

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED  
NUCLEAR POWER STATION ('NUCLEAR 1') AND ASSOCIATED  
INFRASTRUCTURE**



**Prepared by: Golder Associates/Imani Development (SA) (Pty) Ltd**

**Agricultural Impact Assessment**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. A survey undertaken within a 16km radius of all three sites showed that agriculture around Thyspunt is based substantially on milk production; fynbos prevails in the Bantamsklip area although there is some dairy as well as beef, sheep and game farming; while the Duynefontein area is based on mixed farming.
2. Given the information gathered in the agricultural study, it was estimated that the current annual value of farm production in 2008 was R150 million in the Thyspunt area, R29 million for Bantamsklip and R75 million for Duynefontein.
3. The major impacts of a nuclear power station on agriculture would be the generation of dust during the construction phase, labour shortages and wage increases, and market effects. The estimated impact on produce markets showed that the gross value of production in the Bantamsklip area would increase by up to 5% and in the Thyspunt area by 10 to 15%, while no change is anticipated in the Duynefontein area.
4. From an agricultural production perspective Duynefontein is a mature site because grape and wheat production in the area has progressed alongside the construction and operation phases of the existing Koeberg Nuclear Power Station. Dust during construction of the new plant will have little effect on farm lands because the prevailing winds during the dry summer months are in line with the coastal strip.

In summary, the impacts on agriculture at the three sites are as follows:

**Duynefontein** – no significant impact on agriculture during construction and normal operations.

**Thyspunt** – negative impact on agriculture in terms of dust during the construction phase. However, there is potential for a positive impact on production by increasing the size of the local market for fresh produce as a result of the influx of population (Nuclear-1 employees and their families as well as construction workers) to the area.

**Bantamsklip** – negative impact on agricultural production with regard to dust during the construction phase. There is an estimated potential of less than 5% to increase the market for local agricultural produce because of water limitations that restrict expansion.

In terms of the impact on agriculture, there are no fatal flaws in respect of any of the three sites, and all of them would be suitable to accommodate Nuclear-1.

# ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED NUCLEAR POWER STATION ('NUCLEAR-1') AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE

## CONTENTS

Chapter	Description	Page
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>		<b>1-1</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
	1.1 Background	1
	1.2 Methodology	1
<b>2</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT</b>	<b>3</b>
	2.1 Description of Land Use (20km radius)	3
	2.1.1 Thyspunt	3
	2.1.2 Bantamsklip	6
	2.1.3 Duynefontein	8
	2.2 Agricultural Survey	10
	2.2.1 Soils	10
	2.2.2 Agricultural Survey of Farm Units within a 16km radius	17
	2.2.3 Thyspunt	17
	2.2.4 Bantamsklip	23
	2.2.5 Duynefontein	27
	2.2.6 Summary of Farming Practices	31
	2.3 Economic Analysis of Agriculture	31
<b>3</b>	<b>POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>	<b>33</b>
	3.1 Introduction	33
	3.2 Literature Review and Related Case Studies	33
	3.3 Livestock	34
	3.3.1 Effect of Radionuclides on Livestock	34
	3.3.2 Potential Impacts on Livestock	36
	(1) Construction Phase	36
	(2) Operational Phase	37
	(4) Possibility of a Nuclear Incident	37
	3.4 Crop Production	39
	3.4.1 The Effect of Radionuclides on Crop Production	39
	3.4.2 Potential Impacts on Crop Production	40

	(1) Construction	40
	(2) Operational Phase	41
	(4) Possibility of a Nuclear Incident	41
	3.5 Potential for Water Contamination	41
	3.6 Potential Economic and Marketing Impacts	42
	3.7 Potential Impact of Climate Change	42
	3.8 Impact of Desalination Plant	45
<b>4</b>	<b>MITIGATION MEASURES</b>	<b>46</b>
	4.1 Construction Phase	46
	4.2 Operation Phase	46
	4.2.1 Phase 1 – Data Gathering and Laboratories	46
	4.2.2 Phase 2 – Protective Measures	47
	4.3 Decommissioning Phase	48
<b>5</b>	<b>IMPACT ASSESSMENT</b>	<b>49</b>
	5.1 Impact Criteria	49
	5.2 Assessment	49
<b>6</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>52</b>

## TABLES

Table 2-1: Means and Extremes of Temperature for Cape St. Francis – 2004 (June) to 2007.	18
Table 2-2: Average, Maximum and Minimum Monthly Rainfall (mm) for Cape St. Francis – 2004 (June) to 2007	19
Table 2-3: Means and Extremes of Dry-bulb Temperatures for Hermanus – 2001 to 2007.	24
Table 2-4: Means and Extremes of Temperature for Struisbaai – 2001 to 2007.	24
Table 2-5: Average, Maximum and Minimum Monthly Precipitation (mm) for Hermanus and Struisbaai – 2001 to 2007 (South African Weather Service).	25
Table 2-6: Means and Extremes of Dry-Bulb Temperature at the Duynefontein Site (measured 10 m above ground level) – (1980 To 2007)	28
Table 2-7: Monthly Measurements off Precipitation at the Duynefontein Site –1980 to 2007	29
Table 2-8: Farming Practices (number of farms)	32
Table 2-9: Value of Agricultural Production (R million)	33
Table 3-1: Maximum Inhalation and External Effective Dose Predicted In the 40Km by 40Km Study Area for 4000 MWe NPS	34
Table 3-2 : Estimated Economic Impact on the Markets of Agricultural Produce	43
Table 3-3 : Indicative Summary of Projected Changes in Mean Annual Rainfall at Tableview (Duynefontein)	44
Table 3-4 : Indicative Summary of Projected Changes in Mean Annual Rainfall for Pearly Beach (Bantamsklip)	44
Table 3-5 : Indicative Summary of Projected Changes in Mean Annual Rainfall for Oyster Bay (Thyspunt)	44
Table 3-6 : Indicative Summary of Projected Changes in Temperature for Tableview (Duynefontein)	45
Table 3-7 : Summary of Projected Changes in Temperature for Pearly Beach (Bantamsklip)	45
Table 3-8 : A Summary of Projected Changes in Temperature for Oyster Bay (Thyspunt)	46
Table 4-1: Guideline Levels for Radionuclides in Foods for Use in International Trade following Accidental Nuclear Contamination	48
Table 5-1: Agricultural Impacts for sites	51

## FIGURES

Figure 2-1: Borrow Pit Area	4
Figure 2-2: Woodlands Dairy	4
Figure 2-3: Land Use Map, Thyspunt	5
Figure 2-4: Typical farm land	6
Figure 2-5: Fynbos flower picking – The Springs Farm	6
Figure 2-6: Land Use Map - Bantamsklip	7
Figure 2-7: Land Use Map - Duynefontein	9
Figure 2-8: Broad Soil Pattern: Thyspunt	11
Figure 2-9: Broad Soil Pattern: Bantamsklip	12
Figure 2-10: Broad Soil Pattern : Duynefontein	13
Figure 2-11: Land Type - Bantamsklip	14
Figure 2-12: Land Type - Thyspunt	15
Figure 2-13: Land Type - Duynefontein	16
Figure 2-14: Dairy cows on farm	19
Figure 2-15: Extensive silage production on most farms	19
Figure 2-16: Silage bales	20
Figure 2-17: Agricultural survey: Thyspunt	21

Figure 2-18:Types of farming - Thyspunt.....	22
Figure 2-19: Agricultural Survey - Bantamsklip.....	25
Figure 2-20: Types of Farming - Bantamsklip.....	26
Figure 2-21: Agricultural Survey - Duynefontein.....	29
Figure 2-22: Types of Farming - Duynefontein.....	30

## **APPENDICES**

Appendix 1:           Detailed information on each farm unit

## ABBREVIATIONS

AERMIC	AMS/EPA Regulatory Model Improvement Committee
AERMOD	AERMIC dispersion model
AERMAP	AERMOD terrain pre-processor
AERMET	AERMOD meteorological pre-processor
AGIS	Agricultural Georeferenced Information System
APCS	Air Pollution Control System
AQGs	Air Quality Guidelines
BMP	best management practices
Bq	becquerel(s)
BWR	boiling water reactor
C	Celsius
CEDE	committed effective dose equivalent
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cm	centimetre(s)
CNPP	Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon dioxide
d	day
DBA	design-basis accident
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (previously Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism)
DME	Department of Minerals and Energy
DWEA	Department of Water and Environmental Affairs
EC	European Community
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMS	Environmental Management System
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESE	east-southeast
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
g	gram
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ha	hectare(s)
HC	Hydrocarbon
HLW	high-level waste
HP	High Pressure
HWR	Heavy Water Reactors
hr	hour(s)
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICRP	International Commission on Radiological Protection
ISCST	Industrial Sources Complex Short-Term Model
IT	Interim Targets
kg	kilogram(s)
km	kilometre(s)
kV	kilovolt(s)
kWh	kilowatt hour(s)
L	litre(s)
m	metre(s)
m/s	metre(s) per second
MSL	mean sea level
mSv	millisievert(s)
µSv	microsievert(s)
MW	megawatt(s)

MWt	megawatt(s)-thermal
MWh	megawatt hour(s)
NA	not applicable
NCDC	National Climatic Data Centre
NCRP	National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
NNE	north-northeast
NOAA	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
NO	Nitrous oxide
NO <sub>2</sub>	Nitrogen dioxide
NO <sub>x</sub>	Oxides of nitrogen
OA	Options Analysis
PAH	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
PPE	plant parameter envelope
ppm	parts per million
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Particulate matter with diameter of 2.5 µm
PM <sub>10</sub>	Particulate matter with diameter of 10 µm
PWR	pressurised water reactor
RCIC	reactor core isolation cooling
REMP	radiological environmental monitoring programme
s	second
SA	South African
SABS	South African Bureau of Standards
SANS	South African National Standards
SAWS	South African Weather Services
SO <sub>2</sub>	Sulphur dioxide
SO <sub>x</sub>	Sulphur oxide(s)
SSR	Site Safety Report
SSE	south-southeast
Sv	sievert(s)
t	metric ton(s) (or tonne[s])
TSP	Total Suspended Particulates
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America
US EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organisation
yr	year(s)
µ	Micro



# 1 INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 Background

---

Eskom Holdings Limited (Eskom) is responsible for the provision of reliable and affordable power to South Africa. The South African economy is currently experiencing greater than expected economic growth, resulting in a rapidly declining surplus of power. Demand for power in South Africa is expected to grow at around the same pace as that of gross domestic product (GDP), with long-term forecasts putting electricity demand on a growth path of 4.2 %. It is estimated that this will amount to a requirement of more than 40 000 megawatts (MW) of new electricity generating capacity over the next 20 years. This additional generating capacity could come from a variety of energy sources, for example, coal, liquid fuels, gas turbines, natural gas, uranium (nuclear), hydro and pumped storage schemes, wind and solar energy. Eskom's current plant mix includes gas-fired stations (including open cycle), hydropower, pumped storage schemes, nuclear and coal-fired based-load stations, the latter making up the largest portion of the current power mix.

South Africa's existing nuclear power station at Koeberg has been safely supplying electricity for more than 20 years. Eskom has undertaken a number of studies aimed at identifying possible sites for additional nuclear power stations.

This EIA covers the construction and operation of a conventional nuclear power station and its associated infrastructure in the Eastern and Western Cape areas. The sites that are being investigated in this EIA have been identified on the basis of site investigations undertaken in the 1980s. Eskom proposes to construct a nuclear power station of the pressurised water reactor type which in many ways resembles the structure of that of a conventional thermal power plant. The difference between such plants is in the manner in which heat is produced. In a fossil plant, oil, gas or coal is fired in the boiler, which means that the chemical energy of the fuel is converted into heat, whereas in a nuclear power plant the energy from the fission chain reaction is utilised. The water required for cooling purposes within the nuclear power station can be obtained directly from the sea. Although a detailed design still needs to be completed, it is estimated that the entire development will require in the region of 31 ha as a primary nuclear plant zone, including all auxiliary infrastructure. The proposed Nuclear-1 will include a nuclear reactor, turbine complex, spent fuel, nuclear fuel storage facilities, waste-handling facilities, intake and outfall basin and various auxiliary service infrastructures.

The primary objective of this study will be to measure the nature and magnitude of the impacts on agriculture emanating from the increased production activities in the Eastern Cape and Western Cape due to the construction of a nuclear power station.

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## 1.2 Methodology

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This study considers the agricultural sector at each proposed site for the Nuclear-1 programme and the potential impact thereon of the construction, operation and decommissioning of a nuclear power station.

The proposed sites are:

- Thyspunt;
- Bantamsklip; and
- Duynefontein

This report has three objectives:

- Describe the status quo in terms of the agricultural production in a 16km radius of the proposed sites;
- Determine the potential impacts on agricultural production that would occur as a result of the construction and operation of a nuclear power station;
- Identify and recommend mitigation measures to reduce or offset perceived negative impacts.

Although the proposed sites (EIA corridors) are discussed, the study focuses on the impact of agriculture in the surrounding region as the impact of the actual site where the plant is to be constructed will be negligible in relation to the total agricultural production in the region.

As per the terms of reference the study analyses the general land use within a 20km radius, undertakes an agricultural survey, and identifies all farming units within a 16 km radius and significant agricultural support infrastructure within a 30km radius of the proposed sites for the nuclear power station. The study examines the general land use around each site, followed by a detailed survey of all agricultural production of the proposed study areas. From this information the value of agricultural production is estimated for each region. This is followed by identifying the potential impacts that a nuclear power station would have on agricultural production. Lastly, mitigation options are considered and the potential sites are compared according to the potential net impacts.

It should be noted that this study does not include the impact on agriculture of the proposed transmission lines related to the NPS as this is being undertaken under a separate study.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT**

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### **2.1 Description of Land Use (20km radius)**

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Using aerial photography, satellite imagery and on-site verification, a general land use map was compiled on a 20km radius for each site.

As stated in Section 1.2, the actual proposed site for Nuclear-1 will not have a significant impact on agriculture. However, the EIA envelope for each site was inspected to ascertain any potential loss to agriculture.

#### **2.1.1 Thyspunt**

There is currently no agricultural production on the proposed site (EIA envelope) but given the land use on surrounding farms, there is the potential for agricultural development. This would mainly be the allocations of planted pastures for dairy production. Soil samples from within the EIA envelope were taken, and are being analysed at Cedara for the sake of completeness, but no significant outcome that would affect the analysis is anticipated.

There is no agricultural production within the 800m emergency zone. The 3km emergency zone borders onto a dairy farm on the northern side of the proposed site but will have no impact on agricultural activities.

With regard to the new proposed access roads to the site, the proposed northern access road will pass through cultivated pasture land used for dairy production. The exact extent of the amount of pasture land taken out of production as a result of the road will depend on the final route of the road. This area is considered to be a prime dairy production area, and the estimated value of pasture land is in the region of R 20,000-25,000 per hectare. It should also be noted that dust from the northern access road will have a negative impact on surrounding pastures, i.e., dust settling on the leaves and reducing photosynthesis of the pasture. The proposed western and eastern access roads will have no significant impact on agricultural production.

The land use within a 20km radius of the Nuclear-1 site is dominated by commercial dairy farming as indicated in Figure 2.3. About 65% of the entire body of land within the radius is used for commercial agriculture. Strandveld (thicket) is found along the coastline together with a larger portion of bare sand in the form of dunes (the Sand River). The residential areas are Humansdorp, St. Francis, Cape St. Francis and Oyster Bay. Humansdorp is the most populated residential area as the other areas consist predominantly of holiday homes, occupied only seasonally. There is a large area of degraded land which is indicated in Figure 2-3. The causes of degradation appear to be wind erosion and perhaps overgrazing in the past. The rest of the area is reasonably well vegetated, and no significant degradation was evident. A conservation area runs along the southern part, and other portions of the Sand River dune area are in the process of being registered as a conservancy. There is a borrow pit in this area that was used for road construction and ongoing maintenance work. The only sand mine in the area is next to Cape St. Francis which has also been used for local road-building work. The Krom River catchment is within the 20km radius, and supplies most of the local area's fresh water.

Some of the land close to the shoreline is residential, specifically in Oyster Bay, which is situated about 5km from the proposed Nuclear-1 site. There are holiday residential houses along the Krom River, most of which are unoccupied out of peak holiday season.

Existing agro-industrial developments are the Woodlands Dairy in Humansdorp (which markets its products nationally) and large silos situated near Humansdorp. These silos are used for storing wheat but, due to the changing regional trend from wheat to dairy, are not being fully utilised.

Further afield within a 30km radius (as indicated in Figure 2-3), other features to note include scattered natural forest outcrops and the Kob River, which is a tourist attraction in-season for recreational camping and fishing activities close to Jeffrey's Bay.



**Figure 2-1: Borrow Pit Area**



**Figure 2-2: Woodlands Dairy**

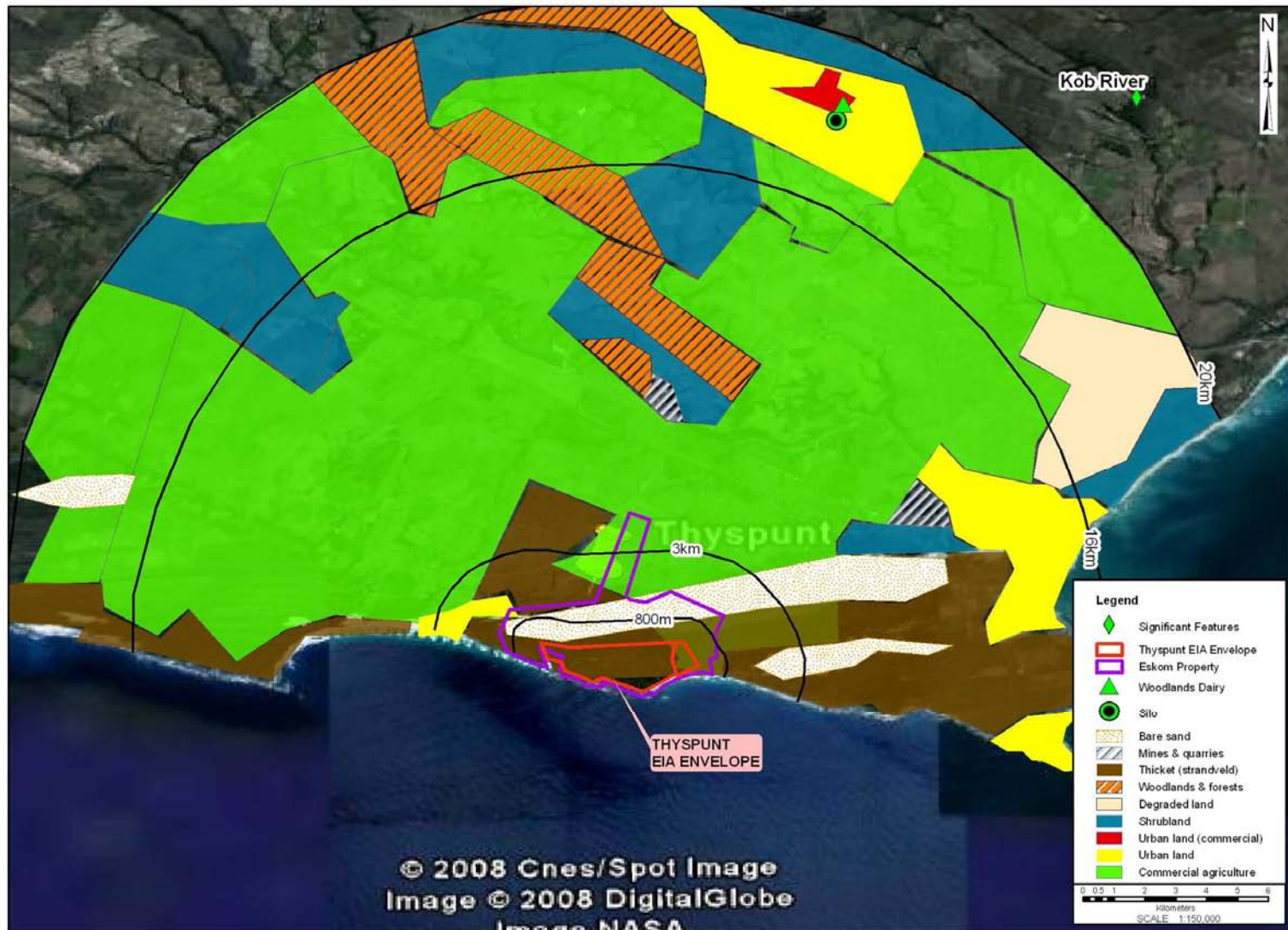


Figure 2-3: Land Use Map, Thyspunt

### 2.1.2 Bantamsklip

There is no agricultural production within the proposed site (EIA corridor) and, in fact, the potential for agricultural production is very limited. This is mainly because of the lack of available irrigation water from surface and ground water sources. As in the case of Thyspunt, soil samples were taken within the EIA envelope but their analysis is not expected to yield any results that would affect this report.

