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CHAPTER REVISION INFORMATION

Date Signed	Rev.	Remarks
April 2015	0	Sub-Revision 1: 18 July 2014 Included the comments received on 19 June 2014 from CoCT and CapeNature. Sub-Revision 2: August 2014 Included comments received from formal review from Eskom, CapeNature and CoCT. Sub-Revision 3: 20 April 2015 Included updates and comments received from the public review.

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4. OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The aim of this chapter to facilitate the effective achievement of the Strategic Management Framework described in Chapter 3. The Operational Management Framework, for effective management of the Nature Reserve, includes;-

- The administrative structure of the personnel who constitute the Koeberg Management Authority (KMA);
- A description of the different zones defined in the management plan and the objectives of each of these zones; and
- The currently identified developments needed or are being considered in the developed and conservation zones of the Nature Reserve.

4.1 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Eskom Holdings SOC Limited as the KMA has the following structure to give effect to its responsibilities in terms of the Management Authority, see Figure 4-1:

- Senior General Manager: Koeberg Operating Unit: Accountable for the management of all activities associated with the KNPS and the Koeberg Nature Reserve and thus will authorise the Management Plan for implementation.
- Senior Manager: Nuclear Support: Responsible for establishing a Service Level Agreement with Eskom Real Estate to execute the management plan. Also Nuclear Support is responsible for oversight of the development and implementation of the management plan and development of the Site Development Plan which could impact on the Nature Reserve.
- Middle Manager of Eskom Real Estate, Land and Environmental is responsible for the development, maintenance and implementation of the management plan.

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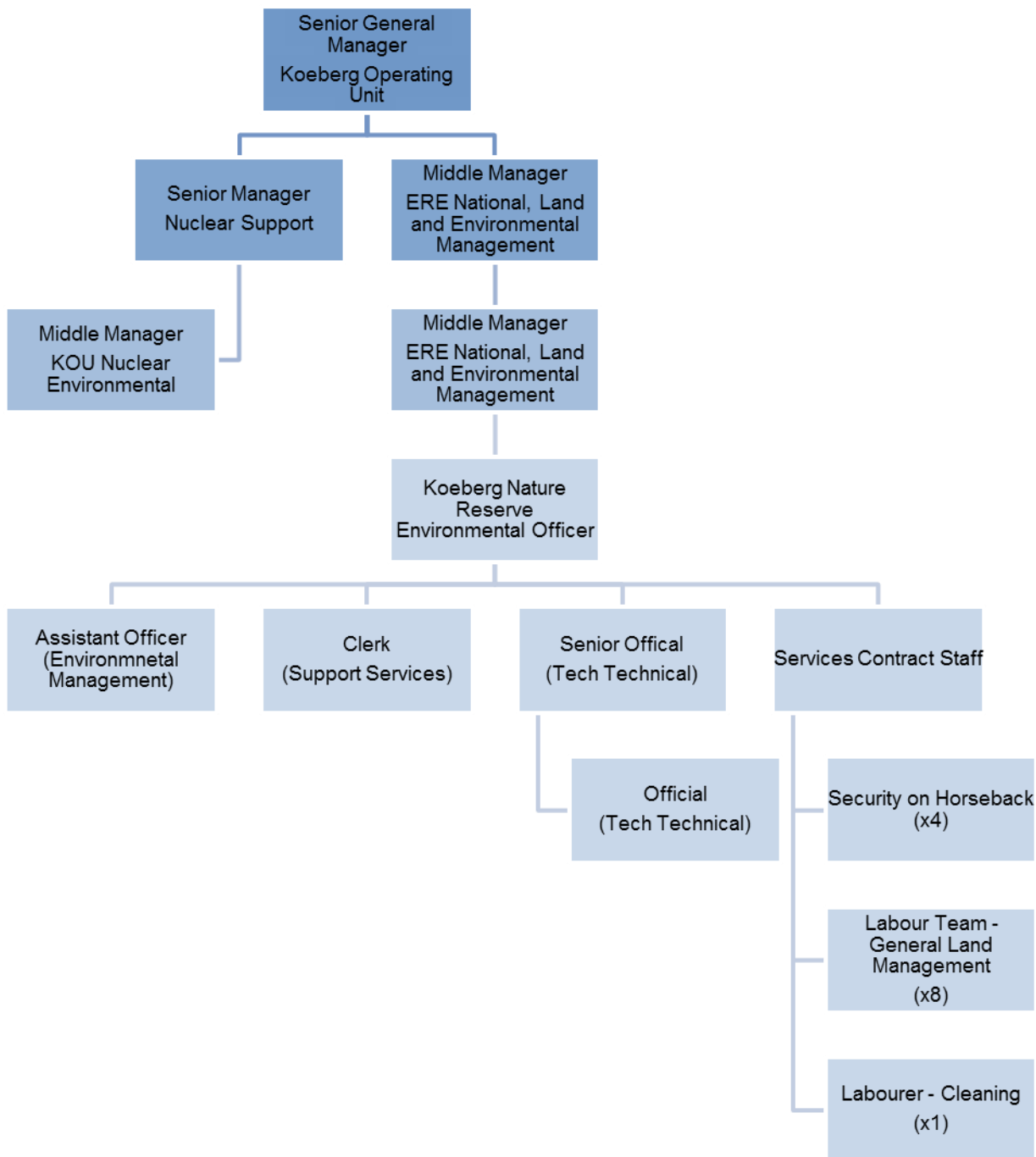


Figure 4-1 Management Authority Structure for the Koeberg Nature Reserve

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4.2 ZONATION PLAN

The purpose of the zonation of the Koeberg Nature Reserve is to control the intensity and type of use within it, in efforts to ensure the overriding goals of electricity generation and biodiversity conservation are met. On this basis, within some zones, the permissible intensity of use will be relatively higher than in others.

The Koeberg Nature Reserve has been zoned according to its management objectives, its activities/use and conservation objectives. The zonation areas differentiate between conservation zones (CZ) and developed zones (DZ).

- Conservation Zone (Table 4-1), with 3 Special Management Overlays (Table 4-2);-
 - Sensitive Ecosystems;
 - Disturbed/Transformed Area; and
 - Services, Servitudes and Corridors.
- Developed Zone – Industrial (Table 4-3)
- Developed Zone – Facilities (Table 4-4)
- Developed Zone – Services (Table 4-5)

The objectives, characteristics, activities and management guidelines are tabled in Table 4-6 below.

Any amendment of the zonation plan will be subject to authorised developments, upgrades or modifications. Any proposed development within the CZ or DZ within the Nature Reserve will be screened in terms of the EIA Amendment Regulations (2010) which may require the amendment of the management plan and subsequent zonation plan to reflect any land use change, rezoning and buffer areas.

