
GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS**No. 893****22 November 2013****NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: AIR QUALITY ACT, 2004
(ACT NO. 39 OF 2004)****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**

I, Bomo Edith Edna Molewa, Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, hereby 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 published under Government Notice No. 248, Gazette No. 33064 dated 31 March 2010, in terms of section 21(1) (b) of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004), set out in the Schedule hereto.

**BOMO EDITH EDNA MOLEWA****MINISTER OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS**

**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)**

SCHEDULE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part 1: Definitions	5
Definitions	5
Part 2: General	7
Applicability of the Notice	7
Averaging Period	7
Emission measurement.....	7
Compliance time frames.....	7
Postponement of compliance time frames.....	7
Compliance monitoring.....	8
Reporting Requirements	9
General special arrangement	10
Part 3: Minimum Emission Standards.....	10
Category 1: Combustion Installations	10
<i>(1) Subcategory 1.1: Solid Fuel Combustion Installations.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>(2) Subcategory 1.2: Liquid Fuel Combustion Installations</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>(3) Subcategory 1.3: Solid Biomass Combustion Installations</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>(4) Subcategory 1.4: Gas Combustion Installations.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>(5) Subcategory 1.5: Reciprocating Engines.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>(6) Subcategory 1.6: Waste Co-feeding Combustion Installations.....</i>	<i>13</i>
Category 2: Petroleum Industry, the production of gaseous and liquid fuels as well as petrochemicals from crude oil, coal, gas or biomass	14
<i>(1) Subcategory 2.1: Combustion Installations</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>(2) Subcategory 2.2: Catalytic Cracking Units</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>(3) Subcategory 2.3: Sulphur Recovery Units</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>(4) Subcategory 2.4: Storage and Handling of Petroleum Products.....</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>(5) Subcategory 2.5: Industrial Fuel Oil Recyclers.....</i>	<i>16</i>
Category 3: Carbonization and Coal Gasification	18
<i>(1) Subcategory 3.1: Combustion Installations</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>(2) Subcategory 3.2: Coke Production.....</i>	<i>18</i>

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)

(3)	<i>Subcategory 3.3: Tar Processes</i>	19
(4)	<i>Subcategory 3.4 Char, Charcoal and Carbon Black Production</i>	20
(5)	<i>Subcategory 3.5 Electrode Paste Production</i>	21
(6)	<i>Subcategory 3.6 Synthetic Gas Production and Cleanup</i>	21
Category 4: Metallurgical Industry		21
(1)	<i>Subcategory 4.1: Drying and Calcining</i>	21
(2)	<i>Subcategory 4.2: Combustion Installations</i>	22
(3)	<i>Subcategory 4.3: Primary Aluminium Production</i>	22
(4)	<i>Subcategory 4.4: Secondary Aluminium Production</i>	23
(5)	<i>Subcategory 4.5: Sinter Plants</i>	23
(6)	<i>Subcategory 4.6: Basic Oxygen Furnaces</i>	23
(7)	<i>Subcategory 4.7: Electric Arc Furnaces (Primary and Secondary)</i>	24
(8)	<i>Subcategory 4.8: Blast Furnaces</i>	24
(9)	<i>Subcategory 4.9: Ferro-alloy Production</i>	25
(10)	<i>Subcategory 4.10: Foundries</i>	25
(11)	<i>Subcategory 4.11: Agglomeration Operations</i>	26
(12)	<i>Subcategory 4.12: Pre-Reduction and Direct Reduction</i>	26
(13)	<i>Subcategory 4.13: Lead Smelting</i>	26
(14)	<i>Subcategory 4.14: Production and Processing of Zinc, Nickel and Cadmium</i>	27
(15)	<i>Subcategory 4.15: Processing of Arsenic, Antimony, Beryllium, Chromium and Silicon</i>	27
(16)	<i>Subcategory 4.16: Smelting and Converting of Sulphide Ores</i>	28
(17)	<i>Subcategory 4.17: Precious and Base Metal Production and Refining</i>	28
(18)	<i>Subcategory 4.18: Vanadium Ore Processing</i>	29
(19)	<i>Subcategory 4.19: Production and or Casting of Bronze, Brass and Copper</i>	29
(20)	<i>Subcategory 4.20: Slag Processes</i>	30
(21)	<i>Subcategory 4.21: Metal Recovery</i>	30
(22)	<i>Subcategory 4.22: Hot Dip Galvanizing</i>	31
(23)	<i>Subcategory 4.23: Metal Spray</i>	31
Category 5: Mineral Processing, Storage and Handling		32
(1)	<i>Subcategory 5.1: Storage and Handling of Ore and Coal</i>	32
(2)	<i>Subcategory 5.2: Drying</i>	32
(3)	<i>Subcategory 5.3: Clamp Kilns for Brick Production</i>	32
(4)	<i>Subcategory 5.4: Cement Production (using conventional fuels and raw materials)</i>	33
(5)	<i>Subcategory 5.5: Cement Production (using alternative fuels and/or resources)</i>	34
(6)	<i>Subcategory 5.6: Lime Production</i>	37
(7)	<i>Subcategory 5.7: Lime Production (using alternative fuels and/or resources)</i>	38
(8)	<i>Subcategory 5.8: Glass and Mineral Wool Production</i>	41

