

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

EIA: 12/12/20/944

**FOR THE PROPOSED ESKOM NUCLEAR POWER STATION AND
ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE**

RECORD OF PUBLIC OPEN DAYS

AREA	DAY AND DATE	VENUE	TIME
Gansbaai	Tuesday, 26 February 2008	Pretorius Hall	15h00 – 19h00
Pearly Beach	Wednesday, 27 February 2008	Pearly Beach Club	15h00 – 19h00
Bredasdorp	Thursday, 28 February 2008	Glaskasteel Hall	15h00 – 19h00

OVERVIEW OF PUBLIC OPEN DAYS

The main purpose of the Public Open Days was to reflect back to the public in terms of the following:

- Have we captured issues raised by the public correctly during Scoping?
- Have we understood their issues?
- Have we properly contextualised and interpreted their issues?
- Are the proposed specialist studies eventually going to provide answers to the questions raised by the public?

FORMAT OF PUBLIC OPEN DAYS

The information displayed at the Public Open Days held in the Northern, Western and Eastern Cape Provinces was similar in nature.

Supporting documentation prepared by ARCUS GIBB included the following booklets:

- Summary of Draft Scoping Report (English and Afrikaans versions).
- Poster booklet (English and Afrikaans versions).
- Draft Terms of Reference for Specialist Studies.
- Receiving environment.

Additional information prepared by Eskom Holdings Limited included the following booklets:

- Nuclear energy - Unleashing Africa's Energy.

The content of the mobile display used at the various Public Open Days can be downloaded from the Eskom's website www.eskom.co.za/eia under Nuclear 1 link or requested from the Public Participation Office, ACER (Africa) at nuclear1@acerafrica.co.za or 086 010 4958.

The Independent EIA Project Team members and Eskom staff were available at various Public Open Days to address questions, comments and concerns that were raised by Interested and Affected Parties.

This document presents a summary record of issues and questions raised at the various Public Open Days. ACER has tried to capture and reflect as accurately as possible all issues raised at various Public Open Days. Should you wish to edit your comments, please advise ACER within two weeks of receiving this summary document.

This record has been:

- Compiled by:** ACER (Africa) Environmental Management Consultants
- Reviewed by:** ARCUS GIBB (Pty) Ltd
- Accepted by:** Eskom Holdings Limited, Generation and Enterprises Divisions

FOR EASE OF REFERENCE

COMMENTS RAISED AT	INCLUDE NUMBERS
Gansbaai	1 - 39
Pearly Beach	40 - 57
Bredasdorp	58 - 61

RECORD OF ISSUES RAISED AND DISCUSSED AT GANSBAAI

NO	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUE/COMMENT/CONCERN	RESPONSE
1	Walter and Marthia Schwegler Franays Trust – Heidefof Provincial Nature Reserve	Why is it not considered a disadvantage for tourism if the proposed Nuclear Power Station is to be located at Bantamsklip?	A specialist tourism study will be undertaken as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA. This study is being undertaken by experienced, independent specialists and will be peer reviewed by other experienced specialists. This study will investigate the potential negative and positive impacts on the environment of the proposed Nuclear 1 power station and associated infrastructure, if constructed at any one of the alternative sites. The results of the specialist study will be available for review by Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) in the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR).
2	Ms Michelle Krige Platbos Forest	Concerned about the environmental aesthetics and health implications of the three enormous pylon corridors needed for the proposed nuclear power station (Bantamsklip site). This will be devastating for the area and the community.	The effect that the proposed “pylon corridors” will have on the environment from a visual perspective will be considered in the EIA process that will be undertaken for the Transmission lines. Your concerns in this regard will be handed over to the consultants that are appointed to undertake this EIA process and will be dealt with as part of that EIA.
3	Mr Andre Ross	Mr Ross raised the following points: <input type="checkbox"/> Eskom should promote wind power. <input type="checkbox"/> Consider alternative green methods – it can be done.	It is Eskom’s stance that all of the primary energy resources in or available to South Africa, including solar, wind, wave, ocean current, tidal energy, biomass, hydro, gas, coal and nuclear need to be harnessed using the appropriate technology to provide the electricity that South Africa requires to support its economic growth and development. All the energy sources available in or to South Africa are currently under investigation, and in some cases already being implemented. An EIA for a

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="562 647 1211 675">❑ Skills shortage is a problem and requires attention. <li data-bbox="562 823 1379 850">❑ Sustainability of the Nuclear Power Station should be addressed. <li data-bbox="562 1066 1406 1093">❑ Potential impact of the proposed Nuclear Power Station on tourism. 	<p data-bbox="1456 264 2145 432">wind energy facility is currently in progress, an EIA for a concentrated solar power, station was recently completed, and imported hydro power is being investigated, while wave and ocean current energy is currently being researched.</p> <p data-bbox="1456 475 2145 608">Large scale storage of electricity is not yet possible, hence renewable energy such as wind and solar energy facilities cannot replace, but would rather complement, large base load power stations</p> <p data-bbox="1456 647 2145 783">Comment noted. Eskom is aware that skills shortages is an issue throughout South Africa and is taking steps to recruit and train staff for all of Eskom's different activities and projects, including this proposed power station.</p> <p data-bbox="1456 823 2145 1023">Comment noted. Eskom's commercial and investment decision making processes for all its projects consider the sustainability of the project over the projected lifetime. Similarly, the National Energy Regulator of South Africa also considers the sustainability of projects in its evaluations of licence applications.</p> <p data-bbox="1456 1066 2145 1374">The potential impacts that the proposed Nuclear 1 Power Station will have on tourism has to some degree been addressed in the DSR. A specialist tourism study will be undertaken as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA. This study is being undertaken by experienced, independent specialists and will be peer reviewed by other experienced specialists. This study will investigate the potential negative and positive impacts on the environment of the proposed Nuclear 1 Power Station</p>

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			and associated infrastructure, if constructed at any one of the alternative sites. The results of the specialist study will be available for review by Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) in the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR).
4	An I&AP Gansbaai Public Open Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="562 411 1435 475">❑ Concerned about the process – Eskom will bulldoze the EIA process or they will continue regardless of the outcomes of the investigations. <li data-bbox="562 679 1435 711">❑ Why did it take so long for the Wind Farm in Darling to get approval? <li data-bbox="562 815 1435 911">❑ How corrupt the process surrounding this Nuclear Power Station is going to be? He is worried about the ethics of the whole Nuclear Power Station. <li data-bbox="562 983 1435 1015">❑ The dumping of nuclear waste – where does it go? 	<p data-bbox="1458 411 2148 639">The environmental impact assessment is undertaken by independent EIA Consultants (ARCUS GIBB) in accordance with the applicable legislation and regulations. The decision on whether to grant an environmental authorisation is made by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism. Eskom is therefore not in a position to “bulldoze the EIA process”.</p> <p data-bbox="1458 679 2148 775">The Wind Farm in Darling is not an Eskom project. Questions of this nature should be directed to the project developers.</p> <p data-bbox="1458 815 2148 943">Eskom’s projects are conducted in accordance with strict and robust commercial processes, and are continuously monitored and audited by independent national and international auditing specialist organisations.</p> <p data-bbox="1458 983 2148 1374">For the proposed Nuclear 1 power station, Eskom intends to follow the same practices for the management of radioactive waste as used at Koeberg Nuclear Power Station, under the regulatory control of the National Nuclear Regulator and subject to the requirements of the National Radioactive Waste Management Policy and Strategy and any associated legislation or regulations. The low and intermediate level radioactive waste will be disposed of at Vaalputs while the spent fuel (high level radioactive waste) will be stored within the proposed Nuclear Power Plant as is currently the practise with Koeberg.</p>