A large majority of the area surrounding the proposed site is land that is currently being used for fynbos harvesting with some commercial agricultural production taking place on a few farms. The main activity in this area is fynbos harvesting. Only farms that have planted pastures with irrigation that can supplement the natural grazing have livestock on their farms. Therefore, for agriculture production to increase in this area, more irrigation and cultivated pastures would need to be established.

The permanent residential areas in this area are relatively small in population size. Pearly Beach, for example, is a holiday location, occupied seasonally during peak tourist times; it has only a small permanent population.



**Figure 2-4: Typical farm land**



**Figure 2-5: Fynbos flower picking – The Springs Farm**

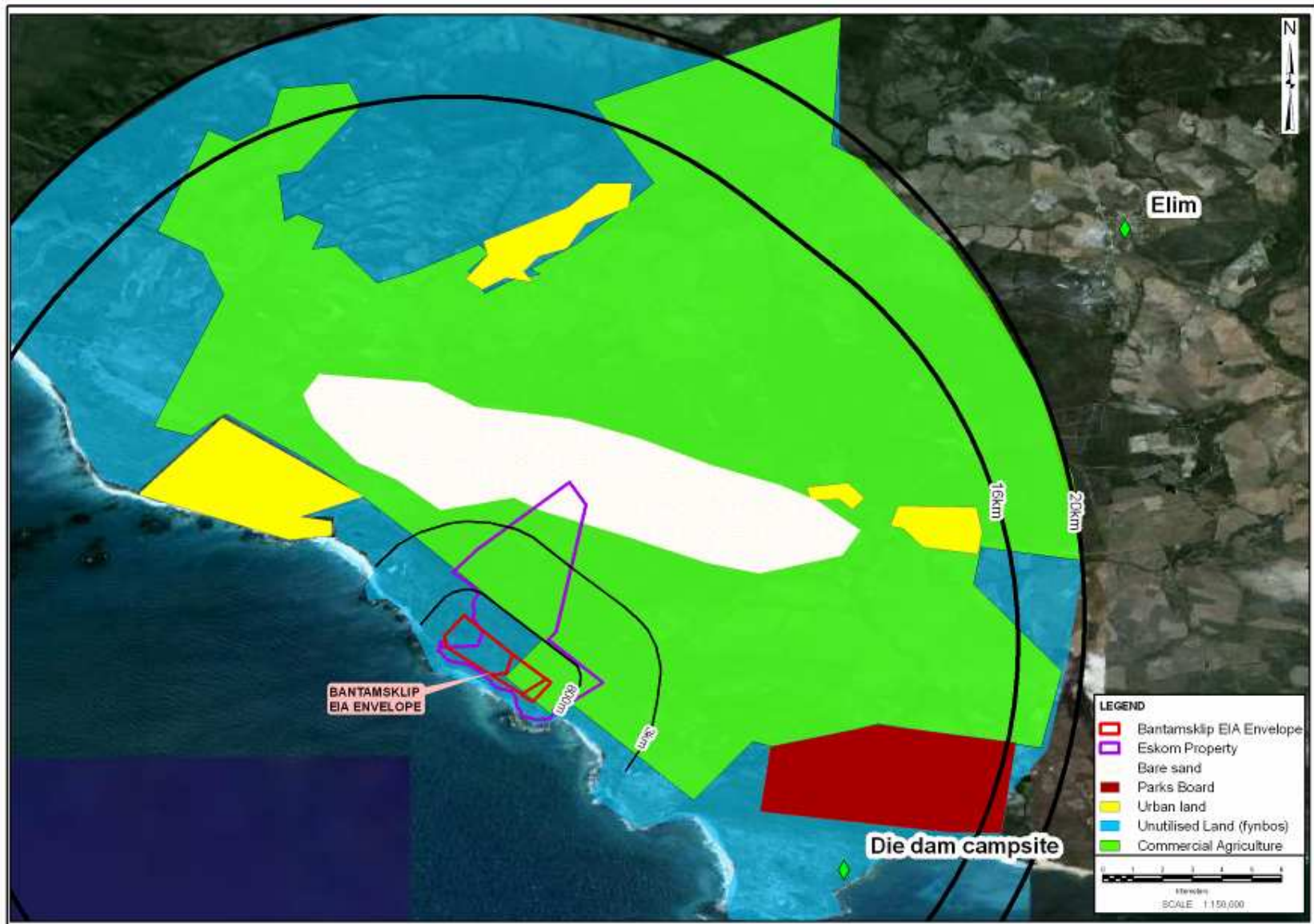


Figure 2-6: Land Use Map - Bantamsklip



### 2.1.3 Duynefontein

There is no agricultural production within the proposed site (EIA corridor). The potential for agricultural production on the proposed site is very limited, mainly as a result of the soil (sand dunes). As the site envelope only consists of sand dunes no soil samples were taken for this site. There is no commercial cultivation within the 800 m emergency zone but some mixed farming is being undertaken on the border of the 3 km zone.

There are broad bands of land use around the proposed site, the first being bare open vegetation close to the coast, the second the farming areas, and then the residential areas in and around Melkbosstrand and Atlantis.

As shown in Figure 2-7, the majority (approximately 80%) of the northern area is dominated by shrubland. There is a large urban area in Atlantis with industrial activity around the residential areas. There is an area that has been prepared for residential development, marked on the map as land degraded in preparation for development.

There are two distinct areas that are dominated by smallholdings which mainly consist of subsistence farming. A wide range of enterprises produce agricultural goods but this is mainly for home consumption with very little commercial production taking place.

On one farm (Vaaitjie) there is a sand mine and adjacent brick-making business with excavations for brick-making material. Apollo Brickmakers produce an average of 3,500,000 bricks per day.

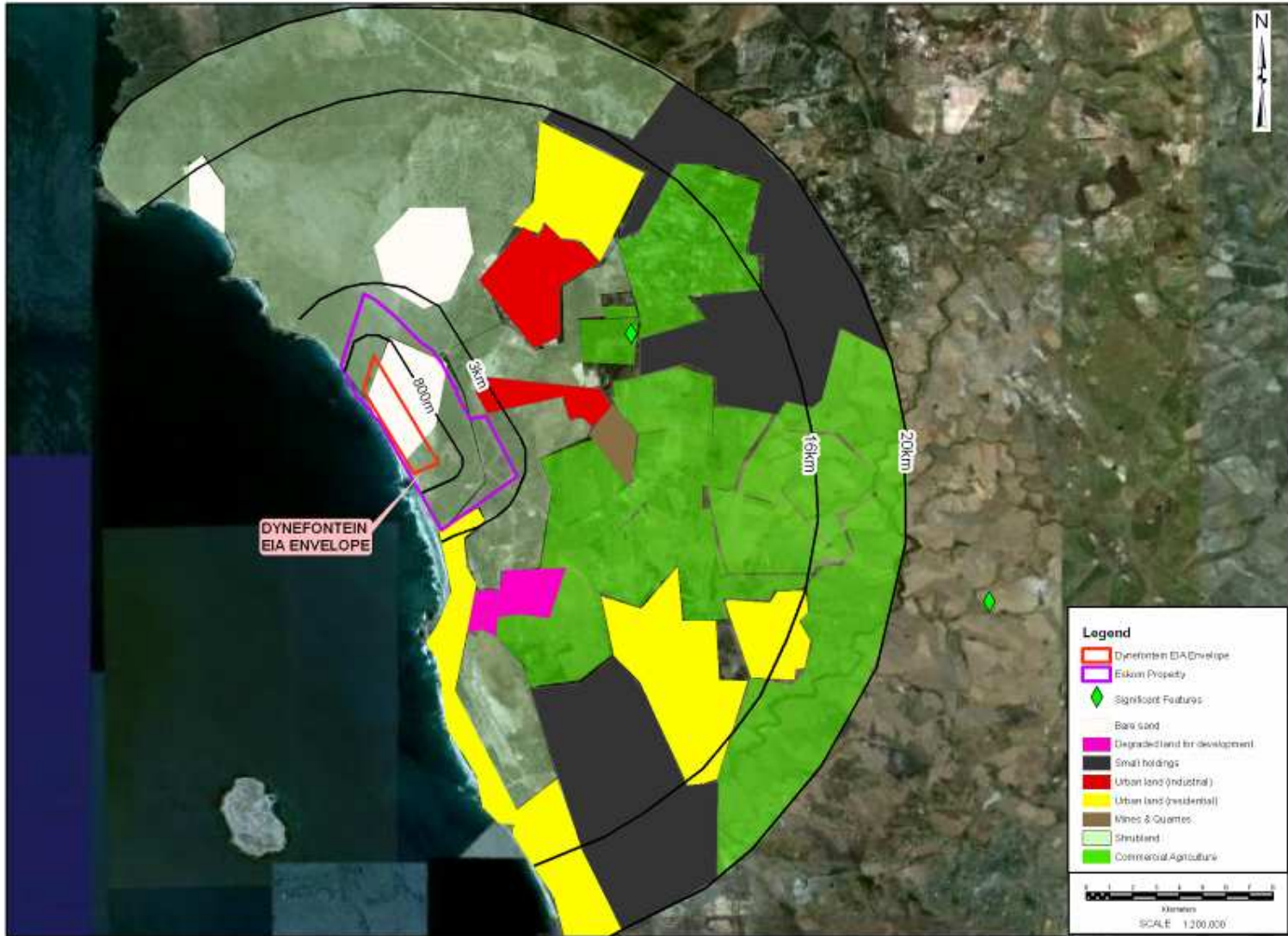


Figure 2-7: Land Use Map - Dyudefontein

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## 2.2 Agricultural Survey

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### 2.2.1 Soils

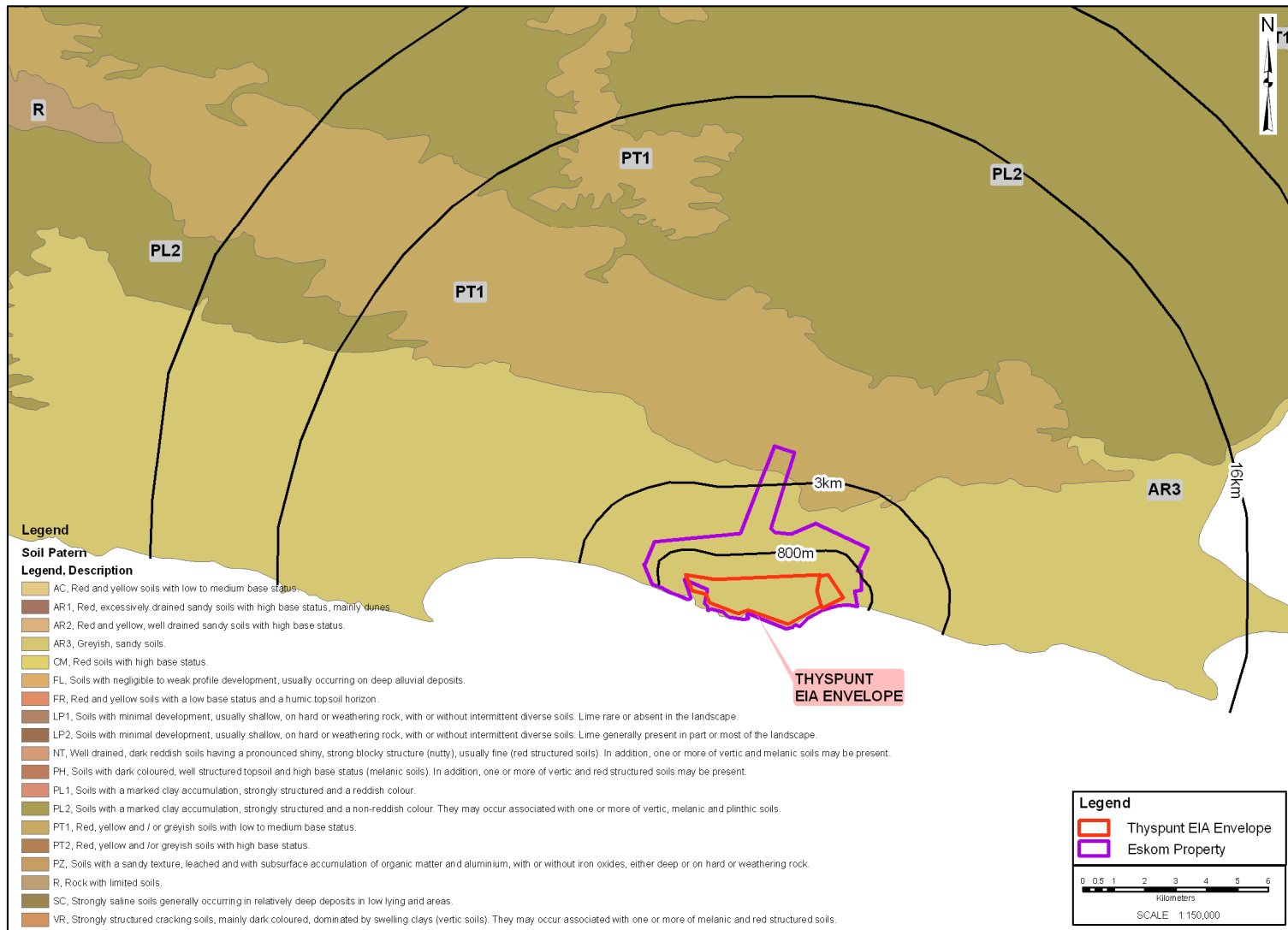
In evaluating the potential agricultural production of an area, one of the first elements that is considered is the type of soils that can be found in the region. The type of soil can give a good indication of the agricultural potential of an area.

Figures 2.8, 2.9 and 2.10 show broad soil patterns for the proposed sites, obtained from the National Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Research Council's Agricultural Geo-Referenced Information System (AGIS). Figures 2.11, 2.12 and 2.13 show the land type for the proposed sites.

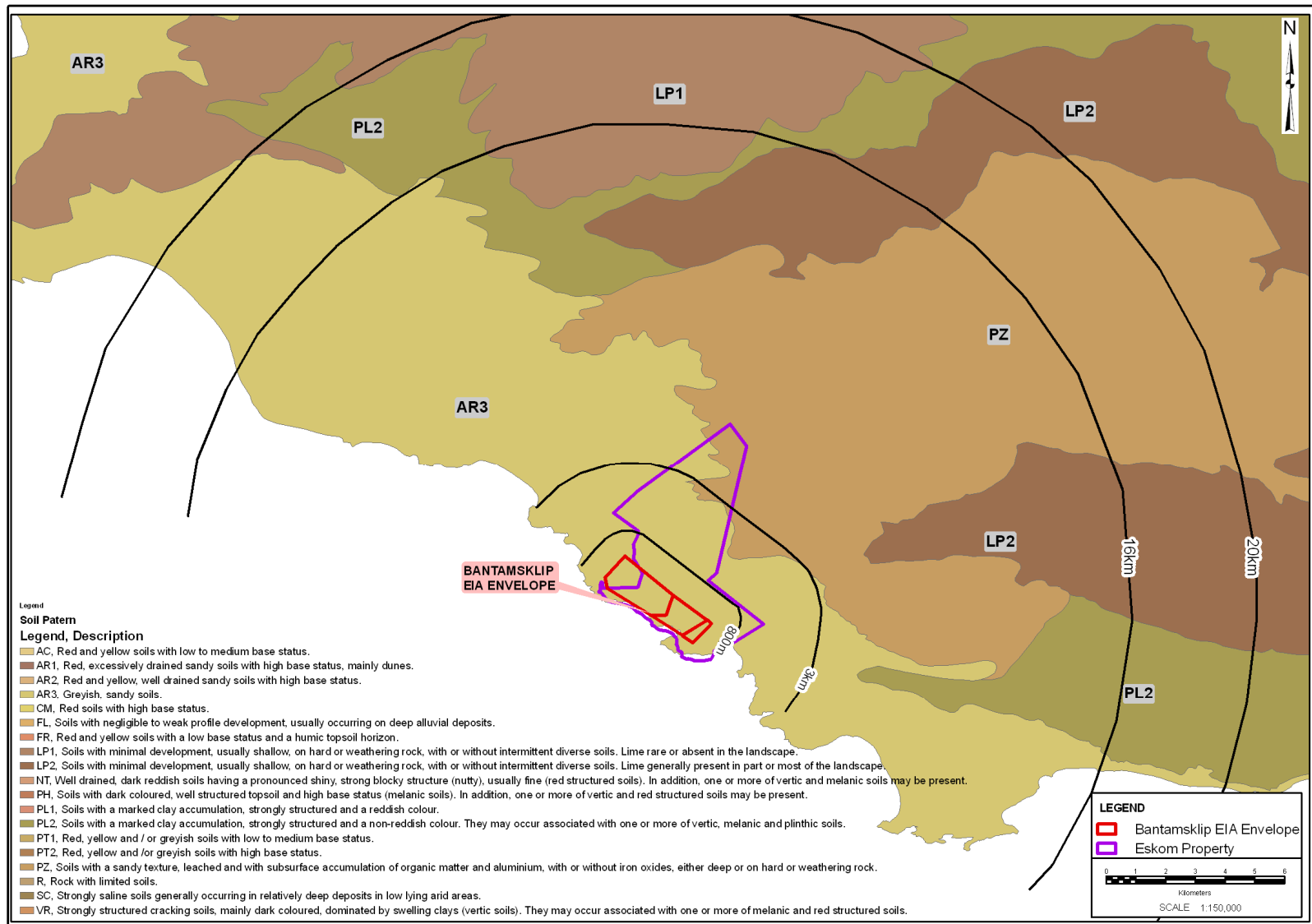
All three proposed sites for the new Nuclear-1 lie within a coastal plain landform flanked inland by mountains. The soils at the three sites have relatively low agricultural potential. Further inland the soils have medium to low agricultural potential. High-potential soils with high clay contents and good depth lie away from the proposed sites, occurring within the flood-plains of the rivers rising in the mountains and flowing towards the Indian and Atlantic Ocean.

