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South Africa Energy Statistics

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1. General Introduction

In the compilation of the Energy Resource Accounts (ERA) for South Africa, the international methodology as set out in the System of Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003 (SEEA 2003) was followed with regard to the definition of natural resource accounting as 'a system dealing with stock changes of natural assets, containing biota, subsoil assets, water and land'. The physical flows have been captured in the flow accounts structure, and a supply and use tables (SU- Tables) format is used. Energy use accounts are measured in physical units only, and the units are converted to Terajoules (TJ) to give total energy use and supply, since the monetary values are not easily available. The ERA uses the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC) for economic activities as per the System of National Accounts (SNA). South Africa follows the SEEA 2003 to create the economic supply and use tables for resource accounting. The first ERA for South Africa, 1995–2001 was published in 2005, based on the Department of Minerals and Energy's (DME) Energy Balance data and the adoption of an accounting framework used by Denmark, where energy supply sectors were reported in columns while energy products were reported in rows.

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) is currently updating the Energy Resource Accounts for 2002–2006 to be published in March 2009 as a discussion document on the Stats SA website (http://www.statssa.gov.za).

Stats SA is part of the Oslo Group which was formed in 2005 by the Bureau of the Statistical Commission. The main objective of the Oslo Group is to address issues related to energy statistics, and contribute to improve international standards and methods for official statistics.

The methodology used for the compilation of ERA for South Africa is as follows:

- Develop physical flow accounts, in the format of the 1993 SNA, using the DME's Energy Balances. The four types of physical flows are:
    - Natural resource extraction (coal, crude oil, and natural gas);
    - Ecosystem inputs (oxygen combustion);
    - Products (energy fuels such as petrol and diesel, etc.); and
    - Residuals generated by the use of fossil fuels.
- Conduct classification of sectors to develop a framework that is consistent for both energy balances and economic supply and use tables.
- Present in greater detail the monetary energy and mineral related transactions.
- Develop preliminary assets accounts (in both physical and monetary terms).

2. Scope of energy statistics in South Africa (and in Statistics South Africa)

Statistics on reserves or deposits

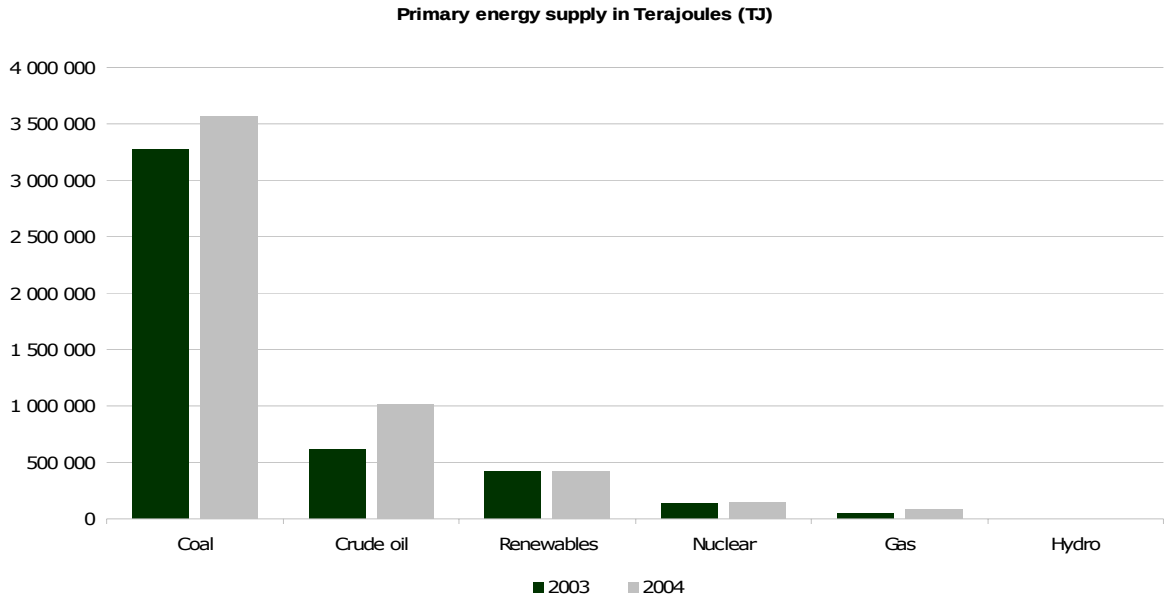
South Africa has a well developed energy supply and production system. The country is well endowed with large resources of coal. Natural gas and crude oil production is very limited and consequently the bulk of South Africa's crude oil is imported. Uranium reserves are large. Renewable energy plays a limited but a significant role, particularly large hydroelectric power generation. The country

