

**Koeberg Public Safety Information Forum (KPSIF)
Minutes of the meeting held on Wednesday, 30 September 2015**

Venue: Bulk Stores, Nuclear Auditorium, Koeberg Nuclear Power Station

Current Chairperson: Ms Smokie La Grange

New Chairperson: Mr Sydney Stuurman

Deputy Chairperson: Vacant

Name and Surname	Organisation	Present
La Grange, Smokie	KPSIF Chairperson (current – outgoing)	P
Stuurman, Sydney	KPSIF Chairperson (new)	P
Anderson, Melanie	Resident	P
Anderson, Melville	Resident	P
Andrews, Melanie	Resident	P
Boulanger, Catherine	Resident	P
Browne, Peter	Resident	P
Clark, John	Resident	P
Desjardins, Peter	Resident	P
Esau, Phillip	Resident	P
Maigrot, H (Mr)	Resident	P
Maigrot (Mrs)	Resident	P
Meyrick, M.A.C	Resident	P
Nagan, Roy	Resident	P
Oosthuizen, Liza	Resident	P
Pannaye, Angelique	Resident	P
Pistorius, Hendrik	Resident	P
Potgieter, L	Resident	P
Saayman, Desmond	Resident	P
Slabbert J	Resident	P
Speed, Belinda	Resident	P
Speed, Kenneth	Resident	P
Taylor John	Melkbosstrand Neighbourhood Watch	P
Watney, Tertius	Resident	P
Weaver, Z	Resident	P
Williamson Raymond	Resident	P
Williamson, Mrs	Resident	P
OFFICIALS		
Engel, Kevin	Koeberg Plant Manager	P
Joshua, Debbie	Senior Advisor Stakeholder Management: Eskom Koeberg Operating Unit	P
Makgae, Reuben	National Nuclear Regulator	P
Maree, Marc	Corporate Specialist – Radiation Protection: Eskom Koeberg Operating Unit	P
Maree, Vanessa	National Nuclear Regulator	P
Mogorosi, Tshepiso	National Nuclear Regulator	P
Moonsamy, Gino	National Nuclear Regulator	P
Ndomondo, Thembi	Department of Energy	P
Phidza, Lewis	Manager: Stakeholder Management - Eskom Koeberg Operating Unit	P
Pillay, Greg	City of Cape Town Disaster Risk Management	P
Pienaar, Shaun	Communication Officer: Stakeholder Management, Eskom Koeberg Operating Unit	P
Ramerafe, Mothusi	National Nuclear Regulator	P
Steyn, Elmien	City of Cape Town Disaster Risk Management	P
Tshakane, Tshepe	Department of Energy	P
Van Rensburg, Stephen	City of Cape Town	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	EMP	Environmental Management Plan

	discharge of radioactive substances into the environment.		
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.	ECC	Emergency Control Centre
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer	AECC	Alternate Emergency Control Centre
DOC	Disaster Operations Centre	TEM	Traffic Evacuation Model

do have a challenge, the SANDF will assist as they also have numerous bus drivers who will be called on to provide this service. The SANDF, Golden Arrow and MyCity are represented in the DOC to ensure that this happens as required.

6. Appointment of the new PSIF Chair and Deputy Chair by Mr Gino Moonsamy (NNR)

Mr Moonsamy thanked Ms La Grange for the sterling job she’s done of running the Koeberg PSIF from fulfilling the role of Deputy Chair and having to resume the role of Chairperson, when the Chair went AWOL before she was officially appointed at PSIF Chair and also for the duration of her role as PSIF Chairperson.

His presentation provided a brief overview of the role of the NNR and the legislative framework in which they operate as well as the role of the Koeberg PSIF.

Herewith the key aspects covered in his presentation:

National Nuclear Regulator (NNR) overview

- Competent authority responsible for regulating the safe use and handling of nuclear and radioactive material in South Africa.
- Protection of workers, public & environment against nuclear damage.
- Licensing & Compliance
- Provisions for Emergency Planning and Preparedness Protection of workers, public & environment against nuclear damage.
- Licensing & Compliance
- Provisions for Emergency Planning and Preparedness

Legislative framework

- 1999 (Act No.47 of 1999) - Nuclear Installation Licence holders to establish a Public Safety Information Forum
- The Koeberg and Pelindaba PSIFs were duly formed in terms of this regulation and has operated in compliance to date
- Updated Regulations in 2008 - Appointment of Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson by the NNR Board of Directors

Why sharing information on nuclear safety is essential?

