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Date
09 April 2022

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Dear Mrs Mpho Nembilwi

Ref Kendal Power Station AEL (17/4/AEL/MP312/11/15)

KENDAL POWER STATION'S EMISSIONS REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 2022.

This is a monthly report required in terms of Section 7.4 in the Kendal Power Station's Atmospheric Emission License. The emissions are for Eskom Kendal Power Station.

Compiled by:

Tshildzi Vilane
ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER- KENDAL

Date: 09/05/2022

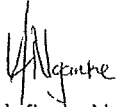
Supported by:

Solly Chokoe
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER- KENDAL

Date: 17/05/2022

KENDAL POWER STATION'S EMISSIONS REPORT FOR THE MONTHS OF MARCH 2022.

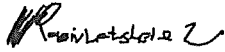
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Date: 18/05/2022

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Date 19/05/2022

Approved by:



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GENERAL MANAGER-KENDAL

Date 23/05/2022

KENDAL POWER STATION MONTHLY EMISSIONS REPORT
 Atmospheric Emission License 17/4/AEL/MP312/11/15



1 RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS

Raw Materials and Products	Raw Material Type	Units	Maximum Permitted Consumption Rate	Consumption Rate Mar-2022
	Coal	Tons	2 260 000	973 166
	Fuel Oil	Tons	5 000	2249.11

Production Rates	Product / By-Product Name	Units	Maximum Production Capacity Permitted	Production Rate Mar-2022
	Energy	MWh(MW)	3,153,600 (4380)	1 603 123.00
	Ash	Tons	770 000	335 255.7
	RE Ash	kg/MWh	not specified	0.590

2 ENERGY SOURCE CHARACTERISTICS

Coal Characteristic	Units	Stipulated Range	Monthly Average Content
Sulphur Content	%	<1 (%)	0.780
Ash Content	%	40 (%)	34.450

3 EMISSION LIMITS (mg/Nm³)

Associated Unit/Stack	PM	SO _x	NO _x
Unit 1	100	3500	1100
Unit 2	100	3500	1100
Unit 3	100	3500	1100
Unit 4	100	3500	1100
Unit 5	100	3500	1100
Unit 6	100	3500	1100

4 ABATEMET TECHNOLOGY (%)

Associated Unit/Stack	Technology Type	Efficiency Mar-2022	Technology Type	Utilization Mar-2022
Unit 1	ESP + SO ₂	99.8%	SO ₂	0.0%
Unit 2	ESP + SO ₂	Off-line	SO ₂	Off-line
Unit 3	ESP + SO ₂	99.9%	SO ₂	0.0%
Unit 4	ESP + SO ₂	99.9%	SO ₂	0.0%
Unit 5	ESP + SO ₂	99.6%	SO ₂	0.0%
Unit 6	ESP + SO ₂	99.7%	SO ₂	0.0%

Unit 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 sulphur utilization readings not available because KEPDATA04 and

Note: ESP plant does not have bypass mode operation, hence plant 100% Utilised.

5 MONITOR RELIABILITY (%)

Associated Unit/Stack	PM	SO ₂	NO	O ₂
Unit 1	100.0	99.3	99.3	99.6
Unit 2	Off-line	Off-line	Off-line	Off-line
Unit 3	99.7	100.0	0.0	98.9
Unit 4	95.3	98.6	98.6	90.4
Unit 5	94.6	100.0	100.0	99.8
Unit 6	94.0	99.9	96.2	0.0

Note: NOx emissions is measured as NO in PPM. Final NOx value is expressed as total NO₂

Note: Unit 3 NO analysers is defective and average emissions from AL2 tests were used and Unit 6 oxygen monitor reliability was low because of the monitors that were defective

6 EMISSION PERFORMANCE

Table 6.1: Monthly tonnages for the month of March 2022

Associated Unit/Stack	PM (tons)	SO ₂ (tons)	NO _x (tons)	CO ₂
Unit 1	104.5	5 020	1 568	350 199
Unit 2	Off-line	Off-line	Off-line	Off-line
Unit 3	71.4	2 758	1 004	233 899
Unit 4	52.9	4 190	1 123	250 749
Unit 5	193.5	3 629	1 347	335 091
Unit 6	162.7	3 383	1 282	307 723
SUM	584.90	18 880	6 324	1 477 661