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Table 4-1 Description of Conservation Zone (CZ)

Conservation Zone	Description
Koeberg Nature Reserve Figure 4-2	<p>The conservation zone (CZ) includes all natural, undeveloped and/or disturbed/transformed areas within the Nature Reserve.</p> <p>The conservation zone has been divided into 3 special management overlays described Table 4-2, namely: sensitive ecosystems; disturbed or transformed land within the CZ; and services, servitude and corridors located within the Nature Reserve.</p>

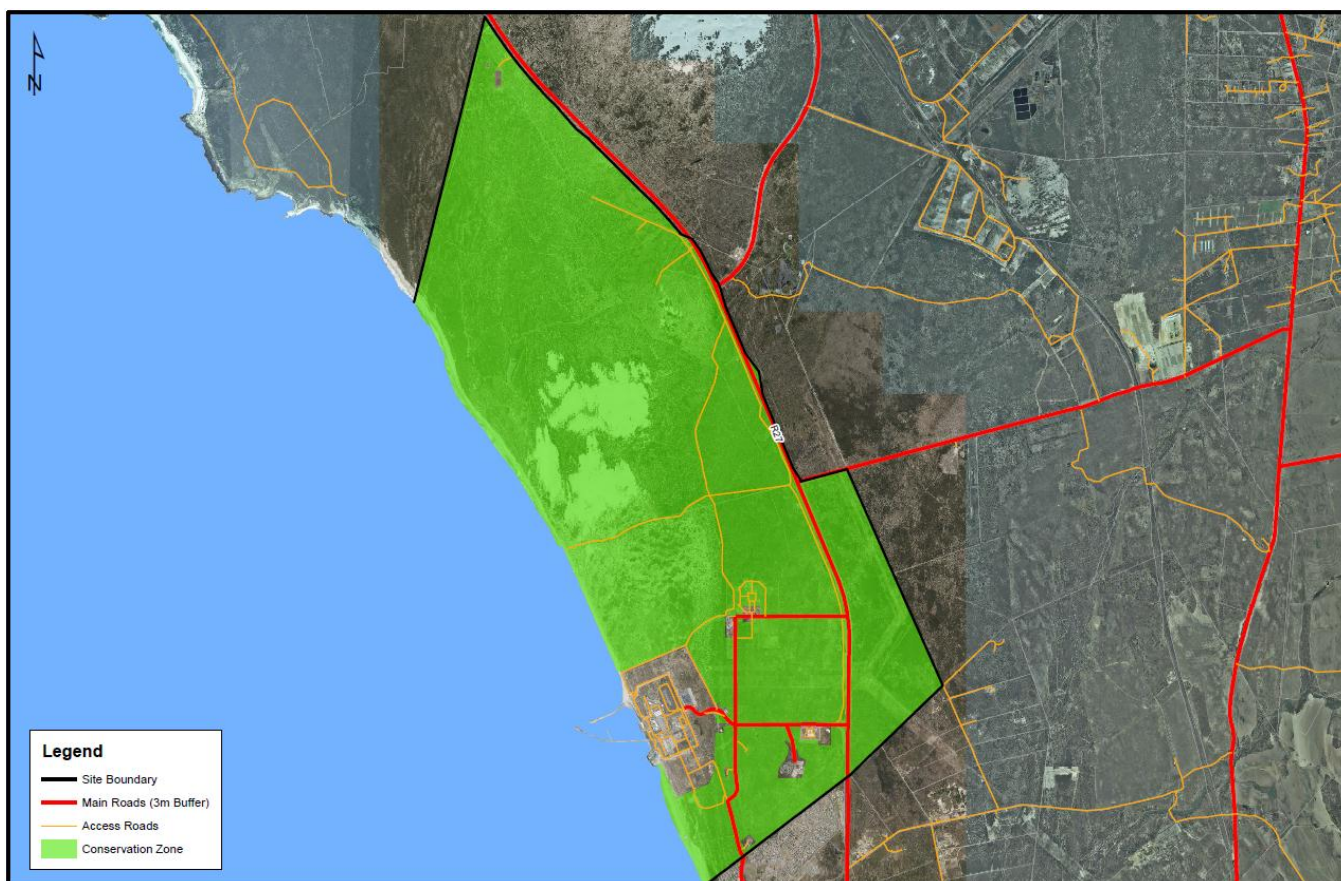


Figure 4-2 The Conservation Zone

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Table 4-2 Special Management Overlays within the Conservation Zone

Special Management Overlay	Description
<p>Sensitive Ecosystems Figure 4-3</p>	<p>Sensitive Vegetation Types and Dune Systems: The conservation status of the Atlantis Sand Fynbos vegetation unit as Critically Endangered (DEA, 2011). The Cape Flats Dune Strandveld is categorised as Critically Endangered (DEA, 2011) has a conservation target of 24% (Mucina <i>et al</i>, 2006). The Cape Seashore Vegetation Unit is categorised as Least Threatened. Eleven plant communities were identified within the Nature Reserve, with several of these communities housing various Red Data Species.</p> <p>Sensitive Wetlands: Sw1 and Sw2 indicate that they qualify as Class A wetlands, i.e. wetlands of very high conservation importance. The Ecological Importance and Sensitivity (EIS) of other seasonal wetlands (Sw3, Sw5, Sw6 and Sw7) within the Nature Reserve ranges from Class D (low or marginal importance) to Class B (high conservation importance). Artificial wetlands within the Nature Reserve are generally of low-to-moderate or moderate conservation importance.</p> <p>Sensitive Marine Ecology – Intertidal Zone: A number of marine birds, of which one is endangered and two near threatened, are known to breed in the intertidal zone around the nature reserve. Of these, two species are endemic to the South African West Coast (Hartlaub’s gull and the Bank cormorant) and the African black oystercatcher is endemic to the South African west and south coast. Recent research has identified the KNPS cooling water basin and surrounding Nature Reserve as an area of significant conservation importance, which meets the criteria for classification as both a Ramsar site (i.e. a wetland of international importance) and an Important Bird Area (i.e. essential bird habitat). In particular, the protection offered by the nature reserve has resulted in a notable increase in density of breeding pairs of the African black oystercatcher, which has recently been reclassified as Near Threatened after being rated as Endangered for a number of years.</p>
<p>Disturbed / Transformed Areas Figure 4-4</p>	<p>Areas, located within the CZ that has been disturbed or transformed by past construction activities. These areas are not part of a formal rehabilitation or restoration programme.</p>
<p>Services, Servitudes and Corridors Figure 4-5</p>	<p>Services: All services within the CZ which include all 11kV, 132kV and 400 kV overhead power lines, the CoCT and Duynefontein Substation, the CoCT and Aquarius Boreholes, and the CoCT Effluent Dams.</p> <p>Servitudes: The registered 7 m wide pipeline servitude within the CZ located over Remainder of Portion 6 of the farm Kleine Springfontyn No. 33 and farm Duynefontein No. 34 – Western Pipeline Company (Pty) Ltd, now Chevron South Africa (Pty) Limited.</p>

Corridors:

All access routes (tarred and gravel) used by Eskom for security and fire management purposes within the CZ (excluding the main access roads to the site which are included in the DZ). The access routes are used by Eskom staff and contractors to access the KNPS and associated facilities.

