

Monthly Air Quality

July 2026

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Table of Contents

1. Introduction	7
2. Meteorology	10
2.1. Data Completeness.....	10
2.2. Wind Roses	11
2.3. Rainfall	13
3. Air Quality Complaints	17
3.1. Complaint Overview	17
3.2. Complaints Distribution	18
4. Particulate Monitoring	20
4.1. Ambient Air Quality Standards	21
4.2. Data Completeness.....	21
4.3. Monthly Concentrations	22
4.4. Diurnal Concentrations.....	24
4.5. Daily Concentrations	25
4.6. Exceedances.....	28
4.7. Conclusion.....	29
4.7.1. Monthly air quality (July 2026).....	29
4.7.2. Year-to-date (2026 calendar year)	30
5. Sulphur Dioxide Monitoring.....	30
5.1. Ambient Air Quality Standards	30
5.2. Data Completeness.....	31
5.3. Monthly Concentrations	31
5.4. Diurnal Concentrations.....	32
5.5. Daily Concentrations	33
5.6. Hourly Concentrations.....	34
5.7. 10-minute Concentrations	34
5.8. Exceedances.....	35
5.9. Conclusion.....	36
5.9.1. Monthly air quality (July 2026).....	36
5.9.2. Year-to-date (2026 calendar year)	36
6. Total Reduced Sulphur Monitoring	37
6.1. Ambient Air Quality Standards	37
6.2. Data Completeness.....	38
6.3. Monthly Concentrations	38
6.4. Diurnal Concentrations.....	39

6.5.	Daily Concentrations	40
6.6.	30-minute Concentrations	41
6.7.	10-minute Concentrations	42
6.8.	Exceedances	43
6.9.	Conclusion.....	44
6.9.1.	Monthly air quality (July 2026).....	44
6.9.2.	Year-to-date (2026 calendar year)	44
7.	Monthly Air Quality.....	44
7.1.	Conclusion.....	44
7.1.1.	July 2026 – Monthly Conclusion.....	44
7.1.2.	2026 Calendar-Year Conclusion	45
8.	References.....	46

Appendices

Appendix A: List of Abbreviations and Terms

Appendix B: Quality Assurance

Appendix C: Emission Inventory

Appendix D: Operational Report

Appendix E: Rainfall

Appendix F: Complaints Log

Appendix G: PM₁₀ Exceedance Log

Appendix H: PM_{2.5} Exceedance Log

Appendix I: SO₂ Exceedance Log

Appendix J: TRS Exceedance Log

List of Tables

Table 1.1: Primary monitoring network station coordinates.....	9
Table 1.2: Secondary screening network coordinates (AirGradient monitors).	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 2.1: Meteorological data capture.....	10
Table 2.2: Rainfall – monthly totals and network average.....	13
Table 3.1: Complaint - allocation, type, region.....	19
Table 4.1: Particulate ambient air quality limits.....	21
Table 4.2: PM data capture.....	21
Table 4.3: PM ₁₀ 24-hour exceedances.....	25
Table 4.4: PM _{2.5} 24-hour exceedances.....	26
Table 4.5: PM ₁₀ exceedance summary.....	29
Table 4.6: PM _{2.5} exceedance summary.....	29
Table 5.1: SO ₂ ambient air quality limits.....	30
Table 5.2: SO ₂ data capture.....	31
Table 5.3: SO ₂ 24-hour average exceedances.....	33
Table 5.4: SO ₂ exceedance summary.....	35
Table 6.1: TRS ambient air quality limits.....	37
Table 6.2: TRS data capture.....	38
Table 6.3: TRS 30-minute average exceedances (WHO).....	41
Table 6.4: TRS 10-minute exceedances.....	42
Table 6.5: TRS exceedance summary.....	43

List of Figures

Figure 1.1: RBCAA monitoring network.....	8
Figure 2.1: Wind roses - monthly.....	11
Figure 2.2: Wind roses - diurnal.....	12
Figure 2.3: Rainfall.....	13
Figure 2.4: Rainfall – Richards Bay.....	14
Figure 2.5: Rainfall – Felixton.....	14
Figure 2.6: Rainfall – RBCT.....	15
Figure 2.7: Rainfall – South32.....	16
Figure 2.8: Rainfall – Meerensee.....	16
Figure 3.1: Complaints – daily.....	17
Figure 3.2: Complaints - historical monthly comparison.....	17

Figure 3.3: Complaints - region.....	18
Figure 3.4: Complaints - type.....	18
Figure 3.5: Complaints - source.....	19
Figure 4.1: PM ₁₀ monthly concentrations.....	22
Figure 4.2: PM ₁₀ monthly comparison.....	23
Figure 4.3: PM _{2.5} monthly concentrations.....	24
Figure 4.4: PM _{2.5} monthly comparison.....	24
Figure 4.5: PM ₁₀ diurnal concentrations.....	25
Figure 4.6: PM _{2.5} diurnal concentrations.....	25
Figure 4.7: PM ₁₀ 24-hour average concentrations.....	26
Figure 4.8: PM _{2.5} daily average concentrations.....	27
Figure 4.9: PM ₁₀ exceedance days.....	28
Figure 4.10: PM _{2.5} exceedance days.....	28
Figure 5.1: SO ₂ monthly concentrations.....	31
Figure 5.2: SO ₂ monthly comparison.....	32
Figure 5.3: SO ₂ diurnal concentrations.....	32
Figure 5.4: SO ₂ 24-hour average concentrations.....	33
Figure 5.5: SO ₂ 1-hour average concentrations.....	34
Figure 5.6: SO ₂ 10-minute average concentrations.....	34
Figure 5.7: SO ₂ exceedance days.....	35
Figure 6.1: TRS monthly concentrations.....	38
Figure 6.2: TRS monthly comparison.....	39
Figure 6.3: TRS diurnal concentrations.....	39
Figure 6.4: TRS daily average concentration.....	40
Figure 6.5: TRS 30-minute average concentration.....	41
Figure 6.6: TRS 10-minute average concentrations.....	42
Figure 6.7: TRS exceedance days.....	43

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. Dust fallout is monitored separately under the National Dust Control Regulations (GN R.827 of 2013) and is reported outside this document; it is therefore not assessed here.

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 and Felixton Met are meteorological stations and Meerensee is a rain-gauge site; none of the three operates continuous air-quality analysers. The network also includes a secondary screening network comprising 10 AirGradient monitors (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

All timestamps are treated as time-beginning. Except for wind-rose outputs, data completeness is calculated from valid 10-minute records relative to the scheduled 10-minute intervals. Wind-rose valid data is calculated from valid hourly averages relative to scheduled hours; wind speeds below 1.0 m/s are classified as calm and excluded from directional-sector totals. Fixed clock-hour and calendar-day averages are used; rolling averages are not calculated. The secondary screening network is operated for indicative spatial screening only. Screening data are not assessed against the National Ambient Air Quality Standards in this report and are compiled and reported separately.



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

2. METEOROLOGY

2.1. Data Completeness

Meteorological data completeness for July 2026, calculated from valid 10-minute records relative to scheduled 10-minute records, 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	98	100	-	-	-	-
Brackenham	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
CBD	88	88	88	88	-	-	-
CBD Rain	88	-	-	-	-	-	88
eSikhaleni	100	100	100	100	-	-	-
Felixton	99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Felixton Met	100	100	100	100	-	-	-
Harbour West	100	87	100	-	-	-	-
Meerensee Rain	100	-	-	-	-	-	100

Notes:

1. Red - Not acceptable for statistical purposes (<80%).
2. Orange – Below the RBCAA SANAS-related reporting threshold (<90%).
3. Yellow – below the RBCAA operational target (<95%)

Missing Data (Meteorology):

- CBD – Power outages, cable fault (5 days with <80% data capture, 1-5 July 2026).
- Harbour West – Wind-direction sensor failure (wind direction unavailable 2 July 2026 12:00 to 7 July 2026 10:20; 580 of 4 464 scheduled 10-minute records lost). Wind-speed capture was unaffected (99.7%); combined wind capture was 87%.

2.2. Wind Roses

Monthly wind roses for July 2025 and July 2026 at Arboretum are presented in Figure 2.1. For July 2026, dominant sectors, applying the >6.25% sector criterion and clockwise ordering from north, were WNW–NE (51.9% combined), with a secondary SSW–WSW component (31.6%). These directional frequencies identify transport sectors but do not, by themselves, establish the governing synoptic mechanism.

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. The preceding paragraph describes the general seasonal wind climatology of the Richards Bay area and is not derived from the July 2026 record; the July 2026 distribution is dominated by the WSW sector (15.1% of non-calm hours) and the NW–N sectors, consistent with winter land-breeze and post-frontal flow.

Diurnal wind roses for July 2026 are shown in Figure 2.2. Early-morning flow (00:00–05:59) was dominated by the WNW–NNE sectors (68.1%), with a secondary WSW component (22.2%). Morning flow (06:00–11:59) retained WNW–NNE dominance (56.5%), with an SW–WSW secondary component (33.3%). Afternoon flow (12:00–17:59) was dominated by NNE–E winds (43.0%), with S–SW as the secondary component (36.0%). Evening flow (18:00–23:59) was more variable, comprising a WSW–NW component (42.3%) and a combined N–NE and SSW component (43.4%). Interpretation as sea-breeze or land-breeze circulation should be supported by concurrent synoptic and atmospheric-stability evidence.

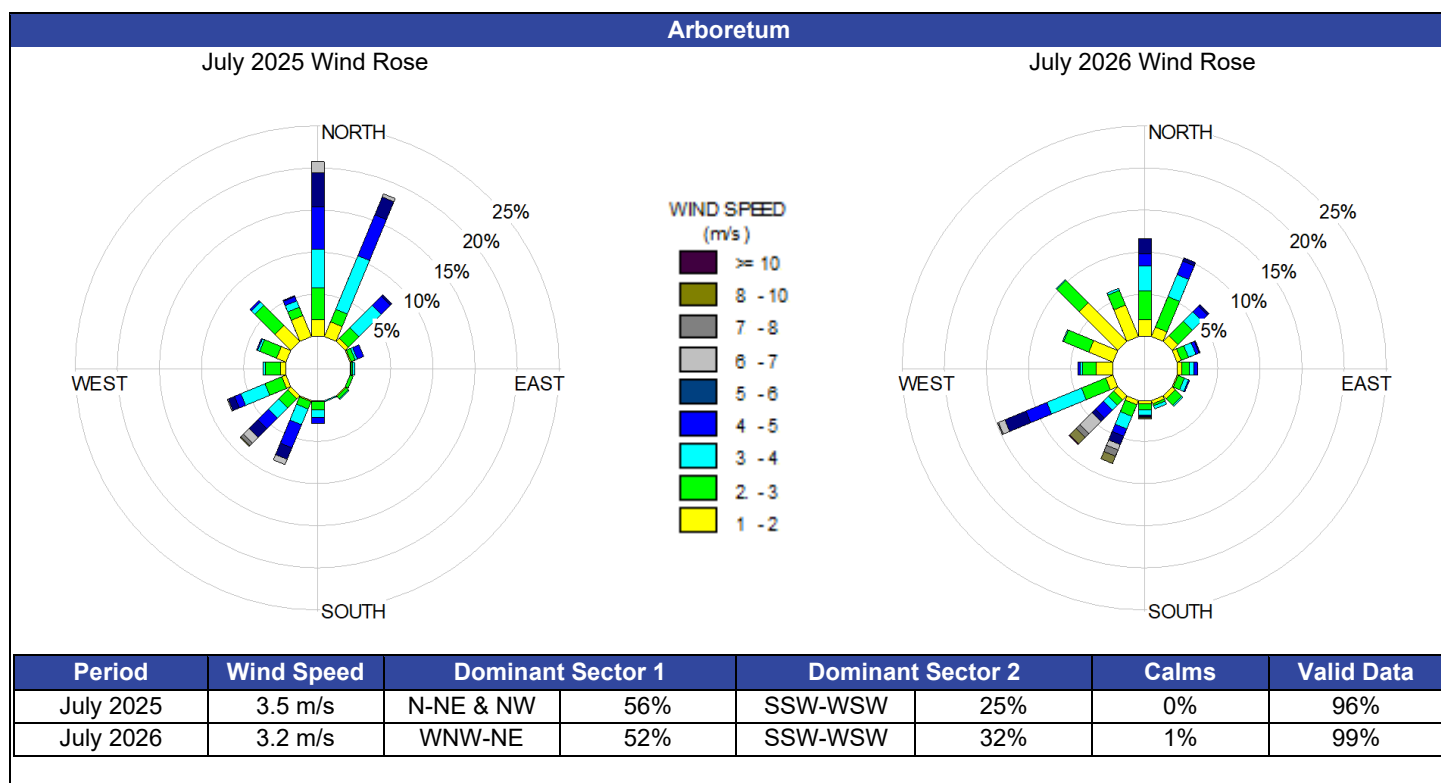


Figure 2.1: Wind roses - monthly.

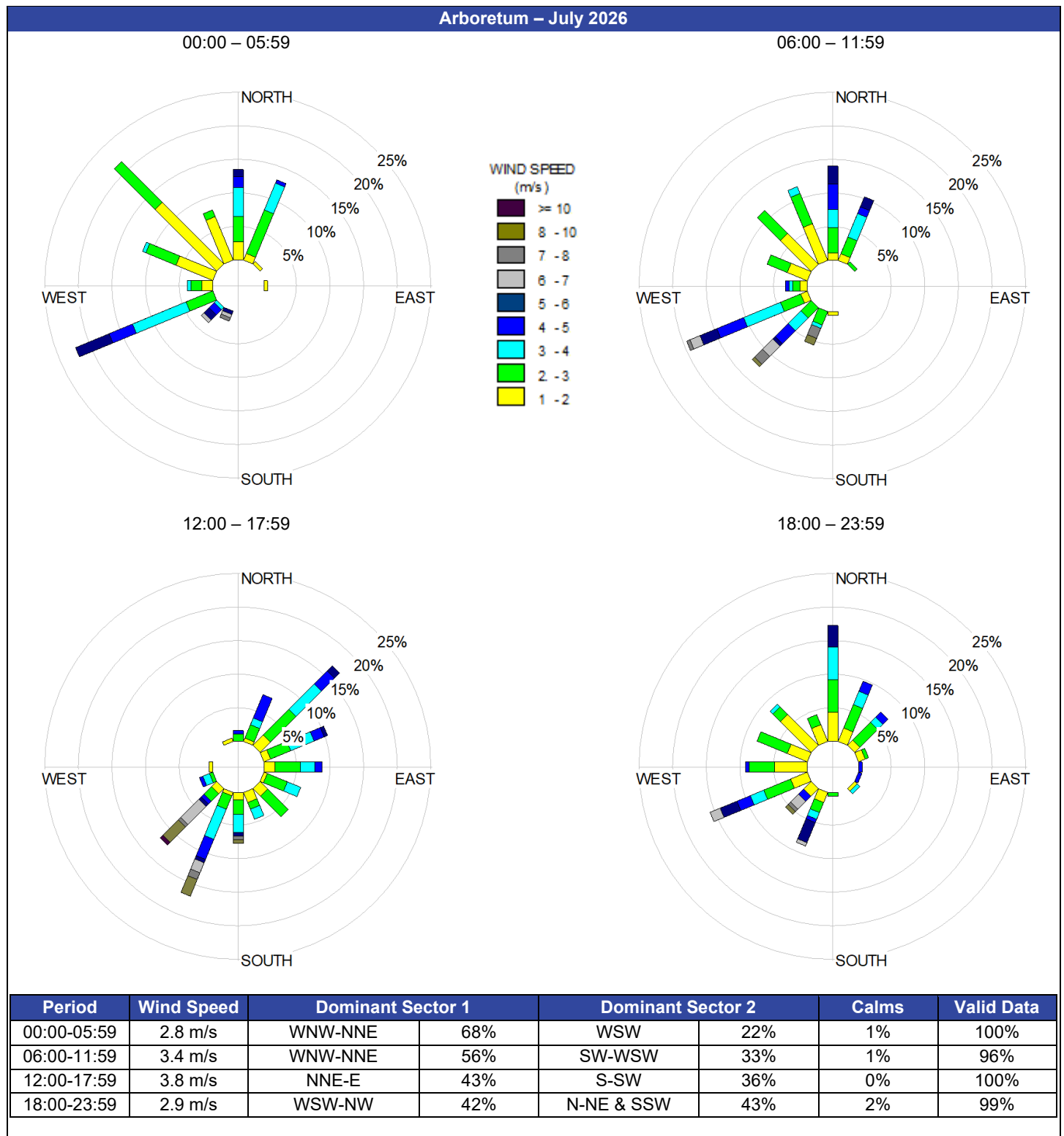


Figure 2.2: Wind roses - diurnal.

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).

July rainfall ranged from 25 mm at South32 to 78 mm at Felixton, with a network average of 52 mm. The network average is calculated from the unrounded station totals. The Richards Bay (CBD) total is derived from 26 of 31 days (rain-gauge record unavailable 1–5 July 2026), equivalent to 84% daily capture; the 88% reported in Table 2.1 is the station 10-minute availability and is not the rain-gauge daily capture. The CBD total is therefore an under-estimate of the monthly total, and the five-station network average of 52 mm is correspondingly biased low; the average of the four complete records is 47 mm.

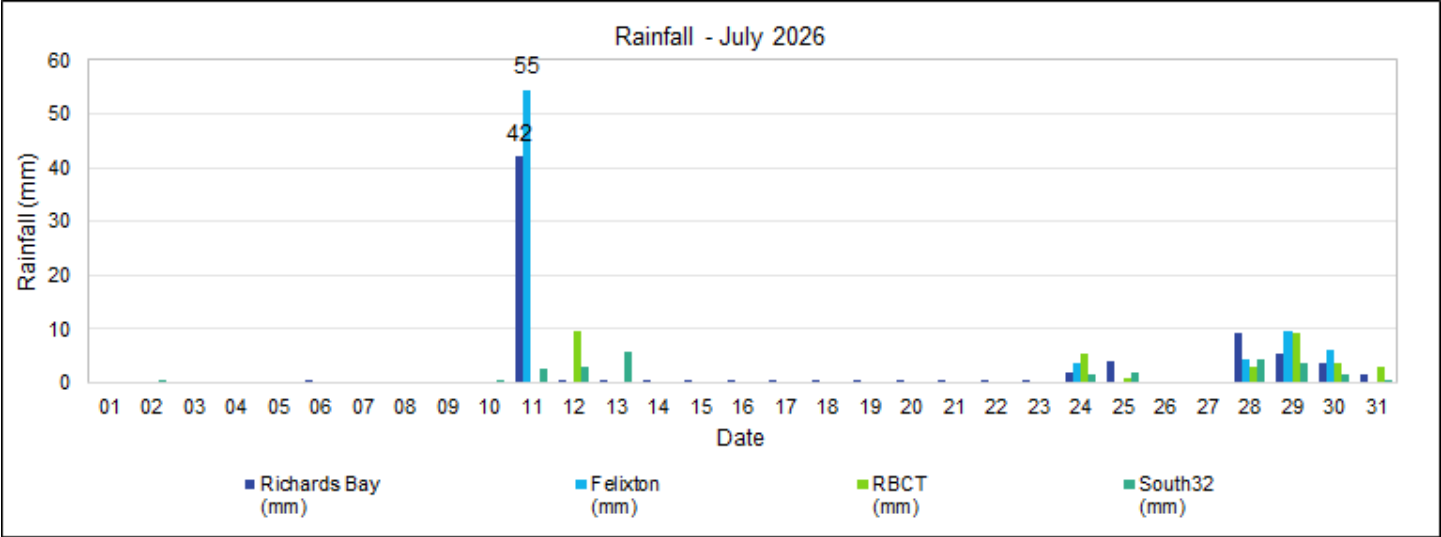


Figure 2.3: Rainfall.

Table 2.2: Rainfall – monthly totals and network average.

Month	Richards Bay (mm)	Felixton (mm)	RBCT (mm)	Meerensee (mm)	South32 (mm)	Average (mm)
July 2026	70	78	35	49	25	52

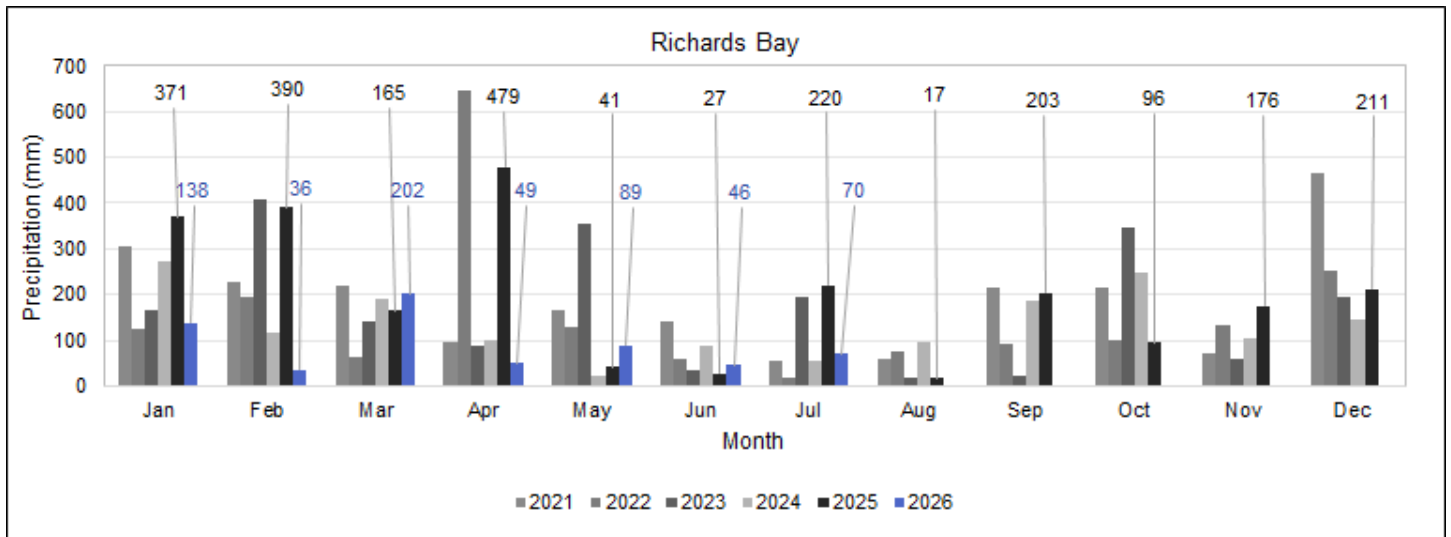


Figure 2.4: Rainfall – Richards Bay.

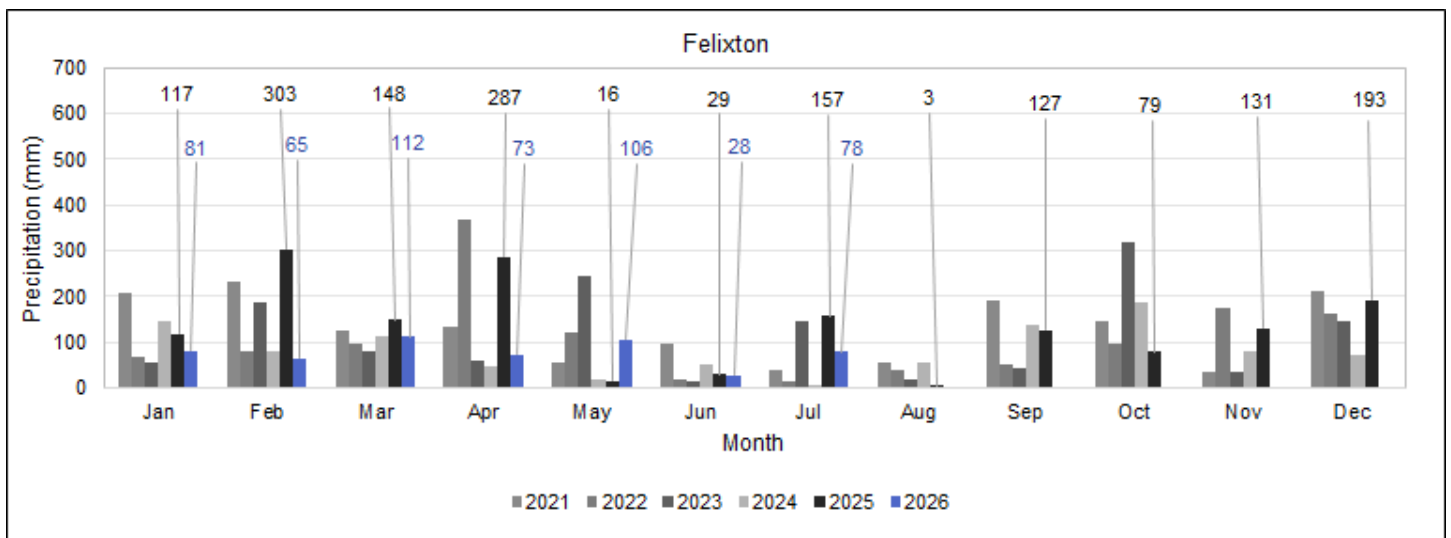


Figure 2.5: Rainfall – Felixton.

