking vir appèl en kondonering

(1) n Kennisgewing van appèl moet binne 30 dae vanaf die ontvangs van die geskrewe kenisgewing waarby die handeling, voorskrifte en besluit van die tersaaklike entiteit deur 'n appellant ontvang is, by die Tribunaal ingedien word.

(2) In die geval waar 'n appellant nie sodanige geskrewe kennisgewing binne 30 dae vanaf die datum waar die appellant eerste bewus gemaak word van die handeling, voorskrifte en besluit ontvang nie, moet 'n kennisgewing van appèl nie later as 180 dae vanaf die datum waarop die handeling, voorskrifte, besluit geneem is deur die tersaaklike entiteit ingedien word nie.

(3) n Appellant wat versuim om 'n appèl binne die tydperk beoog in sub-regulasies (1) en (2) in te dien kan tot die Tribunaal aansoek doen vir kondonering van die laat liassering van die kennisgewing van appèl ingevolge artikel 13(a) van die Wet, met dien verstande dat-

(a) die aansoek vir kondonering in skrif is en saam met 'n deeglik voltooide kennisgewing van appèl met ondersteunende stukke ingedien word:

(b) die aansoek vir kondonering in skrif is en saam met 'n deeglik voltooide kennisgewing van appèl met ondersteunende stukke ingedien word:

(c) die aansoek vir kondonering word vergesel deur 'n ondersteunende beëdigde verklaring wat die redes vir die laat liassering van die kennisgewing van appèl, met ondersteuning stukke, indien enige, uiteensit; en

(d) Die kennisgewing van appèl en aansoek vir kondonering, is deur die Tribunaal nie later as 180 dae soos beoog in sub-Regulasie (2) ontvang nie.

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(4) Die Tibunaal moet 'n aansoek vir kondonering voor die verhoor van die appèl oorweeg.

(5) 'n Verhoor by die Tribunaal om 'n appellant se laat liassering van 'n kennisgewing van appèl te kondoneer laat die appèl toe om voort te gaan soos 'n appèl wat behoorlik geliasseer is.

7. Opskorting van die geldigheid van die handeling, opdrag, of besluit waarteen geappelleer is

(1) Die voorsitter van die Tribunaal moet outomaties die bedryf van die handeling, opdrag of besluit waarteen geappelleer word opskort as die appèl binne 30 dae van sodanige handeling, opdrag of besluit ingedien is.

(2) Die beslissing deur die voorsitter moet binne 7 dae aan alle partye tot die appèl gekommunikeer word.

(3) Enige party kan die outomatiese opskortingsbeslissing van die voorsitter teenstaan deur binne 7 dae na die ontvangs van die kennisgewing van sodanige beslissing deur die voorsitter, kennisgewing aan die Tribunaal en alle ander partye tot die appèl te gee, welke kennisgewing moet die redes vir die teenstand volledig uiteensit.

(4) Die tydperk waarin 'n kennisgewing van teenstand van die outomatiese opskortings of antwoord daarvan ingedien kan word, kan nie verleng word nie, met uitsondering by bewys van gegronde redes.

(5) Die kennisgewing om teen te staan in sub-regulasie (3) hierbo, sal die uitwerking hê van die ter syde stelling van die beslissing van die voorsitter om die geappelleerde handeling, opdrag of besluit outomaties op te skort tot 'n finale beslissing oor opskorting deur die voorsitter gemaak is.

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(6) Die appellant kan binne 7 dae vanaf die betekening van die kennisgewing om teen te staan, op die kennisgewing om die outomatiese opskorting teen te staan, antwoord.

(7) Die saak moet dan voor die voorsitter van die Tribunaal voorgelê word vir 'n finale beslissing oor die outomatiese opskorting.

8. Opwagting voor die Tribunaal

(1) Die Tribunaal kan enige persoon dagvaar om opwagting te maak ingevolge artikel 14(1)(*b*) van die Wet deur Vorm TAT 03, voorsien in Aanhangsel 1, te voltooi.

(2) 'n Dagvaarding beoog in sub-regulasie (1) moet deur die voorsitter of aangewese lid onderteken word en moet deur 'n balju, beoog in die Wet op Balju's, 1986 (Wet No, 90 van 1986) beteken word, of 'n gemagtigde beampte soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die "National Land Transport Act, 2009".

(3) Die balju of gemagtigde beampte moet 'n relaas van betekening of nie-betekening, na gelang van die geval, aan die aangewese amptenaar lewer.

