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ATMOSPHERIC EMISSION LICENCE HOLDER: ESKOM HOLDING SOC LIMITED MATLA POWER STATION

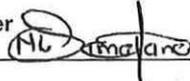
ATMOSPHERIC EMISSION LICENCE NO.: 17/4/AEL/MP312/11/14

ATMOSPHERIC EMISSION LICENCE AS CONTEMPLATED IN SECTION 43 OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: AIR QUALITY ACT, 2004, (ACT NO. 39 OF 2004)

I, VM Mahlangu, in my capacity as the Acting General Manager: Community Development Services of Nkangala District Municipality (hereinafter referred to as "the Licensing Authority", in terms of Section 36(1) of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act 39 of 2004, hereinafter referred to as the "Act"), and as provided for in Section 40 (1) (a) of the Act, hereby grant the authorisation of the above-mentioned Atmospheric Emission Licence subject to Section 43 of the Act to the conditions specified herein.

This Atmospheric Emission Licence is issued to **Eskom Holding SOC Limited Matla Power Station** in terms of Section 42 of the Act as amended, in respect of 21 Listed Activity **Subcategory 1.1: 2.4 and 5.1**. The Atmospheric Emission Licence is issued on the basis of information provided in the company's application dated **23 November 2021** and information that became available during processing of the application, as well as the site visit conducted on **27 June 2025**.

The Atmospheric Emission Licence is valid for five (05) years, until **19 September 2030**. This Atmospheric Emission Licence is a renewal initiated by the facility according to Section 47(1) of the Act and is issued subject to the conditions and requirements set out below which form part of the Atmospheric Emission Licence, and which are binding on **Eskom Holding SOC Limited Matla Power Station**, (hereinafter referred to as "the Licence Holder").

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Signature: 

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1. ATMOSPHERIC EMISSION LICENCE ADMINISTRATION

Name of the Licensing Authority	Nkangala District Municipality
Atmospheric Emission Licence Number	17/4/AEL/MP312/11/14
Previous Atmospheric Emission Licence Issue Date	30 June 2017
Current Atmospheric Emission Licence Issue Date <i>To incorporate Minister's Exemption Decisions dated 31 March 2025 and Renewal</i>	19 September 2025
Atmospheric Emission Licence Type	Atmospheric Emission Licence
Atmospheric Emission Licence Review Date	As advised by Licensing Authority
Atmospheric Emission Licence Renewal Date	(Submit renewal application six months before expiry date) 19 March 2030

2. ATMOSPHERIC EMISSION LICENCE HOLDER DETAILS

Enterprise Name	Eskom Holdings SOC limited
Trading As	Matla Power Station
Type of Enterprise	State Owned Company
Enterprise Registration Number (Registration Numbers if Joint Venture)	2002/015527/30
Registered Address	Megawatt Park, Maxwell Drive, Sunninghill, Sandton
Postal Address	Private Bag X5012 Kriel 2271
Telephone Number (General)	+27 17 612 6269
Fax Number (General)	N/A
Industry Sector	Power Station (Electricity Generation)
Contact Name (Emission Control Officer)	Bob Phahle
Telephone Number	017 612 6887
Cell Phone Number	017 612 9172
Fax Number	N/A
Email Address	PhahleBS@eskom.co.za
After Hours Contact Details	+27 82 473 0838
Land Use Zoning as per Town Planning Scheme	Agricultural/ Heavy industrial

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3. SITUATION AND EXTENT OF THE PLANT

3.1. Location and extent of the plant

Physical Address of the Plant	Matla Power Station, Delmas Road, Emalahleni Local Municipality
Description of Site (Erf)	Portion 3 of the Farm Haasfontein 85 IS, District of Bethal Mpumalanga
Coordinates of Approximate Centre of Operations	Latitude: -26°16'57.25"S Longitude: 29°08'40.60"E
Extent (km ²)	1.656
Elevation Above Mean Sea Level (m)	1.626
Province	Mpumalanga Province
Metropolitan/District Municipality	Nkangala District Municipality
Local Municipality	Emalahleni Local Municipality
Designated Priority Area	Highveld Priority Area

3.2. Description of surrounding land use (within 5km radius)

The surrounding land use is zoned as agricultural, comprising of low destiny farmsteads and infrastructure, crops on the arable soil and grazing. The North-Eastern border is with the second Power Generation Facility (Kriel Power Station), the North border is with the Seriti Mine, while the North-western border is with Matla Exarro Mine and Sublime Technologies.



Figure 1: Aerial photograph showing the land use around Eskom Holding SOC Limited - Matla Power Station

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been consulted and agreed to the satisfactory documentation necessary in confirming the equivalent test reliability, quality and equivalence of analyses.

- (b) The licence holder is responsible for quality assurance of methods and performance. Where the holder of the licence uses internal or external laboratories for sampling or analysis, accredited laboratories and personnel shall be used. The certified copy of accreditation of the internal or external laboratory must be submitted to the licensing authority annually including its external audits certification.
- (c) The licence holder must provide the licensing authority on request with raw data obtained during sampling and /or analysis including methodology used to reach to the final results submitted to the Licensing Authority.

4.4. General requirements for licence holder

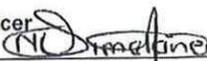
- (a) The licence holder is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions of this licence by any person acting on his, her or its behalf including but not limited to an employee, agent, sub-contractor or person rendering a service to the holder of the licence.
- (b) The licence does not relieve the licence holder to comply with any other statutory requirements that may be applicable to the carrying on of the listed activity.
- (c) A copy of the license must be kept at the premises where the listed activity is undertaken. The license must be made available to the Environmental Management Inspector representing the licensing authority who requests to see it.
- (d) The licence holder must inform, in writing, the licensing authority of any change to its details including the name of the contact person, postal address and/or telephonic details within fourteen (14) working days after such change has been effected.

Special Conditions

- (e) The licence holder must attend and participate quarterly in the Highveld Priority Area Implementation Task Team, and bi-annually in the Multi-Stakeholder Reference Group Forum Meetings for the implementation of the Highveld Priority Air Quality Management Plan.
- (f) The licence holder must annually report atmospheric emissions on the National Atmospheric Emission Inventory System (NAEIS) for the preceding year in terms of GNR 283 in Government Gazette 38633 of 02 April 2015 and GN4493 in Government Gazette 50284 of 08 March 2024 to NAEISAdmin@dffe.gov.za and the licensing authority.
- (g) The licence holder must annually submit a progress report on the implementation of its emission reduction and management plan for the preceding calendar year in terms of GNR 5153 in Government Gazette 51120 of 26 August 2024 to NAEISAdmin@dffe.gov.za and the licensing authority.