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)

(9)	<i>Subcategory 5.9: Ceramic Production</i>	41
(10)	<i>Subcategory 5.10: Macadam Preparation</i>	42
(11)	<i>Subcategory 5.11: Alkali Processes</i>	42
Category 6: Organic Chemicals Industry		43
Category 7: Inorganic Chemicals Industry		45
(1)	<i>Subcategory 7.1: Production and or Use in Manufacturing of Ammonia, Fluorine, Fluorine Compounds, Chlorine, and Hydrogen Cyanide</i>	45
(2)	<i>Subcategory 7.2: Production of Acids</i>	46
(3)	<i>Subcategory 7.3: Production of Chemical Fertilizer</i>	47
(4)	<i>Subcategory 7.4: Production, Use in Production or Recovery of Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Lead, Mercury, and or Selenium, by the Application of Heat</i>	47
(5)	<i>Subcategory 7.5: Production of Calcium Carbide</i>	47
(6)	<i>Subcategory 7.6: Production or Use of Phosphorus and Phosphate Salts not mentioned elsewhere</i>	48
(7)	<i>Subcategory 7.7: Production of Caustic Soda</i>	48
Category 8: Thermal Treatment of Hazardous and General Waste		48
(1)	<i>Subcategory 8.1: Thermal Treatment of General and Hazardous Waste</i>	48
(2)	<i>Subcategory 8.2: Crematoria and Veterinary Waste Incineration</i>	53
(3)	<i>Subcategory 8.3: Burning Grounds</i>	53
(4)	<i>Subcategory 8.4: Drum Recycling Processes</i>	54
Category 9: Pulp and Paper Manufacturing Activities, including By-Products Recovery		55
(1)	<i>Subcategory 9.1: Lime Recovery Kiln</i>	55
(2)	<i>Subcategory 9.2: Chemical Recovery Furnaces</i>	55
(3)	<i>Subcategory 9.3: Chemical Recovery Copeland Reactors</i>	56
(4)	<i>Subcategory 9.4: Chlorine Dioxide Plants</i>	56
(5)	<i>Subcategory 9.5: Wood Burning, Drying and the Production of Manufactured Wood Products</i>	56
Category 10: Animal Matter Processing		57
ANNEXURE A - METHODS FOR SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS		57
Repeal of the list of activities which result in atmospheric emissions which have or may have a significant detrimental effect on the environment, including health, social conditions, economic conditions, ecological conditions or cultural heritage, 2010		61
Short title and commencement		61

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)

Part 1:Definitions

Definitions

In this Notice a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in this Act has that meaning and, unless the context otherwise indicates: –

“Act” means the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No.39 of 2004).

“alternative fuels and resources” means general and hazardous wastes which are used to substitute conventional or primary fossil fuels and/or virgin raw materials in cement kilns and other industrial thermal processes.

