

NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUES/COMMENTS	RESPONSE
12. MARINE EFFECTS		
Mr Tim Barnard St. Andrew's College	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Long-term impact of raised water temperatures, with specific reference to chokka and recreational fisheries. ▪ Recreational access to marine environment below extreme high water mark. 	<p>An Oceanographic and Marine Biology Assessments (inclusive of potential effects on the fishing and chokka industries and on whales and other marine life as a result of heating of the seawater) will be undertaken as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report) to determine the potential impacts of the proposed NPS.</p> <p>The Social Assessment and Economic Assessment, undertaken during the same phase of the EIA, will assess potential impacts of the proposed NPS on recreational uses and access to the marine environment (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report)</p> <p>The Climatology Assessment will determine the potential impacts of global warming on the proposed project and environment (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).</p> <p>The Botanical Assessment, which will be undertaken as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report), will specifically investigate the potential impacts on the dune system and dynamics.</p> <p>A Health Risk assessment will investigate the potential cumulative impacts of consuming sea products harvested from the marine environment adjacent to and in the region of the proposed NPS.</p> <p>The aim of the EIA is to assess the potential impacts of the proposed NPS and associated infrastructure on the receiving bio-physical, social and economic</p>
Mr Nicolas Andre Bouwer St. Andrew's College	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effects of increased temperatures on sea life. ▪ Possible impact on the local chokka industry. 	
Mrs Lilian Ursula Bunzli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Global warming – rise of sea levels ▪ Warming of ocean around plant – effect on marine life. 	
Ms Claire Craxton Plettenberg Bay Environmental Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ These statistics suggest that there is going to be a significant negative impact on the marine life at Pearly Beach, which is not only used recreationally but is a source of food. ▪ What guarantees can Eskom offer that the pristine ocean ecosystem and beaches will remain pristine? 	
Dr Shirley Cowling Friend of St. Francis Nature Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impacts on dune dynamics. 	
Mr Ryan Donnelley Founder and chairperson of F.A.C.T. (For A Clean Tomorrow)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There has been one more issue raised by members and that is to do with fishing industry. <p>Members would like to know the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How will the water used by the proposed nuclear power station for cooling effect the marine life once returned to the sea? ▪ What restrictions will be imposed upon the fishing industry? 	
Mrs S J Hardie St. Francis Conservancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collection /Protection marine life 	

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Ms Sally Jones Pearly Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The process takes cold water out of the sea and at the end of the process warm water is put back into the sea. This is safe water so the effect is dependent on whether it is OK to have seawater a bit warmer in the vicinity. Our local fish population has improved as a result of the warm water but I do not know whether the whale population would be affected and we should ask for a special report on the environmental effect on our whale population. 	the receiving bio-physical, social and economic environment and to suggest mitigation measures to reduce potential negative impacts, and thus contribute to the decision-making process.
Mr Werner Kriel Interested Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The long term impact of low intensity radiation associated with nuclear facilities, like the one proposed, on marine life – in particular slow moving algae grazers and filter feeders and the risk it poses for the ecosystem as a whole are as yet not fully understood. These associated species make up a large proportion of the species harvested recreationally as well as commercially on a day-to-day basis in the area for the purpose of human consumption. Have any studies been done on the cumulative effects that consuming organisms exposed to continuous radiation can have on humans? If not, I feel this should be looked at very carefully and be included as part of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR). 	
Ms Melissa Krige Interested Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Heated seawater – effect on whales? 	
Ms Sarien Lategan Interested Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use of seawater for cooling – return to sea? 	
R Mike Longden- Thurgood Environment Representative, Institution of Nuclear Engineers, Environment Correspondent, National Association for Clean Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There would need to be adequate potable supplies of water. Because of the poor rainfall, certainly up the west coast of South Africa, it would be absolutely essential to have an array of solar-powered plant, supplemented by an energy-efficient means to utilise the first stage of the heat of condensation of the secondary steam, the seawater condensing system being used to remove the residual heat prior to the flow of the secondary coolant back through the steam generators. ▪ Desalination at the required output isn't possible? I suggest that there is a visit made to such countries as Bahrain, Qatar and the Arab Emirates, from where a surprising story may be found. With their vast developments, looking to the time when oil will run out and there will be no more income from it, they are looking at tourism. The only possible way they can get all the potable water 	<p>Thank you for these comments.</p> <p>This issue has been noted and will be addressed in the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6 of the Scoping Report), the outcomes of which will be reported in the Environmental Impact Report.</p>