- Increase Public understanding of the risks and how it is managed;
- Improve Public Safety by providing accurate information on how people can avoid unnecessary radiation exposure; and
- How to respond during radiological emergencies

The role of the Koeberg PSIF

- Establish a forum
- Convene quarterly meetings
- Provide venue & meeting facilities
- Call upon interested and affected parties living in the relevant municipal area to register with the Forum;
- Provide a secretariat to facilitate minute taking, update contact database & communicate meetings;
- Provide information to the forum
- Invite the NNR, relevant municipality and stakeholders
- Cover costs related to establishment and management of the forum

The role of the NNR

- Invite nominations from the public for Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson
- Appoint Chairpersons and Deputy Chairpersons
- Attend PSIF meetings

Role of the Chair and Deputy Chair

- Chair and facilitate the meetings in a professional manner
- Ensure that public concerns relating to nuclear safety and emergency planning are represented on the meeting agenda

Current

status:

- Chairperson (Mrs Smokie La Grange) - term ended 30 April 2015.
- NNR public process call for nominations
- New Chairperson appointed (Mr Sydney Stuurman)
- Deputy Chairperson (Ms Christa Kleynhans) term ends 31 Oct 2015.
Resigned 29 Aug 2015
- Currently Deputy Chairperson post is vacant

Word of thanks from Koeberg

Mr Featherstone thanked the current Chairperson, Ms Smokie La Grange, on behalf of the Koeberg Management Team, the NNR, the City of Cape Town and all the members of the Koeberg PSIF, for faithfully serving the PSIF and its members during her tenure as Chairperson. He thanked her for the passion and commitment in which she conducted the PSIF and how under her leadership the Forum grew both in number and in quality discussions.

Chairperson's address:

Ms Smokie La Grange thanked the public, key members of the PSIF, the Koeberg Management Team (Mr Keith Featherstone, Mr Riedewaan Bakardien, Mr Kevin Engel and Mr Lewis Phidza), NNR, the City of Cape Town, her husband, the PSIF caterer, Monique Lentin (Out and About Catering), her Deputy, Ms Christa Kleynhans and, the Stakeholder Management Team (Shaun Pienaar, Phindile Radebe, Joy de Wet, Gerald van Wyk, Jongi Dyabaza and Debbie Joshua) for their invaluable support during the last four years in her role as PSIF Chairperson.

Address by Mr Gino Moonsamy (NNR):

Mr Moonsamy thanked Ms La Grange for the personal time she has sacrificed to serve the PSIF members and for the passion, commitment and professionalism displayed. He acknowledged the fact that she had to take over the role of Chairperson whilst serving as the Deputy Chair, when the then Chairperson of the Forum went AWOL. He wished her well on her future endeavours.

He informed the members that at the end of October 2015, the term of office for the Deputy Chairperson, Ms Christa Kleynhans comes to an end; however Ms Kleynhans has resigned from her position as Deputy Chair at the end of August which renders the Deputy Chairperson position vacant. It will be advertised in the local newspapers. He informed the PSIF members that the Board of Directors considered all the applications for the new PSIF Chairperson position and after a rigorous process, Mr Sydney Stuurman was appointed as the new PSIF Chairperson. He introduced the new PSIF Chairperson to the Forum (see below).

**New PSIF Chairperson: Mr Sydney Stuurman**

- Term: 1 Sept – 31 August 2017
- Resides in Melkbosstrand
- Fire and Explosives Investigator
- Associate at Fire Investigation Services

New PSIF Chairperson's address

The new PSIF Chairperson, Mr Sydney Stuurman, addressed the members relaying his background and experience. He started in 2000 at the South African Police Service (SAPS) as a forensic investigator. Two and a half years ago he left the Police Service and is now a self-employed Private Forensic Investigator. He has extensive experience in the management of disasters such as fires and explosions and he consults and lectures on safety and evacuation plans and he conducts safety audits on building. Due to his extensive level of knowledge and skills he believes he will be an asset to the Koeberg PSIF.

7. Koeberg quarterly feedback presentation by Mr Kevin Engel (Koeberg Operating Unit Plant Manager)

Mr Engel welcomed the new Chairperson and thanked Ms La Grange for the valuable role she played as the Koeberg PSIF Chairperson and for the good relationship that has been built with the Koeberg Management Team and the PSIF members, during her tenure as Chairperson.

The focus of Mr Engel's presentation was on Koeberg's quarterly performance. See below for a summary of his presentation.

Results as at August 2015 for the 2015/16 Financial Year

**YE Targets are for the year ending on 31 March 2016*

Dose 😊

*YE Target :1400mSv
YTD Target :375mSv
YTD Actual :327mSv

With regards to dose, Koeberg is doing very well. We are meeting our targets and this are world class nuclear safety targets.

Station Clock Resets 😊

*YE Target :2
YTD Target :1
YTD Actual :0

The Koeberg Human Performance indicator indicates the degree to which we make huge errors and cause significant events on the plant. The aim is to have the clock t run as long as possible without it being reset - when something happen we reset the clock. Actual to date is zero which is something to be proud of.

