

NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUES/COMMENTS	RESPONSE
7. COMPATIBILITY WITH CURRENT IDP PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL SDPs		
Mr F Allie, N Riley, R Baulackey National Department of Public Works	Impact on local economic development: impact on tourism; impact on unspoilt natural environment; waste storage; visual impact of power lines; impact / purification and disposal of waste water; impact on surrounding existing and proposed national parks and nature reserves; impact of transport links to and from site; visual impact; impact on the psychological well-being of local residents. Whether South Africa is able to enforce safety, health and environment regulations, given the fact that this is not being done at Koeberg; 'Carbon footprint' of the entire nuclear cycle from mining to storage and disposal vs. other form of electricity generation.	These matters will be addressed in the suite of specialist studies to be commissioned as part of the impact assessment phase of the EIA (Section 10.6 of the Scoping Report).
Dr J Cawood St. Francis Bay, Disaster Management Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The St. Francis Bay spatial development plan. ▪ The "developmental" nature of both Kouga Municipality and Greater St. Francis. ▪ Population of Greater St. Francis already beyond 10 000 limit. 	These matters will be addressed in the suite of specialist studies to be commissioned as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6 of the Scoping Report).
Mr Rob Fryer Overstrand Conservation Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Please ensure that all studies use the Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework as a point of reference. 	Comment noted with thanks.
Mr Louis Van Heerden Overstrand Local Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infrastructure requirements from already overstressed municipalities (e.g. sewerage, water, refuse removal). 	These matters will be addressed in the suite of specialist studies to be commissioned as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6 of the Scoping Report).
Mr Keith Wiseman City of Cape Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implications for spatial planning, land use management and the availability of land for housing. 	Eskom will engage with the Local Authorities regarding accommodation requirements, and other infrastructure and services that may be required.
Mr Christian Philip Bornman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Imposed development restrictions. 	Safety aspects, including safety zones and development restrictions, and the potential impact on development will be addressed in the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6 of the Scoping Report).

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Conservation International Sarah Frazee Steven Davids Siphokazi Mnyani Chandra Fick Philip Briel Nuchey van Neel Marjory Wildschutt Morne Farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kamiesberg Spatial Development Framework (SDF) of the area clearly motivates a Green Municipality, with emphasis on renewable energy sources, had this process been consulted during Eskom's planning exercise? 	Eskom does undertake research into renewables and small amounts of energy from renewable sources are produced in South Africa each year. However, the technology does not exist to produce the vast amount of power that is required, from renewables.
Mr Derek Vivian Cook Macohy Investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Influx of work seekers - Housing responsibility 	Social aspects will be addressed in the Social Impact Assessment to be commissioned as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (see Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).
Mr and Mrs Michael/ Susanne Fuchs Klein Paradijs County House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It was mentioned that an estimated 5000 to 6000 people are needed to construct the plant. Can this large labour force really be sourced in the area? If not, can this area handle the influx of such numbers? Around 1000 people are expected to work at the plant permanently. Can these people be drawn from the local population? If not, they will have to move here with their dependents. Is there enough housing and other infrastructure for such large numbers of additional people (fresh water sewerage facilities, rubbish dumps, schools?). The spatial development framework for the Pearly Beach area does not allow for much growth. Most of the current inhabitants of Pearly Beach and the surrounding farms live here because of the peace and quiet and natural setting. These UPSs will disappear with the existence of the power plant. 	These matters will be addressed in the suite of specialist studies to be commissioned as part of the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6 of the Scoping Report). Eskom will engage with the Local Authorities regarding accommodation requirements, and other infrastructure and services that may be required.
Mr Gerald Willem Henrici Pearly Beach Conservation Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of potable water. 	The Freshwater Supply Assessment will also assess potable water supply at each of the alternative sites in 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.

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James (Jim) Michael Pattison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The threat posed by the proposed unit at Thyspunt to the <u>water supply</u> of Port Elizabeth and Kouga. 	<p>The potential impact on water supplies will be addressed in the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).</p>
Mr Christian Philip Bornman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imposed development restrictions. 	<p>Safety aspects, including safety zones and development restrictions, and the potential impact on development will be addressed in the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA (Section 10.6.5 of the Scoping Report).</p>
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