	SYI	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXT	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIAL	IST REPORTS
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION ME
				F	PLANNING & DE	SIGN PHASE		
It is impor	tant to note that specialist planning and design p	phase impacts v				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		sed on sensitivity data and c
			The plann			erefore mitigated at	Planning Phase.	
lone identified by specia	list			AG	RICULTURAL IMPA	ICT ASSESSMENT		
	not				AQUATIC IMPACT	ASSESSMENT		
lone identified by specia	list							
Ione identified by specia	list			A	AVIFAUNAL IMPAC	T ASSESSMENT		
one mentijied by specia	1151				BAT IMPACT AS	SESSMENT		
lone identified by specia	list							
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1				HERITAGE IMPACT	ASSESSMENT		
lone identified by specia	list				NOISE IMPACT A	SSESSMENT		
lone identified by specia	list							
				PALA	NENTOLOGICAL IMI	PACT ASSESSMENT		
one identified by specia	list			BIM	ERINE RABBIT IMP	ACT ASSESSMENT		
one identified by specia	list			, Alvi				
				SOC	IO-ECONOMIC IMP	PACT ASSESSMENT		
one identified by specia	list			TENDECT				
one identified by specia	list			IERREST	RIAL BIODIVERSITY	/ IMPACT ASSESSMENT		
<u> </u>					VISUAL IMPACT A	ASSESSMENT		
one identified by specia	list							
lone identified by specia	list				WAKE EFFEC	T STUDY		
					CONSTRUCTIO	ON PHASE		
				AG	RICULTURAL IMPA	CT ASSESSMENT		
OCCUPATION OF LAND	Agricultural land directly occupied by the	DIRECT	STUDY	MEDIUM	POSSIBLE	DEFINITE	LOW -	The allowable development
	development infrastructure will become restricted for agricultural use, with consequent potential loss	CUMULATIVE	AREA STUDY	TERM MEDIUM	POSSIBLE	DEFINITE	LOW -	and medium agricultural s capability of < 8, as this sit
	of agricultural productivity for the duration of the		AREA	TERM				be, is 2.5 ha per MW. 1
	project lifetime. The small and widely distributed	NO-GO			NO IMP/	АСТ		proposed facility of 270
	nature of the agricultural footprint of the facility means that only an insignificant proportion of the							agricultural footprint of 67 facility being assessed
	available agricultural land is impacted in this way.							agricultural footprint of
	The netential consulation equipultural inspect of							therefore confirmed th
	The potential cumulative agricultural impact of importance is a regional loss (including by							footprint of this developm the allowable limit.
	degradation) of future agricultural production							approximately eight time
	potential.							the development limits al
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF							
	clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it							
	is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the							
	same standard							

same standard.

No-go alternative would result in no impact related

EASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
l constraints provided	by the various special	ists.

nent limit on land of low Il sensitivity with a land	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
site has been verified to This would allow the	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
70 MW to occupy an 675 hectares. The wind ed will occupy an of < 81 hectares. It is that the agricultural ment will be well within It will in fact be nes smaller than what allow.	NO IMPA	СТ

ISSUE				T				LIST REPORTS
	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEA
	to disturbance of agricultural system as no known construction activities are present on site.				LIKELIHOOD)			
DEGRADATION land surface run-off characteristic through the establishment of ha	Erosion can occur as a result of the alteration of the land surface run-off characteristics, predominantly	DIRECT	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATE	LOW -	Mitigation measures to preve are all inherent in the project
	including roads. Soil erosion is completely	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATE	LOW -	standard, best-practice for con A system of storm water man
	will be an inherent part of the road engineering on site and standard, best practice erosion control measures recommended and included in the EMPr, are likely to be effective in preventing soil erosion. Loss of topsoil can result from poor topsoil management during construction related excavations. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be</i> <i>moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF</i> <i>clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it</i> <i>is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their</i> <i>associated infrastructure are proposed by the same</i> <i>developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the</i> <i>same standard.</i> <i>No-go alternative would result in no impact related</i> <i>to disturbance of agricultural system as no known</i> <i>construction activities are present on site.</i>	NO-GO			NO IMPA			prevent erosion, will be an inher engineering on site. Any occu must be attended to immediate of the erosion control system at amended to prevent further ero there. Any excavations done during phase, in areas that will be re-v of the construction phase, must 30 cm of topsoil from the rest spoils and store it in a separate excavation is back-filled, the to filled last, so that it is at the sur only be stripped in areas that ar the majority of the site, includi down areas, it will be much rehabilitation, to retain the to levelling requires significant cut be temporarily stockpiled and t cutting, so that there is a coverin entire surface.
			I		AQUATIC IMPACT	ASSESSMENT		
	T			[-
VEHICULAR MOVEMENT (TRANSPORTATION OF	Loss of freshwater vegetation, associated habitat and ecosystem services from indirect impacts;	DIRECT	LOCALISED	MEDIUM TERM	POSSIBLE	SLIGHT	LOW -	small as possible and vege
	and ecosystem services from indirect impacts; Transportation of construction materials can result in disturbances to soils, and increased risk of	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED		POSSIBLE	MODERATE	LOW - MODERATE -	 All development footprint small as possible and vege limited to what is essential Retain as much indigent possible;
(TRANSPORTATION OF CONSTRUCTION	and ecosystem services from indirect impacts; Transportation of construction materials can result			TERM MEDIUM		MODERATE		 small as possible and veget limited to what is essential. Retain as much indiger possible; All vegetation removed clearing activities (speciareas need to be cleared) from the construction stockpiled) and disposed waste disposal facility; During construction infrastructure within the 1 Regulation (e.g., access spraying of non-potable chemical dust suppressant for use near freshwater of implemented to reduce due
(TRANSPORTATION OF CONSTRUCTION	and ecosystem services from indirect impacts; Transportation of construction materials can result in disturbances to soils, and increased risk of sedimentation/erosion; and Soil and stormwater contamination from oils and hydrocarbons originating from construction vehicles. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact related to disturbance of aquatic habitats as no known</i>	CUMULATIVE		TERM MEDIUM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE		 small as possible and vege limited to what is essential Retain as much indiger possible; All vegetation removed clearing activities (specigareas need to be cleared) from the construction stockpiled) and disposed

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
event soil degradation ect design and / or are	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
onstruction sites. anagement, which will	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
therent part of the road occurrences of erosion iately and the integrity in at that point must be erosion from occurring ring the construction re-vegetated at the end oust separate the upper rest of the excavation ate stockpile. When the e topsoil must be back- surface. Topsoil should t are excavated. Across luding construction lay the topsoil in place. If cutting, topsoil should at then re-spread after ering of topsoil over the	NO IMPA	СТ
int areas to remain as	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
rgetation clearing to be tial;	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
genous vegetation as	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑ	СТ
d as part of the site ecifically where large d) must be transported n site (may not be ed of at a registered of the surface e 100 m GN509 Zone of cess roads), regular e water or the use of ants, that are approved or ecosystems must be dust and to ensure no		
n within the freshwater cessive dust settling. It	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
cifics as to what type of water vs. chemical dust	REVERSIBLE	LOW -

	SY	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXT	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
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DISTURBANCES TO SOILS	Exposure of soils, leading to increased runoff, and erosion, and thus increased sedimentation of the freshwater features; Increased sedimentation of the freshwater features; leading to smothering of the vegetation associated with the freshwater features; and Proliferation of alien and/or invasive vegetation as a result of disturbances. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact related to disturbance of aquatic habitats as no known construction activities are present on site.</i>	NO-GO	AREA	TERM	NO IMP/	ACT		 suppressant) that will be uproposed development wattime of assessment. Should available, it is recomfreshwater ecologist provite suitability of the use of suppressant; The freshwater feature construction footprint noroad crossings must be of areas. No construction construction personnel or withrough these freshwater approved road crossings); As far as possible, exist utilised to gain access to suffreshwater features and the NEMA / GN509 ZoR as it proponent avoid the LN3 within 100 m of watercourties approved read outside of GN509 ZoR; and' No vegetation may be remized autifies which plays a role runoff into the freshwater prevents sedimentation areas.
REMOVAL OF VEGETATION AND	Earthworks could be potential sources of sediment, which may be transported as runoff into the		LOCALISED	MEDIUM TERM	POSSIBLE	SLIGHT	LOW -	 Though the proposed to outside the 100 m GN509
TOPSOIL AND ASSOCIATED	downgradient freshwater ecosystem areas; Disturbances of soils leading to increased alien		STUDY AREA	MEDIUM TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	indirect impacts to the indirect impacts to the indirect interval and the indirect of the indirect indirect of the indirect of
STOCKPILING; GROUND-BREAKING AND EARTHWORKS RELATING TO FOUNDATIONS AND TRENCHES; MIXING AND CASTING OF CONCRETE FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES; BACKFILLING OF EXCAVATED AND DISTURBED AREAS; AND MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES BY CONSTRUCTION	vegetation proliferation within the terrestrial buffer zone surrounding the freshwater features, with the potential to affect the freshwater habitat; Altered runoff patterns within the local catchment of the freshwater features, potentially leading to increased erosion and sedimentation of the receiving freshwater environment; Potential impacts on the water quality of surface water runoff (when present) which may potentially enter the downgradient freshwater features and contamination of soils due to concrete casting; and Potential of backfill material entering the freshwater features, increasing the sediment loads therein.				NO IMP <i>i</i>	ACT		 particularly on the freshward downgradient of the appropriate mitigation me The contractor laydow storage facilities, and th applicable) must remain freshwater features. It recommended that these the 100 m NEMA / GN5092 features. This in itself is conmeasure which complies hierarchy as advocated (2013). With regards to ground outside the delineated ex

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
e utilised as part of the		
was not available at the	NO IMPA	СТ
ould this detail become		
ommended that the		
ovide a statement on		
e of the proposed dust		
itures outside the		
not having authorised		
e considered as no-go		
tion vehicles, nor		
or vehicles may traverse		
er features (except on		
;);		
isting roads must be		
sites;		
areas, and material		
emain outside of the		
their associated 100 m		
it would also help the		
N3 activities triggered		
ourses;		
,		
is to take place in re-fuelling areas that		
e of the 100 m NEMA /		
emoved from the 100 m		
hwater features where		
ned, as this provides a		
round the freshwater		
ole in dispersing surface		
ter features, and thus		
and erosion thereof.		
turbines are located	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
09 Zone of Regulation,		
e receiving freshwater	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
during construction,		
water features located	NO IMPA	СТ
turbines. As such		
neasures are provided.		
own areas, material		
the O&M building (if		
nain outside of the		
It is also strongly		
se be located outside		
9 ZoR of the freshwater		
considered a mitigation		
es with the mitigation		
d by the DFFE et al.		
nd-breaking activities		
extent of a freshwater		
chieffe of a freshwaler		

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEAS
PERSONNEL	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact related to disturbance of aquatic habitats as no known earthworks activities are present on site.							feature: During excavation topsoil and vege stockpiled separat material outside the of the freshwater fee Excavated material contaminated, and that the freshwater fee Excavated material contaminated, and that the minimum taken up by any stor The mixture of the layers of the excav kept to a minimum, as backfill material has commenced; All exposed soils in from wind using to duration of the com prevent potentia sedimentation of features; Suitable drainage along the turbine order to ensure the pond or drain in manner into the r features. This must part of the stormw plan and be o Environmental Conto Construction of the infrastructure m disturbance to the r surrounding the fro which may result if surface roughness mitigated by en concentrated runof infrastructure con enter the freshwa installing silt traps of down gradient of footprint (until vegetation cover ha ensure no sedii concentrated runoj the construction foo It is highly recomme vegetation manag compiled during th and implemented the commencement

EASURES

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ation activities, the vegetation must be parately from other e the delineated extent er features;

terials must not be and it must be ensured mum surface area is y stockpiled materials. the lower and upper xcavated soil must be num, so as for later use erial after construction d;

ils must be protected ing tarpaulins for the construction phase to ential erosion and of the freshwater

age must be insured rbine foundations, in e that water does not n in a concentrated he nearby freshwater must be considered as rmwater management e overseen by the Control Officer (ECO);

the proposed surface may result in e natural buffer zone freshwater features t in the reduction of ess. This can be ensuring that no noff from the surface construction areas nwater features by ps or placing haybales of the construction suitable basal has been restored) to ediment laden or noff generates from footprint; and

m jootprint; and mmended that an alien anagement plan be ing the planning phase ited concurrently with ment of construction.

	SY	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXTI	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEAS
					LIKELIHOOD)			 With regards to concrete and cerner can be toxic to a handling and disport or eliminate disfershwater feature associated with dramatically affect both soil and grafollowing measure to: Fresh concrete and must not be freshwater feature may be done with camp, however, may be done with concrete can be freshwater feature designated area riparian habitat. A other suitable plate to be provided on the suitable plate to be provided or the frashwater feature and wash water may site or discharge sanitation system; Cement bags mus the demarcated receptacles and the disposed of throw substance wastes state or Spilled or excess disposed of at a substance waste state or the natural generation and the suitable and construction removed from the suitable plate to the suitable plate to the natural generated from the suitable plate to th

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e mixing on site:

ement-related mortars o aquatic life. Proper lisposal must minimise discharges into the tures. High alkalinity with cement, can ffect and contaminate ground water. The sures must be adhered

and cement mortar e mixed near the rures. Mixing of cement within the construction r, may not be mixed on must be within a lined, nded portable mixer. must be taken to use rete;

rete shall be deposited he ground within the tures (outside of the rea) or associated at. A batter board or olatform/mixing tray is onto which any mixed be deposited whilst it

a must be designated freshwater features, er must be treated onarged to a suitable em;

nust be disposed of in ed hazardous waste I the used bags must be prough the hazardous re stream and

ess concrete must be a suitable landfill site. ly documentation must

ng of excavated areas: erial must be used as al;

reas must be backfilled al ground level with erial; and itably compacted, and

n material must be the site upon the

	SYI	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXT	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEA
								completion of con the rehabilitation Rehabilitation of the con areas:
CREATION OF NEW ROAD CROSSINGS	Earthworks and exposure of soil could result in sedimentation of the freshwater features, which	DIRECT	STUDY AREA	MEDIUM TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	 It is imperative that all co undertaken during the dry
WITHIN THE SOUT RIVER AND THE LOWER	may be transported as runoff into the downstream freshwater ecosystem areas and may smother	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	MEDIUM	POSSIBLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	is no flow within the fresh thus no diversion of flow w
FOOTHILL TRIBUTARIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE KLEIN BRAK AND SOUT RIVER SYSTEMS AND CREATION OF NEW ROAD CROSSINGS WITHIN THE MOUNTAIN STREAM DRAINAGE LINES (NO RIPARIAN VEGETATION) AND UPPER FOOTHILL TRIBUTARIES (NO RIPARIAN VEGETATION) ASSOCIATED WITH THE KLEIN BRAK AND SOUT RIVER SYSTEMS	vegetation associated with the freshwater features; Altered water quality (if surface water is present) as a result of vehicle movement and construction activities; and Proliferation of alien and/or invasive vegetation as a result of disturbances. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be</i> <i>high should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters</i> <i>construction timelines overlap. However, it is</i> <i>important to note that the 5 WEFs and their</i> <i>associated infrastructure are proposed by the same</i> <i>developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the</i> <i>same standard.</i> <i>No-go alternative would result in no impact related</i> <i>to disturbance of aquatic habitats as no known road</i> <i>work activities are present on site.</i>	NO-GO			NO IMP/	ACT		 is also recommended that through freshwater feature upgrading rather than decrossings, where possible; The throughflow structures to ensure that the structure sound and that they are deven if a 1:100 year flood. The designs must include intermittently to ensure landscape. It is recommen qualified hydrologist be carequirements to ensure functioning of the system is a ln addition, the crossings such that should they be remain stable and do no downstream erosion and ensured that the final d appropriate wetting freque are maintained in the condition (with input freque are maintained in the considered no-go areas. The marked at a maximum upstream and downstream road upgrade crossing. The Right of Way would allow

EASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
construction or used in		
on process.		
construction footprint		
reas which have been		
ust be ripped and		
with indigenous		
oon as the construction		
been completed. This soil erosion and the		
gullies within the		
a; and		
al area must regularly		
for alien and invasive		
cies which might have		
e to the construction		
disturbances.		
construction works be	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
lry periods when there		
shwater features, and	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
would be necessary. It		
hat existing crossings	NO IMPAG	СТ
tures be prioritised for		
development of new		
e;		
ures must be designed		
ures are geotechnically re hydraulically stable,		
od event was to occur.		
ude culverts installed		
ure a free draining		
nended that a suitably		
consulted to provide		
ant sizes and width		
sure that hydraulic		
n is maintained;		
ngs must be designed		
be overtopped, they		
not lead to excessive		
nd incision. It must be		
design accounts for		
quencies and patterns		
the pre-development		
from the freshwater ary);		
nwater features where		
ed to occur must be		
These no-go areas can		
num distance of 5 m		
eam of the proposed		
This 5 m construction		
allow for construction		

	SY	NTH <u>ESIS O</u>	F S <u>PECIA</u>	LIST IMPA	CTS <u>AS EXT</u>	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
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							 personal, vehicles (if applifreshwater feature crossing proposed to be constructed. The clearing of vegetation area must be kept to a unnecessary disturbance channel; The removed vegetation outside of the delineat freshwater feature. The food stockpiles must be kept to a not exceed a height of vegetation not be suitable after the construction alien/invasive vegetation must be disposed of at refuse site and may not be on site; See impact below with reand soil compaction and freshwater features. See impact above for contatto to concrete works. 	
SITE PREPARATION PRIOR TO	Earthworks and exposure of soil could result in sedimentation of the freshwater features, which	DIRECT	STUDY AREA	MEDIUM TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	 The construction footprint construction Right of Way
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES; REMOVAL	may be transported as runoff into the downstream freshwater ecosystem areas and may smother	CUMULATIVE	STUDY	MEDIUM	POSSIBLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	construction buffer (upstre of the freshwater ecosyste
OF VEGETATION AND ASSOCIATED DISTURBANCES TO SOIL; DISTURBANCES TO SOIL OF THE FRESHWATER FEATURES; MOVEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY/ VEHICLES WITHIN THE FRESHWATER FEATURES; AND POSSIBLE SPILLS / LEAKS FROM CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES.	vegetation associated with the freshwater ecosystem areas; and Proliferation of alien and/or invasive vegetation as a result of disturbances. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard.</i> <i>No-go alternative would result in no impact related to disturbance of aquatic habitats as no known construction activities are present on site.</i>	NO-GO			NO IMP.	ACT		 Upgrading of the information cognisance of the deline freshwater feature travers informal access road and close proximity to the road increased in width, the road on the side opposite of a freensure that the remain between the access road feature remains intact; Material to be used (grave part of the upgrading of the be stockpiled outside the of the freshwater features (part of the greshwater features (part of the side option thereof and vegetation being impacted activities. These stockpiles height of 2 m and must be using tarpaulins; The disturbed area surrour be revegetated with s vegetation species an from occurring;