“atmospheric emission license” means an atmospheric emission license contemplated in Chapter 5 of this Act.

“biomass” means non-fossilised and biodegradable organic material originating from plants, animals and micro-organisms excluding – (a) sewage; and (b) treated or coated wood waste which may contain halogenated organic compounds or heavy metals.

“bottom loading” means the transfer of compounds in a liquid state to a suitable vessel by filling from the bottom by means of bottom valve or from the top utilizing a transfer pipe extended to the bottom of the vessel.

“design capacity” means capacity as installed.

“existing plant” unless where specified, shall mean any plant or process that was legally authorized to operate before 01 April 2010 or any plant where an application for authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No.107 of 1998), was made before 01 April 2010.

“flare” means a combustion device that uses an open flame to burn combustible gases with combustion air provided by ambient air around the flame. Combustion may be steam or air assisted. Flares may be either continuous or intermittent. This term includes both ground and elevated flares.

“fugitive emissions” means emissions to the air from a facility for which an emission license has been issued, other than those emitted from a point source.

“incineration” means any method, technique or process to convert waste to flue gases and residues by means of oxidation.

“licensing authority” means an authority referred to in sections 36(1), (2), (3) or (4) responsible for implementing the licensing system set out in chapter 5 of this act.

“listed activities” includes the singular.

“new plant” unless where specified, shall mean any plant or process where the application for authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act 1998, (Act No.107 of 1998), was made on or after 01 April 2010.

“normal operating condition” means any condition that constitutes operation as designed.

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)

“non-thermal treatment of volatile organic compounds” means the removal of volatile organic compounds through non-combustion processes including but not limited to cryogenic cooling, scrubbing and vapour recovery.

“oxides of nitrogen (NO_x)” means the sum of nitrogen oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) expressed as nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)

“particulate matter (PM)” means total particulate matter, that is the solid matter contained in the gas stream in the solid state as well as the insoluble and soluble solid matter contained in entrained droplets in the gas stream, as measured by the appropriate method listed in Annexure A.

“petrochemicals” means ethylene and its polymers, ethylene oxide, ethylene glycol, glycol ethers, ethoxylates, vinyl acetate, 1,2-dichloroethane, trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, vinyl chloride, propylene, propyl alcohols, acrylonitrile, propylene oxide, isomers of butylene, butyl ethers, butadienes, polyolefins and alpha-olefins, all alcohols (except those produced during the production of beverages), acrylic acid, allyl chloride, epichlorohydrin, benzene and alkylbenzenes, toluene, o-, m- and p-xylene, ethylbenzene, styrene, cumene, phenols, acetone, cyclohexane, adipic acid, nitrobenzene, chlorobenzene, aniline, methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (mdi), toluene di-isocyanate or other di-isocyanates of comparable volatility, benzoic acid.

“point source” means a single identifiable source and fixed location of atmospheric emission, and includes smoke stacks and residential chimneys.

“point of compliance” means any point within the off gas line, where a sample can be taken, from the last vessel closest to the point source of an individual listed activity to the open-end of the point source or in the case of a combinations of listed activities sharing a common point source, any point from the last vessel closest to the point source up to the point within the point source prior to the combination/interference from another Listed Activity.

“pyrolysis” means the decomposition of a material by heat in the absence of oxygen.

“SANAS” means the South African National Accreditation System established by Section 3 of the Accreditation for Conformity Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice Act, 2006 (Act No. 19 of 2006).

“sulphur recovery plant” means a unit that processes sulphur containing gases obtained from the processing of crude mineral oil or the coking or gasification of coal and produces a final product of sulphur containing compounds.

“thermal treatment” means incineration, co-processing and other high temperature treatment of hazardous and general waste.

“thermal treatment of volatile organic compounds” means the destruction of volatile organic compounds through combustion processes.

“total volatile organic compounds” means organic compounds listed under US- EPA Compendium Method TO -14.

“upset conditions” means any temporary failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or failure of a process to operate in a normal or usual manner that leads to an emission standard being exceeded.

