

Appendix G.4

AIR QUALITY SCOPING REPORT





Sasol South Africa (Pty) Ltd

THE PROPOSED SECUNDA GAS TO POWER FACILITY

Air Quality Baseline Assessment





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Air Quality Baseline Assessment

DRAFT (VERSION 01) CONFIDENTIAL

PROJECT NO. ZA0068671.2768

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QUALITY CONTROL

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APPENDIX A

IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

1 INTRODUCTION

Sasol South Africa (Pty) Ltd (Sasol) operates an integrated petrochemical and energy production complex within Secunda, Mpumalanga Province. The Secunda Operations comprise one of the largest coal-to-liquids and petrochemical production facilities globally and play a significant role in South Africa's energy and industrial sectors.

Sasol has proposed a Gas-to-Power (GtP) Project in Secunda, which forms part of Sasol's strategic energy transition initiatives aimed at enhancing energy security, improving operational efficiency, and supporting the transition towards lower-carbon energy solutions. The proposed project entails the generation of electricity using liquefied natural gas (LNG) as the primary fuel source, with methane-rich gas being considered as a potential backup feedstock. The primary objective of the Secunda GtP Project is to generate electricity for supply to the national grid, thereby contributing towards meeting South Africa's growing energy demand and improving grid stability.

The proposed site for the Secunda Gas-to-Power (GtP) Project is located within the Sasol Secunda Operations facility in Secunda. The proposed development footprint covers approximately 50,000 m² and is situated within the primary operational area of the existing facility. The proposed project requires Environmental Authorisation (EA) through the undertaking of a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process in terms of the applicable environmental legislation. As part of the EIA process, a specialist Atmospheric Impact Report (AIR) is required to assess the potential air quality impacts associated with the proposed development.

This baseline assessment has therefore been undertaken in support of the specialist AIR and serves to characterise the existing ambient air quality and meteorological conditions within the study area prior to the proposed development. The baseline assessment considers the existing atmospheric environment, including prevailing meteorological conditions, ambient air quality conditions, and the potential air quality sensitive receptors within and surrounding the study area.

2 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

2.1 SOUTH AFRICA

Until 2004, South Africa's approach to air pollution control was driven by the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act 45 of 1965 (APPA), which was repealed with the promulgation of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act 39 of 2004 (NEM:AQA). The NEM:AQA represents a shift in South Africa's approach to air quality management, from source-based control to integrated effects-based management. The objectives of the NEM:AQA are to:

- Protect the environment by providing reasonable measures for:
 - The protection and enhancement of air quality.
 - The prevention of air pollution and ecological degradation.
 - Securing ecologically sustainable development while promoting justifiable economic and social development.
 - Give effect to everyone's right "to an environment that is not harmful to their health and well-being".

Significant functions detailed in the NEM:AQA include:

- The National Framework for Air Quality Management.
- Institutional planning matters, including:
 - The establishment of a National Air Quality Advisory Committee.
 - The appointment of Air Quality Officers (AQOs) at each level of government.
 - The development, implementation and reporting of Air Quality Management Plans (AQMP) at national, provincial, and municipal levels.
- Air quality management measures including:
 - The declaration of Priority Areas where ambient air quality standards are being, or may be, exceeded.
 - The listing of activities that result in atmospheric emissions and which have the potential to impact negatively on the environment and the licensing thereof through an Atmospheric Emissions License (AEL).
 - The declaration of Controlled Emitters.
 - The declaration of Controlled Fuels.
 - Procedures to enforce Pollution Prevention Plans or Atmospheric Impact Reporting for the control and inventory of atmospheric pollutants of concern.
 - Requirements for addressing dust and offensive odours.

2.2 NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), ozone (O₃), benzene, lead (Pb) and carbon monoxide (CO) are regulated under the NEM:AQA, as National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The SO₂, NO₂, PM₁₀, O₃, benzene, Pb and CO standards were promulgated in 2009 (Government Notice (GN) 1210), while the PM_{2.5} standards were promulgated in 2012 (GN 486). The pollutants associated with the proposed Project include SO₂, NO₂, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} only. Ambient air quality standards for SO₂, NO₂, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, against which monitored and predicted (modelled) concentrations will be assessed in this air quality assessment, are presented in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1 - National Ambient Air Quality Standards

Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)			
Averaging Period	Concentration (µg/m ³)	Frequency of Exceedance	Compliance Date
24-hour	75	4	01 January 2015
1-year	40	0	01 January 2015
Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})			
Averaging Period	Concentration (µg/m ³)	Frequency of Exceedance	Compliance Date
24-hour	40	4	01 January 2025 – 31 December 2029
	25	4	1 January 2030
1-year	20	0	01 January 2025 – 31 December 2029
	15	0	1 January 2030
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)			
Averaging Period	Concentration (µg/m ³)	Frequency of Exceedance	Compliance Date
10-minute	500	526	Immediate
1-hour	350	88	Immediate
24-hour	125	4	Immediate
1-year	50	0	Immediate
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)			
Averaging Period	Concentration (µg/m ³)	Frequency of Exceedance	Compliance Date
1-hour	200	88	Immediate
1-year	40	0	Immediate

2.3 NATIONAL DUST CONTROL REGULATIONS

Dust fallout is the deposition of dust or settable particulate matter by virtue of its weight from ambient air. The proposed operations will produce dust emissions during the construction phases.

The NEM:AQA National Dust Control Regulations were originally published in GN 827 of November 2013 (Government Gazette 36974) and were subsequently repealed and replaced by the National Dust Control Regulations, 2026 (GN 7335 of 31 March 2026; Government Gazette 54440). The acceptable dust fallout rates, as included in the National Dust Control Regulations, expressed in units of mg/m²/day over a typical 30-day averaging period, are presented in **Table 2-2**.

Table 2-2 - National Dust Fallout Standards

Restriction Areas	Dust Fallout Rate (D) (mg/m ² /day) 30-Day Period	Permitted Frequency of Exceedances	Reference Method
Residential Area	D ≤ 600	Two within a year, not sequential months	SANS 1137
Non-Residential Area	D ≤ 1,200	Two within a year, not sequential months	SANS 1137

2.4 HIGHVELD PRIORITY AREA AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Sasol is located within the highveld area, which is associated with poor air quality and elevated concentrations of pollutants due to the region having a high concentration of industry, mining, power generation and other non-industrial sources (Held *et al.*, 1996 and DEAT, 2006). For this reason, the Minister of Environmental Affairs declared the region a priority area, namely the Highveld Priority Area (HPA) in November 2007.

Following the declaration, the first-generation Highveld Priority Area (HPA) Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) was developed to provide a strategic framework for improving air quality within the area. The HPA AQMP was revised through the publication of the Second-Generation HPA AQMP in Government Gazette No. 52387 (Government Notice R.6040 of 26 March 2025) and was subsequently developed to build on the objectives and interventions of the initial plan and to further strengthen air quality management within the HPA.

The primary motive of the HPA declaration and the HPA AQMP is to achieve and maintain compliance with the NAAQS across the HPA, using the constitutional principal of progressive realisation of air quality improvements (DEAT, 2007). The HPA AQMP thus allows for the alignment of air quality practices with legal and regulatory requirements to ensure air quality management planning is implemented effectively (DEAT, 2007). The HPA AQMP places increased emphasis on measurable emission reduction targets, cumulative impact assessment, and strengthened compliance requirements for mining and industrial operations within the HPA. As the proposed operations are located within the HPA, the Project is required to comply with the applicable air quality management objectives and emission reduction priorities of the HPA AQMP.

2.5 INTERNATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Since South Africa has NAAQS for SO₂, NO₂, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, and national dust fallout standards in place, international ambient air quality guidelines and standards are not anticipated to be used in this air quality impact assessment.

3 BASELINE ASSESSMENT

3.1 CLIMATIC OVERVIEW

South Africa's climate is strongly influenced by two major oceanic currents: the warm south-flowing Mozambique - Agulhas Current along the east coast and the cold north-flowing Benguela Current along the west coast. These oceanic influences contribute to a climatic gradient across the country, where the eastern regions, including Mpumalanga, experience higher rainfall and warmer, more humid conditions compared to the drier western interior. Secunda, located in the Mpumalanga Province of South Africa, falls within the Highveld climatic zone, characterised by dry, cold winters and warm, wet summers. The climate is strongly influenced by large-scale subtropical weather systems, resulting in a clear seasonal pattern in temperature, rainfall, and atmospheric stability. Secunda therefore falls within the summer-rainfall region, with the majority of precipitation occurring in the form of afternoon thunderstorms. Localised weather processes also influence atmospheric behaviour in Secunda. Although the site is inland, diurnal heating and cooling cycles drive local wind circulations. During the day, surface heating promotes rising air parcels and low-pressure development near the surface, while at night, cooling leads to subsidence and more stable conditions. These diurnal variations influence wind speed, mixing depths, and the dispersion potential for atmospheric pollutants. Overall, Secunda's climate is characterised by summer rainfall, seasonal temperature contrasts, and dominant anticyclonic conditions, with localised convective activity in summer and stable, dry conditions in winter. These factors collectively govern the seasonal patterns of atmospheric mixing, wind behaviour, and pollutant dispersion in the region.

3.2 METEOROLOGICAL OVERVIEW

Since meteorological conditions affect how pollutants emitted into the air are directed, diluted, and dispersed within the atmosphere, the incorporation of reliable data into an air quality assessment is of the utmost importance. Dispersion comprises vertical and horizontal components of motion. The stability of the atmosphere and the depth of the atmospheric mixing layer control the vertical component. The horizontal dispersion of pollution in the boundary layer is primarily a function of the wind field. Wind speed determines both the distance of downwind transport and the rate of dilution as the plume 'stretches'. Mechanical turbulence is influenced by wind speed in combination with surface roughness.

3.3 SURFACE DATA

In accordance with the Regulations Regarding Air Dispersion Modelling (Government Gazette No. 37804, 11 July 2014) (hereafter referred to as the "Modelling Regulations"), a Level 2 air dispersion assessment requires a minimum of one year of site-specific meteorological data or at least three years of appropriate off-site meteorological data. The meteorological dataset used must be no older than five years from the year of assessment.

To characterise the ambient meteorological conditions applicable to the proposed development site, site-specific meteorological data from nearby ambient air quality monitoring stations were retrieved from the South African Air Quality Information System (SAAQIS). A total of five monitoring stations were identified, comprising four Sasol-owned stations and one South African Weather Service (SAWS) station. The Sasol stations included eMbalenhle, Club-NAQI, Bosjesspruit and eMbalenhle North, and the SAWS station was Secunda. Data from these stations were used, as site-specific data, requested from Sasol, was not available at the time of reporting. The locations of the selected monitoring stations (**Figure 3-1**) are as follows:

- The Club-NAQI station is located approximately 5.1 km northeast of the proposed Project.

- The Secunda and eMbalenhle stations are located approximately 8.5 km and 5.3 km, respectively, west-northwest of the proposed Project.
- The Bosjesspruit station is located approximately 6.8 km southeast of the proposed Project.
- The eMbalenhle North station is located approximately 9.3 km northwest of the proposed Project.

The hourly data from the stations from January 2023 to December 2025 were assessed against the South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) Technical Requirement TR 07-03 (2012) data availability criteria, which stipulate a minimum data recovery of 90% for the dataset to be deemed representative of conditions during a specific reporting period. The data recoveries for each of the assessed stations are presented in **Table 3-1**.

The Secunda station recorded a data recovery of 85.5%, which is slightly below the minimum 90% data recovery criterion recommended by SANAS (2012). However, this was the only station that recorded temperature, rainfall and relative humidity data relevant to the study. As such, the dataset was considered representative to provide a climatic overview of the proposed Project.

All five monitoring stations (eMbalenhle, Club NAQI, Bosjesspruit, Secunda, and eMbalenhle North) recorded wind direction and speed. Wind data recovery ranged from 87.6% to 98.2%, with most stations exceeding 90% data recovery, except Secunda (88.0%) and eMbalenhle North (87.6%). The wind roses from each station displayed similar trends with no significant spatial variability observed in the predominant wind directions.

The Bosjesspruit station was selected for the presentation of wind roses as it was considered representative of all nearby monitoring stations due to its high data recovery (>90%) and balanced representation of wind frequencies across all wind directions.

