

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

EIA: 12/12/20/944

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

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

PUBLIC MEETING WITH SPECIALISTS

**SEA VISTA
25 MAY 2010
18h00 – 20H00**

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PREFACE

Should participants who attended the meeting require any changes to these proceedings, please notify the Public Participation Office in writing within 14 days of receipt.

“**Unidentified I&APs**” refer largely to persons who attended the meeting and verbally raised issues without providing their names. This in no way diminishes the value of the issue raised. Should you recognise your issue and would like to have your name recorded next to it, please advise the Public Participation Office.

In order to provide a structure and to enable the reader to follow the proceedings with ease the minutes have not been captured verbatim and post-meeting notes have been added for clarity and information purposes and are indicated in **bold**.

1. ATTENDANCE

1.1. Attendance – Interested and Affected Parties

- As per attendance register.

1.2 Attendance – Eskom Holdings Limited

Name	Position/Role
Mr Mervin Theron	Manager – Regulatory Affairs and Localisation, Nuclear Division
Ms Carin de Villiers	Manager - Stakeholder Management and Communication, Nuclear Division
Mr Jan Norman	Acting Infrastructure Manager Nuclear-1 – Divisional Client Office
Mr Johan Breytenbach	Acting Project Manager - Nuclear-1
Mr Gert Greeff	Manager - Nuclear Sites
Ms Lorraine Ndala	Environmental Advisor – Environmental Generation Division
Mr Mandla Mbusi	Stakeholder Management – Koeberg Nuclear Power Station

1.3 Attendance – Specialists

Name	Position/Role
Prof Charles Griffiths	Marine Specialist
Mr Alewyn Dippenaar	Social Impact Assessment Specialist

1.4 Attendance – Environmental Consulting Team

Name	Organisation	Role in the project
Ms Jaana-Maria Ball	Arcus GIBB (Pty) Ltd	Nuclear 1 EIA: Project Manager
Mr Reuben Heydenrych	Arcus GIBB (Pty) Ltd	Senior Environmental Scientist
Ms Bongzi Shinga	ACER (Africa)	Public Participation Consultant
Ms Karin Bowler	Karin Bowler Enterprises	Facilitator

2. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

The facilitator, Ms Karin Bowler, welcomed everyone to the meeting. The meeting was opened with a prayer. The meeting was conducted in English, Afrikaans and Xhosa.

The facilitator introduced the environmental team, the specialists and the Eskom representatives as per Sections 1.2 - 1.4.

3. FORMAT OF MEETING

The facilitator explained that during the last round of meetings held during March and April 2010, it became clear that many of the people present at the various meetings had pressing issues in terms of the various specialist studies. It was agreed with the environmental consultant that they would arrange for meetings with the relevant specialists. There were approximately 24 different specialists who contributed to the Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR). It would be impossible to have all of these specialists attend a meeting. The environmental team, therefore, examined the Issues and Response Reports and the proceedings from the meetings and identified which of the specialists would be relevant to this particular area.

The format of the meeting is therefore to serve the objective to allow the specialists to respond to queries raised by stakeholders. The specialist studies to be presented would be: Marine Ecology Assessment, which also focuses on the Chokka Industry and the Social Impact Assessment.

The facilitator informed all present that the presentation will take approximately 15 minutes and then after each presentation there will be 30 minutes allowed for discussion. Should the public need more time for discussion, this will be decided after the 30 minute period. The facilitator explained that the meeting is being recorded and she asked everyone to identify themselves before raising their issues.

3.1 Matters Arising

No	Name	Comment	Response
1	Mr Ryan Donnelly FAST	He questioned if it was correct procedure for Mr Mandla Mbusi, from Eskom, the Applicant, to be translating into Xhosa. Ms Bowler agreed that this is not the ideal procedure but at the last meeting there were sufficient members in the audience to correct him when there was an incorrect translation and the same should apply to this meeting.	Ms Ball added that if Mr Donnelly objected there could be alternative arrangements made. However, Mr Mbusi understands the technicalities of the proposed project. There was a unanimous decision from the floor that Mr Mbusi continue with the Xhosa translations, and if he makes any errors, these would be pointed out by the participants.

4. PRESENTATION: SPECIALIST REPORTS

Copies of presentations are available from Mr Busakwe. Presentations can be emailed to participants upon request from ACER. Alternatively they can be downloaded from the EIA websites, www.eskom.co.za and <http://projects.gibb.co.za> under Nuclear 1 – Draft Environmental Impact Report.

5. RECORD OF ISSUES RAISED AND DISCUSSED

This section details all issues, comments and concerns, which were raised and discussed at the meeting after each presentation. Should you wish to make any corrections, please advise ACER within two weeks (i.e. 14 days) of receiving these minutes.

MARINE ECOLOGY ASSESSMENT SPECIALIST			
No	Name	Comment	Response
1	Mr Sidney Davids Sea Vista Resident	<p>Mnr Davids wil weet hoe die water in die reaktor verkoel word. Tjokka word gevang verder as 3 km [van die kus af] en hy dink dus nie dit sal 'n groot effek op die tjokka hê nie. Vir hom is die belangrikste om te weet hoe die reaktor verkoel gaan word.</p> <p><u>Translation:</u> How exactly is the water in the reactor cooled? He understands that the water is pumped quite a distance into the sea so he does not think there is going to be a big impact on the Chokka.</p>	<p>Mr Theron replied that the water would remain in the reactor, which is a closed circuit. As and when the water level drops there will be more water pumped into the primary circuit but this will never be released into the environment.</p> <p>Ms de Villiers said that she was concerned that Mr Daniels might think this is sea water that is cooling the reactor, it is not sea water, it is freshwater. This water is de-mineralised and then it is put into the primary circuit. There is a system of water around the reactor for cooling then there is a second system of water that will make steam to drive the turbine and then there is a third system of water which cools the steam back to water. This is the water that is used from the sea. The sea water does not come into contact with the fresh water in either the system of water in the reactor or the water that forms steam to drive the turbine. The freshwater will be acquired from the desalination plant that will be constructed.</p>
2	Mr Sydney Lamont Sea Vista Forum	<p>Mr Lamont se vraag gaan oor die beskikbaarheid van vars water vir die verkoeling van die reaktor. Sal daar genoeg water beskikbaar wees vir al die jare wat die reaktor in werking is? Thyspunt het baie water, maar sal die werking van die reaktor nie daardie vars water affekteer en dit ongeskik maak vir menslike verbruik nie? Hy verstaan dat die reaktor by Thyspunt gebou gaan word, maar hy het in 'n visioen gesien dat mense omgekome het omdat hulle vars drinkwater gesoek het en dit nie kon kry nie. Hy verstaan ook dat</p>	<p>Mr Theron explained that the desalination plant has a capacity of 9 000 m³ per day. This water will be used for the power station as well as for the construction of the plant. This will be about 9 million litres of water per day. This water will come from the sea.</p> <p>Ms de Villiers gave a brief explanation of how a desalination plant operates. Desalination is a process of removing salt from the sea water, which then produces fresh water.</p>

