

PARLIAMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF THE WESTERN CAPE

QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY

FRIDAY, 4 APRIL 2025

QUESTION 6: Mr D W Bryant to ask Mr A W Bredell, Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning:

With regard to the processing, recycling and disposal of waste tyres in the Western Cape:

6.(a) How many facilities currently exist in the province for the (i) processing, (ii) re-cycling and (iii) disposal of waste tyres, (b) where are these facilities located and (c) what is the capacity of each facility;

REPLY

(a) The following facilities currently exist in the Western Cape for the processing and recycling of waste tyres:

(i) Processing: There are three processing facilities in the province—one crumbing facility, one pyrolysis facility, and one cement kiln co-processing facility.

(ii) Recycling: There were six active recyclers in the 2024/25 financial year in the Western Cape. The crumbing and pyrolysis facilities also engage in recycling activities (e.g. recovery of steel and carbon black).

(iii) Disposal: Waste tyres may not be disposed of in terms of current legislation and regulations.

(b) and (c) The location and current capacity of processors and recyclers active in 2024/25 are shown in the table below. Please note that capacity refers to the theoretical maximum tonnage a facility could receive and process annually under continuous optimal operation (i.e. nameplate capacity). This may differ from the actual quantity of waste tyres processed or recycled, which can vary due to operational, logistical, or market constraints.

No.	Facility Name	Category	Type of process	Location	Current capacity (tonnes/annum)
1	Waste Tyre Recyclers	Processing	Crumbing	Atlantis	8 400
2	Get Energy	Processing	Pyrolysis	Atlantis	12 000 (currently in commissioning phase)

3	PPC de Hoek	Processing	Cement kiln (tyre derived fuel)	Piketberg	16 800
4	Transnet National Port Authority	Recycling	The tyres were used to assemble tyre & chain mats that serve as protection around the pneumatic fenders	Saldanha	200 – 240 tyres per month, however only about 100 tyres were collected.
5	Natural Building Collective	Recycling	The tyres are used in the construction project to build the Early Childhood Development school.	Heideveld	3000 per month. To date, five collections have been done, with less than 500 tyres collected per month.
6	The playscape company	Recycling	Tyres are used to manufacture playground equipment such as Jungle gym	Milnerton	Approved tyres from 300 passenger vehicles and 50 4x4 vehicles per month.
7	Golden Coast International Trading	Recycling	Tyres are used as a structural support system for the growing leaves of dragon fruit plants.	Malmesbury	2000 tyres once off collection.
8	Cornel Venter (Applied as individual for use on her farmhouse)	Recycling	Tyres are utilised in the construction of dam walls and embankments to help stabilise soil on farm.	Mossel Bay	Approved 250 per month
9	Mr Riaan Oosthuizen	Recycling	Tyres are utilized in construction	Heathfield	Once-off collection of 1000 tyres.

	(Applied as individual for experiment)		through a technique known as Mechanical Concrete, which involves using them to build durable roadways.		
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In addition, tyres collected by the Waste Management Bureau (WMB) are temporarily stored in waste tyre storage depots before being dispatched to processors/recyclers. There are currently two such depots in the Western Cape: one located in Atlantis and one in Mossel Bay.

(2) (a) which entity or sphere of government is responsible for the management and oversight of these facilities and (b) what mechanisms are in place to ensure compliance with environmental regulations;

(a) The Waste Management Bureau (WMB), part of the national Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE), is responsible for managing the implementation of the Industry Waste Tyre Management Plan. The WMB appoints service providers for waste tyre transport ("transporters") and depot operations ("depot operators") through competitive bidding processes. It also leases land for waste tyre depots from private landowners and oversees depot operations in line with standard operating procedures and the Waste Tyre Regulations.

Waste tyre processing and recycling facilities are owned and operated by private businesses. While the WMB monitors whether these processors meet the conditions set out in their supply commitments, it is not responsible for their regulatory compliance.

(b) The regulatory framework for waste processing facilities is primarily set out in the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, the National Environmental Management Act, and applicable municipal land use regulations. The Waste Tyre Regulations (2017, as amended) also apply to the temporary storage of tyres at processing sites.

Compliance requirements depend on the type of processing activity and whether the facility holds a waste management licence or is registered under norms and standards. Compliance monitoring is the responsibility of the relevant Provincial Government Authority (DEA&DP in the case of the Western Cape), while municipalities play a supporting role in enforcing land use regulations and relevant municipal by-laws.