Table 6.2: Operating days in compliance to PM AEL Limit - March 2022

Associated Unit/Stack	Normal	Grace	Section 30	Contraven- tion	Total Exceedance	Average PM (mg/Nm ³)
Unit 1	31	0	0	0	0	50.7
Unit 2	Off-line	Off-line	Off-line	Off-line	Off-line	Off-line
Unit 3	31	0	0	0	0	44.9
Unit 4	25	3	0	0	3	51.7
Unit 5	20	2	0	2	8	126.1
Unit 6	18	7	0	1	8	93.8
SUM	126	12	0	3	19	

Table 6.3: Operating days in compliance to SOx AEL Limit - March 2022

Associated Unit/Stack	Normal	Grace	Section 30	Contraven- tion	Total Exceedance	Average SOx (mg/Nm ³)
Unit 1	31	0	0	0	0	3 159.1
Unit 2	Off-line	Off-line	Off-line	Off-line	Off-line	Off-line
Unit 3	31	0	0	0	0	2 061.6
Unit 4	31	0	0	0	0	2 238.7
Unit 5	25	0	0	0	0	1 937.0
Unit 6	29	0	0	0	0	2 336.4
SUM	147	0	0	0	0	

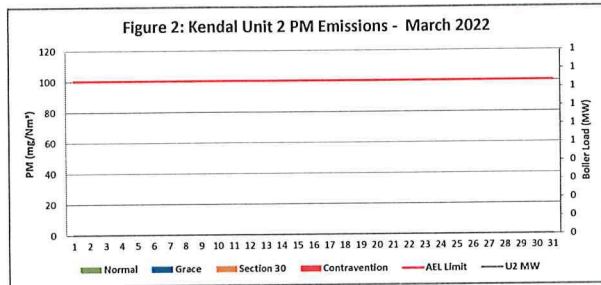
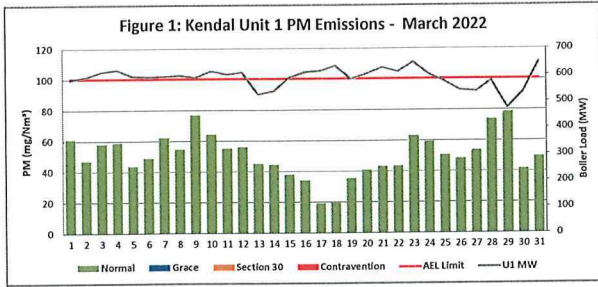
Table 6.4: Operating days in compliance to NOx AEL Limit - March 2022

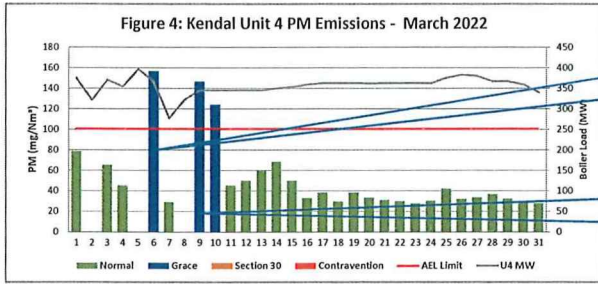
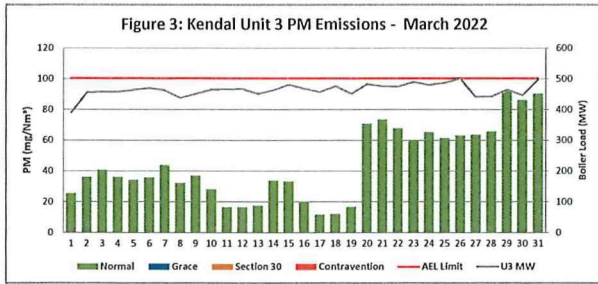
Associated Unit/Stack	Normal	Grace	Section 30	Contravention	Total Exceedance	Average NOx (mg/Nm ³)
Unit 1	31	0	0	0	0	983.2
Unit 2	0	Off-line	Off-line	Off-line	Off-line	Off-line
Unit 3	31	0	0	0	0	750.6
Unit 4	31	0	0	0	0	602.9
Unit 5	25	0	0	0	0	711.5
Unit 6	25	0	0	0	0	882.5
SUM	147	0	0	0	0	

