

NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUES/COMMENTS	RESPONSE
10. EMPLOYMENT/ TRAINING		
Ms Claire Craxton Plettenberg Bay Environmental Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ At the public meeting it was emphasised that the development would provide 2000 jobs. Where would the proposed 2 000 workers be housed? Pearly Beach does not have the infrastructure or natural resources to support such an influx. An immediate concern is the already limited water supply, refuse, sewage etc that come to mind. ▪ Job Sustainability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is all very well supplying 2000 jobs during the building process, but what happens to the workers once the building is complete. Mossel Bay is the perfect example of sprawling informal settlements spawning during construction with nothing to sustain the people upon completion of the building. This in turn leads to desperation and crime. The building of a power station in our area will undoubtedly draw many more hopeful unemployed people than the required work force so the figure of 2 000 cannot be relied upon. Furthermore, how many posts will be available to construction workers upon completion? Is Pearly Beach merely following Mossel Bay's footsteps, should we be preparing ourselves for sprawling informal settlements with no work to offer? 	<p>These matters will be addressed in the Social, Tourism and Traffic and Transportation Assessments and Social Impact Assessments as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report). Eskom will engage with the Local Authorities regarding accommodation requirements, and other infrastructure and services that may be required.</p> <p>The job creation is likely to be bigger than the number of direct jobs created during the construction and later the operation and maintenance phase of the proposed power station.</p> <p>During construction, the number of direct jobs is expected to peak in the order of approximately 5000 - 6000 workers. Once the construction is completed, it is anticipated that the construction workers will transfer to new construction projects.</p> <p>During the operational phase, the power station would be a major employer of staff with a range of skills, from lower-skilled staff through to specialised skilled nuclear reactor operators, engineers and physicists. Using Koeberg as an example, there are currently 1000 - 1200 permanent employees at Koeberg, i.e. under normal operating conditions. During shut down and maintenance periods, an additional 500 people are contracted and come onto site. The proposed power station would be about double the size of Koeberg; however the number of permanent employees is anticipated to be less than double the Koeberg requirements.</p> <p>Potential employment impacts will be assessed in the Social Impact Assessment, as part of the environmental impact assessment (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).</p>

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Mr John Jones Eskom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Staffing. ▪ Training. ▪ Skills retention. 	<p>Eskom expects to contract for this power station on the same basis as Koeberg (i.e. a “turnkey project”). Koeberg’s schedule was similar to that proposed for the new nuclear power station. Similar to Koeberg, the contract will include provision for the training of South Africans. The provision and retention of appropriate skills for all of Eskom’s new power stations is being addressed through Eskom’s recruitment and training and development processes.</p>
Ms Sally Jones Pearly Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On a more general point the power station has created jobs in an area of high unemployment and we should be saying at this stage that we expect work to be made available for the LOCAL population. Of course development with work does have its own environmental effect and I suppose many of us would be sad to see a change in the beautiful area in which we live. I do think that change is inevitable and sometimes it is better to select the change, which will prove a “best fit” and keep tight controls on the development. . It is possible to do this especially if we are seen as an exciting international pilot project rather than a group of “oldies” kicking and screaming against the inevitable!!! 	<p>Thank you for these comments.</p>

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Dr Laurine Platzky Premier – Western Cape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Job creation. 	<p>The job creation is likely to be bigger than the number of direct jobs created during the construction and later the operation and maintenance phase of the proposed power station.</p> <p>During construction, the number of direct jobs is expected to peak in the order of approximately 5000 - 6000 workers. Once the construction is completed, it is anticipated that the construction workers will transfer to new construction projects.</p> <p>During the operational phase, the power station would be a major employer of staff with a range of skills, from lower-skilled staff through to specialised skilled nuclear reactor operators, engineers and physicists. Using Koeberg as an example, there are currently 1000 - 1200 permanent employees at Koeberg, i.e. under normal operating conditions. During shut down and maintenance periods, an additional 500 people are contracted and come onto site. The proposed power station would be about double the size of Koeberg; however the number of permanent employees is anticipated to be less than double the Koeberg requirements.</p> <p>Potential employment impacts will be assessed in the Social Impact Assessment, as part of the environmental impact assessment (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).</p>
Mr Ben Rheeder Kouga Municipality Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use local labour where possible. ▪ After construction phase, excess labour should not be left behind. 	<p>The job creation is likely to be bigger than the number of direct jobs created during the construction and later the operation and maintenance phase of the proposed power station.</p>
Mr Louis Van Heerden Overstrand Local Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Benefit to local unemployed? 	