For example, map unit Ca (an important soil inland of all three sites), indicates land that qualifies as a plinthic catena (sequence of soils) which has, in upland positions, marginalitic (dark coloured topsoils with a high-base status dominated by Ca and Mg cations) and/or duplex soils (with a relatively permeable topsoil abruptly overlying a very slowly permeable horizon which is not a hardpan) and covering more than 10% of the area. Plinthite, whether as a soft or hard layer, forms from the localisation and accumulation of iron and manganese oxides under conditions of fluctuating water table, and may have reddish brown, yellowish brown and/or black mottles. Soils with key codes Ea and Eb are generally shallow and are suitable for grazing only: All three sites under consideration for the proposed new Nuclear-1 have soil code Ed, which indicates generally greyish, sandy, excessively drained soils. These soils have low potential for crop production due to poor ability to retain moisture and nutrients required for crop growth and development.

It should be noted that all these proposed sites are in areas that have been developed over a long period of time, and therefore the current agricultural development in the region reflects the agricultural potential of the areas.



**Figure 2-8: Broad Soil Pattern: Thyspunt**



**Figure 2-9: Broad Soil Pattern: Bantamsklip**

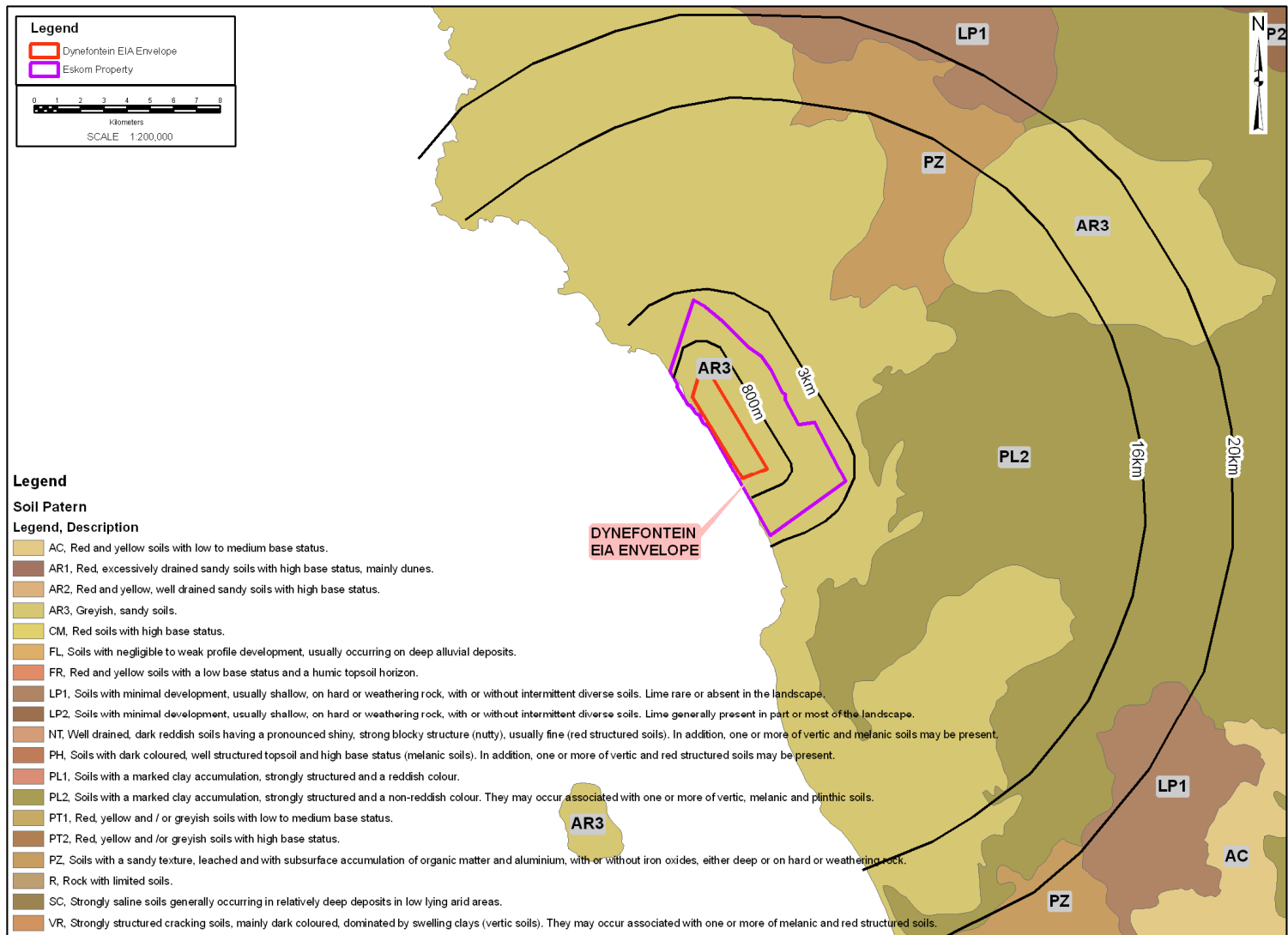


Figure 2-10: Broad Soil Pattern : Duynefontein

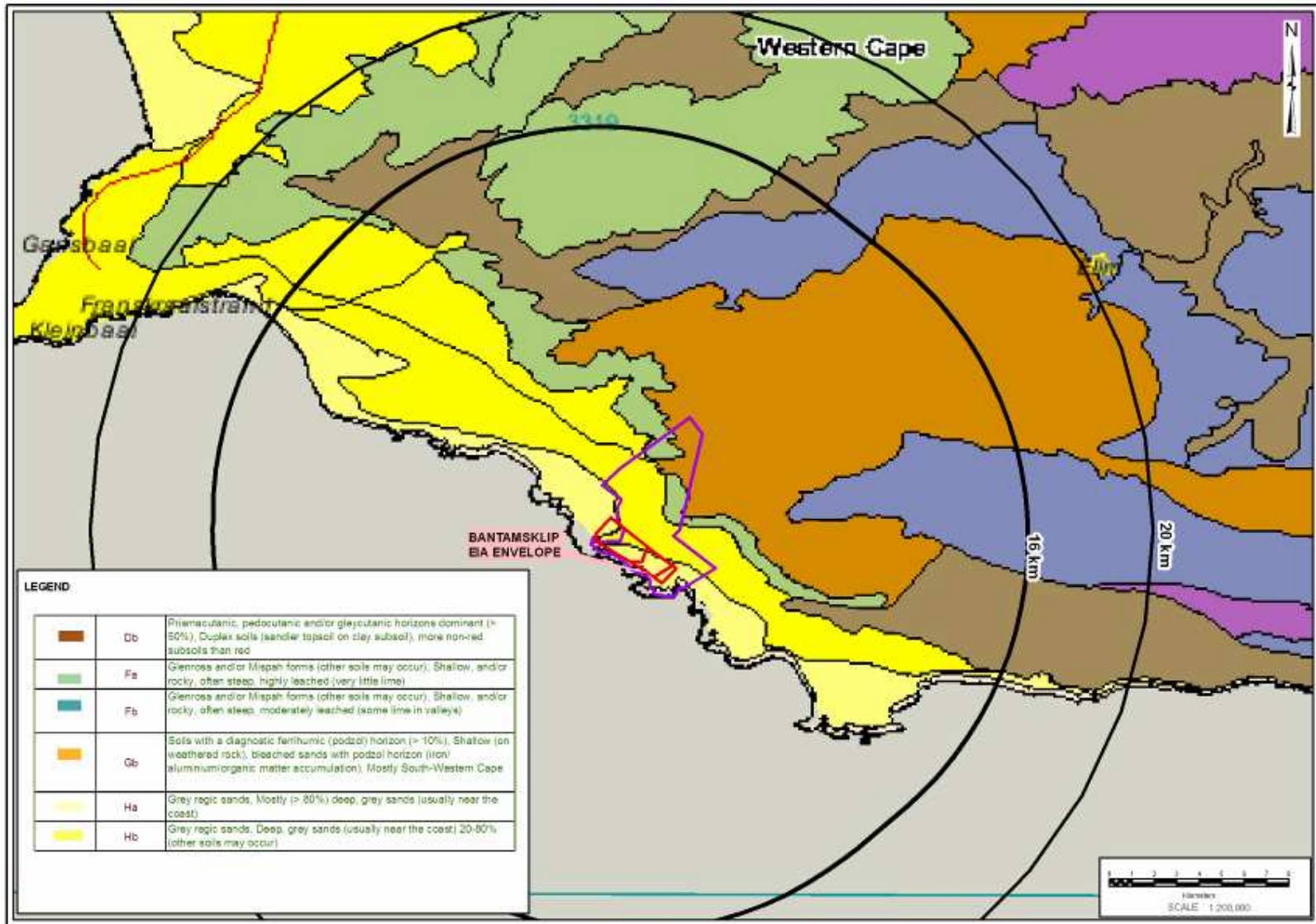


Figure 2-11: Land Type - Bantamsklip

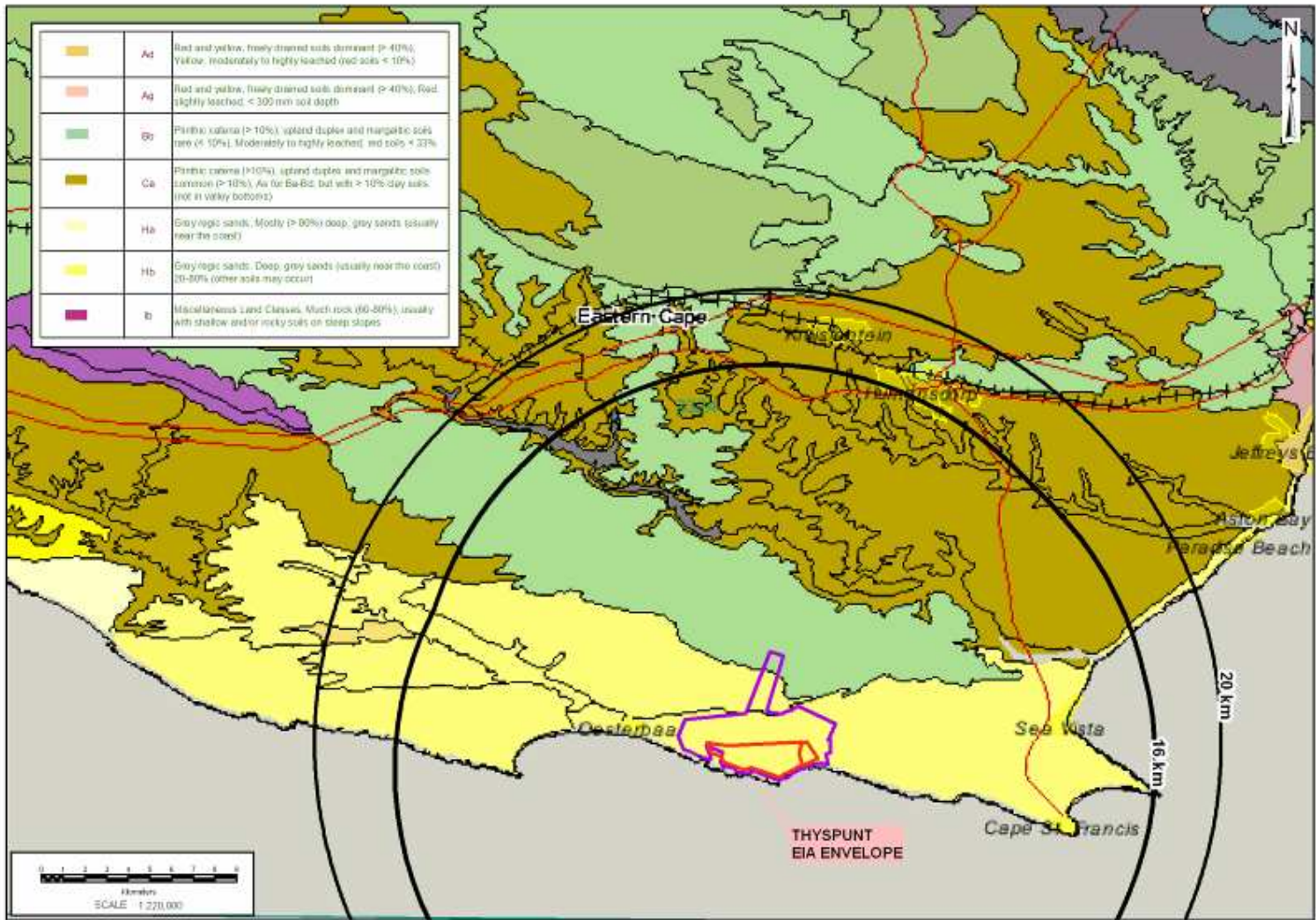


Figure 2-12: Land Type - Thyspunt



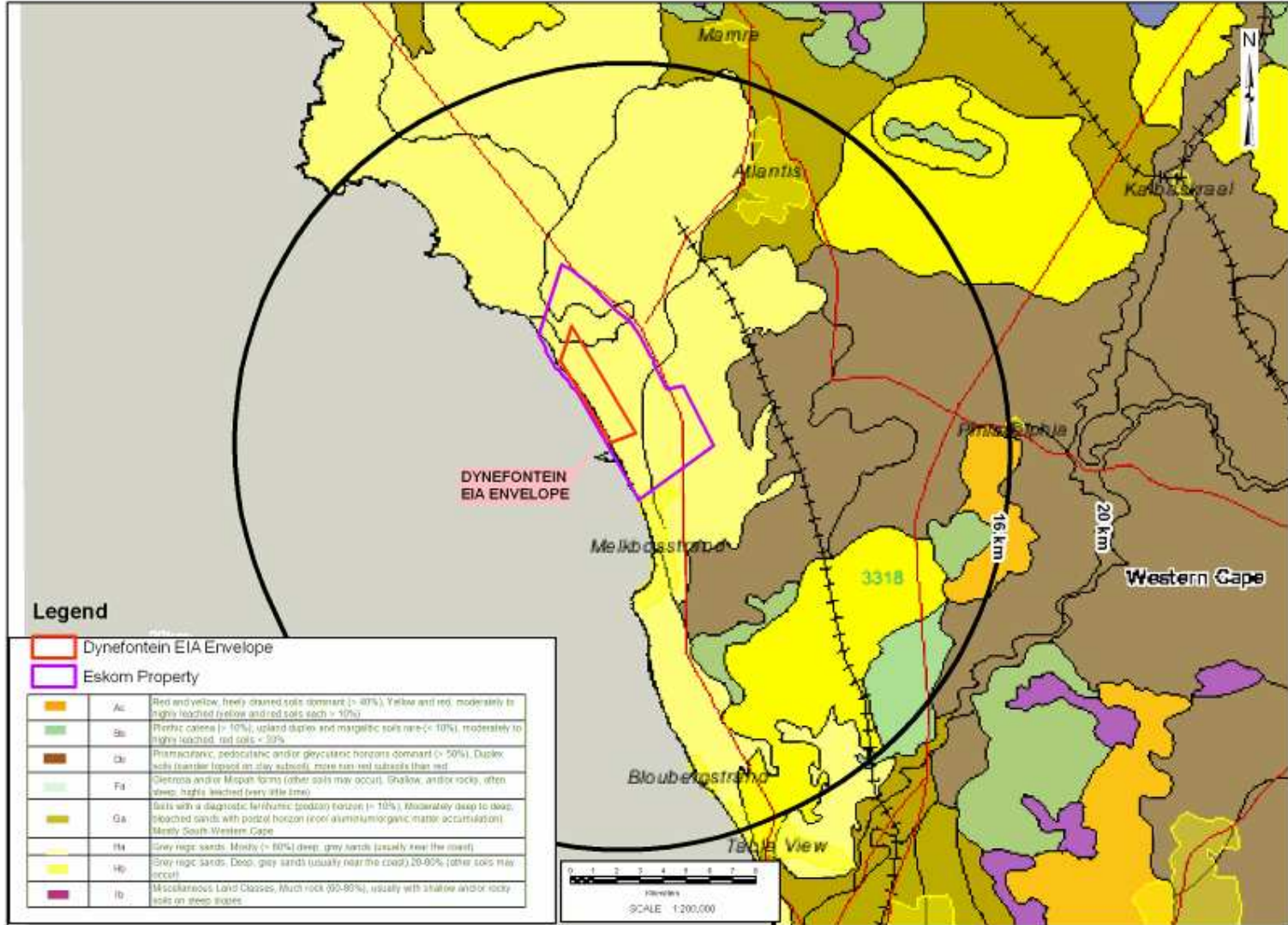


Figure 2-13: Land Type - Dunefontein

## 2.2.2 Agricultural Survey of Farm Units within a 16km radius

An agricultural survey was undertaken at each of the proposed sites. During the months of June and July 2008 two consultants visited each proposed site and firstly identified all farm units within the 16 km radius. Appointments were set up with the farm owners and each farm was visited and information collected on each farm. The information collected included:

- Name of farmer;
- Extent of farm;
- Main business of farm and current enterprises;
- Area of cultivated land;
- Amount produced of each enterprise;
- Types of livestock;
- Number of livestock;
- Main purchaser of enterprises; and
- Other significant features of farm.

A breakdown of this information for each farm can be found in Appendix 1. This information was used in order to calculate the current agricultural production around each of the proposed site. The following section gives a summary of the available climate information for each area along with the main current features of agricultural production.

## 2.2.3 Thyspunt

### Climate Data

Data were obtained from Cape St. Francis which is the closest weather station operated by the South African Weather Services.

The most dominant wind directions in this region are west-northwest and northwest. The western sites of Brakke duine and Klippepunt are characterised by winds of a greater northerly direction than are Thyspunt and De Hoek. Off-shore wind flows occur about 30% of the time.

The air temperature data for Cape St. Francis are summarised in Table 2-1. The tables contain the average daily maximums, minimums and extreme maximums and minimums. The average daily maximum and minimum temperatures recorded at Cape St. Francis are 22.8°C (January and February) and 11.2°C (July), respectively. The extreme maximum and minimum were 36.5°C (May) and 5.0°C (August), respectively.