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)

Part 2: General

Applicability of the Notice

- (1) Minimum emission standards as contained in this Notice shall apply to both permanently operated plants and for experimental (pilot) plants with a design capacity equivalent to the one of a listed activity.
- (2) Minimum emission standards are applicable under normal operating conditions.
- (3) Should normal start-up, maintenance, upset and shut-down conditions exceed a period of 48 hours, Section 30 of the National Environmental Management, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), shall apply unless otherwise specified by the Licensing Authority.

Averaging Period

- (4) Unless where otherwise specified, minimum emission standards are expressed on a daily average basis, under normal conditions of 273 K, 101.3 kPa, specific oxygen percentage and dry gas.

Emission measurement

- (5) The manner in which measurements of minimum emissions standards, as required by Section 21(3)(a)(ii) of this Act, shall be carried out must be in accordance with the standard sampling and analysis methods listed in Annexure A of this Notice.
- (6) Methods other than those contained in Annexure A may be used with the written consent of the National Air Quality Officer.
- (7) In seeking the written consent referred to in paragraph (6), an applicant must provide the National Air Quality Officer with any information that supports the equivalence of the method other than that contained in Annexure A to a method contained in Annexure A.

Compliance time frames

- (8) New plant must comply with the new plant minimum emission standards as contained in Part 3 from 01 April 2010.
- (9) Existing plant must comply with minimum emission standards for existing plant as contained in Part 3 by 01 April 2015, unless where specified.
- (10) Existing plant must comply with minimum emission standards for new plant as contained in Part 3 by 01 April 2020, unless where specified.

Postponement of compliance time frames

- (11) As contemplated in the National Framework for Air Quality Management in the Republic of South Africa, published in terms of Section 7 of this Act, an application may be made to the National Air Quality Officer for the postponement of the compliance time frames in paragraphs (9) and (10) for an existing plant.
- (12) The application contemplated in paragraph (11) must include –

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)

- (a) An air pollution impact assessment compiled in accordance with the regulations prescribing the format of an Atmospheric Impact Report (as contemplated in Section 30 of the AQA), by a person registered as a professional engineer or as a professional natural scientist in the appropriate category;
 - (b) a detailed justification and reasons for the application; and
 - (c) a concluded public participation process undertaken as specified in the NEMA Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations.
- (13) The National Air Quality Officer, with the concurrence of the Licensing Authority as contemplated in Section 36 of this Act, may grant a postponement of the compliance time frames in paragraphs (9) and (10) for an existing plant for a period, not exceeding 5 years per postponement.
- (14) The National Air Quality Officer, with the concurrence of the Licensing Authority, may –
- (a) from time to time review any postponement granted in terms of paragraph (13) should ambient air quality conditions in the affected area of the plant not conform to ambient air quality standards; and
 - (b) on good grounds, withdraw any postponement following –
 - (i) representations from the affected plant; and
 - (ii) representations from the affected communities.

Compliance monitoring

- (15) Where continuous emission monitoring is required for a listed activity –
- (a) the averaging period for the purposes of compliance monitoring shall be expressed on a daily average basis or as prescribed in the Atmospheric Emission License.
 - (b) the emission monitoring system must be maintained to yield a minimum of 80% valid hourly average values during the reporting period.
 - (c) the emission monitoring system must be maintained and calibrated as per the original equipment manufacturers' specifications.
 - (d) continuous emission monitoring systems must be audited by a SANAS accredited laboratory at least once every two (2) years.
- (16) Where periodic emission monitoring is required for a listed activity –
- (a) the averaging period for the purposes of compliance monitoring shall be expressed on a hourly average basis or as prescribed in the Atmospheric Emission License.
 - (b) emission measurement will be conducted in accordance with paragraphs (5); (6); and (7) of this notice.
 - (c) measurements shall take place on, at least, an annual basis unless otherwise prescribed in the Atmospheric Emission License.
 - (d) sampling will take place under normal operating conditions using the permitted feed-stock or raw material.
 - (e) all tests will be conducted by SANAS accredited laboratories or laboratories accredited by similar foreign authorities.

