environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

COASTAL WATERS DISCHARGE PERMIT FOR THE PETROLEUM OIL AND GAS CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA (SOC) LTD IN TERMS OF SECTION 69 OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 2008 (ACT NO. 24 OF 2008) ("THE ICM ACT") PERMIT REFERENCE NUMBER: 2012/012/WC/PETROSA

CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

SECTION A: DECISION

Permission is hereby **granted** in terms of section 69 of the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (Act 24 of 2008) (ICM Act) to **The Petroleum Oil and Gas Corporation of South Africa (SOC) Ltd** for the discharge of effluent into coastal waters, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in this permit. This permit does not exempt the permit holder from complying with any other applicable legislation.

Ms Edna Molewa
Minister: Environmental Affairs
Permit signed by Dr Jonas Mphepya
Chief Director: Integrated Coastal Management (delegated authority)
Date: 23/06/2017

For office use only	
Date of issue	DEPT. VAN OMGEWINGSAKE ANTARKTIKA EN EILANDE OCS-KAAI WEG, OOS-KAAI GEBOU V& WATERFRONT 8001 / POSBUS 52126, WATERFRONT 8002 26 JUN 2017 ANTARTICA AND ISLANDS EAST PIER ROAD, EAST PIER BUILDING V&A WATERFRONT 8001 / P.O. BOX 52126, WATERFRONT 8002 DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

SECTION B: PERMIT HOLDER'S DETAILS

Permit Holder	: **The Petroleum Oil and Gas Corporation of South Africa (SOC) Ltd**
Company Registration Number	: **1970/008130/07**
Address	: **Private Bag X14, Mossel Bay, 6500**
Contact Person	: **Mr Michael Nene**
Designation	: **Operations Manager: GTL Refinery**
Tel	: **(044) 601 2697**
Fax	: **(021) 929 0102**
E-mail	: **michael.nene@petrosa.co.za**

SECTION C: ACTIVITY DETAILS

Activity That Produces Effluent	: **Petrochemical processes**
Effluent Classification	: **Industrial**
Maximum Discharge Volume	: **14 400 m^3/day**
Location of Discharge	: **Off-Shore**
Pipeline Length	: **7.1 km (from the refinery to the high water mark) and 1.2 km (from the high water mark to the discharge point)**
Depth of Discharge Point	: **26 metres (below sea level)**
Number of Diffusors	: **05 diffuser ports (10 meters apart)**

SECTION D: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESS, LOCATION OF SITE AND DISCHARGE POINT

1. The effluent streams, including effluent from Voorbaai tank farm, are treated at the waste water treatment plant Unit 58 and consists of:
   - 1.1 Salty wastewater, reaction water, and cooling water produced from various processes within the plant;
   - 1.2 Oily wastewater collected from paved areas;
   - 1.3 Oily wastewater drained from tanks; and
   - 1.4 Storm water

2. The oily-water treatment unit (U58) is used for treatment of wastewater for the removal of oil and suspended solids from the effluent. The system is designed to treat a maximum of 600 m^3/h (14 400 m^3/d) of effluent. All of these effluent streams interface with Unit 58 through either the oily water sewer, the storm water sewer and the salty water headers.
3. The oily wastewater effluent is received at the inlet channel via the oily water sewers and routed to two parallel oily water separators and air floatation units for the treatment of free oil and suspended solids respectively. The effluent is thereafter discharged either into the holding or surge ponds. This allows for a check on the effluent quality by sampling and analysis prior to discharge to the ocean. If the effluent quality is within the required limits it is subsequently channelled into the outfall pipeline for the discharge into the ocean.
4. The salty wastewater, reaction water and cooling water effluents are channelled to the salty water headers and thereafter routed to the neutralization sump, where it is dosed with either caustic or sulphuric acid for pH correction via an online dosing system. It is then spilled over a weir to the holding and / or surge ponds for sampling and analysis prior to discharge to the marine environment via the marine pipeline.
5. Storm water from clean areas of the Refinery (normally unpaved areas) is collected in a storm water sewer that terminates at the storm water ponds. Depending on storm water quality, the water is routed via pipelines to U58 to the ocean outfall sump for discharge via the ocean outfall pipeline to the ocean.
6. During the recycling of effluent from U58 to the reaction treatment plant (U18), the treated effluent in the holding pond is recycled continuously (pumped and run) to the aeration basins at U18.
7. The discharge point (34°13.52'.2"S and 21°58.54.6"E) is approximately 1.2 km offshore (from the High Water Mark).