**Table 2-1: Means and Extremes of Temperature for Cape St. Francis – 2004 (June) to 2007.**

Month	Average Daily Maximum (°C)	Extreme Maximum (°C)	Average Daily Minimum (°C)	Extreme minimum (°C)
January	22.8	27.4	18.5	12.9
February	22.8	28.3	18.4	14.1
March	21.8	25.5	16.7	12.9
April	19.6	25.3	14.7	9.1

Month	Average Daily Maximum (°C)	Extreme Maximum (°C)	Average Daily Minimum (°C)	Extreme minimum (°C)
May	19.4	36.5	13.3	7.1
June	18.8	29.0	11.7	6.8
July	18.1	28.0	11.2	6.6
August	17.9	30.5	11.6	5.0
September	18.1	24.4	12.9	7.0
October	19.2	25.5	14.2	8.5
November	20.9	31.1	15.9	11.2
December	22.0	25.0	17.4	12.6
Annual	20.1	36.5	14.7	5.0

The rainfall observations made at the SAWS station in Cape St. Francis recorded an annual average of 610.9 mm for the period 2004 (June) to 2007 (Table 2-2).

**Table 2-2: Average, Maximum and Minimum Monthly Rainfall (mm) for Cape St. Francis – 2004 (June) to 2007**

Month	Average Monthly	Maximum Monthly	Minimum Monthly
January	32.2	46.4	18.6
February	18.4	33.8	8.6
March	80.6	173.4	12
April	61.2	71.8	41.6
May	61.6	106.8	18.4
June	33.9	51	19.2
July	40.4	80.4	6.6
August	101.1	211.4	26.8
September	32.8	69	17
October	43.0	64	17.4
November	44.6	94.2	12.4
December	61.3	138	15.4
Annual	610.9		

### Current Agricultural Production

The Thyspunt area is dominated by dairy farming. Within the 16km radius there is only one other farm type which is a large property (over 2,000 ha in extent) carrying a flock of 6 500 sheep. The farms supply milk to dairies such as Woodlands, Parmalat, Nestle and Clover Dairies. Woodlands Dairy and Clover Dairies together produce an average of 700 000 litres of milk a day to sell, and make dairy products such as cheese, butter and yoghurt.

The dairy farms consist mainly of cultivated pastures and maize production (mostly for silage) for dairy cows. Much of the natural vegetation in the area is shrub land with the occasional outcrop of alien bushveld. Many of the farms produce their own silage for their own use or to sell to other local farmers. Some land is used for wheat production.

A summary of the information collected from each farm is given in the Appendix 1.



**Figure 2-14: Dairy cows on farm**



**Figure 2-15: Extensive silage production on most farms**



**Figure 2-16: Silage bales**

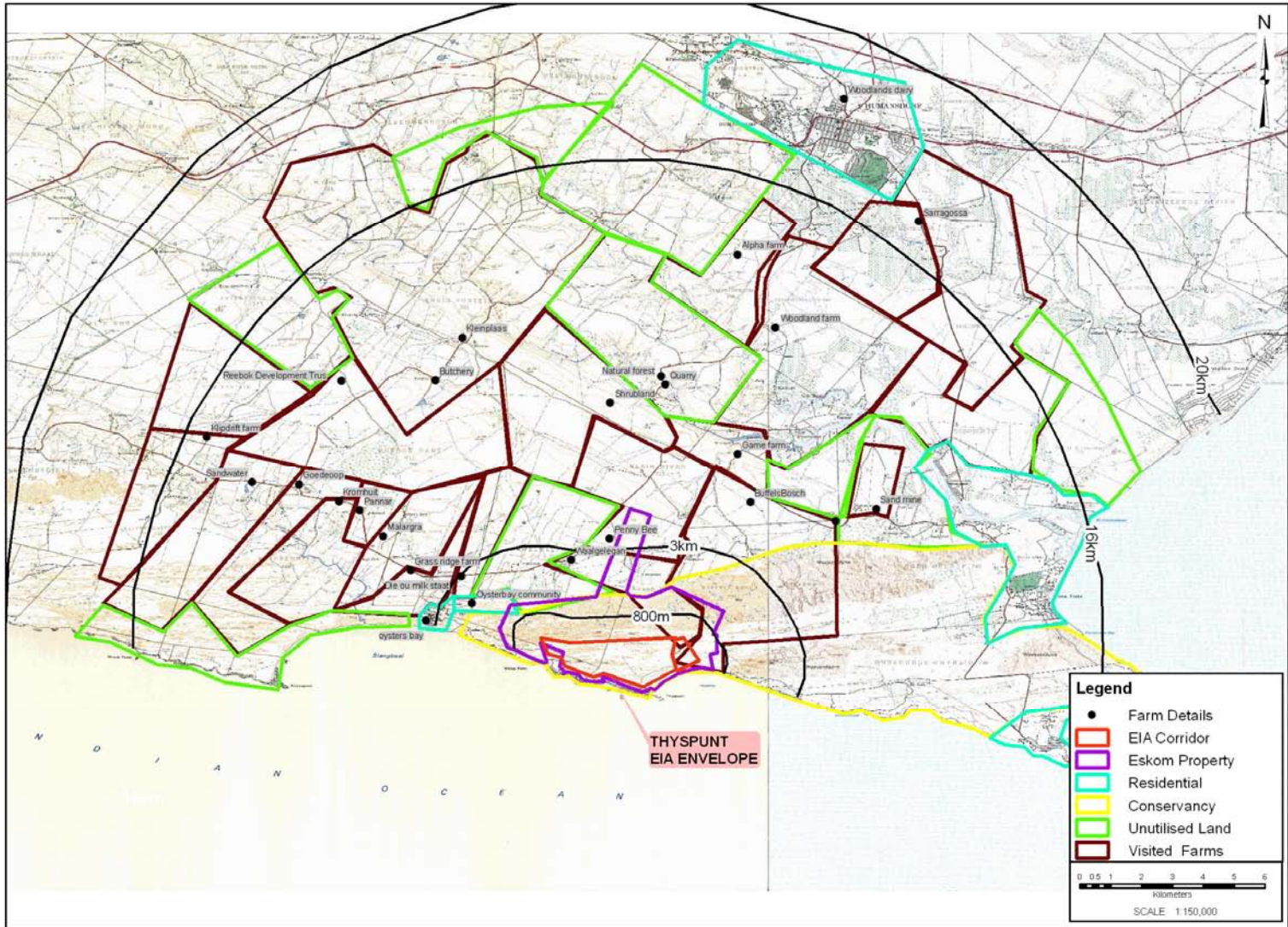


Figure 2-17: Agricultural survey: Thyspunt

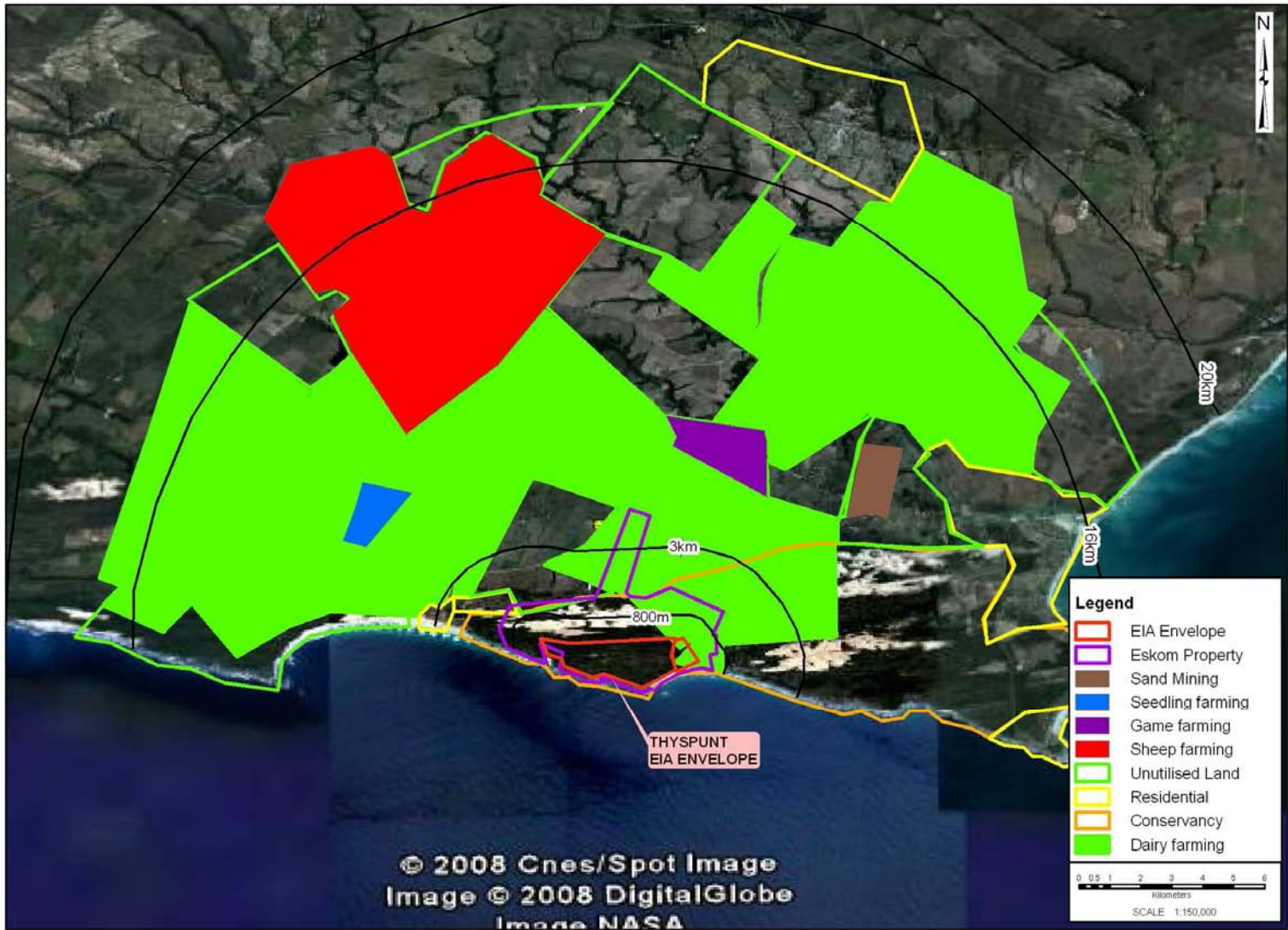


Figure 2-18:Types of farming - Thyspunt

## 2.2.4 Bantamsklip

### Climate Data

The closest SAWS weather stations are Hermanus and Struisbaai. The main wind direction in this region is west-northwest to northwest, a secondary direction being east to east-southeast.

The average daily maximum and minimum temperatures recorded at Hermanus were 23.4°C (January) and 10.5°C (August). In comparison, the average daily maximum and minimum temperatures recorded at Struisbaai were 24.1°C (January) and 8.7°C (July). The extreme maximums at Hermanus and Struisbaai were 33.2°C (October) and 32.6°C (October) respectively, and the extreme minimums 4.8°C (July) and 1.7°C (July) respectively.

**Table 2-3: Means and Extremes of Dry-bulb Temperatures for Hermanus – 2001 to 2007.**

Month	Average Daily Maximum (°C)	Extreme Maximum (°C)	Average Daily Minimum (°C)	Extreme Minimum (°C)
January	23.4	32.8	17.2	12.1
February	23.2	30.8	17.2	11.3
March	22.4	30.8	15.8	9.8
April	20.9	30.3	14.3	9.5
May	19.6	32.0	13.1	7.5
June	18.2	31.1	11.2	5.0
July	17.4	29.6	10.6	4.8
August	17.0	30.9	10.5	5.2
September	18.6	31.5	12.5	7.7
October	20.4	33.2	13.9	8.1
November	21.5	29.9	15.3	10.5
December	22.9	30.5	16.7	11.2
Annual	20.5	33.2	14.0	4.8

**Table 2-4: Means and Extremes of Temperature for Struisbaai – 2001 to 2007**

Month	Average Daily Maximum (°C)	Extreme Maximum (°C)	Average Daily Minimum (°C)	Extreme Minimum (°C)
January	23.8	29.9	18.5	10.2
February	24.1	28.4	19.2	11.4
March	22.8	31.7	17.1	7.7
April	20.3	25.9	14.7	5.6
May	18.7	31.0	11.7	3.2
June	17.1	24.9	8.8	2.0
July	16.5	27.5	8.7	1.7
August	16.4	30.1	8.9	2.1
September	17.7	25.7	11.4	4.0
October	19.1	32.6	13.6	5.9
November	21.0	29.2	15.3	6.6
December	22.8	31.2	17.2	9.5
Annual	20.0	32.6	13.8	11.4



As shown in Table 2-3, the rainfall regime for the Bantamsklip area is typical of a winter rainfall season area. Rainfall observations are made at the SAWS stations in Hermanus and Struisbaai. These are summarised in Table 2-5. The annual average recording for this period is 533.2 mm at Hermanus and 385.9 mm at Struisbaai.

**Table 2-5: Average, Maximum and Minimum Monthly Precipitation (mm) for Hermanus and Struisbaai – 2001 to 2007 (South African Weather Service).**

Month	Hermanus			Struisbaai		
	Average Monthly	Maximum Monthly	Minimum Monthly	Average Monthly	Maximum Monthly	Minimum Monthly
Jan	33.2	121.0	7.2	30.5	78.4	5.6
Feb	23.4	37.4	11.2	13.2	33.6	4.8
Mar	20.5	60.6	5.8	20.8	85.4	0.2
Apr	68.7	232.6	21.2	53.4	175.8	19.6
May	50.9	87.4	9.0	36.1	47.2	8.0
Jun	59.1	132.8	11.6	39.7	75.2	15.4
Jul	68.0	111.0	10.4	49.3	94.6	13.4
Aug	73.3	130.6	33.6	47.2	84.4	25.8
Sep	27.9	52.0	0.0	25.3	45.0	9.8
Oct	52.1	131.4	16.4	34.8	98.6	12.8
Nov	33.9	120.2	9.8	20.8	60.6	3.8
Dec	22.2	51.0	6.6	14.8	33.2	3.0
Annual	533.2			385.9		

### Current Agricultural Production

The majority of the land within the 16km radius is natural fynbos vegetation. The farms further inland are mainly devoted to cattle or sheep. Recently the broader region has been developed into the Agulhas wine region. It is envisaged that this trend toward wine estates and eco-tourism will continue in the medium term

The coastal belt, which stretches approximately 6km inland, is predominantly natural vegetation, with some uncultivated and cultivated fynbos. This land is used for flower harvesting, with the occasional small-scale subsistence activity or holiday property within it. The areas further inland produce dairy, cattle and sheep. Here there is a small village called Baardskeerdersbos with some small scale-farmers and a residential area.

The farms that produce dairy, cattle and sheep are all over 10km from the proposed site. The dairy farms sell predominantly to the Parmalat Dairy. The bigger farms, other than those that do game farming, are all in dairying or fynbos harvesting. There are a few farms that produce sweet potatoes, cucumber and oats, and there is a small amount of trout farming. A butchery on one of the farms (Kleinplaas Farm) buys and sells much of the local produce. There are a number of small-scale farms in the area, most of them being operated at a subsistence level.

With regard to fynbos, the flowers are boxed and sold to local distributors for export. The primary buyers are from the UK. The fynbos production is a major source of income in the area, as many of the local people rely on such farms for seasonal employment.

A summary of the information collected from each farm is given in Appendix 1.

