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Date
28 July 2025

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Dear Ms Nompumelelo Simelane

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

SUBMISSION OF KENDAL POWER STATION'S EMISSIONS REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 2025

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



Tsakani Holeni

ENVIRONMENTAL SENIOR ADVISOR- KENDAL POWER STATION

Date:

Supported by



Solly Chokoe

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER- KENDAL POWER STATION

Date: 28/07/2025

KENDAL POWER STATION'S EMISSIONS REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 2025

Verified by



Jacob Zwane

BOILER ENGINEERING: SENIOR SYSTEM ENGINEER- KENDAL POWER STATION

Date: 29/07/2025

Validated by



Tendani Rasivhetshela

BOILER ENGINEERING MANAGER-KENDAL POWER STATION

Date:

Supported by



Phindile Takane

ENGINEERING MANAGER-KENDAL POWER STATION

Date: 4-08-2025

Approved by



Tshepiso Temo

GENERAL MANAGER-KENDAL POWER STATION

Date: 20/25/08/08

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 Apr-2025
	Coal	Tons	2 260 000	608 686
	Fuel Oil	Tons	5 000	6188.490
Production Rates	Product / By-Product Name	Units	Maximum Production Capacity Permitted	Indicative Production Rate Apr-2025
	Energy	GWh	2 963 520	1 399.571
	Ash	Tons	770 000	257 609.097
	RE Ash	kg/MWh	not specified	7.068

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)	16.710
Sulphur Content	%	<1 (%)	0.760
Ash Content	%	40 (%)	31.880

3 EMISSION LIMITS (mg/Nm³)

Associated Unit/Stack	PM	SO ₂	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 ABATEMENT TECHNOLOGY (%)

Associated Unit/Stack	Technology Type	Efficiency Apr-2025	Technology Type	SO ₂ Utilization Apr-2025
Unit 1	ESP + SO ₂	95.315%	SO ₂	73.3%
Unit 2	ESP + SO ₂	91.157%	SO ₂	100.0%
Unit 3	ESP + SO ₂	98.852%	SO ₂	100.0%
Unit 4	ESP + SO ₂	Off-line	SO ₂	Off-line
Unit 5	ESP + SO ₂	98.396%	SO ₂	50.0%
Unit 6	ESP + SO ₂	93.938%	SO ₂	93.3%

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

There is no Sulphur value for SO₃ utilization due to switch failure on the server, however DCS signals used for its tripping alarms were used to get its utilization values. Sulphur flow will be available once we have commissioned the new PI system.

5 MONITOR RELIABILITY (%)

Associated Unit/Stack	PM	SO ₂	NO	O ₂
Unit 1	68.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unit 2	1.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unit 3	71.5	100.0	100.0	96.7
Unit 4	Off	Off	Off	Off
Unit 5	97.7	94.4	94.4	83.3
Unit 6	22.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

6 EMISSION PERFORMANCE

Table 6.1: Monthly tonnages for the month of April 2025

Associated Unit/Stack	PM (tons)	SO ₂ (tons)	NO _x (tons)
Unit 1	1 752.7	2 983	1 085
Unit 2	4 441.1	3 226	1 424
Unit 3	592.5	2 421	1 090
Unit 4	Off	Off	Off
Unit 5	344.0	1 330	584
Unit 6	2 762.5	3 715	1 548
SUM	9 892.76	13 675	5 732

Table 6.2: Operating days in compliance to PM AEL Limit - April 2025

Associated Unit/Stack	Normal	Grace	Section 30	Contraven- tion	Total Exceedance	Average PM (mg/Nm ³)
Unit 1	2	8	0	11	19	1 212.2
Unit 2	0	0	0	30	30	2 426.0
Unit 3	6	5	0	19	24	308.2
Unit 4	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Unit 5	0	0	0	14	14	475.9
Unit 6	4	2	0	23	25	1 569.2
SUM	12	15	0	97	112	

Table 6.3: Operating days in compliance to SO₂ AEL Limit - April 2025

Associated Unit/Stack	Normal	Grace	Section 30	Contraven- tion	Total Exceedance	Average SO ₂ (mg/Nm ³)
Unit 1	25	0	0	0	0	2 151.7
Unit 2	30	0	0	0	0	1 733.3
Unit 3	30	0	0	0	0	1 250.2
Unit 4	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Unit 5	15	0	0	0	0	1 594.1
Unit 6	29	0	0	0	0	1 966.2
SUM	129	0	0	0	0	