generally has a low rainfall, which limits the exploitation of this form of energy. South Africa's abundant sunshine is only beginning to be tapped in more remote areas for electricity generation for domestic and institutional application. Wind energy is a potential source of commercial energy in some parts, but like other renewable energy technologies it struggles to match the lower costs basis of conventional energy, in particular our cheap coal. With the setting of renewable energy targets and with carbon trading under the Kyoto protocol, the role of renewable energy is expected to expand.

Primary energy supply

The South African energy sector is dominated by coal (see Figure 1 below), which is abundant and relatively cheap by international standards.

Figure 1: Primary energy supply in Terajoules (TJ) 2003–2004



Source: Department of Minerals and Energy, 2006. *Digest of South African Energy Statistics, 2006*.

Most of South Africa's liquid fuel requirements are imported in the form of crude oil. Approximately 35% is sourced from coal through South Africa Coal and Oil (SASOL) and 100% of the natural gas production from the Petroleum, Oil and Gas Corporation of South Africa (PetroSA) is converted into liquid fuels, supplying about 7% of liquid fuel requirements. Renewable energy comprises biomass and natural processes that are replenished and can be used as an energy source. Biomass is used commercially in the pulp and paper mills and sugar refineries by burning bulk from logs, black liquor and bagasse[1] to produce process heat. The energy produced is used by the industries concerned to meet their needs. In future, some of this energy could be sold to the national grid (depending on electricity prices and environmental regulations). However, given the limited potential for agricultural expansion (lack of water and arable land), it is unlikely that this would be a major contribution. In households, biomass is used for cooking and heating. It is very difficult to get an estimate of the total biomass reserves. Biomass is estimated to comprise 8% of South Africa's primary energy supply.

[1] **Bagasse** is the biomass remaining after sugarcane or sorghum stalks are crushed to extract their juice and is currently used as a renewable resource in the manufacturing process.

3. Classifications used in South Africa for energy statistics

Both DME and Stats SA depend on Electricity Supply Commission (Eskom) as the source and provider of electricity data. DME uses the data to compile the Energy Balances, while Stats SA uses a survey and the Energy Balances to compile statistical release P4141, and the SU- tables for the energy accounts.

3.1 Energy sectors used in compilation of energy accounts for South Africa: 2002–2006

For the purpose of energy use, the South African economy consists of five major sectors as classified by the DME:

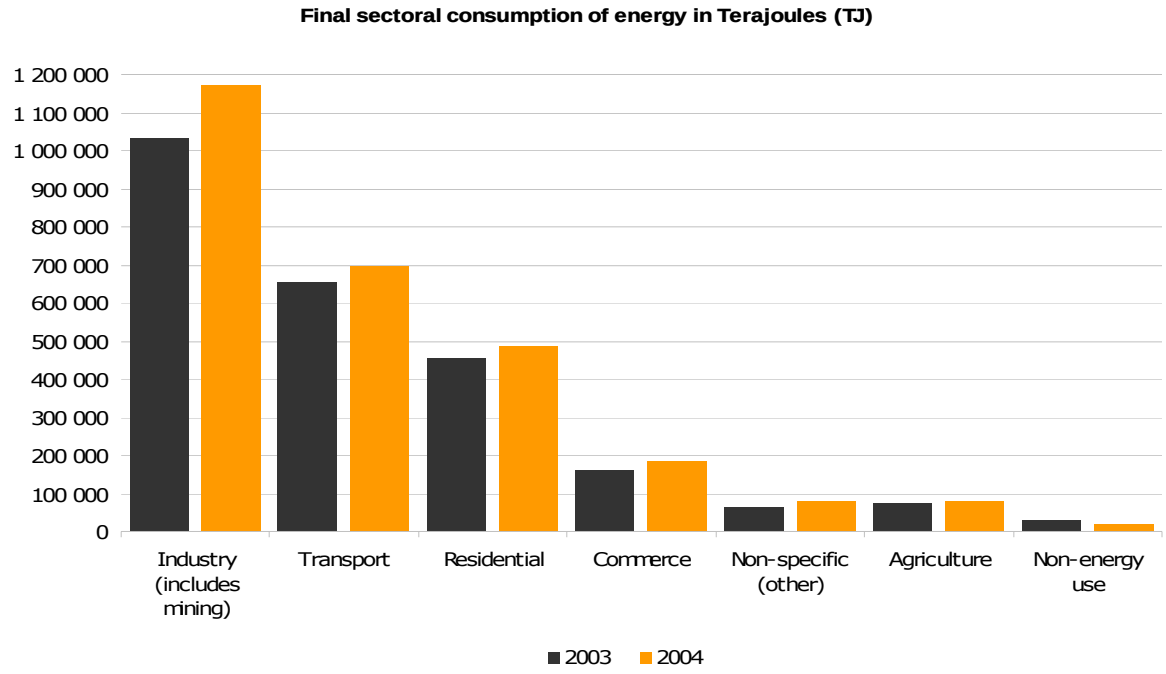
Industrial sector

The industrial sector is divided into eight sub-sectors:

- Chemicals and petrochemicals;
- Food and tobacco;
- Iron and steel;
- Mining;
- Non-ferrous metals;
- Non-metallic minerals;
- Pulp and paper; and
- Other.

The industrial sector is one of the three biggest users of energy and electricity in South Africa, the other two being transport and residential.

Figure 2: Final sectoral consumption of energy in TJ, 2003–2004



Source: Department of Minerals and Energy, 2006. *Digest of South African Energy Statistics, 2006*.

Commercial sector

The commercial sector consists of:
- Financial institutions;
- Government;
- Office buildings;
- Recreation and education; and
- Shops.

The energy for the commercial sector is used mainly for lighting, heating, and air conditioning. Office machines such as computers, fax machines and printers are said to be the biggest users of electricity. Electricity is likely to take an even bigger share of energy for this sector.

Agricultural sector

As economies mature, agriculture uses a smaller share of the national employment, large farmers replace smaller ones and agriculture produces a smaller fraction of gross domestic product (GDP). With land reform, many new small farmers are likely to arise, and these will almost certainly use traditional farming methods on small plots, including the use of vegetable wastes for energy. Globalisation and commercialization of farming is likely to lead to fewer commercial farmers with bigger farms and increased exports and imports. This will lead to a search for more energy efficiency. The latter trend is almost certain to prevail for agricultural energy demand and it is expected that the importance of diesel and electricity will increase, while that of vegetables wastes will decline.

Residential sector

The residential sector can be sub divided into urban and rural areas. Rural areas are defined as squatter camps or informal settlements, where people live in shacks made of tin and wood. People in urban areas rely on the use of electricity, while residents in rural areas use mainly wood for their energy source.

Residential energy falls into three categories:
- **Traditional** – consisting of wood, dung and bagasse;
- **Transitional** – consisting of coal, paraffin and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG); and
- **Modern** – consisting of electricity.

There are five main uses of residential energy:
- Cooking;
- Lighting;
- Space heating;
- Water heating; and
- Other (such as domestic appliances).

Transport sector

The transport sector deals with transport of people and goods by land, sea and air. Energy for transport is completely dominated by liquid fuels, such as petrol, diesel and jet fuel. It is very difficult to switch from fossil fuels to other sources of energy in this sector. Land transport is dominated by petrol and diesel with some electricity used by trains. Air transport uses jet fuel for gas turbine engines and aviation gas for piston engines. There are however, very few piston engines in the air today and marine engines are nearly entirely diesel.

3.2 Electricity data collection

Electricity data is collected by the Trade and Industry division in Stats SA through the Electricity Generated and Available for Distribution Survey, statistical release P4141. The Survey follows the regulation stated under section 16 of the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No.6 of 1999), and the requirement of the information is compulsory to all energy sectors. Data is collected on a monthly basis (in physical units), using a questionnaire that is sent via post or fax, and returned not later than ten days of the month concerned.

Data is collected from a sample of 22 industries following the SIC. Electricity, Gas and Water supply are categorized under SIC code 4. Electricity data are collected for SIC 41111 (generation of electricity) and 41113 (distribution for own use) respectively.