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
oplicable) to enter the		
sing where the road is ted;		
on within the footprint		
a minimum to avoid ce within the active		
on must be stockpiled		
ated boundary of a		
footprint areas of these		
to a minimum, and may		
of 2 m. Should the		
able for reinstatement		
ion phase or be on species, all material		
t a registered garden		
be burned or mulched		
be burned of malened		
regards to excavation		
activities within the		
ntrol measures specific		
int must be limited to a	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
ay that comprises a 5 m		
tream and downstream	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
stem crossing) only. rmal roads must take	NO IMPAG	CT.
neated extent of the	NO IIVIPA	
versed by the existing		
nd that located within		
ad. Should the road be		
oad must be expanded		
ı freshwater feature, to		
aining natural buffer		
ad and the freshwater		
avel – if applicable) as		
the existing roads must		
e delineated extent of		
(preferably at least 32		
r feature) to prevent		
and to avoid any other		
ted by the construction		
iles may not exceed a		
be protected from wind		
ounding the road must		
suitable indigenous		
the establishment of		
and to prevent erosion		

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
							 The alien vegetation management compiled by the terrestrial/botanico is highly recommended and support freshwater specialist and must be imm concurrently with the commended construction; and All existing alien and invasive vegetable removed. All material must be disgover a registered garden refuse site and reburned or mulched on site. With regards to excavation and soil cactivities within the freshwater equivalent of underground cabling) Although the proposed freshwater equivalent or significant impacts have occurred, the existing gravel relatively small with no formal threstructures in most cases. The foll applicable with regards to excavation and any concrete related activities: During the excavation activities soil/sediment or silt removed freshwater feature may be to stockpiled in the road reserve but or delineated extent of the freshwater These stockpiles may not exceed 2 m and their footprint must be kept to a Stockpiling of removed materials must temporary (may only be stockpiled period of construction at a particula must be disposed of at a register disposal facility; During trenching activities, seepage be present within the trench-invarian be filled with silt and be muddy. The seepage must not be discharged st the river channel but through a sin area first before entering the dor reach; Excavated materials must contaminated, and it must be ensure minimum surface area is taken up, the lower and upper layers of the excavatio must be kept to a minimum, for late backfill material or as part of refutives; For trenching of the cables, the topsen stored separately and may

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management plan as rial/botanical ecologist and supported by the d must be implemented e commencement of

vasive vegetation must must be disposed of at se site and may not be te.

on and soil compaction reshwater ecosystems ed with the installation

freshwater ecosystems are associated with roads, and as such the pacts have already g gravel roads are o formal through flow es. The following are s to excavation works d activities:

ion activities, any removed from the may be temporarily eserve but outside the te freshwater feature. t exceed 2 m in height, be kept to a minimum. materials may only be e stockpiled during the t a particular site) and at a registered waste

es, seepage water may nch -invariably this will muddy. Therefore, any ischarged straight into hrough a silt trapping ring the downstream

must not be ust be ensured that the is taken up. Mixture of ers of the excavated soil num, for later usage as part of rehabilitation

les, the topsoil must be ind may not be more, the soil layers

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ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION ME
								 must be placed in the s topsoil returned last; Care must be taken to ens or erosion occurs as a res culvert crossing. Installation mattresses and/or concrete with any culverts; All construction material (to of prefabricated culvert stockpiled in the laydown be imported to the con required; Machinery/vehicles used structures must be parked surface and may not en features; and Reno-mattresses or riprap the outlet side of the culve to ensure energy dissip concentrated runoff into freshwater feature. The r must be installed flush wit See impact 3 above fo
					VIFAUNAL IMPAC	TACCECCMENT		specific to concrete works.
DISPLACEMENT	Disturbance during the construction, operational	DIRECT	STUDY	SHORT	DEFINITE	MODERATELY	MODERATE -	 Disturbance can be man
THROUGH	and decommissioning phases can negatively affect		AREA	TERM		SEVERE		most effectively at the desi
DISTURBANCE	all avifauna on an individual or population level by	CUMULATIVE	STUDY	SHORT	DEFINITE	MODERATELY	HIGH -	important nesting, roostin
	increasing stress, decreasing food and habitat availability, causing displacement into potentially		AREA	TERM		SEVERE		of sensitive species durin
	I availability callsing displacement into potentially							law and dealers with the base b
		NO-GO			NO IMP/	АСТ		layout design, which has b
	less suitable neighbouring environments, and	NO-GO			NO IMP#	ACT		proposed development (en
		NO-GO			NO IMP#	ACT		proposed development (en
	less suitable neighbouring environments, and ultimately potentially decreasing reproductive success (Bennun et al. 2021, Jenkins et al. 2017, Madders & Whitfield 2006, Marques et al. 2021). An	NO-GO			NO IMPA	ACT		proposed development (en In order to ensure no SCCs the proposed disturbance commencement of
	less suitable neighbouring environments, and ultimately potentially decreasing reproductive success (Bennun et al. 2021, Jenkins et al. 2017, Madders & Whitfield 2006, Marques et al. 2021). An avoidance of the WEF at a macro scale (barrier	NO-GO			NO IMP <i>i</i>	ACT		 proposed development (en In order to ensure no SCCs the proposed disturbance commencement of decommissioning activitie
	less suitable neighbouring environments, and ultimately potentially decreasing reproductive success (Bennun et al. 2021, Jenkins et al. 2017, Madders & Whitfield 2006, Marques et al. 2021). An avoidance of the WEF at a macro scale (barrier effect), can lead to displacement, but can also lead	NO-GO			NO IMPA	ACT		 proposed development (en In order to ensure no SCCs the proposed disturbance commencement of decommissioning activitie the site conducted within
	less suitable neighbouring environments, and ultimately potentially decreasing reproductive success (Bennun et al. 2021, Jenkins et al. 2017, Madders & Whitfield 2006, Marques et al. 2021). An avoidance of the WEF at a macro scale (barrier effect), can lead to displacement, but can also lead to no response (if the bird avoiding the WEF area	NO-GO			NO IMP <i>i</i>	ACT		 proposed development (en In order to ensure no SCCs the proposed disturbance commencement of decommissioning activitie the site conducted within commencement of const.
	less suitable neighbouring environments, and ultimately potentially decreasing reproductive success (Bennun et al. 2021, Jenkins et al. 2017, Madders & Whitfield 2006, Marques et al. 2021). An avoidance of the WEF at a macro scale (barrier effect), can lead to displacement, but can also lead	NO-GO			NO IMP <i>i</i>	ACT		proposed development (en In order to ensure no SCCs the proposed disturbance commencement of decommissioning activitie the site conducted within commencement of const areas that require addition construction and limit n
	less suitable neighbouring environments, and ultimately potentially decreasing reproductive success (Bennun et al. 2021, Jenkins et al. 2017, Madders & Whitfield 2006, Marques et al. 2021). An avoidance of the WEF at a macro scale (barrier effect), can lead to displacement, but can also lead to no response (if the bird avoiding the WEF area does not alter it's habitat use otherwise) (Laranjeiro et al. 2018, May 2015).	NO-GO			NO IMP <i>i</i>	ACT		 proposed development (en In order to ensure no SCCs the proposed disturbance commencement of decommissioning activitie the site conducted within commencement of constareas that require addition
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IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
e same order and the		
ensure that no scouring result of the proposed tion of riprap or gabion rete aprons associated		
l (with specific mention t structures) must be wn area and must only onstruction site when		
ed to install culvert ed on the existing road enter the freshwater		
ap must be installed at ulvert/bridge structures sipation and prevent into the downstream e reno mattress/riprap		
vith the culvert outlet. for control measures ks.		
anaged and mitigated esign stage by avoiding	ACHIEVABLE	LOW -
ting and foraging areas ring site selection and	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE -

ting and foraging areas	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE -
ring site selection and		
s been achieved for the	NO IMPAG	СТ
(embedded mitigation).		
CCs are breeding within		
ce footprint prior to the		
construction or		
ities, a walkthrough of		
hin the month prior to		
nstruction can identify		
tional mitigation during		
negative impacts on		

	SY	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXTI	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION ME
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact related to disturbance of avifaunal habitats.							
DISPLACEMENT THROUGH HABITAT	According to the project description the proposed	DIRECT	STUDY AREA	LONG-TERM	DEFINITE	MODERATELY SEVERE	MODERATE -	 Reversibility is considered rehabilitation to some
LOSS	permanent development footprint is relatively	CUMULATIVE	STUDY	LONG-TERM	DEFINITE	MODERATELY	HIGH -	construction phase.
	small within the development site, some habitat loss will definitely occur. Many bird species will		AREA			SEVERE		▲ Following site selection
	persist within the operational WEF site, due to the relatively small footprint, however some avian species may be displaced from the area. Some habitat could occur due to the road and cable network and this would impact mainly on terrestrial species such as Ludwig's Bustard, Karoo Korhaan, Northern Black Korhaan. The impact of habitat loss on avifauna is negative and would affect the site directly and surrounding areas indirectly through displacement. Therefore, the spatial extent of the impact is rated as the study area. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact related to disturbance of avifaunal habitats.</i>	NO-GO			NO IMPA			marginally possible by reta indigenous vegetation as the footprint of all associate including buildings, elect and the width and lent rehabilitating as many possible following constru Before construction and avifaunal walkthrough can nesting and breeding site protected until the breeding
MORTALITY FROM	Birds can collide with wind turbines and the	DIRECT	REGIONAL	LONG-TERM		SEVERE	HIGH -	Pre-construction monitori
COLLISIONS WITH TURBINES	monopoles if they do not avoid them (Kunz et al. 2007), and their ability to avoid turbines can be site-	CUMULATIVE NO-GO	REGIONAL	LONG-TERM		SEVERE	HIGH -	Practice Guidelines.
I ORDINES	, species- and weather- and turbines can be site- , species- and weather- and turbine-specific (Cook et al. 2014, Drewitt & Langston 2006, Marques et al. 2014). Mortalities from collisions with turbines can vary greatly between sites (Sovacool 2009) and the effect of mortalities on the species population can vary greatly depending on the species resilience, with large-bodies, long-living species with a low reproductive rate and slow maturation rates being disproportionately affected. In addition to being more prone to collisions due to body size, even low fatality rates can have population-level effects, particularly for already heavily impacted upon SCC	NU-UU			NO IMPA	AC 1		 A specialist raptor nest a modelling were com selection of the facility selection of the facility selection of the facility selection of the facility select. The proposed turbine low high and medium collise Eagle identified by the V to avoiding high flight and species, nest buffers the Martial Eagle, Secreta and Pale Chanting Gosh buffers of ridgelines, were selected and selection of the selection of the selection of the facility selected and pale Chanting Gosh buffers of ridgelines, were selected and selection of the selection of the selection of the facility selected and pale Chanting Gosh buffers of ridgelines, were selected and se

EASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
ed to be possible with ne degree for the	ACHIEVABLE	LOW -
	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE -
n mitigation is only		~=
etaining as much of the source	NO IMPA	
ociated infrastructure,		
ectrical infrastructure ength of roads, and		
v disturbed areas as		
ruction.		
d decommissioning an can identify any active		
sites, which must be		
ding has concluded.		
oring in line with Best	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE -
	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE -
urvey and collision risk pleted prior to the	NO IMPA	CT
ite and the selection of		
as been done for this		
yout avoids all areas of		
ion risk for Verreaux's		
ERA model, in addition		
tivity buffers of priority at were identified for		
ybird, Jackal Buzzard		
awk, as well as applied		
tlands and rivers.		

MORTALITY FROM In South Africa, a number of endernic and backstorik program and back storik (south of the south and		SYI	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXTR	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
MORTALITY FROM In South Africa, a number of endemic and expected to the solutions (Taylor et al. 2015), including a basic of solutions and make up 60% of carcasses found under powerlines in a two version (Billies and equation basic of basic o	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT		SCALE	SCALE	SCALE (PROBABILITY/		PRE-	MITIGATION MEA
MORTALITY FROM COLLISIONS WITH POWERLINES in South Africa, a number of endemic and threatened species are known to be significantly affected by collisions (Taylor et al. 2015), including SCC's that were recorded in the area such as Ludwig's Bustard, Blue Crane, Secretarybid and Black Stork (Shaw et al. 2021). Ludwig's Bustard is particularly prone to collisions and made up 69% of carcasses found under powerlines in a two year study in the Karoo (Shaw 2013). Karoo Korhaan is also affected, but does not collide as frequently as Ludwig's Bustard, possibly due to their sedentary nature making them familiar with their area and their smaller size increasing their maneuverability (Shaw 2013). Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Toalbas and Southvier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the some developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the sociated infrastructure are proposed by the some developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the sociated infrastructure are proposed by the some developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the Sumer standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact related to disturbance of avifoanal habitats. DIRECT REGIONAL LONG-TERM PROBABLE SEVERE HIGH A Bird electrocutions can		Marques et al 2014). Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact related							 management measures, artificial rock piles used minimising perching and ne within the facility, blo implementing post-constru The painting of one turbine colour has shown to lower successfully (May et al currently being implement (in-situ) at one WEF in So mitigation is potentially proactively painting the b turbines as legally p construction, at a fraction
POWERLINES affected by collisions (Taylor et al. 2015), including SCC's that were recorded in the area such as Ludwig's Bustard, Blue Crane, Secretaryholf and Black Stork (Shaw et al. 2021). Ludwig's Bustard is particularly prone to collisions and made up 69% of carcasses found under powerlines in a two year study in the Karoo (Shaw 2013). Karoo Korhaan is also affected, but does not collide as frequently as Ludwig's Bustard, blue Crane Ascertary and their smaller size increasing their maneuverability (Shaw 2013). NO-GO It is increases the probability increases the probability (Shaw 2013). Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibas and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlae, However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer on the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact related to disturbance of oufjound habitats. DIRECT REGIONAL LONG-TERM MAY OCCUR DEFINITE HIGH- A Bird electrocutions can	MORTALITY FROM	In South Africa, a number of endemic and	DIRECT	REGIONAL	LONG-TERM	PROBABLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	
SCC's that were recorded in the area such as Ludwig's Bustard, Blue Crane, Secretarybird and Black Stork (Shaw et al. 2021). Ludwig's Bustard is particularly prone to collisions and made up 69% of carcasses found under powerlines in a two year study in the Karoo (Shaw 2013). Karoo Korhan is also affected, but does not collide as frequently as Ludwig's Bustard, possibly due to their sedentary nature making them familiar with their area and their smaller size increasing their maneuverability (Shaw 2013). Where this is not poss overhead power line po- increases the probability in a high negative, and significance rating. * Where this is not poss overhead power line po- increases the probability in a high negative, and significance rating. Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact related to disturbance of ourfaunal habitats. DIRECT REGIONAL LONG-TERM MAYOCCUR DEFINITE HIGH * Bird electrocutions can			CUMULATIVE	REGIONAL	LONG-TERM	PROBABLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	burying all internal overhee
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No-go alternative would result in no impact related to disturbance of avifaunal habitats. Direct REGIONAL LONG-TERM MAY OCCUR DEFINITE HIGH - A Bird electrocutions can									
to disturbance of avifaunal habitats. DIRECT REGIONAL LONG-TERM MAY OCCUR DEFINITE HIGH - A Bird electrocutions can									
MORTALITY FROM Large birds can be electrocuted or incur electric DIRECT REGIONAL LONG-TERM MAY OCCUR DEFINITE HIGH - A Bird electrocutions can									
	MORTALITY FROM		DIRECT	REGIONAL	LONG-TERM	MAY OCCUR	DEFINITE	HIGH -	 Bird electrocutions can be
ELECTROCUTIONS ON shock injuries when simultaneously contacting two CUMULATIVE REGIONAL LONG-TERM MAY OCCUR DEFINITE HIGH - burying overhead power	ELECTROCUTIONS ON	shock injuries when simultaneously contacting two		REGIONAL	LONG-TERM	MAY OCCUR	DEFINITE		burying overhead powerlin

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
tigation measures that		
include habitat		
s, such as removing		
ised by eagle prey,		
nesting opportunities		
blade painting and		
truction monitoring. ine blade in a different		
ver collisions by raptors		
al 2020), and this is		
nented retrospectively		
South Africa. As this		
ally highly effective,		
e blades of as many		
possible prior to		
tion of the cost of a		
hly recommended.		
ompletely avoided by head powerlines along	ACHIEVABLE ACHIEVABLE	NO IMPACT MODERATE -
work. Where this is	ACHIEVADLE	WODERATE -
, in order to minimise	NO IMPA	ст
such as bird flappers		
erters are being widely		
sible, every meter of		
otentially significantly		
y of collisions resulting		
l unacceptable impact		
be easily avoided by	EASILY ACHIEVABLE	NO IMPACT
rlines, and by creating	EASILY ACHIEVABLE	LOW -

	SYI	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXTI	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIS	T REPORTS
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION		MITIGATION MEA
					LIKELIHOOD)				
ELECTRICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	uninsulated energised components of differing electric potential (phase-to-phase electrocution), or when contacting an uninsulated energised component and a path to ground (phase-to-ground- electrocution) (Dwyer 2006, APLIC 2006). Because electrocutions result from birds bridging air-gaps, larger birds with larger wingspans, such as Martial Eagle, are disproportionately affected (Slater et al. 2020). Most bird electrocutions occur at relatively low and medium voltage distribution systems, rather than with transmission systems where the separations created by longer insulators and wider air- gaps around wires are larger (APLIC 2006, Bennun et al. 2020, Slater et al. 2020). <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact related</i>	NO-GO			NO IMPA	ACT		*	separation between cond electrical potential at subst infrastructure, and by pla conductors, or by redirecti nest away from conductors et al. 2017). If all overhead powerlin exposed electrical infrast substation is of a bird-frien the impact can be complet
CUMULATIVE IMPACTS	to disturbance of avifaunal habitats. Cumulative impacts assessed include the	DIRECT	REGIONAL	LONG-TERM	SEVERE	DEFINITE	HIGH -	The only real mitigation	The only real mitigation
	combination of all the impacts discussed above for		REGIONAL	LONG-TERM		DEFINITE	HIGH -	Â	minimise cumulative
	this project, which may be higher than the sum of	COMOLATIVE			SEVENE	DEIMALE			minimising impacts for eac
	impacts, as well as the associated two Soutrivier WEFs, the Soutrivier Solar PV Facilities and their associated OHPLs, and all known past, present and proposed projects in an area of 30 km surrounding the proposed development. In addition to the Soutrivier projects two WEFs are proposed within this radius: the Taaibos North WEF and associated OHPL, and the Taaibos South WEF and associated OHPL. All of these facilities are to ultimately connect to the Gamma MTS with one shared powerline from the Soutrivier Collector Substation to the Gamma Substation, which lowers the cumulative impact. The impacts of the cumulative projects will be negative by making a larger area of avifaunal karoo scrub habitat unavailable and of higher risk for SCC flying between Victoria West and Loxton. There is also a potential for an increased barrier effect being created by the combination of these projects, which would be a negative, regional, long- term impact. As these projects are not located on any major flyways, the probability of this occurring is however unlikely. The contribution of the Soutrivier North WEF to the cumulative impact in a 30 km radius is considered to be moderate, i.e., the cumulative impact will be	NO-GO			NO IMPA	ACT			during the EIA process, is Authority to ensure only pro- that are practically r acceptable level, and th unacceptable negative cumulative impacts, and t implementation of autho Management Progra compliance audits and enfi

EASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
onductors of differing bstations and electrical placing insulation over acting birds to perch or ors (APLIC 2006, Dwyer clines are buried any astructure within the fendly insulated design, letely removed.	NO IMPA	ст
n nassible in order to		MODERATE
n possible in order to impacts, beyond	DIFFICULT DIFFICULT	MODERATE - MODERATE -
each projects separately is for the Competent projects are authorised mitigatable to an that do not lead to e impacts, including d to ensure the correct horised Environmental prammes through inforcement.	NO IMPA	

		NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXTR	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
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	lower but the cumulative significance rating will remain unchanged regardless of the Soutrivier North WEF being constructed or not.							
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact related to disturbance of avifaunal habitats.							
		T	I	-	BAT IMPACT AS	SESSMENT		
MODIFICATION OF BAT	Vegetation clearing for access roads, turbines and	DIRECT AND	STUDY	SHORT	PROBABLE	MODERATELY	MODERATE -	Avoid:
HABITAT (ROOSTING,	their service areas and other infrastructure, as well	INDIRECT	AREA	TERM		SEVERE		→ Limit potential for bats to roost in proje
FORAGING, COMMUTING)	as noise and dust generated during the construction phase, will negatively and indirectly impact bats by	CUMULATIVE	STUDY	LONG TERM	PROBABLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	infrastructure (e.g., buildings, turbines, roa culverts) by ensuring they are properly seale
CONNOTING)	removing habitat used for foraging and commuting,	NO-GO	AREA		NO IMPA	ст		such that bats cannot gain access.
	through disturbance, and displacement (Kunz et al.	10-00						 No construction activities at night.
	2007b, Millon et al. 2018, Bennun et al. 2021). This							placement of infrastructure (except roads)
	impact is likely to have species specific effects;							no-go areas.
	clutter edge species (e.g., Cape serotine) are more							Minimise:
	likely to be impacted by habitat modification given							 Minimise clearing of vegetation, minimi
	their greater association with physical habitat features compared to high-flying species (e.g.,							disturbance and destruction of farm buildin on site, minimise removal of trees, minimi
	Egyptian free-tailed bat).							disturbance and destruction of rocky outcrop and where this is required, these featur
	Construction of WEF infrastructure could result in							should be examined for roosting bats. T
	destruction (direct impact) of bat roosts (rocky							study assumes that all buildings and roo
	crevices, buildings) and disturbance (indirect							outcrops are potentially roosts and must
	impact) of bat roosts potentially resulting in roost							buffered since numerous species use the
	abandonment. Bat mortality can occur if roosts							features for roosting.
	which contain bats are destroyed. Installation of new infrastructure in the landscape (e.g., buildings,							 Apply good construction abatement cont practices to reduce emissions and pollutar
	turbines, road culverts) can inadvertently provide							(e.g., noise, erosion, waste) created duri
	new roosting spaces for some bat species,							construction.
	attracting them to areas with wind turbines and							Restore:
	potentially increasing the likelihood of collisions.							Rehabilitate all areas disturbed during construction
								(including aquatic habitat).
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							
	moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it							
	is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same							
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the							
	same standard.							
	No-go alternative would result in no impact related							
	to disturbance of bat habitats.	I				ACCECCATAIT		
LOSS OF HERITAGE	Construction activities pass the greatest threat to	DIRECT	STUDY	SHORT	HERITAGE IMPACT MAY OCCUR	SLIGHT	LOW -	A Stone Ageremains accur abundantly in th
LUSS OF HERITAGE	Construction activities pose the greatest threat to	DIRECT	31001	SUCKI	WIAT ULLUK		LOW -	 Stone Ageremains occur abundantly in the

DN MEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
	REVERSIBLE	MODERATE -
r bats to roost in project ., buildings, turbines, road ng they are properly sealed	REVERSIBLE	MODERATE-
activities at night. No structure (except roads) in	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑ	CT
of vegetation, minimise estruction of farm buildings removal of trees, minimise estruction of rocky outcrops, a required, these features ed for roosting bats. This at all buildings and rocky ntially roosts and must be merous species use these ng. ruction abatement control e emissions and pollutants on, waste) created during		
sturbed during construction at).		
occur abundantly in the	REVERSIBLE, EASILY	LOW -

	SYI	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXT	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEA
RESOURCES: STONE AGE OCCURANCES	tangible heritage resources within the cultural landscape and it is often during this Phase that heritage sites are lost. Previously undetected cultural (archaeological) layers are usually	CUMULATIVE NO-GO	AREA STUDY AREA	TERM SHORT AND LONG TERM	MAY OCCUR	SLIGHT	LOW -	project landscape where material for the manufact available in the geological artefacts are probably Mid
	superficial, subsoil layers and that makes them easily vulnerable to destruction and the likelihood for encountering additional cultural heritage sites as the land clearing process commences, or during construction of infrastructure should be considered.							lithics such as blades, so cores produced on quart Later Stone Age (LSA) m noted. Stone artefact s located in areas with f drainage lines, pans and calcretes, rocky outcropso
	Cummulative impact: The low frequency of significant archaeological resources documented in the project area and in its immediate surroundings implies low-severity short and long-term impacts on the heritage landscape							high number of observa these resources are representative of simila widespread areas of widespread but ephemera of low heritage value due contexts and the frequen
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact related							 organic and other culture scattered over thousands of the Karoo. The Stone A conservation-worthy and resources may be construction, the impact is A small rock shelter remnants and a stone pack
LOSS OF HERITAGE	to destruction of archaeological resources. S ignificant archaeological resources such as a rock	DIRECT	STUDY	SHORT	PROBABLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	situated along a low rid position T22 (TBN24).
RESOURCES: ROCKSHELTER (SRc02) AND CORBEL BUILDING	shelter (SRC02)and a corbel building (SRC01) may be damaged during the construction phase.	CUMULATIVE	AREA STUDY AREA	TERM SHORT AND LONG	MAY OCCUR	SLIGHT	LOW -	remnants of consecutive and it has potential archaeological informati
(SRC01)	Cummulative impact: The low frequency of significant archaeological resources documented in the project area and in its immediate surroundings implies low-severity short and long-term impacts on the heritage landscape	NO-GO		TERM				settlement of LSA groups t Period and it has been archaeological significance that a 100m no-go deve demarcated with a fen barricade during the Pre Continuous site monitori
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact related to destruction of archaeological resources.							 in order to detect poter site at the earliest of impact on the site proof Assessment inclusive of possible sampling and conducted during the Pree The necessary destruction relevant Heritage Resource be obtained prior to destruction. A rusted metal arrow h was located on the surfaline west of turbine located arrow head might have be

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
e locally available raw	ACHIEVABLE	
acture of stone tools is	REVERSIBLE	LOW –
cal setting. Most of the 1iddle Stone Age (MSA)	NO IMP/	AND LOW (+)
scrapers, chunks and artzite. Single possible microlithic tools were scatters are usually fluvial gravels along d within decomposing sor ridges. Despite the rvations of artefacts, are common and nilar scatters across of the Karoo. The eral scatters are often ue to temporally mixed ent absence of faunal, ural remains which is ds of square kilometres e Age localities are not nd even though the be destroyedduring t is inconsequential. r containing cultural acked corbel building is ridge west of turbine		AC 1
 The site contains ve occupation events to yield valuable 	REVERSIBLE	MODERATE -
ation on the local s through the Historical n assigned a medium	REVERSIBLE	LOW – AND LOW (+)
nce. It is recommended evelopment buffer be ence or construction Preconstruction Phase. oring should be done tential impact on the opportunity. Should of inevitable, a Phase 2 of site documentation, d analysis must be Preconstruction Phase. tion permits from the rces Authorities should to site impact and head or spear head rface along a drainage ration T09 (SRN19). The been part the hunting	NO IMP <i>i</i>	

	SY	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXT	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIS	ST REPORTS
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								*	equipment of Herder groups traversing in landscape. No other material cultu archaeological remains or deposits were no in association with the artefact and it probably an isolated find out of context has been assigned a low archaeolog significance. Information on the layout of civil services s as access roads were made available specialists at an advanced stage of assessment and not all of these propo access road alignments could be included site investigations. It is recommended that suitably qualified archaeologist be appoin during the Construction Phase to mon vegetation clearing and excavation activit for the possible occurrence of archaeolog material remains and features in these area Considering the localised nature of herit remains, the general monitoring of development progress by an ECO or by heritage specialist is recommended for stages of the project. Should any subsurf palaeontological, archaeological or histor material, or burials be exposed dur construction activities, all activities should suspended and the archaeological specia
					NOISE IMPACT A	CCECCMENT			should be notified immediately.
CONSTRUCTION NOISE: DAYTIME	Daytime ambient sound levels could range from 35 dBA to more than 72 dBA, averaging at 45 dBA.	DIRECT	LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	UNLIKELY	SLIGHT	LOW -	*	The significance of the noise impact is low
DATIM	Daytime ambient sound levels are thus typical of a rural noise district most of the times, though it is	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	SHORT	UNLIKELY	SLIGHT	LOW -		daytime construction activities and additional mitigation is required recommended. General measures
	 Para horse district most of the times, though it is expected that introduced noises will be audible over large distances during quiet periods (during low wind conditions). Various construction activities (development of access roads, laydown areas, the hard standing areas, excavation of foundations, concreting of foundations and the erection of the wind turbines, other infrastructure) taking place simultaneously during the day will increase ambient sound levels due to air-borne noise. Depending on the location of access roads, traffic noises may be audible during passing and could change the ambient sound levels at NSR staying within 100m from (potential) access routes. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters</i> 				NO IMP4	ACT			recommended. General measures recommended to ensure that annoyance v the project is minimised. It is therej recommended that the applicant plan proc access roads t pass further than 60m fr residential dwellings of the identified NSR.

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
roups traversing in the er material culture, or deposits were noted he artefact and it is find out of context. It a low archaeological		
but of civil services such e made available to need stage of this all of these proposed s could be included in s recommended that a peologist be appointed on Phase to monitor d excavation activities ence of archaeological patures in these areas. ed nature of heritage I monitoring of the by an ECO or by the recommended for all should any subsurface peological or historical be exposed during all activities should be rchaeological specialist ediately.		
noise impact is low for	REVERSIBLE	1014
noise impact is low for activities and no	KEVERSIBLE	LOW -
n is required or eral measures are	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
e that annoyance with hised. It is therefore applicant plan process hrther than 60m from	NO IMP.	ACT

urc	
e with	NO IMPACT
refore	
rocess	
from	
₹.	

	SYI	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXT	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEA
	construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact related to daytime construction noise.			1			1	
CONSTRUCTION NOISE: NIGHTTIME	Night-time ambient sound levels could range between 27 dBA to more than 64 dBA, averaging at	DIRECT	LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATE	LOW -	 The significance of the nois additional mitigation is no
NGITTIVE	41.9 dBA. Night-time ambient sound levels are higher than expected for a rural noise district, but	CUMULATIVE	REGIONAL	SHORT	PROBABLE	MODERATE	LOW -	general management mea to ensure that the potentic
	 this is likely due to the measurement period taking place during a period with increased wind speeds, resulting in more wind-induced noises. Ambient sound levels are expected to be low during period of low winds, and it is expected that introduced noises will be audible over large distances during quiet periods (during low wind conditions). Various construction activities (likely limited to the pouring of concrete as well as erection of WTG components) taking place simultaneously at night will increase ambient sound levels due to air-borne noise, using the criteria of the author. The projected noise levels, the change in ambient sound levels as well as the potential noise impact is defined per NSR. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard.</i> <i>No-go alternative would result in no impact related to night-time construction noise.</i> 				NO IMP/	ACT		 may be created due to nignoises are minimized. Potermeasures would include: Minimizing nightworking within 2, Work should only WTG location to rinight-time cumula working at nightworking at nightworking at nightworking at nightworking at nightworking at nightworking lace with NSR; The applicant mu when night-time taking place with NSR; and The applicant mu completion of noi a pile driving, rock excavation) durin period (even thow that it is highly ur take place at nightworking with the state place with the state place at nightworking with the state place at nightworking with the state place with the state place at nightworking with the state place with the state place
		I		1		PACT ASSESSMENT		
LOSS OF PALAEONTOLOGICAL	Disturbance, damage, destruction or sealing-in of legally protected, scientifically valuable fossil	DIRECT	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	POSSIBILITY	MODERATE TO SEVERE	LOW -	Impact severity can be effe partially) mitigated through:
HERITAGE RESOURCES	remains preserved at or beneath the ground surface within the development footprint,		LOCALISED	LONG TERM	POSSIBILITY	MODERATE TO SEVERE	LOW -	 Pre-construction walk-dc project footprint by specie
	especially during ground clearance or bedrock excavations during the Construction Phase. Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard.	NO-GO			NO IMP/	ACT		in the Pre-Construction Pho Ongoing monitoring for p substantial bedrock excar clearance activities by ECC Phase, with safeguarding of palaeontological finds vertebrate bones & tee possible specialist mitiga Chance Fossil Finds Protoco

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
oise impact is low and not required, yet some	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
easures are included	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
ight-time construction otential mitigation	NO IMPA	СТ
: ht-time activities when		
2,000m from any NSR. nly take place at one		
o minimize potential ulative noises (when		
nt within 2,000m from		
nust notify the NSR e activities will be		
thin 1,000m from the		
nust plan the noisiest activities (such		
ock breaking and ring the daytime		
ough it is expected unlikely that this may		
ight).		
ffectively (albeit only	IRREVERSIBLE	LOW -
down of authorized ecialist palaeontologist	IRREVERSIBLE	LOW -
Phase r fossil remains of all	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑΟ	СТ
cavations and surface CO during Construction		
g and reporting of new Is (notably fossil		
teeth) to SAHRA for gation (See appended		
ocol).		

	SY	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXT	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
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	No-go alternative would result in no impact related to loss of palaeontological resources.							Low Negative impact may also professional recording and con finds, which may be a con outcome. Cumulative impacts: Ant impacts on local palaeont within acceptable limits b paucity of significant for hitherto within the comb area and assumes that Construction and Co mitigation measures reco
				6 /1/				these projects are impleme
LOSS OF HABITAT	The construction of roads, turbine hard-stands,	DIRECT	STUDY	SHORT	PROBABLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	 Turbines and pylons shoul
	roads and laydown areas will result in the	DIRECT	AREA	TERM	TRODADLE	JEVENE	man	of the buffers around river
	destruction of vegetation and top-soil within areas of potential Riverine Rabbit habitat. No turbines	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	PROBABLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	 An ECO must be employed for use during construction
	should be constructed in riparian zones demarcated	NO-GO			NO IMP/	ACT		the construction activities
	as High sensitivity, or their associated buffers.							designated area and th
	Furthermore, the developer should strive to reduce							activities occur outside
	the amount of roads intersecting these riparian							footprint
	zones. If these measures are correctly implemented							 Avoid road development
	the total extent of habitat loss is likely to be low,							areas, where possible
	and the resulting impact on the species from habitat loss would also be low.							
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters							
	construction timelines overlap. However, it is							
	important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same							
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard.							
	No-go alternative would result in no impact on the							
	local Riverine Rabbit population.							
DISTURBANCE	The construction of roads, turbine hard-stands,	DIRECT	STUDY	SHORT	PROBABLE	SLIGHT	LOW -	▲ An ECO must be employed
THROUGH	roads and laydown areas will result in elevated		AREA	TERM				for use during construction
CONSTRUCTION NOISE	levels of both noise and activity, which may displace potential Riverine Rabbits out of the Aol. Mitigation	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	PROBABLE	SLIGHT	LOW -	the construction activitie. designated area and th
	should include minimizing noise and educating	NO-GO			NO IMP/	ACT		activities occur outside
	workers. If done, the potential displacement of the							footprint
	species from home range is likely to be very low. As there are limited areas of potentially suitable							▲ Traffic and loud mad
	Riverine Rabbit on the site, this would be a largely							prohibited during the e
	minimalised, thus requiring minimal mitigation.							morning (04:00 – 09:00, (18:00 – 22:00)
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							
	low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters							 Any trenches built must he
	construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEEs and their							any dispersing rabbits that
	important to note that the 5 WEFs and their		I					must be backfilled.

EASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
so be partially offset by collection of new fossil compensatory positive		
nticipated cumulative ntological heritage fall s based largely on the fossil sites recorded mbined cluster project at the proposed Pre- Construction Phase recommended for all mented in full.		
ould be located outside verine habitat	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
ed to demarcate areas ion, and to ensure that	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
ies remain within the that no unauthorised of the construction t transversing riparian	NO IMPA	
ed to demarcate areas ion, and to ensure that	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
ies remain within the that no unauthorised	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
e of the construction achinery should be early hours of the 10) and early evening	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑΟ	T
have slopes that allow hat fall in to escape and		

	SY	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXT	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIS	T REPORTS
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	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the				LIKELIHOOD				
	same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on the								
	local Riverine Rabbit population.	DIRECT	CTUDY	CUODT	DOCCIDI D				Durch ih it all an adams of fur
MORTALITY FROM ROADKILL OR	Roadkill is a significant source of mortality for Riverine Rabbits across their range. The probability	DIRECT	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	SEVERE	MODERATE -		Prohibit all employees from Prohibit open fires
BUSHMEAT HUNTING	of vehicle-related mortality in and around the Aol	CUMULATIVE	STUDY	SHORT	POSSIBLE	SEVERE	MODERATE -	Â	
	will increase with the added traffic, particularly		AREA	TERM					Prohibit any domestic co from entering the site with
	during the construction phase. This would	NO-GO			NO IMP	ACT			An ECO must be employed
	potentially occur within the site as well as on the								for use during construction
	nearby larger public roads (such as the R381).								the construction activitie
	During operation, however, this potential impact								designated area and th
	would be significantly reduced. As Riverine Rabbit								activities occur outside
	activity is 'crepuscular' (i.e., highest between dusk and dawn), traffic during these periods should be								footprint
	curtailed. In addition, speed limits (<40km) in all							*	Avoid road development
	areas of potential conflict (i.e. High sensitivity)								areas, where possible
	should be implemented to reduce collision risk.							*	Speed restrictions for
	Finally, a limitation of roads within the drainage								(40km/h is recommended,
	habitat within the AoI should be considered.								reduce road kills of rabbit.
									roads. Traffic should be
	Bushmeat hunting and active interference with								early hours of the morning
	Riverine Rabbits by construction employees may								early evening (18:00 – 22:
	also result in reduced Riverine Rabbit occurrence							^	Any contractor employe
	within the AoI. All employees should be educated thoroughly on the potential impact of hunting in the								work must ensure that no are disturbed, trapped,
	Aol, and encouraged to report any sightings of the								them and their team du
	species during construction to their line managers.								phase. Conservation-orien be built into contract
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be								personnel, complete with
	low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters								non-compliance
	construction timelines overlap. However, it is								
	important to note that the 5 WEFs and their								
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same								
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the								
	same standard.								
	No-go alternative would result in no impact on the local Riverine Rabbit population.								
				SOC	IO-ECONOMIC IMI	PACT ASSESSMENT			
TEMPORARY	During the construction phase, there will be	DIRECT	LOCAL	SHORT	DEFINITE	MODERATELY	SOME	*	Maximise local employme
EMPLOYMENT	temporary employment associated with the		NATIONAL	TERM	DEELNUTE	BENEFICIAL	BENEFITS		(the Project's direct sendi
	project. It has been established that approximately 250 employment opportunities will become	CUMULATIVE	NATIONAL	SHORT TERM	DEFINITE	MODERATELY BENEFICIAL	HIGH +		Preferential Procurement Services Management P
	available over the 24-month construction period. Of	NO-GO		IERIVI	NO IMP/				contractors that are used.
	these about 55% will be allocated to unskilled, 30%	140-00						*	Involve the Ubuntu LM a
	to semi-skilled and 15% to skilled workers. Semi-								early processes (from fina
	and lower skilled workers are usually required to								possible). Determine the
	perform electrical and civil duties (site clearing,								with regards to a labour
	excavation and casting of concrete foundations,								employment processes b
	stormwater reticulation, trenching, access roads,								stakeholders.
	cable installations, structural steelwork, buildings,							*	Appoint a Community

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
rom hunting	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
carnivores (e.g. dogs) ith employees	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
red to demarcate areas ion, and to ensure that the remain within the that no unauthorised e of the construction nt traversing riparian all project vehicles red) should be in place to its killed on the project re reduced during the ing (04:00 – 09:00) and 2:00) yed for development o rabbit or hare species f, hunted or killed by uring the construction entated clauses should its for construction ith penalty clauses for	NO IMPA	CT
ment and local content	DIFFICULT	SOME
ding area) through the net offer the net off		BENEFITS
Plan (CSMP) for all	DIFFICULT	HIGH +
d. and PKSDM from the nancial close already if neir existing processes or desk and streamline between the various of Employer Relations	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑ	CT

	SYI	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXT	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEA
	fencing, etc.); whereas higher skilled professionals entail Project Managers, Engineers, Environmental Control Officers and so forth. In addition to direct employment, the construction phase will have a positive spin-off effect on the economy (local, regional and national) through procurement of goods and services, with indirect and induced employment creation as result.			•				Officer / CLO. Communica through this one ch transparency, limit unreali. to avoid conflict.
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be HIGH should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard.							
	No-go alternative would not impact the SEIA ratings significantly.							
LOCAL PROCUREMENT	In order to meet or better targets set by the DMRE,	DIRECT	NATIONAL	SHORT	DEFINITE	MODERATELY	MODERATE +	 Maximise local content
	the Developer is aiming for approximately 40% of total capital expenditure to be local. It is anticipated	CUMULATIVE	NATIONAL	TERM SHORT	DEFINITE	BENEFICIAL MODERATELY	HIGH +	procuring from the local areas as far as possible.
	that many of the high-technology turbine		-	TERM		BENEFICIAL		 Do a value-chain analysis
	components would be imported and that other technical components will be sourced from larger industrial areas in other parts of the province / country. Even though the Preferential Procurement Policy will only be formulated closer to the time, positive impacts on local and national economies are 'definite' since 25% of the DMRE scorecard is based on local content. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be</i> <i>HIGH should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF</i> <i>clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it</i> <i>is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their</i> <i>associated infrastructure are proposed by the same</i> <i>developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the</i> <i>same standard.</i> <i>No-go alternative would not impact the SEIA ratings</i> <i>significantly.</i>	NO-GO			NO IMPA	ACT		 (directly and indirectly rel such as transport, laune Communicate this to the LED Units at least 4 month process commencing in or prepare. Include minimum thresholocal employment, BBEEE targets, local services provide the service the s
	Expenditure during construction and the increase in	DIRECT	NATIONAL	SHORT	DEFINITE	SLIGHTLY	LOW +	 Maximise the Project's loc
ECONOMIC IMPACTS	household earnings due to temporary employment			TERM		BENEFICIAL		possible.
result in various induced economic impacts and spin-offs for the local and regional economies, such	CUMULATIVE	NATIONAL	SHORT TERM	DEFINITE	SLIGHTLY BENEFICIAL	LOW +		
	as:	NO-GO			NO IMPA			
manufa e.g. tr	Business opportunities for the service and manufacturing industries (locally and nationally), e.g. transport, Personal Protective Equipment, maintenance work, general consumables, civil							

EASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
cate with communities channel to ensure alistic expectations and		
t of procurement by al and regional study	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE +
is of services required	ACHIEVABLE	HIGH +
related to construction andry, catering, etc.). The PKSDM and Ubuntu ths prior to the tender order for SMME's to holds in the CSMP for E procurement, SMME oviders, etc.	NO IMPA	CT
ocal content as far as	VERY DIFFICULT	LOW +
	VERY DIFFICULT	LOW +
	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑΟ	ст

	SYI	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXTI	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
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	 works; Wages that are spent locally and a general improvement of income levels with higher spending benefits and spin-offs for local businesses, retail, sales, leisure and hospitality, real estate, etc.; Local accommodation facilities that house the workers sourced from outside the direct Project sending area and spin-offs for the tourism industry. Since at least 20% of the South African workforce has to be residents from local communities a large portion of these induced impacts will manifest locally. Definite positive impacts of 'low significance' will manifest. Wallet loose b Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. 							
TRAINING / SKILLS	No-go alternative would not impact the SEIA ratings significantly.An important outcome of training and skills	DIRECT	REGIONAL	SHORT	DEFINITE	SLIGHTLY	LOW +	 Where feasible, the Development
DEVELOPMENT	development is that it increases the employability			TERM		BENEFICIAL	2011	A Make the skill requirem
	of a region's workforce, resulting in enhanced economic opportunities and thus addressing	CUMULATIVE	REGIONAL	SHORT TERM	DEFINITE	SLIGHTLY BENEFICIAL	MODERATE +	municipalities in advanc analysis of the available lal
	 poverty alleviation over the medium to long term. During the construction phase the following training initiatives would usually take place: On-site training so that workers can safely perform their duties; and Training by contractors to maintain their own BBEEE level, such as health and safety legislation training, first aid, fire-fighting, construction skills, basic electrical training, quality management, legal compliance or business skills. Consultation with the affected local and district municipalities however identified a great need for training and capacity building as most of the workers and SMME's on their databases are poorly educated with limited skills. These constraints result in gaps between the Developers' requirements and the local communities' / SMME's abilities to provide the required services. It would thus be to the advantage of the Project if on-the-job training is implemented, especially for unskilled workers. 	NO-GO			NO IMP4	ACT		 Implement a SMME so programme and do certify how to tender, understand business skills, etc.) at lead inviting SMMEs to tender relevant LED Units in the p Do a Value-chain analysis (directly and indirectly related and communicate this to municipalities in advanced prepared and equipped to tender process. Require larger contractors SMMEs to train and transfit this in their respective CSM. Implement on-the-job traworkers. Capacitate the local governinvolving them as early Project; remain transpared processes. Negotiate a MoU with the second se

EASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
eloper should: ements clear to the	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE +
nce and do a skills labour force.	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE +
skills development	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑ	СТ
tification (training on anding contracts, basic		
least 4 months prior ider and involve the		
e programmes. is of services required		
elated to construction)		
to local and district ace so that they are		
to take part in the		
ors to work with small nsfer skills and include		
SMP's.		
training for unskilled		
ernment structures by y as possible in the		
arent throughout the		
the municipalities so		

	SYI	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXT	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS	
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	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would not impact the SEIA ratings significantly.			1				 that each role-player roles, responsibilities Project processes. Establish an EMC or duration of constructio and transparency. M Forum to meet on a q issues that may arise construction period (if 	s an r sin ion te /leml quar duri
EMPLOYMENT EQUITY	Statistics obtained from the IP4 overview (DMRE,	DIRECT	REGIONAL	SHORT	DEFINITE	MODERATELY	LOW +	▲ Obtain inputs from	
	December 2021) indicate that during the			TERM		SEVERE		municipalities on th	
	construction phases, Black South African citizens, Youths and rural local communities have primarily	CUMULATIVE	REGIONAL	SHORT TERM	DEFINITE	MODERATELY SEVERE	LOW +	Procurement strategy Plan to be implemente	
	been the beneficiaries of RE projects, as they respectively represent 81%, 44% and 48% of total job opportunities created by IPP's to date. However, woman and the disabled could still be significantly empowered as they represent a mere 10% and 0.4% of total jobs created. Pre-mitigation positive impacts of employment equity will hold benefits of 'low overall significance' if only the DMRE's minimum requirements are implemented. With mitigation, the intensity of the impact will increase, and the overall significance can be increased to hold 'moderate benefits'. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard.</i> <i>No-go alternative would not impact the SEIA ratings significantly.</i>	NO-GO			NO IMP	ACT		Set targets for the women and the disa CSMPs.	emp
IMPACTS ASSOCIATED	Negative impacts that could manifest for local	DIRECT	REGIONAL	SHORT	PROBABLE	MODERATELY	MODERATE -	Employment / Temporary of	
WITH AN INFLUX OF JOBSEEKERS /	communities and the local and district municipalities due to an influx of jobseekers /	CUMULATIVE	REGIONAL	TERM SHORT	PROBABLE	SEVERE MODERATELY	MODERATE -	 Clearly identify the be labour sending are 	
TEMPORARY	temporary construction workers include:	COMOLATIVE	REGIONAL	TERM	TRODADLE	SEVERE	WODENATE -	employment strategy i	
CONSTRUCTION	Conflict between locals and 'outsiders' if the	NO-GO			NO IMP/	ACT		affected municipalities	s' LE
Conflict due to cultural diff Increase in the size a settlements and addi government for housin Increase in the u jobseekers and/or w their places of residen Unwanted pregnand	 outside labour force receives preference; Conflict due to cultural differences; Increase in the size and number of informal settlements and additional pressure on local government for housing and related services; Increase in the unemployment rate if jobseekers and/or workers do no return to their places of residence post construction; Unwanted pregnancies, an increase in HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted 							 Contractually oblige contractors to only so labour desk / job reg make this known to th Work through limited of (e.g. Ward Councillo Relations Officer / CLO Be vigilant not to raise amongst the local con with regards to 	ource egistr ne ta com ors O). e unr omm

REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE +
ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE +
ACHIEVABLE	LOW -
ACHIEVABLE	LOW -
ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑΟ	CT
	MITIGATION ACHIEVABLE ACHIEVABLE NO IMPAC ACHIEVABLE ACHIEVABLE

	SYN	ITHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXTI	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
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	 diseases (STDs) and additional pressure on health care services; An increase in single parent households and a subsequent reliance on social grants; An increase in drug and alcohol abuse and other social issues should unemployment levels increase. Poor conduct of construction workers and inadequate management of the construction site could result in health and safety risks for landowners that include: Unauthorized access / trespassing resulting in theft, stock poaching, safety and security issues as well as potential damage to the veld and natural grazing; Fire hazards at the construction site and the possibility of fires spreading and damaging surrounding farmland and infrastructure; Pollution problems, flies, rodents and pests and possible contamination of water resources (insufficient sanitation facilities, littering and refuse) and so forth. In terms of security, landowners and community members could easily consider this construction project as the catalyst should local crime levels and stock theft increase and affect their quality of life. Landowners in and around the study area describe their environment as extremely safe and peaceful with minimal / low levels of crime. Impacts that relate to an influx of construction workers would increase if contractors and subcontractors refrain from using the labour desk and prefer to bring in their own workforce. The Developer's commitment to maximize local labour, design the recruitment process in conjunction with the municipalities and implement relevant security measures for the duration of construction is thus essential. Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be MODERATE should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. 							 requirements, local procu Ensure transparency t Councillors, CLO and the E No recruitment of tempor access to the construction As part of their Social (SMP's), contractors to pro- housing plan: (i) no worke housed on site or in settlements; (ii) allow wor- nearby time to return regular intervals or over w No workers to remain on s It is also recommended embarks on a Social Awa the workforce that focus unwanted pregnancies issues. Security, safety and enviro 24-hour security, demar- construction site (if possi to be secured, access trespassing of workers construction areas. Join the local communit similar initiative for construction. Keep the local SAPS, other Ward Councillors, land relevant stakeholders in construction progress and Develop a Fire / Emergence in conjunction with affect landowners. Dispose of the variou generated in the appr licensed waste landfill site Comply with the waste compiled for the construct Display "danger" warning access" signs at all poter and along the periphery areas in English and the lo If water for construction natural water resource, co Use Licence conditions fo construction period. Ensure implementation of Occupational Health and 1993 and adhere to the En- plan procedures for th construction phase.

IEASURES

REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION

SIGNIFICANCE POST-MITIGATION

ocurement and so forth. through the Ward he EMC / Forum.

nporary workers at the ion site.

al Management Plan's provide a transport and orkers are allowed to be in informal housing / workers that do not live in to their families at er weekends.

on site after shifts.

ed that the Developer wareness Campaign for cuses on sexual health, es and related social

vironmental health:

narcate and fence the ossible), material stores cess control and no rs outside designated

inity policing forum or or the duration of

her emergency services, andowners and other informed about the and time-lines.

ency Management Plan ected and neighbouring

ious types of waste opropriate manner at sites at regular intervals. ste management plan ruction phase.

ing signs and "no public otential accesses, paths ery of the construction e local languages.

ion is obtained from a , comply with the Water for the duration of the

n of the provisions of the nd Safety Act No. 85 of e Emergency and Safety the duration of the

	SY	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXT	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
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								 Awareness / community e Keep open communication landowners and address and a matter of priority. Make contact details of the and procedures to lodge to landowners and the through the Ward Courres Forum. Make a complaints register at the entrance to the constimmediately should issuess Consult with surrounding livestock, private resided infrastructure could be affer and other impacts that movement and general co Where required, draw management plan with in to protect livestock and addresses restricted access when farm gates are open forth. Rehabilitate the veld to it construction.
LAND USE IMPACTS	Main land uses in the study area pertain to livestock farming (mainly sheep and goat) and grazing for	DIRECT	LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	 Rehabilitate the veld to its construction.
	game. The land has a long term grazing capacity of 24 to 28 hectares per large stock unit (LSU). Small	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	SHORT	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	
	patches of cultivation can be found along water courses and in close proximity to farmsteads. Farms are also used for residential and leisure purposes, albeit farmsteads are scattered and dispersed and the nearest farmstead is located about 1 km from a turbine. No direct impacts on residential land uses are therefore foreseen. For the duration of the short-term construction period no grazing is possible at the construction site/s. Should 32 turbines be constructed, the area cleared of vegetation for construction amounts to 124.68 ha (4.5 LSU), which has a negligible direct impact on grazing land uses. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would not impact the SEIA ratings</i>	NO-GO			NO IMP/	ACT		

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
engagement: tion channels with the any potential issues as		
f the main contractor e complaints available ne local communities puncillors and EMC /		
ter / log book available onstruction site and act les arise. ng landowners whose sidences and other affected by dust, noise at result from traffic construction activities. w up a land use individual landowners and farmland, which cess areas, procedures ened and closed and so		
its original state post		
its original state post	VERY DIFFICULT	LOW -
	NO IMPA	CT

	SYI	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXT	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIS	ST REPORTS
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION		MITIGATION ME
	significantly.					•	•		
INTRUSION IMPACTS	Intrusion impacts could indirectly impact agricultural land uses, thereby having a negative	DIRECT	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	DEFINITE	MODERATELY SEVERE	MODERATE -	*	Comply with the EMPr req any potential noise and du
	effect on incomes of landowners, such as:	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	DEFINITE	MODERATELY SEVERE	MODERATE -	*	Proper planning, r rehabilitation of all constr
	 Negligent construction workers that do not close / lock farm gates resulting in animals that go missing and/or mix with animals in different breeding groups / cycles, potentially introducing diseases into herds; Livestock that is killed on access roads if drivers do not adhere to speed limits and traffic rules; Dust that impact the quality of wool and/or dust that settle on grazing land and have an impact on livestock carrying capacity; Possible noise impacts; and Construction activities that hamper the farmers' access to their own farms. The increase in traffic could result in the degradation of road surfaces and speeding / negligent drivers could cause accidents and fatalities, subsequently placing pressure on local emergency, disaster management and health care services (fire, ambulance, police services, etc.). Abnormal vehicles that transport large project infrastructure could also necessitate intermittent road closures. Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would not impact the SEIA ratings significantly. 	NO-GO			NO IMP/				the visual impacts of the co as proposed in the VIA Environmental, October 20 Implement all mitigation m Discuss construction timel so that grazing of livestock from construction areas. Collaborate with the management agencies wh required and advertise of advance. Impose penalties for reck to enforce compliance to t
HEALTH AND SAFETY RISKS FOR WORKERS	Health and safety risks for workers and the broader community are possible to manifest. Community	DIRECT	LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	MAY OCCUR	SEVERE	MODERATE -	*	Ensure implementation of Occupational Health and S
	health and safety risks are associated with the inflow of workers. The Occupational Health and	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	SHORT	MAY OCCUR	SEVERE	MODERATE -		of 1993) and adhere to Safety plan procedures fo
	 Safety Act (Act No. 85 of 1993) makes provision for the health and safety of workers at construction sites. These risks are broadly associated with: Construction related accidents due to structural safety of Project infrastructure, possibly resulting in fatalities; Dust generation and air pollution resulting in respiratory diseases; High ambient noise levels caused by machinery and construction equipment, resulting in loss of hearing or other similar health issues; Dehydration, sunburn and related issues 	NO-GO			NO IMPA	ACT		*	 construction phase. Promote good conduct awareness campaigns. that the Developer e Awareness Campaign f focuses on sexual pregnancies and related Contractors to provide makes provision for wo nearby to return to th intervals or over weeker Provide safe and clean a

