

Ms Nompumelelo Simelane Nkangala District P.O Box 437 MIDDLEBERG

1050

By email: Simelanenl@nkangaladm.gov.za

Date:

09 October 2023

Enquiries: S Chokoe Tel +27 13 647 6970

Dear Ms. Nompumelelo Simelane

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

KENDAL POWER STATION'S EMISSIONS REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 2023.

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:

Irene Motswenyane

ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER- KENDAL POWER STATION

Date: 09 10 2023

Supported by:

Solly Chokoe

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER- KENDAL POWER STATION

Date: 09/10/202}

Generation Division (Kendal Power Station) N12 Balmoral Off Ramp, Emalahleni Private Bag x7272, Emalahlani 1035 SA Tel +27 13 647 6970 Fax +27 13 647 6904 www.eskom.co.za

KENDAL POWER STATION'S EMISSIONS REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF 2023 JUNE

Verified by:		
Jacob zwane BOILER ENGINEERING: SENIOR SYSTEM ENGINEER- KEND	Date:)AL POV	VER STATION
Validated by:		
Tendani Rasivhetshele BOILER ENGINEERING MANAGER-KENDAL POWER STATIO	Date: DN	16-10-2023
Supported by:		
Malibongwe Mabizela ENGINEERING MANAGER-KENDAL POWER STATION	Date:	18/10/202
Approved by:	,	20 Oct 23
Kobus Steyn GENERAL MANAGER-KENDAL POWER STATION	Date: *	



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



1 RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS

Raw Materials	Raw Material Type	Units	Maximum Permitted Consumption Rate	Consumption Rate Jun-2023
and	Coal	Tons	2 260 000	869 711
Products	Fuel Oil	Tons	5 000	5855 650
Deadustian	Product / By-Product Name	Units	Maximum Production Capacity Permitted	Indicative Production Rate Jun-2023
Production		Units GWh		
Production Rates	Name		Capacity Permitted	Rate Jun-2023

Note: Maximum energy rate is as per the maximum capacity stated in the AEL: [4 116 MW] x 24 hrs x days in Month/1000 to convert to GWh

2 ENERGY SOURCE CHARACTERISTICS

Coal Characteristic	Units	Stipulated Range	Monthly Average Content
CV Content	MJ/kg	16-24 (MJ/kg)	17.610
Sulphur Content	%	<1 (%)	0.850
Ash Content	%	40 (%)	35.600

3 EMISSION LIMITS (mg/Nm³)

Associated Unit/Stack	РМ	SO ₂	NOx
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 ABATEMENT TECHNOLOGY (%)

Associated Unit/Stack	Technology Type	Efficiency Jun-2023	Technology Type	SO ₃ Utlization Jun-2023
Unit 1	ESP + SO ₃	98.176%	SO ₃	78.5%
Unit 2	ESP + SO;	97.443%	SO;	77.6%
Unit 3	ESP + SO,	99.549%	SO ₃	7.8%
Unit 4	ESP + SO ₃	Off-line	SO,	0.0%
Unit 5	ESP + SO;	98.546%	SO ₃	67.5%
Unit 6	ESP + SO ₃	99.422%	SO;	42.3%

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

SO3 plant trip, S03 tripped due to sulfur inlet steam temp low, S03 plant trips due to in sufficient. Flow, S03 plant on hold convertor second stage temp to hiling, top bunker conveyor tripped and conveyor tripped, S03 off due to aux. steam inlet temp low, S03 plant trip due to convector DA control v/v stuck in one position

5 MONITOR RELIABILITY (%)

Associated Unit/Stack	PM	SO ₂	NO	O ₂
Unit 1	78.8	99.8	99.8	99.0
Unit 2	80.2	96.7	96.7	0.0
Unit 3	66.1	99.8	99.8	65.7
Unit 4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unit 5	100.0	100.0	99.2	99.8
Unit 6	85.7	69.3	66.0	56.2

Note: NOx emissions is measured as NO in PPM. Final NOx value is expressed as total NO 2

Note: Unit 1, 2 and 3 dust monitors realiability is low due to monitors maxing out. Unit 2, & 3 O2, Unit 6 PM, SO2, NOx and O2 monitors reliability low due to defective monitors.