(3) (a) what is the total volume of waste tyres processed, recycled and disposed of in the province annually and (b) how does this compare to the volume of waste tyres generated;

(a) The estimated total mass of waste tyres processed and recycled in the Western Cape from April 2024 to March 2025 was 10,840 tonnes.

(b) Over the same period, the Waste Management Bureau (WMB) collected 34,680 tonnes of waste tyres from registered dealers and collection points in the province.

To help close this gap, a new processor—GET Energy—will add 12,000 tonnes of processing capacity in the 2025/26 financial year. In addition, PPC increased its co-processing capacity in late 2024, enabling an additional 8 400 tonnes of tyre processing annually in the Western Cape.

(4) whether there are any plans to expand or improve waste tyre processing, recycling and disposal infrastructure in the province; if so, what are the (a) timelines and (b) budgets for these plans;

Yes, there are plans to expand and improve waste tyre processing, recycling, and disposal infrastructure (considered in this context to be waste tyre storage depots) in the province as part of the implementation of the Industry Waste Tyre Management Plan.

(a) Timelines: A national tender to appoint new processors was issued in December 2024. The tender closed in mid-February 2025 and is currently being evaluated. Appointments are expected in the second half of 2025. These appointments aim to increase processing capacity and support investment in improved facilities.

In parallel, a national depot leasing tender was advertised in November 2024 and closed in December 2024. Through this process, the Waste Management Bureau (WMB) aims to procure 37 new waste tyre storage sites across the country, including four planned for the Western Cape. This will increase the number of depots from the current 27. The site specifications have been strengthened to support improved compliance, operational efficiency, and data management. The new depots are expected to be operational in early 2026.

(b) Budgets: The Waste Management Bureau receives a national budget allocation from National Treasury—R374.6 million for 2025/26—to support the full waste tyre management system. According to the plan, 30% of this budget is proposed for processors, 30% for transport, and 20% for depot operations. The remaining 20% will support pre-processing activities (such as tyre baling), training, research and development, and administration.

(5) (a) what partnerships, if any, exist with private sector stakeholders to manage waste tyres and (b) what are the outcomes of these partnerships?

(a) The Waste Management Bureau (WMB) works with private companies to manage the waste tyre system. These companies are appointed through competitive bidding

processes to collect tyres from dealers, operate waste tyre depots, and process tyres. The WMB also leases depot sites from private landowners and appoints private operators to manage them. New bids for improved depot sites and operators closed in December 2024 and are currently being evaluated, with appointments expected later in 2025.

(b) These partnerships have made it possible to collect and store waste tyres across the country. The WMB also partners with private processors by delivering tyres to their facilities at no cost. However, the country still lacks enough capacity to process all the waste tyres generated. To address this, the WMB is offering incentives to support existing processors and attract new ones. A tender to expand processing capacity closed in February 2025 and aims to help the industry grow and handle a wider range of tyre types.

PARLEMENT VAN DIE PROVINSIE VAN DIE WES-KAAP

VRAAG VIR SKRIFTELIKE BEANTWOORDING

VRYDAG, 4 APRIL 2025

Vraag 6: Mnr D W Bryant vra Mnr A W Bredell, Minister van Plaaslike Regering, Omgewingsake en Ontwikkelingsbeplanning:

Met verwysing na die verwerking, herwinning en wegdoening van afvalbande in die Wes-Kaap:

- (1) (a) hoeveel fasiliteite tans in die provinsie vir die (i) verwerking, (ii) herwinning en (iii) wegdoening van afvalbande is, (b) waar hierdie fasiliteite geleë is en (c) wat die kapasiteit van elke fasiliteit is;**

ANTWOORD

(a) Die volgende fasiliteite bestaan tans in die Wes-Kaap vir die verwerking en herwinning van afvalbande:

(i) Verwerking: Daar is drie verwerkingsfasiliteite in die provinsie – een vergruisingsaanleg, een pirolise-aanleg en een sementoond-gesamentlike verwerkingsaanleg.

(ii) Herwinning: Daar was ses aktiewe herwinners in die 2024/25-boekjaar in die Wes-Kaap. Die vergruisings- en pirolise-aanlegte is ook betrokke by herwinningsaktiwiteite (bv. herwinning van staal en koolstofswart).

(iii) Storting van Afvalbande: Afvalbande mag nie gestort word by stortingsterreine nie in terme van huidige wetgewing en regulasies.