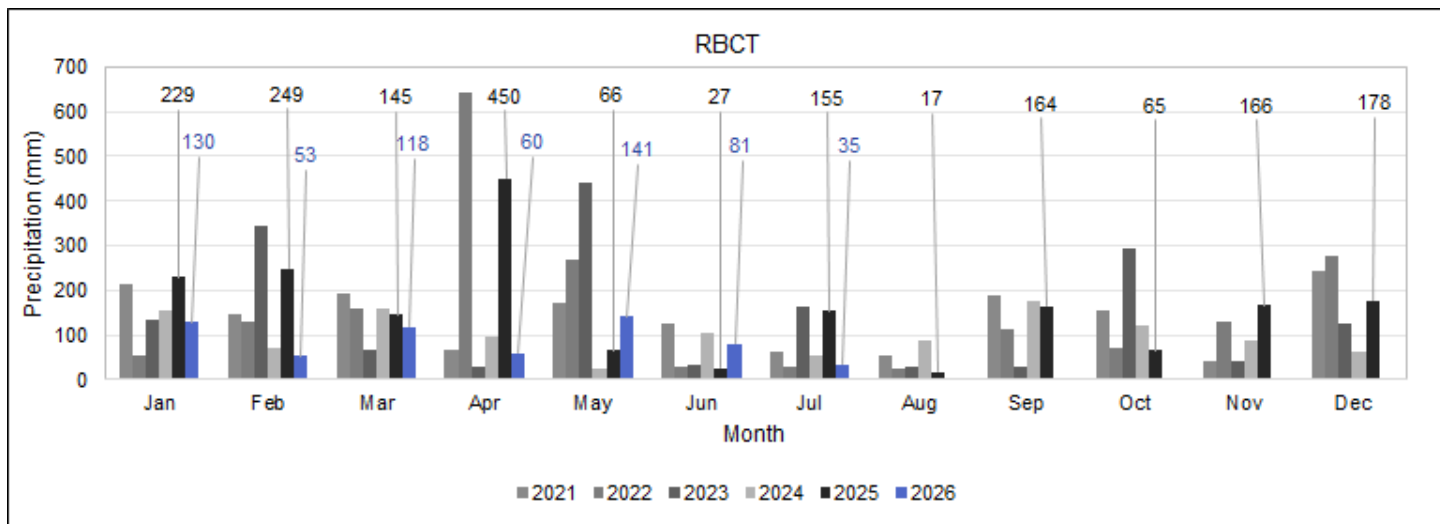


Figure 2.6: Rainfall – RBCT.

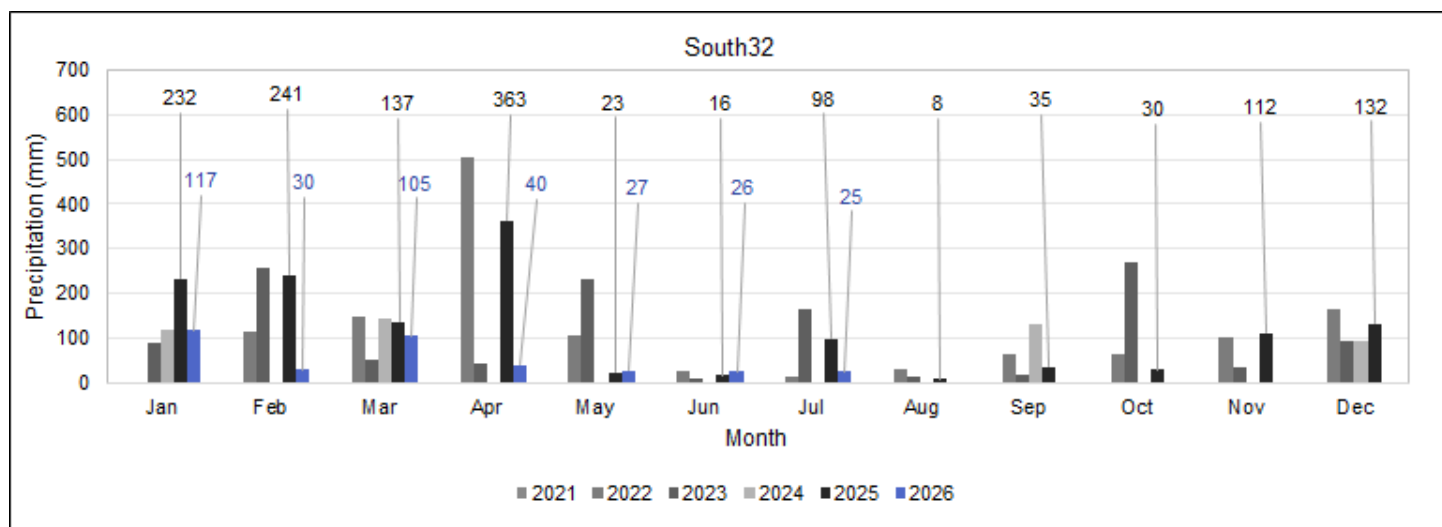


Figure 2.7: Rainfall – South32.

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

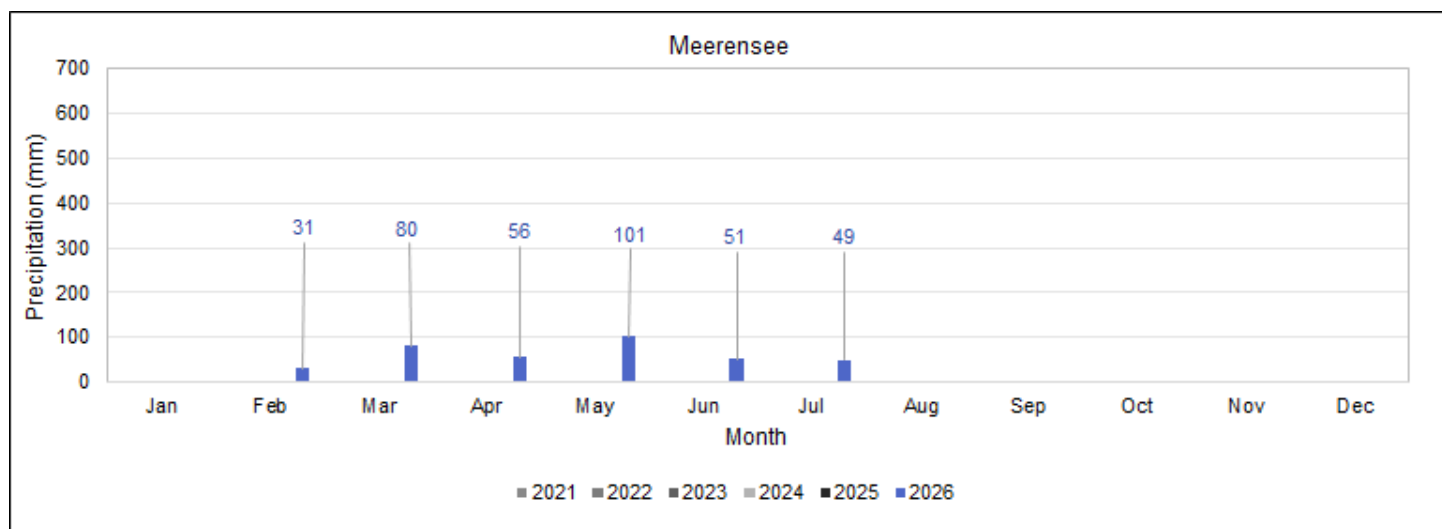


Figure 2.8: Rainfall – Meerensee.

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 July 2026. Please see Appendix F for the complaints log. Abbreviations and defined terms used in this report are listed in Appendix A, and the quality-assurance basis for the reported data is set out in Appendix B.

3.1. Complaint Overview

Thirty (30) air quality complaints were received during July 2026, compared with seventeen (17) complaints logged in July 2025. The daily complaint count and monthly historical comparison are shown in Figure 3.1 and Figure 3.2.

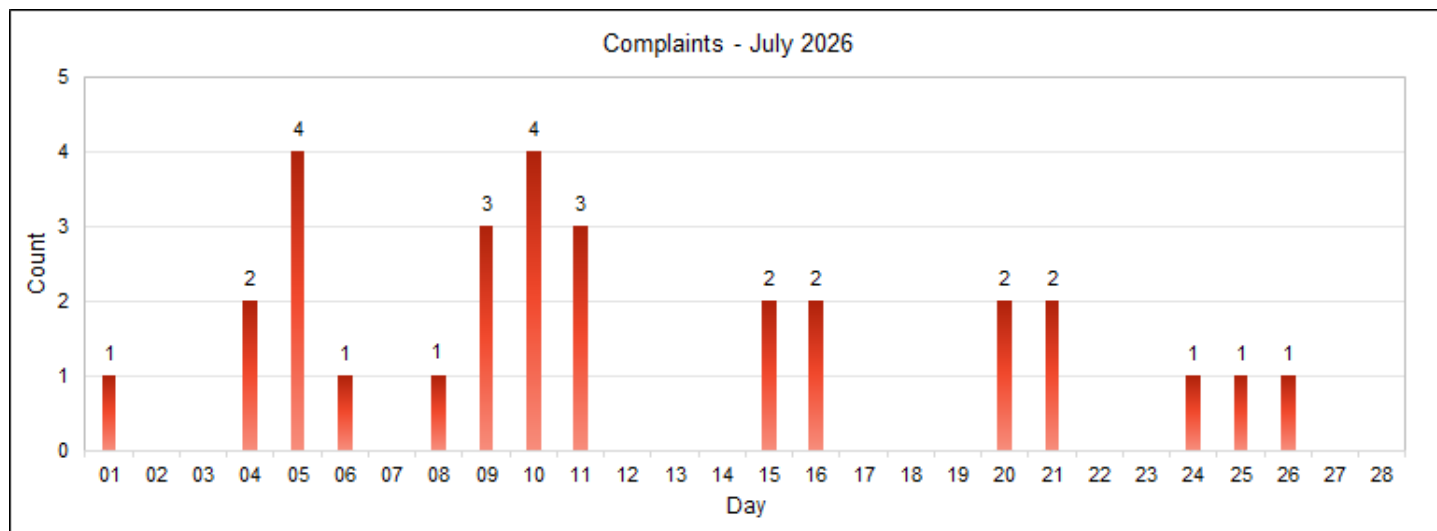


Figure 3.1: Complaints – daily.

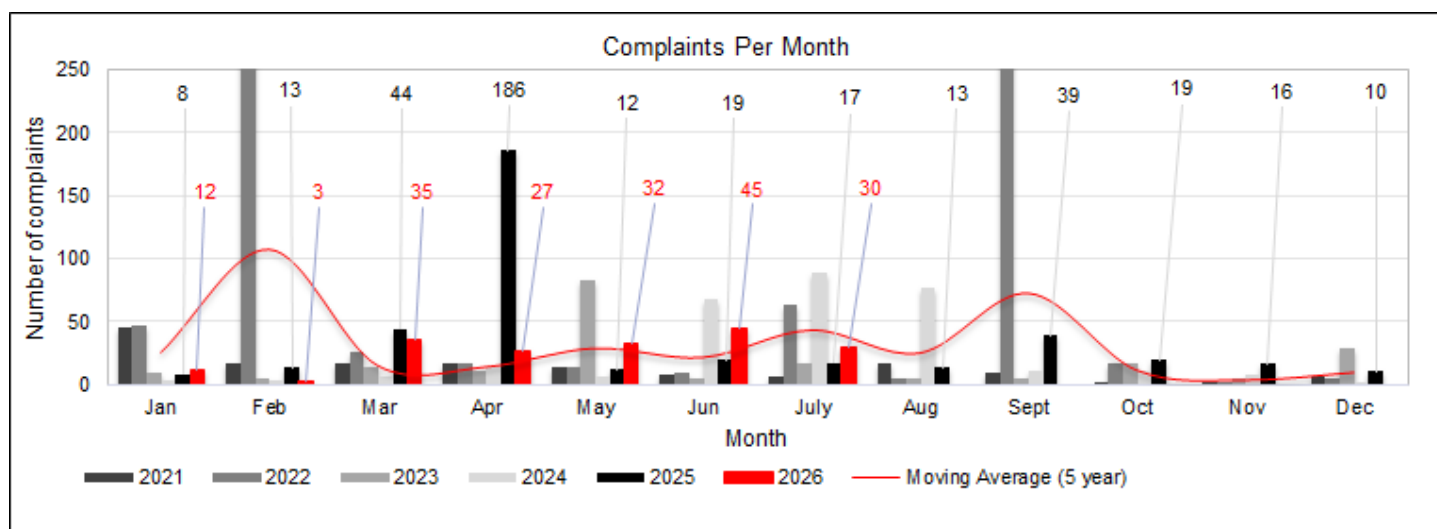


Figure 3.2: Complaints - historical monthly comparison.

3.2. Complaints Distribution

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

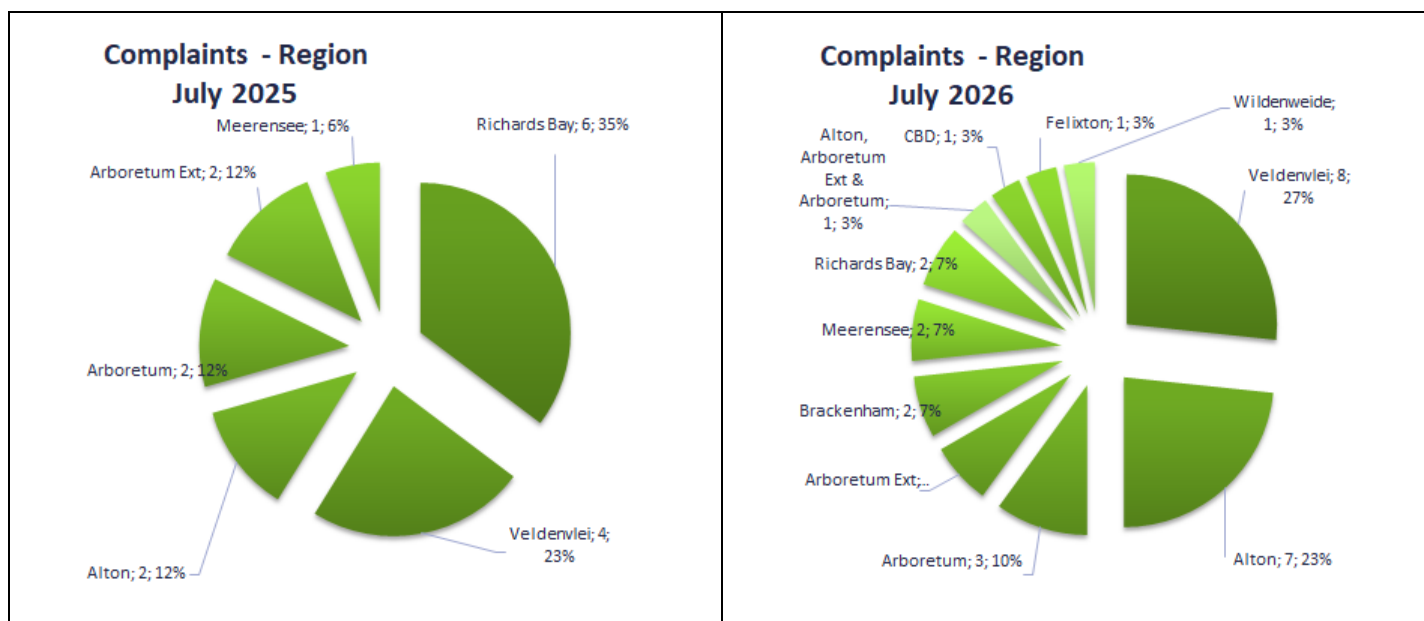


Figure 3.3: Complaints - region.

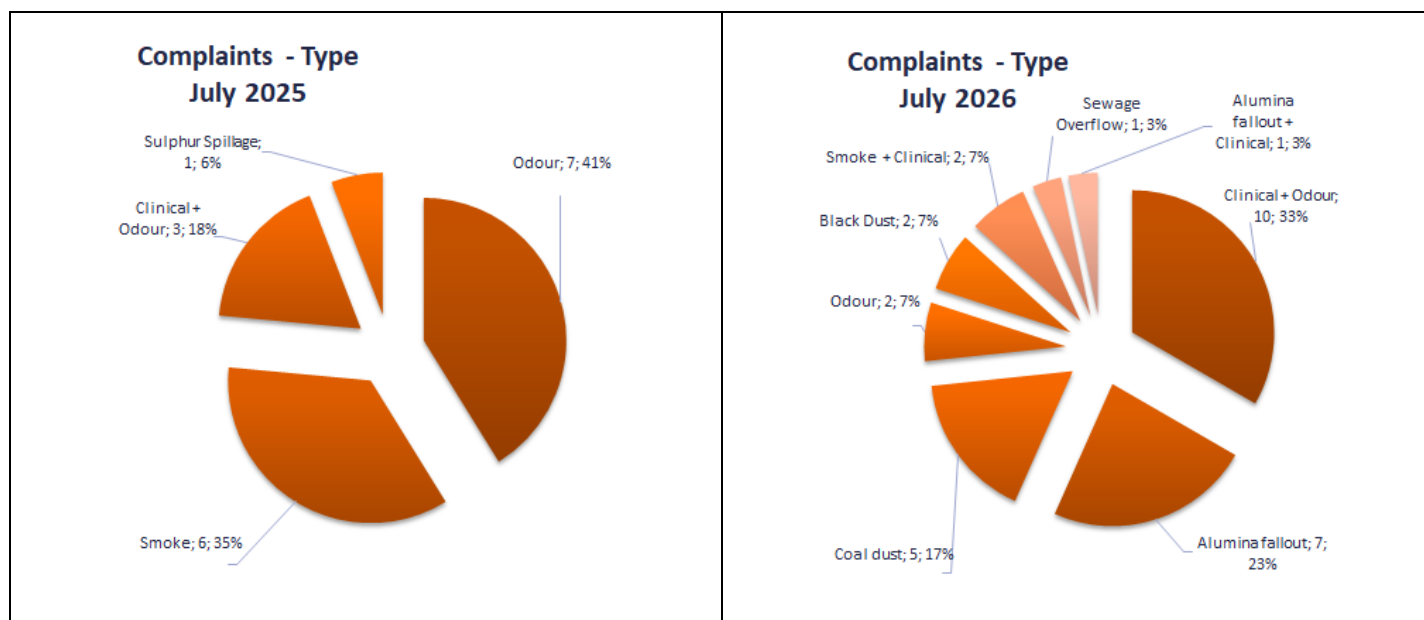


Figure 3.4: Complaints - type.

The complaints received were allocated as follows: Mondi (8, 26.7%), South32 (7, 23.3%), NIDA (5, 16.7%), Industry response required (3, 10.0%), Controlled burns (2, 6.7%), Clariant (1, 3.3%), CoU (1, 3.3%), Cumulative Coal Dust (1, 3.3%), TNP (1, 3.3%), and Unknown source (1, 3.3%).

Complaint-source allocations reflect the best available assessment of timing, location, meteorology and operational information. They indicate a likely association and do not establish definitive causation.

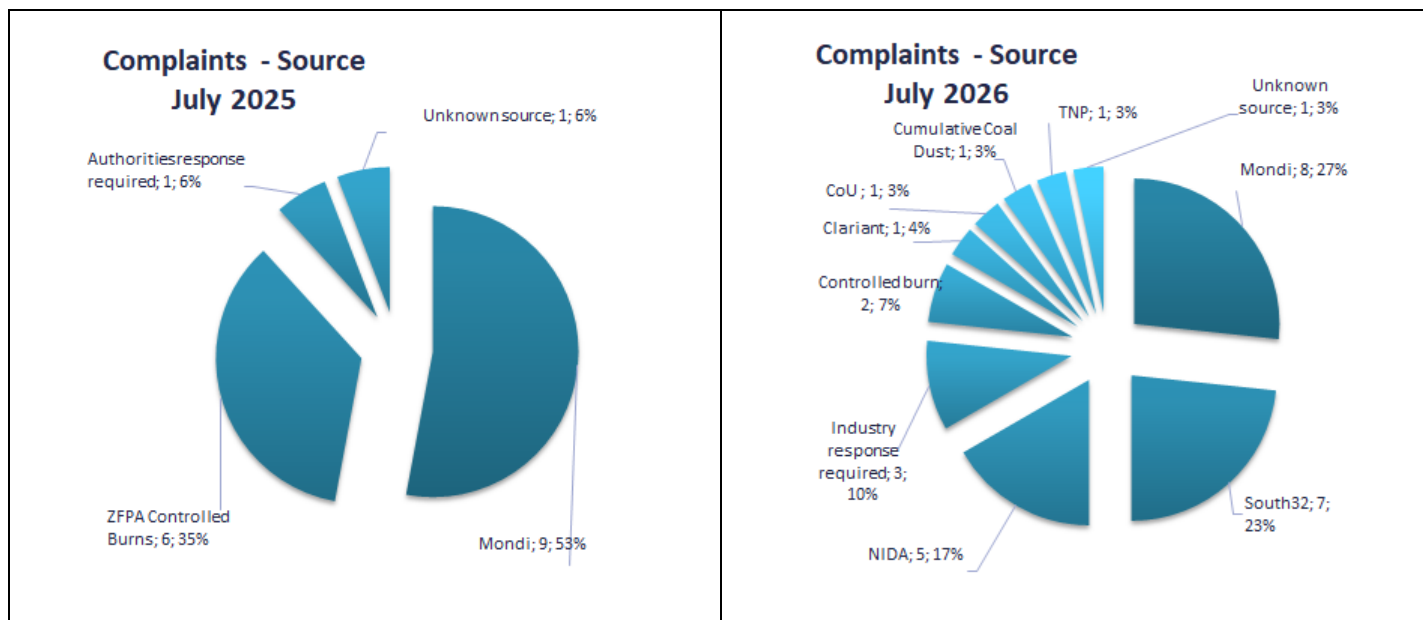


Figure 3.5: Complaints - source.

Table 3.1: Complaint - allocation, type, region.

Complaint - allocation, type, and region		30
Clariant		1
Clinical + Odour		1
Alton		1
Controlled burn		2
Smoke + Clinical		2
Veldenvlei		2
CoU		1
Sewage Overflow		1
Richards Bay		1
Cumulative Coal Dust		1
Coal dust		1
Veldenvlei		1
Industry response required		3
Black Dust		2
Alton		1
Veldenvlei		1
Clinical + Odour		1
Brackenham		1
Mondi		8
Clinical + Odour		7
Meerensee		1
Alton		1
Veldenvlei		1
Brackenham		1

Complaint - allocation, type, and region	30
Wildenweide	1
Arboretum	1
Alton, Arboretum Ext & Arboretum	1
Odour	1
Richards Bay	1
NIDA	5
Black Dust	1
Alton	1
Coal dust	3
Alton	3
Odour	1
Felixton	1
South32	7
Alumina fallout	6
Arboretum Ext	1
CBD	1
Arboretum	2
Veldenvlei	2
Alumina fallout + Clinical	1
Arboretum Ext	1
TNP	1
Coal dust	1
Veldenvlei	1
Unknown source	1
Clinical + Odour	1
Meerensee	1

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 monitoring uses Tapered Element Oscillating Microbalance (TEOM) instruments. The specific model, configuration and regulatory designation should be confirmed against the applicable U.S. EPA designation before the instruments are described as approved, equivalent or reference-equivalent.

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 holds UK MCERTS product-conformity certificate CSA MC130241/06 (issued 29 July 2025, renewal date 10 December 2028) 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). The certificate defines a measurement uncertainty of $\pm 50\%$ for indicative instruments and makes site-specific calibration a condition of quantitative use; reported $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ 24-hour exceedance counts should be read with that

uncertainty in mind. 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 (µg/m ³)	PM ₁₀ Annual Average (µg/m ³)	PM _{2.5} Daily Average (µg/m ³)	PM _{2.5} Annual Average (µg/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:

- a) 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).
- b) Not to be exceeded more than four (4) times in one year.
- c) Not to be exceeded.
- d) Government Gazette 35463 (29 June 2012) in terms of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act No. 39 of 2004, effective 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2029; a subsequent standard of 25 µg/m³ (24-hour) and 15 µg/m³ (annual) applies from 1 January 2030 (RSA-NEMAQA, 2012).
- e) World Health Organisation for the 24-hour guideline value. The 10-minute value of 500 µg/m³ (191 ppb) is retained from WHO (2000) and the WHO (2005) global update; the WHO 2021 global update states a 24-hour SO₂ guideline of 40 µg/m³ and does not restate a 10-minute guideline. All ppb values are converted from the gazetted mass concentrations at 25 °C and 101.325 kPa. (WHO, 2021).