(4) Enige persoon wat versuim om 'n dagvaarding na te kom is skuldig aan 'n misdryf soos beoog in artikel 15 van die Wet.

9. Reg tot verteenwoordiging

(1) 'n Party tot 'n appèl het die reg om in persoon opwagting te maak of om verteenwoordig te word in verrigtinge voor die Tribunaal.

(2) 'n Party wat kies om verteenwoordig te word moet volmag in ooreenkoms met Vorm TAT 02 voorsien in Aanhangsel 1, indien.

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(3) Die verteenwoordigde party moet die Tribunaal van enige onttrekking of verandering in verteenwoordiging in kennis stel en nuwe besonderhede vir kommunikasie en betekening van stukke verskaf.

10. Kennisgewing van verhoor

(1) Die aangewese amptenaar moet 'n kennisgewing van die appèlverhoor ten minste 10 dae, of sodanige korter periode soos deur alle partye tot die appèl ooreengestem, voor die verhoor stuur, elektronies of deur ander ooreengestemde metode na-

(a) die appellant of die verteenwoordiger van die appellant op rekord by die Tribunaal;

(b) die tersaaklike entiteit;

(c) alle ander partye tot die appèl; en

(d) enige persoon wat formeel tot die verrigtinge gevoeg is.

(2) 'n Kennisgewing beoog in sub-Regulasie (1) moet weerspieël-

(a) die name van die appellant, die respondente en ander partye wat formeel tot die verrigtinge gevoeg is;

(b) die sitasie van die appèl; en

(c) die datum, tyd, en plek van die verhoor.

11. Uitstel van verrigtinge, verwydering van appèl van die register en terugtrekking van appèl

(1) Enige party tot 'n appèl kan, by bewys van gegronde rede, aansoek doen vir die uitstel van die verhoor van die appèl op die dag van die verhoor, met dien

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verstande dat alle partye tot die appèl geregtig is om sodanige aansoek vir uitstel te bestry, voor die Tribunaal oor die aangeleentheid beslis.

(2) Enige party tot die appèl kan uitstel van 'n verhoor versoek, en sodanige versoek moet redes vir die versoek bevat en moet die Tribunaal en alle ander partye 7 dae voor die geskeduleerde datum van die verhoor bereik.

(3) Enige party wat die uitstel wil bestry moet vertoë aan die voorsitter maak binne 3 dae na ontvangs van die aansoek vir uitstel.

(4) Die voorsitter kan 'n versoek vir uitstel van verrigtinge by bewys van goeie gronde, goedkeur of die appèl van die rol verwyder voor die datum van die verhoor of kan die aansoek vir uitstel weier.

(5) Indien die voorsitter besluit om die verrigtinge uit te stel of die appèl van die rol te verwyder, moet die aangewese amptenaar kennis van sodanige uitstel of verwydering aan alle partye tot die appèl gee, hetsy telefonies of elektronies, geredelik na die voorsitter oor die saak beslis het.

(6) 'n Appellant wat uit die appèl wil onttrek, moet binne 5 dae voor die datum van die verhoor van die appèl onttrek deur Vorm TAT-06 te voltooi.

(7) Indien 'n appellant minder as 5 dae voor die datum van die verhoor tot 'n appèl onttrek, word die appèlgelde verbeur.

12. Verrigtinge by verhore

(1) Behalwe in die geval van 'n voorlopige kwessie geopper ingevolge sub-Regulasie 5(4), moet die Tribunaal die appellant toelaat om sy of haar saak eerste voor te lê, en daarna moet die Tribunaal enige ander partye tot die appèl toe laat om hul saak

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voor te lê, waarna die appellant 'n geleentheid gebied moet word om op die kwessies wat deur sodanige ander partye geopper is, te antwoord.

(2) Die tersaaklike enititeit, wat die redes vir sy besluit skriftelik geliasseer het, kan nie verdere vertoë maak nie tensy die Tribunaal versoek om 'n besondere kwessie te verduidelik omdat dit *functus officio* is voor die aanvang van die appèlverhoor.

(3) Die Tribunaal kan enige party tot die appèl toelaat om getuienis te lewer en getuies te roep, en die partye kan toegelaat word om sodanige getuies op geskikte tye soos deur die Tribunaal bepaal te ondervra.