MARINE ECOLOGY ASSESSMENT SPECIALIST			
No	Name	Comment	Response
		<p>daar huise langs die reaktor gebou gaan word en wonder waar daardie mense water gaan kry.</p> <p><u>Translation:</u> In terms of the fresh water that is going to be used, where is it coming from. What happens to the fresh water and will it still be suitable for human consumption after it is used in the reactor?</p> <p>Is there going to be enough fresh water on the site to be able to keep the reactor running for its lifespan. Mr Lamont understands that there is a strong need and a strong desire to build the nuclear site at Thyspunt. His concern is that he had a vision and in this vision he has visited the site with a friend and they struggled to find fresh water, he therefore wants to know if there is going to be enough water on that site for the future sustainability of the plant.</p> <p>He understands that there will be houses built next to the plant and where will these people get water is also a concern. Will people already living close to the plant be affected by the water?</p>	<p>Mnr Breytenbach: Eskom gaan glad nie huise naby die kragstasie of op die perseel van die kragstasie bou nie.</p> <p>Eskom will not build any houses on the site at the power station. All the houses will be built in the surrounding towns such as Humansdorp, St Francis Bay or Jeffrey's Bay.</p> <p>Eskom sal vir al die mense wat op die projek werk huise bou in die omliggende dorpe soos Humansdorp, St Francisbaai of Jeffreysbaai.</p> <p>The desalination plant will be built at the power station and will be used for the power station only. This water will not be used for the surrounding towns.</p> <p>Eskom sal al die water wat by die kragstasie ontsout word, net vir die kragstasie gebruik. Die water sal nie vir die dorpe in die omgewing gebruik word nie.</p>
3	Mr Pieter du Plooy Sea Vista Resident	Mr du Plooy said that he is confused as freshwater is spoken about and now they are mentioning seawater.	Ms Bowler explained that seawater is pumped into the desalination plant, salt is then removed from this water and it becomes freshwater and that freshwater is used to cool the reactor. Therefore there will be sufficient freshwater available at all times.
4	Mr Greg Christy SA Squid Management Industrial Association	Prof Griffiths is an expert Marine Biologist but Mr Christy is concerned that there have been no experts in the Chokka/Squid Industry doing any studies on the effects of this project on the Squid Industry. This	Prof Griffiths responded that this could be the most serious environmental impact if the power station is built on this site. The current report has information about the area and volume of sand that will be pumped into the sea as well as the area it

MARINE ECOLOGY ASSESSMENT SPECIALIST			
No	Name	Comment	Response
		<p>industry employs the fishermen in this area.</p> <p>Mnr Christy is bekommerd dat alhoewel prof Griffiths 'n spesialis in mariene biologie is, daar geen spesialiste of eksperts uit die tjokka-industrie by die studies betrek is nie. Hulle is gevolglik steeds baie bekommerd oor die effekte wat die projek op die tjokkabedryf gaan hê, wat werk verskaf aan vissermanne uit die area.</p> <p>Mr Christy is concerned that 32% of the Chokka is caught in this area. Eskom will be pumping 65 million cubic metres of sand into the sea. This will be pumped up to the 30 m mark which is where the squid lays its eggs. In 5 – 8 years time, the bottom of the sea will have 15 cm of sludge and sediment in this area. A squid scientist has done research that has shown that squid do not breed in the area where there is turbidity.</p> <p>Mr Christy is bekommerd dat 32% van die tjokka vangs uit die area kom wat deur die konstruksie geraak sal word. Eskom gaan 65 miljoen kubieke meter sand in die see inpomp. Dit sal tot op die 30-meter merk gepomp word, waar die tjokka hul eiers lê. Binne 5 tot 8 jaar sal daar 15cm afsaksel in die area wees. 'n Wetenskaplike wat kennis dra van tjokka het navorsing gedoen wat wys dat tjokka nie broei waar troebelheid voorkom nie.</p> <p>A bigger concern than the hot water issue, is the turbidity that is going to be caused by the soil that is going to be pumped out into the sea. The squid will</p>	<p>would effect. the report did not have good information about the exact percentage of squid that will be affected. This has been discussed with Prof. Warrick Sauer, a scientist with expertise in this field, and his input will be incorporated into the final specialist report.</p>