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		<p>❑ The European countries have not gone ahead with Nuclear Power Stations – can Eskom comment on this?</p>	<p>The statement is incorrect. All the European countries that have nuclear power stations (more than 15 countries), continue to operate those stations. Even the few European countries that decided to phase out nuclear power, still continue to operate the nuclear power stations (for example Germany still gets more than 25% of its electricity from nuclear power stations: Reference – European Union website energy fact sheets http://ec.europa.eu/energy/energy_policy/facts_en.htm). Some European countries have already commenced construction of new nuclear power stations (e.g. Finland, France), while others have stated publicly their intention to build new nuclear power stations (e.g. UK, Bulgaria, Finland, Lithuania, Slovakia).</p>
5	Eugene and Louise Hendry Pearly Beach Ratepayers Association	<p>The Draft Scoping Report Summary is incomplete (lack of data on preliminary assessment of baseline environmental issues on the 5 sites) yet it is deemed necessary to eliminate 2 sites from detailed investigations at this stage. This is ethically and morally wrong.</p> <p>Strongly feel that the Northern Cape sites should be re-instated for detailed investigation.</p> <p>Mr & Mrs Hendry suggested that such a decision is made after full discussions with all stakeholders and where appropriate reasons are given. Eliminating the 2 sites has a detrimental effect on the remaining 3 sites. Similarly, dumping of the no-go alternative at this stage is not right. These issues create a negative perception in the minds of stakeholders that the process is being stream-rolled ahead on predetermined</p>	<p>In terms of the NEMA EIA regulations a site has to be feasible for it to be considered as an alternative. If the proposed Nuclear 1 Power Station is constructed, it is necessary to evacuate power to the major load centres (i.e. the areas where the electricity would be used), therefore requiring the construction of new transmission power lines and associated infrastructure. At this stage, the demand for electricity in the Northern Cape is relatively small compared to the size of the proposed power station, and hence the electricity generated would need to be evacuated to the major demand centres in the Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Gauteng.</p> <p>The Eskom Transmission Planning Division has indicated that these two sites cannot be integrated into the Eskom Power Grid in time to meet the demand for power - there is insufficient time for Eskom to have the environmental impact assessment completed, procure servitudes and build the power lines in two new corridors over more than</p>

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		<p>objectives, no matter what realistic or unrealistic objectives are laid before us.</p> <p><u>Key Environmental Impacts</u> Would like to see the issue of individual's human rights (in terms of our country's Bill of Rights) together with other legal issues as a separate item under key environmental impacts.</p>	<p>1,500 km to evacuate the power from either of these two sites to the major load centres in time to meet the required date for operation of the proposed Nuclear 1 Power Station. Both these two sites are thus considered to be non-viable alternatives specifically for this proposed power station (although they are alternatives for future power stations). It has thus been recommended to exclude these two sites from further investigation in this specific EIA.</p> <p>ARCUS GIBB does not believe that the by recommending that Brazil and Schulpfontein be eliminated or that the no-go alternative not be considered further is detrimental to the other three sites, as the three sites are still subject to a detailed impact assessment of all potential impact.</p> <p>The report has been written in a manner in which to make it understandable to all. The report does address issues in terms of the country's Bill of Rights as well as many other legal issues related to such a development in the Appendix that deals with Legal Issues.</p>
6	An I&AP Gansbaai Public Open Day	<p>Please expand on the comment under positive impacts "direct economic injection into the local economies" - as this possible intent may go a long way to solving negative perceptions.</p> <p>Please include your findings on geothermal sourcing of alternative power. There are numerous hot water springs dotted around South Africa and we have extremely deep-shafted mines.</p>	<p>ARCUS GIBB will discuss this issue with the specialist and request them to elaborate further in their detailed reports.</p> <p>Geothermal sourcing as an alternative power source has not been explored as an alternative power source in this report. South Africa has poor geothermal potential as a result of an inadequate heat gradient as associated with depth, when compared to other countries.</p>

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		<p>Also include your findings to date on pebble bed reactors as in the future these small units can be franchised to individual towns.</p> <p>Do we get feed back on any suggestions considered for the Final Scoping Report?</p>	<p>The pebble bed modular reactor (PBMR) technology is being developed by the PBMR (Pty) Ltd company. Eskom has submitted applications for an environmental authorisation and for a nuclear installation licence for a PBMR demonstration power plant to be constructed on the Koeberg site. The EIA for the PBMR Demonstration Power Plant is in progress. Pending the successful operation of the Demonstration Plant, Eskom will purchase PBMR power stations, subject to normal commercial conditions and regulatory requirements (authorisations, licences, permits etc) being met. Information relating to the PBMR EIA can be located on the website http://www.pbmr-eia.co.za/EIA_reports.html</p> <p>The Final Scoping Report will be made available to all I&APs to review and note how their concerns have been integrated into the report.</p>
7	Mr Dirk van Eeden	<p>What is going to happen during the construction and operational phases of the proposed Nuclear Power Station? He would like to get detailed explanation and understanding of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> How many people are going to be employed during construction and operation phases? <input type="checkbox"/> Are we going to get new infrastructure, e.g. water, roads, hospitals, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Roads are currently not in a good condition and need to be upgraded. 	<p>At this stage, Eskom estimates that approximately 6,000 – 7,000 people will be employed at the peak of the construction period, while between 1,500 and 2,000 people will be employed during normal operation of the proposed power station.</p> <p>Various specialist studies (for example social, traffic, transportation, tourism, macro-economic) form part of the detailed impact assessments of this EIA. These assessments will consider the impact that such a development would have on the existing infrastructure</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="562 264 1435 363">❑ Where will construction workers and Eskom employees stay? Please provide a preliminary plan for the housing requirements so that people have an idea. <li data-bbox="562 440 1435 469">❑ Will there be economic growth in the area? <li data-bbox="562 512 1435 572">❑ What will happen to the 10,000 people employed for construction in the area once construction is complete? <li data-bbox="562 823 1435 884">❑ Why are we being set up with a permanent feature (Nuclear Power Station)? Will we get a discount on electricity? 	<p data-bbox="1458 264 2145 395">and the need for new infrastructure and on development in the area. The studies will also consider the requirements for accommodation and associated infrastructure</p> <p data-bbox="1458 440 2145 778">Although Eskom will require that the contractors make every effort to employ local labour where practical, this will not always be possible for all positions and hence outside labour will be required. Eskom's preference is to, as far as possible, recruit locally. There are numerous infrastructure development projects planned for South Africa, by Eskom as well as other entities. It is anticipated that construction workers will transfer to the next project once construction is complete on this proposed power station.</p> <p data-bbox="1458 823 2145 1161">South Africa requires 40,000 MW of new electricity generating capacity in different parts of the country. These power stations will have a life time of at least 40 years. The power stations feed their electricity into the national transmission network for use throughout South Africa. The price of electricity is determined by the National Energy Regulator (Nersa) of South Africa. A specific region does not get a discount on their electricity price simply because a power station is located in the area.</p>

