

# BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT: Environmental Impact Assessment for the Proposed Used Fuel Transient Interim Storage Facility at Koeberg Nuclear Power Station

SEPTEMBER 2015 SRK PROJECT NUMBER 478317

## 1 INTRODUCTION


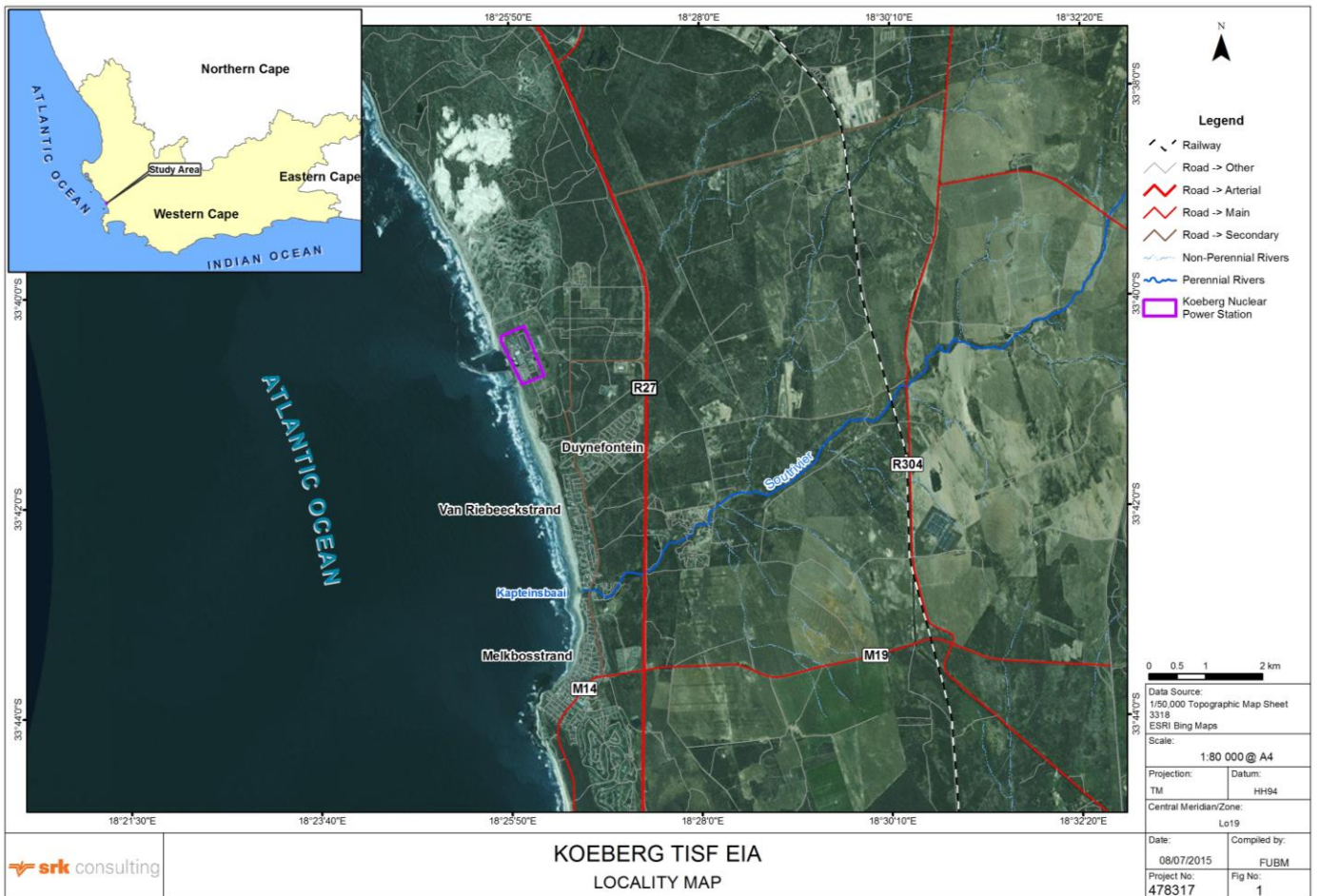
The Koeberg Operating Unit of Eskom (Eskom) proposes to construct a Transient Interim Storage Facility (TISF) for the temporary storage of dry casks at the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station (KNPS) to accommodate used nuclear fuel from the reactors for the operational life of the power station, thereby ensuring the continued operation of KNPS (Figure 1).

SRK Consulting (South Africa) Pty Ltd (SRK) has been appointed by Eskom to undertake the Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting (S&EIR, also referred to as Environmental Impact Assessment [EIA]) process required in terms of the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998, as amended (NEMA), and the EIA Regulations, 2014.

This **Background Information Document** aims to:

- Provide a brief motivation and description of the project;
- Briefly describe the affected environment;
- Describe what is involved in the EIA process; and
- Provide information on how you can participate.

See page *iv* for details on how you can participate in the process.