4.2. Data Completeness

PM data completeness for July 2026, calculated from valid 10-minute records relative to scheduled 10-minute records, is shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: PM data capture.

Station	Availability (%)	PM ₁₀ (%)	PM _{2.5} (%)
Brackenham ES2	100	-	100
CBD ES1	88	88	-
eSikhaleni	100	100	-
Felixton ES1	100	100	-
Felixton ES2	99	-	99
Harbour West ES2	100	-	100
Richardia	100	-	100
Scorpio ES1	100	100	-
Scorpio ES2	100	-	100

Missing Data (PM₁₀):

- CBD – Power outages, cable fault (5 days with <80% data capture, 1-5 July 2026).
- Richardia – PM₁₀ monitoring ceased on or about 15 March 2026 (209 valid 10-minute records in March 2026 and none in April to July 2026); no PM₁₀ data are reported for July 2026. Brackenham does not operate a PM₁₀ channel. Neither station is therefore assessed against the PM₁₀ criteria for this reporting period.

Missing Data ($PM_{2.5}$):

- None
- *Richardia* – $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring was commissioned in March 2026; no valid $PM_{2.5}$ records exist for January or February 2026, and year-to-date $PM_{2.5}$ capture at Richardia is 70% on a 10-minute basis. Year-to-date $PM_{2.5}$ totals for Richardia are therefore not directly comparable with stations reporting a full record.
- *Scorpio* – the Scorpio $PM_{2.5}$ record for July 2026 reports a monthly mean of $29 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ against a co-located PM_{10} monthly mean of $25 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, with the reported $PM_{2.5}$ 24-hour value exceeding the PM_{10} 24-hour value on 24 of the 31 days in the month (and on 120 of 198 valid paired days since February 2026). As $PM_{2.5}$ is a subset of PM_{10} , this indicates an instrument or calibration fault affecting one or both Scorpio channels rather than a physical ambient condition. Scorpio $PM_{2.5}$ values reported for July 2026 and year-to-date, including the associated exceedance counts, should be treated as provisional pending recalibration and instrument verification. No direction of bias is asserted. The same paired inconsistency occurs at Felixton on 15 days year-to-date (one day in July 2026) and is under review. This qualification applies wherever Scorpio $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations or exceedance counts are reported in this document.

4.3. Monthly Concentrations

Monthly mean PM_{10} concentrations were below the South African annual standard at all stations with sufficient July PM_{10} 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).

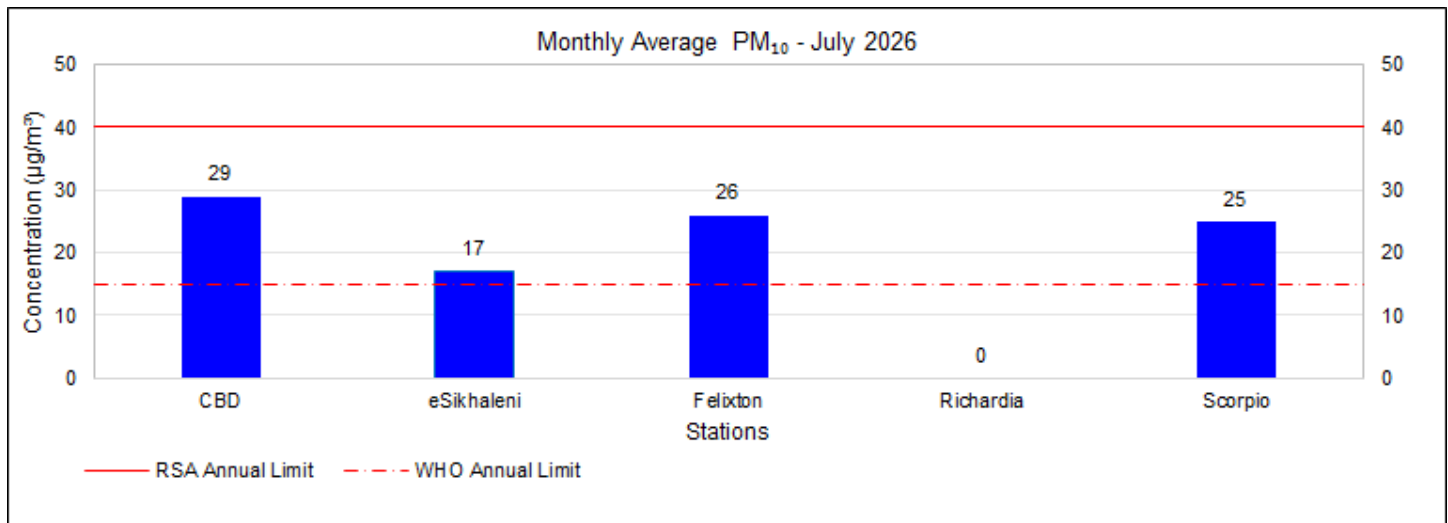


Figure 4.1: PM_{10} monthly concentrations.

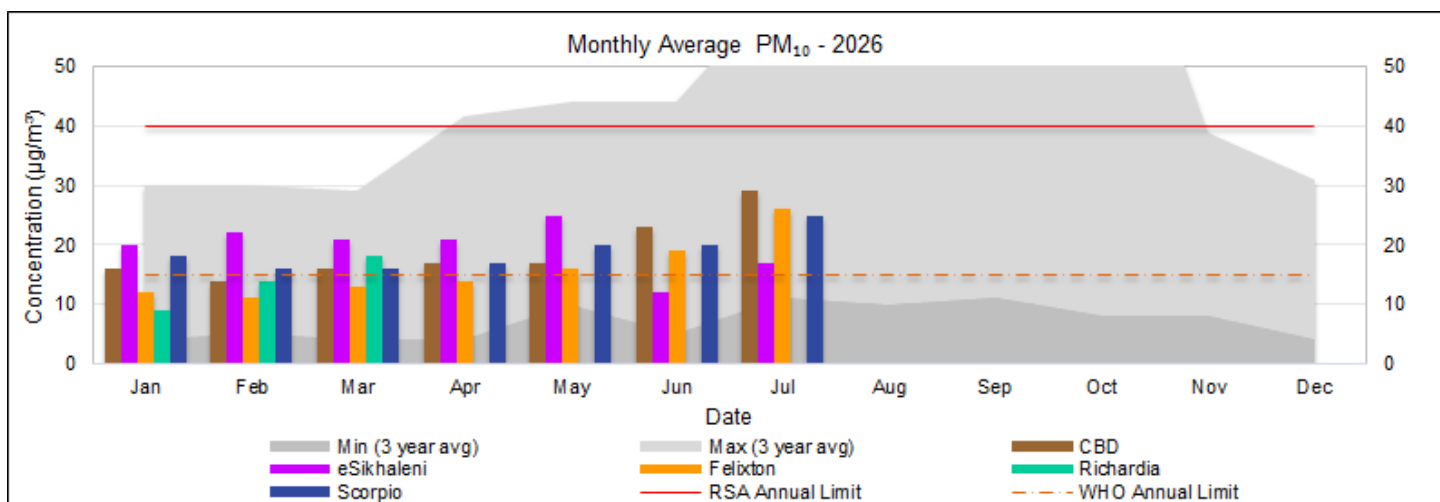


Figure 4.2: PM₁₀ monthly comparison.

Monthly mean PM_{2.5} concentrations exceeded the South African annual standard at Brackenhams (31 µg/m³), Felixton (22 µg/m³) and Scorpio (29 µg/m³). The WHO annual guideline value was exceeded at Brackenhams, 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).

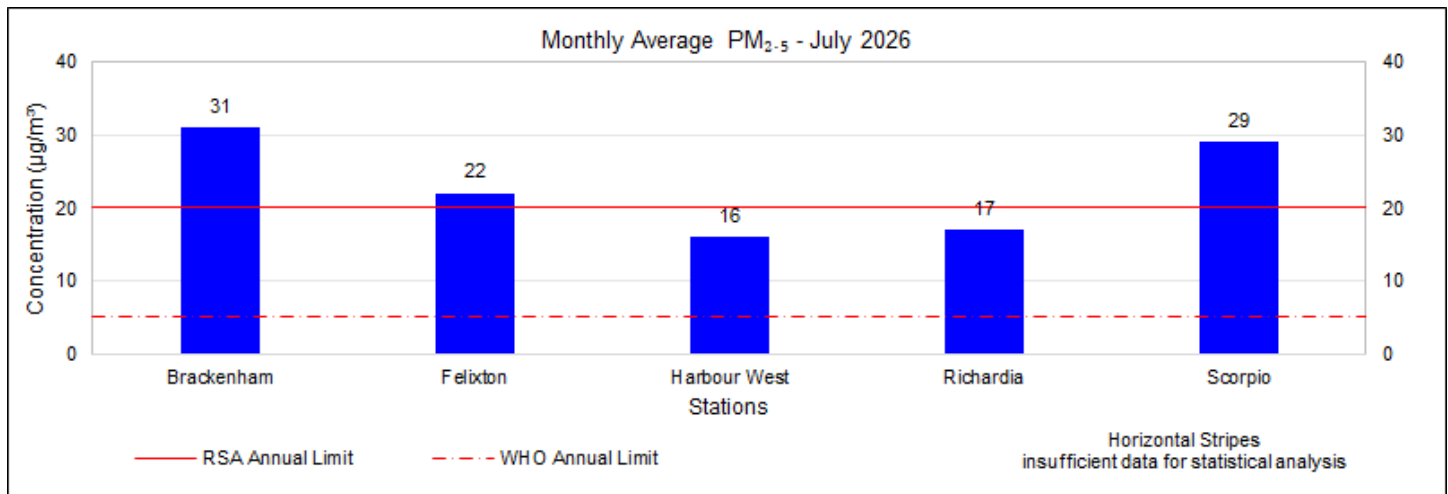


Figure 4.3: PM_{2.5} monthly concentrations.

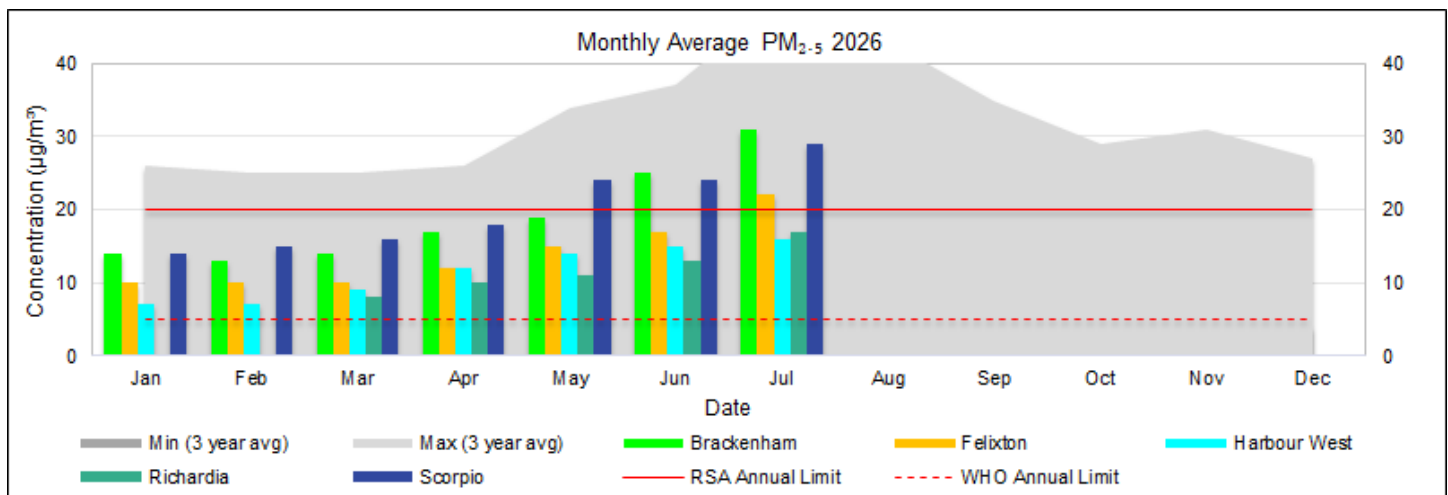


Figure 4.4: PM_{2.5} monthly comparison.

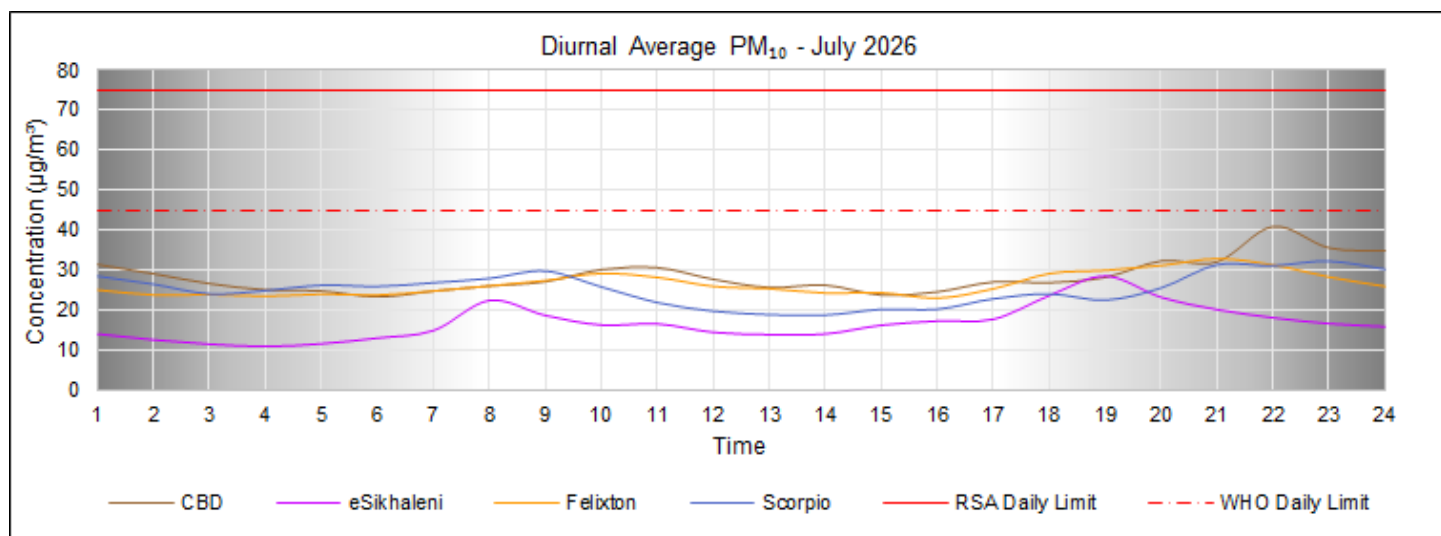
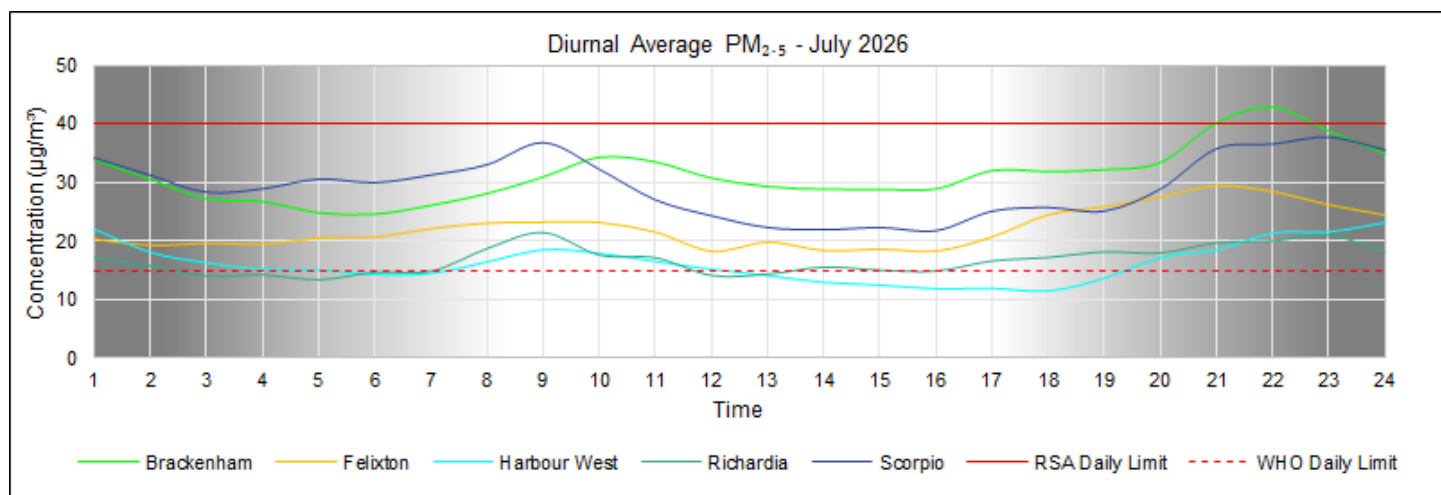
4.4. Diurnal Concentrations

PM diurnal concentration profiles are shown in Figure 4.5 and Figure 4.6. The 24-hour values are included only as numerical visual references; hourly-of-day mean profiles cannot be used to determine 24-hour exceedances.

The PM₁₀ hourly-of-day profile remained below the numerical values of the RSA and WHO 24-hour criteria; this is not a 24-hour exceedance determination.

The PM_{2.5} hourly-of-day profile exceeded the numerical value of the RSA 24-hour criterion at Brackenhams.

The WHO 24-hour guideline was exceeded at all stations; this is not a 24-hour exceedance determination.

Figure 4.5: PM_{10} diurnal concentrations.Figure 4.6: $PM_{2.5}$ diurnal concentrations.

4.5. Daily Concentrations

PM_{10} daily concentrations are shown in Figure 4.7 and exceedances are summarised in Table 4.3. There were:

- ▶ No (0) measured exceedances of the RSA 24-hour standard ($75 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$); and
- ▶ There were eleven (11) measured exceedances of the WHO 24-hour guideline ($45 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$).

Table 4.3: PM_{10} 24-hour exceedances.

PM ₁₀ Daily WHO Limit ($45 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		11
No response required		11
Scorpio		2
CBD		5
Felixton		4

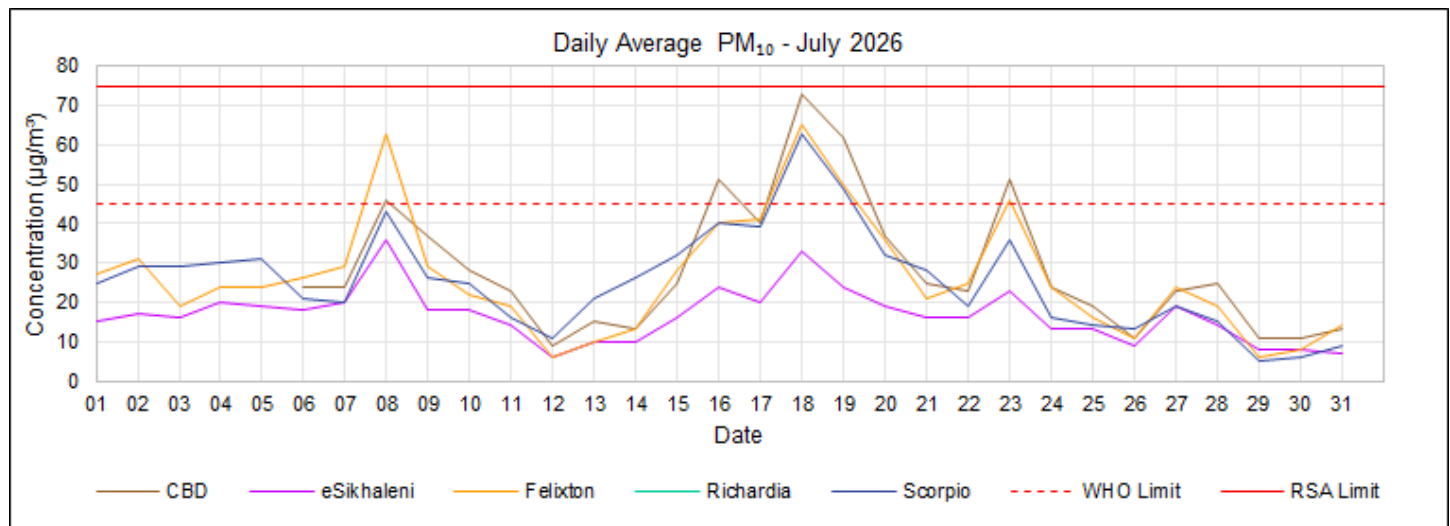


Figure 4.7: PM_{10} 24-hour average concentrations.

Missing Data (PM_{10})

- CBD – Power outages, cable fault (5 days with <80% data capture, 1-5 July 2026).

$PM_{2.5}$ daily concentrations are shown in Figure 4.8, and exceedances are summarised in Table 4.4. There were:

- ▶ Seventeen (17) measured exceedances of the RSA 24-hour standard ($40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$); and
- ▶ Ninety-eight (98) measured exceedance-days of the WHO 24-hour guideline ($15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$).

Table 4.4: $PM_{2.5}$ 24-hour exceedances.

PM _{2.5} Daily RSA Limit (40 µg/m³)		17
Regional influence exacerbated by inversion conditions		4
RBCAA allocation		4
Brackenham		1
Felixton		1
Scorpio		1
Harbour West		1
Controlled burns - ZFPA authorised		13
RBCAA allocation		13
Brackenham		6
Felixton		2
Scorpio		5
PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)		98
No response required		98
Brackenham		24
Felixton		22
Scorpio		23
Harbour West		15
Richardia		14

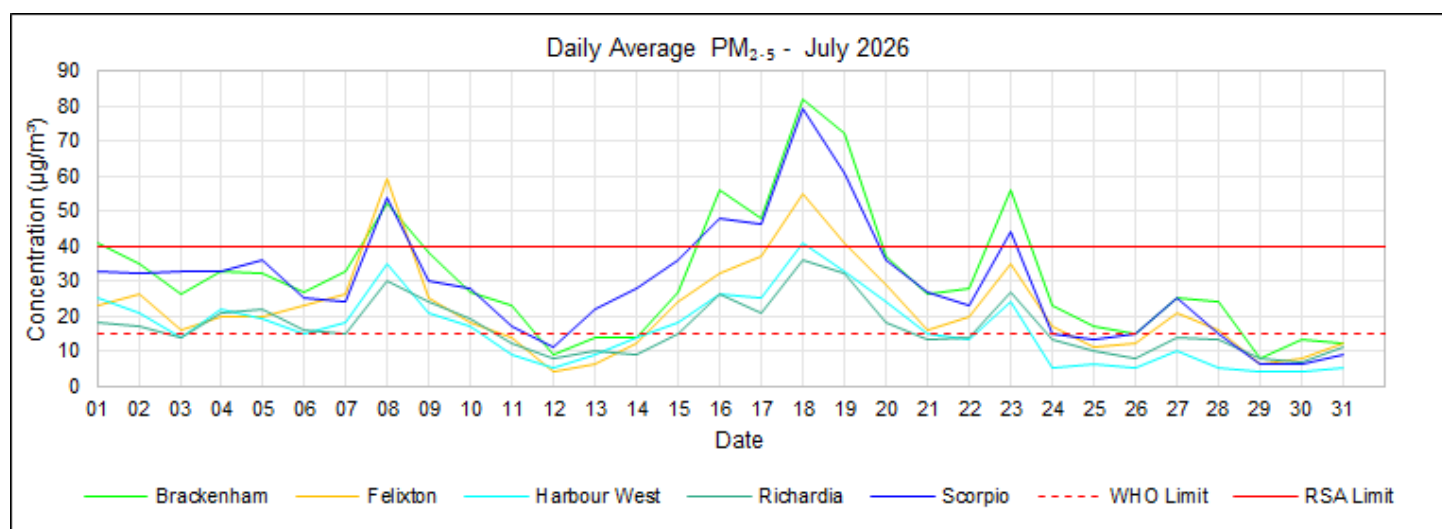


Figure 4.8: $PM_{2.5}$ daily average concentrations.

