# Challenges and best practices on the minimisation of flaring emissions

- **Challenges:**
  - Unlike liquids, gas instabilities cannot be absorbed within storage or feed tanks, making the balancing of the gas plant a challenge that results in flaring of gases.
  - Currently there are no flow meters or analysers installed on any flare line to accurately define the flow and composition of the gases on the flares.

- **Best practices:**
  - Operational optimization
  - Improvement of plant stability
  - Recovery of valuable streams
  - The cost-effective re-use of key high heating-value streams in the fuel gas system

In line with commitment to reduce GHG emissions and continuous improvement.

- **Sasol's initiatives that are in the pipeline:**
  - Installation of flow meter for one flare system complete, but calibration needs to be done – only opportunity when system is on shutdown
  - Reduction of refinery flare streams ongoing
  - Procurement of flying lab to determine the impact of flaring

**Flaring is the only technology that can safely manage the requirement to instantaneously accommodate significant variability in load and composition, while minimizing the environmental impact.**

# Challenges and best practices on the minimisation of GHG emissions

- **Challenges:**
  - Transition to a low carbon future
  - Pressure to reduce GHG footprint sooner
  - Strict environmental standards
  - Declining product prices and ageing equipment
  - Implementation of carbon tax effective 1 June 2019

- **Best practices:**
  - Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investing
  - Rise of Renewables
  - Reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) footprints in line with the Paris agreement i.e. global climate change agreement
  - Carbon offsets initiatives
  - Fine coal beneficiation (removing Sulphur from the coal feeding the boilers)
  - Compliance to minimum emissions standards (MES) by 1 April 2025