Figure 1: Location of High Water Mark (Point A) and the discharge point (Point B).

Figure 2: Layout of the pipeline (7.1km) from the refinery to the high water mark (Point C is the GTL Refinery plant and Point D shows the High water mark)

SECTION E: GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. This permit is issued to the permit holder as stipulated in section B, for the activity stipulated in section C and at the locations stipulated in section D of this permit.
2. This permit may not be transferred or assigned to any other person or organisation, except with prior written permission from this Department.
3. A copy of this permit must be kept at the site mentioned in section D above and must be produced to any authorised official representing the Department or any employee or agent of the permit holder who works or undertakes work at the site upon request.
4. An appeal against this permit does not suspend the effect of this permit, unless directed otherwise by the Minister.
5. The permit holder may be liable for an annual fee as prescribed by the Minister in the Government Gazette from time to time, as contemplated in section 83 (2) and (3) of the ICM Act, for the purpose of covering the cost to the Department of monitoring compliance with permit conditions.
6. Access to the site must be granted to any authorised official representing the Department who requests access for the purposes of assessing and / or monitoring compliance with the conditions of this permit, at any reasonable time during the validity or review period of this permit.

7. The Department reserves the right to revoke, suspend or cancel this permit or to amend any condition of this permit, other than the permit validity period, if –

7.1 the holder of the permit contravenes or fails to comply with a condition subject to which this permit is issued;

7.2 the permitted use is in conflict with a relevant coastal management programme or will significantly prejudice the attainment of a relevant coastal management objective;

7.3 changes in circumstances require such revocation, suspension, cancellation or amendment of the permit. These circumstances include, *inter alia*, if action is necessary or desirable to prevent deterioration or further deterioration of the quality of the coastal environment and / or if it is in the interest of the whole community; and / or

7.4 it is necessary to meet the Republic's international obligations.

8. The permit holder may not accept effluent from any entity not specifically listed in section B of this permit to dispose of via the permit holder's coastal marine outfall pipeline, unless agreed to, in writing by the Department.

9. Effluent must be discharged in such a manner that, where applicable, the water quality from the edge of the zone of impact of the pipeline complies with the applicable water quality limits developed or approved for use by this Department.

10. The Department reserves the right to instruct the permit holder to modify any monitoring programme or to implement any supplementary monitoring if the Department suspects that the monitoring programme implemented by the permit holder:

10.1 does not meet the requirements of this permit:

10.2 does not meet the environmental quality objectives for the receiving environment:

10.3 where the monitoring programme does not provide adequate information to determine the effects of the effluent on the receiving environment.

11. If an incident resulting in a discharge that exceeds the limits prescribed in this permit occurs, whether the requisite permission has been obtained from the Department or not, the permit holder must report the incident immediately to the Department, or where that is not possible, at the earliest opportunity, which must be within seven calendar days, providing full details of the cause of the incident, the measures taken to mitigate the incident, alternatives considered other than the discharge of effluent, the volume of effluent released, the location of the effluent released and any other information requested by the Department subsequent to the reporting of the emergency.

12. The permit holder, in addition to condition 11 above, must comply with the requirements of section 30 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) ("NEMA"), where applicable.

13. The permit holder must ensure compliance with the provisions of the duty of care and remediation stipulated in section 58 of the ICM Act and section 28 of NEMA.

14. All reports and correspondence to the Department relating to this permit must be submitted to:
The Chief-Director: Integrated Coastal Management

Department of Environmental Affairs
P.O. Box 4390
Cape Town
8002
for attention: The Director: Coastal Pollution Management
or submit electronically to cwdp@environment.gov.za

15. The permit holder must submit a renewal application at least 6 (six) months before the expiry of this permit to the Department. Where a renewal application has been submitted to the Department before the lapsing of the validity period, the validity of this permit will automatically be extended ("the period of administrative extension") from the day before this permit would otherwise have lapsed, until the renewal application has been decided.

