

**ZITHOLELE CONSULTING (PTY) LTD**

**WASTE ASSESSMENT OF POWER STATION  
ASH AND REVERSE OSMOSIS PLANT EFFLUENT FROM THE  
CAMDEN POWER STATION**

Report No.: JW164/11/D116 - REV 8

October 2014



**Jones & Wagener**

Engineering & Environmental Consultants

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### Acronyms and abbreviations used in this document:

<b>ARL</b>	Acceptable Risk Level. (ARL = 0.1 x LC <sub>50</sub> )
<b>ARLP</b>	South African Acid Rain Leach Procedure
<b>ASLP</b>	Australian Standard Leaching Procedure
<b>DEA</b>	Department of Environmental Affairs
<b>DWA</b>	Department of Water Affairs
<b>DWAF</b>	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
<b>DWS</b>	Department of Water and Sanitation
<b>G:L:B<sup>+</sup></b>	General waste landfill receiving more than 500 tonnes of waste per day with a barrier system containing a leachate detection and collection layer
<b>H:H</b>	Hazardous waste disposal facility suitable for the disposal of all Hazard Group 1, 2, 3, 4 and general wastes. Comply with the most conservative design as indicated in the DWAF's Minimum Requirements
<b>H:h</b>	Hazardous waste disposal facility suitable for the disposal of all Hazard Group 3 and 4 wastes, and general wastes. Comply with the second most conservative design as indicated in the DWAF's Minimum Requirements
<b>LC</b>	Leach concentration in mg/ℓ
<b>LCT</b>	Leach concentration threshold in mg/ℓ
<b>LC<sub>50</sub></b>	The concentration at which 50% of test organisms will die after a certain exposure time
<b>mg/kg</b>	Milligram per kilogram
<b>mg/ℓ</b>	Milligram per litre
<b>RO</b>	Reverse osmosis
<b>TC</b>	Total concentration in mg/kg
<b>TCT</b>	Total concentration threshold
<b>TCLP</b>	Toxic characteristic leach procedure
<b>TDS</b>	Total dissolved salts
<b>μS/cm</b>	Micro Siemens per centimetre

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#### CHEMICAL ANALYSES CONDUCTED ON THE REVERSE OSMOSIS EFFLUENT



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd is currently in the process of conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Waste Licence Application for a new wet ash disposal facility for the Camden Power Station. The new ash disposal site will be approximately 100 hectares in size with a further 25 hectares for associated infrastructure. The power station also operates a Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant in order to reduce the positive water balance of the ash water system. This plant generates an effluent, which is added to the ash water circuit.

The assessment of the ash from the wet-ash deposition process at Camden Power Station is required for input into both the EIA and Waste Licence Application Report. In addition, the ash assessment is required to determine its environmental risk profile and hence the barrier design criteria applicable to the new ash disposal facility. Assessment of the RO effluent was also requested in order to establish its risk profile, but it forms an integral part of the ash water system.

The ash was originally classified in terms of both the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry's (DWAFF's) "Minimum Requirements for the Handling, Classification and Disposal of Hazardous Waste" of 1998 (DWAFF, 1998a) and the Department of Environmental Affairs' draft "National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008). Draft Standard for Assessment of Waste for Landfill Disposal" (DEA, 2011). The outcome of this classification is dealt with in Jones & Wagener's report no JW164/11/D116 - REV 3 dated September 2012.

In January 2014 J&W was requested by Zitholele Consulting to update the classifications based on the DEA's "National Norms and Standards for the Assessment of Waste for Landfill Disposal" (National Norms and Standards) (DEA, 2013a). The National Norms and Standards were promulgated in August 2013 and replaced the Minimum Requirements waste classification system. This report contains the results of the waste assessments.

### 1.2 Objectives

The objective was to assess the Camden Power Station's wet ash and RO plant effluent in terms of the DEA's Norms and Standards of 2013 for disposal purposes. The analytical results of the tests performed in 2012 on the wet ash were used for this assessment. The original assessment of the RO plant effluent was based on theoretical values

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provided, but for this revised assessment, chemical analyses were made available for some of the constituents listed in the National Norms and Standards.

## **2. DEA WASTE ASSESSMENT SYSTEM**

The new waste assessment system, which replaced the Department of Water Affairs' Minimum Requirements classification system on 23 August 2013, focuses on the long term storage (in excess of 90 days) and disposal of waste on land or in waste disposal facilities. The system is based on the Australian State of Victoria's waste classification system for disposal, which uses the Australian Standard Leaching Procedure (ASLP) to determine the Leachable Concentrations (LCs) of pollutants (DEA, 2013a).

For waste to be disposed of with putrescible organic matter, an acetic acid leach solution is used. This leach solution is very similar to the US EPA TCLP leach solution used in the now outdated Minimum Requirements, except that the pH is 5.0, instead of pH 4.93. In cases where a waste has a high pH, and following an acid neutralisation capacity test, a pH 2.9 leach solution must be used.

In cases where non-organic waste, such as the power station ash, is to be co-disposed with other non-organic waste, a basic 0.10 M sodium tetraborate decahydrate (borax) solution of pH  $9.2 \pm 0.10$  should be used in addition to the acetic acid leach (DEA, 2012a). The objective of the sodium tetraborate test is to identify contaminants that are leached above the various Leachable Concentration Thresholds (LCTs) trigger values at a high pH<sup>1</sup>.

For non-putrescible inorganic waste to be disposed of without any other wastes (mono-disposal scenario), reagent water (distilled water) is used as a leach agent.

In addition to the above, the Total Concentrations (TCs) of the constituents of concern need to be determined and compared to specified Total Concentration Threshold (TCT) values (DEA, 2013a)<sup>2</sup>.

The number of potentially hazardous substances in the new classification system has been significantly reduced from that listed in the old Minimum Requirements of 1998 and brought in line with the potentially hazardous substances being used in other parts of the world to classify waste for disposal purposes. However, if a generator is aware of a hazardous substance other than those listed by the DEA, they are obliged to indicate and analyse for this.

Once the analytical results are known, the waste is classified in line with the following approach:

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<sup>1</sup> LCT1 limits have, where possible, been derived from the lowest value of the standard for human health effects listed for drinking water (LCT0) in South Africa (DWAF, SANS) by multiplying with a Dilution Attenuation Factor (DAF) of 50 as proposed by the Australian State of Victoria, "Industrial Waste Resource Guidelines: Solid Industrial Waste Hazard Categorisation and Management", June 2009 ([www.epa.vic.gov.au](http://www.epa.vic.gov.au)). If no standard was available in South Africa then the limits given by the WHO or other appropriate drinking water standard, such as those published in the California Regulations have been used.

LCT2 limits were derived by multiplying the LCT1 value with a factor of 2, and the LCT3 limits have been derived by multiplying the LCT2 value with a factor of 4. The factors applied represents a conservative assessment of the decrease in risk achieved by the increase in environmental protection provided by more comprehensive liner designs in higher classes of landfill and landfill operating requirements.

<sup>2</sup> TCT1 limits were derived from the land remediation values for commercial/industrial land determined by the Department of Environmental Affairs' "Framework for the Management of Contaminated Land". The TCT2 limits were derived by multiplying TCT1 by a factor of 4, as used by the Environmental Protection Agency, Australian State of Victoria

- Wastes with any element or chemical substance concentration above the LCT3 or TCT2 values ( $LC > LCT3$  or  $TC > TCT2$ ) are Type 0 Wastes. Type 0 wastes (extremely hazardous waste), require treatment/stabilisation before disposal;
- Wastes with any element or chemical substance concentration above the LCT2 but below LCT3 values, or above the TCT1 but below TCT2 values ( $LCT2 < LC \leq LCT3$  or  $TCT1 < TC \leq TCT2$ ), are Type 1 Wastes (highly hazardous waste, which must be disposed of on a Class A landfill constructed with the most conservative barrier system);
- Wastes with any element or chemical substance concentration above the LCT1 but below the LCT2 values and all concentrations below the TCT1 values ( $LCT1 < LC \leq LCT2$  and  $TC \leq TCT1$ ) are Type 2 Wastes (moderate hazardous waste, which must be disposed of on a Class B landfill);
- Wastes with any element or chemical substance concentration above the LCT0 but below LCT1 values and all concentrations below the TCT1 values ( $LCT0 < LC \leq LCT1$  and  $TC \leq TCT1$ ) are Type 3 Wastes (low hazardous waste, which must be disposed of on a Class C landfill);
- Wastes with all elements and chemical substance concentration levels for metal ions and inorganic anions below the LCT0 and TCT0 values ( $LC \leq LCT0$  and  $TC \leq TCT0$ ), as well as below the limits for organics and pesticides as in **Table 2-1**, are Type 4 Wastes (near inert wastes, which must be disposed of on sites with some base preparation, but no formal barrier system):

**Table 2-1: Organic limits for wastes to be assessed as Type 4 wastes.**

Chemical Substances in Waste	Total Concentration (mg/kg)
<b>Organic constituents</b>	
Total organic carbon (TOC)	30 000 (3%)
Benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene and xylenes (BTEX)	6
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	1
Mineral Oil (C10 to C40)	500
<b>Pesticides</b>	
Aldrin + Dieldrin	0.05
DDT + DDD + DDE	0.05
2,4-D	0.05
Chlordane	0.05
Heptachlor	0.05

- Wastes with all element or chemical substance leachable concentration levels for metal ions and inorganic anions below or equal to the LCT0 limits are considered to be Type 3 waste, irrespective of the total concentration of elements or chemical substances in the waste, provided that:

- All chemical substance concentration levels are below the total concentration limits for organics and pesticides in the **Table 2-1**;
  - The inherent physical and chemical character of the waste is stable and will not change over time; and,
  - The waste is disposed of to landfill without any other waste.
- Wastes with the TC of an element or chemical substance above the TCT2 limit, and where the concentration cannot be reduced to below the TCT2 limit, but the LC for the particular element or chemical substance is below the LCT3 limit, is considered to be Type 1 Wastes (DEA, 2013a).

### **3. TESTS CONDUCTED**

Camden Power Station supplied representative samples of dry ash, two wet ash samples, namely a fine ash [dusting ash] and coarse ash [ashing ash], and ash disposal site leachate (toe seepage water) – see **Photo 1**. The samples were then sent to the SGS Laboratory in Randburg for various leach analyses, total concentration (TC) determination and quantitative x-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis to determine the mineralogy.

The SGS laboratory subjected the dry ash to a Minimum Requirements' Acid Rain Leach Procedure (ARLP). The ARLP leach procedure was used in the 1998 Minimum Requirements waste classification system where a waste is mono-disposed or stored or where it is co-disposed with other inorganic waste types not containing any decomposable compounds.

The dry ash sample was also subjected to a total extraction procedure in order to determine the TCs of the various elements.

In addition, the dry ash sample was subjected to a XRD analysis to determine the mineralogy.

Following the new DEA assessment system for the mono storage and disposal of a waste, solids were firstly separated from the liquid fraction and the percentage solids determined. The solids fractions were then subjected to a deionised (DI) (South African Standard Leach Procedure) water leach test, where after the leach solution was analysed for various metals and other inorganic constituents. The water fractions of the two wet ash samples were also analysed for the various metals and inorganic constituents listed in the National Norms and Standards. The organic components listed in the National Norms and Standards were not analysed for as it is highly unlikely that organics will occur in the wet ash at concentrations above the LCT0 and TCT0 values of the National Norms and Standards.)