13. Verhoor van appèl by ontstentenis van enige van die partye

(1) Waar 'n kennisgewing van 'n verhoor ingevolge regulasie 10 beteken is, kan die Tribunaal 'n appèl verhoor by ontstentenis van die appellant of enige ander party tot die appèl as-

(a) die Tribunaal oortuig is dat die saak waggedoen kan word weens die stukke ingedien;

(b) die appellant of die ander party aan die Tribunaal aangedui het dat sodadige party kies om nie die by die verhoor teenwoordig te wees nie;

(c) die appellant of enige ander party versuim om die verhoor by te woon sonder voorsiening van redes of redes voorsien wat onanvaarbaar aan die Tribunaal is;

(d) die appellant of ander party stukke ingedien het wat kwelsugtig of beuselagtig van aard is;

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(e) die appellant of ander party aansoek gedoen het vir ongeregverdigde of herhalende uitstelling van die verhoor; of

(f) die appel van die rol verwyder is op twee of meer vorige geleenthede en die Tribunaal oorweeg dat dit in die belang van geregtigheid is om van die saak weg te doen.

(2) Waar die Tribunaal voortgaan met 'n verhoor by ontstentenis van die appelant of enige ander party tot die appèl, kan die Tribunaal die appèl oorweeg en behandel op grond van die inligting aan dit beskikbaar ten die tyd van die verhoor.

14. Gesamentlike verhore

(1) Die Tribunaal kan beslis dat twee of meer appelle saam verhoor kan word waar-

(a) die partye tot die appèl daartoe ingestem het;

(b) 'n gemene vraag of feit of wet bestaan; of

(c) dit volgens die oordeel van die Tribunaal prakties en gepas sal wees om gelyktydig met die appèlle voort te gaan.

15. Opname van verrigtinge

(1) Die Tribunaal moet rekords van elke appèl, elke stuk wat daarmee in verband staan wat ingedien is, en 'n opsomming van die verrigtinge en notules van die verhoor daaraan verwant deur middel van snelskrif of elektroniese notas hou.

(2) Die rekords bedoel in sub-Regulasie (1) moet weggedoen word ooreenkomstig die Wet op die Nasionale Argief en Rekordsdiens van Suid-Afrika, 1996 (Wet No. 43 van 1996).

(3) Rekords kan as hardekopie, mikrofilm, of in elektroniese formaat gehou word: Met dien verstande dat sodanige rekords nie in 'n formaat gestoor kan word wat van

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die oorspronklike formaat verander kan word sonder die gebruik van enkripsiekodes nie.

16. Besluite van die Tribunaal

(1) Tribunaal moet binne 21 dae na die verhoor van die appèl of sodanige verlengde tydperk wat deur die Tribunaal bepaal mag word, die besluit van die verhoor finaliseer maar nie later as 30 dae na die verhoor van sodanige appèl nie.

(2) Die Tribunaal moet binne 10 dae vanaf die datum wat dit die besluit gefinaliseer het, die tersaaklike entiteit en partye tot die appèl oor die besluit van die Tribunaal in kennis stel.

(3) 'n Besluit van die Tribunaal moet skriftelike aan partye tot die appèl gelewer word en moet volle besonderhede, met redes, van die Tribunaal se besluit insluit en uiteensit of die appèlgelde of enige deel daarvan terugbetaal moet word aan, of verbeur word deur die appellant.

(4) In die geval waar die betrokke entiteit versuim het om die besluit van die Tribunaal na te kom, moet die Tribunaal binne 10 dae van sodanige versuim, 'n lasgewing ooreenkomstig Vorm TAT-04 aan die tersaaklike entiteit ingevolge artikel 12 (5) van die Wet, uitreik.

(5) Die Tribunaal moet onmiddelik daarna, die Direkteur-generaal van die lasgewing wat aan die enitiiteit uitgereik is in kennis stel en 'n afskrif daarvan op Vorm TAT-05 aanheg, ingevolge artikel 12(6) van die Wet.

17. Gelde

(1) Die appèlindieningsfooie soos voorgeskryf in die Wet is ten opsigte van elke bedryfslisensie of permit waarteen geappelleer of in dispuut is.

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(2) Die Appèlgelde beoog in artikel 11 van die Wet word in Aanhangsel 2 voorgeskryf.