Table 3-1 – Meteorological data recovery for January 2023 to December 2025

Stations	Temperature (%)			Rainfall (%)			Humidity (%)			Wind Speed (%)			Wind Direction (%)		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
eMbalenhle (Sasol)	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	96.4	98.4	93.1	96.4	98.4	93.1
	NM			NM			NM			Period average: 96.0			Period average: 96.0		
Club-NAQI (Sasol)	96.8	98.8	99.0	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	96.9	98.8	99.0	96.9	98.8	99.0
	Period average: 98.2			NM			NM			Period average: 98.2			Period average: 98.2		
Bosjesspruit (Sasol)	92.6	96.4	98.8	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	93.2	98.2	99.0	93.2	98.2	99.0
	Period average: 95.9			NM			NM			Period average: 96.8			Period average: 96.8		
Secunda (SAWS)	77.8	95.6	93.1	77.8	95.6	93.1	77.7	92.6	93.1	74.7	95.6	93.1	75.5	95.6	93.1
	Period average: 88.8			Period average: 88.8			Period average: 87.8			Period average: 87.8			Period average: 88.1		
eMbalenhle North (Sasol)	61.5	97.9	98.9	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	64.7	99.2	99.0	64.7	99.2	99.0
	Period average: 86.1			NM			NM			Period average: 87.6			Period average: 87.6		

NM refers to a parameter not measured at the station

Red – Data recovery below 90%



Figure 3-1 - Location of the nearby air quality monitoring stations

3.4 TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

Air temperature in any pollutant study is important for assessing the effects of plume buoyancy as well as the development of inversion and mixing layers, while rainfall is an important pollutant removal mechanism especially in the case of particulate matter. **Figure 3-2** presents the temperature, rainfall and humidity using monitored data from the Secunda station for the period January 2023 to December 2025. An average daily temperature of 16.4 °C was measured. The lowest daily average temperature was 8.1 °C and the highest daily average temperature was 22.4 °C. The site receives most of its rainfall during summer. Total annual rainfall recorded was 70.1 mm (2023), 177.2 mm (2024) and 362. mm (2025). Relative humidity had an average of 65.6% (2023), 52.9% (2024) and 70.4% (2025).

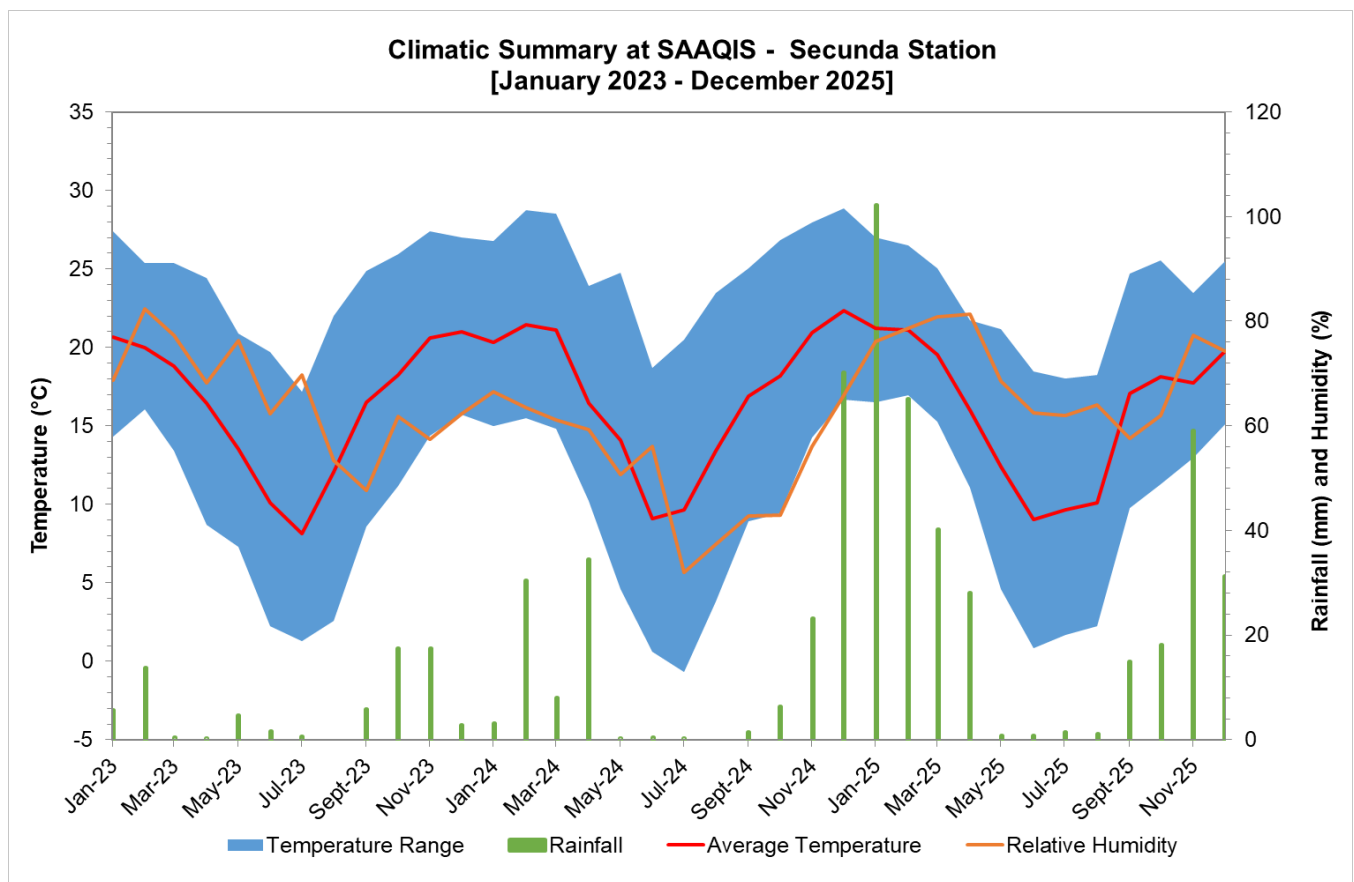


Figure 3-2 - Climatic summary from the Secunda station (2023 – 2025)

3.5 WIND FIELD

Wind roses summarise the occurrence of winds at a specified location by representing their strength, direction, and frequency. Calm conditions are defined as wind speeds of less than 1 m/s, which are represented as a percentage of the total winds in the centre circle. Each directional branch on a wind rose represents wind originating from that specific cardinal direction. Each cardinal branch is divided into segments of different colours which represent different wind speed classes. The wind roses were analysed using Lakes Environmental WRPlot freeware (Version 8.0.2) for all hours for the period of January 2023 to December 2025 from the Bosjesspruit monitoring station (**Figure 3-3**).

The following can be observed from the wind roses:

- Winds during the monitoring period were predominantly from the northeast, north-northeast and east-northeast. Calm conditions occurred 5.5% of the time.
- Diurnal wind patterns indicate a notable shift from the morning to the afternoon.
 - Early morning (00:00 - 06:00): Winds were primarily from the northeast, north-northeast and east-northeast.
 - Morning (06:00 - 12:00): Winds from the north-northeast and northeast remained dominant with an increase in winds from the north.
 - Afternoon (12:00 - 18:00): The predominant winds from the morning were much reduced while the winds from the west-northwest, southwest and west became dominant.
 - Night (18:00 - 24:00): The afternoon winds reduced during the night, with winds from the east-northeast, east and northeast becoming the dominant winds.
- Seasonal variations are also evident.
 - Summer (December to February): Winds were primarily from the east, east-northeast and northeast.
 - Autumn (March to May): Winds from the east-northeast and northeast remained dominant, with an increase in winds from the north-northeast and reduced winds from the east.
 - Winter (June to August): Winds from the northeast and north-northeast remained dominant, however, winds from the west, west-northwest and southwest also became dominant.
 - Spring (September to November): Winds from the west, west-northwest and southwest reduced significantly, with winds from the north-northeast, north and northeast becoming dominant.

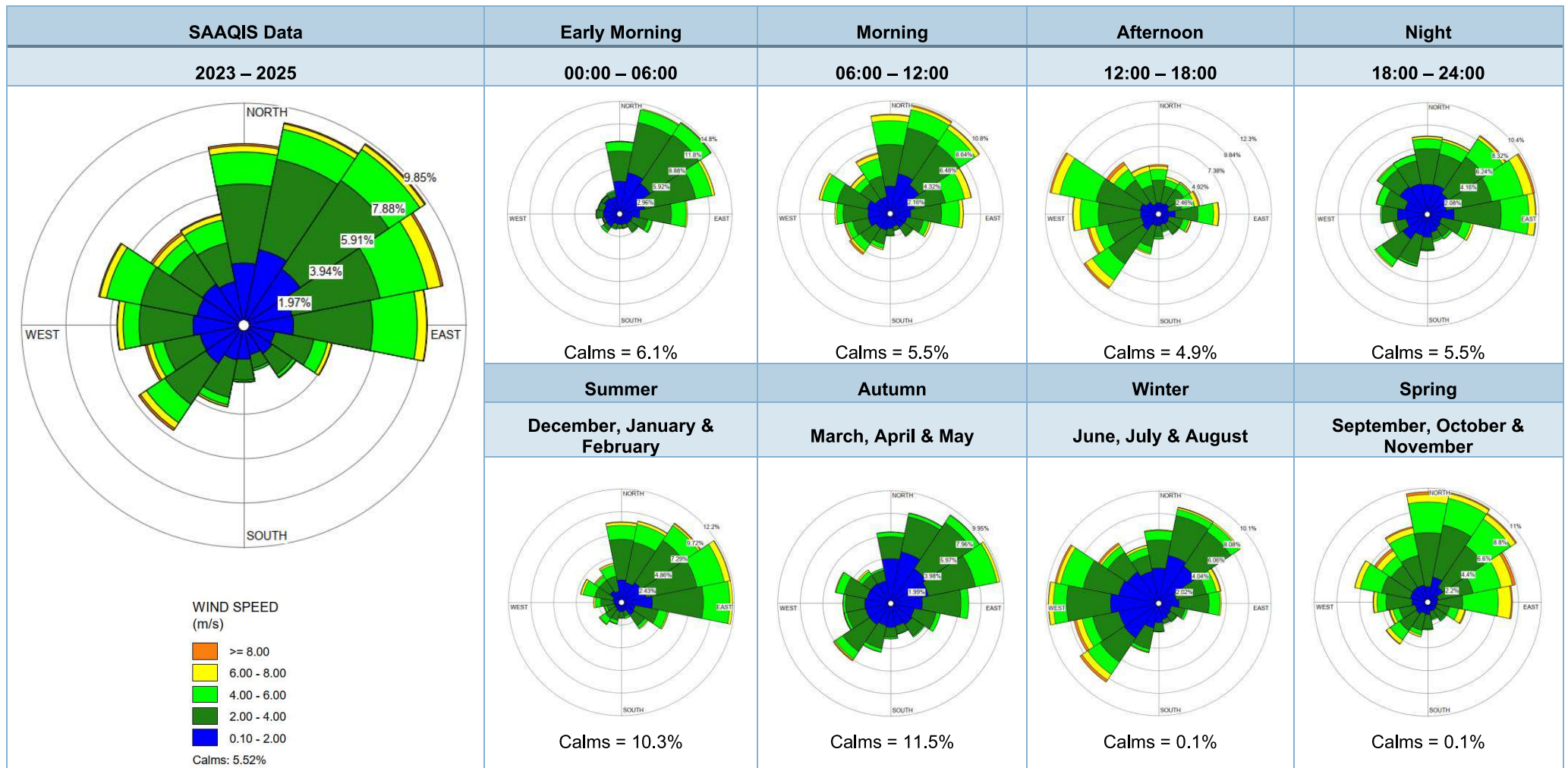


Figure 3-3 - Wind roses from the Bosjesspruit monitoring station for the period 2023 to 2025

3.6 REGIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY OVERVIEW

Sasol is located in the Govan Mbheki Local Municipality within the Gert Sibande District Municipality and as such, falls within the HPA. This infers that the authorities may impose measures on Sasol and other industries in the area to improve the air quality in the region. Driving forces of poor air quality include both anthropogenic and natural processes. Anthropogenic driving forces for example include economic activity, urbanisation, industrial development, population growth, and the current political climate. Natural process driving forces for example include climate change, natural disasters and many others. These driving forces lead to pressures on the natural environment such as increased demand for resources, habitat change and increased development (Mpumalanga State of Environment report, 2003) which can lead to impacts being exerted on the natural, social, political and economic environments.