The two wet ash samples provided were termed dusting ash, that is the fine ash-water mixture used to develop the outer walls of the current ash disposal facility and ashing ash, the coarse ash-water mixture. The coarse ash is deposited in the middle of the ash disposal facility. It is noted that the effluent from the RO plant is added to the ash water system.

A sample of leachate collected at the toe of the ash disposal facility (seepage water) was also analysed for various inorganic constituents.

The certificates of the results of the various tests conducted on the ash and leachate are included in **Appendix A**.

Although a sample of effluent from the RO plant was requested for analyses at the time, the plant was not operative on the day that the ash samples were collected. Theoretical



values for the various constituents of concern were provided by Eskom Camden Power Station and these values were used in the initial classification. However, for this updated classification, Mrs I. Hodgson of the Camden Power Station provided some analyses performed on the RO plant effluent to J&W on 20 February 2014 and also determined the conductivity of the effluent on 20 February 2014 – see **Appendix B**. The conductivity of the effluent was verbally reported as 3 309  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  (330.9  $\text{mS}/\text{m}$ ). For the assessment of the effluent, the 70% water recovery rate results were used, which provides a more concentrated effluent, therefore the more conservative scenario was used for the assessment. In addition, the RO plant effluent was analysed in November of 2012 by Waterlab for a different waste assessment exercise and that analytical information has now also been used in this assessment – see **Appendix B** for lab certificate.

For the assessment of the wet ash in terms of the DEA's National Norms and Standards the analytical results from the ARLP were ignored. Only the results obtained from the DI water leach and the TCs were used for the assessment of the wet ash.



**Photo 1:** Four samples used in the assessment of the Camden Power Station Ash, Ash Carrier Water and Ash Disposal Facility Seepage Water (Leachate)

## 4. CAMDEN POWER STATION ASH AND REVERSE OSMOSIS EFFLUENT ASSESSMENT

### 4.1 Wet Ash

In order to assess the wet dusting ash (fine ash) and wet ashing ash (coarse ash) for disposal, the percentage contributions of the concentrations of the constituents in the liquid fractions (which also contains a percentage of RO plant effluent) and the leach concentrations were calculated based on the percentage liquids to solids – see **Table 4-1** and **Table 4-3**. The corrected concentrations were then used for the classification – see **Table 4-2** and **Table 4-4**. This method is in line with the Australian leach procedure methodology, which was adopted in the South African National Norms and Standards. Based on the corrected concentrations, both the dusting and ashing ash are assessed as Type 3 wastes.

In addition, the concentrations of the listed constituents were also determined on the ash seepage water collected at the base of the existing ash disposal facility. Based on these concentrations, the ash is also assessed as a Type 3 waste. It is noted that the TDS of the seepage water (764 mg/l) is significantly lower than the average TDS of the dusting and ashing ash water fractions (1 424 mg/l). The ash has a significant adsorption capacity for certain salts, while significant amounts of calcium sulfate will also precipitate out in the ash body.

Type 3 wastes should be disposed of on waste disposal facilities with Class C landfill barrier systems.

### 4.2 RO Plant Effluent

Based on the theoretical and actual concentrations provided for the RO plant effluent, the effluent is classified as a Type 3 liquid waste – see **Table 4-6**. The effluent is classified as a Type 3 waste due to the concentrations of TDS, chloride, sulphate, fluoride, lead, boron, total chromium, chromium VI, molybdenum and selenium being above their respective LCT0 values. The theoretical values supplied by Eskom are indicated in red in **Table 4-6**.



Table 4-1: Corrected concentrations for dusting ash sample based on % contribution of ash carrier water and fine ash (dusting ash) content

DUSTING SAMPLE							
Percentage solids	48.30%						
WATER LEACH: DUSTING SAMPLE							
	Solid Phase			Water Phase			Leach Concentration
Element/Compound	mg/ℓ	Contribution Factor	Corrected concentration in mg/ℓ	mg/ℓ	Contribution Factor	Corrected concentration in mg/ℓ	mg/ℓ
As, Arsenic	0.0015	0.483	0.0007245	0.0015	0.517	0.0007755	0.0015
B, Boron	0.2	0.483	0.0966	0.11	0.517	0.05687	0.15347
Ba, Barium	0.84	0.483	0.40572	1.3	0.517	0.6721	1.07782
Cd, Cadmium	0.001	0.483	0.000483	0.001	0.517	0.000517	0.001
Co, Cobalt	0.001	0.483	0.000483	0.001	0.517	0.000517	0.001
Cr, Chromium - total	0.11	0.483	0.05313	0.15	0.517	0.07755	0.13068
Cr VI, Chromium VI	0.11	0.483	0.05313	0.15	0.517	0.07755	0.13068
Cu, Copper	0.002	0.483	0.000966	0.002	0.517	0.001034	0.002
Hg, Mercury	0.0003	0.483	0.0001449	0.00005	0.517	0.00002585	0.00017075
Mn, Manganese	0.0015	0.483	0.0007245	0.0015	0.517	0.0007755	0.0015
Mo, Molydenum	0.067	0.483	0.032361	0.19	0.517	0.09823	0.130591
Ni, Nickel	0.0035	0.483	0.0016905	0.0035	0.517	0.0018095	0.0035
Pb, Lead	0.002	0.483	0.000966	0.002	0.517	0.001034	0.002
Sb, Antimony	0.0035	0.483	0.0016905		0.517	0	0.0016905
Se, Selenium	0.002	0.483	0.000966	0.002	0.517	0.001034	0.002
V, Vanadium	0.045	0.483	0.021735	0.0021	0.517	0.0010857	0.0228207
Zn, Zinc	0.005	0.483	0.002415	0.005	0.517	0.002585	0.005
TDS, Total dissolved salts	272	0.483	131.376	1992	0.517	1029.864	1161.24
Cl, Chloride	2.1	0.483	1.0143	120	0.517	62.04	63.0543
SO <sub>4</sub> , Sulphate	13	0.483	6.279	210	0.517	108.57	114.849
NO <sub>3</sub> , Nitrate	1.5	0.483	0.7245	0.64	0.517	0.33088	1.05538
F, Fluoride	0.3	0.483	0.1449	0.73	0.517	0.37741	0.52231

**Note: In order to calculate the % contibution of each phase, values less than (<) the limit of report (LOR) were divided by 2**

**Table 4-2: De-ionised Water Leach Test Results of Camden Power Station Ash (TC Dry Ash, LC Dusting sample)**

Camden Power Station Ash: Dusting Ash																	
Chemical Species	Deionised Water Leach (LC) mg/ℓ	Total Concentration (TC) mg/kg	Limit of Report for LC mg/ℓ	LCT0		LCT1		LCT2		LCT3		TCT0		TCT1		TCT2	
				mg/ℓ	mg/kg	mg/ℓ	mg/kg	mg/ℓ	mg/kg	mg/ℓ	mg/kg	mg/ℓ	mg/kg	mg/ℓ	mg/kg	mg/ℓ	mg/kg
				TYPE 4 WASTE		TYPE 3 WASTE		TYPE 2 WASTE		TYPE 1 WASTE		TYPE 0 WASTE					
As	0.0015	13	0.0030	0.010	5.8	0.50	500	1.0	500	4.0	2 000						
B	0.15	NA	0.220	0.50	150	25	15 000	50	15 000	200	60 000						
Ba	1.1	716	0.030	0.70	62.5	35	6 250	70	6 250	280	25 000						
Cd	0.0010	<0.020	0.0020	0.003	7.5	0.15	260	0.30	260	1.2	1 040						
Co	0.0010	16	0.0020	0.50	50	25	5 000	50	5 000	200	20 000						
Cr	0.13	113	0.040	0.10	46 000	5.0	800 000	10	800 000	40							
Cr(VI)	0.13	NA	0.010	0.050	6.5	2.5	500	5.0	500	20	2 000						
Cu	0.0020	59	0.0040	2.0	16	100	19 500	200	19 500	800	78 000						
Hg	0.00017	<3.0	0.00010	0.006	0.93	0.30	160	0.6	160	2.4	640						
Mn	0.0015	488	0.060	0.50	1 000	25	25 000	50	25 000	200	100 000						
Mo	0.13	5.2	0.020	0.070	40	3.5	1 000	7.0	1 000	28	4 000						
Ni	0.0035	51	0.0070	0.070	91	3.5	10 600	7.0	10 600	28	42 400						
Pb	0.0020	41	0.0040	0.010	20	0.50	1 900	1.0	1 900	4.0	7 600						
Sb	0.0017	0.89	0.0070	0.02	10	1.00	75	2.00	75	8.00	300						
Se	0.0020	<2.0	0.0040	0.010	10	0.50	50	1.0	50	4.0	200						
V	0.023	68	0.0030	0.20	150	10	2 680	20	2 680	80	10 720						
Zn	0.0050	314	0.080	5.0	240	250	160 000	500	160 000	2 000	640 000						
TDS	1 161		21	1 000		12 500		25 -000	N/A	100 000	N/A						
Chloride	63		0.50	300		15 000		30 000	N/A	120 000	N/A						
Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	115		0.40	250		12 500		25 000	N/A	100 000	N/A						
NO <sub>3</sub> as N	1.1		0.40	11		550		1 100	N/A	4 400	N/A						
Fluoride	0.52	NA	0.30	1.5	100	75	10 000	150	10 000	600	40 000						
NA	Not analysed																
N/A	Not available																
	LC ≤ LCT0 and TC ≤ TCT0: Type 4 wastes																
	LCT0 < LV ≤ LCT1 and TC ≤ TCT1: Type 3 Wastes																
	LCT1 < LC ≤ LCT2 and TC ≤ TCT1: Type 2 Waste																
	LCT2 < LC ≤ LCT3 or TCT1 < TC ≤ TCT2: Type 1 Wastes																
	LC > LCT3 or TC > TCT2: Type 0																



Table 4-3: Corrected concentrations for ashing sample based on % contribution of ash carrier water and ashing (coarse) ash content

