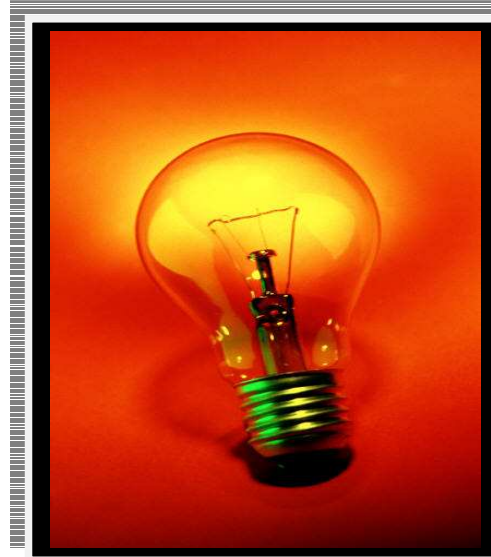
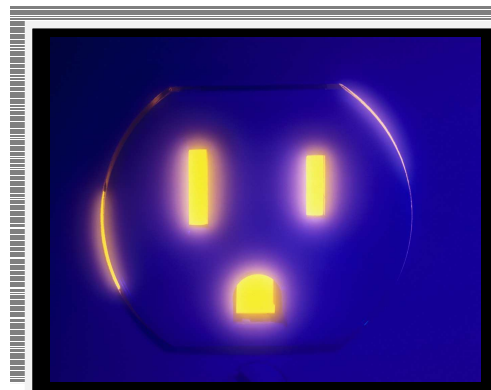
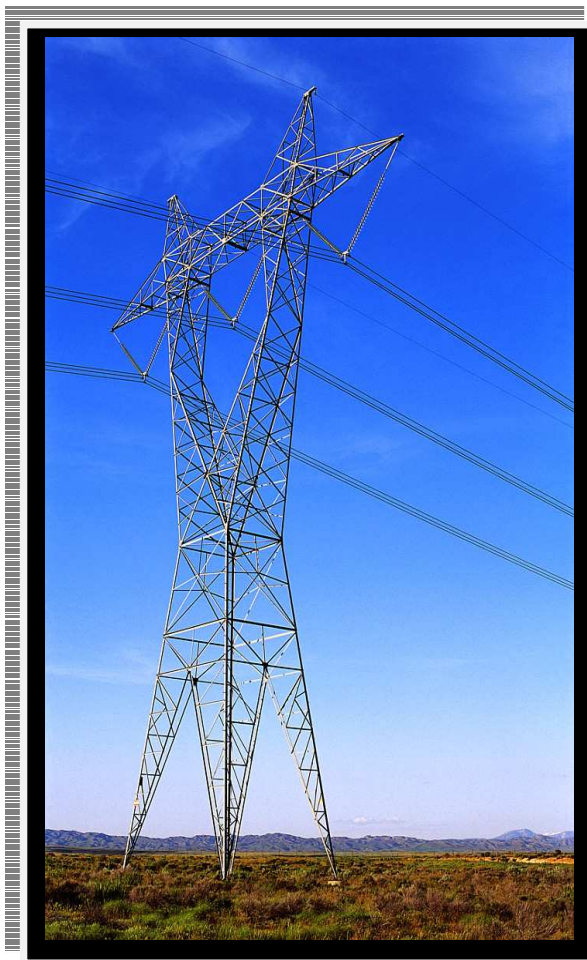