Table 1: Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC)

SIC Codes		Classification
Major Division	4	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply (1-digit level)
Division	41	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Supply (2-digit level)
Major Group	411	Production, Collection and Distribution of electricity (3-digit level)
Group	4111	(4-digit level)
Subgroup	41111	Generation (5-digit level)
	41112	Distribution of purchased electric energy only (5-digit level)
	41113	Generation for own use (5-digit level)

The following industries (power stations) participate in the survey and make up the electricity sector:

- Arnot;
- Camden;
- Duvha;
- Hendrina;
- Kendal;
- Koeberg;
- Kriel;
- Lethabo;
- Majuba;
- Matimba;
- Matla;
- Tutuka; and
- Other sources (hydro electric, gas and pumped storage)

State energy company Eskom is one of the largest utilities in the world and generates 95 percent of South Africa's electricity as well as two-thirds of the electricity for the African continent. It owns and operates the national transmission system. Eskom has 36 200 megawatts (MW) of net generating capacity, which is primarily coal fired (32 100 MW). Eskom's network is made up of more than 300 000 km of power lines, 27 000 km of which constitute the national transmission grid.

Since about 90 percent of South Africa’s electricity is produced from coal, the main generating stations are located in Mpumalanga, where there are vast coal

reserves. In addition, Eskom operates the nuclear power station at Koeberg (1 800 MW), two gas turbine generators (340 MW), six conventional hydroelectric plants (600 MW), and two hydroelectric pumped-storage stations (1 400 MW). Eskom has been producing adequate electricity for domestic use and export of surplus power to Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe. Additional electricity is generated by South African municipalities (2 400 MW), and private companies (800 MW).

A map is attached as annexure A to show location of these power stations in South Africa.

Questions used when collecting electricity information

1. Electricity generated in kilowatt-hours (kWh).
2. Electricity consumed in power station(s) and energy storage systems in kWh.
3. Net quantity of electricity generated and sent out from power station(s).
4. Purchases outside the Republic of South Africa, e.g. Mozambique (specifying supplier).
5. "Consumed in synchronous condenser (CSO), Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) and Assets" (Applicable to the Electricity Supply Commission (Eskom)).

The main source of electricity data (95 percent of total power generation) is Eskom, followed by municipal power stations, manufacturers in the sugar, paper and petroleum industries, as well as one mine (5 percent of power generated as an additional activity to their main activity).

4. Data compilation

The supplier of the Energy Balances is the DME, who conforms to the international standards by following the framework of the International Energy Agency (IEA-Eurostat).

Table 2: Energy commodities and its source covered by the Department of Minerals and Energy

Data Source	Type of data or energy commodity
Department of Minerals and Energy (DME)	Information on wind, solar, natural gas liquid, natural gas, and all data related to coal except coking coal imports which are either from South African Revenue Services (SARS) or Mittal Steel.
Oil companies	Electricity used in petrochemical industry and electricity used by oil refineries.
South African Coal and Oil (SASOL)	Petroleum products from non-crude sources and gas works data.
Electricity Supply Commission (Eskom)	Electricity production and consumption figures excluding the 5 percent electricity produced by municipalities.

Data Source	Type of data or energy commodity
National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA)	• Export of electricity; • Imports of electricity; • Own use in electricity; • Electricity used in pump storage; • Distribution losses; • Electric output from public plants and also from auto-producing electric plants; • Electricity from pumped storage; and • Electricity production and consumption for the whole country, including Eskom and municipalities.
South African Revenue Services (SARS)	Imports and exports of oil data and coal data.
Mittal Steel	Imports of coking coal, production and consumption of blast furnace gas from iron and steel.
South African Petroleum Industry Association (SAPIA)	Oil consumption or sales data by sector.

Data capturing and calculation

There is no specific format for supplying data. The DME receive data electronically or by fax, after which it is then captured into Excel spread sheets that are labelled with the specific year the data applies to. These spread sheets are then used to compile the Energy Balances. There are no complex mathematical calculations employed in the compilation of Energy Balances, only simple arithmetic rules are used.