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)

Reporting Requirements

- (17) Notwithstanding the compliance time frames established in terms of paragraphs (8); (9); and (10), the Atmospheric Emission License holder shall submit an emission report in the form specified by the National Air Quality Officer to the Licensing Authority –
- (a) within one (1) year of the date of publication of this Notice; and
 - (b) annually thereafter unless otherwise prescribed in the Atmospheric Emission License.
- (18) The report contemplated in paragraph (17) shall include –
- (a) The name, description and license reference number of the plant as reflected in the Atmospheric Emission License.
 - (b) Where periodic emission monitoring is required for a listed activity, the report contemplated in paragraph (17) shall further include –
 - (i) the name and address of the accredited measurement service-provider that carried out or verified the emission test, including the test report produced by the accredited measurement service-provider;
 - (ii) the date and time on which the emission test was carried out;
 - (iii) a declaration by the Atmospheric Emission License holder to the effect that normal operating conditions were maintained during the emission tests;
 - (iv) the total volumetric flow of gas, expressed in normal cubic meters (Nm³) per unit time and mass flow (kg per unit time) being emitted by the listed activity or activities measured during the emission test, as the average of at least three (3) measurements;
 - (v) the concentration or mass of pollutant for which emissions standards have been set in this Notice emitted by listed activity or activities as the average of at least three (3) measurements; each measured over a minimum sample period of 60 minutes and a maximum of 8 hours to obtain a representative sample, and
 - (vi) the method or combination of methods used for determining the flow rate and concentration as contemplated in paragraphs (5); (6); and (7).
 - (c) Where continuous emission monitoring is required for a listed activity, the report contemplated in paragraph (17) shall further include –
 - (i) results of the spot measurements or correlation tests carried out to verify the accuracy of the continuous emission measurements;
 - (ii) the most recent correlation tests; and
 - (iii) the availability of the system as contemplated in (15)(b) in terms of the number of full hours per annum that valid results were obtained.
 - (d) Following the compliance time frames established in terms of paragraphs (8); (9); and (10), an explanation of all instances where minimum emission standards were exceeded and remediation measures and associated implementation plans aimed at ensuring that the accidents do not re-occur.
 - (e) Any other relevant information as required by the National Air Quality Officer from time to time.

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)

- (19) In January 2014, the National Air Quality Officer will establish an internet-based National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory System. Once established, the reports contemplated in paragraph (17) must be made in the format required for the internet-based National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory System.

General special arrangement

- (20) A fugitive emissions management plan must be included in the Atmospheric Emission Licenses for listed activities that are likely to generate such emissions.

Part 3: Minimum Emission Standards

Category 1: Combustion Installations

- (1) *Subcategory 1.1: Solid Fuel Combustion Installations*

Description:	Solid fuels combustion installations used primarily for steam raising or electricity generation.		
Application:	All installations with design capacity equal to or greater than 50 MW heat input per unit, based on the lower calorific value of the fuel used.		
Substance or mixture of substances		Plant status	mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 10% O₂, 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.
Common name	Chemical symbol		
Particulate matter	N/A	New	50
		Existing	100
Sulphur dioxide	SO ₂	New	500
		Existing	3500
Oxides of nitrogen	NO _x expressed as NO ₂	New	750
		Existing	1100

- (a) The following special arrangement shall apply –
- (i) Continuous emission monitoring of PM, SO₂ and NO_x is required, however, installations less than 100 MW heat input per unit must adhere to periodic emission monitoring as stipulated in Part 2 of this Notice.
 - (ii) Where co-feeding with waste materials with calorific value allowed in terms of the Waste Disposal Standards published in terms of the Waste Act, 2008 (Act No.59 of 2008) occurs, additional requirements under subcategory 1.6 shall apply.