(3) Waar die Tribunaal-

(a) 'n appèl van die hand wys ingevolge artikel 12(1)(*a*) van die Wet, sal die appèlgelde verbeur word;

(b) 'n appèl handhaaf ingevolge artikel 12(*b*) van die Wet, die appèlgelde of enige deel daarvan, soos deur die Tribunaal besluit aan die appellant terugbetaal moet word;

(c) enige ander handeling, lasgewing of besluit wat die entiteit of die Regulerende Komitee, na gelang van die geval, kon uitgevoer het of gegee is, vervang, ingevolge Artikel 12(1)(*b*)(i), moet die appèlgelde aan die appellant terugbetaal word;

(d) die aangeleentheid wat die appèl geopper het na die entiteit of Regulerende Komitee, na gelang van die geval, terug verwys, vir heroorweging deur die Tribunaal ingevolge artikel 12(1)(*b*)(ii) van die Wet, moet die appèlgelde aan die appellant terugbetaal word; en

(e) gedeeltelik 'n appèl handhaaf ingevolge artikel 12(1)(*c*) van die Wet, kan die appèlgelde of deel daarvan terugbetaal word aan die appellant na goeddunke van die Tribunaal.

(3) Waar die voorsitter van die Tribunaal 'n aansoek vir kondonering van die laat liassering van 'n appèl ingevolge artikel 13(*a*) van die Wet weier, moet die appèlgelde aan die appellant terugbetaal word.

(4) Enige persoon wat ingevolge artikel 14(1)(*b*) van die Wet gedagvaar is om opwagting voor die Tribunaal te maak om getuienis te lewer of om 'n boek, plan of

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ander stuk of voorwerp voort te bring, moet die getuiegelde wat aan enige getuie wat opwagting of gedagvaar is om getuienis te lewer in 'n siviele saak voor 'n landdroshof betaal word, onderhewig aan Regulasie (8).

(5) Geen getuiegelde is betaalbaar aan 'n staatsamptenaar wat opwagting by 'n verhoor in die uitvoer van sy of haar pligte bywoon nie.

18. Herroeping van Regulasies

Die Vervoerappèltribunaal Regulasies, 2012, gepubliseer onder *Staatskoerant* No. 36077, Kennisgewing No. 26 van 17 Januarie 2013, word hierby herroep.

19. Kort titel en Inwerkingtreding

Hierdie Regulasies word die Vervoerappèltribunaal Regulasies, 2026 genoem, en tree in werking op die datum van afkondiging in die *Staatskoerant.*

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20. AANHANGSEL 1: TAT VORMS

VORM TAT 01: Kennisgewing van appèl

VORM TAT 02: Spesiale volmag

VORM TAT 03: Dagvaarding

VORM TAT 04: Lasgewing na entiteit / Regulerende Komitee ooreenkomstig Artikel 12(5) van die Wet

VORM TAT 05: Kennisgewing na die Direkteur-generaal: Vervoer, ooreenkomstig Artikel 12(6) van die Wet

VORM TAT 06: Terugtrekking van appèl

21. AANHANGSEL 2: APPÈL INDIENINGSGELDE

Beskrywing	Gelde
Indieningsgelde- Bus werksaamhede	R 2000.00
Indieningsgelde- Midi Bus werksaamhede	R 1500.00
Indieningsgelde- Mini Bus werksaamhede	R 1000.00
Indieningsgelde – Huurdiens werksaamhede	R 1000.00
Indieningsgelde - Toeriste werksaamhede	R 1000.00
Indieningsgelde - Meter Taxi werksaamhede	R 1000.00
Indieningsgelde - Pendeldienste werksaamhede	R 1000.00
Indieningsgelde - Ander	R 1000.00

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WET OP DIE VERVOERAPPÈLTRIBUNAAL WET 39 VAN 1998, SOOS GEWYSIG VERVOERAPPÈLTRIBUNAAL REGULASIES, 2025

VORM TAT 01: KENNISGEWING VAN APPÈL

Die kennisgewing van appèl moet in vol voltooi word en versuim om te voldoen daaraan, kan lei tot die appèl se verwydering vanaf die Appèlregister.

1. BESONDERHEDE VAN DIE APPÈL

KIES ASSEBLIEF DIE TERSAAKLIKE ENTITEIT DEUR DIT MET 'N X TE MERK

Provinsiale Reëlings-entiteit (PRE)	Nasionale Openbare Vervoer-reguleerder (NPTR)	Munisipale Reëlings-entiteit (MRE)	Reëlingskomitee van die Oorgrenspadvervoer-agentskap (C- BRTA)	ANDER (SPESIFISEER)

KIES ASSEBLIEF DIE TERSAAKLIKE VOERTUIG DEUR DIT MET 'N X TE MERK

MINIBUS	MIDIBUS	BUS	ANDER (SPESIFISEER)