**Figure 1: Locality Map**

## 2 PROJECT MOTIVATION AND DESCRIPTION

Used fuel assemblies from the nuclear reactors are stored in spent fuel pools (SFPs) within KNPS. These SFPs are nearing capacity and additional storage capacity is required to accommodate used fuel. KNPS Reactor Unit 1 and Reactor Unit 2 will have filled their SFPs by March 2018 and September 2018, respectively.

**Used fuel assemblies** are rods of nuclear fuel that have been irradiated in a nuclear reactor to the point where the fuel is no longer useful in sustaining a nuclear reaction. The used fuel assemblies are stored underwater in storage racks in **spent fuel pools**. Water cools the fuel and serves as an effective shield to protect workers in the fuel storage building from radiation (Eskom, 2015).

As the current SFPs are reaching their storage capacity, additional space will be created by moving used fuel from the SFPs into dry storage casks. This strategy forms part of Eskom's Koeberg Spent Fuel Storage Project, which is made up of three phases:

- Phase 1:
  - Phase 1A: Procure seven dry storage metal casks to ensure the KNPS Reactor Units can operate beyond 2018 without reaching SFP capacity by removing some used fuel assemblies. These casks will be stored with four existing metal casks in the on-site Cask Storage Building (CSB).
  - Phase 1B: Procure spent fuel inserts to regain blocked storage cells in the SFPs due to a checker-boarding arrangement.
- Phase 2: Procure approximately 40 additional dry storage casks to allow ongoing operation of KNPS.
- Phase 3: Construct the TISF for the storage of the casks procured in Phase 2.

The TISF will store the used fuel dry storage casks procured during Phase 2 of the Spent Fuel Storage Project.

**Dry cask storage** is a method of storing used fuel that has already been cooled in the SFP. Casks are typically concrete or steel cylinders that are either welded or bolted closed to provide leak-tight containment of the used fuel. The used fuel assemblies inside are surrounded by inert gas and each cylinder is surrounded by additional steel, concrete, or other material to provide radiation shielding to workers and members of the public ([www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)).

This strategy assumes that a national offsite Central Interim Storage Facility (CISF) is unavailable for use by 2025. Due to the uncertainty of the development of the CISF, the TISF may be required up until the end of the expected operational life of KNPS.

*The **Central Interim Storage Facility** is a proposed central storage facility for nuclear used fuel and waste. The establishment of the CISF is the responsibility of the National Radioactive Waste Disposal Institute.*

The TISF will be constructed on vacant land within the KNPS Owner Controlled Area. The TISF is proposed to comprise of a concrete pad covering an area of approximately 12 800m<sup>2</sup> onto which up to 160 dry storage casks can be placed. The dry storage casks will be either metal or concrete casks. The TISF will be filled with casks in a modular manner. An auxiliary building to house ancillary equipment will be constructed within the TISF operational area. A secure perimeter fence, with controlled access, will surround the TISF. The TISF will meet the requirements of the National Nuclear Regulator (NNR) and will be built and managed according to International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safety standards.

*The **KNPS Owner Controlled Area** is a restricted area surrounding the reactor units to which only authorised personnel have access.*

Construction of the TISF will commence in 2018 and will take approximately 12 months. The construction laydown area will be located within the proposed TISF operational area to reduce the disturbance footprint. Temporary site offices and a parking area for construction vehicles and equipment will be located in this area. The construction haul routes will use the existing KNPS internal road network.

The dry storage casks are proposed to accommodate used fuel assemblies removed from the reactor units and cooled in the SFPs. The cooling period of used fuel in the SFPs depends on the fuel characteristics and the cask design selected. The dry storage system is a passive system which is not reliant on human action or active components to maintain a suitable safety level. Heat generated from used fuel radioactive decay will dissipate through the external surfaces of the dry casks.

Used fuel assemblies will be loaded into casks at the reactor unit fuel buildings and transferred to the TISF in batches. The sequence of loading and transferring one dry storage cask to the TISF will take approximately 10 working days.

The TISF will be decommissioned in accordance with the KNPS decommissioning plan.



### 3 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

The EIA Regulations, 2014, require that all S&EIR processes must identify and describe feasible and reasonable alternatives.

Eskom identified six potential sites at Koeberg for the location of the TISF, which were evaluated against various criteria. The site selection process identified two viable site locations for the TISF (refer to Figure 2) - the CSB site, the preferred alternative (Alternative 1), and the Ekhaya site (Alternative 2). Alternative 1 is located adjacent to the CSB on the northern boundary of KNPS and Alternative 2 is located along the southern boundary of KNPS next to the Ekhaya Building.

The No Go alternative will be considered in the EIA in accordance with the requirements of the EIA Regulations, 2014. The No Go alternative entails no change to the *status quo*, in other words the proposed TISF will not be built.

### 4 THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Koeberg is located on a sandy coastline of the West Coast, approximately 27 km north of the Cape Town CBD and 1.5 km north of the residential area of Duynfontein (Figure 3). KNPS is situated on Farm Duynfontyn No. 1552 and access to KNPS is via the R27 which runs along the property's eastern boundary.