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8	Mr Peter Wells	<p>The population around the Bantamsklip site is relatively small. He is concerned about the numbers of construction workers that would come to the area. Based on his calculations, approximately 42,000 people can be expected to come to the area, i.e. for every single person working in a family, there are 7 dependants.</p> <p>He is concerned about the existing infrastructure, roads, hospitals, water availability, etc.</p>	<p>A social, traffic and transportation as well as tourism impact assessment forms part of this EIA. These reports will consider the impact that such a development would have on the population surrounding Bantamsklip and existing infrastructure.</p>
9	Mr Tertius Lutzai	<p>Skills shortage and training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ What about training prior to the construction of a nuclear power station, i.e. to prepare unskilled labour for future requirements? ❑ In his opinion, Eskom should initiate a training programme in order to better prepare unskilled labour for the construction phase. If they do not undertake this, it means that they will be bringing labour in from elsewhere, which may bring additional social issues. ❑ What skills would Eskom teach people? This is important so as to enable labourers to do more work even when the Nuclear Power Station construction has been completed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ If ±10,000 people are employed during construction, what happens to them afterwards? What legacy does Eskom leave for the people in terms of skilled labour? 	<p>Eskom is aware that skills shortages is an issue throughout South Africa and is taking steps to recruit and train staff for all of Eskom's different activities and projects, including this proposed Nuclear 1 Power Station. The negotiations that are in progress with the potential suppliers also include requirements for training of South Africans, including the training of people for construction activities. This training can only commence once the suppliers have been selected and the contracts have been signed.</p> <p>At this stage, Eskom estimates that approximately 6,000 – 7,000 people will be employed at the peak of the construction period. Although Eskom will require that the contractors make every effort to train and employ local labour where practical, this will be insufficient and hence outside labour will be required.</p> <p>There are numerous infrastructure development projects planned for South Africa, by Eskom as well as other entities. It is anticipated that construction workers will transfer to the next project once construction is complete on this proposed power station.</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ When does Eskom start with the training? Eskom is already planning to start building in 2009 – when are they going to start training? ❑ There are no skills being created in the area, e.g. Gansbaai ❑ All developers build their massive developments, make huge profits and then leave the area. They have no interest in skills development and training. ❑ If a developer is really committed to skills development and training, e.g. Eskom, at this stage one would expect to see preparations for training such as building a school for training. 	<p>Subject to the necessary authorisations being obtained, site preparation is anticipated to commence at the beginning of 2010, with actual construction commencing approximately 12 months later. Only once the contracts have been signed with the selected supplier, and the contracted supplier has mobilised their resources can training commence.</p>
10	Mr Andre Ross	He would like Eskom to comment on the articles recently (March 2008) published by the Cape Times referring to the crucial matter of not following the right procedures and South Africa's nuclear policy matters pertaining the proposed Nuclear Power Stations?	<p>The newspaper reports related to comments made by the Legal Resource Centre regarding the process that is being followed in the development of a National Nuclear Energy Policy, in particular referring to policy statements made in the South African National Energy Policy of 1998.</p> <p>Eskom notes that in August 2007, the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME) published a draft Nuclear Energy Policy and Strategy for public comment. Eskom understands that comments received from the public amount to a 600-page document, and that Government is currently working on the document taking the comments into consideration.</p>
11	An I&AP Gansbaai Public Open Day	Where would the labourers/construction workers come from?	<p>At this stage, Eskom estimates that approximately 6,000 – 7,000 people will be employed at the peak of the construction period. Although Eskom will require that the contractors make every effort to employ local labour where practical, this will be insufficient and hence outside labour will be required. Eskom's preference is to, as far as possible, recruit locally.</p>

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		<p>What will happen to them when construction has been completed?</p> <p>He is concerned about crime if people are left in an area where the unemployment rate is considered high.</p>	<p>There are numerous infrastructure development projects planned for South Africa, by Eskom as well as other entities. It is anticipated that construction workers will transfer to the next project once construction is complete on this proposed power station.</p> <p>Various specialist studies (for example social, traffic, transportation, tourism, macro-economic) form part of the detailed impact assessments of this EIA. These assessments will consider the impact that such a development would have on the population and the impact it may have on crime in the area.</p>
12	An I&AP Gansbaai Public Open Day	He is concerned about the infrastructure, e.g. housing, water, sewerage, and roads if a nuclear power station is built at the Bantamsklip Site.	Various specialist studies (for example social, traffic, transportation, tourism, macro-economic) form part of the detailed impact assessments of this EIA. These assessments will consider the impact that such a development would have on the existing infrastructure and the need for new infrastructure and on development in the area. The studies will also consider the requirements for accommodation and associated infrastructure.
13	An I&AP Gansbaai Public Open Day	Concerned about the increase in sea temperature. According to a local newspaper, Gansbaai Courant, it was stated that the sea temperature would go up to 25°C from Pearly Beach to Hermanus.	Seawater is used to cool the steam that drives the turbines. This water is discharged into the sea again at an increase in temperature of between three and ten degrees. The outfall would be designed in such a way that the warmer water mixes with and cools down to the ambient sea water temperature within 500 – 1,000 metres from the point of discharge into the sea.

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			<p>Taking Koeberg as an example, independent studies conducted by the University of Cape Town before Koeberg started operating and which have been ongoing since then have shown no adverse effects on the marine life in the area (records are available from the University).</p> <p>The dispersion and cooling of the outfall water depends on the receiving coastal conditions. Hence this is also one of the studies that will be undertaken in the EIA. Marine specialists are part of the team contracted by the EIA Consultant to perform specialist studies.</p>
14	Mr Dirk van Eeden Franskraal Caravan Park	If ± 7,000 people have to come from other areas during the construction period, considering the high unemployment rate in some areas, why would so many people be brought in from outside? Rather consider keeping the communities together and build where the social and socio-economic aspects would be most favourable.	<p>At this stage, Eskom estimates that approximately 6,000 – 7,000 people will be employed at the peak of the construction period. Although Eskom will require that the contractors make every effort to employ local labour where practical, this will be insufficient and hence outside labour will be required.</p> <p>Various specialist studies (for example social, traffic, transportation, tourism, macro-economic) form part of the detailed impact assessments of this EIA. These assessments will consider the impact that such a development would have on the surrounding areas.</p>
15	Mr Dawie Viljoen	How many times per week will nuclear waste be transported to Vaalputs from Bantamsklip?	Eskom expects similar transportation methods and frequency being applied at Koeberg to be done for the new Nuclear Power Station. Transportation of low and intermediate level waste is not required throughout the year, but is undertaken on a periodical basis. In periods when transportation is undertaken, it is anticipated that two to four shipments will be made each week.

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		Will the road between Hermanus and Gansbaai be upgraded? The existing road in its state cannot even handle the current traffic.	A traffic and transportation impact assessment forms part of this EIA. These assessments will consider the impact that such a development would have on the surrounding infrastructure.
16	Mr Dries Potgieter Overberg Water	<p>Does South Africa have sufficient and capable people to manage a Nuclear Power Station?</p> <p>Since Eskom already owns land at Bantamsklip, will they not use it as a drive to build at Bantamsklip?</p> <p>Will the Specialists be able to detail the impacts on the receiving environment?</p> <p>What are the chances for the community to get fresh water?</p>	<p>Eskom is aware that skills shortages is an issue throughout South Africa and is taking steps to recruit and train staff for all of Eskom's different activities and projects, including this proposed Nuclear 1 Power Station.</p> <p>Eskom owns the property at the other possible sites as well. Ownership of the land is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eastern Cape, Thyspunt - Eskom owns 95% of the land. ▪ Western Cape, Bantamsklip - Eskom owns 50% of the land. The State owns the remaining 50% of the land. ▪ Northern Cape, Brazil Site - The State owns the land. ▪ Northern Cape, Schulpfontein Site – De Beers Consolidated Mines owns this property. ▪ Western Cape, Duynfontein Site – Eskom owns 100% of the land. <p>Yes, the specialists will detail the impacts on the receiving environment.</p> <p>The proposed facility will include the construction of a desalinisation plant to cater for the requirements of the proposed Nuclear 1 power station, and thus avoid the need to take water from the local systems once the plant is in operation. At his stage Eskom is not intending to become a water service provider as envisaged in the Water Services Act, 108 of 1997.</p>