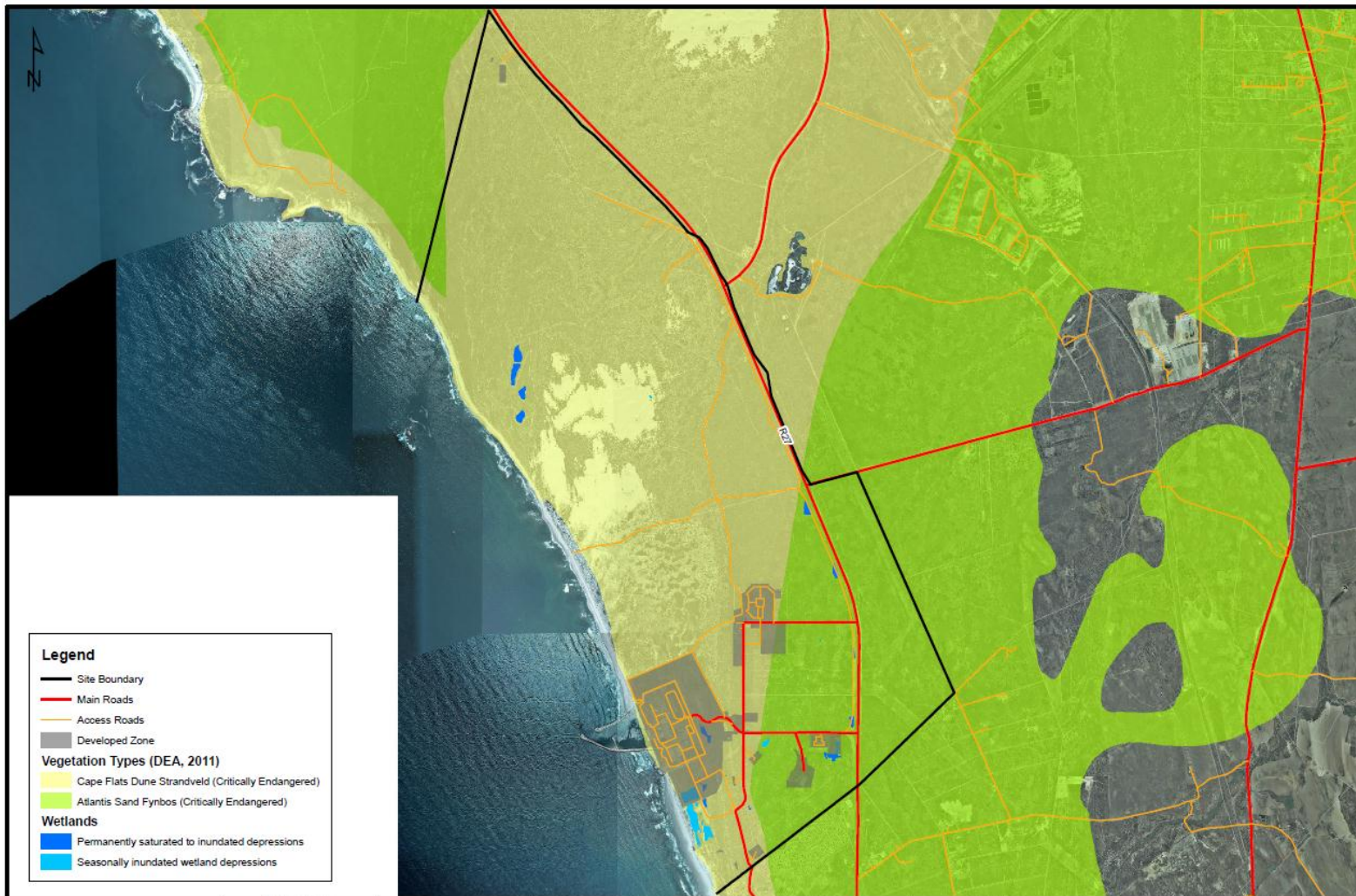


Figure 4-3 Conservation Zone – Special Management Overlay: Sensitive Ecosystems

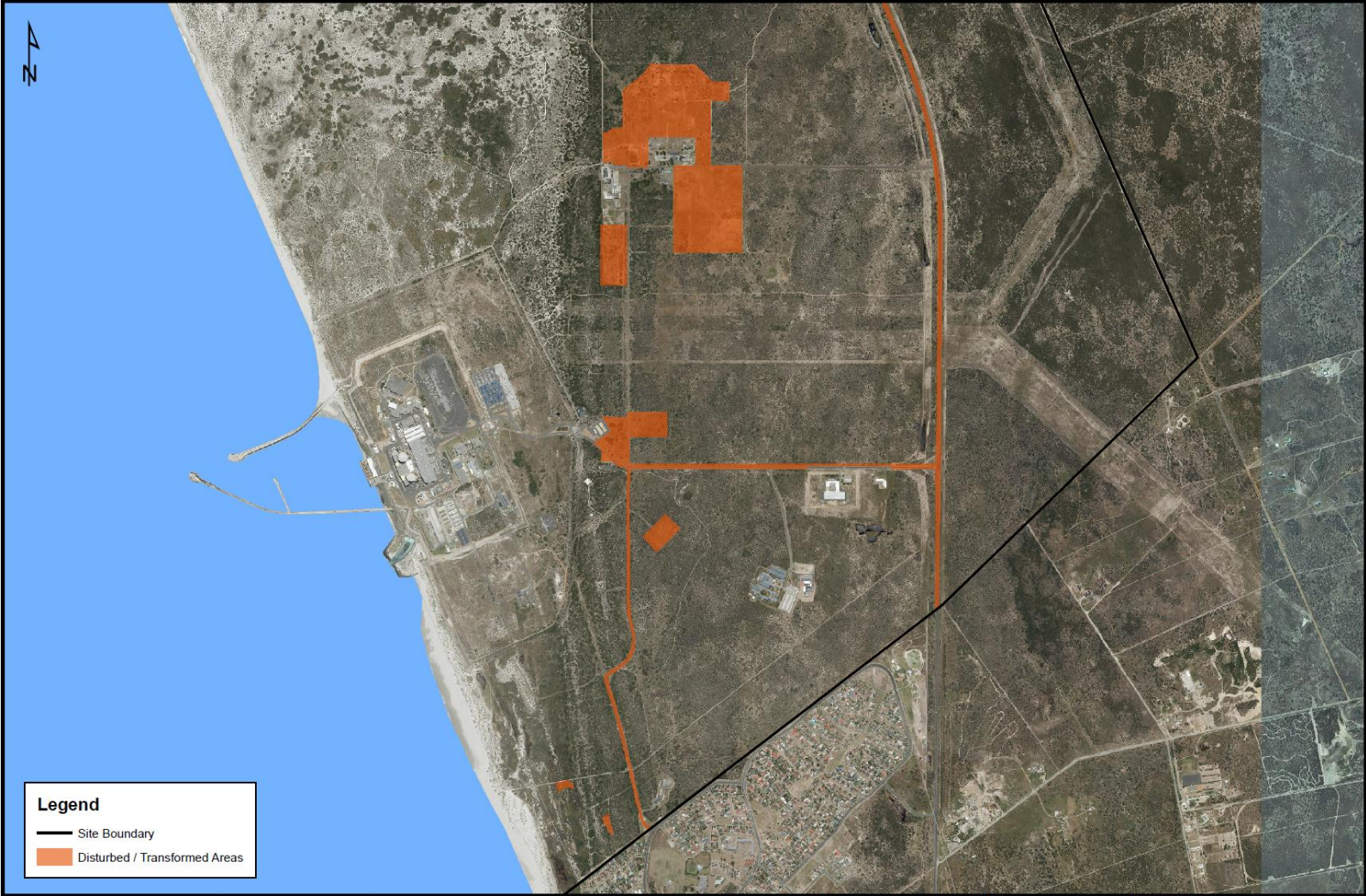


Figure 4-4 Conservation Zone – Special Management Overlay: Disturbed/Transformed Areas within the CZ