**NUCLEAR 1 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME**

**SPECIALIST STUDY FOR
SCOPING REPORT**



SPECIALIST STUDY: TOURISM

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OCTOBER 2007

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Economic growth and social needs in South Africa are resulting in substantially greater energy demand, and there is a requirement for more than 40,000 megawatts (MW) of new electricity generating capacity over the next 20 years.
2. This study covers the construction and operation of a conventional nuclear power station and associated infrastructure in the Eastern, Northern or Western Cape areas.
3. Based on various social, economic and environmental criteria the following potential sites have been identified:
 - Thuyaspunt (Eastern Cape, located west of Port Elizabeth near Cape St Francis)
 - Bantamsklip (Western Cape, located 10 km south-east of Pearly Beach)
 - Duynfontein (Western Cape, located adjacent to the existing Koeberg Power Station, Cape Town)
 - Brazil (Northern Cape, located in the Kleinsee/Port Nolloth area)
 - Schulpfontein (Northern Cape, located in the Hondekliipbaai/Kleinsee area)
4. The primary objective of this study will be to measure the nature and magnitude of the impacts on tourism emanating from the increased production activities in the Eastern Cape, Northern Cape or Western Cape due to the construction of a nuclear power station.
5. The current state of tourism appears to be as follows:
 - Thuyaspunt — significant tourism industry with a real possibility for further rapid growth.
 - Bantamsklip — significant tourism industry.
 - Duynfontein — significant tourism industry activities to the south of the site.
 - Brazil — scarcely any tourism in the area surrounding the site.
 - Schulpfontein — scarcely any tourism in the area surrounding the site.
6. In a brief assessment based on available information immediately at hand, the consultant identified a list of potential impacts and prepared a matrix showing:
 - The status quo situation — the tourist asset assumed currently to be in place;
 - The likely impacts during construction;
 - The likely impacts during normal nuclear reactor operations; and
 - The likely impacts of a serious radioactive pollution event.
7. It is important to note that these impacts are indications of possible impacts based on intuitive observations for the purposes of highlighting possible issues. These potential impacts are in no way conclusive; rather they are indicative as they are not substantiated with evidence.
8. The inferences drawn are:
 - It is possible that the normal operation of a reactor at Thuyaspunt and Bantamsklip could limit future tourism development with significance for the local and provincial economies. A substantial nuclear incident could have significant economic costs for tourism and the associated Eastern Cape and Western Cape economies.

- It is possible that a substantial nuclear incident at Duynefontein could have a serious impact on tourism in the Western Cape, with significant national economic costs.
- It is possible that the normal operation of a reactor at Schulpfontein or Brazil could promote tourism locally, with economic benefits accruing at the local level. A substantial nuclear incident is unlikely to permanently diminish the Namaqualand tourism asset as a whole. This assumes that no major tourism developments are in the planning process at present.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Description of Proposed Project

Economic growth and social needs in South Africa are resulting in substantially greater energy demand, and there is a requirement for more than 40,000 megawatts (MW) of new electricity generating capacity over the next 20 years. This additional generating capacity could come from a variety of energy sources, for example, coal, liquid fuels, gas turbines, natural gas, uranium (nuclear), hydro and pumped storage schemes, wind and solar energy.

This Environmental Impact Assessment covers the construction and operation of a conventional nuclear power station and associated infrastructure in the Eastern, Northern or Western Cape areas. Large nuclear power stations, such as the Koeberg type, do not need to be close to the source of their fuel (uranium), and are therefore ideally located at the coast to use sea water for cooling. Such stations do, however, require specific geological conditions for safety reasons, and licensing authorities require population and infrastructure management to be in place for effective emergency planning. Thus, any nuclear power project is bound to be controversial.

Based on various social, economic and environmental criteria, the following potential sites have been identified:

- Thuyspunt (Eastern Cape, located west of Port Elizabeth near Cape St Francis)
- Bantamsklip (Western Cape, located 10 km south-east of Pearly Beach)
- Duynefontein (Western Cape, located adjacent to the existing Koeberg Power Station, Cape Town)
- Brazil (Northern Cape, located in the Kleinsee/Port Nolloth area)
- Schulpfontein (Northern Cape, located in the Hondeklipbaai/Kleinsee area)

The primary objective of this study will be to measure the nature and magnitude of the impacts on tourism emanating from the increased production activities in the Eastern Cape, Northern Cape or Western Cape due to the construction of a nuclear power station.