Table 6.4: Operating days in compliance to NOx AEL Limit - April 2025

Associated Unit/Stack	Normal	Grace	Section 30	Contraven-tion	Total Exceedance	Average NOx (mg/Nm³)
Unit 1	25	0	0	0	0	778.6
Unit 2	30	0	0	0	0	765.4
Unit 3	30	0	0	0	0	565.1
Unit 4	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Unit 5	15	0	0	0	0	703.0
Unit 6	29	0	0	0	0	817.2
SUM	129	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

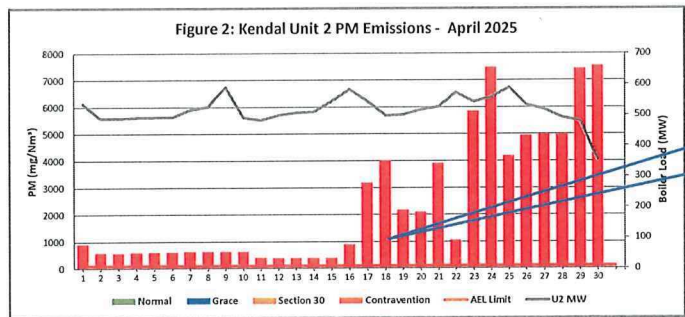
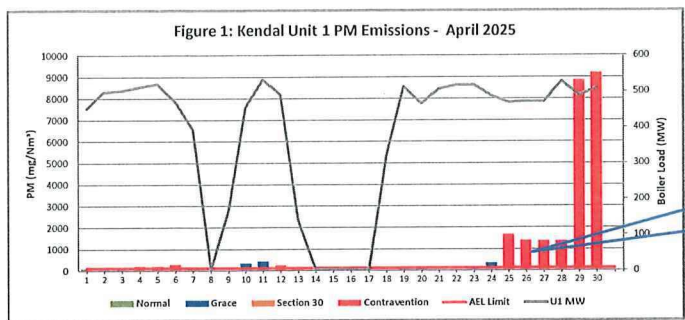
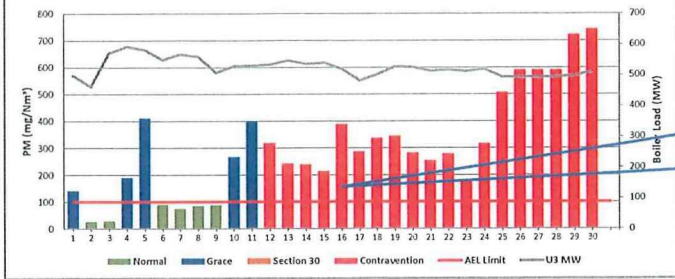


Figure 3: Kendal Unit 3 PM Emissions - April 2025



High emissions can be attributed to fans failures, Pcp 11-24 knife gates 1-3 were closed, Ash backlogs affected by the Ash handling system that had to be restored.

Figure 4: Kendal Unit 4 PM Emissions - April 2025

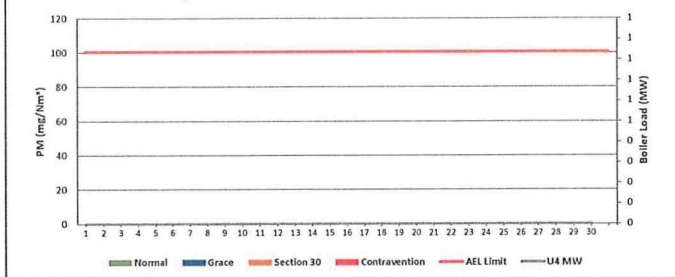
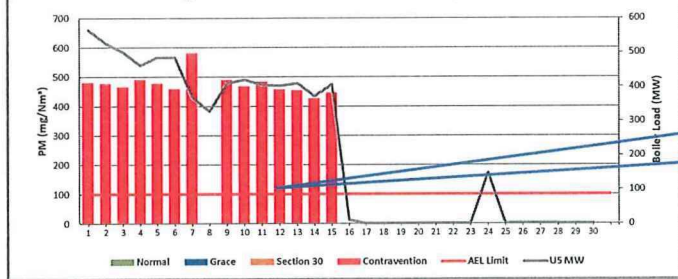
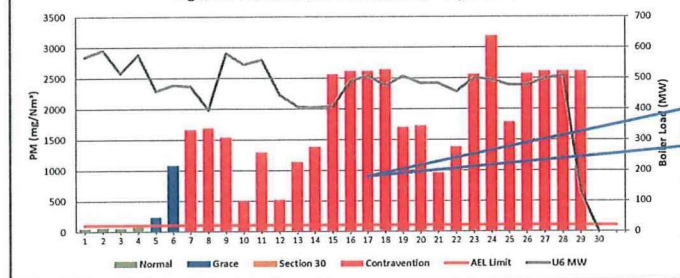