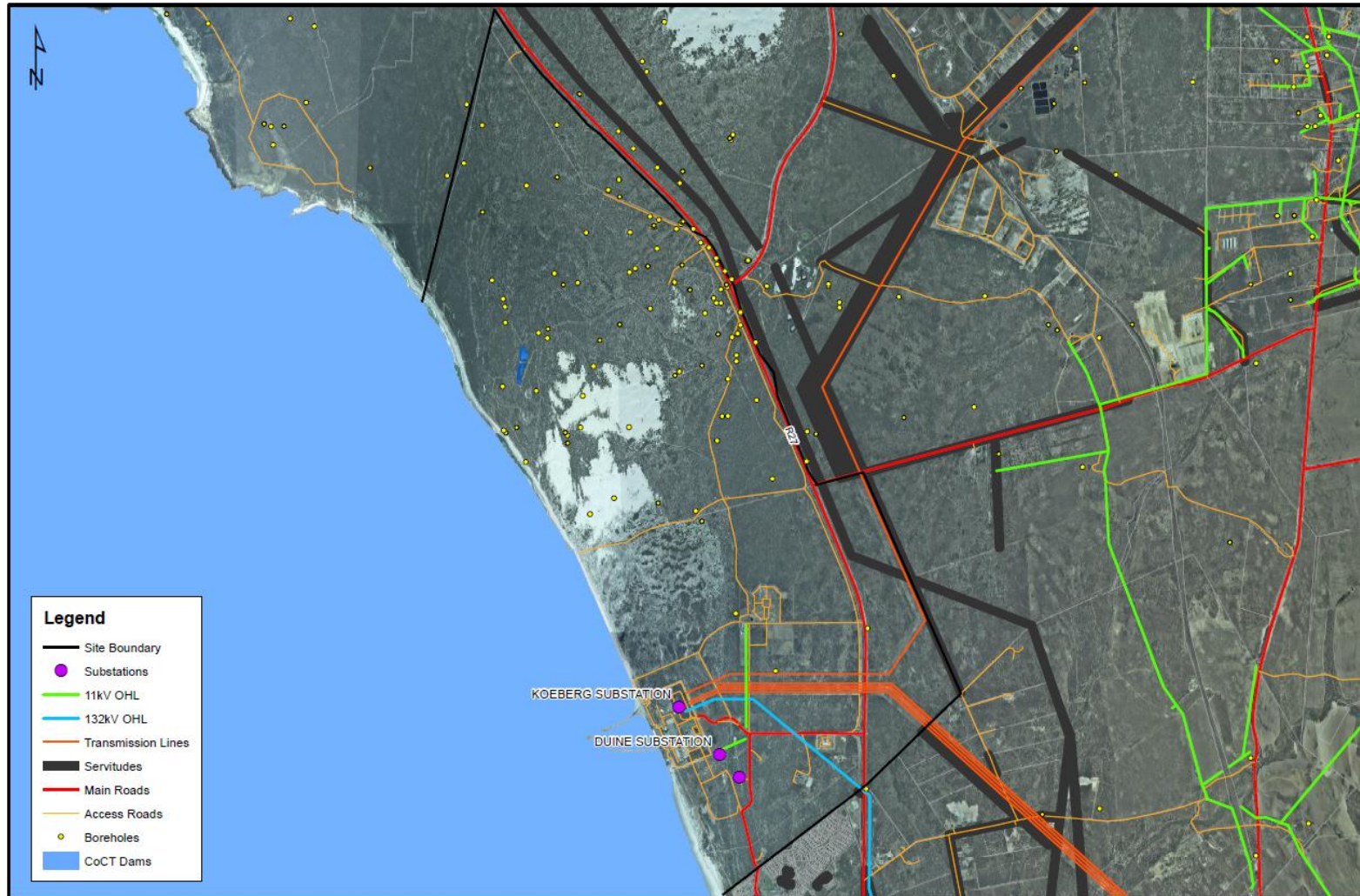


Figure 4-5 Conservation Zone – Special Management Overlay: Services, Servitudes and Corridors

Table 4-3 Description of the Developed Zone – Industrial

Eskom Utilities	Utility Description
<p>Koeberg Nuclear Power Station (KNPS)</p> <p>Extent: 54.97 ha</p> <p>Figure 4-6</p>	<p>The KNPS is located on the Cape Farm 34, Duynefontein, as well as a portion of Cape Farm 1 375. The KNPS (no. 1) consists of 2 Pressurised Water Reactors (PWR), with an output of 900 MWe each, a turbine hall, a switching yard, mechanical workshops, a low level waste (LLW) building, as well as several other safety and management components.</p> <p>Seawater is used as the primary coolant of the two reactors. It is collected from the Koeberg Cooling Water Intake Basin (KCWIB (no. 2)), circulated by means of an isolated process through the condensers of the reactors and then released back into the ocean via the Koeberg Cooling Water Outtake Basin (KCWOB (no. 3)). At no stage during the cooling process does the cooling water come into contact with the radioactive material within the reactors.</p> <p>Low and intermediate radioactive waste from the KNPS is transported via road in steel and concrete containers to a remote disposal site at Vaalputs located in the Northern Cape, approximately 600 km away. High level waste (used fuel assemblies) is stored on site either in spent fuel casks or in spent fuel pools.</p> <p>Access to the KNPS is strictly controlled through ACP 2 (no. 4) and ACP 3 (no. 6). ACP 2, with a higher level of security, is located at the entrance to the KNPS itself. Staff working within this precinct is required to park their vehicles in the large parking area (no. 5) outside ACP 2, and proceed through the security check before walking to their offices on the KNPS.</p> <p>High voltage power lines run from the KNPS in an eastern direction and link up with the Eskom national power grid.</p>