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17	Mr Dries Potgieter Overberg Water	In terms of the jobs that will be provided during construction and operational phases, are you able to quantify as to how many jobs would be created for locals?	At this stage, Eskom estimates that approximately 6,000 – 7,000 people will be employed at the peak of the construction period. Although Eskom will require that the contractors make every effort to employ local labour where practical, this will be insufficient and hence outside labour will be required. Between 1,500 and 2,000 people will be employed during normal operation of the proposed power station. Eskom's preference is that many of these permanent employees come from the local communities.
18	An I&AP Gansbaai Public Open Day	What chemicals do you use to clean the pipes?	Very low doses of chlorine is used to clean the pipes.
19	An I&AP Gansbaai Public Open Day	Can marine species be trapped in these pipes?	The potential does exist in the absence of the appropriate mitigation measures. This is an aspect that the Marine Biologist on the site will address in their report.
20	An I&AP Gansbaai Public Open Day	What are the safety zones around the site on land and sea?	The NNR will determine the emergency plan requirements and the extent of the required zone based on a safety assessment of the design of the proposed nuclear power station and the proposed site and environs. For the proposed Nuclear 1 Power Station Eskom is considering the latest design of Pressurized Water Reactor (PWR) technology. Internationally, these designs have formal emergency planning zones less than 16 km.
21	An I&AP Gansbaai Public Open Day	Why information on geo-thermal studies is not contained on the Display Boards?	This information does not appear on the display boards, as it is not a source of energy that has been considered in this report as a feasible alternative. South Africa has poor geothermal potential as a result of an inadequate heat gradient as associated with depth, when compared to other countries.

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22	Mr Stanley Carpenter Whalesong Lodge	<p>What legacy is Eskom going to leave behind when the Nuclear Power Station is constructed?</p> <p>Eskom should consider training of people that involves language, lifestyle skills, etc.</p>	<p>Using Koeberg as an example, Eskom provides employment and service provider and supplier of consumables opportunities, thereby injecting capital into the region. The nature reserve around Koeberg is open to the public providing access to a well-conserved natural area for recreation and education. It is envisaged that the same legacy would result from the proposed Nuclear 1 Power Station.</p> <p>Comment noted.</p>
23	Mr Eugene Henry Pearly Beach Ratepayers Association	<p>Will Eskom take care of the influx of people that will come into the area during the peak construction period? Will Eskom relocate them or take them with when they leave after construction?</p>	<p>At this stage, Eskom estimates that approximately 6,000 – 7,000 people will be employed at the peak of the construction period. Although Eskom will require that the contractors make every effort to employ local labour where practical, this will be insufficient and hence outside labour will be required. Eskom's preference is to, as far as possible, recruit locally.</p> <p>Various specialist studies (for example social, traffic, transportation, tourism, macro-economic) form part of the detailed impact assessments of this EIA. These assessments will consider the impact that such a development would have on the surrounding areas.</p> <p>There are numerous infrastructure development projects planned for South Africa, by Eskom as well as other entities. It is anticipated that construction workers will transfer to the next project once construction is complete on this proposed power station.</p>

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24	Mr Eugene Henry Pearly Beach Ratepayers Association	Is it possible for Eskom to build all three nuclear power stations at once?	<p>At this stage the Eskom Board has mandated negotiations with potential suppliers for the first of the proposed nuclear power stations, as part of the investigations of up to 20,000 MW of nuclear power. This EIA for Nuclear 1 forms part of the investigations.</p> <p>It is anticipated that once approval is obtained for the proposed Nuclear 1 Power Station, the required activities, for example, commercial and environmental, for the subsequent proposed power stations (Nuclear 2, Nuclear 3, etc) will commence. At some stage, subject to the necessary approvals being obtained, it is possible that two or more construction projects may be occurring simultaneously.</p>
25	Mr Stanley Carpenter Whalesong Lodge	He would like to know why big industries get discounted electricity prices? Surely, if they had to pay more, it would discourage their excessive use of electricity?	<p>The amount of infrastructure (sub-stations, transmission and distribution lines, protection circuits) required to supply electricity to large industrial customers is less than that for smaller users and hence the cost of supply is lower.</p> <p>Many of the large industrial customers have "interruptibility" clauses in their contracts, meaning that in times of excessive demand Eskom can cut the supply to these customers. This arrangement has been used extensively in 2007 and 2008 and has helped to reduce the amount of load shedding that has taken place and has mitigated the risk of a total collapse of the network.</p> <p>Other large industrial customers have contracted into the "Demand Market Participation" programme which also requires them to reduce their demand for electricity in times of short supply.</p>

NO	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUE/COMMENT/CONCERN	RESPONSE
			<p>These are some of the factors influencing the electricity prices for large industrial customers.</p> <p>However, following the electricity supply crisis in January 2008, the large industrial customers have reduced their demand for electricity, on average by 10%. This had a major benefit in stabilising the electricity supply situation. Many of these large industrial customers have been able to recover their previous levels of production by more efficient use of electricity.</p> <p>Eskom's programme of energy efficiency and demand side management is aimed at all customers, including the large industrial customers and the municipalities.</p>
26	Ms Elna Caravias Shark Alley Dive and Travel Centre	The power shortage was predicted many years ago, why did Eskom not do much about it?	<p>When the Government changed in 1994, there was a moratorium from Government on Eskom not to construct any more power stations in South Africa with the view that this function would be taken up by Independent Power Producers (IPPs). However, IPPs did not materialise and in September 2004 Government lifted the moratorium and requested Eskom to provide 70% of the projected new electricity capacity requirements.</p> <p>From the 1980s through to early 2000s, the growth in demand for electricity followed a trend averaging between 2 and 3 % per annum. However, over the past few years the annual growth in peak demand for electricity has been higher than an average of 4% per annum.</p> <p>Consequently Eskom has to accelerate the planning to construct new power stations.</p>

NO	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUE/COMMENT/CONCERN	RESPONSE
27	Ms Elna Caravias Shark Alley Dive and Travel Centre	Enquired if Eskom can keep a record/statistics of crime rates before and after Eskom's Nuclear Power Station is constructed, can Eskom do something about crime?	A social, impact assessment forms part of this EIA. This report will consider the impact that such a development would have on the population and the impact it may have on crime in the area.
28	Mr Eugene Henry Pearly Beach Ratepayers Association	Concerned about the legal issues that have not been covered in the Draft Scoping Report. Various rights should be taken into consideration, e.g. municipal rights, farmer's rights, individual's right to stay in a safe environment, etc.	The report does address issues in terms of the country's Bill of Rights as well as many other legal issues related to such a development in the Appendix that deals with Legal Matters.
29	Mr Peter Wells	<p><u>Political influence:</u> How transparent is the EIA process going to be?</p> <p>What guarantees will South Africans have that this process will be open and transparent. The arms scandal was notable for the corruption that went on and what guarantees do we have that there will not be corruption in this process? Eskom is a parastatal and is owned by the government. According to recent press reports, the cabinet is corrupt, and companies were listed in which cabinet ministers have large shares. The arms scandal came about because the company involved offered to make a large donation to the ANC's election funds.</p> <p>What guarantee can be given to the public that politicians would not have an impact on the purchase price?</p> <p>I am uncomfortable with the fact that this project will be politically driven because of the financial interests of the cabinet ministers. Mr Jacob Zuma claims that the media is driving the investigation against him; nobody else thinks so, except him. Again, what guarantees can we have that the politicians will not be able to have an influence over the outcome of this project. In the arms scandal the ANC went out of their way to dominate the outcome they isolated the members of the board and replaced the ones they could.</p>	<p>Eskom have appointed Independent Environmental Consultants (ARCUS GIBB) to undertake this EIA process in terms of the requirements of the applicable legislation and regulations. ARCUS GIBB have gone to great lengths to ensure that as many I&APs have been made aware of the proposed development as possible.</p> <p>Eskom's projects are conducted in accordance with strict and robust commercial processes, and are continuously monitored and audited by independent national and international auditing specialist organisations. These auditing organisations would identify and would report any inappropriate activities or influencing of the commercial and procurement processes.</p>