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)

(2) *Subcategory 1.2: Liquid Fuel Combustion Installations*

Description:	Liquid fuels combustion installations used primarily for steam raising or electricity generation.		
Application:	All installations with design capacity equal to or greater than 50 MW heat input per unit, based on the lower calorific value of the fuel used.		
Substance or mixture of substances		Plant status	mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 3% O₂, 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.
Common name	Chemical symbol		
Particulate matter	N/A	New	50
		Existing	75
Sulphur dioxide	SO ₂	New	500
		Existing	3500
Oxides of nitrogen	NO _x expressed as NO ₂	New	250
		Existing	1100

(a) The following special arrangements shall apply –

- (i) Reference conditions for gas turbines shall be 15% O₂, 273K and 101.3kPa
- (ii) Continuous emission monitoring of PM, SO₂ and NO_x is required, however, installations less than 100 MW heat input per unit must adhere to periodic emission monitoring as stipulated in Part 2 of this Notice.
- (iii) Where co-feeding with waste materials with calorific value allowed in terms of the Waste Disposal Standards published in terms of the Waste Act, 2008 (Act No.59 of 2008) occurs, additional requirements under subcategory 1.6 shall apply.

(3) *Subcategory 1.3: Solid Biomass Combustion Installations*

Description:	Solid biomass fuel combustion installations used primarily for steam raising or electricity generation.		
Application:	All installations with design capacity equal to or greater than 50 MW heat input per unit, based on the lower calorific value of the fuel used.		
Substance or mixture of substances		Plant status	mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 10% O₂, 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.
Common name	Chemical symbol		
Particulate matter	N/A	New	50
		Existing	100
Sulphur dioxide	SO ₂	New	500
		Existing	3500
Oxides of nitrogen	NO _x expressed as NO ₂	New	750
		Existing	1100

(a) The following special arrangements shall apply –

- (i) Continuous emission monitoring of PM, SO₂ and NO_x is required, however, installations less than 100 MW heat input per unit must adhere to periodic emission monitoring as stipulated in Part 2 of this Notice.

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)

- (ii) Where co-feeding with waste materials with calorific value allowed in terms of the Waste Disposal Standards published in terms of the Waste Act, 2008 (Act No.59 of 2008) occurs, additional requirements under subcategory 1.6 shall apply.

(4) *Subcategory 1.4: Gas Combustion Installations*

Description:	Gas combustion (including gas turbines burning natural gas) used primarily for steam raising or electricity generation.		
Application:	All installations with design capacity equal to or greater than 50 MW heat input per unit, based on the lower calorific value of the fuel used.		
Substance or mixture of substances		Plant status	mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 3% O₂, 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.
Common name	Chemical symbol		
Particulate matter	NA	New	10
		Existing	10
Sulphur dioxide	SO ₂	New	400
		Existing	500
Oxides of nitrogen	NO _x expressed as NO ₂	New	50
		Existing	300

- (a) The following special arrangements shall apply –

- (i) Reference conditions for gas turbines shall be 15% O₂, 273K and 101.3kPa.
- (ii) Where co-feeding with waste materials with calorific value allowed in terms of the Waste Disposal Standards published in terms of the Waste Act, 2008 (Act No.59 of 2008) occurs, additional requirements under subcategory 1.6 shall apply.

(5) *Subcategory 1.5: Reciprocating Engines*

Description:	Liquid and gas fuel stationary engines used for electricity generation.		
Application:	All installations with design capacity equal to or greater than 10 MW heat input per unit, based on the lower calorific value of the fuel used.		
Substance or mixture of substances		Plant status	mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 15% O₂, 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.
Common name	Chemical symbol		
Particulate matter	N/A	New	50
		Existing	50
Oxides of nitrogen	NO _x expressed as NO ₂	New	2000* 400**
		Existing	2000* 400**
Sulphur dioxide	SO ₂	New	1170*
		Existing	1170*
*Liquid fuels fired **Gas fired			

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)

(6) Subcategory 1.6: Waste Co-feeding Combustion Installations

Description:	Combustion installations co-feeding waste with conventional fuels in processes used primarily for steam raising or electricity generation.		
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		
Carbon monoxide	CO	New	50
		Existing	75
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	TOC	New	10
		Existing	10
Ammonia	NH ₃	New	10
		Existing	10
			ng I-TEQ /Nm³ under normal conditions of 10% O₂, 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.
Dioxins and furans	PCDD/PCDF	New	0.1
		Existing	0.1

