

Project Report

HADEK**PROTECTING POWER
PLANT CHIMNEYS**

Medupi and Kusile power stations



Key facts

- Two 6 x 800 MW coal-fired power stations
- FGD to be retrofitted to Medupi Power Station
- Wet limestone FGD, no reheat for Kusile Power Station
- Two, 220m-high reinforced concrete chimneys for each station
- Three Pennguard™-lined steel flues in each chimney

Two 4800 MW, newly built coal fired power stations in South Africa use chimneys with Pennguard™ lined steel flues

In recent decades, South Africa has experienced a growing economy and an expanding population, and as a result the supply of electricity within the country has become insufficient, resulting in narrowing reserve margins and frequent load shedding. State electricity producer Eskom, who supply 90% of electrical power to the southern African electricity market, has started a number of initiatives to resolve this problem, and one of the most important steps has been to construct the Medupi and Kusile coal-fired power stations.

Both stations are larger than any station constructed in Eskom's 92-year history. Medupi is a 6 x 800 MW station located near Lephalale in Limpopo Province, close to the border between South Africa and Botswana. Kusile is a largely similar, 6 x 800 MW station located in the industrialised Witbank area, in Mpumalanga Province, to the east of Johannesburg.

The Medupi and Kusile power stations use

supercritical boilers, firing abundant, locally mined coal. To minimise the use of water, a scarce commodity in South Africa, both stations use air-cooled condensers, which are the largest of their type in the world.

The Medupi Power Station is being constructed, and will be commissioned, without flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) plants initially, but designs are being prepared to retrofit FGD plants during the first major overhauls of the six units, after 6-8 years of operation.

The Kusile Power Station is constructed with FGD plants, which will operate from the initial commissioning of the units. The station will use wet limestone gypsum FGD technology and to keep generating cost down, the FGD units will not use reheat.

Both the Medupi and Kusile power stations use two, 220-metre high reinforced concrete chimneys, each with three steel flues. All four chimneys have been constructed by a consortium of Karrena Africa, Concor and Beroa Deutschland. All 12 steel flues have an internal diameter of 8.9 metres and they have been internally protected with Pennguard™ linings, using 51mm-thick Pennguard™ Block 55.



- Pennguard™ is a registered trademark of
Ergon Asphalt & Emulsions, Inc.

- Copyright Hadek Protective Systems by 2015

PENNGUARD™ Block Lining System

Is it safe? A study into the work conditions on the platform during a large scale Pennguard™ installation.



It is well accepted among owners and construction companies that health and safety are a prime concern for all parties on a chimney construction project.

Because of this, it is also necessary to understand the effects of installing large quantities of Pennguard™ lining materials in chimneys and chimney flues. In 2014, Hadek commissioned the AMD (“occupational medical services”) division of TÜV Rheinland to perform measurements on the Kusile project, at a time when Pennguard™ lining installations were ongoing in three flues.

In November 2014, two experts from TÜV Rheinland visited the Kusile site to perform a safety audit over a period of several days. As part of the safety audit, the experts carried out separate measurements for hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, isocyanates and fine dust.

Hydrocarbons

Pennguard™ Adhesive Membrane uses a specific asphalt based technology and when installers use large quantities of this material for the back and side joints of the Pennguard™ lining system, this can be clearly smelled on the platform.

TÜV Rheinland’s measurements monitored for a range of hydrocarbons that are emitted into the air during a Pennguard™ lining installation, including toluol, o-xylol, cyclohexanol, trimethyl benzol, and others. It was found that, for each substance, the concentrations on the work

platform were well below the current workplace limit values in both Germany and South Africa.

Carbon monoxide

The current workplace limit value for carbon monoxide is 35 mg/m³, or 30 ppm. The maximum value measured on the platform (4.8 ppm) was well below this level.

Isocyanates

Pennguard™ Adhesive Membrane uses a specific, urethane-based polymerisation technology and isocyanates are a category of potentially harmful chemicals that are used as part of that technology.

TÜV Rheinland used special measuring equipment and a proprietary analysis method to monitor for various, regulated forms of isocyanates on the work platform. It was found that for each these types of isocyanate, the measured value was well below the current workplace limit.

