

Koeberg Public Safety Information Forum (PSIF)

Minutes of the meeting held on 27 March 2014

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

Chairperson: Ms Smokie La Grange

Deputy Chairperson: Ms Christa Kleynhans

Name and Surname	Organisation	Present	Apologies
Boulanger, Catherine Irene	Resident		Apologies
Browne, Peter	Resident	P	
Jordaan, Anne Marie	Resident	P	
Kleynhans, Christa	KPSIF Deputy Chairperson	P	
La Grange, Duval	Resident	P	
La Grange, Smokie	KPSIF Chairperson	P	
Lewies, Ben	Resident		Apologies
Louw, Andre	Resident	P	
Mack, Cyril	Resident		
Maigrot, Mr	Resident	P	
Maigrot, Mrs	Resident	P	
Mayhew, Robert	Resident	P	
Mayhew, Sylvia	Resident	P	
Meyrick, MAC	Resident	P	
Nilsson, Napoleon	Resident	P	
Pereira, Jose LF	Resident		Apologies
Slabbert, J A	Resident	P	
Taylor, John	Resident	P	
Thomas, Daniël	Resident		Apologies
Longden-Thurgood, M	Resident		Apologies
Williamson, Raymond	Resident		Apologies
Williamson, Mrs	Resident		Apologies
Wilson, John	Resident		Apologies
Pannaye, Angelique	Resident	P	
Sleggs, B	Resident	P	
Bakardien, Riedewaan	Power Station Manager – Eskom Koeberg Nuclear Power Station		Apologies
Engel, Kevin	Plant Manager – Eskom Koeberg Nuclear Power	P	

	Station		
Featherstone, Keith	Senior Manager: Nuclear Support – Eskom Koeberg Operating Unit	P	
Geldenhuys, Ian	Health Services – City of Cape Town	P	
Hill, Tim (Dr)	Programme Manager - National Nuclear Regulator	P	
Leedo, Bettie	Health Services – City of Cape Town	P	
Moonsamy, Gino	Group Communication Stakeholder Management Manager - National Nuclear Regulator	P	
Nhlapo, Gift	National Nuclear Regulator	P	
Nicholls, Dave	General Manager (Nuclear Engineering) Eskom Koeberg Operating Unit	P	
Phidza, Lewis	Manager: Stakeholder Management - Eskom Koeberg Operating Unit	P	
Pillay, Greg	Head: Disaster Risk Management Centre - City of Cape Town		Apologies
Pienaar, Shaun	Communication Officer – Stakeholder Management	P	
Radebe, Phindile	Assistant Communication Officer – Stakeholder Management	P	
Stevens, Vicky	Marine Scientist - Worley Parsons RSA (Pty) Ltd	P	
Steyn, Elmien (Dr.)	Head: Special	P	

	planning and critical infrastructure - City of Cape Town		
Trollope, Ian	Emergency Management Manager - Eskom Koeberg Operating Unit	P	
Van Rensburg, Stephen	Head: Area North Disaster Risk Management Centre – City of Cape Town	P	
Van Rensburg, Neville	Emergency Medical Services – 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	MilliSieverts
PSM	Power Station Manager	EP	Emergency Plan
SAPS	South African Police Service	UPZ	Urgent Protective Action Planning Zone
MW	Megawatts	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 between major power stations
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 Co-ordinators	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. In order for the work to be done, one of	FME	Foreign Material Exclusion
NOSA	National Occupational Safety Association	NOSCAR	Similar to an OSCAR it is the grading of NOSA for safety

			performance.
UAG	Unplanned automatic grid separation.	NERSA	National Energy Regulator of South Africa
SSA	Sea Shore Act		

1. Opening and welcome

The Chairperson welcomed everyone to the PSIF meeting.

2. Safety briefing

Mr Pienaar conducted the safety evacuation briefing, informing members about the safety protocol of the venue.