(b) en (c) Die ligging en huidige kapasiteit van verwerkers en herwinners wat aktief is in 2024/25 word in die onderstaande tabel aangedui. Let daarop dat kapasiteit verwys na die teoretiese maksimum tonnemaat wat 'n fasiliteit jaarliks kan ontvang en verwerk onder volgehoue optimale bedryfstoeistande (d.i. naamplaat-kapasiteit). Dit kan verskil van die werklike hoeveelheid afvalbande wat verwerk of herwin word, weens bedryfs-, logistieke of markbeperkings.

Nr.	Fasiliteitnaam	Kategorie	Proses tipe	Ligging	Huidige kapasiteit (ton/jaar)
1	Waste Tyre Recyclers	Verwerking	Vergruising	Atlantis	8 400
2	Get Energy	Verwerking	Pirolise	Atlantis	12 000 (tans in bedryfstellingsfase)
3	PPC de Hoek	Verwerking	Sementoond (bandafgeleide brandstof)	Piketberg	16 800
4	Transnet Nasionale Hawe-Owerheid	Herwinning	Bande gebruik om band-en-ketting matte te vervaardig vir beskerming teen lugbufferstelsels	Saldanha	200 – 240 bande per maand, maar slegs sowat 100 bande is versamel
5	Natural Building Collective	Herwinning	Bande gebruik in bou van Kleuterontwikkelingskool	Heideveld	3 000 per maand; tot dusver vyf versamelings met < 500 bande per maand
6	The Playscape Company	Herwinning	Bande gebruik in vervaardiging van speelgrondtoerusting soos klimrame	Milnerton	Goedgekeur vir bande van 300 passasier- en 50 4x4-bande per maand
7	Golden Coast International Trading	Herwinning	Bande gebruik as strukturele ondersteuning vir draakvrugplante	Malmesbury	2 000 bande (eenmalige versameling)
8	Cornel Venter (Individuele aansoek)	Herwinning	Bande gebruik vir konstruksie van damwalle en grondstabilisering	Mosselbaai	Goedgekeur vir 250 per maand
9	Mnr. Riaan Oosthuizen (Eksperimentele individuele aansoek)	Herwinning	Bande gebruik in "Mechanical Concrete"-konstruksietegniek	Heathfield	Eenmalige versameling van 1 000 bande

Daarbenewens word bande wat deur die Waste Management Bureau (WMB) versamel word, tydelik gestoor in afvalband-depots voordat dit na verwerkers/herwinners versend word. Tans is daar twee sulke depots in die Wes-Kaap: een in Atlantis en een in Mosselbaai.

(2) (a) watter entiteit of regeringsfeer vir die bestuur en toesig van hierdie fasiliteite verantwoordelik is en (b) watter meganismes ingestel is om toe te sien dat omgewingsregulasies nagekom word;

(a) Die Waste Management Bureau (WMB), 'n eenheid van die nasionale Departement van Bosbou, Visserye en die Omgewing (DBVO), is verantwoordelik vir die implementering van die Nywerheids-afvalbandbestuursplan. Die WMB stel diensverskaffers aan vir die vervoer van afvalbande ("vervoerders") en bedryf van depots ("depotoperateurs") deur middel van mededingende tenderprosesse. Dit huur ook grond vir afvalband-depots van private grondeienaars en hou toesig oor depotbedrywighede volgens standaard operasionele prosedures en die Afvalbandregulasies.

Verwerkings- en herwinningsfasiliteite vir afvalbande word besit en bedryf deur privaat maatskappye. Al monitor die WMB of hierdie verwerkers hul voorsieningsverpligtinge nakom, is dit nie verantwoordelik vir regulatoriese nakoming nie.

(b) Die regulatoriese raamwerk vir afvalverwerkingsfasiliteite word hoofsaaklik bepaal deur die Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur: Afvalwet, die Nasionale Omgewingsbestuurswet, en toepaslike munisipale grondgebruiksregulasies. Die Afvalbandregulasies (2017, soos gewysig) is ook van toepassing op tydelike berging van bande by verwerkingspersele.

Voldoeningsvereistes hang af van die tipe verwerking en of die fasiliteit 'n afvalbestuurslisensie hou of geregistreer is onder norme en standaarde. Toesig oor voldoening is die verantwoordelikheid van die toepaslike Provinsiale Regeringsowerheid (in die geval van die Wes-Kaap, DEA:DP), terwyl munisipaliteite 'n ondersteunende rol speel in die afdwing van grondgebruiksregulasies en toepaslike munisipale verordeninge.