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	they require is through desalination on a vast scale.	
Mr Anthony John Moore Greater St. Francis Bay Community Police Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The effect of warming the sea water on the local calamari fishing industry. 	Oceanographic and Marine Biology Assessments (inclusive of potential effects on seawater quality, marine life and seaweeds and on the fishing industry including calamari fishing life as a result of heating of the seawater) will be undertaken as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).
Mr Lionel Phillips Matzikama Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The impact on marine organisms and seaweed. ▪ The impact on the quality of seawater. 	
Prof E N Van Schaik Botanical Society of SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Thermal pollution of sea and possible effects on marine organisms. 	
Mr Petrus A Scholtz Overstrand Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sea water used for cooling is pumped back into the sea. Does this increase the temperature of the sea? What effect does this increase have on marine resources? Can the water be used for something else? 	
Mr Derek Vivian Cook Zenzisa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impact on sea life. 	
Lianda Beyers Cronje Bantamsklip Anti-Nuclear Group (BANG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What effect will the reactor have on the sea temperature? Apparently sea temperature near reactor in the USA has increased substantially. As this whole coastal area is a breeding area for whales and also house sharks, warming of the sea water will be disastrous for two of the key stones on which the tourism industry in the area is based? Has this been investigated? 	The impact on the temperature of the sea will be assessed in an Oceanographic and Marine Assessments which will form part of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report). The Marine Assessment will include the assessment of potential impacts on whale and shark populations and migrations. Tourism and Economic Assessments will also be undertaken as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report). A Marine Biology Assessment (inclusive of potential effects on the fishing industry) will be undertaken as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report). A Social Assessment will also be commissioned as part of the EIA and this will investigate all aspects and potential impacts relating to social issues, including labour (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report). Terrestrial Assessments (Vegetation, Faunal and Fresh Water Ecology Assessments) will also be
Dr Jacobus Anthony de Wet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I am very familiar with Thyspunt over 40 years; having been an owner on the adjacent Rebels Rus Reserve. Over this time the large reef fish, which may only breed after 30 years, have largely disappeared probable from the local fisherman before Rebels Rus become a reserve. If a nuclear plant is erected the labour will almost certainly catch the remaining reef fish (that can breed) and strip the rocks at Rebels Rus of mussels, red bait, crab and abalone. 	
Mrs Jacoba Johanna du Preez	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impact on marine life and ecology in general. 	