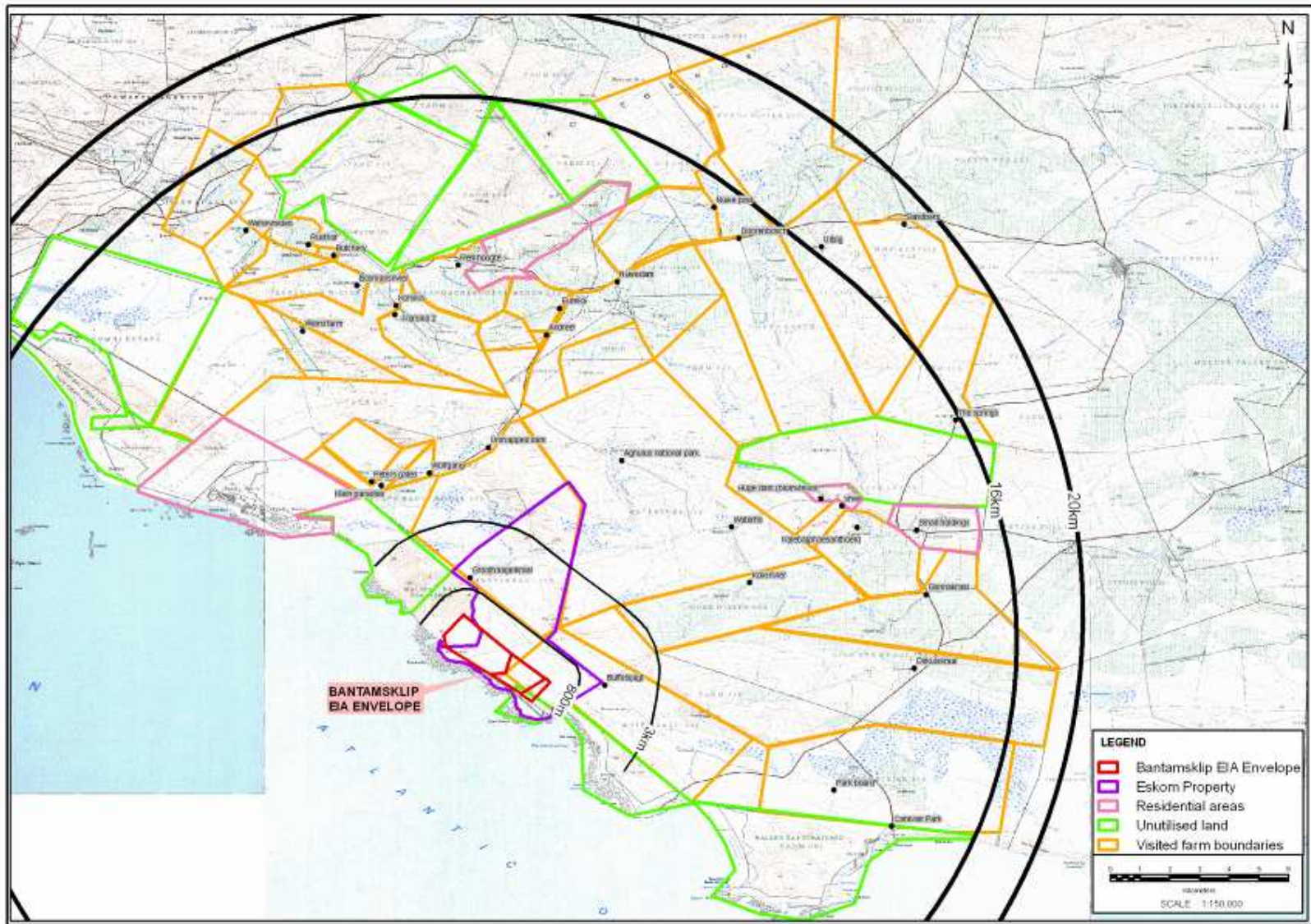


Figure 2-19: Agricultural Survey - Bantamsklip

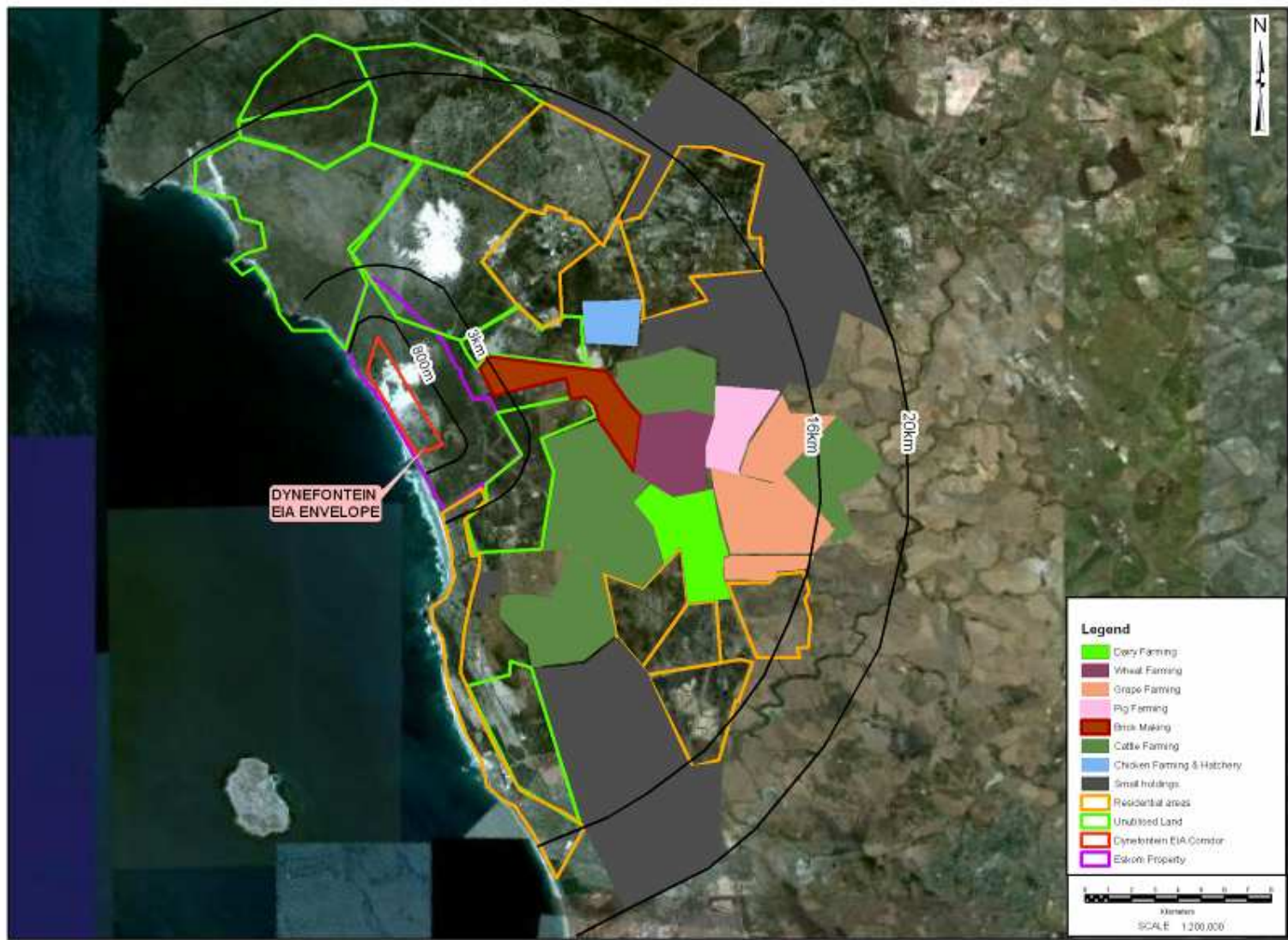


Figure 2-20: Types of Farming - Bantamsklip

## 2.2.5 Duynefontein

### Climate Data

In terms of wind south-south-easterly winds dominate, with approximately 13% occurrences during a year. During winter months (July to August), an increase in frequency of east-north-easterly winds occurs, and in the summer months there is an increase in the frequency of southerly winds

As indicated in Table 2-6, temperatures measured at Duynefontein site are largely influenced by the close proximity of the cold ocean current which has a moderating effect on the temperatures. The lowest temperature recorded at the Duynefontein site was above freezing (2.2°C on 2 August 1981) and the maximum was 38.2°C (13 September 2005).

**Table 2-6: Means and Extremes of Dry-Bulb Temperature at the Duynefontein Site (measured 10 m above ground level) – (1980 To 2007)**

Month	Average Daily Maximum (°C)	Extreme Maximum (°C)	Average Daily Minimum (°C)	Extreme Minimum (°C)
January	25.4	38.1	15.9	10.5
February	25.5	38	16.1	9
March	24.3	36.6	15.3	9
April	21	35.5	13.3	5.5
May	19.1	33.6	11	5.7
June	19.4	31.4	9.6	4.1
July	19.5	29	9.2	2.8
August	17.2	32	8.2	2.2
September	19.7	38.2	10.4	2.3
October	20.4	37.2	11.6	5.4
November	22.6	36.3	13.6	6.3
December	22.9	37.4	14.5	9.3
Annual	21.4	38.2	12.4	2.2

Air temperatures at Cape Town International Airport (1956-1973) show an extreme maximum of 40.7°C and an extreme minimum of -1.3°C.

The rainfall season for the Duynefontein site is classified as a winter area (Figure 2 20).

**Table 2-7: Monthly Measurements off Precipitation at the Duynefontein Site –1980 to 2007**

Month	Average Monthly (mm)	Maximum Monthly (mm)	Minimum Monthly (mm)
January	10.3	67.6	0.0
February	8.1	42.0	0.0
March	13.0	48.4	0.0
April	34.6	107.8	2.8
May	46.9	98.2	1.3
June	65.0	157.4	12.0
July	65.3	162.4	22.8
August	54.0	134.4	12.8
September	32.7	75.0	2.5
October	19.0	114.8	0.6
November	12.3	52.4	0.4
December	13.5	32.8	0.3
Annual	374.8	162.4	0.0

### **Current Agricultural Production**

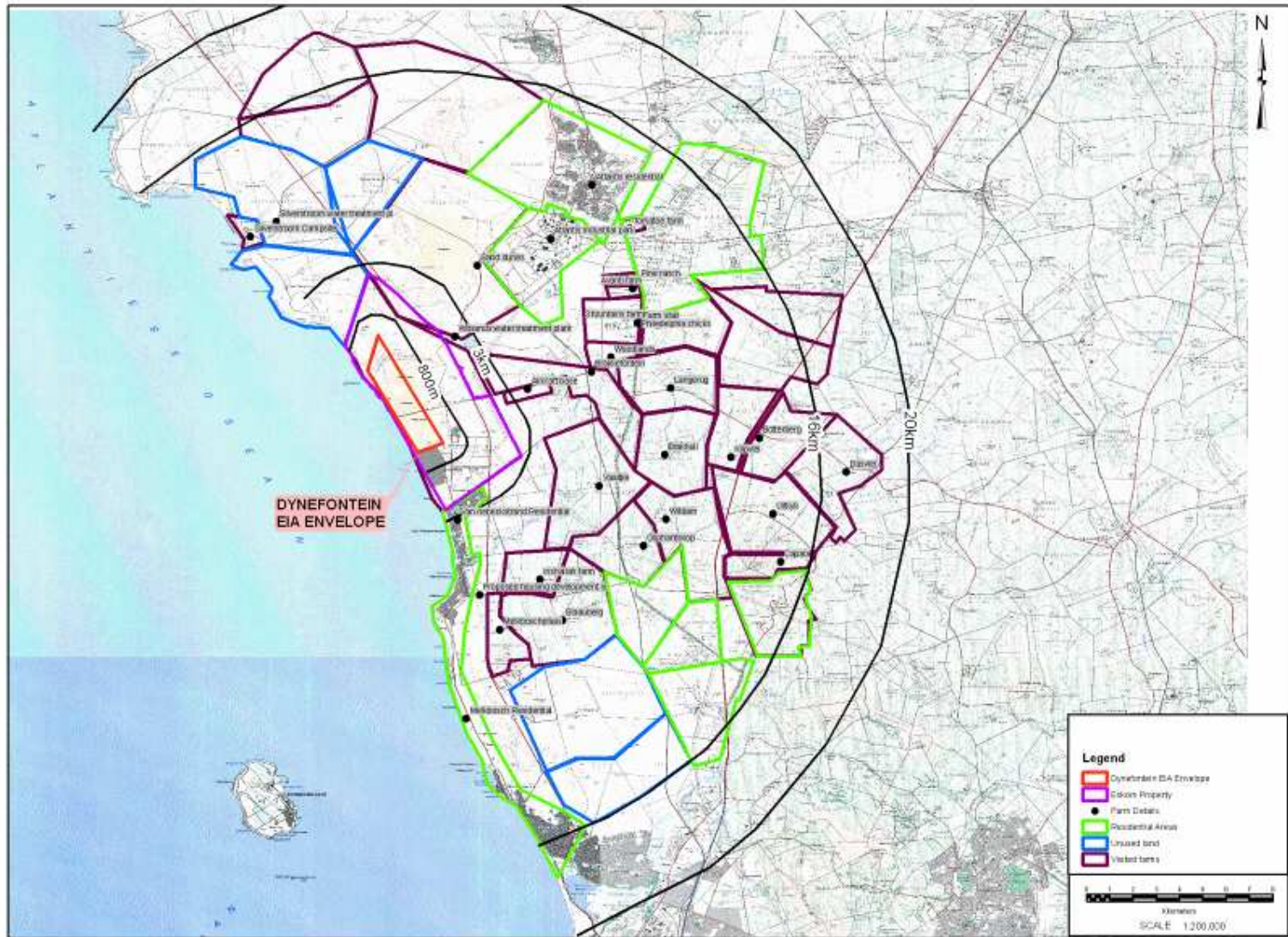
Agricultural production around Koeberg consists of commercial farms (large to medium scale) producing mainly grapes, dairy and wheat. The two most popular farming activities in the surrounding area are wheat and grape farming. However, many small-scale subsistence or semi-commercial farms are found just out of the Atlantis industrial and residential areas.

An important point that should be noted is that a very large portion of the 16k m radius of the Koeberg site is taken up by the presence of an extensive sand dune that is located across the R307 road from the Atlantis industrial park. This has very limited agricultural potential.

Many of the wine farms also grow an alternate crop like wheat or run cattle. The dairy farms mainly sell to Clover Dairies, and the sheep farms mainly to local butcheries in the Cape. There is an egg hatchery which produces 1 700 000 eggs a month, selling to Pioneer Food/Bokomo. Most of the farms have small irrigation dams, frequently emptied throughout the year.

The small-scale farms in and around Atlantis do not contribute on a commercial basis. Such farms grow a small amount of vegetables, and run some chickens and one or two goats mainly for home consumption.

A summary of the information collected from each farm is given in the Appendix 1.



**Figure 2-21: Agricultural Survey - Dynefontein**

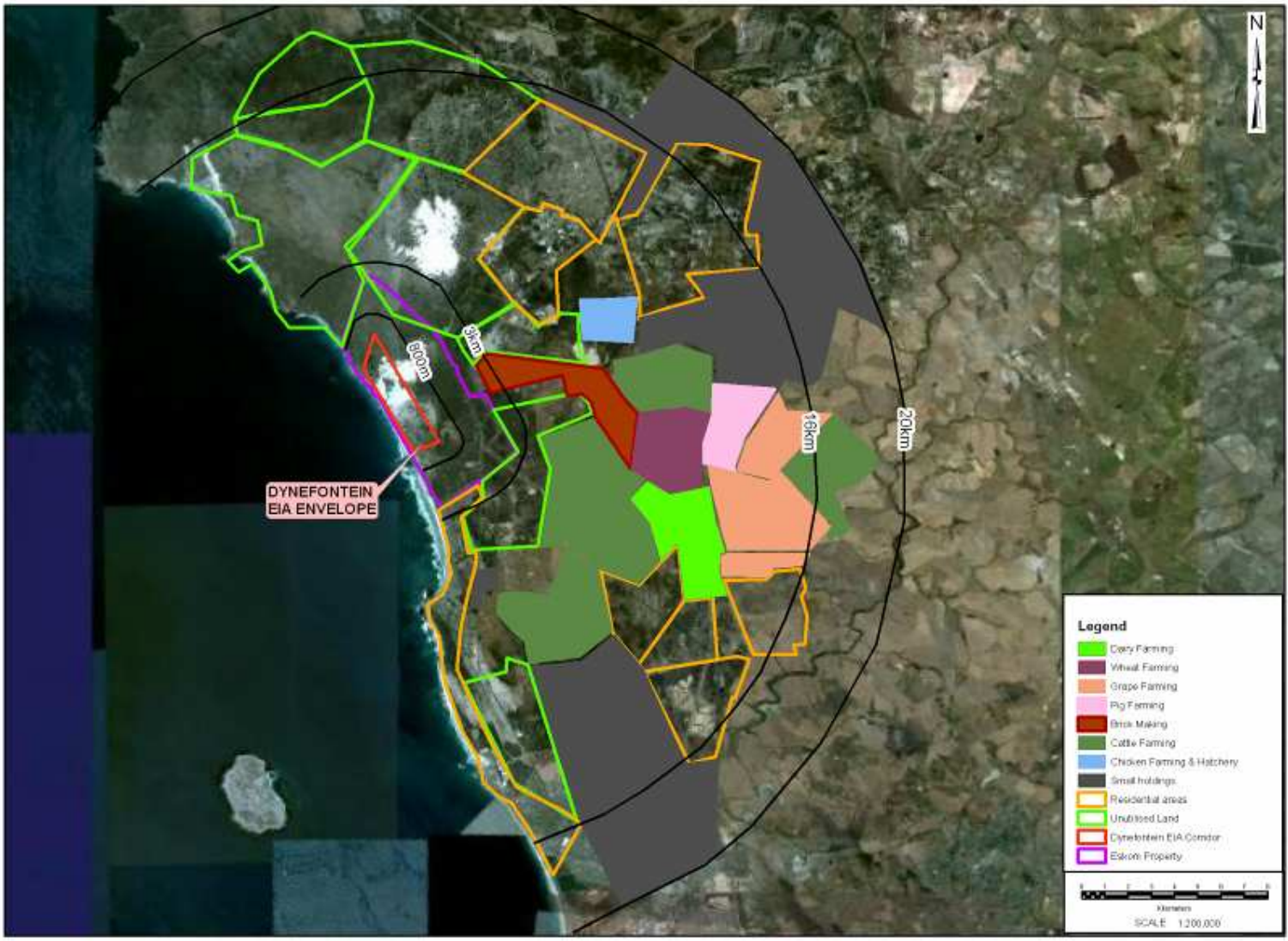


Figure 2-22: Types of Farming - Dufnefontein

## 2.2.6 Summary of Farming Practices

The farming practices for each of the proposed sites are summarised in Table 2-8 below.

**Table 2-8: Farming Practices (number of farms)**

	Duynfontein	Bantamsklip	Thyspunt
<b>Farming practice</b>			
<b>LIVESTOCK</b>			
Dairy	2	7	16
Beef	6	7	0
Sheep	2	5	1
Pigs	1	0	0
Poultry	1	0	0
Game	0	1	1
<b>CROPS</b>			
Vines	4	0	0
Wheat	7	0	0
Fynbos	0	13	0
Vegetables	3	3	0
Other agric	3	3	3
Total properties	31	33	26

From the data in this table it is clear that:

- The Thyspunt site in the Humansdorp area is predominately a milk-producing area with dairy production on 16 of the 26 properties
- The Bantamsklip site in the Hermanus region is substantially a fynbos area with fynbos being utilised on 13 of the 33 properties. However, livestock are carried on 20 of the properties, and this includes dairy, beef, sheep and game; and
- The Duynfontein area is mainly mixed farming with 12 of the properties carrying livestock of which ten are dairy, beef or sheep.

The extent of the area of each farm and farm type can be seen on the types of farms maps given in the previous section.

## 2.3 Economic Analysis of Agriculture

Using the information gathered in the agricultural survey, an estimate of the value of the agricultural production from each site within the 16km radius can be undertaken. The quantity produced by each enterprise was calculated and the financial value estimated. For example, from the information collected on dairy production an estimate has been made on the amount of milk produced per annum in the 16km radius. Where exact production figures were not available from the individual farms, an estimate was made using the average production from the area. This is then multiplied by the current producer price of milk to obtain the value of dairy production. An estimate is also added for the value of cull cows and bull calves sold per annum.

The breakdown of the estimated gross value at 2008 prices of agricultural production for the three sites is shown in Table 2-9



**Table 2-9: Value of Agricultural Production (R million)**

<b>Agricultural Enterprise</b>	<b>Gross Value (R million)</b>
<b>Thyspunt</b>	
Sheep	6.5
Beef	0.5
Dairy production	143.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>Bantamsklip</b>	
Fynbos	8 – 14
Dairy	9
Crops	2
Beef/sheep	6.4
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Duynefontein</b>	
Grape	16.0
Wheat	13.0
Milk	14.0
Egg/chicks	20.0
Vegetables	5.0
Beef/sheep/pigs	7
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>75</b>

From the above it can be seen that Thyspunt has the highest value of commercial agricultural production, followed by Duynefontein and then Bantamsklip. It should be noted that an accurate estimate of the value of fynbos harvesting is difficult to obtain, and a more detailed survey would need to be undertaken for a more accurate estimate.

### 3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

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#### 3.1 Introduction

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Using data from the Air Quality Impact and Climatology Assessment Study for Environmental Impact Assessment for the Proposed Nuclear Power Station (Nov 2009), the maximum predicted doses of  $\mu\text{Sv/annum}$  under normal operating conditions for the three sites and two different engineering designs for a NPS are given in Table 3-1.

**Table 3-1: Maximum Inhalation and External Effective Dose Predicted In the 40Km by 40Km Study Area for 4000 MWe NPS**

Site	Effective Dose ( $\mu\text{Sv/annum}$ )	
	EPR	AP1000
Duynfontein	4.07	2.56
Bantamsklip	4.60	2.19
Thyspunt	11.31	4.56

The report further goes on to state that the NNR Regulation R388 specifies that the annual effective dose limit for members of the public from all authorised actions is 1 000  $\mu\text{Sv}$  with an additional provision of an annual dose constraint of 250  $\mu\text{Sv}$ . The highest predicted inhalation and external effective dose of 11.3  $\mu\text{Sv}$  is therefore about 4.5% of the dose constraint and about 1% of the annual effective dose limit. With the addition of more units to eventually generate 10 000 MWe, the maximum external effective dose would be less than 30  $\mu\text{Sv}$ .