Forced Loss Rate VAP/ (PP) 😊

*YE Target :2,5% (3,8%)

YTD Target :2,5% (3,8%)

YTD Actual :1,26%

When the unit shuts down for any event or when our outage targets are not met. Forced Loss Rate refers to anything that takes away from production time. Only lost 24 days of production due to the issues on Unit 1 (outage was 15 days late and Koeberg shut down nine days early) this was as a result of Unit1 transformer earth fault experiences in February 2015.

Lost Time Injury Rate 😞

*YE Target :0,15 (incl. Contr.)

YTD Target :0,15

YTD 12MMI :0,28

Mr Engel informed members that Koeberg has had seven lost time injuries to date which is an area for concern. A lot of energy was and will be invested to correct this. Managers are doing observations on the plant observing employees performing their tasks, coaching and correcting behaviours where inconsistencies or incorrect behaviors are observed. Koeberg management is also involved in a deep dive called a common cause analysis whereby a group of about 15 Senior Managers are doing an analysis of events of the last two years with regards to people safety. They will be unpacking the underlying causes and deal with the issues identified.

Outage Milestones missed 😞

Outage 221 :36/104

Outage 122 :1/15

Outage 222 :1/7

Outage planning is critical for Koeberg to meet its outage milestones. Planning an outage starts five years to 10 years in advance and from the planning until execution there be critical milestones that have to be met – more focus needs to be placed on meeting milestones as its an area where Koeberg is not performing well. There is a huge focus on Koeberg to improve performance.

Plant status feedback

- **Unit 1** – has been generating electricity for 120 days continuously, having returned from its 21st outage on 2 June 2015. There have been no issues of concern since reported at the June PSIF 2015.
- **Unit 2** – after being online producing electricity continuously for 470 consecutive days since its last refuelling and maintenance outage, Unit 2 entered its 21st refuelling outage on 31 August 2015. The outage is similar to the Unit 1 outage completed earlier this year, in terms of scope and duration i.e. approximately three months (98 days).

Outage scope

- Over 40 000 maintenance activities, making this the largest scope outage undertaken in Koeberg’s history
- Nine plant modifications being installed to improve safety and reliability
- Main generator major service
- Hydrostatic testing and refurbishment of the feed water systems
 - Main turbine valves refurbishment
 - Primary system valves and pumps major work scope
 - Integrated Leak Rate Test (ILRT) of the Containment Buildings
 - Over 1300 contractors will be accessing site during this period

Other insights

- As part of the Fukushima response, Koeberg has received additional emergency plan response equipment, including a fire truck with a turntable ladder for emergency rescue and fire protection, additional bowsers and fuel tankers.
- Internal Emergency Plan exercises have been completed, as an opportunity to use some of our new Emergency Plan equipment and to get staff involved in simulating response to a nuclear accident. The exercises were much more realistic and many actions are now being done real time to prove that all protective measures will work and that our staff are ready for any eventuality.
- Koeberg currently procuring additional spent fuel storage casks, to be used to create space in the station’s spent fuel pools beyond 2018.
- **Station focus** remains on the safe and reliable operation of both units and completion of the current long outage by mid-December.

Recent Koeberg performance achievements 2015:

- Unit 2 operated breaker to breaker for 470 days
- 3rd place in the Nuclear Safety category among the EDF* fleet
- 17th NOSCAR for conventional safety
- Achieved best ever INPO Index** in station’s history

2014:

- Unit 2 operated breaker to breaker between two refueling outages. First time in Koeberg history
- Unit 2 on-line for 484 days – new station record
- Koeberg awarded title of ***Eskom power station of the year***
- 8 of 13 WANO performance measures for safety and production at the first quartile of all nuclear stations internationally, 3 of 13 in second quartile

* Koeberg is aligned to the French Utility EDF's nuclear fleet, which is used as a design reference.

** A performance index measuring nuclear safety production performance developed for US nuclear stations.

8. Potassium Iodate (pre-distribution and expiry dates) presentation by Mr Marc Maree (Corporate Specialist – Radiation Protection)

Mr Maree provided an overview on the use and distribution of Potassium Iodate tablets.

Overview of the Integrated Koeberg Nuclear Emergency Plan (IKNEP)

The Objectives are to:

- Establish and organise emergency response capability for timely, coordinated action of intervening organisations in an event of a nuclear accident.
- To describe capabilities, responsibilities and authorities of intervening organisations.