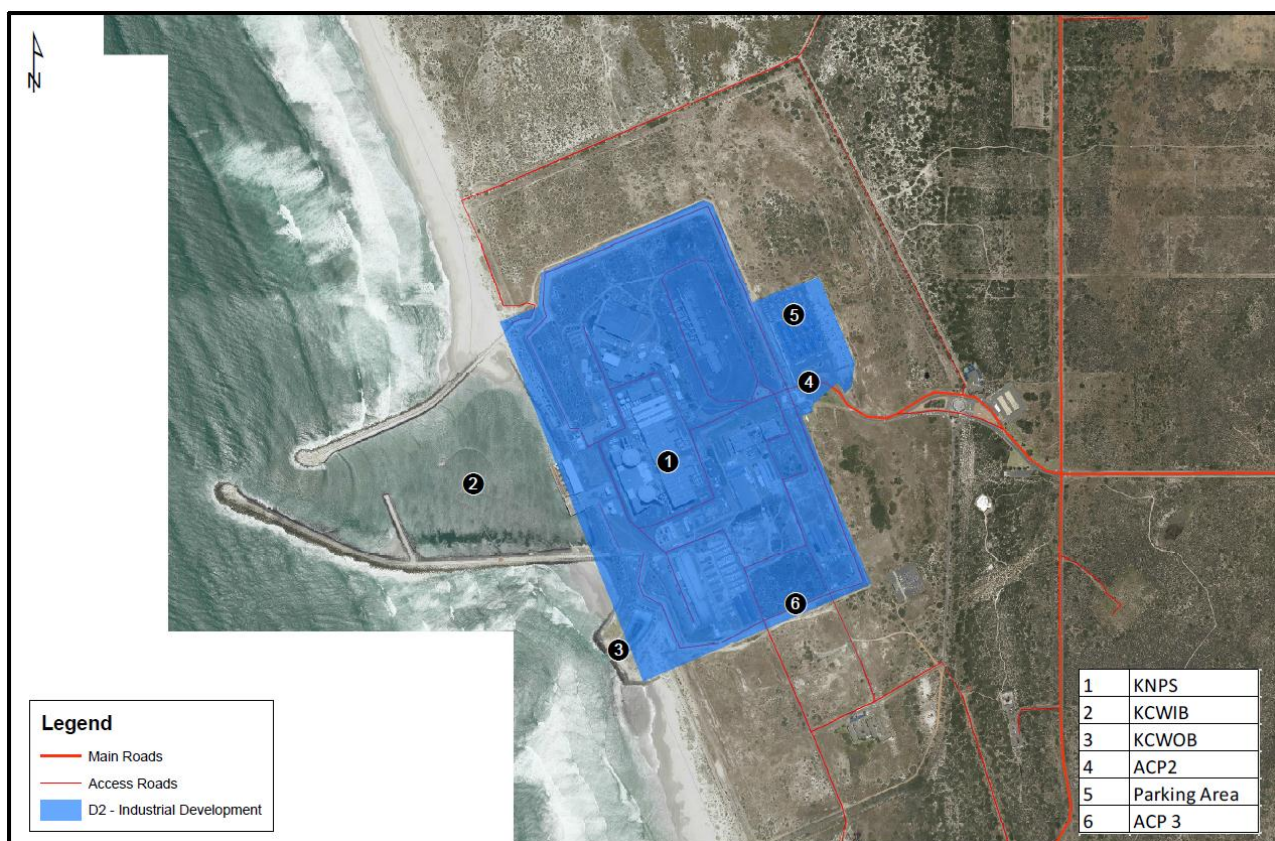


Figure 4-6 Developed Zone – Industrial

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Table 4-4 Description of Developed Zone – Facilities

Facilities (Figure 4-7)	Description
<p>Access Control Point 1 (ACP 1)</p>	<p>The outer access control point is located on the main access road to the property off the R27 West Coast Road, while a similar access control point is located at the southern access road, north of Duynefontein. The buffer area located between ACP 1 and ACP 2 is included.</p>
<p>Administrative Complex and Bulk Stores Extent: 7.52 ha</p>	<p>The bulk stores building, together with the existing administrative offices for the KNPS are located immediately to the south of the access road off the R27 West Coast Road. The building serves as a storage warehouse for all the large spare part of the KNPS.</p> <p>Fences and a security control point protect these buildings. Access to the bulk stores building is also restricted by means of a local access control point.</p> <p>An environmental authorisation was obtained in 2011 for a new FFD, Administrative Complex and extension of the Bulk Stores as part of the Koeberg Administrative Complex and Training Campus.</p> <p>The ESL is located on the portion of land between the bulk stores building and the R27 West Coast Road, just beyond the existing access control point. This building serves as offices and a laboratory where environmental samples are analysed to monitor the impact of the KNPS on the surrounding environment.</p> <p>There is a helicopter pad located within this precinct, which serves the ESL, as well as the rest of the KNPS site.</p>
<p>Koeberg Training Centre and Proposed Canteen Extent: 9.1 ha</p>	<p>The Edusec Centre, which houses a training component of the KNPS, as well as other administrative offices, is located southwest of the bulk stores building. Some of the buildings are of a prefabricated nature, and are unsuitable for long-term use. Eskom is in the process of upgrading and renovating these buildings so as to extend their useful life.</p> <p>In April 2011 an EA in terms of the EIA Regulations (2006) made under the NEMA (1998) was issued by the DEA for the construction of the Administrative Complex and Training Centre Campus. The latter is proposed to consist of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offices (above ground floor) and as a Conditional Use for Administrative and Professional Offices (on Ground Floor level); • Industrial buildings (for the new bulk stores building) and as a Conditional use for the Place of Instruction (existing Training Centre, Edusec Centre and Fire Training Centre), for buildings in excess of 11 m in height to regularise the storage building, and staff canteen for Eskom. <p>To date the simulator building as part of the training centre has been constructed.</p>
<p>Old Koeberg Training Centre Extent: 0.80 ha</p>	<p>The old training centre is situated south of, and in close proximity to the KNPS, and within ACP 1. This building has been identified to be decommissioned after the construction of the FFD centre has been completed as part of the Administrative Complex and Training Centre Campus in Section 4.4.4.</p>

<p>Koeberg Visitors Centre (VC) Extent: 1.37 ha</p>	<p>The Koeberg VC is located in the central part of the Cape Farm 34, on the vegetated dunes overlooking the KNPS. The VC offers auditorium facilities, as well as a visual exhibition area which hosts a number of interactive models and displays.</p>
<p>Conservation Centre, Estate Manager’s Office, Fire Training Centre and Koeberg Conference Centre Extent: 5.50 ha</p>	<p>This cluster of buildings is located towards the north of Cape Farm 34 and is some distance away from the KNPS. This complex consists of several buildings, mainly used as offices and for conservation related training and management.</p>
<p>Koeberg Insulator Pollution Test Station (KIPTS) Extent: 0.13 ha</p>	<p>KIPTS is located on Cape Farm 1 375, towards the southwest of the property, on the beachfront. This facility is a small-scale testing station for Eskom Transmission, where electricity cables and other equipment related to electricity transmission are tested.</p>
<p>Transportation Depot Extent: 2.23 ha (ACP 1 incl.)</p>	<p>The Transportation Depot is located adjacent to ACP 1, the main access control point to the KNPS. The Eskom fleets is maintained, refuelled and managed here.</p>
<p>Disaster Management Centre Extent: 1.87 ha</p>	<p>The Disaster Management Centre is located towards the south of Cape Farm 34, adjacent to the southern access road. This building is utilised as the Melkbosstrand Sub-Zone Disaster Management Centre.</p>
<p>Weather Station Extent: 0.40 ha</p>	<p>A weather station, along with certain communication towers is located on the vegetated dunes south of the VC.</p>
<p>Duynefontein and City of Cape Town Substations Extent: 0.53 ha</p>	<p>The Duynefontein Substation, which is owned by Eskom, is located in close proximity to the KNPS, within ACP 1. From here, electricity is supplied to the local CoCT Substation. This smaller substation supplies electricity to the Duynefontein residential area towards the south of the site.</p>
<p>Koeberg Shooting Ranges Extent: 1.71 ha</p>	<p>The Koeberg Shooting Ranges is located in the northern part of the Nature Reserve on Farm Kleine Springfontyn No. 33. Koeberg Security uses the shooting range to train and qualify security guards through the year to meet legislative requirements.</p>
<p>Buffer Zone Extent: 72.1 ha</p>	<p>Area demarcated as part of the security infrastructure that provides a limited access area. This area is mainly disturbed and is included in the DZ. The buffer area is managed separately with the predominate focus of high-visibility in the area.</p>