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
equirements to address	DIFFICULT	MODERATE -
dust impacts.		
management and	DIFFICULT	MODERATE -
truction sites to forego		CT.
construction activities, A (Nuleaf Planning & 2022).	NO IMPA	
measures as proposed		
elines with landowners		
ck can take place away		
ne necessary road		
when road closures are		
alternative routes in		
ckless drivers as a way		
o traffic rules.		
of the provisions of the	ACHIEVABLE	LOW -
d Safety Act (Act No. 85		
o the Emergency and	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE -
for the duration of the		CT
of employees through	NO IMPA	
t is also recommended		
mbarks on a Social		
or the workforce that		
health, unwanted		
social issues.		
a housing plan that		
orkers that do not live		
eir families at regular		
nds.		
rinking water and instil		

		NTHE <u>SIS O</u>	F SPECIA	LIST I <u>MP</u> A	CTS A <u>S EXT</u>	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION ME
	for workers due to unsafe and insufficient drinking water and high temperatures during summer months; and • An increase in HIV/AIDS and other STDs due to prostitution activities and temporary sexual relationships with local women and unwanted pregnancies that place further pressure on Basic Health Care Services. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would not impact the SEIA ratings</i>							regular water breaks to ke Provide sufficient (chemical/portable toilet locations that are cleaned Keep the local police ambulance services infor times and progress.
	significantly.			TEDDECT		(IMPACT ASSESSMENT		
POTENTIAL	Permanent or temporary loss of indigenous	DIRECT	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	 Blanket clearing of veget
TERRESTRIAL	vegetation cover because of site clearing. Site		LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	to the site. No clearing
BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS	clearing before construction will result in the blanket clearing of vegetation within the affected	NO-GO		4	NO IMP/	ACT		footprint required for c
VEGETATION	footprint. Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on							 Topsoil must be strip separately during site prep on completion where re place. Any site camps and layd clearing must be loca disturbed areas as far as p watercourses, alluvial area features (rocky outcrops).
POTENTIAL	vegetation. Loss of flora species of special concern during pre-	DIRECT	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	▲ A flora search and resc
TERRESTRIAL	construction site clearing activities. Several special	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	before commencement.
BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS	of concern are known from surrounding areas,	NO-GO			NO IMP/	ACT		 Respective permits to be a
FLORA SPECIES	which could be destroyed during site preparation. Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on floral species.							
POTENTIAL	Susceptibility of post construction disturbed areas	DIRECT	LOCALISED	SHORT	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	▲ Alien trees and weeds means and weeks and week
TERRESTRIAL	to invasion by exotic and alien invasive species and			TERM				the site as per CARA/ NEN
BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS	removal of exotic and alien invasive species during construction. Post construction disturbed areas		LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	 A suitable weed and management plan to
ALIEN INVASIVE SPECIES	having no vegetation cover are often susceptible to	NO-GO			NO IMP/	ACT		construction and operatio

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
keep workers hydrated. ablution facilities ets, etc.) at strategic ed regularly. ice, emergency and ormed of construction		

etation must be limited	DIFFICULT	LOW -					
g outside of required	DIFFICULT LOW -						
construction to take iped and stockpiled eparation and replaced revegetation will take ydown areas requiring cated within already possible, or away from reas and other sensitive i).	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑ	СТ					
scue is recommended	REVERSIBLE	LOW -					
	REVERSIBLE	LOW -					
e obtained beforehand.	ΝΟΙΜΡΑ	- 1					
must be removed from MBA requirements.	REVERSIBLE	LOW -					
,							
alien invasive plant be implemented in	REVERSIBLE	LOW -					

	SY	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXT	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION ME
	invasion by weedy and alien species, which can not only become invasive but also prevent natural flora from becoming established.							 After clearing and constr an appropriate cover cro should natural re-establis take place in a timely m
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is							road verges. This will also
	important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard.							
	No-go alternative would result in no impact on alien invasive species.							
POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL	Susceptibility of some areas to erosion because of construction related disturbances. Removal of	DIRECT	LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	SLIGHT	LOW -	 Suitable measures must areas that are susceptib
BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS	vegetation cover and soil disturbance may result in some areas being susceptible to soil erosion after	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	SLIGHT	LOW -	must be rehabilitated, and planted once construction
EROSION	completion of the activity.	NO-GO			NO IMP/	ACT		Topsoil must be strip
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							separately and replaced c If natural vegetation re-es
	low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters							occur, a suitable grass mi
	construction timelines overlap. However, it is							,
	important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same							
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the							
	same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on							
	erosion.							
POTENTIAL	Disturbances to ecological processes: Activity may	DIRECT	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	 Blanket clearing of vegeto
TERRESTRIAL	result in disturbances to ecological processes such		LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	to the development footp
BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS	as fragmentation (road, etc).	NO-GO			NO IMP/	ACT		be cleared must be demain clearing commences.
ECOLOGICAL PROCESSES	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							ciculing commences.
	low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters							
	construction timelines overlap. However, it is							
	important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same							
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard.							
	No-go alternative would result in no impact on							
	ecological processes.							
POTENTIAL	Aquatic and Riparian processes: Diversion and	DIRECT	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	→ Suitable structures to
TERRESTRIAL	increased velocity of surface water flows – Changes		LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	watercourse crossings the
BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS	to the hydrological regime and increased potential	NO-GO			NO IMP/	АСТ		 Stormwater discharge int
AQUATIC AND	for erosion. Impact of changes to water quality. Loss							protected against erosion
RIPARIAN PROCESSES	of riparian vegetation / aquatic habitat. Loss of species of special concern.							
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							
	moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF							
	clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it							
	is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
struction is completed, prop may be required, ishment of grasses not manner, such as along to minimise dust.		
st be implemented in ible to erosion. Areas	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
nd a suitable cover crop on is completed.	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
pped and stockpiled on completion. establishment does not nust be applied.	NO IMPAG	
tation must be limited	DIFFICULT	LOW -
print, and the area to	DIFFICULT	LOW -
arcated before any	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑ	
be constructed at	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
nat do not alter flows. nto watercourses to be	REVERSIBLE NO IMPAG	LOW -
n.		- 1

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION		MITIGATION MEA
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on				LIKELIHOOD)				
POTENTIAL	aquatic and riparian processes. Loss of Faunal Habitat: Activity may result in the loss	DIRECT	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -		Blanket clearing of vegeto
TERRESTRIAL	of habitat for faunal species, which could result in	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -		to the construction footpri
BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS	disturbance and displacement of faunal species.	NO-GO			NO IMPA			*	Rocky outcrop areas a
									Habitat to be avoided as fo
FAUNAL HABITAT	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be XX							*	It is important that clearin
	should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters								to the minimum and take
	construction timelines overlap. However, it is								manner, where applicable
	important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same								smaller animal species to r and prevents wind and w
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the								cleared areas.
	same standard.								ciculcu ulcus.
	No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX.								
POTENTIAL	Impacts to faunal processes because of the activity	DIRECT	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	LOW -	Υ.	The habitats and microhab
TERRESTRIAL	such as erection of barriers to movement.	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	LOW -		project site are not unique
BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS	Consulation incoments on a localized and a solution of the VV	NO-GO			NO IMPA	АСТ			in the general area, hen
FAUNAL PROCESSES	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be XX should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters								associated with the footpu significance if mitigation m
FAUNAL PROCESSES	construction timelines overlap. However, it is								to.
	important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							*	Small mammals within t
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same								around the affected area
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the								and likely to be transient t
	same standard.								most likely vacate the are
	No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX.								commences. As with all co
									is a latent risk that the
									accidental mortalities. Sp made to reduce this risk.
									special concern is low, ar
									there will be any impact to
									species because of the act
								*	Reptiles such as lizard
									compared to mammals, a
									could arise. It is recomme
								1	search and rescue be
								1	construction commences,
								1	has shown that there of mortalities as these species
								1	thus move onto site of
								1	underway. A retile handler
									such circumstances.
								*	Should any amphibian
								1	between wetland areas
								1	appropriate measures (in
								1	suspending works in the a
								1	be implemented.
DOTENTIAL	Loss of found SSC due to construction activities			DEDMAANTANT	DEFINITE		MODEDATE		A pro commonocate f
POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL	Loss of faunal SSC due to construction activities: Activities associated with bush clearing, killing of	DIRECT CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED LOCALISED	PERMANENT PERMANENT	DEFINITE DEFINITE	MODERATE MODERATE	MODERATE - MODERATE -	*	A pre-commencement faur is recommended.

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
etation must be limited	DIFFICULT	LOW -
print required.	DIFFICULT	LOW -
and Riverine Rabbit	NO IMP/	
s far as possible.		
ring activities are kept		
ake place in a phased		
able. This allows any		
o move into safe areas		
water erosion of the		
nabitats present on the	DIFFICULT	LOW -
ue and are widespread	DIFFICULT	LOW -
ence the local impact	NO IMP/	
tprint would be of low		
measures are adhered		
n the habitat on and		
a are generally mobile		
t to the area. They will		
area once construction		
construction sites there		
there will be some		
Specific measures are		
t. The risk of species of		
and it is unlikely that		
to populations of such		
ctivity. rds are less mobile		
and some mortalities		
mended that a faunal		
be conducted before		
s, although experience		
could still be some		
ties are mobile and may		
once construction is		
ler should be on call for		
-		
an migrations occur		
s during construction,		
(including temporarily		
e affected area) should		
nunal search and rescue	DIFFICULT	LOW -
	DIFFICULT	LOW -
e obtained beforehand.	NO IMP	

	SYI	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXT	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION ME
FAUNAL SPECIES	mortalities among faunal species. Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on faunal species.							 No animals are to be hare the course of operations. Workers are NOT allowed species.
POTENTIAL RISKS TO	The development may fragment an already highly	DIRECT	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	▲ Minimising the project f
FAUNA SPECIES OF CONSERVATION CONCERN: HABITAT LOSS,	fragmented landscape which may create barriers to geneflow where subpopulations are disconnected and isolated. Roads and fences can affect the quality and quantity of available habitat, most notably through fragmentation, creating barriers to	CUMULATIVE NO-GO	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE NO IMPA	MODERATE	MODERATE -	existing roads and disturb technically possible. Locate developments av sensitive habitats, this incl buffer zones for turbi.
DEGRADATION AND FRAGMENTATION POTENTIAL RISKS TO	 animal movement. Erosion from construction may degrade the habitat and direct loss of habitat will occur due to necessity of access roads. Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation with regards to faunal species. Disturbance will be primarily in the form of visual 	DIRECT	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	 substations and housing construction laydown area Implementing adequate erosion control. Careful planning of road la length of roads traversi habitats and rocky ridg identified as Very high or la may create barriers and fr Establish wildlife passe barriers are found; this p physical barriers such as ra Develop and implement management plan. Implementing adequate
FAUNA SPECIES OF	and noise effects as well as general human	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	measures, including the
CONSERVATION CONCERN: DISTURBANCE	activities. Visual stimuli from movements of the turbine blades may cause a disturbance which may be far reaching due to the site being open and unobscured. Noise effect from construction and associated human activities during this phase is highly probable. This impact will reduce once the WEF is operational however there will be continued noise pollution from turbines from both the hub and the swish of the blades. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on disturbance of faunal species of conservation</i>	NO-GO			NO IMP4	ACT		 reduce noise output from Temporal (curtailment) representation strategies can turbine operation during conditions when wildlife where a negative impa during the monitoring produring the monitoring protonal tim wind facility managers turbines under certain where a negative impact This may require chan windspeed at which turbing generate energy (cut-in sp during gentle wind and noise during periods of low Minimise development I minimise light pollutio animals at night;

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
armed or killed during		
ed to snare any faunal		
footprint by utilising	DIFFICULT	LOW -
rbed areas as much as	DIFFICULT	LOW -
	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑΟ	СТ
away from identified cludes no go zones and		
bine pads, electrical		
g facilities as well as		
eas.		
e dust control and		
layout to minimise the		
rsing through riverine		
dges that have been r high sensitivity which		
fragment habitats.		
ses, where artificial		
particularly refers to		
roads and fences.		
nt a site-specific spill		
te noise reduction	DIFFICULT	LOW -
e use of insulation to	DIFFICULT	LOW -
m turbine hubs.	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑΟ	СТ
restrictions. Temporal an focus on altering		
ng times or weather		
ife is most active or		
oact has been found		
rogram. ming by working with		
ming by working with s to target specific		
weather conditions		
ct has been identified.		
anging the minimum		
pines begin to turn and		
speed) so that they idle d in so doing reduce		
ow ambient noise.		
lighting in order to		
ion, disturbance to		

SYNTHESIS OF SPECIALIST IMPACTS AS EXTRACTED FROM THE SPECIALIST REPORTS ISSUE DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT NATURE OF IMPACT SCALE (EXTENT) CERTAINTY (DURATION) SEVERITY (EXTENT) SEVERITY (DURATION) MITIGATION MITIGATION MEASURES MITIGATION MEASURES MITIGATION Concern. Concern. Concern. - Mitinize noise disturbance during constructions where construction take place within 1000 m of Very high and high sensitivity habitats. Bestricting noise to dayline (Bigh sensitivity) - Mitinize noise disturbance during constructions where construction take place within 1000 m of Very high and high sensitivity habitats. Bestricting noise to dayline (Bigh sensitivity) -	
concern. concern. Minimize noise disturbance during construction takes place within 1000 m of Very high and high sensitivity habitats. Restricting noise to daytine (9 am - 4 pm) periods when noise active. POTENTIAL RISKS TO Traffic levels at the site and in the general area. This impact is likely to be of highest concern during construction but is also expected during the operational phase. Roads and roadsides may attract. CONCERN: CONCERN: CONCERN: CONCERN: CONCERN: Contact and trade construction the store of which are been identified as the abits and roadsides may attract. Sc such as Riverine Rabbits and Karoo Dwarf Tortoises due to verge edge enhancement of vegetation and roads may be used to facilitate movement, thus further increasing collision risk. Faces soads that traverse riverine habitats require careful planning and monitoring to reduce risk of rabbit mortality. Cumulative impact, on a locallest scale, would be rabbits on distribut roes or all banning. Minimize most to make inclusion with e famp and heigh construction make inclusion with as developer and the EMPres will be prepared to the some standard. Moderate should the SMFS and their accessing the EMP sources and the stand wild file construction and planning. Minimize most singer and builtifie construction make in consultation with reads in consultation with reads in consultation with reads in consultation with reads and roads and ro	
POTENTIAL RISKS TO FAUNA SPECIES OF CANSERVATION CONSERVATION CONCERN: There is an increased collision risk from increased traffic levels at the site and in the general area. This impact is likely to be of highest concern during construction but is also expected during the operational phase. Roads and roadsides may attract SCC such as Riverine Rabbits and Karoo Dwarf Tortoises due to verge edge enhancement of vegetation and noats may be used to facilitate movement, thus further increasing collision risks. Access roads that traverse riverine habitats require careful planning of roads to minimise the indication at the sub entitated at pre- construction plane and continued during construction appared to the EMPS will be prepared to the some standard. DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE MODERATE A Careful planning of roads to minimise the length that traverses through riverine and roads that traverses through riverine and roads and roads and soutioning program on both internal and external public roads targeting sensitive wegetation and nonitoring to reduce risk of rabbit mortality. DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE MODERATE MODERATE Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction intellines overlap. However, it is important to not that that 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the some standard. DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE MODERATE A Careful planning of roads to minimise the length that traverese through riverses and with pre- construction and pan	
FAUNA SPECIES OF CONSERVATION CONSERVATION CONSERVATION CONCERN: traffic levels at the site and in the general area. This impact is likely to be of highest concern during construction but is also expected during the operational phase. Roads and roadsides may attract SCC such as Riverine Rabbits and Karoo Dwarf Tortoises due to verge edge enhancement of vegetation and roads may be used to facilitate movement, thus further increasing collision risks. Access roads that traverse riverine habitats require careful planning and monitoring to reduce risk of rabbit mortality. CUMULATIVE LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE Iength that traverses through riverine and rocky habitats that have been identified as Very high or high sensitivity. Iength that traverses through riverine and rocky habitats that have been identified as Very high or high sensitivity. DIFFICUL NO.GO NO FRANCE NO GO Image: Structure sensitive NO GO Image: Structure sensitive Image: Structure senset Image: Structure sensitive	LOW -
CONSERVATION CONCERN: impact is likely to be of highest concern during construction but is also expected during the operational phase. Roads and roadsides may attract SCC such as Riverine Rabbits and Karoo Dwarf Tortoless due to verge edge enhancement of vegetation and roads may be used to facilitate movement, thus further increasing collision risks. Access roads that traverse riverine habitats require careful planning and monitoring to reduce risk of rabbit mortality. NO-GO NO-GO NO-GO Constant SCC such as Riverine Rabbits and Karoo Dwarf NO-GO NO-GO Very high sensitivity. Very high sensitivity. Use existing roads as much as possible. NO-GO NO-GO Very high sensitivity. Very high sensitivity. SCC such as Riverine Rabbits and Karoo Dwarf NO-GO NO-GO Very high sensitivity. MORTALITY FROM ROAD COLLISION SCC such as Riverine Rabbits and Karoo Dwarf NO-GO NO-GO NO-GO Very high sensitivity. Very high sensitivity. Very high sensitivity. Very high sensitivity. Very high sensitivity. Very high sensitivity. Very high sensitivity. Very high sensitivity. Very high sensitivity. Very high sensitivity. Very high sensitivity. Very high sensitivity. Very high sensitivity. Very high sensitivity. Very high sensitivity. Very high sensitity. Very hi	
CONCERN: construction but is also expected during the operational phase. Roads and roadsides may attract Very high or high sensitivity. MORTALITY FROM SCC such as Riverine Rabbits and Karoo Dwarf Use existing roads as much as possible. SCA such as Riverine Rabbits and Karoo Dwarf Tortoises due to verge edge enhancement of vegetation and roads may be used to facilitate movement, thus further increasing collision risks. Access roads that traverse riverine habitats require careful planning and monitoring to reduce risk of rabbit mortality. Access roads that traverse riverine habitats require careful planning and monitoring to reduce risk of rabbit mortality. Pre-construction road planning to identify target sites for wildlife crossing structures wild be considered during the EIA process and with pre-construction road planning to identify target sites for wildlife crossing structures wild for crossing structures and wildlife crossing structures and wildlife crossing structures and wildlife crossing structures wild for crossing structures wildlife crossing structures wildlife crossing structures and wildlife crossing structures wildlife crossing structures and with pre-construction modelill monitoring findings. Wildlife crossing structures and with pre-construction manager and wildlife biologist. This is generally more cost	O IMPACT
MORTALITY FROM ROAD COLLISION - Use existing roads as much as possible. A Use existing roads as much as possible. SCC such as Riverine Rabbits and Karoo Dwarf Tortoises due to verge ege enhancement of vegetation and roads may be used to facilitate movement, thus further increasing collision risks. Access roads that traverse riverine habitats require careful planning and monitoring to reduce risk of rabbit mortality. - Use existing roads as much as possible. Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. - Use existing roads as much as possible. A Use existing roads as much as possible. - Roadkill monitoring program on both internal and external public roads targeting sensitive habitats and wildlife corridors. Roadkill Monitoring programs must be initiated at pre- construction and post-construction a well as conducted over different seasons. Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. - Note that the S WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. - South of the temp construction manager and wildlife biologist. This is generally more cost	
ROAD COLLISION Tortoises due to verge edge enhancement of vegetation and roads may be used to facilitate movement, thus further increasing collision risks. Access roads that traverse riverine habitats require careful planning and monitoring to reduce risk of rabit mortality. and external public roads targeting sensitive habitats and wildlife corridors. Roadkill Monitoring programs must be initiated at preconstruction as well as construction and post-construction as well as conducted over different seasons. Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. Wildlife crossing and wildlife crossing and wildlife biologist. This is generally more cost	
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movement, thus further increasing collision risks. Access roads that traverse riverine habitats require careful planning and monitoring to reduce risk of rabbit mortality.Monitoring programs must be initiated at pre- construction and post-construction as well as conduced over different seasons.Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard.Anonitoring programs must be initiated at pre- construction and post-construction as well as conducted over different seasons.Access roads that traverse riverine habitats require careful planning and monitoring to identify target sites for wildlife crossing structures which should be considered during the EIA process and with pre-construction roadkill monitoring findings. Wildlife crossing structures must be made in consultation with road planner, construction manager and wildlife biologist. This is generally more cost	
Access roads that traverse riverine habitats require careful planning and monitoring to reduce risk of rabbit mortality.construction phase and continued during construction as well as conducted over different seasons.Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard.Construction manager and wildlife biologist. This is generally more cost	
careful planning and monitoring to reduce risk of rabbit mortality.construction and post-construction as well as conducted over different seasons.Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard.Careful planning and monitoring to identify target sites for wildlife crossing structures which should be construction road planning to identify target sites for wildlife crossing structures which should be construction road wildlife crossing structures must be made in consultation with road planner, construction manager and wildlife biologist. This is generally more cost	
rabbit mortality.conducted over different seasons.Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard.conducted over different seasons.*Pre-construction road planning to identify target sites for wildlife crossing structures which should be considered during the EIA process and with pre-construction roadkill monitoring findings. Wildlife crossing structures must be made in consultation with road planner, construction manager and wildlife biologist. This is generally more cost	
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developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. road planner, construction manager and wildlife biologist. This is generally more cost	
same standard.	
No-go alternative would result in no impact on effective than retro fixing existing roads.	
faunal species in relation to road collision mortality.	
approaches via a post-implementation roadkill	
monitoring program.	
 Implementation of speed limits on both internal access NVEF roads (40km/h) as well as 	
internal access WEF roads (40km/h) as well as external public roads (60km/h).	
 Reduced speed limits of 30km/h where roads 	
(both internal and external) cross High and	
Very high sensitivity areas identified; including	
riverine habitat, koppies and ecotones which	
may harbour sensitive species and generally	
have higher species diversity and abundance	
 Wildlife warning signage and speed reduction 	
measures where roads cross High and Very	
high sensitivity areas.	
 Education and awareness campaigns on SCC and their hebitat must form parts of staff 	
and their habitat must form part of staff	
induction procedures to help increase awareness, respect and responsibility towards	
awareness, respect and responsibility towards the environment for all staff and contractors.	
 Inductions on safe wildlife passing and driving 	
to reduce possible injury and roadkill alongside	
roads.	
 There is higher risk of collision when animals 	
are more active which is typically from late	
afternoon to early morning. During these times	

