

Koeberg Public Safety Information Forum (KPSIF)

Minutes of the meeting held on 20 November 2014

Venue: Koeberg Visitors Centre, Koeberg Nuclear Power Station

Chairperson: Ms Smokie La Grange

Deputy Chairperson: Ms Christa Kleynhans

Name and Surname	Organisation	Present
La Grange, Smokie	KPSIF Chairperson	P
Browne, Peter	Resident	P
Grose, Nora	Resident	P
Iosiphakis, John	Resident	P
Mayhew, Robert	Resident	P
Mayhew, Sylvia	Resident	P
Nagan, Roy	Resident	P
Williamson, Raymond	Resident	P
Williamson, Mrs	Resident	P
Aploon, Darryl	Ops Manager – Eskom Koeberg Nuclear Power Station	P
Bakardien, Riedewaan	Power Station Manager – Eskom Koeberg Nuclear Power Station	P
Featherstone, Keith	Senior Manager: Nuclear Support - Eskom Koeberg Operating Unit	P
Henkeman, Pauline	Communications Officer, Eskom Koeberg Nuclear Power station	P
Jeannes, Deon	Environmental Management, Eskom Koeberg Nuclear Power Station	P
Joshua, Debbie	Senior Advisor: Stakeholder Management - Eskom Koeberg Operating Unit	P
Kuhn, Jens	City of Cape Town -	P
Waleed Adams	City of Cape Town	P
Cyril Mack	Atlantis Councillor	P
Phidza, Lewis	Manager: Stakeholder Management - Eskom Koeberg Operating Unit	P
Pillay, Greg	Head: Disaster Risk Management Centre - City of Cape Town	P
Pienaar, Shaun	Communication Officer: Stakeholder Management, Eskom Koeberg Operating	P
Radebe, Phindile	Assistant Communication Officer: Stakeholder Management, Eskom	P
Robinson, Tammy	University of Stellenbosch	P
Slabbert, Johaan	Network Controller, Koeberg Operating Unit	P

Abbreviation/definition list			
Abbreviation	Description	Abbreviation	Description
KNPS	Koeberg Nuclear Power Station	CoCT	City of Cape Town
KOU	Koeberg Operating Unit	IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
NNR	National Nuclear Regulator	DOC	Disaster Operations Centre
KPSIF	Koeberg Public Safety Information Forum	SABC	South African Broadcasting Corporation
ISO	International Standards Organisation	mSv (millisievert)	The millisievert (mSv) is a measure of the absorption of ionising radiation by the human body.
PSM	Power Station Manager	EP	Emergency Plan
SAPS	South African Police Service	UPZ	Urgent Protective Action Planning Zone
MW	Megawatts. A unit of measure - one megawatt is equal to one million watts.	Emergency	An event that requires taking prompt action, or the special regulation of persons or property, to limit the risk to people's health, safety or welfare, or to limit damage to property or the environment.
ECC	Emergency Control Centre	Evacuation	The rapid, temporary removal of people from the area to avoid or reduce short-term radiation exposure in the event of an emergency.
Emergency Plan	A document describing the organisational structures, its roles and responsibilities, concept of operation, means and principles for intervention during an emergency at Koeberg.	Plant	Nuclear power station with associated components, machinery, equipment or devices
PAZ	Precautionary Action Zone	National Electricity Grid	The network of high-voltage power lines fed by the various power stations, which supplies electricity to the country.

LTI	Lost Time Injury	WANO	World Association of Nuclear Operators
NSRB	Nuclear Safety Review Board	Radiation	Energy released in the form of particles or electromagnetic waves during the breakdown of radioactive atoms.
Public Notification	Notification to the public of an emergency and the appropriate protective actions to be taken by using the installed siren and loudspeaker system, as well as local authorities, local radio and television station.	Sheltering	A protective action whereby members of the public stay indoors with windows and doors closed, to reduce their exposure to radioactive material in an emergency situation.
Release	The controlled or accidental discharge of radioactive substances into the environment.	EMP	Environmental Management Plan
Accident	An unintended event, including operating errors, equipment failures or other mishaps.	Disaster Management	A continuous and integrated multi-sectorial, multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Preventing or reducing the risk of disaster b) Limiting the severity or consequences of disasters c) Emergency preparedness d) Responding rapidly and effectively to disaster; and e) Post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation
FCs	Functional Coordinators	EPSOC	Emergency Planning Steering and Oversight Committee
TEM	Traffic Evacuation Model	SAMGs	Severe Accident Management Guidelines
EPZ	Emergency Planning Zone	UPZ	Urgent Protective Action Zone
SHEQ	Safety Health Environment and Quality	KCWIB	Koeberg Cooling Water Intake Basin
Outage	Refers to the maintenance period on a power plant when a number of activities are performed on equipment that keeps the plant running.	FME	Foreign Material Exclusion
NOSA	National Occupational Safety Association	NOSCAR	The grading of NOSA for safety performance.