Missing Data ($PM_{2.5}$)

- None.

4.6. Exceedances

The number of days on which exceedances occurred, together with comparisons to previous months for PM (see Appendix G for the PM₁₀ exceedance log and Appendix H for the PM_{2.5} exceedance log)₁₀ 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 4.5 and Table 4.6, respectively. Where no exceedances were measured, no exceedance of the assessed criterion was identified for the reported averaging period and monitoring locations; this does not exclude unmonitored localised or shorter-duration impacts. Two distinct metrics are reported. An exceedance is a single averaging period whose value exceeds the criterion. An exceedance day is a calendar day on which one or more exceedances occurred, so multiple exceedances within a day count once. The figures in this section report exceedance days; the summary tables report exceedances.

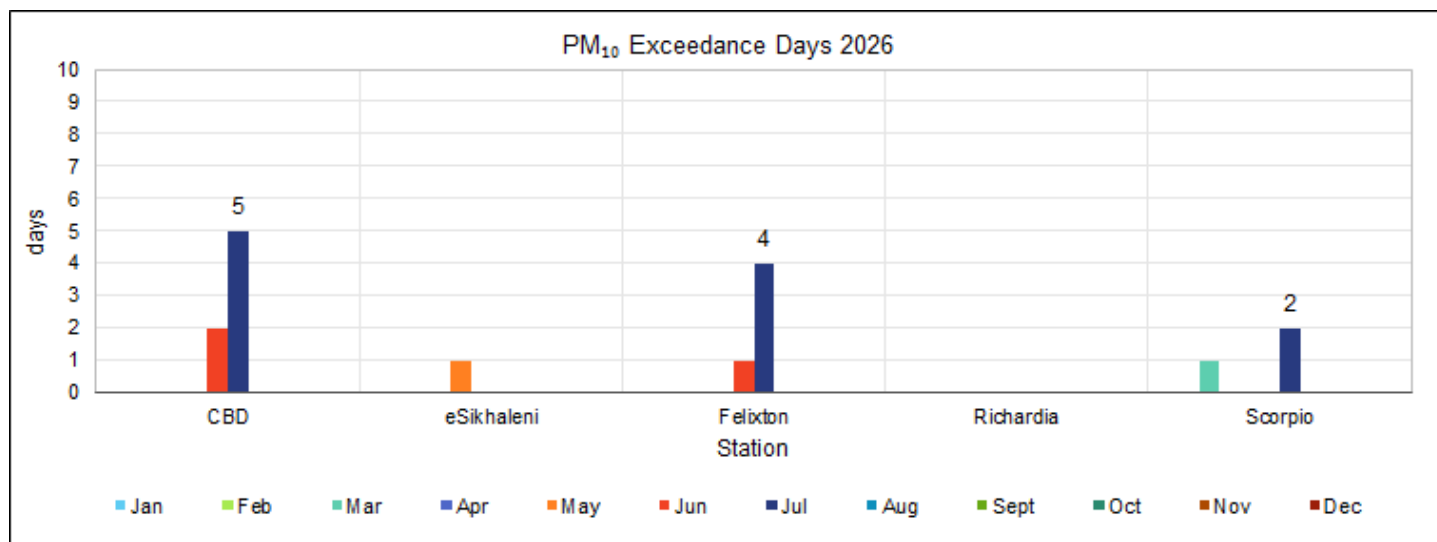


Figure 4.9: PM₁₀ exceedance days.

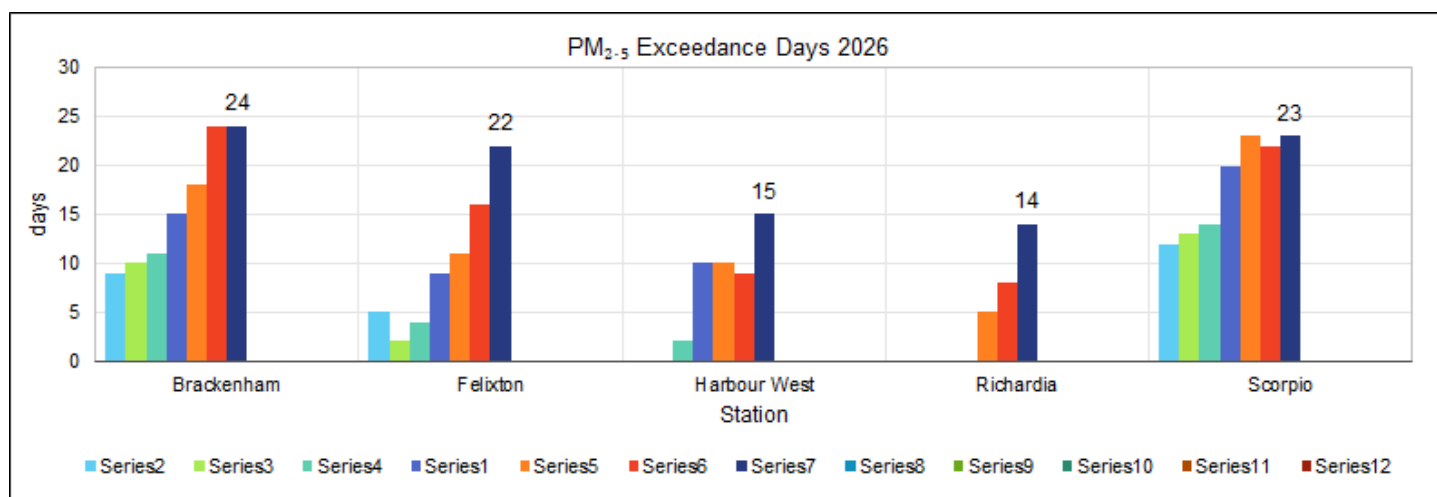


Figure 4.10: PM_{2.5} exceedance days.

Table 4.5: PM₁₀ exceedance summary.

2026	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
PM₁₀ Daily RSA Limit (75 µg/m³)													
CBD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
eSikhaleni	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Felixton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Richardia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Scorpio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
PM₁₀ Daily WHO Limit (45 µg/m³)													
CBD	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	7
eSikhaleni	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Felixton	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	5
Richardia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Scorpio	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3

Note: Richardia PM₁₀ monitoring ceased on or about 15 March 2026; shaded cells indicate periods in which no PM₁₀ monitoring was undertaken, and the Richardia total is therefore a partial-year total. Brackenham does not operate a PM₁₀ channel and is not listed.

Table 4.6: 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)													
Brackenham	-	-	-	-	2	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	12
Felixton	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	5
Harbour West	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Richardia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Scorpio	-	-	1	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	13
PM_{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)													
Brackenham	9	9	11	13	18	23	24	-	-	-	-	-	107
Felixton	5	2	4	9	11	16	22	-	-	-	-	-	69
Harbour West	-	-	2	10	10	9	15	-	-	-	-	-	46
Richardia	-	-	-	-	4	8	14	-	-	-	-	-	26
Scorpio	12	14	14	20	23	22	23	-	-	-	-	-	128

Note: Richardia PM_{2.5} monitoring was commissioned in March 2026; dashes shown for January and February 2026 indicate that no monitoring was undertaken, whereas dashes at all other stations indicate that no exceedance was recorded. Richardia year-to-date totals are derived from a partial-year record and are not directly comparable with stations reporting a full record.

4.7. Conclusion

4.7.1. Monthly air quality (July 2026)

- ▶ Data completeness: PM₁₀ data capture ranged from 88–100% and PM_{2.5} data capture ranged from 99–100%.
- ▶ Regulatory (RSA NAAQS): No (0) exceedances of the PM₁₀ 24-hour standard (75 µg/m³) were recorded. Seventeen (17) exceedances of the PM_{2.5} 24-hour standard (40 µg/m³) were recorded across Brackenham (7), Felixton (3), Harbour West (1) and Scorpio (6).
- ▶ Health guidance (WHO): PM₁₀ recorded eleven (11) exceedances of the WHO 24-hour guideline (45 µg/m³) at CBD (5), Felixton (4) and Scorpio (2).
PM_{2.5} recorded 98 exceedance-days of the WHO 24-hour guideline (15 µg/m³) across Brackenham (24), Felixton (22), Harbour West (15), Richardia (14), and Scorpio (23). The Scorpio PM_{2.5} counts are subject to the data qualification recorded in section 4.2.

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} exceeded the annual allowable frequency at Brackenhams (12), Felixton (5) and Scorpio (13); Harbour West recorded one (1) exceedance and remained within the allowance.
- ▶ Health guidance (WHO): PM₁₀ WHO 24-hour guideline exceedance-days totalled CBD (7), eSikhaleni (1), Felixton (5), and Scorpio (3) year-to-date. PM_{2.5} WHO 24-hour guideline exceedance-days totalled Brackenhams (107), Felixton (69), Harbour West (46), Richardia (26), and Scorpio (128) 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

SO₂ data completeness for July 2026, calculated from valid 10-minute records relative to scheduled 10-minute records, is shown in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: SO₂ data capture.

Station	Availability (%)	SO ₂ (%)
Arboretum	100	99
Brackenham	100	100
CBD	88	87
eSikhaleni	100	100
Felixton	99	96
Harbour West	100	100
Richardia	100	100
Scorpio	100	100

Notes:

- Red - Not acceptable for statistical purposes (<80%)
- Orange – Below the RBCAA SANAS-related reporting threshold (<90%)
- Yellow – below the RBCAA operational target (<95%)

Missing Data (SO₂):

- CBD – Power outages, cable fault, data invalidation (5 days with <80% data capture, 1-5 July 2026).
- Felixton – Analyser failure (2 days with <80% data capture, 30-31 July 2026).

5.3. Monthly Concentrations

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).

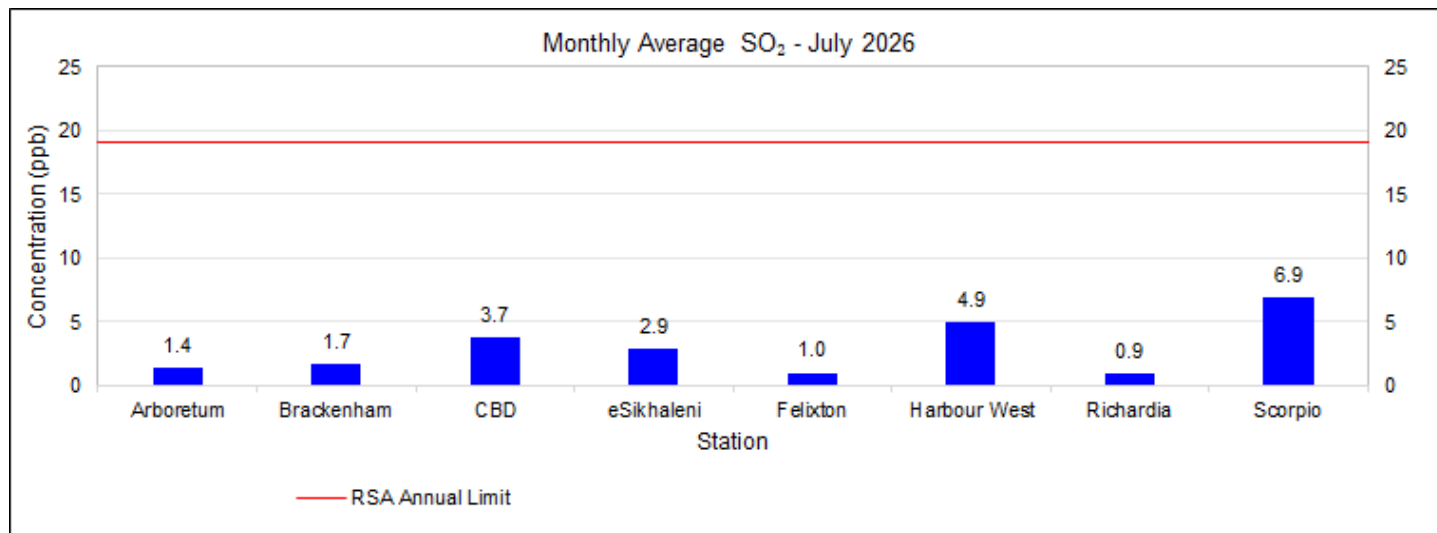


Figure 5.1: SO₂ monthly concentrations.

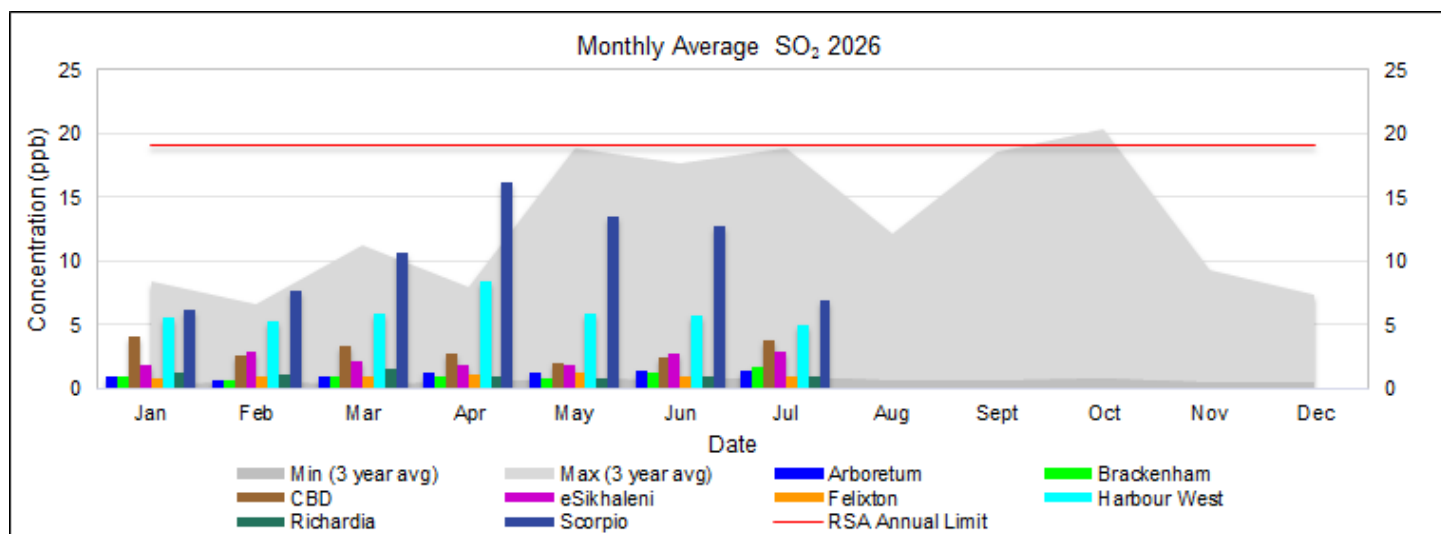


Figure 5.2: SO₂ monthly comparison.

5.4. Diurnal Concentrations

Diurnal SO₂ concentrations are shown below (Figure 5.3). The 24-hour values are included only as numerical visual references; hourly-of-day mean profiles cannot be used to determine 24-hour exceedances.

The SO₂ hourly-of-day profile remained below the numerical value of the RSA 24-hour criterion. At Scorpio, some hourly-of-day profile values were above the numerical value of the WHO 24-hour guideline; this is not a 24-hour exceedance determination.

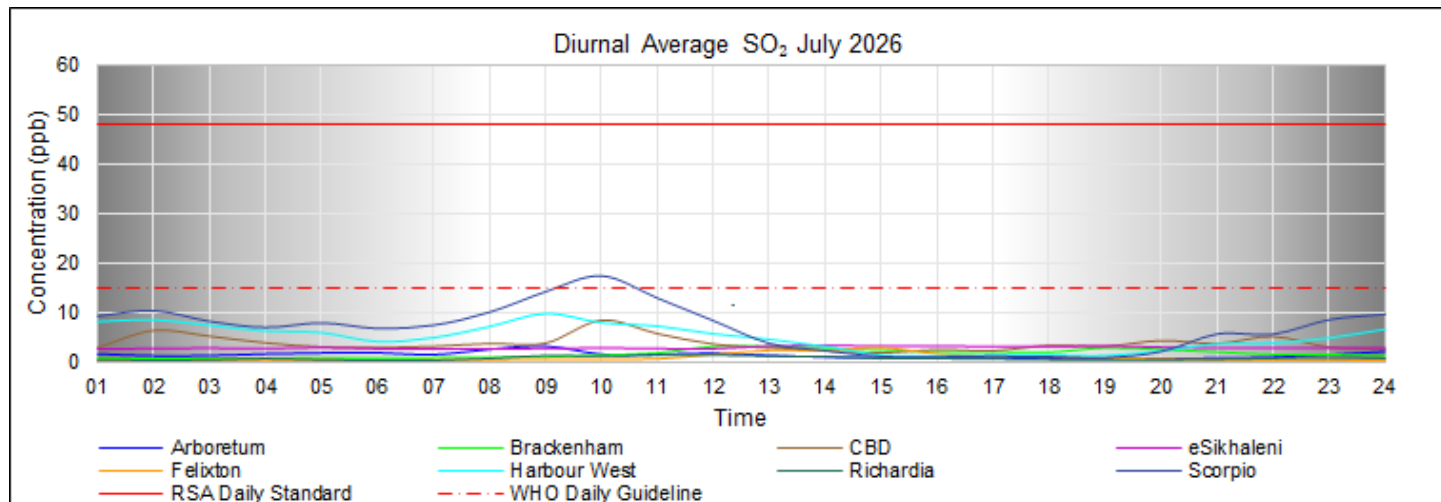


Figure 5.3: SO₂ diurnal concentrations.

5.5. Daily Concentrations

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

- ▶ No (0) measured exceedances of the RSA 24-hour standard (48 ppb); and
- ▶ Nine (9) measured exceedance-days of the WHO 24-hour guideline (15 ppb).

Table 5.3: SO₂ 24-hour average exceedances.

SO ₂ Daily WHO Limit (15 ppb)	9
No response required	9
CBD	1
Harbour West	3
Scorpio	5

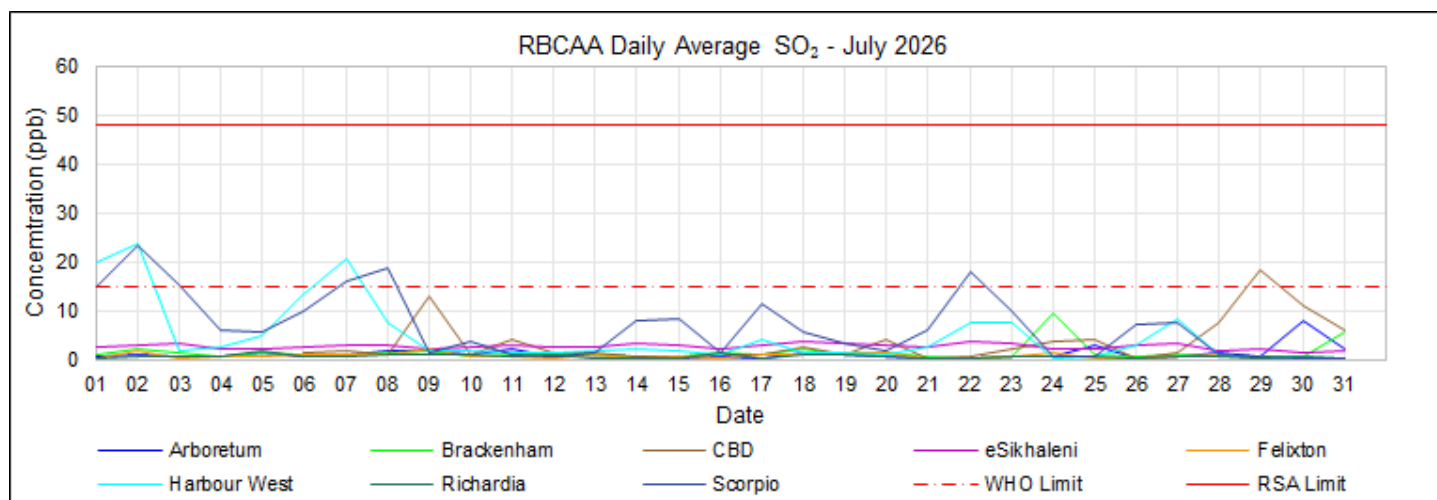


Figure 5.4: SO₂ 24-hour average concentrations.

Missing Data (SO₂):

- CBD – Power outages, cable fault, data invalidation (5 days with <80% data capture, 1-5 July 2026).
- Felixton – Analyser failure (2 days with <80% data capture, 30-31 July 2026).

5.6. Hourly Concentrations

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

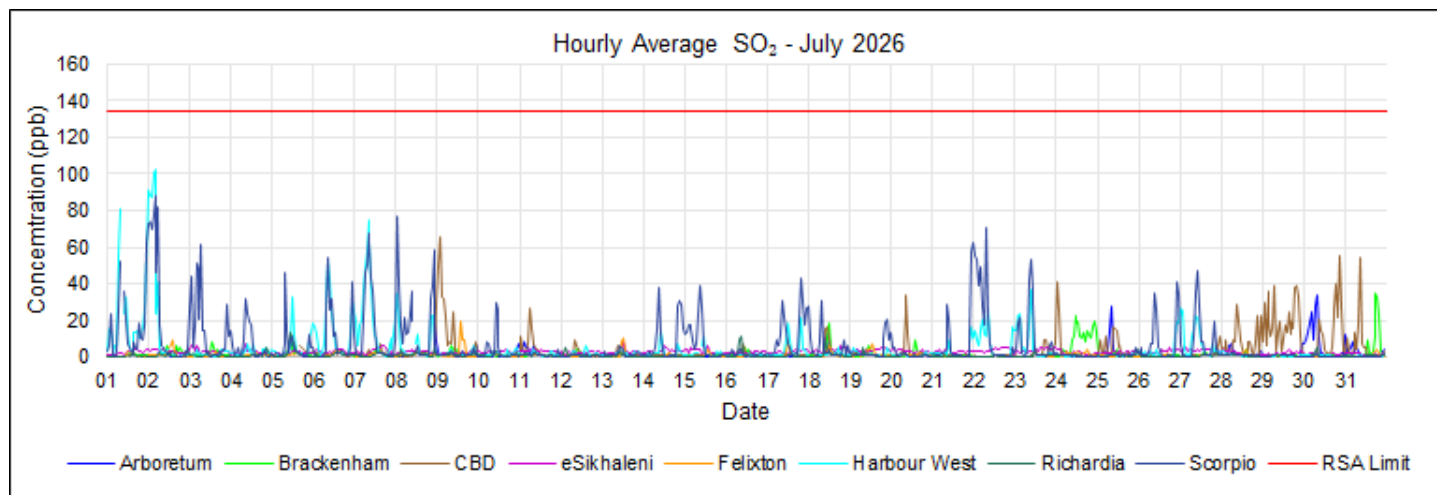


Figure 5.5: SO₂ 1-hour average concentrations.

5.7. 10-minute Concentrations

SO₂ 10-minute average concentrations are shown in Figure 5.6. No (0) measured exceedances of the RSA 10-minute standard and the WHO 10-minute guideline (191 ppb) were recorded.

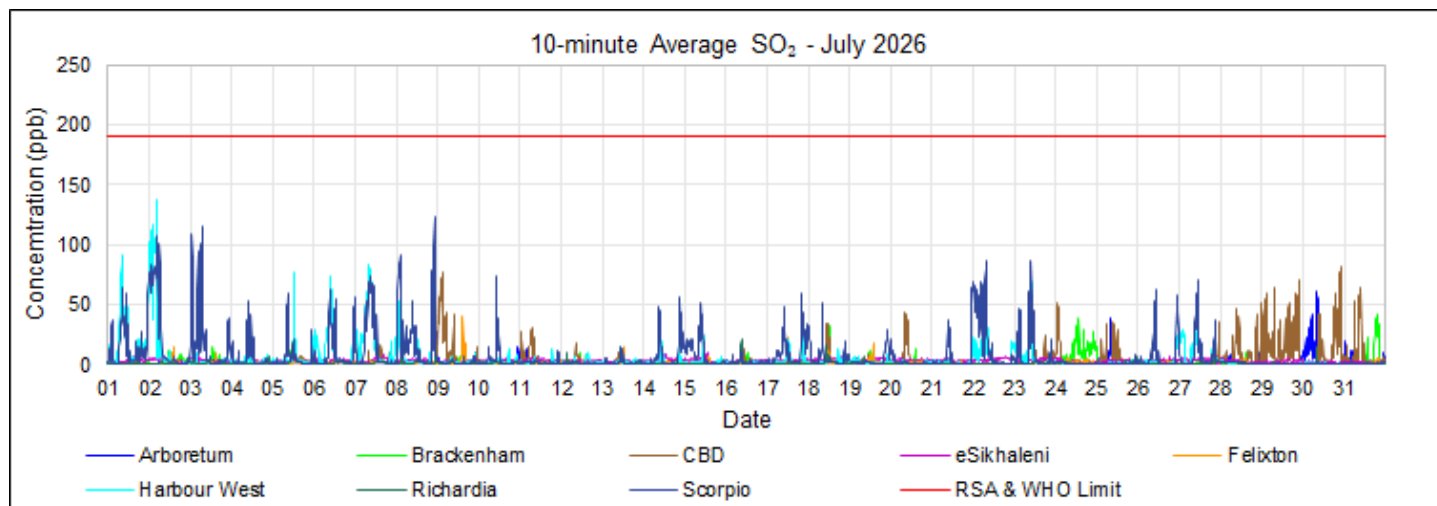


Figure 5.6: SO₂ 10-minute average concentrations.