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Mr John Dyer Ajubatus Environmental Management (Pty Ltd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impact on marine wildlife. 	Fresh Water Ecology Assessments) will also be commissioned to assess the potential impacts on the general ecology of the proposed sites.
Mrs Gillian Eyre Gullian Stuttaford Family Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extremely high – tide waves were experienced in this area after the Tsunami (i.e. fishes flapping on the ground in the Struisbaai Caravan park). Has this been considered? 	Oceanographic and Climatology Assessments (inclusive of wave and tide systems) will be undertaken as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report)
Patricia Honey On behalf of FACT (For a clean tomorrow)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We understand that the seawater inlets are placed about 3m above sea level for best water pumping efficiency. What contingency plans are in place in the event of sea level rise with global warming? 	Climatology (including the effects of global warming) and the Oceanographic Assessment (inclusive of future sea-level rise) will be undertaken as part of the Impact Assessment (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report). The design of the inlet system and the overall power station would take into account potential changes in sea level.
Mr Luke Hutchinson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impact to ocean. 	An Oceanographic and Marine Biology Assessment will be undertaken as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report). These assessments will cover the potential impacts on the water of the ocean and the impact on its marine organisms.
Mr Geoff Knipe L.E.D.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I am a consultant to the fishing industry, and would like to have relevant data on the coolant seawater discharge from the proposed power station, to see if it can be used for other purposes. Is this information available and from whom? 	Please consult directly with Eskom.
Mr Werner Kriel	<p>I would like to raise the following issues to be included into the Environmental Impact Report (EIR):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The long term impact of low intensity radiation associated with nuclear facilities, like the one proposed, on marine life – in particular slow moving algae grazers and filter feeders and the risk it poses for the ecosystem as a whole are as yet not fully understood. These associated species make up a large proportion of the species harvested recreationally as well as commercially on a day-to-day basis in the area for the purpose of human consumption. Have any 	<p>A Marine Biology Assessment will be undertaken as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report). This assessment will serve to identify potential impacts on the ecosystem as a whole as well as the impact on the fishing industry.</p> <p>A Health Risk Assessment will also be undertaken during the EIA, and this study will investigate the potential impacts on human health given continual and</p>

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	<p>studies been done on the cumulative effects that consuming organisms exposed to continuous radiation can have on humans? If not, I feel this should be looked at very carefully and be included as part of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR).</p>	<p>long-term consumption of marine products harvested from the vicinity of the proposed NPS.</p> <p>The results of all of the above studies will be documented in the specialist's reports, as well as the EIR. All specialist reports will be peer reviewed by other independent and experienced specialists.</p>
<p>Dr Francois Maritz</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effect on sea life and the dumping of waste. 	<p>A Marine Biology Assessment will be undertaken as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA to determine the impact on sea life (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).</p> <p>All aspects of nuclear waste management from source at the power station to final disposal are the domain of the National Nuclear Regulator and therefore are not covered in the scope of this EIA. Sewage disposal and disposal systems at the proposed nuclear power station site and other non radioactive waste will be dealt with in the EMP. The following is a brief overview of the management of radioactive waste using Koeberg as an example:</p> <p>Radioactive waste is internationally categorised into three levels:</p> <p>Low-level radioactive waste consists of day-to-day refuse such as paper, gloves, plastic containers, disposable overalls, overshoes etc, which have low traces of radioactive contamination. It is compacted into metal drums (200 litre drums). These drums are transported by road to Vaalputs, the National Radioactive Waste Disposal site in the Northern Cape for near surface disposal. Vaalputs is managed by Necsa on behalf of the State, in terms of a licence issued by the National Nuclear Regulator. The level of radioactive in the metal drums decreases with time; after approximately 30 years, the level of radioactivity is equivalent to natural background levels.</p>

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		<p>Intermediate level waste consists of radioactive resins and sludges, spent filter cartridges and scrap pieces from maintenance work. Intermediate-level waste is solidified by combining it into a sand/cement mix, which is poured into concrete containers, which are transported to Vaalputs for near surface disposal. The level of radioactive in the concrete containers decreases with time; after approximately 300-400 years, the level of radioactivity is equivalent to natural background levels.</p> <p>Spent fuel or high-level radioactive waste: The spent fuel is retained at Koeberg in spent fuel storage facilities (pools and casks) licensed by the National Nuclear Regulator. The pools and casks have sufficient capacity for the 40-year design life of Koeberg.</p> <p>The SA Cabinet approved a National Radioactive Management Policy and Strategy in 2005. The Department of Minerals and Energy (DME) is currently drafting legislation to implement the Policy. Two options for the long term management of spent fuel are possible: (a) direct final disposal of the spent fuel in a deep underground geological disposal facility, or (b) reprocessing of the spent fuel to extract unused uranium and plutonium for re-use and concentration and disposal of the residual (about 3-4% of the spent fuel) high level waste in a deep underground geological disposal facility. Both options are being pursued internationally.</p> <p>The radioactivity of some of the materials in high level radioactive waste decreases back to natural levels within relatively short periods of time. Other materials however remain radioactive for several thousands of years. Hence the need to dispose of high level radioactive waste in deep geological disposal facilities</p>