16. Any written agreements entered into between the permit holder and the Department relating to this permit must be attached to the permit as appendices and must be considered to form part of these permit conditions.

17. The permit holder must submit a copy of the Lease Agreement for the pipeline depicted in section D from the relevant authority issued in terms of the Sea-Shore Act, 1935 (Act No.21 of 1935) or its subsequent legislation within 6 (six) months of the date of issue.

SECTION F: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

1. EFFLUENT QUANTITY (FLOW)

1.1. Total daily discharge volume may not exceed a maximum daily discharge of **14 400 m³**.

1.2. The permit allows discharge of effluent collected from the effluent streams described in section D of this permit.

1.3. Authorised discharge volumes in terms of this permit must not be exceeded without prior authorisation by the Delegated Authority.

2. EFFLUENT QUALITY

2.1 No material other than the effluent and its constituents authorised by this permit may be discharged from the discharge point described in section D.

2.2 The specific limits or standards prescribed in Table 1 for the constituents of the effluent discharged via the coastal marine outfall pipeline must not be exceeded.

Table 1: Limits of effluent quality to be discharged into the coastal environment via marine outfall

Constituent/ property	Limits (1 April 2016 to 31 October 2019)	Limits (1 November 2019 to end of validity period)	Frequency of monitoring
pH	5, 5 - 9 pH Units	5, 5 - 9 pH Units	Per discharge
Temperature	35 ^{o}C	35 ^{o}C	Per discharge
Turbidity	19 NTU	19 NTU	Per discharge
Electrical Conductivity	5000 mS/m	5000 mS/m	Per discharge
Total suspended solids	80 mg/l	80 mg/l	Per discharge
Ammonia (as N)	35 mg/l	24 mg/l	Per discharge
Chemical Oxygen Demand	7000mg/l	5333 mg/l	Per discharge
Soap, Oils and Grease	8mg/l	8mg/l	Per discharge
Benzene	0.95 mg/l	0.95 mg/l	Per discharge
Fluoride	10mg/l	5 mg/l	Monthly
Sulphide	1 mg/l	1 mg/l	Monthly
Toluene	1.95mg/l	1.95mg/l	Monthly

3. RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT QUALITY

3.1 The permit holder must inspect the sea daily for visibility of plume, any environmental and/ or ecological impact on the surface.

3.2 The permit holder must implement the monitoring programme developed by the National Research Foundation (NRF) and the South African Environmental Observation Network (SAEON) referenced as "Assessment of the inshore subtidal environment in the vicinity of the PetroSA outfall in Vleesbaai: Results of the November 2013 survey and a synthesis of findings of surveys conducted 2011 – 2013 (CSIR Report CSIR/NRE/ECOS/IR/2014/0053/C) and attached as annexure 1 which includes, as a minimum the following aspects;

3.2.1 Assessment of potential impact resulting from the effluent discharges (marine impact assessment);

3.2.2 Monitoring of the effectiveness of management strategies and actions to ensure compliance with the permit conditions;

3.3.3 Monitoring the status and changes in the environment related to the ecological health and designated beneficial uses of the system;

3.3.4 Monitoring of the seabed sediment quality for the total hydrocarbons and trace metals in the vicinity of the pipeline and upstream as per sampling points determined in Table 4 of this permit

3.3.5 The substance / parameter described in Tables 1 and 2 must be monitored for the environmental quality objectives as prescribed in the South African Water Quality Guidelines for Coastal Marine Waters (Volume 1): Natural Environment published by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry in 1995 or any guidelines approved by the Department)

3.3.6 Upon the application for a permit renewal, where a dispersion study is older than 10 (ten) years, the permit holder must undertake field measurements to verify existing predictions in terms of the hydraulic performance of the diffusers as well as achievable initial and total dilutions.