Implementation of Protective Actions

- Protective actions are recommended by Eskom and implemented by the City of Cape Town in consultation with the Western Cape Government, Disaster Management and the Department of Energy.
- Protective actions are recommended pre-emptively on predictions or projections to safeguard the people.
- Administration of potassium iodate prophylaxis as a protective action are based on recommendations issued by the World Health Organisation - Sheltering 50-500mSv and Evacuation 500-5000 mSv

What is potassium iodate prophylaxis?

- Potassium iodate is a chemical compound that can be used to protect the thyroid gland from possible radiation exposure caused by radioactive iodine (radioiodine).
- During a major radiological emergency, large amounts of radioiodine may be released to the environment.
- The airborne radioiodine may be inhaled and/or ingested.
- Since iodine concentrates in the thyroid gland, inhalation or ingestion of food contaminated with radioiodine can lead to radiation injury to the thyroid, including increased risk of other thyroid diseases.
- Taking Potassium Iodate saturates the thyroid gland with stable (non-radioactive) iodine. This prevents or reduces the amount of radioiodine that will be taken up by the thyroid.
- Potassium iodide when taken before, or shortly after exposure to radioiodine is very effective in reducing radioiodine uptake by the thyroid gland.
- Advance usage of potassium iodate decreases the risk of thyroid cancer in individuals including children at risk for inhalation or ingestion of radioiodine.

How many stocks are available?

- There millions of potassium iodate tablets available for pre-emptive distribution in accordance with the City of Cape Town procedure KNEP 4.2 entitled: *“City of Cape Town Distribution of KIO-3”*
- The potassium iodate tablets are located at strategic locations within the formal emergency planning zone:

Some of the areas where stocks are available for public consumption during an emergency

- Disaster Management Centre, Melkbosstrand
(14000 packages of 10)
- Atlantis Fire Station
(76000 packages of 10)
- Melkbosstrand Clinic
(500 packages of 10)
- Van Riebeeckstrand Primary School
(350 packages of 10)
- Tygerberg Health Services, Parow
(500 packages of 10)

- Robben Island
(500 packages of 10)
- Royal Ascot, Milnerton
(140 000 packages of 10)
- Milnerton Fire Station
(200 packages of 10)
- Vaatjie School, Old Mamre Road
(150 packages of 10)
- Melkbosstrand Clinic
(500 packages of 10)

Question by Mr Nagan

Mr Nagan enquired about the expiry dates of the tablets and how they are distributed locally and how the public are informed?

Response by Mr Maree

Mr Maree informed members that the expiry date for the current tablets is towards the end of 2016 which is based on the information on the certificate. A conservative approach is followed based on the rules of the Medical Research Council (MSRC) where the integrity of the tablets need to be tested on a regular basis. The manufacturer also independently tests the integrity of the tablets to determine whether the lifespan can be extended until a future date. According to medical regulations and the Koeberg license requirement, as a medicine, the tablets need to be viable and available. The issuing of Potassium Iodate tablets is one of the protective actions which form an integral part of demonstrating the viability of the Koeberg Emergency Preparedness Plan.

The distribution of the tablets is the responsibility of the City of Cape Town and forms part of the City Nuclear Disaster Risk Management Plan. Eskom/Koeberg is responsible for the safety of their own emergency workers, staff and contracting staff and hence are responsible for the distribution and management of their own stockpiles of potassium iodate at their site. Outside of Koeberg, the City of Cape Town is responsible for the management and distribution. During an emergency situation, the tablets are distributed at Mass Care Centres and at certain roadblocks depending on the situation on the day.

Question by a Mr Fassman

According to Mr Fassman, potassium iodate is an inorganic chemical compound so it should not expire.

saturated before being exposed, it provides the maximum protection. If the tablets are taken during a radiological emergency or if in an exposed environment, the effectiveness decreases. If a person has been exposed and take the tablet a day or two later, the efficiency will decrease from about 60% to 40%. He concluded by informing members that pre-distribution allows for the tablets to be readily available to residents which will ensure maximum protection for people.

Question by Mr Anderson

Mr Anderson had a query about the distribution of the tablets. He was concerned whether the stockpiles that are pre-distributed in the Melkbosstrand area (as per the slide) will be sufficient to cater for all the Melkbosstrand residents and whether all the tablets will be distributed externally.

Response by Mr Maree

Mr Maree informed him that all of the tablets will be sufficient and that all the tablets that are stockpiled outside of Koeberg are earmarked for the local community and not for Koeberg staff as they have their own internal stocks available. He confirmed that all pre-distributed tablets are for external residents only.

Question by Mr Meyrick

Mr Meyrick had a question about the people travelling on R27 who are not aware that they are trapped in the plume. He wanted to know how they be informed and what the maximum number of hours are, before they are exposed.