Note: NOx emissions is measured as NO in PPM. Final NOx value is expressed as total NO₂

Table 6.5: Legend Description

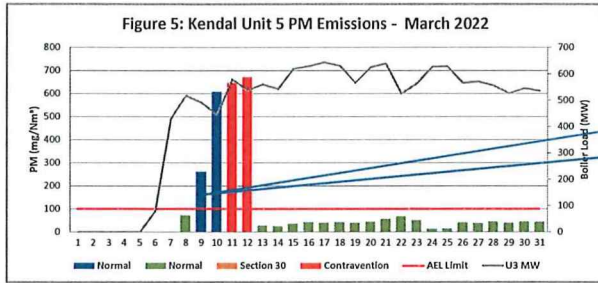
Condition	Colour	Description
Normal	Green	Emissions below Emission Limit Value (ELV)
Grace	Blue	Emissions above the ELV during grace period
Section 30	Orange	Emissions above ELV during a NEMA S30 incident
Contravention	Red	Emissions above ELV but outside grace or S30 incident conditions



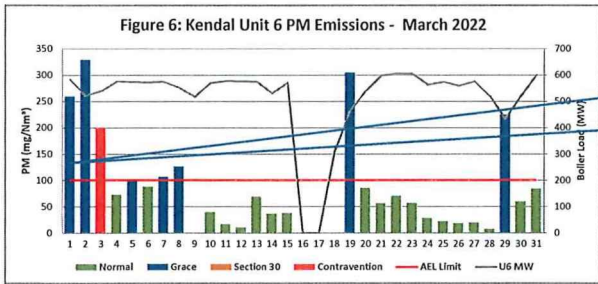


High PM emissions can be attributed to unit light up conditions and SO3 plant

High PM emissions can be attributed to unit light up conditions



High PM emissions can be attributed to ash backlogs because of