4.5. Statutory obligations

The licence holder must comply with the obligations as set out in Chapter 5 of NEMAQA (Act no. 39 of 2004) as amended.

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5. NATURE OF PROCESS

5.1. Process Description

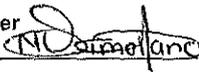
Matta Power Station operates continuously except for scheduled outages to inspect and maintain water, coal and air are essential elements for steam generation. Chemical energy is converted into heat energy during the combustion of coal. This energy is then transferred to the boiler water, through the furnace wall tubes and boiling results. The steam water mixture is collected in the steam drum, where the steam separates from the water. Dry saturated steam is fed to the super-heaters, where more heat is absorbed and the temperature of the steam increases to the value required by the turbine where heat energy is converted into mechanical energy. The turbine in turn rotates the generator and the final conversion of mechanical to electrical energy takes place. Exhausted steam is fed to the condenser where all latent heat in the steam is lost to the circulation water. It is essential to condense the steam in order to pump the water back to the boiler under high pressure for re-use. This cycle is repetitive. The power station does not have a coal stockyard within the premises as the coal stockyard is managed by the mine within their premises. The coal received from mine is transported through the conveyor belts into the coal staithes (concrete buildings for storage and handling of coal)

COMBUSTION

Two thousand (2000) (max) tons of coal per hour is fed from the staithe to the boiler bunkers, from where it is fed into pulverized mills, which grind the coal into powder. A stream of air, which acts as a gas carrier, flows to the furnace where combustion takes place. The production of this combustion are dust and ash. The ash fall to the bottom of the boiler, where is it sluiced away for treatment and the flue gas stream carries the dust to the electrostatic to be precipitators to be collected. The flue gas mixture then passes through the chimney to the atmosphere

ASH HANDLING

The PFA system is designed to temporarily store PFA from the station and to convey it, at a controlled measured flow, to the slurry mixture system. The PFA storage comprises of three identical concrete PFA holding silos. PFA is conveyed from the station via a pneumatic conveying system into the top of the silo. The silo is vented by a dust collector/vent system mounted at the top of each silo. The purpose is to ensure a negative pressure in the Bulk Silos. The dust in the bag filters is removed by reverse pulse units back into the Bulk Silos. A level sensor is mounted at the top of each silo to monitor the continuous and level of PFA in the silo. In order to facilitate that the discharge of PFA to the mixer is constant, the bottom of the silo is maintained in a live aerated/agitated state, by automatically pulsed aeration pads, mounted in the bottom conical section of the silo. Each silo may be discharged, via pneumatically operated slide gates, into one of three air slides. Manual slide gates are provided to isolate the pneumatic gates from the silo. Each of the high pressure air slide conveyors are fitted with a flow control valve. The control valve, linked to an impact weigher, is used to control the flow of PFA to a selected mass flow rate. The air slide

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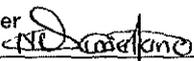
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5.2. Facility Wide Listed Activities with Regulatory Applicability

Category	Subcategory	Description of the Listed Activity
Category 1: Combustion Installations	Subcategory 1.1. Solid Fuel Combustion Installation	Solid fuels combustion installations used primarily for steam raising or electricity generation.
Category 2: Petroleum Industry, the production of gaseous and liquid fuels as well as petrochemicals from crude oil, coal, gas or biomass	Subcategory 2.4: storage and Handling of Petroleum Products	Petroleum products storage tanks and product transfer facilities.
Category 5: Mineral Processing, Storage and Handling	Subcategory 5.1. Storage and Handling of Ore and Coal	Storage and handling of ore and coal not situated on the premises of a mine or works as defined in the Mines Health and Safety Act 29/1996.

5.3. Unit Process or Processes

Unit Process	Process function	Batch or Continuous Process
Coal Conveyor	Coal transfer	Continuous
Coal Staithe 1	Storage and handling of coal.	Continuous
Coal Staithe 2	Storage and handling of coal	Continuous
Fuel Oil Storage Tanks	Storage and handling of fuel oil <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The South Fuel Oil Storage Tank distributes fuel oil to Boiler Unit 1, 2 and 3. • The North Fuel Oil Storage Tank distributes fuel oil to Boiler Unit 4, 5 and 6. 	Continuous
Boilers (Unit 1 to 6)	Burning of pulverized coal for power generation.	Continuous
Ash Plant	Handling and containment of fly and coarse ash	Continuous
Electrostatic Precipitators	Abatement technology (air pollution control equipment) for Particulate Matter (PM)	Continuous
Sulphur Plant	Abatement technology that injects SO ₃ into the flue gas to increase the PM's ability to be electrically charged and thus increase the ESP's PM collection efficiency.	Continuous
Fly Ash Silo	Fly ash containment	Continuous
Ash Dam	Wet ash disposal facility.	Continuous

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5.4. Hours of operations

Unit Process	Operating Hours	Days of Operation per Year
Coal Conveyor Belts	24	365
Coal Staithe 1	24	365
Coal Staithe 2	24	365
Fuel Oil storage Tanks	24	365
Boilers (Unit 1 to 6)	24	365
Ash Plant	24	365
Electrostatic Precipitators	24	365
Sulphur Plant	24	365
Fly Ash Silo	24	365
Ash Dam	24	365

5.5. Graphical Process Information

The following diagrams depicting the graphical operation for the entire operation at Eskom Matla Power Station