ASHING SAMPLE (Wet)							
Percentage solids	6.37%						
WATER LEACH: ASHING SAMPLE							
Element/Compound	Solid Phase			Water Phase			Leach Concentration
	mg/ℓ	Contribution Factor	Corrected concentration in mg/ℓ	mg/ℓ	Contribution Factor	Corrected concentration in mg/ℓ	mg/ℓ
As, Arsenic	0.012	0.064	0.00076	0.0015	0.9363	0.0014	0.0022
B, Boron	0.39	0.064	0.025	1.1	0.9363	1.03	1.1
Ba, Barium	0.059	0.064	0.0038	0.34	0.9363	0.32	0.32
Cd, Cadmium	0.0024	0.064	0.00015	0.0010	0.9363	0.00094	0.0011
Co, Cobalt	0.0027	0.064	0.00017	0.0010	0.9363	0.00094	0.0011
Cr, Chromium - total	0.0075	0.064	0.00048	0.029	0.9363	0.027	0.028
Cr VI, Chromium VI	0.0050	0.064	0.00032	0.030	0.9363	0.028	0.028
Cu, Copper	0.0020	0.064	0.00013	0.0020	0.9363	0.0019	0.0020
Hg, Mercury	0.00015	0.064	0.0000096	0.0012	0.9363	0.0011	0.0011
Mn, Manganese	0.0097	0.064	0.00062	0.0015	0.9363	0.0014	0.0020
Mo, Molydenum	0.012	0.064	0.00076	0.18	0.9363	0.17	0.17
Ni, Nickel	0.0035	0.064	0.00022	0.0035	0.9363	0.0033	0.0035
Pb, Lead	0.0020	0.064	0.00013	0.0020	0.9363	0.0019	0.0020
Sb, Antimony	0.0035	0.064	0.00022		0.9363	0	0.00022
Se, Selenium	0.0020	0.064	0.00013	0.0094	0.9363	0.0088	0.0089
V, Vanadium	0.022	0.064	0.0014	0.020	0.9363	0.019	0.020
Zn, Zinc	0.0050	0.064	0.00032	0.0050	0.9363	0.0047	0.0050
TDS, Total dissolved solids	64	0.064	4.1	856	0.9363	801	806
Cl, Chloride	1.7	0.064	0.11	97	0.9363	91	91
SO <sub>4</sub> , Sulphate	19	0.064	1.2	380	0.9363	356	357
NO <sub>3</sub> , Nitrate	0.28	0.064	0.018	3.2	0.9363	3.0	3.0
F, Fluoride	0.025	0.064	0.0016	0.74	0.9363	0.69	0.69

Note: In order to calculate the % contribution of each phase, values less than (<) the limit of report (LOR) were divided by 2

**Table 4-4: De-ionised Water Leach Test Results of Camden Power Station Ash (TC Dry Ash, LC Ashing sample)**

Camden Power Station Ash: Ashing Sample															
Chemical Species	Deionised Water Leach (LC) mg/ℓ	Total Concentration (TC) mg/kg	Limit of Report for LC mg/ℓ	LCT0		TCT0		LCT1		TCT1		LCT2		TCT2	
				mg/ℓ	mg/kg	mg/ℓ	mg/kg	mg/ℓ	mg/kg	mg/ℓ	mg/kg	mg/ℓ	mg/kg		
				TYPE 4 WASTE											
As	0.0022	13	0.0030	0.010	5.8	0.50	500	1.0	500	4.0	2 000				
B	1.1	NA	0.220	0.50	150	25	15 000	50	15 000	200	60 000				
Ba	0.32	716	0.030	0.70	62.5	35	6 250	70	6 250	280	25 000				
Cd	0.0011	<0.020	0.0020	0.003	7.5	0.15	260	0.30	260	1.2	1 040				
Co	0.0011	16	0.0020	0.50	50	25	5 000	50	5 000	200	20 000				
Cr	0.028	113	0.040	0.10	46 000	5.0	800 000	10	800 000	40	██████████				
Cr(VI)	0.028	NA	0.010	0.050	6.5	2.5	500	5.0	500	20	2 000				
Cu	0.0020	59	0.0040	2.0	16	100	19 500	200	19 500	800	78 000				
Hg	0.0011	<3.0	0.00010	0.006	0.93	0.30	160	0.60	160	2.40	640				
Mn	0.0020	488	0.060	0.50	1 000	25	25 000	50	25 000	200	100 000				
Mo	0.17	5.2	0.020	0.070	40	3.5	1 000	7.0	1 000	28	4 000				
Ni	0.0035	51	0.0070	0.070	91	3.5	10 600	7.0	10 600	28	42 400				
Pb	0.0020	41	0.0040	0.010	20	0.50	1 900	1.0	1 900	4.0	7 600				
Sb	0.00022	0.89	0.0070	0.020	10	1.00	75	2.00	75	8.00	300				
Se	0.0089	<2.0	0.0040	0.010	10	0.50	50	1.0	50	4.0	200				
V	0.020	68	0.0030	0.20	150	10	2 680	20	2 680	80	10 720				
Zn	0.0050	314	0.080	5.0	240	250	160 000	500	160 000	2 000	640 000				
TDS	806	██████████	21	1 100	██████████	12 500	██████████	25 000	██████████	100 000	██████████				
Chloride	91	██████████	0.50	300	██████████	15 000	██████████	30 000	██████████	120 000	██████████				
Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	357	██████████	0.40	250	██████████	12 500	██████████	25 000	██████████	100 000	██████████				
NO <sub>3</sub> as N	3.0	██████████	0.40	11	██████████	550	██████████	1 100	██████████	4 400	██████████				
Fluoride	0.69	NA	0.30	0.15	100	75	10 000	150	10 000	600	40 000				
NA	Not analysed														
N/A	Not available														
	LC ≤ LCT0 and TC ≤ TCT0: Type 4 wastes														
	LCT0 < LV ≤ LCT1 and TC ≤ TCT1: Type 3 Wastes														
	LCT1 < LC ≤ LCT2 and TC ≤ TCT1: Type 2 Waste														
	LCT2 < LC ≤ LCT3 or TCT1 < TC ≤ TCT2: Type 1 Wastes														
	LC > LCT3 or TC > TCT2: Type 0														



**Table 4-5: Ash Seepage Water Concentrations versus LCT values**

Camden Power Station Ash: Seepage Water														
Chemical Species	Seepage water (LC)	Total Concentration (TC)	Limit of Report for LC	LCT0		LCT1		LCT2		LCT3		TYPE	TYPE	TYPE
				mg/ℓ	mg/kg	mg/ℓ	mg/kg	mg/ℓ	mg/kg	mg/ℓ	mg/kg			
As	0.0049	NA	0.0030	0.010	5.8	0.50	500	1.0	500	4.0	2 000	TYPE 0 WASTE		
B	2.50	NA	0.220	0.50	150	25	15 000	50	15 000	200	60 000			
Ba	0.063	NA	0.030	0.70	62.5	35	6 250	70	6 250	280	25 000			
Cd	<0.002	NA	0.0020	0.003	7.5	0.15	260	0.30	260	1.2	1 040			
Co	<0.002	NA	0.0020	0.50	50	25	5 000	50	5 000	200	20 000			
Cr	0.0051	NA	0.0030	0.10	46000	5.0	800 000	10	800 000	40				
Cr(VI)	<0.01	NA	0.010	0.050	6.5	2.5	500	5.0	500	20	2 000			
Cu	<0.004	NA	0.0040	2.0	16	100	19 500	200	19 500	800	78 000			
Hg	0.00042	NA	0.00010	0.006	0.93	0.3	160	0.6	160	2.4	640			
Mn	<0.003	NA	0.0030	0.50	1 000	25	25 000	50	25 000	200	100 000			
Mo	0.19	NA	0.020	0.070	40	3.5	1 000	7.0	1 000	28	4 000			
Ni	<0.007	NA	0.0070	0.070	91	3.5	10 600	7.0	10 600	28	42 400			
Pb	<0.004	NA	0.0040	0.010	20	0.50	1 900	1.0	1 900	4.0	7 600			
Sb	NA	NA	0.0070	0.02	10	1.00	75	2.0	75	8.00	300			
Se	0.0047	NA	0.0040	0.010	10	0.50	50	1.0	50	4.0	200			
V	<0.001	NA	0.001	0.20	150	10	2 680	20	2 680	80	10 720			
Zn	<0.01	NA	0.01	5.0	240	250	160 000	500	160 000	2 000	640 000			
TDS	764		21	1 000		12 500		25 000	N/A	100 000	N/A			
Chloride	160		0.50	300		15 000		30 000	N/A	120 000	N/A			
Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	450		0.40	250		12 500		25 000	N/A	100 000	N/A			
NO <sub>3</sub> as N	<0.1		0.10	11		550		1 100	N/A	4 400	N/A			
Fluoride	<0.05	NA	0.30	1.5	100	75	10 000	150	10 000	600	40 000			
NA	Not analysed													
N/A	Not available													
	LC ≤ LCT0 and TC ≤ TCT0: Type 4 wastes													
	LCT0 < LV ≤ LCT1 and TC ≤ TCT1: Type 3 Wastes													
	LCT1 < LC ≤ LCT2 and TC ≤ TCT1: Type 2 Wastes													
	LCT2 < LC ≤ LCT3 or TCT1 < TC ≤ TCT2 : Type 1 Wastes													
	LC > LCT3 or TC > TCT2: Type 0 Wastes													



Table 4-6: Concentrations of Constituents of the RO Plant Effluent versus LCT values

Camden Power Station													
Chemical Species	Effluent from RO Plant(LC) Theoretical and Actual	Effluent from RO Plant(LC) Actual (Nov 2012)	Limit of Report for LC	LCT0	TCT0	LCT1	TCT1	LCT2	TCT1	LCT3	TCT2		
	mg/ℓ	mg/kg	mg/ℓ	mg/ℓ	mg/kg	mg/ℓ	mg/kg	mg/ℓ	mg/kg	mg/ℓ	mg/kg		
As	N/A	<0.010	0.010	0.010	5.8	0.50	500	1.0	500	4.0	2 000		
B	N/A	3.13	0.025	0.50	150	25	15 000	50	15 000	200	60 000		
Ba	0.0250	0.207	0.025	0.70	62.5	35	6 250	70	6 250	280	25 000		
Cd	<0.0050	<0.005	0.005	0.003	7.5	0.15	260	0.30	260	1.2	1 040		
Co	<0.0050	<0.025	0.025	0.50	50	25	5 000	50	5 000	200	20 000		
Cr	0.10	0.148	0.025	0.10	46 000	5.0	800 000	10	800 000	40			
Cr(VI)	N/A	0.071	0.010	0.050	6.5	2.5	500	5.0	500	20	2 000		
Cu	<0.0050	<0.025	0.025	2.0	16	100	19 500	200	19 500	800	78 000		
Hg	0.0040	<0.001	0.001	0.006	0.93	0.03	160	0.6	160	2.4	640		
Mn	<0.005	<0.025	0.025	0.50	1 000	25	25 000	50	25 000	200	100 000		
Mo	0.10	1.64	0.025A	0.070	40	3.5	1 000	7.0	1 000	28	4 000		
Ni	<0.0050	<0.025	0.025	0.070	91	3.5	10 600	7.0	10 600	28	42 400		
Pb	0.27	<0.020	0.020	0.010	20	0.50	1 900	1.0	1 900	4.0	7 600		
Sb	N/A	<0.010	0.010	0.02	10	1.00	75	2.00	75	8.00	300		
Se	N/A	0.050	0.020	0.010	10	0.50	50	1.0	50	4.0	200		
V	0.10	<0.025	0.025	0.20	150	10	2 680	20	2 680	80	10 720		
Zn	<0.0050	<0.025	0.025	5.0	240	250	160 000	500	160 000	2 000	640 000		
TDS	2 150*	3 398	Not given	1 000		12 500		25 000	N/A	100 000	N/A		
Chloride	380	283	Not given	300		15 000		30 000	N/A	120 000	N/A		
Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	2 080	1 811	Not given	250		12 500		25 000	N/A	100 000	N/A		
NO <sub>3</sub> as N	3.32	3.0	0.20	11		550		1 100	N/A	4 400	N/A		
Fluoride	3.47	3.70	0.20	1.5	100	75	10 000	150	10 000	600	40 000		
NA	Not analysed												
N/A	Not available												
	Values in red are theoretical												
*	Calculated TDS at 60% clean water recovery rate using a μS/cm to mg/ℓ conversion factor of 0.65												
	LC ≤ LCT0 and TC ≤ TCT0: Type 4 wastes												
	LCT0 < LV ≤ LCT1 and TC ≤ TCT1: Type 3 Wastes												
	LCT1 < LC ≤ LCT2 and TC ≤ TCT1: Type 2 Waste												
	LCT2 < LC ≤ LCT3 or TCT1 < TC ≤ TCT2: Type 1 Wastes												
	LC > LCT3 or TC > TCT2: Type 0												



## 5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

In terms of the DEA's National Norms and Standards, the Camden ash was subjected to a TC extract and DI water leaches. Two samples were used in the assessment, namely dusting ash (fine ash) and ashing ash (course) ash. In addition, the water leaching from the base or toe of the existing ash disposal facility was also analysed and compared to the respective LCT values. The seepage water was therefore also classified in terms of the National Norms and Standards, as it is seen as the actual risk posed by the ash disposal facility to the receiving environment.