3. The following apologies were tendered (27 March 2014)

- Mr Jose Pereira
- Mr Greg Pillay
- Mr Ray Williamson
- Mrs Williamson
- Mr Daniel Thomas
- Mr Riedewaan Bakardien (Power Station Manager)
- Mr John Wilson
- Ms Irene Catherine Boulanger
- Mr Ben Lewies
- Mr Daniël Thomas

4. Matters arising from the previous minutes

Suggestion by Mr Mayhew

Mr Mayhew suggested with reference to Page 1 of the minutes of the previous meeting (28 November 2013), that the members of the meeting who are absent and have not tendered their apologies, be omitted from the attendance list, as it becomes a waste of space/paper.

Response by Chairperson

The Chairperson acknowledged the suggestion and committed that the attendance list in the KPSIF minutes will be amended as per the suggestion.

Request by Mr Mayhew

Mr Mayhew requested that the names of all the officials on the attendance list be accompanied by their title, as it is important to know who they are speaking to.

Response by Mr Phidza

Mr Phidza acknowledged the request and committed that the titles of the officials will be reflected on the attendance list.

Request by Mr Mayhew

Mr Mayhew requested that the definition for outage be added to the definition list in the KPSIF minutes.

Response by Chairperson

The Chairperson acknowledged the request and committed that the definition of an outage will be added to the abbreviations list.

5. Acceptance of the Minutes of the previous meeting (28 November 2013)

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

6. Koeberg quarterly feedback - Mr Kevin Engel Koeberg Power Station Plant Manager

First quarter feedback

Summary

Unit 1

Mr Engel reported that Unit 1 was returned to service on 28 December 2013 after a refuelling outage. Unit 1 is currently operating at 100% power and there are no threats to safety or production.

He explained the new station priorities as: Nuclear Safety, Industrial Safety, Plant Reliability, and Outage Performance. Outage reliability (quality of maintenance) was good on Unit 1. Scope growth = 23% extra emergent/additional work in an outage. The key performance indicators for Outage 120 are as follows;

- Radiation exposure limit 500 mSv, actual 313.26mSv, (very good)
- LTI = 0,
- Disappointment in outage duration; target 43 days, actual 48.47 days
- FME = 0

Unit 2

- Mr Engel further informed the members of the meeting that Unit 2 holds the new station record for being online/in production for 484 days and running continuously from outage to outage. Furthermore this has never been achieved in the 30 years of Koeberg's existence.
- Unit 2 is currently in Outage 220 which commenced on 24 March 2014 and is planned to finish before end of May 2014. The station personnel are working to return the unit to the National Grid safely and on time.

Summary

- Both Koeberg Power Station Units (Unit 1 and Unit 2) have not experienced an automatic UAG for the past twelve months. This is an indicator of equipment and people reliability.
- Koeberg attained its 16th NOSCAR
- Koeberg has recently commenced the two-yearly Nuclear Safety Culture Survey.
- The National Grid is very tight and there has been one occasion of load shedding. Customers are encouraged to conserve electricity as best they can.

- The Koeberg Power Station full volume siren test took place from 5 to 7 March 2014, and was deemed a success.

Question by Chairperson

The Chairperson asked who will replace the Eskom Chief Executive (CE).

Answer by Mr Nicholls

Mr Nicholls responded informing the members that Colin Matjila has been appointed as the interim CE until a new CE is appointed. He added that Mr Matjila is an Eskom Board member, who currently chairs the Eskom Board Tender Committee and was previously the Chairperson of NERSA.

Comment by Mr Phidza

Mr Phidza informed the members that the Eskom CE position is currently being advertised in the newspapers.

Question by Ms Jordaan

Ms Jordaan asked whether NOSA is a South African authority and how does it compare with international bodies?

Response by Mr Engel

Mr Engel responded that NOSA is a credible National Occupational Safety Association (of South Africa) authority and that he can provide information on their but that he is not sure about their equivalence to other international bodies.

Comment by Mr Featherstone

Mr Featherstone responded that NOSA work according to ISO standards of occupational safety and that they are a body which encourages good occupational health practices in industry.

Comment by Mr Mayhew

Mr Mayhew commented that during one of the full volume siren tests, the announcement was found to be inaudible/muffled near Wood Drive.

Response by Mr Phidza

Mr Phidza responded that the intention of the full volume siren is to identify faulty sirens and have them retested and repaired. He further explained that he and Mr Trollope have gathered most of the concerns raised by residents, and he can confirm that this year's concerns were significantly less as compared to the previous years. He added that there has been a significant improvement in the siren testing process and awareness campaigns.