The Highveld experiences a wide range of both natural and anthropogenic sources of air pollution ranging from veld fires to industrial processes, agriculture, mining activities, power generation, vehicle use and domestic use of fossil fuels. Different pollutants are associated with each of the above activities, ranging from volatile organic compounds and heavy metals to dusts and odours. While certain areas of the HPA experience relatively good air quality, ambient air quality is largely of poor quality. Exceedances of PM₁₀ have often been recorded in the pollution hotspots of the eMalahleni, Kriel, Steve Tshwete, Ermelo, Secunda, Ekurhuleni, Lekwa, Balfour and Delmas areas (DEA, 2015). Despite the implementation of the HPA AQMP, exceedances in PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} continue to occur, particularly in areas of industrial operations.

3.7 AMBIENT POLLUTANT CONCENTRATIONS

Ambient air quality data were sourced from the eMbalenhle, Club-NAQI, Bosjesspruit, Secunda, and eMbalenhle North monitoring stations for the period 01 January 2023 to 31 December 2025 to characterise the existing ambient air quality environment within the study area. The priority pollutants assessed as part of the baseline assessment included PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, and NO₂.

In accordance with the SANAS TR 07-03 (2012), a minimum data recovery rate of 90% is required to ensure representative data. The data recoveries for the assessed ambient monitoring stations are presented in **Table 3-2** below. The majority of the stations recorded data recovery below 90% for each pollutant. The data and interpretation thereafter for pollutants that recorded below 90% data recovery should be viewed with caution.

Table 3-2 - Regional station information and percentage data recovery for January 2023 to December 2025

Parameter	Pollutant	eMbalenhle	Club-NAQI	Bosjesspruit	Secunda	eMbalenhle North
Latitude (decimal degrees)		-26.551427°	-26.523518°	-26.605556°	-26.550639°	-26.536389°
Longitude (decimal degrees)		29.112381°	29.189015°	29.210833°	29.079028°	29.072500°
2023 Data Recovery (%)	PM ₁₀	90.5	89.9	71.0	64.8	19.8
	PM _{2.5}	90.5	89.0	78.6	58.4	20.7
	SO ₂	96.4	93.8	93.1	75.1	64.7
	NO ₂	96.4	96.9	93.2	67.0	63.9
2024 Data Recovery (%)	PM ₁₀	86.3	96.0	96.2	85.0	77.4
	PM _{2.5}	86.3	96.0	96.2	79.4	77.5
	SO ₂	96.4	98.8	97.8	91.3	99.2
	NO ₂	96.1	93.3	98.2	89.0	89.8
2025 Data Recovery (%)	PM ₁₀	72.0	97.9	98.4	88.8	97.2
	PM _{2.5}	72.0	97.9	98.4	87.5	97.2
	SO ₂	96.4	99.0	98.7	93.1	99.0
	NO ₂	90.0	99.0	99.0	43.4	99.0
Overall Average Data Recovery (%)	PM ₁₀	82.9	94.6	88.5	79.5	64.8
	PM _{2.5}	82.9	94.3	91.1	75.1	65.1
	SO ₂	95.2	97.2	96.6	86.5	87.6
	NO ₂	94.2	96.4	96.8	66.4	84.2

Red – Data recovery < 90%

3.8 PARTICULATE MATTER (PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5})

Particulate Matter (PM) concentrations are measured at the eMbalenhle, Club-NAQI, Bosjesspruit, Secunda and eMbalenhle North monitoring stations. However, PM data from the eMbalenhle North monitoring station are not presented in the subsequent review due to low data recovery, which was deemed insufficient for representative assessment in accordance with the applicable data quality considerations.

The number of exceedances of the 24-hour PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} NAAQS and annual average PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} concentrations for the period 2023 to 2025 are presented in **Table 3-3**. **Figure 3-4** and **Figure 3-5** graphically presents the measured 24-hour PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} concentrations. The 24-hour NAAQS for PM₁₀ is 75 µg/m³, with four allowable exceedances of this standard per annum. The annual average NAAQS is 40 µg/m³ and no annual exceedances permitted.

The 24-hour NAAQS for PM_{2.5} is 40 µg/m³, and the maximum number of exceedances of this standard per annum is four. The annual average NAAQS is 20 µg/m³ and no annual exceedances of this standard is permitted

Key observations are as follows:

- All stations recorded more than four PM₁₀ exceedances of the 24-hour PM₁₀ NAAQS per year, thus the 24-hour PM₁₀ concentrations from all stations are non-compliant.
- Annual average PM₁₀ concentrations remained within the NAAQS limit of 40 µg/m³ at the Bosjesspruit station throughout the assessment period. However, exceedances of the annual standard were recorded at Secunda (2023 and 2024), Club-NAQI (2024) and eMbalenhle (2023 to 2025), thus were non-compliant during those years of exceedances.
- All stations recorded more than four PM_{2.5} exceedances of the 24-hour PM₁₀ NAAQS per year, thus the 24-hour PM_{2.5} concentrations from all stations are non-compliant.
- Annual average PM_{2.5} concentrations remained within the NAAQS limit of 20 µg/m³ at the Bosjesspruit station throughout the assessment period. However, exceedances of the annual standard were recorded at eMbalenhle (2023 and 2024), Club-NAQI (2024) and Secunda (2024), thus were non-compliant during those years of exceedances.

Table 3-3 - Measured ambient PM for 2023 to 2025

Parameters	Period	eMbalenhle	Club-NAQI	Bosjesspruit	Secunda	NAAQS
Number of 24-hour PM ₁₀ NAAQS exceedances per annum	2023	57	25	17	64	4
	2024	122	29	24	95	
	2025	42	15	9	32	
PM ₁₀ annual average (µg/m ³)	2023	43.7	31.5	31.3	46.5	40
	2024	68.2	42.0	38.2	56.7	
	2025	44.6	34.9	28.6	36.1	
Number of 24-hour PM _{2.5} NAAQS exceedances per annum	2023	41	28	19	26	4
	2024	64	33	14	39	
	2025	22	13	7	18	
PM _{2.5} annual average (µg/m ³)	2023	21.2	15.4	14.7	19.2	20
	2024	28.8	20.7	17.3	21.6	
	2025	19.6	18.0	15.0	15.5	

Note: Values in red indicate exceedances of the relevant standard.

