

Monthly Air Quality

May 2026

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Note

This report has been finalised with the available information at the time of its compilation.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This monthly air quality report, provided by the Richards Bay Clean Air Association (RBCAA), offers a comprehensive overview of air quality monitoring data for the month under review. It aims to provide a detailed analysis of meteorology, particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), sulphur dioxide (SO₂), and total reduced sulphur (TRS) levels measured by the RBCAA's monitoring network. Each monthly report focuses on a single calendar month, highlighting any notable incidents or exceedances of the applicable ambient air quality standards during that period. By analysing the monthly data, trends and patterns in air quality can be identified, helping to assess potential environmental impacts and mitigate any adverse effects.

In addition to the monthly reports, RBCAA publishes annual air quality reports summarising the key findings and trends observed over a complete calendar year. These annual reports provide a comprehensive overview of the region's overall air quality performance and long-term trends. They provide stakeholders with a thorough understanding of air quality and serve as a valuable tool for informed decision-making, policy development, and environmental management. By consistently monitoring and reporting air quality data, the RBCAA aims to promote transparency, facilitate ongoing environmental assessments, and ensure the well-being of the local community and the surrounding environment.

The RBCAA monitoring network comprises eleven (11) primary monitoring stations (Figure 1.1 and Table 1.1). Airport, Felixton Met and Meerensee are meteorological stations and do not operate continuous air-quality analysers. The network also includes a secondary screening network comprising 10 AirGradient monitors (Table 1.2).



Figure 1.1: RBCAA monitoring network.

Table 1.1: Primary monitoring network station coordinates.

Station	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (m)
Airport	-28.738161	32.093332	33.99
Arboretum	-28.752377	32.062791	25.20
Brackenham	-28.731325	32.039059	56.28
CBD	-28.744693	32.054851	32.26
eSikhaleni	-28.865278	31.911679	14.54
Felixton	-28.829255	31.893636	56.59
Meerensee	-28.772104	32.101308	14.89
Felixton Met	-28.836487	31.892513	27.87
Harbour West	-28.787297	32.027133	7.36
Richardia	-28.762769	32.066068	19.96
Scorpio	-28.769694	32.034282	29.39

Table 1.2: Secondary screening network coordinates (AirGradient monitors).

Site	Latitude (°)	Longitude (°)	Elevation (m)	UTM Zone 36S X (m)	UTM Zone 36S Y (m)
Airport	-28.738161	32.093332	33.99	411467	6820686
Brackenham	-28.731325	32.039059	56.28	406161	6821402
CBD	-28.744693	32.054851	32.26	407715	6819933
Empangeni	-28.734970	31.896245	109.85	392217	6820877
eSikhaleni	-28.865278	31.911679	14.54	393857	6806453
Felixton	-28.829255	31.893636	56.59	392060	6810428
Harbour West	-28.787297	32.027133	7.36	405047	6815191
Meerensee	-28.772104	32.101308	14.89	412274	6816931
Mtunzini	-28.959335	31.743905	84.00	377603	6795870
Richardia	-28.762769	32.066068	19.96	408826	6817939

2. METEOROLOGY

2.1. Data Completeness

The percentage of valid data received from the meteorological network for May 2026 is shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Meteorological data capture.

Station	Availability (%)	Wind (%)	Temperature (%)	RH (%)	Pressure (%)	SR (%)	Rain (%)
Airport	100	100	100	100	100	100	-
Arboretum	100	97	100	-	-	-	-
Brackenham	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
CBD	100	100	100	100	-	-	-
CBD Rain	100	-	-	-	-	-	100
eSikhaleni	97	97	97	97	-	-	-
Felixton	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Felixton Met	100	100	100	100	-	-	-
Harbour West	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
Meerensee Rain	100	-	-	-	-	-	100

Notes:

1. Red - Not acceptable for statistical purposes (<80%),
2. Orange – Does not meet SANAS data capture requirements (<90%),
3. Yellow – below the RBCAA operational target (<95%)

Missing Data (Meteorology):

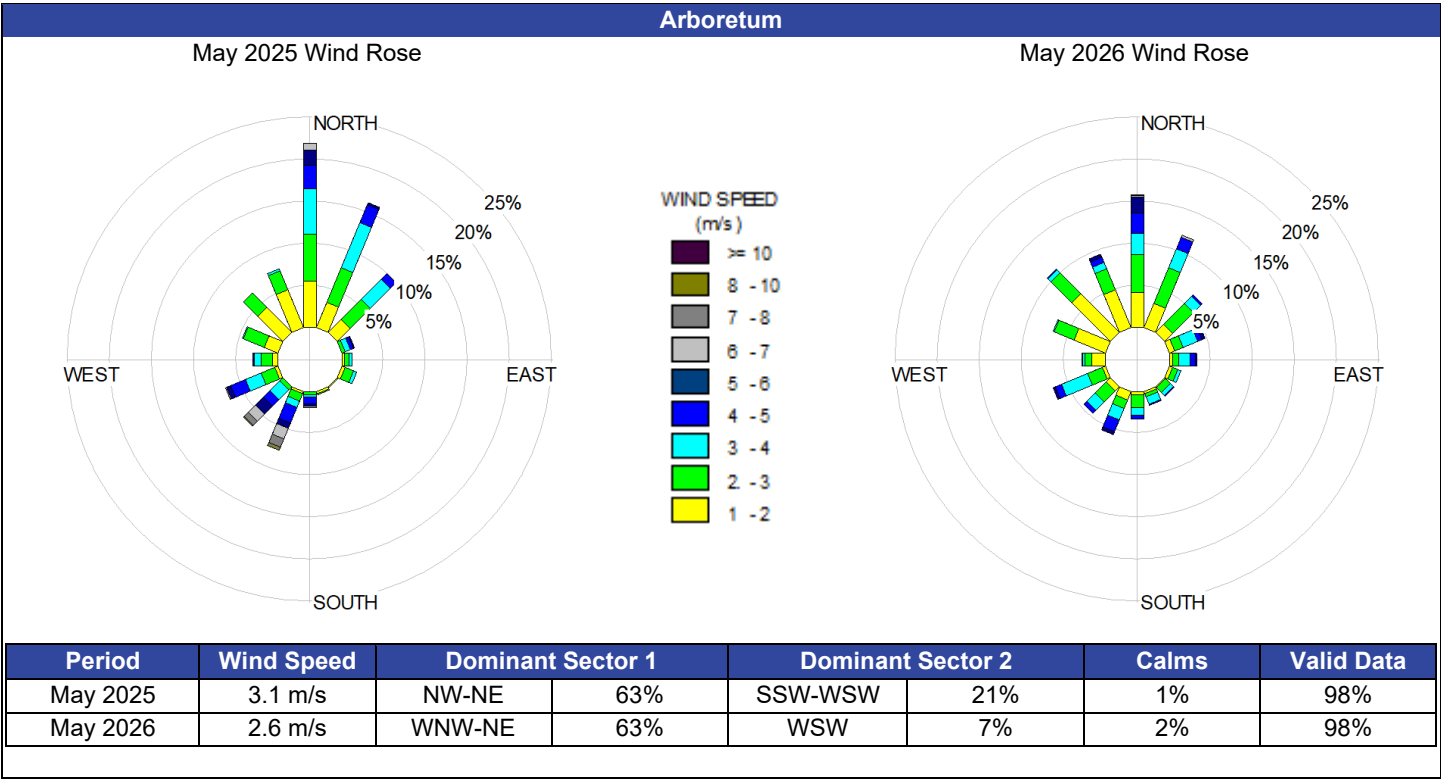
- eSikhaleni – School distribution board burnt out (2 days with <80% data capture, 29-30 May 2026).

2.2. Wind Roses

Monthly wind roses for May 2025 and May 2026 at Arboretum are presented in Figure 2.1. They indicate that the wind blew predominantly along the NE and SW axes. NE wind is generally associated with fair weather, while SW wind is usually associated with the passage of coastal lows, cold fronts, and inclement weather.

Typically, there is an increase in light (1 to 3 m/s) to moderate (3 to 6 m/s) wind from the NNW during periods that include autumn and winter conditions and the seasonal increase in fresh (6 to 8 m/s) to strong (> 8 m/s) N to NE wind during periods that include spring and early summer. Strong southerly to SSW winds occur throughout the year and are typically associated with the arrival of coastal lows and cold fronts. Coastal lows are more frequent during summer, which explains the slightly higher proportion of these winds.

Diurnal wind roses for May 2026 are shown in Figure 2.2. ESE to SSE wind primarily consists of sea breezes during the day and early evening, particularly during the warmer spring and summer months. In contrast, WNW to NNW wind is mainly in the form of land breezes at night and early morning, particularly during the colder and more stable autumn and winter months.



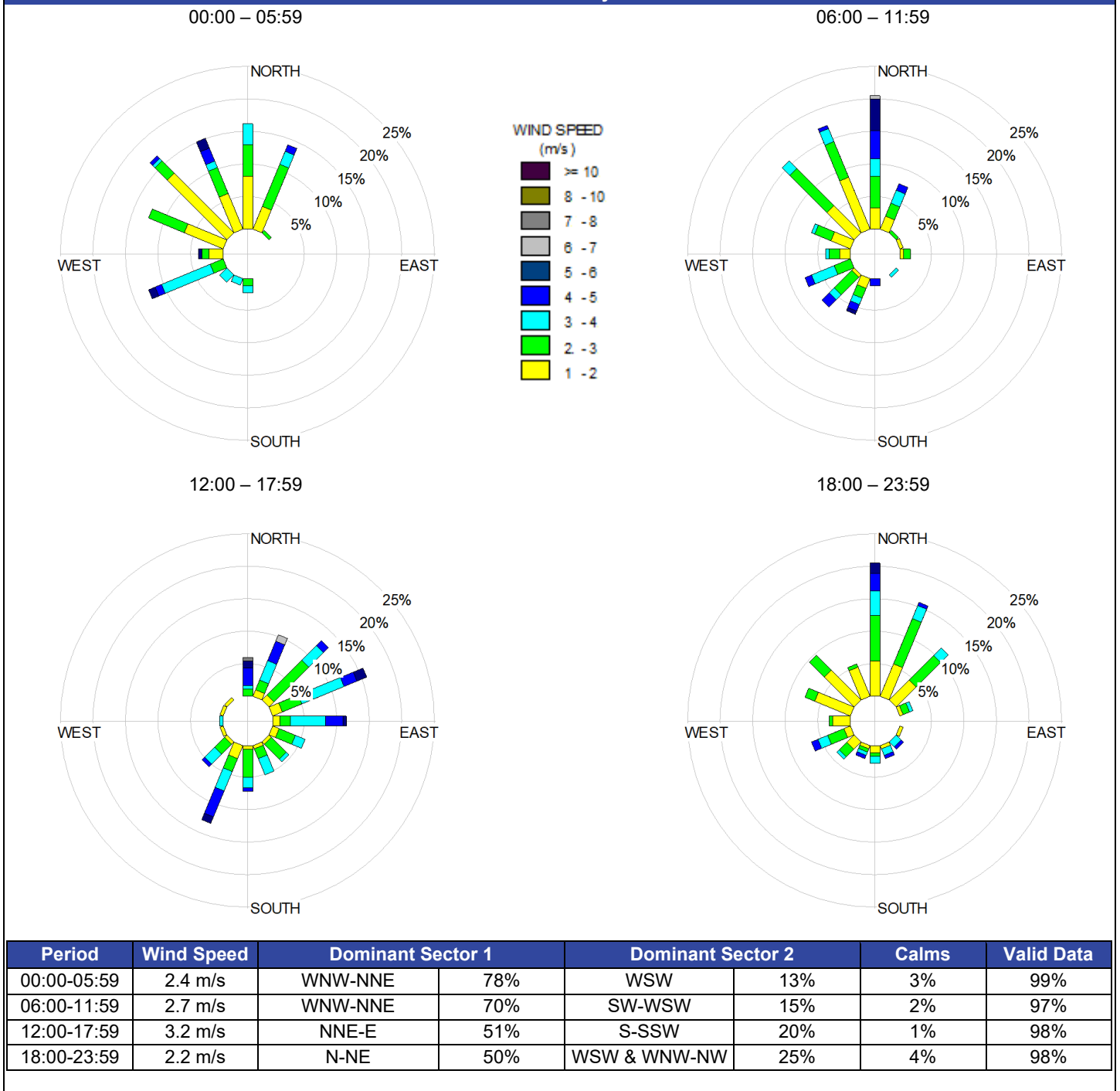


Figure 2.2: Wind roses - diurnal.

2.3. Rainfall

Monthly rainfall totals measured at the reporting locations are presented in Table 2.2 and Figure 2.3 to Figure 2.8 (see Appendix E for tabulated rainfall data).

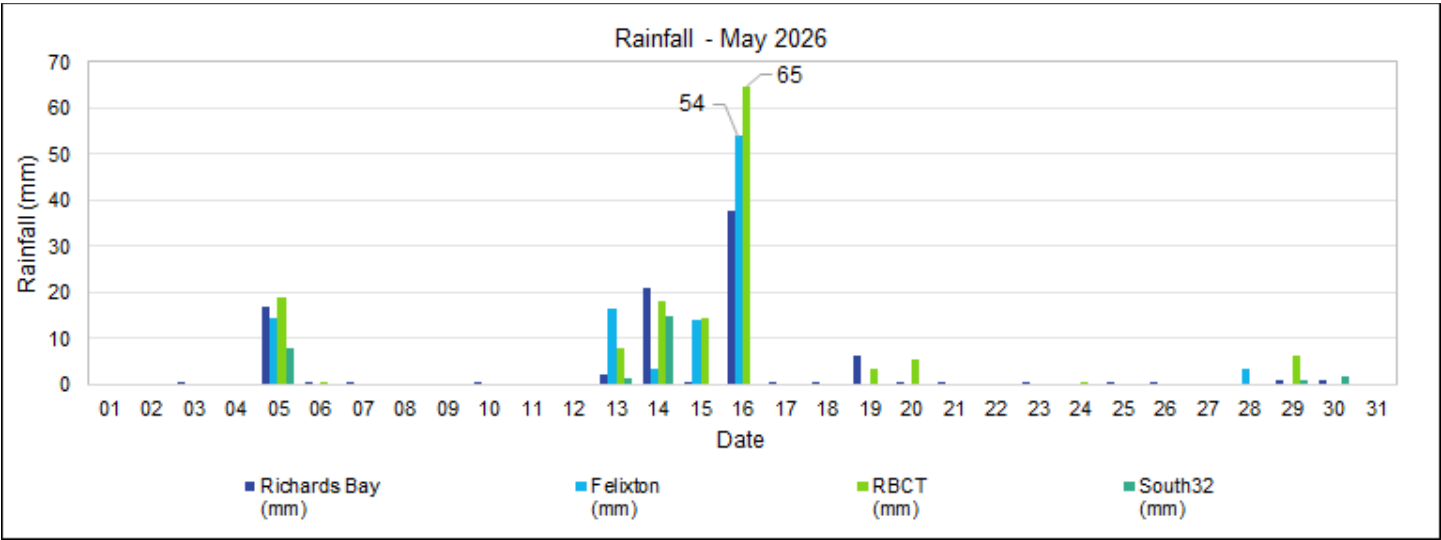


Figure 2.3: Rainfall.

Table 2.2: Rainfall – monthly totals and network average.

Month	Richards Bay (mm)	Felixton (mm)	RBCT (mm)	Meerensee (mm)	South32 (mm)	Average (mm)
May 2026	89	106	141	101	27	93

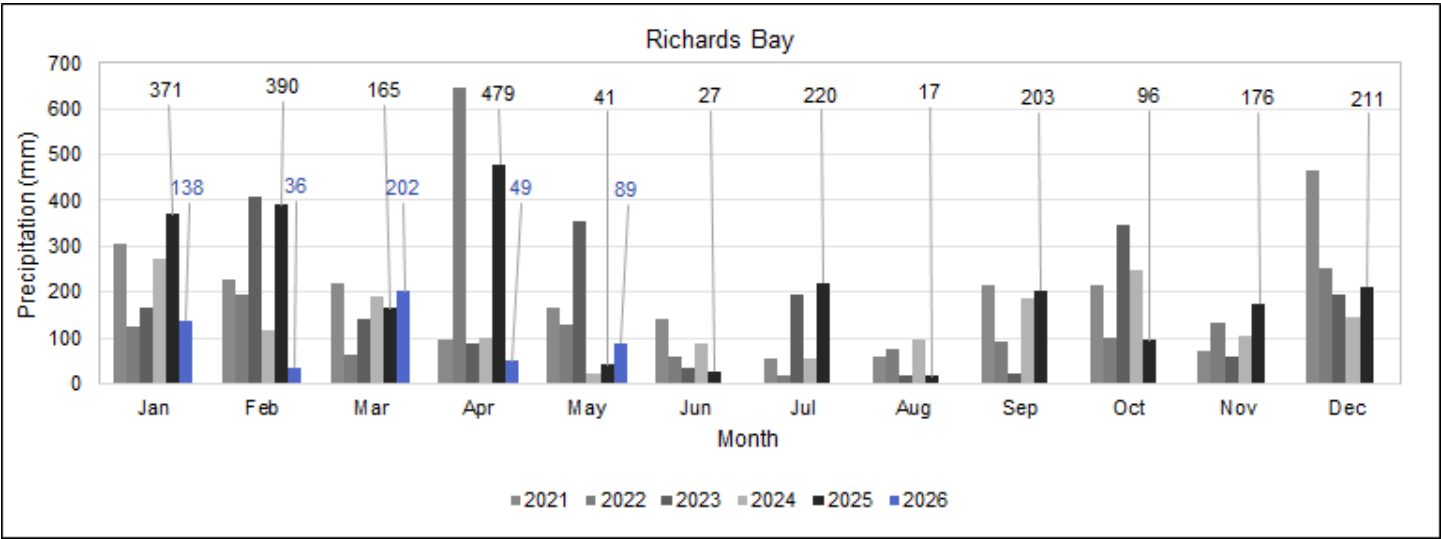


Figure 2.4: Rainfall – Richards Bay.

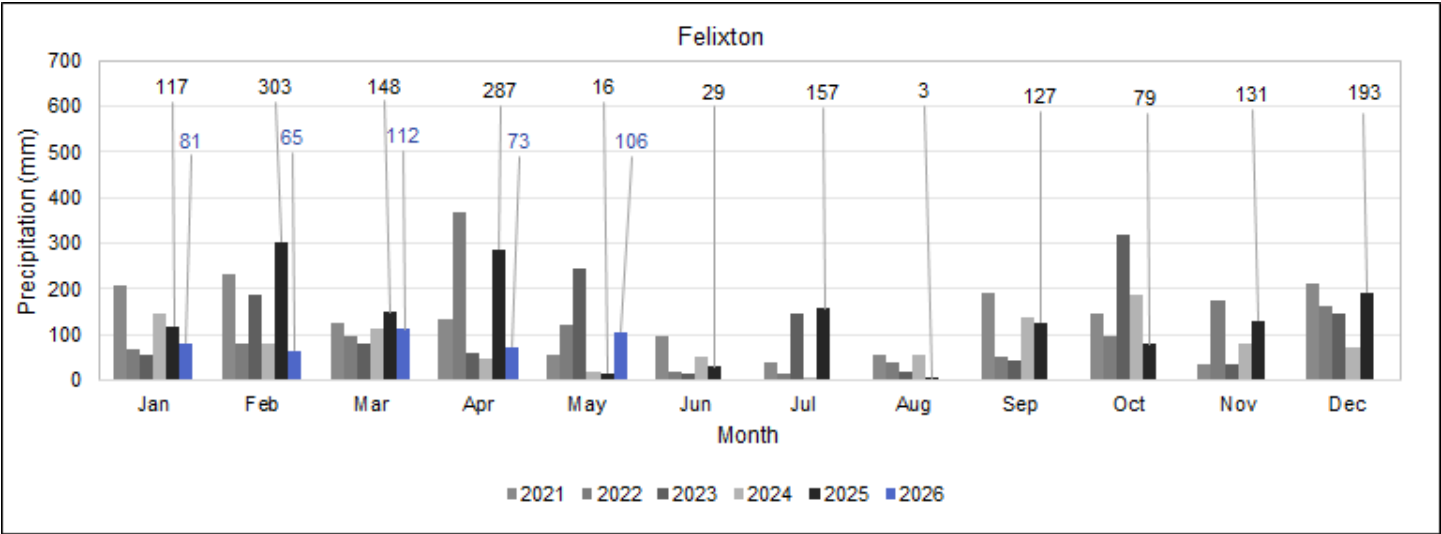


Figure 2.5: Rainfall – Felixton.

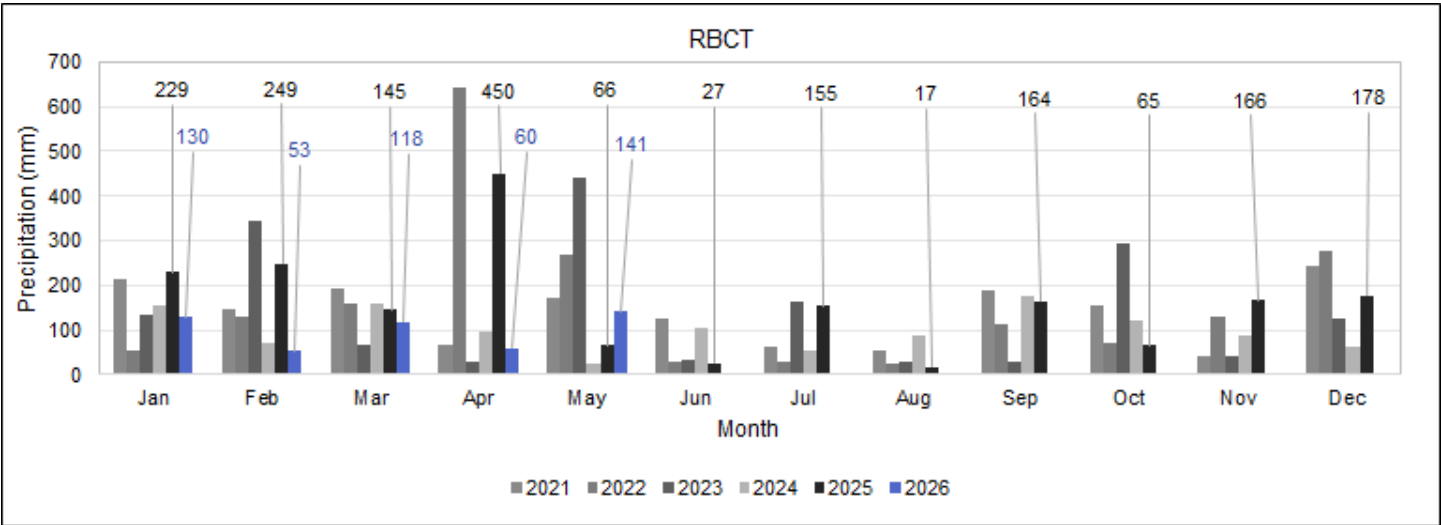


Figure 2.6: Rainfall – RBCT.