KORT BESKRYWING VAN DIE AARD VAN DIE HANDELING/ LASGEWING/ BESLUIT/ WEGLATING

_____

_____

_____

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DATUM WAAROP DIE APPELLANT BEWUS GEMAAK IS VAN DIE HANDELING/ LASGEWING/ BESLUIT/ WEGLATING VAN DIE TERSAAKLIKE ENTITEIT

_____

AS 'N TYDPERK VAN 30 DAE VERSTRYK HET SEDERT DIE APPELLANT BEWUS GERAAK HET VAN DIE HANDELING/ LASGEWING/ BESLUIT/ WEGLATING, MOET DIE APPELLANT 'N AANSOEK VIR KONDONERING IN DIE VORM VAN 'N BEËDIGE VERKLARING, ONDERSTEUN DEUR TERSAAKLIKE STUKKE, INDIEN

KONDONERING INGEDIEN: JA _____ NEE _____ N.V.T. _____

REDES VIR DIE HANDELING/ LASGEWING/ BESLUIT/ WEGLATING

_____

_____

_____

Heg asseblief 'n afskrif van 'n besluitbrief aan, indien beskikbaar.

2. BESONDERHEDE VAN APPELLANT/E

VIR 'N NATUURLIKE PERSOON: **NAAM EN VAN** _____ _____	**VIR 'N REGSPERSOON OF ANDER ENTITEIT:** **NAAM EN BESONDERHEDE VAN VERTEENWOORDIGER:** _____ _____
IDENTITEITS- OF PASPOORTNOMMER: _____ _____	**REGISTRASIE NOMMER VAN DIE ENTITEIT:** _____ _____

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Heg asseblief 'n afskrif van identiteitsdokument/ paspoort aan.	Heg asseblief 'n afskrif van registrasie dokumente aan.
POS/ FISIESE ADRES: _____ _____ **TELEFOON NO:** _____ **SELFOON:** _____ **E-POS:** _____	**POS/ FISIESE ADRES:** _____ _____ **TELEFOON NO:** _____ **SELFOON:** _____ **E-POS:** _____

Indien daar meer as een appellant is, moet besonderhede van elke appellant in ’n aanhangsel uiteengesit word en dienooreenkomstig aangeheg word.

3. BESONDERHEDE VAN RESPONDENT/E

3.1 BESONDERHEDE VAN DIE EERSTE RESPONDENT

_____

3.2 BESONDERHEDE VAN DAAROPVOLGENDE RESPONDENTE, INDIEN VAN TOEPASSING

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Indien daar meer as een respondent/e is, moet die besonderhede van elke respondent in ’n aanhangsel uiteengesit word en dienooreenkomstig aangeheg word.

4. GRONDE VIR APPÈL

4.1 Volle besonderhede van gronde vir appèl moet voorsien word in 'n getikte dokument, wat hierdie vorm moet vergesel.

5. AANSOEK VIR OPSKORTING

5.1 Sou die appellant 'n appèl meer as 30 dae na hul bewus gemaak is van die handeling/ lasgewing/ besluit/ weglating indien en opskorting van dieselfe verlang, moet 'n aansoek vir opskorting op beëdigde verklaring saam met hierdie vorm ingedien word.

6. ALGEMENE VEREISTES:

Die Kennisgewing van Appèl moet die volgende vereistes nakom:

6.1 Die Appellant/e moet 'n indeks van die Kennisgewing van Appèl en al die aanhegde aanhangsels wat saamgebind moet wees, insluit.

6.2 Bladsy nommers moet in duidelike, vetdruk swart ink ingevoeg word bv. 1, 2, 3, 4 ens.

6.3 Alle dele van die Vorm moet ingevul word en, waar nie van toepassing nie, moet dit duidelik aangedui word.

6.4 Alle stukke moet getik wees.

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6.5 Besonderhede van die party/e se verteenwoordiger moet duidelik aangedui word met inbegrip van kapasiteit, kontakbesonderhede en 'n besluit in die geval van 'n regspersoon.

6.6 Indien die spasie voorsien in hierdie vorm onvoldoende is, moet verdere besonderhede in 'n Aanhangsel uiteengesit word met duidelike aanduiding na watter afdeling verwys word.

6.7 n Voltooide Volmag op Vorm TAT 02 vir die verteenwoordiger moet, indien van toepassing aangeheg word.

6.8 Die appèlindieningsgelde moet gevolglik betaal word met die bewys van betaling by die appèl/le aangeheg.

7. VERKLARING

EK VERKLAAR HIERBY DAT DIE INLIGTING WAT IN HIERDIE KENNISGEWING VAN APPÈL VOORSIEN IS NA DIE BESTE VAN MY WETE, WAAR EN KORREK IS.