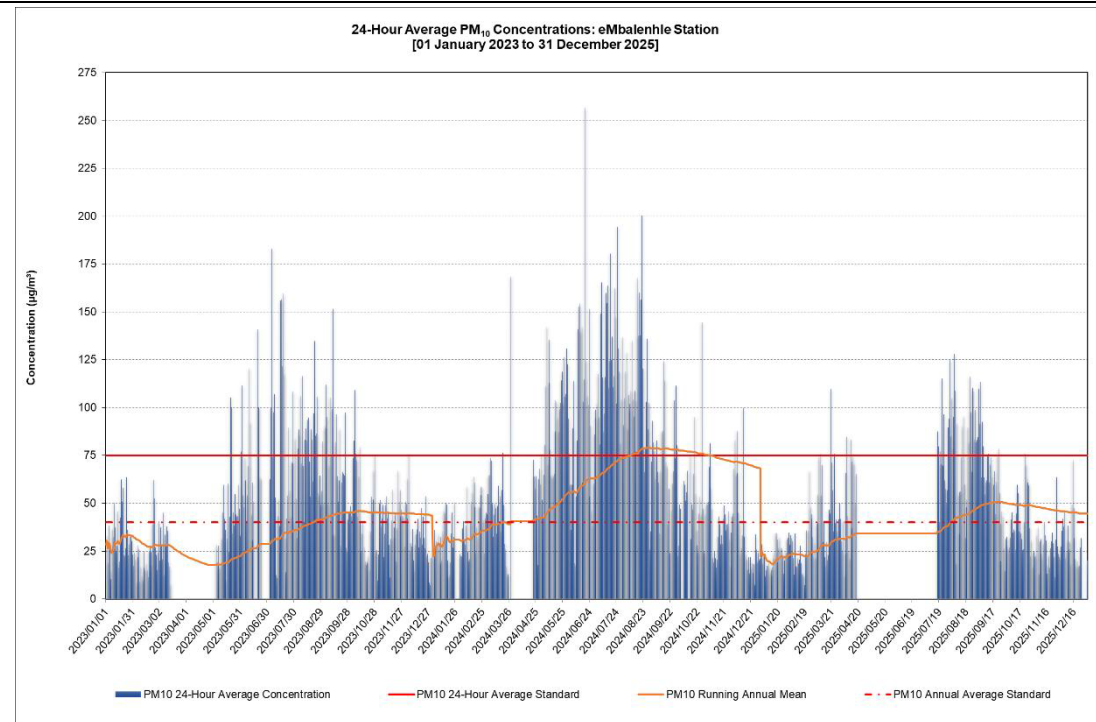


Figure 3-4 (a): PM₁₀ concentrations at the eMbalenhle station

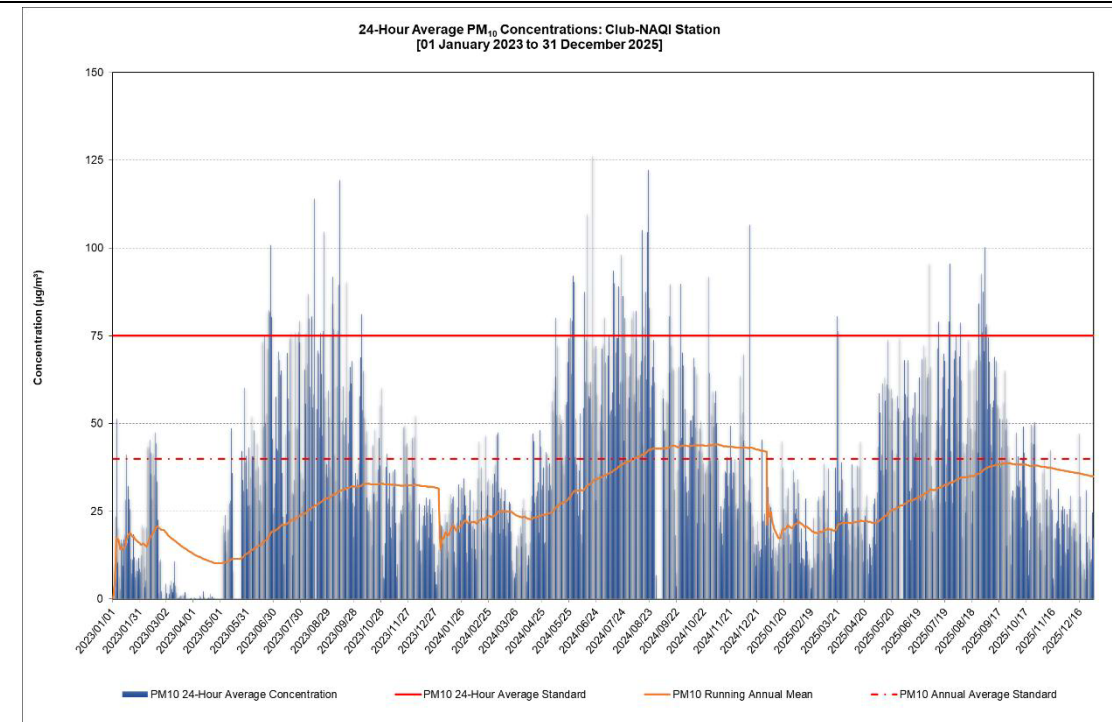


Figure 3-4 (b): PM₁₀ concentrations at the Club-NAQI station

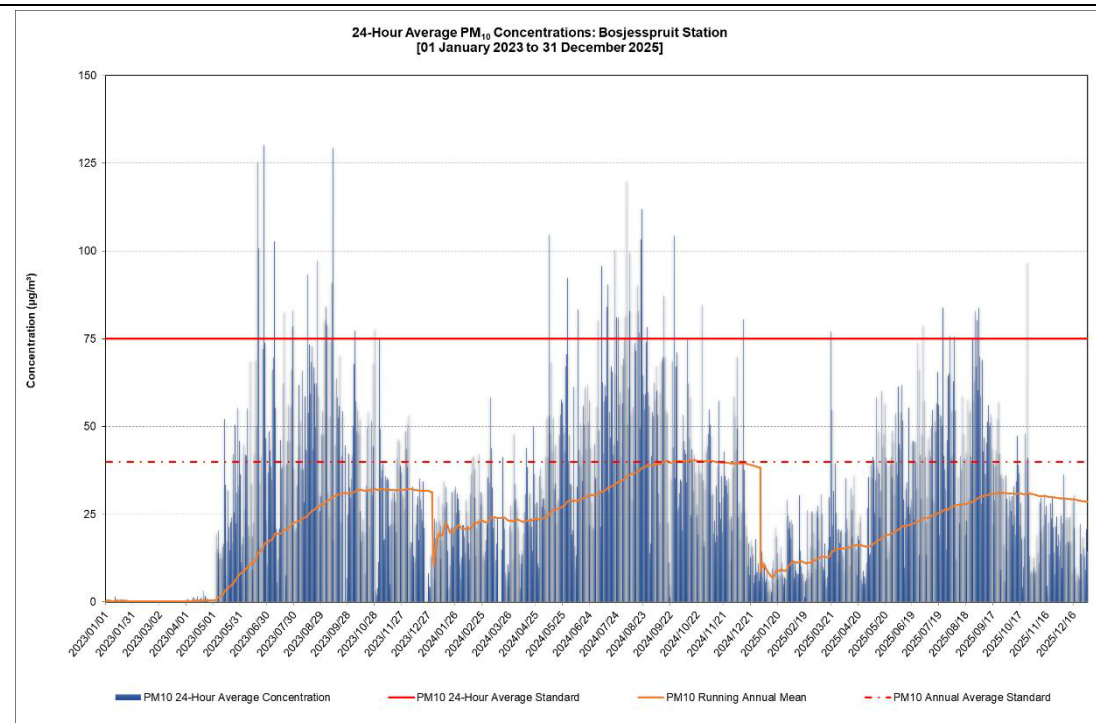


Figure 3-4 (c): PM₁₀ concentrations at the Bosjesspruit station

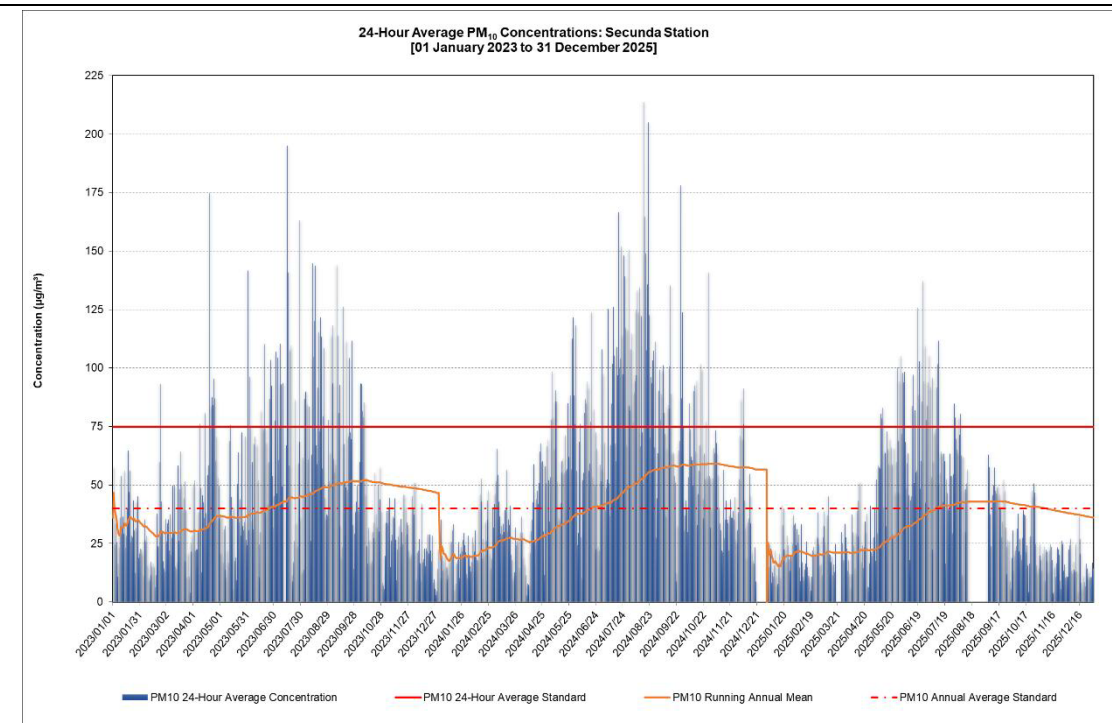


Figure 3-4 (d): PM₁₀ concentrations at the Secunda station

Figure 3-4 - PM₁₀ concentrations at the monitoring stations between January 2023 to December 2025

