

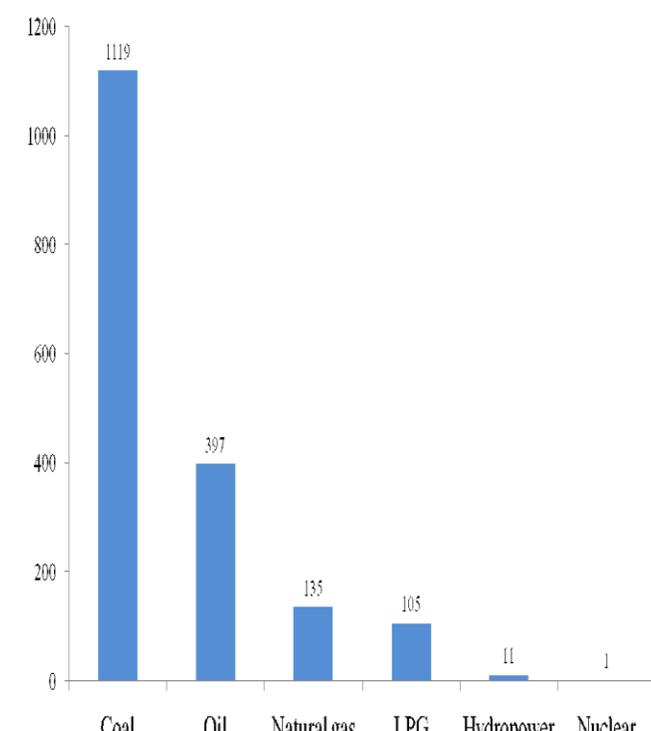


No	Date	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUES/COMMENTS	RESPONSE
1	11 May 2011 13:40  Telephone Call	Yushanta Kandasmy SASKEN	Ms. Kandasmy called on behalf of her client who received the email regarding the Revised Environmental Impact Report (EIR) from a registered Interested and Affected Party on the GIBB I&AP register. She did not want to disclose the I&AP nor her client's name. However, she did mention that it is a Chinese company. She also asked about if there is a fee involved to register, who can register and how to go about registering.	The GIBB Nuclear-1 Public Participation Office informed Ms. Kandasmy that anybody can register to be on the I&AP register and attend the public meetings. She was further informed that all I&APs are invited to complete the comment sheet and forward it to the GIBB Public Participation Office by mail, fax or email. She confirmed that she will speak to her client and they may then make contact directly with the GIBB Nuclear-1 EIA Public Participation Office.
2	11 May 2011 14:25  Telephone Call	Pierre Joubert Interested Party	Mr. Joubert requested a map reflecting the new access road/s from Humansdorp to the site.	The GIBB Nuclear-1 Public Participation Office emailed a map to Mr Joubert on 18 May 2011
3	10 May 2011 08:52  Email	Eleanor Welsh	<p>Herewith wish to confirm our telephonic communication on Friday, 6<sup>th</sup> May 2011.</p> <p>As related to the public meetings schedule for Revised Draft EIR for proposed Nuclear Power Station and Associated Infrastructure as published in the Hermanus Times on 5th May 2011.</p> <p>I draw your attention to the fact that no meeting has been scheduled for Hermanus, which is after all the "capital" of the Overstrand and by far the most densely populated town in the area. We</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. In view of the recommended site in the Revised Draft EIR being Thyspunt, the most effort (and thus most meetings around the proposed site) is being invested in the area around Thyspunt. Thus, only one meeting each has been scheduled for the Bantamsklip and Duynefontein sites in order to give the broader public, especially around the Thyspunt site, the opportunity to participate in the EIA process.</p> <p>However, your request for an additional meeting in Hermanus is noted and will be considered.</p>