2.2 Terms of Reference

The assessment of impacts will broadly be undertaken in accordance with the guidelines provided in the Guidelines Document: EIA Regulations (DEAT, 1998), the NEMA principles and Section 24(4) of NEMA (as amended), as appropriate to the specific field of study. In addition, the following General Terms of Reference apply to each of the specialist studies:

- Describe the baseline conditions that exist in the study area and identify any sensitive areas that would need special consideration;
- Ensure that all issues and concerns and potential environmental impacts relevant to the specific specialist study are addressed, and recommend the inclusion of any additional issues required in the Terms of Reference, based on professional expertise and experience. Also

consider comments on the previous specialist studies undertaken for the Nuclear Siting Investigation Programme (NSIP) during the 1980s-1990s;

- Provide a brief outline of the approach used in the study. Assumptions, sources of information and the difficulties with predictive models must also be clearly stated;
- Indicate the reliability of information used in the assessment, as well as any constraints/limitations applicable to the report (e.g., any areas of insufficient information or uncertainty);
- Identify the potential sources of risk to the affected environment during the construction and operational phases of the proposed project;
- Identify and list relevant legislative and permit requirements applicable to the potential impacts of the proposed project;
- Include an assessment of the “no go” alternative and identified feasible alternatives;
- Assess and evaluate potential direct and indirect impacts during both the construction and operational phase of the proposed project;
- Identify and assess any cumulative effects arising from the proposed project;
- Undertake field surveys, as appropriate to the requirements of the particular specialist study;
- Identify areas where impacts could combine or interact with impacts likely to be covered by other specialists, resulting in aggravated or enhanced impacts and assess potential effects;
- Apply the precautionary principle in the assessment of impacts, in particular where there is major uncertainty, low levels of confidence in predictions and poor data or information;
- Determine the significance of assessed impacts according to a Convention for assigning Significance Ratings to Impacts; and
- Recommend practicable mitigation measures to minimise or eliminate negative impacts, enhance potential project benefits or to protect public and individual rights to compensation, and indicate how these can be implemented in the final design, construction and operation of the proposed project.

The following tourism related inputs into the EIA will apply:

Scoping

This is the present phase in which the consultants follow a template provided by Arcus Gibb for the specialist studies, adapted for the particular circumstances of the tourism study. The report deals in broad terms with the issues, risks and sensitivities concerned with a nuclear power station from the tourism impact point of view. It is based on desktop research and a literature review. This investigates the impacts of nuclear power plants on the tourism industry in other locations, specifically during construction and operation. It also reviews existing documentation from all available sources.

Impact Assessment

During this stage of the EIA the team leader and the tourism analyst together will visit each of the five sites. This fieldwork will provide more detail about existing activities and identify those that would be adversely affected. It will also enable the consultants to investigate potential activities that could be developed and that would not be adversely affected.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Legislative Framework

There is no particular piece of legislation that needs to be addressed in the tourism study. However, the study will have to bear in mind a recent landmark ruling that makes developers liable for any declines in property values resulting from changes to viewsheds. Thus, for example, if a nuclear power station at Thyspunt were to lead to falling property values in St. Francis Bay, the developer (Eskom) could be held liable. This will be examined in the Impact Assessment phase of the EIA.

3.2 Methodology

With an overlap of membership among the three specialist studies on economic impact, agriculture and tourism, benefits will be derived from the synergies that will be generated. There will be continuous interaction among the various team members.

During Scoping, the tourism industry in the area affected by the site is described and quantified where possible on the basis of an initial field visit to each site. This field visit will cater not only for the tourism but also for the economic and agricultural studies.

During Assessment phase of the EIA, the consultant will meet the main stakeholders in the affected area of each proposed site, ascertain what public opinion is, and collect local reports, information and basic documents from the responsible authorities. By finding out what the public opinion is, it would enable the generalist to indicate to each specialist team the issues on which intensive studies are required. For example, tourism might be most contentious in the Eastern Cape site near Cape St Francis, agriculture might be unimportant in the two Northern Cape site areas, the impact on agriculture might be greatest in the Cape St Francis area, and residential concerns might be greatest in the Koeberg area.

The team will develop a scoring matrix to undertake a transparent and comparable assessment of impacts within and between sites. The matrix will include:

- Description of potential impact, including, tourist perceptions of safety, demand for accommodation supply, demand for hospitality inputs, supply of tourist facilities, etc.;
- direction of impact;
- magnitude of impact;
- number of users affected;
- role in economy – local, national, etc.;
- significance for affected households; and
- potential for mitigation.