UAG	Unplanned Automatic Grid Separation	NERSA	National Energy Regulator of South Africa
SSA	Sea Shore Act	NSRB	Nuclear Safety Review Board
CCGT	Closed Cycle Gas Turbine	Hazmat	Hazardous material
IPP	Independent Power Producer	KEP	Koeberg Emergency Procedure
NECSA	South African Nuclear Energy Corporation SOC Limited	CCGT	Closed Cycle Gas Turbines
WAC	Waste Acceptance Criteria	FA	Fuel Assembly
IPP	Independent Power Producer	CPA	Consumer Protection Act
Boron	A very hard, almost colourless crystalline metalloid element that in impure form exists as a brown amorphous powder. It occurs principally in borax and is used in hardening steel. The naturally occurring isotope boron-10 is used in nuclear control rods and neutron detection instruments.		
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer		

1. Opening and welcome

The Chairperson welcomed everyone to the KPSIF meeting and extended a special welcome to the newly elected councilor for Melkbosstrand/Bloubergstrand, Ms Nora Grose.

2. Safety briefing

Ms Pauline Henkeman conducted the safety evacuation briefing, informing members about the safety protocol for the Visitors Centre.

3. The following apologies were tendered (20 November 2014):

- Ms Christa Kleynhans
- Dr Elmien Steyn
- Mr Dave Nicholls
- Mr Gino Moonsamy
- Mr Mike Longden-Thurgood
- Mr Duval La Grange
- Mr Tertius Watney
- Mr Ian Trollope
- Mr Steven van Rensburg
- Ms Anne-Marie Jordaan
- Mr John Taylor

4. Matters arising from the previous Minutes Comment by Mr Williamson

Mr Williamson made a correction to the attendance list of 18 September 2014; Ms Jansen van Vuuren was incorrectly noted as present for the meeting.

Response by Chairperson

The Chairperson noted the correction.

5. Acceptance of the Minutes of the previous meeting (18 September 2014)

The Minutes were accepted by Mr Mayhew and seconded by Mr Williamson.

6. Koeberg Quarterly Feedback

Presenter: Mr Riedewaan Bakardien - Koeberg Power Station Manager

Mr Phidza took the opportunity to congratulate Mr Bakardien on being awarded the title Executive of the Year at the 2014 Eskom Chairman's Awards. He mentioned further that Koeberg Power Station won the Eskom Generation Winter Challenge for exceptional performance (i.e. safety, plant availability and environment) during the winter period. He concluded by informing members that Koeberg reached a key safety milestone of 4 million man-hours without a lost time injury which is applicable to both Eskom employee and contractor. He informed members that the PSM's presentation will cover this in more detail.

Third quarter feedback

Summary

Unit 1

Currently operating at full power, with two issues prevailing during the period:

- **24 October 2014:** Unit 1 power was reduced to around 50% to resolve a problem with a turbine steam inlet governor valve, which had closed spuriously. The problem was traced to the position indication on the valve which had drifted, leading to the valve closing. The valve was repaired and the unit returned to full power within 24 hours. There was no impact to nuclear safety – the valve is on the non-nuclear (secondary) side of the plant.
- **19 November 2014:** Unit 1 power was reduced to around 25% to investigate a low oil level alarm on one of the primary pump motors. The oil level was found to have reduced slowly over the last 11 months and had reached the low oil level mark. There was no visible leak, and the oil level was topped up. The reason for reducing power was to minimise the dose to be incurred by staff performing the work. The work was done safely with no risk to nuclear safety.

Unit 2

Currently at full power and with no issues since the previous Koeberg Public Safety Information Forum.

- Unit 2 containment building repairs to delaminated concrete is currently underway – hence the scaffolding and visible red covering.
- The third NSRB (Nuclear Safety Review) Board Meeting took place from 10 to 14 November 2014. The Board concluded that there are no nuclear concerns.