6 EMISSION PERFORMANCE

Table 6.1: Monthly tonnages for the month of June 2023

Associated Unit/Stack	PM (tons)	SO ₂ (tons)	NO _x (tons)
Unit 1	846.2	2 261	967
Unit 2	1 658.0	0	C
Unit 3	203.8	2 030	729
Unit 4	0.0	0	C
Unit 5	741.9	1 837	726
Unit 6	232.5	2 131	1 321
SUM	3 682.45	8 259	3 744

Table 6.2: Operating days in compliance to PM AEL Limit - June 2023

Associated Unit/Stack	Normal	Grace	Section 30	Contraven tion	Total Exceedance	Average PM (mg/Nm³)
Unit 1	0	4	0	21	25	595.1
Unit 2	0	7	0	20	27	867.5
Unit 3	0	3	0	21	24	170.1
Unit 4	0	0	0	0	0	
Unit 5	3	6	0	15	21	505.0
Unit 6	6	7	0	13	20	225.2
SUM	9	27	0	90	117	

Table 6.3: Operating days in compliance to SO₂ AEL Limit - June 2023

Associated Unit/Stack	Normal	Grace	Section 30	Contraven tion	Total Exceedance	Average SO ₂ (mg/Nm³)
Unit 1	26	0	0	0	0	1 809.0
Unit 2	0	0	0	0	0	
Unit 3	26	0	0	0	0	1 805.9
Unit 4	0	0	0	0	0	
Unit 5	25	0	0	0	0	1 679.6
Unit 6	30	0	0	0	0	1 438.2
SUM	107	0	0	0	0	

SO3 plant for Unit 3 was in service and was injecting as required however the station was unable to archive the information to our Playstem. It is the failure of the stations very old and obsolete windows 97 SCADA system which the station is looking to replace during the next GO outage on unit 3.

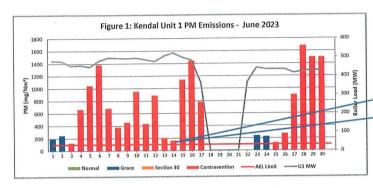
Table 6.4: Operating days in compliance to NOx AEL Limit - June 2023

Associated Unit/Stack	Normal	Grace	Section 30	Contraven tion	Total Exceedance	Average NOx (mg/Nm³)
Unit 1	26	0	0	0	0	778.8
Unit 2	0	0	0	0	0	
Unit 3	26	0	0	0	0	651.1
Unit 4	0	0	0	0	0	
Unit 5	25	0	0	0	0	670.2
Unit 6	28	0	0	2	2	889.6
SUM		0	0	2	2	

Note: NOx emissions is measured as NO in PPM. Final NOx value is expressed as total NO 2

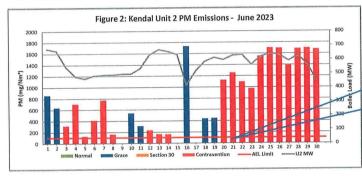
Table 6.5: Legend Description

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	



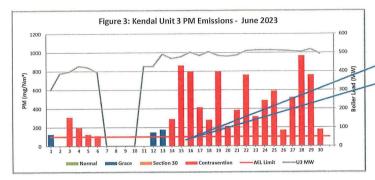
JHBh emissions can be attributed to Primary conveyor 12 keeps tripping, 503 plant trip, 503 tripped due to sulfur indet steam temp low, Primary conveyor 13 keeps tripping, 503 plant trips due to in sufficient flow,503 plant on hold convertor second stage temp to hill, to pb unker conveyor tripped and conveyor tripped, 503 off due to aux steam indet temp low/503 plant trip due to convector DA control V/s stuck in one position, Fuel oil support for D mill tripped due to mail mill motor lub oil pressure low.

Unit 1 monitor maxed ou the the following days 04 \pm - 07 \pm , 10 \pm , 12 \pm -16 \pm and 27 \pm - 30 \pm .



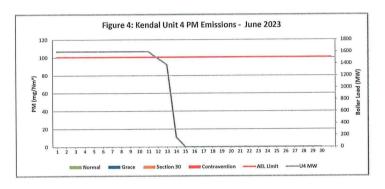
High emissions can be attributed to SO3 plant on hold mode, due to no sulphure flow, DHP top chain conveyor and bucket elevator tripped, DHP off due to compartments full, All precip hoppers Knile gates are closed, SO3 plant on hold mode due to Aux steam temp low, SO3 plant off, steam isolated, Precip chain conveyor keep on tripping, snile gates closed, DHP tripped on Compartment 20 levels high, Stream 1 first collector keeps on tripping and suspected speed switch sensor faulty, Primary conveyor 23 chocked, knile gates closed, Stream 1 first collector tripped and failed to start, Precip chain chaveyor 12 cked and 13 tripped.

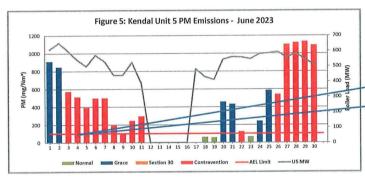
Unit 2 monitor maxed out on the following days 1st, 15 th & 16 th, 24 th - 30 th.