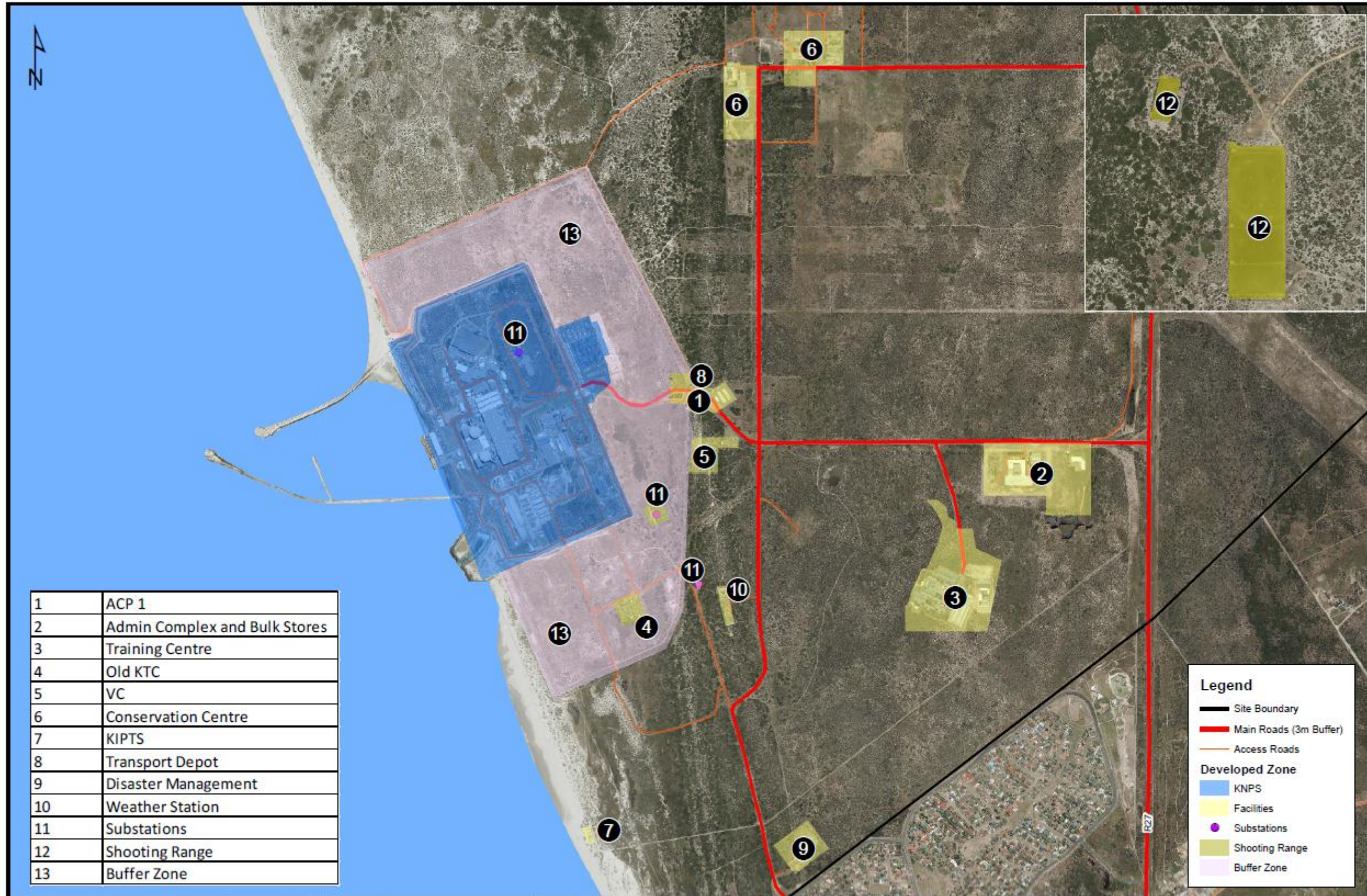


Figure 4-7 Developed Zone – Facilities

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Table 4-5 Description of Developed Zones – Services

Services	Description
Main Access Roads	<p>The main road, Otto du Plessis Drive, is a tarred surface and runs from the R27 West Coast entrance and exits at the Duynefontein entrance, and includes the section from Otto Du Plessis Drive to the KNPS. This includes a 3 m buffer along the road.</p> <p>Access roads to the KNPS, Edusec, Koeberg Administrative Complex and Training Centre, Visitor’s Centre, the old KTC and Conservation Centre are tarred surfaces. Other access routes, mainly gravel, include the security and fire management routes.</p> <p>There are other access points along the R27 West Coast which can be used to access the site when needed.</p>

