

**REPORT TO COMMUNITY AND EMERGENCY
SERVICES COMMITTEE**

**AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT WITHIN THE
ETHEKWINI MUNICIPAL AREA**

QUARTER

1 OCTOBER 2013 TO 31 DECEMBER 2013

Figure 8: Total Reduced Sulphur Monthly Averages

The monthly concentrations were low during this quarter. Historically TRS odours impacted on the communities significantly. The primary source of TRS was found to be Southern Waste Water Treatment Works. A number of interventions were implemented. These appear to have dramatically reduced the TRS concentrations. This is to be verified with data going forward.

Benzene Monitoring

Benzene is measured at the Settlers station. The annual South African NAAQS for benzene is 3.2 ppb.

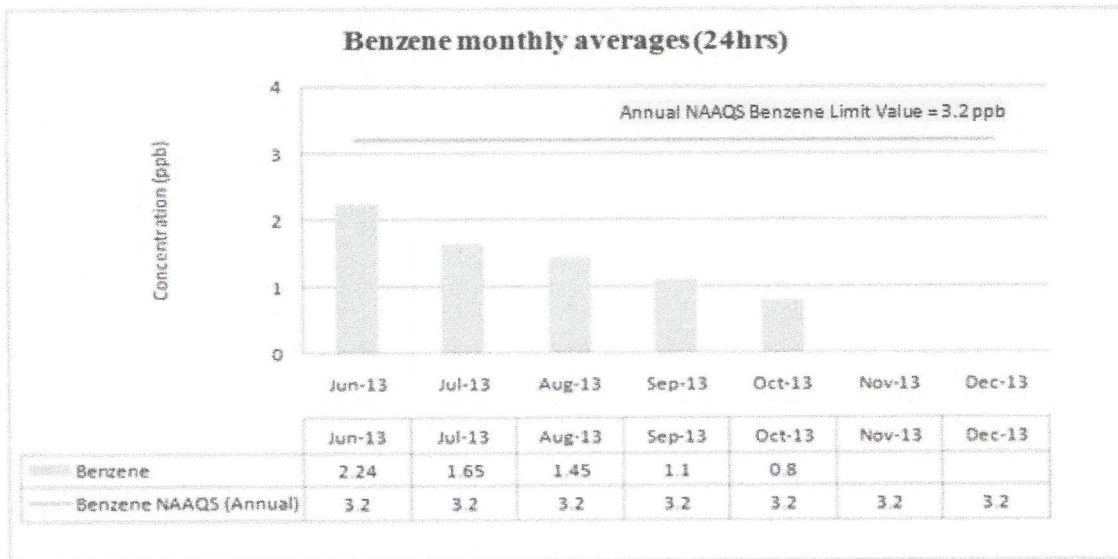


Figure 9: Benzene Monthly Averages

The monthly benzene levels are below the annual limit value of 3.2 ppb. It is however noted that the NAAQS will be reducing to 1.6ppb as from 1 January 2015 and this may present a challenge.

No data was available for November and December due to difficulties in the acquiring the carrier gas required for the analyser due to protracted SCM processes.



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

2012-2013 NATIONAL AIR QUALITY OFFICER'S
ANNUAL
REPORT ON AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

March 2014

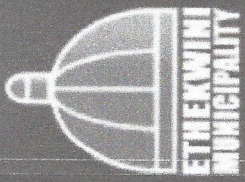
- The eThekweni Municipality has also been monitoring the concentration of sulphur dioxide, soiling index (commonly referred to as smoke), lead and dust fall out (as a result of complaints) around the eThekweni area for over a decade. The stations location distribution covers the following areas: heavy industries, small to medium industries, traffic station, residential station and background. The monitoring network encompasses a region extending from Isipingo in the south to Tongaat in the north and Pinetown in the west. The majority of the stations are located in the South Durban Industrial Basin as the South Durban Basin is considered as a hot spot for various pollutants;
- The eThekweni Health also conducts dust fallout sampling resulting from complaints from community of dust originating from an industrial source or other operations. The purpose of dust monitoring is to determine the amount of dust (in mg) settling in square meter area over 30 days period. According National Dust Control Regulations, dust fallout dust fallout is regarded as a nuisance and residential guideline of 600mg/m²/30 day must not be exceeded. Benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene and xylene (BTEX) compounds are measured in the eThekweni strategic areas, to assess spatial distribution and the levels of BTEX concentrations in the eThekweni Environment. Urgent action is required to minimise the benzene concentrations at several of the sampling points. Many of the sites will not comply with the stricter standards that will be effective from the 1 January 2015;
- Dust sampling was conducted by eThekweni when requested by the Environmental Health department. Reports are compiled and forwarded to the respective areas for further action;
- The eThekweni Municipality will be replacing "old analysers" that are no longer cost effective to repair and will also be extending the monitoring network and received approval for an additional 5 monitoring stations over the next 3 years.

In terms of AQMP's and strategies, Kwazulu Natal reported that -

- The DAEA has commenced with its AQMP at iLembe. Information and data are currently sourced from EMF; IDPs; including air quality monitoring data from the monitoring station situated at Mandeni., Dust monitoring will be commissioned shortly to complement the existing real time monitoring so as to inform the AQMP. There is a phased programme to ensure the remaining Districts which do not have an AQMP will be covered in this study. Through this action by KZN Province, the financial impact to a few Municipalities will entail considerable saving as this legislative function, obligatory for all Municipalities, will be fulfilled in a spirit of co-operative governance;
- The eThekweni Metro has completed its First Generation AQMP some four years ago. Terms and reference developed for tender & financial provision have been made for the appointment of consultants to review the existing AQMP. This is expected to be completed within an 18 month period;
- The Ugu District Municipality has completed its AQMP. The process was subjected to extensive public participation. Issues on various aspects on air quality were identified, including pollution monitoring and that plans have been indicated to address where possible poor air quality. In addition the plan also took cognizance of Sugar Cane Burning and has initiated a programme of action to deal with this matter;
- Umgungundlovu District Municipality: The Terms of Reference for the appointment of the Service Provider is in progress at Umgungundlovu District Municipality. A partnership has been forged with the DAEA to be a partner with the said Municipality to guide this process and to provide the requisite support;
- The uThungulu District Municipality appointed a service provider on the 31th May 2013 to develop the AQMP (Tender UDM/43/2012) for the District. The AQMP is in the drafting stage.

In terms of air quality by-laws, regulations, norms and standards, Kwazulu Natal reported that –

- The DAEA is currently developing a document, which is in its final stage known as Draft on Sugarcane Burning in KwaZulu-Natal. The policy is designed to assist air quality governance practitioners in DAEA, Provincial AQO; AQOs and Environmental Health Practitioners (EHPs) responsible for air quality management within the province. The document responds to the requirements of the QA and the



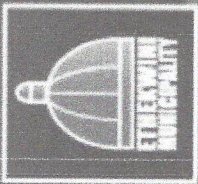
By 2030 eThekweni will be Africa's
most caring and liveable city



CURRENT STATE OF AIR QUALITY IN SOUTH DURBAN BASIN

Bruce Dale

**STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT, 19 September 2014
ENCHANTED GARDEN, CLAIRWOOD RACECOURSE**



Benzene

Settlers Annual Benzene averages