Therefore, it can be taken that, under normal operating conditions, the  $\mu\text{Sv/annum}$  are well below the recommended limits. As a result, any discussion on the impact of radionuclides on agriculture relates to the unintentional or accidental release of radionuclides.

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#### 3.2 Literature Review and Related Case Studies

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In terms of agriculture the best researched nuclear power plant disaster is Chernobyl in 1986. Much of the information that we have on the effect of radiation on agriculture comes from research carried out after the incident. It should be stressed that any reference to Chernobyl refers to the agricultural research that took place, and in no way should any comparison be made concerning this disaster and what could happen at one of the proposed sites.

The Soviet authorities declared an emergency exclusion zone within 19 miles (30.5 km) of the Chernobyl No. 4 reactor after the accident. The contamination - particularly from Cesium-137 ( $^{137}\text{Cs}$ ) as well as Strontium-90 and Plutonium - was not confined to the 19-mile exclusion zone. Around these areas were areas with lower levels, creating a patchwork of go and no-go zones. In these areas farming never stopped entirely, though the economy collapsed. Instead, the state farms adopted measures to minimise contamination of crops, including the use of certain fertilisers. Some crops absorb less radiation; those that absorb more are grown only for fodder.

In October 2006 of the 1 000 square miles of contaminated land, only 54 square miles had been returned to active agricultural use. The survey completed in 2004 found that still more land could be reclaimed.

The main effect on plants of unintentional radiation fallout from accidents at NPSs is accelerated mutation rates. For example, wheat plants exposed to radiation in the Ukraine show unusually high mutation rates. The plants' mutation rates were six times higher than normal, the result of some unknown effects of low-level chronic exposure to radiation. One possible explanation - and it is speculative - is that over a ten-month period (one season) the damage to the plant might be so small that the DNA repair system simply failed to recognise it.

The genetic consequences of radioactive contamination by the fallout to agricultural crops have been studied by Geraskin *et al* (2002). In the first acute period of this accident, when the absorbed dose was primarily due to external Beta-and Gamma-irradiation, the radiation injury of agricultural crops, according to the basic cytogenetic tests, resembled the effect produced by acute Gamma-irradiation at comparable doses. The yield of cytogenetic damage in leaf meristem of plants grown in the 10-km zone during 1987–1989 (the period of chronic, lower-level radiation exposure) was shown to be enhanced and dependent on the level of radioactive contamination. The rate of decline with time in cytogenetic damage induced by chronic exposure lagged considerably behind that of the radiation exposure. Analysis of genetic variability in three sequential generations of rye and wheat revealed increased cytogenetic damage in plants exposed to chronic irradiation during the second and third years.

In many of the reports great concern is shown about the impact of radionuclides affecting humans through entering the human food chain. Initially the unintentional radiation fallout comes into contact with crops or animal feeds. In the case of animal feeds the radionuclides pass into the livestock and are then passed onto humans through the animal products consumed by humans.

It is worth noting that in a report by the FAO (1994) it is stated that “the amount of radioactive contamination required to destroy or injure the productivity of plants and animals is much greater than that which would render the resultant foodstuffs unsafe for human consumption”. Against this background, and because of public sensitivity to possible or imaginary radiation harm to man, a consensus has emerged that “it is the impact on humans” that would be important “rather than the effects on other components of the biosphere”. Nevertheless, there is an impact on animals and their products.

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### **3.3 Livestock**

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This section evaluates the impact of the development of nuclear reactors on livestock and their products in the Duynfontein, Thyspunt and Bantamsklip sites.

#### **3.3.1 Effect of Radionuclides on Livestock**

Radionuclides enter an animal mainly through feed and in smaller quantities through inhalation or through the skin. The level of contamination of the feed is the main determinant of the overall volume of radionuclides in the animal's body. After entry to the animal's stomach the radionuclides are included in the process of metabolism, and all the animal's systems respond to the impact of radiation. The radionuclides

participate in processes of digestion, being transferable by blood to different organs and tissues, and then being either deposited there or removed from the body. The balance between all these processes is given by the radionuclide content of the different organs and tissues of animals.

### **Intake and Digestion of Radionuclides**

The process of radionuclide intake and subsequent transfer through the cell membrane may be based either on passive diffusion or on mechanisms of active transport. The speed of radionuclide digestion and transport depends upon the physical and chemical characteristics of the compounds in which these nuclides are included. The first step in radionuclide metabolism is their transformation by digestion with the help of physical fragmentation, enzyme treatment and the acid reaction with the gastric juices. The digestion of radionuclides transformed into ionising forms depends upon the chemical nature of the elements and upon the animal species. For example, for iodine-131, 100 % is digested by dairy, beef cattle and sheep, 75 % - 80 % by poultry and 33 %- 76% by pigs, while 100 % of caesium-137 is digested by pigs, 67 % by poultry and only 50 - 75 % by cattle and sheep. The digestion of strontium-90 is usually much lower than other radionuclides and is 6 %-16 % for cattle and sheep and 13 % for pigs, although it is 50 % - 80 % for poultry.

The coefficient of digestion depends upon the animal's age. In newborn calves the digestion of strontium-90 increases to 93 %, in lambs to 100 % and in piglets to 97 %, but for poultry chicks it remains at 50 %. The digestion of caesium-137 by young animals varies from 93 % to 100 %.

### **Metabolism of Radionuclides**

After digestion, the radionuclides enter the blood and become attached to elements of the blood to form components of the serum. The iodine-131 forms compounds with blood proteins, and about 65 % of this radionuclide in blood is linked with erythrocytes. By contrast, caesium-137 does not form any links with proteins in sheep blood, and about 93 % to 99 % of their ions are excreted from the kidneys. For strontium-90, from 30 % to 40 % of its ions concentrate on the serum proteins.

The radionuclides delivered by blood to the organs and tissues may be selectively deposited inside them. The selectivity in the dispersion of radionuclides inside the animal body is better expressed in young individuals. For example, the concentration of strontium-90 in the skeleton of calves comprises 1.9 % of the total amount taken in orally. For lambs this proportion is 69 % and for piglets it is 14 %. The adult animals have proportions of 0.1 %, 5 % and 1 % respectively. The deposition of strontium-90 in the muscle, heart, liver, kidneys and lungs of calves was 0.01 % to 0.04 %, and in the organs of adult animals 0.002 % to 0.005 %. In the organs of calves caesium-137 is deposited in the following proportions: in the skeleton 0.2 %, in muscle 0.35 %, in the heart 3.6 %, in lungs 1.7 %, in the liver 1.65 %, and in kidneys 4.8 %. After long-term feeding on contaminated feedstuffs, the strontium-90 concentrates in the skeleton of animals and the caesium-137 in the soft organs and tissues. During long-term intake of radionuclides, at first their content in organs and tissues increases but after a while a balance is established between radionuclide intake and removal, and their content in the animal tissue remains at the same level. The equilibrium state for strontium-90 is achieved after 5-7 days for soft tissues of cattle and sheep and after 30-90 days for pigs and poultry. The caesium-137 content achieves a state of equilibrium later than strontium-90. In sheep this is after 105 days and in cattle after 150 days. After long-term intake of radionuclides, strontium-90 concentrates in the

skeleton while caesium-137 is from 20 % to 55 % in soft tissue of calves and from 4 % to 9 % in the tissues of adult animals.

### **Excretion of Radionuclides**

The radionuclides are excreted from the animal organs and tissues via the gastrointestinal system, lungs, kidneys, skin and milk producing glands. The radionuclides deposited in soft tissues are removed more easily than those in the skeleton. For example, for caesium-137 after 3 days 45 % of deposited radionuclides are removed and after 46 days 55 % have gone, but more than 3 000 days are required for the removal of half the strontium-90 from the skeleton of cows. The radionuclides caesium-137 and iodine-131 are excreted mainly by the kidneys and in smaller quantities (about 3 %) through the milk-producing glands of cows.

The radionuclides deposited in meat, eggs and milk may be transferred to humans by ingestion. The transfer of radionuclides in meat products from animal feed rations depends on the physical and chemical characteristics of the radionuclides, and on the age and the species of animal. After long-term intake of strontium-90, the skeletons of cattle contained 7.4 % of the daily ration and the muscles only 8 %. For pigs these figures were 1.3 % and 1.15 % respectively. At equilibrium, the caesium-137 content in the skeleton of cows was 22 % and in muscle 8.1 % of the daily ration. The skeletons of pigs contained 3.5 % of the daily content in the ration of strontium-90 and the muscles 22 %. The young animals accumulate more radionuclides in their organs and tissues than older animals.

After intake of radionuclides by cows, their intensive excretion in the milk is observed for two days. Initially, one litre of milk contained 0.09 % of strontium-90 and 0.42 % of caesium-137 ingested. During the following eight days 2.8 % of strontium-90 and 18 % of caesium-137 were removed from the animal's body in the milk. The intensity of radionuclide extraction in milk varies and depends upon species, stock and individual characteristics. The average coefficient of transfer into milk is 1.0 for caesium-137 and 0.15 for strontium-90.

In poultry the transfer of strontium-90 from feed to eggs comprises between 40 % and 60 % of daily intake. About 96 % of this radionuclide concentrates in eggshell, 3.5 % in the yolk and 0.2 % in the white. The maximum amount of radionuclides is observed on the first day after intake. The maximum concentration for strontium-90 was observed in the eggshell, for caesium-137 in egg-white and for iodine-131 in the yolk.

### **3.3.2 Potential Impacts on Livestock**

In terms of agriculture there are three phases/scenarios where the potential impacts can be evaluated:

1. The construction of the reactors;
2. The operation of the reactors;
3. The decommissioning phase; and
4. The possibility of a nuclear incident/disaster at these reactors.

#### **(1) Construction Phase**

There is considerable agricultural activity within the 16km radius surrounding the three sites. Construction of a nuclear power station would have an impact on farming in these areas.

### **Road Congestion:**

Construction of the reactors may result in some congestion on local roads due to the large amount of building materials that will be brought into the site. This increased traffic is likely to have some impact on the local farmers because they transport produce to market on a daily basis.

The impact is likely to be greater where the produce is milk, vegetables and flowers, in which case the farmers around the Thyspunt and Bantamsklip sites are more likely to be affected than the more extensive farming operations around the Duynefontein site.

### **Dust Generated:**

It is expected that, as a result of the large amount of transport involved in construction, there will also be a certain amount of dust generated over an extended period. The amount of dust will depend on the surface of the roads. If they are mainly dirt roads a considerable amount of dust will be generated which is not desirable in any farming operation. This is especially so where fresh produce like milk and vegetables, are produced around the Thyspunt and Bantamsklip sites but also around the Koeberg site where grapes are an important fresh product.

### **Job Market:**

Industrial intrusion into any agricultural area has an impact on farms. First, industrial jobs traditionally pay more than agricultural jobs. This creates unhappiness amongst the agricultural workers, which results in demands for higher wages. Secondly, there is a move away from farming to industry, resulting in a shortage of agricultural labour. Thus, one would expect there to be some competition for labour, particularly casual, between the Nuclear-1 project and the agricultural sector. However, according to the Social Impact Specialist (personal communication), the personalities and lifestyle of farm workers are so different to those of construction workers that such competition is unlikely to occur on any significant scale.

#### **(2) Operational Phase**

The operation of the reactors should not affect livestock producers or their livestock or livestock produce in any substantial way.

#### **(3) Decommissioning Phase**

Eskom provided the decommissioning plan developed for the Koeberg NPS as the basis for the decommissioning phase of the proposed new NPS. Eskom developed a strategy for decommissioning based on the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (US NRC) "Decon" alternative.

Given this the exposure to radiation would therefore be kept to a minimum and below the required dose stipulated by the National Nuclear Regulator (NNR) through continued radiation measurement. Since these dose limits are based on safe exposure levels, it is expected that the radiation exposure during decommissioning would be low. Therefore decommissioning operation of the reactors should not affect livestock producers or their livestock or livestock produce in any substantial way.

#### **(4) Possibility of a Nuclear Incident**

The actual risk of an accidental release of radionuclides over and above normal operations will need to be verified in the overall risk assessment report. Given that the probability of an incident happening is very low, the discussion below must be seen in this context.

The accidental release of radionuclides from a nuclear reactor and their effect on crop and livestock has been researched and summarised in the preceding sections of the study. It should be noted that caution should be exercised in regard to the accuracy of these measurements due to the complex nature of the biological systems involved in the uptake, storage and release of the radionuclides in animals. Nevertheless, there is naturally great concern that these nuclear products will enter the food chain through domestic farm animals, and there is sufficient evidence to show the nature of the transfer of radionuclides from the air to the soil and plants and thereafter into animals and the human food chain.

With livestock, the major concern regards the contamination of meat and milk. As milk is more likely to contain higher levels of radionuclides than meat and is immediately moved into the human food chain, the main concern with livestock products is directed at milk. The meat from longer-living animals, e.g. beef cattle which live up to 2-10 years as opposed to shorter-living animals (pigs and poultry) is less likely to be contaminated because of the reduction in beef of those radionuclides with a short half-life. However, pigs and poultry are usually kept inside sheds where they are fed with feed from outside the area and are therefore less likely to be contaminated in the first place.

Therefore, in the event of a nuclear disaster with consequent nuclear fallout, the main concern is that milk will immediately be contaminated and within 24 hours enter the human food chain. Beef cattle, sheep and game that feed on contaminated grazing will also be immediately contaminated, but the meat will enter the human food chain only after a period of time when radionuclides have diminished to an extent in the meat. Poultry and pigs are unlikely to suffer contamination except through the ingestion of radioactive material.

A number of proposals for reducing the effect of radionuclides in livestock have been made and also implemented, but few have any great significance.

(i) Dairy Producers

In the event of a disaster all dairy cattle will have to be removed from the area immediately. If they are to continue to be milked they will then need to be fed with uncontaminated fodder for the length of their lives. Their original farms will need to be evacuated for a period exceeding their own productive lives.

(ii) Beef Farmers:

The majority of feed for beef cattle will come from grazing natural or artificial pastures, and these feed sources will be contaminated immediately in which case the cattle will need to be removed immediately from the farms and put on 'clean' grazing.

(iii) Poultry and Pig Producers:

Poultry and pigs in enclosed housing and fed "out of the bag" are the least likely of the farm animal species to be affected by radionuclides. It would appear that, in the case of a nuclear disaster, they could continue to be produced in this manner, but the farm

workers would not be allowed to continue working in the area because of the likelihood of them being exposed to radiation. In this case the stock would need to be slaughtered or moved outside the danger area.

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### **3.4 Crop Production**

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The survey of agricultural activities at the three sites revealed that Thyspunt is predominantly a dairy farming area, Bantamsklip has fynbos and dairy farms, and Koeberg has irrigated grapes and wheat under dryland production.

The information gathered in the agricultural survey has been used in identifying potential impacts on agricultural production of the proposed nuclear power plants (NPS). These were analysed and mitigation options prepared. The impacts on crop production and mitigation measures have been separated into three phases, - construction, normal operation and nuclear accident.

The impacts on agriculture have been confined to the 16km radius around the proposed sites, although experience such as at Chernobyl shows that farming is vulnerable to the effects of a nuclear accident hundreds, even thousands, of kilometres away from the site.

#### **3.4.1 The Effect of Radionuclides on Crop Production**

Radionuclides that mainly enter the food chain by direct contamination (e.g. radiocaesium,  $^{137}\text{Cs}$ ) are especially important in the context of the study, in particular in the contamination of cereals such as wheat and pasture grasses.

The radionuclide contaminants of most significance in agriculture are those which are relatively highly taken up by crops, have high rates of transfer to animal products such as milk and meat, and have relatively long radiological half-lives. However, the ecological pathways leading to crop contamination and the radio-ecological behaviour of the radionuclides are complex and are affected not only by the physical and chemical properties of the radionuclides but also by factors which include soil type, cropping system (including tillage), climate, season and, where relevant, biological half-life within animals. The major radionuclides of concern in agriculture following a large reactor accident are  $^{131}\text{I}$ ,  $^{137}\text{Cs}$ ,  $^{134}\text{Cs}$  and  $^{90}\text{Sr}$ .

While the caesium isotopes and  $^{90}\text{Sr}$  are relatively immobile in soil, uptake of roots is of less importance compared with plant deposition. Plant deposition takes place when radionuclides are brought to earth in the rain or through dry deposition. Soil type (particularly with regard to clay mineral composition and organic matter content), tillage practice and climate all affect the propensity for radionuclides to move to groundwater. The same factors affect availability to plants insofar as they control concentrations in soil solution. In addition, because caesium and strontium are taken up by plants by the same mechanism as potassium and calcium respectively, the extent of their uptake depends on the availability of these elements. Thus, high levels of potassium fertilisation can reduce caesium uptake and liming can reduce strontium uptake.

The dynamics of radioactive contamination of aquatic ecosystems (1986–1990) is considered on the basis of observational data in the near and distant zones of the Chernobyl fallout (the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant (CNPP) cooling pond, the Pripjat River, the Dnieper reservoirs, and the Kopor inlet of the Gulf of Finland).



Radionuclide accumulation in aquatic biota was analysed. The results obtained by Kryshev (1995) indicate that the radioecological conditions in the water bodies under investigation were in a state of non-equilibrium over a long period of time. Reduction in the <sup>137</sup>Cs concentration proceeded slowly in most of the aquatic ecosystems. The effect of trophic levels which consisted of increased accumulation of radiocaesium by predatory fish was observed in various parts of the contaminated area.

From the above discussion, and in particular the non-equilibrium state over time (radiation clearing slowly), the restrictions in place on food grown around a disaster I might have to remain in force for half a century.

Radioactive materials, especially cesium-137, with a half-life of 30 years, will decay over time, but life in the contaminated parts will take time to return to normal.

### **3.4.2 Potential Impacts on Crop Production**

As in livestock there are four phases/scenarios where the potential impacts can be evaluated:

1. The construction of the reactors;
2. The operation of the reactors;
3. The decommissioning phase; and
4. The possibility of a nuclear in accident/disaster at these reactors.

#### **(1) Construction**

During the construction phase of the proposed new NPS the main risk to crop production will be dust and increased cost of unskilled labour.

##### **(a) Dust:**

Dust in the air or deposited on plant foliage will reduce photosynthesis in the plants. Reduced photosynthesis will mean less energy for growth and lower crop yields. The impact of dust on the plants will reduce when rain or irrigation washes the dust off the foliage.

Prevailing wind direction over the study areas varies during the year. The risk of dust during construction will be highest at Bantamsklip, where farming mainly involves harvesting of flowers from fynbos grown under dryland conditions. Dust on leaves of perennial fynbos plants will result in some loss of photosynthetic activity and reduced flower yields.

At Thyspunt the pastures of most farms used for dairy production are too far downwind of the proposed nuclear power station, and are therefore not likely to be impacted by dust. The farms Waalgelegan, Penny Bee and BuffelsBosh may encounter some loss of fodder production due to dust. In summer the prevailing wind at Thyspunt (Cape St. Francis) is mainly off-shore.