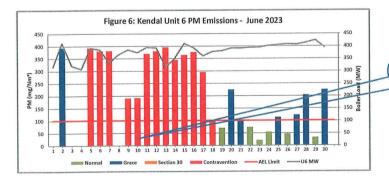
High PM emissions can be attributed to unit light up So2 plant on hold mode - Sulphur flow low. SO3 plant on hold mode and precip fields cattlet on start up mode, SO2 plant tripped due to sulfur block valve, Perejo Conveyor standing falls to start, Knif gates closed, Stream 1 Bucket elevator tripped, Perejo 13 is tripping, Precip conv 12 tripped and fall to start.

Unit 3 monitor maxed out on the following dates 1st, 3rd &4th, 13th - 25th, 27th - 29th.

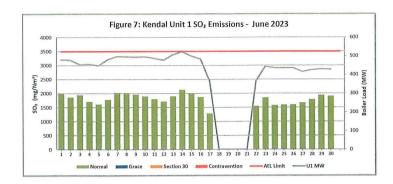


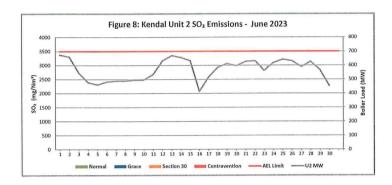


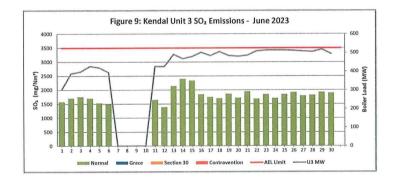
High PM emissions can be attributed to DHP trippined due to spiked FAB Zompartment 20, SO3 plant off due to no flow, Precip conveyor 15 sept on tripping law to the comportment 20 full, SO3 plant off due to low back end temps, 1st collecting conveyor 1st percept conveyor 1st at collecting conveyor 1st percept conveyor 1st soffwith knife gates closed, DHP off, Compat high level, HP off due to FAB 3 faulty high level switches of compat 10 & 20.

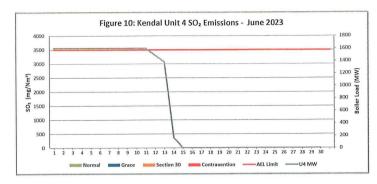


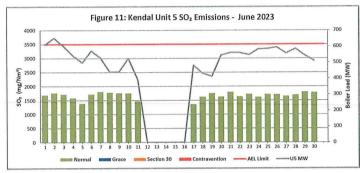
High PM emissions can be attributed to Unit light up, Fuel oil usage, DHP stream 2 bucket elevator elevator speed switch faulty. DHP off all compartments full. Knife gates closed.

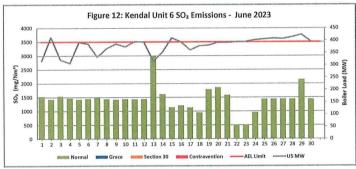


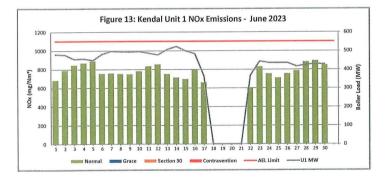


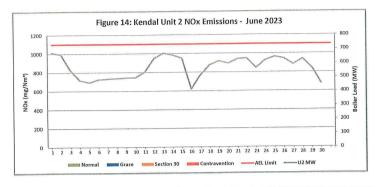


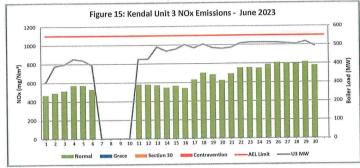


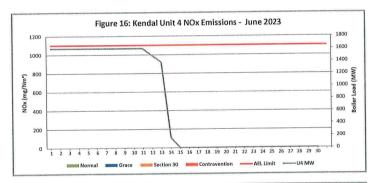


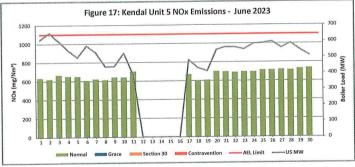


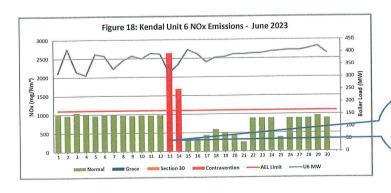












High NOx emissions can be attributed to Bollec conditions (Joulty components/system /subsystem discushing Jame temperatures at the boller chamber Instrument for NOX (CEMS) lost signal from the 02/05 Mills performance was not adequate Defective areas affecting the NOX exceedance