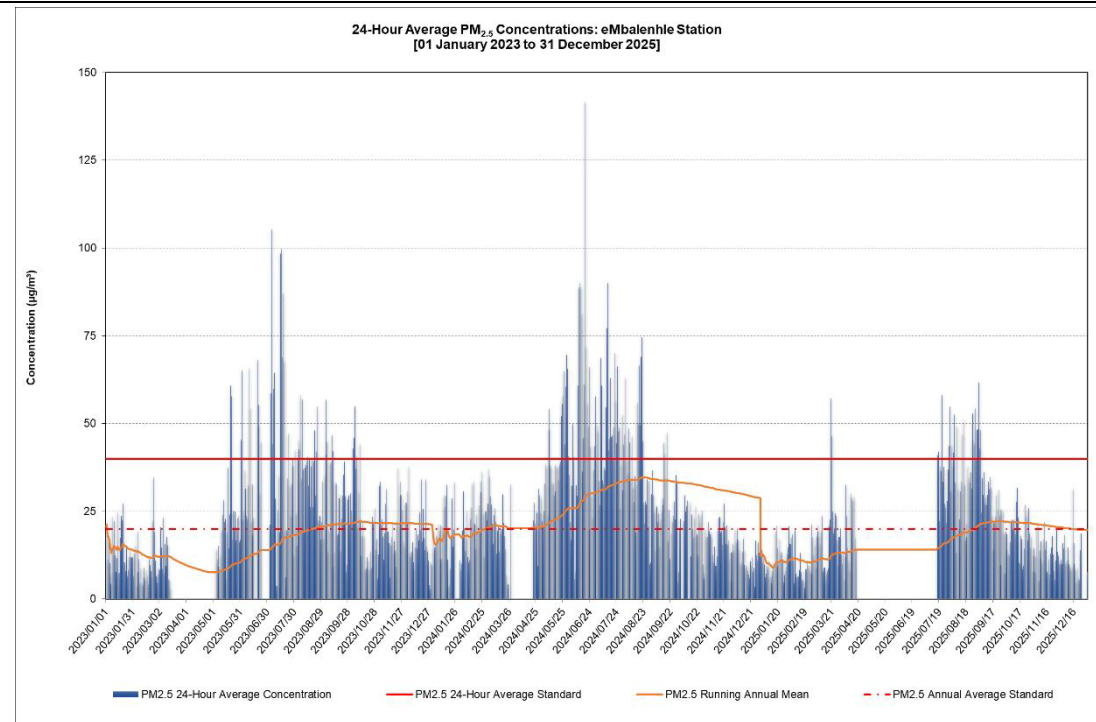


Figure 3-5 (a): PM_{2.5} concentrations at the eMbalenhle station

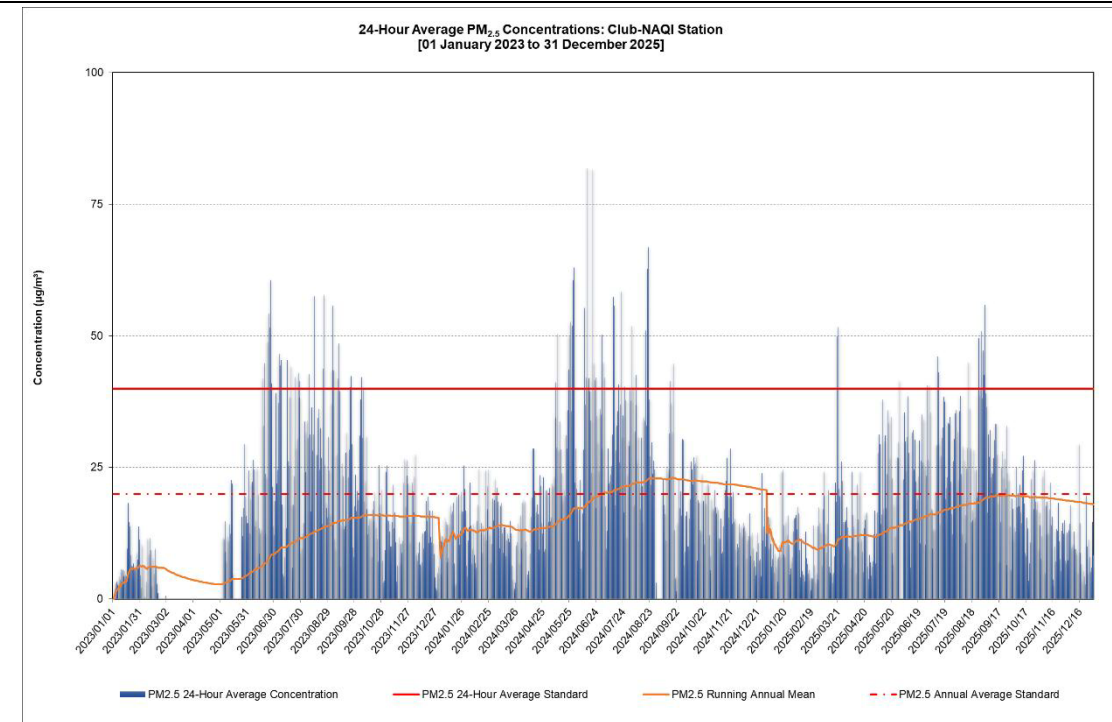


Figure 3-5 (b): PM_{2.5} concentrations at the Club-NAQI station

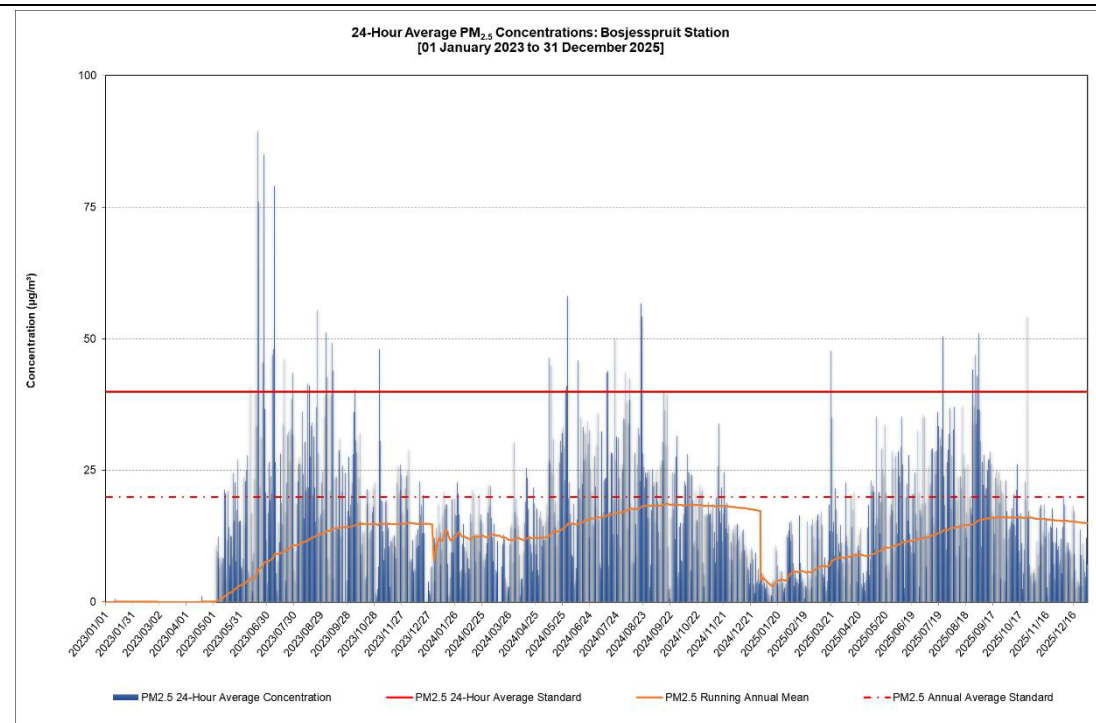


Figure 3-5 (c): PM_{2.5} concentrations at the Bosjesspruit station

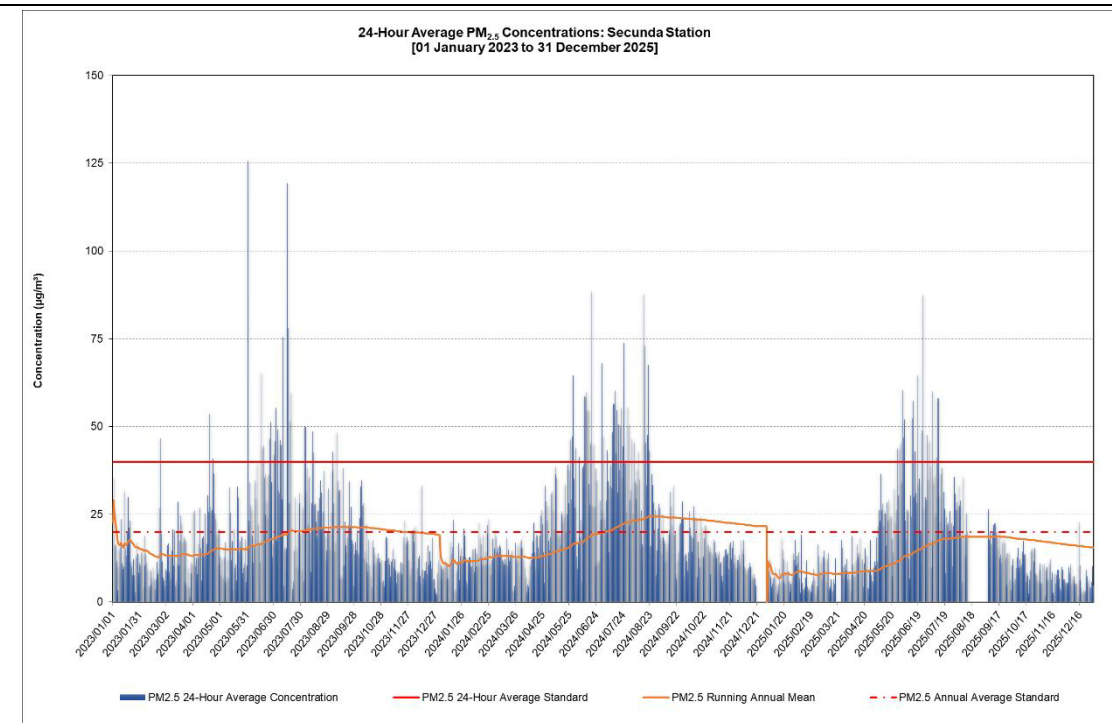


Figure 3-5 (d): PM_{2.5} concentrations at the Secunda station

Figure 3-5 - PM_{2.5} concentrations at the monitoring stations between January 2023 to December 2025

3.9 SULPHUR DIOXIDE (SO₂)

The number of exceedances of the 1-hour NAAQS, 24-hour NAAQS and annual average SO₂ concentrations for the period 2023 to 2025 are presented in **Table 3-4**. **Figure 3-6** and **Figure 3-7** graphically present the measured 1-hour and 24-hour SO₂ concentrations.

The following NAAQS apply to SO₂:

- 1-hour averaging period - 350 µg/m³ with 88 exceedances permitted.
- 24-hour averaging period - 125 µg/m³ with four exceedances permitted.
- Annual average - 50 µg/m³ with no exceedances permitted.

While NAAQS are available for 10-minute SO₂ concentrations, the data obtained from SAAQIS for the monitoring stations has a minimum averaging period of 1-hour, thus a comparison against the 10-minute NAAQS was not possible. Should representative data become available during the course of the study, the baseline will be updated accordingly and included in the final report.

Key observations are as follows:

- While all stations recorded exceedances of the 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS, the number of exceedances remained below the 88 permitted exceedances per year, thus the 1-hour SO₂ concentrations from all stations remained compliant.
- No exceedances of the 24-hour SO₂ NAAQS occurred at any of the stations, except eMbalenhle, which recorded one exceedance in 2023, remaining below the four permitted 24-hour exceedances per annum. Thus, the 24-hour SO₂ concentrations from all stations remained compliant.
- The annual average SO₂ concentrations remained below the NAAQS limit of 50 µg/m³ across all monitoring stations, thus remaining compliant.

Table 3-4 - Measured ambient SO₂ for 2023 to 2025

Parameter	Period	eMbalenhle	Club-NAQI	Bosjesspruit	Secunda	eMbalenhle North	NAAQS
Number of 1-hour NAAQS exceedances per annum	2023	14	13	10	0	8	88
	2024	5	2	8	1	3	
	2025	7	7	10	0	2	
Number of 24-hour NAAQS exceedances per annum	2023	1	0	0	0	0	4
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	
	2025	0	0	0	0	0	
Annual average (µg/m ³)	2023	24.9	21.3	19.2	14.1	18.2	50
	2024	16.1	22.0	24.8	14.3	17.3	
	2025	20.0	17.3	23.8	13.3	18.2	

Note: Values in red indicate exceedances of the relevant standard.