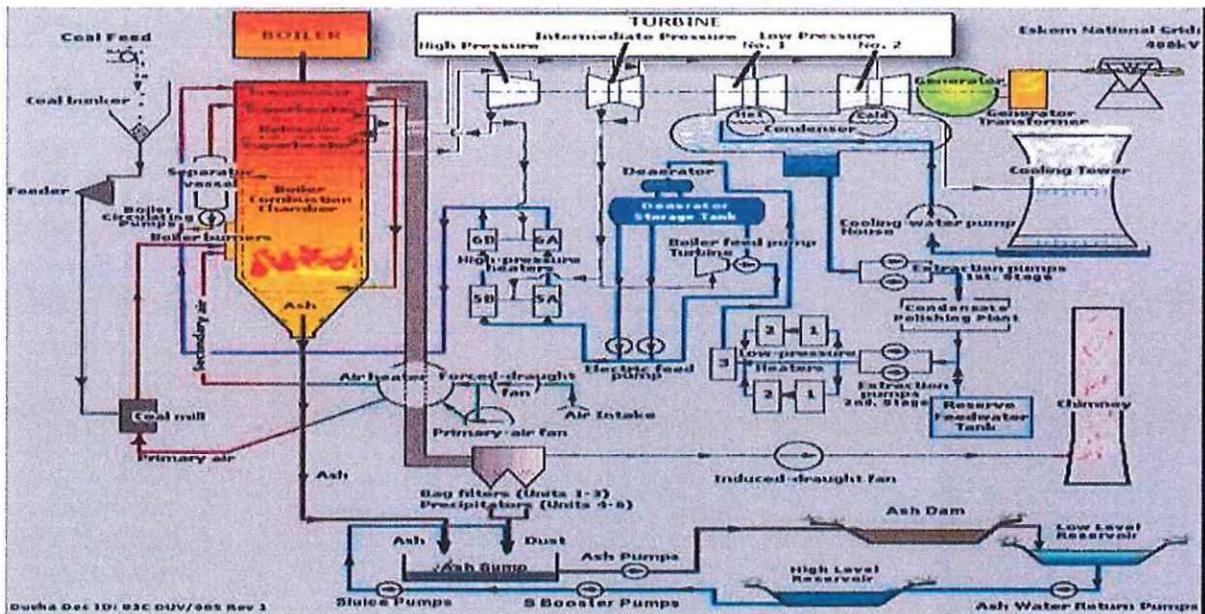
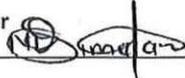


Figure 4: Power Generation Process Flow Diagram of Eskom Matla Power Station

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6. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS

6.1. Raw Materials used.

Raw Material Type	Maximum Permitted Consumption Rate (Quantity)	Units (Quantity/Period)
Coal	1 475 000	tons/month
Fuel Oil	3 500	tons/month

6.2. Production Rates

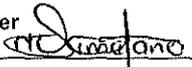
Product Name	Maximum Permitted Production Rate (Quantity)	Units (Quantity/Period)
Electricity	2 745 GWh	Megawatts / Gigawatt Hours (GWh)

6.3. By Product Rates

Product Name	Maximum Permitted Production (Quantity)	Units (Quantity/Period)
Ash	471 000	tons/month

6.4. Materials used in energy sources.

Materials for Energy Source	Maximum Permitted Consumption Rate (Quantity)	Sulphur Content (%)	Ash Content (%)
Coal	1 475 000 tons/month	<1.2	<40
Fuel Oil	3 500 tons/month	<3.5	<0.1

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6.5 Emission Units

6.5.1. Emission Unit - Stack Parameters (Point Source)

EU Code	Stack Name	Latitude (decimal degrees)	Longitude (decimal degrees)	Height of Release Above Ground (m)	Height Above Nearby Building (m)	Diameter at Stack Tip / Vent Exit (m)	Actual Gas Exit Temperature (°C)	Actual Gas Volumetric Flow (m³/s)	Actual Gas Exit Velocity (m/s)	Emission Hours	Type of Emission (Continuous / Batch)
RG0001	Common Stack for Boiler Unit 1 (SV01), Boiler Unit 2 (SV02) and Boiler Unit 3 (SV03)	-26.1656	29.0833	213	125	16.1	134	2911.45	13	24	Continuous
EU0001	Boiler Unit 4 (SV04)	-26.1649	29.0829	275	187	6.76	138.9	1068.3	33.1	24	Continuous
EU0002	Boiler Unit 5 (SV05)	-26.1649	29.0829	275	187	6.76	118	1068.3	31.2	24	Continuous
EU0003	Boiler Unit 6 (SV06)	-26.1649	29.0829	275	187	6.76	131	1126	34.8	24	Continuous

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6.5.2. Emission Unit - Area/Line Source

EU Code	Source Name	Source Description	Latitude	Longitude	Height of release Above Ground (m)	Length of Area (m)	Width of Area (m)	Emission Hours	Type of Emissions
EU0004	Coal conveyor	Emission Unit Type: Transfer of coal. Description: Fugitive dust emissions resulting from the transfer of coal	26°16'42"S	29°08'39"E	35	420	70	24	Continuous
EU0005	Coal Stairthe 1	Emission Unit Type: Storage and handling of coal Description: Fugitive dust emissions resulting from the storage and handling of coal	26°16'41"S	29°08'32"E	35	435	30	24	Continuous
EU0006	Coal Stairthe 2	Emission Unit Type: Storage and handling of coal Description: Fugitive dust emissions resulting from the storage and handling of coal.	26°16'43"S	29°08'31"E	35	250	30	24	Continuous
EU0007	Fuel Oil Storage Tank (North)	Emission Unit Type: Storage and handling of fuel oil. Description: Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) emissions	26°16'50"S	29°08'28"E	9.6	25.1	20.9	24	Continuous

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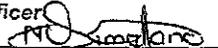
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EU Code	Source Name	Source Description	Latitude	Longitude	Height of release Above Ground (m)	Length of Area (m)	Width of Area (m)	Emission Hours	Type of Emissions
		resulting for the storage and handling of fuel oil							
EU0008	Fuel Oil Storage Tank (South)	Emission Unit Type: Storage and handling of fuel oil Description: Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) emissions resulting for the storage and handling of fuel oil	26°16'54"S	29°08'30"E	9.6	25.4	21.9	24	Continuous
EU0009	Ash Plant	Emission Unit Type: Handling of fly and coarse ash from boiler units resulting from burning of coal Description: Fugitive dust emissions from Dust Handling Plant and dust hoppers Coarse Ash is mixed with water then it is pumped to Slurry Plant for further processing where it is eventually pumped to the Ash Dams	26°16'46"S	29°08'33"E	30	30	3.8	24	Continuous
EU0010	Fly Ash Silo	Emission Unit Type: Fly ash storage	26°16'43"S	29°08'32"E	60	60	35	24	Continuous

