

NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUES/COMMENTS	RESPONSE
14. CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS		
Mr Francois Kotze & Mr E Peterson Overberg District Municipality	<p><u>Technical criteria</u></p> <p>Can the proposed development be carried out in a manner which will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Be aesthetically sensitive in terms of location or through its architectural design? ▪ Avoid unacceptable environmental or visual impacts through the provision of services such as roads, electricity, telephone lines, water, or sewage disposal? ▪ Ensure effective but environmental and aesthetical acceptable provision for fire-breaks and other fire protection services? ▪ Limit building footprints with due consideration for the ecological and visual characteristics of the region concerned? ▪ Allow staffing requirements and provision of staff accommodation to be kept within limits compactable with the region where the development is taking place? ▪ Ensure that security can be provided without disrupting visual values by having to resort to unsightly measures such as installation of razor wire, bright lights etc.? ▪ Preclude unacceptable atmospheric pollution? ▪ Preclude unacceptable noise levels? ▪ Preclude generation of unacceptable odours? ▪ Preclude the generation of human health risks ▪ Ensure that crisis situations such as fire or floods or any form of contamination can be handled effectively? 	<p>Thank you for these comments.</p> <p>These potential impacts (construction and operational) will be investigated as part of a suite of specialist studies to be commissioned during the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6 of the Scoping Report). These studies include, amongst others, a visual (including 'sense of place', botanical, faunal, noise, air quality, human health assessments. Once impacts are assessed, and if the proposed power station receives the necessary authorisations, the negative impacts will be mitigated and positive impacts enhanced via the implementation of an Environmental Management Programme (EMP).</p>
Mr Werner Kriel Interested Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As a large number of labourers and related construction workers are needed to construct such a facility, I would like it to be clearly shown in the results of the specialist studies as well as in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIR) how and where these people are to be accommodated and how, once construction is completed, their income will be sustained. ▪ According to speakers at the meetings recently held at Pearly Beach an expected 2 000 people are needed during the 	<p>These issues will be addressed in the Social, Economic, Hydrology and Infrastructure Assessments that will be commissioned as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).</p> <p>Eskom will engage with the Local Authorities regarding accommodation requirements, and other infrastructure</p>

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	operational phase. If residential developments were already declined by the relevant authority on the basis that there is simply not enough water in the area, where then would the water come from to supply the newly constructed houses?	and services that may be required.
Mr Thabo LJ Matjui Enviro Busters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traffic and transportation. ▪ Noise. 	The Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA will include a Traffic and Transportation Assessment, as well as a Noise Impact Assessment (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).
Mr Anthony J Moore Community Police Forum St Francis Bay (SFB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crime in the area. ▪ Possibly exacerbated with the proposed development. ▪ Increase in number of squatters in the area. ▪ St Francis Bay might not get a permanent, independent SAPS station. 	These issues will be addressed in the Social and Economic Assessments that will be commissioned as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).
Mr Mias Strydom Estate Agent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Area involved (e.g. 2, 3 or 6 km) 	The area can only be determined once a site is chosen and the design of the proposed NPS is finalized. However, using Koeberg as an example, Koeberg requires approximately 30 hectares for the power station and most (not all) of the associated infrastructure. The remaining area under the control of Eskom around Koeberg is a nature reserve conserved in excellent condition and accessible to the public.
Mrs Annali Van der Westhuizen Matzikama Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Zoning, land use restriction, access, impact, visual impact, botanical studies, etc. 	These potential impacts (construction and operational) will be investigated as part of a suite of specialist studies to be commissioned during the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report). These studies include a botanical, visual, land use and social assessments.
Mr Raymond A Williamson Melkbosstrand Ratepayers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Time frame – Lag, construction , implementation. 	Construction will take approximately 7 years. Based on current planning and If all the necessary approvals are received. Eskom is aiming to start construction late 2009 or early 2010 so as to enable the first unit to be in operation by 2016.