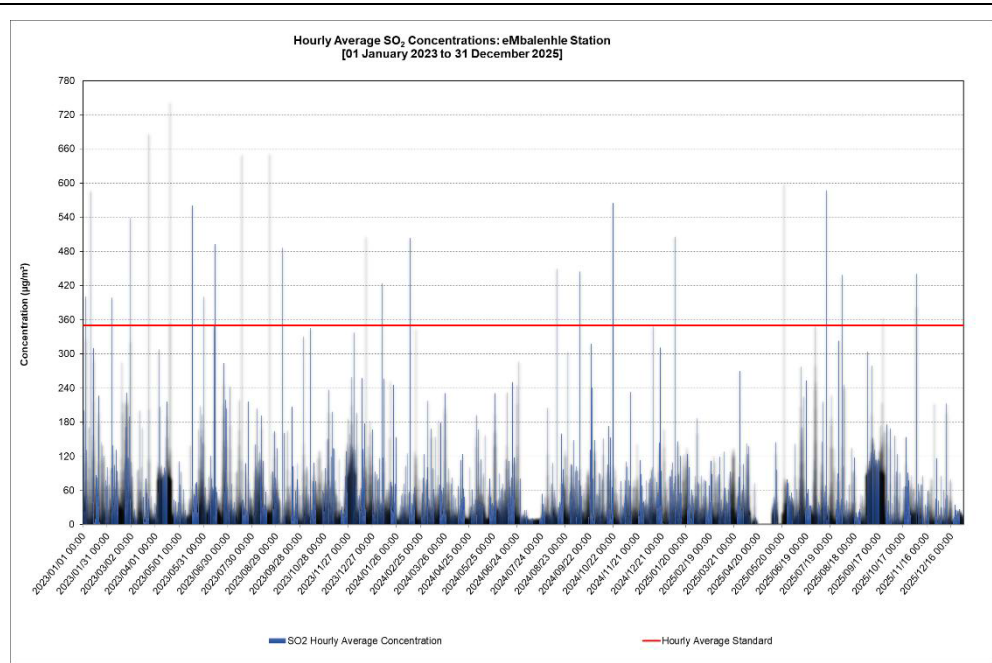


Figure 3-6 (a): SO₂ 1-hour concentrations at the eMbalenhle station

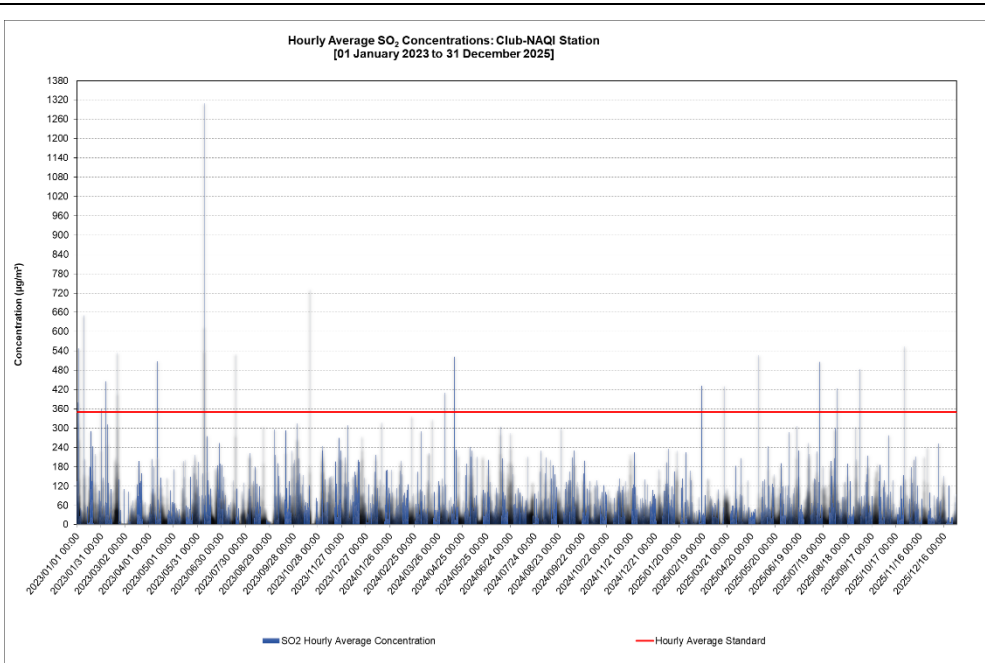


Figure 3-6 (b): SO₂ 1-hour concentrations at the Club-NAQI station

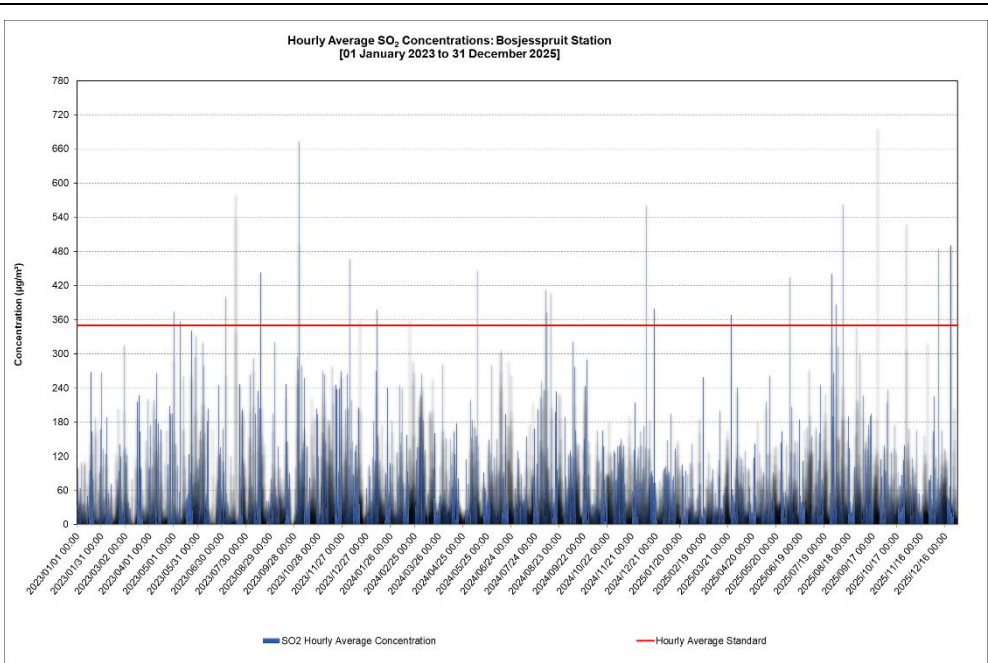


Figure 3-6 (c): SO₂ 1-hour concentrations at the Bosjesspruit station

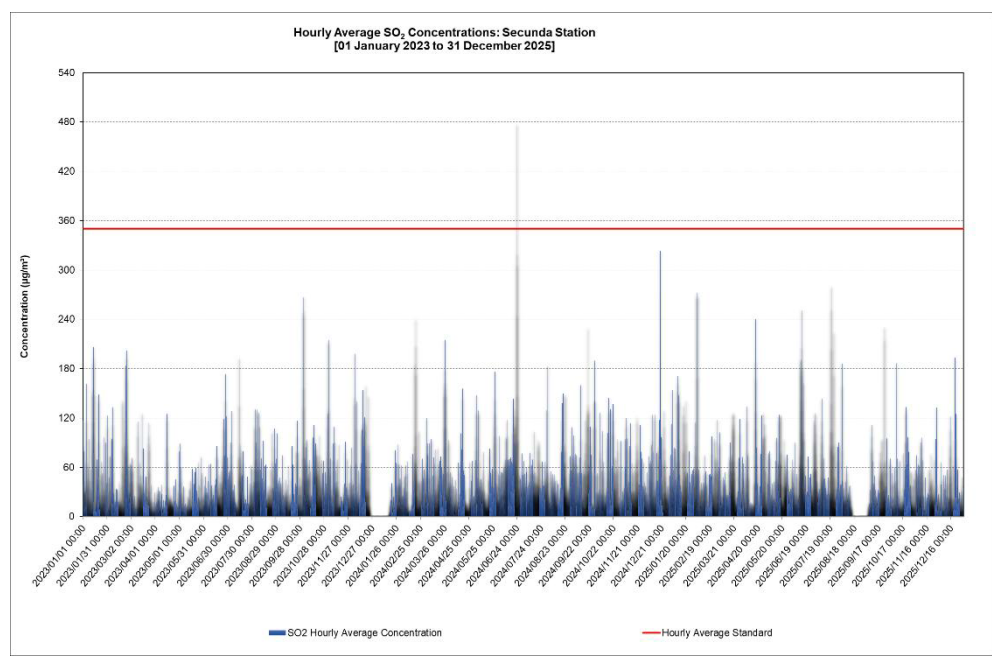


Figure 3-6 (d): SO₂ 1-hour concentrations at the Secunda station

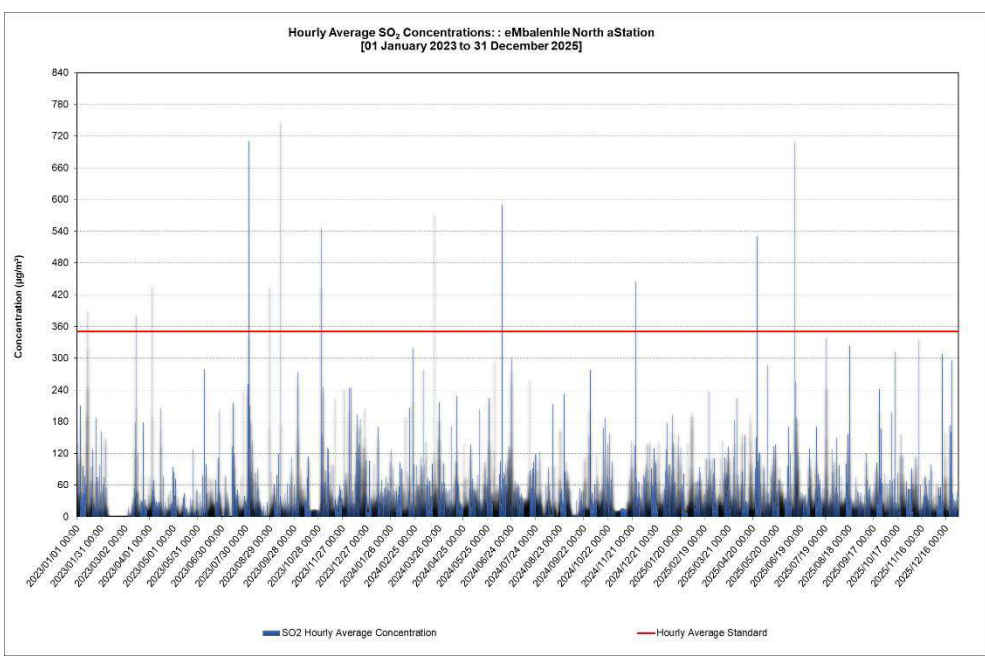


Figure 3-6 (e): SO₂ 1-hour concentrations at the eMbalenhle North station

Figure 3-6 - SO₂ 1-hour concentrations for the period January 2023 to December 2025

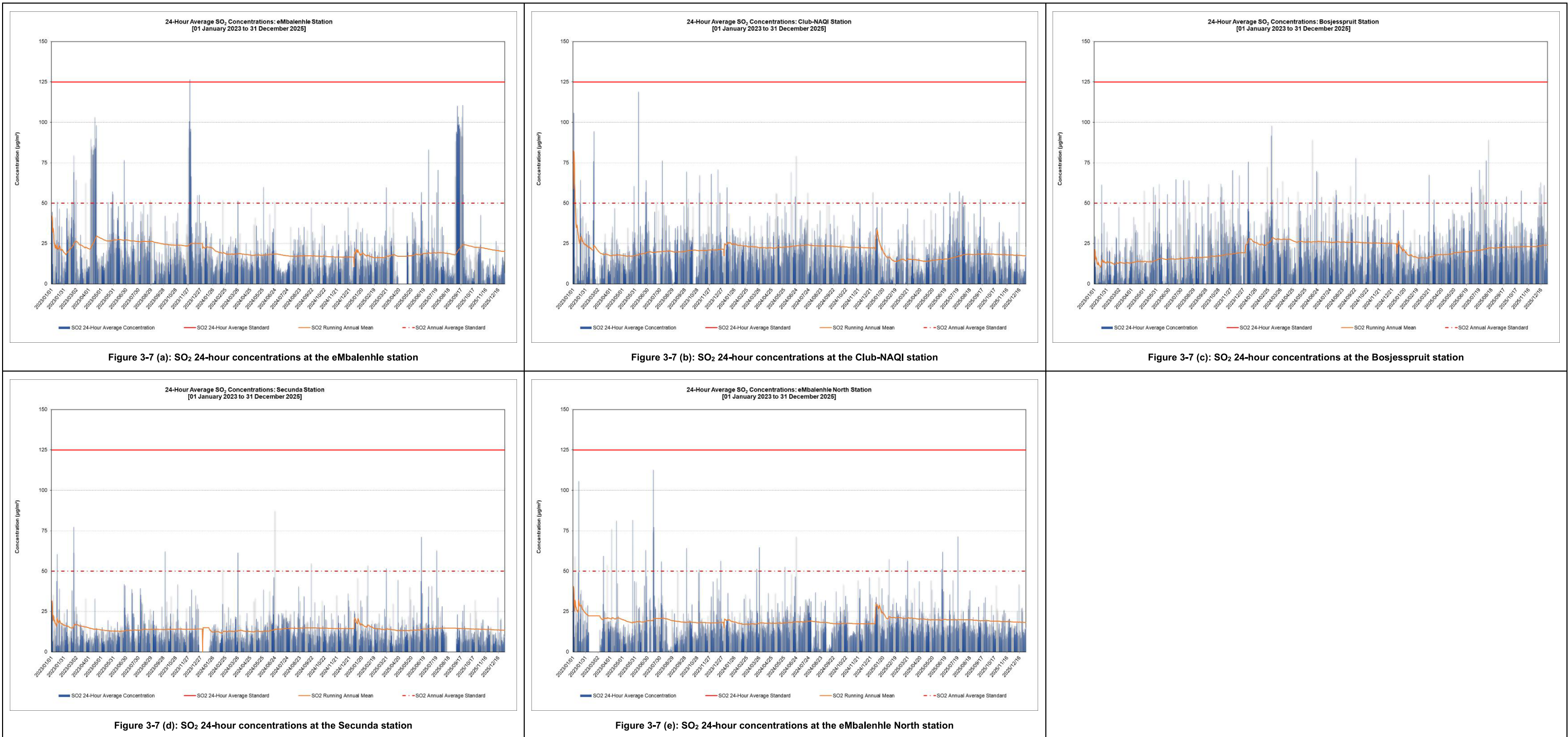


Figure 3-7 - SO₂ 24-hour concentrations for the period January 2023 to December 2025

3.10 NITROGEN DIOXIDE (NO₂)

The number of exceedances of the 1-hour NAAQS and annual average NO₂ concentrations for the period 2023 to 2025 are presented in **The annual** average NO₂ concentrations remained below the NAAQS limit of 40 µg/m³ across all monitoring stations, thus remaining compliant.

Table 3-5. **Figure 3-8** graphically presents the measured 1-hour and annual NO₂ concentrations.

The following NAAQS apply to NO₂:

- 1-hour averaging period - 200 µg/m³ with 88 exceedances permitted.
- Annual average - 40 µg/m³ with no exceedances permitted.

Key observations are as follows:

- No exceedances of the 1-hour NO₂ NAAQS were recorded between 2023 and 2025 at the Secunda and eMbalenhle North stations. Some exceedances were recorded during some years at the remaining stations; however, all exceedances remained below the permitted 88 exceedances per year, thus the 1-hour NO₂ concentrations from all stations remained compliant.
- The annual average NO₂ concentrations remained below the NAAQS limit of 40 µg/m³ across all monitoring stations, thus remaining compliant.

Table 3-5 - Measured ambient NO₂ for 2023 to 2025

Parameter	Period	eMbalenhle	Club-NAQI	Bosjesspruit	Secunda	eMbalenhle North	NAAQS
Number of 1-hour NAAQS exceedances per annum	2023	21	2	0	0	0	88
	2024	10	2	0	0	0	
	2025	3	0	1	0	0	
Annual average (µg/m ³)	2023	18.9	14.0	14.2	17.7	15.7	40
	2024	19.7	16.5	17.2	18.5	18.1	
	2025	15.6	15.1	13.7	13.6	20.9	

Note: Values in red indicate exceedances of the relevant standard.

