

2009 ANNUAL AIR QUALITY LEKGOTLA REPORT

Chief Directorate: Air Quality Management and Climate Change

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environmental affairs

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INTRODUCTION

The Department of Environmental Affairs hosted its 4th Annual Air Quality Governance Lekgotla at Emerald Casino in Vanderbijlpark from 12-14 October 2009. The theme for the 2009 Air Quality Governance Lekgotla was "Atmospheric Emission Licensing Service Delivery Excellence". This was in preparation for the implementation of the industrial emission authorisation regime that will move from the national department to metropolitan, district municipalities and provinces. Therefore the objective of the 2009 lekgotla was to inspire all government air quality managers to build, strengthen and/ or fine-tune their emission licensing capacity with a view to ensuring the efficient and effective delivery of Atmospheric Emission Licensing services. The vision of the 2009 lekgotla was for the new licensing authorities to provide the same or a better service, as that provided by the National Department from 1965.

The first two days of the lekgotla was used as a platform for Air Quality Officials from all three spheres of government to share experiences by presenting their case studies. Some of the topics were, a Report on the State of Air in 2009, Industrial Atmospheric Emission Management, and the Impact of Industrial Emissions on Ambient Air Quality, APPA Reviews of Registration Certification, Compliance Monitoring, Enforcement and the National Air Quality Officer's Report 2009. On the evening of the second day a Medical Forum meeting took place.

On 14 October 2009 a Multi-stakeholder Workshop was held, co-hosted by the National Association for Clean Air (NACA). The workshop consisted of a morning session on 'Managing Air Pollution in Dense, Low-income Settlements' and an afternoon session which was on 'The Practical Implementation of the Atmospheric Emission Licensing (AEL) Regime'. The workshop was followed by a two day NACA Annual Conference.

The 2009 Air Quality Governance Lekgotla and the workshop was a success. It was well attended with about 251 delegates during the opening session. In fact there was a large increase in the number of participants which clearly shows that there is greater interest and commitment in air quality management.

The Department of Environmental Affairs would like to thank all air quality officials in all three spheres of government and other delegates from other government departments for taking their time to participate in the event. The Air Quality Governance Lekgotla was successful because of your valuable contributions.

SESSION 1: OPENING SESSION

The opening session on Monday, 12 October 2009 included the media as well as the Honorable Deputy Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, Ms Rejoice Mabudafhasi for keynote address and Gauteng MEC for MEC for Agriculture and Rural Development, Ms Nandi Mayathula-Khoza who welcomed the delegates to the host province. Also in attendance was the Executive Mayor of Sedibeng District Municipality, Mr S Mofokeng and the HoD of Gauteng, Dr. ST Cornelius.

The State of Air Report 2005 was officially launched by the Deputy Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, Ms Rejoice Mabudafhasi on Monday, 12 October 2009 during the opening session. The purpose of the report is to give an overview of the state of air quality in South Africa, as well as to provide a baseline on the levels of air pollution in the country at the promulgation of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004) (AQA). In this regard this report is a single comprehensive assessment of air quality at the end of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, 1965 (Act No. 45 of 1995) (APPA) era.

The State of the Air Report 2005 is a once-off effort that serves to provide a comprehensive documentation of the state of play at the end of an era and the baseline for the new era. In future air quality will be reported in the State of the Environment Reports and through the

SAAQIS website. After the opening session an official media briefing was held and with lots of interests on the State of Air Report. The event received lot of media coverage including print media such as Star newspapers, Business day, Beeld, Cape Times and Mercury. There were also several broadcast on SA FM, Radio CCFM, OFM, SA FM, Classic FM, East Coast Radio, RGS, Metro FM as well as SABC 1, SABC 2, SABC and eNews channels.



Figure 1.1: The Deputy Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, Ms Rejoice Mabudafhasi, the Gauteng MEC, Ms Nandi Mayathula-Khoza and the executive Mayor of Sedibeng District Municipality, Mr S Mofokeng at the opening session during the 2009 Lekgotla



Figure 1.2: Deputy Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, Ms Rejoice Mabudafhasi, launching the State of Air Report 2005

The Chief Director of Air Quality Management and Climate Change and the National Air Quality Officer, Mr Peter Lukey outlines the purpose, vision, aims and the objective of the 2009 Air Quality Governance Lekgotla. He emphasized that the 2009 Lekgotla aimed to initiate and/or concretise the move of licensing functions from “good” to “great” in the delivery of Atmospheric Emission Licensing Services the new Licensing Authorities are expected to provide the same or better service as that provided by the National Department from 1965. He also encouraged the delegates to interact with one another to share ideas and experiences.