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Mr Christian Philip Bornman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction phase impact. 	<p>Construction impacts will be investigated as part of a suite of specialist studies to be commissioned during the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report). Once identified, potential impacts will be mitigated via the implementation of an Environmental Management Programme (EMP). Should the proposed NPS be authorized and constructed the EMP will be contractually binding on the main and sub-contractors.</p>
Mr Nick Bornman Oysterbay Beach Lodge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ "Outside" labourers during construction and crime. 	<p>These issues will be addressed in the Social and Economic Assessments that will be commissioned as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).</p>
Ms Jennifer Cooper Chas Everitt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No housing infrastructure for accommodation for workers. 	<p>Staff housing and living conditions will form part of the Social and Economic Assessments to be commissioned as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report). Eskom will engage with the Local Authorities regarding accommodation requirements, and other infrastructure and services that may be required.</p>
Lianda Beyers Cronje Bantamsklip Anti-Nuclear Group (BANG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The proposed site has a geographical fault that runs through it. According to Deurr a 6 m thick slab of concrete as the base for the reactor should be a remedy. BANG wants to know how the cement will be transported, as an invasion of huge trucks will be adding to the danger on the already dangerous R43 and contribute to road deterioration. 	<p>The presence and if present, the significance of geological faults will be addressed in a Geological Assessment with mitigation measures being proposed for the construction of the facility (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report), as well as in the site safety studies that are required by the National Nuclear Regulator.</p> <p>Traffic and transportation issues, during the construction and operational phases, will be addressed in the Traffic Assessment that will be commissioned as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).</p>
Mr Piet-Nel De Vos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing for workers during construction. 	<p>Staff housing and living conditions will form part of the Social Assessment to be commissioned as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).</p>

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		Eskom will engage with the Local Authorities regarding accommodation requirements, and other infrastructure and services that may be required.
Mrs Jacoba Johanna du Preez	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction site / process - access to site (not via Oyster Bay). ▪ Where will construction team be based? ▪ Impact on hikers / fisherman during construction – period of construction etc. ▪ Maintenance of roads / infrastructure during construction. 	Construction impacts will be investigated as part of a suite of specialist studies to be commissioned during the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6 of the Scoping Report). These studies include a Traffic and Transportation, Infrastructure, Social, Economic, Tourism, and Agriculture Assessments, amongst others.
Mrs Gillian Eyre Gullian Stuttaford Family Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Global warming is a fact. Raising sea levels are a fact. This will surely impact on the building site. 	Climatology and Oceanographic Assessments (inclusive of future sea-level rise as a result of global warming) will be undertaken as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report). The design of the inlet system and the overall power station would take into account potential changes in sea level.
Mr and Mrs Michael / Susanne Fuchs Klein Paradijs County House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How will construction material be brought to the site? Currently, only the R43 from Gansbaai is tarred? Can the gravel roads take all the extra heavy traffic? What about the noise, dust, emissions and safety? 	The Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA will include a Traffic Assessment to address issue like emissions, dust and traffic safety (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report). A Noise Impact Assessment will address the potential noise impacts created by the heavy-duty vehicles on all access roads to the site.
Mr Gerald Willem Henrici Pearly Beach Conservation Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of housing during construction phase. 	Staff housing and living conditions will form part of the Social Assessment to be commissioned as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report). Eskom will engage with the Local Authorities regarding accommodation requirements, and other infrastructure and services that may be required.
Patricia Honey On behalf of FACT (For a clean tomorrow)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We understand that the proposed nuclear plant planned requires a bedrock base, and not a sand base. How will Eskom deal with the massive amount of sand at Thyspunt which overlies the stable bedrock in terms of cost and environmental impact? 	These aspects will be dealt with in the Geotechnical, Geological and Seismic Risk Assessments of the site which will be commissioned as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (see Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report), as well as in the site safety studies that