5.8. Exceedances

SO₂ exceedance days, together with comparisons to previous months, are shown in Figure 5.7. The SO₂ exceedance log is provided in Appendix I. A summary of SO₂ exceedances by station is presented in Table 5.4. 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, no exceedance of the assessed criterion was identified for the reported averaging period and monitoring locations; this does not exclude unmonitored localised or shorter-duration impacts.

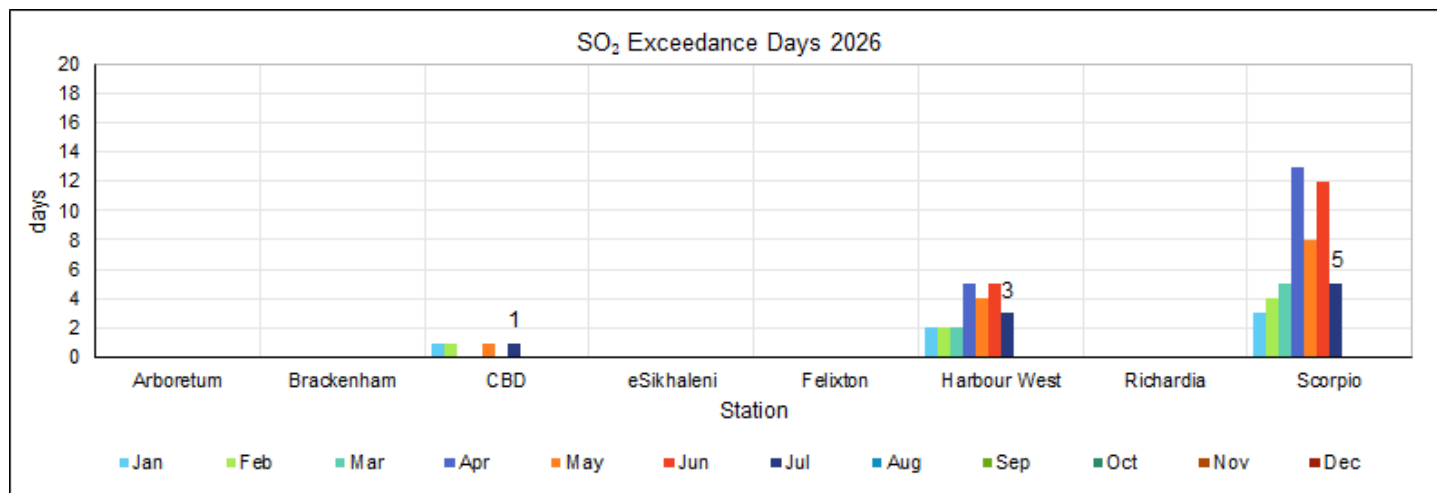


Figure 5.7: SO₂ exceedance days.

Table 5.4: SO₂ exceedance summary.

2026	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
SO₂ Daily RSA Limit (48 ppb)													
Arboretum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Brackenham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
CBD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
eSikhaleni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Felixton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Harbour West	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Richardia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Scorpio	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
SO₂ Daily WHO Limit (15 ppb)													
Arboretum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Brackenham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
CBD	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
eSikhaleni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Felixton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Harbour West	2	2	2	5	4	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	23
Richardia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Scorpio	3	4	5	14	10	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	53
SO₂ Hourly RSA Limit (134 ppb)													
Arboretum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Brackenham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
CBD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
eSikhaleni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Felixton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Harbour West	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

2026	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Richardia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Scorpio	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
SO₂ 10-minute RSA & WHO Limit (191 ppb)													
Arboretum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Brackenham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
CBD	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
eSikhaleni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Felixton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Harbour West	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Richardia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Scorpio	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8

5.9. Conclusion

5.9.1. Monthly air quality (July 2026)

- ▶ Data completeness: SO₂ data capture ranged from 87–100% across the monitoring network.
- ▶ Regulatory (RSA NAAQS): No (0) exceedances of the SO₂ 24-hour standard (48 ppb), SO₂ 1-hour standard (134 ppb), or SO₂ 10-minute standard (191 ppb) were recorded.
- ▶ Health guidance (WHO): Nine (9) exceedance-days of the WHO 24-hour guideline (15 ppb) were recorded across CBD (1), Harbour West (3) and Scorpio (5).

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 (23), and Scorpio (53); 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). All ppb values are converted from the stated mass concentrations at 25 °C and 101.325 kPa using the molar mass of hydrogen sulphide (34.08 g/mol); TRS is a mixture, so the conversion is exact only where H_2S dominates the measured signal. (OME, 1999).

RBCAA applies the following criteria:

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

6.2. Data Completeness

TRS data completeness for July 2026, calculated from valid 10-minute records relative to scheduled 10-minute records, is shown in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: TRS data capture.

Station	Availability (%)	TRS (%)
Brackenham	100	100
CBD	88	87
eSikhaleni	100	100
Felixton	99	99
Richardia	100	96

Notes:

- Red - Not acceptable for statistical purposes (<80%)
- Orange – Below the RBCAA SANAS-related reporting threshold (<90%)
- Yellow – below the RBCAA operational target (<95%)

Missing Data (TRS):

- CBD – Power outages, cable fault, data invalidation (5 days with <80% data capture, 1-5 July 2026).
- Richardia – Analyser failure (2 days with <80% data capture, 15-16 July 2026).

6.3. Monthly Concentrations

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

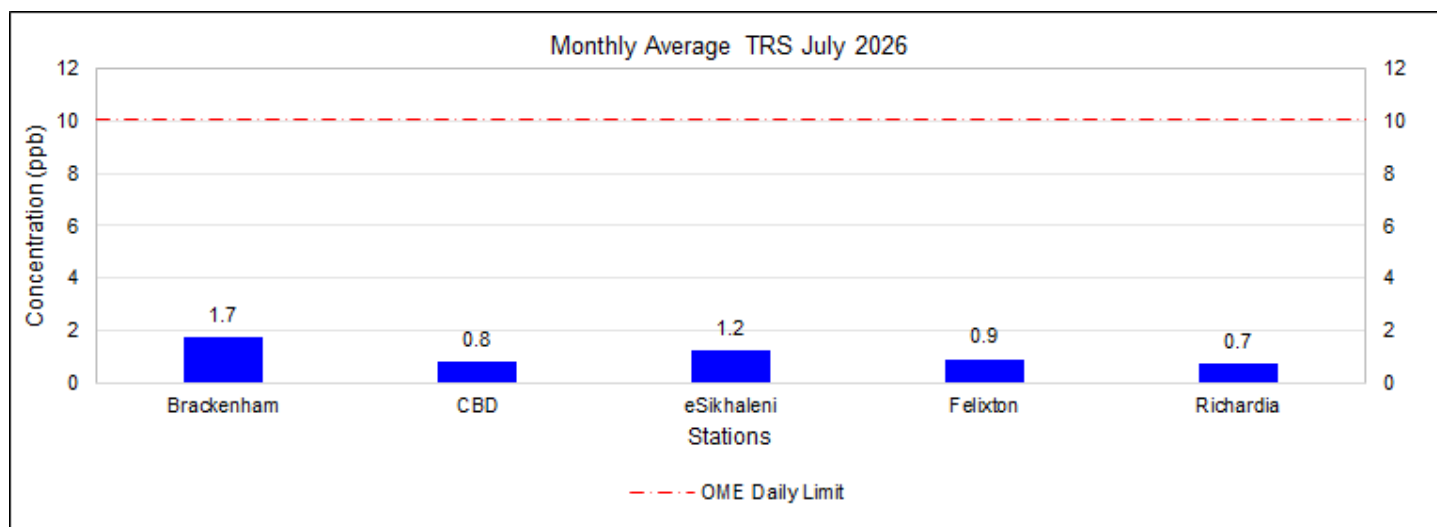


Figure 6.1: TRS monthly concentrations.

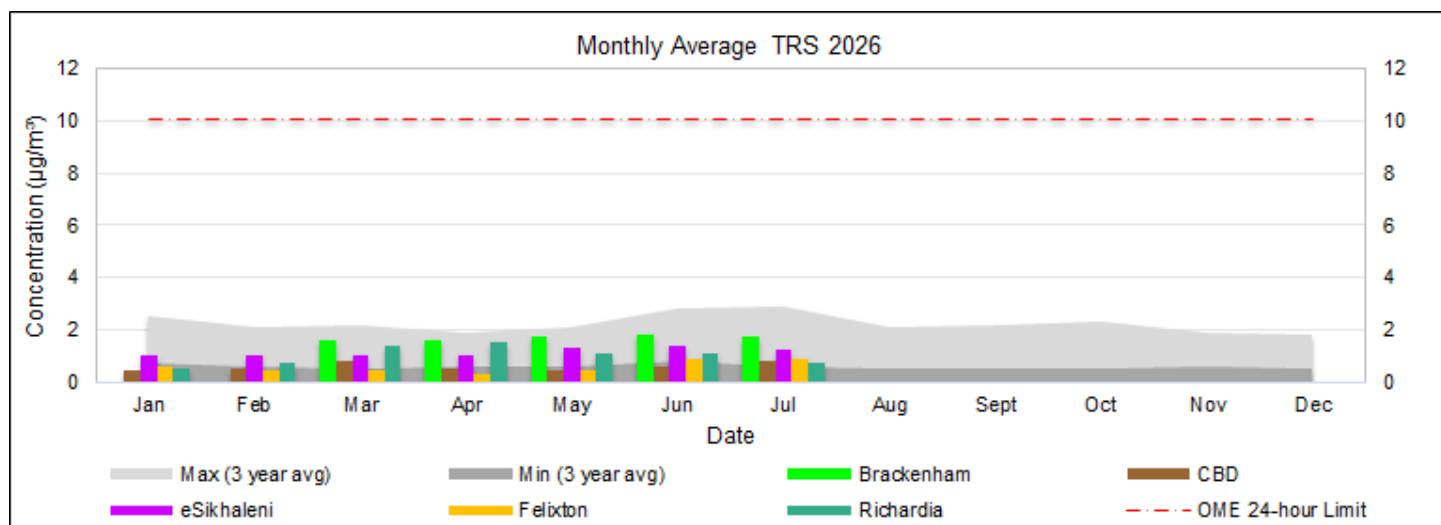


Figure 6.2: TRS monthly comparison.

6.4. Diurnal Concentrations

The diurnal TRS concentrations are shown below (Figure 6.3). The OME 24-hour value is included only as a numerical visual reference; hourly-of-day mean profiles cannot be used to determine 24-hour exceedances. The hourly-of-day profile remained below the numerical value of the OME 24-hour criterion.

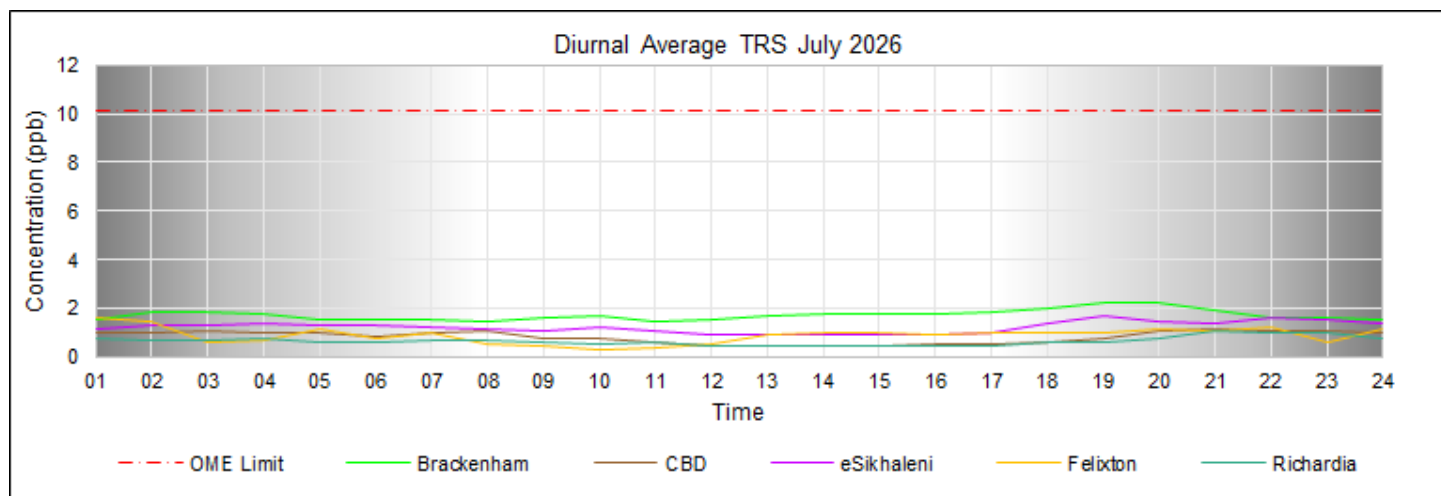


Figure 6.3: TRS diurnal concentrations.

6.5. Daily Concentrations

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.

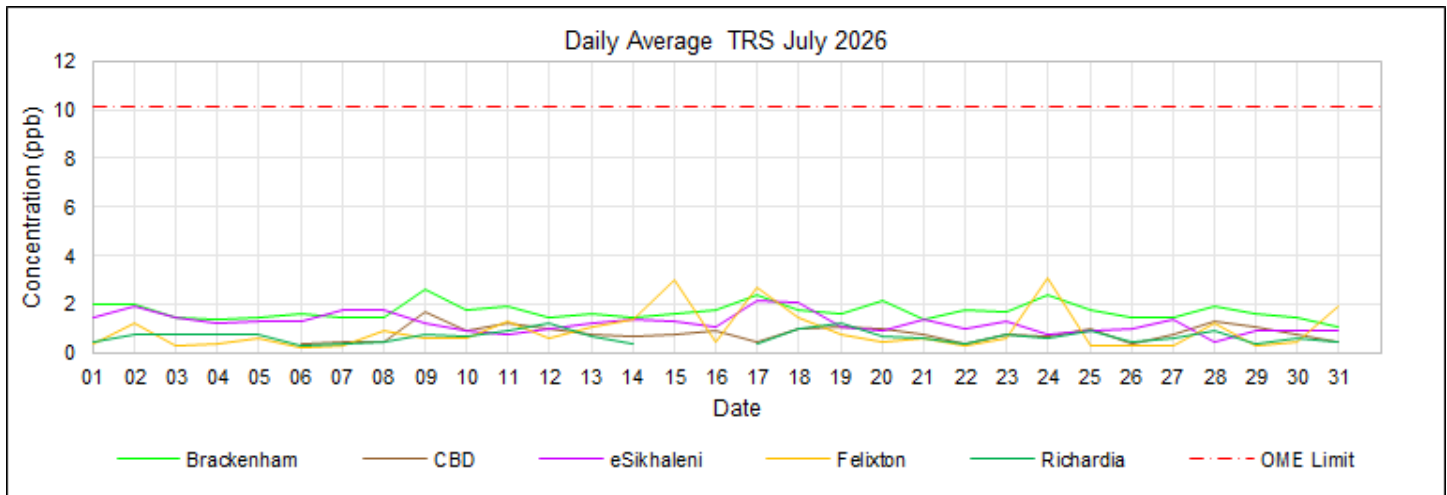


Figure 6.4: TRS daily average concentration.

Missing Data (TRS):

- CBD – Power outages, cable fault, data invalidation (5 days with <80% data capture, 1-5 July 2026).
- Richardia – Analyser failure (2 days with <80% data capture, 15-16 July 2026).

6.6. 30-minute Concentrations

TRS 30-minute average concentrations are shown in Figure 6.5. Eighty-six (86) 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)	86
CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	42
RBCAA allocation	42
Felixton	42
Mondi	24
Fugitive emissions	2
eSikhaleni	1
Brackenhams	1
SETP	22
CBD	2
eSikhaleni	12
Richardia	1
Brackenhams	7
Mondi (Meteorology)	3
RBCAA allocation	3
eSikhaleni	3
THS	13
Smut plant	12
Felixton	12
Smut clarifiers	1
Felixton	1
Unknown source to the NNW	4
RBCAA allocation	4
Brackenhams	4

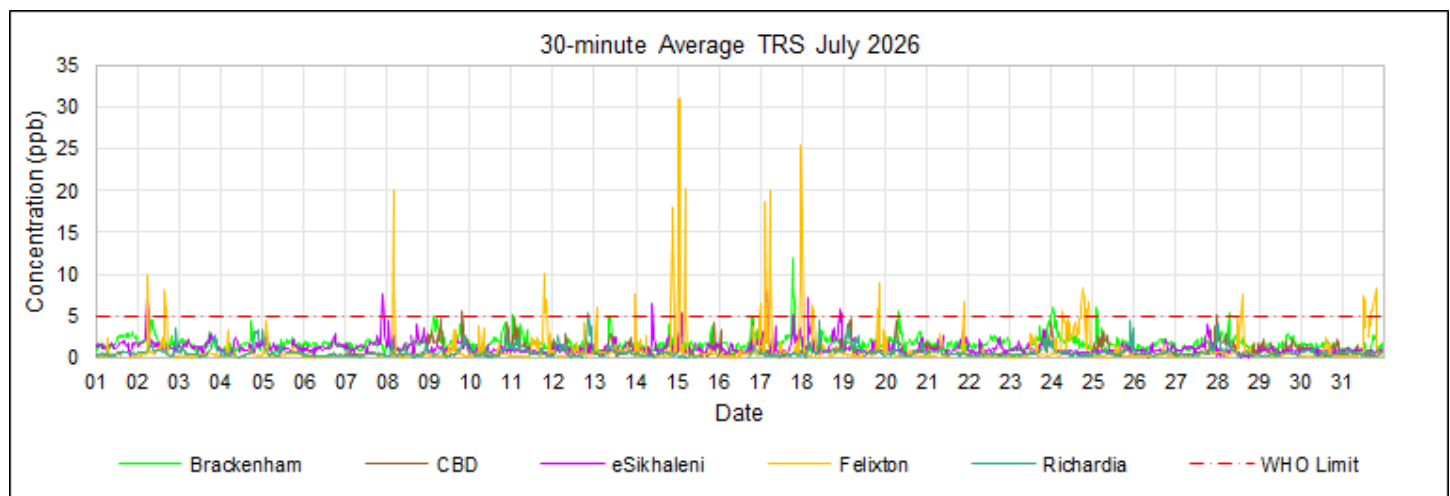


Figure 6.5: TRS 30-minute average concentration.

6.7. 10-minute Concentrations

TRS 10-minute average concentrations are shown in Figure 6.6. Sixty-two (62) 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)	62
CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	54
RBCAA allocation	54
Felixton	54
Mondi	3
SETP	3
eSikhaleni	3
THS	1
Smut plant	1
Felixton	1
Unknown source to the NNW	4
RBCAA allocation	4
Brackenham	4

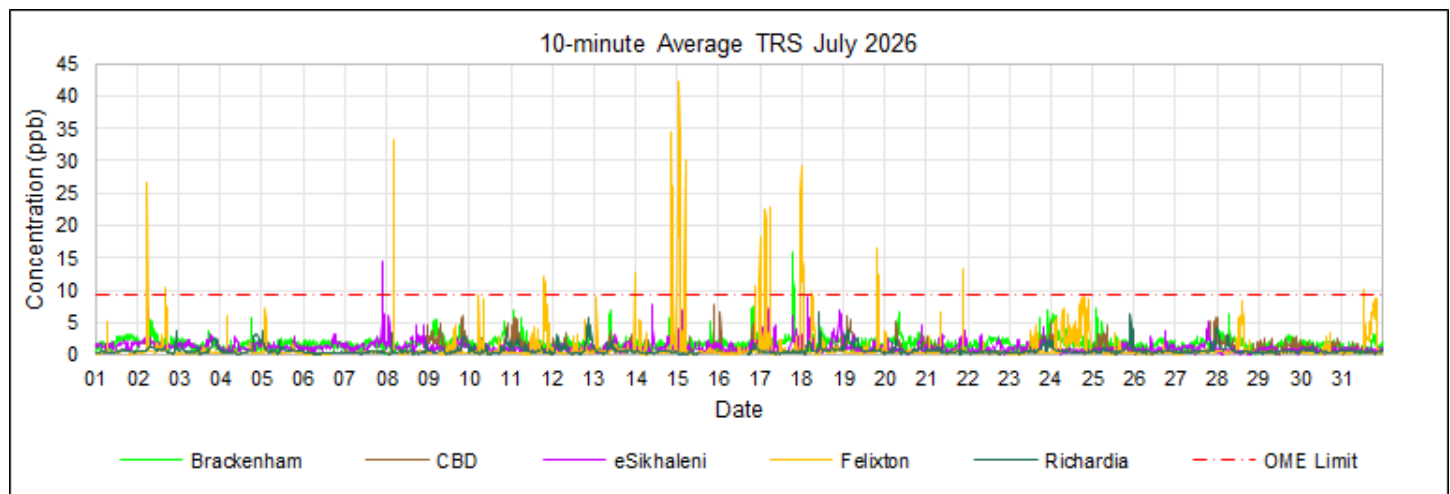


Figure 6.6: TRS 10-minute average concentrations.

6.8. Exceedances

TRS exceedance days, together with comparisons to previous months, are shown in Figure 6.7. The TRS exceedance log is provided in Appendix J. 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, no exceedance of the assessed criterion was identified for the reported averaging period and monitoring locations; this does not exclude unmonitored localised or shorter-duration impacts.

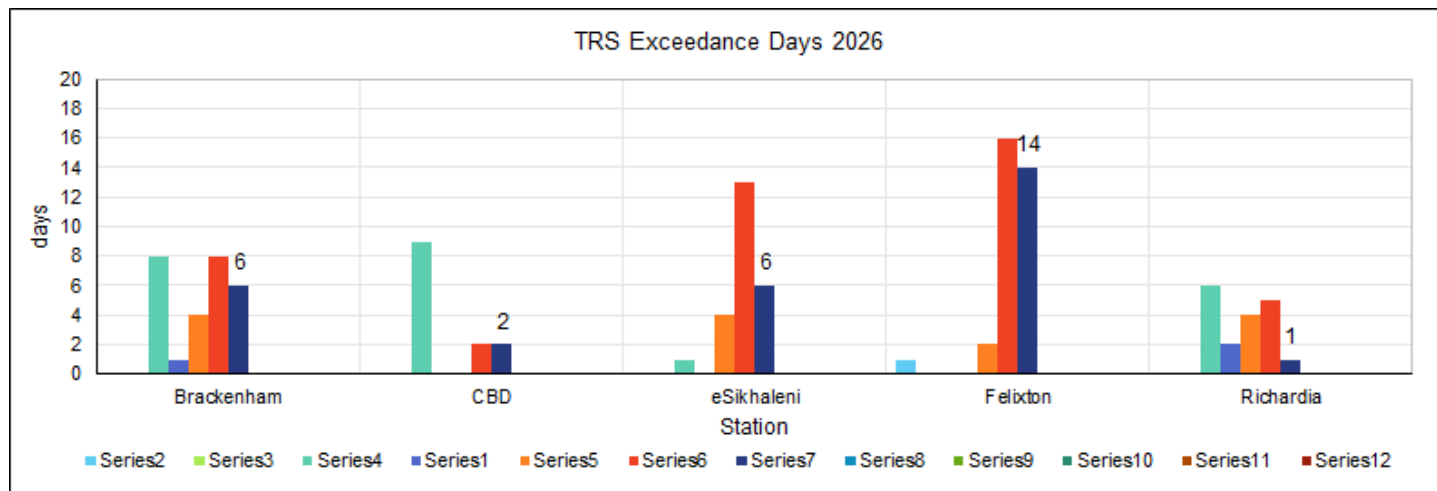


Figure 6.7: TRS exceedance days.