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)

Category 2: Petroleum Industry, the production of gaseous and liquid fuels as well as petrochemicals from crude oil, coal, gas or biomass

(1) *Subcategory 2.1: Combustion Installations*

Description:	Combustion installations not used primarily for steam raising or electricity generation (furnaces and heaters).		
Application:	All refinery furnaces and heaters.		
Substance or mixture of substances		Plant status	mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 10% O₂, 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

(a) The following special arrangements shall apply –

- i) No continuous flaring of hydrogen sulphide-rich gases shall be allowed.
- ii) A bubble cap of all Combustion Installations and Catalytic Cracking Units shall be at 1.2 Kg SO₂/ ton for existing plants.
- iii) A bubble cap of all Combustion Installations and Catalytic Cracking Units shall be at 0.4 Kg SO₂/ ton for new plants.

(2) *Subcategory 2.2: Catalytic Cracking Units*

Description:	Refinery catalytic cracking units.		
Application:	All installations.		
Substance or mixture of substances		Plant status	mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 10% O₂, 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.
Common name	Chemical symbol		
Particulate Matter	N/A	New	100
		Existing	120
Oxides of nitrogen	NO _x expressed as NO ₂	New	400
		Existing	550
Sulphur dioxide	SO ₂	New	1500
		Existing	3000

(a) The following special arrangements shall apply –

- i) A bubble cap of all Combustion Installations and Catalytic Cracking Units shall be at 1.2 Kg SO₂/ ton for existing plants.
- ii) A bubble cap of all Combustion Installations and Catalytic Cracking Units shall be at 0.4 Kg SO₂/ ton for new plants.

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)

(3) *Subcategory 2.3: Sulphur Recovery Units*

Description:	Sulphur Recovery Units		
Application:	All installations		
Substance or mixture of substances		Plant status	mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 10% O₂, 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.
Common name	Chemical symbol		
Hydrogen Sulphide	H ₂ S		a
			a

- (a) The following special arrangement shall apply –

Sulphur recovery units should achieve 95% recovery efficiency and availability of 99%.

(4) *Subcategory 2.4: Storage and Handling of Petroleum Products*

- (a) The following transitional arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14kPa at operating temperature: –

Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority to be instituted, by 01 January 2014.

- (b) The following special arrangements shall apply for control of TVOCs from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) -

- (i) Storage vessels for liquids shall be of the following type:

Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1000 cubic meters.
True vapour pressure of contents at product storage temperature	Type of tank or vessel
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed-roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per Type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50'000 m ³ per annum	Fixed-roof tank with Pressure Vacuum Vents fitted as a minimum, to prevent "breathing" losses, or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput greater than 50'000 m ³ per annum	a) External floating-roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20m, or b) fixed-roof tank with internal floating deck / roof fitted with primary seal, or c) fixed-roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

- (ii) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimise emissions.

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)

- (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 m ³		
Substance or mixture of substances		Plant status	mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.
Common name	Chemical symbol		
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using thermal treatment.	N/A	New	150
		Existing	150
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/ destruction units using non-thermal treatment.	N/A	New	40 000
		Existing	40 000

- (ii) For road tanker and rail car loading / offloading facilities where the throughput is less than 50'000 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 VOC's, with a collection efficiency of at least 95%, shall be fitted.

(5) *Subcategory 2.5: Industrial Fuel Oil Recyclers*

Description:	Installations used to recycle or recover oil from waste oils.		
Application:	Industrial fuel oil recyclers with a throughput > 5000 ton/month.		
Substance or mixture of substances		Plant status	mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.
Common name	Chemical symbol		
Carbon monoxide	CO	New	130
		Existing	250
Sulphur dioxide	SO ₂	New	500
		Existing	3500
Total volatile organic compounds from vapour recovery/destruction units.	N/A	New	40
		Existing	90