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EU Code	Source Name	Source Description	Latitude	Longitude	Height of release Above Ground (m)	Length of Area (m)	Width of Area (m)	Emission Hours	Type of Emissions
		Description: Fugitive dust emissions resulting from the storage and handling of fly ash							
EU0011	Ash Dam	Emission Unit Type: Handling and disposal of ash. Description: Fugitive dust emissions resulting from the handling of ash	26°16'06"S	29°11'53"E	N/A	2755	1500	24	Continuous
EU0012	Unpaved Roads	Emission Unit Type: Transportation of raw materials – Road used to transport coal and ash to and from the coal stockyard and ash dam Description: Fugitive dust emission resulting from the transportation of raw materials on unpaved roads at Matla Power Station including roads around the coal stockyard, ash dams and the station	26°17'15" S	29°10'16" E	N/A	8000m	7.5km	24	Continuous

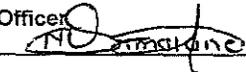
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7. CONTROL DEVICES, EMISSION UNITS, AND REPORTING GROUPS

7.1. Control Devices

Emission Unit				Control Device							
Associated Source Code	Appliance / Process Equipment Number	Appliance Serial Number	Appliance Type / Description	Control devices Name and Model	Control Devices Manufacture Date	Commission Date	Date of Significant Modification / Upgrade	Device Type	Design Capacity Control Efficiency (%)	Minimum Control Efficiency (%)	Minimum Utilisation (%)
RG0001	06-10HBK	Unit 1- BB184	Boiler Unit 1	Lesedi	04/03/1978	04/03/1983	20/06/2024	Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP)	99	98	100
				SIEVA	04/01/1990	04/01/1991	31/12/2009	Sulphur to SO ₃ Conversion Plant	95	90	100
	06-20HBK	Unit 2- BB211	Boiler Unit 2	Hamon	04/03/1978	04/03/1983	30/04/2017	Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP)	99	98	100
				SIEVA	04/01/1990	04/01/1991	31/12/2009	Sulphur to SO ₃ Conversion Plant	95	90	100
	06-30HBK	Unit 3- BB212	Boiler Unit 3	Hamon	04/03/1978	04/03/1983	31/01/2010	Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP)	99	98	100
				SIEVA	04/01/1990	04/01/1991	31/12/2009	Sulphur to SO ₃ Conversion Plant	95	90	100

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Emission Unit				Control Device							
Associated Source Code	Appliance / Process Equipment Number	Appliance Serial Number	Appliance Type / Description	Control devices Name and Model	Control Devices Manufacture Date	Commission Date	Date of Significant Modification / Upgrade	Device Type	Design Capacity Control Efficiency (%)	Minimum Control Efficiency (%)	Minimum Utilisation (%)
EU0001	06-40HBK	Unit 4-BB213	Boiler Unit 4	Lesedi	04/03/1978	04/03/1983	11/12/2022	Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP)	99	98	100
				SIEVA	04/01/1990	04/01/1991	31/12/2009	Sulphur to SO ₃ Conversion Plant	95	90	100
EU0002	06-50HBK	Unit 5-BB214	Boiler Unit 5	Hamon	04/03/1978	04/03/1983	01/03/2014	Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP)	99	98	100
				SIEVA	04/01/1990	04/01/1991	31/12/2009	Sulphur to SO ₃ Conversion Plant	95	90	100
EU0003	06-60HBK	Unit 6 - BB215	Boiler Unit 6	Hamon	04/03/1978	04/03/1983	30/04/2011	Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP)	99	98	100
				SIEVA	04/01/1990	04/01/1991	31/12/2009	Sulphur to SO ₃ Conversion Plant	95	90	100

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7.2. Reporting / Emission Unit – Maximum Emission Rates (Under Normal Working Conditions)

RG/EU Code	Listed Activity	Pollutant Name	Maximum Release Rate (mg/Nm ³)	Date to be Achieved By	Average Period (Instantaneous, Hourly, Daily, Monthly, Annually)	Duration of Emissions (Hours)
RG0001 (Boiler Unit 1, 2 and 3)	SA0101	Particulate Matter (PM)	50	Immediate	Daily	24 hours
		Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	2 600	Immediate – Shutdown (21 February 2034)	Daily	24 hours
		Oxides of Nitrogen (NO _x expressed as NO ₂)	1 100	Immediate – Shutdown (21 February 2034)	Daily	24 hours
EU0001 (Boiler Unit 4)	SA0101	Particulate Matter (PM)	100	Immediate	Daily	24 hours
			50	1 April 2026	Daily	24 hours
		Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	2 600	Immediate – Shutdown (21 February 2034)	Daily	24 hours
		Oxides of Nitrogen (NO _x expressed as NO ₂)	1 100	Immediate – Shutdown (21 February 2034)	Daily	24 hours
EU0002 (Boiler Unit 5)	SA0101	Particulate Matter (PM)	100	Immediate	Daily	24 hours
			50	1 April 2026	Daily	24 hours
		Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	2 600	Immediate – Shutdown (21 February 2034)	Daily	24 hours
		Oxides of Nitrogen (NO _x expressed as NO ₂)	1 100	Immediate – Shutdown (21 February 2034)	Daily	24 hours
EU0003 (Boiler Unit 6)	SA0101	Particulate Matter (PM)	100	Immediate	Daily	24 hours
			50	1 April 2026	Daily	24 hours
		Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	2 600	Immediate – Shutdown	Daily	24 hours

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RG/EU Code	Listed Activity	Pollutant Name	Maximum Release Rate (mg/Nm ³)	Date to be Achieved By	Average Period (Instantaneous, Hourly, Daily, Monthly, Annually)	Duration of Emissions (Hours)
				(21 February 2034)		
		Oxides of Nitrogen (NO _x expressed as NO ₂)	1 100	Immediate – Shutdown (21 February 2034)	Daily	24 hours