The coastline at Koeberg lies north-west to south-east, and therefore dust from construction during summer will mainly affect beaches. The south-westerly winds are associated with rain which will settle the dust and therefore reduce dust depositions on farms inland of the coast.

##### **(b) Labour Market:**

Labour-intensive farming activities such as grape harvesting and flower harvesting from fynbos may be negatively impacted during the construction phase when local labour costs, mainly for unskilled persons, will increase because of demand for labour. The situation could normalise after construction when semi-skilled and skilled staff is recruited to operate the power station. However, as mentioned in Section 3.3.2 above, it appears from the Social Impact Specialist study (personal communication) that competition between these sectors will not be of any significance.

(2) Operational Phase

The normal operation of the reactors should not affect crop production in any substantial way.

(3) The Decommissioning Phase

The decommissioning phase of the reactors should not affect crop production in any substantial way.

(4) Possibility of a Nuclear Incident

Countermeasures applied during the first few weeks after deposition are concerned particularly with reducing exposure from short-lived radionuclides such as iodine-131. Thus, crops may be harvested and stored, or harvesting may be delayed, to allow for radioactive decay before consumption.

Once radioactive contamination is distributed through the biosphere, a wider range of countermeasures needs to come into play, to take into consideration the transfer of the relevant radionuclides from soils into the food chain. For example, since mineral uptake by plants is related to the total available and relative abundance of their different ions, the application of high levels of potassium fertilizer can reduce radiocaesium uptake, while liming, by increasing calcium levels, can reduce radiostrontium uptake.

It may be possible to use alternative crops or varieties that accumulate lower levels of radionuclides than those normally grown in a region - for example, cereals in place of leafy vegetables and pasture. Another possibility is to grow crops such as sugar-beet or canola where the edible product is processed and contamination reduced. In order to maintain some form of agriculture wherever possible, the production of non-food crops such as flax for fibre, oilseed for lubricants or biofuel, and ornamental plants must be considered.

Finally, burying the contaminated surface of the land by deep ploughing can be an effective procedure for large farms provided the proper ploughs and powerful tractors are available.

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### **3.5 Potential for Water Contamination**

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All the sites are located on the coast in close proximity to the sea. Therefore in the event that there is a contaminated spillage and a subsequent seepage into the ground water, this will not affect the ground water used by farmers as they are inland of the sites. In terms of surface water, this will only be contaminated by a general fallout which has been described in the previous section.

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### 3.6 Potential Economic and Marketing Impacts

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As a result of the development of a nuclear site there is the potential to increase the market demand of local agricultural production in the area of the proposed sites. This potential impact could be negated to some extent by the perceived consumer concern of produce grown in the proximity of a nuclear plant. During normal operation of the nuclear plant this perception has no scientific basis (given the dosage emission in Section 3.1) but could be a short-term impact until the consumer becomes more knowledgeable about the environmental impacts of a nuclear plant on agricultural production.

Notwithstanding the above, an estimate is made on the potential market increase for each site given the potential to increase agricultural production in each area. This estimate is based on the potential of a region to increase its agricultural production as a result of increased demand within the region. If the region is not able to increase production then the increased production to meet the demand will come from another region. An example of this is the Bantamsklip area where the main limiting factor for agricultural production is irrigation water, and therefore an increase in demand for agricultural produce will not necessarily result in an increase in production in the surrounding region. By contrast, the Thyspunt area has the capacity to increase agricultural production if there is an increase in demand. Given the knowledge of the area and the information available, Table 3-2 summarises the estimated potential increase in agricultural production as a result of the possible increase in demand for agricultural production in the region.

**Table 3-2 : Estimated Economic Impact on the Markets of Agricultural Produce**

Site	Gross Value R (million)	Estimated impact
Bantamsklip	29	Increase by 0-5%
Duynefontein	75	No change
Thyspunt	150	Increase by 10-15%

One of the most significant economic impacts on agricultural production would be the potential shortage of unskilled labour and the resultant increase in cost of labour. This has been discussed in the technical considerations above. As indicated, a number of the enterprises are labour intensive and therefore would experience increased production costs. It is envisaged that this would be a short-to medium-term impact as it would mainly be during the construction phase of the development, and labour from other areas will move into the proposed sites.

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### 3.7 Potential Impact of Climate Change

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Using the research undertaken by Prof Roland Schulze and the School of Bioresources Engineering and Environmental Hydrology, University of KwaZulu-Natal (Knoesen et al 2009), the average change in temperature and rainfall as a result of climate change for the three sites can be estimated. The results from three global climate models plus the average from the three models are given in Tables 3-3 to 3.8.

**Table 3-3 : Indicative Summary of Projected Changes in Mean Annual Rainfall at Tableview (Duynefontein)**

<b>GCM Model</b>	<b>Current Volume</b>	<b>2045-2065 increase</b>
GISS	337 mm per annum	0%
ISP		8%
ECH		14%
<b>Average</b>		<b>7% to 362 mm</b>

**Table 3-4 : Indicative Summary of Projected Changes in Mean Annual Rainfall for Pearly Beach (Bantamsklip)**

<b>GCM Model</b>	<b>Current Volume</b>	<b>2045-2065 increase</b>
GISS	523 mm per annum	10%
ISP		22%
ECH		12%
<b>Average</b>		<b>15% to 600 mm</b>

**Table 3-5 : Indicative Summary of Projected Changes in Mean Annual Rainfall for Oyster Bay (Thyspunt)**

<b>GCM Model</b>	<b>Current Volume</b>	<b>2045-2065 increase</b>
GISS	691 mm per annum	14%
ISP		26%
ECH		7%
<b>Average</b>		<b>16% to 799 mm</b>

**Table 3-6 : Indicative Summary of Projected Changes in Temperature for Tableview (Duynefontein)**

GCM Model	Current	2045-2065 increase
<b>Mean Annual Temperature</b>		
GISS	16°C	+1.7°C
ISP		+2.9°C
ECH		+1.5°C
<b>Average</b>		<b>+2.0°C to 18°C</b>
<b>July Minimum Temperature</b>		
GISS	8°C	+1.5°C
ISP		+3.0°C
ECH		+1.7°C
<b>Average</b>		<b>+2.1°C to 9.1°C</b>
<b>January Maximum Temperature</b>		
GISS	26°C	+1.6°C
ISP		+2.6°C
ECH		+1.3°C
<b>Average</b>		<b>+1.8°C to 27.8°C</b>

**Table 3-7 : Summary of Projected Changes in Temperature for Pearly Beach (Bantamsklip)**

GCM Model	Current	2045-2065 increase
<b>Mean Annual Temperature</b>		
GISS	17°C	+1.6°C
ISP		+2.7°C
ECH		+1.6°C
<b>Average</b>		<b>+2.0°C to 19°C</b>
<b>July Minimum Temperature</b>		
GISS	7°C	+1.4°C
ISP		+2.8°C
ECH		+1.7°C
<b>Average</b>		<b>+2.0°C to 9 °C</b>
<b>January Maximum Temperature</b>		
GISS	25°C	+1.7°C
ISP		+2.2°C
ECH		+1.4°C
<b>Average</b>		<b>+1.8°C to 26.8 °C</b>

**Table 3-8 : A Summary of Projected Changes in Temperature for Oyster Bay (Thyspunt)**

GCM Model	Current	2045-2065 increase
<b>Mean Annual Temperature</b>		
GISS	17°C	+1.5°C
ISP		+2.2°C
ECH		+1.4°C
<b>Average</b>		<b>+1.7°C to 18.7°C</b>
<b>July Minimum Temperature</b>		
GISS	8°C	+1.3°C
ISP		+2.2°C
ECH		+2.0°C
<b>Average</b>		<b>+1.8°C to 9.8 °C</b>
<b>January Maximum Temperature</b>		
GISS	24°C	+1.7°C
ISP		+1.5°C
ECH		+1.3°C
<b>Average</b>		<b>+1.5°C to 15.5 °C</b>

Source: Knoesen et al 2009

From the above tables it can be seen that it is expected there will be an increase both in temperature (1-2°C) and rainfall. It is expected that the increase in rainfall will mainly be from extreme events at specific times in the season as opposed to a general increase over the year.

From this it is expected that there will be a positive impact on agricultural production with an increase in heat units. However, this impact is not expected to be significant.

With regard to the impact with or without a Nuclear Power Station, the only impact would be wind and the effect of dust. Unfortunately there is no information on wind in relation to climate change. However, wind is expected to increase as a result of an increase in extreme climatic events.

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### **3.8 Impact of Desalination Plant**

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For all three sites it is assumed that the waste from the desalinisation plant (brine) will be pumped back into the ocean in a controlled way. If this is the case there will be no impact on agricultural production as a result of the desalinisation plant.

## **4 MITIGATION MEASURES**

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### **4.1 Construction Phase**

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Farming will be disrupted to a certain extent at all three site areas by the construction process. Those farmers with produce that is transported to market on a daily basis will be most affected by this disruption. This disruption will therefore particularly affect milk and vegetable producers. Thyspunt farmers will be the most affected followed by Bantamsklip farmers while Koeberg farmers should be least affected, even though five farmers producing milk or vegetables there are likely to be affected to some extent.

In order to minimise dust from construction the following measures should be implemented:

- Build the roads serving the NPS as a first priority, and have these tarred or lined with concrete;
- The construction site should be surrounded by quick-growing windbreak trees; and
- Regular spraying of water on bare soil at site to reduce generation of dust.

In terms of negative market perspective of agricultural produce grown near a nuclear plant, an awareness programme showing the impacts of a nuclear plant on agricultural production needs to be implemented.

With regard to labour, although it appears that competition will not be a significant factor, an awareness campaign needs to be undertaken among existing farm labour highlighting the benefits of permanent work on farms as against the essentially short-term nature of construction work on a nuclear plant.

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### **4.2 Operation Phase**

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In the planning and preparation of responses to a nuclear accident, possible protective actions should be assessed in a general way in relation to a range of credible accident scenarios. From this, the criteria for action to be used immediately and for a short time after an accident can be developed. The response plan could follow two phases.

#### **4.2.1 Phase 1 – Data Gathering and Laboratories**

Response plans require a database which includes information about the transfer of the radioisotopes caesium and strontium between local soil, water, plants, animals and fish. These are the isotopes most likely to cause more than transient problems to agriculture. In addition, data on soils, weather patterns, local dietary preferences, and some feasible countermeasures with estimates of their costs should be included. A network of laboratories for radionuclide analysis must also be identified.

With regard to acceptable levels of radionuclides in food, radioactivity in foodstuffs and soil are expressed as activity per unit mass (g or kg). The FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission has developed international standards for radionuclide

contamination to be applied to food moving in international trade. These are shown in Table 4-1.

**Table 4-1: Guideline Levels for Radionuclides in Foods for Use in International Trade following Accidental Nuclear Contamination**

Dose per unit intake factor	Representative radionuclides	Level (Bq/kg)
<b>Foods destined for general consumption</b>		
10 <sup>-6</sup>	Americium-241, Plutonium-239	10
10 <sup>-7</sup>	Strontium-90	100
10 <sup>-8</sup>	Iodine-131, Caesium-134, Caesium-137	1000
<b>Milk and infant foods</b>		
10 <sup>-5</sup>	Americium-241, Plutonium-239	1
10 <sup>-7</sup>	Iodine-131, Strontium-90	100
10 <sup>-8</sup>	Caesium-134, Caesium-137	1000

Source: <http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Magazines/Bulletin/Bull383/38305493843.pdf>

Note 1: The standard SI unit for radioactivity is the Becquerel (Bq). A becquerel is equal to one unit of disintegration per second.

Note 2: These levels are designed to be applied only to radionuclides contaminating food moving in international trade following an accident and not to naturally occurring radionuclides which have always been present in the diet. The Codex Alimentarius Guideline Levels remain applicable for one year following a nuclear accident. By an accident is meant a situation where the uncontrolled release of radionuclides to the environment results in the contamination of food offered in international trade.

The levels are based on a number of conservative assumptions in order to be confident that there will be essentially no effect over a lifetime of exposure. Hence, if alternative food is not available, higher values would be acceptable in the short term. On the other hand, lower levels may be appropriate, for example, if external radiation makes a high contribution to the total dose. However, in many cases the choice of countermeasures will be constrained by social factors and infrastructure of the region, so it is important that the database for decision-making includes this information too.

#### 4.2.2 Phase 2 – Protective Measures

The second phase begins some time after an accident has happened when specific information on its nature and likely consequences is available. Specific protective measures can then be considered.

Agricultural countermeasures address long-term health effects in the human population; the more immediate impact of radiation exposure on plant and animal life is not directly considered.

Test plantings of crops which were grown in the past, such as wheat, grapes and pastures, should be done over time until acceptably low radiation levels are measured in the harvested products. Thereafter, the area can be used for large-scale crop production. An alternative strategy would be to use the contaminated lands for industrial biofuel crops such as sugar-beet for ethanol and canola for biodiesel.



### **4.3 Decommissioning Phase**

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There have been no significant impacts identified for agricultural production during the decommissioning phase.

## **5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

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### **5.1 Impact Criteria**

The following criteria impacts are analysed for the construction phase:

- Dust;
- Availability/cost of labour; and
- Market effects.

The potential impacts are summarised in Table 5-1 (a) to (c) of the three Nuclear-1 sites.

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### **5.2 Assessment**

From the above it can be clearly seen that the potential impacts during the construction phase are least significant at the Duynefontein site. The main reason for this is that the area already has the infrastructure for a nuclear plant and the surrounding industries have adapted to the existing plant.

In the operational phase, the biggest impact in the case of a nuclear incident would be at the Thyspunt site as the area is the most intensively used for agriculture.

**Table 5-1: Agricultural Impacts for sites**

(a) Thyspunt

Description of impact		Nature	Extent	Intensity	Duration	Probability	Reversibility	Impact on irreplaceable resources	Confidence	Consequence	Significance
1. Dust Pollution	Unmitigated	Negative	Local	Medium	Shot term	High	High	No	High	Medium	Medium
	Mitigated	Neutral	Local	Low	Short term	High	High	No	High	Low	High
3.Avaliability/Cost of Labour	Unmitigated	Negative	Local	Medium	Medium-term	Medium	Medium	No	High	Medium	Medium
	Mitigated	Negative	Local	Low	Medium-term	Medium	Medium	No	High	Low	Low
4. Change in Market Conditions	Unmitigated	Positive	Local	Medium	Medium-term	Medium	High	No	Medium	Low	Medium
	Mitigated	Positive	Local	Medium	Medium-term	Medium	High	No	Medium	Low	Medium

(b) Bantamsklip

1. Dust Pollution	Unmitigated	Negative	Local	Medium	Shot term	High	High	No	High	Medium	Medium
	Mitigated	Neutral	Local	Low	Short term	High	High	No	High	Low	High
3.Avaliability/Cost of Labour	Unmitigated	Negative	Local	Medium	Medium-term	Medium	Medium	No	High	Medium	Medium
	Mitigated	Negative	Local	Low	Medium-term	Medium	Medium	No	High	Low	Low
4. Change in Market Conditions	Unmitigated	Positive	Local	Low	Medium-term	Medium	High	No	Medium	Low	Medium
	Mitigated	Positive	Local	Low	Medium-term	Medium	High	No	Medium	Low	Medium

(c) Duynefontein

1. Dust Pollution	Unmitigated	Negative	Local	Low	Shot term	High	High	No	High	Medium	Medium
	Mitigated	Neutral	Local	Low	Short term	High	High	No	High	Low	High
3.Avaliability/Cost of Labour	Unmitigated	Negative	Local	Low	Medium-term	Medium	Medium	No	High	Medium	Medium
	Mitigated	Negative	Local	Low	Medium-term	Medium	Medium	No	High	Low	Low
4. Change in Market Conditions	Unmitigated	Positive	Local	Low	Medium-term	Medium	High	No	Medium	Low	Medium
	Mitigated	Positive	Local	Low	Medium-term	Medium	High	No	Medium	Low	Medium

## 6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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This report has examined the impact of a proposed NPS on agriculture at the three proposed sites. The report has focused on the regional impact as opposed to the specific site of a NPS as the site itself will have very little significance on agricultural production overall.

In order to obtain a regional perspective a land use survey and an agricultural survey was undertaken on a 20km and 16km radius respectively. Each farm unit was identified and information was collected on each farm. In this way the amount of agricultural production taking place within the 16km radius was estimated for each site. From this information it was found that the Thyspunt site had the highest agricultural production and also the biggest potential to increase production compared to the other two sites.

With regard to potential impacts, it was found that the Duynefontein site would have the least impact on agriculture as agricultural development has already taken place in the surrounding region alongside the construction and operation of the Koeberg NPS.

From an agricultural production perspective, therefore, Duynefontein is the preferred site because grape and wheat production in the area has progressed alongside the construction and operation phases of the Koeberg NPS. Impacts of dust during construction of the new plant will have little effect on farm lands because the prevailing winds during the dry summer months are in line with the coastal strip.

For all three sites there are no “no-go” areas and no preferred siting of the facility from an agricultural point of view.

In summary, the impacts on agriculture at the three sites are as follows:

**Duynefontein** – no significant impact on agriculture during construction and normal operations.

**Thyspunt** – negative impact on agriculture in terms of dust during the construction phase. However, there is potential for a positive impact on production by increasing the size of the local market for fresh produce as a result of the influx of population (Nuclear-1 employees and their families as well as construction workers) to the area.

**Bantamsklip** – negative impact on agricultural production with regard to dust during the construction phase. There is an estimated potential of less than 5% to increase the market for local agricultural produce because of water limitations that restrict expansion.

In terms of the impact on agriculture, there are no fatal flaws in respect of any of the three sites, and all of them would be suitable to accommodate Nuclear-1.