5. Institutional arrangement in the compilation of energy statistics

The DME entered into confidentiality agreements with some of the data providers when it comes to the way their data should be disseminated. Some of the data that is used in the balance is gathered from studies that were done by consultants appointed by the DME. It must be highlighted that the DME do not conduct any surveys for its data collection but solely rely on the data providers mentioned under point 4, and the reports that are published by Eskom and the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA). Since the Statistics are collected outside the National Statistical Office, DME Energy Statistics are not regarded as "official statistics". The DME is in a process of signing a memorandum of understanding with Stats SA to make the energy statistics qualify as "official statistics". There is no legal mandate that is forcing any sector to supply energy data to DME, only mutual cooperation. The DME is in a process of making the supply of energy data mandatory through the Energy Security Bill.

6. Units of measurement and conversion factors

Table 3: Conversion tables used by the Department of Minerals and Energy

Calorific Values			
Fuel type	**Calorific value**	**Units**	**Density**
Avgas	37.0	MJ/I	0.730
Bagasse (wet)	7.0	MJ/kg	

Calorific Values			
Fuel type	**Calorific value**	**Units**	**Density**
Bagasse fibre (dry)	14.0	MJ/kg	
Biomass (wood dry typical)	17.0	MJ/kg	
Blast furnace gas	3.1	MJ/m^3	
Coal (Coking)	30.1	MJ/kg	
Coal (Eskom - average 1994)	24.3	MJ/kg	
Coal gas (Sasol - methane rich)	38.0	MJ/m^3	
Coal gas (Sasol)	18.0	MJ/m^3	
Coke	27.9	MJ/kg	
Coke oven gas	17.3	MJ/m^3	
Diesel	41.6	MJ/I	0.839
Electricy	3.6	MJ/kWh	
Heavy Furnace Oil (HFO)	20.1	MJ/kg	0.984
Illuminating Paraffin	37.5	MJ/I	0.788
Jet Fuel	38.1	MJ/I	0.793
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	34.2	MJ/I	0.541
Natural Gas	41.0	MJ/m^3	
Petrol	33.9	MJ/I	0.723
Power Paraffin	34.3	MJ/I	0.813
Refinery gas (estimate)	20.0	MJ/m^3	

From / to	**Joule (J)**	**kilowatt-hour (kWh)**	**ton oil equivalent (toe)**	**British thermal unit (Btu)**
1 J	1	0.278×10^{-6}	0.2388×10^{-6}	0.948×10^{-3}
1 kWh	3.6×10^{6}	1	0.86×10^{-6}	3.412×10^{3}
1 toe	42×10^{9}	11630	1	39.68×10^{6}
1 Btu	1.055×10^{3}	0.293×10^{-3}	0.252×10^{-9}	1

Prefix	**Symbol**	**Power**
Kilo	K	10^3
Mega	M	10^6
Giga	G	10^9
Tera	T	10^{12}
Peta	P	10^{15}
Exa	E	10^{18}

7. Energy balances

There are four Excel files that are very dependent and linked to each other by formulas for calculating energy balances namely:

Basic file (the commodity balance)

The basic file (viewed as raw data) is a file where actual capturing of the energy commodity data is done. It consists of 60 columns with disaggregated data (e.g.

hard coal is disaggregated in to nine columns where brown coal, peat, coking coal, bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite are included).

The commodities are measured as follows:

- Coal is measured in tons;
- Electricity in kilowatt hour; and
- Petroleum products in kiloliters.

The DME collects coal data and fill in columns only if it is applicable to South Africa. Where there are values, it means that the column is applicable to the country, otherwise it contains zeros. An example: Peat is not applicable to South Africa, and the column therefore contains only zeros.

The basic file contain comments in each cell that has a value, and the comment highlights either the way the value has been arrived at or calculated, and/or the source of such value. The comments are called the matter data as it gives explanations about the captured data. The file that has all these comments is available to the DME staff working with energy balances only. The columns that exist in the high level file, also exist in the basic file, but are converted from base (native) to energy units in Terajoules (TJ), in order to compare how much energy was used.

Conversion file

The conversion file is linked to the basic file by some formulas and the disaggregated file. It is the file that deals with all the calculations for converting units of measurements. The file is only handled by the DME, and is not in the public domain.

Disaggregated file

This is a file which is a direct result of the arithmetic calculations occurring between the basic file and the conversion file. The file resembles the basic file except for the units. All the units are in energy units. The South African Energy Balances use TJ as energy units.

High file (aggregated file)

This file is directly linked to the disaggregated file as its calculations are derived from it. The high file has fewer columns compared to the other two file because it aggregates the data belonging to each commodity. In the aggregated file all the different types of coal are added together to give one single column of coal in TJ. It has 10 columns as compared to the almost 60 columns in the basic and the disaggregated files.