Response by Mr Maree

Mr Maree informed the member that the tablets will still have an efficiency of about 50% if taken 10 to 15 hours after being exposed and that it will still have a significant function to decrease the radiological risk. Potassium iodate tablets are generally distributed at Mass Care Centres and at roadblocks where it will be issued to them.

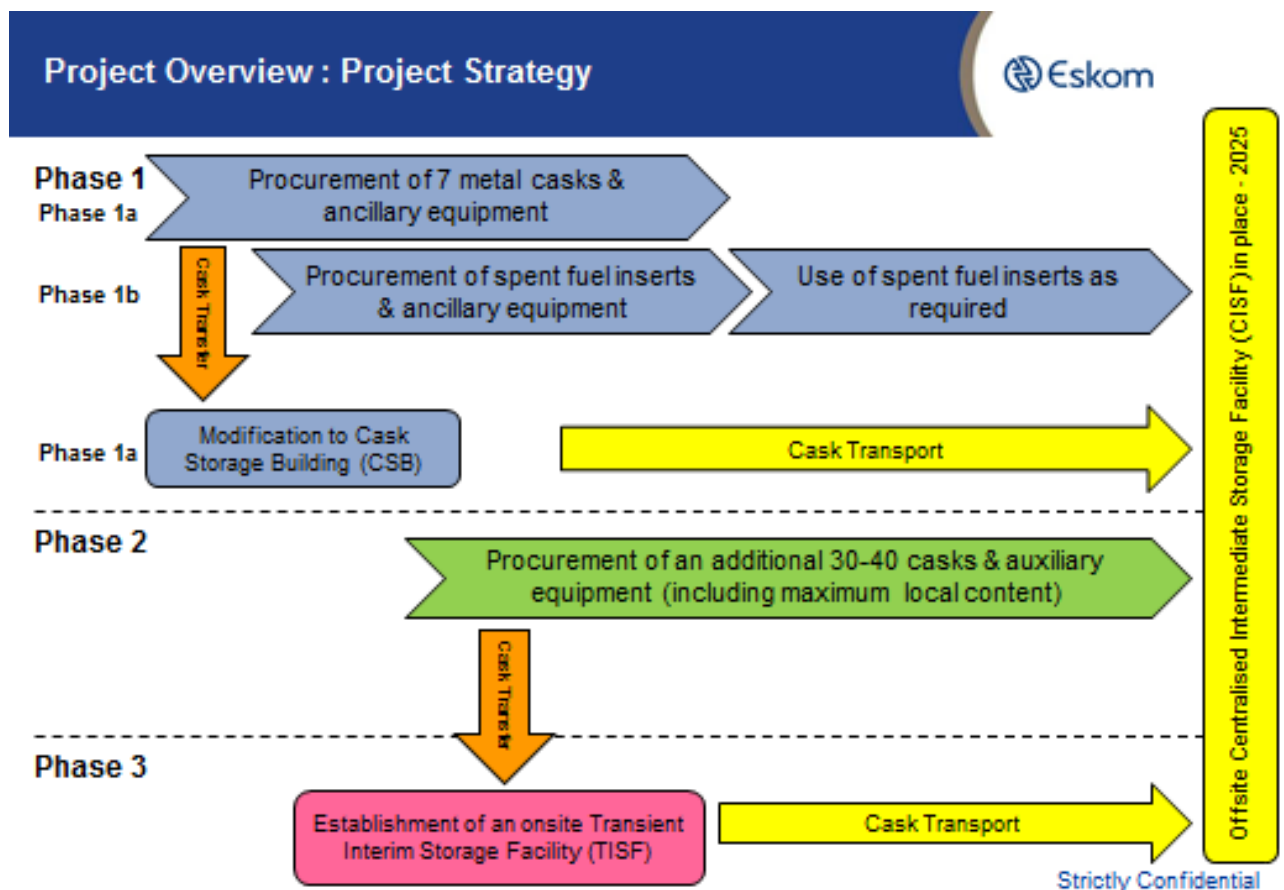
Response by Mr Featherstone

Mr Featherstone informed the members that according to the City of Cape Town's Evacuation Plan, if there's a release of radioactivity, all areas downwind will be cordoned off and people will be prevented from entering the contaminated area by means of roadblocks. At the roadblocks the tablets will also be distributed as part of the Emergency Plan.