Table 2: Receiving Water Quality substance / parameters and the target value for the natural environment at the end of the mixing zone

Substance / parameter	Target Value/Concentration
pH	7.3 - 8.2
Salinity	$33x10^{-3}$ - $36x10^{-3}$
Temperature	The maximum acceptable variation in ambient temperature is 1°C
Total Suspended Solids	The concentration of suspended solids should not be increased by more than 10 % of the ambient concentration
Turbidity / Colour	Turbidity and colour acting singly or in combination should not reduce the depth of the euphotic zone by more than 10% of background levels of 250 NTU measured at a comparable control site.
Total dissolved solids	Should not fall above 5 mg/l (99% of the time) and above 6 mg/l (95% other time).

Table 3: Receiving Water Quality substance / parameters and the units for the natural environment at the end of the mixing zone.

Substance / parameter	Units
Ammonia (as N)	mg/l
Fluoride	mg/l
Cadmium	mg/l
Nickel	mg/l
Iron	mg/l
Manganese	mg/l
Benzene	mg/l
Toluene	mg/l
Total hydrocarbons (TPH) (C6 –C40)	mg/l

3.2 The Marine Impact Assessment (MIA) must take into account the historical baseline data to determine the impact of the effluent at each monitoring locations described in Annexure 1 for the environmental quality objectives.

4. MONITORING

4.1 Compliance with monitoring requirements

4.1.1 Failure to comply with the monitoring requirements of this permit may affect the decision to amend, revoke, suspend or cancel the permit during the compliance review and may affect the decision to renew the permit / issue a new permit once the validity period has lapsed.

4.1.2 Failure to comply with the monitoring requirements of this permit is an offence in terms of section 79 of the ICM Act and the permit holder may be liable, upon conviction, of the penalties prescribed in section 80 of the ICM Act.

4.2 Effluent quantity (flow) monitoring

4.2.1 The quantity of effluent discharged must be metered by a continuous recording device, fitted with an integrated meter.

4.3 Effluent quality monitoring

4.3.1 The quality of the effluent discharged via the outfall pipelines must be sampled as follows:

4.3.1.1 A monthly composite sample of the effluent discharged must be taken at the location described in condition 6.2 of this permit.

4.3.1.2 A stand-by composite sampler must be used in the event that the sampler mentioned in 4.3.1.1 is not operational.

4.3.1.3 A grab sample must be taken at the holding or surge ponds prior to discharging the effluent into the offshore environment.

4.3.2 Each sample must be analysed and comply with limits set in Table 1.

4.3.3 The date, time and monitoring point (name) in respect of each sample taken must be recorded, together with the results.

4.3.4 The permit holder must appoint an independent external auditor, on a bi-annual basis, to determine compliance with section F: conditions 1 and 2 of this permit.

5. ANALYSIS OF SAMPLING

5.1 All data analysis must be carried out in accordance with methods prescribed by and obtainable from the South African National Accreditation System (SANAS), in terms of the Standards Act, 1982 (Act No. 30 of 1982), unless another comparable method has been approved of, in writing, by the Department.

5.2 The permit holder must provide access to the Department's official / representative undertaking any audit sampling at any given time.

5.3 The methods of analysis may not be changed without prior notification to, and written approval from, the Department.

5.4 The Department may request the method of analysis to be changed depending on new technologies and requirements.

6. MONITORING POINTS

6.1 Monitoring of the effluent flow should be metered at the point of entry of the sea outfall pipeline located at U58 within the GTL Refinery site.

6.2 Monitoring of the effluent quality and outflow of the final effluent must be carried out at the point of entry of the sea outfall pipeline located at U58 at the GTL Refinery site.

6.3 Sampling for the receiving environment monitoring must be collected at the points prescribed in Table 4.

6.4 The Department may prescribe additional monitoring points in the receiving environment, if deemed necessary.

6.5 Monitoring points may not be changed without prior notification of, and written approval by, the Department.

Table 4: Details of sampling sites and the environmental monitoring to be conducted at each site

Sampling site	GPS Co-ordinate	Distance from the diffuser (m)	In situ measurement	Water quality	Sediment Quality	Benthic invertebrates
W5	34.241183 21.963783	2000	✓		✓	✓
W4	34.235183 21.972100	1000	✓		✓	✓
W3	34.233050 21.976933	500	✓	✓	✓	✓
W2	34.231867 21.979850	200	✓	✓		
W1	34.231567 21.980867	100	✓		✓	✓
DB/DA	34.231167 21.981833	0	✓	✓		
E1	34.230733 21.982750	100	✓		✓	✓
E2	34.230302 21.983736	200	✓	✓	✓	✓
E3	34.229360 21.986787	500	✓	✓	✓	✓
E4	34.228038 21.991915	1000	✓		✓	✓
E5	34.225788 22.002248	2000	✓		✓	✓