Dus gedaan en geteken te _____op hierdie datum

_____

_____

Appellant

Datum _____

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8. APPÈLINDIENINGSGELDE BANK BESONDERHEDE

Rekening Naam	Department of Transport
Rekeningnommer	4053620095
Bank	ABSA
Verwysingsnommer	13033034 of die identiteitsnommer van die Appellant of maatskappy/CC/ Trust registrasienommer

TRIBUNAAL KONTAKBESONDERHEDE

Fisiese Adres	Sekretaris van die Vervoerappèltribunaal Departement van Vervoer Forum Gebou 159 Struben Straat, Hoek van Struben & Bosman Straat Pretoria
Posadres:	Privaatsak X 193, Pretoria, 0001
E-posadres:	Tribunal@dot.gov.za
Telefoonnommers	(012) 309 3690/3526//3499/3975/3861

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WET OP DIE VERVOERAPPÈLTRIBUNAAL WET 39 VAN 1998, SOOS GEWYSIG, VERVOERAPPÈLTRIBUNAAL REGULASIES, 2026

VORM TAT 02: SPESIALE VOLMAG

Ek, die ondergetekende

_____

In my hoedanigheid as

_____

nomineer en stel hierby die persoon hieronder genoem aan:

_____

Om as 'n behoorlik aangestelde verteenwoordiger/agent/prokureur of advokaat in my stede op te tree en om alle stukke en kennisgewings regdeur die verrigtinge van die Tribunaal teen die Appellant/e of Respondent/e, namens my te ontvang:

_____

_____

Besonderhede en adres van die verteenwoordiger/s:

_____

_____

_____

Dus gedaan en geteken te _____op hierdie datum _____

_____

Handtekening van die Appellant/ Respondent
Datum:

Getuienisse:

1. Naam _____

   Handtekening _____

2. Naam _____

   Handtekening _____

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VORM TAT 03: DAGVAARDING (ooreenkomstig artikel 14(1)(*b*) van die Wet)

Appèl verwysingsnommer: _____

In die aangeleentheid tussen:

_____

Appellant/e

En

_____

Respondent/e

AAN:

1. _____

2. _____ _____

3. _____

4. _____

Jy word hierby benodig om in persoon opwagting voor die Vervoerappèltribunaal te maak op hierdie datum_____ te _____ om getuienis te lewer by die verhoor van die bogenoemde aangeleentheid en om die boeke, rekords, of stukke hieronder gespesifieer, en alle ander tersaaklike stukke wat in jou besit is, saam te bring en aan die Tribunaal voor te lê.

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Datum	Beskrywing	Oorspronklike of Afskrif

Nalate om hierdie dagvaarding na te kom is 'n misdryf ingevolge artikel 15 van die Wet op die Vervoerappèltribunaal, 1998 (Wet No. 39 van 1998), soos gewysig, en 'n strafsanksie kan opgelê word.

Dus gedaan en geteken te _____op hierdie datums

_____

_____

Namens die Tribunaal

Datum: _____

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WET OP DIE VERVOERAPPÈLTRIBUNAAL WET 39 VAN 1998, SOOS GEWYSIG, VERVOERAPPÈLTRIBUNAAL REGULASIES, 2026

VORM TAT 04: LASGEWING NA REËLINGSENTITEIT OF REËLINGSKOMITEE
(ooreenkomstig artikel 12(5) van die Wet)

LASGEWING OM DIE BESLUIT VAN DIE VERVOERAPPÈLTRIBUNAAL (TAT) NA TE KOM

VAN: DIE VERVOERAPPÈLTRIBUNAAL (TAT)

NA: DIE REËLINGSENTITEIT OF REËLINGSKOMITEE

Appèl verwysingsnommer: _____

IN DIE AANGELEENTHEID TUSSEN:

_____Appellant/e

En

_____Respondent/e

Op _____ het die Tribunaal 'n aangeleentheid tussen die bogenoemde partye verhoor te

_____

'n Besluit is deur die Tribunaal gemaak en 'n afskrif van die besluit is hierby aangeheg. Ingevolge die aangehegde besluit, word u beveel om die besluit, soos beoog in artikel 12 van die Wet, te implementeer, binne _____ en u het nagelaat om dit te doen.

U word opdrag gegee om die besluit binne 21 dae vanaf die ontvangs van hierdie lasgewing te implementeer en bewys van nakoming aan die Tribunaal in te dien.