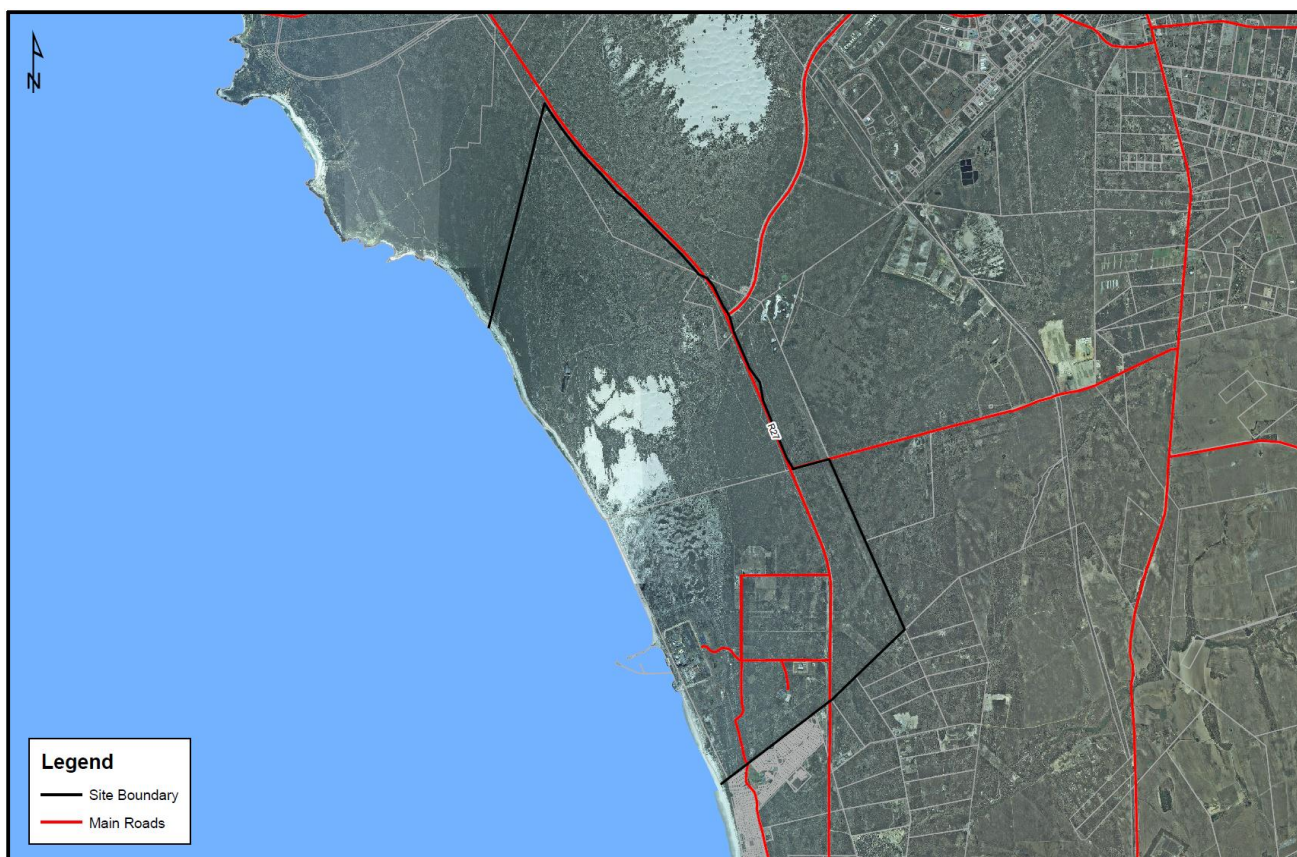


Figure 4-8 Developed Zone – Services

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Table 4-6 Koeberg Nature Reserve Zone Objectives and Management Guidelines

Zone	Zone Objective	Characteristics	Activities	Facilities / Infrastructure	Visitor Access	Management Guidelines
Conservation Zone	<p>Conservation: Allows for minimal or more intensive biodiversity management intervention. <i>To provide appropriate protection to sensitive or threatened habitats, species or other features as informed by the Special Management Overlay.</i> To manage and direct visitor use, and plan infrastructure to minimise impact on sensitive environments.</p> <p>Users: To provide easy access to the general public to experience the natural landscapes and enjoy the ability to see a variety of indigenous live game. The access is always subject to the prevailing security controls. To allow free access to owner staff and authorised contractors to operate, maintain and development infrastructure and facilities. The operation, maintenance and development of linear infrastructure, such a pipelines, powerline and gravel roads. The operation, maintenance and development of monitoring and security infrastructure. The operation, maintenance and development of groundwater abstraction and supporting infrastructure.</p>	<p>Areas with low to high sensitivity habitats, as well as disturbed / transformed areas.</p> <p>Areas able to accommodate visitors.</p> <p>Area is able to accommodate roads, trails and tracks without high risk of erosion and degradation.</p> <p>Area for services, servitudes and corridors which require maintenance.</p> <p>Contains established hiking trails, MTB routes and services roads and tracks.</p>	<p>Visitor Activities: Unguided nature observation restricted to designated hiking and MTB trails. Bird watching hides at the CoCT Ponds. Limited to day visits. No accommodation, camping facilities, etc. No plant picking, fishing, making fires or unauthorised access of any motorised vehicles. Limited and authorised organised events with bulk participation. No pets are allowed.</p> <p>Nature Reserve and KNPS Activities: Free access to owner staff and authorised contractors to operate, maintain and development infrastructure and facilities. Operation, maintenance and development of linear infrastructure, such a pipelines, powerline and gravel roads. Operation, maintenance and development of monitoring and security infrastructure. Operation, maintenance and development of groundwater abstraction and supporting infrastructure.</p>	<p>Some deviation from natural / pristine state allowed particularly on less sensitive or already disturbed / transformed sites.</p> <p>Defined or beacons hiking and MTB routes, management access roads, management tracks and firebreaks.</p> <p>Only the Main road is open to the public to access the hiking and MTB routes and Koeberg Visitor's Centre.</p>	<p>Access control is determined by the prevailing Owner Access Requirements through 2 entrances (R27 & Duynfontein).</p> <p>Vehicle access on dedicated routes, with pedestrian access from parking areas or adjacent Developed Zones.</p>	<p>Conservation Management focused on: Fire Management Game Management Invasive Vegetation Management Erosion and Soil Control Management which includes preventing or restores visible trampling or any other visitor impact.</p> <p>Visitor Management: Monitoring of these areas is necessary to prevent damage or degradation. Trail maintenance as and when required. Trail layout, design and construction should be routinely reviewed for suitability.</p> <p>Infrastructure Management: All existing and new infrastructure will be managed and operated in a sustainable manner. Transmission Corridors Management</p>

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Zone	Zone Objective	Characteristics	Activities	Facilities / Infrastructure	Visitor Access	Management Guidelines
Developed Zone –Industrial	Operation and development associated with KNPS.	Area zoned industrial. The KNPS is fenced off with strict security control. Area with extensive development, partial degraded or transformed land.	Visitor Activities: No nature reserve visitors are allowed. Only authorised visitors to the KNPS. Nature Reserve and KNPS Activities: Operation and development associated with KNPS.	KNPS and its parking areas as per Table 4-3 and Figure 4-6	No unauthorised public access to the KNPS.	Possible negative impacts on CZ to be minimised.
Developed Zone – Facilities	The operation, maintenance and development of facilities to support the operation of the KNPS.	All facilities, infrastructure and buffer areas associated with the operation of the KNPS and the Nature Reserve Areas with existing degraded or transformed footprints. Some facilities are fenced off and have limited access to the general public.	Visitor Activities: No nature reserve visitors are allowed. Only authorised visitors. Nature Reserve and KNPS Activities: Operation, maintenance and development of facilities to support the operation of the KNPS.	As listed in Table 4-4	No unauthorised public access.	Possible negative impacts on CZ to be minimised
Developed Zone - Services	Provide suitable access to the various facilities in the DZ and CZ.	Tarred or gravel surfaced roads, depending on the need, with a 3 m buffer area for pedestrians and services.	Visitor Activities: Facilitates access to the starting point of the hiking and MTB routes. Nature Reserve and KNPS Activities: Facilitates the movement of staff between the various facilities in support of the operations of the KNPS.	As listed in Table 4-5	Access control is determined by the prevailing Owner Access Requirements through 2 entrances (R27 & Duynfontein).	Possible negative impacts on CZ to be minimised

Table 4-7 Special Management Overlays of the Conservation Area

Special Management Overlay	Objective of the Overlay	Characteristics	Type of Activities	Facilities / Infrastructure	Type of Access	Management Guidelines
Sensitive Vegetation	Protection of localised and identified important Biodiversity Feature.	Falls mainly in the Conservation zone, but can also be found in DZ.	Same activities as in CZ.	Perhaps the most important infrastructure is the transmission corridor where limited bush cutting is required.	Access is the same as for the CZ.	Vegetation management needs to be adapted for this type of vegetation.