MARINE ECOLOGY ASSESSMENT SPECIALIST			
No	Name	Comment	Response
		<p>not spawn and avoid this area. There is a high percentage of squid that occurs in this area and this will have a detrimental impact on the squid industry in this area. The majority of the community in this area is involved in the squid industry and depends on it.</p> <p>Mr Christy added that if the industry lost this area, the squid industry would become unviable and will have to close down.</p> <p>Ons is baie bang dat ons in hierdie area nooit weer tjokka gaan vang nie. 'n Groter bekommernis as die warm water uitstroming is die sand wat hulle gaan uitpomp na die see gedurende die bou van die kragstasie wat groot probleme vir die tjokka bedryf gaan veroorsaak. Ons gaan nie daar kan tjokka vang vir die volgende 10 – 15 jaar nie. Die tjokkabedryf is die een bedryf waarop hierdie gemeenskap staatmaak. Die tjokkabedryf is nie lewensvatbaar sonder hierdie area nie, aangesien 'n groot gedeelte van die tjokka hier gevang word.</p>	
5	Mr Etienne Coenraad	<p>In 1972 was hierdie gemeenskap deel van die groter vissergemeenskap van St Francis Baai en is as 'n gemeenskap gestig. 'n Mens is baie bekommerd namens jou gemeenskap oor die slegte effekte wat hierdie projek nou gaan hê op die visbedryf oor die volgende 18 of 19 jaar. Waar moet hulle nuwe weivelde vir die visbedryf gaan soek en wat gaan van hulle toekoms word?</p> <p><u>Translation:</u> The Chokka industry has been in</p>	<p>Prof Griffiths replied that Mr Christy had explained the worst case scenario of what might happen. No-one really knows exactly what percentage of chokka stock in the area was going to be affected. It is also unknown whether the stock will completely disappear or whether they will move to an adjacent area which is not affected by the power station. More information is required regarding the squid industry. If there is a complete negative impact that threatens the entire industry then the power station will have to be built in another area. The decision to build must be based on good data.</p>

MARINE ECOLOGY ASSESSMENT SPECIALIST			
No	Name	Comment	Response
		<p>existence since 1972 in the St Francis Bay community. one is concerned about what is going to happen to the community because of the impacts of the nuclear power plant over the following 18 – 19 years. Where will they go for greener fishing pastures. They do not have a sustainable community into the future if the Chokka industry closes down.</p> <p>Hoe lank sal die boutydperk (konstruksiefase) duur en watter tipe inpak gaan dit hê? Hoe lank sal dit duur, indien dit wel gaan gebeur, voordat die tjokkabedryf homself sal kan hervestig?</p> <p>Ms Bowler asked how long a period would the Chokka industry be affected during the construction period, if the project goes ahead and how long would it take the squid industry to re-establish itself.</p>	<p>Die professor sê niemand weet nog presies wat gaan gebeur indien die kragstasie hier gebou word nie. Dit is nie bekend presies watter persentasie van die tjokka hier voorkom nie, en of hulle sal verdwyn of net oorbeweeg na 'n ander area wat nie deur die projek geraak word nie. As hierdie impak so drasties en so ernstig is dat die hele tjokkabedryf negatief beïnvloed gaan word moet daar definitief gekyk word of die kragstasie hier gebou word. Moontlik sal die kragstasie dan op 'n ander plek gebou moet word. Hulle moet die besluit baseer op baie goeie data.</p>
6	Mr Alwin Malgas Sea Vista Forum	<p>Mnr Malgas sê die span was die vorige maand by Sea Vista en hy het vrae oor die vis bedryf gevra wat nog nie beantwoord is nie. Hy wil weet wanneer gaan hulle ware antwoorde kry.</p> <p><u>Translation:</u> a concern is that a month ago a team was at Sea Vista, there were issues about the Chokka industry raised, and Mr Malgas is not happy that his questions still cannot be answered tonight despite the professor being present at this meeting. He wants to know when the team is going to give substantive answers.</p>	<p>Prof Griffiths admitted that the report did lack information but he had now got the additional information, which would be added to his report.</p> <p>Prof Griffiths het gesê dat hulle wel bewus is dat daar nog inligting is wat wel nie in die verslag is nie. Vanoggend was daar 'n vergadering waar belangrike inligting vir hom gegee is wat hy verder moet bestudeer. Mr Greg Christy het hierdie belangrike informasie vir die professor gegee. Hierdie informasie moet nou in die verslag ingevoeg word om 'n volledige verslag te kan opstel.</p>
7	Ms Nomalungelo Ndengwane	<p>In this community of Sea Vista, 15% of the community are working in the fishing industry and 85% are unemployed. This must be considered. If the project is</p>	<p>Mev Bowler sê dat dit nie Prof Griffiths se werk is om hierdie vraag te beantwoord nie. Hierdie kwessie gaan oorgehou word en vir die sosiale spesialis gevra word om dit te antwoord.</p>

MARINE ECOLOGY ASSESSMENT SPECIALIST			
No	Name	Comment	Response
		<p>going to help many of the people to get jobs, it should be allowed to go ahead as it will create many more jobs. Last year the fishermen stayed here for a year, marching and toy-toying for benefits; until today they are working without benefits. Maybe Eskom will help these people, they might get employed and have benefits.</p> <p><u>Translation:</u> Mev Ndengwane sê dat net 15% van die mense in Sea Vista betrokke is en kry werk deur die tjokkabedryf en 85% van die mense is werkloos. Sy sê dat sy bekommerd is dat daar soveel aandag gegee word aan die tjokkabedryf omdat daar verlede jaar getoy-toy is deur die vissemanne, wat nie volledige voordele in die tjokka bedryf kry nie . Sy vra die vraag, indien Eskom die kragstasie bou ,gaan daar nie meer mense wees wat van daardie voordele gebruik gaan maak as hulle werk kan kry in daardie gebied nie?</p>	<p>Ms Bowler said that this was not in the specialisation of Professor Griffiths and that this question would be held over for the social specialist.</p>
8	Mr Edward Busakwe Sea Vista Resident	<p>Take people to Koeberg and they will be happy to see for themselves what is happening in a Nuclear Power Station. Meeting after meeting will not help the Sea Vista residents. If the government said that they want to build a nuclear plant, we can say whatever we say, it will be built. He questioned why people are worried about fish and not worried about the people who are murdered in this country. The farmers are being murdered every day but nobody is taking up that issue; even in Sea Vista there has been murder, but no one worries about that.</p> <p>Mr Busakwe requested everyone to stick to the point. For example if the government decides to build a</p>	<p>Ms de Villiers said that Eskom had been asked on numerous occasions if the community leaders could go to the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station (Koeberg). There has been approval given for some community leaders to visit to Koeberg. However, during the time of the FIFA World Cup, there is now a level 2 security on all power stations which means that no visitors are allowed on any of the powers station sites throughout the country. That is to make sure that during this important time nothing goes wrong with the electricity. All staff must make sure that the stations run efficiently. Leaders from the communities will be taken to Koeberg after the World Cup.</p> <p>Mev de Villiers het gesê dat daar 'n paar keer gevra is of Eskom leiers van die gemeenskap na Koeberg toe sal vat om te sien</p>