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	10	15	12	-	-	-	-	-	64
CBD	-	-	25	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	31
eSikhaleni	-	-	1	-	10	47	16	-	-	-	-	-	74
Felixton	1	-	-	-	4	43	55	-	-	-	-	-	103
Richardia	-	-	13	2	5	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	32
TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)													
Brackenham	-	-	16	-	12	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	42
CBD	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
eSikhaleni	-	-	1	-	3	28	3	-	-	-	-	-	35
Felixton	2	-	-	-	10	70	55	-	-	-	-	-	137
Richardia	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

6.9. Conclusion

6.9.1. Monthly air quality (July 2026)

- ▶ Data completeness: TRS data capture ranged from 87–100% 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. Eighty-six (86) exceedances of the WHO 30-minute guideline (5.0 ppb) were recorded across Brackenham (12), CBD (2), eSikhaleni (16), Felixton (55), and Richardia (1). Sixty-two (62) exceedances of the OME 10-minute criterion (9.3 ppb) were recorded across Brackenham (4), eSikhaleni (3), and Felixton (55).

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 (31), Brackenham (64), eSikhaleni (74), Felixton (103), and Richardia (32).
- ▶ OME 10-minute exceedances totalled CBD (8), Brackenham (42), eSikhaleni (35), Felixton (137), and Richardia (4).

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. July 2026 – Monthly Conclusion

Regulatory (RSA NAAQS)

- ▶ PM: No (0) PM₁₀ 24-hour NAAQS exceedances (75 µg/m³) were recorded. Seventeen (17) PM_{2.5} 24-hour NAAQS exceedances (40 µg/m³) were recorded across Brackenham (7), Felixton (3), Harbour West (1) and Scorpio (6). The Scorpio counts are subject to the data qualification recorded in section 4.2.
- ▶ SO₂: No (0) 24-hour NAAQS exceedances (48 ppb) were recorded. No (0) 1-hour NAAQS exceedances (134 ppb) were recorded. No (0) 10-minute NAAQS exceedances (191 ppb) were recorded.
- ▶ 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: Eleven (11) exceedances of the WHO 24-hour guideline (45 µg/m³) were recorded at CBD (5), Felixton (4) and Scorpio (2). PM_{2.5}: Ninety-eight (98) exceedance-days of the WHO 24-hour guideline (15 µg/m³) were recorded across Brackenham (24), Felixton (22), Harbour West (15), Richardia (14), and Scorpio (23).
- ▶ SO₂: Nine (9) exceedance-days of the WHO 24-hour guideline (15 ppb) were recorded across CBD (1), Harbour West (3) and Scorpio (5). No (0) exceedances of the WHO 10-minute guideline (191 ppb) were recorded.
- ▶ TRS/H₂S: No (0) exceedances of the OME 24-hour criterion (10.1 ppb), eighty-six (86) exceedances of the WHO 30-minute guideline (5.0 ppb), and sixty-two (62) exceedances of the OME 10-minute criterion (9.3 ppb) were recorded during July 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): Brackenham (12), Felixton (5) and Scorpio (13) exceeded the annual allowable frequency of four (4) 24-hour exceedances; Harbour West (1) remained within the allowance.
- ▶ 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 CBD (7), eSikhaleni (1), Felixton (5), and Scorpio (3). PM_{2.5} (WHO 24-hour guideline: 15 µg/m³): exceedance-days during 2026 year-to-date totalled Brackenham (107), Felixton (69), Harbour West (46), Richardia (26), and Scorpio (128).
- ▶ SO₂ (WHO 24-hour guideline: 15 ppb): exceedance-days during 2026 year-to-date totalled CBD (2), Harbour West (23), and Scorpio (53); 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 (31), Brackenham (64), eSikhaleni (74), Felixton (103), and Richardia (32), and OME 10-minute exceedances at CBD (8), Brackenham (42), eSikhaleni (35), Felixton (137), and Richardia (4).

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/m³	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/m²/day	Milligrams per meter squared per day
mg/m³	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	73.0	97%	162%	2026/07/18 00:00	1.2	9
eSikhaleni	36.0	48%	80%	2026/07/08 00:00	1.7	4
Felixton ES1	65.0	87%	144%	2026/07/18 00:00	1.5	207
Richardia	63.0	84%	140%	2026/07/18 00:00	1.2	312
Scorpio ES1	73.0	97%	162%	2026/07/18 00:00	1.2	9
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	82.0	205%	547%	2026/07/18 00:00	1.4	360
Felixton ES2	59.0	148%	393%	2026/07/08 00:00	2.3	340
Harbour West ES2	41.0	103%	273%	2026/07/18 00:00	1.2	312
Scorpio ES2	36.0	90%	240%	2026/07/18 00:00	1.6	355
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	61.0	32%		2026/07/30 07:40	5.5	259
Brackenham	42.4	22%		2026/07/31 19:30	4.6	207
CBD	82.2	43%		2026/07/30 21:50	5.2	251
eSikhaleni	9.7	5%		2026/07/15 13:00	2.0	67
Felixton	40.3	21%		2026/07/09 14:40	2.6	172
Harbour West	137.3	72%		2026/07/02 04:20	4.2	360
Richardia	21.4	11%		2026/07/16 09:00	2.0	294
Scorpio	124.1	65%		2026/07/08 22:10	1.3	300
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	33.6	25%	-	2026/07/30 08:00	5.8	252
Brackenham	35.1	26%	-	2026/07/31 18:00	5.7	203
CBD	65.9	49%	-	2026/07/09 02:00	4.0	241
eSikhaleni	8.4	6%	-	2026/07/13 12:00	2.5	353
Felixton	19.5	15%	-	2026/07/09 14:00	2.7	174
Harbour West	102.7	77%	-	2026/07/02 04:00	2.8	349
Richardia	13.4	10%	-	2026/07/05 11:00	-	247
Scorpio	87.7	65%	-	2026/07/02 04:00	2.8	349
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	8.1	17%	54%	2026/07/30 00:00	6.3	238
Brackenham	9.6	20%	64%	2026/07/24 00:00	5.7	205
CBD	18.4	38%	123%	2026/07/29 00:00	4.8	250
eSikhaleni	4.0	8%	27%	2026/07/22 00:00	3.9	11
Felixton	2.2	5%	15%	2026/07/09 00:00	2.7	240
Harbour West	23.8	50%	159%	2026/07/02 00:00	2.9	242
Richardia	2.1	4%	14%	2026/07/05 00:00	2.3	353
Scorpio	23.5	49%	157%	2026/07/02 00:00	2.9	242

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	16.0	-	172%	2026/07/17 18:40	1.4	357
eSikhaleni	7.7	-	83%	2026/07/15 21:30	1.5	311
Felixton	14.4	-	155%	2026/07/07 22:00	1.6	34
Richardia	42.3	-	455%	2026/07/15 01:20	1.0	63
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	12.0	-	240%	2026/07/17 18:30	1.6	357
eSikhaleni	5.7	-	114%	2026/07/09 19:30	0.2	343
Felixton	7.8	-	156%	2026/07/17 04:00	0.8	30
Richardia	31.0	-	620%	2026/07/15 01:00	0.7	120
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%	2026/07/09 00:00	1.7	223
eSikhaleni	1.7	-	17%	2026/07/09 00:00	2.7	240
Felixton	2.2	-	22%	2026/07/17 00:00	0.9	19
Richardia	3.1	-	31%	2026/07/24 00:00	5.0	219

APPENDIX E
RAINFALL*Table 1: Daily Rainfall*

Date	Richards Bay (mm)	Felixton (mm)	RBCT (mm)	Meerensee (mm)	South32 (mm)
2026/07/01	-	0	0	0	0
2026/07/02	-	0	0	0	1
2026/07/03	-	0	0	0	0
2026/07/04	-	0	0	0	0
2026/07/05	-	0	0	0	0
2026/07/06	0	0	0	0	0
2026/07/07	0	0	0	0	0
2026/07/08	0	0	0	0	0
2026/07/09	0	0	0	0	0
2026/07/10	0	0	0	0	0
2026/07/11	42	55	0	23	3
2026/07/12	0	0	10	1	3
2026/07/13	0	0	1.0	0	6
2026/07/14	0	0	0	0	0
2026/07/15	0	0	0	0	0
2026/07/16	0	0	0	0	0
2026/07/17	0	0	0	0	0
2026/07/18	0	0	0	0	0
2026/07/19	0	0	0	0	0
2026/07/20	0	0	0	0	0
2026/07/21	0	0	0	0	0
2026/07/22	0	0	0	0	0
2026/07/23	0	0	0	0	0
2026/07/24	2	4	5	1	2
2026/07/25	4	0	1	3	2
2026/07/26	0	0	0	0	0
2026/07/27	0	0	0	0	0
2026/07/28	9	5	3	2	4
2026/07/29	5	10	9	6	4
2026/07/30	4	6	4	3	1
2026/07/31	1	0	3	9	0
Total	70	78	35	49	25

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	46
Jul	16	48	57	20	196	57	220	70
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	90
Maximum	320	377	464	647	410	271	479	202
Total	1850	1540	2234	1893	2034	1630	2396	630

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	28
Jul	17	37	39	15	146	2.5	157	78
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	28
Average	105	82	127	107	112	83	133	78
Maximum	311	214	231	368	318	187	303	112
Total	1261	987	1530	1288	1347	992	1590	543

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	81
Jul	5	39	64	30	162	56	155	35
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	35
Average	110	87	139	161	145	100	159	88
Maximum	216	166	245	642	442	177	450	141
Total	1317	1049	1669	1934	1740	1205	1911	618

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	26
Jul	-	-	-	12	165	-	98	25
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	25
Average	-	-	-	121	107	121	119	53
Maximum	-	-	-	505	271	144	363	117
Total	-	-	-	1336	1280	485	1427	370

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
Jul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
Aug	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nov	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dec	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Minimum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Average	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
Maximum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	368

**APPENDIX F
COMPLAINTS LOG**

Table 1: Complaints

No	Date	Region	Type	Source	Description	Response
1	2026/07/01 16:25	Alton	Clinical + Odour	Clariant	"Odour of a chemical nature. Bad reaction, eyes burning and chest closing up. This has happened a couple of times over the past 6 months. I am getting scared for my health."	401, 402
2	2026/07/04 20:51	Veldenvlei	Clinical + Odour	Mondi	"Gasy smell causing headache and eye irritation. Smells like cat urine but worse."	411
3	2026/07/04 21:08	Brackenham	Clinical + Odour	Mondi	"Bad odour. Smells like rotten egg. Have a huge headache and feel nauseous"	411
4	2026/07/05 09:30	Veldenvlei	Alumina fallout	South32	Vehicle covered in alumina dust.	420, 1
5	2026/07/05 10:15	Arboretum	Alumina fallout	South32	"White powdery dust on vehicle again this morning."	420, 1
6	2026/07/05 11:45	Arboretum Ext	Alumina fallout	South32	Vehicle covered in alumina dust.	420, 1
7	2026/07/05 11:50	Arboretum Ext	Alumina fallout + clinical	South32	"Fine White powder/dust on our cars and in the yard all the plants trees has this powder. Triggers sneezing"	420, 1
8	2026/07/06 00:00	Veldenvlei	Coal dust	Cumulative Coal Dust	"Coal Dust. I live in Veldenvlei and I work in alton...every weekend I have to clean fans which are pitch black, I have to wash lace curtains as they are black only on the parts where the windows are open, I have to wash off my plans once a week as black dust covers them, in alton where I work we also get coal dust in our coffee every morning, when are they going to clean up roads and cover up the coal dumping sites."	405
9	2026/07/08 10:39	Alton	Coal dust	NIDA	Indoor business premises and workshop again covered in coal dust, which filtered into premises overnight.	412, 413, 420, 1
10	2026/07/09 10:13	Alton	Coal dust	NIDA	Indoor business premises and workshop again covered in coal dust. Ceiling and wall facing Ni-Da is black on the inside.	413, 420, 1
11	2026/07/09 12:45	CBD	Alumina fallout	South32	"Alumina Powder that's fallen on my car today".	420, 1
12	2026/07/09 20:00	Meerensee	Clinical + Odour	Mondi	"Went outside and the air smelled like smog, pollution and it had a strong acid taste to it."	407, 1
13	2026/07/10 08:56	Alton	Clinical + Odour	Mondi	"I think there is a gas leak around then Alton North area. A strong cat like urine smell, like ammonia or something. Giving a weird taste in the mouth as well."	408, 1
14	2026/07/10 09:15	Arboretum	Clinical + Odour	Mondi	"I just want to log a complaint about an awful smell over Arboretum. The people on the groups say it is Mondi. Causes our noses to burn. I cannot explain the smell"	407, 1
15	2026/07/10 09:19	Alton, Arboretum Ext & Arboretum	Clinical + Odour	Mondi	"A delightful aromatherapy wafting over Alton and Arboretum. Smelling like a lion marked it's territory. Strong cat pee smell. Eyes watering and sinuses burning."	407, 1

No	Date	Region	Type	Source	Description	Response
16	2026/07/10 13:00	Meerensee	Clinical + Odour	Unknown source	(Also states smell was present from the previous evening) "We are in Perlemoen street. Since last night a strong chemical smell is present. Nose blocked with burning eyes and affects breathing. Asthma. Smell still present by 13h00, 20 hrs later. Understand Mondi was identified as the source. No Improvement. It seems they are ignoring complaints. Mondi to be closed down."	409, 420, 1
17	2026/07/11 10:23	Arboretum	Alumina fallout	South32	"This white alumina dust in our residential area is now becoming a daily issue and can't be blamed again on "left over residue"."	423
18	2026/07/11 10:30	Veldenvlei	Alumina fallout	South32	"Vehicle once again covered in white alumina dust."	423
19	2026/07/11 10:30	Veldenvlei	Black Dust	Industry response required	"Vehicle, air conditioner and walls covered in black dust, and this is what we are breathing in."	1
20	2026/07/15 14:18	Alton	Coal dust	NIDA	Indoor premises and workshop again covered in coal dust.	413, 420, 1
21	2026/07/15 20:54	Felixton	Odour	NIDA	"Very strong sulphur smell. Smells like rotten eggs."	414, 420, 1
22	2026/07/16 08:30	Alton	Black Dust	Industry response required	Premises covered in black dust is allegedly from activities at the adjacent Ni-Da facility, as well as dust generation from traffic due to fallout on the roads. The complainant further reported the following impacts on his business as a direct result, "Damage to stock on display, damage to vehicles, new vehicles that come in for Fitment, arrived from the dealership clean and I must deliver dirty vehicles for them, so they must go to the wash bay again before delivery. That cost me money and the dealerships don't want to support me because of that."	1
23	2026/07/16 09:58	Veldenvlei	Coal dust	TNP	COMPLAINT: Coal Dust - Medway "... There has been no improvement in the conditions along Medway and the John Ross. If anything, the situation has gone from bad to worse. Onsite visits by the RBCAA have revealed the following; 1. Thick layers of coal accumulated along the entire stretch of Medway and carried onto the John Ross. 2. Significant dust is generated as the trucks travel these routes. The dust creates a visibility risk for road users, and the clouds of dust are carried towards the adjacent residential area of Arboretum. 3. A truck was observed heading towards East Gate covered in thick black sludge, full of product and un-tarped. (Photo attached). 4. When it rains the accumulated coal along Medway turns into a dense black sludge which results in toxic runoff into the groundwater, wetlands and canal. The sludge is also picked up by the trucks and carried along the roadways. 5. There is also dumping along Medway, and restricted traffic flow travelling towards East Gate at the RBIDZ circle due to damage or incomplete work which results in trucks driving over the circle. 6. Vegetation is suffocating due to the magnitude of black dust deposition. This can not only lead to plant death but also impairs photosynthesis which reduces carbon capture.	415, 1

No	Date	Region	Type	Source	Description	Response
					7. Trucks travel at excessive speeds along Medway and dangerously engage John Ross without yielding. This poses a serious danger to road users, which is why historically trucks were prohibited from using Medway to enter and exit the Port. The community is being exposed to significant health risks associated with exposure to particulate matter (Coal dust). The attached photograph of children covered in black dust after playing in their home in Arboretum speaks for itself. Attached are photographs of a sample collected by the RBCAA along Medway which when exposed to a magnet confirms the presence of dust with magnetic properties. Research indicates that "Exposure to magnetic dust (like magnetite) is hazardous primarily because these particles are excellent carriers of toxic heavy metals. The World Health Organisation (WHO) considers particulate matter (PM) to be the single greatest environmental risk to human health. WHO warns that long- and short-term exposure causes severe cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, classifying fine particulates as a leading cause of cancer and millions of premature deaths globally. In view of the above, the RBCAA respectfully requests that the Municipality take urgent corrective action. " Note: Health Risks and images can be found in the original email Thursday, 16 July 2026 09:58.	
24	2026/07/20 10:57	Alton	Black Dust	NIDA	"My business premises once again covered in black dust."	420, 1
25	2026/07/20 22:51	Richards Bay	Sewage Overflow	CoU	Felixton: Odour Complaint / TRS Exceedances / Municipal Sewage Overflow On 15 July at 20h54, the RBCAA received a complaint from a resident of Felixton regarding a "Very strong sulphur smell" described by the complainant as smelling like "rotten eggs". The RBCAA immediately notified Mpact and THS. Both facilities reported stable operations. We were however alerted to the fact that the Municipal sewage pump station was once again overflowing and had been since the previous day. Based on the above, the location of the complainant, wind direction, and low wind speeds (calms) the RBCAA has concluded that the odour complaint on 15 July and TRS exceedances recorded on 15, 16 & 17 July were as a result of the sewage overflow and full emergency pond at the Municipal pump station. The ongoing issues relating the Municipal pump station in Felixton go back a number of years and pose a serious health risk. The Municipality is kindly requested to give this matter urgent attention. Note: Reference to TRS exceedances and photos can be found in the original communication.	416, 1
26	2026/07/21 00:00	Veldenvlei	Smoke + Clinical	Controlled burn	21 July, the entire evening, "Mondi controlled burn next to Veldenvlei close to houses. Eyes burning, throat irritated, smoke filled the house even with the closed doors and windows. Could not go outside. Wind direction blew the smoke through the neighbourhood causing very poor disrupted sleep and my son will suffer the whole day tomorrow with sinus and congestion."	417, 1
27	2026/07/21 21:00	Veldenvlei	Smoke + Clinical	Controlled burn	Pungent burning smell permeating throughout my house with all doors and windows closed causing eye and sinus irritation.	417, 1
28	2026/07/24 00:39	Wildenweide	Clinical + Odour	Mondi	Bad cat urine odour causing husband to have an asthma attack.	418, 1
29	2026/07/25 20:42	Richards Bay	Odour	Mondi	"There's a bad egg smell entering Alumina Alley from John Ross"	419

No	Date	Region	Type	Source	Description	Response
30	2026/07/26 02:15	Brackenham	Clinical + Odour	Industry response required	One night last week (I am not quite sure of the exact date), I woke up to a terrible smell in my bedroom (I am familiar with that smell as I know it from Mondi). I had both my kids in my bedroom upstairs. It was so terrible that it caused an irritation in my eyes and nose. My daughter (6 years old) was fast asleep, my son (4 months old) was a bit restless. I was very much concerned about this smell in my bedroom, however when I woke up it was gone. Both my children have since been coughing and I am worried because I know they might have inhaled that smell as it was very strong. Symptoms (if any):: Coughing. Runny nose	1

Table 2: Responses

No.	Industry Feedback
1	Unresolved / No Response
401	CoU -Lindiwe Khumalo responded (2026/07/01 16:52): The following complaint originating from the Bell Equipment vicinity was received through RBCAA: Complaint: "Odor of a chemical nature" Reported physical reaction: Burning eyes and chest tightness. Please investigate this matter and provide the feedback, including the root cause. In addition, please outline the corrective actions taken and the mitigation measures that will be implemented to prevent a recurrence. Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.
402	Clariant -Donny Naidoo responded (2026/07/01 19:24): Thank you for bringing this matter to our attention. We investigated immediately and want to share our findings. We confirm that there was a strong odour of 'chemical' nature coming from our calcination process. The smell was noticeable outside the southern entrance. From our analysis of the process data, we observed excessive nitrogen flow to the calciner which resulted in high pressure and leakage of odorous gas. Once the smell was noticed by the operator (around 16:30), the nitrogen flow was reduced as corrective action, and the smell has since dissipated. The excessive nitrogen flow was caused by a faulty pressure transmitter, which was identified as the root cause. We are shutting down the calciner and before starting the next run, we have instructed the team leader to ensure the pressure is reading correctly after the maintenance team fixes it. This is ongoing currently. Preventatively, they will also check the instrumentation on our other calciners before starting further runs. The next calciner run will be closely monitored to ensure operation is back to normal.
405	RBCAA - Sandy Camminga responded (2026/07/06 21:30): "...General coal dust complaints where it's not possible to identify a source need to be captured separately for source apportionment...". "...Cumulative Coal Dust"
407	Mondi - Candice Webb responded (2026/07/13 13:14): Source of Odour: Mondi Secondary Effluent Treatment Plant (SETP) Description of Incident: The Environmental Manager received notification of the complaint at 11:47 on 10th July 2026 and initiated an investigation. A review of the ambient TRS trends at both the Mondi and RBCAA monitoring stations indicated that there elevated TRS prior to the time of the complaint. Wind direction was predominantly a southwest, with very low wind speeds. Subsequent investigation confirmed an increase in A-condensate overflow to the effluent plant between 18:02 and 18:26. This aligned with a peak in H2S recorded at the effluent plant stack of 26ppb at 18:59. 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 (17:00–21:00), early morning hours (04:00–08:00), and during wet weather conditions. Although the SETP was shut down at 19:00 on the evening of 9 July in accordance with the Odour Management Plan, low wind speeds and a temperature inversion prevented effective dispersion of TRS emissions, resulting in elevated TRS concentrations persisting at the CBD monitoring station for longer than expected. Corrective Actions: 1. SETP was switched off
408	Mondi - Candice Webb responded (2026/07/13 13:14): Source of Odour: Emissions associated with switching Non-Condensable Gases between burning zones. "...Root cause: During the investigation, it was expected that any venting of non-condensable gases (NCGs) to atmosphere

No.	Industry Feedback
	during the transfer between combustion points would be reflected by changes in the NCG system pressure or temperature. However, a review of the continuous process monitoring data (graphs below) showed stable operating conditions throughout the transfer, with no indication of an upset or venting event. One possible explanation is that the release occurred because of a leak within the NCG system during the transfer. Following receipt of the complaints, operators were dispatched to inspect the system for leaks. As the inspections took place after the odour event had subsided, no leaks were identified. As a precautionary measure, a decision was made to continue combusting the NCGs in the Lime Kiln for the remainder of the weekend to avoid any further transfers between combustion points while the investigation remained ongoing. To further investigate the potential source of the release, controlled transfers of NCGs between the designated combustion points will be undertaken during this week. These controlled tests will allow the mill to monitor process conditions closely and determine whether a temporary leak or another mechanism could be responsible for the observed emissions..."
409	Mondi - Candice Webb responded (2026/07/13 13:14): Source of Odour: Unlikely Mondi based on wind direction "...3. Metrological Conditions RBCAA Brackenham monitoring station. Average wind direction at Brackenham station prior to the complaint (10 July 2026 at 13:00) = 83O. Average wind speed = 2.9m/s. Brackenham monitoring station is chosen to display meteorological data as it is the RBCAA monitoring station which is situated closest to Mondi. Description of Incident: Mondi received notification of the complaint and commenced with an investigation. A review of ambient Total Reduced Sulphur (TRS) data from both the Mondi and RBCAA monitoring stations indicated low TRS concentrations immediately prior to and during the period when the complaint was received. During this time, the prevailing wind direction was predominantly south-westerly, transporting emissions towards Alton, the CBD and Arboretum until 11:30, when the wind direction changed to a north-easterly, transporting emissions towards eSikhaleni. Wind direction then shifted to an easterly at 13:36 transporting emissions towards Empangeni. This is supported by the wind rose diagram below. In addition, the mill was not experiencing any unstable operating conditions which could have attributed to the odour...."
411	Mondi - Candice Webb responded (2026/07/15 16:01): Source of Odour: Soft Wood NCG Vent. Description of Incident. The Shift Manager received notification of the complaint at 21:08 on 04th July 2026 and immediately initiated an investigation. It was evident on the odour dashboard that the complaint aligned with a vent of Non-Condensable Gases (NCGs), through the Carbon Filter (odour abatement technology) at 20:19 on 4th July 2026 during a Digester 10 blow. In a kraft pulp and paper mill, the digester blow refers to the process where the cooked pulp and black liquor are mechanically conveyed or "blown" into an atmospheric blow tank. This tank serves as an intermediate storage for the cooked pulp and is crucial for maintaining balance between the digestion and washing processes. The level control of the blow tank is essential for timely blow spacing in the digester and for improving product quality by ensuring consistent washer production and efficiency. In this instance, the blow resulted in over pressurising of the NCG line and venting of gases to atmosphere, through the carbon filter. Checks on the performance of the Carbon Filter confirmed that it worked as per design, and although not 100% effective, it was able to filter the majority of the NCGs. Further investigation into Root cause of the Digester 10 blow, identified that a lower interlocking limit is required on the blow valve to prevent a repeat in the future. 7. Corrective Actions 1. Interlocking limit lowered 8. Preventative Measures Going forward, following action will be taken for similar incidents: 1. Updated procedure on Digester to ensure interlocks are checked annually on carbon filter change outs.
412	RBCAA - Sandy Camminga responded (2026/07/15 21:19): The complainant is extremely irate and has conveyed that this is a daily occurrence and is damaging equipment, negatively affecting his business and the health of everyone working there. Complainant wants to know why nothing is being done to address the coal dust pollution, not just in Alton but across Richards Bay.. All of the above complaints were reported to the Authorities. CoU responded as following the 8th July complaint; "A follow-up site inspection was conducted and confirmed that there was an issue with the hose/sprinkler system, which resulted in dust not being adequately suppressed on the day the complaint was lodged. A subsequent meeting between CoU, EDTEA, and KCDM officials also revealed that NI-DA has not implemented the Dust Management Plan that was submitted to KCDM. It was therefore concluded that further enforcement action will be taken against NI-DA. A meeting has been scheduled to finalize the proposed actions, and I will provide you with a further update once the outcome is confirmed."