According to the DME, there is a two-year period involved in compilation of the Energy Balances. The DME would preferably like to reduce the interval period to release energy balances annually, but because of the late submissions from the data suppliers, it is still a challenge to actually achieve the target currently.

8. Data quality assurance and dissemination

Quality checks and data integrity

The DME does not have any systems in place to do quality checks, but rely heavily on their suppliers for the quality of the data. Usually the DME do manual checks comparing current data to previous data and when anomalies are picked up the supplier is contacted for explanations of such inconsistencies after which revisions are done.

Release and dissemination

Once the calculation of energy balances is done, an internal verification within the DME takes place. If the Directorates that contributed the information agree with the figures in the Energy Balances an Energy Statistics Advisory Committee is summoned. This advisory committee consists of energy expects that are in South Africa, drawn from Academic Institutions, Industry, and Government Departments. The DME sometimes experiences difficulties to convene such meetings because these specialists provide voluntary advice and guidance in extremely busy programmes. If a meeting cannot be convened, the Energy Balances are sent to some key energy specialists to look at these and give inputs and comments. This is a pre-requisite for release. For a particular year there might be a number of versions of energy balances due to new data that might come late and force revisions. In 2003, there is version 1 and version 2, with the latest version posted on the DME website.

Once the DME obtains approval to release the Energy Balances, the information is disseminated to a number of international organizations, such as the IEA, Southern African Development Community (SADC), Academic Institutions, Government Departments, and stakeholders interested in the Energy Balance of the country. The information that is disseminated is the basic, disaggregated and aggregated files. A high level summary of the energy balances is done through a publication called the "Digest of South African Energy Statistics". The publication is posted to stakeholders and is another form of dissemination to the website. The digest collects, analyses energy statistics, and compiles Energy Balances, and is released bi-annually.

9. Uses of energy statistics

The main energy resources in the South African economy are coal, oil, gas, nuclear power, hydropower and renewable sources such as wind, solar energy, bio-mass and wave power.

Energy accounts are of considerable interest in their own right, especially for countries heavily involved in oil mining and processing. Also, every economy in the world depends on the availability of oil and other energy sources. The use of energy is critical to the economy, because almost all economic activities are connected either directly or indirectly to the consumption of energy.

The environmental accounts, specifically in the case of energy accounts, are crucial in a sense that they reflect how significant our environment is in the economy. In South Africa, energy is sourced mainly from coal. The supply and use (in physical units) of energy should be reflected in a way that is understandable from its raw production to the residuals. Energy accounts provide information about the levels of direct energy consumption of industries regarding their production process and private households. These accounts can also

provide information on changes in the energy requirements of particular industries in relation to their output. This shows the macro level impacts of new technologies, and eco-efficiency measures and behavioural changes. They are also an indispensable prerequisite for reliable estimates of air emissions related to energy consumption. The accounts are currently not official, there are some institutional arrangements that need to be formalised with partners in the energy sector to achieve this. Stats SA's strategic plan is to start official energy accounts from 2009 onwards, and also the development of energy indicators that could provide answers to questions such as:

- What are the levels of energy consumption in South Africa?
- What are the levels of energy input (both direct and indirect) into the various categories of final demand (private household consumption, exports, etc.)?
- What is the energy intensity of particular industries taking into account both direct and indirect energy inputs?
- For future predictions and scenarios, what are the changes expected in the energy requirements of particular industries in relation to their output?

In mid-January 2008, nationwide power outages occurred and lasted approximately four weeks. The economic costs of the outages are estimated to range in the hundreds of millions with approximately half representing mining losses. Although the cost of electricity in South Africa is among the worlds lowest, the country's strong economic growth, rapid industrialization and a mass electrification program has led to demand for power outstripping supply.

In January 2008, the DME and Eskom released a new policy document: National response to South Africa's electricity shortage. The plan includes work on the country's electricity distribution structure and the fast-tracking of electricity projects by independent power producers. It also involves electricity co-generation projects between Eskom and private industry, where the heat generated as a by-product of industrial processes in sectors such as chemicals is captured to produce power that can be used by the industries themselves, or bought by Eskom for the national grid. At the same time, the new plan outlines the importance of reducing demand by pricing electricity correctly as well as promoting energy efficiency and deterring energy inefficiency. Eskom aims to reduce demand by about 3 000 MW by 2012 and a further 5 000 MW by 2025 through an aggressive campaign which will includes promoting the use of solar-powered geysers as well as liquid petroleum gas for cooking.