Point source – Operating Requirements

- 7.2.1 Eskom Matla Power Station must report all non – compliance with the conditions stipulated in this Atmospheric Emission License within 24 hours
- 7.2.2 A copy of this AEL shall be retained at a place convenient to be produced in case the authorities would like to view it.
- 7.2.3 The License holder shall notify the Licensing Authority in writing pertaining to any upgrades or building alterations associated with the listed activity, prior taking the action
- 7.2.4 The License holder must comply with the National Greenhouse Gas Emission Reporting Regulations No. 40762 Government Gazette 03 April 2017.
- 7.2.5 All units must be fitted with continuous emission monitoring equipment for PM, SO₂ and NO_x.
- 7.2.6. Any abnormalities experienced shall be part on the normal monthly reporting and be forwarded to the Licensing Authority
- 7.2.7. In the event where there is an equipment failure, malfunction or break down, the responsible person/license holder shall reduce the load to the extent that non-compliance to the license conditions are avoided and if it still continues, the operation shall be halted.
- 7.2.8. The number of hours, over a period of 24 hours, for which emissions exceeded the limit shall be reported immediately to the Licensing Authority
- 7.2.9. Emissions must be measured and reported to Licensing Authority as per condition 7.4 of the Atmospheric Emission License
- 7.2.10 The license holder must always prevent any deviation from the normal conditions of operations that may result in emission exceedances from the specified limit values. In case there is potential of such, the loading shall be scaled down or operations shall be halted completely if there is a likelihood that continued operation may result in harm to human health and well-being or otherwise be detrimental to the environment
- 7.2.11 The licence holder shall be liable to prevent and mitigate against the risk of harm to human health and the environment and shall put in place measures necessary to prevent and/ or mitigate against such risks
- 7.2.12. Where continuous emission monitoring is required for a listed activity-

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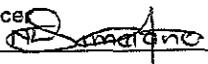
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- (a) The averaging period for the purpose of compliance monitoring shall be expressed on a daily average basis or as prescribed in the Atmospheric Emission License
- (b) The emission monitoring system must be maintained to yield a minimum of 80% valid hourly average values during the reporting period
- (c) The emission monitoring system must be maintained and calibrated as per the original equipment manufacturer's specifications.
- (d) Continuous emission monitoring systems must be calibrated by a SANAS accredited laboratory at least every two (2) years.
- 7.2 13 The coal specifications shall not be lowered in regard to Service Level Agreements with coal supply contractors and has to undergo pre-qualification, i.e. has to be tested by an accredited laboratory in order to ascertain that it complies with the sulphur and ash content specified in condition 6.4, prior to being used by the facility
- 7.2 14. The licence holder must ensure that the rehabilitation of the ash dam is in effect to manage and minimise dust emanating from the ash dam. The licence holder must submit an annual progress report on the implementation of the Ash Dam Rehabilitation Plan to the National Air Quality Officer and Licensing Authority
- 7.2 15. **Special Minister's Exemption Conditions relating to the Section 59 Exemption in terms National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act 39 of 2004 of 31 March 2025**

Health interventions

- (a) The licence holder must conduct detailed health impact assessments to quantify excess mortality/morbidity associated with the power station's emission based on existing health response models. Based on this data, the power station has to demonstrate how it is mitigating these effects in a quantitative sense through direct investments in the communities most affected. This must be initiated within 6 months of the exemption being granted through a partnership with experts in the field of health impact assessments with annual reports on progress sent to the Minister
- (b) The licence holder must improve greenspaces, particularly around established healthcare facilities and schools. The licence holder must create one greenspace per year in the community situated closest to the power station to which the power station's exemption application relates, starting with the worst affected community in terms of ambient air quality. In addition, the power station may use some of its unused land to establish green spaces which has to involve planting of large scale tree farms that will improve ambient air quality by reducing wind-blown PMs. The licence holder must explain the benefits of establishing green spaces in order to get buy-in from the people in the community who can be enlisted to assist with establishing the green spaces

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Socio-economic interventions

- (c) The licence holder must implement waste collection interventions associated with illegal mining dumps within twelve months
- (d) The licence holder must submit plans within six months of the issuance of the AEL that comprehensively address how it intends to deal with the ash dump it has established in the various areas, and must set out clear timelines for when it will address the issues. These timelines must fall within the time period that the AEL is in place

Air quality transparency and governance

- (e) The licence holder must compile or update, if already in existence, the air quality monitoring plans and submitted to the National Air Quality Officer within six months of the exemption being granted. This monitoring plan must:
 - i. Indicate the reasoning behind the placement of the minimum two monitors around the power station (with reference to the dispersion modelling done, showing that placement is capturing predicted ambient peaks) and justification for the equipment selected;
 - ii. Present calibration schedules, backup power options, backup equipment, data quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC), and
 - iii. Stipulate that the monthly monitoring reports as well as annual reports (showing seasonal patterns and trends over the full/multi-year monitoring period, with comparisons with abatement schedules) must be submitted to the National Air Quality Officer.
- (f) The licence holder must commission/maintain at least two continuous air quality monitoring stations (measuring PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, NO₂ and SO₂) within twelve months of the exemption being granted.
- (g) The licence holder must ensure continuous data from the two monitoring stations and it will not be satisfactory to attribute responsibility to SAWS for data gaps.
- (h) The power station's monitoring stations must comply to International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14001 environmental standards, but it is free to select what technology will be utilised (e.g. low-cost sensors could be considered).
- (i) The licence holder must consider key sensitive receptors in the following locations for additional monitoring due to high pollutant concentrations (read with Eskom's section 59 atmospheric dispersion modelling exercise), and this must be installed sufficient distance away from power stations, within twelve months of the exemption being granted:
 - i Gweda Primary School and Kwanala Primary School
- (j) The ambient air quality monitoring data at a minimum of two monitoring stations must be published live/in real time on the Eskom website in addition to being live fed to the Department (DFFE) so that it can be reported on the SAAQIS web portal. Additionally, for comparison, the licence holder must provide live daily stack emission data for each of the pollutants on Eskom's website for full disclosure to all stakeholders and this data must be live fed to the Department so that it can be reported on the SAAQIS web portal with immediate effect. This will enable stakeholders to access information relating to Eskom Matla Power Station's compliance with its obligations, as set out in the AEL.

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- (k) Any exceedances of the recommended emission limits will require a full atmospheric dispersion assessment to determine likely health incidents (with reporting that is in line with the Atmospheric Impact Report Regulations) within a timeframe as required by the licensing authority

Submission of current coal flexibilization studies

- (l) The licence holder must submit the current coal flexibilization studies to the Minister by September 2025 and must publish these studies for stakeholder comment.
- (m) These coal flexibilization studies will include Eskom investigating the changes required to enable the plant to run at lower minimum loads and respond quickly when required to ramp up and down. The three categories of changes to be investigated are as follows:
- i Tier 1 linked to operational procedure changes,
 - ii. Tier 2 minor equipment changes, and
 - iii. Tier 3 possible large equipment upgrades.
- (n) Other investigations will be the possibility of including “operational flexibility” operator training utilising the operator simulator. Plasma and low-fuel igniter technologies are to be investigated to support operation at lower loads and this project’s demonstration phase should be completed in 2026.