General

Station Priorities – October 2014 Results

- a) Dose target: 578mSv vs actual: 473mSv
 - b) Station Clock Resets target: 2 vs Actual: 0
 - c) Forced Loss Rate target: 3,2% vs actual: 0,14%
 - d) Lost Time Injury Rate (LTIR) - target: 0,17 vs actual: 0,06
 - e) Outage 121 milestones target: all met vs actual one missed
- Station focus remains on the safe and reliable operation of both units and the preparation for 2 long outages in 2015 (98 days each).
 - Koeberg has achieved 4 million man-hours (347 days) without a Lost Time Injury on 29 Oct 2014, reflecting the big focus on safety.
 - The two-yearly NNR Emergency Plan Exercise was successfully conducted in October 2014, and the final report is due to be issued shortly.
 - The Grid remains constrained – please use electricity sparingly.
 - 2015 will see two of the biggest outages in Koeberg's history in terms of scope of work being undertaken:

Outage 121: 9 Feb until 18 May 2015 (98 days)
Outage 221: 31 Aug until 7 Dec 2015 (98 days).

Question by Mr Mayhew

Mr Mayhew asked whether there are monitors for the bearings on the motors to ensure they don't overheat.

Response by Mr Bakardien

Mr Bakardien responded that the bearings are not running hot; if an alarm goes off, the operator, with the guidance of the relevant procedure, will first check the bearing temperatures. The temperature did not change; it was monitored throughout the intervention and is being monitored to date.

Question by Mr Iosophakis

Mr Iosophakis asked whether the tank supplying the oil is supplying any other component.

Response by Mr Bakardien

Mr Bakardien responded that this tank specifically supplies the motor and that all other motors were checked. He added that the question around temperatures is an important one as the operators have to monitor where the oil goes to prevent any issues. Furthermore, there is a catchment/sump where leaking oil could go but there were no visible indications of significant trickling.

Question by Mr Mayhew

Mr Mayhew asked whether the refurbishment taking place on the Unit 2 containment building is being done because of the structure of the building being compromise

Response by Mr Bakardien

Mr Bakardien responded that the refurbishment is cosmetic (removal of corrosion and chloride build up) and preventative to avoid any structural damage in the future.

Question by Mr Williamson

Mr Williamson asked how it can be assured that the integrity of the containment building is always sound.

Response by Mr Bakardien

Mr Bakardien explained that this is done through a 10 yearly integrated leak rate test in which the containment building is pumped up to five times normal atmospheric pressure and then measurements are taken around the building. He added that the decay rate is also looked at. This test is scheduled for the upcoming Outage 121 and 221.

Question by KPSIF member

The member asked what happens if problems are found with the tests.

Response by Mr Bakardien

Mr Bakardien responded that through good operating experience and the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) approach and technical support in doing the tests, these problems can be resolved if they occur.

Question by KPSIF member

The member asked what the life span of the station is.

Response by Mr Bakardien

Mr Bakardien responded that the plant is designed for a 40 year life span but noted that based on the operating experience gained from other plants of the same design as Koeberg, that the life span can be increased to 60 years with good interventions. He advised that this can be done with a lot of considerations; safety being the most important. He added that the NNR has oversight on this and their approval plays a significant role in allowing the life span extension to take place. He added that in order to achieve this extension, some major components will have to be replaced such as the steam generators, which are scheduled for replacement in 2018.

Question by KPSIF member

The member asked whether these replacements have been budgeted for.

Response by Mr Bakardien

Mr Bakardien responded that running a power station is a profitable venture and therefore it is important that every decision made makes sense from a feasibility point of view. He further highlighted that every effort is taken to ensure that before we embark on any project, a feasibility study is conducted to ensure financial viability and cost saving.

Response by Mr Featherstone

Mr Featherstone advised that with the exception of the reactor vessels and the containment buildings, everything else is replaceable if economically viable. He added that these are the two components which can determine whether the plant life can be increased or not.

Question by Mr Ronald

Mr Ronald asked how many years has Koeberg been in operation.

Response by Bakardien

Mr Bakardien responded that Koeberg is in its 30th year of operation.

Question by Mr Nagan

Mr Nagan informed the members that he's heard talk about the Grid being shut off and requested an explanation on what the Grid is.

Response by Bakardien

Mr Bakardien responded that the National Electricity Grid refers to the network of all the power lines fed by the various power stations, which supplies electricity to the country. He further responded that during maintenance periods or even the in the case of load shedding (usually the last resort), customers are notified accordingly and in advance, by means of load shedding schedules per area, which are publicly available.

Response by Mr Phidza

Mr Phidza referred members to the definitions and abbreviations list in the front of the Minutes where all the abbreviations and definitions contained in the Minutes are explained.