Figure 5: Kendal Unit 5 PM Emissions - April 2025



High PM emissions can be attributed to the PCP24 Gearbox that had failed, RHS fields that were all off, Ash backlogs, due to high compartments levels and PCP 24 standing with all kg closed.

Figure 6: Kendal Unit 6 PM Emissions - April 2025



High PM emissions can be attributed to High Ash backlogs, PCP 11 standing with all kg closed, poor fields performance, most fields were tripping on undervoltage (short circuit condition), CE Rapper 1-5 Tripped (20 Fields were Affected) and PCP14 Chocked.

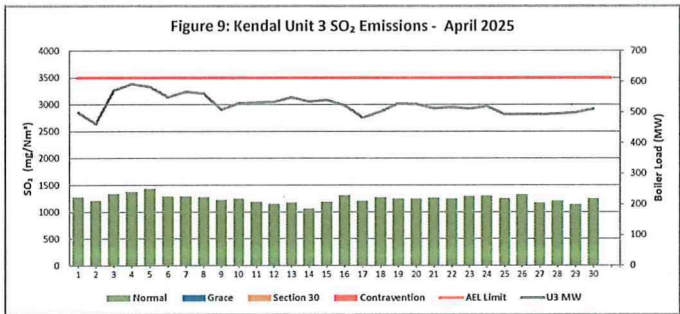
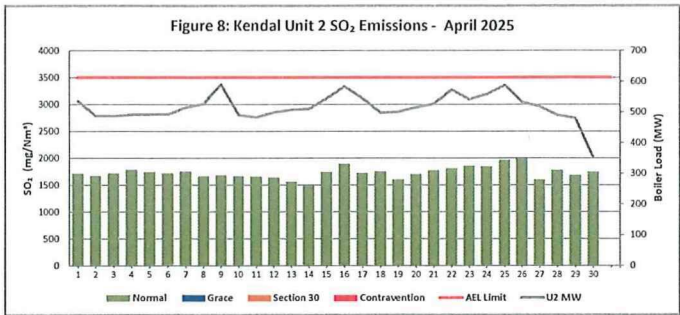
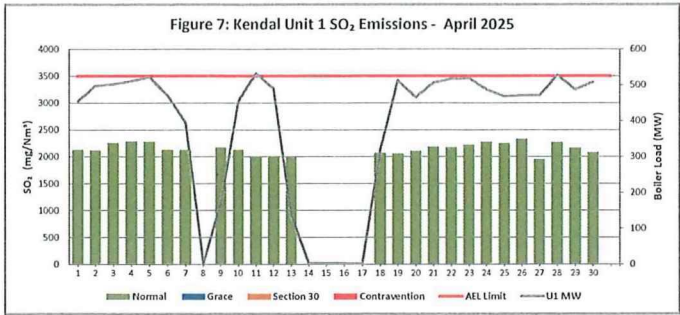