Comment by Mr Trollope

Mr Trollope informed the members that out of the 102 sirens, 100 of them sounded immediately. Problems were experienced in 2013 with inaudible audio and a lot of work has taken place to improve the audibility of the sirens. The other two sirens had faulty batteries, which were subsequently changed.

Question by Mr Mac

Mr Mac asked why some suburbs still have their lights on during the day.

Comment by Dr Steyn

Dr Steyn committed that she will follow up this question with the relevant department at the CoCT.

Comment by Mr Nilsson

Mr Nilsson commented that street lights are operated on a light-sensitive switch and this sometimes does not function properly, resulting in the light staying on. He also commented that this is sometimes done for maintenance purposes. He added that it is the public's right/responsibility to alert the municipality of this malfunction.

Question by Mr Mac

Mr Mac asked whether Eskom is doing enough to encourage municipalities to follow up with the public.

Response by Mr Phidza

Mr Phidza responded with an affirmative and added that a toll free number which can be used for any kind of query appears on the Eskom electricity bill. He also confirmed Mr Nilsson's comment that there are technical issues which require the lights to be on. He added that the lights could be on for technical reasons, a fault or negligence, and appealed to the members of the meeting to contact the Eskom toll free number to log a fault, as they will be able to provide the correct reason for lights being on or would be able to log a request for an investigation to be launched.

7. Urban Edge feedback – National Nuclear Regulator (NNR) – Dr Tim Hill (NNR)

Dr Hill provided background on the NNR as an authority and background on the developments with regards to the subject.

Summary

- The NNR authority is derived from the NNR Act, in terms of developments; Section 38 requires that where the possibility exists for a nuclear accident, the Regulator must direct the holder (Eskom) to enter into an agreement with the relevant municipalities and provincial authorities to establish an Emergency Plan and cover the costs thereof. The plan is submitted to the NNR for approval, the regulator ensures that the plan is effective and if an accident occurs the holder must implement the plan.
- The Minister of Energy may on the NNR Board's recommendation and in consultation with the municipalities make regulations on developments surrounding any nuclear installation, to ensure the effective implementation of the Emergency Plan.

- Regulation 287 was put to the Board and Ministry and was published for comment in 2004. This regulation was generic for any nuclear installation. The regulation requires that the NNR make requirements specific to every nuclear installation in a separate document.
- Historically the Atlantis and Environ Guide Plan of 1981, lays down restrictions for the 0 – 5km zone but not beyond.
- The Koeberg Environmental Development Committee was established in 1997. They engaged the CoCT, Disaster Management and planning authorities at a provincial level and for years discussed developments and the regulation itself which was published in 2004. From there Koeberg specific requirements were documented in the document RD-0015 in 2005.
- A developer challenged the regulation in 2006 and the court upheld his objection on the grounds that the requirements should have been in the regulation and not in the lower tier document. The court set aside the regulation and in the meantime the CoCT incorporated the NNR requirements in their Land Use Planning audits. A new regulation was drawn up incorporating the requirements in the regulation itself. Following this the regulation, stakeholders were engaged, which continued for a number of years. A new regulation is now being prepared.
- In 2012 the extension of the urban edge was submitted, which the NNR rejected on the basis of the proposed developments described in the document. It was approved by the municipality and province but the proposed developments in themselves were not approved. The approval made it clear that the urban edge could be extended, however not necessarily the proposed developments as they would require separate approvals.
- The NNR is trying to avoid this situation for future nuclear sites so there is a sighting regulation which removes this type of problem for any new site established in South Africa.
- The NNR requirements which were included in the RD-0015 now appear in the new regulation. However, the idea of regulation is not to stop developments - the concept is that existing rights can be exercised. Additional rights in the 5-16km radius of the station would be subject to the requirements in this document.
- This new regulation requires that the authorities, including Eskom must ensure adequate infrastructure, Eskom has to cover the costs and demonstrate compliance with evacuation times by means of a Traffic Evacuation Model (TEM) within the 5km radius of the station. Within the 5-16km radius compliance with evacuation times need to be demonstrated by means of a Traffic Evacuation Model.
- Forward planning zoning scheme requirements are as they were before any new zoning scheme regulations, which effectively impart additional rights in the emergency planning zones will not apply in those zones, so zoning scheme regulations can be issued, giving additional rights to property owners. However Koeberg zones are treated separately.
- All developments shall comply with the requirements in the regulations and will take into account the following factors: estimated existing population, population growth, impact of population growth on Koeberg Nuclear Emergency Plan, impact of population growth on the TEM, Disaster Management infrastructure and any other consideration.