Telephonic interviews of local tourism suppliers, tourism authorities, local economic development departments, tourism marketing services, etc will then be conducted and local economic data will be examined. It will assess local issues that have been identified; identify significant

impacts using the scoring matrix and propose significant impacts for detailed assessments.

The activities to be examined during this stage would include community-based tourism, bed and breakfast establishments, hotels and so on. The link between a power station and tourism would be investigated, and the impact of the existing Koeberg nuclear power station will be discussed with tourism and agricultural associations in the Western Cape.

For each specific site and issue identified, the team will:

- identify research, data and evaluation required;
- design data collection methodology;
- collect the necessary data via onsite interviews with local hospitality industry, other tourist services suppliers, and associated tourist industry input suppliers, and review economic statistics;
- quantify the magnitude of impacts via detailed completion of matrices;
- identify potential mitigating actions through discussion with relevant team members and interested and affected parties (I&APs);
- finalise a mitigation approach; and
- supply economic values to the Social Accounting Matrix and broader economic impact assessment.

The macroeconomic impacts emanating from the construction and operation of the nuclear power station will consist of three types, namely: direct, indirect and induced. These impacts focus on all direct and backward linkages associated with the proposed nuclear station. However, for purposes of this assessment, certain forward linkages (upstream industries) emanating from the need to utilise the outputs from the power station will also be measured.

3.3 Assumptions and Limitations

It is assumed that recent aerial photography and satellite imagery will be available for these sites and the surrounding areas.

For the purposes of this report a study area within a 20 km radius from the plant was examined. It is furthermore assumed that, in order to complete the study as accurately as possible, documents and information will be made available by Eskom and the other specialist studies.

It will be necessary to ascertain the so-called “footprint” of each of the power stations. It will be crucial to identify the municipal areas that are encompassed by the “footprint” in each of the areas under investigation. The study area, in terms of its geographic magnitude, is the point of departure of the tourism assessment.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE AND SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Thuyspunt

This site is located in the Cacadu District Municipality which covers an area of almost 60,000 sq km in the western portion of the Eastern Cape province. The site is found on the south coast between Oyster Bay and Cape St Francis, 80km west of Port Elizabeth, the largest nearby metropolitan area.

The Cacadu area is the third largest economy of the Eastern Cape, and contributes 38% to the provincial gross geographic product. Its dominant sector is agriculture with secondary sectors including manufacturing and construction. The tourism industry in Cacadu district boasts a variety of cultural, historic, natural and adventure features and, as a part of the internationally renowned Garden Route, the region has potential for significant growth. The tourism sector is not present in the area immediately surrounding the site.

The Eastern Cape economy recorded a growth rate of 4.8% in 2005. This was below the country's growth rate of 5.1% for the year. The regional GDP of R88,198 million, was the fourth largest in the country. The Eastern Cape has a population of approximately 6.9 million persons. The province's main economic activities are finance and business services, manufacturing, and tourism.

There is quite an extensive tourism industry in the area surrounding Thuyspunt. Via searches on the internet, it was found that there are more than 70 tourism establishments catering for accommodation. This includes the areas around Cape St Francis, St Francis Bay and Jeffreys Bay to the east, Patensie to the north, and Oyster Bay to the west. It is quite possible that there are more businesses in the area, but this give a lower bound for the tourism industry around Thuyspunt.

4.2 Bantamsklip

This site is situated on a coastal plain near Cape Agulhas in the southern region of the Overberg District Municipality. In the 2001 census the population was slightly more than 200,000. The site is some 5 km east of Pearly Beach.

The Western Cape economy recorded a growth rate of 5.7% in 2005, the highest in the country. The regional GDP of R164,437 million (at constant 2000 prices) was the third largest in the country. The Western Cape has a population of approximately 6.9 million persons, and its per capita income is the second highest in the country. The province's main economic activities are finance and business services, manufacturing and tourism.

Of the five sites Bantamsklip has the second highest number of accommodation providers (according to findings on the internet). There are well over 150 establishments in the area. This area includes Hermanus, Gaansbaai and Stanford in the west; Elim, Napier and Bredasdorp in the north; and Cape Agukhas and Arniston to the east.