Figure 1.3: National Air Quality Officer, Mr Peter Lukey addressing delegates during the 2009 Air Quality Governance Lekgotla

DAY 1: INDUSTRIAL EMISSION MANAGEMENT

The first day of Lekgotla focused on amongst others, industrial atmospheric emission, the impacts of industrial emission on ambient air quality, APPA reviews of registration certificate, atmospheric emission licensing regime and other municipal cases on industrial atmospheric emission management. During the presentations and discussions the following concern, challenges emerged:

- From the 2009 state of air report presented, PM10 emerged as the problem from most areas. Therefore more efforts are required to reduce the levels of PM10.
- The concern was raised with regard to the background stations when preparing for the 2009 state of air report and what were the criteria or reasons for using those stations. It was recommended that in future people should be consulted for choosing the reference air quality stations.

- Stations used in preparation for the 2009 state of air report were chosen based on the long record of air quality data and were SANAS accredited.
- The report that has been launched provides us the baseline of air at the time of the new act, in 2005. The report, the 2009 state of air report presented in the information to date.
- The transition from APPA to AQA was supposed to come into effect on 11 September 2009. This did not happen due to the appointment of the new Minister which caused delay in publishing section 21 notice, listed activities and associated minimum standards. However, as stipulated in the National Framework of Air quality Management in SA, the deadline for the repeal of APPA is 2009/2010. Hence, the Department is still planning to have the AQA to come into full effect before the end of March 2010.
- The district municipalities in Limpopo province delegated their licensing functions to the province due to lack of sufficient resources.
- eThekweni Municipality has issued scheduled Trade Permits before, therefore the city has to decide if these permits should be incorporated into the atmospheric licenses or have separate permits when the APPA is repealed. Consultation with their legal department is in process to seek advice on this matter.
- The Department is currently drafting the standard procedure for emission licenses and will be available or not to assist the municipalities with their licensing functions.
- There are regulations issued by the Department of Health with regard to the health practitioners including the one working on air quality issues. These regulations required that air quality health practitioners need to register with the Department of Health. The department will make follow ups with city of Johannesburg and the department of health to understand the implications of the regulations.
- It was recommended that the map containing all monitoring stations/ network (including mobile networks) in the country should be published. This should include their characteristics, calibration history and the parameters they measure. This will assist to know which municipalities have the stations in order to share the existing resources and when planning for the new monitoring network.

- The Department also is currently busy with data sharing agreements with network owners to have their stations reporting to SAAQIS. This will assist in the compilation of the map of air quality networks in the country.
- SAAQIS phase II project will include the compilation of the emission inventory, therefore the department will consult with all stakeholders once the project is kicked off.

Tuesday evening the National Air Quality Officer was interacting with the provincial air quality officers collecting inputs for the 2009 National Air Quality Officer's Report that will be published in January 2010.



Figure 1.4: Delegates during the 2009 Air Quality Governance Lekgotla

DAY 2: MAXIMISING THE BENEFITS OF THE EIA-AEL RELATIONSHIP

As the Lekgotla continues on the second day, the focus was more on the procedural relationships of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Atmospheric Emission Licensing (AEL), implementation of the EIA-AEL relationship, the implementation of the atmospheric emission licensing regime, and ensuring alignment with minimum emission standards and transitional arrangements. The presentations and discussion also included the compliance monitoring and enforcement.

The following concerns and recommendations were raised:

- What is currently happening within national departments and other three spheres of governments with regard to the EIA processes is that, some EIA sections authorises without consultation with all affected stakeholders. For example developer's by-passing the EIA processes using DFA and building houses in wetlands.
- The department should take a lead to ensure that all EIA processes are integrated. Hence the discussions should be initiated with all affected stakeholders to ensure that all these processes are aligned. It was also suggested that the Environmental Management Plan could be used in EIA processes to avoid further loopholes.
- It was recommended that standard procedures should be developed to align EIA and EAL processes.
- It was recommended that the workshop be held with all stakeholders involved in the EIA processes including the Environmental Assessment Practitioners to develop standard operating procedures.
- It was recommended that EIA section should be invited to participate in the 2010 Air Quality Lekgotla to discuss how air quality officers should be involved or interact in the EIA processes. Or held workshop on Wednesday during Lekgotla to discuss the EIA's.
- Lack of communication between the province and the municipalities with regard to EIA's. Therefore, central place for EIA's should be established or an n information system to access the information for the atmospheric emission licensing processes.
- The question was raised as to who should sign the atmospheric emission license. In terms of APPA, Chief Air Pollution Control Officer (CAPCO) signed the permits. The AQA does not provide or specify who has the authority to sign the atmospheric emission licenses. Comments and suggestions are requested to assist with this matter.
- The signing of the atmospheric emission licenses should be given to the council to decide as it will vary from one municipality to the other. However, this could result in affecting the turnaround time due to political implications.
- Air quality officers or any other person involved in air quality management should be the one signing the atmospheric emission licenses.