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Disturbed / Transformed Land	To highlight areas that was previously disturbed.	Areas that have been disturbed or transformed by past construction activities. These areas are not part of a formal rehabilitation or restoration programme.	Same activities as in CZ.	None at present.	Same activities as in CZ.	Largely transformed habitats with lower management requirements. Usually fire exclusion areas.
Services, Servitudes & Corridors	Provide access to various facilities, infrastructure and access to CZ. Acts as a corridor for transmission lines and other services.	Ranges from managed vegetation to disturbed and transformed land.	Same activities as in CZ but also include vegetation management for transmission lines and road and services maintenance.	As listed in Table 4-2	Access is the same as for the CZ.	Largely transformed habitats with higher management requirements as they are usually also fire exclusion areas. Frequent road maintenance and vegetation management must be scheduled.

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4.3 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTS

Table 4-8 provides the proposed development projects planned within the Koeberg Nature Reserve. Any development within the CZ, will be subject to the EIA Regulations (2014) in terms of NEMA. Developments will only commence upon the required amendment of the Nature Reserve Management Plan which includes the zonation plan, if not consistent with the current management plan. However, any developments within the DZ may commence, subject to the EIA Regulations (2014) requirements, prior to the amendment of the zonation plan and Nature Reserve Management Plan if required.

Table 4-8 Proposed developments within the Koeberg Nature Reserve

Project Name	Project Description	Proposed Date of Activity	Type ¹	Most likely preferred location	Affected Vegetation Type ²	EA ³	Zoning ⁴	Potential Footprint Size (in m ² or ha)
Weskusfleur Substation	The proposed construction an Air or Gas Insulated System (AIS/GIS) Substation and associated infrastructure at KNPS.	2016	New	DZ	Disturbed area	In progress	Yes	AIS – 41.8 ha GIS – 7.2 ha Probable servitude impact on CZ not finalised.
Dassenberg 132 kV line	The construction of a 132 kV overhead power line from Dassenberg Substation KNPS.	2015	New	CZ	CFDS, ASF	NEAS Ref: DEA/EIA/0000723/2011 DEA Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/329 Issued: 2013-03-28	No	Overhead line – Approx. 5 km in Nature Reserve
Ankerlig 400 kV line	The construction of 400 kV transmission power lines between Ankerlig and Omega Substation within the 55 m wide servitude.	Unknown	New	CZ	ASF	DEA Ref: 12/12/20/1014 Issued: 2009-04-30	No	Overhead line – Approx. 3 km in Nature Reserve

¹ New development, upgrade to an existing development or an existing activity.

² CFDS – Cape Flats Dune Strandveld; ASF – Atlantis Sand Fynbos.

³ Environmental authorisation required in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2010, as amended or Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014.

⁴ Zoning in terms of the LUPO, 1985 (Ordinance 15 of 1985) OR a zonation change with respect to the Koeberg Nature Reserve Management Plan.

Project Name	Project Description	Proposed Date of Activity	Type ⁵	Most likely preferred location	Affected Vegetation Type ⁶	EA ⁷	Zoning ⁸	Potential Footprint Size (in m ² or ha)
New KIPTS and decommissioning of the existing KIPTS	Proposed stabilisation of the dune field south of the existing KIPTS with vegetation. The proposed construction of a new KIPTS and the decommissioning of the existing KIPTS located within the dune field.	2017	New	DZ/CZ	Disturbed Areas and CFDS	EA planned to commence in 2014 for construction on 2017.	Yes	Approx. 2 500 m ²
Nuclear X	Proposed construction of a new nuclear facility, located north of the KNPS within the Koeberg Nature Reserve. The approximate footprint for construction is 320 ha and for operation, 120 ha.	Unknown Beyond 2018	New	CZ	CFDS, ASF	In progress	Yes	Operational Footprint – 120 ha Construction footprint – 320 ha
Sunbird Energy – The proposed development of Ibhubesi Gas field	Proposed construction of a gas pipeline through the Koeberg Nature Reserve of approximately 300 mm in diameter.	Unknown	New	CZ	CFDS, ASF	DEA Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/587 In progress	Yes	Approx. 6 km in nature reserve
CoCT Desalination Pump Station and Pipeline	Proposed construction of the CoCT desalination pump station and pipeline through the Koeberg Nature Reserve.	Unknown Proposed – Discussions	New	CZ/DZ	CFDS	None to date	Yes	Approx. 5 km in nature reserve
Administrative Centre and Training Centre Complex	Construction of a new FFD Centre to form part of the existing Administrative Centre and Training Centre Complex, situated east of Bulk Stores.	On hold	New	DZ	Degraded Areas	DEA Ref: 12/12/20/997 Issued: 2010-11-23	No	4 089 m ²

⁵ New development, upgrade to an existing development or an existing activity.

⁶ CFDS – Cape Flats Dune Strandveld; ASF – Atlantis Sand Fynbos.

⁷ Environmental authorisation required in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2010, as amended or Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014.

⁸ Zoning in terms of the LUPO, 1985 (Ordinance 15 of 1985) OR a zonation change with respect to the Koeberg Nature Reserve Management Plan.

Project Name	Project Description	Proposed Date of Activity	Type ⁹	Most likely preferred location	Affected Vegetation Type ¹⁰	EA ¹¹	Zoning ¹²	Potential Footprint Size (in m ² or ha)
Transient Interim Storage Facility (TISF)	Construction of the TISF for the temporary and interim storage of dry storage of nuclear used fuel.	2017	New	DZ	Degraded Areas	Scoping and EIA	No	Approx. 18 000 m ²
New Water Storage Facility (SEP Tanks)		2017	New	DZ	Degraded Areas	Basic Assessment	No	Approx. 3 000 m ²
Portable Emergency Equipment (PEE) Store	Construction of the PEE Store on the parking areas located at the Transport Depot for the provision of electricity and firefighting equipment (Post-Fukushima Intervention)	2017	New	DZ	Degraded Areas	Basic Assessment	No	Approx. 2 000 m ²
Parking Area	Construction of a parking area located at ACP 3 for the accommodation of staff during outages and KNPS maintenance programmes.	2016	New	DZ	Degraded Areas	Basic Assessment	Yes	Approx. 1 ha

⁹ New development, upgrade to an existing development or an existing activity.

¹⁰ CFDS – Cape Flats Dune Strandveld; ASF – Atlantis Sand Fynbos.

¹¹ Environmental authorisation required in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2010, as amended or Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014.

¹² Zoning in terms of the LUPO, 1985 (Ordinance 15 of 1985) OR a zonation change with respect to the Koeberg Nature Reserve Management Plan.