Spent Fuel Storage presentation by Dr Vusi Twala (Corporate specialist – Used Nuclear Fuel Management)

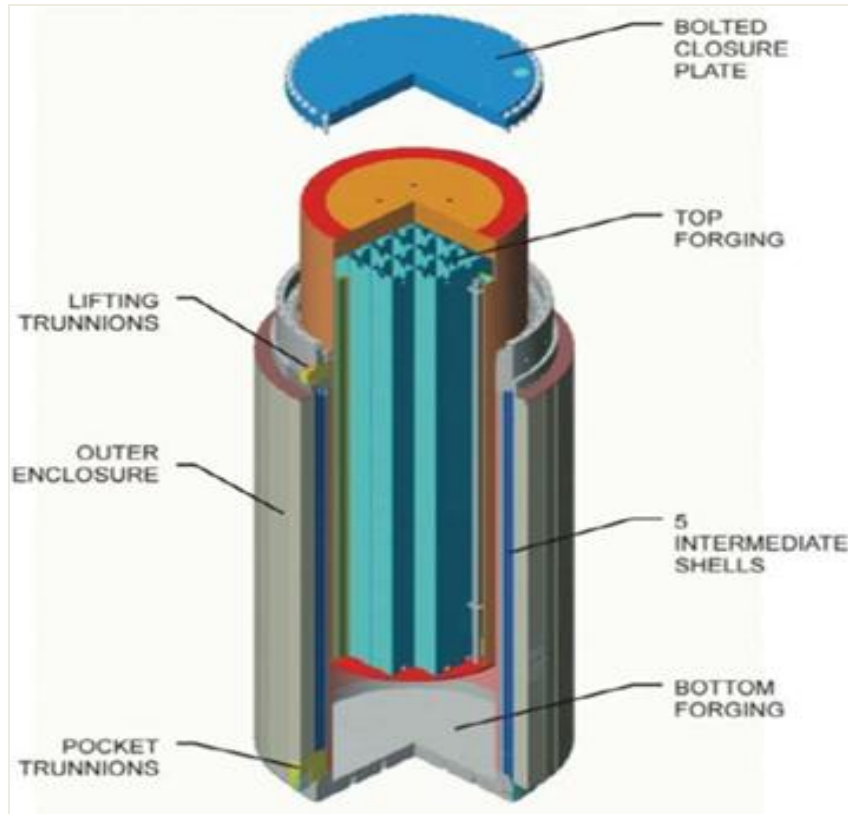
Herewith below a summary of Dr Twala’s presentation

- Eskom currently has 112 spent fuel assemblies in dry storage inside four Castor X/28F casks which are stored inside the Cask Storage Building (CSB) on the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station site.
- Koeberg unit 1 and unit 2 will have filled its Spent Fuel Pool (SFP) by March 2018 (Outage 123) and September 2018 (Outage 223) respectively.
- Additional storage space will be required to accommodate any further spent fuel assemblies generated during production.
- If no additional storage space is created in the SFP’s, this would lead to the premature shutting down of Koeberg units 1 and 2.

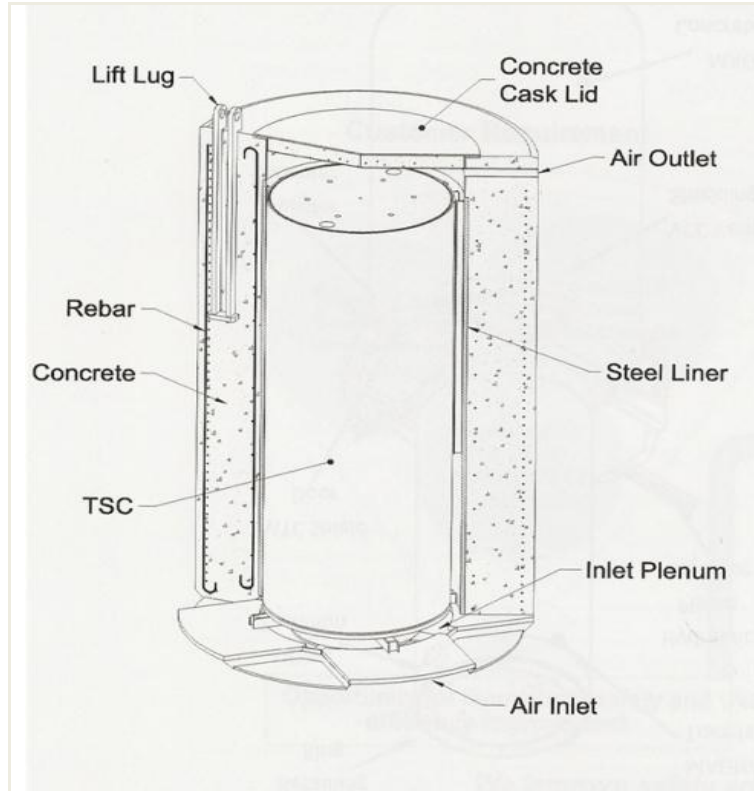


Metal cask (Chosen for Phase 1A)
Spent fuel storage technology selected - Metal cask