No	Date	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUES/COMMENTS	RESPONSE
			<p>are baffled by the absence of inclusion in the Public Meeting schedule as a lively meeting was held at the Municipal Auditorium in March 2010.</p> <p>In view of the "events in Japan at "FUKUSHIMA" public awareness of the potential dangers of this source of energy has grown and I believe it is incumbent upon ESKOM and their assessors (yourselves) that the broader Public are afforded the opportunity to participate in this process. I trust that this oversight will be rectified and look forward to seeing you in Hermanus.</p>	
4	12 May 2011 08:30  Email	Benjamin Walton Cape Nature Scientist: Land Use Advice   Samantha Ralston Cape Nature Land Use Advice: Scientific Services	<p>Please register this office as a public I&amp;AP as Organ of State.</p> <p>Please submit a physical (hard) copy of the revised draft Environmental Impact Report and with all specialist reports for consideration, as well as a digital copy for record keeping purposes.</p> <p>Please register this office as a public I&amp;AP as Organ of State.</p> <p>Apologies for any confusion. Please send the hard copy to this office as per the last round of commenting. Land Use Advice: Scientific Services, P/Bag</p>	<p>GIBB Nuclear-1 Public Participation Office:                      Cape Nature is registered as an I&amp;AP. An email was sent on 12 May 2011 to request one contact person for Cape Nature. We confirm that Cape Nature has requested the following:</p> <p><b><u>Send to Stellenbosch office:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hard copy of Draft Revised Environmental Impact Report (Main Report)</li> <li>• Specialist Bio-Physical Reports (Botanical; Zoological; Freshwater and Marine)</li> <li>• One digital copy</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Send to George office:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One digital copy for record keeping purposes.</li> </ul>

No	Date	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUES/COMMENTS	RESPONSE
			X5014, Stellenbosch, 7599.	<p>GIBB will forward digital copies of the report to the Cape Nature George and Stellenbosch offices as requested. A hard copy of the report is available for review at the GIBB Pretoria and Cape Town offices. Please refer below for the physical addresses for each of the GIBB offices:</p> <p>GIBB Pretoria Office –36 Alkantrant Road, Pretoria                      GIBB Cape Town Office - 14 Kloof Street, Cape Town</p> <p>The report will also be made available on the GIBB project website at the link provided below:</p> <p><a href="http://projects.gibb.co.za/en-us/projects/eskomnuclear1revisedrafterversion2">http://projects.gibb.co.za/en-us/projects/eskomnuclear1revisedrafterversion2</a></p> <p>Hardcopies of the report are available at cost of reproduction and associated administrative time due to the extensive volume of the reports (25 lever arch files, including all appendices). The costs are R25, 000 for a colour copy or R8,000 for a black and white copy.</p>
5	10 May 2011 06:15  Email	Rodney Anderson Save Bantamsklip	<p>We confirm that we have received the documentation with regard to the above matter.</p> <p>Your official response has been much delayed and we feel that the return date for our response is too short.</p> <p>You are aware that it is our view that the public participation process is already flawed and that the 45 day time frame is unrealistic and unfair.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Your request for an extension to the review period is noted. The request was considered and the comment period will be extended to 07 August 2011.</p>

No	Date	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUES/COMMENTS	RESPONSE
			<p>We place on record our formal request for an extension to the response period to total 90 days so that we may have the time to be diligent with our comment.</p>	
6	<p>11 May 2011                      14:52                       Email</p>	<p>Simon Grier                      R. Grier &amp; A Grier Trust                      Blue Ridge Farm, Stanford                       and                       Villiera Wines</p>	<p>No insurance companies will insure an Atomic power station or give public liability insurance. If we as the public are not protected there is no way such installations should precede.</p> <p>Three of the leading atomic power producers and technological leaders in the world have had serious problems, which they could not control. These disasters in America, Russia and Japan could not be prevented, nor did the countries have too much idea on how to control the damage. There is no way South Africa has the ability to deal with a disaster of this magnitude.</p> <p>South Africa has already had the incident with the bolt at Koeberg and more recently the blowing up of one of</p>	<p>GIBB Nuclear-1 Public Participation Office:                      Received comment on comment sheet and then on email. Mr. Grier was contacted via telephone on 12 May 2011 and he confirmed that the faxed copy could be disregarded. The Public Participation office also confirmed with him by email on 12 May 2011 that only the email comments are valid.</p> <p><u>COMMENT FROM INDEPENDENT NUCLEAR SPECIALIST:</u></p> <p>This is factually correct and the NNR is responsible to make the determination of the required provision.</p> <p>Thank you for your comments. With respect to Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage, the NNR Act section 29 requires Eskom to make financial provision for possible damages. Eskom makes the financial provision through insurance obtained from the international nuclear insurance pools).</p> <p><u>COMMENT FROM INDEPENDENT NUCLEAR SPECIALIST:</u></p> <p>In addition to what has been said it is not clear which incidents are being referred to - the assumption is they are TMI, Chernobyl and Fukushima.</p> <p>To put this into context, accidents or incidence do happen across all industries and manufacturing sectors. The following graph shows the number of accidents from various energy</p>