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		<p>where it is isolated from the environment.</p> <p>For the proposed nuclear power station, Eskom intends to follow the same practices for the management of radioactive waste as discussed above, 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.</p>
Mr JJ Mutyorauta Northern Cape Environmental Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impact on coastal livelihoods, the sea, the integrity of the coast. ▪ Impact on fisheries, mariculture and seals. 	<p>Oceanographic, Marine Biology (inclusive of potential effects on the fishing industry including chokka) and a Tourism Assessments will be undertaken as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report). A whole suite of specialist studies will investigate potential terrestrial impacts on the coastline.</p>
Mrs Carmen Janet Perrott	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Is the EIA going to include the impact on surrounding sea area? 	
James (Jim) Michael Pattison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The threat posed to the chokka industry. 	
Ingela Richardson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Since South Africa is a dry country (with not much available water) nuclear proponents say that an "advantage" of Koeberg is that it uses seawater to cool the nuclear fuel rods, then this water is pumped back into the sea. What kind of contamination is the coastal zone looking at here? Are people aware of the radiation dangers in this "recycling" of nuclear waste water? 	<p>The Marine Assessment will cover all phases of the proposed NPS including construction, operation, decommissioning (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).</p>
Mr and Mrs Diana Catherine / Louis Richard Serrurier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impact on marine resources post and during construction. 	<p>The sea water is used for cooling of the steam in condensers associated with the turbines. The sea water does not come into contact with the nuclear fuel. Pressurized Water Reactors have three (3) cooling systems: a "primary" cooling system that circulates</p>

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Mrs Shirley Ann Simpson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concerned about fishing industry 	water between the nuclear fuel in the reactor and the steam generators in a closed loop; a “secondary” system that circulates water / steam between the steam generators and the turbines and condensers in a closed loop – the water / steam in the secondary system does not come into contact with the water in the primary system’ a “tertiary” system that circulates sea water through the condensers – the sea water does not come into contact with the water in the secondary system and hence is “distant” from the nuclear fuel.
Mr and Mrs Valda R & Christopher Barratt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effect on fishing and local chokka industry (St Francis Oyster Bay), which is a major export industry for South Africa. 	Thank you for these comments.
Mr Franklin JB Barratt Global Aviation Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Temperature change in sea – degree of change (⁰C) extent of being increase effect on fishing industry. 	These issues, where applicable, will be addressed in the impact phase of the EIA. A whole host of specialist studies will assess the potential impacts (negative and positive) of the proposed NPS on the coastline (on-shore and off-shore). These studies include vegetation, faunal, oceanographic, marine, fresh water ecology, geology, hydrology, geo-hydrology, visual, and tourism assessments, amongst others. The EIA Team and its specialist are aware of the White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development and its implications on the EIA and its specialist studies (Section 10.6 of the Scoping Report). Various Coastal Working Groups have been involved in the PPP of this EIA, and it is hoped that they will have constructive input into the process. through various specialist studies, for example:
Ms Shavonne Hill Summerhill Guest House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impact on marine life especially mammals. ▪ Impact on sea temperature. 	
Mrs Ryszard Vanessa Losoale - Strzelecki Sandal Guesthouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Marine life. 	
Mr Justice Nzimande ESKOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impact of the elevated temperature of cooling water from the outfall on sea life. 	
Mr and Mrs Michael & Cecelia Ravenscroft Kleynkloof Private Nature Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In general: the impact of the proposed Nuclear Power Stations (NPS) on our precious coastline (see white paper for Sustainable Coastal Development). 	
Mr Jerry and Simon Rose-Innes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impact on Fishery. ▪ Impact on sea and all sea creatures – due to temperature change. 	
Mrs Lyell van Rensburg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Heating up of sea temperature cause sea creatures to die ▪ Damage to dunes and fynbos. 	
Mr Richardt van Rensburg	Impact of the proposed Nuclear Power Station on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental and sea creatures. 	