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How will Eskom deal with the geological instability linked to the Baviaanskloof rift? 	<p>are required by the National Nuclear Regulator.</p>
Mr Werner Kriel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ According to speakers at the meetings recently held at Pearly Beach an expected 2000 people are needed during the operational phase. If residential developments are already declined by the relevant authority on the basis that there is simply not enough water in the area, where then would the water come from to supply the newly constructed houses? 	<p>Hydrology and Infrastructure Assessments will be commissioned as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA to address these issues (see Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report). Eskom will engage with the Local Authorities regarding accommodation requirements, and other infrastructure and services that may be required.</p>
Mrs and Mr Helen / Lars Manson-Kullin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Practical supply of building materials – transport – impact on roads, tourism. 	<p>These aspect will be dealt with in the various specialist studies as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA.</p> <p>Once identified, potential impacts will be mitigated via the implementation of an Environmental Management Programme (EMP). Should the proposed NPS be authorized and constructed the EMP will be contractually binding on the main and sub-contractors.</p>
Mr Jacobus Slabbert Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dust impact and control thereof during construction 	<p>An Air Quality Assessment, that will also examine dust, will be undertaken as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).</p> <p>Dust suppression measures will be mitigated via the implementation of an Environmental Management Programme (EMP). Should the proposed NPS be authorized and constructed the EMP will be contractually binding on the main and sub-contractors.</p>
Ms Yolanda Buckland The Milkwood Smiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing and space for new employees when 30% of sea vista unemployed? 	<p>Thank you for these comments.</p>
Dr Johannes Hendrik Ellis AP Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing for construction workers. ▪ Where are permanent workers going to live? 	<p>These issues, where applicable, will be addressed in the impact phase of the EIA through various specialist studies:</p>

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<p>Mr Rob Fryer Overstrand Conservation Foundation</p>	<p>The impact of the construction phase:</p> <p>The intensity of the construction phase activities will result in the influx of large numbers of construction personnel and require the establishment of a significant construction site. This will have a major impact on the surrounding communities, the local infrastructure and upon the natural environment.</p> <p>The following concerns must be addressed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Suitability of road networks for the transportation of materials, equipment and personnel to and from site; 1.2 The location of the construction site so that minimum damage is done to the natural environment and the extreme difficulty of rehabilitation of disturbed areas post construction. 1.3 The availability of suitable housing for construction-phase site personnel. 1.4 The detrimental effect on the tourist appeal of the greater Gansbaai area of large-scale industrial activity in a sensitive environment with low people carrying capacity. 1.5 The availability of recreational facilities and opportunities, of a nature that will not result in the degradation of the sensitive local natural environment, for large numbers of construction-phase site personnel. 1.6 The capacity of the local towns to accommodate engineering support service required during the construction phase. 1.7 The social impact of large numbers of contract workers on the local community (e.g. increase in the incidence of STD's unwanted pregnancies, single parent families). It is of particular concern that the required skills will not be found in the local community, in which there is a high level of unemployment, and that any large-scale construction project will result in an influx of people from other areas who have no sensitivity for the local environment or community. The social services in the area are under resourced and unable to cope with the existing social problems. 	<p>Staff housing and living conditions will form part of the Socio-Economic Assessment (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).</p> <p>Employment issues will also be assessed in the Socio-Economic Assessment.</p> <p>Construction impacts will be investigated as part of a suite of specialist studies (including economic, social, infrastructure, traffic studies) (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report). If the proposed project is authorized, potential impacts will be mitigated via the implementation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP). The botanical assessment will include recommendations for effective, practical and achievable rehabilitation of any disturbed areas.</p> <p>The Impact Assessment will include a Traffic Assessment to address issues such as accessibility to site and transportation of materials, equipment, personnel and waste.</p> <p>A Tourism Assessment (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report) will be undertaken as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA.</p> <p>Employment, STDs and other social issues will be assessed in a Socio-Economic Assessment to be commissioned as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).</p> <p>Eskom will engage with the Local Authorities regarding accommodation requirements, and other infrastructure and services that may be required.</p>
<p>Mr Justice Nzimande ESKOM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental degradation during construction. 	

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Mrs Magda Pick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Is there sufficient housing for workers because the scheme is inadequate for the existing community. 	
Dr Warren J Tennant SAWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider how best to utilise existing infrastructure to minimize construction impact on environment. 	
Mr Rudolf Penderis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing for workers at the plant. 	Employment issues, staff housing, living conditions and social issues during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases will form part of the Social and Economic Assessments to be commissioned as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).
Mrs Marian Smith Terry Smith and Associates	Firstly I wish to state that I oppose nuclear power. I understand that the massive sand deposits at the site must be removed for the power plant to be based on bed rock. How will the sand be dealt with?	Thank you for this comment. Aspects related to sand will be addressed in the Geotechnical Assessment that will form part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).