

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE-MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	REVERSABILITY /MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST-MITIGATION	
PLANNING & DESIGN PHASE											
<i>GENERAL IMPACTS</i>											
TRAFFIC & TRANSPORT	Inadequate planning for the transportation of turbine parts and specialist construction equipment to the site by long and/or slow-moving vehicles could cause traffic congestion, especially if temporary road closures are required. No passes are present between Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown, reducing the impact of the transport of parts when compared to Cookhouse, for example. <i>Cumulative impact would be high should the moving of turbine parts for Albany WEF coincide with the moving of turbine parts for the neighbouring proposed WEF (Grahamstown, Plan 8)</i> <i>No-go alternative would result in no impact related to transport of turbine parts.</i>	DIRECT	REGIONAL	SHORT TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	Project planning must include a plan for traffic control that will be implemented, especially during the construction phase of the development. Consultation with the local Road Traffic Unit in this regard must be done early in the planning phase. The necessary road traffic permits must be obtained for transporting parts, containers, materials and construction equipment to the site.	EASY	LOW -	
		CUMULATIVE	REGIONAL	SHORT TERM	PROBABLE	SEVERE	HIGH -		EASY	LOW -	
	The integrity of existing highway infrastructure such as bridges and barriers may be compromised by the heavy vehicle traffic delivering components to the site. <i>Cumulative impact would be moderate should the neighbouring WEF use the same route and should the construction of the Grahamstown Plan 8 WEF coincide with the construction of the proposed Albany WEF.</i> <i>No-go alternative would result in no impact related to transport of turbine parts.</i>	NO-GO	NO IMPACT								
		DIRECT	REGIONAL	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	SLIGHT	LOW -	Careful planning of the routes taken by heavy vehicles must highlight areas of road that may need to be upgraded in order to accommodate these vehicles. Once identified, these areas must be upgraded if necessary.	EASY	LOW -	
CUMULATIVE	REGIONAL	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	EASY	LOW -				
STORAGE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES	Inappropriate planning for the storage of hazardous substances such as diesel, paint, pesticides, etc, tools and equipment used on site could lead to surface and ground water pollution e.g. due to oil leaks, spillage of diesel etc. In addition, these hazardous substances could be washed off into nearby drainage lines. The mixing of cement on site could result in ground water contamination from compounds in the cement. In addition, a large number of cement mixing stations on site could increase the presence of impermeable areas which in turn could increase rates of run-off and thereby increase the risk of localized flooding, soil erosion, silting, gully formation, etc. <i>Cumulative impact would be null as no other new activities, which include the use of hazardous substances are planned for this site (localised impact).</i> <i>No-go alternative would result in no impact related to hazardous waste as the site does not currently experience issues related to hazardous substances.</i>	DIRECT	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	All hazardous substances such as paints, diesel and cement must be stored in a bunded area with an impermeable surface beneath them. Cement mixing must be conducted at a single location which must be centrally located, where practical. This mixing must take place on an impermeable surface, and dried waste cement must be disposed of with building rubble.	EASY	LOW -	
		CUMULATIVE	NO IMPACT								
	NO-GO	NO IMPACT									
	NO-GO	NO IMPACT									
ENVIRONMENTAL LEGAL AND POLICY COMPLIANCE	Failure to adhere to existing policies and legal obligations could lead to the project conflicting with local, provincial and national policies, guidelines and legislation. This could result in lack of institutional support for the project, overall project failure and undue disturbance to the natural environment. <i>Cumulative impact would be high as there are a range of activities in the region which are already not compliant in terms of environmental policy and law.</i> <i>No-go alternative could result in landowners looking at other avenues of potential income which would need to comply with environmental law and policy.</i>	DIRECT	REGIONAL NATIONAL	LONG TERM	POSSIBLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	Ensure that all relevant legislation and policy is consulted and further ensure that the project is compliant with such legislation and policy. These must include (but not restricted to): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local and District Spatial Development Frameworks Local Municipal bylaws In addition, planning for the construction and operation of the proposed energy facility must consider available best practice guidelines.	EASY	LOW -	