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**APPENDIX 1**

**DETAILED INFORMATION ON EACH FARM UNIT**

Detailed Information: Thyspunt

X	Y	FARM NAME	Farm activ	Farmer	Size ha	Main bus	Tonnage	Livestock	Type lives	Production	Area cuti	Buyers	Pastures	Bare sand	Dams river	Cultivated	Naturl veg	Degraded A	Degraded D	Sandmines
24.74430	-34.13702	BuffelsBosch	Dairy farming	R Gerber	1400 ha	Dairy farming	-	Dairy cows & cattle	400 beef cattle & 200 Dairy cows	1000 lt milk / day	-	Clover	200 ha	100 ha	1 dam	200 ha	1200 ha	-	-	-
24.74062	-34.12272	Game farm	Game farming	Y Jeewa	-	Game farm	-	Buck, zebras, etc.	Various	-	-	Game hunters	-	-	-	-	Whole farm	-	-	-
24.69213	-34.15383	Waalgelegan	Dairy & silage farming	J D W Strydom	271 ha	Dairy farming	1000 tons silage/ yr	Dairy cattle	400 Dairy cattle	2500 lt milk / day	-	Woodlands dairy	220 ha	-	9 small dams	220 ha	30 ha	-	-	-
24.64535	-34.15683	Grass ridge farm	Dairy farming	R Dreyer	337 ha	Dairy farming	250 tons maize / yr	Dairy cattle	850 dairy cows	13 500 lt milk / day	30 ha	Clover	300 ha	-	3 rivers & 1 dam	330 ha	5 ha	-	-	1 small quarry
24.66013	-34.15850	Die ou milk staat	Dairy farming	O Sillies	250 ha	Dairy farming	300 tons silage/ yr	Dairy cows	280 milking stock & 280 growing stock	3800 lt milk / day	50 ha	Parmalat	100 ha	20 ha	1 stream	150 ha	60 ha	-	-	-
24.62442	-34.13672	Kromhuit	Dairy & silage farming	W Du Plessis	500 ha	Dairy farming	600 tons maize & grass / yr	Dairy cows	600 milking cows & 400 young stock	14 000 lt milk / day	150 ha	Clover	300 ha	-	1 dam, 1 river	450 ha	50 ha	-	-	-
24.59912	-34.13113	Sandwater	Dairy & silage farming	S Van de Merwe	600 ha	Dairy farming	600 tons silage / yr	Dairy cows	1200 milking cows & 380 young cows	16 000 lt milk / day	220 ha	Clover	300 ha	5 ha	2 dams	520 ha	260 ha	-	-	-
24.58598	-34.11772	Klipdrift farm	Dairy & silage farming	Engberte	522 ha	Dairy farming	400 tons maize & 100 tons Grass silage / yr	Dairy cows	500 Milking cows & 500 young stock	10 000 lt milk / day	45 ha	Clover	450 ha	-	4 dams	495 ha	20 ha	-	-	-
24.62512	-34.10145	Reebok Development Trus	Dairy & silage farming	J Duistruing	1000 ha	Dairy farming	-	Dairy cows	200 milking cows& 400 beef cows	2000 lt milk / day	150 ha	Woodlands Dairy	600 ha	-	2 dams	750 ha	250 ha	-	-	-
24.66043	-34.08900	Kleinplaas	Sheep farming & abattoir	K Du Plessis	2012 ha	Sheep farming	-	Sheep	6500 sheep	103 / day	-	Public & Butchery	1500 ha	-	7 dams	-	500 ha	10 ha	-	-
24.65250	-34.10138	Butchery	Butchery business	K du Plessis	-	Butchery	-	-	-	-	-	Public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.70333	-34.14763	Penny Bee	Dairy & silage farming	R Ceney	-	Dairy farming	600 tons silage / yr	Dairy cows	500 milking cows	10 000 lt milk / day	400 ha	Woodland dairy	200 ha	-	1 dam	-	30 ha	20 ha	-	-
24.61207	-34.13177	Goedeoep	Dairy & silage farming	D C Strydom	500 ha	Dairy farming	-	Dairy cows & sheep	1100 Cattle & 50 sheep	6500 lt milk / day	60 ha	Nestle	400 ha	-	3 dams & 1 river	460 ha	30 ha	-	-	1 small quarry
24.58557	-34.11597	Powfontein	Dairy & silage farming	Stefan	330 ha	Dairy farming	600 tons silage / yr	Dairy cows	560 milking cows & 500 young stock	8000 lt milk / day	30 ha	Parmalat	300 ha	-	1 dam	330 ha	5 ha	-	-	-
24.75163	-34.08607	Woodland farm	Dairy & silage farming	Lex Gucci	1550 ha	Dairy farming	66 tons dry silage / yr	Dairy cows	1600 milking stock	12000 lt milk / day	20 ha	Woodlands dairy	1050 ha	-	2 rivers & 4 dams	1070 ha	400 ha	-	-	-
24.77163	-34.01935	Woodlands dairy	Dairy Production	Lex Gucci	-	Milk processing	-	-	-	-	-	Chain stores & public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.74062	-34.06477	Alpha farm	Dairy farming	H Pretorius	-	Dairy farming	-	Dairy cows	460 Milking cows	6000 lt milk / day	-	Woodland dairy	-	-	2 dams	-	-	-	-	-
24.79332	-34.05515	Sarragossa	Dairy farming	D Masterson	-	Dairy farming	-	Dairy cows	Milking cows	-	-	Parmalat	-	-	1 dam	-	-	-	-	-
24.64982	-34.17135	Oysters bay	Residential	-	-	Residential	-	-	-	-	-	Residential	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.63043	-34.13943	Pannar	Seedling Farming	Pannar	-	Seedling Farming	-	-	-	-	-	Crop farmers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.63738	-34.14688	Malargra	Dairy farming	A Masterson	-	Dairy farming	-	Dairy cows	Milking cows	-	-	Clover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.70348	-34.10793	Shrubland	Shrubland	-	-	Shrubland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.71958	-34.10260	Quarry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.71835	-34.10017	Natural forest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.78108	-34.13895	Sand mine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.66322	-34.16648	Oysterbay community	Residential	-	-	Residential	-	-	-	-	-	Residential	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Detailed Information: Bantamsklip

X	Y	FARM_NAME	Farmer	Farm_activ	Size_ha	Mainstream	Crop_tons	Livestock	Type_lives	Production	Buyers	Bare_sand	Dams_river	Quarries_m	Naturl_veg	Degraded_A	Degraded_D	Run_costs	Cultivated
19.534667	-34.656750	Klein paradise	Susan Fuchs	Holiday Guest houses	140 ha	Accommodation	-	Few horses	-	-	Holiday makers	5 ha	1 dam	-	50 ha	30 ha	15 ha	-	-
19.642889	-34.581944	Doorenbosch	Mr O Nickelson	Cattle & sheep and game farming	3500 ha	Game Farming	-	190 cattle, 800 sheep, 300 buck, 14 zebras, 4 ostriches, 10 horses	beef cattle, mutton sheep, game animals	-	Huntera + holiday makers	40 ha	2 dams & 2 rivers	1 small quarry	3000 ha	-	-	R 30 000/ month	-
19.692944	-34.577639	Sandberg	-	Fynbos farming and tourism	670 ha	Fynbos farming	-	25 ostriches	-	-	UK Fynsel Ltd.	-	4 dams	possibility for roads	600 ha	30 ha	40 ha	-	30 ha
19.667917	-34.584500	Uitsig	Mr Uitsig	Dairy & fynbos farming	1250 ha	Dairy farming	-	200 cows, 24 buck, 80 ostriches, 120 sheep	100 milking cows, others for sale.	1289lt milk/ day	Parmalat	-	1 river, 2 dams	-	1000 ha	-	-	-	250 ha
19.512694	-34.583806	Rusthof	Mr Langehoven	Sweet potatoes & sheep	55 ha	Sheep	2.6 tons / an	450 sheep	450 sheep	100 sheep / annum	Various locals & Abbatoirs	-	2 dams	-	5 ha	-	-	-	33 ha
19.527333	-34.596139	Bosmansrivier	Unknown	Cattle farming	200 ha	Ox farming	-	400 cattle, 50 sheep	360 oxen, 20 milking cows, 50 sheep	-	Free state farmers	-	1 dam, 2 rivers	1 small quarry	1 ha	-	-	-	170 ha
19.536889	-34.605056	Korsika 2	Mr Korsie	cattle farming & fynbos farming	990 ha	Cattle farming	=	Cows & sheep	250 beef cows, 80 sheep	-	Auction house	-	1 dam & 1 river	-	350 ha	-	-	-	690 ha
19.539167	-34.602222	Korsika	Mr J.P. De Wet	Dairy and fynbos farming	1500 ha	Dairy farming	-	Dairy cows	250 milking cows	2000 lt milk / day	Parmalat	-	2 dams & 1 river	-	1000 ha	-	-	-	500 ha
19.561611	-34.684583	Groothaagelkraal	Eskom Farm	Fynbos farming	1500 ha	Fynbos Farming	-	Horses	15 horses	Daily	Export market	-	1 river	-	1400 ha	-	For eskom	-	-
19.606111	-34.595000	Nuwedam	Mr J Van Dyk	Dairy, sheep & Fynbos farming	2000 ha	Dairy	-	cows & sheep	250 milking cows & 900 sheep	1500 lt / day	Parmalat & export market for fynbos	10 ha	4 dams, 3 streams	-	500 ha	-	Potentially	-	1100 ha
19.588639	-34.603056	Eureka	Hendrika	Dairy farming	75 ha	Dairy farming	-	cows	85 milking cows	750 lt milk / day	Parmalat	-	1 river & 2 dams	-	-	-	-	-	62 ha
19.584806	-34.611139	Andree'	Andree'	Fynbos	2 ha	Fynbos	-	-	-	-	Local market	-	-	-	2 ha	-	-	-	-
19.549194	-34.652889	Wolfgang	Mr Wolfgang	small subsistence farming	-	subsistence farming	-	few horses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.531861	-34.655683	Peters gates	Mr Roelofse	Vegetable farming	100 ha	Veg farming	minimal	ostriches	7 ostriches	seasonal	Local market	3 ha	3 dams	-	60 ha	-	-	-	15 ha
19.568056	-34.590000	Remhoogte	Mr J Uis	Dairy farming & wheat	180 ha	Dairy farming	-	cows & sheep	100 milking cows & 40 sheep	1500 lt milk / day	Parmalat	-	2 dams & 2 rivers	-	10 ha	-	-	R 40 000/ month	170 ha
19.696083	-34.712111	Dirkuiskraal	Mr A Pennels	Fynbos and Cattle farming	4400 ha	Fynbos farming	-	cows & sheep	100 cows & 40 sheep	Daily	Exported to UK	30 ha	1 river & 2 dams	-	3800 ha	-	-	-	-
19.699639	-34.689750	Gonnakraal	Unknown	cattle farming	1500 ha	Cattle farming	-	cows & sheep	1000 beef cattle & 500 sheep	-	Auction house	-	14 dams & 5 rivers	-	500 ha	-	-	R 1 000 000/ year	1400 ha
19.708556	-34.636861	The springs	Unknown	Fynbos arming	800 ha	Fynbos farming	-	-	15 000 stems/ day	-	Exported to UK	-	1 dam & 1 river	-	700 ha	70 ha	-	-	-
19.678722	-34.669333	Kaleba(phaesanthoek)	Mr Julien	Dairy & fynbos farming	421 ha	Dairy farming	-	cows & sheep	200 milking cows & 110 sheep	800 lt milk/ day	Parmalat	-	6 dams & 1 river	-	200 ha	-	-	R 100 000/ month	220 ha
19.640722	-34.669306	Waterfild	Unknown	Fynbos farming	4000 ha	Fynbos farming	-	horses & buck	6 horses & 20 Buck	daily	Exported to Holland	-	2 dams & 3 rivers	-	4000 ha	-	-	-	-
19.646139	-34.686083	Koksrivier	Mr Joubert	Sheep, fynbos, bee farming	1250 ha	Sheep farming	-	sheep	1500 sheep	-	Exported fynbos and locally sold sheep	-	3 dams & 1 river	1 sand mine	1600 ha	20 ha	-	-	500 ha
19.674056	-34.662944	Vree	Unknown	Cattle farming	50 ha	Cattle farming	-	cows	16 cows	-	Auction house	-	2 dams & 1 river	-	20 ha	-	-	R 25 000/ annum	220 ha
19.520389	-34.587028	Butchery	Mr Erwin	Butchery & abbatoir	-	Butchery	-	cows & sheep	-	Daily	Local community	-	1 dam	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.510833	-34.609944	Weird farm	-	Tunnel farming	-	Tunnel farming	-	-	-	Seasonal	Local market	-	1 dam	-	Majority	-	-	-	-
19.493833	-34.579556	Wehewreden	-	Cattle farming & sheep farming	-	Cattle farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 dams	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.567167	-34.645222	Unmapped dam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.635389	-34.572528	Nuwe post	Mr Mike Gafney	Dairy farming	-	Dairy farming	-	Cows	Milking cows	-	Parmalat	-	3 dams & 1 river	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.607472	-34.649111	Aghulus national park	EC national Parks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.667722	-34.660694	Huge dam (blomvleioor	Blomvlei Oord	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.696694	-34.670222	Small holdings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.689167	-34.759917	Caravan Park	-	Caravan Park	-	Caravan park	-	-	-	-	Holiday makers	-	1 river	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.671667	-34.748917	Park board	EC national parks	-	-	Game Park	-	various wild animals	-	-	Holiday makers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.602444	-34.717139	Buffelsjagt	Mr A Pennels	Fynbos farming	-	Fynbos Farming	-	-	-	Daily	Exported to UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Detailed Information: Duynefontein

X	Y	FARM NAME	Farm activ	Size ha	Main busin	Tonnage	Livestock	Type Lives	Production	Area cult	Buyers	Pastures	Bare sand	Dams river	Sandmines	Cultivated	Naturl veg	Degraded A	Degraded D	Run costs	Farmers
18.513750	-33.620972	Philadelphia chicks	Chicken Hatchery	65 ha	Chicken Hatching	-	cows and chickens	60 cows & 1 500 000 Chicken	1 700 000 eggs / month	-	Pioneer foods	40 ha	-	1 river	-	40 ha	25 ha	-	-	R 3 000 000/ month	-
18.560861	-33.665528	Botterberg	Grape Farming	660 ha	Grape farming	1000 tons / annum	-	-	Seasonal	150 ha vineyards	Nederburg Winery	-	10 ha	-	-	150 ha	100 ha	-	260 ha for housing	-	Mr Hannekom Egbert
18.594444	-33.678722	Dasvlei	Dairy, cows, sheep, & grape farming	800 ha	Cows & sheep farming	1000 tons/ annum	Cows & sheep	40 beef cattle, 1000 sheep, 180 milking cows	5500 lt milk/ day	60 ha vineyards	Nederburg & clover	400 ha	-	2 rvers	-	460 ha	340 ha	-	-	R 600 000/ month	Mr Tooby
18.569139	-33.713361	Capaia	Wine farming	140 ha	Grape Farming	200 tons / annum	-	-	200 tons / annum	60 ha vineyards	Own use	-	-	1 dam	-	60 ha	60 ha	-	-	-	Mrs Capaia
18.526528	-33.646194	Langerug	Cattle & wheat farming	800 ha	Beef Farming	500 tons wheat / annum	cattle	500 beef cattle	Seasonal	500 ha wheat	Agri western cape, Auction house	500 ha	100 ha	2 dams	1 sandmine	600 ha	100 ha	-	-	-	Mr B Van de Merwe
18.566028	-33.694861	Uitkyk	Wheat, grapes, cattle & sheep farming	570 ha	Wheat farming	800 tons / annum	cows & sheep	100 beef cattle and 800 sheep	Seasonal	200 ha wheat & 65 ha vineyards	Nederberg & local mill	100 ha	-	5 dams	-	365 ha	180 ha	-	-	R 72 000/ month	M A. J Herald
18.548906	-33.672944	Klipvlei	Pig & wheat farming	450 ha	Pig farming	-	pigs	1800 pigs	Daily sales and seasonal wheat	120 ha wheat	Abattoirs & Agri western cape	130 ha	-	-	-	250 ha	200 ha	-	-	-	-
18.524611	-33.686944	Widdam	Dairy farming	700 ha	Dairy farming	-	cows	400 milking cows	9000 lt milk / day	250 ha grass	Belville dairy	400 ha	15 ha	1 river	1 sandmine	650 ha	minimal	-	-	-	Mr damie
18.524278	-33.672056	Brakhuil	Wheat & cattle farming	800 ha	Wheat farming	500 tons wheat / annum	cattle	110 beef cattle	seasonal	250 ha wheat	Local mill	400 ha	-	1 river	-	650 ha	120 ha	-	-	-	-
18.495889	-33.639944	Brakkefontein	Brickmaking & sand mining	457 ha	Brick making	-	-	-	300 000 bricks/ day	-	Construction companies	-	yes	-	1 large quarry & sand mine	-	257 ha	-	200 ha	R 6 000 000 / month	Apollo Bricks
18.498972	-33.684056	Vaatjie	Sand mining, cattle, wheat	916 ha	Cattle & sand mining	100 tons wheat/ annum	cattle	400 beef cattle	Seasonal	350 ha wheat	Pioneer foods & auction house	366 ha	200 ha	1 river	-	716 ha	-	-	-	R 40 000 / month	Mr N Stofberg
18.516056	-33.707194	Oliphantskop	Beef & wheat farming	640 ha	Beef farming	500 tons wheat / annum	cattle	400 Beef cattle	Seasonal	-	Kliphuis auctioneers & Local mill	140 ha	400 ha	4 dams	-	140 ha	100 ha	-	For eskom	-	Mr Tinnie
18.484694	-33.735944	Blaauberg	Beef & wheat farming	1700 ha	Beef farming	650 tons wheat / annum	cattle	1200 beef cattle	Seasonal	200 ha wheat	Abattoirs & cape wheat association	1400 ha	-	3 dams	-	1600 ha	-	100 ha	-	-	-
18.460444	-33.739583	Melkboschplaas	Entertainment farm	-	Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	Holiday makers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.447528	-33.773944	Melkbosch Residential	Residential	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Locals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.444250	-33.697139	Van nebeckstrand Residential	residential	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Locals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.364167	-33.597722	Silverstroom Campsite	Camp site	-	Camping Facility	-	-	-	-	-	Holiday makers	-	Beach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.451750	-33.599000	Sand dunes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Locals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.496250	-33.567861	Atlantis residential	Residential	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Locals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.513667	-33.605139	Pine ranch	Small subsistence farming	-	Small subsistence farm	-	horse	few horses	-	1 ha	Own use	-	-	1 dam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.516889	-33.620833	3 fountains farm	none	-	small time entertainment farm	-	horses, sheep, goats, ostriches	-	-	-	Holiday makers	-	-	2 rvers	-	-	large	-	-	-	-
18.503361	-33.634389	Woodlands	semi commercial veg farm	<30 ha	Veg farming	Minimal	horse, sheep	-	minimal	10 ha	Local farm stall and market	-	-	1 dam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.374194	-33.582111	Silverstroom water treatment pl	Water purification	-	Water purification	-	-	-	-	-	Local community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Municipality
18.443167	-33.626444	Witsands water treatment plant	Water purification	-	Water purification	-	-	-	-	-	Local community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Municipality
18.480222	-33.588556	Atlantis Industrial park	Industrial park	-	Manufacturing/ processing	-	-	-	-	-	Various	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various
18.510778	-33.584750	Tomatoe farm	Tomatoe tunnel farming	65 ha	Tomatoe farming	-	-	-	-	20 ha tomatoes	Local market	-	-	1 river	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ms Fathima
18.511861	-33.607806	Avanti farm	Small time veg farming	-	Veg farming	minimal	horses	-	minimal	-	Local farm stall	-	-	1 river	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr T Williams
18.514278	-33.621333	Farm stall	Farm stall	-	Farm stall	-	-	-	-	-	Local community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.471333	-33.646511	Aircraft base	Mini airport	-	Aircraft Assisstance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.476111	-33.720222	Inshallah farm	School	-	School	-	-	-	-	-	School kids	-	-	1 river	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.452667	-33.726278	Proposed housing development si	Residential	-	Residential	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	preparing	-	-