No.	Industry Feedback
413	RBCAA Allocation- Sandy Camminga (2026/07/17 10:05): Yes, please allocate to Ni-Da. The CoU response if only for the complaint of 8 July, so please log as “CoU response awaited” for the remainder.
414	RBCAA - Sandy Camminga responded (2026/07/21 11:34): THS and Mpact were immediately notified. Both facilities reported stable processes. The RBCAA was alerted to a sewage overflow at the Municipal pump station so the complaint together with the TRS exceedances have been brought to the attention of the Municipality (Please refer to email below).
415	Transnet National Ports Authority - Winnie Mpanza responded (2026/07/21 20:31): Dear Valued Stakeholders, NOTICE OF REVISED PORT ACCESS ARRANGEMENTS FOR ROAD MOTOR TRANSPORT (RMT) AT THE PORT OF RICHARDS BAY 1. The port has received numerous complaints regarding infrastructure damage and environmental pollutions on the road leading to the east gate entrance. The challenges are emanating from Road Motor Transport (RMT) conveying cargo to the Terminals. 2. In the interest of the surrounding community, neighbouring businesses and port users at large, immediate intervention had to be adopted to mitigate and alleviate the issues at hand. 3. Considering the above and Transnet National Ports Authorities obligations in terms of section 69 of the National Ports Act No. 12 of 2005, a full review of the current access arrangement for RMTs had to be undertaken and the review included the following: 3.1. Operational assessments and sustainability of the recently rehabilitated road infrastructure; 3.2. Planned maintenance work on other sections of the road network; 3.3. Safety consideration for port users; and 3.4. Progress of the road rehabilitation work in the Bayvue precinct, including the longterm rehabilitation project. 4. From the review, Transnet National Ports Authority, Port of Richards Bay resolved that the following changes will be implemented with effect from 22 July 2026. 4.1. RMTs transporting dirty cargo are prohibited from using the East Gate entrance. 4.2. RMTs transporting dirty cargo must travel through the West Gate and the Truck Staging Gate. From there, these RMT's will access the gravel road located opposite2 the 6 Series area. 4.3. Only RMTs transporting clean cargo will be permitted to enter the port through the East Gate. 5. This decision prioritizes the interest of the surrounding community and neighbouring businesses for a clean environment. It further ensures that port operations proceed without interruption, that traffic flows remain smooth and that ongoing maintenance of the port road network continues with minimal disruption. 6. Your co-operation in ensuring that this directive is implemented effectively is appreciated.
416	CoU -Zenzele Khumalo responded (2026/07/21 09:18): Kindly note that the overflow was attended to, when the team was doing daily routine maintenance and it was resolved.
417	RBCAA - Sandy Camminga responded (2026/07/22 20:26): "...Engagements with ZFPA revealed that the nearest controlled burn was a Mondi burn out towards Kwambonambi, which appears to have been the source due to low wind speeds."
418	Mondi - Candice Webb responded (2026/07/24 14:30): Source of Odour: Emissions associated with switching Non-Condensable Gases between burning zones.
419	Mondi - Candice Webb responded (2026/07/27 11:00): Source of Odour: Emissions associated with Mondi Effluent Treatment Plant
420	South 32 -Londiwe Molebale responded (2026/07/10 07:24): Root Cause: 21 filter bags across all 5 Gas Treatment Centers were identified to be damaged prematurely and had holes resulting in a stack emission. Corrective Action Responsible Due date Inspected and replaced 21 damaged filter bags. RBCAA - Sandy Camminga allocation (2026/08/07 08:15)
423	South 32 -Sindisiwe Mpanza responded (2026/08/12 07:36): Investigation: Alumina spillage occurred on top of 55kt silo while offloading the alumina vessel from the harbour to 40kt silo. Root Cause: PVP – 022 failure:- Further, the magnetic switch detecting the position of the valve was not correctly located to the valve, causing valve to lose signal during transit.

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 WHO Limit (45 µg/m³)	CBD	2026/07/08 0:00	46.0	7	2.2	No response required	None	2
2	PM ₁₀ Daily WHO Limit (45 µg/m³)	CBD	2026/07/16 0:00	51.0	309	1.4	No response required	None	2
3	PM ₁₀ Daily WHO Limit (45 µg/m³)	CBD	2026/07/18 0:00	73.0	10	1.2	No response required	None	2
4	PM ₁₀ Daily WHO Limit (45 µg/m³)	CBD	2026/07/19 0:00	63.0	320	1.5	No response required	None	2
5	PM ₁₀ Daily WHO Limit (45 µg/m³)	CBD	2026/07/23 0:00	51.0	333	2.7	No response required	None	2
6	PM ₁₀ Daily WHO Limit (45 µg/m³)	Felixton	2026/07/08 0:00	63.0	337	2.3	No response required	None	2
7	PM ₁₀ Daily WHO Limit (45 µg/m³)	Felixton	2026/07/18 0:00	65.0	204	1.5	No response required	None	2
8	PM ₁₀ Daily WHO Limit (45 µg/m³)	Felixton	2026/07/19 0:00	50.0	216	2.1	No response required	None	2
9	PM ₁₀ Daily WHO Limit (45 µg/m³)	Felixton	2026/07/23 0:00	46.0	284	2.7	No response required	None	2
10	PM ₁₀ Daily WHO Limit (45 µg/m³)	Scorpio	2026/07/18 0:00	63.0	312	1.2	No response required	None	2
11	PM ₁₀ Daily WHO Limit (45 µg/m³)	Scorpio	2026/07/19 0:00	49.0	281	1.8	No response required	None	2

Table 2: PM₁₀ responses.

Response	Industry Feedback
2	No response required

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 RSA Limit (40 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/01 00:00	41.0	7	3.6	Controlled burns - ZFPA authorised	RBCAA allocation	86
2	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/01 00:00	41.0	7	3.6	No response required	None	2
3	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/02 00:00	35.0	248	2.8	No response required	None	2
4	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/03 00:00	26.0	303	1.7	No response required	None	2
5	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/04 00:00	33.0	352	1.4	No response required	None	2
6	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/05 00:00	32.0	4	1.9	No response required	None	2
7	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/06 00:00	27.0	11	3.1	No response required	None	2
8	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/07 00:00	33.0	11	3.6	No response required	None	2
9	PM_{2.5} Daily RSA Limit (40 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/08 00:00	52.0	356	2.4	Controlled burns - ZFPA authorised	RBCAA allocation	86
10	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/08 00:00	52.0	356	2.4	No response required	None	2
11	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/09 00:00	38.0	223	1.7	No response required	None	2
12	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/10 00:00	27.0	309	1.2	No response required	None	2
13	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/11 00:00	23.0	218	1.8	No response required	None	2
14	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/15 00:00	27.0	355	1.6	No response required	None	2
15	PM_{2.5} Daily RSA Limit (40 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/16 00:00	56.0	318	1.2	Controlled burns - ZFPA authorised	RBCAA allocation	83, 86
16	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/16 00:00	56.0	318	1.2	No response required	None	2
17	PM_{2.5} Daily RSA Limit (40 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/17 00:00	48.0	1	1.7	Controlled burns - ZFPA authorised	RBCAA allocation	86
18	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/17 00:00	48.0	1	1.7	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 RSA Limit (40 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/18 00:00	82.0	360	1.4	Regional influence exacerbated by inversion conditions	RBCAA allocation	84
20	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/18 00:00	82.0	360	1.4	No response required	None	2
21	PM_{2.5} Daily RSA Limit (40 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/19 00:00	72.0	311	1.2	Controlled burns - ZFPA authorised	RBCAA allocation	86
22	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/19 00:00	72.0	311	1.2	No response required	None	2
23	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/20 00:00	37.0	255	2.3	No response required	None	2
24	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/21 00:00	26.0	13	2.1	No response required	None	2
25	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/22 00:00	28.0	12	3.1	No response required	None	2
26	PM_{2.5} Daily RSA Limit (40 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/23 00:00	56.0	321	2.5	Controlled burns - ZFPA authorised	RBCAA allocation	86
27	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/23 00:00	56.0	321	2.5	No response required	None	2
28	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/24 00:00	23.0	205	5.8	No response required	None	2
29	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/25 00:00	17.0	240	1.4	No response required	None	2
30	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/27 00:00	25.0	5	3.1	No response required	None	2
31	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Brackenham	2026/07/28 00:00	24.0	226	3.3	No response required	None	2
32	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Felixton	2026/07/01 00:00	23.0	28	3.4	No response required	None	2
33	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Felixton	2026/07/02 00:00	26.0	224	2.4	No response required	None	2
34	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Felixton	2026/07/03 00:00	16.0	231	2.5	No response required	None	2
35	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Felixton	2026/07/04 00:00	20.0	223	2.1	No response required	None	2
36	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Felixton	2026/07/05 00:00	20.0	25	2.5	No response required	None	2
37	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Felixton	2026/07/06 00:00	23.0	28	3.4	No response required	None	2
38	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Felixton	2026/07/07 00:00	26.0	31	3.1	No response required	None	2
39	PM_{2.5} Daily RSA Limit (40 µg/m³)	Felixton	2026/07/08 00:00	59.0	337	2.3	Controlled burns - ZFPA authorised	RBCAA allocation	79, 80, 86

No	Target / Guideline / Standard	Station	Date	Value (ppb)	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)	Source	Comment	Response
40	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/07/08 00:00	59.0	337	2.3	No response required	None	2
41	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/07/09 00:00	25.0	240	2.7	No response required	None	2
42	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/07/10 00:00	19.0	240	2.1	No response required	None	2
43	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/07/15 00:00	24.0	177	2	No response required	None	2
44	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/07/16 00:00	32.0	219	2	No response required	None	2
45	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/07/17 00:00	37.0	158	1.3	No response required	None	2
46	PM_{2.5} Daily RSA Limit (40 µg/m³)	Felixton	2026/07/18 00:00	55.0	204	1.5	Regional influence exacerbated by inversion conditions	RBCAA allocation	84
47	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/07/18 00:00	55.0	204	1.5	No response required	None	2
48	PM_{2.5} Daily RSA Limit (40 µg/m³)	Felixton	2026/07/19 00:00	41.0	216	2.1	Controlled burns - ZFPA authorised	RBCAA allocation	86
49	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/07/19 00:00	41.0	216	2.1	No response required	None	2
50	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/07/20 00:00	29.0	238	2.9	No response required	None	2
51	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/07/21 00:00	16.0	51	2.3	No response required	None	2
52	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/07/22 00:00	20.0	33	3.8	No response required	None	2
53	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/07/23 00:00	35.0	284	2.7	No response required	None	2
54	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/07/24 00:00	17.0	219	5	No response required	None	2
55	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/07/27 00:00	21.0	24	4	No response required	None	2
56	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Felixton	2026/07/28 00:00	16.0	238	4.7	No response required	None	2
57	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Harbour West	2026/07/01 00:00	25.0	22	4.5	No response required	None	2
58	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Harbour West	2026/07/02 00:00	21.0	245	2.7	No response required	None	2
59	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Harbour West	2026/07/04 00:00	22.0	160	1.4	No response required	None	2
60	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Harbour West	2026/07/05 00:00	19.0	164	2	No response required	None	2

No	Target / Guideline / Standard	Station	Date	Value (ppb)	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)	Source	Comment	Response
61	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Harbour West	2026/07/07 00:00	18.0	73	4.5	No response required	None	2
62	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Harbour West	2026/07/08 00:00	35.0	349	2.4	No response required	None	2
63	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Harbour West	2026/07/09 00:00	21.0	221	2.7	No response required	None	2
64	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Harbour West	2026/07/10 00:00	17.0	265	1.7	No response required	None	2
65	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Harbour West	2026/07/15 00:00	18.0	337	1.5	No response required	None	2
66	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Harbour West	2026/07/16 00:00	26.0	242	1.6	No response required	None	2
67	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Harbour West	2026/07/17 00:00	25.0	342	1.4	No response required	None	2
68	PM_{2.5} Daily RSA Limit (40 µg/m³)	Harbour West	2026/07/18 00:00	41.0	312	1.2	Regional influence exacerbated by inversion conditions	RBCAA allocation	84
69	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Harbour West	2026/07/18 00:00	41.0	312	1.2	No response required	None	2
70	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Harbour West	2026/07/19 00:00	33.0	281	1.8	No response required	None	2
71	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Harbour West	2026/07/20 00:00	24.0	240	2.4	No response required	None	2
72	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Harbour West	2026/07/23 00:00	24.0	305	3.1	No response required	None	2
73	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Richardia	2026/07/01 00:00	18.0	15	4	No response required	None	2
74	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Richardia	2026/07/02 00:00	17.0	240	3.4	No response required	None	2
75	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Richardia	2026/07/04 00:00	21.0	341	1.7	No response required	None	2
76	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Richardia	2026/07/05 00:00	22.0	352	2.3	No response required	None	2
77	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Richardia	2026/07/06 00:00	16.0	22	3.3	No response required	None	2
78	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Richardia	2026/07/08 00:00	30.0	356	2.6	No response required	None	2
79	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Richardia	2026/07/09 00:00	24.0	226	3.3	No response required	None	2
80	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Richardia	2026/07/10 00:00	19.0	291	2	No response required	None	2
81	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Richardia	2026/07/16 00:00	26.0	280	1.9	No response required	None	2

No	Target / Guideline / Standard	Station	Date	Value (ppb)	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)	Source	Comment	Response
82	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Richardia	2026/07/17 00:00	21.0	8	1.9	No response required	None	2
83	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Richardia	2026/07/18 00:00	36.0	356	1.7	No response required	None	2
84	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Richardia	2026/07/19 00:00	32.0	291	2.1	No response required	None	2
85	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Richardia	2026/07/20 00:00	18.0	248	3	No response required	None	2
86	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Richardia	2026/07/23 00:00	27.0	321	3	No response required	None	2
87	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Scorpio	2026/07/01 00:00	33.0	22	4.5	No response required	None	2
88	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Scorpio	2026/07/02 00:00	32.0	245	2.7	No response required	None	2
89	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Scorpio	2026/07/03 00:00	33.0	215	1.7	No response required	None	2
90	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Scorpio	2026/07/04 00:00	33.0	160	1.4	No response required	None	2
91	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Scorpio	2026/07/05 00:00	36.0	164	2	No response required	None	2
92	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Scorpio	2026/07/06 00:00	25.0	175	3.9	No response required	None	2
93	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Scorpio	2026/07/07 00:00	24.0	73	4.5	No response required	None	2
94	PM_{2.5} Daily RSA Limit (40 µg/m³)	Scorpio	2026/07/08 00:00	54.0	349	2.4	Controlled burns - ZFPA authorized	RBCAA allocation	81, 86
95	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Scorpio	2026/07/08 00:00	54.0	349	2.4	No response required	None	2
96	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Scorpio	2026/07/09 00:00	30.0	221	2.7	No response required	None	2
97	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Scorpio	2026/07/10 00:00	28.0	265	1.7	No response required	None	2
98	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Scorpio	2026/07/11 00:00	17.0	207	2.6	No response required	None	2
99	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Scorpio	2026/07/13 00:00	22.0	286	1.3	No response required	None	2
100	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Scorpio	2026/07/14 00:00	28.0	355	1.5	No response required	None	2
101	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m³)	Scorpio	2026/07/15 00:00	36.0	337	1.5	No response required	None	2
102	PM_{2.5} Daily RSA Limit (40 µg/m³)	Scorpio	2026/07/16 00:00	48.0	242	1.6	Controlled burns - ZFPA authorised	RBCAA allocation	83, 86

No	Target / Guideline / Standard	Station	Date	Value (ppb)	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)	Source	Comment	Response
103	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/07/16 00:00	48.0	242	1.6	No response required	None	2
104	PM_{2.5} Daily RSA Limit (40 µg/m³)	Scorpio	2026/07/17 00:00	46.0	342	1.4	Controlled burns - ZFPA authorised	RBCAA allocation	86
105	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/07/17 00:00	46.0	342	1.4	No response required	None	2
106	PM_{2.5} Daily RSA Limit (40 µg/m³)	Scorpio	2026/07/18 00:00	79.0	312	1.2	Regional influence exacerbated by inversion conditions	RBCAA allocation	84
107	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/07/18 00:00	79.0	312	1.2	No response required	None	2
108	PM_{2.5} Daily RSA Limit (40 µg/m³)	Scorpio	2026/07/19 00:00	61.0	281	1.8	Controlled burns - ZFPA authorised	RBCAA allocation	86
109	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/07/19 00:00	61.0	281	1.8	No response required	None	2
110	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/07/20 00:00	36.0	240	2.4	No response required	None	2
111	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/07/21 00:00	27.0	357	1.9	No response required	None	2
112	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/07/22 00:00	23.0	9	3.9	No response required	None	2
113	PM_{2.5} Daily RSA Limit (40 µg/m³)	Scorpio	2026/07/23 00:00	44.0	305	3.1	Controlled burns - ZFPA authorised	RBCAA allocation	86
114	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/07/23 00:00	44.0	305	3.1	No response required	None	2
115	PM _{2.5} Daily WHO Limit (15 µg/m ³)	Scorpio	2026/07/27 00:00	25.0	8	3.7	No response required	None	2

Table 2: PM_{2.5} Responses

Response	Industry Feedback
2	No response required
79	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/07/10 08:58): Mondi has investigated and can confirm that all point source emissions from Recovery Boilers, Lime Kiln, Power Boiler and Gas Turbine stacks were within compliance limits. In addition, fence line PM monitor did not show any exceedances. Based on this, and stable operating conditions of the mill it is unlikely Mondi is the source of emissions.
80	Mpact -Traven Chetty responded, (2026/07/13 15:11): Mpact has conducted an investigation into the PM2.5 exceedance at Felixton. All process reports indicated stable operations. Based on the wind direction, its unlikely that Mpact caused this exceedance.
81	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/07/14 14:35): Mondi has investigated. Based on wind direction and stable mill operating conditions, it is unlikely that Mondi is the source.
83	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/07/17 13:57): Mondi has investigated the exceedances, based on wind direction and stable operating condition, it is unlikely Mondi is the source.
84	RBCAA Allocation -Sandy Camminga (2026/07/20 11:44): These exceedances can be attributed to a regional influence exacerbated by inversion conditions. I engaged with Mr Roberts (ZFPA) on the evening of the 18th as there was a pungent burning type of smell in Veldenvlei Richards Bay. ZFPA reported no active fires and no burns had been authorised. On Sunday 20th Mr Roberts @07h45 informed me that he was in Richards Bay and that there was smog type smoke accompanied by a strange burning odour. No fires were recorded by ZFPA over the weekend. I have also checked with CoU Fire Department, and they have only one fire recorded at Ngwelezane.
86	RBCAA Allocation -Sandy Camminga (2026/08/11 11:22): Tony Roberts (ZFPA) has confirmed controlled burns on all of these days

APPENDIX I
SO₂ EXCEEDANCE LOG*Table 1: SO₂ Exceedances.*

No	Target / Guideline / Standard	Station	Date	Value (ppb)	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)	Source	Comment	Response
1	SO ₂ Daily WHO Limit (15 ppb)	CBD	2026/07/29 00:00	18.5	250	4.8	No response required	None	2
1	SO ₂ Daily WHO Limit (15 ppb)	Harbour West	2026/07/01 00:00	19.8	22	4.5	No response required	None	2
2	SO ₂ Daily WHO Limit (15 ppb)	Harbour West	2026/07/02 00:00	23.9	245	2.7	No response required	None	2
3	SO ₂ Daily WHO Limit (15 ppb)	Harbour West	2026/07/07 00:00	20.7	73	4.5	No response required	None	2
4	SO ₂ Daily WHO Limit (15 ppb)	Scorpio	2026/07/02 00:00	23.5	245	2.7	No response required	None	2
5	SO ₂ Daily WHO Limit (15 ppb)	Scorpio	2026/07/03 00:00	15.3	215	1.7	No response required	None	2
6	SO ₂ Daily WHO Limit (15 ppb)	Scorpio	2026/07/07 00:00	16.0	73	4.5	No response required	None	2
7	SO ₂ Daily WHO Limit (15 ppb)	Scorpio	2026/07/08 00:00	18.7	349	2.4	No response required	None	2

Table 2: SO₂ Responses.