The topography of the area is relatively flat with an active dunefield extending north of KNPS. A stabilised primary dune inland of KNPS screens much of the KNPS buildings although the two nuclear reactor units are prominent landmarks in the region.

The vegetation of the area consists of low coastal shrub (Cape Dune Strandveld and Atlantis Fynbos) up to 1.5 m high, typical of much of the West Coast. The Koeberg Nature Reserve, a 3000 ha reserve managed by the Koeberg Managing Authority, surrounds KNPS.

The TISF will be located within the KNPS Owner Controlled Area, on a flat area disturbed by previous construction activities when the reactor units were built and by current operational activities on site. There are no surface water features in close proximity to KNPS.



Figure 3: KNPS from Duynfontein residential area



Figure 2: Site Alternatives

## 5 ENVIRONMENTAL PROCESS

The EIA Regulations, 2014, list certain activities that are considered potentially harmful to the environment and must undergo an EIA and be authorised by the competent authority before they can be undertaken. The construction of the TISF is likely to involve activities listed in Listing Notice 1 and 3 (requiring a Basic Assessment) and Listing Notice 2 (requiring a S&EIR process):

- Listing Notice 1: Listed activity 27;
- Listing Notice 2: Listed activity 3; and
- Listing Notice 3: Listed activity 12.

Before commencing with the project, Eskom is thus required to undertake a S&EIR process and to obtain authorisation in terms of NEMA from the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA). An overview of the S&EIR process proposed for this project is shown in Figure 4.

The aims of the S&EIR process are to:

- Notify stakeholders of the proposed development (and EIA process);
- Provide stakeholders with the opportunity to participate effectively in the process and identify relevant issues and concerns;
- Ensure that stakeholders’ issues and concerns are addressed in the assessment and are accurately recorded and reflected in the Scoping and EIA Reports;
- Assess the potential positive and negative environmental impacts associated with the proposed activity; and
- Make recommendations as to how the potential negative impacts can be effectively mitigated and the benefits enhanced.

Consultation with the public and authorities forms a critical part of the S&EIR process and is intended to provide all stakeholders with opportunities to raise issues and concerns that should be addressed in the S&EIR process and to comment on the documentation submitted to DEA.

SRK plans to conduct a thorough consultation process that makes provision for public meetings as well as focus group meetings with directly affected stakeholders (if necessary) throughout the process.

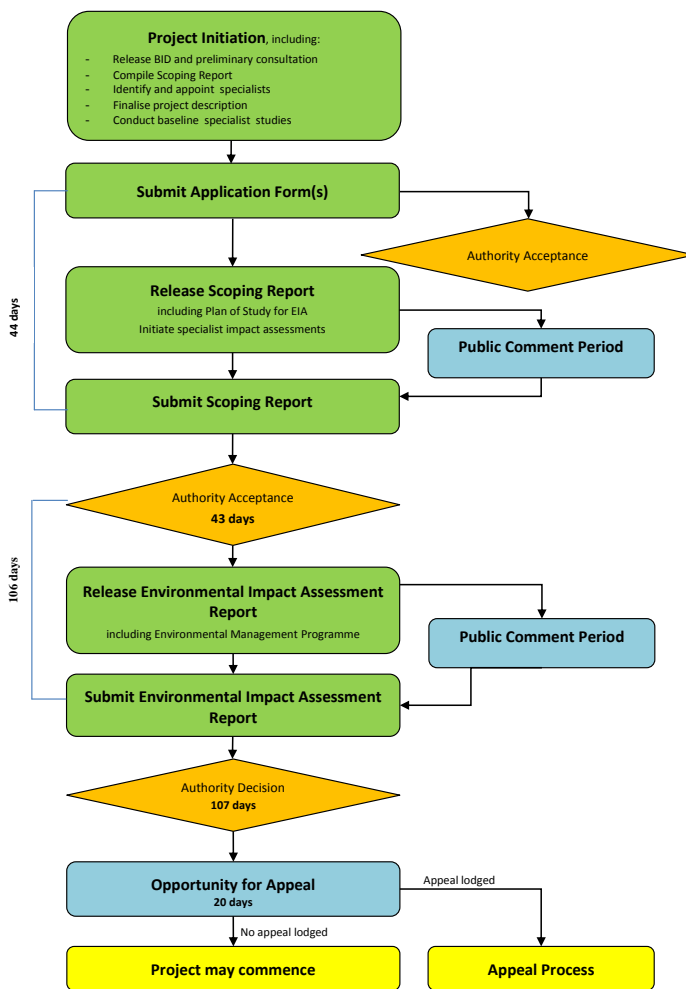


Figure 4: S&EIR Process

In addition to EA, licensing is also required from the NNR.

*The **National Nuclear Regulator** is a public entity established and governed in terms of the National Nuclear Regulator Act 47 of 1999 to provide for the protection of persons, property and the environment against nuclear damage through the establishment of safety standards and regulatory practices ([www.nnr.co.za](http://www.nnr.co.za)).*

## HOW CAN YOU PARTICIPATE IN THE EIA PROCESS?

We value your input into the S&EIR process. If you or your organisation would like to be involved in the S&EIR process, **please submit your contact details for registration as a stakeholder** on our database. Relevant Organs of State will be automatically registered as stakeholders. According to the EIA Regulations, 2014, all other persons **must request in writing to be placed on the register, submit written comments or attend meetings in order to be registered as stakeholders** and be included in future communication for the project.