4.3 Duynefontein

Located near the coast approximately 30km north of Cape Town, this site already contains the Koeberg nuclear power station. The Duynefontein site shares the same provincial information as the Bantamsklip site.

The site falls within the Cape Town Metropolitan economy, which displays a high degree of diversification.

The Duynefontein site has the largest concentration of tourism accommodation in the surrounding areas. Almost 250 businesses were identified via the internet. The areas included Melkbosstrand, Milnerton, Bloubergstrand, Table View, Pinelands, Goodwood and Sunset Beach in the south; Bellville, Parow, Kuilsriver and Durbanville in the south-east; and Atlantis to the north.

4.4 Brazil

This site is in the Namakwa District Municipality in the Northern Cape. It is in a semi-arid area far from large metropolises. Population density in the area is low, and total population is only approximately 110,000. The labour force consists of 41,000 people, of whom 31,500 are employed and 9,500 unemployed. The site is surrounded by several small mining towns, namely, Springbok, Kleinsee, Hondeklipbaai and Port Nolloth.

The Northern Cape economy recorded a growth rate of 3.9% in 2005. This was below the country's growth rate of 5.1% for the year. The regional GDP of R23,657 million was the lowest in the country. This is unsurprising as the Northern Cape has the lowest population (approximately 1.1 million persons) and few economic possibilities. The main economic activities are seasonal tourism and mining.

There is hardly any tourism industry in the areas surrounding Brazil. In total around 25 businesses were identified. These were mainly concentrated in the towns of Port Nolloth and Springbok. There were one or two establishments in Kleinsee, Koningnas, Okiep and Garies.

4.5 Schulpfontein

Like Brazil, this site is situated in the Namakwa District Municipality in the Northern Cape. It is just north of Koiingnaas (south of Brazil) and shares the same characteristics as the Brazil site. The tourism industry is identical to that of Brazil.

5 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The client requested that a brief assessment be made based on available information immediately at hand to identify possible issues which may eliminate any of the potential sites at an early point in the process. Consequently, the consultant identified a list of potential impacts based on:

- observations of the sites during visits in the last two years to Thyspunt, Schulpfontein and Brazil;
- the Acer stakeholder comments on the proposed development;
- potential impacts listed in the literature (Australian and USA literature, and the recent Pebble Bed Reactor EIA for Koeberg);
- review of the current specialist reports for Scoping Phase of the EIA of hydrology, vegetation and meteorology;
- assessment of Google satellite images for the five sites;
- an assumed emergency evacuation zone on 20km (adopting a precautionary approach given the lack of any direct statement by the developer); and
- past experience in assessing land use changes.

A matrix was generated that assessed:

- the status quo situation – the tourist asset assumed currently to be in place;
- the likely impacts during construction;
- the likely impacts during normal nuclear reactor operations; and
- the likely impacts of a serious radioactive pollution event.

Impacts were rated on a scale of:

- major positive
- moderate positive
- minor positive
- neutral
- minor negative
- moderate negative
- major negative

A short description was assigned to each potential impact. It is important to note that **these impacts are indications of possible impacts based on intuitive observations** for the purposes of highlighting possible issues. **These potential impacts are in no way conclusive;** rather they are indicative as they are not substantiated with evidence.

6 SITE SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The impacts were judged on the scale noted above for four key economic criteria, and include:

- Role in local economy – at the municipal level.
- Number of jobs – at a municipal level.
- Contribution to comparative advantage – at municipal and provincial levels.
- Contribution to GDP – at a provincial level.

These criteria were considered for each site in different development phases, namely, status quo, construction, normal operation and disaster, and are listed in Table 6.1. These criteria would also be applied to sectors which would affect tourism. These sectors are: environment, ecosystem services, agriculture, manufacturing, construction, services supply and residential housing.