The DI water leach scenario is applicable in the case that ash is mono-disposed or stored in the environment at a permanent storage facility, i.e., the waste is stored for longer than 90 days. Based on the DI water leach results, and taking the concentrations of the water fractions of the wet ash samples into account, both the dusting and ashing ash samples are classified as Type 3 wastes requiring disposal on a landfill with a Class C barrier system – see **Figure 5-1**.

This barrier system is considered appropriate for the wet ash disposal facility provided the drainage layer on top of the barrier system contains drainage pipes of adequate size, spacing and strength to ensure atmospheric pressure within the drainage application for the service life of the ash disposal facility (DEA, 2013b). It should be noted that the National Norms and Standards require that the disposal of liquid waste must be phased out over a period of six years from the date that the National Norms and Standards were promulgated. If the authorities insist on this approach, it may have significant cost implications for the Camden Power Station, which was not designed as a dry ash power plant. Therefore it is recommended that agreement be reached with the authorities on the long term management scenario of the ash disposal facility prior to the barrier system being designed.

The RO plant effluent is also classified as a Type 3 waste. This effluent is added to the ash water circuit. A Class C landfill barrier is considered appropriate for the wet ash and RO plant effluent disposal facility. As with the wet ash only disposal scenario, it is a requirement that liquid waste should be disposed of in hazardous lagoon facilities, but provided the drainage layer on top of the Class C barrier system contains drainage pipes of adequate size, spacing and strength to ensure atmospheric pressure within the drainage application for the service life of the ash disposal facility, the co-disposal scenario is considered appropriate.

It has been shown that ash has significant capacity to adsorb and precipitate salts, which is also the case at Camden. The TDS of the ashing water (average of the dusting and ashing ash water fraction values is 1 424 mg/l) has a significantly higher TDS value than that of the seepage water reporting at the toe of the existing wet ash disposal facility (764 mg/l) – see **Table 4-1**, **Table 4-3** and **Table 4-5**. The adding of the RO plant effluent into the ash water circuit can therefore be regarded as treatment of the RO effluent and the ash carrier water itself.

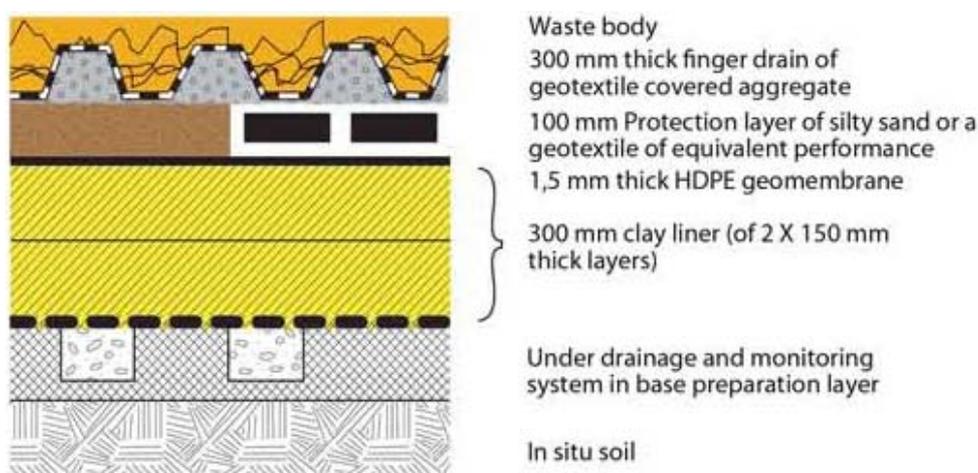
It is important to note that the disposal of brines or wastes with a high salt content (TDS > 5% [5 grams per 100 ml]) and a leachable concentration for TDS of more than 100 000 mg/l needs to be phased out within eight (8) years from the date of promulgation of the National Norms and Standards (DEA, 2013b). However, the effluent from the RO plant at Camden has a TDS of only 2 150 mg/l (0.215% [0.215 grams per 100 ml]), therefore it does not comply with the definition of a brine as given in the National Norms and Standards. Therefore the requirement of phasing out the disposal of the Camden RO plant effluent is not applicable as the TDS is lower than 5%. In addition, the RO plant

effluent is added to the ash carrier water system and as a result a significant percentage of the salt is adsorbed/precipitated in the ash body itself.

**Table 5-1** below summarises the assessment of the wet ash and RO plant effluent and also indicates the recommended barrier systems for the various disposal scenarios.

**Table 5-1: Waste Type and Recommended Class of Landfill Required**

Waste	Type of Waste	Recommended Barrier System
Ash + Ash Carrier Water	Type 3: Low Risk Waste	Class C
Ash + Ash Carrier Water + RO Plant Effluent	Type 3: Low Risk Waste	Class C



**Figure 5-1: Class C landfill barrier system (DEA, 2013b)**

## 6. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made:

- The intended barrier design of the new wet ash disposal facility for Camden Power Station should be presented, discussed and agreed upon with the Department of Water and Sanitation prior to the design being developed;
- A Class C barrier design, which is the recommended barrier system by J&W, for the new wet ash disposal facility should incorporate a drainage layer on top of the barrier system containing drainage pipes of adequate size, spacing and strength to ensure atmospheric pressure within the drainage application for the service life of the ash disposal facility as per the DEA National Norms and Standards or as agreed with the Department of Water and Sanitation.

## 7. REFERENCES

- i. Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, 1998a. Minimum Requirements for the Handling, Classification and Disposal of Hazardous Waste, Second Edition. Department of Water Affairs, Pretoria.
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- v. Department of Environmental Affairs, 2013b. National norms and standards for disposal of waste to landfill. R636 of 23 August 2013, Government Gazette 36784 of 23 August 2013, Government Printer, Pretoria.
- vi. Legge, K., 2011. *Verbal communication*. Department of Water Affairs.
- viii. Hodgskin, I., 2011. *Verbal communication*. Eskom, Camden Power Station.



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8 October 2014

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**ZITHOLELE CONSULTING (PTY) LTD**

WASTE ASSESSMENT OF POWER STATION  
ASH AND REVERSE OSMOSIS PLANT EFFLUENT FROM THE CAMDEN POWER STATION

Report: JW164/11/D116 - REV 8

## Appendix A

### **SGS SOUTH AFRICA: LABORATORY CERTIFICATES**



## CLIENT DETAILS

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 Order Number **DI66/MVZ/19829**  
 Samples 3  
 Sample matrix WATER

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Laboratory Manager Mark Baird (acting)  
 SGS Reference JB11-01869 R0  
 Report Number 0000001519  
 Date Received 2011/09/12 10:00:46AM  
 Date Reported 2011/09/30 09:26:12AM

## COMMENTS

The document is issued in accordance with SANAS's accreditation requirements.  
 Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025. SANAS accredited laboratory T0107.



Samples filtered prior to analysis.

## SIGNATORIES

---

Gladness Radebe  
 Technical Supervisor/Technical Signatory

---

Sarah Newton  
 Technical Consultant/Technical Signatory



METHOD

METHODOLOGY SUMMARY

FOOTNOTES

IS	Insufficient sample for analysis.	QFH	QC result is above the upper tolerance
LNR	Sample listed, but not received.	QFL	QC result is below the lower tolerance
*	This analysis is not covered by the scope of accreditation.	-	The sample was not analysed for this analyte
^	Performed by outside laboratory.		
LOR	Limit of Reporting		
↑↓	Raised or Lowered Limit of Reporting		

Samples analysed as received.  
Solid samples expressed on a dry weight basis.

Unless otherwise indicated, samples were received in containers fit for purpose.

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## ANALYTICAL REPORT (Amended)

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Order Number **DI66/MVZ/19829**  
Samples 2  
Sample matrix SOIL

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Report Number 0000001540  
Date Received 2011/09/12 11:20:06AM  
Date Reported 2011/10/03 11:26:35AM

### COMMENTS

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This report/certificate is a re-issued copy and replaces the originally issued document dated 2011-09-30. The reason for re-issue is that percent solids results were omitted from the original report.

Filter cake samples not dried prior to testing.

Sample(s) leached using deionised water. Results reported on leachate.

### SIGNATORIES

\_\_\_\_\_  
Gladness Radebe  
Technical Supervisor/Technical Signatory

\_\_\_\_\_  
Sarah Newton  
Technical Consultant/Technical Signatory

Sample Number	JB11-01870.001	JB11-01870.002
Sample Name	Ashing Ash	Dusting Ash
Sample Matrix	Ash sample	Ash sample

Parameter	Units	LOR		
<b>Moisture Method:</b>				
Solids content*	%	0.050	6.37	48.3

**South African Standard Leach Procedure Method: AS 4439.3**

Final pH	-	-	10.9	11.8
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**Conductivity - Water Method: ME-ANA-AN-007**

Conductivity	mS/m	2.0	24	160
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**Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) in water Method: ME-ANA-AN-011**

Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	21.0	64	272
------------------------	------	------	----	-----

**Anions by Ion Chromatography Method: ME-ANA-AN-AN014**

Fluoride	mg/l	0.050	<0.050	0.30
Chloride	mg/l	0.050	1.7	2.1
Nitrate	mg/l	0.10	0.28	1.5
Sulphate	mg/l	0.050	19	13

**Hexavalent Chromium by UV-VIS Method: ME-ANA-AN-018**

Hexavalent Chromium*	mg/l	0.010	<0.010	0.11
----------------------	------	-------	--------	------

**Ammonia as N by UV Method: APHA4500\_NH3**

Ammonia*	mg/l	0.050	<0.050	<0.050
----------	------	-------	--------	--------

**ICP-OES Metals in Water (Dissolved) Method: ME-ANA-AN-027**

Silver	mg/l	0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020
Aluminium	mg/l	0.020	1.6	4.4
Boron	mg/l	0.0050	0.39	0.20
Barium	mg/l	0.0020	0.059	0.84
Beryllium	mg/l	0.00010	<0.00010	<0.00010
Calcium	mg/l	0.50	28	130
Iron	mg/l	0.050	<0.050	<0.050
Potassium	mg/l	0.20	0.45	1.0
Lithium	mg/l	0.0050	0.011	0.068
Magnesium	mg/l	0.010	0.46	0.018
Sodium	mg/l	0.50	3.5	5.0
Silicon	mg/l	1.0	7.1	4.3
Strontium	mg/l	0.0010	0.41	2.1
Titanium	mg/l	0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Vanadium	mg/l	0.0010	0.022	0.045
Zinc	mg/l	0.010	<0.010	<0.010