7 COMPLAINTS

There were no complaints for this months

Source Code / Name	Root Cause Analysis	Calculation of Impacts / emissions associated	Dispersion modeling of pollutants where applicable	Measures implemented to prevent reoccurrence

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

 $n = (1 - (Output/Input)) \times 100$

 $\eta = 1 - (DustEmissionFromAQR ReportDustMonitor(tons) \times 100$ (CoalBurnt(tons)+%AshContent+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 99.325% reliability is compared to the dust concentration signal. If the dust concentration signal is above 99.325% 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. 24hours

The formula is as follows: = (1 - (count hours above 99.325%/24hours))x 100

Emissions Performance:

- Average velocity values from the latest correlation report were used on the gaseous emissions on Unit 1, 2,4,5,86, due to defective CEMS monitors and velocity correction factors were set M=1 and C=0
- U1, 2 and 3 monitors maxed out, meaning the emission were higher than what the monitor was correlated for. In which case we use
- surrogate values. This is attributted to abnormal plant conditions including no DHP and No SO3 plant during the period.

 Please note the reported figures in tonnage calculation are an under estimate since the station did not use the Maxing out PM monitor quantification exercise which is the use of "surrogate values" on days when the monitor maxed out. The following are the days when the monitor was maxing out: Unit 1 from the 4th - 7,10th,12th -16th and 27th - 30th, U2 on the 1st, 15th,16th & 24th - 30th, Unit 3 form the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and the 13th -29th. Figures will be restated based on updated upset testing and surrogate value determination that Kendal will conduct in September- October.
- > Average emissions for Unit 6 SOx from the 1st to the 12th were used from the QAL2 report due to Faulty instruments for SO2 (SOx) where CEMS lost connection several times.
- Boiler conditions (faulty components/system /subsystem disturbing flame temperatures at the boiler chamber
- Instrument for NOx (CEMS) lost signal from the 02/06

 Mills performance was not adequate
- > Defective areas affecting the NOx exceedance

➤ Unit 1

- Findings: The high emissions can be attributed to Primary conveyor 12 keeps tripping, SO3 plant trip, SO3 tripped due to sulfur inlet steam temp low, Primary conveyor 13 keeps tripping, So3 plant trips due to in sufficient flow, SO3 plant on hold convertor second stage temp to hihg, top bunker conveyor tripped and conveyor tripped off due to aux steam inlet temp low, SO3 plant trip due to convector DA control v/v stuck in one position, Fuel oil support for D mill tripped due to mail mill motor lub oil pressure low.

 Resolution: Plant repaired

- Findings: The high emissions can be attributed to SO3 plant on hold mode due to no sulphure flow. DHP top chain conveyor and bucket elevator tripped, DHP off due to compartments full, All precip hoppers Knife gates are closed, SO3 plant on hold mode due to Aux steam temp low, SO3 plant off, steam isolated, Precip chain conveyor keep on tripping, knife gates closed, DHP tripped on Compartment 20 levels high, Stream 1 first collector keeps on tripping and suspected speed switch sensor faulty, Primary conveyor 23 chocked, knife gates closed, Strem 1 first collector tripped and failed to start, Precip chain conveyor 12 cked and 13 tripped.
- > Resolution: Plant repaired.
- ➤ Unit 3
- > Findings: The high PM emissions can be attributed to unit light up So3 plant on hold mode Sulphur flow low. SO3 plant on hold mode and precip fields casttlet on start up mode, SO3 plant tripped due to sulfur block valve, Precip Conveyor standing fails to start, Knif gates closed, Stream 1 Bucket elevator tripped, Precip 13 is tripping, Precip conv 12 tripped and fail to start
- > Resolution: Paint repaired
- ➤ Unit 4: OFF
- ➤ Unit 5
 ➤ Findings: High PM emissions can be attributed to DHP trippined due to spiked FAB 3compartment 20, SO3 plant off due to no flow, Precip conveyor 13 kept on tripping,DHP tripped due to compartment 20 full, SO3 plant off due to low back end temps, 1st collecting conveyor trip,Precip conveyor 13 is offwith knife gates closed, DHP off, Compat high level, HP off due to FAB 3 faulty high level switches of compat 10 & 20.
- Resolution: Plant repaired.
- Findings: High PM emissions can be attributed to Unit light up, Fuel oil usage, DHP stream 2 bucket elevator elevator speed switch faulty. DHP off all compartments full. Knife gates closed
- > Resolution: Plant repaired.