		CUMULATIVE	REGIONAL NATIONAL	LONG TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	HIGH -		MODERATE	LOW -	
		NO-GO	REGIONAL NATIONAL	LONG TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	LOW -		EASY	LOW -	
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AND EROSION	The introduction of roads and impermeable areas could increase rates of run-off and therefore the risk of localised flooding.	INDIRECT	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	Structures must be located at least 32m away from identified drainage lines.	EASY	LOW -	

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	<p>Cumulative impact would be moderate as there are a range of activities, including roads, which contribute to erosion at localised levels. However, these activities are not prevalent in the area.</p> <p>No-go alternative would still present a level of stormwater runoff and erosion due to current farming activities and existing impermeable surfaces.</p>	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Stormwater Management Plan must be designed and implemented to ensure maximum water seepage at the source of water flow. The plan must also include management mitigation measures for water pollution, wastewater management and the management of surface erosion e.g. by considering the applicability of contouring, etc. 	MODERATE	LOW -
		NO-GO	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	LOW -		DIFFICULT	LOW -
MANAGEMENT OF GENERAL WASTE	<p>Inappropriate planning for management and disposal of waste e.g. storage disposal could result in surface and groundwater contamination.</p> <p>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be high as the area does contain illegal dump sites, at times. These sites are located to the west of the site and not on the site itself.</p> <p>No-go alternative would result in no impact related to general waste as the site does not currently experience issues regarding waste.</p>	DIRECT	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	POSSIBLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement a waste management plan for handling on site waste. Designate an appropriate area where waste can be stored before disposal. General Waste must be disposed of at a registered landfill site. 	EASY	LOW -
		CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	POSSIBLE	SEVERE	HIGH -		MODERATE	LOW -
		NO-GO	NO IMPACT							
SCHEDULING OF CONSTRUCTION	<p>Construction scheduling that does not take into account the seasonal requirements of the aquatic environment, e.g. allowing for unimpeded flood events, could lead to short-term (and potentially long-term) impacts such as excessive sediment mobilization, etc.</p> <p>Cumulative impact would be high should the neighbouring proposed WEF (Plan 8) start construction at the same time as the proposed Albany WEF. Improper management of a neighbouring site would exacerbate the impact.</p> <p>No-go alternative would result in no impact related to construction scheduling as no other construction, that we are aware of, is planned on site.</p>	INDIRECT	REGIONAL	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wherever possible, construction activities must be undertaken during the driest part of the year to minimize downstream sedimentation due to excavation, etc. When not possible, suitable stream diversions structures must be used to ensure that rivers/streams are not negatively impacted by construction activity. 	EASY	LOW -
		CUMULATIVE	REGIONAL	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	SEVERE	HIGH -		MODERATE	MODERATE -
		NO-GO	NO IMPACT							
CONSTRUCTION PHASE										
<i>GENERAL IMPACTS</i>										
NUISANCE DUST	<p>Dust is likely to be a potential nuisance due to the construction activities.</p> <p>Cumulative impact would be moderate should the neighbouring proposed WEF (Plan 8) start construction at the same time as the proposed Albany WEF. Improper management of a neighbouring site would exacerbate the impact.</p> <p>No-go alternative would result in no impact related to construction nuisance dust as no other construction, that we are aware of, is planned on site.</p>	DIRECT	LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATE	LOW -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fugitive/nuisance dust must be reduced by implementing one of or a combination of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damping down of un-surfaced and un-vegetated areas; Retention of vegetation where possible; Excavations and other clearing activities must only be done during agreed working times and permitting weather conditions to avoid drifting of sand and dust into neighbouring areas; A speed limit of 40km/h must not be exceeded on dirt roads; Any complaints or claims emanating from the lack of dust control must be attended to immediately by the Contractor. 	EASY	LOW -
		CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -		EASY	LOW -
		NO-GO	NO IMPACT							