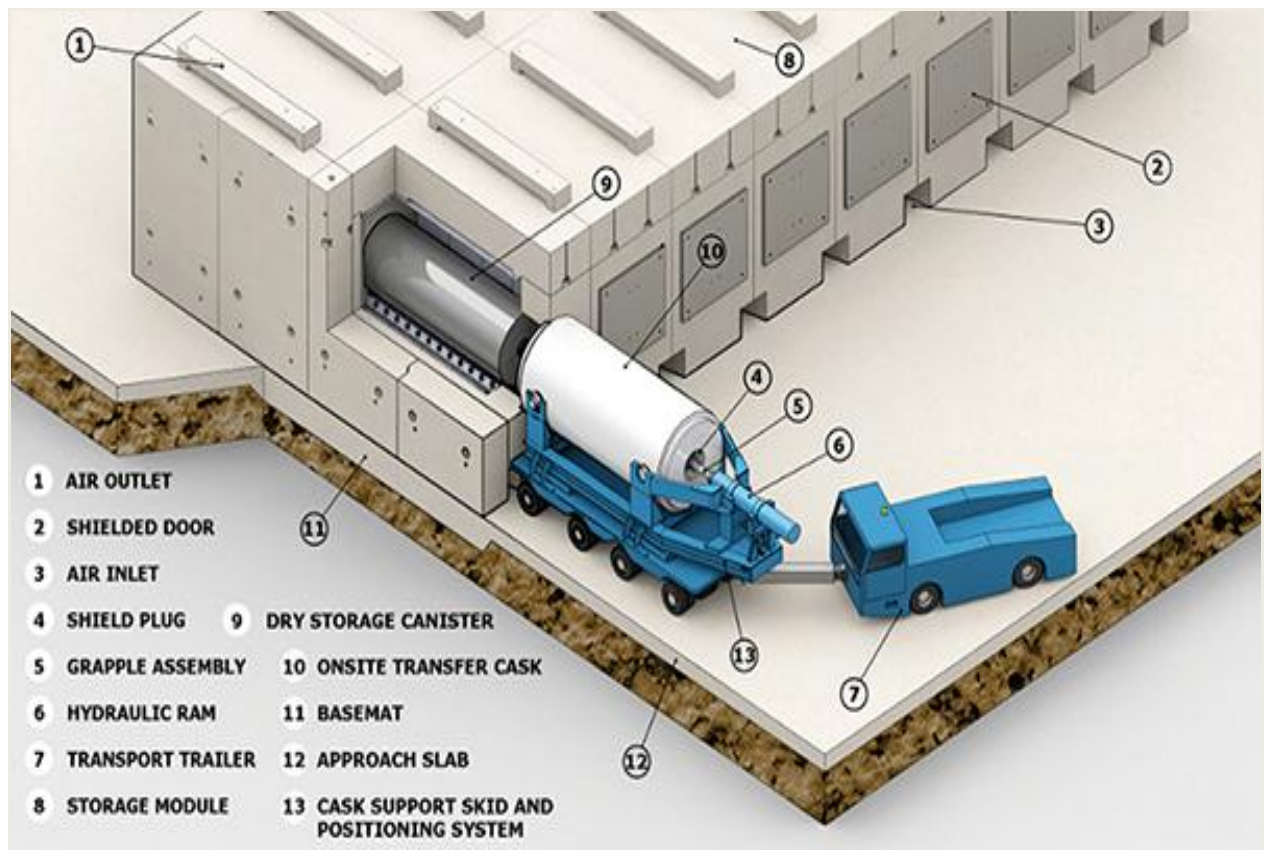
Metallic Canister System



**Concrete cask
(Multi-purpose canister in concrete over pack)**



**Concrete modular storage system
(Multi-purpose canister in a concrete storage system)**



Question by Mr Williamson

Mr Williamson enquired about the date for the interim storage facility.

Response by Dr Twala

Dr Twala confirmed that the planned date for interim storage facility is 2025 with the earliest being 2021.

Question by Mr Meyrick

Mr Meyrick had a query about an old technology that has been revamped, called Nuclear Salt which has taken over from the Pebble Bed Modular Reactor (can be found on the internet under Transatomic power). It is more efficient due to high temperatures which render the turbines more efficient. The present design is 550MW with. It burns up all the old nuclear fuel and will take approximately 72 years to build it up. It has a half-life of about 100 years. He wanted to know why Koeberg is not considering this technology

Comment by Mr Brown

Mr Brown asked whether he is referring to the Lithium Fluoride Cooled Reactor which is still in a very early design stage.