Neem asseblief kennis dat die lasgewing aan die Direkteur-generaal: Vervoer gestuur is, met die versoek dat die Minister/ LUR/ Munisipale raad in kennis gestel word van u versuim om die besluit van die Tribunaal na te kom, en stappe is geneem om te verseker dat die bevel van die Tribunaal, ingevolge artikel 12(6) van die Wet, nagekom word.

Naam en Van

_____

Kapasiteit: Voorsitter van die TAT of Aangewese lid

Datum:

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[WET OP DIE VERVOERAPPÈLTRIBUNAAL WET 39 VAN 1998, SOOS GEWYSIG VERVOERAPPÈLTRIBUNAAL REGULASIES, 2026

VORM TAT 05: KENNISGEWING AAN DIE DIREKTEUR-GENERAAL: VERVOER (ooreenkomstig artikel 12(6) van die Wet)

VAN: DIE VERVOERAPPÈLTRIBUNAAL (TAT)

NA: DIE DIREKTEUR-GENERAAL VAN DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER

Appèl verwysingsnommer: _____

IN DIE AANGELEENTHEID TUSSEN:

_____Appellant/e

En

_____Respondent/e

Neem asseblief kennis dat die bogenoemde reëlingsentiteit versuim het om die bevel van die Tribunaal binne die aangeduide tyd te implementeer.

Neem asseblief kennis dat die Tribunaal verder 'n lasgewing ingevolge artikel 12(5) van die Wet uitgereik het.

Neem asseblief kennis dat die Tribunaal verder vereis word om ingevolge artikel 12(6) u kantoor van sodanige versuim in kennis te stel en te versoek dat u hierdie aangeleentheid onder die aandag van die Minister/ LUR/ Munisipale raad bring met 'n versoek dat sodanige kantoor bystand bied om die nakoming van die lasgewing van die Tribunaal, ingevolge artikel 12(5), te verseker.

U word vriendelik versoek om binne 30 dae vanaf ontvangs van hierdie kennisgewing aan die Tribunaal verslag te lewer oor watter stappe deur die tersaaklike Minister/ LUR/ Munisipale raad geneem is om nakoming van die lasgewing van die Tribunaal, te verseker.

Die Lasgewing ingevolge artikel 12(5) word hierby aangeheg.

_____

Naam en Van

_____

Kapasiteit: Voorsitter van die TAT of Aangewese lid

Datum:

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VORM TAT 06: TERUGTREKKING VAN APPÈL

Appèl verwysingsnommer: _____

IN DIE AANGELEENTHEID TUSSEN:

_____Appellant/e

En

_____Respondent/e

Rede/s vir die terugtrekking van Appèl:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Ek bevestig hierby dat die bogenoemde inligting waar en korrek is en dat ek deeglik gemagtig is om hierdie terugtrekking in te dien en gee hierby toestemming aan die Tribunaal om hierdie saak van sy appèlregister te verwyder en die lêer toe te maak.

Dus gedaan en geteken te _____op hierdie datum _____

_____

Volle naam van Appellant:

Handtekening: _____

Datum:

LW: Indien die terugtrekking minder as 5 dae voor die verhoor ingedien word, word die indieningsgelde verbeur (soos voor voorsiening gemaak in Regulasie 11(7).

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PROCLAMATIONS • PROKLAMASIES

PROCLAMATION NOTICE 340 OF 2026

by the

PRESIDENT of the REPUBLIC of SOUTH AFRICA

SPECIAL INVESTIGATING UNITS AND SPECIAL TRIBUNALS ACT, 1996 (ACT NO. 74 OF 1996): REFERRAL OF MATTERS TO EXISTING SPECIAL INVESTIGATING UNIT: NORTH WEST DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND ROADS

WHEREAS allegations as contemplated in section 2(2) of the Special Investigating Units and Special Tribunals Act, 1996 (Act No. 74 of 1996) ("the Act"), have been made in respect of the affairs of the North West Department of Public Works and Roads ("the Department");

AND WHEREAS the Department or the State 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 Department, 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 Department;

(b) improper or unlawful conduct by the employees or officials of the Department;

(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 Department; 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 9 March 2021 and the date of publication of this Proclamation or which took place prior to 9 March 2021 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 Department 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 ....Pretoria..... this .....03..... day of ..August.... Two thousand and twenty-six.