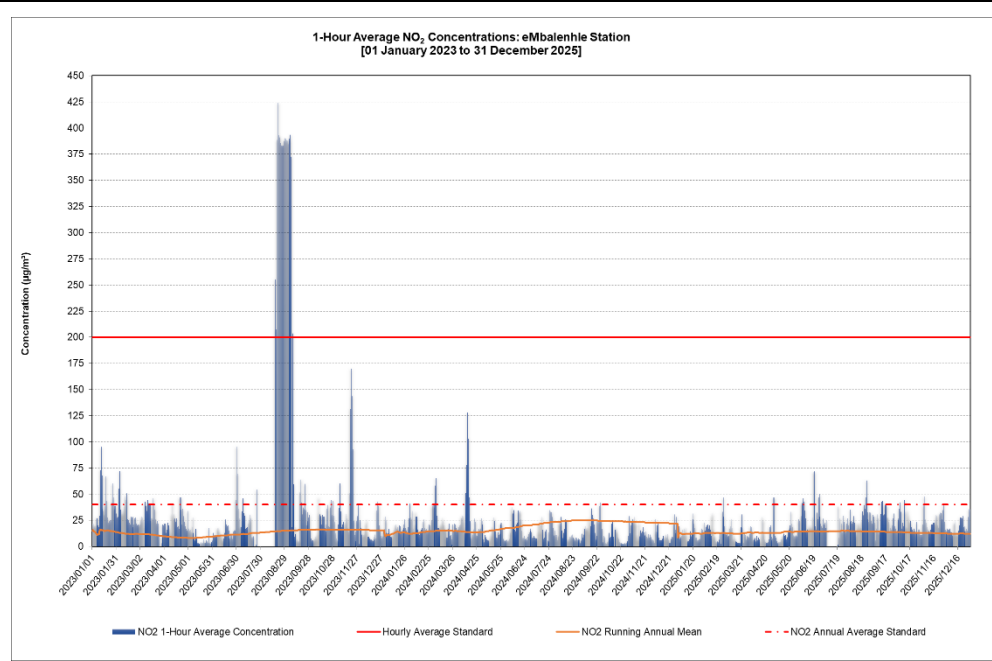


Figure 3-8 (a): NO₂ 1-hour concentrations at the eMbalenhle station

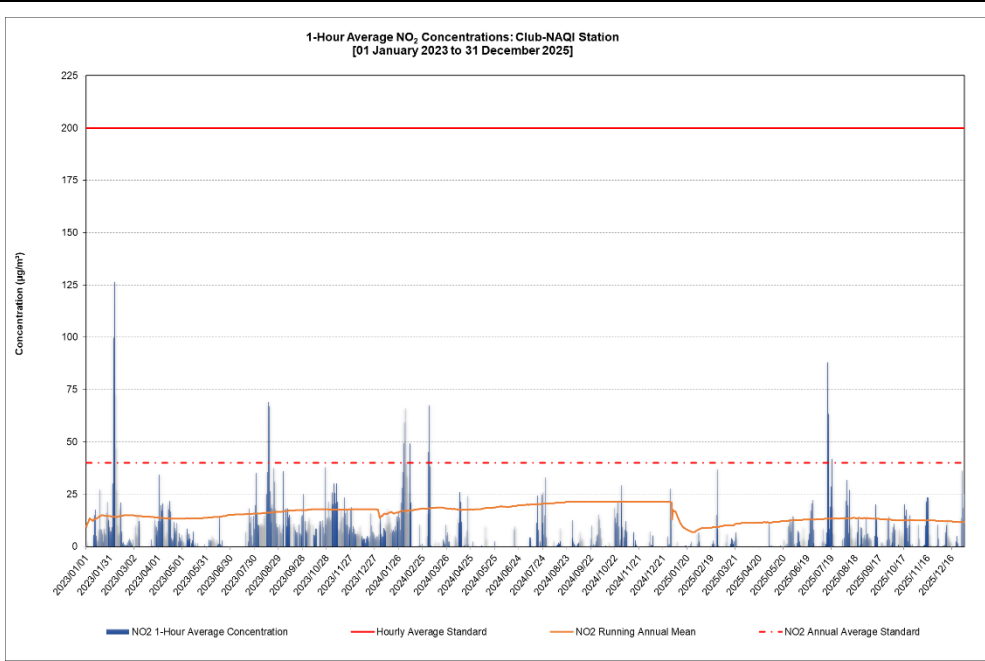


Figure 3-8 (b): NO₂ 1-hour concentrations at the Club-NAQI station

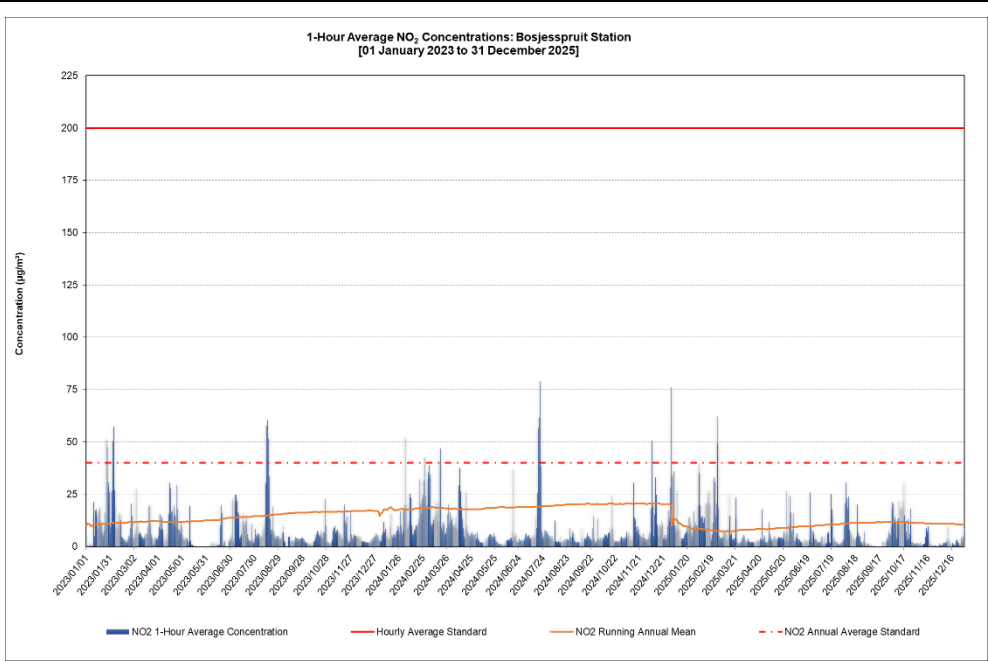


Figure 3-8 (c): NO₂ 1-hour concentrations at the Bosjesspruit station

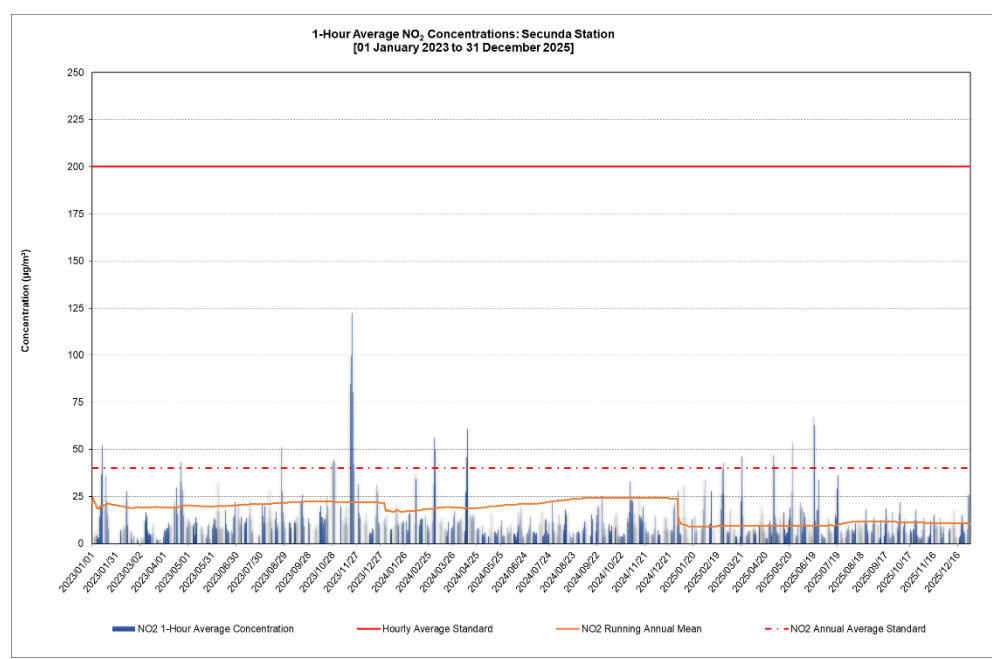


Figure 3-8 (d): NO₂ 1-hour concentrations at the Secunda station

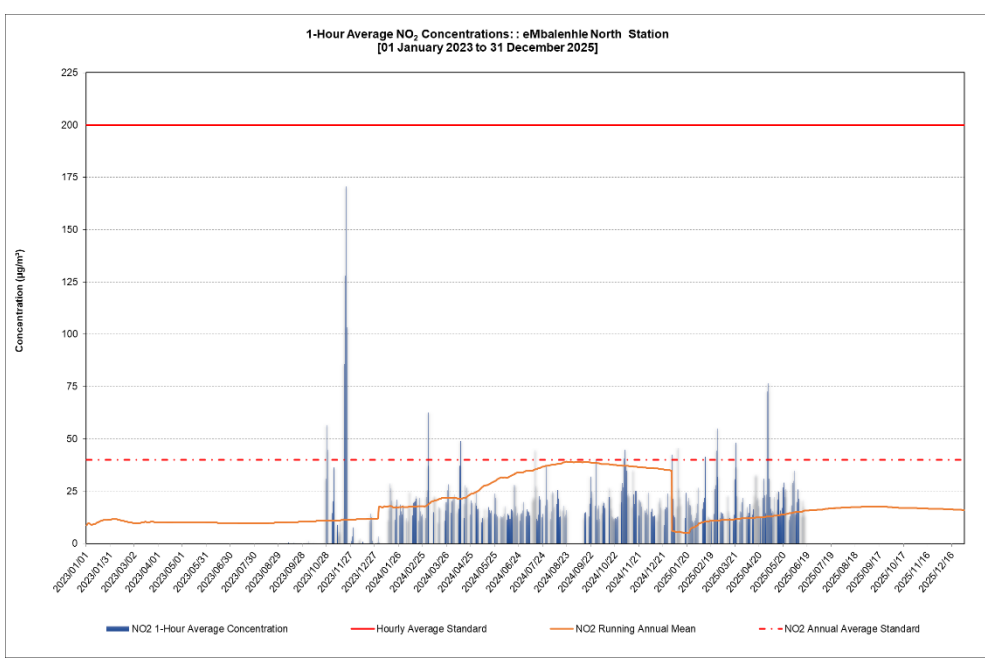


Figure 3-8 (e): NO₂ 1-hour concentrations at the eMbalenhle North station

Figure 3-8 - NO₂ 1-hour concentrations for the period January 2023 to December 2025



3.11 DUST FALLOUT

Sasol conducts dust fallout monitoring within the Secunda Operations and surrounding Sasol mining areas. However, at the time of reporting, no dust fallout data had been made available for inclusion in this report. Once the data becomes available during the course of the study, it will be incorporated into the EIA report.

4 SENSITIVE RECEPTORS

Sensitive receptors are identified as areas that may be impacted negatively due to air emissions associated with the proposed Project. Examples of receptors include, but are not limited to, schools, shopping centres, hospitals, office blocks, residential areas and in more remote locations, farmhouses or farmsteads. Sensitive receptors within a 10 km radius of the centre of the proposed operations were identified through a desktop assessment and are provided in **Table 4-1** and illustrated in **Figure 4-1**.

The Secunda urban area is located to the north of the site and comprises of commercial, industrial and residential areas. The eMbalenhle residential area is located to the west of the proposed Project. Additional surrounding land uses include predominantly agricultural areas to the east and south with limited farmsteads and dispersed rural dwellings.

The receptor network was developed to ensure appropriate spatial coverage of sensitive receptors within the study area. It is further noted that certain receptors extend beyond the initial buffer boundary and these were included to provide a more comprehensive representation of potential dispersion patterns, particularly towards the southern extent of the modelling domain. Should any additional sensitive locations be identified through Client engagement, updated site information, or further specialist studies, the receptor list will be refined and expanded in the EIA report.

Table 4-1 - Sensitive receptor locations

ID	Receptor Name	Distance from proposed operation (km)	Direction	Longitude (°S)	Latitude (°E)
1	Healing Hands Wound Care Centre	~7.8	NE	29.225345	26.522604
2	Evander Hospital	~10.3	NNW	29.119401	26.468593
3	eMalenhle Residential	~5.7	WNW	29.103368	26.571494
4	Evangelies Gereformeerde Kerk	~5.9	NE	29.202818	26.525681
5	Secunda Residential	~5.6	NE	29.203327	26.529901
6	Vukuzithathe Primary School	~8.8	W	29.083197	26.567793
7	Ext 19 Church St. Lucas	~7.9	WSW	29.072470	26.564656
8	St. John Apostle Mission Church	~7.1	WNW	29.090921	26.557243
9	Ukhozi Lodge	~6.4	ESE	29.224169	26.573270
10	Trinity Church Charl Cilliers	~11.5	SSE	29.190962	26.664244
11	Sunset View Lodge	~6.4	N	29.172620	26.506126
12	Lanzerac Street Residential	~5.7	N	29.171934	26.512193
13	Anchor Guesthouse	~5.9	NNE	29.188361	26.515795
14	Rhino Lodge Game Farm	~14.0	SW	29.063335	26.657530
15	New Apostle Church	~7.1	NW	29.089768	26.537524

ID	Receptor Name	Distance from proposed operation (km)	Direction	Longitude (°S)	Latitude (°E)
16	Shapeve Primary School	~7.8	NW	29.090569	26.531656
17	Embassy of God's Kingdom Church	~7.5	NW	29.095478	26.529740
18	Highveld Park High School	~7.4	NE	29.208040	26.510437
19	Evander Residential	~10.0	NNW	29.112776	26.483647
20	Muzimuhle Primary School	~6.6	NNW	29.130956	26.508644

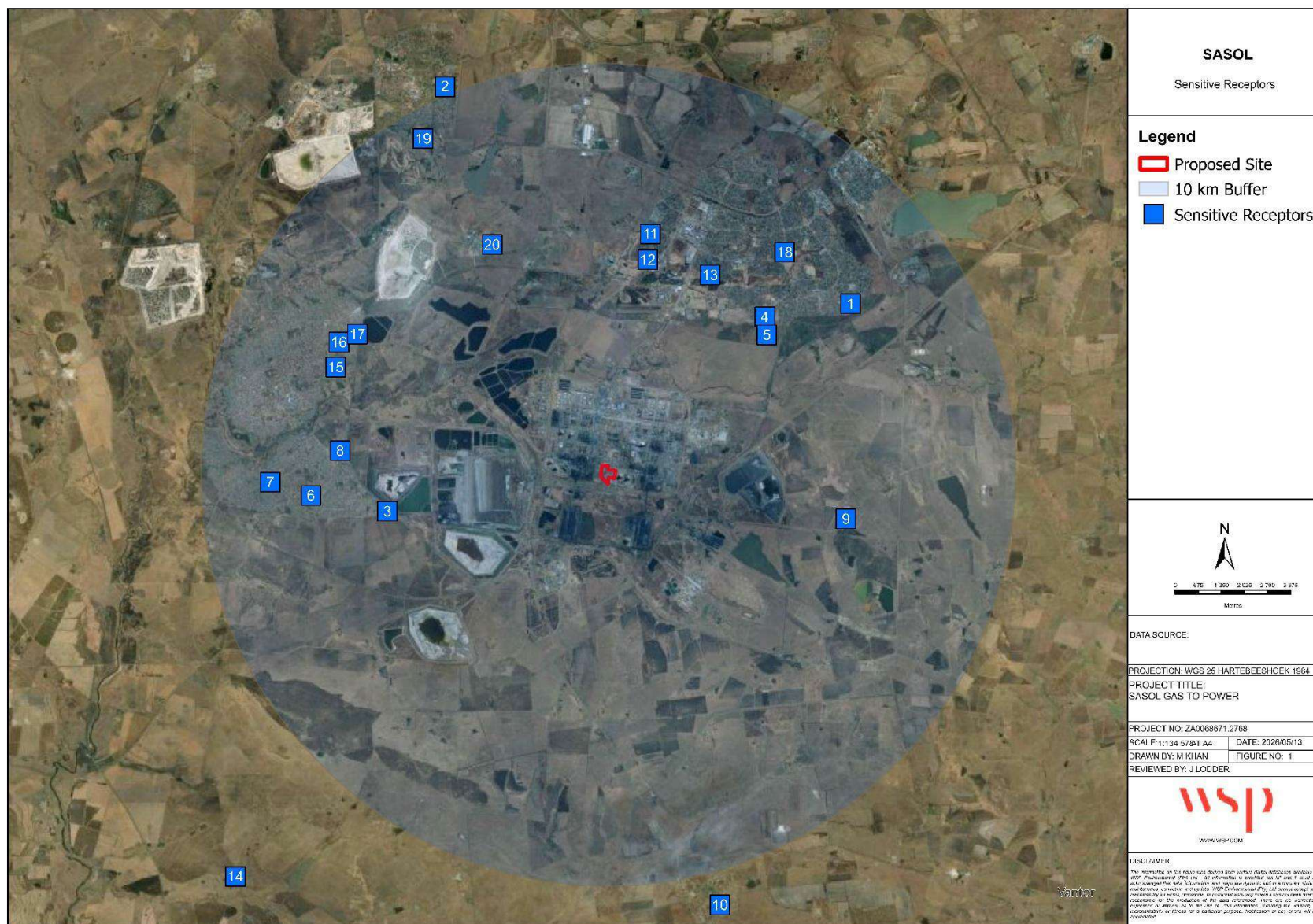


Figure 4-1 - Sensitive receptors

5 SITE SENSITIVITY VERIFICATION ASSESSMENT

This air quality site sensitivity verification relates to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment's (DFFE) Screening Tool Report completed for the proposed Project.