7.2.16. The licence holder’s failure to comply with these conditions may result in the licensing authority revoking or suspending the licence in terms of Section 47A of NEM AQA.

7.3. Reporting Group / Emission Unit – maximum emission rates (under start-up, maintenance and shut-down conditions) there are no abnormal limit, therefore exceedance above maximum release rate shall be reported to the licensing authority.

RG/EU Code	Listed Activity	Pollutant Name	Maximum Release Rate (mg/Nm³)	Date to be Achieved	Average Period	Maximum Gas Volumetric Flow (m³/s)	Maximum Gas Exit Velocity (m/s)	Emission Hours	Permitted Duration of Emissions
RG0001 (Boiler Unit 1, 2 and 3)	SA0101	PM	100	Immediate	Daily	2911 45	13	24	Continuous
		PM	50	1 April 2025					
		SO ₂	2 600	Immediate – Shutdown (21 February 2034)					

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RG/EU Code	Listed Activity	Pollutant Name	Maximum Release Rate (mg/Nm ³)	Date to be Achieved	Average Period	Maximum Gas Volumetric Flow (m ³ /s)	Maximum Gas Exit Velocity (m/s)	Emission Hours	Permitted Duration of Emissions
		NO _x	1 100	Immediate – Shutdown (21 February 2034)					
EU0001 (Boiler Unit 4)	SA0101	PM	100	Immediate	Daily	1068.3	33.1	24	Continuous
		PM	50	1 April 2026					
		SO ₂	2 600	Immediate – Shutdown (21 February 2034)					
		NO _x	1 100	Immediate – Shutdown (21 February 2034)					
EU0002 (Boiler Unit 5)	SA0101	PM	100	Immediate	Daily	1068.3	31.2	24	Continuous
		PM	50	1 April 2026					
		SO ₂	2 600	Immediate – Shutdown (21 February 2034)					
		NO _x	1 100	Immediate – Shutdown (21 February 2034)					
EU0003 (Boiler Unit 6)	SA0101	PM	100	Immediate	Daily	1126	34.8	24	Continuous
		PM	50	1 April 2026					
		SO ₂	2 600	Immediate – Shutdown (21 February 2034)					
		NO _x	1 100	Immediate – Shutdown (21 February 2034)					

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The following conditions must be adhered to at a minimum during start-up, maintenance and shutdown conditions:

- 7.3.1 The license holder must take all reasonable measures to control atmospheric emissions during start-up, maintenance and shutdown operations.
- 7.3.2. Normal start-up, break-down/maintenance/upset and shut-down conditions shall not exceed a period of 48 hours except in cases where a boiler unit has to undergo General Overhaul and Mini Overhaul. Should normal start-up, maintenance, upset and shutdown conditions exceed a period of 48 hours, the provision of Section 30 of the National Environmental Management Act, 107 of 1998 (as amended)("NEMA") shall not be applicable to events that expected and not sudden. Events that are likely to occur at the power station which will not be considered as incidents and shall be treated as non-compliances to the provisions of Section 28 of NEMA are as follows:
- i. Electricity generation capacity constraints and impact thereof of existing power generation infrastructure;
 - ii Deep structural and maintenance problems of the power station's current and ageing fleet of generators;
 - iii. Inadequate maintenance of ailing infrastructure, resulting in continuous failure of the same infrastructure,
 - iv. Inadequate infrastructure;
 - v Faulty installations;
 - vi. Delayed dusting;
 - vii. Seasonal rainfall, including heavy rainfall;
 - viii. Malfunctioning and/or faulty equipment;
 - ix. Accumulation of fly ash inside Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP) hoppers;
 - x. Continuing operation despite the fact that a unit thereof if under repair, undergoing maintenance and the licence holder is aware that such infrastructure or parts are not fully functional;
 - xi. Incorrect top cages that result in frequent cuff leaks which lead to high PM emissions,
 - xii. Essential spares and equipment not readily available;
 - xiii. Electrostatic precipitator fields in pulsing mode instead of 'continuous, and
 - xiv. Incorrect inlet temperature.
- 7.3.7. Reporting on PM, SO₂ and NO_x emissions to commence 24 hours after the unit has synchronized with the grid during start-up and should be below the limit value within 48 hours of synchronizing with the grid.
- 7.3.3. In order to put into effect section 42 of the Act, the license holder shall, on receipt of the Atmospheric Emission License, undertake an investigation to measure, monitor and report on point source emissions released during start-up, maintenance, and shut-down conditions
- 7.3.4 In order to put into effect, the provision of section 42 of the Act, the licensing authority may from time to time review the conditions set herein and may set maximum emission limits to be adhered to by the license holder during start-up, maintenance, and shutdown conditions.

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- 7.3.5 The license holder shall be liable to prevent and mitigate against the risk of harm to human health and the environment and shall put in place measures necessary to prevent and/ or mitigate against such risks
- 7.3.8 During start –up, maintenance and shut-down, or in the event where there is an indication of adverse impacts to human health and/ or the environment the license holder must take appropriate measures to avoid such adverse impacts from occurring and/ or recurring
- 7.3.9. The license holder must report on abatement utilization and efficiency monthly.
- 7.3.10. Abatement equipment must be maintained to ensure that is operational when the associated boiler is under normal operating conditions The utilization values stated in Table 7.1 are applicable when the associated boiler is under normal operating conditions.