**ICP-MS Metals (Dissolved) Method: ME-ANA-AN-026**

Arsenic	mg/l	0.0030	0.012	<0.0030
Bismuth	mg/l	0.0010	0.0020	<0.0010
Cadmium	mg/l	0.0020	0.0024	<0.0020
Cobalt	mg/l	0.0020	0.0027	<0.0020
Chromium	mg/l	0.0030	0.0075	0.11
Copper	mg/l	0.0040	<0.0040	<0.0040
Mercury	mg/l	0.00010	0.00015	0.00030
Manganese	mg/l	0.0030	0.0097	<0.0030
Molybdenum	mg/l	0.0070	0.012	0.067
Nickel	mg/l	0.0070	<0.0070	<0.0070



# ANALYTICAL REPORT

**JB11-01870 R0**

Report number: 0000001540

Client reference: 11521198

Sample Number	JB11-01870.001	JB11-01870.002
Sample Name	Ashing Ash	Dusting Ash
Sample Matrix	Ash sample	Ash sample

Parameter

Units

LOR

ICP-MS Metals (Dissolved) Method: ME-ANA-AN-026 (continued)

Parameter	Units	LOR	JB11-01870.001	JB11-01870.002
Lead	mg/l	0.0040	<0.0040	<0.0040
Antimony	mg/l	0.0070	<0.0070	<0.0070
Selenium	mg/l	0.0040	<0.0040	<0.0040
Tin	mg/l	0.0070	<0.0070	<0.0070

METHOD

METHODOLOGY SUMMARY

FOOTNOTES

IS	Insufficient sample for analysis.	QFH	QC result is above the upper tolerance
LNR	Sample listed, but not received.	QFL	QC result is below the lower tolerance
*	This analysis is not covered by the scope of accreditation.	-	The sample was not analysed for this analyte
^	Performed by outside laboratory.		
LOR	Limit of Reporting		
↑↓	Raised or Lowered Limit of Reporting		

Samples analysed as received.  
Solid samples expressed on a dry weight basis.

Unless otherwise indicated, samples were received in containers fit for purpose.

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## CLIENT DETAILS

Contact Marius Van Zyl  
 Client Jones & Wagener (Pty) Ltd  
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 Rivonia  
 2128

Telephone 011 519 0200  
 Facsimile 011 519 0201  
 Email vanzyl@jaws.co.za  
 Project **11521199**  
 Order Number **DI66/MVZ/19829**  
 Samples 1  
 Sample matrix SOIL

## LABORATORY DETAILS

Laboratory SGS South Africa (Pty) Limited  
 Address 259 Kent Avenue  
 Ferndale, 2194  
 Telephone +27 (0)11 781 5689

Laboratory Manager Mark Baird (acting)  
 SGS Reference JB11-01871 R0  
 Report Number 0000001521  
 Date Received 2011/09/12 11:49:42AM  
 Date Reported 2011/09/30 09:33:06AM

## COMMENTS

The document is issued in accordance with SANAS's accreditation requirements.  
 Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025. SANAS accredited laboratory T0107.



Filter cake samples not dried prior to testing.

Sample(s) leached using ARLP leachate. Results reported on leachate.

## SIGNATORIES

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Gladness Radebe  
 Technical Supervisor/Technical Signatory

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Sarah Newton  
 Technical Consultant/Technical Signatory



# ANALYTICAL REPORT

JB11-01871 R0

Report number: 0000001521

Client reference: 11521199

Sample Number: JB11-01871.001  
Sample Name: Dusting Ash

Parameter

Units

LOR

**Acid Rain Leaching Procedure (ARLP) Method:**

Final pH*	-	-	7.9
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**Conductivity - Water Method: ME-ANA-AN-007**

Conductivity	mS/m	2.0	120
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**Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) in water Method: ME-ANA-AN-011**

Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	21.0	528
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**Anions by Ion Chromatography Method: ME-ANA-AN-014**

Fluoride	mg/l	0.050	<0.050
Chloride	mg/l	0.050	2.5
Nitrate	mg/l	0.10	15
Sulphate	mg/l	0.050	180

**Hexavalent Chromium by UV-VIS Method: ME-ANA-AN-018**

Hexavalent Chromium*	mg/l	0.010	0.40
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**Ammonia as N by UV Method: APHA4500\_NH3**

Ammonia*	mg/l	0.050	<0.050
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**ICP-OES Metals in Water (Dissolved) Method: ME-ANA-AN-027**

Silver	mg/l	0.0020	<0.0020
Aluminium	mg/l	0.020	0.069
Boron	mg/l	0.0050	2.3
Barium	mg/l	0.0020	0.21
Beryllium	mg/l	0.00010	<0.00010
Calcium	mg/l	0.50	200
Iron	mg/l	0.050	<0.050
Potassium	mg/l	0.20	1.4
Lithium	mg/l	0.0050	0.073
Magnesium	mg/l	0.010	45
Sodium	mg/l	0.50	5.4
Silicon	mg/l	1.0	11
Strontium	mg/l	0.0010	2.6
Titanium	mg/l	0.0050	0.023
Vanadium	mg/l	0.0010	0.38
Zinc	mg/l	0.010	<0.010

**ICP-MS Metals (Dissolved) Method: ME-ANA-AN-026**

Arsenic	mg/l	0.0030	0.080
Bismuth	mg/l	0.0010	<0.0010
Cadmium	mg/l	0.0020	<0.0020
Cobalt	mg/l	0.0020	<0.0020
Chromium	mg/l	0.0030	0.40
Copper	mg/l	0.0040	<0.0040
Mercury	mg/l	0.00010	0.0020
Manganese	mg/l	0.0030	0.049
Molybdenum	mg/l	0.0070	0.14
Nickel	mg/l	0.0070	0.014
Lead	mg/l	0.0040	<0.0040
Antimony	mg/l	0.0070	0.013
Selenium	mg/l	0.0040	0.026
Tin	mg/l	0.0070	<0.0070

METHOD

METHODOLOGY SUMMARY

FOOTNOTES

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## ANALYTICAL REPORT

### CLIENT DETAILS

Contact Marius Van Zyl  
Client Jones & Wagener (Pty) Ltd  
Address P.O. Box 1434  
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2128

Telephone 011 519 0200  
Facsimile 011 519 0201  
Email vanzyl@jaws.co.za  
Project (Not specified)  
Order Number **DI66/MVZ/19829**  
Samples 1  
Sample matrix SOIL

### LABORATORY DETAILS

Laboratory SGS South Africa (Pty) Limited  
Address 259 Kent Avenue  
Ferndale, 2194  
Telephone +27 (0)11 781 5689

Laboratory Manager Mark Baird (acting)  
SGS Reference JB11-01881 R0  
Report Number 0000001593  
Date Received 2011/09/13 12:15:20PM  
Date Reported 2011/10/10 11:32:03AM

### COMMENTS

Whilst SGS laboratories conform to ISO/IEC 17025 standards, results of analysis in this report fall outside of the current scope of accreditation.

Testing subcontracted to SGS Booyensens.

Mineralogy results contained in their report, MIN 0911/192, appended.

### SIGNATORIES

---

Gladness Radebe  
Technical Supervisor/Technical Signatory

---

Sarah Newton  
Technical Consultant/Technical Signatory



# METHOD SUMMARY

JB11-01881 R0

Report number: 0000001593

Client reference: **DI66/MVZ/19829**

METHOD

METHODOLOGY SUMMARY

## FOOTNOTES

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2128

Telephone 011 519 0200  
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Email vanzyl@jaws.co.za  
Project (Not specified)  
Order Number **DI66/MVZ/19829**  
Samples 1  
Sample matrix SOIL

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Technical Supervisor/Technical Signatory

---

Sarah Newton  
Technical Consultant/Technical Signatory



# METHOD SUMMARY

JB11-01881 R0

Report number: 0000001593

Client reference: **DI66/MVZ/19829**

METHOD

METHODOLOGY SUMMARY

## FOOTNOTES

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**Sarah Newton**

**SGS Environmental Services SA**

P.O. Box 82582

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2135

**TEST REPORT**

*Lab Ref* LA117646  
*Client Ref* **JB11 - 01881**  
*Project* DEFAULT  
*Product Code* SOLIDS

*Status* Final  
*Received* 14/09/11  
*Reported* 10/10/11

*Samples* 2  
*First Sample* 1881 - 001  
*Last Sample* WASTE ROCK  
*Pages* 10

*Notes*

**Technical Signatory Name:** ..... **Signature:**.....

**Technical Signatory Name:** ..... **Signature:**.....

**Technical Signatory Name:** ..... **Signature:**.....

*On behalf of: SGS South Africa*

*The results in the following analytical report pertain to this laboratory for preparation and/or analysis as requested by SGS Environmental Services SA.*

The analytical results reported herein refer to the samples as received and are based on a dry basis where applicable.

Lab Ref LA117646  
 Client Ref **JB11 - 01881**  
 Project DEFAULT  
 Reported 10/10/11  
 Status Final  
 Page Page 2 of 10

**TEST REPORT**

	WtRec	Al	Ba	Ca	Cr	Cu
<b>Scheme</b>	<b>WGH79</b>	<b>ICM40B</b>	<b>ICM40B</b>	<b>ICM40B</b>	<b>ICM40B</b>	<b>ICM40B</b>
<b>Units</b>	<b>g</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>ppm</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>ppm</b>	<b>ppm</b>
<b>Detection Limit</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
1881 - 001	<b>34.50</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>59.4</b>
WASTE ROCK	-	<b>0.28</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14.6</b>
GEOSTATS		<b>4.34</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>3880</b>
LKSD-3SA		<b>5.67</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>1.49</b>	-	-
OREAS 100A		<b>5.58</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>183</b>
OREAS 101A		<b>5.78</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>39</b>	-
BLANK		<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>&lt;0.5</b>
1881 - 001		<b>10.8</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>3.63</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>62.4</b>

- not analysed / -- element not determined / I.S. insufficient sample / L.N.R. listed not received / U.T.D. Unable To Determine

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*Lab Ref* LA117646  
*Client Ref* **JB11 - 01881**  
*Project* DEFAULT  
*Reported* 10/10/11  
*Status* Final  
*Page* Page 3 of 10

**TEST REPORT**

	Fe	K	Li	Mg	Mn	Na
<b>Scheme</b>	ICM40B	ICM40B	ICM40B	ICM40B	ICM40B	ICM40B
<b>Units</b>	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	%
<b>Detection Limit</b>	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	5	0.01
1881 - 001	6.86	0.50	181	0.82	488	0.12
WASTE ROCK	0.72	0.08	<1	<0.01	128	0.02
GEOSTATS	4.75	3.41	9	0.52	5230	1.60
LKSD-3SA	4.01	2.02	27	1.14	1410	1.97
OREAS 100A	4.21	3.79	20	0.85	579	0.14
OREAS 101A	10.4	2.26	44	1.24	1020	0.08
BLANK	<0.01	<0.01	<1	<0.01	<5	<0.01
1881 - 001	7.03	0.52	188	0.86	508	0.12