NO	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUE/COMMENT/CONCERN	RESPONSE
		<p><u>Specialist Studies:</u> He would like to suggest that political specialist study be undertaken as part of the detailed investigations. Political studies have implications for the economics and hence cannot be ignored for this project.</p> <p>I am wondering if comments from the public would be considered as the proposed Nuclear Power Station is politically driven because of the financial interest from the political leaders.</p> <p><u>Information presented:</u> It is amazing to see that Consultants are presenting information that is basically one sided.</p>	<p>Macro-economic studies form part of the detailed assessment phase of the EIA.</p> <p>Comment noted. ARCUS GIBB disagrees with the statement.</p>
30	Mr Tienie Geldenhuys Chamber of Business and Gansbaai Initiative	He would like to engage with the Specialist Team undertaking the Social Impact Specialist Study. He can provide useful information in terms of the social and aspects within the Gansbaai area.	ARCUS GIBB stated that they would provide his details to the Social Impact Specialist.
31	Ms Melissa Krige Platbos Forest	<p>She is concerned about the timing of the meeting held with the Baardeskeerdebos farming community, which was aimed at educating them about nuclear energy.</p> <p>She is concerned that people would not get the right information unless they ask the right questions.</p> <p>Will studies be conducted to understand the potential increase in cancer in areas such as Sunset Beach and Blaauwberg Strand?</p>	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>A Human Health Impact Assessment is being undertaken as part of this EIA.</p>
32	Mr Giang Negrai Bietang's Cave Restaurant - Hermanus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> He is not at all happy about the proposed Nuclear Power Station. <input type="checkbox"/> He thinks it is crazy to have a nuclear power station near Pearly Beach. <input type="checkbox"/> He is also unhappy that a meeting is not planned for Hermanus Community. <input type="checkbox"/> He will be submitting his comments in writing. 	Comments noted.

NO	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUE/COMMENT/CONCERN	RESPONSE
33	Mr Marc Weiner Baviaansfontein Farm Bhodi –Khaya Retreat	<p>He raised the following issues/concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What will happen to the construction workers after the power station is in operation? Where do construction workers go? <input type="checkbox"/> Will it be up to Eskom or the Government to move those people? <input type="checkbox"/> Where will construction workers come from? Will they come from overseas countries? <input type="checkbox"/> High unemployment rate in South Africa and influx of people looking for employment opportunities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Housing and associated infrastructure – what are Eskom’s plans for the infrastructural requirements during construction and operational phases? 	<p>At this stage, Eskom estimates that approximately 6,000 – 7,000 people will be employed at the peak of the construction period. Although Eskom will require that the contractors make every effort to employ local labour where practical, this will be insufficient and hence outside labour will be required. The majority will come from the South African labour markets; however the suppliers will be required to bring some specialist staff from overseas.</p> <p>There are numerous infrastructure development projects planned for South Africa, by Eskom as well as other entities. It is anticipated that construction workers will transfer to the next project once construction is complete on this proposed power station.</p> <p>Between 1,500 and 2,000 people will be employed during normal operation of the proposed Nuclear 1 power station. The majority of these should be South African.</p> <p>Various specialist studies (for example social, traffic, transportation, tourism, macro-economic) form part of the detailed impact assessments of this EIA. These assessments will consider the impact that such a development would have on the existing infrastructure and the need for new infrastructure and on development in the area. The studies will also consider the requirements for accommodation and associated infrastructure. Eskom will engage with the Local Municipalities at the appropriate time regarding the required infrastructure.</p>

NO	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUE/COMMENT/CONCERN	RESPONSE
		<input type="checkbox"/> Fynbos – how much Fynbos could be removed for the construction of a Nuclear Power Station?	<p>A specialist Flora study has been commissioned for this study that will address the impact that the proposed development may have on the flora in the area.</p>
34	An I&AP Gansbaai Public Open Day	<p>Will specialists be biased in their findings, i.e. will they produce reports that would be to Eskom's satisfaction thus ignoring public concerns and comments raised?</p>	<p>All specialists on the project are independent of Eskom and have been consulting in their respective fields for many years and are all very well respected. None of the specialists employed on this project would consider writing reports to suit Eskom as they have their reputations to uphold.</p>
35	An I&AP Gansbaai Public Open Day	<p>He is interested in fauna and flora and is concerned about biodiversity related aspects.</p> <p>An ocean is extremely important to the planet. Can we afford to be doing something that when we look back we will regret, (referring to what might happen in case things do go wrong with a Nuclear Power Station)?</p>	<p>The specialist team on this project include a number of specialists that will consider both terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity. Each specialist will come up with their own recommendations as to what they feel the potential impact of such a development may be on the environment.</p>
36	An I&AP Gansbaai Public Open Day	<p>What would happen within the 15km radius of a Nuclear Power Station?</p>	<p>Although the risk of an accident is very low, the National Nuclear Regulator (NNR) nevertheless requires emergency planning to be undertaken. The area for which emergency plans must be prepared is the emergency planning zone.</p> <p>In the case of the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station, two emergency planning zones are in place. The first zone is up to approximately 5 km from the power station, within which no further development may take place. The second zone is from 5 km up to approximately 16 km from the power station, within which limited development may take place.</p> <p>For the proposed Nuclear 1 Power Station Eskom is considering the latest design of Pressurized Water</p>

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			<p>Reactor (PWR) technology. Internationally, these designs have formal emergency planning zones less than 16 km. The NNR will however determine the extent of the required zones based on a safety assessment of the design of the proposed nuclear power station and the proposed site and environs, and hence will determine the amount of development that can take place around the power station.</p>
37	An I&AP Gansbaai Public Open Day	Why is it not feasible to use or create many smaller generation options to provide for local areas?	<p>Eskom's primary focus is on generation technology that produces power in the megawatt range. There are a number of issues that need to be taken into account when looking at the options for electricity generation; these include cost, lead time for construction, environmental impact, and operating characteristics relative to peaking and base load power generation. Eskom's current experience is that centralised large-scale base load power stations supplying electricity via the national transmission network is the most efficient and cost effective means of meeting South Africa's electricity requirements.</p> <p>Nevertheless, it is Eskom's stance that all of the primary energy resources in or available to South Africa, including solar, wind, wave, ocean current, tidal energy, biomass, hydro, gas, coal and nuclear need to be harnessed, using the appropriate technology to provide the electricity that South Africa requires to support its economic growth and development.</p>