The high PM emissions can be attributed to precip conveyors 11, 23 24 failing to

Figure 7: Kendal Unit 1 SOx Emissions - March 2022

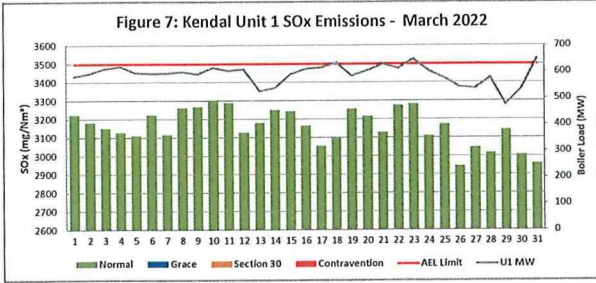


Figure 8: Kendal Unit 2 SOx Emissions - March 2022

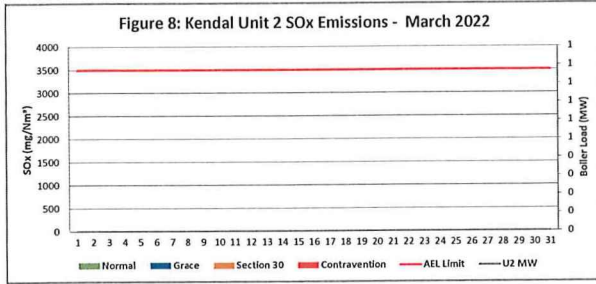
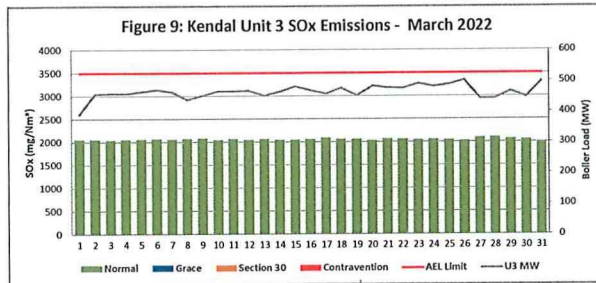
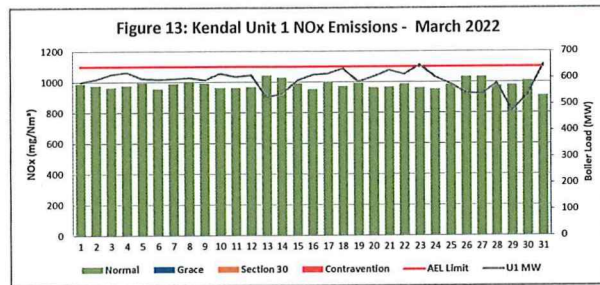
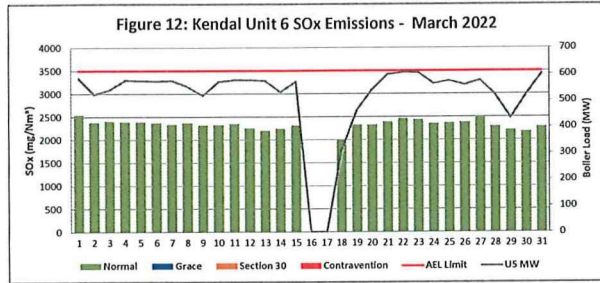
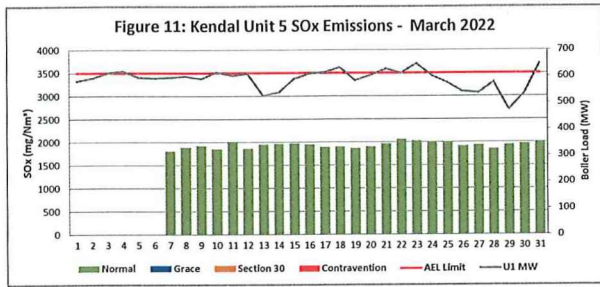
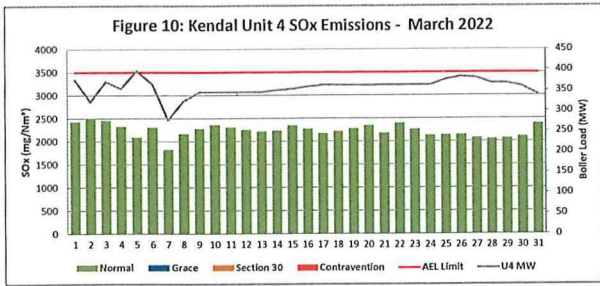
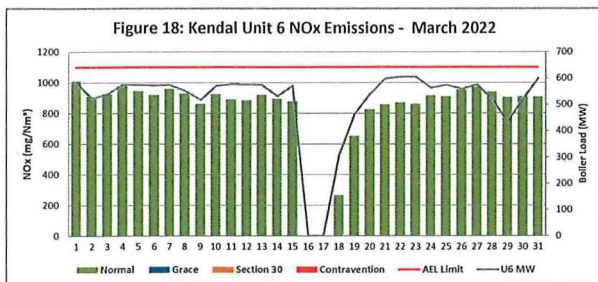
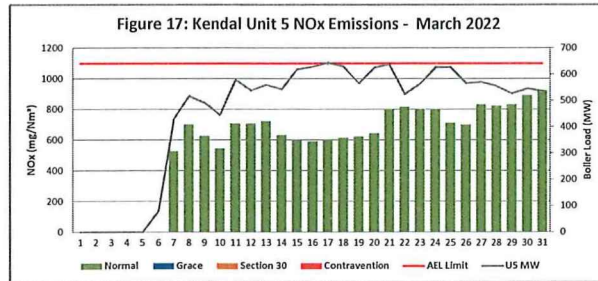
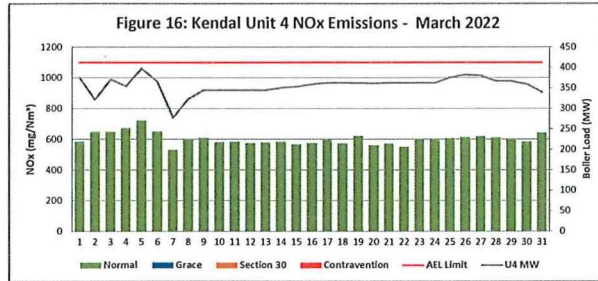
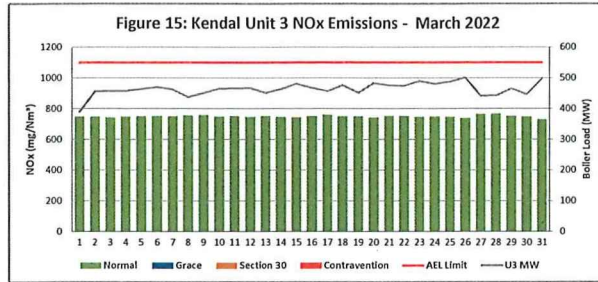
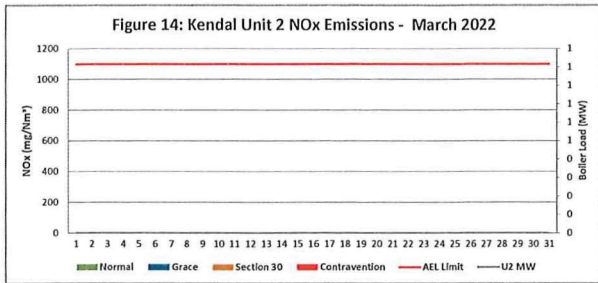