Response	Industry Feedback
2	No response required

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	2026/07/11 01:00	5.1	232	1.5	Mondi	SETP	982, 1
2	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/07/17 18:30	12.0	357	1.6	Unknown source to the NNW	RBCAA Allocation	993, 998, 1013
3	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/07/17 18:40	16.0	357	1.4	Unknown source to the NNW	RBCAA Allocation	993, 998, 1013
4	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/07/17 18:50	11.4	357	1.8	Unknown source to the NNW	RBCAA Allocation	993, 998, 1013
5	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/07/17 19:00	8.1	357	1.9	Unknown source to the NNW	RBCAA Allocation	993, 998, 1013
6	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/07/17 19:20	11.5	347	2.1	Unknown source to the NNW	RBCAA Allocation	993, 998, 1013
7	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/07/17 19:30	10.2	340	2.0	Unknown source to the NNW	RBCAA Allocation	993, 998, 1013
8	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/07/17 19:30	6.7	345	2.2	Unknown source to the NNW	RBCAA Allocation	993, 998, 1013
9	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/07/20 08:00	5.7	229	2.3	Mondi	Fugitive emissions	995, 1
10	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/07/24 00:00	5.2	234	1.2	Mondi	SETP	1001, 1
11	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/07/24 00:30	5.5	229	1.7	Mondi	SETP	1001, 1
12	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/07/24 01:00	6.1	223	2.7	Mondi	SETP	1001, 1
13	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/07/24 01:30	5.2	224	2.3	Mondi	SETP	1001, 1
14	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/07/25 02:00	6.2	231	1.1	Mondi	SETP	1002, 1
15	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Brackenham	2026/07/28 07:00	5.4	218	1.4	Mondi	SETP	1012, 1
16	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	CBD	2026/07/09 19:30	5.7	343	0.2	Mondi	SETP	981, 1
17	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	CBD	2026/07/28 00:00	5.1	266	2.7	Mondi	SETP	1012, 1
18	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/07/02 05:30	7.6	82	0.8	Mondi (Meteorology)	RBCAA Allocation	970, 971, 1005, 1
19	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/07/02 06:00	6.7	327	0.4	Mondi (Meteorology)	RBCAA Allocation	970, 971, 1005, 1
20	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/07/02 06:30	5.2	312	1.0	Mondi (Meteorology)	RBCAA Allocation	970, 971, 1005, 1
21	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/07/07 21:30	7.7	28	1.7	Mondi	SETP	976, 978, 1
22	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/07/07 21:50	10.1	30	1.7	Mondi	SETP	976, 978, 1
23	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/07/07 22:00	14.4	34	1.6	Mondi	SETP	976, 978, 1

No	Target / Guideline / Standard	Station	Date	Value (ppb)	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)	Source	Comment	Response
24	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/07/07 22:00	7.4	36	1.7	Mondi	SETP	976, 978, 1
25	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/07/14 09:30	6.6	342	1.2	Mondi	Fugitive emissions	987, 988, 1
26	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/07/15 02:30	5.5	9	1.0	Mondi	SETP	989, 990, 1
27	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/07/17 02:30	7.4	274	0.4	Mondi	SETP	993, 998, 1
28	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/07/17 02:50	10.4	261	0.4	Mondi	SETP	993, 998, 1
29	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/07/17 03:00	6.6	203	0.1	Mondi	SETP	993, 998, 1
30	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/07/17 03:30	7.0	358	0.8	Mondi	SETP	993, 998, 1
31	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/07/17 04:00	7.8	30	0.8	Mondi	SETP	993, 998, 1
32	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/07/17 19:00	5.2	19	1.0	Mondi	SETP	993, 998, 1
33	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/07/18 03:30	7.3	45	0.2	Mondi	SETP	994, 997, 1
34	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/07/18 21:30	5.4	40	0.6	Mondi	SETP	994, 997, 1
35	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/07/18 22:00	5.9	17	0.4	Mondi	SETP	994, 997, 1
36	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	eSikhaleni	2026/07/18 23:00	5.5	43	0.3	Mondi	SETP	994, 997, 1
37	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/02 06:00	26.7	224	1.6	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	970, 977, 1008
38	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/02 06:00	10.0	237	1.8	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	970, 977, 1008
39	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/02 16:00	10.5	211	4.4	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	970, 977, 1008
40	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/02 16:00	8.1	205	3.7	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	970, 977, 1008
41	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/02 16:10	9.8	204	3.8	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	970, 977, 1008
42	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/02 17:00	6.1	209	3.8	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	970, 977, 1008
43	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/08 04:00	20.0	224	1.6	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	975, 979, 1008
44	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/08 04:10	26.3	227	1.6	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	975, 979, 1008

No	Target / Guideline / Standard	Station	Date	Value (ppb)	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)	Source	Comment	Response
45	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/08 04:20	33.4	231	2.0	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	975, 979, 1008
46	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/08 04:30	18.3	247	2.5	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	975, 979, 1008
47	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/08 04:30	7.9	249	2.6	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	975, 979, 1008
48	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/11 19:00	10.1	211	0.8	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	982, 985, 1008
49	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/11 19:10	10.6	217	0.8	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	982, 985, 1008
50	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/11 19:20	12.2	227	0.8	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	982, 985, 1008
51	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/11 19:30	5.5	199	0.6	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	982, 985, 1008
52	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/11 20:00	11.2	221	1.2	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	982, 985, 1008
53	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/11 20:00	7.1	198	0.9	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	982, 985, 1008
54	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/11 20:30	6.6	113	1.2	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	982, 985, 1008
55	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/13 01:30	6.1	232	1.7	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	984, 986, 1008
56	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/13 23:30	12.8	239	2.0	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	984, 986, 1008
57	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/13 23:30	7.7	243	2.1	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	984, 986, 1008

No	Target / Guideline / Standard	Station	Date	Value (ppb)	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)	Source	Comment	Response
58	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/14 20:30	6.7	111	1.2	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	987, 988, 1008
59	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/14 20:50	19.4	38	1.8	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	987, 988, 1008
60	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/14 21:00	34.5	19	1.4	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	987, 988, 1008
61	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/14 21:00	14.8	169	1.0	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	987, 988, 1008
62	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/14 21:30	18.0	186	0.7	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	987, 988, 1008
63	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/14 21:40	22.7	190	0.7	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	987, 988, 1008
64	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/14 21:50	26.2	197	0.7	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	987, 988, 1008
65	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/14 22:00	9.7	161	0.6	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	987, 988, 1008
66	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/15 00:00	9.7	144	0.7	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	989, 990, 1008
67	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/15 00:20	28.6	146	0.5	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	989, 990, 1008
68	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/15 00:30	19.8	111	0.6	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	989, 990, 1008
69	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/15 00:30	30.9	155	0.6	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	989, 990, 1008
70	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/15 00:40	31.9	158	0.6	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	989, 990, 1008

No	Target / Guideline / Standard	Station	Date	Value (ppb)	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)	Source	Comment	Response
71	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/15 00:50	40.9	196	0.8	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	989, 990, 1008
72	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/15 01:00	32.3	170	0.8	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	989, 990, 1008
73	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/15 01:00	31.0	120	0.7	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	989, 990, 1008
74	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/15 01:10	18.3	130	0.4	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	989, 990, 1008
75	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/15 01:20	42.3	63	1.0	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	989, 990, 1008
76	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/15 01:30	33.8	99	0.5	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	989, 990, 1008
77	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/15 01:30	26.5	109	0.5	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	989, 990, 1008
78	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/15 01:40	23.6	136	0.3	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	989, 990, 1008
79	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/15 01:50	22.1	99	0.7	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	989, 990, 1008
80	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/15 04:30	13.4	171	1.2	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	989, 990, 1008
81	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/15 04:30	20.3	180	1.1	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	989, 990, 1008
82	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/15 04:40	30.2	173	1.0	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	989, 990, 1008
83	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/15 04:50	17.4	198	1.1	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	989, 990, 1008

No	Target / Guideline / Standard	Station	Date	Value (ppb)	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)	Source	Comment	Response
84	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/15 05:00	5.6	193	1.5	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	989, 990, 1008
85	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/15 05:10	12.9	199	1.8	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	989, 990, 1008
86	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/16 20:50	10.7	242	2.4	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	992, 1008
87	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/16 23:50	12.0	113	0.5	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	992, 1008
88	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/17 00:00	18.2	67	1.2	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	993, 998, 1008
89	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/17 00:00	6.5	126	1.0	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	993, 998, 1008
90	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/17 02:30	5.1	123	1.3	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	993, 998, 1008
91	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/17 02:50	14.6	130	0.5	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	993, 998, 1008
92	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/17 03:00	22.6	130	0.7	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	993, 998, 1008
93	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/17 03:00	18.6	193	0.5	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	993, 998, 1008
94	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/17 03:10	20.9	206	0.3	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	993, 998, 1008
95	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/17 03:20	12.3	218	0.5	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	993, 998, 1008
96	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/17 05:30	20.6	52	0.9	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	993, 998, 1008

No	Target / Guideline / Standard	Station	Date	Value (ppb)	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)	Source	Comment	Response
97	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/17 05:30	20.1	138	0.9	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	993, 998, 1008
98	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/17 05:40	16.5	133	0.5	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	993, 998, 1008
99	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/17 05:50	23.0	213	1.2	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	993, 998, 1008
100	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/17 06:00	20.4	164	1.2	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	993, 998, 1008
101	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/17 06:00	9.7	203	1.0	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	993, 998, 1008
102	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/17 23:00	9.2	140	0.8	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	993, 998, 1008
103	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/17 23:20	20.4	102	0.5	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	993, 998, 1008
104	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/17 23:30	21.9	108	0.8	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	993, 998, 1008
105	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/17 23:30	25.5	81	1.1	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	993, 998, 1008
106	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/17 23:40	25.4	82	1.0	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	993, 998, 1008
107	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/17 23:50	29.2	53	1.5	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	993, 998, 1008
108	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/18 00:00	18.7	33	0.6	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	994, 997, 1008
109	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/18 00:00	16.0	48	0.5	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	994, 997, 1008

No	Target / Guideline / Standard	Station	Date	Value (ppb)	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)	Source	Comment	Response
110	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/18 00:10	15.4	50	0.6	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	994, 997, 1008
111	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/18 00:20	14.0	206	0.3	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	994, 997, 1008
112	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/18 00:30	11.2	192	0.7	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	994, 997, 1008
113	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/18 00:30	13.1	184	0.9	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	994, 997, 1008
114	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/18 00:40	14.9	176	0.9	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	994, 997, 1008
115	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/18 00:50	13.3	184	1.1	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	994, 997, 1008
116	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/18 06:00	6.4	103	1.2	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	994, 997, 1008
117	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/18 06:10	9.7	50	1.2	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	994, 997, 1008
118	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/18 06:30	5.6	222	1.6	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	994, 997, 1008
119	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/19 19:30	5.8	138	0.9	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	991, 996, 1008
120	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/19 19:50	16.4	58	0.8	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	991, 996, 1008
121	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/19 20:30	9.1	66	1.0	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	991, 996, 1008
122	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/19 20:40	12.6	55	1.0	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	991, 996, 1008

No	Target / Guideline / Standard	Station	Date	Value (ppb)	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)	Source	Comment	Response
123	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/21 21:30	13.3	68	1.3	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	999, 1000, 1008
124	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/21 21:30	6.7	65	1.1	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	999, 1000, 1008
125	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/24 06:30	5.6	215	7.1	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	1001, 1003, 1008
126	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/24 17:30	6.2	206	4.4	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	1001, 1003, 1008
127	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/24 18:00	8.4	210	4.4	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	1001, 1003, 1008
128	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/24 18:30	7.8	210	4.5	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	1001, 1003, 1008
129	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/24 19:00	7.2	214	4.3	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	1001, 1003, 1008
130	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/24 21:00	5.8	216	3.0	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	1001, 1003, 1008
131	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/24 21:30	6.2	214	3.0	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	1001, 1003, 1008
132	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/24 22:00	6.8	215	3.0	CoU - Municipal Sewage Overflow	RBCAA allocation	1001, 1003, 1008
133	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/28 14:00	5.2	204	6.1	THS	Smut clarifiers	1004, 1012, 1018
134	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/28 14:30	7.7	212	6.6	THS	Smut plant	1004, 1012, 1018
135	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/28 15:00	5.3	219	7.4	THS	Smut plant	1004, 1012, 1018
136	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/31 12:30	7.4	210	6.8	THS	Smut plant	1007, 1010, 1018
137	TRS 10-minute OME Limit (9.3 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/31 12:50	10.1	214	7.3	THS	Smut plant	1007, 1009, 1018

No	Target / Guideline / Standard	Station	Date	Value (ppb)	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (m/s)	Source	Comment	Response
138	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/31 13:00	6.7	211	7.1	THS	Smut plant	1007, 1010, 1018
139	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/31 17:00	5.6	213	5.6	THS	Smut plant	1007, 1010, 1018
140	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/31 17:30	5.6	209	4.7	THS	Smut plant	1007, 1010, 1018
141	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/31 18:00	6.2	209	4.8	THS	Smut plant	1007, 1010, 1018
142	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/31 18:30	7.2	209	4.8	THS	Smut plant	1007, 1010, 1018
143	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/31 19:00	7.2	211	4.5	THS	Smut plant	1007, 1010, 1018
144	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/31 19:30	8.4	213	4.4	THS	Smut plant	1007, 1010, 1018
145	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Felixton	2026/07/31 20:00	5.1	216	4.4	THS	Smut plant	1007, 1010, 1018
146	TRS 30-minute WHO H ₂ S Limit (5.0 ppb)	Richardia	2026/07/12 20:30	5.4	299	1.3	Mondi	SETP	983, 1

Table 2: TRS Responses

No	Industry Feedback
1	Unresolved / No Response
970	Mpact -Traven Chetty responded, (2026/07/06 15:32): Mpact has investigated these exceedances on the 2nd of July 2026 at the Felixton and eSikhaleni Stations. Upon review of all plant process reports, it indicated operations were stable with no abnormal or upset conditions experienced. It is also noted that the wind direction was not in favour of emissions from Mpact. Due to this, it is unlikely that Mpact is the cause of these exceedances at both stations.
971	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/07/08 15:55): Mondi has investigated, based on wind direction it is unlikely that Mondi was the source.
975	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/07/10 08:55): Mondi has investigated, based on wind direction it is unlikely that Mondi was the source.
976	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/07/10 10:29): Mondi has investigated, the TRS spike aligns with start up of the SETP after being off for odour mitigation. Mondi has implemented the following actions to assist in reducing SETP odour: 1. Isolate SETP with consideration of the 8 –12 hour retention time of effluent in the treatment plant. 2. Isolate SETP every day between 04:00 – 08:00 and 19:00 – 22:00. 3. Revised SETP Odour Management Plan to include above mentioned odour risk. Mondi has appointed a Head of Technology to support with further investigations. An update on the investigation outcomes will be presented at the next Environmental Liaison Forum Meeting on 23 July 2026
977	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/07/10 10:31): Mondi has investigated. Based on wind direction, it is unlikely that Mondi is the source.
978	Mpact -Traven Chetty responded, (2026/07/10 11:28): Mpact has investigated these exceedances on the 7th of July 2026 at the eSikhaleni Station. Upon review of all plant process reports, it indicated operations were stable with no abnormal or upset conditions experienced. The wind direction was also not in favour of emissions from Mpact. It is unlikely that Mpact is the cause of these exceedances.
979	Mpact -Traven Chetty responded, (2026/07/10 11:55): Mpact has conducted an investigation into the exceedances at Felixton on the 8th of July 2026. All plant process reports indicated no abnormal/upset conditions were experienced with our operations remaining stable. The wind direction is also not in favour of emissions from Mpact. Based on this, it is unlikely that Mpact is the cause of these exceedances at Felixton.
981	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/07/13 09:38): Mondi has investigated the exceedance below and confirmed the following. An increase in A condensate overflow to the effluent plant between 18:02 and 18:26. This aligned with a peak in H2S recorded at the effluent plant stack of 26ppb at 18:59. 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 (17:00–21:00), early morning hours (04:00–08:00), and during wet weather conditions. Although the SETP was shut down at 19:00 on the evening of 9 July in accordance with the Odour Management Plan, low wind speeds and a temperature inversion prevented effective dispersion of TRS emissions, resulting in elevated TRS concentrations persisting at the CBD monitoring station for longer than expected.
982	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/07/13 13:24): Mondi has investigate, and identified the following: Brakenham station: The TRS spike aligns with emissions from the Secondary Effluent Treatment Plant (SETP). Mondi has implemented the following actions to assist in reducing SETP odour: 1. Isolate SETP every day between 04:00 – 08:00 and 19:00 – 22:00. 2. Revised SETP Odour Management Plan to include above mentioned odour risk. Mondi has appointed a Head of Technology to support with further investigations. An update on the investigation outcomes will be presented at the next Environmental Liaison Forum Meeting on 23 July 2026. Felixton station: Based on wind direction, it is unlikely that Mondi is the source.
983	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/07/13 13:27): Mondi has investigated, and identified the following: The TRS spike aligns with emissions from the Secondary Effluent Treatment Plant (SETP). Mondi has implemented the following actions to assist in reducing SETP odour: 1. Isolate SETP every day between 04:00 – 08:00 and 19:00 – 22:00. 2. Revised SETP Odour Management Plan to include above mentioned odour risk. Mondi has appointed a Head of Technology to support with further investigations. An update on the investigation outcomes will be presented at the next Environmental Liaison Forum Meeting on 23 July 2026.
984	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/07/14 11:03): Mondi has investigated. Based on wind direction it is unlikely that Mondi is the source.

No	Industry Feedback
985	Mpact -Traven Chetty responded, (2026/07/14 12:34): Mpact has conducted an investigation into these exceedances at Felixton on the 11th of July 2026. Our process plant reports indicated that operations were stable with no abnormalities or upset conditions experienced. Its unlikely that Mpact was the cause of these exceedances experienced at the Felixton station.
986	Mpact -Traven Chetty responded, (2026/07/15 16:07): Mpact has investigated the exceedances recorded on the 13th of July at the Felixton station. All process plant reports indicated that operations were stable with no abnormal conditions experienced. The wind direction is also not in favour of emissions from Mpact. Based on this, it is unlikely that Mpact is the cause of this exceedance.
987	Mpact -Traven Chetty responded, (2026/07/15 16:07):
988	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/07/17 09:50):Mondi has investigated the exceedances below: eSikhaleni Station: Based on wind direction it is most likely that Mondi was the source. However, we have not been able to identify root cause. It is possible that fugitive emissions from the mill contributed to the TRS. Felixton Station: Based on wind direction it is unlikely that Mondi is the source.
989	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/07/17 09:52): Mondi has investigated the exceedances below. eSikhaleni station: The TRS spike aligns with emissions from the Secondary Effluent Treatment Plant (SETP). Mondi has implemented the following actions to assist in reducing SETP odour: 1. Isolate SETP every day between 04:00 – 08:00 and 19:00 – 22:00. 2. Revised SETP Odour Management Plant to include above mentioned odour risk. Mondi has appointed a Head of Technology to support with further investigations. An update on the investigation outcomes will be presented at the next Environmental Liaison Forum Meeting on 23 July 2026. Felixton station: Based on wind direction, it is unlikely that Mondi is the source.
990	Mpact -Traven Chetty responded, (2026/07/17 11:05): Mpact has investigated these exceedances on the 15th of July at eSikhaleni and Felixton. Upon review of all plant process reports, it indicated no abnormal or upset conditions were experienced, all processes were stable. Its unlikely that Mpact could've caused this exceedances experienced at both stations.
991	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/07/21 15:24): Mondi has investigated the exceedances below. Based on low wind speeds, stable operating conditions and the Mondi SETP offline between 18:00 and 23:00 on the 19th of July, it is unlikely that Mondi is the source.
992	Mpact -Traven Chetty responded, (2026/07/21 15:32): Mpact has investigated the exceedances on the 16th of July 2026 at the Felixton station. All plant process reports have indicated that plant conditions were stable and no abnormal/upset conditions experienced. The wind direction is also not in favour of emissions from Mpact. Its unlikely that Mpact is the cause of this exceedance at Felixton.
993	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/07/21 15:49): Brakenham: Based on wind direction, it is unlikely that Mondi was the source. eSikhaleni: Based on low wind speeds and prevailing wind direction prior to the exceedances, it is mostly that Mondi contributed to the TRS. Root cause is most likely the SETP. Felixton: Based on wind direction, stable operating conditions at Mondi and high concentrations of TRS, Mondi feels that it is most likely that a local source contributed to the TRS exceedances.
994	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/07/21 15:53): eSikhaleni: Based on low wind speeds and prevailing wind direction prior to the exceedances, it is mostly that Mondi contributed to the TRS. Root cause is most likely the SETP. Felixton: Based on wind direction, low wind speeds, stable operating conditions at Mondi and high concentrations of TRS, Mondi feels that it is most likely that a local source contributed to the TRS exceedances.

No	Industry Feedback
995	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/07/21 15:57): Based on wind direction it is mostly likely that Mondi is the source. However Mondi has not been able to identify root cause, the mill was stable, and SETP had been offline between 04:00 and 08:00. It is possible that fugitive emissions contributed to the TRS.
996	Mpact -Traven Chetty responded, (2026/07/22 09:22): Mpact has conducted an investigation into the exceedances at Felixton on the 19th of July 2026. All plant process reports indicate that operations were stable and no upset conditions were experienced. Based on this, it is unlikely that Mpact is the cause of this exceedance.
997	Mpact -Traven Chetty responded, (2026/07/22 13:05): Mpact has reviewed the plant process reports for the 18th of July 2026 for the exceedances experienced at Felixton station and eSikhaleni station. There were no abnormal or upset conditions experienced and operations were stable. Based on this, it's unlikely that Mpact is the cause of these exceedances.
998	Mpact -Traven Chetty responded, (2026/07/22 13:36): Mpact has conducted an investigation into the exceedances for the 17th of July 2026 experienced at Felixton Station and eSikhaleni station. Upon review of all plant process reports, there were no abnormal or upset conditions experienced and operations were stable. Its unlikely that Mpact is the cause of these exceedances
999	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/07/23 08:52): Based on wind direction, it is possible that Mondi was the source, however based on stable operating conditions at lower concentrations recorded at the eSikhaleni station at the same time. I think it is more likely that a local source contributed to the TRS exceedances.
1000	Mpact -Traven Chetty responded, (2026/07/24 09:11): Mpact has reviewed all plant process reports in reference to the exceedance experienced at Felixton on 21 July 2026. We can confirm that all operations were stable with no upset conditions experienced. Its unlikely that Mpact is the cause of this exceedance.
1001	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/07/28 08:26): Brakenham Based on stable operating conditions and wind direction, it is most likely that the Mondi Secondary Effluent Treatment Plant (SETP) is the source of the TRS. Mondi has implemented the following actions to assist in reducing SETP odour: 1. Isolate SETP every day between 04:00 – 08:00 and 19:00 – 22:00. 2. Revised SETP Odour Management Plan to include above mentioned odour risk. 3. Implement Stripper Collum repair programme planned for 2027 annual shut. Felixton: Based on wind direction, it is unlikely that Mondi is the source.
1002	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/07/28 08:29): Due to shut conditions and poorer quality effluent discharged to the effluent treatment plant as part of the shutdown process, the Effluent Plant is considered the most likely source of the TRS. To minimise the potential for odour generation from the Effluent Plant during the mill shutdown and start up, the following preventative measures were implemented: 1. The Secondary Effluent Treatment Plant (SETP) was switched off between 17:00 and 22:00. 2. Hydrochloric acid (HCl) tankers were brought in to support the maintenance of optimal pH control. 3. Drain Management Plans were developed by each plant and subsequently reviewed and approved by the Effluent Plant and Environmental Managers.
1003	Mpact -Traven Chetty responded, (2026/07/29 12:25): Mpact has conducted an investigation into these exceedances at Felixton on the 24th of July 2026. All process plant reports have indicated that operations were stable with no abnormal/upset conditions experienced. It is also noted that the wind direction is not in favour of emissions from Mpact. Based on this, its unlikely that Mpact is the cause of these exceedances.
1004	Mpact -Traven Chetty responded, (2026/07/31 13:10): Mpact has conducted an investigation into the exceedances at Felixton on the 28th of July 2026. All plant process reports indicated stable operations. The wind direction is also not in favour of emissions from Mpact. Based on this, its unlikely that Mpact is the cause of these exceedances.
1005	RBCAA Allocation -Sandy Camminga (2026/07/30 16:23): Thank you for your response to the above exceedances, in which Mondi has indicated that based on WD it is unlikely that Mondi was the source.. The wind directions for the Esikhaleni and Felixton stations differed at the time of the exceedances, changing from N/NNE to SW at around 06h30. Based on the wind rose for the period 04h00 – 06h30 the RBCAA concludes that Mondi is the likely source for the TRS exceedances recorded at eSikhaleni.
1007	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/08/04 08:02): Mondi has investigated the exceedances below. Based on wind direction and Mondi in shutdown conditions at the time of the exceedance, it is unlikely that Mondi was the source.
1008	Tonga Hulett - Nicolas Govender responded (2026/07/29 12:02): Lines 375 to 3830, we have investigated TH operations, including our Effluent Plant and observed no abnormalities during these times. It must be noted that during this time we experienced multiple sewage overflows from the CoU sewage pumps stations. There was also odours present at these stations for a period of time. Note: Clarification on the Line number was received by THS being: " 3735 to 3830" at the time of the response.

No	Industry Feedback
	RBCAA Allocation -Sandy Camminga (2026/08/04 13:30): "...see attached correspondence with CoU." CoU - Zenzele Khumalo responded (2026/07/21 14:16): Kindly note that the cause of overflow in this case was blockage, foreign objects was removed from the pump. Overflows occurs when pump failed to startup due to the following, Foreign objects blocking the pump; Power deep; Foreign objects blocking the level control sensor eye; Phase rotation. base on the quality of sewerage we are handling, maintenance teams are required to be on every sewerage pump station daily with the intention to reduce the impact in case there is an overflow. There is always a room for improvement on every system, continuous improvement is part of our daily tasks.
1009	Mpact -Traven Chetty responded, (2026/08/05 08:42): Mpact has reviewed all plant process reports in reference to the exceedance experienced at Felixton on 31 July 2026. We can confirm that all operations were stable with no upset conditions experienced. The wind direction is not in favour of emissions from Mpact. Therefore its unlikely that Mpact was the cause of this exceedance.
1010	Mpact -Traven Chetty responded, (2026/08/05 08:43): Mpact has reviewed all plant process reports in reference to the exceedances experienced at Felixton on 31 July 2026. We can confirm that all operations were stable with no upset conditions experienced. The wind direction is not in favour of emissions from Mpact. Therefore its unlikely that Mpact was the cause of these exceedances.
1012	Mondi - Candice Webb responded, (2026/07/29 15:28): Mondi has investigated the exceedances below. Brakenham and CBD stations: It is most likely that this TRS was generated by the Mondi effluent plant. All other plants are offline due to the shut. Felixton stations: Based on wind direction Mondi is unlikely the source.
1013	RBCAA Allocation -Sandy Camminga (2026/08/07 11:22): "...maybe sewerage related..."

8. REFERENCES

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