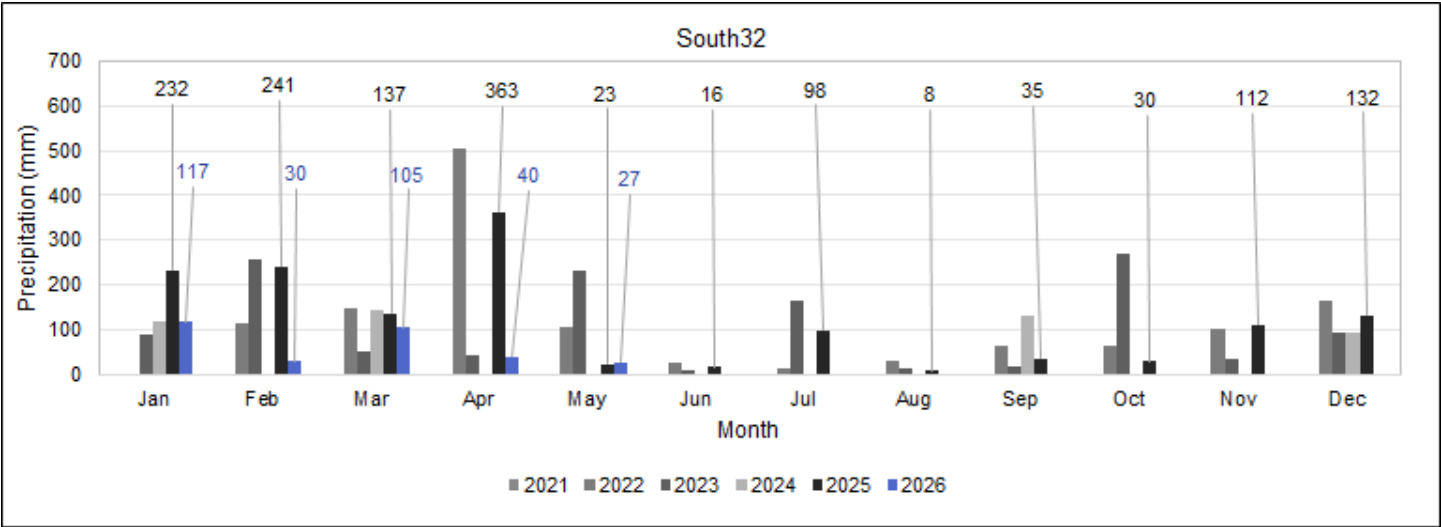


Figure 2.7: Rainfall – South32.

Note: South32 experienced rain-gauge data-quality issues in 2024.

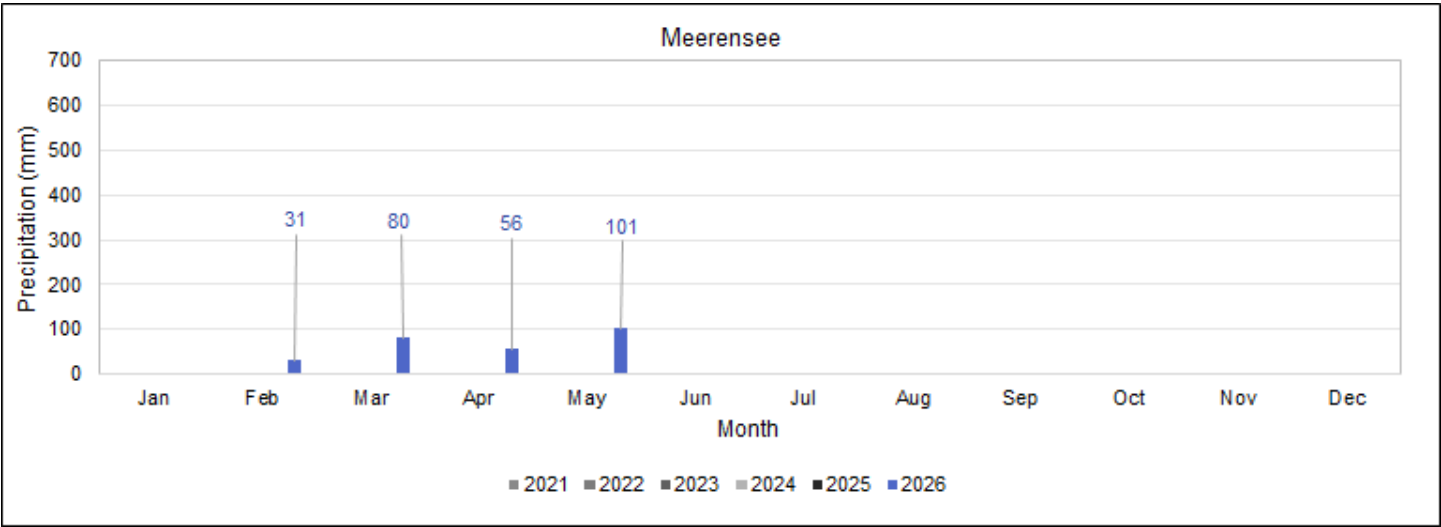


Figure 2.8: Rainfall – Meerensee.

Note: The Meerensee rain gauge was commissioned in February 2026.

3. AIR QUALITY COMPLAINTS

Detailed complaint records are maintained, updated, and distributed weekly to the RBCAA's complaints mailing list. The following sections summarise and analyse the complaints received during May 2026. Please see Appendix F for the complaints log.

3.1. Field Observations

Thirty-two (32) air quality complaints were received during May 2026, compared with twelve (12) complaints logged in May 2025. The daily complaint count and monthly historical comparison are shown in Figure 3.1 and Figure 3.2.

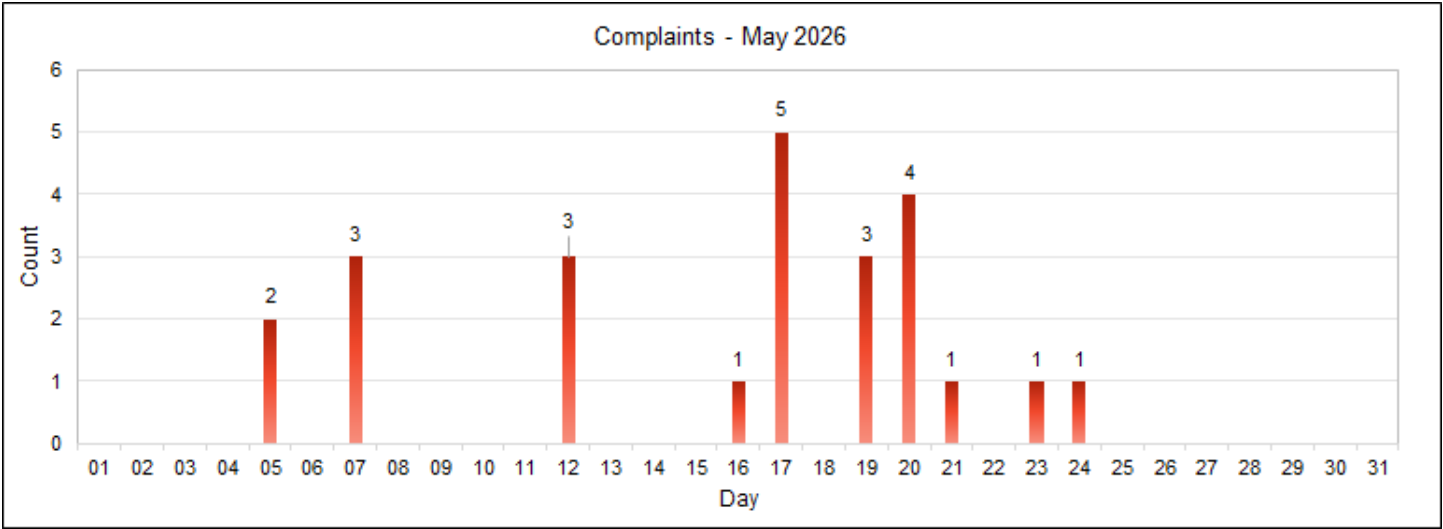


Figure 3.1: Complaints – daily.

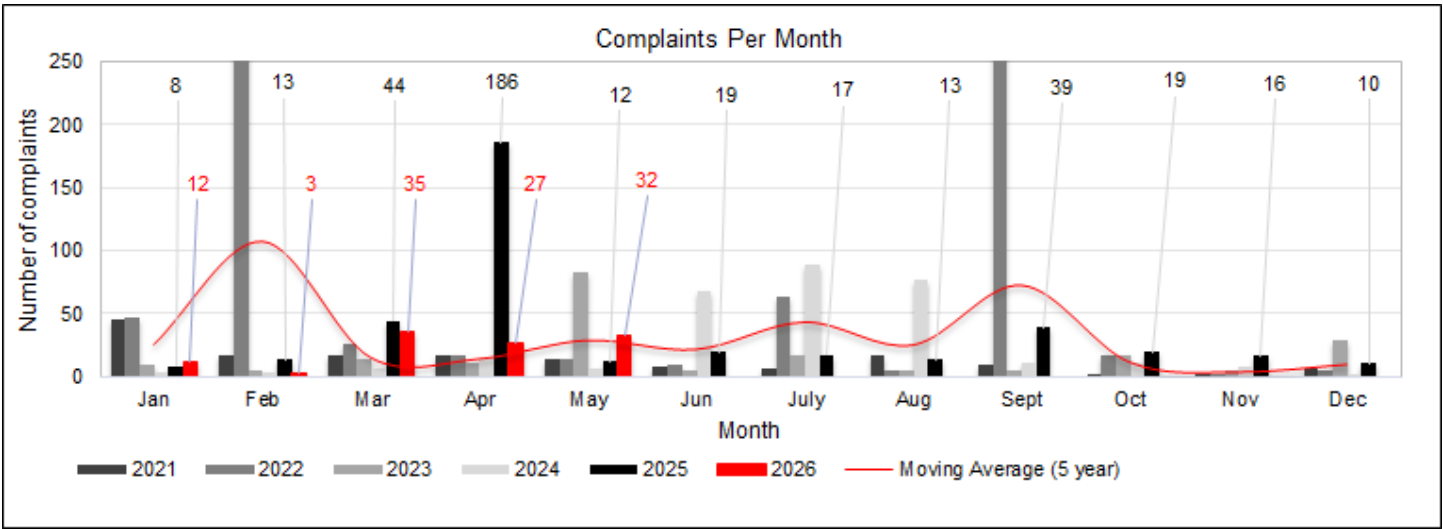


Figure 3.2: Complaints - historical monthly comparison.

3.2. Complaints Distribution

The distribution of complaints in May 2026 by region, type, and source is presented in Figure 3.3, Figure 3.4, and Figure 3.5.

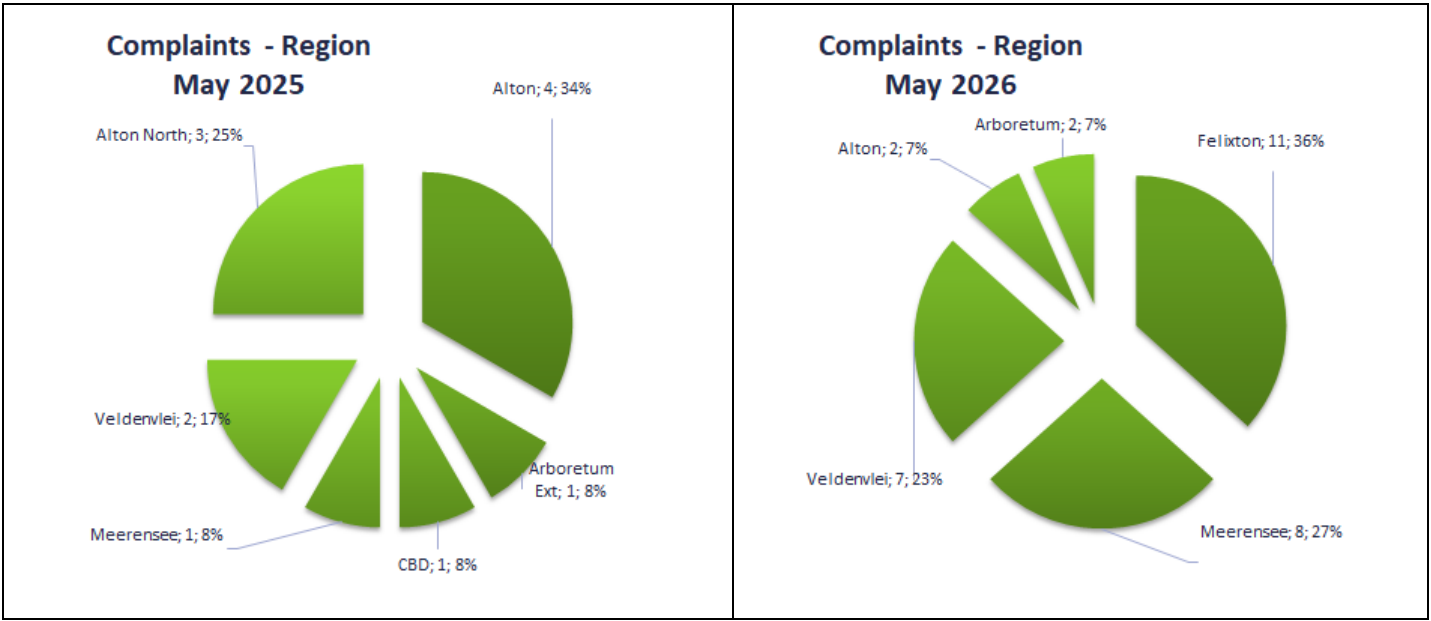


Figure 3.3: Complaints - region.

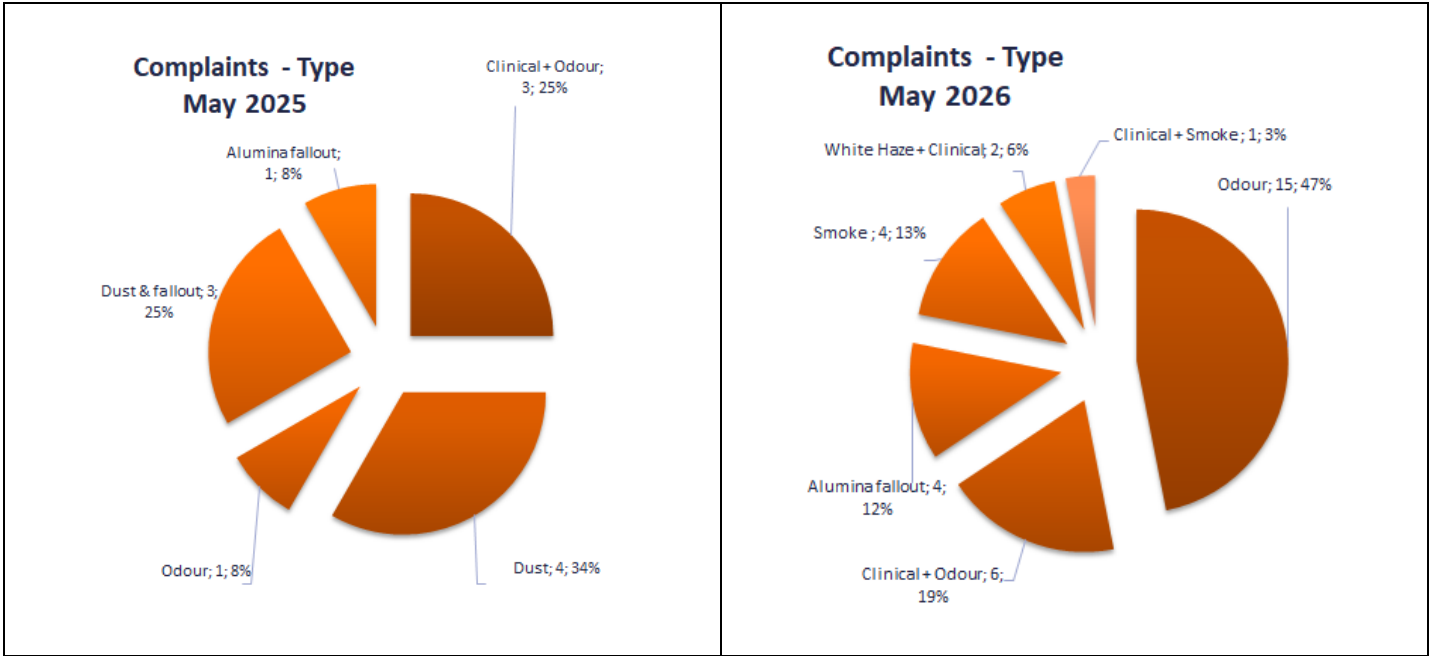


Figure 3.4: Complaints - type.

The complaints received were allocated as follows: THS (11, 34.4%), Unknown Localised Source (8, 25.0%), Mondi (6, 18.8%), South32 (4, 12.5%), and Richards Bay Landfill Fire (3, 9.4%).

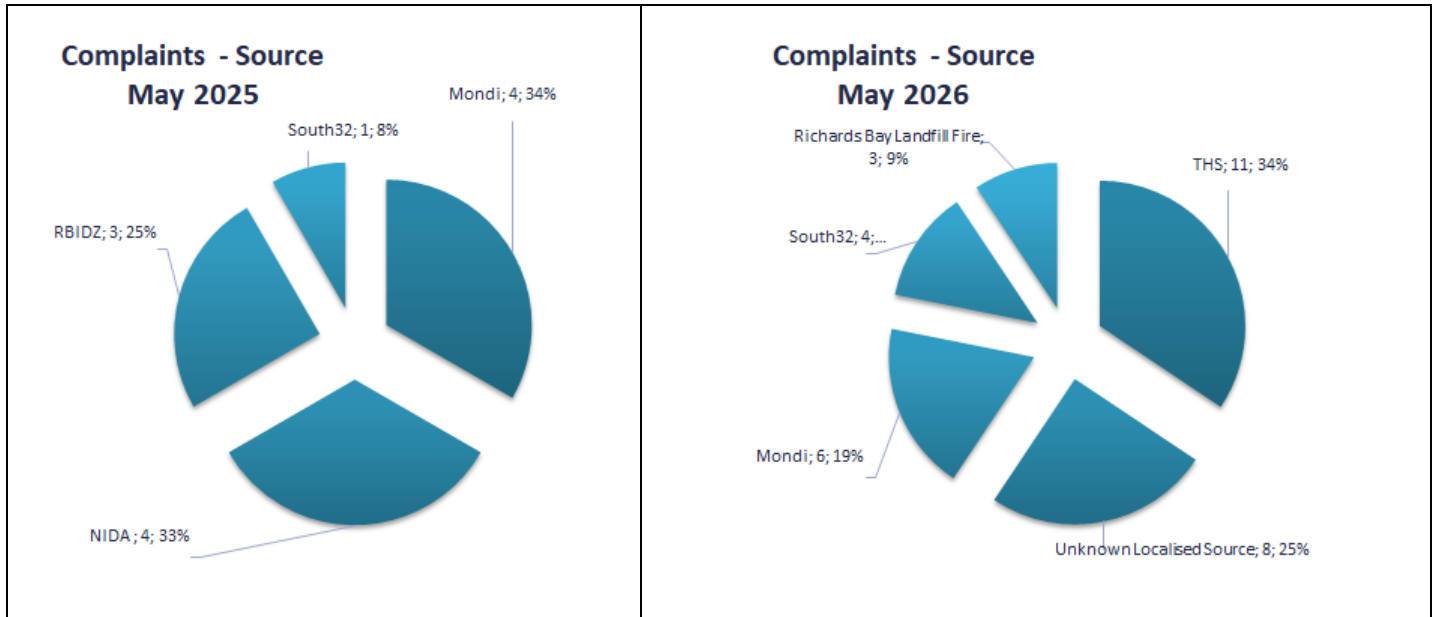


Figure 3.5: Complaints - source.

Table 3.1: Complaint - allocation, region, and type.

Complaint - allocation, region, and type		32
Mondi		6
Clinical + Odour		1
Richards Bay		1
Odour		5
Richards Bay		1
Meerensee		1
Veldenvlei		3
Richards Bay Landfill Fire		3
Odour		3
Meerensee		3
South32		4
Alumina fallout		4
Veldenvlei		4
THS		11
Clinical + Odour		3
Felixton		3
Clinical + Smoke		1
Felixton		1
Odour		3
Felixton		3
Smoke		4
Felixton		4
Unknown Localised Source		8
Clinical + Odour		2
Arboretum		2
Odour		4
Meerensee		4
White Haze + Clinical		2
Alton		2

4. PARTICULATE MONITORING

Particulate Matter (PM) refers to the solid particles and liquid droplets in the atmosphere. Many anthropogenic and natural sources emit PM directly or release other pollutants into the atmosphere, which subsequently form secondary PM. Particle size varies; for example, particles less than 10 micrometres (μm) in aerodynamic diameter are classified as PM_{10} , and particles less than 2.5 micrometres (μm) in aerodynamic diameter are classified as $\text{PM}_{2.5}$.

Inhalable particles, particularly $\text{PM}_{2.5}$, can penetrate deep into the respiratory system. Sustained exposure to high concentrations may therefore be associated with the following health effects:

- ▶ Reduced lung development in children
- ▶ Allergy-related inflammatory reactions of the airway
- ▶ Asthma, nasal congestion, and sinus problems
- ▶ Increased symptoms associated with the lower respiratory tract.
- ▶ In severe cases, a reduction in life expectancy

At eSikhaleni and Richardia, particulate matter (PM) monitoring uses Tapered Element Oscillating Microbalance (TEOM) devices, which are U.S. EPA-approved for continuous PM measurement. These instruments determine particle mass by detecting frequency changes in a vibrating element as particles accumulate on it.

Brackenham, CBD, Felixton, Harbour West and Scorpio use Met One E-Sampler instruments for particulate monitoring. The Met One E-Sampler / ES-642 instrument model has UK MCERTS product-conformity certification as an indicative ambient particulate monitor for PM_{10} and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$, subject to the certified instrument configuration and the conditions stated in the applicable certificate (CSA Group Testing UK Ltd., 2025). This certification is referenced as model-level supporting evidence only and should not be interpreted as confirmation that every RBCAA unit, serial number, firmware version, installation configuration or operational period is individually covered by the certificate. The reported particulate data are therefore interpreted as indicative/operational ambient PM measurements and remain subject to RBCAA QA/QC controls, service and calibration status, data validation, site-specific operating conditions and, where required, comparability checks against reference or reference-equivalent methods.

4.1. Ambient Air Quality Standards

Ambient air quality standards for particulate matter are listed in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Particulate ambient air quality limits.

Organisation	Limit	PM_{10} Daily Average ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	PM_{10} Annual Average ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	$\text{PM}_{2.5}$ Daily Average ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	$\text{PM}_{2.5}$ Annual Average ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
RSA [a, d]	Standard	75 [b]	40 [c]	40 [b]	20 [c]
WHO [e]	Guideline	45 [c]	15 [c]	15 [c]	5 [c]

Notes:

- Government Gazette 32816 (24 December 2009) in terms of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act No. 39 of 2004, effective from 2015 (RSA-NEMAQA, 2009).
- Not to be exceeded more than four (4) times in one year.
- Not to be exceeded.
- Government Gazette 35463 (29 June 2012) in terms of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act No. 39 of 2004, effective from 2015 (RSA-NEMAQA, 2012).
- World Health Organisation (WHO, 2021).

4.2. Data Completeness

The percentage of valid data received from the PM analysers for May 2026 is shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: PM data capture.

Station	Availability (%)	PM ₁₀ (%)	PM _{2.5} (%)
Brackenhams ES2	100	-	100
CBD ES1	100	100	-
eSikhaleni	97	97	-
Felixton ES1	100	100	-
Felixton ES2	99	-	99
Harbour West ES2	100	-	100
Richardia	98	-	96
Scorpio ES1	100	100	-
Scorpio ES2	100	-	100

Missing Data (PM₁₀):

- eSikhaleni – School distribution board burnt out (2 days with <80% data capture, 29-30 May 2026).

Missing Data (PM_{2.5}):

- Richardia – Power outages, data invalidation, plus PC datalogger failure (3 days with <80% data capture, 6-7, 10 May 2026).

4.3. Monthly

Monthly mean PM₁₀ concentrations were below the South African annual standard at all stations with sufficient May PM₁₀ data. The WHO annual guideline value was exceeded at CBD, eSikhaleni, Felixton and Scorpio; this monthly comparison is indicative only and does not constitute an annual compliance determination (Figure 4.1). Comparisons to previous months are also provided (Figure 4.2).