Figure 9: Kendal Unit 3 SOx Emissions - March 2022







7 COMPLAINTS

One complaint was received during this month

Description of complaint	Root Cause Analysis	Calculation of Impacts / emissions associated	Measures implemented to prevent recurrence
High stack emissions	Plant failures		An email with responses explaining what was happening on the day of high emissions and measures that were taken to reduce emissions was sent to the complainant

ADDENDUM TO MONTHLY EMISSIONS REPORT

Abatement Technology Table 4

In order to achieve the required operational dust removal efficiency based on measured values several assumptions such as

- ☐ Coal ash content (%) and burnt rate mass
- ☐ Fly Coarse ash ratio of 80-20 80% of fly ash mass obtained from burnt coal goes to ESP
- ☐ Measurement of dust emission by Dust Monitor over a period of time (monthly)

Operational Dust Removal Efficiency

$$\eta = (1 - (\text{Output}/\text{Input})) \times 100$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{(\text{Dust Emission from AQR Report} / \text{Dust Monitor (tons)}) \times 100}{(\text{Coal Burnt (tons)} \times \% \text{Ash Content} \times 80\%)}$$

Monitor Reliability Table 5

In terms of the minimum emissions standard the requirement is that a monitor should be 80% reliable on a monthly average

The monitor reliability refers to data reliability because the assumed value of 98% reliability is compared to the dust concentration signal. If the dust concentration signal is above 98% opacity, the data information is no longer reliable because the monitor reading is out of its maximum reading range. The data reliability looks at how many times did the dust concentration signal go above 98% over a period of time e.g. 24 hours.

The formula is as follows:

$$= (1 - (\text{count hours above 98\%} / 24 \text{ hours})) \times 100$$

Emissions Performance

- Average velocity values from the latest correlation report were used on the gaseous emissions on Unit 1, 2, 3 & 4 due to defective CEMS monitors and velocity correction factors were set M=1 and C=0
- Average emissions for Unit 2 O2 was used from the QAL2 parallel report because the monitor was out of calibration
- Note: Average emissions were used from the QAL2 parallel report for unit 3 NO and unit 5 CO2 due to defective monitor
- Unit 6 oxygen and flow gaseous monitors reliability were also low because of the monitors that were defective, average emissions were also used from the QAL2 parallel report
- Unit 2 was offload

Unit 2

Findings: Unit 2 dust emissions can be attributed to Primary Air heater leakage and poor ESP performance
Resolution: Primary Air heater leakage and ESP to be fixed during GO

Unit 3

Findings: Unit 3 High PM emissions can be attributed to worn out secondary air heater packs, ash backlogs, DHP off due to compartment levels high and all precip conveyor knife gates fully closed. SO3 plant tripped due to steam temp low. SO3 plant tripping on Burner outlet temperature high. Injection setpoint reduced to 12 ppm
Resolution: The DHP and SO3 plant was returned back to service after repairs

Unit 4

Findings: High PM emissions can be attributed to light up conditions

Unit 5

Findings: attributed to ash backlogs because of precip conveyors tripping, hopper knife gates closed and the following precip fields were faulty: 11, 12, 15, 21, 23, 31, 32, 33, 41, 42 AND 43
Resolution: Ash backlogs were cleared after the plant was repaired

Unit 6

Findings: The high PM emissions can be attributed to precip conveyors 11, 23 & 24 failing to run
Resolution: The plant was repaired