NO	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUE/COMMENT/CONCERN	RESPONSE
38	Mr Marc Weiner Baviaansfontein Farm Bhodi –Khaya Retreat	<p>One of the things we started with and we are going to be engaging in on a larger scale is trying to incorporate renewable energy resources on the farm to make us more independent. We already have bio-digestion for gas up and running.</p> <p>The valley that we are in takes the South East wind from Pearly Beach and Baardskeerdersbos to the narrowest part of the valley and channels it through. Surely with the South East and North West wind and another tunnel of wind from the mountains blowing the other way - we can generate more power than we need.</p> <p>At the moment I believe that it is not possible to feed power back into the grid, is it going to be possible in the future?</p> <p>A lot of this has to do with educating South Africans. Having lived in other parts of Africa where there is no constant power – South Africans do not know about power cuts and until you have lived in places such as Tanzania, Zambia and Kenya where every house has a generator that starts up automatically when the power goes off, you do not understand power cuts.</p> <p>The point is that we have become complacent. Now all of a sudden because of power cuts people are in a panic. Some houses in Nairobi that do not have generators have a battery back up on an inverter. A lot of South Africans do not even know that these types of sources exist.</p>	<p>Comments noted</p> <p>The Government (Department of Minerals and Energy) is currently investigating incentives to promote renewable energy – this includes evaluating the concept of “feed-in” tariffs. The regulatory framework to facilitate these incentives will be developed by the National Energy Regulator of South Africa.</p> <p>Comments noted.</p>

NO	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUE/COMMENT/CONCERN	RESPONSE
39	An I&AP Gansbaai Public Open Day	<p>Has Eskom done a study to ascertain how much power could be saved if we implement Demand Management Measures?</p> <p>Is the public aware of Eskom's existing Demand Management Measures?</p>	<p>Eskom is continuing to investigate ways to improve the use of electricity. Eskom has a demand-side management and energy efficiency programme target of 8,000 MW by 2025. This would be equivalent to avoiding the construction of two large coal-fired power stations</p> <p>All Demand Side Management measures are accompanied by an appropriate media campaign. Should you require additional information please refer to the Eskom Web site http://www.eskomdsm.co.za</p>

RECORD OF ISSUES RAISED AND DISCUSSED AT PEARLY BEACH

NO	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUE/COMMENT/CONCERN	RESPONSE
40	Mr Michael Duerr Landowner	Please describe in the Final Scoping Report the fiscal impact in utmost detail, supply business plans and calculations for the full economics of the EIA, especially in the light of the 2008 Budget speech with electricity tax of 2c/kWh and the R60 billion grant to Eskom from the treasury.	In accordance with the South African legislation, regulations and guidelines regarding the scope of activities for Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), a macro-economic study will form part of the Impact Assessment phase of the EIA for the proposed Nuclear 1 Power Station.
41	Mr Michael Duerr Landowner	He is concerned about the competency of some specialists who have been appointed to undertake the investigations for the proposed Nuclear Power Station. He made reference to the Economic Specialists.	All the specialists appointed are appropriately qualified and experienced, including the economic specialists.
42	An I&AP Pearly Beach Public Open Day	Which sites have been cancelled in the Northern Cape? Why are you not considering a Nuclear Power Station in the Indian Ocean?	The Scoping Report has recommended that the Brazil and Schulpfontein sites in the Northern Cape be excluded from further assessment in this specific EIA for the proposed Nuclear 1 power station. This recommendation is still debatable during this public review period. In addition, the Environmental Authorities have not reviewed the Scoping Report yet. All comments received during this phase will be submitted to Environmental Authorities for their consideration. The whole South African coastline was investigated as part of the original Nuclear Site Investigation Programme (NSIP). Criteria, such as demography (existing population densities), ecological sensitivity, geology (rolling dunes and unconsolidated sands are, even with high engineering solutions, not suitable for a Nuclear Power Station due to their geological instability), the characteristics of the coastal area and the tides and wave action and seismicity, amongst others, were taken into account in determining the potential suitability of sites

NO	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUE/COMMENT/CONCERN	RESPONSE
43	Mr Harry Kleinhans Landowner	<p>Question directed to Eskom's Chief Financial Director: South Africa has huge coal reserves. Why does Eskom let the public pay for it? What has happened to the money allocated for coal for this financial year?</p> <p>Concerned that the property prices in Pearly Beach will be negatively affected.</p> <p>Would like to know how the electricity of Pearly Beach will be affected as Eskom will be working on the lines?</p> <p>Concerned about the abnormal loads on the road to Pearly Beach. He suggested that Eskom must link Pearly Beach to Bredasdorp and let the public use one road and Eskom the other.</p> <p>He is passionate about saving energy and has some ideas that he would like to share with Eskom.</p>	<p>Eskom obtains coal for its coal-fired power stations from long-term contracts and spot market contracts with the different mining houses and organisations. Most of the coal is obtained from coal mines in the vicinity of the power stations. Eskom's budget for coal is fully utilised, and has even being exceeded in recent times. The public does not directly pay for the coal used by Eskom.</p> <p>The experience from areas around the Koeberg Power Station is that property prices increased dramatically, because of the existence of Koeberg. This issue will be investigated in the economic specialist study that will be undertaken during the Impact Assessment Phase, of the EIA.</p> <p>The electricity to Pearly Beach will not be adversely affected if the proposed Nuclear 1 Power Station is constructed on the Bantamsklip site. The reliability of electricity supply in the area is likely to improve if a power station is constructed in the area.</p> <p>A traffic and transportation impact assessment forms part of this EIA. These reports will consider the impact that such a development would have on the surrounding infrastructure.</p> <p>Comment noted with thanks, it was added that he could speak to Eskom about his ideas at the end of the meeting or that he could but them in writing and submit them to ACER (Africa) who would in turn ensure that Eskom received them.</p>

NO	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUE/COMMENT/CONCERN	RESPONSE
44	An I&AP Pearly Beach Public Open Day	Concerned that at the time of the submission of the Nuclear 1 Final Scoping Report to Environmental Authorities, transmission information would still not be ready or available to appropriately inform the Nuclear 1 EIA. It does raise concerns on how the Environmental Authorities could possibly apply their minds on insufficient information and make a decision on Nuclear 1.	<p>It is a standard practice for all power stations to first deal with the siting of a power station and thereafter deal with the transmission line integration. The proposed Nuclear 1 Power Station EIA and the proposed Transmission Line EIA would need to be treated separately although running in parallel. The separate execution of the respective EIAs has been discussed with DEAT and they are satisfied with the approach adopted by Eskom.</p> <p>The high-level transmission integration planning has been undertaken, and the possible corridors have been identified. The scoping phase of the respective EIA's are due to commence soon.</p>
45	An I&AP Pearly Beach Public Open Day	I cannot believe that the transmission power line story has not been settled and that the Nuclear Site EIA is going ahead.	Refer to response provided in Comment 44 above.
46	An I&AP Pearly Beach Public Open Day	<p>Are you going to expropriate anybody? Will the expropriation process that has been promulgated in the White Paper apply for the proposed Nuclear Power Station and Transmission Lines?</p> <p>Where can one read about Eskom's position with regards to expropriation? Information on the Expropriation Process should be made available to the public or be included in the reports.</p> <p>Suggested that the Expropriation Act be included in documents currently made available on the website.</p>	<p>Eskom's stance is to procure land required for its power stations and servitudes on a "willing buyer – willing seller" basis. Expropriation is only considered as a last resort, and then follows the appropriate process required by legislation.</p> <p>Suggestion noted</p>
47	An I&AP Pearly Beach Public Open Day	What are the final dimensions of a 765kV transmission power line, in terms of a worst-case scenario?	<p>A 765kV tower is up to 55m high.</p> <p>Each 765 kV transmission line will require a servitude approximately 80 m wide (40 m either side of the centre line). If the transmission lines are constructed in parallel, a servitude of 160 - 200m will be required.</p>