Response by Mr Featherstone

According to Mr Featherstone there are many techniques available for reprocessing fuel, however, they are very expensive. He explained that Dr Twala is speaking about the Eskom strategy in terms of fuel storage where the fuel can still be used. The (spent) fuel is still very valuable and usable but has to be reprocessed to be able to re-use it. It will be stored in such a way so that it can be used later. Some techniques available render the fuel unusable. A lot of studies have been done which Eskom has considered but they are only viable for a single unit power station and not economically viable for a two- unit power station, such as Koeberg.

9. Impact of the Wolwerivier IDA on the IKEP (Integrated Koeberg Emergency Plan) by Dr Elmien Steyn (City of Cape Town)

Dr Elmien Steyn presented the Impact of the Wolwerivier IDA on the Integrated Emergency Plan.

Mr Featherstone explained that it was added on the PSIF Agenda, but was added to bring closure to the topic.

Question by Mr Taylor

Mr Taylor expressed his dissatisfaction with the fact that the presentation is not meeting his expectation. His interest is in the Wolwerivier extension and the 6000 houses, not the Wolwerivier Incremental Development Area (IDA). The Wolwerivier presentation has taken place over three PSIF meetings and according to him it did not address the issue of the 600 houses. He expressed his objection and dissatisfaction to the Chairperson and informed her that he will be leaving the meeting.

Comment by Mr Keith Featherstone

Mr Featherstone clarified that the PSIF platform is a regulated Forum (NNR Act) to focus on nuclear safety and the Emergency Plan. Only developments that are planned and submitted for approval to the City of Cape Town, forms part of the items to be discussed at the PSIF. Developments that have not been submitted or approved within the 16km zone are not discussed at the PSIF. Contrary to the comment made by Mr Taylor, the impact of Wolwerivier on the Koeberg Emergency Plan has been discussed at length, however, the direct impact to the EP Plan was not finalized hence the presentation by Dr Elmién Steyn to bring closure to the topic. Mr Featherstone requested permission from the Chairperson to allow Dr Steyn to do her presentation. The chairperson responded that since there's nothing on paper stating that the development is approved so Dr Steyn can continue with the presentation.

Question by Mr Nagan

Mr Nagan enquired about the current population in Wolwerivier and also wanted to clarify the the rumours that Blikkiesdorp in the Delft/Belhar area will be relocated to Wolwerivier.

Response by Mr Featherstone

Mr Featherstone explained that all zoning applications that the City of Cape Town needs to consider needs to take into account the Emergency Plan as well as respect the Koeberg Emergency Plan requirements. From a Koeberg perspective, there is no problem with Wolwerivier, as it does not impact the Koeberg Emergency Plan.

Question by Mr Anderson

Mr Anderson referred to the fact that in a previous PSIF the City of Cape Town spoke about 500 houses. He wanted clarity on this.

Response by Dr Steyn

Dr Steyn responded that based on the official statistics received from the Human Settlements Department, Wolwerivier consists of 293 structures and a population of 600 people.

Question by Mr Anderson

Mr Anderson expressed his concern with regards to response time in an emergency since the nearest police unit is in Kraaifontein. His concern was whether they will be able to be there soon enough.

Response by Dr Steyn

Dr Steyn informed Mr Anderson that they have direct access to Silvermine as they form part of the Joint Disaster Management Response Team. They have agreements/procedures in place which states that they will make resources available immediately in an emergency. They also regularly do joint emergency simulations.

Question by Mr Anderson

He also wanted to know whether they have a sound agreement in place and enough resources and how long it will take for them to be deployed.

Response by Mr Pillay

Mr Pillay confirmed that there is a Memorandum of Understanding in place between their organisations which is backed by a formal procedure and plan that guarantees their participation. They also have a proven track record as the City of Cape Town have received their support on many occasions in various disasters.

Comment by Mr Meyrick

Mr Meyrick referred to a presentation done by Mr Dave Nicholls where he spoke on a new technology where the emergency boundaries will be reduced to 3km and 800m in the new generation nuclear power plants. Koeberg's technology from the old generation of nuclear power plants designed during the 1970s even though Koeberg has been modified throughout the years to the equivalent of a new generation power plant. The Koeberg Emergency Plan was approved by the NNR as that of 16km which is governed by our license conditions which will not be changed.

11. Date of the next meeting

The date of the next PSIF meeting is scheduled for Thursday, 26 November 2015.

12. Proposed Agenda items for the next PSIF Meeting:

Mr. Featherstone proposed that we start a cycle once again where we present the Koeberg part of the Emergency Plan in the November 2015 PSIF, with the City of Cape Town presenting their part in the Emergency Plan in the March 2016 PSIF.

The Koeberg PSIF dates for 2016

Members were informed to take note of the PSIF dates for 2016 which are:

- 31 March 2016
- 30 June 2016
- 29 September 2016
- 1 December 2016

13. Closing

The Chairperson thanked everyone for their attendance and adjourned the meeting at 21:14.