		NTHESIS O	F SPECIAI	IST IMPA	CTS AS EXTR	ACTED FROM	THE SPECIAL	IST REPORTS		
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
								 a low speed limit (30km/h) needs to be implemented. Night-time driving should be avoided as much as possible but if necessary, speed needs to be reduced significantly to avoid collisions. Lagomorph species (hares and rabbits) often freeze in headlights and require headlights to be momentarily turned off to allow the animal to move off the road. Reduced speeds also need to be implemented during reduced visibility such as misty conditions that have been observed on the site. Induction must include reporting of any vehicle/wildlife collision or found roadkill to the appointed Roadkill monitoring personnel. Search and rescue of slow-moving species, specifically Karoo Dwarf Tortoises, during the construction phase. IUCN guidelines for translocation of sensitive species should be consulted. Tortoises will need to be carefully relocated and provided shelter and water-rich food as well as monitoring of threatened species to ensure of their survival. Should a subpopulation be found further consultations with a herpetologist will be required for approximated mitigation. 		
POTENTIAL RISKS TO	The cumulative impact is of concern, given the fact	DIRECT	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	 appropriated mitigation. It is important to evaluate the consequences of 	DIFFICULT	LOW -
FAUNA SPECIES OF	that the renewable-energy industry is rapidly	CUMULATIVE		PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	each development before the next is begun.	DIFFICULT	LOW -
CONSERVATION	expanding in South Africa. The local fauna is already	NO-GO			NO IMPA			▲ Use a precautionary approach and aim to	NO IMP	
CONCERN:	impacted and threatened by past and current land							minimise negative effects even when the		
CONCERN: CUMULATIVE IMPACT	impacted and threatened by past and current land use and the combination of these existing anthropogenic impacts with planned developments may impact the local fauna with unexpectedly large effects. Cumulative effects can also result where the construction phase occurs at several locations simultaneously or if a new project begins construction immediately following the completion of another. Cumulative effects can cause a small localized effect (which may have a limited effect on its own) to have a significant impact on population level as there may be thresholds where the cumulative effects increase disproportionally. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. <i>No-go alternative would result in no impact from a cumulative faunal species of conservation concern loss perspective.</i></i>							 minimise negative effects even when the effects are not fully known. Ensure the construction phase is done in as short a period as possible and avoid breeding season, typically in the spring after good rains. Construction needs to be done during daytime, avoiding noise and disturbance when faunal communities are most likely active, particularly where the construction is in proximity to their habitat. Sensitive habitats near construction will need to be clearly marked. Relating construction phase of the development with neighbouring developments and farming activity to ensure construction does not begin immediately after the completion of another or simultaneously. The developer instigates a proactive mitigation measure by initiating a multi-stakeholder dialogue at a workshop to clarify these concerns and how they might be taken forward and co-funded. The aim of this mitigation is to reduce current impacts that threaten the survival of SCC populations. We recommend a biodiversity wildlife corridor approach whereby 		

						RACTED FROM		
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEA
POTENTIAL RISKS TO FAUNA SPECIES OF CONSERVATION CONCERN: CASCADING IMPACT ACROSS TROPHIC LEVELS	The effect of the wind farm on one species may have indirect cascading effects (knock on effect) on other species within the same community due to ecological relations to one another. This means that an effect on one species may in turn affect many others within the same ecosystem. Cascading effects may be complex and unpredictable as it may be the result of different types of interactions including competition, predation, parasitism, or symbiosis. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same</i>	NO-GO	LOCALISED	PERMANENT PERMANENT	DEFINITE DEFINITE NO IMP	MODERATE MODERATE ACT	MODERATE - MODERATE -	 protecting sensitive habita This may include species re- form of indiscriminate wild allowed, no or highly reduce and no pest control includi carried out. Poaching and the use of he prohibited. Initiate a general H Monitoring program A Fauna Biodiversity progra pre-construction to have status and monitoring mu construction to identify occupancy in certain specie may in turn indirectly in populations. We recommend the use of methods including and no trapping in diverse habita trapping for SCC; small r with the use of Sherman Conservation Scent Detect assist in detecting SCC.
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no cascading impact across the trophic levels due to the proposed WEF							
		T	T		VISUAL IMPACT			
POTENTIAL VISUAL IMPACT OF	During the construction period, there will be an increase in heavy vehicles utilising the roads to the		LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	PROBABLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	 Ensure that vegetation is removed during the construction
CONSTRUCTION ON SENSITIVE VISUAL	construction sites that may cause, at the very least, a visual nuisance to other road users and		LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	 Reduce the construction per logistical planning
RECEPTORS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE FACILITY	 landowners in the area in close proximity (within 5km). Within the region, dust as a result of construction activities may also be visible, as such it will result in a visual impact occurring during construction. This impact is likely to be of high significance before mitigation and moderate significance post mitigation on the identified sensitive visual receptors within this zone: Users of the various secondary roads Residents of the following homesteads: Stoeifontein The following homesteads are located on farm portions earmarked for the Victoria West WEF, thereby reducing the probability of this impact occurring on these specific receptors (i.e. it is 				NO IMP.	ACI		 implementation of resource Plan the placement of later temporary construction ender to minimise vegetate already disturbed areas) we Restrict the activities of construction workers and immediate construction siter roads. Ensure that rubble, lit construction materials are (if not removed daily) regularly at licensed wastee Reduce and control constapproved dust suppression when required (i.e., when apparent). Restrict construction activities

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
itats is made a priority. refuge areas where no vildlife killing/snaring is luced livestock grazing, uding locust spraying is		
Fauna Biodiversity	DIFFICULT	LOW - LOW -
ngram must be initiated we baseline population must be ongoing post- ify any changes in eccies' population which mander other fauna of multiple monitoring not limited to; camera itats, targeted camera I mammal monitoring man traps; the use of tection Dog teams to	NO IMPA	
n is not unnecessarily	MODERATE	MODERATE -
struction period. period through careful and productive	MODERATE	MODERATE-
arces. f lay-down areas and equipment camps in tation clearing (i.e., in wherever possible. and movement of and vehicles to the site and existing access litter, and disused re appropriately stored) and then disposed ste facilities. onstruction dust using ion techniques as and henever dust becomes ivities to daylight hours	NO IMPA	СТ
.,		

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF	SPATIAL	LIST IMPA TEMPORAL	CERTAINTY	SEVERITY /	SIGNIFICANCE	MITIGATION MEA
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	IMPACT	SCALE	SCALE	SCALE	BENEFICIAL SCALE	PRE-	WITIGATION MEA
			(EXTENT)	(DURATION)	(PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)		MITIGATION	
	assumed that these landowners are supportive of							whenever possible in orde
	WEF developments and their associated visual							impacts.
	impacts):							▲ Rehabilitate all disturbed
	Liebenbergsdam							after the completion of co
	SoutrivierBonnievale							
	- bonnievale							
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							
	high should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters							
	construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same							
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the							
	same standard.							
	No-go alternative would result in no visual impacts							
	related to construction activities.							
None identified by special	lict				WAKE EFFEC	CT STUDY		
None wentified by special					OPERATION	AL PHASE		
			-	AG	RICULTURAL IMPA			
OCCUPATION OF LAND	Agricultural land directly occupied by the development infrastructure will become restricted	DIRECT	STUDY AREA	MEDIUM TERM	POSSIBLE	DEFINITE	LOW -	 The allowable developmen and medium agricultural set
	for agricultural use, with consequent potential loss	CUMULATIVE	STUDY	MEDIUM	POSSIBLE	DEFINITE	LOW -	capability of < 8, as this site
	of agricultural productivity for the duration of the		AREA	TERM				be, is 2.5 ha per MW. Th
	project lifetime. The small and widely distributed	NO-GO			NO IMP	ACT		proposed facility of 270
	nature of the agricultural footprint of the facility							agricultural footprint of 67.
	means that only an insignificant proportion of the							facility being assessed
	available agricultural land is impacted in this way.							agricultural footprint of < therefore confirmed tha
	The potential cumulative agricultural impact of							footprint of this developme
	importance is a regional loss (including by							the allowable limit. It
	degradation) of future agricultural production							approximately eight times
	potential.							the development limits allo
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							
	moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF							
	clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it							
	is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same							
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the							
	same standard.							
	No-go alternative would result in no impact related							
	to disturbance of agricultural system as no known							
	construction activities are present on site.							
SOIL EROSION AND	Erosion can occur as a result of the alteration of the	DIRECT	STUDY	SHORT	PROBABLE	MODERATE	LOW -	Mitigation measures to preve
DEGRADATION	land surface run-off characteristics, predominantly		AREA	TERM				are all inherent in the project
	through the establishment of hard surface areas	CUMULATIVE	STUDY	SHORT	PROBABLE	MODERATE	LOW -	standard, best-practice for cons
	including roads. Soil erosion is completely preventable. The storm water management that	NO-GO	AREA	alternative co	l Insiders impacto	s that will occur to	the agricultural	• A system of storm w
	will be an inherent part of the road engineering on		-			osed development. Th	-	

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
rder to reduce lighting		
ed areas immediately construction works.		

nent limit on land of low Il sensitivity with a land	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
site has been verified to This would allow the	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
70 MW to occupy an 675 hectares. The wind ed will occupy an of < 81 hectares. It is that the agricultural ment will be well within It will in fact be mes smaller than what allow.	NO IMPAG	CT
event soil degradation ect design and / or are	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
onstruction sites.	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
n water management, will be an inherent part site. Any occurrences of	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑΟ	CT

	SYI	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	ACTS AS EXT	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEAS
	measures recommended and included in the EMPr, are likely to be effective in preventing soil erosion. Loss of topsoil can result from poor topsoil management during construction related excavations. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard.</i> <i>No-go alternative would result in no impact related to disturbance of agricultural system as no known construction activities are present on site.</i>		by climate terms of e proposed	change, agricu conomic viabi development	ulture in the area lity. In addition, from contributin	infall, which is likely to will come under incre the no-go option wo g to the environme elopment of renewable	eased pressure in buld prevent the ntal, social and	 erosion must be attended to initegrity of the erosion control s must be amended to prevent for occurring there. Any excavations of construction phase, in are vegetated at the end of the must separate the upper 30 the rest of the excavation s a separate stockpile. When back-filled, the topsoil must so that it is at the surface. be stripped in areas that are the majority of the site, incolary down areas, it will be n for rehabilitation, to retain If levelling requires signific should be temporarily stoc spread after cutting, so that of topsoil over the entire su
INCREASED FINANCIAL SECURITY FOR FARMING	Reliable and predictable income will be generated by the farming enterprises through the lease of the	DIRECT	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATE	LOW +	
OPERATIONS	land to the energy facility. This is likely to increase their cash flow and financial security and could	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATE	LOW +	
IMPROVED SECURITY	 improve farming operations and productivity through increased investment into farming. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be LOW should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard.</i> No-go alternative would result in no impact related to disturbance of agricultural system as no known construction activities are present on site. 	NO-GO DIRECT	STUDY	SHORT	NO IMP/ POSSIBLE	ACT	LOW +	
AGAINST STOCK THEFT	crime due to the presence of security infrastructure		AREA	TERM				
AND OTHER CRIME	and security personnel at the energy facility.	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	SLIGHT	LOW +	
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be LOW should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact related to disturbance of agricultural system as no known construction activities are present on site.	NO-GO			ΝΟ ΙΜΡ	ACT		

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
o immediately and the rol system at that point nt further erosion from		
s done during the areas that will be re- the construction phase, r 30 cm of topsoil from on spoils and store it in /hen the excavation is nust be back-filled last, ce. Topsoil should only t are excavated. Across including construction be much more effective ain the topsoil in place. hificant cutting, topsoil tockpiled and then re- that there is a covering e surface.		
	ACHIEVABLE	LOW +
	ACHIEVABLE	LOW +
	NO IMPA	
	ACHIEVABLE	LOW +
	ACHIEVABLE	LOW +
	NO IMPAC	CT

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF	SPATIAL	TEMPORAL	CERTAINTY	SEVERITY /	SIGNIFICANCE	MITIGATION MEA
		IMPACT	SCALE	SCALE	SCALE	BENEFICIAL SCALE	PRE-	
			(EXTENT)	(DURATION)	(PROBABILITY/		MITIGATION	
					LIKELIHOOD)			
					AQUATIC IMPACT	ASSESSMENT		
PROACTIVE	No direct impacts perceived.	DIRECT	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	UNLIKELY	SLIGHT	LOW -	🔺 No indiscriminate movem
MONITORING TO		CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	UNLIKELY	SLIGHT	LOW -	equipment through the
ENSURE STRUCTURAL	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be	NO-GO			NO IMP	АСТ		may be permitted during s
INTEGRITY IS MAINTAINED AND TO	low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters operational timelines overlap, which is likely.							activities or maintenance be made of the existing fr
IDENTIFY EARLY SIGNS	However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and							crossings only;
OF FAILURE / EROSION.	their associated infrastructure are proposed by the							 Vehicles used in the development
	same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to							regularly washed (on a not
	the same standard.							or off-site) to avoid the d
	No-go alternative would result in no impact related							any alien or invasive specie.
CONCENTRATED	to erosion of aquatic habitats. Concentrated runoff from the road crossings	DIRECT	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	POSSIBLE	SLIGHT	LOW -	features; Hot spots for the build-up
RUNOFF ENTERING THE	leading to erosion and subsequent sedimentation	DIRECT	LOCALISED		TOSSIBLE	SEIGHT		sediment must be ide
FRESHWATER FEATURES	of the freshwater features (increase in the sediment	CUMULATIVE	STUDY	LONG TERM	POSSIBLE	SLIGHT	LOW -	necessary, debris/excess
	load) and turbulent flows when surface water is		AREA					removed by hand to prev
AND	present; Higher flood peaks into the freshwater	NO-GO			NO IMP	ACT		and potential damage to ir Routine maintenance of
DISTURBANCE TO THE	features due to reduced surface roughness in the freshwater features.							undertaken to ensure that
VEGETATION WITHIN	neshwater reatares.							flow and subsequent erosic
AND SURROUNDING	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							road crossings/instream
THE FRESHWATER	low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters							maintenance activities n
FEATURES.	operational timelines overlap, which is likely.							undertaken after high rain
	However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the							 Stormwater runoff from must be monitored (by the
	same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to							ensure it does not resul
	the same standard.							freshwater features. Sto
	No-go alternative would result in no impact related							allowed to diffusely s
	to disturbance of freshwater features.							landscape, by ensuring
								roughness in the freshwar
								vegetation and rocky area
								 Maintenance vehicles m dedicated access roads an
								movement in the freshwa
								permitted;
								🔺 During periodic maintena
								roads, monitoring for
								undertaken; and
								Should erosion be observed
								crossings/instream infras must be rehabilitated by
								gully and revegetation th
								indigenous vegetation. Use
								rocks collected from the s
								infill any area prone to eros
								must be sustainably source
								surrounding freshwater
					VIFAUNAL IMPAC	TASSESSMENT		rivers in the local area).
		DIDECT	CTUDY			1	1.011/	
DISPLACEMENT	Disturbance during the construction, operational	DIRECT	STUDY	LONG-TERM	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	 Disturbance can be mana

EASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
ement of construction	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
e freshwater features	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
g standard operational	NO IMPA	ст
ce activities. Use must	-	-
freshwater ecosystem		
elopment site must be		
non-permeable surface		
dispersal of seeds on		
cies into the freshwater		
up of debris and excess	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
dentified and when		
s sediment must be	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
revent future flooding		
o infrastructure;	NO IMPA	СТ
of the roads must be		
at no concentration of		
osion occurs due to the		
n infrastructure. Such		
must specifically be		
ninfall events;		
m the road crossings		
the O&M Manager, to		
sult in erosion of the		
Stormwater must be		
spread across the		
ng adequate surface		
vater feature (through		
eas);		
must make use of		
and no indiscriminate		
water features may be		
nance activities of the		
r erosion must be		
ved, caused by the road		
astructure, the area		
by infilling the erosion		
thereof with suitable		
Jse can also be made of		
e surrounding area to		
rosion (however, these		
rced not taken from the		
r features including		
anaged and mitigated	ACHIEVABLE	LOW -
esian staae by avoidina		

PRE-	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	NATURE OF IMPACT	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	ISSUE
HIGH - important nesting, roo	HIGH -	MODERATELY	DEFINITE	SHORT	STUDY	CUMULATIVE	all avifauna on an individual or population level by	DISTURBANCE
of sensitive species d		SEVERE		TERM	AREA		increasing stress, decreasing food and habitat	
layout design, which h proposed development In order to ensure no s	proposed devel			NO-GO	availability, causing displacement into potentially less suitable neighbouring environments, and ultimately potentially decreasing reproductive			
the proposed disturba							success (Bennun et al. 2021, Jenkins et al. 2017,	
commencement o decommissioning acti							Madders & Whitfield 2006, Marques et al. 2021). An avoidance of the WEF at a macro scale (barrier	
the site conducted wi							effect), can lead to displacement, but can also lead	
commencement of co							to no response (if the bird avoiding the WEF area	
areas that require add construction and lim sensitive species.							does not alter it's habitat use otherwise) (Laranjeiro et al. 2018, May 2015).	
sensitive species.							The impact of disturbance on avifauna is rated as potentially negative and would affect the avifauna	
							of the PAOI for the duration of all phases. Some	
							displacement is certain to occur, while some	
							attraction may also occur, but the impact will cease with the completion of the phases and is reversible.	
							The impact severity is potentially moderately	
							severe if breeding areas of SCC are affected. This	
							results in the significance of the impact rated as	
							potentially moderate negative before mitigation for the construction and decommissioning phases and	
							as low negative for the operational phase.	
							Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be	
							moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it	
							is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their	
							associated infrastructure are proposed by the same	
							developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the	
							same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact related	
							to disturbance of avifaunal habitats.	
	MODERATE -	MODERATELY	DEFINITE	LONG-TERM	STUDY	DIRECT	According to the project description the proposed	DISPLACEMENT
rehabilitation to so HIGH - construction phase.	HIGH -	SEVERE MODERATELY	DEFINITE	LONG-TERM	AREA STUDY	CUMULATIVE	permanent development footprint is relatively	THROUGH HABITAT LOSS
→ Following site select	nion -	SEVERE	DEFINITE	LONG-TERM	AREA	CONICLATIVE	small within the development site, some habitat	2033
marginally possible by			NO IMPA			NO-GO	loss will definitely occur. Many bird species will	
indigenous vegetation							persist within the operational WEF site, due to the	
the footprint of all a							relatively small footprint, however some avian	
including buildings, and the width and							species may be displaced from the area. Some habitat could occur due to the road and cable	
rehabilitating as ma							network and this would impact mainly on terrestrial	
possible following cons							species such as Ludwig's Bustard, Karoo Korhaan,	
 Before construction a 							Northern Black Korhaan. The impact of habitat loss	
avifaunal walkthrough nesting and breeding							on avifauna is negative and would affect the site	
protected until the bre							directly and surrounding areas indirectly through	
							displacement. Therefore, the spatial extent of the	
							impact is rated as the study area.	

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
ting and foraging areas ring site selection and s been achieved for the dembedded mitigation). CS are breeding within the footprint prior to the construction or ties, a walkthrough of hin the month prior to the struction can identify ional mitigation during negative impacts on	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE -
ed to be possible with ne degree for the	ACHIEVABLE	LOW -
n mitigation is only	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE -
etaining as much of the as possible, minimising ociated infrastructure, ectrical infrastructure ength of roads, and v disturbed areas as ruction. d decommissioning an can identify any active sites, which must be ding has concluded.	NO IMPAC	CT

	SYI	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXTI	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION ME
MORTALITY FROM COLLISIONS WITH TURBINES	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact related to disturbance of avifaunal habitats. Birds can collide with wind turbines and the monopoles if they do not avoid them (Kunz et al. 2007), and their ability to avoid turbines can be site- , species- and weather- and turbine-specific (Cook et al. 2014, Drewitt & Langston 2006, Marques et al. 2014). Mortalities from collisions with turbines can vary greatly between sites (Sovacool 2009) and the effect of mortalities on the species resilience, with large-bodies, long-living species with a low reproductive rate and slow maturation rates being disproportionately affected. In addition to being more prone to collisions due to body size, even low fatality rates can have population-level effects, particularly for already heavily impacted upon SCC (Carrete et al. 2009, Drewitt & Langston 2006, Marques et al 2014). Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact related	DIRECT CUMULATIVE NO-GO	REGIONAL REGIONAL	LONG-TERM LONG-TERM	LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERE SEVERE	HIGH - HIGH -	 Pre-construction monitori Practice Guidelines. A specialist raptor nest sur modelling were comple selection of the facility site the turbine layout, as has project. The proposed turbine layou high and medium collisio Eagle identified by the VEI to avoiding high flight activ species, nest buffers that Martial Eagle, Secretaryy and Pale Chanting Goshav buffers of ridgelines, wetlo Proactive minimizing mitig are recommended management measures, artificial rock piles use minimising perching and r within the facility, bl implementing post-constru- The painting of one turbin colour has shown to lower successfully (May et al
	to disturbance of avifaunal habitats.							currently being impleme (in-situ) at one WEF in S mitigation is potential proactively painting the turbines as legally construction, at a fraction reactive approach is highl
MORTALITY FROM COLLISIONS WITH POWERLINES	In South Africa, a number of endemic and threatened species are known to be significantly affected by collisions (Taylor et al. 2015), including	DIRECT CUMULATIVE	REGIONAL REGIONAL	LONG-TERM LONG-TERM	PROBABLE PROBABLE	SEVERE SEVERE	HIGH - HIGH -	 The impact can be con burying all internal overhe the internal road netw

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
oring in line with Best	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE -
urvey and collision risk	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE -
pleted prior to the	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑ	
ite and the selection of		
has been done for this		
yout avoids all areas of		
ion risk for Verreaux's		
ERA model, in addition		
tivity buffers of priority		
at were identified for		
rybird, Jackal Buzzard awk, as well as applied		
tlands and rivers.		
tigation measures that		
include habitat		
s, such as removing		
ised by eagle prey,		
nesting opportunities		
blade painting and		
truction monitoring.		
ine blade in a different		
ver collisions by raptors		
al 2020), and this is nented retrospectively		
South Africa. As this		
ally highly effective,		
e blades of as many		
possible prior to		
tion of the cost of a		
hly recommended.		
ompletely avoided by	ACHIEVABLE	NO IMPACT
head powerlines along	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE -
work Where this is		

	SYI	NTHESIS O	F SPECIAI	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXTI	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEA
	SCC's that were recorded in the area such as Ludwig's Bustard, Blue Crane, Secretarybird and Black Stork (Shaw et al. 2021). Ludwig's Bustard is particularly prone to collisions and made up 69% of carcasses found under powerlines in a two year study in the Karoo (Shaw 2013). Karoo Korhaan is also affected, but does not collide as frequently as Ludwig's Bustard, possibly due to their sedentary nature making them familiar with their area and their smaller size increasing their maneuverability (Shaw 2013). <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact related to disturbance of avifaunal habitats.</i>	NO-GO			NO IMPA	ACT		 technically not possible, in collisions, line markers su and static bird flight divert used with some success. Where this is not possible overhead power line pote increases the probability of in a high negative, and u significance rating.
MORTALITY FROM ELECTROCUTIONS ON ELECTRICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	Large birds can be electrocuted or incur electric shock injuries when simultaneously contacting two uninsulated energised components of differing electric potential (phase-to-phase electrocution), or when contacting an uninsulated energised component and a path to ground (phase-to-ground- electrocution) (Dwyer 2006, APLIC 2006). Because electrocutions result from birds bridging air-gaps, larger birds with larger wingspans, such as Martial Eagle, are disproportionately affected (Slater et al. 2020). Most bird electrocutions occur at relatively low and medium voltage distribution systems, rather than with transmission systems where the separations created by longer insulators and wider air- gaps around wires are larger (APLIC 2006, Bennun et al. 2020, Slater et al. 2020). <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact related to disturbance of avifaunal habitats.</i>	DIRECT CUMULATIVE	REGIONAL	LONG-TERM	MAY OCCUR MAY OCCUR	DEFINITE	HIGH - HIGH -	 Bird electrocutions can be burying overhead powerlin separation between concelectrical potential at subst infrastructure, and by plac conductors, or by redirectinest away from conductors et al. 2017). If all overhead powerlin exposed electrical infrast substation is of a bird-frien the impact can be completed.
CUMULATIVE IMPACTS	Cumulative impacts assessed include the combination of all the impacts discussed above for this project, which may be higher than the sum of	DIRECT CUMULATIVE	REGIONAL REGIONAL	LONG-TERM LONG-TERM		DEFINITE DEFINITE	HIGH - HIGH -	 The only real mitigation p minimise cumulative minimising impacts for eac

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
n, in order to minimise such as bird flappers erters are being widely ssible, every meter of potentially significantly y of collisions resulting d unacceptable impact	NO IMPA	ΛCT
be easily avoided by	EASILY ACHIEVABLE	NO IMPACT
rlines, and by creating	EASILY ACHIEVABLE	LOW -
onductors of differing bstations and electrical blacing insulation over ecting birds to perch or ors (APLIC 2006, Dwyer rlines are buried any astructure within the iendly insulated design, letely removed.	NO IMPA	ACT
n possible in order to	DIFFICULT	MODERATE -
impacts, beyond		
each project separately	DIFFICULT	MODERATE -

				-		RACTED FROM		
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEA
	 impacts, as well as the associated two Soutrivier WEFs, the Soutrivier Solar PV Facilities and their associated OHPLs, and all known past, present and proposed projects in an area of 30 km surrounding the proposed development. In addition to the Soutrivier projects two WEFs are proposed within this radius: the Taaibos North WEF and associated OHPL, and the Taaibos South WEF and associated OHPL. All of these facilities are to ultimately connect to the Gamma MTS with one shared powerline from the Soutrivier Collector Substation to the Gamma Substation, which lowers the cumulative impact. The impacts of the cumulative projects will be negative by making a larger area of avifaunal karoo scrub habitat unavailable and of higher risk for SCC flying between Victoria West and Loxton. There is also a potential for an increased barrier effect being created by the combination of these projects, which would be a negative, regional, long- term impact. As these projects are not located on any major flyways, the probability of this occurring is however unlikely. The contribution of the Soutrivier North WEF to the cumulative impact in a 30 km radius is considered to be moderate, i.e., the cumulative impact will be lower but the cumulative significance rating will remain unchanged regardless of the Soutrivier North WEF being constructed or not. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard.</i> <i>No-go alternative would result in no impact related</i> 	NO-GO			NO IMP.	ACT		during the EIA process, is Authority to ensure only pro- that are practically m acceptable level, and the unacceptable negative cumulative impacts, and to implementation of author Management Progran compliance audits and enfo
	to disturbance of avifaunal habitats.				BAT IMPACT AS	SSESSMENT		
BAT FATALITY	Bat mortality (direct impact) through collisions with	DIRECT	STUDY	LONG TERM	PROBABLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	Avoid:
	wind turbine blades is the principal impact of wind energy facilities on bats (Cryan and Barclay 2009, Areatt et al. 2016)					65V555		 No placement of turbines w
	Arnett et al. 2016).	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	LONG TERM	PROBABLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	Minimise: A Maintain a minimum blade
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters operational timelines overlap, which is likely. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will	NO-GO			NO IMP.	ACT		avoid impacts to lower f clutter-edge species (e.g., C long-fingered bat) Minimise the rotor diamete Turbine blades must be fea technique should be used

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
is for the Competent projects are authorised mitigatable to an that do not lead to e impacts, including d to ensure the correct horised Environmental grammes through inforcement.	NO IMPAC	CT
rs within no-go areas.	REVERSIBLE	MODERATE -
ade sweep of 30 m to	REVERSIBLE	MODERATE -
r flying bats such as , Cape serotine, Natal	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑΟ	CT
eter feathered, or a similar ised, to prevent free-		

	SYI	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXT	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION ME
	be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact related to bats.							 wheeling below the turbin Implement post-cons monitoring and apply add deterrents if fatality threst
LIGHT POLLUTION	Construction of infrastructure will increase ecological light pollution from artificial lighting	DIRECT AND INDIRECT	STUDY AREA	LONG TERM	PROBABLE	SLIGHT	LOW -	Avoid: No placement of substations
	associated with the substation and other operational and maintenance buildings associated	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	LONG TERM	PROBABLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	maintenance buildings within Minimise:
	with the project. Light pollution can alter ecological dynamics (Horváth et al. 2009). Lighting attracts and can cause direct mortality of insects, reducing the prey base for bats, especially bat species that are light-phobic. These species may also be displaced from previous foraging areas due to lighting. Other bat species forage around lights, attracted by higher numbers of insects. This may bring these species into the vicinity of the project and indirectly increase the risk of collision with wind turbines.	NO-GO			NO IMP/	ACI		 Use as little lighting as poor of motion-sensor lighting using hoods, increase space units, and using low inte 1992, Stone 2012).
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters operational timelines overlap, which is likely. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact related to bats.							
					HERITAGE IMPACT			
LOSS OF HERITAGE RESOURCES: STONE AGE	impact on previously undetected archaeological sites, human burials and the cultural landscape	DIRECT	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	MAY OCCUR	SLIGHT	LOW -	It is understood that no new ar and/or impacted during the op
OCCURANCES	might occur as a result of operational activities (site access, movement, maintenance, trespassing, natural elements, hazards etc).	CUMULATIVE NO-GO	STUDY AREA	SHORT AND LONG TERM	MAY OCCUR	SLIGHT	LOW -	project and the risk and severit should decrease once the proj
	Cummulative impact: The low frequency of significant archaeological resources documented in the project area and in its immediate surroundings implies low-severity short and long-term impacts on the heritage landscape Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact related to destruction of archaeological resources.							 Furthermore, the majority of si and heritage significance recorded and/or assessed in proceeded and/or assessments construction decommissioning of the proceeded and the initial projects into significant of the often result from Assessments conducted Provided that significant are conserved and that

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
ine cut-in speed. nstruction fatality Iditional curtailment or esholds are exceeded.		
s and operational and	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
n no-go areas.	REVERSIBLE	MODERATE -
possible, maximise use ng, avoid sky-glow by pacing between lighting tensity lighting (Rydell	NO IMPA	СТ
areas will be disturbed	EASILY REVERSIBLE	LOW -
operations phase of the rity of heritage impacts	REVERSIBLE	LOW –
ojects activate.	NEVENSIDEE	AND LOW (+)
f sites of archaeological would have been preceding phases.	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑΟ	CT
andscape in terms of its to change during the ion, operation and project. that archaeological initiation of research t archaeological sites Heritage Impact d for developments. nt archaeological sites t appropriate heritage		

				-	-	T	-	LIST REPORTS
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION ME
						1		mitigation and manager followed, the cumu development can be posit
LOSS OF HERITAGE RESOURCES:	impact on previously undetected archaeological sites, human burials and the cultural landscape	DIRECT	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATE	LOW -	It is understood that no new a and/or impacted during the op
ROCKSHELTER (SRc02) AND CORBEL BUILDING (SRC01)	might occur as a result of operational activities (site access, movement, maintenance, trespassing, natural elements, hazards etc).	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	SHORT AND LONG TERM	MAY OCCUR	SLIGHT	LOW -	project and the risk and severi should decrease once the proj
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be	NO-GO			·			Furthermore, the majority of s and heritage significance
	low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters							recorded and/or assessed in
	construction timelines overlap. However, it is							During the Operations Phase
	important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							management measures for the
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the							and a corbel building (SRC01) retained -should be tracked
	same standard.							site monitoring will be require
	No-go alternative would result in no impact related							
	to destruction of archaeological resources.							
DAYTIME OPERATION	WTG will only operate during period with increased	DIRECT	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	NOISE IMPACT A	SSESSMENT SLIGHT	LOW -	 The significance of the no
OF WTG CONSIDERING	winds, when ambient sound levels are higher than	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	LONGTERM	UNLIKELY	SLIGHT	LOW -	no additional mitigation i
THE WORST-CASE SPL	periods with no or low winds. As discussed and	NO-GO			NO IMP/			
	motivated in Section 6.4 of the Noise Impact							
	Assessment (as proposed in Table 6-2 and							
	illustrated in Figure 4-28), ambient sound levels will likely be higher, with this assessment assuming an							
	ambient sound level of 41.5 dBA.							
	Numerous MITC of the Contribution North MITE							
	Numerous WTG of the Soutrivier North WEF operating simultaneously during the day will							
	increase ambient sound levels due to air-borne							
	noise from the WTG. The projected noise levels and							
	the change in ambient sound levels is defined for							
	the identified NSR in Appendix F, Table 4 of the Noise Impact Assessment.							
	Noise impact Assessment.							
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							
	low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters operational timelines overlap, which is likely.							
	However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and							
	their associated infrastructure are proposed by the							
	same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to							
	the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact related							
	to daytime operational noise.							
NIGHT-TIME	WTG will only operate during period with increased	DIRECT	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	UNLIKELY	SLIGHT	LOW -	▲ The significance of the no.
OPERATION OF WTG	winds, when ambient sound levels are higher than	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	LONGTERM	UNLIKELY	SLIGHT	LOW -	no additional mitigation is
CONSIDERING THE WORST-CASE SPL	periods with no or low winds. As discussed and motivated in Section 6.4 of the Noise Impact	NO-GO			NO IMP/	ACT		though future noise-moni recommended.
	Assessment (as proposed in Table 6-2 and							
			1					
	illustrated in Figure 4-29), ambient sound levels will							