NO	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUE/COMMENT/CONCERN	RESPONSE
48	An I&AP Pearly Beach Public Open Day	Why are you leaving the Brazil and Schulpfontein Sites in the Northern Cape - where there are no people and instead coming to a scenic area currently dependant on tourism? The area that would be mostly affected by the transmission power lines.	<p>Eskom requires power stations in different parts of the country including the coastal areas. Hence 5 alternative coastal sites were included in the Scoping Phase of the EIA for the proposed Nuclear 1 Power Station. However, in terms of the NEMA EIA regulations a site has to be feasible for it to be considered as an alternative.</p> <p>If the proposed Nuclear 1 Power Station is constructed, it is necessary to evacuate power to the major load centres (i.e. the areas where the electricity would be used), therefore requiring the construction of new transmission power lines and associated infrastructure. At this stage, the demand for electricity in the Northern Cape is relatively small compared to the size of the proposed power station, and hence the electricity generated would need to be evacuated to the major demand centres in the Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Gauteng.</p> <p>The Eskom Transmission Planning Division has indicated that these two sites cannot be integrated into the Eskom Power Grid in time to meet the demand for power - there is insufficient time for Eskom to have the environmental impact assessment completed, procure servitudes and build the power lines in two new corridors over more than 1,500 km to evacuate the power from either of these two sites to the major load centres and still meet the required date of operation of the proposed Nuclear 1 Power Station. Both these two sites are thus considered to be non-viable alternatives specifically for the proposed Nuclear 1 Power Station (although they are alternatives for future power stations). It has thus been recommended to exclude these two sites from further investigation in this specific EIA.</p>

NO	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUE/COMMENT/CONCERN	RESPONSE
49	Mr Ralph Immerman	<p>He is not against the proposed development as a whole but is concerned about the influx of people.</p> <p>South Africa needs electricity and the process for Nuclear Power Stations should be fast-tracked.</p> <p>He thinks that the best site for Nuclear 1 would be Duynefontein, because infrastructure already exists.</p>	<p>A social, impact assessment forms part of this EIA. This assessment will consider the impact that such a development would have on the population and the area, including the influx of people.</p> <p>Comment noted. All the necessary environmental authorisations and license requirements have to be obtained prior to constructing the proposed Nuclear 1 Power Station.</p> <p>Comment noted. The EIA will evaluate the suitability of the sites.</p>
50	Mr Eugene Henry Pearly Beach Ratepayers Association	<p>He would like ARCUS GIBB to expand on the negative issues that have been listed on the handouts, posters, etc. The list should be a reflection of all scenarios.</p> <p>Would like to remind the team about the Buffeljagcht community, located East of Bantamsklip, which has to be informed of the EIA process.</p>	Comments noted with thanks.
51	An I&AP Pearly Beach Public Open Day	Why is Eskom using 765kV lines?	<p>Power losses are significantly less on a 765 kV line and it is considered to be much more economical for power transfers over longer distances. A single 765kV power line can transfer almost 3 times that of a 400kV power line. Eskom is trying to minimise the number of transmission lines that are built.</p> <p>Eskom is also investigating the feasibility of building High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) lines. These lines can run for vast distances without voltage losses, but have their own technical challenges.</p>

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		Is it true that transmission lines have to take a direct route from point A to B?	A direct route would be preferable, but in reality, Eskom has never had a line that takes a direct route. The identification of a power line corridor is subject to environmental investigations. This considers inputs from the public, constraints on the ground and specialist considerations. Transmission Lines are subject to a separate EIA process.
52	Mr Michael Duerr Landowner	<input type="checkbox"/> Will you upgrade existing 400kV to 765kV lines? <input type="checkbox"/> Is 765kV line more expensive? <input type="checkbox"/> How much power can you transfer through a 765kV line? <input type="checkbox"/> How many conductors are in a 765kV line? <input type="checkbox"/> How many lines are you looking at from Bantamsklip Site and what corridors? <input type="checkbox"/> Why are you planning lots of 765kV lines out of Bantamsklip if you are able to transfer up to 4,000MW per 765kV line?	<p>An EIA would be required to upgrade existing 400 kV lines to 765 kV, since the latter have higher towers and require wider servitudes. A decision to upgrade a 400 kV line would take into account the time and cost to perform the upgrade as well as the availability of alternate lines to supply power while the upgrade is being performed.</p> <p>A 765kV line costs \pm 70% more than 400 kV lines. Up to 4,000 MW. 6 bundles. 3 x 765 kV (or 4 x 400 kV) lines and 2 x 400 kV lines in at least 2 different corridors respectively.</p> <p>The transmission requirements for the integration of a large power station into the transmission network places requirements on the number of lines required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lines must have sufficient capacity to transport the electricity from the power station to the load centre where it is required (i.e. move it through the network). • The system must be able to transport the full output of the power station after losing two transmission lines.

NO	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUE/COMMENT/CONCERN	RESPONSE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="564 647 1435 711">❑ Concerned that the 765kV technology does not exist in South Africa and Eskom does not know the technology of a 765kV line. <li data-bbox="564 927 1151 954">❑ Has Eskom never thought of a 1,300kV line? <li data-bbox="564 1241 1357 1268">❑ Which pylon design is Eskom considering for the 765kV lines? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1458 268 2145 331">• The power station generators must remain stable on the loss of any two transmission lines. <li data-bbox="1458 336 2145 432">• The transmission system must remain stable after the loss of a generator unit of the power station, as well as the potential loss of a transmission line. <p data-bbox="1458 475 2145 603">This provides the reasoning, which is also embodied in the Grid Code requirements of the National Energy Regulator of South Africa, for the required number of transmission lines.</p> <p data-bbox="1458 651 2145 882">The technology is similar. The main difference being that a 765kV line is physically bigger than a 400kV line. The technology exists in South Africa – Eskom already operate 765 kV lines. Eskom is currently constructing several thousand km's of new 765kV lines to reinforce the power corridor to the Cape which will be completed and in service well before Nuclear 1 is commissioned.</p> <p data-bbox="1458 930 2145 1201">1300 kV technology has not been developed. However for the future, Eskom is also considering HVDC lines. Currently in the world this is untested technology with the first 1,000 kV transmission lines only due to come into service late in 2008 in China as a test or pilot project. This would not reduce the number of lines for the Batamsklip site as the driving criteria is the network security after the loss of transmission lines.</p> <p data-bbox="1458 1249 2145 1377">Self-supporting towers will be used. Free-standing strain towers will also be required for bends greater than 3° and in difficult terrain. Eskom optimises on the design if they get to a straight area.</p>

NO	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUE/COMMENT/CONCERN	RESPONSE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="566 300 1435 400">❑ Concerned about a meltdown at a Nuclear Power Station. What happens if all 6 x 765kV lines go down? Is there a unit that is dedicated to emergencies or controlled shut down? <li data-bbox="566 437 1435 467">❑ When are we going to know where the lines will go? 	<p data-bbox="1462 300 2148 400">Nuclear power stations have back-up supplies to ensure that all-important systems have power even if the off-site power supplies fail.</p> <p data-bbox="1462 437 2148 502">Information on transmission line corridors would probably be available towards the end of the year, 2008.</p>
53	Mr Neil Ravenscraft Kleinkloof Private Nature Reserve	<p data-bbox="566 517 1435 582">What will happen with the transmission lines in terms of the Scoping process and associated costs for each site?</p> <p data-bbox="566 762 1435 828">Would like to better understand Eskom's planning for Nuclear 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.</p>	<p data-bbox="1462 517 2148 719">Separate EIAs will be conducted for the proposed transmission lines. These EIA's are expected to commence in the first quarter of 2008; however, the proposed Nuclear 1 Power Station EIA and the proposed transmission line EIAs will be undertaken as close as possible.</p> <p data-bbox="1462 762 2148 927">At this stage the Eskom Board has mandated negotiations with potential suppliers for the first of the proposed nuclear power stations, as part of the investigations of up to 20,000 MW of nuclear power. This EIA for Nuclear 1 forms part of the investigations.</p> <p data-bbox="1462 970 2148 1241">It is anticipated that once approval is obtained for the proposed Nuclear 1 Power Station, the required activities, for example, commercial and environmental, for the subsequent proposed power stations (Nuclear 2, Nuclear 3, etc) will commence. At some stage, subject to the necessary approvals being obtained, it is possible that two or more construction projects may be occurring simultaneously on different sites.</p>