- not analysed / -- element not determined / I.S. insufficient sample / L.N.R. listed not received / U.T.D. Unable To Determine

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Lab Ref LA117646  
 Client Ref **JB11 - 01881**  
 Project DEFAULT  
 Reported 10/10/11  
 Status Final  
 Page Page 4 of 10

**TEST REPORT**

	P	S	Sr	Ti	V	Zn
<b>Scheme</b>	<b>ICM40B</b>	<b>ICM40B</b>	<b>ICM40B</b>	<b>ICM40B</b>	<b>ICM40B</b>	<b>ICM40B</b>
<b>Units</b>	<b>ppm</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>ppm</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>ppm</b>	<b>ppm</b>
<b>Detection Limit</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
1881 - 001	1130	0.20	1010	0.71	68	314
WASTE ROCK	210	0.04	<0.5	0.01	3	39
GEOSTATS	460	0.96	43.7	0.21	45	5230
LKSD-3SA	1110	-	237	-	-	-
OREAS 100A	510	0.06	22.5	-	-	41
OREAS 101A	-	0.13	10.0	-	-	101
BLANK	<50	<0.01	<0.5	<0.01	<1	5
1881 - 001	1190	0.22	1050	0.74	77	336

- not analysed / -- element not determined / I.S. insufficient sample / L.N.R. listed not received / U.T.D. Unable To Determine

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Lab Ref LA117646  
 Client Ref **JB11 - 01881**  
 Project DEFAULT  
 Reported 10/10/11  
 Status Final  
 Page Page 5 of 10

**TEST REPORT**

	Zr	Ag	As	Be	Bi	Cd
<b>Scheme</b>	<b>ICM40B</b>	<b>ICM40B</b>	<b>ICM40B</b>	<b>ICM40B</b>	<b>ICM40B</b>	<b>ICM40B</b>
<b>Units</b>	<b>ppm</b>	<b>ppm</b>	<b>ppm</b>	<b>ppm</b>	<b>ppm</b>	<b>ppm</b>
<b>Detection Limit</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.02</b>
1881 - 001	254	<0.02	13	5.6	1.24	<0.02
WASTE ROCK	54.2	<0.02	2	0.1	0.31	<0.02
GEOSTATS	68.2	48.0	13	-	-	-
LKSD-3SA	-	2.87	27	1.8	-	-
OREAS 100A	121	-	-	-	-	-
OREAS 101A	91.0	-	-	-	-	-
BLANK	<0.5	<0.02	<1	<0.1	<0.04	<0.02
1881 - 001	275					
1881 - 001		<0.02	13	5.8	1.25	<0.02

- not analysed / -- element not determined / I.S. insufficient sample / L.N.R. listed not received / U.T.D. Unable To Determine

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Lab Ref LA117646  
 Client Ref **JB11 - 01881**  
 Project DEFAULT  
 Reported 10/10/11  
 Status Final  
 Page Page 6 of 10

**TEST REPORT**

	Co	Mo	Ni	Pb	Sb	Se
<b>Scheme</b>	ICM40B	ICM40B	ICM40B	ICM40B	ICM40B	ICM40B
<b>Units</b>	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
<b>Detection Limit</b>	0.1	0.05	0.5	0.5	0.05	2
1881 - 001	16.4	5.18	51.3	41.4	0.89	<2
WASTE ROCK	1.6	3.71	5.3	7.6	0.17	<2
GEOSTATS	2070	-	4030	1.21%	11.3	-
LKSD-3SA	29.0	-	46.7	29.3	1.36	-
OREAS 100A	16.4	20.7	-	13.4	-	-
OREAS 101A	47.0	20.5	-	21.3	-	-
BLANK	<0.1	<0.05	<0.5	<0.5	0.09	<2
1881 - 001	16.6	5.22	52.0	41.7	0.90	<2

- not analysed / -- element not determined / I.S. insufficient sample / L.N.R. listed not received / U.T.D. Unable To Determine

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Lab Ref LA117646  
 Client Ref **JB11 - 01881**  
 Project DEFAULT  
 Reported 10/10/11  
 Status Final  
 Page Page 7 of 10

**TEST REPORT**

	Sn	Hg	Si
<b>Scheme</b>	<b>ICM40B</b>	<b>IMS12B</b>	<b>ICP90A</b>
<b>Units</b>	<b>ppm</b>	<b>ppm</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Detection Limit</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.1</b>
1881 - 001	<b>4.4</b>	<b>&lt;3</b>	<b>19.2</b>
WASTE ROCK	<b>0.5</b>	<b>&lt;3</b>	<b>20.8</b>
GEOSTATS	-		
LKSD-3SA	-		
OREAS 100A	-		
OREAS 101A	-		
BLANK	<b>&lt;0.3</b>		
BLANK		<b>&lt;3</b>	
SARM5			-
BLANK			<b>&lt;0.1</b>
1881 - 001			<b>19.9</b>
BCS176/2			<b>1.27</b>
1881 - 001		<b>&lt;3</b>	
CCU-1C		<b>30</b>	
GXR-1		<b>4</b>	
1881 - 001	<b>4.4</b>		

- not analysed / -- element not determined / I.S. insufficient sample / L.N.R. listed not received / U.T.D. Unable To Determine

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*Lab Ref* LA117646  
*Client Ref* **JB11 - 01881**  
*Project* DEFAULT  
*Reported* 10/10/11  
*Status* Final  
*Page* Page 8 of 10

**TEST REPORT****APPENDIX A - METHODS**

<b>METHOD NUMBER</b>	<b>METHOD DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>SCHEME CODE</b>
ME-ZA-[MINANA]-[BYZ(FAS)]AN-001	Au by Lead Fusion followed by Atomic Absorption analysis or Gravimetric analysis	FAALA01, FAALA01D, FAGLA01, FAGLA02, FAGLA03, FAGLA04, FAGLA05
ME-ZA-[MINANA]-[BYZ(FAS)]AN-002	Au, Pt, Pd by Lead Fusion followed by	FAI313
ME-ZA-[MINANA]-[BYZ(FAS)]AN-003	Pt, Pd, Rh, Ru, Ir by Nickel Sulphide, ICP-OES finish	FAI363
ME-ZA-[MINANA]-[BYZ(XRF)]AN-001	Major Element Oxides by Borate fusion XRF	XRF79V, XRF79C
ME-ZA-[MINANA]-[BYZ(XRF)]AN-002	Base Metals by Potassium Pyrosulphate Fusion XRF	XRF77R
ME-ZA-[MINANA]-[BYZ(AAS)]AN-001	Acid Soluble Cu and Ni by Acid digestion and analysis by AAS	AAS13C
ME-ZA-[MINANA]-[BYZ(LEC)]AN-001	Total Sulphur and Carbon by Leco Combustion Infrared Detection	CSALA01, CSALA06
ME-ZA-[MINANA]-[BYZ(ICM)]AN-001	Total & Dissolved metals by ICP-OES & ICP-MS	ICP84T & IMS84T
ME-ZA-[MINANA]-[BYZ(XRF)]AN-003	Uranium Oxide, pressed powder analysis using XRF spectrometer	XRF75G
ME-ZA-[MINANA]-[BYZ(FAS)]AN-005	Rh by Pd fusion by ICP-OES finish	FAI353
ME-ZA-[MINANA]-[BYZ(WET)]AN-001	Chloride by Potentiometric titration	CLA27V

- not analysed / -- element not determined / I.S. insufficient sample / L.N.R. listed not received / U.T.D. Unable To Determine

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*Lab Ref* LA117646  
*Client Ref* **JB11 - 01881**  
*Project* DEFAULT  
*Reported* 10/10/11  
*Status* Final  
*Page* Page 9 of 10

**TEST REPORT****METHOD DESCRIPTION**

Silver (Ag) by Fire Assay, gravimetric finish  
 Trace elements by pressed pellet, XRF  
 Sulphide Sulphur (S<sub>2</sub>-) by Leco  
 Elemental sulphur (S°) by gravimetric finish  
 Aqueous sulphate (SO<sub>4</sub>) by Dionex  
 Sulphate (SO<sub>4</sub>) on solids by Dionex  
 Carbonate (CO<sub>3</sub>) by LECO  
 Graphite carbon by LECO  
 Organic carbon by LECO  
 pH determination  
 Conductivity (EC) determination  
 Total Hardness as CaCO<sub>3</sub> (calc from ICP Ca, Mg analyses)  
 Anions by IC (F, Cl, NO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>4</sub>)  
 Ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) by spectroquant  
 Phosphate (PO<sub>4</sub>) by colourmetric analysis  
 Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) by spectroquant  
 Suspended solids (TSS)  
 Total dissolved solids (TDS), gravimetric finish (180 °C)/Electrometric, conductivity meter  
 Alkalinity by titration  
 Chloride (Cl) by titration (solutions)  
 Chloride (Cl) by titration (solids)  
 Fluoride (F) by ISE (solutions)  
 Fluoride (F) by ISE (solids)  
 Acid Base Accounting (ABA)  
 Net acid generation (NAG) test (incl. S species)  
 Short term leach testing (ARLP, TCLP, SPLP, etc)  
 Deionised water (DI) leach (2 hours, L:S=10)  
 Cyanide (CN) species - Free, WAD & Total  
 Thiocyanate (SCN) by IC  
 Metals by AAS (solutions)  
 Gold (Au) in CN solutions by AAS  
 Silver (Ag) by acid digestion, AAS  
 Arsenic (As) by Aqua Regia digestion, AAS  
 Multi Acid digestion, AAS finish  
 Acid soluble Cu, Co by Sulphuric Acid leach, AAS  
 Aqua Regia digestion, ICP-OES finish  
 Multi Acid digestion, ICP-OES finish  
 Sodium Peroxide fusion, ICP-OES finish

**SCHEME CODE**

FAGLA02  
 XRF75G  
 CSA08V  
 CSA12V  
 CLA31V  
 CSA11V  
 CSA02V  
 CSA10V  
 CSA03V  
 ISE06T  
 ISE09V  
 ICP84B  
 CLA31V  
 CLA23V  
 CLA22V  
 CLA24V  
 PHY18V  
 ISE10V  
 CLA28V  
 CLA27V  
 CLA04E  
 ISE07W  
 ISELA01  
 CLA41V  
 CLA43V  
 CLA40V  
 Leach  
 CLA25V  
 CLA31V  
 AAS84T  
 SOL81T  
 AAS14E  
 AAS11C  
 AAS40D  
 AAS72C  
 ICP13E  
 ICP40D  
 ICP91B

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*Lab Ref* LA117646  
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*Project* DEFAULT  
*Reported* 10/10/11  
*Status* Final  
*Page* Page 10 of 10