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Mr Mias Strydom Estate Agent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local job creation. 	<p>During construction, the number of direct jobs is expected to peak in the order of approximately 5000 - 6000 workers. Once the construction is completed, it is anticipated that the construction workers will transfer to new construction projects.</p> <p>During the operational phase, the power station would be a major employer of staff with a range of skills, from lower-skilled staff through to specialised skilled nuclear reactor operators, engineers and physicists. Using Koeberg as an example, there are currently 1000 - 1200 permanent employees at Koeberg, i.e. under normal operating conditions. During shut down and maintenance periods, an additional 500 people are contracted and come onto site. The proposed power station would be about double the size of Koeberg; however the number of permanent employees is anticipated to be less than double the Koeberg requirements.</p> <p>Potential employment impacts will be assessed in the Social Impact Assessment, as part of the environmental impact assessment (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).</p>
Ms Kali Griffin Wolvengat Farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once labour has been used and building complete what happens to this population. 	<p>A Social Impact Assessment, that will examine employment (short- and long-term) will be commissioned as part of the impact assessment (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report). Construction employment can be regarded as short-term while that for operations is longer-term.</p>
Dr and Mrs Hans & Liesbeth Verstrate Oyster Bay Lodge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many people get employment through tourism? How many will be employed at the power station? (Particularly unskilled people!). 	<p>The Social and Macroeconomic Impact Assessments, will examine employment (short- and long-term) as part of the impact assessment (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).</p> <p>Using Koeberg as an example it is estimated that at the peak of construction approximately 6000 people will be employed. During normal operation, again using Koeberg as an example, approximately 1000 - 1200 people are permanently employed at Koeberg, with an</p>

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		additional 500 required during refuelling and maintenance outages (twice every 18 months). The proposed power station is double the size of Koeberg, however the permanent employment is expected to be less than double the employment at Koeberg.	
Mr Derek Vivian Cook Zenzisa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Influx of work seekers - Housing during and after construction. 	Thank you for these comments.	
Mr Derek Vivian Cook Macohy Investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will emerging contractors be used for construction? 	These issues, where applicable, will be taken into account in the impact assessment phase of the EIA.	
Ms Jennifer Cooper Chas Everitt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where are skilled people going to come from? 	A Social Impact Assessment, that will also examine infrastructure and services, and employment (short- and long-term) will be commissioned as part of the impact assessment (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report). Naturally, AIDs is a key health concern that will need to be assessed, with the formulation of appropriate mitigation/management measures.	
Lianda Beyers Cronje Bantamsklip Anti-Nuclear Group (BANG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Apparently about 3000 workers would be needed for the construction phase of the reactor over a period of at least 5 years. BANG claims that an influx of male workers from outside may have an impact on the incidence of HIV in the area...and what will happen to them after completion of the construction phase? 		
Patricia Honey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Do you know if Nuclear power plants bring permanent employment to locals or will Eskom have to bring in skilled labour? 		Eskom expects to contract for this proposed power station on the same basis as Koeberg (i.e. a "turnkey project"). Therefore many of the highly skilled persons for construction will be sourced through vendor contracts. However, Eskom implements affirmative procurement policies and procedures, and these will be taken into account in the contract negotiations. Training and development of South Africans will also form part of the contract negotiations.
Mr Luke Hutchinson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Job creation. 		
Mrs Martha – Maria Hutchinson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ So called "job creation" – exactly how many locals will be offered jobs – and for how long will these jobs be in existence. 		
Mr Werner Kriel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As a large number of labourers and related construction workers are needed to construct such a facility, I would like it to be clearly shown in the results of the specialist studies as well as in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report how and where these people are to be accommodated and how, once construction is completed, their income will be sustained. 	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	

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<p>Mr R Mike Longden-Thurgood</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ From what I have been reading in the press and in journals, there is now a deficiency in the numbers of nuclear specialists - physicists and engineers - around the world, resulting from the long hiatus in nuclear expansion, and older staff not being replaced as they retire. With its projected PWR and PBMR programmes, South Africa may find itself in a difficult situation if measures aren't implemented very soon to encourage South African universities to offer appropriate nuclear courses, and for students to be encouraged apply for them. Organisations such as Eskom and the Institution of Nuclear Engineers, SA Branch, need to be making urgent moves to encourage the interest in the future nuclear programme for South Africa which will require many trained nuclear physicists and engineers, plus trained operating staff. ▪ So far I have heard nothing about any such moves being implemented. ▪ I have sent the letter below to the <i>Cape Argus</i>, <i>Cape Times</i>, <i>Tabletalk</i> and the <i>Sunday Times</i>. Perhaps someone will be taking note of what could be a desperate worldwide shortage of trained nuclear personnel. ▪ For the record for the Nuclear 1 EIA process, it should be noted that the British are defining the lifetime of their new nuclear reactors to be 60 years, not 40 years. <p>The Editor, "Tellus", <i>Sunday Times</i>, Johannesburg</p>	<p>required. Eskom's preference is to, as far as possible, recruit locally.</p> <p>Should the proposed power station receive the necessary authorisations and licences, the construction period would be approximately 6 years, and thereafter the power station would operate for approximately 60 years.</p> <p>Using Koeberg as an example it is estimated that at the peak of construction approximately 6000 people will be employed. During normal operation, again using Koeberg as an example, approximately 1000 - 1200 people are permanently employed at Koeberg, with an additional 500 required during refuelling and maintenance outages (twice every 18 months). The proposed power station is double the size of Koeberg, however the permanent employment is expected to be less than double the employment at Koeberg.</p>