The DFFE Screening Tool does not include air quality as an environmental theme and therefore does not assign a site sensitivity rating for air quality. Consequently, no Screening Tool sensitivity classification or associated sensitivity map is available for verification from an air quality perspective.

From a desktop review of the site, the potential for air emissions associated with the proposed Project is anticipated to be medium. Accordingly, from an air quality perspective, the site is considered to have a medium sensitivity. The potential air quality impacts associated with the proposed development will therefore be assessed further during the EIA phase through a quantitative air quality impact assessment, including atmospheric dispersion modelling.

6 HIGH-LEVEL SCREENING OF IMPACTS

Appendix 2 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GNR 982), as amended, requires the identification of the significance of potential impacts during the Scoping Phase. To this end, an impact assessment/rating tool has been used in the Scoping Phase. The tool incorporates two aspects for assessing the potential significance of impacts, namely likelihood and consequence. The scales and descriptors used for scoring likelihood and consequence are further detailed in **Appendix A**.

In terms of the potential air quality impacts of the proposed Project, **Table 6-1** outlines the impact of each parameter and the resulting risk level. Based on this high-level impact assessment, air quality impacts are anticipated to be “low” during the construction phase, and “medium” during the operational phase, due to the limited number of nearby receptors.

Table 6-1 – Impact assessment of risks associated with the proposed Project

ACTIVITY <i>whether listed or not listed.</i>	POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	PHASE In which impact is anticipated	Size and Scale of Disturbance	Magnitude	Duration	Physical Extent	Probability	Reversibility	Significance	Significance without Mitigation	Magnitude	Duration	Scale	Probability	Reversibility	Significance	Significance with Mitigation	Detailed Mitigation Measures	Mitigation Type	Standards to be Achieved
Air Quality																					
Construction Phase																					
Emissions from the construction activities.	Air Quality impact on surrounding sensitive receptors	Ambient Air Quality	Construction Phase	Site to localised	3	2	2	3	2	27	Low	2	2	1	2		14	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modifying or ceasing loading activities during dry and high wind conditions. Avoid double handling of material, where possible. Using water carts with boom sprayers or wet suppression systems. Planning construction activities in consultation with local communities. When working near a potential sensitive receptor, limit the number of simultaneous activities to a minimum as far as possible. Implement dust management plan. Wet suppression and wind speed reduction are common methods used to control open dust sources at construction sites. 	Minimise and control through impact management and monitoring.	Compliance with NAAQS guidelines. DFO monitoring is already being undertaken nearby the site, it is recommended that monitoring continue throughout the construction phase and ensure representative spatial coverage and to confirm that dust levels remain within acceptable limits.
Operational Phase																					
Emissions from the operational activities.	Air Quality impact on surrounding sensitive receptors	Ambient Air Quality	Operational Phase	Local to regional	4	4	3	4	4	60	Medium	3	4	4	3	4	45	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install low-NOx combustion technology where feasible. Conduct routine maintenance and inspection of combustion equipment. Ensure stack heights are designed to facilitate adequate dispersion. Implement operational monitoring and maintenance programmes. Ensure compliance with applicable emission standards and permit requirements. Optimise combustion efficiency through appropriate operational controls and maintenance practices. Minimise unplanned shutdowns, start-ups, and upset conditions that may result in elevated emissions. Ensure rapid detection and repair of gas leaks through regular inspection and leak detection programmes. 	Minimise and control through impact management and monitoring.	Compliance with NAAQS guidelines.

7 PLAN OF STUDY FOR EIA

The scoping phase identified air quality impacts associated with both the construction and operational phases of the proposed GtP Facility. Construction phase impacts are anticipated to be of low significance and are primarily related to temporary dust generation and emissions from construction equipment. Operational phase impacts are anticipated to be of medium significance and relate to emissions of combustion-related pollutants from the proposed facility, including NO₂, SO₂, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}.

The EIA phase will focus on the detailed assessment of these potential impacts through the compilation of an emissions inventory and quantitative air dispersion modelling. The assessment will characterise existing baseline air quality and meteorological conditions using available ambient monitoring data and meteorological datasets. An emissions inventory will be developed for the proposed development alternatives, and dispersion modelling will be undertaken using the AERMOD modelling suite. The modelling is currently anticipated to consider both the Open Cycle Gas Turbines and Combined Cycle Gas Turbines technology alternatives; however, the final modelling scenarios will be informed by the project information available at the time of the assessment. At a minimum, the preferred technology alternative will be quantitatively modelled.

The assessment will evaluate the predicted ground-level concentrations of NO₂, SO₂, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} under both operational alternatives and assess cumulative impacts through the inclusion of representative ambient background concentrations. Modelled concentrations will be compared against the relevant NAAQS to determine potential impacts at identified sensitive receptors. The findings will be used to assess impact significance and, where necessary, recommend appropriate mitigation and monitoring measures.

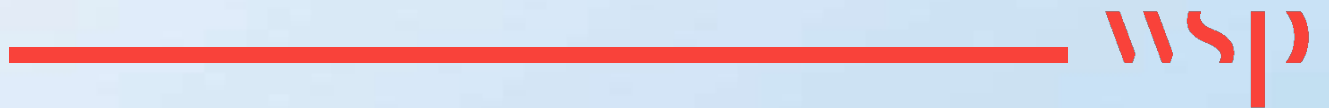
8 CONCLUSION

In summary, the ambient air quality and meteorological baseline assessment provides an important characterisation of existing conditions within the study area, forming a critical foundation for the subsequent impact assessment and dispersion modelling. The key findings are summarised below:

- Meteorological data indicate a summer-dominant rainfall pattern, consistent with regional climatic characteristics. Total annual rainfall recorded at the Secunda station was 70.1 mm (2023), 177.2 mm (2024), and 362.4 mm (2025).
- Average relative humidity ranged from 52.9% (2024) to 70.4% (2025).
- Wind field analysis indicates a predominantly northeast, north-northeast and east-northeast winds.
- The ambient air quality baseline assessment was conducted using available monitoring data from nearby Sasol and SAWS air quality monitoring stations, where the data was obtained via the SAAQIS for the period 01 January 2023 to 31 December 2025.
- Particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) concentrations exceeded the 24-hour NAAQS at all stations between 2023 and 2025. Annual average PM₁₀ concentrations exceeded the annual NAAQS at most sites between 2023 and 2025, while the majority of sites annual PM_{2.5} concentrations remained compliant with the annual NAAQS.
- Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) concentrations remained compliant with the NAAQS compliance limits for 1-hour, 24-hour and annual average concentrations.
- Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) concentrations remained compliant with the NAAQS compliance limits for 1-hour and annual average concentrations.
- These findings will be used to inform the dispersion modelling and cumulative impact assessment for the proposed GtP Project, including the selection of appropriate background concentrations.

Appendix A

IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY



THE METHOD OF ASSESSING SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts are assessed in terms of the following criteria:

The nature; a description of what causes the effect, what will be affected and how it will be affected.

Table 8-1: Nature or Type of Impact

Nature or Type of Impact	Definition
Beneficial / Positive	An impact that is considered to represent an improvement on the baseline or introduces a positive change.
Adverse / Negative	An impact that is considered to represent an adverse change from the baseline, or introduces a new undesirable factor.
Direct	Impacts that arise directly from activities that form an integral part of the Project (e.g. new infrastructure).
Indirect	Impacts that arise indirectly from activities not explicitly forming part of the Project (e.g. noise changes due to changes in road or rail traffic resulting from the operation of Project).
Secondary	Secondary or induced impacts caused by a change in the Project environment (e.g. employment opportunities created by the supply chain requirements).
Cumulative	Impacts are those impacts arising from the combination of multiple impacts from existing projects, the Project and/or future projects.

The physical extent.

Table 8-2: Physical Extent Rating of Impact

Score	Description
1	the impact will be limited to the site;
2	the impact will be limited to the local area (local study area);
3	the impact will be limited to the region;
4	the impact will be national; or
5	the impact will be international;

The duration, wherein it is indicated whether the lifetime of the impact will be:

Table 8-3: Duration Rating of Impact

Score	Description
1	of a very short duration (0 to 1 years)
2	of a short duration (2 to 5 years)
3	medium term (5–15 years)
4	long term (> 15 years)
5	permanent (this is considered permanent if the impact will be experienced post mine closure)

Reversibility: An impact is either reversible or irreversible. How long before impacts on receptors cease to be evident.

Table 8-4: Reversibility of Impact

Score	Description
1	The impact is immediately reversible.
3	The impact is reversible within 2 years after the cause or stress is removed; or
5	The activity will lead to an impact that is in all practical terms permanent.

The magnitude of impact on ecological processes, quantified on a scale from 0-10, where a score is assigned.

Table 8-5: Magnitude Rating of Impact

Score	Description
0	small and will have no effect on the environment.
1	minor and will not result in an impact on processes (to be defined by individual specialist fields).
2	low and will cause a slight impact on processes.

Score	Description
3	moderate and will result in processes continuing but in a modified way.
4	high (processes are altered to the extent that they temporarily cease).
5	very high and results in complete destruction of patterns and permanent cessation of processes.

The probability of occurrence, which describes the likelihood of the impact actually occurring. Probability is estimated on a scale where:

Table 8-6: Probability Rating of Impact

Score	Description
1	very improbable (probably will not happen).
2	improbable (some possibility, but low likelihood).
3	probable (distinct possibility).
4	highly probable (most likely).
5	definite (impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures).

The significance, which is determined through a synthesis of the characteristics described above (refer formula below) and can be assessed as low, medium or high;

- The status, which is described as either positive, negative or neutral;
- The degree to which the impact can be reversed;
- The degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and
- The degree to which the impact can be mitigated.

The significance is determined by combining the above criteria in the following formula:

Significance = (Extent + Duration + Reversibility + Magnitude) x Probability

[S= (E+D+R+M) xP]

Where the symbols are as follows:

Symbol	Criteria	Description
S	Significance Weighting	

Symbol	Criteria	Description
E	Extent	Table 8-2
D	Duration	Table 8-3
M	Magnitude	Table 8-5
P	Probability	Table 8-6

The significance weightings for each potential impact are as follows:

Overall Score	Significance Rating (Negative)	Significance Rating (Positive)	Description
< 30 points	Low	Low	where this impact would not have a direct influence on the decision to develop in the area
31 - 60 points	Medium	Medium	where the impact could influence the decision to develop in the area unless it is effectively mitigated
> 60 points	High	High	where the impact must have an influence on the decision process to develop in the area

The impact significance without mitigation measures will be assessed with the design controls in place. Impacts without mitigation measures in place are not representative of the proposed development's actual extent of impact and are included to facilitate understanding of how and why mitigation measures were identified. The residual impact is what remains following the application of mitigation and management measures and is thus the final level of impact associated with the development. Residual impacts also serve as the focus of management and monitoring activities during Project implementation to verify that actual impacts are the same as those predicted in this EIA Report.



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