MARINE ECOLOGY ASSESSMENT SPECIALIST			
No	Name	Comment	Response
		nuclear power station, they will build it. He says that they have lost the battle to stop abortion, government has stated that that could happen. Some individuals are benefiting, the ones that carry out the abortion, Some are going there to murder their babies. He also made an example of the scenario of taking electricity from the white peoples' mansions and giving it to the squatter camps, then you will hear a different noise. He also referred to the 25 years of safety monitoring of the environment, the sea, the wild life at Koeberg Nuclear Power Station. He said that if that had been monitored successfully for 25 years so why not build a Nuclear Power Station and for that matter Koeberg is still there. Everyone can go to Koeberg and see for themselves what is happening at Koeberg.	hoe Koeberg lyk. Eskom het ooreengekom en dit gaan wel gedoen word, maar dit gaan nie nou gedoen word nie. Gedurende die Fifa Wêreldbeker is daar hoer vlakke van sekuriteit om seker to maak dat absoluut niks met die krag verkeerd gaan nie. Na die Fifa Wêreldbeker sal daar wel gereël word dat die leiers van die gemeenskap Koeberg toe gevat sal word.
9	Mohamed	Mohamed is a local resident and asked if this is an initiative and a partnership with government, could Eskom give excess water from the desalinisation plant to the surrounding local community. Could this request be forwarded to government so that the surrounding communities would benefit. There are shortages of water in this area and in the country.	Mr Breytenbach: Eskom's mandate is to supply electricity to South Africa, they do not supply anything else. The desalinisation plant is used to supply water to the nuclear plant. They will not supply water to outside communities. If government want to tap in to the desalinisation plant to supply water to local communities, they are more than welcome but this will not be done by Eskom. The desalinisation unit that will be erected at the power station will have a capacity of 9 000 m ³ per day, that will be used during the construction period. Once the plant is in operation, Eskom will only use 6 000 m ³ per day, there will therefore be spare capacity of 3 000 m ³ . The spare capacity will be used as back-up for the power station.
10	I&AP Sea Vista Public Meeting	Ons is ingelig dat daar 'n 9-jaar bouperiode is waartydens die tjokka-industrie geaffekteer gaan word. Wat ons nog nie weet nie, is wat die impak sal wees na die nege jaar verby is. Dis nie net 'n kwessie van die verwarnde water wat uitgepomp word nie. Is	Prof Griffiths replied that during the operational phase there would be no sediment and no sand pumped into the ocean. The desalinated effluent will be mixed with a much larger amount of cooling water and then will be pumped back into the sea. The salt content of that water will be slightly higher and will not affect

MARINE ECOLOGY ASSESSMENT SPECIALIST			
No	Name	Comment	Response
		<p>daar enige ander afval wat deur die kernkragsentrale geskep gaan word en in die see sal beland?</p> <p><u>Translation:</u> There will be a 9-year construction period during which the chokka industry will be impacted. What happens during the operational phase? It is not just a question of the heated water that is pumped out, but is there actually any additional waste that is generated by the nuclear plant that will be pumped out into the sea?</p>	<p>fish or any other marine life.</p> <p>There will be heated water mixed with the brine from the desalination plant. There will be chlorine which will be mixed into the water and will also be pumped out. Prof Griffiths said the figures were all stipulated in the report.</p> <p>Prof Griffiths said that the final conclusion of the marine report was that Koeberg was the preferred site from a marine biological perspective.</p> <p>Ms de Villiers said there are small amounts of radioactive effluent waste that are pumped into the sea but these are strictly controlled by the NNR who set the limits on what this has to be. However, Koeberg has never released anything near the figure allowed.</p> <p>Mev de Villers verduidelik dat die NNR reguleer hoeveel raioaktiewe afval Eskom in die see mag uitpomp en dit is 'n baie klein hoeveelheid. By Koeberg is daar nooit naastenby daardie hoeveelheid afval uitpomp in die see nie.</p>
11	I&AP Sea Vista Public Meeting	<p>Is hierdie model kragstasie wat Eskom in Thyspunt wil bou, dieselfde model as wat by Koeberg is?</p> <p><u>Translation:</u> Is the model that is proposed to be constructed at Thyspunt the same as the one at Koeberg.</p>	<p>Mr Theron said that the power station would be different to the one at Koeberg. It would have more safety features and is more advanced than Koeberg.</p> <p>Ms Ball explained that from an environmental perspective Nuclear-1 is very similar to Koeberg. it will be a Pressurised Water Reactor (PWR), but they do not know yet which vendor Eskom will use. The EIA examined an envelope of criteria, which would cover any type of PWR that Eskom would be interested in contracting for.</p>