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	<p>Nuclear power is now on the upturn in many countries, such as the USA, Britain, Brazil, Finland, Russia, Japan, India, South Africa, Byelorussia, and China, with no doubt a few others, such as Myanmar and Belgium now seriously considering the nuclear power option.</p> <p>In the first heyday of nuclear power, from the 1950s to the 1970s, quite a large number of organisations got together in various countries as consortia to design nuclear reactors. A number of universities in various countries also offered degree courses in nuclear physics and nuclear engineering. In South Africa nothing on a really serious scale ever took off because of our limited nuclear capability up to the present time - on what nuclear projects would they have been employed?</p> <p>With the hiatus in the nuclear power industry since the late 1970s, nuclear physicists and design staff have got older, and many have now retired, with few of them being replaced because there was insufficient level of work to justify taking on new recruits. This aspect has been reflected in very few younger people wanting to consider a career in nuclear physics and engineering, for which degree courses have largely lapsed as a result. The same goes for reactor operating staff, although replacements can be trained to carry out the various tasks, but only as many as are required for the nuclear plants that are currently running, of course.</p> <p>With the present upsurge in nuclear power across the world, and the expanding realisation that it is the only alternative to carbon dioxide emitting power stations for central generating purposes to satisfy a continuous base load demand - I emphasise for central generating purposes - the upsurge will continue for many decades, and the availability of fully trained and experienced nuclear physicists, engineers and reactor staff is going to be limited.</p>	

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	<p>For South Africa's nuclear programme, there may no longer be the foreign nuclear specialists who can be contracted to carry out work on the projects, as were available for the Koeberg project - from France for the construction work; from the USA for the technical specification and commissioning work; and from Britain for the long term operating sequence, together with South Africans, of course.</p> <p>South Africa is going to have to look to its own trained manpower resources. Not only that, but whatever the dispensation and their various cultures, there's only one culture to apply where operating nuclear reactors is concerned: total safety. There are absolutely no shortcuts: nuclear power is not very forgiving of mistakes, as was demonstrated by the Windscale pile, TMI-2 and Chernobyl-4. But that's where the Generation IV nuclear reactors, such as the PBMR, will score.</p> <p>There is not much time left before the higher education of the required numbers of nuclear physicists, engineers, and reactor staff, needs to be started. Indeed, the EIA process for the first stage expansion of South Africa's nuclear capability, with Generation III PWRs, has already started. Time passes remarkably quickly in such circumstances as I have mentioned. We don't want to find finished nuclear plants inoperable because of lack of fully trained operating staff.</p>	
Mrs and Mr Helen / Lars Manson-Kullin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment – how many locals? How many brought in, how many stay? Schools, Medical facilities etc. ▪ Loss of employment on farms. ▪ 	
Ingela Richardson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a huge skills shortage in this country. How is this problem concerning skilled jobs required by nuclear reactors to be overcome? ▪ 	
Mr and Mrs Diana Catherine / Louis Richard Serrurier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Post construction redeployment of labour. 	
Mrs Shirly Ann Simpson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concerned about job creation. 	

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Victor & Kim Breach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some may say that this power station will give much needed jobs to the area. There will need to be a large influx of labour to service the requirements for this construction, but when completed there will not be the work available to sustain this labour force. There is not enough work for the existing inhabitants of the area, so what will happen when construction is completed? We will have a town full of unemployed, many of whom WILL turn to crime in desperation. At the present we have very little crime in this area which we all enjoy. 	<p>A Social Impact Assessment, that will also examine employment (short- and long-term) and safety and security will be commissioned as part of the environmental impact assessment (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report)..</p>
Mr Louis van Heerden Overstrand Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefit to local unemployed? 	<p>The job creation is likely to be bigger than the number of direct jobs created during the construction and later the operation and maintenance phase of the proposed power station.</p> <p>During construction, the number of direct jobs is expected to peak in the order of approximately 5000 - 6000 workers. Once the construction is completed, it is anticipated that the construction workers will transfer to new construction projects.</p> <p>During the operational phase, the power station would be a major employer of staff with a range of skills, from lower-skilled staff through to specialised skilled nuclear reactor operators, engineers and physicists. Using Koeberg as an example, there are currently 1000 - 1200 permanent employees at Koeberg, i.e. under normal operating conditions. During shut down and maintenance periods, an additional 500 people are contracted and come onto site. The proposed power station would be about double the size of Koeberg; however the number of permanent employees is anticipated to be less than double the Koeberg requirements.</p> <p>Potential employment benefits will be assessed in the Social Impact Assessment, as part of the environmental impact assessment (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).</p>