- The department will not decide who should sign the atmospheric emission licenses, the licensing authorities should be the one making the decisions. However, that person should be involved in the implementation of the air quality management plan in that area.
- If the licensing authority is the applicant, the province will be the licensing authority for that municipality. However, the AQA is silent as to whether who will be the licensing authority in case the province is the applicant. It was recommended that the national department will issue the authorization when the province is the applicant but the act might not allow it. These should be incorporated in the infrastructure to assist when the licensing authority become the applicant.
- The relationship between provinces and the district municipalities should be strengthened by the service level agreements to assist each other with resources.
- The licensing authorities should be consulting with the affected areas to advise them in advance with regard to the licensing fees to be budgeted for.
- Section 21 document is based on all processes that were regulated by APPA and the fishmeal plants were not. The other reason why fishmeal plants were not included in section 21 notices was that they are not of the national problem only for the coastal areas as no requests were received from the public to include animal processes.
- The current standards for power generation deal with boilers of about 50 MW or more and boilers less than 50 will be declared as control emitters and the minimum emission standards for those controlled emitters will be developed soon.
- Information section to develop a question and answer webpage on SAAQIS to allow the department to deal with issues, questions and concerns with regard to air quality management.
- There was a concern with regard to the dam of de Villiers. The enforcement section indicated that they had a meeting with the responsible people and the dam will be decommissioned or rehabilitated. However, they await direction from the department of water affairs as the dam falls within their mandate.
- Local authorities should be assisted with regard to enforcement. There are hard copies files with the department that local authorities need to have for their functions. Those

files should be made available on requests. Currently the department developing APPA registration database that will contain all APPA related correspondence and the preparing the hard copies files for official handover to the licensing authorities.

- Companies still need to be in compliance while waiting for their registration certificates. If not, you can still apply for the enforcement action to force them to comply.
- Odour issue is a tricky situation to prove that it is an offence. In this kind of situation you need to find out where is coming from, impacts to the local community in the area.
- The department has been engaging with the SAPS information management section to get all environmental legislation on the case system. This will enable the officials when recording the environmental offences to be under the correct legislation. Currently the department is in the process of signing the standard procedure with SAPS around cooperation and criminal investigations. The outcomes of this will be that environmental offences will be investigated by Environmental Management Inspectors (EMI's) but still working on the capacity for inspectors to carry the process till penalty.
- There was a recommendation made that the province as well as municipalities should designate their own Environmental Management Inspectors. However, the legislation does to indicate who should be doing compliance and monitoring, therefore there should be no restrictions for officials in the province and municipalities.
- Concern about university costs for the EMI's courses, but these costs are market related therefore there is not much that can be done than for municipalities to budget for them.
- The department had the meeting with health professional council to discuss the recognition of the EMI's training. This issue will be discussed further to see if there is no duplication between the Health Environmental Practitioners and Environmental Management Inspectors. The training institutions will recognise prior qualification on case by case scenario to see if the candidate should be credited for certain courses.
- The NORAD funding should be reviewed as some municipalities did not get the invitations to attend the EMI's training.

CLOSING SESSION

In closing the 2009 Air Quality Governance Lekgotla, the National Air Quality Officer presented the National Air Quality Officer's Report as required by the National Framework for Air Quality Management. This document highlights the achievements of the national department, provinces, district municipalities and the local municipalities. The report was circulated to all air quality officials in all spheres of government for inputs and comments before being published on the South African Air Quality Information System (SAAQIS) in January 2010, www.saaqis.org.za.