- Developments within the 0-5km radius of Koeberg can only be place bound; must be linked to the operation of Koeberg. On receipt of any development application, the CoCT will submit the application to the NNR and Eskom.
- No other country in the world has a regulation such as this. It is important to understand that it has taken a long time to get to this stage and it's still not perfect. The approval of the Urban Edge Extension does not imply approval of developments, as those developments require separate approval. The CoCT authorities will apply NNR requirements in reviewing these applications as they have already been incorporated into their systems. There has been good cooperation at the level of spatial planning and Disaster Management. However it has been noted that sometimes their objections have been overruled at a higher level.

Question by Mr Mayhew

Mr Mayhew enquired whether the NNR has approved the TEM.

Response by Dr Hill

Dr Hill responded that permission has been granted to use the TEM, subject to some improvements which need to be effected.

Question by Mr Mayhew

Mr Mayhew enquired about the NNR opinion on the new development in the zone between Koeberg and Atlantis.

Correction by the Chairperson

The Chairperson corrected the statement in saying that the West Cape Development does not extend between Koeberg and Atlantis, as reported in the newspapers.

Response by Dr Hill

Dr Hill responded that it is clear that a large amount of residents cannot be placed within that distance of a nuclear power plant.

Question by Mr Mayhew

Mr Mayhew questioned whether the Provincial Government shares this view.

Response by Dr Hill

Dr Hill responded that as mentioned, the NNR objected to the Urban Edge document which includes the West Cape development.

Question by Mr Mayhew

Mr Mayhew questioned whether the NNR can stop this development.

Response by Dr Hill

Dr Hill responded that the municipality and Provincial Government have approved the Urban Edge but not the West Cape development. It is likely that there are submissions on the way, but thus far they have not been approved by anyone.

Comment by Dr Steyn

Dr Steyn commented that the approval process was for the Urban Edge Extension and not any development. An application for development still needs to be submitted to the CoCT, where after a process will take place to determine amongst other factors, the viability of the development.

Comment by Mr Taylor

Mr Taylor referred to an earlier comment which referred to the approval of the Urban Edge taking place at a higher level. He informed the members of the meeting that the councils and officials have recommended that the Urban Edge not be approved. The politicians are of a different opinion. Mr Taylor added that the change of the Urban Edge boundary does not grant any development rights. Furthermore, prior to any approval, upon submission, the public will be granted an opportunity to influence the final decision for developments. Mr Taylor explained that due to the CoCT's lack of bulk infrastructure, such development could take a minimum of 15 to 20 years and approximately 40 years for area development. The argument would be from where the CoCT would source the funding for this when there are more pressing needs.

Comment by Mr Mayhew

Mr Mayhew commented that he is concerned about the impact on the Evacuation Plan if the development is approved.

Question by Mr Taylor

Mr Taylor explained that the Council's tenders for super structures in the Wolve-rivier area do not comply with EIA requirements or the recommendations from Koeberg. He asked what Koeberg's position is on this issue.

Response by Dr Hill

Dr Hill responded that the NNR does not have requirements on the type of structures.

Response by Mr Trollope

Mr Trollope responded that Koeberg does not specify the type of dwelling, but ensures that an emergency siren/notification system exists prior to land occupation.

Question by Mr Mac

Mr Mac asked whether the whole of Atlantis will be affected by the Urban Edge regulations/development.

Response by Dr Hill

Dr Hill explained that the regulation indicates that if a property intersects the urban edge boundary, the property is regarded to be within the boundary.

Comment by Mr Mac

Mr Mac explained that he does not have clarity on this.

Response by Mr Trollope

Mr Trollope explained that Koeberg is currently busy with seven different applications. He explained that Atlantis falls within the 16km zone and that there might be approximately 100 homes outside of Atlantis. He explained that there are still spaces within the 16km radius where sirens are being implemented.