Fine dust

When personnel handle cartons of Pennguard™ Block, fine glass dust can be spread over the workplace, especially when unpacking cartons to stack Pennguard™ Blocks for the installers around the platform. As part of their investigations, TÜV Rheinland monitored fine dust concentrations on all three active work platforms.

On two of the three work platforms, the measured dust concentrations remained well below the German



workplace limit value of 3.0 mg/m^3 , and even below the revised workplace limit value of 1.25 mg/m^3 that must be achieved by end of 2018. On the third platform however, total dust and fine dust concentrations were measured to be well above the current workplace limit value.

TÜV Rheinland's measurements indicate that, although fine dust concentrations surrounding a large scale Pennguard™ lining installation can be very low, elevated fine dust concentrations can sometimes occur.

TÜV Rheinland recommend, that all personnel should use "FFP-2" particulate filtering masks. These masks are relatively inexpensive, as well as readily available.

The Mixing Station

On nearly all large Pennguard™ lining projects, the Pennguard™ Adhesive Membrane is now mixed using Hadek's automated mixing machines. TÜV Rheinland paid special attention to the safety in the Mixing Area, where several of these machines were working nearly all of the time.

The work environment in the Mixing Area was found to be safe, with all measurements for hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, isocyanates and fine dust well within the current workplace limit values.

The Mixing Zone is a noisy place though, with a measured sound pressure up to 96 dB. Earplugs must be used here.

REPORT

on
the completion of hazardous substance measurements
as part of a site audit
at Kusile power station in November 2014

Client:	AMD TÜV Arbeitsmedizinische Dienste GmbH Monnestr. 24 52146 Würselen
Order No.	20343815 item 95500 dated 31.10.2014
TÜV Order No.	931 / 21227069 / 02
Attendees at the investigation on site:	Mr Palmen (Hadek Protective Systems B.V.) Mr Moers (AMD TÜV Rheinland)
Measurements taken on:	17.11.2014 to 20.11.2014
Sampler:	Mr Frank Brill (TÜV Rheinland Energie und Umwelt GmbH)
Processed by:	Mr Frank Brill (Tel.: 0221 806-3009) TÜV Rheinland Energie und Umwelt GmbH Hazardous Materials Group
Analysis by:	TÜV Rheinland LGA Products GmbH
Analysis period:	Weeks 48 and 49 in 2014
Subject:	Report on emissions of hazardous substances

Important points:

- TÜV Rheinland did not perform a safety audit of the grit blasting and primer application works.
- This report describes the situation found at the Eskom Kusile project. Each customer must consider the circumstances of his own project to achieve a safe work environment.
- Interested customers may request to receive a copy of TÜV Rheinland's full report.



A new primer for steel substrates: Pennguard™ HP Epoxy Primer



Before installing the Pennguard™ lining system onto a steel chimney or a steel chimney flue, the surface is grit blasted to a “near white” (SA 2 1/2) cleanliness, made dust-free and coated with a primer. Pennguard™ Block Primer has traditionally been used for this, and it offered compatibility with the Pennguard™ lining itself as well as excellent application properties even for crews with limited experience in spray application methods.

In recent years, it has become customary for chimney builders to perform grit blasting and primer application in a location well removed from the chimney itself, avoiding any grit blasting and spray painting activities on their core construction site. For projects of the size of Medupi and Kusile, this means that large numbers of steel flue sections are lined up at a remote location, waiting to be moved to the chimney at some time.

While it is always recommended to keep grit blasted and primer coated steel flue sections dry and away from

direct sunlight, this is sometimes hard to achieve and by the time the steel flue sections reach the chimney, localised corrosion may have occurred that results in expensive and time-consuming repairs.

The Pennguard™ lining system is now offered with the option of a new, thicker, more durable primer, the Pennguard™ HP Epoxy Primer. Unlike the dark orange Pennguard™ Block Primer, the new product is white. Pennguard™ HP Epoxy Primer is typically applied at a dry film thickness of 37-62 µm. At this thickness, the material cost is virtually the same as that of Pennguard™ Block Primer. The application of the new primer is however more labor intensive and it requires more skill from the applicator.

Pennguard™ HP Epoxy Primer was first used on a large scale at the Kusile project and it was found to work very well.