7. STORMWATER

7.1 The permit holder must take full responsibility for stormwater leaving the permit holder's premises and any contamination thereof by any substance whether such substance is a solid, liquid, vapour or gas or a combination thereof which is produced, used, stored, dumped or spilled on the premises. Such contamination must be avoided.

7.2 In the event of any pollution, the contaminated stormwater must follow the same treatment and testing process as the effluent. All necessary precautions must be taken to ensure compliance with monitoring requirements as described in this permit.

8. PIPELINES INTEGRITY AND CONDITION

8.1 The permit holder must conduct surveys within five years (5 years) from the previous survey to monitor the stability of the pipeline infrastructure as well as to assist in detecting any mechanical failure which includes a survey of the:

8.2.1 external visual and wall thickness inspection of the above ground carbon steel line sections of the marine outfall pipeline;

8.2.2 visual inspection of the undersea marine outfall pipeline and diffuser section; and

8.2.3 the integrity and optimal functioning of the pipeline and its diffusers

8.2 The survey must be undertaken by competent divers or by other suitable means, as agreed to, in writing, by the Department.

8.3 A visual record of the inspection, either by photographic means or by video camera must be taken.

8.4 The permit holder must ensure that the operation of the diffusers are optimised, operated and maintained in optimum working condition at all times.

8.5 The Department reserves the right to request the permit holder to appoint any person to inspect the marine outfall pipeline and associated structures and equipment independently, should there be reason to suspect that the condition or operation of the marine outfall pipeline does not comply with the conditions of this permit.

8.6 The Department may, if deemed necessary, direct the permit holder to take any steps necessary to ensure the proper functioning of the marine outfall pipeline and its associated structures.

9. MAINTENANCE

9.1 Flow metering, recording and integrating devices shall be maintained in a sound state of repair and calibrated at least once every year by a competent person. Calibration certificates must be kept available for inspection by the Department.

9.2 These devices must be calibrated by a competent person according to the devices specification and requirement for maintenance at intervals of not more than two years.

10. MALFUNCTIONS / ABNORMAL CONDITIONS

10.1 Accurate, up-to-date records of all system malfunctions resulting in the disposal of water containing effluent not in accordance with the requirements of this permit must be kept.

10.2 The permit holder must conduct monitoring as normal during upset / abnormal conditions as specified in this permit.

10.3 The following headings must be used for the above records, accompanied by a full explanation of all contributory circumstances and proposed / implemented mitigation measures:

10.3.1 operating errors;

10.3.2 mechanical failure (including design, installation and maintenance);

10.3.3 environmental factors (e.g. floods);

10.3.4 loss of supply services (e.g. power failure);

10.3.5 other causes; and

10.3.6 undetermined.

11. CONTINGENCY PLANS

11.1 The permit holder must provide mechanisms and procedures for the detection of problems in the operation of the plant prior to and during the discharge of the effluent.

11.2 The permit holder must submit an updated contingency plan to the Department for approval within six months of the date of issue of this permit and must consist of stipulated procedures, schedules and responsibilities which include, *inter alia*:

11.2.1 standard operating procedures for detection of problems and responding to emergency incidents as well as upset and abnormal conditions;

11.2.2 staff schedules;

11.2.3 programmes for the maintenance, replacement and surveillance of the physical condition of equipment, facilities and sewer lines;

11.2.4 standby / alternative personnel / service companies for the continued operation and maintenance of effluent discharge facilities during employee shortages (strikes, incidents, ill-health, etc.);

11.2.5 stock lists and suppliers for chemicals, spare parts and equipment components that can adequately ensure the continued operation of the effluent discharge facility during an emergency or breakdown;

11.2.6 emergency standby power facilities for high-risk areas;

11.2.7 emergency standby pumps; and

11.2.8 provision for sufficient storage capacity to cope with the normal or typical load for the area during power failures, etc.