NO	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUE/COMMENT/CONCERN	RESPONSE
54	A landowner Pearly Beach Public Open Day	<p>He owns a farm next to Bantamsklip. He is concerned about dust.</p> <p>Additional issues in Pearly Beach are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Water availability. <input type="checkbox"/> Waste (conventional). <input type="checkbox"/> Wetlands and groundwater component. <p>He feels that there has been insufficient attention given in the Draft Scoping Report in terms of water availability, wetlands, underground water and waste.</p>	<p>Comments were noted and the landowner was requested to review the Draft Terms of Reference to each of the specialist studies that he was concerned about and if he still felt that his concerns would not be addressed that he speak to Ms Ball from ARCUS GIBB following the meeting or provide a written response submitted to ACER (Africa).</p>
55	Mr Johnny van Wyk Pearly Beach Ratepayers Association	<p>Concerned about construction material and suitability of roads. How are you planning to get material to the construction site? Will you transport material by boat/sea?</p>	<p>A traffic and transportation impact assessment forms part of this EIA. These reports will consider the impact that such a development would have on the surrounding infrastructure.</p> <p>The best method of getting material to site still needs to be investigated.</p>
56	Ms Elna Caravias Shark Alley Dive and Travel Centre	<p>She would like a study done on Great Whites in order to better understand how they will react to the nuclear plant.</p>	<p>A Marine Biologist forms part of the project team and while not specifically undertaking a separate study on the Great Whites will provide an indication as to what impact the proposed Nuclear Power Plant will have on Marine life.</p>
57	An I&AP Pearly Beach Public Open Day	<p>There has been a huge oversight on the Draft Scoping Report – conventional waste handling and management. This aspect cannot be left for later in the process. It is crucial that waste issues are dealt with as part of the investigations, i.e. understand all types of waste during construction and operation.</p> <p>This type of waste is different to the handling of nuclear waste and therefore requires attention.</p>	<p>Comment noted. ARCUS GIBB confirmed that general waste issues will be addressed in the EIA when more information on the Nuclear Plant became available.</p>

RECORD OF ISSUES RAISED AND DISCUSSED AT BREDASDORP

NO	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUE/COMMENT/CONCERN	RESPONSE
58	Ms Janice Albertyn Bredasdorp/Napier Botanical Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="560 371 1444 478">❑ Why are the professional studies not running for a calendar year or more? Time allocation seems to be insufficient to undertake detailed investigations. <li data-bbox="560 646 1444 686">❑ Have you included an Entomologist as part of the Botanical Studies? <li data-bbox="560 750 1444 821">❑ Bantamsklip is an area with the oldest limestone, what are we going to do about it? <li data-bbox="560 853 1444 957">❑ The Draft Scoping Report does not mention the Cape Agulhas National Park and their conservation plans in the area – are they aware and involved in this EIA? <li data-bbox="560 997 1444 1037">❑ When is the Transmission Lines EIA expected to commence? 	<p data-bbox="1456 371 2159 614">The various specialists that have been employed on the project have undertaken their studies within the correct time of the year, for example during the growing season for the floral specialist. No EIA's that are undertaken are required to undertake studies over a calendar year. The specialists are well aware of this fact and will be taking cognisance of it in their specialist studies.</p> <p data-bbox="1456 646 2159 718">An entomology study will be included as part of the faunal study.</p> <p data-bbox="1456 750 2159 821">This information will be passed onto the specialist undertaking the Biodiversity studies for the site.</p> <p data-bbox="1456 853 2159 957">Yes, Cape Agulhas are aware of the proposed Nuclear 1 Power Station and have been receiving all project documentation as they are on the database.</p> <p data-bbox="1456 997 2159 1098">Eskom Transmission is busy with the appointment of a Professional Service Provider. It is expected that by end March or beginning April these EIAs would commence.</p>

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59	Mrs Sharon Brink Bredasdorp/Napier Botanical Society	<p><u>Bantamsklip Site:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The flora in the study has been reported to have a high density and marked rarity. Too high to be disturbed. <input type="checkbox"/> The aquifers are considered potentially most vulnerable. <input type="checkbox"/> Ecologically Bantamsklip site has the most to lose in terms of the proposed development and should be excluded as a potential site on these grounds. <input type="checkbox"/> Most of the important points have not been studied, e.g. freshwater, hydrology, transport, human activity, building of infrastructure, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> This proposed development will place very high demands on highly sensitive parts of our Fynbos and this could cause irreparable damage. <input type="checkbox"/> What are the effects of sub-sonic vibrations and sound on the limestone? <input type="checkbox"/> Will the integrity of the limestone be compromised and will wildlife be affected by sub-sonic noise? 	She was requested to review the Draft Terms of Reference to each of the specialist studies that she was concerned about and if she still felt that his concerns would not be addressed that she speak to Ms Ball from Arcus Gibb following the meeting or provide a written response submitted to ACER (Africa).
60	Mr Francis Kotze Overberg District Municipality	<p>Concerned about the separation of the EIAs dealing with Transmission Line Integration and the Nuclear 1 Site.</p> <p>How is it possible for a Nuclear Site EIA to continue when you are not aware of what will transpire from the Transmission Line EIA? Would this not lead to a situation where you will be forced to connect the nuclear power station to the transmission grid irrespective of the suitability of the environment to carry such lines, i.e. disregard the Transmission Line EIA findings?</p> <p>In summary, if the Nuclear Site has been approved, you will be bound to find alternative routes for transmission lines.</p>	This is not an unusual practice and something that is agreed by the national Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT). Eskom always conducts the power station and transmission line EIA as a separate process.
61	Mr Francis Kotze Overberg District Municipality	Where would the skills come from?	Skills will be sourced both locally and internationally.

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		<p>If Bantamsklip is chosen would the Pearly Beach area be able to house all construction workers, etc or will there be a construction village?</p> <p>Infrastructure to handle additional people in the area is of concern – this needs to be addressed for the Bantamsklip Site.</p> <p>Based on the Draft Scoping Report findings, it appears that Duynefontein Site is most suitable.</p> <p>Follow –up question: Can you confirm that there is no preferred site at this stage.</p> <p>What will happen with the transportation and handling of nuclear waste? And for what duration?</p>	<p>A social, impact assessment forms part of this EIA. This assessment will consider the impact that such a development would have on the population.</p> <p>A traffic and transportation impact assessment forms part of this EIA. These reports will consider the impact that such a development would have on the surrounding infrastructure.</p> <p>Duynefontein is not the most suitable site. All sites have different strengths and weaknesses. In some instances, there is insufficient information. This information would be obtained from the detailed impact assessment studies and would be covered in the Draft Environmental Impact Report.</p> <p>Yes. There is no preferred site at this stage.</p> <p>Waste handling and transportation would be done as is currently happening for the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station.</p> <p>Concrete containers and metal drums containing Intermediate and Low level radioactive waste respectively are transported, approximately every quarter, by road to the Vaalputs National Radioactive Waste Disposal facility. Eskom expects the same transportation methods and frequency for the proposed Nuclear 1 power station.</p>