### REGISTER OR PROVIDE YOUR OPINION

Register or send written comment to:

**Jessica du Toit**  
**SRK Consulting**

Postnet Suite #206, Private Bag X18,  
Rondebosch, 7701

Tel: + 27 21 659 3060

Fax: +27 21 685 7105

Email: [jedutoit@srk.co.za](mailto:jedutoit@srk.co.za)

Please refer to the SRK project number in your submissions. If registering as a stakeholder, please provide your name, contact details (preferred method of notification, e.g. email), and an indication of any direct business, financial, personal or other interest in the application.

### ATTEND A MEETING

SRK provides an opportunity for the public to engage with the team and ask questions about the project at a **Public Open Day**:

Venue: Koeberg Nuclear Power Station:  
Visitors Centre

Date: Tuesday, 27 October 2015

Time: 15h00 to 19h00

The public are invited to view the information provided at any time during the advertised times and discuss the project with members of the project team.





**AGTERGRONDINLIGTINGSDOKUMENT:**

**Omgewingsimpakbepaling vir die Voorgestelde Tussentydse Oorgang-bergingfasiliteit vir Gebruikte Brandstof by Koeberg Kernkragentrale**

SEPTEMBER 2015

SRK PROJEKNOMMER 478317

**1 INLEIDING**

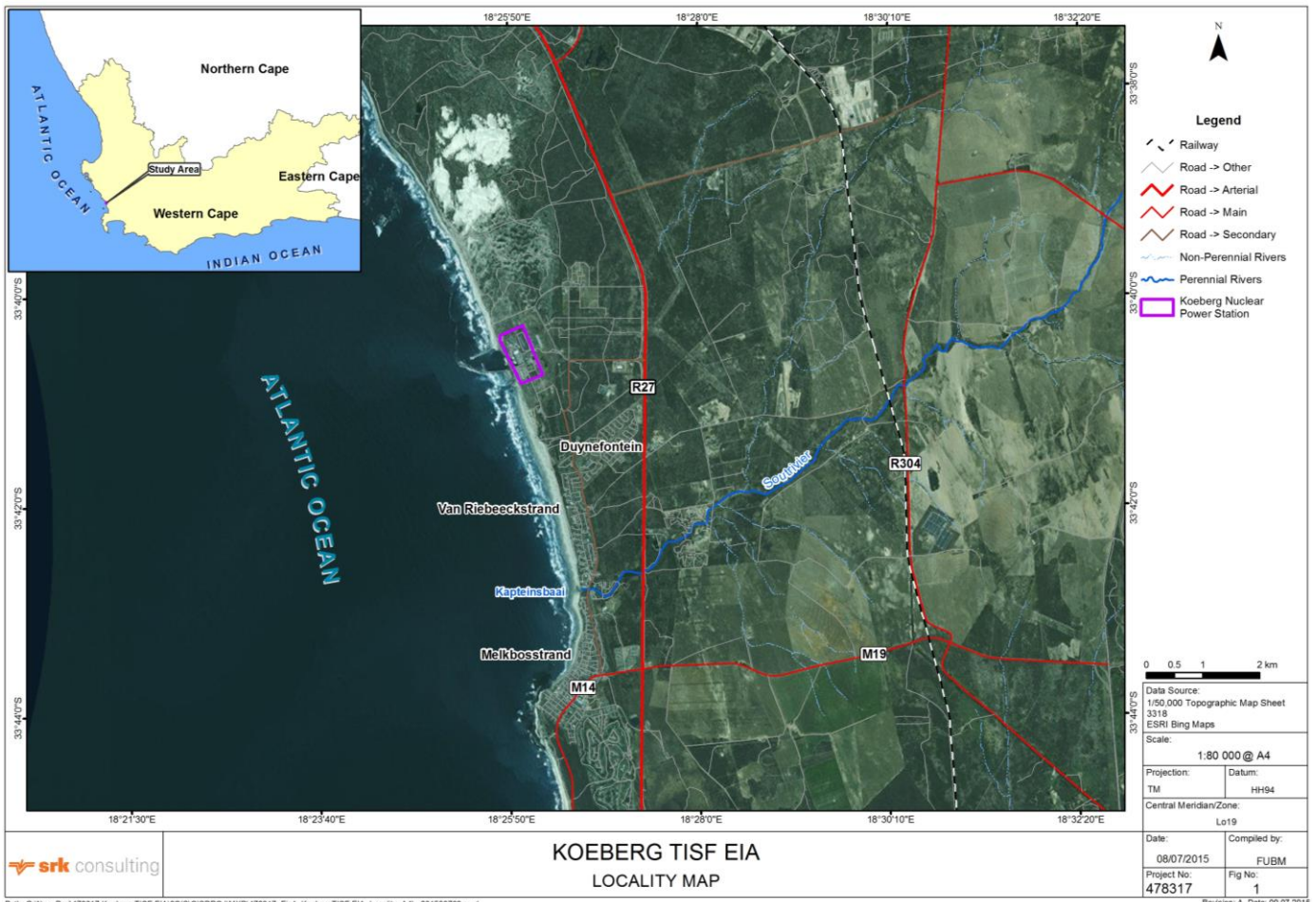
Eskom se Koeberg-bedryfseenheid beoog om 'n Tussentydse Oorgang-bergingfasiliteit (TOBF) te bou om droë vate, wat gebruikte brandstof uit die reaktors bevat, tydelik – vir die duur van die kragentrale se bedryfsleefyd – by die Koeberg Kernkragentrale (KKKS) te berg om die voortgesette bedryf van KKKS te verseker (Figuur 1).