8. Emergency medical and Environmental Health presentation – Mr Geldenhuys and Ms Leedo

Summary – role of City of Cape Town Health in a nuclear emergency

- The role of the City of Cape Town Health is to render emergency medical and health services to Koeberg in case of an emergency.
- The City of Cape Town Health is a district within the National Health Plan comprising of eight sub-districts and one specialised health unit. Of the eight sub-districts three are primarily involved in the implementation of the Koeberg Nuclear Emergency Plan; Western sub-district, Tygerberg sub-district and the Northern sub-district. The other five provide support services and in the event of a nuclear emergency they would all be involved in the implementation of the Nuclear Emergency Plan.
- More than 120 professional environment and health practitioners are involved in the Nuclear Emergency Plan.
- There are six Koeberg nuclear emergency procedures which are utilised in a nuclear emergency, of which three are internally focussed on staff wellbeing and protection; management of personal dosimetry, fire protection and the management of radiation frisking equipment. There are several friskers at the Tygerberg Head Office in Parow which are deployed in the event of a disaster at the Mass Care Centres.

Mr Geldenhuys illustrated the operations of a Mass Care Centre by means of photographs taken at previous Emergency Plan exercises.

Question by Mr Mayhew

Mr Mayhew commented that the presentation was informative and raised concern with regards to the accessibility of frisking equipment at Mass Care Centres in an actual emergency, if it is stored at the Head Office in Parow.

Response by Mr Geldenhuys

Mr Geldenhuys responded that there is an effective staff notification system employed by the Disaster Operation Centre and that staff will be timeously deployed to their collection sites where they are issued instructions before a nuclear emergency can advance. He also added that a nuclear incident usually takes time to progress or unfold.

Question by Mr Mayhew

Mr Mayhew enquired about the time scale in which a nuclear emergency develops.

Response by Mr Geldenhuys

Mr Geldenhuys responded that staff must report to collection sites within an hour or two.

Question by Mr Mayhew

Mr Mayhew raised concern that the frisking equipment may not be accessible in Parow during a nuclear emergency.

Response by Mr Geldenhuys

Mr Geldenhuys responded that frisking equipment is also available at Koeberg and that “not all eggs have been placed in one basket”.

Comment by Mr Trollope

Mr Trollope added that frisking equipment is also available at the Atlantis Fire Station.

Summary - Distribution of Potassium Iodate tablets – Ms Leeda

- Emergency Health and Environment personnel are trained according to an emergency procedure.
- Potassium Iodate tablets will be distributed in 14 locations, depending on the wind direction.
- Residents evacuated by busses will be issued potassium iodate tablets upon disembarking busses. Residents using private transportation will be directed by Traffic Services through certain points where they are issued with potassium iodate tablets.
- Potassium iodate tablets are stored at some of the schools as well as the Atlantis Fire Station. The majority of the tablets are stored at the Milnerton Environmental Health office under the supervision of Health services and are available 24/7.
- Emergency Health and Environment personnel are contactable. The response rate during random test callouts is good.
- Direction is received from the Emergency Plan Team and Radiation Protection Specialist at Koeberg while they also measure dose and provide recommendations to the Disaster Management Centre. An instruction is given by the CoCT Health to distribute the tablets. One of the scenarios could be where the issuing of potassium iodate tablets are recommended but no instruction issued, in which case residents are advised to listen to the official broadcast media channels (Kfm, SABC, etc.) for further instructions.
- Over 200 000 packs of 10 tablets are available with instructions. Each person is issued with one pack. There are minimal side effects, except where an iodine allergy exists, in which case the tablets are not recommended. However, the Medical Centre personnel also know how to deal with such allergic reactions.

Question by Mr Mayhew

Mr Mayhew enquired whether accessibility of the potassium iodate tablets has been improved as there have been instances during an exercise where the responsible personnel with access to the tablets, were not available. Mr Mayhew also questioned the outdated expiry date on the tablets.

Response by Ms Leeda

Ms Leeda responded that the expiry date is not an issue. Koeberg has received extension from the Medicines Council for the tablets labelled expired, based on stability tests. While the pack reads expired, there should be copies of the notification stating that the pack is still usable.