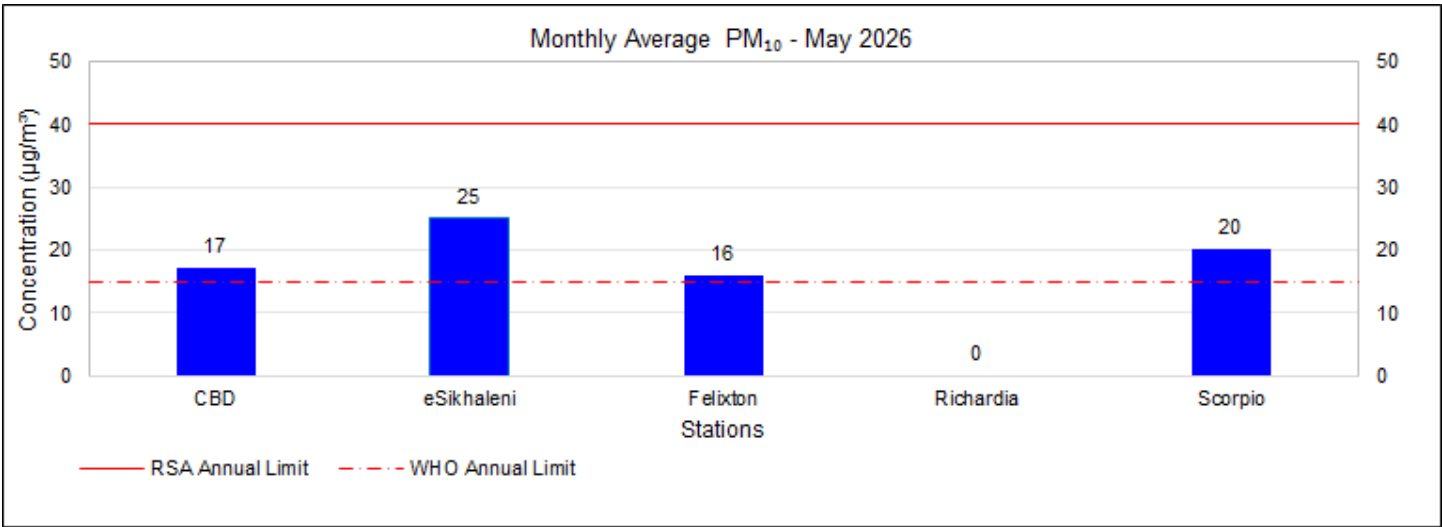


Figure 4.1: PM₁₀ monthly concentrations.

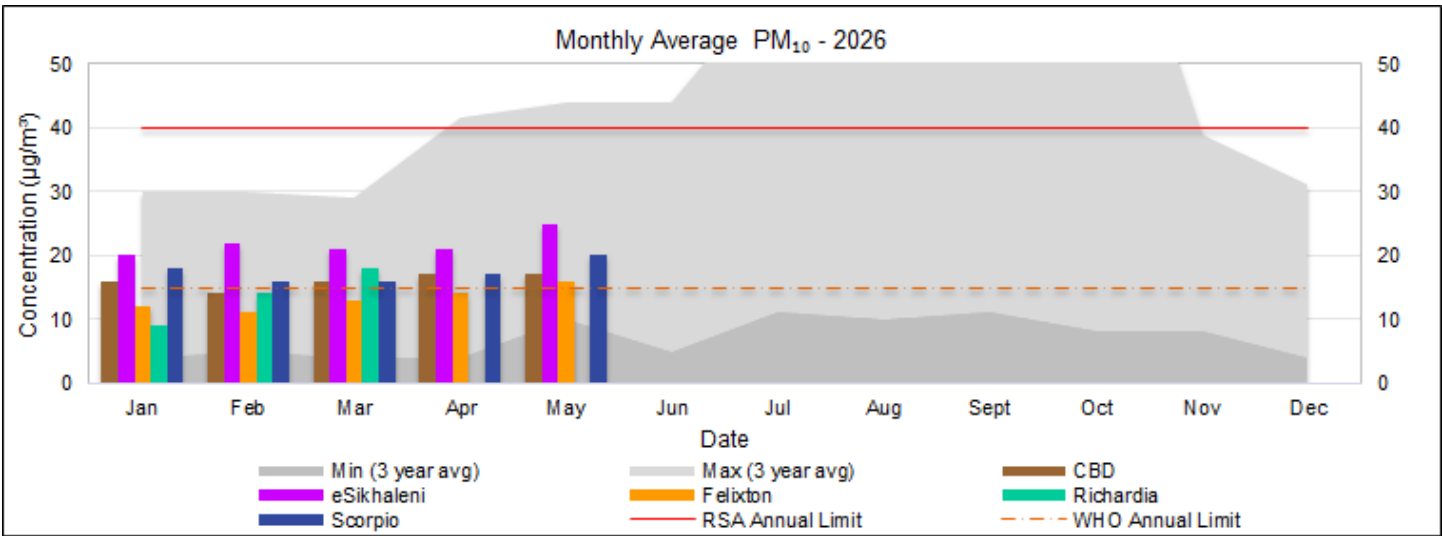


Figure 4.2: PM₁₀ monthly comparison.

Monthly mean PM_{2.5} concentrations exceeded the South African annual standard at Scorpio. The WHO annual guideline value was exceeded at Brackenham, Felixton, Harbour West, Richardia and Scorpio; this monthly comparison is indicative only and does not constitute an annual compliance determination (Figure 4.3). Comparisons to previous months are also provided (Figure 4.4).

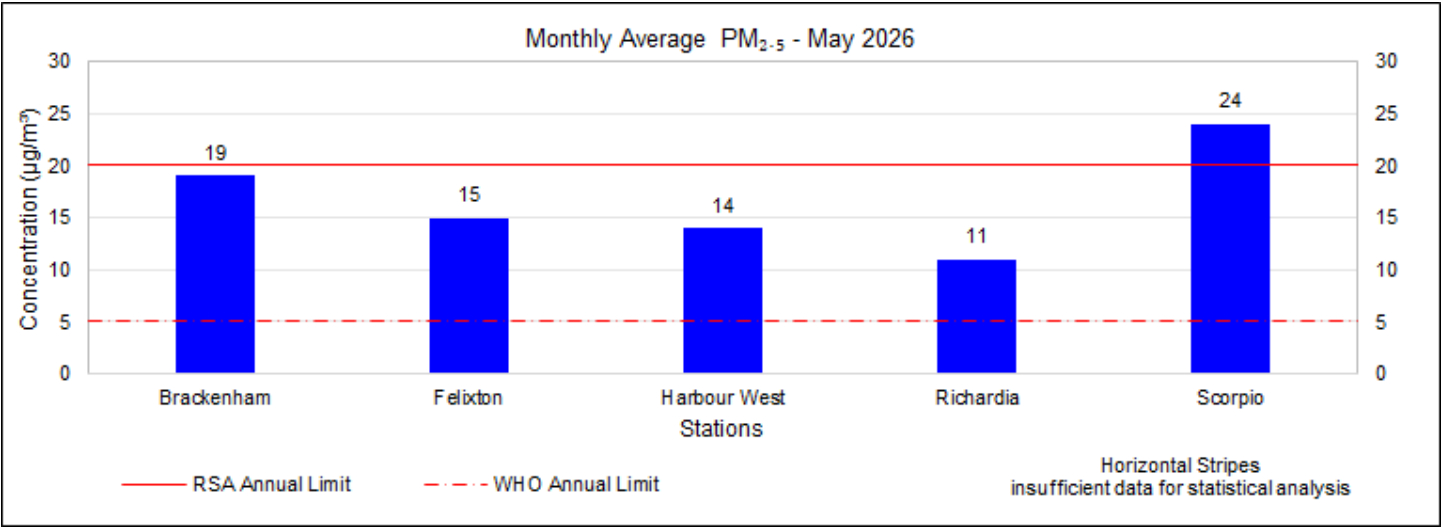


Figure 4.3: PM_{2.5} monthly concentrations.

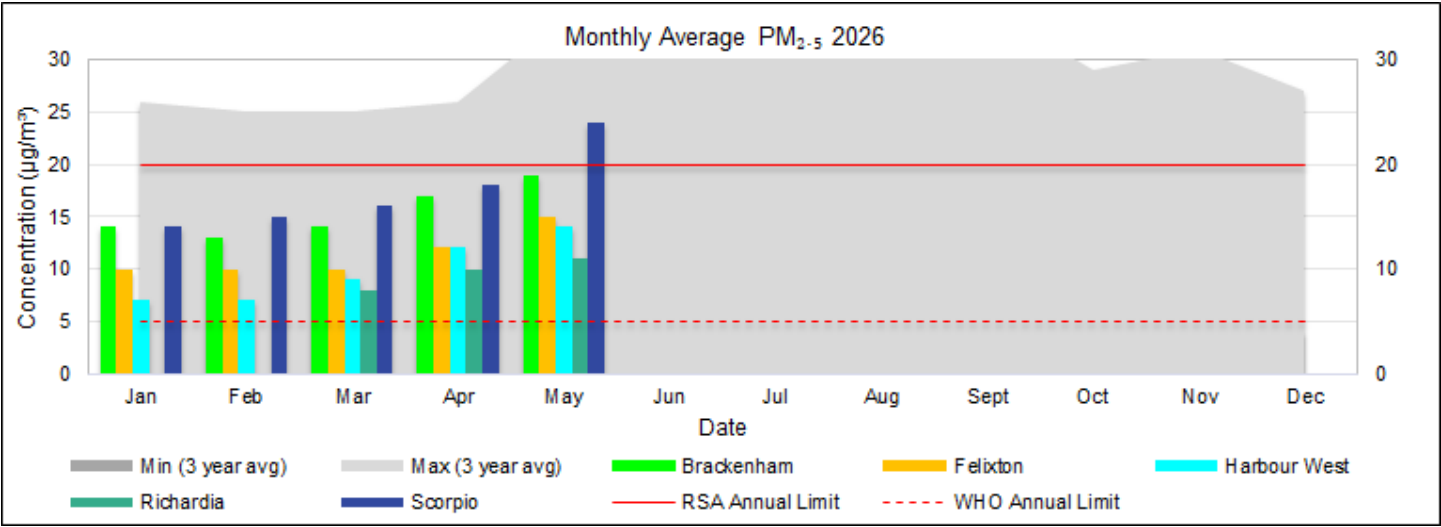


Figure 4.4: PM_{2.5} monthly comparison.

4.4. Diurnal

PM diurnal concentration profiles are shown in Figure 4.5 and Figure 4.6. For visual reference, the diurnal PM profiles are plotted against the 24-hour RSA and WHO reference values.

PM₁₀ profile values remained below the RSA 24-hour value (75 µg/m³), and the WHO 24-hour value (45 µg/m³) was exceeded at Scorpio.

PM_{2.5} profile values remained below the RSA 24-hour value (40 µg/m³), while the WHO 24-hour value (15 µg/m³) was exceeded at Brackenhams, Felixton, Harbour West and Scorpio.

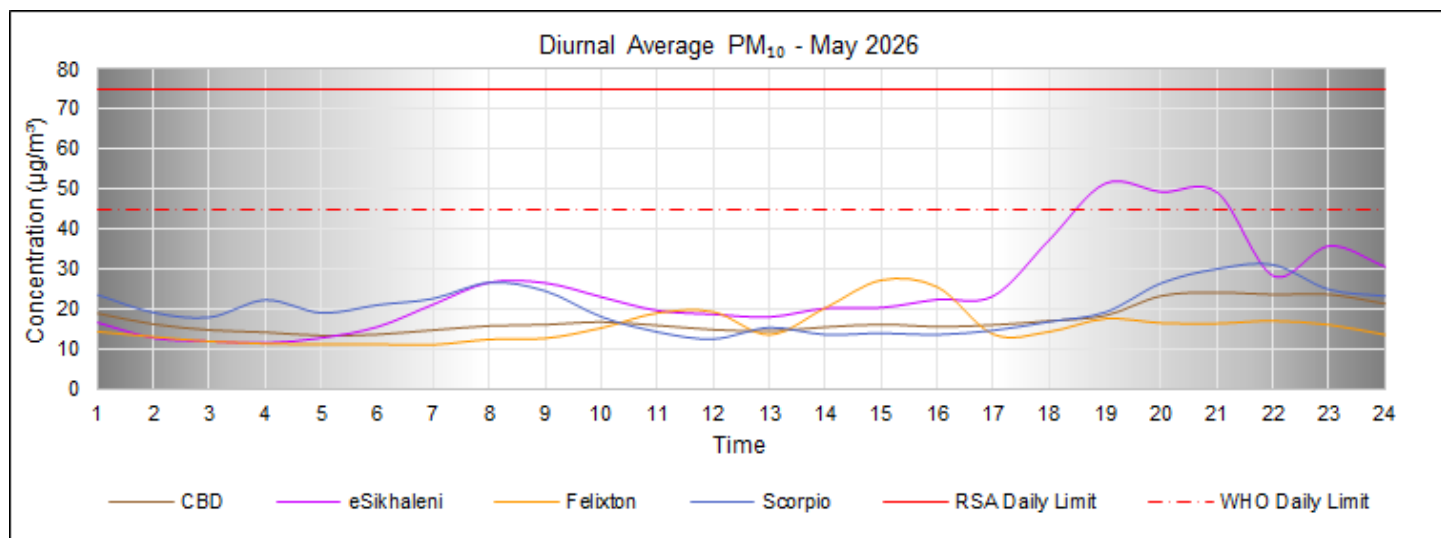


Figure 4.5: PM₁₀ diurnal concentrations.

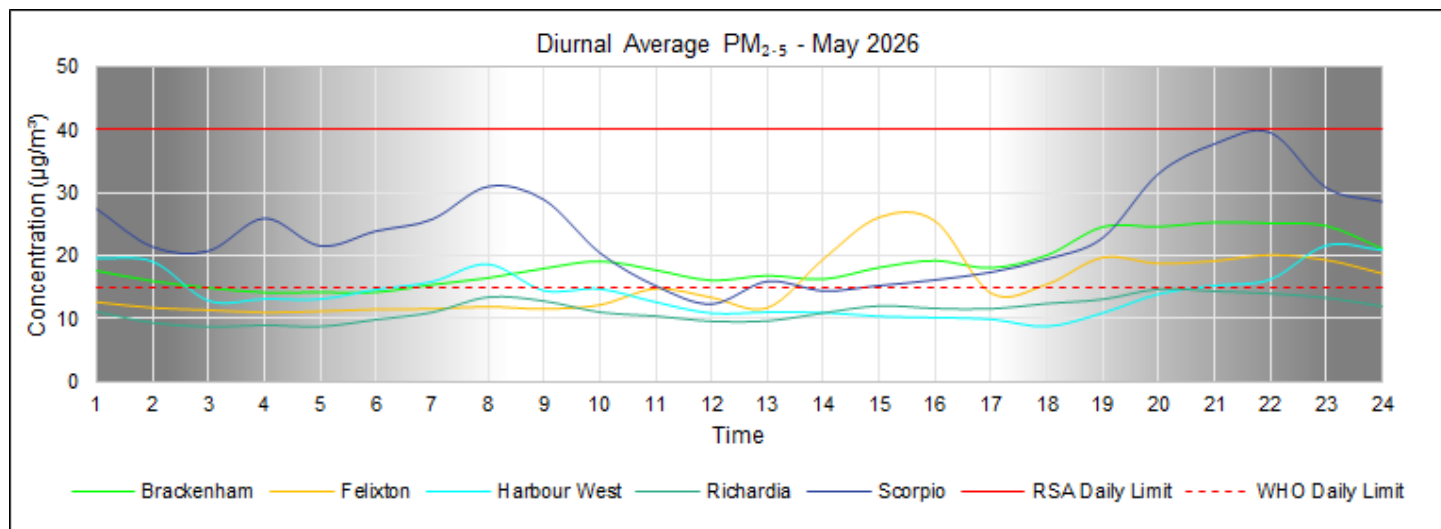


Figure 4.6: PM_{2.5} diurnal concentrations.

4.5. Daily

PM₁₀ daily concentrations are shown in Figure 4.7. There were:

- ▶ One (1) measured exceedance of the RSA 24-hour standard (75 µg/m³); and,
- ▶ One (1) measured exceedance of the WHO 24-hour guideline (45 µg/m³).

PM ₁₀ Daily RSA Limit (75 µg/m ³)	1
Localised incident - Fire	1
Fire	1
eSikhaleni	1
PM ₁₀ Daily WHO Limit (45 µg/m ³)	1
No response required	1
eSikhaleni	1

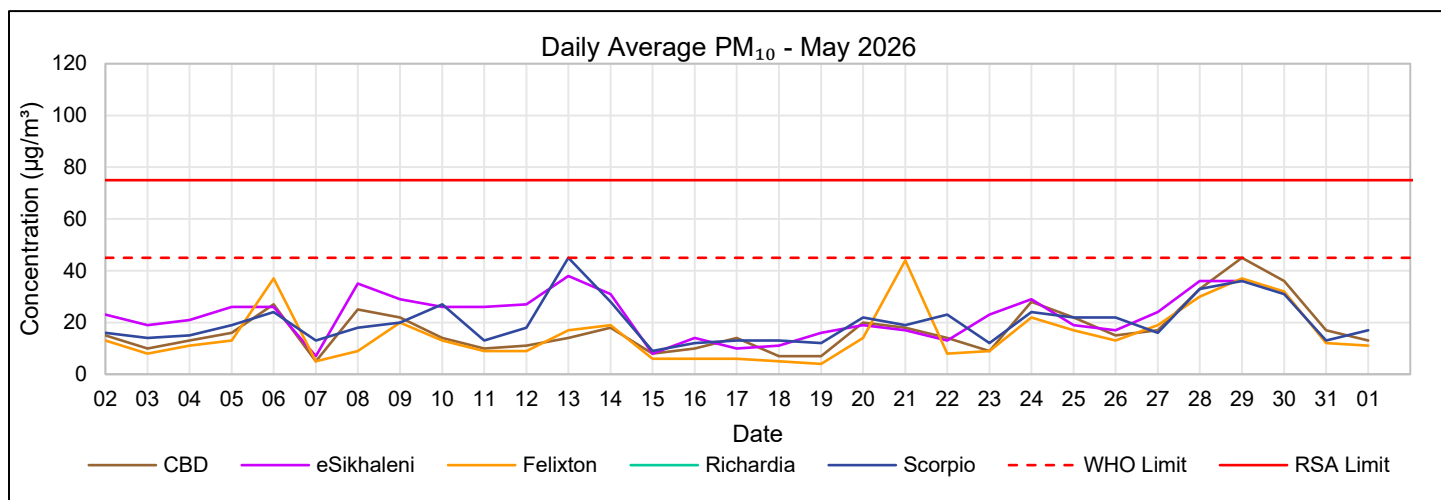


Figure 4.7: PM₁₀ 24-hour average concentrations.

Missing Data (PM₁₀)

- eSikhaleni – School distribution board burnt out (2 days with <80% data capture, 29-30 May 2026).

PM_{2.5} daily concentrations are shown in Figure 4.8, and exceedances are summarised in Table 4.3. There were:

- ▶ Six (6) measured exceedances of the RSA 24-hour standard (40 µg/m³); and,
- ▶ Sixty-seven (67) measured exceedance-days of the WHO 24-hour guideline (15 µg/m³).

Table 4.3: PM_{2.5} 24-hour exceedances.

PM_{2.5} Daily RSA Limit (40 µg/m³)	6
THS	1
Bagasse feeders caused poor combustion in the furnace.	1
Felixton	1
Forestry burns or wildfires	4
RBCAA allocation	4
Brackenhams	2
Scorpio	2
Landfill Fire and South32 FTC trip	1
RBCAA allocation	1
Scorpio	1
PM_{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	67
No response required	67
Brackenhams	18
Felixton	11
Scorpio	23
Harbour West	10
Richardia	5

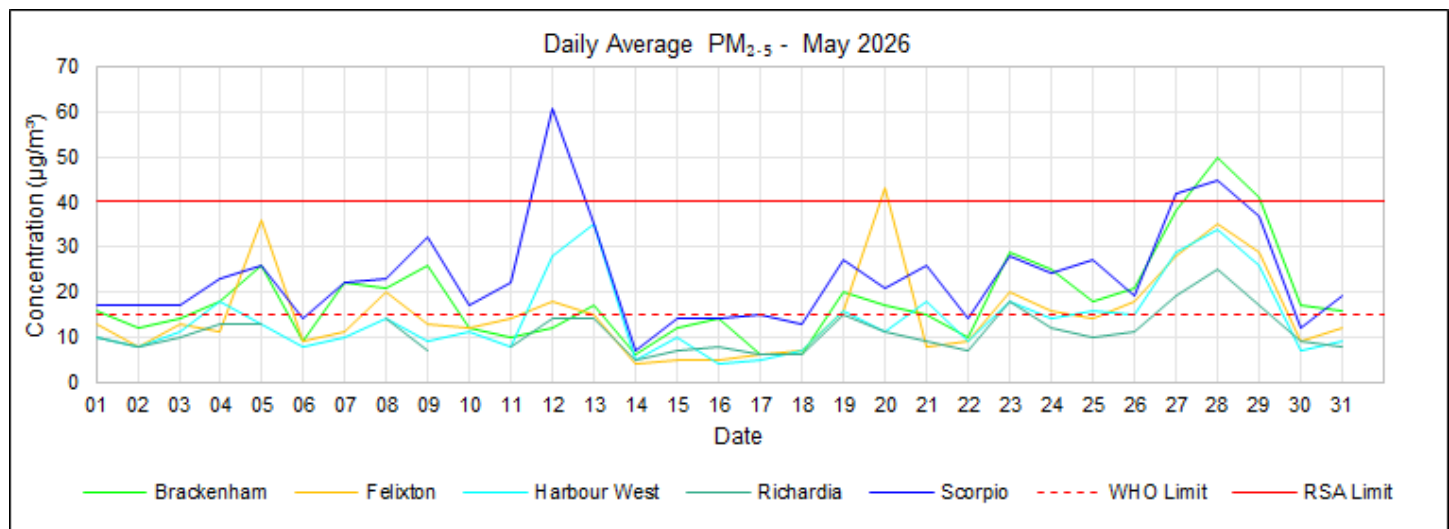


Figure 4.8: PM_{2.5} daily average concentrations.

Missing Data (PM_{2.5})

- Richardia – Power outages, data invalidation, plus PC datalogger failure (3 days with <80% data capture, 6-7, 10 May 2026).

4.6.Exceedances

The number of days on which exceedances occurred, together with comparisons to previous months for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, is shown in Figure 4.9 and Figure 4.10. Summaries of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} exceedances by station are presented in Table 4.4 and Table 4.5, respectively. Where no exceedances were measured, the assessed averaging-period results indicate good air quality with respect to PM.

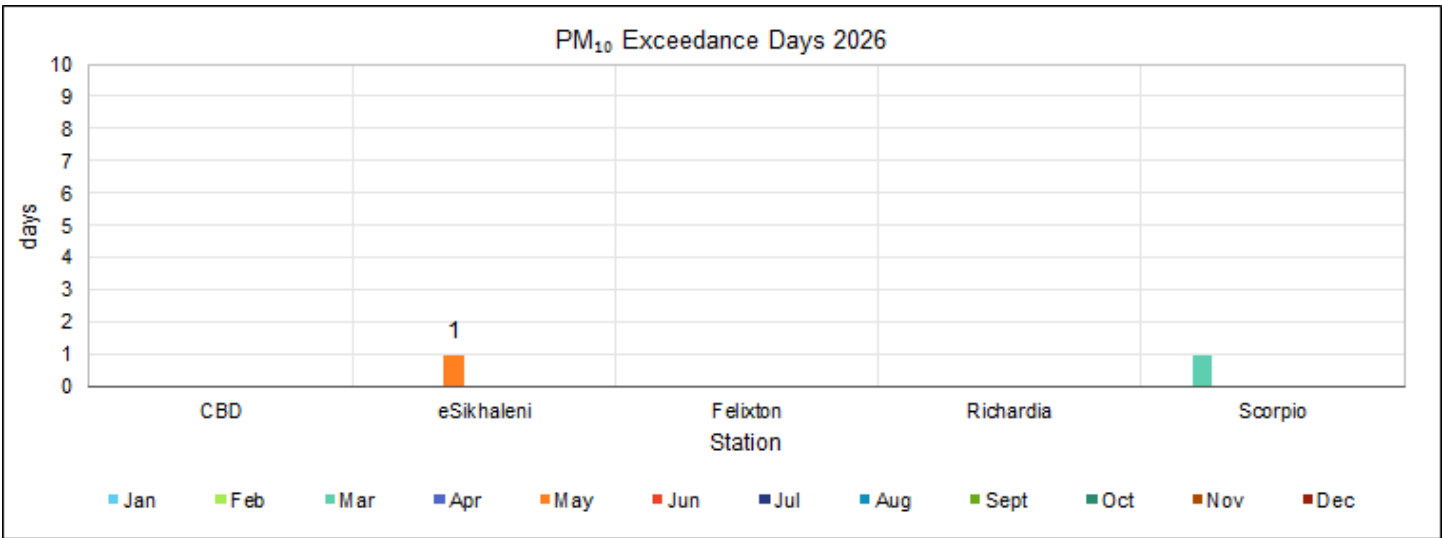


Figure 4.9: PM₁₀ exceedance days.