7. Koeberg Control Room Operational Philosophy

Presenter: Mr Darryl Aploon (Koeberg Operating Manager)

Summary

Operating Goal: Operate the plant in a manner that ensures both nuclear and Conventional Safety and promotes continued long term viability.

Operating roles and responsibilities:

- Routine plant start-up, shutdown and monitoring
- Incident and accident operations
- System integration
- Technical specifications and procedures
- Work Control
- Professionalism
- Nuclear and conventional safety
- Rules of engagement

Shift Structures:

- Operating Manager x 1
- Shift Manager x 1
- Senior Reactor Operator x 4
- Reactor Operators x6
- Nuclear Plant Operators x 12

Training programmes:

- All training is performed in-house, using site specific training materials and simulators.
- Training programme is accredited with INPO (USA), and is subject to evaluation on a four yearly basis.
- Minimum entry requirement is Matric.

- NPO (Nuclear Plant Operator) to RO (Control Room Operator) takes five years.
- Reactor Operator to Senior Reactor Operator (Control Room Supervisor) takes an additional three years.
- Senior Reactor Operator to Shift Manager requires three more years.

Question by Mr Mayhew

Mr Mayhew asked whether all the systems have backups.

Response by Mr Aploon

Mr Aploon responded that the plant is designed in a manner that the systems which are critical to the maintenance of reactor/nuclear safety are duplicated; separated physically and electrically.

Question by Mr Mayhew

Mr Mayhew asked what the length of the shifts is, and whether the operators experience boredom with the monotony that comes with control panel/room monitoring.

Response by Mr Aploon

Mr Aploon responded that they work on eight hour shifts and explained that part of the difficulty in recruiting employees for the control room positions is in finding suitable candidates, through psychometric testing due to the very specific profile of the position.

Question by KPSIF member

KPSIF member asked how many breaks the operators are entitled to within a shift.

Response by Mr Aploon

Mr Aploon responded that the license requirement is to have a minimum of two operators in the control room at all times. The operators therefore organise themselves in a manner that they relieve each other accordingly.

Comment by Mr Williamson

Mr Williamson commented that he finds it difficult to believe that the operators can cope with the monitoring of the control room over a 30 day period.

Response by Mr Aploon

Mr Aploon responded that there is a lot of interaction with other groups during the day, at night the focus will be on performing periodic testing, so while monitoring they also do other plant related activities.

Question by KPSIF member

A KPSIF member asked whether the shifts are per unit.

Response by Mr Aploon

Mr Aploon responded that the illustrated amount covers both units, per shift.

Question by Mr Mayhew

Mr Mayhew asked how many candidates get through the 11 year programme from Nuclear Plant Operator (NPO) to Shift Manager.

Response by Mr Aploon

Mr Aploon responded that it is a challenge recruiting for these positions but once the right candidates have been selected, about 80% make it to Senior Reactor Operator (SRO) level.

Question by Mr Mayhew

Mr Mayhew asked whether recruitment has developed programmes to work with graduates from i.e. UCT.

Response by Mr Aploon

Mr Aploon explained that an attempt has been made to recruit from Engineering, however, it was found that these candidates do not stay long due to shift work. The current strategy is to recruit candidates who wish to attend tertiary institutions but do not have the financial means; they are then financially assisted to pursue this through part-time studies, once they have been employed at Koeberg.

Comment by Mr Iosophakis

Mr Iosophakis commented that it will be difficult to recruit the right people as in ten years' time the plant will be decommissioned.

Response by Mr Aploon

Mr Aploon responded that hopefully the plant life can be extended for another 20 years.

Comment by Chairperson

The Chairperson thanked Mr Aploon for the presentation and suggested that this presentation should be kept for future reference.

**8. Marine monitoring of the sandy beaches near Koeberg
Presenter: Dr Tammy Robinson (Marine Ecologist – Stellenbosch University)**

- Monitoring of the sandy beach area commenced in 1981 to 1984 before Koeberg was built (pre-operational stage).
- 1985 - transitional stage
- 1987 to 2014 - operational stage

Scope of monitoring

- Impact of the release of warmed cooling water on sandy shores.
- Bi-annual – summer and winter
- Changes in species composition and richness

- Indicator species
- Introduction of warm water species

Variability and sandy shores

- Slope
- Grain size
- Wave period
- Swash width
- Compaction
- Sand moisture
- Temperature

Shannon Weiner scale illustrates that number of species recorded has decreased a little but the number of individuals has increased. This is not a trend that is considered worrying, but it is being monitored.