The National Air Quality Officer highlighted the following challenges faced in air quality management in his presentations:

- Capacity
 - Money / Funding/ budget
 - People / skills
 - Structure / systems (e.g. atmospheric emission licensing standard operating procedure)
- Co-operation from industries
- Bringing other involved departments (e.g. town planning department)
- Bursaries

In conclusion the National Air Quality Officers emphasized the following:

- The APPA-AQA transition will take place before the end of March 2010.
- There are still issues to be iron out to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of the atmospheric emission license regime.
 - Expired registration certificates and illegal activities.
 - Who signs atmospheric emission licenses?
- Using the fee calculator, collecting fees, etc.
- A solution for monitoring stations that has become, or may become, 'stranded asset.'

- The standardization of modeling, both for own Air Quality Management Plans (AQMPs) and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA's), needs to be finalized and agreed upon.
- Macro-sitting study for the rollout of the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network (NAAQMN) must be initiated.
- Guidelines for AQM in EIAs should be developed.
- Provinces must compile a brief report for inclusion in the Annual National Air Quality Officer's Report at each Lekgotla.
- The Environmental Management Inspectors (EMIs) training debacle must be investigated and the route NORAD funding explored again.
- Mining and Air Quality Management.

The Limpopo and North West provinces volunteered to host the 2010 Air Quality Governance Lekgotla and the two provinces were tasked to provide the department with the motivation outlining the venues, possible accommodation etc as soon as possible.

It was suggested that the following departments be invited to give presentations for the 2010 Air Quality Governance Lekgotla:

- Department of Mineral Resources -mining and air quality
- Department of Energy- energy emissions
- Department of Health- indoor air quality
- Department of Human Settlements – due to their possible involvement in the strategy to address air pollution in low income settlements development project.

On the evening of the second day, 12 October 2009, the first Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area Medical Forum event took place. This forum was established to give feedback and advice the Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area (VTAPA) Implementation Task Team on respiratory related diseases as a result of air pollution.

The guest speaker Dr Refiloe Masekela from the University of Pretoria gave a presentation on 'Environmental Tobacco Smoke, Air Pollutants, Biomass Fuels and their Effects on Lung Health in Children'. The presentation triggered a concern by Medical Practitioners regarding observed health effects such as asthma, bronchitis and similar lung diseases. It was clear that an increased concentration of sulphur dioxide, particulates and other pollutants in this area could be related to an increased risk of symptoms of these diseases. Although DEA uses ambient air quality as a proxy measure for "air that is not harmful to health and well-being", a dire need for a research study to assess the direct air quality - health relationship in the priority areas was discussed.

The CSIR in collaboration with DEA is currently commissioning such a study to look at the relationship between observed ailments and air pollution in the Vaal Triangle Priority Area. Therefore the Medical Forum will work very closely with the CSIR throughout this study which will be enriched by a committed wealth of many years of diagnosis records for medical aid purposes.

DAY 3: MULTI-STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP

On 14 October a multi-stakeholder workshop was held, co-hosted by the National Association for Clean Air (NACA). These public workshops were regarded as platforms to share information with the participants so as to get as much information from everyone. The workshop consisted of a morning session on 'Managing Air Pollution in Dense, Low-income Settlements' and an afternoon session which was on 'The Practical Implementation of the Atmospheric Emission Licensing (AEL) Regime'.

STRATEGY ON AIR POLLUTION IN LOW INCOME SETTLEMENTS WORKSHOP

The department gave a brief background on the strategy development project and progress to date. These included the research done by NOVA Institute, and the outcomes of the working group workshop which was held in 2007 to kick off the project.

The National Department of Health also gave a brief update on what the department is doing on indoor air quality. In 2007 and 2008 they were engaged in the training of Environmental Health Practitioners together with the University of KwaZulu Natal. The main objective of the training was Environmental Health Practitioners (EHP) to understand what is expected from them in terms of indoor air quality monitoring. One of the challenges they faced is that there are no guidelines to run indoor air quality related projects. Therefore there is a need to incorporate indoor air quality in municipalities or provinces implementation plans. The department also undertook to support municipalities and provinces in any projects to do with air quality and to develop guidelines for indoor air quality. To date, the department has contracted a service provider for the development of the draft guidelines document which will be available soon.