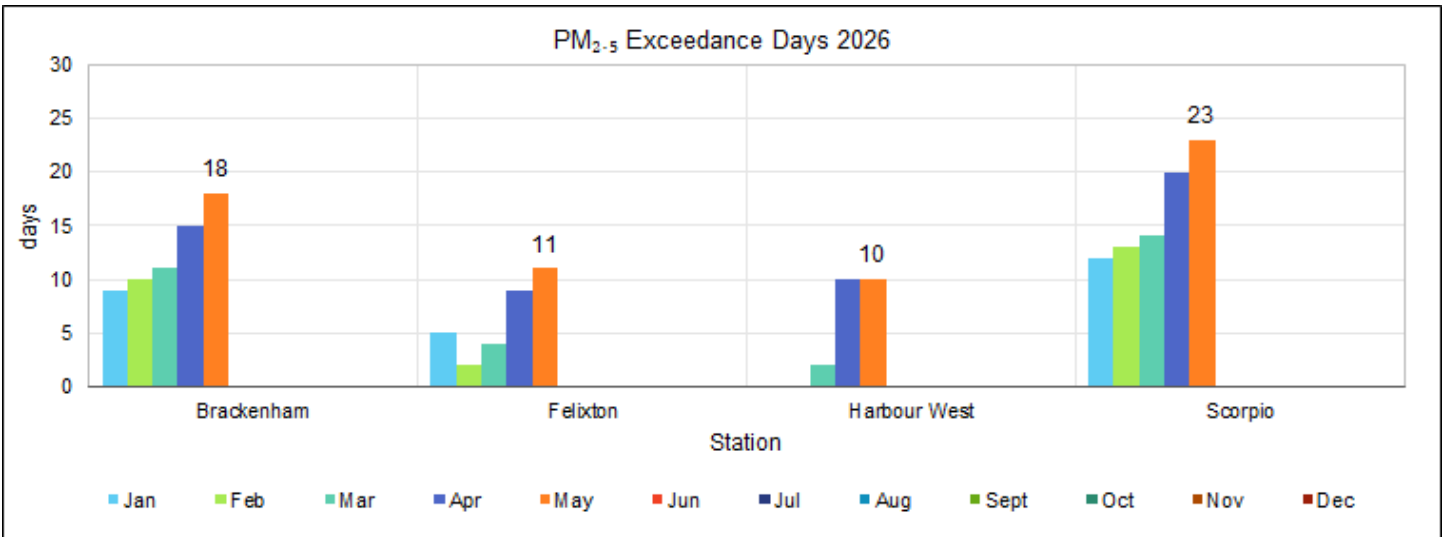


Figure 4.10: PM_{2.5} exceedance days.

Table 4.4: PM₁₀ exceedance summary.

2026	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
PM₁₀ Daily RSA Limit (75 µg/m³)													
Brackenheim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
CBD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
eSikhaleni	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Felixton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Richardia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Scorpio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
PM₁₀ Daily WHO Limit (45 µg/m³)													
Brackenheim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
CBD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
eSikhaleni	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Felixton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Richardia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Scorpio	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 4.5: PM_{2.5} exceedance summary.

2026	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
PM_{2.5} Daily RSA Limit (40 µg/m³)													
Brackenheim	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Felixton	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Harbour West	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Richardia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Scorpio	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
PM_{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)													
Brackenheim	9	10	11	15	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Felixton	5	2	4	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Harbour West	-	-	2	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Richardia	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Scorpio	12	13	14	20	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82

4.7. Conclusion

4.7.1. Monthly air quality (May 2026)

- ▶ Data completeness: PM₁₀ data capture ranged from 97–100% at stations with PM₁₀ reporting, and PM_{2.5} data capture ranged from 96–100% at stations with PM_{2.5} reporting.
- ▶ Regulatory (RSA NAAQS): One (1) exceedance of the PM₁₀ 24-hour standard (75 µg/m³) was recorded at eSikhaleni. Six (6) exceedances of the PM_{2.5} 24-hour standard (40 µg/m³) were recorded across Brackenheim (2), Felixton (1), and Scorpio (3).
- ▶ Health guidance (WHO): PM₁₀ recorded one (1) exceedance of the WHO 24-hour guideline (45 µg/m³) at eSikhaleni. PM_{2.5} recorded 67 exceedance-days of the WHO 24-hour guideline (15 µg/m³) across Brackenheim (18), Felixton (11), Harbour West (10), Richardia (5), and Scorpio (23).

4.7.2. Year-to-date (2026 calendar year)

- ▶ Regulatory (RSA NAAQS; maximum four 24-hour exceedances/year): PM₁₀ remained within the annual allowable exceedance frequency at all reporting stations, with one (1) exceedance recorded at eSikhaleni year-to-date. PM_{2.5} remained within the annual allowable exceedance frequency at all reporting stations, with year-to-date exceedances recorded at Brackenham (2), Felixton (1), and Scorpio (4). Scorpio has reached, but not exceeded, the annual allowable frequency.
- ▶ Health guidance (WHO): PM₁₀ WHO 24-hour guideline exceedance-days totalled eSikhaleni (1) and Scorpio (1) year-to-date. PM_{2.5} WHO 24-hour guideline exceedance-days totalled Brackenham (63), Felixton (31), Harbour West (22), Richardia (5), and Scorpio (82) year-to-date.

5. SULPHUR DIOXIDE MONITORING

Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) is one of the highly reactive gases known as "oxides of sulphur." Anthropogenic sources include fossil fuel combustion (particularly coal-burning power plants), industrial processes such as wood pulping, paper manufacturing, petroleum and metal refining, and metal smelting (particularly from sulphide-containing ores, e.g., lead, silver, and zinc ores), as well as vehicle tailpipe emissions. Natural sources of SO₂ emissions include geothermal activity (including hot springs and volcanic activity) and the natural decay of vegetation on land, in wetlands, and oceans.

SO₂ is associated with adverse respiratory effects because it is highly soluble and readily absorbed by the mucous membranes of the nose and upper respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentrations may result in the following:

- ▶ Reduction in lung function (especially in asthmatics and children)
- ▶ Wheezing and coughing
- ▶ In severe cases, a decrease in life expectancy

5.1. Ambient Air Quality Standards

South African ambient air quality standards for SO₂ are listed below (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: SO₂ ambient air quality limits.

Organisation	Limit	10-min Average	Hourly Average	Daily Average	Annual Average
RSA ^[a]	SO ₂ Standard	500 µg/m ³ ^[b]	350 µg/m ³ ^[c]	125 µg/m ³ ^[d]	50 µg/m ³ ^[e]
		191 ppb ^[b]	134 ppb ^[c]	48 ppb ^[d]	19 ppb ^[e]
WHO ^[f]	SO ₂ Guideline	500 µg/m ³	-	40 µg/m ³	-
		191 ppb	-	15 ppb	-

Notes:

- SA Government Gazette 32816 (published 24 December 2009) in terms of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act 39 of 2004 (RSA-NEMAQA, 2009)
- Not to be exceeded more than five hundred and twenty-six (526) times in one year.
- Not to be exceeded more than eighty-eight (88) times in one year
- Not to be exceeded more than four (4) times in one year
- Not to be exceeded
- World Health Organisation (WHO, 2021)

5.2. Data Completeness

The percentage of valid data received from the SO₂ analysers for May 2026 is shown in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: SO₂ data capture.

Station	Availability (%)	SO ₂ (%)
Arboretum	100	100
Brackenham	100	100
CBD	100	100
eSikhaleni	97	97
Felixton	100	100
Harbour West	100	100
Richardia	98	98
Scorpio	100	100

Notes:

- Red - Not acceptable for statistical purposes (<80%)
- Orange – Does not meet SANAS data capture requirements (<90%)
- Yellow – below the RBCAA operational target (<95%)

Missing Data (SO₂):

- eSikhaleni – School distribution board burnt out (2 days with <80% data capture, 29-30 May 2026).
- Richardia – PC datalogger failure (1 day with <80% data capture, May 2026).

5.3. Monthly

The monthly mean SO₂ concentration was below the South African annual standard at all stations; this monthly comparison is indicative only and does not constitute an annual compliance determination (Figure 5.1). Comparisons to previous months are also provided (Figure 5.2).

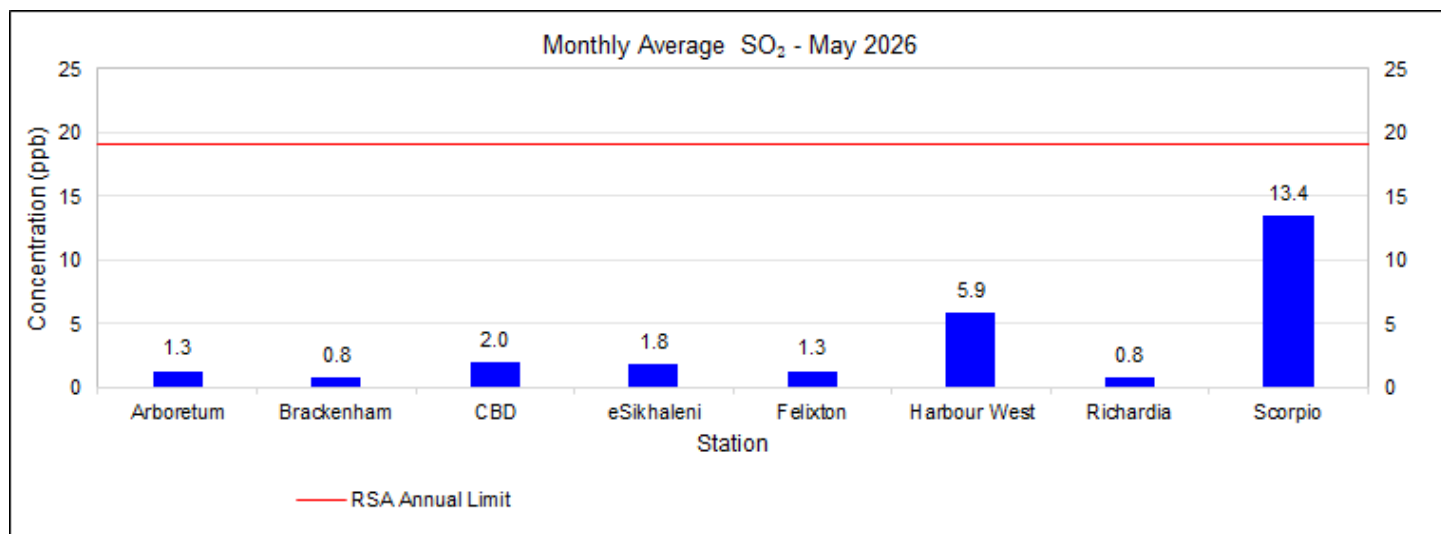


Figure 5.1: SO₂ monthly concentrations.

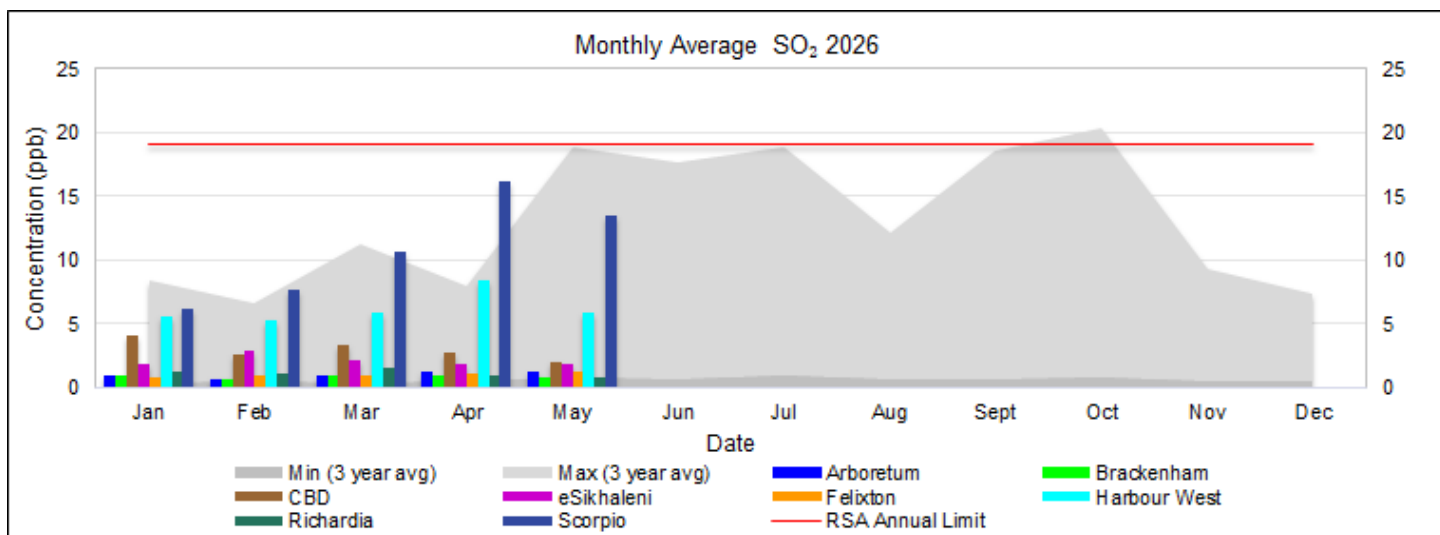


Figure 5.2: SO₂ monthly comparison.

5.4. Diurnal

Diurnal SO₂ concentrations are shown below (Figure 5.3). For visual reference, the diurnal SO₂ profile is plotted against the 24-hour RSA and WHO reference values.

SO₂ profile values remained below the RSA 24-hour value (48 ppb), while the WHO 24-hour value (15 ppb) was exceeded at Scorpio.

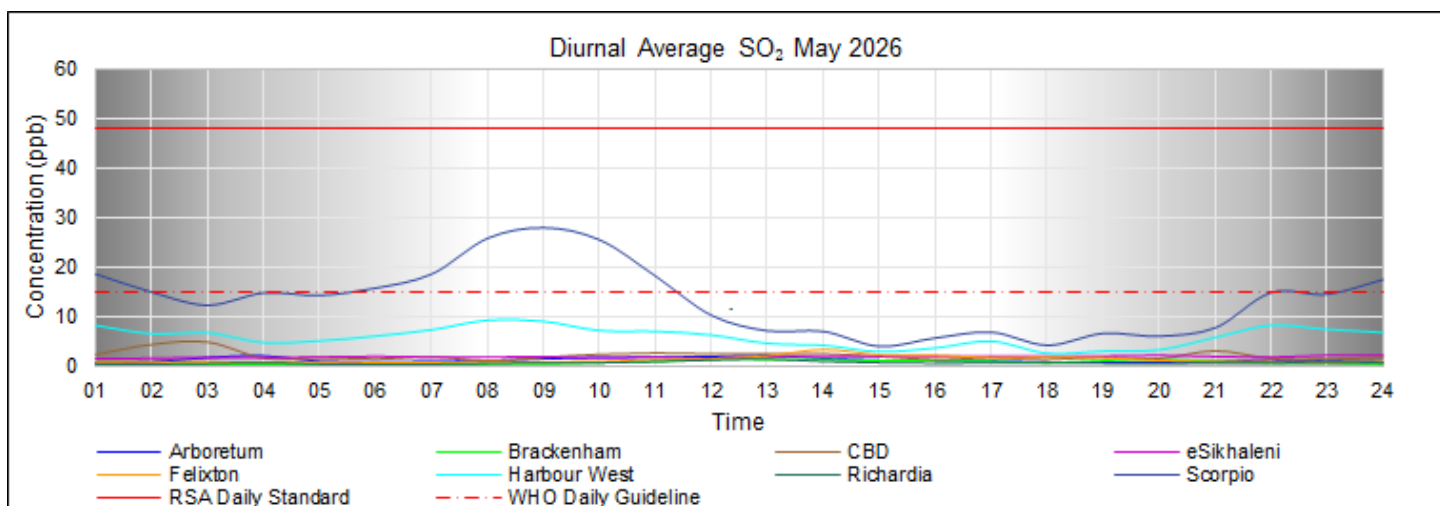


Figure 5.3: SO₂ diurnal concentrations.

5.5. Daily

SO₂ daily average concentrations are shown in Figure 5.4, and exceedances are summarised in Table 5.3. There were:

- ▶ One (1) measured exceedance of the RSA 24-hour standard (48 ppb); and,
- ▶ Twelve (12) measured exceedance-days of the WHO 24-hour guideline (15 ppb).

Table 5.3: SO₂ 24-hour average exceedances.

SO₂ Daily RSA Limit (48 ppb)	1
South32 - meteorology	1
Meteorology	1
Scorpio	1
SO₂ Daily WHO Limit (15 ppb)	12
No response required	12
Harbour West	4
Scorpio	8

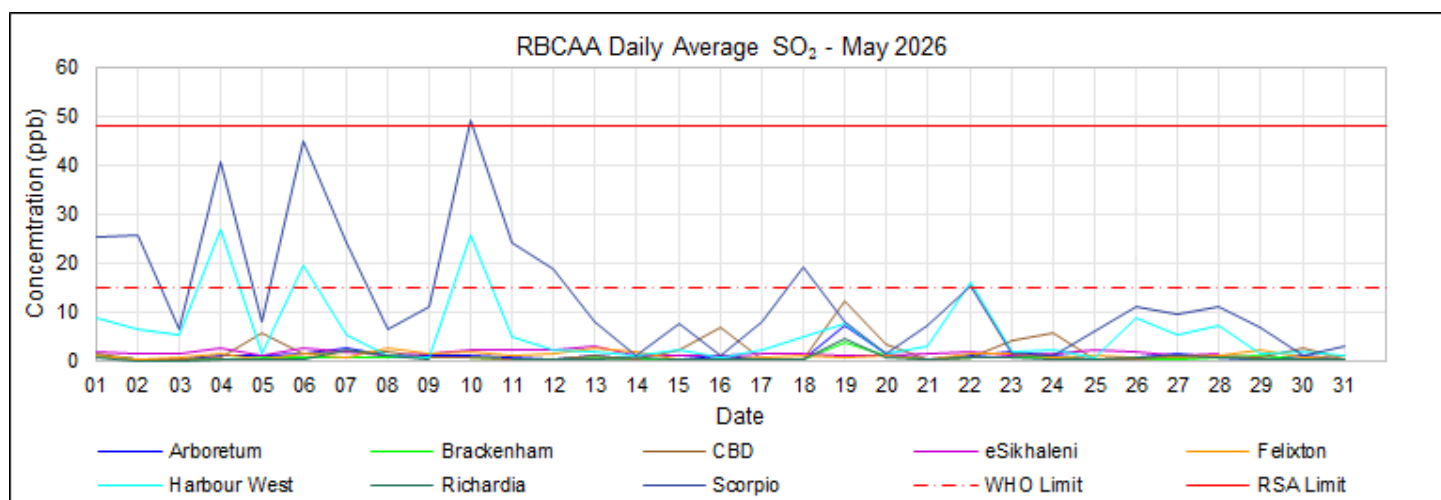


Figure 5.4: SO₂ 24-hour average concentrations.

Missing Data (SO₂):

- eSikhaleni – School distribution board burnt out (2 days with <80% data capture, 29-30 May 2026).
- Richardia – PC datalogger failure (1 day with <80% data capture, May 2026).

5.6. Hourly

SO₂ hourly average concentrations are shown in Figure 5.5. No (0) measured exceedances of the RSA 1-hour limit (134 ppb) were recorded.

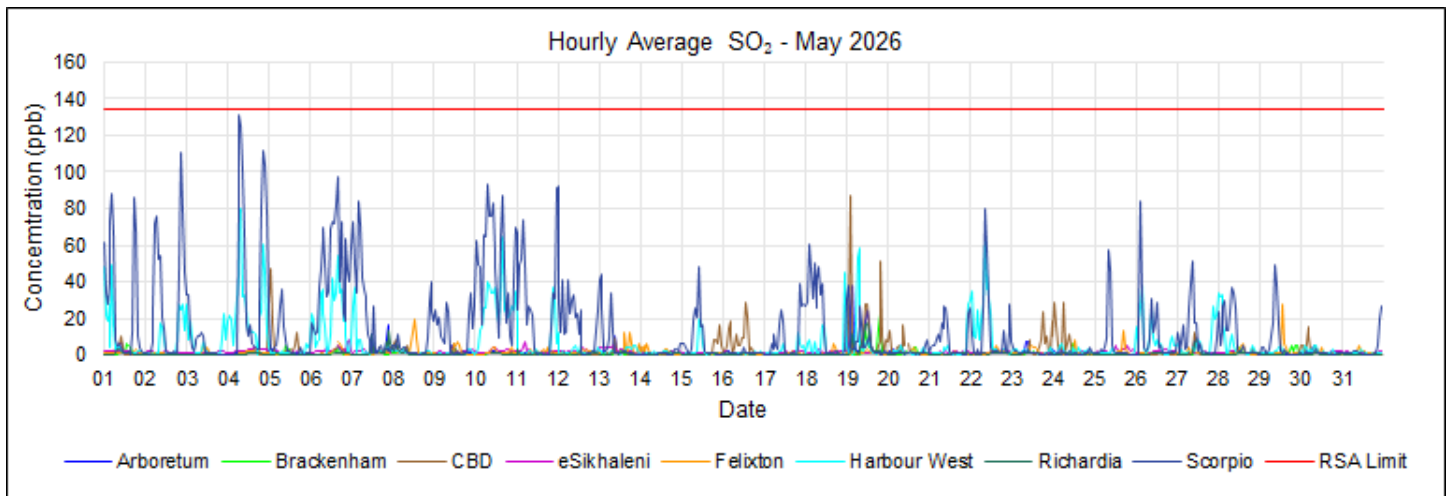


Figure 5.5: SO₂ 1-hour average concentrations.

5.7. 10-minute

SO₂ 10-minute average concentrations are shown in Figure 5.6. One (1) measured exceedance of the RSA 10-minute standard and the WHO 10-minute guideline (191 ppb) was recorded (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: SO₂ 10-minute exceedances.