FIRE	<p>Risk of runaway fires from construction activities related to having people on site, such as cooking, smoking or burning of vegetation might lead to the burning of surrounding vegetation.</p> <p>Cumulative impact would be high should the neighbouring proposed WEF (Plan 8) start construction at the same time as the proposed Albany WEF. Improper management of a neighbouring site would exacerbate the impact.</p>	DIRECT	LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There must be no burning of construction waste or debris onsite. Cooking and burning of vegetation is not permitted on site. Smoking on site must be confined to a designated area in the vicinity of the site office which must be equipped with the necessary fire extinguishers. 	MODERATE	MODERATE -
		CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	SEVERE	HIGH -		MODERATE	MODERATE -
		NO-GO	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	POSSIBLE	SEVERE	HIGH -		MODERATE	MODERATE -

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	<i>No-go alternative would still retain a fire risk as fires are a natural occurrence.</i>										
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT	Sediment is likely to be created during construction. This could be washed off into the nearby drainage line e.g. during the excavation of foundations, the laying of access roads within the site, digging of cable runs and soil stripping and stockpiling to create foundations and temporary areas of hard-standing, such as the construction camp.	DIRECT	LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ The recommendations of the stormwater management plan must be implemented to avoid soil erosion and siltation of drainage line. 	MODERATE	LOW -	
		CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -			LOW -	
	<i>Cumulative impact would be moderate as there are a range of activities, including roads, and a proposed neighbouring WEF which could contribute to erosion at localised levels. However, these activities are not prevalent in the area.</i>	NO-GO	LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	LOW	LOW -			LOW -	
DEGRADATION OF DRAINAGE LINES FROM EARTHWORKS	Unplanned construction activities or earthworks that occur close to onsite drainage lines could cause adverse impacts such as soil erosion, siltation, and blockage of the drainage line.	DIRECT	LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ There must be no earthworks within 32m of the drainage lines to avoid contamination of water sources. 	MODERATE	LOW -	
		CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	SEVERE	HIGH -			LOW -	
	<i>Cumulative impact would be high as there are a range of activities, including roads, and a proposed neighbouring WEF which could contribute to the degradation of drainage lines at localised levels if not properly managed during construction.</i>	NO-GO	NO IMPACT								
	<i>No-go alternative would still present a level of stormwater runoff and erosion due to current farming activities and existing impermeable surfaces.</i>										
MANAGEMENT OF GENERAL WASTE	Littering by construction workers could cause surface and groundwater pollution.	INDIRECT	STUDY AREA	LONG TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ A waste management plan incorporating recycling and waste minimisation must be implemented. The Waste Management Plan must be explained to all employees as part of the environmental induction training. 	EASY	LOW -	
		CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	LONG TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -			MODERATE	LOW -
	<i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be high as the area does contain illegal dump sites, at time. These sites are located to the west of the site.</i>	NO-GO	NO IMPACT								
	<i>No-go alternative would result in no impact related to general waste as the site does not currently experience issues regarding waste.</i>										
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES	Onsite maintenance of construction vehicles/machinery and equipment could result in oil, diesel and other hazardous chemicals contaminating surface and ground water. Surface and ground water pollution could arise from the spillage or leaking of diesel, lubricants and cement during construction activities.	DIRECT	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ The storage of fuels and hazardous materials must be located away from sensitive water resources. ✦ All hazardous substances (e.g. diesel, oil drums, etc.) must be stored in a bunded area. ✦ The recommendations of the stormwater management plan must be implemented during construction. 	MODERATE	LOW -	
		CUMULATIVE	NO IMPACT								
	<i>Cumulative impact would be null as no other new activities, which include the use of hazardous substances are planned for this site (localised impact).</i>	NO-GO	NO IMPACT								
	<i>No-go alternative would result in no impact related to hazardous waste as the site does not currently experience issues related to hazardous substances.</i>										
MANAGEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION WASTE	Waste from construction activities e.g. excess concrete and cement mixture, empty paint containers, oil containers, etc., could cause pollution of ground and surface water when they come into contact with run-off water.	DIRECT	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ A waste management plan for the project must be developed and implemented in the construction phase. ✦ All waste must be disposed of at an appropriately licensed landfill site. 	MODERATE	LOW -	

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	<i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the neighbouring WEF start construction at the same time as the proposed Albany WEF. No-go alternative would result in no impact related to construction waste as the site does not currently have any construction activities taking place.</i>	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All construction materials must be stored in a central and secure location with controlled access with an appropriate impermeable surface. The recommendations of the Stormwater Management Plan must be implemented to mitigate the impacts of run-off water on pollution. 	MODERATE	LOW -
		NO-GO	NO IMPACT							
WATER QUALITY	Wet concrete is highly alkaline. This could result in flash kills of macroinvertebrates and fish species in the vicinity. Soil erosion will decrease the quality of the aquatic habitat downstream of the construction activities by silting over exposed rocks and decreasing the clarity and oxygen saturation of the water. Soil erosion will decrease the quality of the aquatic habitat downstream of the construction activities by silting over exposed rocks and decreasing the clarity and oxygen saturation of the water.	DIRECT	LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No concrete mixing will take place within 32m of any watercourse. The concrete batching plant must be clearly demarcated, and no sprawl must be tolerated. 	EASY	LOW -
	<i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be high should the neighbouring WEF start construction at the same time as the proposed Albany WEF and should there be improper management of concrete bunding and mixing. No-go alternative would result in no impact related to concrete contamination of watercourses as the site does not currently have any construction activities taking place.</i>	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	PROBABLE	SEVERE	HIGH -		MODERATE	LOW -
		NO-GO	NO IMPACT							
INFILLING/ EXCAVATION IN A WATERCOURSE	Excavated material stockpiles may increase sediment loads in watercourses during rainfall events. Materials used for the infilling of watercourses in order to construct watercrossings may not be compatible with the surrounding bed/banks, etc., which could change the characteristics of the watercourse.	INDIRECT	LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	LOW	LOW -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stockpiled excavated material must not be stored within 32m of a watercourse. Stockpile areas must be suitably bunded to prevent Waterborne erosion of exposed soils where there is a likelihood that the soils will be washed into a watercourse. 	EASY	LOW -
	<i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the neighbouring WEF start construction at the same time as the proposed Albany WEF and should there be improper management infilling of materials into watercourses. No-go alternative would result in no impact related to excavated stockpiles as the site does not currently have any construction activities taking place.</i>	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	LOW -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials used for infilling must be suitably stabilized to ensure that scour and erosion of the existing bed/banks is exacerbated. 	EASY	LOW -
		NO-GO	NO IMPACT							
DISPOSAL OF SPOIL MATERIAL	Incorrect disposal of subsoil/spoil material could result in significant loss of a useful resource.	DIRECT	LOCALISED	MEDIUM TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsoil cannot be disposed of onsite without the appropriate Waste License in terms of the NEMA: Waste Act. Spoil could be used to rehabilitate open borrow pits or erosion features. 	EASY	LOW -
	<i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the neighbouring WEF start construction at the same time as the proposed Albany WEF and should there be improper management infilling of materials into watercourses. No-go alternative would result in no impact related to disposal of spoil materials as the site does not currently have any construction activities taking place.</i>	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	MEDIUM TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disposal of spoil material to a registered landfill must be the last option. No spoil stockpiles will be allowed to remain onsite once construction activities have ceased. 	EASY	LOW -
		NO-GO	NO IMPACT							
OPERATIONAL PHASE										
<i>GENERAL IMPACTS</i>										