Eskom het SRK Consulting (Suid-Afrika) (Edms) Bpk (SRK) aangestel om die Omgangbepaling- en Omgewingsimpakverslaggewing (OB&OIV – ook die Omgewingsimpakbepalingsproses [OIB] genoem) te doen, wat kragtens die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur, 1998 (Wet 107 van 1998) (NEMA), soos gewysig, en die OIB-regulasies van 2014 vereis word.

Hierdie **Agtergrondinligtingsdokument (AID)** poog om:

- 'n Kort motivering en beskrywing van die projek te verskaf;
- Die omgewing wat geraak word, kortliks te beskryf;
- Te beskryf wat die OIB-proses behels; en
- Inligting te verskaf oor hoe u kan deelneem.

**As u aan die proses wil deelneem, verwys na bladsy iv vir besonderhede.**



**Figuur 1: Liggingsplan**

## 2 PROJEK MOTIVERING EN -BESKRYWING

KKKS berg gebruikte brandstofmontasies in gebruikte brandstofbaddens (GBB's). Hierdie GBB's is besig om vol te raak, en addisionele bergingskapasiteit is nodig om gebruikte brandstof te berg. KKKS Reaktoreenheid 1 en Reaktoreenheid 2 se GBB's sal onderskeidelik teen Maart 2018 en September 2018 vol raak.

**Gebruiktebrandstofmontasies** is kernbrandstofstawe wat in 'n kernreaktor uitgestraal het totdat die brandstof nie meer gebruik kan word om 'n kernreaksie te veroorsaak nie. Die gebruiktebrandstofmontasies word in onderwaterrakke in **gebruiktebrandstofbaddens** geberg. Die water koel die brandstof af en dien as 'n doeltreffende skut om werkers in die brandstofstoor teen bestraling te beskerm (Eskom, 2015).

Aangesien die huidige GBB's besig is om vol te raak, sal bykomende ruimte geskep word deur gebruikte brandstof van die GBB's na droë bergingsvate te skuif. Hierdie strategie vorm deel van Eskom se Gebruikte Brandstof Bergingsprojek vir Koeberg, wat uit drie fases bestaan:

- Fase 1:
  - Fase 1A: Verkry sewe metaalvate vir droë berging om te verseker dat KKKS-reaktoreenhede deur die verwydering van gebruiktebrandstofmontasies ná 2018 aanhou werk sonder om GBB-kapasiteit te bereik. Hierdie vate sal saam met vier bestaande metaalvate in die Vatstoor op die perseel geberg word.
  - Fase 1B: Verkry gebruiktebrandstof-inlegsels om geblokkeerde bergingselle weens skaakbordpatroon in die GBB's te herwin.
- Fase 2: Verkry ongeveer 40 bykomende droë vate om deurlopende werking van KKKS te verseker.
- Fase 3: Bou die TBGB vir die berging van die vate wat in Fase 2 verkry is.

Die TOBF sal die droë bergingsvate wat tydens Fase 2 van die Gebruikte Brandstof Bergingsprojek verkry is, huisves.

**Droëvatberging** is 'n bergingsmetode om gebruikte brandstof te stoor wat reeds in die GBB afgekoel het. Die vate is gewoonlik beton- of staalsilinders wat toegesweis of toegebout word om lekvrye berging van die gebruikte brandstof te verseker. Die gebruiktebrandstofmontasies word deur onaktiewe gas omring, en elke silinder word deur bykomende staal, beton of ander materiaal bedek om werkers en lede van die publiek teen bestraling te beskut ([www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)).

Hierdie strategie veronderstel dat daar nie teen 2025 'n nasionale Sentrale Tussentydse Bergingsfasiliteit (STBF) beskikbaar sal wees nie. Weens onsekerheid oor die ontwikkeling van die STBF, kan die TOBF moontlik vir die duur van KKKS se verwagte bedryfsleef tyd nodig wees.

**Die Sentrale Tussentydse Bergingsfasiliteit** is 'n voorgestelde sentrale bergingsgerief vir gebruikte kernbrandstof en -afval. Die totstandkoming van die STBF is die verantwoordelikheid van die Nasionale Radioaktiewe Afval Wegdoeningsinstituut.