**TEST REPORT****METHOD DESCRIPTION**

Semi quantitative ICP-OES +ICP-MS scan, Aqua Regia digestion  
 As, Hg, Se, Te by Aqua Regia digestion, ICP-MS finish  
 Multi Acid digestion, semi quantitative scan, ICP-OES + ICP-MS  
 Multi acid digestion, ICP-MS  
 Rare Earth Elements (REE) by Na<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> fusion, ICP-MS  
 Free acid titration  
 Chloride (Cl) by manual titration (Metallurgical)  
 As 3+ by titration  
 As 5+ by calculation  
 Lime (CaO) by titration  
 Lime (CaO), calculation after AAS analysis  
 Ferrous (Fe<sup>2+</sup>) iron by titration (solids)  
 Ferrous (Fe<sup>2+</sup>) iron by titration (solutions)  
 Ferric (Fe<sup>3+</sup>) iron by diff (incl. Fe total, Fe<sup>2+</sup>) - solids  
 Ferric (Fe<sup>3+</sup>) iron by diff (incl. Fe total, Fe<sup>2+</sup>) - solutions  
 Iron (Fe) by titration (solids)  
 Tin (Sn) by titration (solids)  
 Zinc (Zn) by EDTA titration (solids)  
 Hexavalent chromium (Cr<sup>6+</sup>) in solutions  
 Manganese (Mn) by back titration  
 Vanadium (V) by titration  
 Chrome (Cr) by back titration  
 Relative Density/Specific Gravity (by Le Chatelier flask)  
 Bulk density  
 Relative Density/Specific Gravity (by Helium pycnometer)  
 Grain density  
 Moisture (105 °C)  
 Ash/LOI (1050 °C)

**SCHEME CODE**

ICM12B  
 IMS12Q  
 ICM40B  
 IMS40B  
 IMS90A  
 CLA15F  
 CLA26V  
 CLA32V  
 CLA32V  
 CLA07C  
 CLA07C  
 CLA34V  
 CLA34V  
 CLA34V  
 CLA34V  
 CLA35V  
 CLA35V  
 CON14V  
 CON12V  
 CLA21V  
 CON15V  
 CON16V  
 CON10B  
 PHY04V  
 PHY21V  
 PHY03V  
 PHY20V  
 PHY08D  
 PHY01K

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 to the fullest extent of the law. ."



## TEST REPORT

SGS South Africa (Pty) Ltd.  
58 Melville Street  
Booyens  
Johannesburg

Sarah Newton  
SGS Environmental Services  
259 Kent Avenue  
Randburg

### MINERALOGICAL REPORT No: MIN 0911/192

**Work Requested By:** Sarah Newton  
**On Behalf Of:** SGS Environmental  
**Date issued:** 05 October 2011  
**Investigator:** O.D Mosinyi

### Analysis of Sample 1881-001 by XRD

**O.D. Mosinyi**

**Mineralogist**

**L.L. Coetzee**

**Manager: Mineralogy**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Sarah Newton, on behalf of SGS Environmental Services, submitted one sample for X-ray diffraction mineralogical examination. The sample was labelled 1881-001, a dry ash sample.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

The sample was pulverized and analysed by X-ray diffraction utilising a Panalytical X'pert Pro Diffractometer employing Co-K $\alpha$  radiation. Data interpretation was by means of Panalytical Highscore Plus analytical software, in conjunction with the PDF2 database. The XRD analysis was used to identify and quantify the crystalline phases present in the sample.

## 3. RESULTS

### 3.1 X-ray Diffraction Analyses

The crystalline phases that were detected by XRD are listed below in Table 1, and the diffractogram for the sample is shown in figure 1. There were four crystalline phases that were detected by XRD. These were mullite which made up 45.2% of the sample, and quartz which also accounted for 45.2 % of the sample, calcite accounted for 6.5 % of the sample and lastly magnetite accounted for 3.1 % of the sample.

**Table 1: Crystalline phases as determined by X-ray Diffraction**

Mineral	Approx. Formula	01881-001 Mass %
Mullite	$\text{Al}_6\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{13}$	45.2
Quartz	$\text{SiO}_2$	45.2
Calcite	$\text{CaCO}_3$	6.5
Magnetite	$\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$	3.1

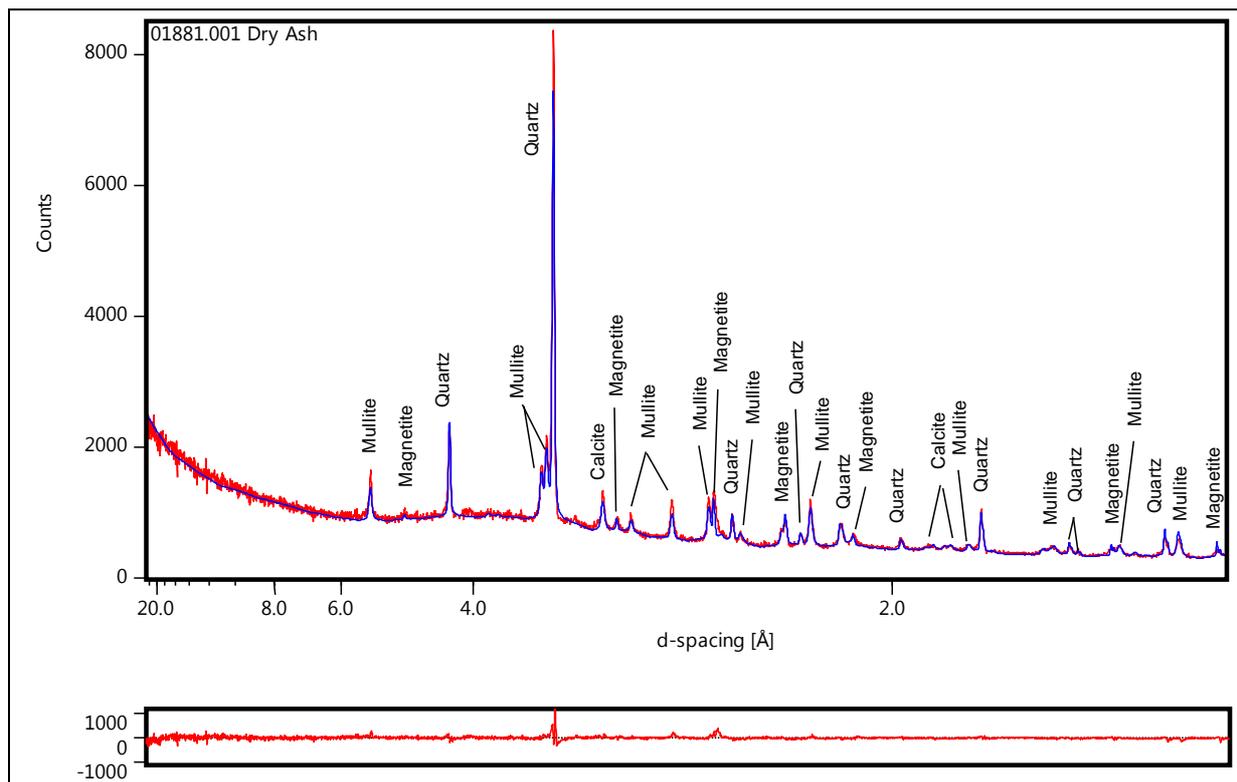


Figure 1: X-ray Diffractogram showing the composition of the sample 1881-001. The diffractogram in red shows the measured pattern, while the blue shows the calculated pattern obtained as part of the Rietveld refinement. The lower red pattern shows the difference between the measured and calculated pattern.

**ZITHOLELE CONSULTING (PTY) LTD**

WASTE ASSESSMENT OF POWER STATION  
ASH AND REVERSE OSMOSIS PLANT EFFLUENT FROM THE CAMDEN POWER STATION

Report: JW164/11/D116 - REV

## Appendix B

### **CHEMICAL ANALYSES CONDUCTED ON THE REVERSE OSMOSIS EFFLUENT**



# Central Water Laboratory

## Final Task Report

### Report Reference

WL2012-010221

Attention	Irma Hodgskin
Client Name	Camden Power Station
Address	Piet Retief Road
Fax	017 827 8115
Telephone	017 827 8007

**Date** 2012/07/09  
**Tel. No.** +27 11 629 5596  
**Fax. No.** +27 11 629 5528

**Report Title** WMC

TEST RESULTS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF WATER  
SAMPLES

**Number of Samples** 1

**Description of Samples** Acceptable

**Date Registered** 29-June-2012

**Date Reported** 09-July-2012

**Task Comments:**

**Approved By :** \_\_\_\_\_

**Cody Makhuba**

**Snr Technician**

**011 629 5596**

**Date :** \_\_\_\_\_

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Opinions and interpretations expressed herein are outside the scope of SANAS accreditation,

PLEASE NOTE: The test results relate only to the specified samples tested as identified in this report.

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# Eskom Central Water Laboratory Test Results



Laboratory Number T0055

Sample ID	3906049	WMC-2012-06-29/13	WL2012-010221
SAMPLE 1			
RO BRINE			
Component		Unit	Value
Alkalinity Total		mg/l CaCO <sub>3</sub>	29.1
Aluminium as Al		mg/l	0.07
Barium as Ba		mg/l	0.25
Calcium as Ca		mg/l	640
Chloride as Cl		mg/l	380.00
Iron as Fe		mg/l	0.01
Flouride as F		mg/l	3.47
Magnesium as Mg		mg/l	0.60
Manganese as Mn		mg/l	<0.005
Sodium as Na		mg/l	570
Nitrate as N		mg/l	3.32
pH @ 25 °C			7.12
Ortho Phosphate as PO <sub>4</sub>		mg/l	<0.090
Silica as SiO <sub>2</sub>		mg/l	22
Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>		mg/l	2080
Strontium as Sr		mg/l	15

The analyses were performed using the following methods:

Alkalinity Total	ESKOM METHOD NO 304	Accredited
Aluminium ICP (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 412	Accredited
Barium ICP (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 412	Accredited
Calcium ICP (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 415	Accredited
Chloride IC (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 307	Accredited
Flouride IC (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 307	Not Accredited
Iron ICP (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 412	Accredited
Magnesium ICP (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 415	Accredited
Manganese ICP (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 412	Accredited
Nitrate as N IC (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 307	Accredited
Ortho Phosphate as PO <sub>4</sub> (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 72	Not Accredited
pH @ 25 °C	ESKOM METHOD NO 300A	Accredited
Silica as SiO <sub>2</sub> ICP (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 417	Not Accredited
Sodium ICP (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 415	Accredited
Strontium ICP (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 412	Accredited
Sulphate IC (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 307	Accredited

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4. With the exception of all microbiological analyses, unless otherwise stated, sampling is not carried out by the laboratory.
5. All water samples are preserved according to procedure P511 unless otherwise stated.
6. Unless otherwise specified all analyses on water samples give the dissolved constituents.