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT SPECIALIST			
No	Name	Comment	Response
1	Ms Elmarie Jamaar Sea Vista Resident	<p>Sy was baie bekommerd oor die veiligheid van die skoolkinders op die paaie.</p> <p>Wat werk [geleenthede] betref, is hierdie die soort van plek waar party mense weet van werk en die ander mense weet glad nie van die werk nie.</p> <p>Hoekom sal hierdie stasie hierso gebou word en nie by Coega nie? Sy het op TV gehoor kernkrag is baie belangrik vir Coega.</p> <p>Kan ons asseblief weet hoeveel werks geleenthede daar sal wees. Mense wat nie geleerd is gaan nie werk kry nie en hoveel werksgeleenthede sal daar wees vir konstruksie werkers. Daar is nie infrastruktuur in hierdie area nie.</p> <p><u>Summary and translation:</u> She is concerned about the safety of the school children on the roads.</p> <p>As for job opportunities, this is the kind of place where some people know about jobs that are available, while others do not hear about the jobs at all.</p> <p>Why has the decision to build the power station at Thyspunt been made by Eskom? She has heard on Fokus on Television that the electricity that is going to be generated is going to be used by Coega.</p> <p>To clarify how many jobs are potentially going to be</p>	<p>Ms Ball replied that the Traffic and Transportation Specialist, in conjunction with the Social Specialist will examine the issue of school children's safety and recommendations will be made regarding pedestrian bridges over the various roads.</p> <p><u>Translation:</u> Mev Ball antwoord dat die verkeer- en vervoerspesialis saam met die sosiale spesialis ondersoek sal instel na die kwessie van skoolkinders se veiligheid en dat aanbevelings gemaak sal word i.v.m. voetgangersbrûe oor die verskillende paaie.</p> <p>Ms Ball replied that from the beginning of the EIA it has been made quite clear that the whole country needs electricity. 40 000 MW are needed by 2025 and about 20 000 of this Eskom would like to be nuclear. The Integrated Resource Plan of Government is going to decide if the country must build additional nuclear power stations. The sites were taken from the Nuclear Site Investigation Program (NSIP), which was started in the 1980s, and this took about 10 years to complete. The coastline of South Africa was investigated and various sites were examined. 5 sites along the coast were eventually selected. One of the most important criteria is that the site has to be stable in terms of seismic risk (earthquake risk). During 2008 Brazil and Schulpfontein sites in the Northern Cape were excluded because the transmission infrastructure would be a problem, there was not a high demand for electricity in the Northern Cape and there was a lack of infrastructure in the area. Coega has been investigated and a decision will be made soon about this site. The biggest problem is the seismic investigations still have to be done, which will take 5 or 6 years.</p>

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT SPECIALIST			
No	Name	Comment	Response
		created and how many will be specialised, needing qualifications, and how many construction workers will be needed. There is no proper infrastructure in this area.	<p>It might be a site for the future but it is not feasible for Nuclear-1.</p> <p><u>Translation:</u> Mev Ball antwoord dat dit van die begin van die OIB duidelik gemaak was dat die hele land elektrisiteit nodig het. Teen 2025 sal 40.000MW nodig wees en Eskom wil hê dat 20,000MW hiervan van kernkrag moet wees. Die besluit om met kernkrag voort te gaan sal in die Geïntegreerde Energieplan uitgele word wat in Julie 2010 sal uitkom vir publieke kommentaar. Die Geïntegreerde Energieplan sal bepaal hoeveel van die krag wat voorsien moet word in die toekoms van kernkrag moet kom, en hoeveel van steenkool en van ander kragbronne. Die terreine is bepaal deur 'n voorafgaande studie wat in die 1980's al langs die Suid Afrikaanse kus begin het en wat uituidelik 5 verskillende terreine langs die kus uitgeken het. In die vorige fase van die studie is daar besluit dat 2 van die terreine in die Noord-Kaap nie geskik is nie omdat die die bou van die kraglyne 'n problem skep en daar is ook nie 'n groot aanvraag vir krag in daardie gebied nie en darr is ook 'n tekort aan infrastuktuur. Tweedens is dit moeilik om die krag van die Noord-Kaap af te kry na die Oos- en Wes-Kaap. Eskom wil graag 'n kragstasie in die Oos-Kaap bou omdat daar 'n groot aanvrag vir krag in hierdie gebied is. Coega is as 'n alternatiewe terrein ondersoek. Die probleem met hierdie terrein is dat daar nie inligting bekend is oor die aardbewingsrisiko nie. Verdere studies wat van 5 tot 6 jaar sal duur, moet nog gedoen word.</p>
2	Mr Sydney Lamont Sea Vista Forum	Hy verstaan uit wat gesê is dat daar 'n aantal werkseleenthede gaan wees, byvoorbeeld by die bouwerk en om goed te verkoop vir die mense wat gaan intrek. Hoeveel gaan dit wees? Hy dink die munisipaliteit moet ingelig word, want die munisipaliteit moet dienste verskaf.	Mnr Dippenaar sê daar is soos wat genoem is 8,000 werkseleenthede wat ter sprake is. Daar word geskat dat die hoeveelheid konstruksie-werkseleenthede vir ongeskoolde en semigeskoolde werkers 'n goeie 5,000 werdsgeleenthede sal wees. Die spesifieke details oor hoeveel mense nodig is om spesifieke werke te doen is onbekend. Voordat daar met

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT SPECIALIST			
No	Name	Comment	Response
		<p><u>Translation:</u> How many jobs are there going to be? Mr Dippenaar did refer to vendor's jobs and supplier's jobs and what is going to be potentially the overall figure of additional jobs that are going to be created. He feels that the municipality must be informed of this development as they will have to provide services for all of this,</p> <p>Mnr Lamont vra of dit nodig sal wees om meer skole te bou weens die potensiële ontwikkeling.</p> <p><u>Translation:</u> will there be a need to build more/new schools because of the potential development?</p>	<p>konstruksie begin word, moet Eskom sê hoeveel werksgeleenthede beskikbaar is vir spesifieke take, bv. 100 verwers, 200 lorriebestuurders, ens. Mense wat nie die nodige vaardighede het nie, sal dan die geleentheid hê om daardie vaardighede te probeer bekom.</p> <p><u>Translation:</u> What is important is that before construction begins Eskom should provide details on exactly how many employment opportunities will be available and in what categories. Eskom must list their requirements in detail. This will enable people who do not have the required skills to try and obtain these skills. The community will also know exactly what type and how many jobs are available.</p> <p>Mr Dippenaar replied that a project such as the construction of a nuclear plant should not be undertaken to solve the existing social problems in the area. The local, provincial or national authority must take responsibility in solving the existing problems.</p> <p>Mnr Dippenaar antwoord dat 'n projek soos die bou van 'n kragstasie nie aangepak moet word om die bestaande sosiale probleem in die omgewing op te los nie. Die plaaslike, provinsiale of nasionale regering moet verantwoordelikheid neem om die bestaande probleem op te los.</p> <p>If there are many people coming into the area there might be additional 2 500 children that may require schooling. 2 500 children cannot be added to the existing schools as they cannot even cope with the existing number of learners. Presently the learner/teacher ratio is 1:60. Therefore, whether it be hospitals,</p>