During the workshop the following concerns were raised and discussed:

- The Department of Health did not conduct research in informal settlements. However, the Department of Environmental Affairs has done the research regarding air pollution in low-income settlements. NOVA Institution has collated all research into one document which is available on its website and which will also be available on our website. The document will continuously be updated when new research comes in.
- If there is air pollution in the area it means that indoor air pollution is also a problem. Therefore, Health Environmental Practitioners working in air pollution areas should be advised accordingly, to know what they are exposed to. The developed guidelines from the Department of Health will also help EHP's to advise people correctly.
- The guidelines are looking at residential only and the workplace aspect was left out the occupational environment because it is covered within the Occupational Health and Safety Act.
- Each department has its own mandate to deal with specific aspects. Therefore, with the strategy all affected departments, provinces and municipalities will be involved and try to incorporate all the departments dealing with environmental issues so that we develop a cohesive strategy. For examples, the Department of Housing's guidelines

on how to build low cost housing and the Department of Labour which deals with occupational air quality issues.

- There was a concern as to how the Department of Health is going to implement the indoor air quality guidelines as Environment Health Practitioners are overloaded and not going to infringe on people's privacy. However, outreach work is already being done by EHPs as they are equipped with knowledge to advise accordingly on health issues.
- Dissemination of information is not right – people must know what is expected of them and what concerns their health. Some do things not knowing that it is a health hazard and they also don't know that help is available for them.
- It was recommended that the Department of Labour should be included in the discussions with regard to indoor air pollution in workplace.
- The strategy should be a simple document with easy interventions and environmental friendly products that people can afford since the government won't fund those products.

As a way forward, it was suggested that a reference group be established so that whenever there is a product it can be sent out and comments can also be fed through. In doing so all suggestions, comments and recommendations will be brought together to get something tangible and it will be done by sticking to time scales.

The draft document will be available before the end of February 2010. By the end of October 2009 we should have the annotated Table of Contents. The first working draft will be presented to the Working Group before end of December 2009. Once the Working Group submits their comments and suggestions there will be consultation processes with municipalities to see if the strategy is feasible and implementable.

The implementation process will be guided by the Working Group which consists of members from the Department of Environmental Affairs, the Department of Human Settlements,

Department of Energy and the Department of Health. The Department of Science and Technology and the Department of Transport are also interested in being part of it.

ATMOSPHERIC EMISSION LICENSING REGIME WORKSHOP

The second session of the day was focused on the impending atmospheric emission licensing regime under the new Air Quality Act. The AQA will come into full effect during the new financial year and when APPA is repealed the industrial emission control will be under the new licensing authorities in metros and district municipalities. If the municipalities do not have the resources for these functions, the province will be the licensing authority.

The following were discussed during the workshop:

- The reason why the department postponed the repeal of APPA from September 2009 to new financial year 2010 was;
 - The delay with the publication of section 21 notice, listed activities and associated minimum standard due to the appointment of the new Minister.
 - SABS negotiation processes prolonged
 - The commenting period extended from 30 days to 60 days.
- The National department will publish the new licensing authorities by the time AQA come into full effect.
- The department will continue to render support to the new licensing authorities.
- The licensing fee calculator will be published on the SAAQIS website for comments. The industries are encouraged not to see these fees as the penalty but rather as the cost recovery exercise for the licensing authorities. The licensing authorities are ready for the implementation of the licensing fee calculator.
- The licensing fee could either be paid once off or paid over a period of time.
- The industries should contact the licensing authorities in their respective areas even if they have various plants in the country. This means that their emission licenses will be issued by different licensing authorities depending on where the plants are. However, there will be uniformity across the licensing regime.

- The Department will be looking into the recognition aspect to reward industries which have been in compliance for a period of time, three to five years. Example such as the gold licenses or exemption from paying the licensing fees will be explored.
- The department has been involved in the capacity assessment of the licensing authorities and making recommendations to make sure that these new licensing authorities were ready to take over the licensing functions.
- The province together with the department will be monitoring the implementation of the licensing functions and step in where necessary to advise and give support to the licensing authorities.
- The listed activities and associated emission standards will be published soon and the Air Quality Act will come into full effect in the next year. All these notices will be published in the gazettes.
- Information in the air quality publications should be reviewed and updated. Therefore, the department and NACA will embark on the process.