No	Date	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUES/COMMENTS	RESPONSE														
			Eskom's generators. In both cases Human error led to the problem. The more atomic power stations the greater the risk	<p>sources. Hence, like any organisation or property owner, Eskom is obliged to obtained insurance over its assets to cover any potential incident of damage.</p> <div data-bbox="1155 422 1806 1315"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Number of Accidents with at least 5 Deaths in Full Energy Chain 1969 to 2000</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>Comparing Nuclear Accident Risks with Those from Other Energy Sources. OECD 2010 ISBN 978-92-64-99122-4</small></p>  <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>Data for Number of Accidents with at least 5 Deaths in Full Energy Chain (1969 to 2000)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Energy Source</th> <th>Number of Accidents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Coal</td> <td>1119</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oil</td> <td>397</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Natural gas</td> <td>135</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LPG</td> <td>105</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hydropower</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nuclear</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p><b>COMMENT FROM INDEPENDENT NUCLEAR SPECIALIST:</b></p>	Energy Source	Number of Accidents	Coal	1119	Oil	397	Natural gas	135	LPG	105	Hydropower	11	Nuclear	1
Energy Source	Number of Accidents																	
Coal	1119																	
Oil	397																	
Natural gas	135																	
LPG	105																	
Hydropower	11																	
Nuclear	1																	

No	Date	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUES/COMMENTS	RESPONSE
			<p>Radioactive waste is a problem at present and we do not have a solution. The problem will just become greater.</p>	<p>In terms of each of the above; TMI whilst causing some reactor core damage had only minor actual radiological consequences. However significant lessons have been learned from the event. Similarly Chernobyl whilst having significant off site impact occurred due to a unique combination of reactor design (of a type no longer considered for commercial application) and a particular combination of operational circumstances underpinned by a poor safety culture. Apart from the proposed technology for any reactors in South Africa being not capable of exhibiting the sort of reactor kinetic behaviour, displayed at Chernobyl, the industry as a whole has learned significant lessons from the event - particularly in terms of Safety Culture which has since become an embedded characteristic of nuclear operators world wide. With respect to Fukushima this was due to a unique combination of external events and a reactor design neither of which would specifically feature in the South African context - not withstanding this industry has undertaken stress tests of all facilities against the type of challenges a Fukushima type event would pose and where necessary and as far as reasonably practicable implemented necessary changes. Over and above this reactor operators are required to make appropriate provisions in terms of mitigating beyond design base events and to provide the necessary decision making tools to assist even in the remote event of such occurrences in the form of for example severe accident management guides.</p> <p>Radioactive waste management practices envisaged for the Nuclear-1 Power Stations are consistent with the IAEA guidelines for a Radioactive Waste Management Programme for nuclear power stations, from generation to disposal. The Nuclear-1 Power Station will further strive to minimise production of all solid, liquid and gaseous radioactive waste,</p>

No	Date	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUES/COMMENTS	RESPONSE
			<p>We do now have green energy solutions. If there is the will from Eskom we will find the way to find the solutions without coal or nuclear.</p> <p>There are still huge potential savings to be made by consumers. Consider this route.</p> <p>At present power production is a mess. Public transport, service delivery, roads, schools, hospitals etc. If these basic things cannot be managed how can we embark on something so potentially dangerous? Being told we will not have a problem is no consolation if we know there is no way of dealing with the problem if arises. In addition we will lose everything with no compensation.</p> <p>Break this huge problem down into</p>	<p>both in terms of volume and activity content, as required for new reactor designs. Systems are lastly designed to store solid radioactive waste for a period of up to three years within the facility. The storage containers are consistent with the requirements for the disposal of solid waste at the radioactive waste disposal facility at Vaalputs. The High-level waste unsuitable for disposal at Vaalputs will be stored safely on site until a suitable facility is available in South Africa. With the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures all potential impacts are expected to be of low significance.</p> <p>In terms of alternative energy solutions, only a few energy sources capable of providing a sustained power supply are available in sufficient quantities suitable for base-load power supply. Globally , coal and nuclear power are used for base load electricity generation, while in South Africa, the Open Cycle Gas Turbines (OCGTs) (which use liquid fuel such as diesel), two hydroelectric power stations on the Orange River and pumped storage schemes are used for peaking and emergency electricity generation. At present, renewable forms of energy (e.g. wind and solar), are unable to provide viable large scale base load power , or ease of integration into the existing power network in South Africa due to the intermittent supply and lower load factors of these renewable technologies. See for instance, EPRI (2010) referred to in Chapter 5 of the Revised Draft EIR.</p> <p>In some countries, Internationally, natural gas and hydro power are also used for base-load electricity supply. However, South Africa does not have sufficient quantities of indigenous natural gas and does not have the large rivers required for base load hydro-electric power stations.</p>