SO ₂ 10-minute RSA & WHO Limit (191 ppb)	1
South32 - meteorology	1
Meteorology	1
CBD	1

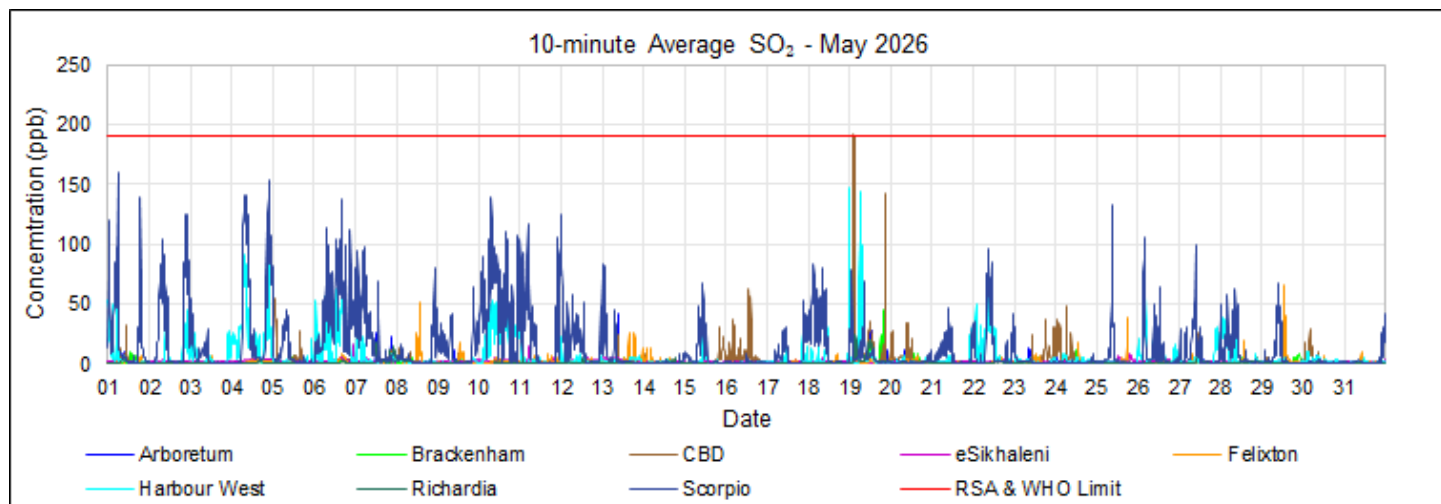


Figure 5.6: SO₂ 10-minute average concentrations.

5.8. Exceedances

SO₂ exceedance days, together with comparisons to previous months, are shown in Figure 5.7. A summary of SO₂ exceedances by station is presented in Table 5.5. SO₂ exceedances may be associated with emissions resulting from process upsets (e.g., planned maintenance, plant shutdowns, or start-ups), equipment leaks, fugitive emissions, fires, or emergency shutdowns. Where no exceedances were measured, the assessed averaging-period results indicate good air quality with respect to SO₂.

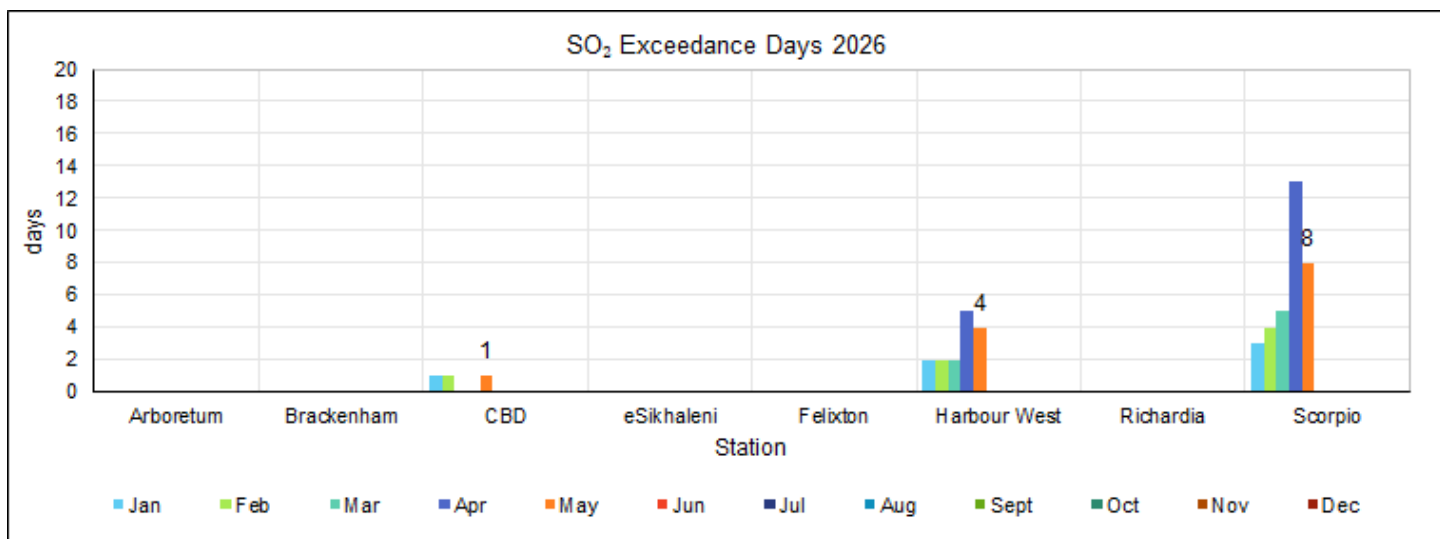


Figure 5.7: SO₂ exceedance days.

Table 5.5: SO₂ exceedance summary.

2026	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
SO₂ Daily RSA Limit (48 ppb)													
CBD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
eSikhaleni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Harbour West	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Richardia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Scorpio	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
SO₂ Daily WHO Limit (15 ppb)													
CBD	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
eSikhaleni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Harbour West	2	2	2	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Richardia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Scorpio	3	4	5	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
SO₂ Hourly RSA Limit (134 ppb)													
CBD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
eSikhaleni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Harbour West	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Richardia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Scorpio	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
SO₂ 10-minute RSA & WHO Limit (191 ppb)													
CBD	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
eSikhaleni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Harbour West	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Richardia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Scorpio	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8

5.9. Conclusion

5.9.1. Monthly air quality (May 2026)

- ▶ Data completeness: SO₂ data capture ranged from 97–100% across the monitoring network.
- ▶ Regulatory (RSA NAAQS): One (1) exceedance of the SO₂ 24-hour standard (48 ppb) was recorded at Scorpio. No (0) exceedances of the SO₂ 1-hour standard (134 ppb) were recorded. One (1) exceedance of the SO₂ 10-minute standard (191 ppb) was recorded at CBD.
- ▶ Health guidance (WHO): Twelve (12) exceedance-days of the WHO 24-hour guideline (15 ppb) were recorded across Harbour West (4) and Scorpio (8). The 10-minute exceedance at CBD also exceeded the WHO 10-minute guideline (191 ppb).

5.9.2. Year-to-date (2026 calendar year)

- ▶ Regulatory (RSA NAAQS): SO₂ remained within the annual allowable exceedance frequencies year-to-date at all reporting stations. Year-to-date exceedances comprised 24-hour exceedance-days at Scorpio (3) against the annual allowance of four (4), 1-hour exceedances at Harbour West (1) and Scorpio (8) against the annual allowance of 88, and 10-minute exceedances at CBD (1), Harbour West (3), and Scorpio (8) against the annual allowance of 526.
- ▶ Health guidance (WHO): WHO 24-hour guideline exceedance-days totalled CBD (2), Harbour West (15), and Scorpio (33); all other stations recorded 0 exceedance-days year-to-date.

6. TOTAL REDUCED SULPHUR MONITORING

Total reduced sulphur compounds (TRS), often associated with rotten egg or cooked cabbage odour, comprise a gaseous mixture consisting mainly of hydrogen sulphide (H_2S), methyl mercaptan ($\text{CH}_3\text{S-H}$), dimethyl sulphide ($\text{CH}_3\text{-S-CH}_3$) and dimethyl disulphide ($\text{CH}_3\text{-S-S-CH}_3$). While there are other ambient TRS compounds, these four are the most common, abundant, and generally referred to in TRS discussions. Once released into the atmosphere, oxidation products of TRS compounds, such as sulphuric acid, contribute to environmental acidity. The most commonly reported health concerns related to TRS substances are nausea and headaches, although each component has its own characteristics and effects.

6.1. Ambient Air Quality Standards

There are no South African standards for TRS; however, the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the Ontario Ministry of the Environment (OME) have derived guidance values (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: TRS ambient air quality limits.

Organisation	Limit	10-min Average	30-minute Average	24-hour Average	Annual Average
WHO	Guideline	-	7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [a]	-	-
		-	5 ppb [a]	-	-
OME	Standard (pulp and paper)	13 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [b]	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [c]	14 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [d]	-
		9.3 ppb [b]	7.2 ppb [c]	10.1 ppb [d]	-
OME	Standard (other industries)	13 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [b]	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [c]	7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [d]	-
		9.3 ppb [b]	7.2 ppb [c]	5.0 ppb [d]	-

Notes:

- a) World Health Organisation recommendation to avoid substantial complaints about odour annoyance among the exposed population (WHO, 2000).
- b) Based on odour effects (OME, 1999).
- c) Based on the odour and health effects (OME, 1999).
- d) Based on the adverse effects on the respiratory system (nasal lesions) (OME, 1999).

RBCAA applies the following criteria:

- ▶ 30-minute WHO H_2S guideline; and
- ▶ daily and 10-minute OME standards for the pulp and paper sector.

6.2. Data Completeness

The percentage of valid data received from the TRS analysers for May 2026 is shown in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: TRS data capture.

Station	Availability (%)	TRS (%)
Brackenhams	100	100
CBD	100	100
eSikhaleni	97	97
Felixton	100	100
Richardia	98	98

Notes:

- Red - Not acceptable for statistical purposes (<80%)
- Orange – Does not meet SANAS data capture requirements (<90%)
- Yellow – below the RBCAA operational target (<95%)

Missing Data (TRS):

- eSikhaleni – School distribution board burnt out (2 days with <80% data capture, 29-30 May 2026).
- Richardia – PC datalogger failure (1 day with <80% data capture, May 2026).

6.3. Monthly

Monthly average TRS concentrations are shown in Figure 6.1. Comparisons with previous months are also provided in Figure 6.2.

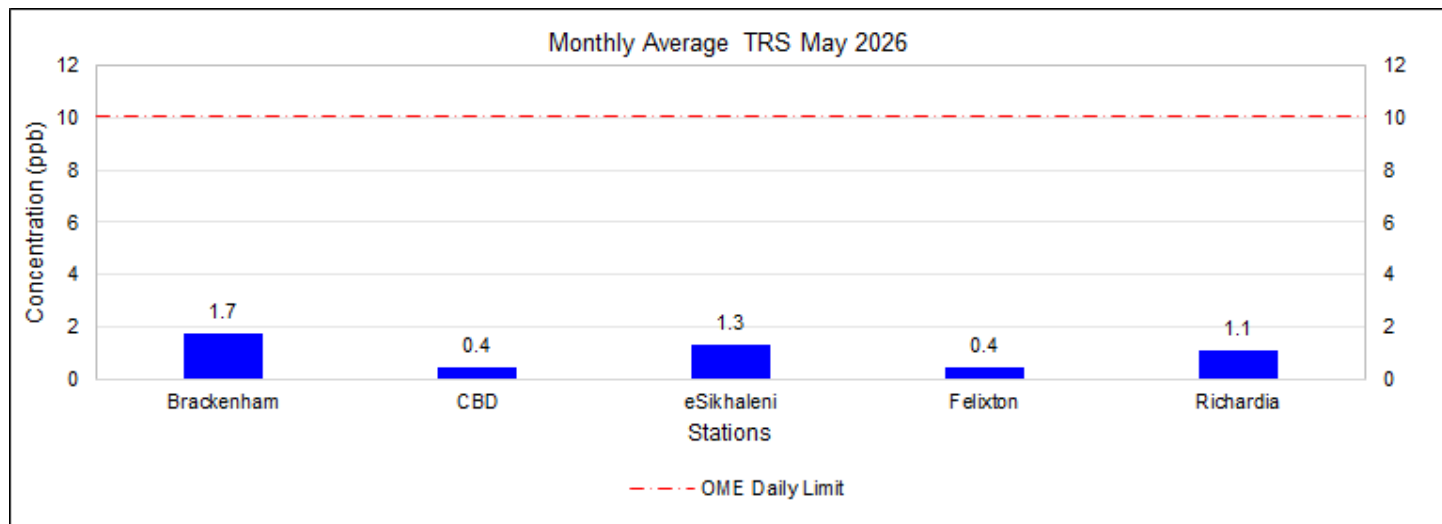


Figure 6.1: TRS monthly concentrations.

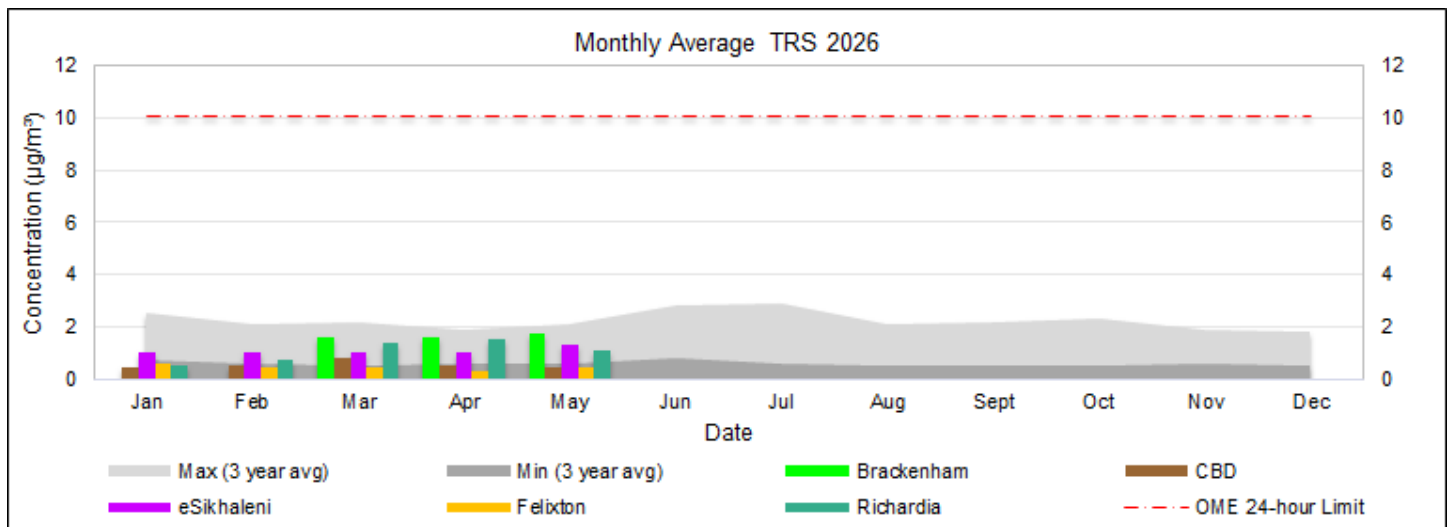


Figure 6.2: TRS monthly comparison.

6.4. Diurnal

The diurnal TRS concentrations are shown below (Figure 6.3). For visual reference, the diurnal TRS profile is plotted against the OME 24-hour reference value (10.1 ppb) and remained below this value.

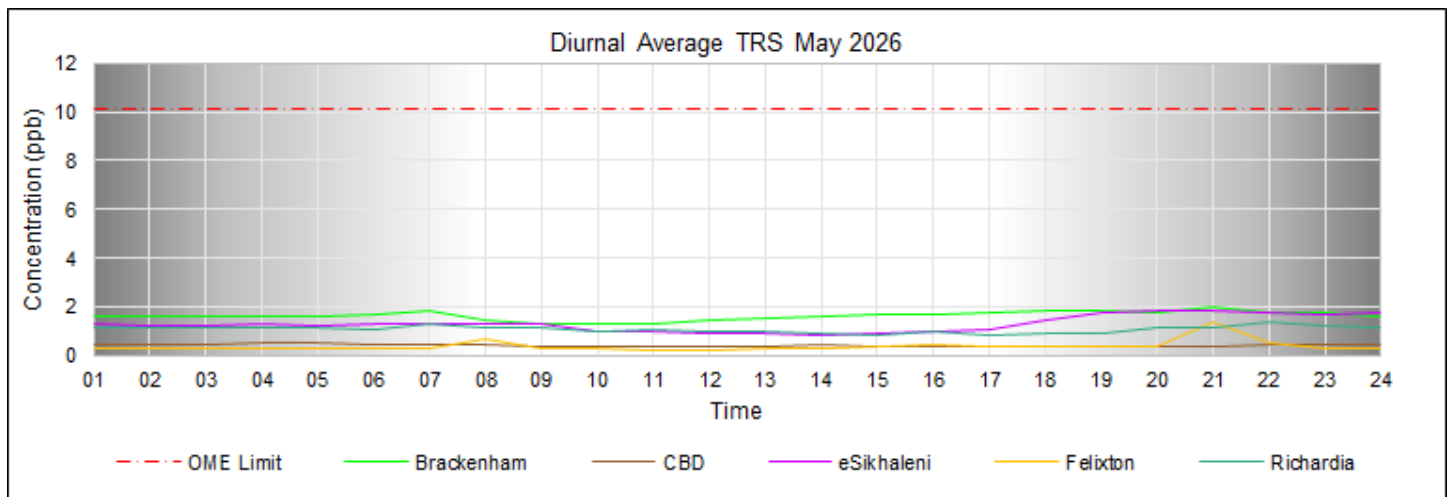


Figure 6.3: TRS diurnal concentrations.

6.5. Daily

The TRS daily average concentrations are shown in Figure 6.4. No (0) exceedances of the OME 24-hour criterion (10.1 ppb) were measured.

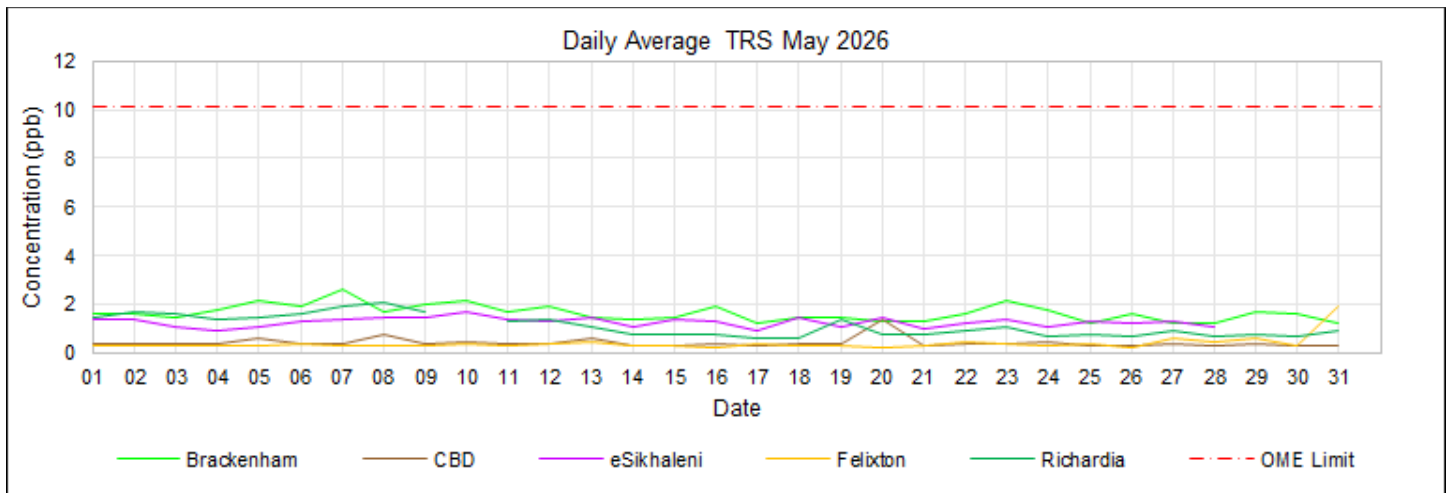


Figure 6.4: TRS daily average concentration.

Missing Data (TRS):

- eSikhaleni – School distribution board burnt out (2 days with <80% data capture, 29-30 May 2026).
- Richardia – PC datalogger failure (1 day with <80% data capture, May 2026).

6.6. 30-minute

TRS 30-minute average concentrations are shown in Figure 6.5. Twenty-eight (28) exceedances of the WHO 30-minute guideline (5.0 ppb) were measured (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3: TRS 30-minute average exceedances (WHO).

TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)		28
Mondi		14
SETP		12
eSikhaleni		1
Richardia		4
Brackenhams		7
Meteorology		2
eSikhaleni		2
Mondi & THS		7
SETP & Effluent Plant		7
eSikhaleni		7
Mondi (Meteorology)		3
Mondi (Meteorology)		3
Richardia		1
Brackenhams		2
THS		4
Effluent plant		4
Felixton		4

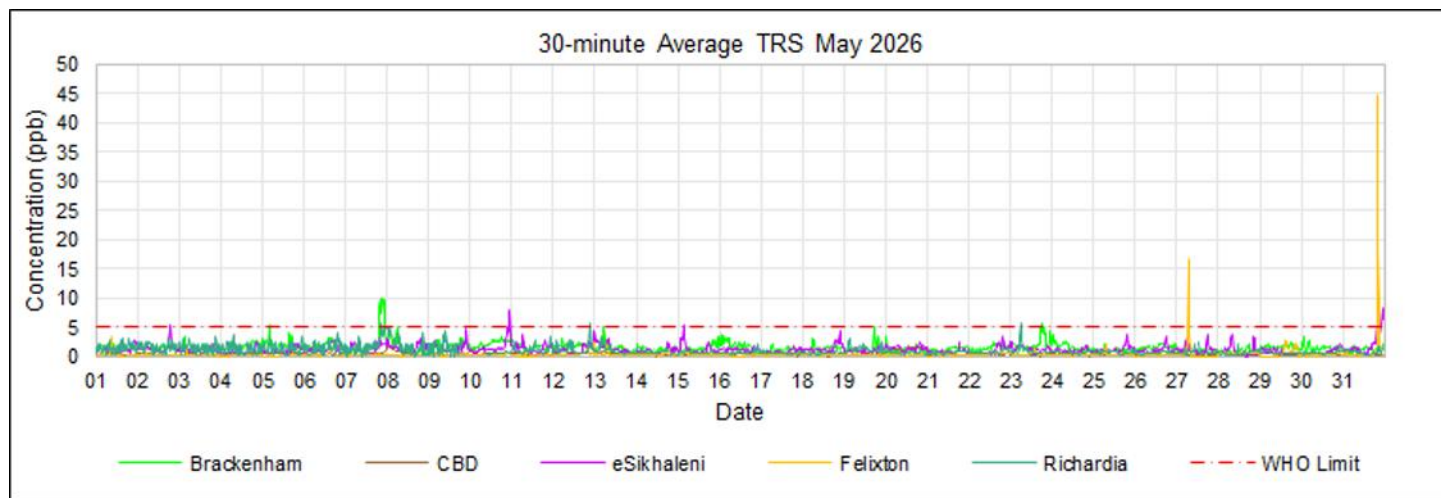


Figure 6.5: TRS 30-minute average concentration.

6.7. 10-minute

TRS 10-minute average concentrations are shown in Figure 6.6. Twenty-five (25) exceedances of the OME 10-minute criterion (9.3 ppb) were measured (Table 6.4).

Table 6.4: TRS 10-minute exceedances.

TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	25
Mondi	12
SETP	11
Brackenham	11
Vent of non-condensable gases (NCGs)	1
Brackenham	1
Mondi & THS	3
SETP & Effluent Plant	3
eSikhaleni	3
THS	10
Effluent plant	10
Felixton	10

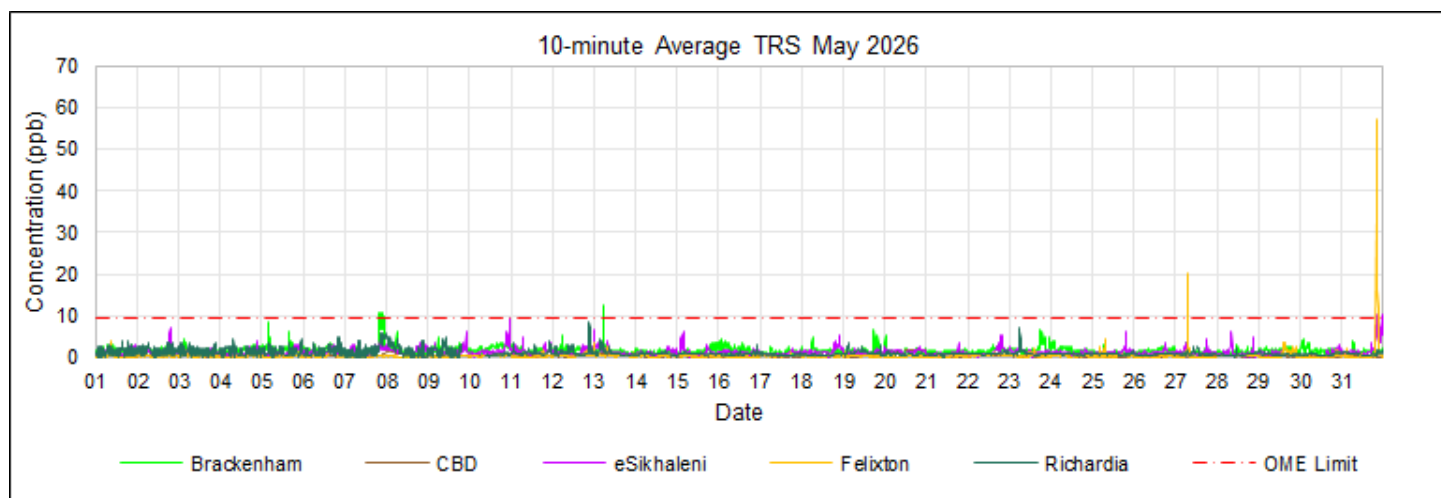


Figure 6.6: TRS 10-minute average concentrations.