Die TOBF sal op vakante grond binne die KKKS Eienaar Beheerde Gebied gebou word. Die voorstel is dat die TOBF uit 'n betonblad van ongeveer 12 800m<sup>2</sup> sal bestaan wat as staanplek vir tot 160 droë bergingsvate kan dien. Die droë bergingsvate sal óf uit metaal óf uit beton bestaan. Die vate sal modulêr op die TOBF geplaas word. 'n Gebou om aanvullende toerusting te huisves sal binne die operasionele gebied van die TOBF gebou word. Die TOBF sal 'n sekerheidsheining met toegangsbeheer hê. Die TOBF sal aan die Nasionale Kernregulator (NKR) se vereistes voldoen, en sal volgens die Internasionale Atoomenergie-agentskap (IAEA) se veiligheidstandaarde gebou en bestuur word.

**Die KKKS Eienaar Beheerde Gebied** is 'n beheerde gebied rondom die reaktoreenhede waar slegs gemagtigde personeel toegelaat word.

Bouwerk aan die TOBF sal in 2018 begin, en sal ongeveer 12 maande duur. Die bouverseel sal tot die voorgestelde TOBF-bedryfsgebied beperk word om die versteuringsvoetspoor te verklein. Tydelike perseelkantore en 'n parkeergebied vir konstruksie-voertuie sal binne hierdie gebied val. Toegang tot hierdie bouverseel sal deur middel van KKKS se bestaande interne padnetwerk verkry kan word.

Daar word voorgestel dat die reaktoreenhede se gebruikte brandstofmontasies in GBB's afgekoel en in die droë bergingsvate geplaas word. Die gebruikte brandstof se afkoeltydperk in die GBB's hang van die brandstofeienskappe en die gekose vat-ontwerp af. Die droë bergingstelsel is 'n passiewe stelsel wat nie op menslike optrede of aktiewe komponente staatmaak om 'n gepaste veiligheidsvlak te handhaaf nie. Hitte wat deur die radio-aktiewe afbreking van die gebruikte brandstof vrygestel word, sal deur die droë vate se buitekant ontsnap.

Gebruikte brandstofmontasies sal in die reaktoreenheid-brandstofgeboue in vate gelaai en in groepe na die TOBF verskuif word. Die prosedure om een droë bergingsvat te laai en na die TOBF te skuif sal nagenoeg 10 werksdae duur.

Die TOBF sal volgens die KKKS se uitdiensstellingsplan uit diens gestel word.



### 3 PROJEKALTERNATIEWE

Die OIB-regulasies van 2014 vereis dat alle OB&OIV-prosesse billike, lewensvatbare alternatiewe moet identifiseer.

Eskom het ses potensiële persele vir die TOBF by Koeberg geïdentifiseer en aan verskeie kriteria gemeet. Die proses om 'n perseel aan te wys het twee werkbare liggings vir die TOBF geïdentifiseer (verwys na Figuur 2) – die Vatstoor-perseel, die voorkeuralternatief (Alternatief 1), en die Ekhaya-perseel (Alternatief 2). Alternatief 1 is langs die Vatstoor op die noordelike grens van KKKS, en Alternatief 2 is teen KKKS se suidelike grens, langs die Ekhaya-gebou.

Die 'Geen ontwikkeling'-alternatief sal in die OIB oorweeg word, soos vereis deur die OIB-regulasies van 2014. Die 'Geen ontwikkeling'-alternatief behels dat die status quo behou word, m.a.w. die voorgestelde TOBF sal nie gebou word nie.

### 4 DIE OMGEWING WAT GERAAK WORD

Koeberg is geleë op 'n sanderige kuslyn van die Weskus, sowat 27 km noord van Kaapstad se SSG en 1.5 km noord van die Duynefontein-woonbuurt (Figuur 3). KKKS staan op plaasnommer Duynefontyn 1552 en toegang geskied via die R27 wat teen die eiendom se oostelike grenslyn loop.

Die gebied se topografie is betreklik plat, met 'n aktiewe duineveld wat noord van KKKS strek. 'n Gestabiliseerde duin aan die landwaartse kant verberg baie van die KKKS-geboue, maar die twee kernreaktooreenhede is prominente landmerke in die omgewing.

Die gebied se plantegroei bestaan uit lae kusstruik (Kaapse Duin Strandveld en Atlantis Fynbos) van tot 1.5 m hoog, wat tipies van 'n groot gedeelte van die Weskus is. KKKS word omring deur die Koeberg Natuurreservaat, 'n 3000 ha reservaat wat deur die Koeberg Bestuursowerheid bestuur word.

Die TOBF sal binne die Eienaar Beheerde Gebied van KKKS geleë wees, 'n plat gebied wat voorheen deur konstruksiebedrywighede versteur is toe die reaktoreenhede opgerig is, asook deur huidige bedryfsaktiwiteite op die perseel. Daar is geen oppervlakwater naby KKKS nie.