In 2003, Angular surf clam were found in the monitored area and these had been previously recorded as a warm water species, this created concern. It was then discovered that the range of this species is bigger than thought and is now well known in Milnerton up to the Saldanha Bay area. This is no longer regarded as an issue.

Question by KPSIF member

A KPSIF member asked whether there are any studies done outside of the sandy shore area, in order to compare whether this is a general trend.

Response by Dr Robinson

Dr Robinson responded that this is a good question and advised that prior to Koeberg operation, studies were done in more than one area however, the problem encountered was that the sandy shore sites were different to each other and were not comparable, this was subsequently stopped. These differences are driven by variability (Slope, grain size, wave period, swash width, compaction and sand moisture).

Question by Johan Slabbert

Mr Slabbert asked whether the monitoring takes place on the north and south of Koeberg.

Response by Dr Robinson

Dr Robinson responded that only the south is being monitored; monitoring of the north was stopped due to the differences discussed earlier.

Question by Mr Williamson

Mr Williamson asked why the Bullia found in the sandy shore area is also found in his garden.

Response by Dr Robinson

Dr Robinson commented that this is probably because at some point the area in question was part of the sea.

Question by Mr Iosophakis

Mr Iosophakis asked whether global warming has an effect on the monitoring.

Response by Dr Robinson

Dr Robinson responded that she has not encountered this in the monitoring and responded that this will become an issue in the future.

She added that although it's known as global warming, some places are actually getting a lot cooler; the most recent work out of South Africa indicates that the West Coast is actually cooling. This is to the advantage of Koeberg as warming would not be conducive for the plant.

Question by Mr Iosophakis

Mr Iosophakis asked whether marine biology can predict whether there will be a jellyfish incident.

Response by Dr Robinson

Dr Robinson responded that a lot of work is being done with regards to this and the simplest answer is that predictions can't be made. She added that this phenomena is being cited around the world, and is a result of an imbalance in the ecosystem in general; too much fishing being eaten.

Question by KPSIF member

A KPSIF member asked whether there has been an increase in white mussels.

Response by Dr Robinson

Dr Robinson responded that there has been no noticeable trend in the white mussels, they disappeared one season and were monitored, the next season they were back.

9. Wolwerivier resettlement and the impact on the TEM (Traffic Evacuation Model) – Mr Waleed Adams and Jens Kuhn (City of Cape Town)**Project background**

- Resettlement of primarily 266 to 500 families living adjacent to the Vissershok Landfill Site.
- The Landfill is currently being expanded as it is critically important that the occupants of the site be relocated as they are located in the direct path of the extension.
- Permit requirements forbid human settlements of permanent habitation within 800m buffet zone of the land fill site.

- Three possible relocation sites were identified by City of Cape Town and one was approved by City of Cape Town for implementation.
- The development concept makes provision for approximately 480 opportunities.

Statutory requirements in place

- Environmental authorization ROD (Record of Decision) in place.
- Subdivision and rezoning approval granted.

Targeted beneficiaries

- Rooidakkies
- Skandaal kamp
- Radar Rd (Rivergate) Informal Settlements
- Wolwerivier Informal Settlement

Civil engineering services installed Roads

- Internal gravel roads have been provided to the site, entrance to the development has been constructed to black top standard. The property is serviced by the ME215.
- Morningstar Road. Access to the MR215 can be obtained at two points.

Gravel platforms and overland storm-water drainage

- The property has no formal bulk storm water system available the newly constructed platforms allow for storm water run-off.

Water reticulation and toilets

- A new bulk water line including pumps and reservoirs, have been installed/constructed to feed the development.
- Sanitation will be provided at 1:1 ratio (internal toilets).

Sewerage reticulation and toilets

- There are currently no bulk services available to the site and the newly installed sewer system makes provision for a temporary conservancy tank system, this will be used during the 6 months construction phase of a bulk sewer line to Rivergate treatment plant.

Emergency top structures

- Beneficiaries will be provided with a 26sqm emergency housing structure, which consists of a prefabricated light gauge steel structure with corrugated cladding including insulation with a built in toilet and wash basin.

Engineering services installed Provision of electricity to dwellings

- The site is within the Eskom Supply Area. The City has arranged for the development to be electrified.

Fencing

- The entire development will be fenced with a concrete palisade fence.