6.8. Exceedances

TRS exceedance days, together with comparisons to previous months, are shown in Figure 6.7. A summary of TRS exceedances by station is presented in Table 6.5. TRS exceedances may be associated with emissions resulting from process upsets (e.g., planned maintenance, plant shutdowns, or start-ups), equipment leaks, fugitive emissions, fires, or emergency shutdowns. Where no exceedances were measured, the assessed averaging-period results indicate good air quality with respect to TRS.

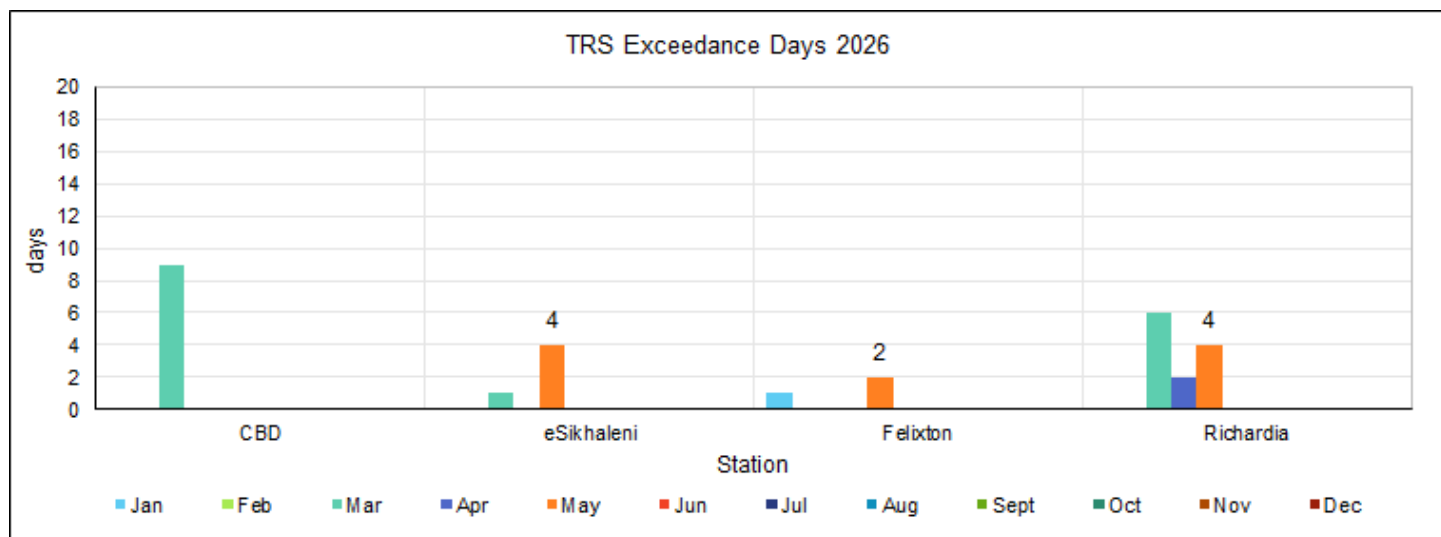


Figure 6.7: TRS exceedance days.

Table 6.5: TRS exceedance summary.

2026	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
TRS 24-hour OME Limit (10.1 ppb)													
Brackenham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
CBD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
eSikhaleni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Felixton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Richardia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
TRS 30-minute WHO H₂S Limit (5.0 ppb)													
Brackenham	-	-	26	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
CBD	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
eSikhaleni	-	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Felixton	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Richardia	-	-	13	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)													
Brackenham	-	-	16	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
CBD	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
eSikhaleni	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Felixton	2	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Richardia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

6.9. Conclusion

6.9.1. Monthly air quality (May 2026)

- ▶ Data completeness: TRS data capture ranged from 97–100% across the monitoring network.
- ▶ No South African ambient air quality standard exists for TRS/H₂S; therefore, no regulatory compliance determination applies.
- ▶ Health/odour guidance (WHO + RBCAA-adopted OME criteria): No (0) exceedances of the OME 24-hour criterion (10.1 ppb) were recorded. Twenty-eight (28) exceedances of the WHO 30-minute guideline (5.0 ppb) were recorded across Brackenham (9), eSikhaleni (10), Felixton (4), and Richardia (5). Twenty-five (25) exceedances of the OME 10-minute criterion (9.3 ppb) were recorded across Brackenham (12), eSikhaleni (3), and Felixton (10).

6.9.2. Year-to-date (2026 calendar year)

- ▶ Regulatory (RSA NAAQS): No South African ambient air quality standard exists for TRS/H₂S.
- ▶ Health/odour guidance (2026): OME 24-hour exceedances were 0 at all stations year-to-date.
- ▶ WHO 30-minute exceedances totalled CBD (25), Brackenham (36), eSikhaleni (11), Felixton (5), and Richardia (20).
- ▶ OME 10-minute exceedances totalled CBD (8), Brackenham (28), eSikhaleni (4), and Felixton (12).

7. MONTHLY AIR QUALITY

Where possible, the RBCAA assesses data collected by its network against national standards, international guidelines, and local targets. WHO air quality guidelines (AQGs) are intended for global use and support actions to protect public health in different contexts. By contrast, air quality standards and local targets are set by individual countries or regions and are essential components of national risk management and environmental policy. They vary according to how health risks, technological feasibility, economic considerations, and political and social factors are balanced; these factors are influenced by the level of development and national air-quality management capability (WHO, 2005).

7.1. Conclusion

Regulatory assessment is based on comparison to the South African National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Health/odour assessment is based on WHO guidelines and RBCAA-adopted TRS/H₂S reference criteria; exceedances of these criteria do not constitute NAAQS non-compliance, but they indicate potential short-term exposure or odour-annoyance conditions requiring attention.

7.1.1. May 2026 – Monthly Conclusion

Regulatory (RSA NAAQS)

- ▶ PM: One (1) PM₁₀ 24-hour NAAQS exceedance (75 µg/m³) was recorded at eSikhaleni. Six (6) PM_{2.5} 24-hour NAAQS exceedances (40 µg/m³) were recorded across Brackenham (2), Felixton (1), and Scorpio (3).
- ▶ SO₂: One (1) 24-hour NAAQS exceedance (48 ppb) was recorded at Scorpio. No (0) 1-hour NAAQS exceedances (134 ppb) were recorded. One (1) 10-minute NAAQS exceedance (191 ppb) was recorded at CBD.
- ▶ TRS/H₂S has no South African NAAQS standard; therefore, no regulatory compliance determination applies for TRS/H₂S.

Health/odour guidance (WHO + RBCAA-adopted TRS/H₂S criteria)

- ▶ PM₁₀: One (1) exceedance of the WHO 24-hour guideline (45 µg/m³) was recorded at eSikhaleni. PM_{2.5}: 67 exceedance-days of the WHO 24-hour guideline (15 µg/m³) were recorded across Brackenham (18), Felixton (11), Harbour West (10), Richardia (5), and Scorpio (23).
- ▶ SO₂: Twelve (12) exceedance-days of the WHO 24-hour guideline (15 ppb) were recorded across Harbour West (4) and Scorpio (8). One (1) exceedance of the WHO 10-minute guideline (191 ppb) was recorded at CBD.
- ▶ TRS/H₂S: No (0) exceedances of the OME 24-hour criterion (10.1 ppb), twenty-eight (28) exceedances of the WHO 30-minute guideline (5.0 ppb), and twenty-five (25) exceedances of the OME 10-minute criterion (9.3 ppb) were recorded during May 2026.

7.1.2. 2026 Calendar-Year Conclusion

Regulatory (RSA NAAQS)

- ▶ PM₁₀ (24-hour NAAQS; max 4 exceedances/year): within the annual allowable exceedance frequency at all stations reporting PM₁₀; one (1) exceedance has been recorded at eSikhaleni year-to-date.
- ▶ PM_{2.5} (24-hour NAAQS; max 4 exceedances/year): within the annual allowable exceedance frequency at all reporting stations year-to-date; exceedances have been recorded at Brackenham (2), Felixton (1), and Scorpio (4). Scorpio has reached, but not exceeded, the annual allowable frequency.
- ▶ SO₂ remained within the annual allowable exceedance frequencies year-to-date at all reporting stations: Scorpio recorded three (3) 24-hour exceedance-days against the annual allowance of four (4); Harbour West (1) and Scorpio (8) recorded hourly exceedances against the annual allowance of 88; and CBD (1), Harbour West (3), and Scorpio (8) recorded 10-minute exceedances against the annual allowance of 526.

Health/odour guidance (WHO + RBCAA-adopted TRS/H₂S criteria)

- ▶ PM₁₀ (WHO 24-hour guideline: 45 µg/m³): exceedance-days during 2026 year-to-date totalled eSikhaleni (1) and Scorpio (1). PM_{2.5} (WHO 24-hour guideline: 15 µg/m³): exceedance-days during 2026 year-to-date totalled Brackenham (63), Felixton (31), Harbour West (22), Richardia (5), and Scorpio (82).
- ▶ SO₂ (WHO 24-hour guideline: 15 ppb): exceedance-days during 2026 year-to-date totalled CBD (2), Harbour West (15), and Scorpio (33); all other stations recorded 0 exceedance-days.
- ▶ TRS/H₂S: exceedances of RBCAA-adopted criteria during 2026 year-to-date comprised 0 OME 24-hour exceedances at all stations, WHO 30-minute exceedances at CBD (25), Brackenham (36), eSikhaleni (11), Felixton (5), and Richardia (20), and OME 10-minute exceedances at CBD (8), Brackenham (28), eSikhaleni (4), and Felixton (12).

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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APPENDIX A

ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

List of Abbreviations and Terms	
Chemical Formulae	
CH ₃ -S-CH ₃	Dimethyl Sulphide
CH ₃ S-H	Methyl Mercaptan
CH ₃ -S-S-CH ₃	Dimethyl Disulphide
CH ₄	Methane
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
FPM	Fine Particulate Matter
H ₂ S	Hydrogen Sulphide
H ₂ SO ₃	Sulphurous Acid
H ₂ SO ₄	Sulphuric Acid
NO	Nitric Oxide
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO _x	Oxides of Nitrogen
O ₃	Ozone
PM ₁₀	Particulates with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 µm
PM _{2.5}	Particulates with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5 µm
SO ₂	Sulphur Dioxide
SO ₃	Sulphur Trioxide
TRS	Total Reduced Sulphur
TSP	Total Suspended Particulates
TVOCs	Total Volatile Organic Compounds

List of Abbreviations and Terms	
Countries	
EU	European Union
RSA	Republic of South Africa
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States

List of Abbreviations and Terms	
Direction	
N	North
NNE	North-North-East
NE	North-East
ENE	East-North-East
E	East
ESE	East-South-East
SE	South-East
SSE	South-South-East
S	South
SSW	South-South-West
SW	South-West
WSW	West-South-West
W	West
WNW	West-North-West
NW	North-West
NNW	North-North-West

List of Abbreviations and Terms	
Measurement	
°	Degrees
°C	Degrees Celsius
µg	Microgram
µg/m ³	Micrograms per cubic meter
BMC	Best Measurement Capabilities
g/s	Grams per second
K	Kelvin
km	Kilometre
km/h	Kilometres per hour
m	Metres
m/s	Metres per second
mg	Milligrams
mg/m ² /day	Milligrams per meter squared per day
mg/m ³	Milligrams per cubic meter
ppb	Parts per billion
ppm	Parts per million
t/day	Tons per day
t/hr	Tons per hour
tpa	Tons per annum

List of Abbreviations and Terms	
Organisations	
AIMS	Air Impact Measurement Specialists
CASCO	Conformity Assessment Committee
DEFF	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries
EA-NPI	Environment Australia - National Pollutant Inventory
EC	European Commission
EU-EA	European Union - Environmental Agency
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ISO	International Standard Organisation
RBCAA	Richards Bay Clean Air Association
SANAS	South African National Accreditation System
SANS	South African National Standard
UK-EA	United Kingdom - Environmental Agency
US-EPA	United States - Environmental Protection Agency
WHO	World Health Organisation

List of Abbreviations and Terms	
Terms	
Analyser	A mechanical-electrical-optical device used to measure the concentration of trace gas pollutants or particulate concentrations.
Calibration	Calibration is a procedure that compares sensor responses to known standards or reference values. Deviations between the expected and known concentrations are corrected and reported.
Database	The data structures and attendant software that organise, store, and allow users access to data.
Environment	The organisation's surroundings include air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, humans, and their interactions and relations.
Meteorological Station	A monitoring station capable of monitoring wind speed, direction, and temperature.
Model	The model implements dispersion modelling mathematics software that calculates ambient pollution concentrations based on emission figures and meteorological data.
Network	The network comprises hardware (sensors, data loggers, telemetry, and computers) and software (data handling, storage programs, models, and databases).
Precision Check	The precision check is a procedure in which a sensor is challenged with a gas of known concentration within the operating range of the measurement.
Source	A point, line, or area from which pollution would be released
Station	A station is a data capture point used for measuring pollutants, meteorological conditions, or consolidating data.
System	The system represents all network components, including the procedures for marshalling and reporting data.

APPENDIX B

QUALITY ASSURANCE

The SO₂ concentrations reported are determined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) equivalent method, EQSA-0193-092. SO₂ and TRS measurements allow a maximum precision error of 10% of the reported value. A tolerance around the zero-point of plus or minus 5 ppb is permitted. Every effort is made to minimise the error. The minimum threshold for statistical analyses is at least 80% valid data to maintain reliability and minimise bias; the South African National Accreditation Standard requires 90%. (SANAS, 2012)

Table 1: Quality Assurance

Test	Range	Action
Zero	Zero 0 to 2 ppb	Leave it as is.
	Zero value -2 to 0 ppb	Set to zero.
	Zero value -5 to -2 ppb and 2 to 5 ppb	Adjust the data set to reset all data to zero.
	Zero value outside the above limits, invalidate and recalibrate.	Data can be adjusted if a specific reason for the deviation can be identified.
Span	Span value plus or minus a 3% deviation.	Leave it as is.
	Span value -10 to -3% and 3 to 10% deviation.	Scale the data set by the opposite, corresponding percentage.
	Span value outside the above limits, invalidate and recalibrate.	Data can be adjusted if a specific reason for the deviation can be identified.

APPENDIX C
EMISSION INVENTORY*Table 1: Emission Inventory – 2026.*

Industry	Description	SO ₂ Emission 2025 (t)	SO ₂ Emission 2025 (t)	SO ₂ Contribution (%)
Foskor	Acid Plant	2390	2401	13%
	Boiler	11		
Tongaat Hulett	Boiler	185	185	1%
Mondi	Flume 1	1417	3080	17%
	Flume 2	836		
	Power Boiler	795		
	Incinerator	8		
	Bleach Plant	24		
Mpact	Babcock	281	805	5%
	JT Boiler	524		
	Oil Burner	0		
RBM	Char Plant	468	542	3%
	Miscellaneous	34		
	MSP (Drier)	38		
	Smokers	1		
South32	FTC	1885	10561	59%
	GTC 1	1955		
	GTC 2	1680		
	GTC 3	1579		
	GTC 4	1579		
	GTC 5	1630		
	Potrooms	254		
Tronox	Tank 1	251	251	1%
Total		17825	17825	100%
<i>Note: Tongaat Hullet shut down during the year's 1st quarter and last month.</i>				

APPENDIX D
OPERATIONAL REPORTTable 1: Maximum concentrations for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}.

RBCAA: Monthly Report						
PM ₁₀ daily averages						
Station	Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of the RSA Standard (75 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of WHO Guideline (45 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Time	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)
CBD ES1	45.0	60%	100%	2026/05/28 00:00	1.5	311
eSikhaleni	99.0	132%	220%	2026/05/31 00:00	0.9	349
Felixton ES1	44.0	59%	98%	2026/05/20 00:00	2.1	246
Richardia	45.0	60%	100%	2026/05/12 00:00	1.6	321
Scorpio ES1	45.0	60%	100%	2026/05/28 00:00	1.5	311
PM _{2.5} daily averages						
Station	Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of the RSA Standard (40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of WHO Guideline (15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Time	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)
Brackenhams ES2	50.0	125%	333%	2026/05/28 00:00	1.9	301
Felixton ES2	43.0	108%	287%	2026/05/20 00:00	2.1	246
Harbour West ES2	35.0	88%	233%	2026/05/13 00:00	2.1	174
Scorpio ES2	25.0	63%	167%	2026/05/28 00:00	2.1	298
LEGEND Yellow: = 50% of the guideline/standard Red: >= 100% of the guideline/standard (i.e. exceedance) Turquoise: = 10% of the guideline/standard						
NOTES Dates used for time intervals are the time beginning. Wind speeds of < 1 m/s are considered calm; wind directions measured under these conditions cannot be used for incident investigations. This report is an interim report regarding AIMS' quality system classification. The final data will be published in the system's monthly report.						
STATUS Meteorology Airport, Arboretum, Brackenhams, CBD, eSikhaleni, and Harbour West have meteorology. Scorpio uses meteorology from Harbour West, and Felixton uses meteorology from eSikhaleni.						
MISSING DATA "Data < 80%" - data capture less than 80% (not suitable for statistical analysis) "No Data" – no data available.						

Table 2: Maximum concentrations for SO₂.

RBCAA: Monthly Report						
SO ₂ 10-minute averages						
Station	Concentration (ppb)	% of RSA Standard & WHO Guideline (500 µg/m³ / 191 ppb)		Time	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)
Arboretum	70.8	37%		2026/05/19 03:00	1.8	283
Brackenham	45.9	24%		2026/05/19 19:30	0.3	267
CBD	192.9	101%		2026/05/19 02:30	1.1	309
eSikhaleni	17.1	9%		2026/05/06 22:40	2.0	326
Felixton	65.4	34%		2026/05/29 13:20	4.0	172
Harbour West	147.8	77%		2026/05/18 23:40	1.5	258
Richardia	24.0	13%		2026/05/19 03:30	2.6	295
Scorpio	159.6	84%		2026/05/01 05:50	2.8	11
SO ₂ hourly averages						
Station	Concentration (ppb)	% of the RSA Standard (350 µg/m³ / 134 ppb)	No WHO Guideline	Time	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)
Arboretum	37.6	28%	-	2026/05/19 03:00	2.1	295
Brackenham	22.6	17%	-	2026/05/19 19:00	0.4	249
CBD	87.3	65%	-	2026/05/19 02:00	1.1	311
eSikhaleni	7.9	6%	-	2026/05/06 23:00	3.4	343
Felixton	27.8	21%	-	2026/05/29 13:00	3.4	162
Harbour West	79.6	59%	-	2026/05/04 08:00	4.6	3
Richardia	17.3	13%	-	2026/05/19 12:00	-	222
Scorpio	131.5	98%	-	2026/05/04 07:00	3.1	7
SO ₂ daily averages						
Station	Concentration (ppb)	% of the RSA Standard (125 µg/m³ / 48 ppb)	% of WHO Guideline (40 µg/m³ / 15 ppb)	Time	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)
Arboretum	7.5	16%	50%	2026/05/19 00:00	1.7	277
Brackenham	4.0	8%	27%	2026/05/19 00:00	1.0	314
CBD	12.4	26%	83%	2026/05/19 00:00	1.3	306
eSikhaleni	3.1	6%	21%	2026/05/13 00:00	1.9	176
Felixton	2.9	6%	19%	2026/05/08 00:00	1.7	229
Harbour West	26.8	56%	179%	2026/05/04 00:00	4.4	19
Richardia	4.6	10%	31%	2026/05/19 00:00	1.7	277
Scorpio	49.2	103%	328%	2026/05/10 00:00	4.6	6

Table 3: Maximum concentrations for TRS.