APPENDIX:

AIR QUALITY GOVERNANCE LEKGOTLA PROGRAMME

DAY 1 – MONDAY, 12 OCTOBER 2009					
REF.	TIME	EVENT	OBJECTIVE	SPEAKER / FACILITATOR	NOTES
0.	08:00 – 09:45	Lekgotla registration, refreshments and exhibitions	All lekgotla participants are formally registered and provided with lekgotla packs.	Event organisers	
0.1	09:45 – 10:00	Participants take up their seats in the plenary	All participants are seated and settled for the opening of the lekgotla.	Event organisers	
SESSION 1 – LEKGOTLA OPENING AND INTRODUCTION (Session 1 Chair – DEA DDG, Joanne Yawitch)					
1.1	10:00- 10:10	Initial welcome by the session Chair	All participants are welcomed, informed of the day's programme and any pressing logistical arrangements.	Chair	
1.2	10:10 – 10:20	Formal welcome by the host province	All participants are welcomed to the province for the lekgotla.	Gauteng HoD, Dr S.T Cornelius	
1.3	10:20 – 10:30	Formal welcome by the host city	All participants are welcomed to the city for the lekgotla.	Sedibeng Mayor, M.S Mofokeng	
1.4	10:30 – 10:50	Keynote address	Theme – Excellence in service delivery for sustainable development and a better life for all	DWEA Minister, BP Sonjica	
1.5	10:50 – 11:00	Lekgotla aims and objectives	All participants share a common understanding of what the 2009 Lekgotla aims to achieve.	DEA, Peter Lukey	
1.6	11:00 – 11:30	2009 State of the Air Report and an introduction to the proposed method of measuring and reporting overall trends in South African	All participants are made aware of the current state of South Africa's air and share a common understanding of the proposed method of measuring and reporting overall trends in South African	DEA, Tsietsi Mahema	
	11:30 – 12:00	TEA			

DAY 1 – MONDAY, 12 OCTOBER 2009					
REF.	TIME	EVENT	OBJECTIVE	SPEAKER / FACILITATOR	NOTES
SESSION 2 – INDUSTRIAL EMISSION MANAGEMENT – SETTING THE SCENE (Chair – DEA, Peter Lukey)					
2.1	12:00 – 12:20	The South African Industrial Atmospheric Emission Profile	All participants share a common understanding of the South African industrial atmospheric emission profile, especially in respect to the most significant polluters and/or sectors, including contributions, potential impacts, geographical distribution, etc.	DEA, Greg Scott	A presentation of the APPA RC Review Prioritisation analyses and any recent findings
2.2	12:20 – 12:40	The impact of industrial emissions on ambient air quality – National Priority Areas	All participants share a common understanding of how industrial emissions impact on air quality in the Vaal Triangle Airshed and Highveld Priority Areas	DEA, Dr. Thulie Mdluli	A presentation of the Priority Area baseline assessment and any recent findings
2.3	12:40 – 13:00	Development of Sappi Saiccor Schedule Trade Permit	All participants share a common understanding of how industrial emissions impact on air quality in specific municipalities	Ethekwini Municipality, Bruce Dale	
2.4	13:00 – 13:30	APPA Reviews of Registration Certification		Western Cape Province, Russel Mehl	
	13:30 – 14:30	Lunch			
SESSION 3 – THE TRANSITION FROM GOOD TO GREAT – EXPECTATIONS AND EXPERIENCE (Session 3 Chair – DEA, Tsietsi Mahema)					
3.1	14:30 – 14:45	The AEL Licensing regime – DEA's hopes and expectations	All participants share a common understanding of the national department's hopes and expectations in respect of the implementation of the atmospheric emission licensing regime.	DEA, Peter Lukey	
3.2	14:45 – 15:00	An approach to rendering the Air Quality Licensing Function within the Cape Winelands District.	All participants share a common understanding of the implementation of the AQA transitional arrangements in respect of registration certificates issued in terms of Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act	Cape Winelands Municipality, Funeka Bongweni	
	15:00 – 15:15	Q & A		Chair	
3.3	15:15 – 15:30	Development of the Assmang Manganese Schedule Trade Permit.	All participants share a common understanding of the how the AEL Licensing regime is being implemented by a licensing authority, including brief descriptions of structures, systems, skills, interrelationships, etc.	Ethekwini Municipality, Baba Mantanbo	