Figure 10: Kendal Unit 4 SO₂ Emissions - April 2025

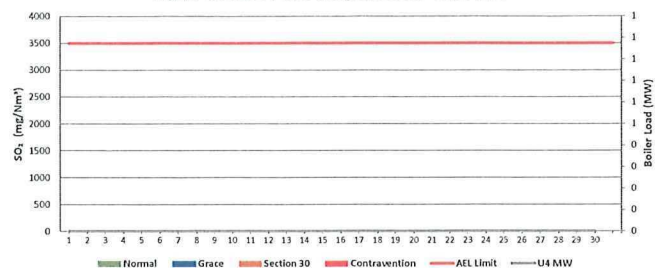


Figure 11: Kendal Unit 5 SO₂ Emissions - April 2025

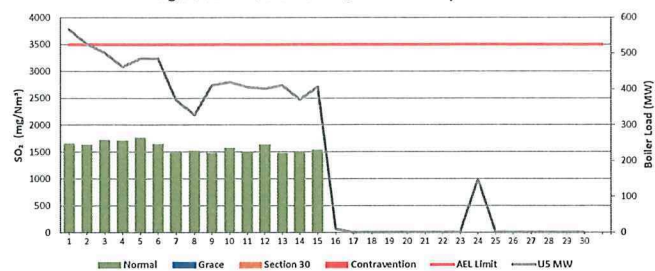


Figure 12: Kendal Unit 6 SO₂ Emissions - April 2025

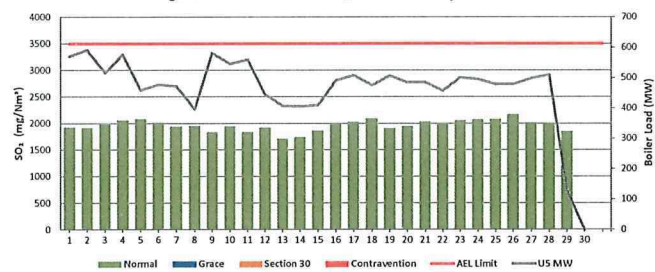


Figure 13: Kendal Unit 1 NO_x Emissions - April 2025

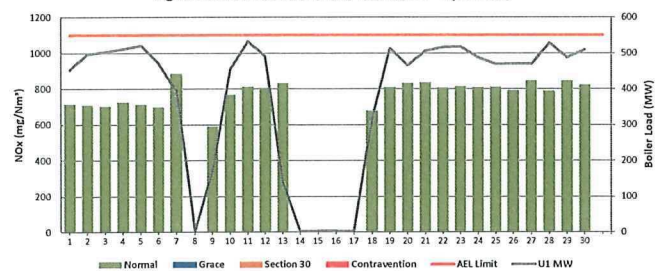


Figure 14: Kendal Unit 2 NOx Emissions - April 2025

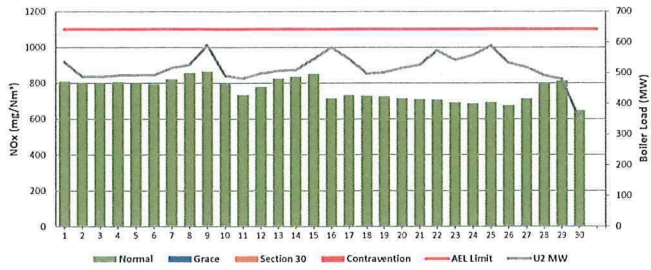


Figure 15: Kendal Unit 3 NOx Emissions - April 2025

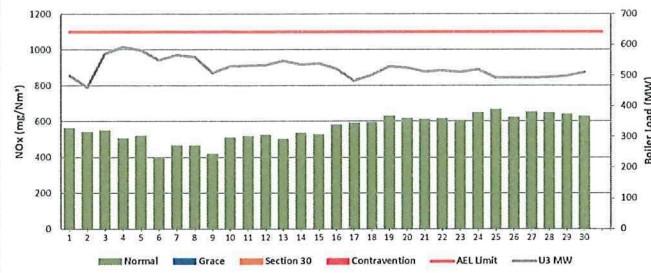


Figure 16: Kendal Unit 4 NOx Emissions - April 2025

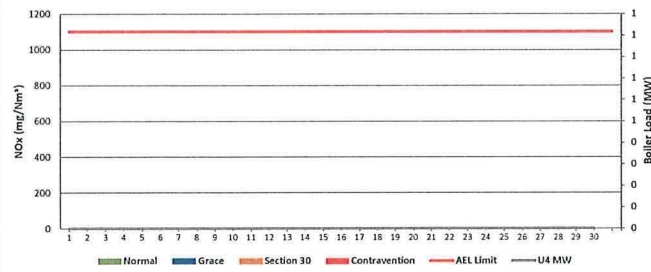


Figure 17: Kendal Unit 5 NOx Emissions - April 2025

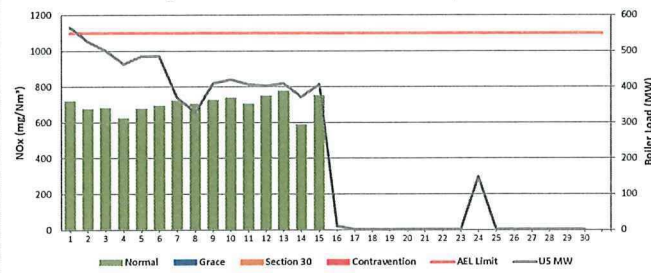
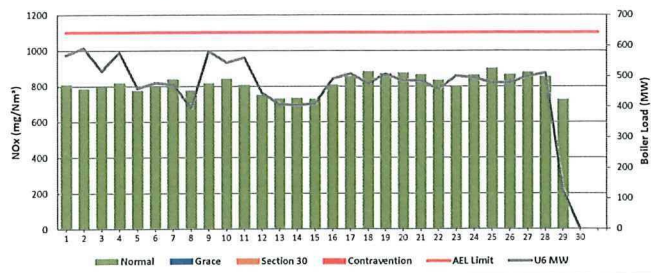


Figure 18: Kendal Unit 6 NOx Emissions - April 2025



7 COMPLAINTS

There are no complaints for this month

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

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

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

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 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. 24 hours
- The formula is as follows
- $$= (1 - (\text{count hours above } 99.325\% / 24 \text{ hours})) \times 100$$

Emissions Performance

- Average velocity values from the latest correlation report were used on the gaseous emissions on Units due to defective CEMS monitors and velocity correction factors were set M=1 and C=0
- Unit 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 maxed out meaning the emissions were higher than what the monitor was correlated for in which case we use surrogate values. This is attributed to abnormal plant conditions
- Please note that the reported figures in tonnage calculation are the figures after the station used the maxing out quantification exercise which is the use of 'surrogate values' on days when the monitor maxed out
- Flow was not working for the whole month because of sensors that are faulty and the sensors have to be replaced on all the units. The process for procuring new sensors is in progress