Table 6.1 Potential Impacts on the Tourism Sector by Site

Thyspunt				
Criteria	Status quo	Construction phase	Normal operation	Disaster
Role in local economy - municipal level	Major role player. Cape St Francis, St Francis Bay, Oyster Bay are tourist areas, with large investments into property and with high growth potential for local and international tourism.	Overall a neutral impact on economy. Moderate positive impact. Increased demand by construction for hospitality services. Moderate negative impact. Non-resident tourists do not visit the area.	Major negative impact Discerning buyers shift to other locations. Local tourist industry has a slow growth rate. Discerning home owners sell to non-discerning buyers.	Major negative impact. Major decline in tourism numbers and property values. Garden Route as an international destination diminishes substantially. Other locations experienced reduced tourism.
Number of jobs - municipal level	Major supplier of jobs.	Moderate positive impact.	Moderate negative impact. Job supply level does not grow due to shift in investment elsewhere.	Major negative impact. Reduction in tourism economy substantially reduces jobs supplied.
Contribution to comparative advantage - municipal and provincial	Major tourism marketing asset. A national and international destination with a broad suite of tourist offerings with high growth potential.	Major negative impact. Negative perceptions of nuclear power generation significantly diminish the area a tourist destination.	Major negative impact. Negative perceptions of nuclear power generation significantly diminish the area (Eastern Cape and Western Cape tourist asset) as tourist destination. High value tourist asset sterilised and infrastructure under utilised.	Major negative impact. The Garden Route as a national and international tourism destination is significantly diminished.
Contribution to GDP - at a provincial level	Moderate role.	Little change due to both moderate positive and negative impacts.	Moderate negative impact. Growth gets capped.	The role of the Garden Route economy is reduced at a national level.

Table 6.1 (cont).

Criteria	Bantamskip			
	Status quo	Construction phase	Normal operation	Disaster
Role in local economy - municipal level	Moderate role player. Pearly beach and Buffelsjagt are tourist areas, with good potential for future growth.	Moderate positive impact. Increased demand by construction for hospitality services but can't be supplied locally. Moderate negative impact. Non-resident tourists decline to visit the area.	Moderate negative impact. Discerning buyers shift to other locations. Local tourist industry has a slow growth rate. Discerning home owners sell to non-discerning buyers.	Major negative impact. Major decline in tourism numbers and moderate decline in property values. The area as a provincial destination diminishes substantially. Other locations such as Gansbaai experience reduced tourism..
Number of jobs - municipal level	Moderate supplier of jobs.	Moderate positive impact. Increased demand by construction for hospitality services but can't be supplied locally.	Moderate negative impact. Job supply does not grow in this phase due to shift in new investment to other areas.	Major negative impact. A decline in the tourism economy will affect linked jobs locally and in Gansbaai.
Contribution to comparative advantage - municipal and provincial	Moderate tourism marketing asset. A provincial destination with a suite of nature-based tourist offerings. Close to Gansbaai which is becoming an important tourist asset at a national level. Has high value biodiversity.	Major negative impact. Negative perceptions of nuclear power generation significantly diminish the area (Western Cape tourist asset) as tourist destination. High-value tourist asset sterilised.	Major negative impact. Negative perceptions of the nuclear industry significantly diminish the area as a tourist destination. High-value tourism assets (natural and built) at Gansbaai are reduced by visual impacts.	Major negative impact. Southern Cape coast as a national and international destination is significantly diminished.
Contribution to GDP - at a provincial level	Minor role	Neutral impact due to both moderate positive and negative impacts.	Moderate negative impact. Local growth gets capped.	The potential role of the Southern Cape coast in future tourism growth becomes limited.

Table 6.1 (cont).