Social development interventions

- Establishment of a crechè and pre-primary education facilities.
- The city and stake holders will provide social assistance before and after relocation.
- Support will be given to beneficiaries with regards to alternative schooling placements and transport to schools in the new year.

Relocation

- Relocations will initiate from the end of January 2015
- Beneficiaries directly affecting the landfill site will be relocated first.
- The existing settlements will be demolished immediately and secured on relocation of the beneficiaries.

Question by Mr Williamson

Mr Williamson enquired about the size of the units to be built for the residents of Wolwerivier.

Response by Mr Kuhn

Mr Kuhn responded that the units will be a minimum of 40m² as per prescription of the state, with a property size of 90-110m².

Question by Mr Williamson

Mr Williamson raised a concern that once the allocated space has been depleted, where will the people go? He queried whether these developments have been built into the Traffic Evacuation Model.

Response by Mr Kuhn

Mr Kuhn confirmed that the presented developments have not been built into the Traffic Evacuation Model. He indicated that he cannot provide an answer as to where further population growth will be accommodated. He further commented (in his opinion) that there is a considerable amount of available space in the Blouberg and West Coast Conservation area, however he would prefer it if these areas are kept as conservation areas and the currently proposed areas for development be developed as intensely as possible to accommodate the people.

Comment by Mr Williamson

Mr Williamson commented that this would not prevent the “invasion” which could lead to Koeberg being closed down. He added that the presentation is a catch 22 as it does not provide answers with regards to the impact these developments will have on the Traffic Evacuation Model (TEM).

Comment by Mr Mayhew

Mr Mayhew commented on the ineffectiveness of the presentation in addressing the topic which is the impact of the Wolwerivier expansion on the TEM, considering that the presenter admitted in not being familiar with the content of the TEM.

Response by Mr Kuhn

Mr Kuhn responded that he is not the spatial planner of the CoCT but rather his job is housing development.

Suggestion by Chairperson

The Chairperson suggested that the City of Cape Town present on the Impact of the Wolwerivier developments on the TEM as per the original request, in the next Meeting.

Question by KPSIF member

The member asked where the Rivergate Landfill site is situated

Response by Mr Adams

Mr Adams responded that the Rivergate site is situated 6km from the development at the corner of Gie and Parklands Main Road.

Question by Chairperson

The Chairperson asked what the perceived impact of these developments will be on the Koeberg Evacuation Plan/TEM - she indicated that we still need a response from CoCT on this question.

Response by Mr Kuhn

Mr Kuhn responded that the TEM has to be updated periodically to include this answer and he added that another question to ask is how the current population on the Vissershok tip site will be evacuated if needs be, as this area is also not included in the current TEM.

Comment by Mr Anderson

Mr Anderson commented that there is a danger in relocating people from 18km away directly onto an evacuation route.

Response by Mr Kuhn

Mr Kuhn responded that this land was not bought for a land incremental area; because the Housing Department owns this land, it was identified as the "go to" place. He added that they can't identify land which belongs to another party and use it for the development in question. He added that the Housing Department were unhappy with the location as they couldn't bring water or develop roads in the area. Every other identified site was dismissed.

Question by Mr Williamson

Mr Williamson asked the presenter if they do not see the danger to the plant and country in relocating these people.

Response by Mr Kuhn

Mr Kuhn responded that from the CoCT's point of view, the National Department of Environmental Affairs threatened to revoke the license to use the Vissershok tip site. The site houses one third of the metro's household refuse on a weekly basis. He

further responded that if we lose that site we have another problem altogether. Mr Kuhn committed to raising the concerns raised in the KPSIF meeting in the next discussion of developments and also how it impacts on the TEM.

10. General

It was decided that in the interest of time, the presentation on the NSRB feedback, be made at the next Meeting.

Request by Mack

A Mr Mack requested that Koeberg Management speak to the employees travelling from Atlantis to Koeberg about their reckless driving.

Response by Mr Phidza and Mr Bakardien

Mr Phidza responded that this will be addressed with staff internally, and Mr Bakardien requested that the member assist by providing the registration number/s of the perpetrator/s the next time he observes this behaviour.

11. Date of the next meeting

The next KPSIF Meeting date and venue will be communicated to all the members once finalised.

12. Proposed agenda points for next Meeting

- Koeberg quarterly plant feedback
- Koeberg conservation presentation
- Koeberg NNR Exercise feedback
- The impact of the Wolwerivier extension on the TEM
- Nuclear Safety Review Board (NSRB) feedback

13. Closure

The KPSIF Meeting was adjourned at at 21:23.