**Figuur 3: KKKS vanaf die Duynefontein-woonbuurt**



**Figuur 2: Alternatiewe persele**



## 5 OMGEWINGSPROSES

Die OIB-regulasies van 2014 lys sekere aktiwiteite wat potensieel skadelik vir die omgewing kan wees, en wat 'n OIB noodsaak en deur 'n bevoegde owerheid gemagtig moet word voordat dit kan voortgaan. Die konstruksie van die TOBF sluit waarskynlik aktiwiteite in wat in Kennisgewingslys 1 en 3 (wat 'n Basiese Ewalueringsproses) en Kennisgewingslys 2 (wat 'n OB&OIV-proses vereis) gelys word:

- Kennisgewingslys 1: Gelyste aktiwiteit 27;
- Kennisgewingslys 2: Gelyste aktiwiteit 3; en
- Kennisgewingslys 3: Gelyste aktiwiteit 12.

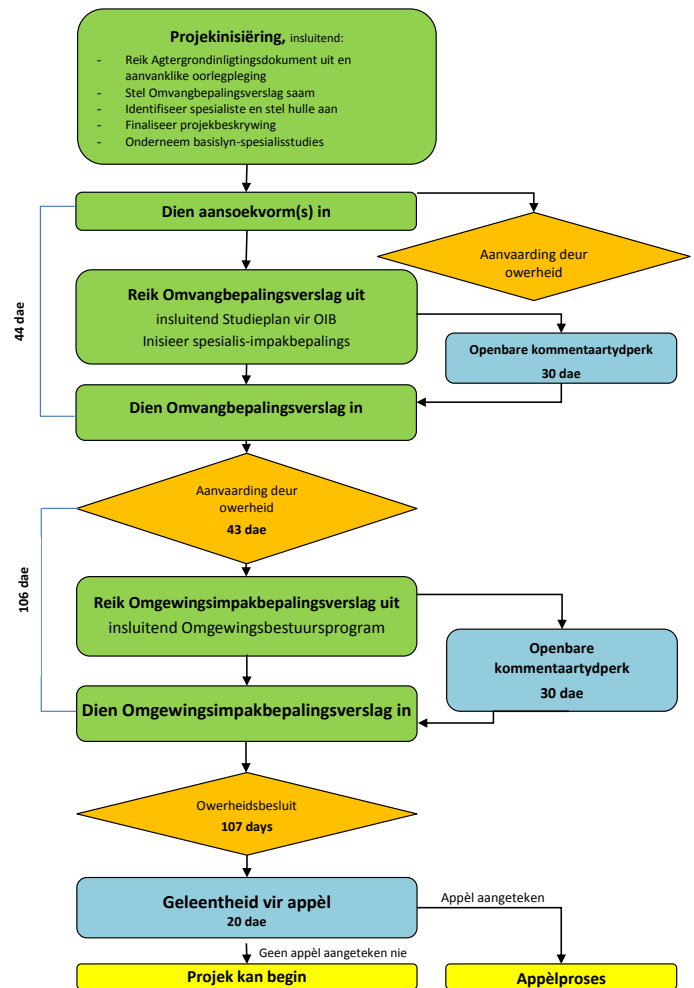
Eskom moet dus 'n OB&OIV-proses aanpak om ingevolge NEMA magtiging by die Nasionale Departement van Omgewingsake (DOS) te kry. 'n Oorsig van die OB&OIV-proses wat vir hierdie projek voorgestel word, verskyn in Figuur 4.

Die doelwitte van die OB&OIV-proses is:

- Om belanghebbers oor die voorgestelde ontwikkeling (en OIB-proses) in te lig;
- Om aan belanghebbers die geleentheid te bied om doeltreffend aan die proses deel te neem en om die betrokke kwessies of kwelpunte te identifiseer;
- Om te verseker dat belanghebbers se kwessies en kwelpunte in die bepaling aangespreek word, en dat dit noukeurig in die Omvangbepaling- en OIB-verslag aangeteken en weerspieël word;
- Om die potensieel positiewe en negatiewe omgewingsuitwerkings wat met die voorgestelde bedrywighede verband hou te bepaal; en
- Om aanbevelings te doen oor hoe potensieel negatiewe uitwerkings doeltreffend versag kan word en voordele uitgebou kan word.

Oorlegpleging met die publiek en owerhede vorm 'n kritieke deel van die OB&OIV-proses en het ten doel om vir alle belanghebbers die geleentheid te bied om kwessies en kwelpunte te opper wat in die OB&OIV-proses aangespreek moet word, en om kommentaar te lewer op die dokumentasie wat aan die DOS voorgelê word.

SRK beplan om 'n deeglike oorlegplegingsproses aan te pak wat deurlopend voorsiening maak vir openbare vergaderings, asook fokusgroepvergaderings met belanghebbers wat direk geraak word (indien nodig).



Figuur 4: OB&OIV-proses

Buiten toestemming van Omgewingsake, is 'n NKR-lisensie ook nodig.