DAY 1 – MONDAY, 12 OCTOBER 2009					
REF.	TIME	EVENT	OBJECTIVE	SPEAKER / FACILITATOR	NOTES
	15:30 – 15:45	Refreshments			
3.4	15:45 – 16:00	Lessons learned in the preliminary preparation for the administrative management of licensing process in Limpopo.	As above.	DEDET, Limpopo, Tshepho Maselela	
3.5	16:00 – 16:15	Considerations for the delivery of an Optimal Air Quality Management Service-A Sedibeng District Municipality Case Study		Sedibeng Municipality, R Mosia	
3.5	16:15 – 17:00	Panel discussion and Q&A on the case studies		Chair	
	17:00	Closure of Day 1 proceedings			
EVENING EVENTS					
	18:00	Provincial-Municipal Air Quality Officer Forum meetings	Confirm information for National Air Quality Officer's report to Lekgotla	Provincial AQOs	
	18:30	National-Provincial Air Quality Officer Forum meeting	Confirm information for National Air Quality Officer's report to Lekgotla	National AQO	
	19:00	The launch of Gauteng Air Quality Management Plan and Braai			
DAY 2 – TUESDAY, 13 OCTOBER 2009					
REF.	TIME	EVENT	OBJECTIVE	SPEAKER / FACILITATOR	NOTES
0.2	08:00 – 08:45	Refreshments and exhibitions			
0.3	08:45 – 09:00	Participants take up their seats in the plenary	All participants are seated and settled for the 2 nd day of proceedings	Event organisers	
SESSION 4 – THE TRANSITION FROM GOOD TO GREAT – MAXIMISING THE BENEFITS OF THE EIA-AEL RELATIONSHIP (Session 4 Chair – DEA, Dr. Thulie Mdluli)					
4.1	09:00- 09:10	Initial welcome by the session Chair	All participants are welcomed, informed of the day's programme and any pressing logistical arrangements	Chair -	
4.2	09:10 – 09:50	A presentation on AEL-EIA Procedural Relationship (Alignment)	All participants share a common understanding of how the EIA-AEL relationship is being implemented in practise with both provincial and municipal perspectives of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.	Western Cape, - Hans Linde / Kamaseelan Chetty	
	09:50 – 10:00	Q & A		Chair	
4.3	10:00 – 10:30	Implementing EIA – AEL relationship	All participants share a common understanding of how the EIA-AEL relationship is being implemented within the Department.	DEA,	

DAY 1 – MONDAY, 12 OCTOBER 2009					
REF.	TIME	EVENT	OBJECTIVE	SPEAKER / FACILITATOR	NOTES
4.3	10:30 – 10:40	Q & A			
	10:40 – 11:00	Refreshments			
SESSION 5– PRACTICAL TIPS FOR THE EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AEL REGIME (Session 5 Chair – DEA, Mazwi Lushaba)					
5.1	11:00 – 11:10	Ensuring alignment with minimum emission standards and transitional arrangements	All participants share a common understanding of how the AQA S.21 minimum emission standards and transitional arrangements should be considered in AELs	DEA, Olebogeng Matshedisho	
	11:10 – 11:20	Q & A		Chair	
5.2	11:20 – 11:35	The System for Handling AEL Applications and Ambient Data Management for improved Air quality	All participants share a common understanding of how local ambient air quality conditions are considered by one Licensing Authority	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan, Jacob Legadima	
	11:35 – 11:45	Q & A		Chair	
5.3	11:45 – 11:55	Negotiating AEL conditions	All participants share a common understanding of how one Licensing Authority conducts the necessary stakeholder engagements and negotiations around AEL conditions	City of Johannesburg, Vumile Senene	
	11:55 – 12:05	Q & A		Chair	
5.4	12:05 – 12:30	Panel discussion and Q&A	All participants share a common understanding of what would be regarded as "best practice" AELs	Chair	
	12:30 – 13:30	Lunch			
SESSION 6 – AEL COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT (Session 6 Chair – Sibusiso Shabalala)					
6.1	13:30 – 14:00	The municipal Environmental Management Inspector		DEA, Mark Jardine	
6.2	14:00 – 14:30	Compliance monitoring	All participants share a common understanding of the roles and responsibilities of EMIs and other compliance and enforcement officials	DEA, Sabelo Malaza	
6.3	14:30 – 15:10	Enforcement		DEA, Frances Craigie	
6.4	15:10 – 15:30	General discussion	All participants actively contribute to a discussion on AEL compliance and enforcement	Chair	