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No	Name	Comment	Response
			<p>clinics, schools, etc. the same will apply. When additional infrastructure is needed in order to cater for the increase in the number of people coming to work on the project, and the authorities lack funds to supply the additional infrastructure, Eskom will contribute towards this infrastructure.</p> <p>Indien daar baie nuwe mense na die omgewing kom, kan die huidige infrastruktuur – die bestaande skole, klinieke en sportfasiliteite – dit nie hanteer nie, want hulle is alreeds oorvol. Byvoorbeeld, in sekere gevalle is die onderwyser-tot-leerlingverhouding 1:60. Die gedagte is nie dat hierdie projek in die eerste plek die bestaande probleme moet oplos nie. Dit is die verantwoordlikheid van die huidige owerheidsdepartemente. Enige toevoegings soos byvoorbeeld die moontlikheid dat 2,500 kinders skole mag nodig hê, kan maak dat die bestaande skole nie hierdie addisionele kinders kan hanteer nie. Daarom is dit belangrik dat die owerhede verantwoordelik vir verder skole, onderwysers en klinieke ensovoorts neem. Waar die plaaslike owerhede nie daarin kan slaag om die nodige fondse beskikbaar te stel nie, sal Eskom van hulle kant die probleem sal aanspreek.</p> <p>Mr Theron explained that an example is the current project at Lephalale the Medupi project. This is a 4,800 MW coal station that is under construction. Eskom have established an information centre where the public can find out more about the project. Eskom has improved all the existing infrastructure in the area, they have improved the school facilities, they have built additional schools, they have investigated which type of small businesses can be established within the communities. Eskom has erected a laundry where one of the community members runs this business where the overalls are washed. Washing</p>

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT SPECIALIST			
No	Name	Comment	Response
		<p>Mr Lamont wil weet hoe en waneer die plaaslike oeverheid (die munisipaliteit) hulle gesigte gaan wys want hy voel hulle speel wegkruip op die oomblik. Hulle kom sit nie om die tafel sodat die res van die gemeenskap kan sien hoe hulle betrokke is by hierdie proses.</p> <p><u>Translation:</u> Concerns raised were that many of the mitigation measures recommended by the Social Specialist</p>	<p>machines have been sponsored. They have created washing facilities for the trucks. Eskom has also provided transport in a range of 70 – 75 km to transport people to the site. These are the types of infrastructure developments that have occurred at Medupi. A medical facility was also constructed and Eskom assisted the local authority to improve their existing medical facility in the area. These are examples, which can be used as an indication of what could happen in this area.</p> <p><u>Translation:</u> Wat in Lephalale by Medupi gebeur het is dat Eskom besef het dat die plaaslike owerheid en die gemeenskappe nie die nodige fondse het nie en daarom het Eskom die nodige skole en ander fasiliteite gebou of uitgebrei het.. Hulle het ook mense gehelp om klein besighede, soos die was van oorpakke en vragmotors, op die been te bring. Eskom het ook gehelp om vervoer te verskaf vir so ver as 70 km vir persone wat by die kragstasie werk. 'n mediese fasiliteit is ook gebou en Eskom het die plaaslike owerheid gehelp om die bestaande mediese fasiliteit in die omgewing te verbeter Dit is voorbeelde wat 'n aanduiding gee van wat moontlik ook in hierdie area kan gebeur.</p> <p>Mr Dippenaar het verduidelik dat binne die Kouga Munisipaliteit se ontwikkelingsraamwerk (die beplanning van die gebied se ruimtelike ontwikkeling) het hulle reeds voorsiening gemaak vir die moontlikheid van 'n kernkragsentrale. Die munisipaliteit is dus reeds bewus daarvan en hou daarmee rekening. Enige ontwikkeling wat plaasvind, of dit 'n gebou is, 'n kernkragsentrale, of 'n residensiële huis is, word binne die ontwikkelingsraamwerk vir hierdie soort goed beplan en voorsiening gemaak. Dit is deel van die normale proses van ingenieursbeplanning en normale proses van stads- en streeks-</p>

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT SPECIALIST			
No	Name	Comment	Response
		involves the local municipality and how are they going to become involved and have they got the capacity.	<p>beplanning. Daar is sekere onduidelikhede wat op hierdie stadium nog nie by hulle opgelos is nie. Byvoorbeeld, as daar 'n konstruksiedorpie moet wees, presies waar moet hy sit en hoe groot moet hy wees. Dit hang af van hoeveel mense binne die plaaslike gebied werksgeleenthede gaan kry, en hoeveel mense van buite die gebied huisvesting moet kry. Daar moet ook nog gesien word in watter mate vervoer gebruik gaan word om mense aan te ry na die perseel, en dit word beïnvloed deur hoeveel mense daar gaan bly. Wanneer daar besluit word op die finale plek waar gebou gaan word, moet die munisipaliteit bepaal presies hoeveel grond nodig is en watter water en ander dienste nodig is. Eers wanneer hierdie inligting bekend is kan die munisipaliteit in detail praat oor die ontwikkeling.</p> <p>Translation: Mr Dippenaar explained that the Kouga Municipality had a spatial development plan in which all development was laid out and this had already taken into account the possibility of the construction of a nuclear power station. Any building, house or industry was taken up in this plan and this was a normal part of the process of town and regional planning. There are still uncertainties surrounding this project such as where the construction village should be and how big it will have to be. This will all depend on how many people will get jobs in the area and how many of them will have to be accommodated. Transportation will also have to be looked at and how many people will need to get to the construction site. The municipality will only be able to plan once the decision is made to go ahead with construction and then more detail will be given</p>
3	Mr Edward Busakwe	Mr Busakwe said that the municipality was here some time last month and they made a presentation that the houses that were going to accommodate the influx of	Ms Ball said that this was the first time she had heard about any housing in this area as she has been told the housing would be at Humansdorp.