Ms Leeda also explained that the potassium iodate tablets at the Atlantis Fire Station are meant for staff. One of the lessons learnt from the Fukushima accident is a need for pre – distribution specifically in the 0-5km. This is currently under discussion.

Question by Mr Mayhew

Mr Mayhew enquired about the accessibility of the tablets.

Response by Ms Leeda

Ms Leeda responded that she cannot speak on behalf of the Fire Department but gave assurance that at the City Health venues, these checks are done as a part of their policies. Eskom also regularly monitors the stock piles in various areas.

Comment by Mr Trollope

Mr Trollope added that there are 2.3 million tablets which is a sufficient supply for 230 000 adults, of which there are 142 000 people living within 16km radius - more tablets than people. He mentioned that they have just recently been procured and are valid for about five years, and there is commitment from the medical company, Aspen, that should tablets be issued, they will not contain the misleading expiry date.

Question by the Chairperson

The Chairperson enquired whether there is an alternative to Potassium iodate tablets.

Response by Mr Trollope

Mr Trollope cautioned that age plays a role in the effectiveness of tablets and could lead to i.e. hyperthyroidism the older a person is. The target for the tablets is the younger population, who are more susceptible.

Comment by Mr Moonsamy

Mr Moonsamy suggested that the uses of potassium iodate tablets be included in public awareness and possibly the next KPSIF agenda as there is a need for further education.

Response by the Chairperson

The Chairperson responded that this will be included in both public awareness and the next meeting's agenda.

Summary – the role of Ambulance Services in a nuclear emergency – Mr Neville Van Rensburg

- Metro Ambulance Services are a provincial function which covers the whole Western Cape Province.
- There are about 1800 staff divided into three sections; Disaster Medicine, Provincial Rescue and Ambulance Services.
- All paramedics and rescue technicians are trained for a nuclear emergency through the Koeberg Emergency Plan exercises.
- Daily emergency activities are not affected during an emergency, and in addition there are arrangements with private ambulance services for further support

Question by Mr Mayhew

Mr Mayhew asked how many of the staff are trained for a nuclear emergency.

Response by Mr van Rensburg

Mr van Rensburg responded that approximately 800 of the 1800 are trained based on their area of specialisation and relevance and they are deployed accordingly during an emergency.

Comment by Mr Trollope

Mr Trollope added that all the paramedics are trained on the Koeberg Nuclear Emergency Plan as it forms part of their curriculum.

Question by Ms Jordaan

Ms Jordaan questioned whether the majority of ambulance vehicles will be available during an emergency.

Response by Mr van Rensburg

Mr van Rensburg responded that ambulances will be re-directed as appropriate.

Question by Ms Jordaan

Ms Jordaan asked whether the MyCiti Bus Services are involved in the EP.

Response by Mr van Rensburg

Mr van Rensburg responded with an affirmative.

Comment by Mr Engel

Mr Engel added that there are three Emergency Control Centres which are manned immediately in the event of a nuclear emergency. He added that the CoCT has a good facility in Goodwood which works with Koeberg. He also added that there is a management system which deals with communication.

Question by Ms Jordaan

Ms Jordaan enquired whether evacuation can take place in time.

Response by Mr Trollope

Mr Trollope responded that the latest IAEA documentation states that it takes 8 to 16 hours from the declaration of an emergency to an actual radioactive release. There will be a build up to 16 hours and with contra-flow of traffic, it is realistic.

Sea Shore Act (SSA) and its impact – Mr Keith Featherstone

Summary

- While public access to the beach near Koeberg has been restricted since 1977, enforcement has been increased since March 2012 to improve the security at the station.
- A coastal exclusion zone was legislated in Regulation R522 on 1 April 1977 in terms of the Sea Shore Act 21 of 1935.
- Regulation 3 restricts public access to individuals who do not have Eskom permission to enter the coastal zone (no walking, swimming, boating, etc.) except in case of emergencies (e.g. attempt to save a life, boat engine trouble).
- Eskom does allow public access to the site, but only through the formal access control points.
- A member of public that enters the Koeberg coastal exclusion zone without permission and without good reason (i.e. emergency) may be arrested and charged in terms of the SSA.
- The maximum penalty, in terms of the SSA regulations, is two hundred rand or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or both.”
- The courts may use the Adjustment of Fines Act of 1991 to increase the fine to about R30 000 (adjusted from time to time).
- Under the Integrated Coastal Management Act of 2008 (ICMA), which addresses public access to coastal zones (ICMA), the first offence is the maximum of R50 000 and/or community service of six months and the second offence is a maximum of R5 000 000 and/or ten years imprisonment.