RBCAA: Monthly Report						
TRS 10-minute averages						
Station	Concentration (ppb)	No RSA Standard	% of OME TRS Guideline (13.0 µg/m³ / 9.3 ppb)	Time	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)
CBD	12.7	-	137%	2026/05/13 05:20	0.6	360
eSikhaleni	2.0	-	22%	2026/05/08 00:30	0.8	343
Felixton	10.6	-	114%	2026/05/31 20:10	0.9	27
Richardia	57.4	-	617%	2026/05/31 20:10	0.7	187
TRS 30-minute averages						
Station	Concentration (ppb)	No RSA Standard	% of WHO H ₂ S Guideline (7.0 µg/m³ / 5.0 ppb)	Time	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)
CBD	10.1	-	202%	2026/05/07 22:00	0.3	294
eSikhaleni	1.9	-	38%	2026/05/08 00:30	0.5	344
Felixton	8.4	-	168%	2026/05/31 23:00	0.5	27
Richardia	44.7	-	894%	2026/05/31 20:00	0.7	178
TRS daily averages						
Station	Concentration (ppb)	No RSA Standard	% of OME TRS Guideline (14.0 µg/m³ / 10.1 ppb)	Time	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)
CBD	2.6	-	26%	2026/05/07 00:00	2.1	338
eSikhaleni	1.4	-	14%	2026/05/20 00:00	2.1	258
Felixton	2.1	-	21%	2026/05/31 00:00	0.9	349
Richardia	1.9	-	19%	2026/05/31 00:00	1.8	184

APPENDIX E
RAINFALL*Table 1: Daily Rainfall*

Date	Richards Bay (mm)	Felixton (mm)	RBCT (mm)	Meerensee (mm)	South32 (mm)
2026/05/01	0	0	0	0	0
2026/05/02	0	0	0	0	0
2026/05/03	0	0	0	0	0
2026/05/04	0	0	0	0	0
2026/05/05	17	15	19	18	8
2026/05/06	0	0	0	0	0
2026/05/07	0	0	0	0	0
2026/05/08	0	0	0	0	0
2026/05/09	0	0	0	0	0
2026/05/10	0	0	0	0	0
2026/05/11	0	0	0	0	0
2026/05/12	0	0	0	0	0
2026/05/13	2	17	8	0	1
2026/05/14	21	4	18	14	15
2026/05/15	0	14	15	0	0
2026/05/16	38	54	65	58	0
2026/05/17	0	0	0	0	0
2026/05/18	0	0	0	0	0
2026/05/19	6	0	3	4	0
2026/05/20	1	0	6	3	0
2026/05/21	0	0	0	0	0
2026/05/22	0	0	0	0	0
2026/05/23	1	0	0	1	0
2026/05/24	0	0	1	0	0
2026/05/25	0	0	0	0	0
2026/05/26	0	0	0	0	0
2026/05/27	0	0	0	0	0
2026/05/28	0	4	0	0	0
2026/05/29	1	0	6	2	1
2026/05/30	1	0	0	1	2
2026/05/31	0	0	0	0	0
Total	89	106	141	101	27

Table 2: Monthly Rainfall, Richards Bay

Month	Richards Bay (mm)							
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Jan	182	47	305	127	167	271	371	138
Feb	195	377	229	193	410	118	390	36
Mar	78	139	217	62	141	192	165	202
Apr	214	141	96	647	87	101	479	49
May	9	53	165	130	356	22	41	89
Jun	78	114	140	60	33	89	27	
Jul	16	48	57	20	196	57	220	
Aug	160	107	59	77	20	97	17	
Sep	43	144	216	93	23	186	203	
Oct	260	171	214	101	345	250	96	
Nov	296	122	72	131	61	103	176	
Dec	320	77	464	253	195	145	211	
Minimum	9	47	57	20	20	22	17	36
Average	154	128	186	158	169	136	200	103
Maximum	320	377	464	647	410	271	479	202
Total	1850	1540	2234	1893	2034	1630	2396	514

Table 3: Monthly Felixton

Month	Felixton (mm)							
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Jan	138	71	207	68	57	146	117	81
Feb	138	214	231	78	188	82	303	65
Mar	70	89	126	95	80	113	148	112
Apr	143	106	135	368	58	49	287	73
May	9	42	57	120	245	17	16	106
Jun	53	44	98	20	14	53	29	
Jul	17	37	39	15	146	2.5	157	
Aug	39	67	55	37	18	54	3	
Sep	79	84	191	51	43	137	127	
Oct	144	67	145	98	318	187	79	
Nov	121	106	35	174	34	78	131	
Dec	311	64	212	163	146	74	193	
Minimum	9	37	35	15	14	3	3	65
Average	105	82	127	107	112	83	133	87
Maximum	311	214	231	368	318	187	303	112
Total	1261	987	1530	1288	1347	992	1590	437

Table 4: RBCT

Month	RBCT (mm)							
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Jan	110	33	215	54	136	154	229	130
Feb	124	166	146	131	344	72	249	53
Mar	172	109	194	161	69	161	145	118
Apr	174	111	69	642	30	98	450	60
May	14	69	171	268	442	23	66	141
Jun	24	52	124	30	34	104	27	
Jul	5	39	64	30	162	56	155	
Aug	68	64	56	25	30	86	17	
Sep	59	104	187	115	30	177	164	
Oct	164	121	156	71	293	121	65	
Nov	186	77	43	129	42	89	166	
Dec	216	104	245	279	127	65	178	
Minimum	5	33	43	25	30	23	17	53
Average	110	87	139	161	145	100	159	100
Maximum	216	166	245	642	442	177	450	141
Total	1317	1049	1669	1934	1740	1205	1911	502

Table 5: South32

Month	South32 (mm)							
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Jan	-	-	-	-	91	120	232	117
Feb	-	-	-	115	256	-	241	30
Mar	-	-	-	149	51	144	137	105
Apr	-	-	-	505	43	-	363	40
May	-	-	-	106	230	-	23	27
Jun	-	-	-	25	11	-	16	
Jul	-	-	-	12	165	-	98	
Aug	-	-	-	30	13	-	8	
Sep	-	-	-	64	18	129	35	
Oct	-	-	-	64	271	-	30	
Nov	-	-	-	101	36	-	112	
Dec	-	-	-	163	95	92	132	
Minimum	-	-	-	12	11	92	8	27
Average	-	-	-	121	107	121	119	64
Maximum	-	-	-	505	271	144	363	117
Total	-	-	-	1336	1280	485	1427	319

Please note that the South32 missing rain data for 2024 was due to a faulty rain gauge.

Table 6: Meerensee

Month	Meerensee (mm)							
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Jan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Mar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Apr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101
Jun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Jul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aug	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nov	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dec	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Minimum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Average	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Maximum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	268

**APPENDIX F
COMPLAINTS LOG***Table 1: Complaints*

No	Date	Region	Type	Source	Description	Response
1	2026/05/05 04:11	Meerensee	Odour	Mondi	"Terrible smell. Smells like you burn a match mixed with a gas."	371, 1
2	2026/05/05 11:07	Felixton	Smoke	THS	"Smoky air. Air quality is not good over Felixton, JP. Children coughing. Hits the back of your throat."	367, 1
3	2026/05/07 08:00	Veldenvlei	Alumina fallout	South32	"Substantial Alumina fallout on vehicle."	383, 1
4	2026/05/07 09:40	Richards Bay	Odour	Mondi	Mondi type odour picked up at the dolphin platform came through intermittently for a period of time.	372, 1
5	2026/05/07 11:56	Felixton	Smoke	THS	"There is excessive smoke emissions in Felixton today from 8 am from Tongaat."	368, 1
6	2026/05/12 21:14	Meerensee	Odour	Richards Bay Landfill Fire	"Gas smell"	369, 374 , 1
7	2026/05/12 21:37	Meerensee	Odour	Richards Bay Landfill Fire	"Gas smell"	369, 374 , 1
8	2026/05/12 21:39	Meerensee	Odour	Richards Bay Landfill Fire	"Rotten eggs mixed with gas."	369, 374 , 1
9	2026/05/16 23:00	Arboretum	Clinical + Odour	Unknown localised source	"Last night my son started with a blocked and complains his nose feels like burning. This morning I can also smell something but not sure what it smells like, just that my nose also feels burning."	370, 374 , 1
10	2026/05/17 08:37	Arboretum	Clinical + Odour	Unknown localised source	"Last night my son started with a blocked and complains his nose feels like burning. This morning I can also smell something but not sure what it smells like, just that my nose also feels burning."	370, 374 , 1
11	2026/05/17 08:57	Meerensee	Odour	Unknown localised source	"Since early hours of this morning there has been a terrible smell in the air."	370, 374 , 1
12	2026/05/17 08:57	Meerensee	Odour	Unknown localised source	"Since early hours of this morning there has been a terrible smell in the air."	370, 374 , 1
13	2026/05/17 08:57	Meerensee	Odour	Unknown localised source	"Since early hours of this morning there has been a terrible smell in the air."	370, 374 , 1
14	2026/05/17 08:57	Meerensee	Odour	Unknown localised source	"Since early hours of this morning there has been a terrible smell in the air."	370, 374 , 1

No	Date	Region	Type	Source	Description	Response
15	2026/05/19 06:24	Alton	White Haze + Clinical	Unknown localised source	"There is a haze this morning over Bell equipment, thought maybe moisture vapour but think its chemical, I am coughing and my chest is tight."	1, 390
16	2026/05/19 07:00	Alton	White Haze + Clinical	Unknown localised source	19 May from 07h00 (Reported 09h04), "We have had some air pollution here at Bell Equipment this morning – smoky haze (odourless) which catches you in the throat and some of my colleagues have complained of tight chests. I myself am coughing. In places, there is a thick, white smog just hanging around and at Bell it is translucent – visible there but not opaque. Observed at 7am this morning and still present."	1, 390
17	2026/05/19 18:37	Veldenvlei	Odour	Mondi	Strong sharp cabbage like smell	373, 1
18	2026/05/20 06:00	Veldenvlei	Odour	Mondi	Same smell as yesterday described as "Cabbage like or cat pee"	375
19	2026/05/20 12:28	Felixton	Smoke	THS	"Choking smoke at Felixton College again."	378, 1
20	2026/05/20 14:30	Felixton	Smoke	THS	"Smoke in Felixton from the mill. It's affecting the air."	378, 1
21	2026/05/20 15:03	Felixton	Clinical + Smoke	THS	Smoke from THS. "Can hardly breathe and see my kids."	378, 1
22	2026/05/21 07:53	Richards Bay	Clinical + Odour	Mondi	"A very strong I would say cat pee like smell at the coal terminal, sinuses and headache triggered, the smell is VERY strong."	376
23	2026/05/23 19:00	Veldenvlei	Odour	Mondi	(Complaint logged at @21h59), "A strong smell like cat pee."	377
24	2026/05/24 14:09	Veldenvlei	Alumina fallout	South32	"Vehicle covered in white dust." Vehicle was parked Friday evening (22 May) and the photographs were taken Sunday 24 May.	379, 1
25	2026/05/29 08:55	Veldenvlei	Alumina fallout	South32	"My car was washed yesterday afternoon, and this is what it looks like this morning."	383, 388 , 1
26	2026/05/31 09:26	Veldenvlei	Alumina fallout	South32	Vehicle covered in alumina.	383, 388 , 1
27	2026/05/31 20:00	Felixton	Clinical + Odour	THS	"Strong odour in the air around Felixton, coming from one of the local mills. Causing coughing"	383, 384 , 1
28	2026/05/31 20:37	Felixton	Odour	THS	"Very bad smell in the village most of the evening."	383, 384 , 1
29	2026/05/31 20:43	Felixton	Clinical + Odour	THS	"We have been experiencing severe stench last night and tonight. I personally have been having irritant in my lungs the last 3 days, coughing and sometimes tight chest."	383, 384 , 1
30	2026/05/31 20:45	Felixton	Clinical + Odour	THS	"heavy toxic sulphur smell in the air." Myself and my daughter both have headaches due to sinus irritations this morning."(Feedback from complainant 1 June, at 07h41)	383, 384 , 1
31	2026/05/31 20:45	Felixton	Odour	THS	"Bad smell"	383, 384 , 1
32	2026/05/31 20:46	Felixton	Odour	THS	"Strong bad odour."	383, 384 , 1

Table 2: Responses

No.	Industry Feedback
1	Unresolved / No Response
367	Tongaat Hulett - Nicolas Govender responded (2026/05/18 14:09): Power generation. Commissioning of season 2026, boilers were starting up cold with wet bagasse due to recent rainfall. Wind direction was SSW. Reduced fuel and managed furnace. Increased water in the scrubbers.
368	Tongaat Hulett - Nicolas Govender responded (2026/05/18 14:09): Power generation. Commissioning of season 2026, boilers were starting up cold with wet bagasse due to recent rainfall. Wind direction was NNW. Reduced fuel and managed furnace. Increased water in the scrubbers.
369	Mondi - Candice Webb responded (2026/05/12 23:43 via WhatsApp): Dear Sandy, there is nothing on the odour dashboards that is indicating we have had a concentrated release of any gases. However, I have switched off SETP, as TRS levels at eSikaleneni have been elevated at around 5ppb since 17:00, and we had a TRS spike of 8ppb at Ricardia at 21:24. We will keep SETP off as a precaution and continue to monitor. Standby engineers have also been asked to support with detailed odour checklists.
370	Mondi - Candice Webb responded (2026/05/17 13:41 via WhatsApp): we have completed all our checks and can confirm that we had no process upsets which could have contributed to the odour.
371	Mondi - Candice Webb responded (2026/05/22 07:38): Source of Odour: Emissions associated with the Secondary Effluent Treatment Plant. RBCAA Brackenheim monitoring station Average wind direction at Brackenheim station prior to the complaint = 307O Average wind speed = 0.7 m/s – very low wind speeds. Calculation of Impacts: Mondi & RBCAA Monitoring Stations. No elevated TRS recorded (30min average) was recorded at any of the Mondi or RBCAA stations prior or at the time of the complaints. However, 10min TRS exceedance of 9.3ppb was noted at the Brackenheim station at 04:20. It is also noted that TRS was elevated at the Richardia station between 03:55 and 04:58. Description of Incident The Environmental Manager received notification of the first complaint at 05:29 on 05 May 2026 and immediately initiated an investigation. Plant-specific checklists were reviewed and indicated no abnormalities. Based on initial findings, the Secondary Effluent Treatment Plant (SETP) was identified as a potential source of the complaint. Subsequent investigation confirmed an increase in A-condensate overflow to the effluent plant between 23:00 on the 4th of May and 02:23 on 05th of May. Although grab samples collected later that day did not indicate any condensate quality concerns, elevated levels of odorous compounds may have been present earlier. This is supported by elevated H ₂ S concentrations recorded at the effluent plant stack between 04:09 and 04:49 on 5th May. Mondi suspects that the increase in odorous compounds in the condensate may have resulted from a malfunction within the Evaporation Plant stripper system. The stripper will be opened for inspection at the next available opportunity to confirm the root cause and define corrective actions. In the interim, an SETP odour management plan has been implemented. This includes suspending SETP operations during periods most susceptible to odour dispersion, specifically in the evenings (20:00–22:00), early morning hours (04:00–08:00), and during wet weather conditions. Additionally, condensate volumes will be closely monitored to prevent unnecessary overflows to the effluent plant. 7. Corrective Actions: 1) SETP Odour Management Plan initiated
372	Mondi - Candice Webb responded (2026/05/22 07:38): Source of Odour: Lime Kiln. RBCAA Brackenheim monitoring station Average wind direction at Brackenheim station prior to the complaint = 330O Average wind speed = 2.1 m/s – very low wind speeds. Calculation of Impacts: Mondi & RBCAA Monitoring Stations No elevated TRS recorded (30min average) at any of the Mondi or RBCAA stations prior or at the time of the complaint. It is also noted that TRS was elevated at the Richardia station between 08:10 and 08:42. Description of Incident: The Environmental Manager received notification of the complaint at 11:11 on 7 May 2026 and immediately initiated an investigation. A Lime Kiln TRS spike of 34ppm between 08:40 and 08:44 was identified as the most likely source. The Lime Kiln TRS was identified by the operator as a challenge after the alarm alerted on the control panel at 08:41, the operators followed procedure and switched gases to the back up burner. Root cause of the TRS was identified as blockage on the TRS scrubber, the scrubber was isolated and an acid wash planned for the following day 08 May 2026. Gases remained stable in the back up burner once switched. 7. Corrective Actions 1) Switch gases to back up burner as per procedure – completed 2) Plan acid wash of the TRS scrubber – acid wash planned and completed on 8 May 2026 8. Preventative Measures: 1) Investigate if we need to shorten length between routine acid washing of scrubber to prevent blockages.

No.	Industry Feedback
373	Mondi - Candice Webb responded (2026/05/22 07:38): Source of Odour: Emissions associated with the Secondary Effluent Treatment Plant 3. Metrological Conditions RBCAA Brackenham monitoring station. Average wind direction at Brackenham station prior to the complaint = 177O. Average wind speed = 0.20 m/s – very low wind speeds. Brackenham monitoring station is chosen to display meteorological data as it is the RBCAA monitoring station which is situated closest to Mondi. Calculation of Impacts: Mondi & RBCAA Monitoring Stations Elevated TRS recorded at the Brackenham station between 17:40 and 18:20. A peak of 8.4ppb was recorded at 17:53. Description of Incident: The Environmental Manager received notification of the complaint at 18:43 on 19 May 2026 and immediately initiated an investigation. Plant-specific checklists were reviewed and indicated no abnormalities identified. The Secondary Effluent Treatment Plant (SETP) was switched off as a precaution. The RBCAA confirmed at 20:43 that no further complaints had been received since SETP was switched off. Subsequent investigation confirmed an increase in A-condensate overflow to the effluent plant between 15:00 and 19:00. Although grab samples collected later did not indicate any condensate quality concerns, elevated levels of odorous compounds may have been present earlier. Mondi suspects that the increase in odorous compounds in the condensate may be from a malfunction within the Evaporation Plant stripper system. The stripper will be opened for inspection at the next available opportunity to confirm the root cause and define corrective actions. In the interim, an SETP odour management plan has been implemented. This includes suspending SETP operations during periods most susceptible to odour dispersion, specifically in the evenings (20:00–22:00), early morning hours (04:00–08:00), and during wet weather conditions. Additionally, a task team has now been established to identify more condensate usage opportunities across the mill to reduce the need to sewer excess condensate. 7. Corrective Actions 1) SETP Odour Management Plan initiated. 8. Preventative Measures: 1) Inspection of the Evaporation plant stripper system at next opportunity. 2) Condensate usage task team
374	RBCAA Allocation- Sandy Camminga (2026/05/25 08:27)
375	Mondi - Candice Webb responded (2026/05/26 11:48): Source of Odour: Mondi Fugitive Emissions 3. Metrological Conditions RBCAA Brackenham monitoring station. Average wind direction at Brackenham station prior to the complaint = 271O. Average wind speed = 0.40 m/s – very low wind speeds. Description of Incident: The Environmental Manager received notification of the complaint at 08:38 on 20 May 2026 and immediately initiated an investigation. Plant-specific checklists were reviewed and indicated no abnormalities identified. The Secondary Effluent Treatment Plant (SETP) was switched off as per existing odour mitigation procedure between 04:00 and 08:00 and no condensate overflowed prior to the complaint. No ambient TRS exceedances were identified. However based on wind direction and description of the odour, Mondi is the most likely source of the odour complaints. The Mondi Odour Abatement Task Team continues to work on improvement project to assist in addressing background odour levels as well as incidents relating to odour. 7. Corrective Actions: NA
376	Mondi - Candice Webb responded (2026/05/26 11:48): Source of Odour: Emissions associated with Evaporation Plant. Metrological Conditions RBCAA Brackenham monitoring station: Average wind direction at Brackenham station prior to the complaint = 346O Average wind speed = 1.00 m/s – very low wind speeds Brackenham monitoring station is chosen to display meteorological data as it is the RBCAA monitoring station which is situated closest to Mondi. Calculation of Impacts: Mondi & RBCAA Monitoring Stations: No TRS exceedances were recorded at the Mondi of RBCAA monitoring stations. Description of Incident: The Environmental Manager received notification of the complaint at 07:53 on 21 May 2026 and immediately initiated an investigation. The Secondary Effluent Treatment Plant had been offline between 04:00 and 08:00 as per existing odour mitigation procedure. Plant-specific checklists were reviewed and indicated no abnormalities identified. The Odour Abatement Task Team was requested to investigate further and regrouped at 13:00 to discuss findings and potential sources. The following were highlighted as areas requiring further investigation and/or action: 1. Evaps Vacuum Receiver sump to be flushed 2. Softwood NCG line to be opened and flushed for possible condensate build up 3. Methanol collum level fluctuating – indicating a possible process upset, investigate further and monitor. 7. Corrective Actions 1) Evaps Vacuum Receiver sump to be flushed – Completed 2) Softwood NCG line to be opened and flushed for possible condensate build up – Completed 8. Preventative Measures 1) Methanol collum level fluctuating – indicating a possible process upset, investigate further and monitor.
377	Mondi - Candice Webb responded (2026/05/26 11:48): Source of Odour: Emissions associated with Evaporation Plant. Description of Incident: The Environmental Manager received notification of the complaint at 22:08 on 23 May 2026 and immediately initiated an investigation. The Secondary Effluent Treatment Plant had been offline between 20:00 and 23:00 as per existing odour

No.	Industry Feedback
	mitigation procedure. Plant-specific checklists were first undertaken at 17:50 because of elevated TRS at Brakenham station and again after the complaint was received. No abnormalities were identified. The Odour Abatement Task Team continues to investigate possibility of a leak on the NCG, Evaporation plant and methanol system. 7. Corrective Actions: NA
378	Tongaat Hulett - Nicolas Govender responded (2026/05/28 15:48): Plant was starting up for the season 2026, boilers were coming up from cold with wet and poor quality bagasse. Wind direction was SSW and could not be avoided. Reduced bagasse and increased coal to managed furnace, increased water on scrubbers.
379	South 32 -Londiwe Molebale responded (2026/06/03 15:18 & 2026/06/08 11:43): Investigation The graph shows a significant increase in filter leak detection percentages from 36% on 21 May to a peak of 95% on 24 May. Following the peak, leaking bags were replaced and the leak detection levels decreased sharply to 44% on 25 May and further to 23% on 26 May. 5-Whys Analysis Why? High fresh alumina particulate emission resulting in visible stack emission from GTC 5 on the 23rd of May 2026. Why? The stack emission resulted from one filter that had 100% particulate emission measurement. reading (i.e. filter 4). Why? 7 leaking filter bags were found to be damaged (holes identified). Why? These filter bags failed prematurely. Root Cause: 7 filter bags were identified to be damaged prematurely and had holes resulting in a stack emission.
383	RBCAA Allocation- Sandy Camminga (2026/06/06 09:51): RBCAA allocation due to industry failure to respond.
384	Tongaat Hulett - Nicolas Govender responded (2026/06/08 08:41): Root causes: 1. Start-up challenges with numerous number of juice pipe leakages and pump glands. 2.Lime dosing pump to effluent breakdown – as a result dams pH in the effluent plant were affected. 3.High COD discharged to effluent plant. Corrective action: 1. Lime dosing pump repaired. 2. Juice leakages were repaired during steam shut. 3. Factory to effluent valve closed and monitored regularly to control flow to effluent plant.
388	South 32 -Londiwe Molebale responded (2026/06/10 15:00): Root Cause: Failure to detect and rectify de-dusting unit component defects in a timely manner. Note: Full incident report available.
390	RBCAA Allocation- Sandy Camminga (2026/06/11 18:56): No response from the Authorities. Complainants will be contacted. In the meantime, allocate to “unknown localised source”.

APPENDIX G
PM₁₀ EXCEEDANCE LOG*Table 1: PM₁₀ exceedances.*

No	Target / Guideline / Standard	Station	Date	Value (ppb)	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)	Source	Comment	Response
1	PM ₁₀ Daily RSA Limit (75 µg/m³)	eSikhaleni	2026/05/31 0:00	99.0	346	0.9	Localised incident - Fire	Fire	19, 20
2	PM ₁₀ Daily WHO Limit (45 µg/m³)	eSikhaleni	2026/05/31 0:00	99.0	346	0.9	No response required	None	2

Table 2: PM₁₀ responses.

Response	Industry Feedback
2	No response required
19	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/06/02 08:19): Mondi has investigated the exceedance below. All point source PM10 emissions were within specification with our Air Emissions Licence Limits, and the coal stockpile dust suppression system was operational.
20	RBCAA Allocation -Sandy Camminga (2026/06/05 22:21): Localised incident. Fire in the area.