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No	Name	Comment	Response
		<p>people that would be coming to work on the nuclear site would be alongside the R330 and the N2.</p> <p>Mr Busakwe confirmed that this is the Humansdorp area.</p> <p>Ms Bowler said that in terms of consistency with information that is being presented to the study team, to Eskom and to the public to make sure that there is a co-ordination of information.</p>	<p>Ms Ball asked Mr Busakwe for the name of the person who gave the presentation so that clarity can be obtained from the Municipality.</p> <p>Ms Ball added that Arcus GIBB and Eskom had held a meeting with the Municipality, and nothing about housing was mentioned.</p> <p><u>Post-meeting Note</u> The contact detail of the person who gave the presentation is: Mr Elvis Olivier Manager: Housing Kouga Municipality Tel: 042 200 2200 Cell: 082 651 0145</p> <p>Arcus GIBB will follow-up with Mr. Olivier to obtain clarity regarding proposed housing to accommodate the potential influx of people into the area.</p>
4	Mohamed St Francis Bay Resident	<p>Mohamed stated that the team and Eskom have done the feasibility study and had shown tonight what this was all about. He would like this project to continue and he gave his good wishes for the future of the project. This is the type of project that is needed in the area. This presentation has proved to them that this will benefit the communities in the area. There has been opposition to Eskom at the meeting but he is impressed that this is the correct way forward.</p>	<p>Ms Ball said that she and Mr Heydenrych represented Arcus GIBB and not Eskom. There were in fact 24 specialist studies and they do not all agree with one another. The six volumes were written by Arcus GIBB and the specialists and arising from this a recommendation has been given.</p> <p>There have been many requests for extra time to review the studies and she asked the community to read the Executive Summary. This is a complicated study. Hard copies of the presentations given will be made available; these would be given to Mr Edward Busakwe who will distribute them. Should there be a change in the closing date for comment, everyone</p>

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT SPECIALIST			
No	Name	Comment	Response
			<p>will be notified.</p> <p><u>Translation:</u> Mev Ball en Mnr Heydenrych is van Arcus GIBB en nie van Eskom nie. Arcus GIBB is onafhanklik en kyk na die voorstelle wat die spesialiste gemaak het. Die studies wat by hierdie vergadering voorgelê is net twee van 24 verskillende spesialisstudies. Daar is Xhosa, Afrikaans en Engelse samevatings van die verslag.. Mnr Heydenrych het almal uitgenooi om hulle te lees. Die voorleggings gaan almal beskikbaar wees en Edward Busakwe sal hulle versprei. Daar mag moontlik 'n verlenging wees van die kommentaarperiode. Hulle sal die mense in kennis stel as dit wel gebeur.</p>
5	Ms Thobeka Petse Sea Vista Forum	<p>She stated that she was pleased with the discussions that took place at the meeting. She emphasised that all role players need to come together, the local municipality and Eskom, provincial and national government, so that there can be clear outlines of who is responsible for what. If role players are not accepting responsibility during these discussions, there might be problems later on during implementation.</p>	<p>Mr Theron said that previously it had been mentioned that exploratory discussions were held with the Local Municipality. Approval must be obtained for the project before Eskom can move ahead and have detailed discussions with the municipalities and authorities. This also means the results from the Integrated Resource Plan must be taken into consideration.</p>
6	Mr Mwasi	<p>Is the 25% local employment for Sea Vista or is that for Oyster Bay?</p> <p>The most important area is Oyster Bay and Sea Vista because there is a lack of employment in these areas. Jeffrey's Bay has many companies and more opportunities for employment, whereas in this area there are very few opportunities.</p> <p>She said that if this development were in Jeffrey's Bay the community living in Jeffrey's Bay would get</p>	<p>Ms Ball said that the social specialist study had recommended the 25 %.</p> <p>Mr Dippenaar explained that "local" would have to be defined. Was this within 20 km, 50km, 80km of the area of the municipal boundary. This is something that needs to be discussed with all the communities. Irrespective of what is said, 25 % is considered to be the minimum that must come from local. If 60% or 70% or even 80% can come from the local area it would be even better. There will not be less than 25%.</p>

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT SPECIALIST			
No	Name	Comment	Response
		<p>preference. The same should apply for Sea Vista and Oyster Bay. They would make sacrifices in order to get jobs.</p>	<p>Wat beteken "plaaslik": is dit binne 20 km, 50 km, 80 km van die Kouga Munisipale gebied? Die 25% is die minimum persentasie van die werknemers wat uit die plaaslike gemeenskap moet kom. Indien dit meer kan wees – 60%, 70% of dalk 80% – sal dit net soveel te beter wees.</p> <p>Mr Dippenaar said that there must be a component of fairness in terms of people acquiring employment opportunities.</p> <p>Dit gaan oor wat is regverdig: daar is sekere behoeftes wat mense wil graag wil aanspreek in Oesterbaai en Kaap St Francis en Sea Vista.</p> <p>Mr Dippenaar said lack of employment was not a criterion when employment was being carried out. Once it is clear that this would be the preferred site and that these are the kind of job opportunities that would be available then one would start looking at different areas and ascertaining how many people would qualify for the different jobs.</p>