Question by Mr Browne

Mr Browne questioned whether there is a credible additional security threat which has led to the enforcement of the regulations.

Response by Mr Featherstone

Mr Featherstone responded with an affirmative and explained that there has been an incident where members of the anti-nuclear organisation, Green Peace were found taking photographs of Koeberg from the now restricted beach.

Response by Mr Browne

Mr Browne responded that images of Koeberg are already accessible with good technology.

Question by Mr Slabbert

Mr Slabbert raised concern with regard to the dilapidated condition of the signage in the area.

Response by Mr Featherstone

Mr Featherstone responded that signage has recently been upgraded and that a detection system will be added shortly.

Comment by Mr Browne

Mr Browne added that he finds it ironic that beach access has been restricted, but during the signage upgrade exercise, the team involved drove on residents' private property and destroyed flora.

Response by Mr Featherstone

Mr Featherstone committed to following it up, upon receipt of more information from Mr Browne.

9. General**Question by Mr Mayhew**

Mr Mayhew requested progress on the UCT/Stellenbosch contract change.

Response by Ms Stevens

Ms Stevens responded that the contract is currently in the procurement process.

Comment by Mr Phidza

Mr Phidza committed that status feedback will be provided at the next KPSIF meeting. He also added that the relevant person will be engaged to make a presentation at the next KPSIF with regards to dredging.

Comment by the Chairperson

The Chairperson confirmed this would be an agenda point for the next KPSIF.

Question by Mr Mac

Mr Mac questioned whether the Koeberg nuclear public awareness programme caters for illiteracy and language barriers for areas such as Atlantis.

Response by Mr Phidza

Mr Phidza responded that the Koeberg nuclear awareness programme is a work in progress. He added that during the siren testing awareness campaign in February 2014, Koeberg and the CoCT staff were in Atlantis for three days providing nuclear awareness in three languages; English, Afrikaans and Xhosa. Furthermore, these areas are revisited for education on various nuclear-related topics.

Question by Mr Mac

Mr Mac raised a concern in that a lot of parents who reside in Atlantis work in the city and children are left at home unsupervised. He queried what would happen to the children in the case of an emergency and how educated the children are with regards to steps to take during a nuclear emergency.

Response by Mr Phidza

Mr Phidza suggested that the Councillor should invite Mr Mac to attend when visiting schools. Mr Phidza reassured the meeting that school children are aware of what to do.

Comment by Mr Moonsamy

NNR officials visited Proteus High school in Atlantis and it became evident that although some schools may have nuclear awareness there is still a need.

Comment by CoCT Disaster Management Centre official

CoCT official added that in 2013 there was an extensive nuclear Emergency Plan awareness intervention for all schools within 16km radius of the station. Key role players of the EP were present and the procedure was discussed. Material such as the EP calendar and etc. was issued to the students and educators and the plan is to follow this up continuously.

Comment by Mr Trollope

Mr Trollope corroborated this and also added that some of the Atlantis schools did not receive the information well as the teacher's primary concerns were the learner's drug and discipline problems. He also added that this will be repeated.

Comment by Mr Phidza

Mr Phidza commented that Koeberg has an agreement with the Department of Education which grants Koeberg and the EP team a limited amount of time to provide awareness, within the school curriculum.

10. Date of the next meeting

The next KPSIF meeting is scheduled to take place in the Nuclear Auditorium, Bulk Stores at 19:00 on 26 June 2014.

11. Possible/proposed agenda points for next meeting

- UCT marine life research presentation
- Urban Edge development
- Fire Services role in a nuclear emergency
- The use of potassium iodate tablets (benefits of tablets in case of emergency)
- Update on Koeberg's response to the Fukushima incident.

12. Closure

The PSIF meeting was adjourned at 21:10.