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<p>Mrs Esme Neva Welman Lew Geffen Sothebys Int Realty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How would the fishing industry be affected? 	<p>Also, a Marine Biology Assessment, inclusive of effects on the fishing industry, will be undertaken as part of the Impact Assessment (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report). These studies will specifically assess the potential impacts of increased seawater temperatures around the outfall pipe of the proposed NPS.</p> <p>The potential Impacts on the dune systems will be assessed in the Botanical assessments and the results thereof discussed in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR).</p> <p>A Marine Biology Assessment (inclusive of potential effects on the fishing industry) will be undertaken as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).</p>
<p>Victor and Kim Breach</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The outflow from the coolant water into the sea, will increase the temperature of the immediate area. This in turn will have an impact on the sea life that prefers cooler waters, causing this life to seek sanctuary elsewhere or just die off. The effect on the marine fauna, seals, penguins, sharks and whales is un-imaginable. Along with this turmoil under the ocean, many livelihoods will suffer on land and we can kiss goodbye to a growing tourist industry. 	<p>The impact on the temperature of the seawater and marine life will be assessed in the Oceanographic and Marine Assessments, which will form part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report). The Marine Biology Assessment, as well as the Social, Tourism, agriculture and Economic Assessments will investigate the potential effects of the proposed NPS on tourism and social activities both the fishing industry) will also be included in the EIA (Section 10.6.5)</p>
<p>Mr Jan Kapp DEAEA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clear guidelines relating to the potential impact on the coast with regards to sea life, pollution and plant life. 	<p>The impact on the marine and terrestrial bio-physical environment will be assessed in a whole suite of specialist studies, including botanical, faunal, freshwater ecology, hydrology, geo-hydrology, archaeology and heritage resources, marine, social, tourism, economic, agricultural, air quality and visual studies</p>

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Mrs Carol Patricia Lambert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A detrimental effect on tourism, which is one of the main components of the local economy. 	<p>These matters will be addressed in the Tourism and Economic Assessments to be commissioned as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).</p>
Miss Jennifer Dawn Mc Donald	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Warming up the seawater will eventually lead to destruction of our sea life. ▪ Affecting sea food, the fishing industry and tourism all round! ▪ (Look what has just happened in Japan)!!! 	<p>The impact on the temperature of the sea will be assessed in the Oceanographic and Marine Assessments which will form part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report). A Marine Biology Assessment (inclusive of potential effects on the fishing industry and marine related tourism) will also be included in the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report). A separate Tourism Assessment will investigate the potential impacts on aspects of tourism, both at a local, regional and national scale.</p>
R.D.V. Nothnagel Pearly Beach Ratepayers Association	<p>1) <u>Natural Resources.</u></p> <p>a) <u>Abalone</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Researchers from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) have conclusive proof that the area between Soetfontein, west of Bantamsklip, to Quion point, to the east, is one of the major breeding areas of <i>Haliotis midae</i> (abalone) on the Southern Cape coast. Introduction of heated water from the nuclear power station will have a serious effect on the future stocks of this valuable resource. This resource is already seriously threatened by poaching activities and further reductions may lead to the extinction of the species. If the go-ahead were given for this project, the commercial abalone fishermen and local stakeholders would lose their traditional harvest area. <p>b) <u>Commercial Fishing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A fairly large percentage of the pilchards and anchovies processed by the local the canning industry, as well as canners further afield, are harvested in this area. The closure of this area 	<p>The Oceanographic, Marine Biology, Tourism, Agricultural, Social and Economic Assessments will be undertaken as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report). These studies will investigate the potential effects of the proposed NPs and associated infrastructure on the fishing and abalone industries, as well as recreational and tourism activities associated with the marine and coastal environment.</p>