Eskom has embarked on a massive program to upgrade and expand the country's electricity infrastructure. The building of new capacity, in the form of re-opening 3 power stations, the building of 2 open-cycle gas turbines and co-generation with business, is expected to add 2 400 MW to total capacity by the end of 2009. Plans also include building a new generation of power stations, with the first due to come on stream in 2012.

In April 2008, Eskom began construction of the first of its new coal-fired stations, Medupi Power Station, in Limpopo. The Medupi Power Station will be South Africa's s first green field coal-fired station to be built in more than 20 years. The first unit is scheduled for completion in 2012 with the entire station to be completed by 2015.

The building of the first of a new generation of high-temperature helium gas-cooled nuclear reactors is also underway. The project could go a long way in

helping to solve South Africa's current power problem by 2013. The project entails the building of a demonstration reactor at Koeberg and a pilot fuel plant at Pelindaba near Pretoria. The demonstration reactor design is complete, and construction is due to start in 2009, with the first fuel to be loaded four years later. If successful, another 10 plants could be built. The South African project will become the first commercial-scale high-temperature reactor in the world.

The new nuclear power plant will be built near the Koeberg Power Station built in 1984, which is the only nuclear power station on the African continent. It has operated safely for more than 21 years and efficiently for a decade and has a further active life of 30−40 years. The stations' two reactors currently supply 1 800 MW or 6 percent of South Africa's electricity needs.

10. List of abbreviations

CSO	Consumed in synchronous condenser
DME	Department of Minerals and Energy
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
ERA	Energy Resource Accounts
Eskom	Electricity Supply Commission
GDP	Gross domestic product
IEA	International Energy Agency
kWh	kilowatt-hours
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas
MW	Megawatt
NERSA	National Energy Regulator of South Africa
PetroSA	Petroleum, Oil and Gas Corporation of South Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAPIA	South African Petroleum Industry Association
SARS	South African Revenue Services
SASOL	South Africa Coal and Oil
SEEA	System of Integrated and Economic Accounting
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
SNA	System of National Accounts
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
SU- tables	Supply and use tables
TJ	Terajoules

11. References

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6. Eskom, Power Stations and Storage Schemes. http://www.eskom.co.za/live/content.php?Category_ID=82

Annexure A

Eskom power stations

Base load stations

1	Arnot	2 100 MW
2	Duvha	3 600 MW
3	Hendrina	2 000 MW
4	Kendal	4 116 MW
5	Koeberg	1 930 MW
6	Kriel	3 000 MW
7	Lethabo	3 708 MW
8	Majuba	4 110 MW
9	Matimba	3 990 MW
10	Matla	3 600 MW
11	Tutuka	3 654 MW

Return-to-service

12	Camden	1 600 MW
13	Grootvlei	1 200 MW
14	Komati	1 000 MW

The return-to-service (RTS) stations were mothballed in 1990 and are in the process of being recommissioned to meet the growing demand for electricity.

Peak demand stations

Hydroelectric:

15	Gariep	360 MW
16	Vanderkloof	240 MW

Pumped storage:

17	Drakensberg	1 000 MW
18	Palmiet	400 MW

Peak demand stations

Open cycle gas turbine:

19	Acacia	171 MW
20	Port Rex	171 MW
21	Ankerlig	592 MW
22	Gourikwa	444 MW

The peaking stations can generate electricity within a few minutes of start-up, making them ideally suited to supply power during peak periods. They also assist in regulating the system voltage and frequency to ensure stability of the national transmission network.

Renewable energy

Windfarm:

23	Klipheuwel Windfarm	3.2 MW

New build

Base load:

24	Medupi	4 788 MW

Pumped storage:

25	Ingula	1 332 MW

Open cycle gas turbine

26	Gas 1	1 036 MW

Distribution

27	First Falls	6.4 MW
28	Second Falls	11 MW
29	Colley Wobbles	42 MW
30	Ncora	2.4 MW

These hydroelectric power stations fall within the Distribution Division's Southern Region and are used to stabilise the distribution network in that area.

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