11.3 The permit holder must provide the details on the type of remediation for discharge into the coastal environment that exceeds the limits prescribed in this permit.

11.4 Clear action plan(s) on mitigating measures to protect other users of the affected coastal environment (such as site notice boards or media releases (newspapers, radio or television) informing users (public) of the potential risks; demarcation of polluted areas, if required; notification of industrial users of seawater and marine aquaculture farms, as well as procedures to be followed in assisting with protection of such facilities against pollution), must be provided by the permit holder.

11.5 The permit holder must outline reporting procedures and protocols for reporting events of malfunctioning / breakdown of the effluent disposal system, as well as pollution events. These include internal procedures as well as reporting to responsible authorities on local, regional, and national levels (including, but not limited to the reporting of emergency incidents in terms of section 30 of NEMA).

11.6 The permit holder must ensure that the contingency plan, once approved by this Department, is implemented at the facility mentioned in Section D.

12. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

12.1 All reporting to the Department must occur on prescribed forms, where available or in a format as agreed to, in writing, by the Department.

12.2 The permit holder may establish or join an effluent discharge monitoring forum (or equivalent body). Such a body must meet, as a minimum, once quarterly, to discuss any breach of permit conditions, current and future monitoring initiatives and reporting requirements as well as general effluent issues. This forum may be facilitated by an independent facilitator and comprise of the permit holder (or a representative), interested and affected parties (such as NGO's, local interest groups, etc.) and relevant government institutions. Effluent discharge monitoring forums may be established for either a single pipeline (i.e. one permit holder) or a receiving environment (i.e. several permit holders).

12.3 The following must be reported on or presented **monthly** to the Department;

12.3.1 The exact volume discharged, showing average daily, weekly and monthly discharge volumes;

12.3.2 Incidences that have occurred during emergency, malfunction, or abnormal conditions. Such incidences must be reported to the Department within 72 hours;

12.3.3 All minutes emanating from the effluent discharge monitoring forum, where established.

12.3.4 The result / findings of the monitoring requirements in terms of this permit and where further monitoring is required.

12.4 The following must be reported on and presented **within 5 (five) years of the former report** to the Department:

12.4.1 A report on the stability, mechanical integrity and physical operation of the pipeline as specified in section F: 8 of this permit, as soon as it becomes available, but not later than 3 (three) months after being surveyed unless otherwise agreed to, in writing, by the Department.

12.5 The following must be submitted on and presented **within 3 (three) years** after the date of issue of this permit to the Department:

12.5.1 A final report on marine impact assessment as well as the results of the marine impact assessment, as soon as it becomes available, but not later than 3 (three) months after being surveyed unless otherwise agreed to, in writing, by the Department.

12.6 A report detailing the results of the independent external audit monitoring, must be submitted /presented bi-annually to the Department.

12.7 The following must be reported on or presented at the compliance review meeting to the Department:

12.7.1 A report detailing compliance with section F of this permit.

12.7.2 Calibration certificates for flow meter, recording and integrating devices.

12.7.3 Any investigations carried out in terms of section F: 13 at the compliance review and upon submission of a renewal / new application.

12.8 Any defects or deficiencies in terms of the marine outfall pipeline must be reported to the Department immediately, or where that is not possible, at the earliest opportunity, which must be within 7 (seven) calendar days. Where necessary, repairs must be carried out on the pipeline immediately.

12.9 Failure to submit any required report may affect the Department's decision to renew or to issue a new permit upon expiry of this permit.

13. INVESTIGATIONS

13.1 The permit holder must investigate methods for continuous improvement of the effluent quality. These investigations must include, inter alia:

13.1.1 improvement to the industrial effluent quality; and

13.1.2 waste minimisation and cleaner technology initiatives.

13.2 The permit holder must investigate means of optimising dispersion at sea and minimising the impact at sea, including diffuser modification.

13.3 The permit holder must investigate additions / upgrades to the systems currently being utilised on site such as, but not limited to, adding flow meters to the diffusers to assist with leak detection and monitoring of optimal diffuser functioning.