No	Date	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUES/COMMENTS	RESPONSE
			<p>thousands of small green solutions that ordinary South Africans can handle and will provide our citizens with work.</p>	<p>In light of the above, coal-fired and nuclear power stations are currently the only feasible options in South Africa for base load electricity generation.</p> <p>In terms of the management of a nuclear facility, Eskom has a proven track record of effectively managing the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station for more than two decades without any major incident.</p>
7	<p>11 May 2011  07:37  Email</p>	Keith Gordon	<p>I would be most grateful to you if you could let me know what the current status of the nuclear facility that Eskom wishes to erect in the Pearly Beach area.</p> <p>I am looking to buy property in Pearly Beach but am reticent insofar as the plant is concerned - especially after the incident in Japan recently.</p> <p>Is there any further discussion on the matter and if so has a resolution been taken?</p> <p>Will the plant be built in this region or not?</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Although the Bantamsklip site is not the preferred site in terms of the findings of the Revised Draft EIR for Nuclear-1, this does not exclude the site for consideration in terms of Nuclear-2 or Nuclear-3, or any other proposed plants thereafter.</p> <p>Since the application for Nuclear-1 is for a single power station, new environmental applications would have to be submitted for Nuclear-2 and -3. Alternative sites, in addition to the Bantamsklip site, would need to be assessed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act and its associated EIA Regulations. In other words a full EIA process, including public participation would need to be undertaken.</p>
8	<p>12 May 2011 09:42  Email</p>	<p>Trudi Malan Thyspunt Alliance Project Coordinator</p>	<p><b>Request for Extension of Time Period and Focus Group Meetings</b></p> <p>We would hereby like to request that the time-period for comments on the Revised Draft Environmental Impact</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Your request for an extension to the review period and additional focus group meetings is noted. The request for an extension to the review period was considered and the comment period was extended to 07 August 2011.</p>

No	Date	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUES/COMMENTS	RESPONSE
			<p>Assessment for Nuclear 1 be extended to 90 days. We believe that the period of 45 days is too short to allow for adequate and meaningful public participation.</p> <p>As this is a Revised Draft, we need to be able to engage with the Project Team in order for us to clarify some of the findings in the Revised Draft. We therefore request that the following Key Focus Group Meetings be arranged before 45 days and that another 45 days for final comments be allowed after these meetings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A focus group meeting with the Gamtkwa Khoisan Council.</li> <li>• A focus group meeting with SASMIA and the Scientific Squid Working Group.</li> <li>• A focus group meeting where the role players can directly engage with the specialists to get a better understanding of some of their findings. It would be meaningful if the following specialists can attend this meeting:                      Marine Specialists                      Freshwater Specialist                      Agricultural Specialist</li> </ul>	<p>A request for additional engagement with the Squid Scientific Working Group was also received from Mr Greg Christy (of the South African Squid Management Industrial Association [SASMIA]) on 13 May 2011. The meeting was scheduled and attended by representatives of SASMIA, the Squid Scientific Working Group, Eskom, Arcus GIBB and the Nuclear-1 Marine Ecology Specialists (Prof. Griffiths and Dr. Robinson). The meetings took place on 20 June, 8 July and 2 August 2011.</p> <p>Lastly, your request for meetings with the Gamtkwa Khoisan Council as well as selected Nuclear-1 specialist are also noted. GIBB held such a meeting with the Gamtkwa Khoisan Council during November 2014,</p>

No	Date	NAME & ORGANISATION	ISSUES/COMMENTS	RESPONSE
			<p>Economic Specialist                      Heritage Specialist                      Social Specialist                      Transport Specialist                      Dune Geomorphology                      Hydrological Specialist                      Emergency Planning Specialist</p> <p>Although we fully understand the scope of work involved in this project, we believe that it would only be fair to allow all interested and affected parties the opportunity to engage fully with the information presented in the Revised Draft. We have been waiting patiently since July 2010 for both the responses to our comments as well as the revised document.</p>	