6. WAY FORWARD – DISCUSSION

No	Name	Comment	Response
1	Mr Ryan Donnelley FAST	<p>Mr Donnelley said that his concern is the snail's pace of the meeting. He does not believe that the residents were given sufficient opportunity to be a part of the process. He suggested separate meetings be held in Xhosa, English and Afrikaans.</p> <p><u>Response from a local resident</u> Sy dink nie dit is die regte ding om verskillende vergaderings te hê nie. Dit sal 'n groot probleem veroorsaak in die gemeenskap, waar dit reeds soms gebeur dat dinge gereël word en dan weet die kleurlinge die een kant en die swart mense die ander kant. Dit is hoekom die mense wat teenwoordig is sê dat daar een vergadering moet wees.</p>	<p>Ms Ball replied that a great effort had gone into this meeting in terms of advertising and the right date and time. If there were any further suggestions about how such community meetings could be improved, all suggestions would be most welcome.</p> <p>Ms Bowler said that it was her experience that if people are separated they feel excluded. She then asked if it was better to have an integrated meeting even though it is slower but the whole community understands each other.</p> <p>Ms Bowler asked for a show of hands if people would like separate meetings for English, Afrikaans and Xhosa. Response: All Sea Vista residents present at the meeting indicated that they prefer combined meetings and were happy with the current format of the meetings.</p>
2	Mr Ryan Donnelly FAST	<p>Mr Donnelly's recommendation to Eskom: Eskom should build a gas power station at Coega to deal with the lack of electricity in the Eastern Cape while they assess the Kougga site. They can build a nuclear power station at another site because Thyspunt is not the right site.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
3	Ms Bowler The Facilitator	<p>Regarding Mr Donnelly's concern that Sea Vista residents are not free to ask questions, Ms Bowler asked the participants if they felt they had had the freedom to ask their questions and do the community know how to raise their issues with the public participation consultants or the team.</p> <p>Mej Bowler sê daar is 'n bekommernis dat nie al die kwessies by hierdie vergadering geopper word nie, Sy wil seker maak dat almal voel dat hulle 'n kans gegun</p>	<p>Mr Busakwe responded by saying that the question can never be answered the same because there is a huge difference - people come from different areas, backgrounds and different schools of thought. There are people who are well established and have their own interests in this process. There are other people who still need to develop themselves. If you were to ask what people want – they would inform you that they want jobs.</p>

No	Name	Comment	Response
		word om hul vrae te vra, en indien dit nie by die vergadering kan gebeur nie, dat hulle weet hoe om op ander maniere met die openbare deelnamespan kontak te maak.	
4	Mr Ryan Donnelley For A Safe Tomorrow	His concern is that people do not understand the reports as they are not in Xhosa so how can they submit issues. Ms Bowler questioned if the written media is the correct way of explaining the reports, are smaller focus groups not what is needed to integrate and get the message to the community?	Ms Ball said that a draft EIR was supplied to the community admittedly in English but Executive Summaries have been supplied in Xhosa, Afrikaans and English. If the community would like any of the other specialists to consult with them this could be arranged. Sea Vista residents indicated that they preferred meetings to written reports as some residents would not be able to read the reports.
5	EIA Team	They asked Sea Vista Residents if they are happy with meetings being held during the week or they would prefer weekends, e.g. Saturday.	There was a unanimous response from the Sea Vista residents that meetings during the week (as currently has been the case with the EIA) are preferred.

7. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Ms Bowler encouraged everyone to submit their questions and comments, if they have problems with writing, they could speak to Mr Edward Busakwe who will ensure that their comments are recorded. Ms de Villiers indicated that if the questions have not been raised out of the meeting, the questions could still be sent back to the team via Mr Busakwe.

Ms Shinga said that there were comment sheets available and Mr Edward Busakwe is the local contact person for Sea Vista Community and would gladly assist anyone with raising issues. The community was informed that if they would like to contact ACER telephonically, they could phone from Mr Busakwe's office and ACER would pay for the calls. The comment sheets are in English, Xhosa and Afrikaans and can be obtained from Mr Busakwe's office. The deadline for the submission of comments is 31 May 2010, which might be extended. All registered members of the public would be notified once the extension has been granted.

ATTENDANCE LIST

Surname	First Names	Title	Co/Org	Sea Vista Meeting 25 May 2010
Barratt	Christopher & Valda	Mr & Mrs		Attended
Breytenbach	Johann	Mr	Eskom Holdings Limited	Attended
Brown	Daniel	Mr		Attended
Busakwe	Edward	Mr	Seed of Abraham Church	Attended
Davids	Sidney	Mr		Attended
Donnelly	Ryan	Mr	For A Safe Tomorrow	Attended
du Plooy	Pieter	Mr		Attended
Elton	Edmund & Bridget	Mr & Mrs		Attended
Feni	Ntomboxolo	Mr/s		Attended
Fillis	Peter	Mr		Attended
Goede	Simon	Mr		Attended
Greeff	Gert	Mr	Eskom Holdings Limited	Attended
Jamaar	Elmarie	Mej	UCKG	Attended
Joka	Khululwa	Mr		Attended
Jujuju	Ntombizanele	Miss		Attended
Katos	TW	Miss		Attended
Christy	Greg	Mr	SA Squid Management Industrial Association	Attended
Lamont	Sydney	Mr	Sea Vista Forum	Attended
Leen	Petrus	Mr	Sea Vista Forum	Attended
Madikane	Gladys	Mrs		Attended
Mahoyi	Wandisile	Ms		Attended
Malan	Trudi	Ms	Thyspunt Alliance	Attended
Maleki	Ntomboxolo	Miss	Sea Vista Forum	Attended
Malgas	Alwyn	Mnr	Sea Vista Forum	Attended

Surname	First Names	Title	Co/Org	Sea Vista Meeting 25 May 2010
Maqunga	Godfrey	Mr		Attended
Matsha	Thembinkosi	Mr		Attended
Mkupa	Ohgama Kidwell	Mr		Attended
Mtshembe	Mzwabantu	Mr		Attended
Mzanywa	Mnikeli	Mr	Sea Community Member	Attended
Ndungana	Bongo	Mr		Attended
Nelana	Loyiso Desmond	Mr		Attended
Nodendwa	BP	Mr		Attended
Ntengwane	Cynthia	Mrs		Attended
Petse	Thobeka	Miss	Sea Vista Forum	Attended
Popose	Nosipho Florence	Miss		Attended
Sibeno	Kholiseka Paula	Mrs		Attended
Thembela	Mabel	Miss	Sea Vista Forum	Attended
Theron	Mervin	Mr	Eskom Holdings Limited	Attended
Tsoba	F	Miss		Attended
Visagie	Audrey	Ms		Attended