

	<p><b>OFFICE of THE CHIEF FIRE OFFICER</b>          PO BOX 20          HERMANUS          7200          Tel: 028 313 5041/2          Fax: 028 313 1493          Email: <a href="mailto:lestersmith@overstrand.gov.za">lestersmith@overstrand.gov.za</a></p>	<p>Munisipaliteit • U-Masipala • Municipality  <b>OVERSTRAND</b></p> 
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ANNEXURE "M"

Load-shedding is where there is not enough electricity available to meet the demand from all Eskom customers, it could be necessary to interrupt supply to certain areas. This is called load shedding. It is different from a power outage that could occur for several other reasons.

- It is a last resort to balance electricity supply and demand. We will only apply load-shedding when all other options have been exhausted.
- It is an effective way to avoid total collapse of the electricity supply grid (a national black-out) which will have disastrous outcomes for South Afrika. If unbalances on the power is not managed this could lead to the risk of collapse of the entire power network. If this occurs, it could take more than a week to restore the entire power network. If this occurs, it could take more than a week to restore power to the entire country. By rotating and shedding the load in a planned and controlled manner, the system remains stable.

The risk of load shedding remains high as the power system continues to be under severe pressure. Eskom must continue with planned maintenance of our Generation plant during this winter. This will enable a sustainable Generation plant going forward. This means that



the National Power System will be particularly strained during the evening peak between 5pm and 9pm in winter, and during any time of the day in the summer months. Research indicates that Eskom should be able to generate 43 300MW of power on a 24-hour basis. However, the power utility only produces 71% of its generation capacity owing to faults at its power stations – and the need for maintenance is critical. Lately, according to the utility’s own graphs, they have been operating at 65% on most days. Besides leaving the country without power, a national blackout would also leave us in a situation where Eskom would have restart power plants without any electricity – or “black start”. With the possibility of a total power blackout in South Africa now more than just a theoretical possibility a contingency plan will come to effect during a national power grid failure or when the Overstrand electro technical services no longer can deliver electricity to parts or whole of the Overstrand area due to man-made or natural disaster. When a disastrous event occurs in Overstrand Municipality and the Municipal Manager regards the situation as a disaster in terms of the Act, he must:

- Initiate efforts to assess the magnitude and severity or potential magnitude and severity of the disaster.
- Alert disaster Management role players in the municipal area that may be of assistance in the circumstances.
- Initiate the implementation of the disaster response plan or any contingency plans and emergency procedures that may be applicable in the circumstances.
- Inform the District, Western Cape Provincial and National Disaster Management Centre of the disaster and an initial assessment of the magnitude and severity or potential magnitude and severity of the disaster.
- Provincial Disaster Management Centre (PDMC) monitors the situation to determine the magnitude and severity of the damages and losses.
- The effected local municipality will take a council resolution w.r.t the declaration of a local disaster.
- The local municipality will submit a council resolution to their District Disaster Management Centre.
- If the District Disaster Management Centre supports the decision, they will forward their council resolution together with that of the local municipality to the PDMC.



- The PDMC will assess the situation to support / or not to support the request for a declaration.
- The PDMC will recommend or not recommend the declaration process to the Provincial Cabinet.
- The PDMC will submit the Cabinet recommendation to the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) for classification.

Irrespective of whether a local state of disaster has been declared or not, the municipality is primarily responsible for the co-ordination and management of local disasters that occur in its area.

Whether or not an emergency is determined dot exist, municipal and other agencies may take such actions under this policy as may be necessary to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants of the municipality. If a local state of disaster has been declared, the Council may make by-laws or issue direction, or authorise the issue of directions to:

- Assist and protect the public.
- Provide relief to the public.
- Prevent or combat disruption; or
- Deal with the destructive and other effects of the disaster.