AIR QUALITY CLIMATE CHANGE	The electricity generated by the development will displace some of that produced by fossil fuel-based forms of electricity generation. The scheme, over its lifetime, will therefore avoid the production of a significant amount of CO ₂ , SO ₂ and NO ₂ that would otherwise be emitted to the atmosphere.	DIRECT	NATIONAL	LONG TERM	DEFINITE	BENEFICIAL	HIGH +	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance this impact by promoting the use of renewable energy locally. 	EASY	HIGH +
		CUMULATIVE	NATIONAL	LONG TERM	DEFINITE	BENEFICIAL	HIGH +		EASY	HIGH +

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	<i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be high when combined with the rest of the renewable energy infrastructure in the area (existing and proposed) No-go alternative would result in a low negative impact as local power would not be offset by additional renewable energy.</i>	NO-GO	NATIONAL	LONG TERM	UNLIKELY	SLIGHT	LOW -		EASY	LOW -
ARCHITECTURE OF ANCILLARY INFRASTRUCTURE	Control buildings, toilet facilities and other ancillary infrastructure could cause negative visual intrusion if allowed to fall into disrepair and not maintained properly. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate when combined with the infrastructure associated with the local renewable energy projects (existing and proposed). No-go alternative would result in no impact related to architecture of ancillary infrastructure.</i>	DIRECT	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	All project structures and buildings must be maintained.	EASY	LOW -
		CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -		EASY	LOW -
	NO-GO	NO IMPACT								
HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL STORAGE	Inappropriate storage of chemical, herbicides, diesel and other hazardous substances on site could result in soil and water contamination and pose a high accident danger risk. <i>Cumulative impact would be null as no other new activities, which include the use of hazardous substances are planned for this site (localised impact). No-go alternative would result in no impact related to hazardous waste as the site does not currently experience issues related to hazardous substances.</i>	DIRECT	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	POSSIBLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	All hazardous substances must be stored in appropriately bunded locations.	EASY	MODERATE -
		CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	POSSIBLE	SEVERE	HIGH -		EASY	MODERATE -
	NO-GO	NO IMPACT								
INCREASED STORMWATER RUN-OFF	Failure to maintain the stormwater system could increase the risk of surface water damage to the landscape and vegetation from increased rates of run-off and therefore the risk of localised flooding and increased sheet erosion downstream due to the presence of roads and impermeable areas of hard standing. <i>Cumulative impact would be moderate as there are a range of activities, including roads, and a proposed neighbouring WEF which could contribute to erosion at localised levels. However, these activities are not prevalent in the area. No-go alternative would still present a level of stormwater runoff and erosion due to current farming activities and existing impermeable surfaces.</i>	DIRECT	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	Recommendations of the Stormwater Management Plan must be implemented.	EASY	LOW -
		CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -		EASY	LOW -
	NO-GO	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	POSSIBLE	LOW	LOW -	MODERATE	LOW -		
WASTE MANAGEMENT	There could be littering by maintenance workers and security personnel on site. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate as the area does contain illegal dump sites, at times. These sites are located to the west of the site and not on the site itself. No-go alternative would result in no impact related to general waste as the site does not currently experience issues regarding waste.</i>	DIRECT	STUDY AREA	MEDIUM TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	A waste management plan incorporating recycling and waste minimisation must be implemented. The Waste Management Plan must be explained to all employees as part of the environmental induction training.	EASY	LOW -
		CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	MEDIUM TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE		EASY	LOW -
	NO-GO	NO IMPACT								
DECOMMISSIONING PHASE										
<i>GENERAL IMPACTS</i>										
POLLUTION	Littering by construction workers could cause surface and groundwater pollution. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate as the area does contain illegal dump sites, at times. These sites are located to the west of the site and not on the site itself.</i>	DIRECT	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	Littering must be avoided, and litter bins must be made available at various strategic points on site. Refuse from the construction site must be collected on a regular basis and deposited at an appropriate landfill.	EASY	LOW -
		CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -		EASY	LOW -