7.4. Reporting Group / Emission Unit – emission monitoring and reporting requirements

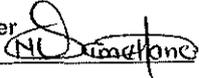
RG/EU Code	Listed Activity	Pollutant	Emission Sampling/ Monitoring Method	Sampling Testing Frequency	Monitoring Duration	Parameters to be Measured	Parameters to be Reported	Reporting Frequency
RG0001 (Boiler Unit 1, 2 and 3)	SA0101	PM, SO ₂ , NO _x	Isokinetic sampling (Correlation and parallel tests) as per Annexure A of GN893 of 22 November 2013	Every two years	As per Annexure A of GN893 of 22 November 2013	PM, SO ₂ , NO _x	PM, SO ₂ , NO _x	Annual
			Continuous Emissions Monitoring as per Annexure A of GN893 of 22 November 2013	Continuous Emissions Monitoring	Continuous, min. 80% valid hourly averages	PM, SO ₂ , NO _x	PM, SO ₂ , NO _x	Monthly
EU0001 (Boiler Unit 4) EU0002 (Boiler	SA0101	PM, SO ₂ , NO _x	Isokinetic sampling (Correlation and parallel tests) as per Annexure A of GN893 of 22 November 2013	Every two years	As per Annexure A of GN893 of 22 November 2013	PM, SO ₂ , NO _x	PM, SO ₂ , NO _x	Annual

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RG/EU Code	Listed Activity	Pollutant	Emission Sampling/ Monitoring Method	Sampling Testing Frequency	Monitoring Duration	Parameters to be Measured	Parameters to be Reported	Reporting Frequency
Unit 5) EU0003 (Boiler Unit 6)			Continuous Emissions Monitoring as per Annexure A of GN893 of 22 November 2013	Continuous Emissions Monitoring	Continuous, min. 80% valid hourly averages.	PM, SO ₂ , NO _x	PM, SO ₂ , NO _x	Monthly

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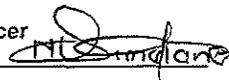
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7.5. Reporting Group / Emission Unit (Area and/or line source) – management and mitigation measures

RG/EU Code	Area and/or Line Source Description	Description of Specific Measures	Timeframe for Achieving Required Control Efficiency	Method of Monitoring Measures Effectiveness	Contingency Measures
EU0004	Coal Conveyor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that conveyors are covered. 	Immediately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual inspections Monthly Fall Out Dust Monitoring and report monthly to the Licensing Authority Elemental analysis of fall out dust as and when required by the Licensing Authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In line with the facility's approved Dust Management and Monitoring Plan Environmental Management Audits in order to implement preventative and corrective actions
EU0005 EU0006	Coal Saithes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust suppression by spraying water at the coal stock yard area and associated access routes. Adherence to speed limits to minimise dust fall out 	Immediately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual inspections Monthly Fall Out Dust Monitoring and report monthly to the Licensing Authority Elemental analysis of fall out dust as and when required by the Licensing Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In line with the facility's Dust Management and Monitoring Plan Increase frequency of dust suppression Environmental Management Audits in order to implement preventative and corrective actions
EU0007 EU0008	Fuel Oil Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enclosed tanks and visual inspection Daily operator inspection Bi-annual engineering visual inspection 	Immediately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual inspections Audits Estimation of VOC (BTEX) Wall thickness test report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In line with the facility's maintenance strategy and plan Environmental Management Audits to implement preventative and corrective actions

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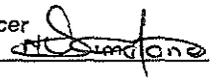


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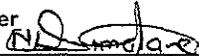
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RG/EU Code	Area and/or Line Source Description	Description of Specific Measures	Timeframe for Achieving Required Control Efficiency	Method of Monitoring Measures Effectiveness	Contingency Measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adherence to plant procedure and philosophies 			
EU0009	Ash Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dusting once every 24 hours (Manual agitation of dust hoppers) Adherence to the facility's Dust Handling Plant Action Plan 	Immediately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual inspections Monthly Fall Out Dust Monitoring and report monthly to the Licensing Authority Elemental analysis of fall out dust as and when required by the Licensing Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In line with the facility's approved Dust Management and Monitoring Plan In line with the facility's maintenance strategy and plan Environmental Management Audits to implement preventative and corrective actions
EU0010	Fly Ash Silos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adherence to maintenance plan Provide maintenance plan of silos within 60 days of issue of the license Dust suppression by spraying water at the fly ash storage silo area. Ensure paving of area and access routes within and around the fly ash storage silos. 	Immediately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual inspections Monthly Fall Out Dust Monitoring and report monthly to the Licensing Authority Elemental analysis of fall out dust as and when required by the Licensing Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In line with the facility's approved Dust Management and Monitoring Plan In line with the facility's maintenance strategy and plan. Environmental Management Audits to implement preventative and corrective actions

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RG/EU Code	Area and/or Line Source Description	Description of Specific Measures	Timeframe for Achieving Required Control Efficiency	Method of Monitoring Measures Effectiveness	Contingency Measures
EU0011	Ash Dam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fly ash is conditioned with water before disposal at the ash dam The coarse and fly ash from the boiler is collected into the hoppers which are filled with water and then pumped via the ash lines to the Ash Dams Dust suppression at the ash dam area and associated access routes by watering sufficiently to minimise dust fall out 	Immediately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual inspections Monthly Fall Out Dust Monitoring and report monthly to the Licensing Authority. Elemental analysis of fall out dust as and when required by the Licensing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In line with the facility's approved Dust Management and Monitoring Plan. In line with the facility's Rehabilitation Plan for the Ash Dam. Environmental Management Audits to implement preventative and corrective actions.
EU0012	Unpaved roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust suppression by spraying water at the coal stock yard area and associated access routes Adherence to speed limits to minimise dust fall out 	Immediately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual inspections Monthly Fall Out Dust Monitoring and report monthly to the Licensing Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In line with the facility's approved Fugitive Emission Management Plan In line with the facility's Traffic Management Plan In line with the facility's maintenance strategy and plan Increase frequency of dust suppression

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RG/EU Code	Area and/or Line Source Description	Description of Specific Measures	Timeframe for Achieving Required Control Efficiency	Method of Monitoring Measures Effectiveness	Contingency Measures
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elemental analysis of fall out dust as and when required by the Licensing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Management Audits in order to implement preventative and corrective actions.

- a) The following special arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of raw material, intermediate and final products with a vapour pressure greater than 14 kPa at operating temperature. - Leak detection and repair (LDAR) program approved by licensing authority must be instituted
- (b) The following transitional and special arrangement shall apply for control of TVOC's from storage of raw materials, intermediate and final products with vapour pressure of up to 14kPa at operating temperature, except during loading and offloading. (Alternative control measures that can achieve the same or better results may be used) – (i) storage vessels for liquids must be of the following type.