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 Department in respect of Bid Number PWR 89/13: Special Maintenance of Road P152/1 from Setlagole to P34/4 in Delareyville 58km (Phase ii- 28km), 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 the relevant Provincial Treasury; or

(iii) manuals, policies, procedures, prescripts, instructions or practices of or applicable to the Department;

(c) characterised by improper or unlawful conduct by the officials, employees or agents of the Department, or any other person or entity, to corruptly or unduly benefit themselves or any other person or entity; or

(d) fraudulent,

and any related unauthorised, irregular or fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred by the Department or the State.

2. Any improper or unlawful conduct by the officials or employees of the Department or the service providers in question, or any other person or entity, in relation to the allegations set out in paragraph 1 of this Schedule.

PROKLAMASIE KENNISGEWING 340 VAN 2026

deur die

PRESIDENT van die REPUBLIEK van SUID-AFRIKA

WET OP SPESIALE ONDERSOEKEENHEDE EN SPESIALE TRIBUNALE, 1996 (WET NO. 74 VAN 1996): VERWYSING VAN AANGELEENTHEDE NA BESTAANDE SPESIALE ONDERSOEKEENHEID EN SPESIALE TRIBUNAAL: NOORDWES DEPARTEMENT VAN OPENBARE WERKE EN PAAIE

AANGESIEN bewerings soos beoog in artikel 2(2) van die Wet op Spesiale Ondersoekeenhede en Spesiale Tribunale, 1996 (Wet op No. 74 van 1996) (hierna "die Wet" genoem), gemaak is ten opsigte van die sake van die Noordwes Departement van Openbare werke en Paaie ("die Departement" genoem);

EN AANGESIEN die Departement of die Staat moontlik verliese gely het wat verhaal kan word;

EN AANGESIEN ek dit nodig ag dat die vermelde bewerings ondersoek moet word en siviele verrigtinge wat uit sodanige ondersoek voortspruit, bereg moet word;

DERHALWE verwys ek nou, kragtens artikel 2(1) van die Wet, die aangeleenthede in die Bylae vermeld, ten opsigte van die Departement, 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 ondersoek in te stel, soos in die Wet beoog, na enige beweerde—

(a) ernstige wanadministrasie in verband met die sake van die Departement;

(b) onbehoorlike of onwettige gedrag deur die werknemers van die Departement;

(c) onregmatige bewilliging of besteding van publieke geld of eiendom;

(d) onwettige, onreëlmatige of niegoedgekeurde verkrygende handeling, transaksie, maatreël of praktyk wat op Staatseiendom betrekking het;

(e) opsetlike of nalatige verlies van 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 Departement; of

(g) onregmatige 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 9 Maart 2021 en die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie of wat plaasgevind het voor 9 Maart 2021 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, uit te oefen of te verrig in verband met die genoemde aangeleenthede in die Bylae, insluitend die verhaal van enige verliese wat deur die Departement of die Staat gely is.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te ...Pretoria... op hede die ...3..... dag van ...August... Tweeduisend-ses-en-twintig.

President

Op las van die President- in- Kabinet:

Minister van die Kabinet

Bylae

1. Die verkryging van, of kontraktering vir goedere, werke of dienste deur of namens die Departement te aansien van Bodnommer PWR 89/13: Spesiale Onderhoud van pad P152/1 vanaf Setlagole na P34/4 in Delareyville 58km (Fase ii- 28km) en betalings gemaak te aansien daarvan in 'n wyse wat—
   (a) nie regverdig, billik, deursigtig, mededingend of koste-effektief was nie;
   (b) strydig was met toepaslike—
      (i) wetgewing;
      (ii) handleidings, riglyne, praktyknotas, omsendbriewe of instruksies wat deur die Nasionale Tesourie, of waar toepaslik, die tersaaklike Provinsiale Tesourie, uitgevaardig is;
      (iii) handleidings, beleid, prosedures, voorskrifte, instruksies of praktyke van, of van toepassing op, die Departement;
   (c) gevoer is of vergemaklik is deur die onregmatige of onbehoorlike gedrag van—
      (i) werknemers, amptenare of agente van die Munsipaliteit; of
      (ii) enige ander persoon of entiteit,
      om hulself of ander op 'n korrupte wyse of ten onregte te bevoordeel; of
   (d) bedrieglik was,

   en enige verwante ongemagtigde, onreëlmatige of vrugtelose en verkwistende uitgawes deur die Departement of die Staat aangegaan.
2. Enige onwettige of onbehoorlike gedrag deur die beamptes of werknemers van die Departement, of toepaslike diensverskaffers of enige ander person of entiteit met betrekking tot die bewerings uiteengesit in paragraaf 1 van hierdie Bylae.

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