APPENDIX H
PM_{2.5} EXCEEDANCE LOGTable 1: PM_{2.5} Exceedances

No	Target / Guideline / Standard	Station	Date	Value (ppb)	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)	Source	Comment	Response
1	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/05/01 00:00	16.0	276	2.3	No response required	None	2
2	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/05/04 00:00	18.0	8	3.8	No response required	None	2
3	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/05/05 00:00	26.0	266	2	No response required	None	2
4	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/05/07 00:00	22.0	337	2.1	No response required	None	2
5	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/05/08 00:00	21.0	321	1.7	No response required	None	2
6	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/05/09 00:00	26.0	336	1.5	No response required	None	2
7	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/05/13 00:00	17.0	195	2	No response required	None	2
8	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/05/19 00:00	20.0	314	1	No response required	None	2
9	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/05/20 00:00	17.0	246	1.4	No response required	None	2
10	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/05/23 00:00	29.0	252	1.6	No response required	None	2
11	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/05/24 00:00	25.0	227	1.4	No response required	None	2
12	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/05/25 00:00	18.0	13	2.2	No response required	None	2
13	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/05/26 00:00	21.0	10	2.7	No response required	None	2
14	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/05/27 00:00	38.0	4	2.2	No response required	None	2
15	PM_{2.5} Daily RSA Limit (40 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/05/28 00:00	51.0	300	1.9	Forestry burns or wildfires	RBCAA allocation	1, 78
16	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/05/28 00:00	51.0	300	1.9	No response required	None	2
17	PM_{2.5} Daily RSA Limit (40 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/05/29 00:00	41.0	278	2.6	Forestry burns or wildfires	RBCAA allocation	74, 1, 78
18	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/05/29 00:00	41.0	278	2.6	No response required	None	2

No	Target / Guideline / Standard	Station	Date	Value (ppb)	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)	Source	Comment	Response
19	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Brackenham	2026/05/30 00:00	17.0	254	1.2	No response required	None	2
20	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Brackenham	2026/05/31 00:00	16.0	8	1.5	No response required	None	2
21	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/05/05 00:00	36.0	247	2.6	No response required	None	2
22	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/05/08 00:00	20.0	228	1.7	No response required	None	2
23	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/05/12 00:00	19.0	265	1.8	No response required	None	2
24	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/05/19 00:00	16.0	240	1.6	No response required	None	2
25	PM _{2.5} Daily RSA Limit (40 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/05/20 00:00	44.0	245	2.1	THS	Bagasse feeders up caused poor combustion in the furnace.	73, 1
26	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/05/20 00:00	44.0	245	2.1	No response required	None	2
27	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/05/23 00:00	20.0	240	2.8	No response required	None	2
28	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/05/24 00:00	16.0	229	2.2	No response required	None	2
29	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/05/26 00:00	18.0	34	2.9	No response required	None	2
30	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/05/27 00:00	29.0	36	2.1	No response required	None	2
31	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/05/28 00:00	35.0	216	1.8	No response required	None	2
32	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/05/29 00:00	29.0	230	2.8	No response required	None	2
33	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Harbour West	2026/05/04 00:00	18.0	19	4.4	No response required	None	2
34	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Harbour West	2026/05/12 00:00	28.0	321	1.6	No response required	None	2
35	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Harbour West	2026/05/13 00:00	35.0	176	2.1	No response required	None	2
36	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Harbour West	2026/05/19 00:00	16.0	267	1.2	No response required	None	2
37	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Harbour West	2026/05/21 00:00	18.0	4	2.2	No response required	None	2
38	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Harbour West	2026/05/23 00:00	18.0	252	2.2	No response required	None	2

No	Target / Guideline / Standard	Station	Date	Value (ppb)	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)	Source	Comment	Response
39	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Harbour West	2026/05/25 00:00	16.0	19	1.8	No response required	None	2
40	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Harbour West	2026/05/27 00:00	29.0	20	2.1	No response required	None	2
41	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Harbour West	2026/05/28 00:00	34.0	296	1.5	No response required	None	2
42	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Harbour West	2026/05/29 00:00	26.0	254	2.2	No response required	None	2
43	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Richardia	2026/05/07 00:00	22.0	331	3.1	No response required	None	2
44	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Richardia	2026/05/23 00:00	18.0	251	2.9	No response required	None	2
45	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Richardia	2026/05/27 00:00	19.0	9	2.3	No response required	None	2
46	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Richardia	2026/05/28 00:00	25.0	298	2.1	No response required	None	2
47	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Richardia	2026/05/29 00:00	17.0	267	2.7	No response required	None	2
48	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/05/01 00:00	17.0	257	2.6	No response required	None	2
49	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/05/02 00:00	17.0	5	2.1	No response required	None	2
50	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/05/03 00:00	17.0	30	2.2	No response required	None	2
51	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/05/04 00:00	23.0	19	4.4	No response required	None	2
52	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/05/05 00:00	26.0	262	2.4	No response required	None	2
53	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/05/07 00:00	22.0	339	2.7	No response required	None	2
54	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/05/08 00:00	23.0	247	1.6	No response required	None	2
55	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/05/09 00:00	33.0	294	1.2	No response required	None	2
56	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/05/10 00:00	17.0	5	4.6	No response required	None	2
57	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/05/11 00:00	22.0	7	3.1	No response required	None	2
58	PM_{2.5} Daily RSA Limit (40 µg/m³)	Scorpio	2026/05/12 00:00	61.0	321	1.6	Landfill Fire and South32 FTC trip	RBCAA allocation	78, 1
59	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/05/12 00:00	61.0	321	1.6	No response required	None	2

No	Target / Guideline / Standard	Station	Date	Value (ppb)	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)	Source	Comment	Response
60	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/05/13 00:00	35.0	176	2.1	No response required	None	2
61	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/05/19 00:00	27.0	267	1.2	No response required	None	2
62	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/05/20 00:00	21.0	258	1.7	No response required	None	2
63	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/05/21 00:00	26.0	4	2.2	No response required	None	2
64	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/05/23 00:00	28.0	252	2.2	No response required	None	2
65	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/05/24 00:00	24.0	239	1.6	No response required	None	2
66	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/05/25 00:00	27.0	19	1.8	No response required	None	2
67	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/05/26 00:00	19.0	32	3.2	No response required	None	2
68	PM_{2.5} Daily RSA Limit (40 µg/m³)	Scorpio	2026/05/27 00:00	42.0	20	2.1	Forestry burns or wildfires	RBCAA allocation	1, 78
69	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/05/27 00:00	42.0	20	2.1	No response required	None	2
70	PM_{2.5} Daily RSA Limit (40 µg/m³)	Scorpio	2026/05/28 00:00	45.0	296	1.5	Forestry burns or wildfires	RBCAA allocation	1, 78
71	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/05/28 00:00	45.0	296	1.5	No response required	None	2
72	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/05/29 00:00	37.0	254	2.2	No response required	None	2
73	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/05/31 00:00	19.0	318	0.9	No response required	None	2

Table 2: PM_{2.5} Responses

Response	Industry Feedback
1	Unresolved / No Response
2	No response required
73	Tongaat Hulett - Nicolas Govender responded (2026/05/21 09:25): Kindly allocate this exceedance to TH, we were starting up with difficult conditions. Bagasse feeders were choking up which causes poor combustion in the furnace. Had to switch over to a coal.
74	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/06/02 08:21): Mondi has investigated the exceedance below. All point source PM10 emissions were within specification with our Air Emissions Licence Limits, and the coal stockpile dust suppression system was operational. Based on wind direction it is also unlikely that Mondi was the source.
78	RBCAA Allocation -Sandy Camminga (2026/06/05 21:35): 1. 8 March SCORPIO: Based on WD allocate to Grindrod & TPT. 2. 12 May SCORPIO: This was the day of the CoU landfill fire (aligns with complaints). South32 reported a trip at FTC. Time will be confirmed. Allocate to Landfill Fire and South32 FTC trip. 3. 27, 28 & 29 May SCORPIO and BRACKENHAM: Based on the trends over the 3 days, likely related to forestry burns or wildfires, allocate as such. Information requested; awaiting response.

APPENDIX I
SO₂ EXCEEDANCE LOGTable 1: SO₂ Exceedances.

No	Target / Guideline / Standard	Station	Date	Value (ppb)	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)	Source	Comment	Response
1	SO₂ 10-minute RSA & WHO Limit (191 ppb)	CBD	2026/05/19 02:30	192.9	309	1.1	South32 - meteorology	Meteorology	203,206, 1, 207
2	SO ₂ Daily WHO Limit (15 ppb)	Harbour West	2026/05/04 00:00	26.8	19	4.4	No response required	None	2
3	SO ₂ Daily WHO Limit (15 ppb)	Harbour West	2026/05/06 00:00	19.7	356	3.6	No response required	None	2
4	SO ₂ Daily WHO Limit (15 ppb)	Harbour West	2026/05/10 00:00	25.9	5	4.6	No response required	None	2
5	SO ₂ Daily WHO Limit (15 ppb)	Harbour West	2026/05/22 00:00	16.2	22	3.5	No response required	None	2
6	SO ₂ Daily WHO Limit (15 ppb)	Scorpio	2026/05/01 00:00	25.3	257	2.6	No response required	None	2
7	SO ₂ Daily WHO Limit (15 ppb)	Scorpio	2026/05/02 00:00	25.8	5	2.1	No response required	None	2
8	SO ₂ Daily WHO Limit (15 ppb)	Scorpio	2026/05/04 00:00	40.8	19	4.4	No response required	None	2
9	SO ₂ Daily WHO Limit (15 ppb)	Scorpio	2026/05/06 00:00	45.2	356	3.6	No response required	None	2
10	SO ₂ Daily WHO Limit (15 ppb)	Scorpio	2026/05/07 00:00	24.4	339	2.7	No response required	None	2
11	SO₂ Daily RSA Limit (48 ppb)	Scorpio	2026/05/10 00:00	49.2	5	4.6	South32 - meteorology	Meteorology	200, 206, 1, 207
12	SO ₂ Daily WHO Limit (15 ppb)	Scorpio	2026/05/10 00:00	49.2	5	4.6	No response required	None	2
13	SO ₂ Daily WHO Limit (15 ppb)	Scorpio	2026/05/18 00:00	19.1	15	1.8	No response required	None	2
14	SO ₂ Daily WHO Limit (15 ppb)	Scorpio	2026/05/22 00:00	15.3	22	3.5	No response required	None	2

Table 2: SO₂ Responses.

Response	Industry Feedback
2	No response required
200	Foskor - Kirona Harrypersad responded (2026/05/11 15:08): Immediate Actions Taken: The Sulphuric Acid Plant engineers were informed and an investigation was conducted thereafter. Meteorological records further indicate that the wind direction at the time in question, as displayed below in Figure 1& Figure 2, was predominantly blowing from the North at an average speed ranging from 0.5- 8 m/s for CBD and 0.5 - 8 m/s for Harbour West. Additional Information: Sulphuric Acid B and C Plant was offline at the time of the exceedance. Considering the conditions of the Plant during the time and the prevailing wind direction, Foskor concludes that it did not contribute to the reported SO ₂ exceedance. Incident Root cause: There was no root cause identified as the Sulphuric Acid Plants were offline. Corrective/Preventative Actions: No corrective actions required since there were no abnormalities.
203	Foskor - Kirona Harrypersad responded (2026/05/21 12:10): Immediate Action Taken: "...All Sulphuric Acid plants were offline at the time of the exceedance. Considering the conditions of the plant during the time and the prevailing wind direction, Foskor Conclude that did not report to the reported SO ₂ exceedance. Additional information: Meteorological records further indicate that the wind direction at the time in question, as displayed below in figure 1 & Figure 2, was predominantly blowing from the Northwest at an average speed of ranging from 0.5 - 2m/s for Arboretum and CBD..."
206	South32 - Molebale, Londiwe responded (2026/06/03 16:06): Investigation: SO ₂ Levels at the GTC's: 10 and 19 May 2026. No abnormalities noted in the GTC hourly trends or in the plant shift reports. Conclusion: Hillside remains committed in ensuring that its operations have no or minimal impact on the environment, based on the investigation conducted on the SO ₂ trends and shift reports South32 did not attribute to the caused by the SO ₂ exceedance noted at Scorpio on the 10th and 19th May 2026.
207	RBCAA Allocation -Sandy Camminga (2026/06/04 20:43): Please allocate SO ₂ exceedances as follows; • 13 March to South32, High SO₂ emissions at FTC stack. • 10 & 19 May to South32 based on WD (Directly from Hillside) and the fact all plants at Foskor are on shut due to unavailability of raw materials.

APPENDIX J

TRS EXCEEDANCE LOG

Table 1: TRS Exceedances.

No	Target / Guideline / Standard	Station	Date	Value (ppb)	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)	Source	Comment	Response
1	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/05/05 04:00	5.5	318	1.0	Mondi	SETP	895, 1
2	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/05/07 20:00	8.6	238	0.3	Mondi	SETP	901, 1
3	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/05/07 20:10	10.8	237	0.3	Mondi	SETP	901, 1
4	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/05/07 20:30	9.9	256	0.2	Mondi	SETP	901, 1
5	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/05/07 20:30	10.0	255	0.3	Mondi	SETP	901, 1
6	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/05/07 20:40	10.8	257	0.2	Mondi	SETP	901, 1
7	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/05/07 21:00	7.3	249	0.2	Mondi	SETP	901, 1
8	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/05/07 21:30	9.8	279	0.4	Mondi	SETP	901, 1
9	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/05/07 21:40	10.1	289	0.6	Mondi	SETP	901, 1
10	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/05/07 21:50	10.7	295	0.3	Mondi	SETP	901, 1
11	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/05/07 22:00	10.0	294	0.3	Mondi	SETP	901, 1
12	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/05/07 22:00	10.1	294	0.3	Mondi	SETP	901, 1
13	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/05/07 22:10	10.7	294	0.2	Mondi	SETP	901, 1
14	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/05/07 22:20	9.5	295	0.3	Mondi	SETP	901, 1
15	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/05/07 22:30	10.0	302	0.6	Mondi	SETP	901, 1
16	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/05/07 22:30	9.8	325	0.9	Mondi	SETP	901, 1
17	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/05/07 22:40	9.7	322	0.7	Mondi	SETP	901, 1
18	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/05/07 22:50	9.7	351	1.3	Mondi	SETP	901, 1
19	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/05/13 05:20	12.7	360	0.6	Mondi	Vent of non-condensable gases (NCGs)	900, 1
20	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/05/23 18:00	5.7	231	1.3	Mondi (Meteorology)	Mondi (Meteorology)	903, 1
21	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/05/23 19:00	5.2	230	1.2	Mondi (Meteorology)	Mondi (Meteorology)	903, 1
22	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/05/02 19:00	5.6	15	1.3	Mondi	SETP	889, 894
23	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/05/10 23:00	8.2	22	1.2	Mondi	Meteorology	890, 897 , 1
24	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/05/15 03:30	5.5	26	0.8	Mondi	Meteorology	899 , 902, 1
25	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/05/31 19:30	5.9	15	0.9	Mondi & THS	SETP & Effluent Plant	907 , 910, 912
26	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/05/31 20:00	7.2	22	0.8	Mondi & THS	SETP & Effluent Plant	907 , 910, 912
27	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/05/31 20:10	10.6	27	0.9	Mondi & THS	SETP & Effluent Plant	907 , 910, 912

No	Target / Guideline / Standard	Station	Date	Value (ppb)	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)	Source	Comment	Response
28	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/05/31 20:30	5.7	23	0.3	Mondi & THS	SETP & Effluent Plant	907, 910, 912
29	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/05/31 22:00	5.5	43	0.3	Mondi & THS	SETP & Effluent Plant	907, 910, 912
30	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/05/31 22:30	5.6	33	0.3	Mondi & THS	SETP & Effluent Plant	907, 910, 912
31	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/05/31 23:00	8.4	27	0.5	Mondi & THS	SETP & Effluent Plant	907, 910, 912
32	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/05/31 23:10	10.3	33	0.5	Mondi & THS	SETP & Effluent Plant	907, 910, 912
33	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/05/31 23:20	9.7	35	0.5	Mondi & THS	SETP & Effluent Plant	907, 910, 912
34	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/05/31 23:30	6.4	25	0.6	Mondi & THS	SETP & Effluent Plant	907, 910, 912
35	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/05/27 07:00	20.4	114	0.5	THS	Effluent Plant	904, 905, 927
36	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/05/27 07:00	16.7	59	0.7	THS	Effluent Plant	904, 905, 927
37	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/05/27 07:10	18.2	52	0.8	THS	Effluent Plant	904, 905, 927
38	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/05/27 07:20	11.5	39	0.9	THS	Effluent Plant	904, 905, 927
39	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/05/31 20:00	36.0	188	0.7	THS	Effluent Plant	906, 910, 912
40	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/05/31 20:00	44.7	178	0.7	THS	Effluent Plant	906, 910, 912
41	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/05/31 20:10	57.4	187	0.7	THS	Effluent Plant	906, 910, 912
42	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/05/31 20:20	40.6	160	0.6	THS	Effluent Plant	906, 910, 912
43	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/05/31 20:30	21.9	171	0.5	THS	Effluent Plant	906, 910, 912
44	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/05/31 20:30	18.1	183	0.6	THS	Effluent Plant	906, 910, 912
45	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/05/31 20:40	16.0	147	0.5	THS	Effluent Plant	906, 910, 912
46	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/05/31 20:50	16.4	228	0.9	THS	Effluent Plant	906, 910, 912
47	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/05/31 21:00	11.6	231	1.1	THS	Effluent Plant	906, 910, 912
48	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/05/31 21:00	8.4	219	0.9	THS	Effluent Plant	906, 910, 912
49	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Richardia	2026/05/07 21:00	5.7	247	1.6	Mondi	SETP	901, 1
50	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Richardia	2026/05/07 23:00	5.3	304	1.5	Mondi	SETP	901, 1
51	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Richardia	2026/05/08 00:30	5.3	322	1.4	Mondi	SETP	896, 1
52	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Richardia	2026/05/12 21:00	5.7	279	1.9	Mondi	SETP	898, 1
53	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Richardia	2026/05/23 06:00	5.8	269	2.2	Mondi (Meteorology)	Mondi (Meteorology)	903, 1

Table 2: TRS Responses

No	Industry Feedback
1	Unresolved / No Response
889	Mpact - Traven Chetty responded, (2026/05/05 11:31): Mpact has investigated this exceedance on the 02nd of May 2026 at the eSikhaleni station. We can confirm all plant process reports indicated that operations were stable and there were no abnormal/upset conditions experienced. The wind direction indicated is also not in favour of emissions from Mpact. Based on this, it is unlikely that Mpact is the source of this exceedance.
890	Mpact - Traven Chetty responded, (2026/05/12 09:51): Mpact has investigated this exceedance on the 10th of May 2026 at the eSikhaleni station. We can confirm that all plant process reports indicated operations were stable and there were no abnormal or upset conditions experienced. The wind direction indicated below is also not in favour of emissions from Mpact. Therefore, it is unlikely that Mpact is the source of this exceedance.
894	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/05/19 08:54): Mondi has investigated the exceedance reported below and identified the Secondary Effluent Treatment Plant as the most likely source. Prior to this exceedance there was an effluent pH dip below 4 between 16:01 and 16:12, which resulted in elevated TRS at the Effluent Plant stack followed by the TRS exceedance at eSikhaleni at 19:00. The pH dip was caused by normal operating conditions and the automated pH neutralisation system kicked in as required to dose caustic as means to manage periods of low pH. However, the system was not sufficient to maintain the pH above 5 for the extended period of the dip. The Mondi odour abatement task team is in the process of scoping an improvement project to address these extended periods of low effluent pH.
895	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/05/19 08:59): Mondi has investigated the exceedance reported below and identified the Secondary Effluent Treatment Plant as the most likely source. Prior to this exceedance there was and an increase in A-condensate overflow to effluent plant. Although routine grab samples of condensate did not indicate any quality concerns, it is possible that the condensate contained more odorous compounds than normal. Mondi will take the next available opportunity to open the Evaporation plant stripper system for inspection. Although the SETP was switched off in line with our odour mitigation plan between 04:00- 08:00, it is possible that based on low level wind speeds and direction, it was still able to cause the exceedance at Ricarda.
896	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/05/19 09:08): Mondi has investigated the exceedance reported below and identified the Secondary Effluent Treatment Plant as the most likely source. Prior to this exceedance there was and an increase in A-condensate overflow to effluent plant. Although routine grab samples of condensate did not indicate any quality concerns, it is possible that the condensate contained more odorous compounds than normal. Mondi will take the next available opportunity to open the Evaporation plant stripper system for inspection. Although the SETP was switched off in line with our odour mitigation plan between 20:00- 23:00 the evening before, it is possible that when it was switched back on that it resulted in the exceedance at Ricarda.
897	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/05/19 09:24): Mondi has investigated the exceedance reported below, however we have been unable to identify root cause. The mill was stable, and all odour-generating points were within specification. It is possible that the Secondary Effluent Treatment was a source, however in this case the SETP had been offline since 18:00 to address a blower issue, so unlikely. We will accept this exceedance based on met conditions.
898	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/05/19 09:27): Mondi has investigated the exceedance reported below and identified the Secondary Effluent Treatment Plant as the most likely source. Prior to this exceedance there was and an increase in A-condensate overflow to effluent plant. Although routine grab samples of condensate did not indicate any quality concerns, it is possible that the condensate contained more odorous compounds than normal. Mondi will take the next available opportunity to open the Evaporation plant stripper system for inspection. Although the SETP was switched off in line with our odour mitigation plan between 20:00- 23:00, it is possible that based on low level wind speeds and direction, it was still able to cause the exceedance at Richarda.
899	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/05/19 09:31): Mondi has investigated the exceedance reported below, however we have been unable to identify root cause. The mill was stable, and all odour generating points were within specification. It is possible that the Secondary Effluent Treatment was a source, however in this case the SETP had been offline since 20:00 the previous evening, so unlikely. We will accept this exceedance based on met conditions.

No	Industry Feedback
900	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (26/05/19 09:39): Mondi investigated the exceedance below and has identified the root cause as a short 48 second vent of non-condensable gases (NCGs) via the Evaporation Plant A&B Stream Carbon Filter at 03:02. Venting was caused by fluctuations in gas pressure caused by instability of the digester. The NCGs vented through the carbon filter as per design, however the offsite impact highlighted that the carbon filter may not have been operating at full efficiency. Consequently, the carbon filter was successfully changed out of Friday the 15th of May. As per procedure, carbon filters are changed out annually between April and May of every year in preparation for the winter months. The last remaining carbon filter change out is the Recuast Plant filter which will be changed today the 19th of May.
901	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/05/19 13:25): Mondi has investigated the exceedance reported below and identified the Secondary Effluent Treatment Plant as the most likely source. Prior to this exceedance there was and an increase in A-condensate overflow to effluent plant. Although routine grab samples of condensate did not indicate any quality concerns, it is possible that the condensate contained more odorous compounds than normal. Mondi will take the next available opportunity to open the Evaporation plant stripper system for inspection. Although the SETP was switched off in line with our odour mitigation plan between 20:00- 23:00, it is possible that based on low level wind speeds and direction, it was still able to cause the exceedance at both Brackenham and Ricarda.
902	Mpact - Traven Chetty responded, (2026/05/19 16:08): Mpact has investigated this exceedance on the 15th of May 2026 at the eSikhaleni station. We can confirm all plant process reports indicated that operations were stable and no upset conditions were experienced. Based on this review, it is unlikely that Mpact is the source of this exceedance at eSikhaleni.
903	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/05/28 13:52): Mondi has investigated the TRS exceedances as reported below: Plant-specific checklists were undertaken at 05:45 because of elevated TRS at Richardia station and again after elevated TRS at Brackenham station at 17:50. No abnormalities were identified. However, based on wind direction, Mondi is the most likely source. The Odour Abatement Task Team continues to investigate possibility of a leak on the NCG, Evaporation plant and methanol system.
904	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/05/28 10:50): Mondi has investigated the TRS exceedance below. However, we were unable to identify any release or vent of odours gases which may have resulted in the sharp TRS peak of 16.7ppb at 07:00. The Secondary Effluent Treatment Plant was offline between 04:00 and 08:00 as per our existing odour mitigation measures. The ambient TRS levels recorded between 04:00 and 07:00 at eSikhaleni and Brackenham are more in line with fugitive emissions from Mondi during the met conditions experienced at the time. It is unlikely that Mond is the source.
905	Mpact - Traven Chetty responded, (2026/05/29 10:01): As per the notification below, Mpact has conducted an investigation into this exceedance at the Felixton Station on the 27th of May 2026. All process plant reports indicated no abnormal conditions experienced. All operations were stable. Based on this, it's unlikely that Mpact is the cause of this exceedance.
906	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/06/02 08:17): Mondi has investigated the TRS exceedance at Felixton. However, we were unable to identify any release or vent of odours gases which may have resulted in the sharp TRS peak of 44.7ppb at 20:00. Based on localised wind direction and wind speed, Mondi feels it is more likely that a localised source contributed to this odour.
907	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/06/02 08:17): With regards to the exceedances at the eSikhaleni station, plant-specific checklists were undertaken, however, no abnormalities with the Non-condensable Gas system were identified. However, the team had noted that there was a risk of non-compliance with high effluent pH limits, consequently a decision was made to keep the Secondary Effluent Treatment Plant operational. Consequently, the SETP was the most likely source of the exceedances.
910	Tongaat Hulett - Nicolas Govender responded (2026/06/02 10:10): Please allocate these exceedances to TH. We did experiences challenges on our Effluent Plant Operations. The liming pump failed and pH's dropped significantly which caused an odour. A full report will be sent through following the related 3rd party complaints as well.
912	Mpact - Traven Chetty responded, (2026/06/02 13:32): An investigation was conducted into the exceedances at the Felixton and eSikhaleni stations on the 31st of May 2026. All process plant reports have indicated operations were stable on 31/05/26. There were no abnormal conditions experienced. It is unlikely that Mpact operations are the cause of these exceedances

No	Industry Feedback
927	Tongaat Hulett - Nicolas Govender responded (2026/06/11 13:15): Please allocate these exceedances to TH. We did experiences challenges on our Effluent Plant Operations which started in this week. The liming pump failed and pH's dropped significantly which caused an odour. A full report will be sent through following the related 3rd party complaints as well.