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Application	All permanent immobile liquid storage facilities at a single site with a combined storage capacity of greater than 1 000 cubic metres
True vapour of contents at product storage temperature	type of tank or vessels
Type 1: Up to 14 kPa	Fixed roof tank vented to atmosphere, or as per type 2 and 3
Type 2: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of less than 50 000 m ³ per annum	Fixed roof tank with pressure vacuum vents fitted as a minimum to prevent "breathing" losses or as per Type 3
Type 3: Above 14 kPa and up to 91 kPa with a throughput of greater than 50 000 m ³ per annum	(a) External floating roof tank with primary rim seal and secondary rim seal for tank with a diameter greater than 20 m, or (b) Fixed roof tank with internal floating deck/roof fitted with primary seal, or (c) Fixed roof tank with vapour recovery system.
Type 4: Above 91 kPa	Pressure vessel

- (i) The roof legs, slotted pipes and/ or dipping well on floating roof tanks (except for domed floating roof tanks or internal floating roof tanks) shall have sleeves fitted to minimize emissions.
 - (ii) Relief valves on pressurised storage should undergo periodic checks for internal leaks. This can be carried out using portable acoustic monitors or if venting to atmosphere with an accessible open end tested with a hydrocarbon analyser.
- (c) The following special arrangement shall apply for the storage and handling of ore and coal not situated on the premises of a mine or works as defined in the Mines Health and Safety Act 29 of 1996:
- (d) Three months running average of dust fall not to exceed limit value for adjacent land use according to Dust Control Regulations promulgated in section 32 of the NEM AQA, 2004, in eight principal wind directions

7.6. Routine reporting and record-keeping

Complaints register.

The licence holder must maintain complaints register at its premises, and such register must be made available for inspections. The complaints register must include the following information on the complainant, namely, the name, physical address, telephone number, date, and the time when the complaint was registered. The register should also provide space for noise, dust, and offensive odours complaints.

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Furthermore, the licence holder is to investigate and, monthly report to the licensing authority in a summarised format on the total number of complaints logged. The complaints must be reported in the following format with each component indicated as may be necessary:

- (a) Source code / name;
- (b) Root cause analysis;
- (c) Calculation of impacts / emissions associated with incidents and dispersion modelling of pollutants, where applicable;
- (d) Measures implemented or to be implemented to prevent recurrence; and
- (e) Date by which measure will be implemented.

The licensing authority must also be provided with a copy of the complaints register. The record of a complaint must be kept for at least 05 (five) years after the complaint was made.

Annual reporting

The licence holder must complete and submit to the licensing authority an annual report. The report must include information for the year under review (i.e. annual year-end of the company). The report must be submitted to the licensing authority not later than 60 (sixty) days after the end of each reporting period. The annual report must include, amongst others, the following items.

- (a) Pollutant emissions trend;
- (b) Compliance audit report(s);
- (c) Major upgrades projects (i.e. abatement equipment or process equipment); Action taken to address complaints received, and
- (d) Annual report on implementation of Highveld Priority Areas Air Quality Management Plan, projects and/or offset programs.

The holder of the licence must keep a copy of the annual report for a period of at least 5 (five) years.

Greenhouse gas Reporting

Reporting in terms of Section 43 (1) (l) shall be done in accordance with the National Greenhouse Gas Reporting Regulations.

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7.7. Investigation

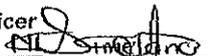
The following investigations are required:

Investigation	Purpose	Completion Date
<p>Develop and submit an Emission Reduction Management Plan (ERMP) for approval to the licensing authority. The ERMP must be implemented immediately upon approval by the licensing authority.</p> <p>The ERMP must include the following:</p> <p>(a) Measures to achieve emission reduction and management,</p> <p>(b) Emissions reduction targets aligned to the priority area air quality management plan; and</p> <p>(c) Implementation timeframes to achieve emission reduction targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that the facility has effective measures to reduce its emissions within the High Priority Area (HPA) To ensure that the facility is in compliance with Minimum Emission Standards (MES) as stipulated in the NEM AQA 	30 September 2025
<p>Revise the facility's Fugitive Emission Management Plan to include all sources of fugitive emissions and dust as well as the management of fugitive emissions and dust using the Best Environmental Practice and Best Available Technology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that the facility has effective measures in controlling and reducing fugitive emissions and dust. 	Within six (06) months upon receipt of the AEL.

8. DISPOSAL OF WASTE AND EFFLUENT ARISING FROM ABATEMENT EQUIPMENT CONTROL TECHNOLOGY

The disposal of any waste and effluent arising from the abatement equipment must comply with the relevant legislation and requirements of the relevant authorities.

EU Code	Stack Name	Waste / Effluent Type	Hazardous Components Present	Method of Disposal
RG0001	Common Stack for Boiler Uni1 (SV01), Boiler Unit 2 (SV02) and Boiler Unit 3 (SV03)	Solid Sulphur*	Sulphur	Registered Hazardous Waste Site

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EU Code	Stack Name	Waste / Effluent Type	Hazardous Components Present	Method of Disposal
EU0001, EU0002 and EU0003	Boiler Unit 4 (SV04), Boiler Unit 5 (SV05) and Boiler Unit 6 (SV06)	Solid Sulphur*	Sulphur	Registered Hazardous Waste Site
EU0009	Ash Plant	Ash	Heavy metals	Ash Dump (on-site)

*Solid sulphur resulting from Sulphur plant

9. PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE WITH LICENCE AND STATUTORY CONDITIONS AND OR REQUIREMENTS

Failure to comply with any of the licence and relevant statutory conditions and/or requirements is an offence, and license holder, if convicted, will be subjected to those penalties as set out in section 52 of the NEM: AQA

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10. APPEAL OF LICENCE

10.1 The Licence Holder must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within ten (10) days, of receiving the Municipal decision.

10.2 The notification referred to in 10.1 must

10.2.1 Inform the registered interested and affected parties of the appeal procedure provided for in the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000);

10.2.2 Advise the interested and affected parties that a copy of the Atmospheric Emission Licence and reasons for the decision will be furnished on request;

10.2.3 An appeal against the decision must be lodged in terms of Section 62 of Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000), with the Appeal Authority on the following address:

Nkangala District Municipality,
PO Box 437,
Middelburg,
1050

Tel No 013 249 2000,

Fax No 013 249 2173

and

10.2.4 Specify the date on which the Atmospheric Emission licence was issued.

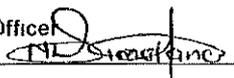


MR VM MAHLANGU

ACTING GENERAL MANAGER: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

NKANGALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

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