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DUST	<i>No-go alternative would result in no impact related to general waste as the site does not currently experience issues regarding waste.</i>	NO-GO	NO IMPACT							
	Onsite maintenance of construction vehicles/machinery and equipment could result in oil, diesel and other hazardous chemicals contaminating surface and ground water. Surface and ground water pollution could arise from the spillage or leaking of diesel, lubricants and cement during construction activities. <i>Cumulative impact would be null as no other new activities, which include the use of hazardous substances are planned for this site (localised impact).</i> <i>No-go alternative would result in no impact related to hazardous waste as the site does not currently experience issues related to hazardous substances.</i>	DIRECT	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ No storage of fuels and hazardous materials must be permitted near sensitive water resources. All hazardous substances (e.g. diesel, oil drums, etc.) to be stored in a bunded area. 	EASY	LOW -
	Dust is likely to be a potential nuisance due to the decommissioning activities. <i>Cumulative impact would be low should the neighbouring proposed WEF (Plan 8) start decommissioning at the same time as the proposed Albany WEF. Improper management of a neighbouring site would exacerbate the impact.</i> <i>No-go alternative would result in no impact related to construction nuisance dust as no other decommissioning activities should be taking place on the site, that we are aware of.</i>	CUMULATIVE	NO IMPACT							
		DIRECT	LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	PROBABLE	SLIGHT	LOW -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Fugitive/nuisance dust could be implemented through the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Damping down of un-surfaced and un-vegetated areas; ▪ Retention of vegetation where possible; Demolitions and other clearing activities must only be done during agreed working times and permitting weather conditions to avoid drifting of sand and dust into neighbouring areas; ✦ A speed limit of 40km/h must not be exceeded on dirt roads. ✦ Any complaints or claims emanating from the lack of dust control must be attended to immediately by the Contractor. 	EASY	LOW -
		CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	PROBABLY	SLIGHT	LOW -		EASY	LOW -
		NO-GO	NO IMPACT							
TRAFFIC & TRANSPORT	A high number of heavy vehicle movements will occur during the decommissioning phase. This may have a detrimental effect on sensitive receptors. <i>Cumulative impact would be moderate should the neighbouring proposed WEF (Plan 8) start decommissioning at the same time as the proposed Albany WEF. Improper management of a neighbouring site would exacerbate the impact.</i> <i>No-go alternative would result in no impact related to traffic and transport as no other decommissioning activities should be taking place on the site, that we are aware of.</i>	DIRECT	LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Construction vehicles and machinery must make use of existing infrastructure such as roads as far as possible to minimise disturbance on the receiving environment. 	MODERATE	LOW -
		CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -		MODERATE	LOW -
		NO-GO	NO IMPACT							
SOIL EROSION	After the removal of all wind turbine related structures, the disturbed soils could become exposed, unstable and prone to erosion. <i>Cumulative impact would be moderate should the neighbouring proposed WEF (Plan 8) start decommissioning at the same time as the proposed Albany WEF. Improper management of a neighbouring site would exacerbate the impact.</i> <i>No-go alternative would result in no impact related to soil erosion as a result of turbine removal as no other WEFs are planned on this site.</i>	DIRECT	LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ After the removal of all wind turbine-related structures, the disturbed soils must be re-vegetated to avoid unnecessary soil erosion. 	EASY	LOW -
		CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -		EASY	LOW -
		NO-GO	NO IMPACT							

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE-MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	REVERSABILITY /MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST-MITIGATION
LAND-USE	<p>Land previously unavailable for certain types of land use will now be available for those uses.</p> <p><i>Cumulative impact would be moderate should the neighbouring proposed WEF (Plan 8) start decommissioning at the same time as the proposed Albany WEF. This will result in a higher portion of land returning to the status quo.</i></p> <p><i>No-go alternative would result in no impact as the site will return to what it was used for before, i.e. the current status quo.</i></p>	DIRECT	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	LOW +	* No mitigation necessary	MODERATE	LOW +
		CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	LOW +		MODERATE	LOW +
		NO-GO	NO IMPACT							