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	<p>will have a serious effect on the future of the industry as well as the jobs of the fishermen and the industry workers. The higher temperatures of the water will also have an influence on the breeding of the fish.</p> <p>c) <u>Line fishing.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The traditional, commercial line fishers of Buffejaghts, Pearly Beach and Gansbaai take a large proportion of their catch from the region between Dyer Island and Celt Bay. If a 6 km no-go area is scribed from Bantamsklip then a major part of their territory would be closed and I am sure that the higher water temperatures would have a serious effect on the breeding patterns and future of the stocks of Cape Salmon and Kob. ▪ Plaatjieskraal, Celt Bay, Bell's Beach, east of Bantamsklip as well as Soetfontein, Die Polle, Vaalbankies, Donkergat and Die Kombuis, west of Bantamsklip, have for more than 50 (Fifty) years been known as some of the best fishing spots, for recreational fishermen, on the southern Cape coast. This area is known for good catches of Kob, White Steenbras, Musselcracker and Galjoen. I am one of a few lucky anglers who have caught numerous Cape Salmon (Geelbek) from the shore at Soetfontein. ▪ All the mentioned spots fall within the 6 km radius from the Bantamsklip site and will therefore be lost to the recreational fishermen. ▪ Most of the residents of Pearly Beach are fishermen and have retired here because of the good fishing. Pensions have not kept pace with the rising cost of living and many residents supplement their fare from this resource. Closure of the area will cause hardships for many of these pensioners. 	
Mrs Aleid Rijks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effect on ocean water and wildlife. 	<p>The impact on the marine and terrestrial bio-physical environment will be assessed in a whole suite of specialist studies, including botanical, faunal, freshwater ecology, hydrology, geo-hydrology, archaeology and heritage resources, oceanographic, and marine studies.</p>

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Mr Alex van der Westhuizen PAWC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effect on access to beaches. ▪ Effect on delicate ocean life where water gets pumped to/from. 	<p>A Social Assessment undertaken during the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA will assess the potential impacts of the proposed NPS on access to beaches and other areas (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).</p> <p>These assessments will specifically assess the potential impacts (negative and positive) on the seawater and marine life in the areas surrounding the intake and outfall pipes.</p>
Mrs Seta van ees-van Tubbergh Van Ees Licensing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The impact of increase seawater temperatures – as a result of the nuclear cooling process – on the chokka (<i>Loligo vulgaris</i>) industry off Thyspunt. 	<p>Water from the sea will be utilised for cooling the steam that drives the turbines of the proposed NPS, hence the location of all alternative sites currently being assessed on the coastline. The impact on the seawater temperature and marine life will be assessed in an Oceanographic and Marine Biology Assessments which will form part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).</p> <p>A Marine Biology Assessment (inclusive of potential effects on the fishing industry, including the chokka industry) will also be included in the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report)</p>
Mr Erik Van Ees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will the outflow of heated cooling water back into the ocean affect the chokka fishing industry – a significant employer of local labour? 	
Prof Nancy Van Schaik Kogelberg Branch, Botanical Soc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Thermal pollution of sea and possible effects on marine organisms. 	
Mr Kevin Wolhuter Leathem Rhodes University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where will the water come for cooling the proposed nuclear power plant? (If the ocean then the warm water will have a harmful affect on the surrounding ocean). 	
Mr Helmut Kohrs Kamieskroon Hotel	<p>The impact of the warm water, which would be heated during the cooling process. The ocean is a critical element for the existence of our Succulent Karoo. If the already fragile ecosystem and the Benguela Current are heated, it would definitely have an effect.</p> <p>The major impact that transmission lines have visually as well as the effect of construction and maintenance on the ecology.</p>	<p>This will be addressed in the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA via a Marine Ecology Specialist Study (see Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).</p>
Ms Annelise le Roux Succulent Karoo Information Centre	<p>Contribution of the warming of the sea to climate change feels like 2 to 3 on West Coast in the Benguela Current.</p>	<p>These matters will be addressed within a suite of specialist studies to be commissioned as part of the impact assessment (Section 10.6 of the Scoping Report).</p>