13.4 The permit holder must develop plans to minimise the contamination of stormwater as stipulated in condition 7.2 of this permit.

13.5 The Department reserves the right to instruct the applicant to implement any improvements identified in the investigations required in section F: condition 13.

14. DECOMMISSIONING

14.1 The permit holder must provide a decommissioning plan for the pipeline one year prior to the actual date of decommissioning of the pipeline, to the Department.

15. COMPLIANCE REVIEW COMMITTEE

15.1 A compliance review committee consisting of authorities (as determined by the Department) will be established.

15.2 The committee will convene when necessary to review the status of compliance to permits conditions.

15.3 The committee may recommend amending, revoking or suspending the permit if it is deemed necessary to prevent further environmental deterioration due to the effluent discharge.

15.4 The committee may invite any specialist or technical experts to participate in the review processes and committee meetings and to make recommendations on prohibiting or continuing with the discharge at any time during the validity period.

16. PERMIT VALIDITY

16.1 This permit is valid for a period of 5 (five) years, subject to the recommendations made by the compliance review committee.

16.2 The permit holder must submit a renewal application at least 6 (six) months before the expiry of this permit to the Department. Where a renewal application has been submitted to the Department before the lapsing of the validity period, the validity of this permit will automatically be extended ("the period of administrative extension") from the day before this permit would otherwise have lapsed, until the renewal application has been decided

SECTION G: APPEALS

In terms of section 74 (2) of the ICM Act:

"A person who is dissatisfied with any decision taken to issue, refuse, amend, suspend or cancel an authorisation, may lodge a written appeal against that decision with –

(a) the Minister, if the decision was taken by a person exercising powers which have been delegated by the Minister to such person in terms of this Act"

Formal, motivated appeals must be made in writing within 30 (thirty) calendar days of the date of issuing of this permit by means of one of the following methods:

By post: to the Minister: Environmental Affairs
Private Bag X447
Pretoria
0001

By hand: 473 Steve Biko Street
Green House
Arcadia,
Pretoria
0083

If the appellant is not the permit holder, the latter must be informed of the appeal within the appeal period referred to above and the appellant must provide the permit holder with reasonable access to a full copy of the appeal, if requested.

Appeals should be addressed to and appeal forms can be obtained from:

Adv. Radia Razack
Director: Law Reform and Appeals

Department of Environmental Affairs
Tel: (021) 819-2426
Rrazack@environment.gov.za

SECTION H: REASONS FOR THE DECISION

1. During the validity period of this permit, the discharge of effluent into coastal waters from PetroSA is unlikely to:
   1.1 Cause irreversible or long-lasting adverse effects that cannot satisfactorily be mitigated;
   1.2 Prejudice significantly the achievement of any coastal management objectives contained in a coastal management programme or ;
   1.3 Be contrary to the interests of the whole community.
2. In reaching its decision, the Department, *inter alia*, considered the following:

   2.1 The information contained in the application for a coastal waters discharge permit, dated 06 December 2011, the amendment application form, dated 04 September 2016, and the associated supporting documentation such as the final survey report attached as Annexure 1 (Ref : CSIR/NRE/ECOS/IR/2014/0053/C);
   2.2 Input provided by Interested and Affected Parties during a public participation processes when the Coastal Waters Discharge Permit application was lodged;
   2.3 Findings from the site visit conducted by the Department on 14 November 2014 and;
   2.4 The declaration that all information submitted by the permit holder in connection with the granting of this permit is complete, factual and accurate in all material respects.

SECTION J: DISCLAIMER

The Department of Environmental Affairs is exempt from any claims against loss or damage incurred by the permit holder in applying for, obtaining and complying with the conditions of this permit or any non-compliance thereof.

----------END OF PERMIT----------

ANNEXURE 1: ASSESSMENT OF THE INSHORE SUBTIDAL ENVIRONMENT IN THE VICINITY OF THE PETROSA OUTFALL IN VLEESBAAI: RESULTS OF THE NOVEMBER 2013 SURVEY AND A SYNTHESIS OF FINDINGS OF SURVEYS CONDUCTED 2011 – 2013" (NRF & SAEON, AUGUST 2014):

FINAL REPORT: AUGUST 2014