(3) (a) wat die totale volume afvalbande is wat jaarliks in die provinsie verwerk, herwin en mee weggedoen word en (b) hoe dit vergelyk met die volume afvalbande wat genereer word;

(a) Die geskatte totale massa afvalbande wat van April 2024 tot Maart 2025 in die Wes-Kaap verwerk en herwin is, is 10 840 ton.

(b) Gedurende dieselfde tydperk het die Waste Management Bureau (WMB) 34 680 ton afvalbande van geregistreerde handelaars en versamelpunte in die provinsie versamel.

Om hierdie gaping te help oorbrug, sal 'n nuwe verwerker — GET Energy — 12 000 ton verwerkingskapasiteit byvoeg in die 2025/26-boekjaar. Daarbenewens het PPC hul gesamentlike verwerkingskapasiteit laat in 2024 verhoog, wat 'n bykomende 8 400 ton verwerking per jaar in die Wes-Kaap moontlik maak.

(4) of daar enige planne is om infrastruktuur vir verwerking, herwinning en wegdoening van afvalbande in die provinsie uit te brei of te verbeter; so ja, wat die (a) tydlyne en (b) begrotings vir hierdie planne is;

Ja, daar is planne om die verwerking, herwinning en infrastruktuur vir die berging van afvalbande in die provinsie uit te brei en te verbeter as deel van die implementering van die Nywerheids-afvalbandbestuursplan.

(a) Tydlyne: 'n Nasionale tender vir die aanstelling van nuwe werkers is in Desember 2024 uitgereik. Die tender het middel Februarie 2025 gesluit en word tans geëvalueer. Aanstellings word in die tweede helfte van 2025 verwag. Hierdie aanstellings het ten doel om verwerkingskapasiteit te verhoog en beleggings in verbeterde fasiliteite te ondersteun.

Parallel hiermee is 'n nasionale depotverhuurs-tender in November 2024 geadverteer en het in Desember 2024 gesluit. Deur hierdie proses poog die WMB om 37 nuwe afvalband-stoorpersele landwyd aan te skaf, insluitend vier wat vir die Wes-Kaap beplan is. Dit sal die aantal depots van die huidige 27 verhoog. Die spesifikasies vir die persele is versterk om verbeterde voldoening, bedryfsdoeltreffendheid en databestuur te ondersteun. Die nuwe depots sal waarskynlik vroeg in 2026 in gebruik geneem word.

(b) Begrotings: Die WMB ontvang 'n nasionale begrotingstoekenning van die Nasionale Tesourie — R374,6 miljoen vir 2025/26 — om die volle afvalbandbestuurstelsel te ondersteun. Volgens die plan word 30% van hierdie begroting aan werkers toegeken, 30% aan vervoer en 20% aan depotbedrywighede. Die oorblywende 20% sal gebruik word vir voorverwerkingsaktiwiteite (soos bandverpakking), opleiding, navorsing en ontwikkeling, en administrasie.

(5) (a) watter vennootskappe, indien enige, met belanghebbendes in die privaat sektor bestaan om afvalbande te bestuur en (b) wat die uitkomst van hierdie vennootskappe is?

(a) Die Waste Management Bureau (WMB) werk met private maatskappye saam om die afvalbandstelsel te bestuur. Hierdie maatskappye word deur mededingende tenderprosesse aangestel om bande van handelaars te versamel, depots te bedryf en bande te verwerk. Die WMB huur ook depotpersele van private grondeienaars en stel private operateurs aan om dit te bestuur. Nuwe tenders vir verbeterde depotpersele en operateurs het in Desember 2024 gesluit en word tans geëvalueer, met aanstellings wat later in 2025 verwag word.

(b) Hierdie vennootskappe het dit moontlik gemaak om afvalbande landwyd te versamel en te stoor. Die WMB lewer ook bande aan private werkers teen geen koste nie. Die land beskik egter steeds nie oor genoeg kapasiteit om al die afvalbande

wat gegenereer word, te verwerk nie. Om dit aan te spreek, bied die WMB aansporings om bestaande verwerkers te ondersteun en nuwe deelnemers aan te moedig. 'n Tender om verwerkingskapasiteit uit te brei het in Februarie 2025 gesluit en is daarop gemik om die bedryf te laat groei en 'n wyer reeks bandtipes te hanteer.