DAY 1 – MONDAY, 12 OCTOBER 2009						
REF.	TIME	EVENT	OBJECTIVE	SPEAKER / FACILITATOR	NOTES	
	15:30 – 15:45	Refreshments				
SESSION 7– REPORT BACK AND CLOSURE (Session 7 Chair – Peter Lukey)						
7.1	15:45 – 16:15	The National Air Quality Officer's Report 2009	All participants share a common understanding of the status of intergovernmental coordination and cooperation in the field of air quality management and the various air quality management achievements for the 12 months preceding the Lekgotla.	DEA, Peter Lukey		
	16:15 – 16:30	Facilitated discussions	All participants share brief information on air quality management achievements not covered in the National Air Quality Officer's Report.	Chair		
7.2	16:30 – 16:40	Announcements of upcoming air quality management events	All participants are made aware of upcoming training events, conferences, publications, Gazettes, etc.	Chair		
7.3	16:40 – 17:00	Closing address	The Lekgotla is formally closed	DEA DG, Ms Nosipho Ngcaba		
SESSION 8– EVENING EVENT (Session 8 Chair – Peter Lukey) – This session is closed for Medical Forum Members only						
7.4	19:00 – 21:00	Medical Forum Meeting – A presentation on environmental tobacco smoke, air pollutants and biomass fuels and their effects on lung health in children.	All participants share a common understanding of health issues related to air quality	Dr Refiloe Masekela		

MEDICAL FORUM MEETING AGENDA

Title of the Presentation: Environmental Tobacco Smoke, Air Pollutants, Biomass Fuels and their Effects on Lung Health in Children					
Chair:		Chief Director: Air Quality Management and Climate Change – Mr Peter Lukey			
REF.	TIME	EVENT	OBJECTIVE	PRESENTER / FACILITATOR	NOTES
1.1	18:30	Registration	All participants are formally registered	All	
1.2	18:55	Participants take up their seats in the plenary	All participants are seated and settled for the opening of the event	Chair	
1.3	19:00	Opening and welcome	All participants are welcomed to the event	Chair	
1.4	19:10	Introduction and setting of the scene.	All participants share a common understanding of the programme and purpose of the event	Chair	
1.5	19:30	Introduction of the guest speaker	The guest speaker is introduced to participants	Chair	
1.6	19:40	Presentation by the guest speaker: Environmental Tobacco Smoke, Air Pollutants, Biomass Fuels and their Effects on Lung Health in Children	All participants share a common understanding of the effects of air pollution on lung health in children	Dr Refiloe Masekela	
1.7	20:30	Open discussion – questions, answers, clarification, etc.		All	
1.8	20:50	General discussion and way-forward	All participants contribute to the way-forward	All	
1.9	21:00	Closing remarks	The event is formally closed	Chair	
ADJOURNMENT					

**AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY TO ADDRESS AIR POLLUTION IN DENSE LOW
INCOME SETTLEMENT WORKSHOP AGENDA**

14 OCTOBER 2009					
REF.	TIME	EVENT	OBJECTIVE	PRESENTER / FACILITATOR	NOTES
0.0	09:00	Registration	All participants are formally registered	Shereen Gurannah	
0.1	09:30	Participants take up their seats in the plenary	All participants are seated and settled for the opening of the workshop	Shereen Gurannah	
SESSION 1 – WORKSHOP OPENING AND INTRODUCTION					
1.1	09:45	Initial welcome by the Chief Director and introduction of the session facilitator	All participants are welcomed to the workshop	Peter Lukey	
1.2	10:00	Welcome by the facilitator and introduction to the program and aims and objectives of the workshop	All participants share a common understanding of the program and purpose of the workshop	Chris Albertyn	
SESSION 2 – UNPACKING THE WORKSHOP OBJECTIVE					
2.1	10:10	The history of the project: Addressing pollution from residential coal and wood burning in dense and low income settlements in SA: challenge and progress so far	All participants share a common understanding of the challenge and progress	Peter Lukey	
2.2	10:30	Presentation of Progress Report on Guidelines for Indoor Air Quality	All participants share the common understanding on progress on guidelines for indoor air quality	Murdock Ramathuba	
2.3	10:50	Presentation of the proposed strategy process, template (layout) and time-frames	All participants share a common understanding of the proposed process, template and timeframes	Chris Albertyn	
2.4	11:10	Open discussion – questions, answers, clarification, etc.	All participants share a common understanding of the strategy and action plans layout	All	
2.5	11:25	General discussion on the proposed way-forward	All participants contribute to the proposed way-forward to develop the strategy and action plans	All	
2.6	12:00	Closing remarks	The workshop is formally closed	Peter Lukey	
ADJOURNMENT					