**End of the Report**

# Central Water Laboratory

## Final Task Report

### Report Reference

WL2012-010199

Attention	Irma Hodgskin
Client Name	Camden Power Station
Address	Piet Retief Road
Fax	017 827 8115
Telephone	017 827 8007

**Date** 2012/06/25  
**Tel. No.** +27 11 629 5596  
**Fax. No.** +27 11 629 5528

**Report Title** WMC

TEST RESULTS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF WATER  
SAMPLES

**Number of Samples** 5

**Description of Samples** ACCEPTABLE

**Date Registered** 12-June-2012

**Date Reported** 25-June-2012

**Task Comments:**

**Approved By :** \_\_\_\_\_

**Cody Makhuba**

**Snr Technician**

**011 629 5596**

**Date :** \_\_\_\_\_

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# Eskom Central Water Laboratory Test Results



Laboratory Number T0055

Sample ID	3860564	WMC-2012-06-12/91	WL2012-010199
Brine water sample			
Component	Unit		Value
Alkalinity Total	mg/l CaCO <sub>3</sub>		26.7
Aluminium as Al	mg/l		0.67
Barium as Ba	mg/l		0.30
Calcium as Ca	mg/l		480
Chloride as Cl	mg/l		330.00
Iron as Fe	mg/l		<0.005
Flouride as F	mg/l		3.64
Magnesium as Mg	mg/l		0.73
Manganese as Mn	mg/l		0.01
Sodium as Na	mg/l		420
Nitrate as N	mg/l		3.14
pH @ 25 °C			6.54
Ortho Phosphate as PO <sub>4</sub>	mg/l		<0.090
Silica as SiO <sub>2</sub>	mg/l		18
Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	mg/l		2100
Strontium as Sr	mg/l		13

Sample ID	3860565	WMC-2012-06-12/92	WL2012-010199
Raw Feed water sample			
Component	Unit		Value
Alkalinity Total	mg/l CaCO <sub>3</sub>		132
Aluminium as Al	mg/l		0.94
Barium as Ba	mg/l		0.18
Calcium as Ca	mg/l		180
Chloride as Cl	mg/l		130.00
Iron as Fe	mg/l		<0.005
Flouride as F	mg/l		1.47
Magnesium as Mg	mg/l		0.18
Manganese as Mn	mg/l		0.01
Sodium as Na	mg/l		170
Nitrate as N	mg/l		1.35
pH @ 25 °C			10.52
Ortho Phosphate as PO <sub>4</sub>	mg/l		<0.090
Silica as SiO <sub>2</sub>	mg/l		8.8
Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	mg/l		610
Strontium as Sr	mg/l		4.8

# Eskom Central Water Laboratory Test Results



Laboratory Number T0055

Sample ID	3860566	WMC-2012-06-12/93	WL2012-010199
<b>Maddox Out water sample</b>			
Component	Unit	Value	
Alkalinity Total	mg/l CaCO <sub>3</sub>	13.6	
Aluminium as Al	mg/l	0.21	
Barium as Ba	mg/l	0.10	
Calcium as Ca	mg/l	180	
Chloride as Cl	mg/l	130.00	
Iron as Fe	mg/l	0.02	
Flouride as F	mg/l	1.48	
Magnesium as Mg	mg/l	0.24	
Manganese as Mn	mg/l	0.01	
Sodium as Na	mg/l	160	
Nitrate as N	mg/l	1.36	
pH @ 25 °C		5.97	
Ortho Phosphate as PO <sub>4</sub>	mg/l	<0.090	
Silica as SiO <sub>2</sub>	mg/l	7.2	
Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	mg/l	730	
Strontium as Sr	mg/l	4.8	

Sample ID	3860567	WMC-2012-06-12/94	WL2012-010199
<b>Gac Out water sample</b>			
Component	Unit	Value	
Alkalinity Total	mg/l CaCO <sub>3</sub>	15.1	
Aluminium as Al	mg/l	0.25	
Barium as Ba	mg/l	0.14	
Calcium as Ca	mg/l	180	
Chloride as Cl	mg/l	130.00	
Iron as Fe	mg/l	<0.005	
Flouride as F	mg/l	1.46	
Magnesium as Mg	mg/l	0.25	
Manganese as Mn	mg/l	0.01	
Sodium as Na	mg/l	160	
Nitrate as N	mg/l	1.35	
pH @ 25 °C		5.81	
Ortho Phosphate as PO <sub>4</sub>	mg/l	<0.090	
Silica as SiO <sub>2</sub>	mg/l	7.4	
Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	mg/l	730	
Strontium as Sr	mg/l	4.7	

# Eskom Central Water Laboratory Test Results



Laboratory Number T0055

Sample ID	3860568	WMC-2012-06-12/95	WL2012-010199
Pertmate Product			
water sample			
Component	Unit	Value	
Alkalinity Total	mg/l CaCO <sub>3</sub>	3.7	
Aluminium as Al	mg/l	0.04	
Barium as Ba	mg/l	<0.005	
Calcium as Ca	mg/l	1.9	
Chloride as Cl	mg/l	5.28	
Iron as Fe	mg/l	<0.005	
Flouride as F	mg/l	0.08	
Magnesium as Mg	mg/l	<0.005	
Manganese as Mn	mg/l	0.01	
Sodium as Na	mg/l	6.9	
Nitrate as N	mg/l	0.27	
pH @ 25 °C		5.75	
Ortho Phosphate as PO <sub>4</sub>	mg/l	<0.090	
Silica as SiO <sub>2</sub>	mg/l	0.16	
Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	mg/l	5.59	
Strontium as Sr	mg/l	0.05	

The analyses were performed using the following methods:

Alkalinity Total	ESKOM METHOD NO 304	Accredited
Aluminium ICP (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 412	Accredited
Barium ICP (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 412	Accredited
Calcium ICP (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 415	Accredited
Chloride IC (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 307	Accredited
Flouride IC (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 307	Not Accredited
Iron ICP (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 412	Accredited
Magnesium ICP (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 415	Accredited
Manganese ICP (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 412	Accredited
Nitrate as N IC (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 307	Accredited
Ortho Phosphate as PO <sub>4</sub> (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 72	Not Accredited
pH @ 25 °C	ESKOM METHOD NO 300A	Accredited
Silica as SiO <sub>2</sub> ICP (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 417	Not Accredited
Sodium ICP (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 415	Accredited
Strontium ICP (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 412	Accredited
Sulphate IC (mg/l)	ESKOM METHOD NO 307	Accredited

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4. With the exception of all microbiological analyses, unless otherwise stated, sampling is not carried out by the laboratory.
5. All water samples are preserved according to procedure P511 unless otherwise stated.
6. Unless otherwise specified all analyses on water samples give the dissolved constituents.

**End of the Report**

**Camden Projected Brine Quality**

		<b>Feed</b>	<b>PERMEATE</b>	<b>BRINE</b>
<b>FLOW RATE</b>	<b>m3/hr</b>		145	36
<b>Component</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Average</b>		
ALUMINIUM	mg/l	0.9	0.001	0.1
AMMONIA (AS N)	mg/l	0	0	0
BARIUM (AS BA)	mg/l	0.2	0	0.99
BERYLLIUM	mg/l	<.005	0	<.005
BORON (AS B)	mg/l	2.3	0.5	1.4
C.O.D	mg/l	61	0.1	3
CADMIUM	mg/l	<.005	0	<.005
CALCIUM (AS CA)	mg/l	177	1.57	877.02
CHLORIDE (AS CL)	mg/l	160	3.06	785.93
CHROMIUM	mg/l	0.03	0	0.1
COBALT (AS CO)	mg/l	<.005	0	<.005
CONDUCTIVITY (AT 25C	US/CM	2010		
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	mg/l		16.88	7476.65
COPPER	mg/l	<.005	0	<.005
CYANIDE (AS CN)	mg/l	<.025	0	<.025
FATS, OILS AND GREASE	mg/l	1.3	0	0.1
FLUORIDE (AS F)	mg/l	0	0	0
IRON	mg/l	0.06	0	0.3
LEAD	mg/l	0.05	0	0.27
MAGNESIUM	mg/l	0.27	0	1.34
MANGANESE	mg/l	0.01	0	0.05
MERCURY	ug/l	1.03	0	4
MOLYBDENUM	mg/l	0.33	0	0.1
NICKEL	mg/l	<.005	0	<.005
NITRATE (AS NO3)	mg/l N	<.02	0	<.02
ORTHO PHOSPHATE (AS PO4)	mg/l	0	0	0
OXYGEN ABSORBED (AS O2)	mg/l	0.85		
PH	PH @25C	11.03	5.1	7.2
PHENOLS (AS PHENOL)	mg/l	0.01	0	0.03
POTASSIUM	mg/l	34	0.64	167.1
SODIUM	mg/l	210	3.51	1385.38
STRONTIUM	mg/l	4.9	0.04	24.28
SULPHATE (AS SO4)	mg/l	760	7.19	4009.28
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/l	10.7	0	1
TOTAL ALKALINITY (AS CaCO3)	mg/l	113.8	1	404
TOTAL HARDNESS (AS CaCO3)	mg/l	442	4	2197
TOTAL PHOSPHATE (AS P)	mg/l	0	0	0
VANDIUM	mg/l	0.04	0	0.1
ZINC	mg/l	<.005	0	<.005



# WATERLAB (Pty) Ltd

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SANAS Accredited Testing Laboratory  
No. T0391

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSES GENERAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

Date received: 2012 - 11 - 08

Date completed: 2012 - 11 - 16

Project number: 132

Report number: 37483

Order number: D756/MVZ/22281

Client name: Jones & Wagener Consulting Civil Engineers

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Analyses in mg/ℓ (Unless specified otherwise)	Method Identification	Sample Identification: Camden			
		Demin Plant: Clarifier Blow-down	Cooling Water Blow Down	RO Plant Brine	De Jagers Pan Water
Sample Number		15500	15501	15502	15503
Total Dissolved Solids at 180°C *	WLAB003	60	984	3 398	1 308
Chloride as Cl *	WLAB046	8	81	283	133
Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	WLAB046	10	371	1 811	668
Fluoride as F	WLAB014	<0.2	1.3	3.7	1.2
Nitrate as N *	WLAB046	<0.2	4.4	3.0	1.3
Aluminium as Al	WLAB015	0.398	2.52	0.289	1.17
Antimony as Sb *	WLAB015	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010
Arsenic as As *	WLAB015	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010
Barium as Ba *	WLAB015	0.084	0.151	0.207	0.139
Boron as B *	WLAB015	<0.025	0.489	3.13	1.71
Cadmium as Cd	WLAB015	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Total Chromium as Cr	WLAB015	<0.025	<0.025	0.148	0.051
Hexavalent Chromium as Cr <sup>6+</sup> *	WLAB032	<0.010	<0.010	0.071	0.048
Trivalent Chromium as Cr <sup>3+</sup> *	---	<0.025	<0.025	0.077	<0.025
Cobalt as Co	WLAB015	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025
Copper as Cu	WLAB015	<0.025	0.743	<0.025	<0.025
Iron as Fe	WLAB015	0.355	2.95	<0.025	<0.025
Lead as Pb	WLAB015	<0.020	<0.020	<0.020	<0.020
Manganese as Mn	WLAB015	1.65	0.452	<0.025	<0.025
Mercury as Hg *	WLAB047	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Molybdenum as Mo *	WLAB015	<0.025	<0.025	1.64	0.436
Nickel as Ni	WLAB015	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025
Selenium as Se *	WLAB015	<0.020	<0.020	0.050	<0.020
Strontium as Sr *	WLAB015	0.034	0.829	13	4.93
Thallium as Tl *	WLAB015	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025
Vanadium as V *	WLAB015	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025
Zinc as Zn	WLAB015	<0.025	0.364	<0.025	<0.025

\* = Not SANAS Accredited

Tests marked "Not SANAS Accredited" in this report are not included in the SANAS Schedule of Accreditation for this Laboratory.

A van de Wetering

Technical Signatory

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