- Correlation curves for units 1, 4 and 5 were changed to suite changes of the data signals from 'AAA' to 'HME' data values because of the damaged cables for 'AAA' signal giving values that were not reliable
- Surrogation values were recalculated after updating raw data based on curves update
- The QAL 2 average values for gaseous were used as raw data in cases where the monitor had an error were used as surrogation values
- The unit 2, 4, 5 and 6 O2 sensors were faulty. Unit 5 and 4 O2 sensors were replaced in July 2025 and the process of replacing the other sensors is in progress
- The PM monitors were not 100% reliable due ash backlog dust flooded the dust motors
- Unit 1
 - Findings The high emissions can be attributed to F46 Transformer that was faulty, PCP 24 that was standing with all knife gates closed, Ash backlogs CE Rapper 1-5 Tripped (20 Fields were affected) and due to the So3 plant that was on hold mode
 - Resolution Plant repaired
- Unit 2
 - Findings The high emissions can be attributed to poor field performance, Ash backlogs due to high compartments level, ETK21 and 14 that were running with one drive, Ash handling system reliability that was not good
 - Resolution Plant repaired
- Unit 3
 - Findings The high PM emissions can be attributed to fans failures, Pcp 11 24 knife gates 1-3 were closed Ash backlogs affected by the Ash handling system that had to be restored
 - Resolution Plant repaired
- Unit 4
 - Unit was off
- Unit 5
 - Findings High PM emissions can be attributed to the PCP24 Gearbox that had failed, RHS fields that were all off Ash backlogs, due to high compartments levels and PCP 24 standing with all kg closed
 - Resolution Plant repaired
- Unit 6
 - Findings High PM emissions can be attributed to High Ash backlogs, PCP 11 that was standing with all knife gates closed, poor fields performance, most fields were tripping on undervoltage (short circuit condition), CE Rapper 1-5 Tripped (20 Fields were affected) and PCP14 Chocked
 - Resolution Plant repaired