Duynefontein				
Criteria	Status quo	Construction phase	Normal operation	Disaster
Role in local economy - municipal level	Minor role player? Melkbosstrand and Riebeeckstrand cater for tourism but largely local domestic market.	Moderate positive impact. Increased demand for hospitality services will be taken up locally and more widely - such as in Cape Town itself.	Minor positive impact. Small increase in demand for hospitality services.	Major negative impact. Major decline in tourism numbers and moderate decline in property values. The area as a national and international destination diminishes substantially.
Number of jobs - municipal level	Minor supplier of jobs.	Minor positive impact.	Minor positive impact. Small increase in demand for hospitality services.	Major negative impact. A decline in the tourism economy will affect linked jobs.
Contribution to comparative advantage - municipal and provincial	Minor tourism marketing asset. A local destination for residents.	Minor negative impact. Construction activities could reduce the attractiveness of the area.	Moderate positive impact. A guaranteed energy supply would enhance the desirability of the Western Cape as a tourist destination for national and international tourists.	Major negative impact. West Cape coast and Cape Town as a national and international destination is significantly diminished.
Contribution to GDP - at a provincial level	Minor role	Minor positive impact. Small increase in hospitality services.	Minor positive impact. Urban tourists favour the area due to reliable energy supply.	Major negative impact. Withdrawal of tourists will affect the national economy.
Schulfontein				
Role in local economy - municipal level	Minor role player. Hondekliptaai is 27km to the south and Kleinsee is 47km to the north - with a few B&Bs. There are no tourism facilities supplied here with limited future potential.	Major positive impact. With no alternatives, local service suppliers will increase and supply hospitality services.	Major positive impact. Established tourism infrastructure will attract all-year visitors to the region.	Moderate negative impact. Demand by visitors will cease but reactor servicing demands will increase as per construction phase.
Number of jobs - municipal level	Minor supplier of jobs.	Major positive impact. Servicing construction will be a major economic activity in the area.	Major positive impact. Enhance all-year-round tourism.	Moderate negative impact. Demand by reactor servicing personnel will be buoyant.
Contribution to comparative advantage - municipal and provincial.	Minor tourism marketing asset. Practically no access due to diamond mining and reduced landscape amenity though prospecting.	Major positive impact. While wilderness is compromised, access will be significantly increased.	Major positive impact While wilderness is compromised, access and accommodation will be significantly increased.	Moderate negative impact. Will be significant impacts on marketing of Namaqualand's coastal assets.
Contribution to GDP - at a provincial level	Minor role.	Moderate impact. The significance of the impact is tempered by the size of mining industry.	Moderate impact. The significance of the impact is tempered by the size of mining industry.	Minor impact. Tourist numbers are insignificant on the coast.

Table 6.1 (cont).

Criteria	Brazil			
	Status quo	Construction phase	Normal operation	Disaster
Role in local economy - municipal level	Minor role player Kleinsee is 20km to the north - with a few B&Bs. The main tourist facility is a farm offering wood and tin sheds for accommodation. There is limited potential for growth.	Major positive impact. With no alternatives, local service suppliers will increase and supply hospitality services.	Major positive impact. Established tourism infrastructure will attract all-year visitors to the region.	Moderate negative impact. Demand by visitors will cease but reactor servicing demands will increase as per construction phase.
Number of jobs - municipal level	Minor supplier of jobs.	Major positive impact. Servicing the construction will be a major economic activity in the area.	Major positive impact. Enhance all-year-round tourism.	Moderate negative impact. Demand by reactor servicing personnel will be buoyant.
Contribution to comparative advantage - municipal and provincial	Minor tourism marketing asset. Practically no access due to diamond mining and reduced landscape amenity through prospecting.	Major positive impact. Access will be significantly increased.	Major positive impact. While wilderness is compromised, access and accommodation will be significantly increased.	Moderate negative impact. Will be significant impacts on marketing of Namaqualand's coastal assets. It is unlikely to have a severely adverse effect on the inland flower tourism industry.
Contribution to GDP - at a provincial level	Minor role.	Moderate impact. The significance of the impact is tempered by the size of mining industry.	Moderate impact. The significance of the impact is tempered by the size of mining industry.	Minor impact. Tourist numbers are insignificant on the coast.

7 SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

It is important to stress that **the inferences below are unsubstantiated and are based on an intuitive assessment.**

- It is possible that the normal operation of a reactor at Thyspunt and Bantamsklip could limit future tourism development with significance for the local and provincial economies. A substantial nuclear incident could have significant economic costs for tourism and the associated Eastern Cape and Western Cape economies.
- It is possible that a substantial nuclear incident at Duynefontein could have a serious impact on tourism in the Western Cape, with significant national economic costs.
- It is possible that the normal operation of a reactor at Schulpfontein or Brazil could promote tourism locally, with economic benefits accruing at the local level. A substantial nuclear incident is unlikely to permanently diminish the Namaqualand tourism asset as a whole. This assumes that no major tourism developments are in the planning process at present.