Die **Nasionale Kernreguleerder** is 'n openbare liggaam wat ingevolge die Wet op die Nasionale Kernreguleerder, 1999 (Wet No. 47 van 1999) gestig is en bestuur word om voorsiening te maak vir die beskerming van persone, eiendom en die omgewing teen kernskade deur die uitvaardiging van veiligheidstandaarde en regulatoriese praktyke ([www.nnr.co.za](http://www.nnr.co.za)).

## HOE KAN U AAN DIE OIB-PROSES DEELNEEM?

Ons stel u insette tydens die OB&OIV-proses op prys. Indien u of u organisasie by die OB&OIV-proses betrokke wil wees, **stuur asseblief u kontakbesonderhede vir registrasie as 'n belanghebber** in ons databasis. Die betrokke staatsliggame sal outomaties as belanghebbers geregistreer word. Volgens die OIB-regulasies van 2014 moet alle ander persone **skriftelik aansoek doen om op die register geplaas te word, skriftelik kommentaar te lewer of vergaderings by te woon ten einde as belanghebbers geregistreer te word** en in die toekoms korrespondensie oor die projek te ontvang.

### REGISTREER OF LUG U MENING

Registreer by of stuur skriftelike kommentaar aan:

**Jessica du Toit**

**SRK Consulting**

Postnet Suite #206, Privaatsak X18,

Rondebosch, 7701

Tel: + 27 21 659 3060

Faks: +27 21 685 7105

E-pos: [jedutoit@srk.co.za](mailto:jedutoit@srk.co.za)

Verwys asseblief na die SRK-projeknommer in u voorleggings. Indien u as 'n belanghebber registreer, verstrek asseblief u naam, kontakbesonderhede (voorkeurmetode vir kennisgewing, bv. e-pos) en 'n aanduiding van enige direkte belang – hetsy sake, finansieel, persoonlik of ander – in die aansoek.

### WOON 'N VERGADERING BY

SRK nooi die publiek om die span te ontmoet en hulle oor die projek uit te vra by 'n **Openbare Opedag**:

Plek: Koeberg Kernkragsentrale:  
Besoekersentrum

Datum: Dinsdag, 27 Oktober 2015

Tyd: 15h00 tot 19h00

Ons nooi die publiek om die inligting wat verskaf word te eniger tyd tydens die geadverteerde tye te besigtig en die projek met die lede van die projekspan te bespreek.



**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED  
USED FUEL TRANSIENT INTERIM STORAGE FACILITY  
AT KOEBERG NUCLEAR POWER STATION**

SRK PROJECT NO: 478317

**STAKEHOLDER REGISTRATION AND COMMENT FORM**

Please complete and submit this form by hand, post, fax or email to:

**SRK Consulting**

Jessica du Toit

The Administrative Building, Albion Springs, 183 Main Road, Rondebosch, 7700

Postnet Suite #206, Private Bag X18, Rondebosch, 7701

Fax: 021 685 7105      Tel: 021 659 3060,

E-mail: jedutoit@srk.co.za

**PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY**

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**TO REGISTER AS A STAKEHOLDER:**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Organisation (if any):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Capacity (if applicable):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Postal address:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Postal code:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Telephone number:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Fax number:** \_\_\_\_\_

**E-mail:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Preferred communication method (email / fax / post):** \_\_\_\_\_

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**Please indicate any direct business, financial, personal or other interest that you may have in the application:**

**Any initial comments or concerns that you may have regarding the proposed project can be indicated below and/or on a separate page:**



**OMGEWINGSIMPAKBEPALINGSPROSES (OIB) VIR DIE TUSSENTYDSE  
OORGANG-BERGINSGFASILITEIT VIR GEBRUIKTE BRANDSTOF BY  
KOEBERG KERNKRAGSENTRALE**

SRK PROJEK NO: 478317

**BELANGHEBBENDE REGISTRASIE EN KOMMENTAAR VORM**

Voltooi asseblief hierdie form en dien dit asseblief in per pos, faks of e-pos aan:

**SRK Consulting**

Jessica du Toit

Die Administratiewe Gebou, Albion Springs, 183 Hoofweg, Rondebosch, 7700

Postnet Suite #206, Privaatsak X18, Rondebosch, 7701

Faks: 021 685 7105    Tel: 021 659 3060,

E-pos: jedutoit@srk.co.za

**SKRYF ASSEBLIEF DUIDELIK**

**OM TE REGISTREER AS 'N BELANGHEBBENDE EN GEAFFEKTEERDE PARTY**

**Naam:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Datum:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Organisasie** (indien enige): \_\_\_\_\_

**Kapasiteit** (indien van toepassing): \_\_\_\_\_

**Posadres:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Poskode:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Telefoonnommer:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Faksnommer:** \_\_\_\_\_

**E-pos:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Verkose metode van kommunikasie** (epos / faks / pos): \_\_\_\_\_

**Dui asseblief aan enige besigheid, finansiële, persoonlike of ander belange wat u in die aansoek mag hê:**

**Enige aanvanklike kommentaar of bekommernisse wat u oor die voorgestelde projek mag hê kan hieronder en / of op 'n aparte bladsy aangeteken word:**