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
ement procedures are ulative impact of sitive.		
areas will be disturbed operations phase of the rity of heritage impacts	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
ojects activate. f sites of archaeological	REVERSIBLE	LOW – AND LOW (+)
would have been in preceding phases. se, the continuation of he rock shelter (SRCO2) 1) -should the sites be d and continuous ECO red.	NO IMPA	кст

noise impact is low and	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
is recommended.	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
oise impact is low and	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
is recommended,	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
nitoring is		

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF	SPATIAL	TEMPORAL	CERTAINTY	SEVERITY /	SIGNIFICANCE	MITIGATION ME
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF INIPACT	IMPACT	SCALE (EXTENT)	SCALE (DURATION)	SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	BENEFICIAL SCALE	PRE- MITIGATION	
	ambient sound level of 41.5 dBA.			·				
	Numerous WTG of the Soutrivier North WEF operating simultaneously at night will increase ambient sound levels due to air-borne noise from the WTG. The projected noise levels, the change in ambient sound levels as well as the potential noise impact is defined per NSR in Appendix F, Table 5 (using the criteria of the author/EARES) of the Noise Impact Assessment. It is expected that the sounds from the operating WTG may be audible at night. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters operational timelines overlap, which is likely.</i> <i>However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to</i>							
	the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact related to night-time operational noise.					PACT ASSESSMENT		
e identified by speci	alist			PALA	IENTOLOGICAL INIT	ACT ASSESSIVIENT		
					ERINE RABBIT IMP	1		
DISTURBANCE HROUGH NOISE	During operation, the turbines will generate noise which may have a negative impact on Riverine	DIRECT	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	 Turbines and pylons shou of the buffers around rive
POLLUTION	Rabbit activity and ecology. Wind turbines generate noise within the audible range as well as low-	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	 Given the lack of know buffer sizes to effective
	frequency "infrasound". Such noise may reduce the species' ability to detect predators, or may result in elevated stress levels. Although there is little mitigation possible for turbine noise, the potential Riverine Rabbit habitat on the plateau has been buffered by a minimum of 350m, which would reduce the potential significance of this impact. Given the distance between the turbines and High sensitivity zones, it is assumed, with a low level of certainty, that this impact would be of generally low magnitude <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters</i>	NO-GO			NO IMPA	AC I		impacts on the species, if a on the site in the future should be instigated and fu effect of the turbines on t

		10W Should the ruubos and Southvier wer clusters							
		operational timelines overlap, which is likely.							
		However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and							
		their associated infrastructure are proposed by the							
		same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to							
		the same standard.							
		No-go alternative would result in no impact on the							
		local Riverine Rabbit population.							
Ī	DEGRADATION OF	The construction of roads, turbine hard-stands,	DIRECT AND	STUDY	MEDIUM	POSSIBLE	SEVERE	MODERATE -	▲ Implement a Site Erosion
	HABITAT BY EROSION	roads and laydown areas etc. will result in the	INDIRECT	AREA	TERM				Control Plan to prevent ero.
		destruction of currently intact vegetation, which	CUMULATIVE	STUDY	MEDIUM	POSSIBLE	SEVERE	MODERATE -	areas impacting downstrea
		may lead indirectly to soils being exposed and		AREA	TERM				

EASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION

urbines and pylons should be located outside f the buffers around riverine habitat	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
iven the lack of knowledge on adequate uffer sizes to effectively mitigate noise	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
npacts on the species, if a population is found n the site in the future, a research project hould be instigated and funded to monitor the ffect of the turbines on the species		
nplement a Site Erosion Management and ontrol Plan to prevent erosion from high-lying	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
reas impacting downstream ecosystems	REVERSIBLE	LOW -

		T							
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE	TEMPORAL SCALE	CERTAINTY SCALE	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE-	MITIGATION MEASURES	RE
		INTACT	(EXTENT)	(DURATION)	(PROBABILITY/	DENERICIAL SCALL	MITIGATION		
					LIKELIHOOD)				
	facilitating erosion. Erosion leads to river	NO-GO			NO IMPA	CT			
	degradation through increased runoff and siltation								
	processes. If erosion control is implemented, the resulting impact from erosion and would also be								
	low.								
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be								
	low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters								
	operational timelines overlap, which is likely.								
	However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and								
	their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to								
	the same standard.								
	No-go alternative would result in no impact on the								
	local Riverine Rabbit population.								
		1	I		O-ECONOMIC IMP				
NEW EMPLOYMENT	Direct and indirect employment opportunities will	DIRECT	REGIONAL	LONG TERM	DEFINITE	MODERATELY	MODERATE +	 Maximise local employment and procurement (from the local and district municipalities) 	
AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS	manifest during the operational lifespan of the Project and result in an increase in household	CUMULATIVE	REGIONAL	LONG TERM	DEFINITE	BENEFICIAL	MODERATE	(from the local and district municipalities) wherever possible.	
INIPACIS	earnings and improved livelihoods for the affected	COMOLATIVE	REGIONAL		DEFINITE	MODERATELY BENEFICIAL	MODERATE +	 Coordinate the effort to obtain temporary 	
	households through salaries and wages.	NO-GO			NO IMPA			employment, service providers, SMME's etc.	
	★ WEF Projects of this nature employ between							required for maintenance work, with the	
	ten to fifteen permanent workers, of which							municipal LED Units.	
	about 50% would be skilled (Operations								
	Manager, technicians, electricians, engineers,								
	mechanics, Health & Safety Officer, etc.) and 50% semi-skilled (security, site maintenance,								
	etc.).								
	 Temporary workers would be sourced through 								
	service providers to perform contract								
	maintenance work such as civil works, site								
	maintenance, site clearing to minimise the								
	potential of veld fires, painting of buildings,								
	 plumbing and so forth. Job creation as a result of the funding spent on 								
	SED projects, such as construction /								
	infrastructure projects, literacy / education								
	programmes, sport development, etc.								
	▲ Indirect and induced employment created								
	through procurement of components,								
	equipment, goods and services to maintain the infrastructure and access roads.								
	In additional to employment, economic impacts will								
	manifest for the local and national economies								
	through the manufacturing and services industries.								
	Furthermore, agricultural land will be rezoned for								
	renewable energy purposes, thereby increasing								
	farm values and resulting in higher payable taxes for								
	the local municipality.								
	Induced economic impacts will realise locally and regionally through employment and procurement								
	and as a result more benefits for retail sales, leisure								
	and as a result more benefits for retail sales, leisure								

4	LIST REPORTS		
	MITIGATION MEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
		NO IMPAC	CT
	 Maximise local employment and procurement (from the local and district municipalities) 	DIFFICULT	MODERATE +
	 wherever possible. Coordinate the effort to obtain temporary 	DIFFICULT	MODERATE +
	employment, service providers, SMME's etc. required for maintenance work, with the municipal LED Units.	NO IMPAG	T

	SYI	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXT	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION ME
	and hospitality, real estate, etc. will occur as more money circulates in the local economy.							
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be MODERATE should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would not impact the SEIA ratings significantly				1			
INCREASE IN LIVELIHOODS FOR	During the operational period the IPP will sign a long-term lease agreement with the affected	DIRECT	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	DEFINITE	MODERATELY BENEFICIAL	MODERATE +	 Consider the potential inclusion taxes when lease agreement
DIRECTLY BENEFITTING	landowners where turbines (up to 32) and associate infrastructure are located, thereby compensating	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	DEFINITE	MODERATELY BENEFICIAL	MODERATE +	with landowners.
	them through an annual fee. Details of the option- to-lease agreements are confidential. However, the compensation will increase the landowners' incomes and revenue and can be used to further invest in their properties, increase productivity and employment, or improve financial security. It is however also worth noting that the rezoning of agricultural land for renewable energy infrastructure purposes usually results in higher payable property taxes, which, if not considered during the negotiation process, could result in a negative trade-off for landowners. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be MODERATE should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX.</i>	NO-GO			NO IMP			
SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION /	A needs assessment will be done with the affected parties (municipalities, beneficiary communities,	DIRECT	REGIONAL	LONG TERM	DEFINITE	SLIGHTLY BENEFICIAL	LOW +	 Involve the local and distri Units in all processes when
COMMUNITY	etc.) to identify suitable projects for SED and ED,	CUMULATIVE	REGIONAL	LONG TERM	DEFINITE	SLIGHTLY	LOW +	and suitable candidates
DEVELOPMENT	which is usually aligned with IDP and LED priorities. Once the identified beneficiaries have been	NO-GO			NO IMP/	BENEFICIAL ACT		training programmes are Make gender and Your
	evaluated according to stringent evaluation criteria a contract is entered with them for the specified duration of the projects. Monitoring is done to ensure that the projects deliver as per their proposals. The IPP is required to report quarterly to the DMRE's Independent Power Producer Office (IPPO), which allows the IPPO to monitor use of SED and ED funds as committed by the Project (approximately 2.1% of revenue), as well as monitor the impact							 outcome of the needs ar these groups are targeted In conjunction with other in the RE corridor / RE Zon a Forum (or similar stru community development quarterly basis to provide transparency. Ensure further transpar information sharing

EASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
ncrease in rates and nents are negotiated	VERY DIFFICULT	MODERATE +
	VERY DIFFICULT	MODERATE +
	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑΟ	CT
rict municipalities' LED en SED and ED projects	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE +
s for projects and/or e identified.	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE +
uth issues a specific analysis to ensure that	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑ	СТ
ed. er IPP's in the region or		
ne set up and establish ructure) to coordinate		
it initiatives. Meet on a le feedback and ensure		
arency and effective		
through industry		

	SYI	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXT	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEA
	 such contributions have on the communities through funding of existing projects and enterprises. Consultation with municipal stakeholders for this Project and for previous RE projects in other provinces identified the need for: More transparency during the annual monitoring processes so that it is clear for municipalities whether the budget allocated towards SED and ED has been used adequately; A greater commitment to link with the LED initiatives already identified in the IDP; Coordination between SED and ED initiatives of the various RE projects in the region through a central Forum or similar structure so that initiatives are not duplicated. This will also enable the implementation of larger projects that will have a greater impact for the region. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be MODERATE should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard.</i> No-go alternative would not impact the SEIA ratings significantly. 							 associated websites, emmunicipal noticeboards, in and meetings and existing of used by the various wards. Become involved in loc address existing backlog establishment and training Unit / Response Team for emergencies (e.g. with w farmers), hospital suppor training of staff where shortages, etc.) and so forth community based needs ar Link with existing NGO's a projects but make it a reat targets) for the estab community-driven develop for NGO's to assist in skill new groups and processes.
TRAINING / SKILLS DEVELOPMENT /	Training and skills development initiatives during operations are likely to occur in the following ways:	DIRECT	REGIONAL	LONG TERM	MAY OCCUR	SLIGHTLY BENEFICIAL	LOW +	 Identify existing NGO's to a skills transfer to communit
CAPACITY BUILDING	Formal and on-the-job training for permanent and temporary employees to allow them to perform	CUMULATIVE	REGIONAL	LONG TERM	MAY OCCUR	SLIGHTLY BENEFICIAL	LOW +	 Link with existing training programmes for SMME de
	 their tasks safely and adequately; Training / education programmes through ED contributions; Offering of bursaries and internships; Skills development and capacity building of municipal Officials during the negotiation processes and stakeholder relations. The implementation and operation of RE projects require local government involvement to assist with managing stakeholder and community relations. This poses various challenges, as there might be shortfalls in terms of capacity and management experience within the municipalities. Emphasis is therefore again placed on the involvement of local government throughout operations to enable the Officials to gain experience and develop skills that will be to the advantage of the Project as well as for the municipalities over the long-term. 	NO-GO			NO IMP4	ACT		 done by municipal LED Unit In collaboration with other the region, establish a SI training centre to coordinate SMMEs and individuals. institutions such as Unive Education and Training increase the impact of development in the region.

EASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
emailed newsletters, s, information events ag community channels ds. local initiatives that klogs, such as the hing of an Emergency for fire prevention and n volunteers such as bort (e.g. equipment, ere there are staff orth to ensure that real are met. 's and pre-established requirement (and set tablishment of new opment processes and skills transfer to these es.		
o assist in training and nities and Officials.	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE +
ining workshops and development that are	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE +
Jnits. her IPPs operational in SMME "Village" and nate training efforts of ls. Link with bigger iversities and Further g (FET) institutes to of training and skills on.	NO IMPA	СТ

	SYI	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXT	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION ME
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be LOW should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would not impact the SEIA ratings significantly.							
LAND USE IMPACTS	The total footprint of the turbines and ancillary	DIRECT	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	UNLIKELY	SLIGHT	LOW -	 None suggested
	infrastructure is 76.68 ha post-construction. With a	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	UNLIKELY	SLIGHT	LOW -	
	grazing capacity of 26 to 28 hectares per LSU, the loss in land amounts to a loss of only about 2.7 LSU. No high potential agricultural or cultivated land will be lost.	NO-GO			NO IMPA	ACT		
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would not impact the SEIA ratings significantly.							
IMPACTS ON LAND VALUES	Incomes earned through long-term lease agreements will have an economic benefit and	DIRECT	STUDY AREA	LONG TERM	MAY OCCUR	SLIGHT	LOW -	 None suggested
	could increase farmland values and returns for the duration of operations. However, impacts on	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	LONG TERM	MAY OCCUR	SLIGHT	LOW -	
	farmland values remain an inconclusive topic, since emotional factors and negative perceptions associated with the wind farm facility (such as aesthetics, visual impacts, noise, sense of place and so forth) could affect individual prospective buyers' interests and possibly prolong sales periods, which could be to the detriment of land values. In addition to negative perceptions, other variables such as the impact on land uses, location, proximity of wind turbines and lease agreement terms can have a significant impact on the marketability of rural land holdings (Peardon, 2013). It is thus the opinion of the SEIA Specialist that negative impacts on land values during the operational phase of the Soutrivier North WEF are unlikely, but that individual negative perceptions towards the infrastructure could affect property sales negatively in terms of possible prolonged sale	NO-GO			NO IMP4	ACT		

EASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
	VERY DIFFICULT	LOW -
	VERY DIFFICULT	LOW -
	NO IMP/	
	VERY DIFFICULT	LOW -
	VERT DIFFICULT	
	VERY DIFFICULT	LOW -
	NO IMP/	

	SY	NTH <u>ESIS O</u>	F S <u>PECIA</u>	LIST <u>IMPA</u>	CTS <u>AS EXT</u>	RACTED FROM	THE <u>SPECIA</u>	LIST REPORTS
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION ME
	periods and fewer buyers' interests.						1	
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							
	low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters							
	construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same							
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the							
	same standard.							
	No-go alternative would not impact the SEIA ratings							
	significantly.							
IMPACTS ON TOURISM	Should impacts on tourism as a result of this project	DIRECT	STUDY	LONG TERM	MAY OCCUR	SLIGHT	LOW -	 Should the affected touri
	manifest, it will likely be due to visual impacts and		AREA					raise complaints and/or o
	impacts on sense of place. At this stage tourism in	CUMULATIVE	STUDY	LONG TERM	MAY OCCUR	SLIGHT	LOW -	with them and consider t
	the PKSDM district contributes 15.6% to the		AREA					turbine/s that they perce
	provincial GVA, of which the Ubuntu LM is only a small contributor.	NO-GO			NO IMP/	ACT		problematic.
	Only one accommodation / tourism establishments							
	has been identified in the study area, i.e.							
	Meltonwold, a historical Karoo Guest Farm located							
	about 8 km north of the nearest wind turbine. The							
	VIA (Nuleaf, October 2022) determined that the							
	potential visual impact on sensitive receptors							
	within the local area (5 – 10 km offset) is likely to be of high significance.							
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							
	low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters							
	construction timelines overlap. However, it is							
	important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same							
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the							
	same standard.							
	No-go alternative would not impact the SEIA ratings							
	significantly.							
IMPACTS ON SENSE OF	The Project is located in an area with low crime	DIRECT	STUDY	LONG TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATE SEVERE	MODERATE -	 Implement an effective L
PLACE	levels and has an overall feeling of solitude and		AREA					programme in collat
		CUMULATIVE	STUDY	LONG TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATE SEVERE	MODERATE -	landowners.
	term impact on the sense of place for this WEF		AREA					 Implement all mitigatio
	project would thus relate to a potential change in the landscape character, intrusion impacts and any	NO-GO			NO IMP	ACT		measures as proposedA Rehabilitate the veld to
	changes to the safety and social surroundings of							the operational phase.
	community members.							
	<i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be</i>							
	low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters							
	construction timelines overlap. However, it is							
	important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same							
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the							
	same standard.							
	No-go alternative would not impact the SEIA ratings							
	significantly.							

EASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
ism establishment concerns, consult	VERY DIFFICULT	LOW -
to remove the eive could be	VERY DIFFICULT	LOW -
and Use Management boration with the	VERY DIFFICULT	MODERATE -
on and management	VERY DIFFICULT	MODERATE -
its original state post		

	SY	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXTH	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIS	T REPORTS
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION		MITIGATION ME
INTRUSION IMPACTS	The NIA (de Jager, October 2022) rated both daytime and night-time operational activities	DIRECT	STUDY AREA	LONG TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATE SEVERE	MODERATE -	~	Implement an effective La programme (procedures
	(noises form wind turbines) when considering the worst-case scenario with a low negative	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	LONG TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATE SEVERE	MODERATE -		opened and closed, methods to address poter
	significance. The VIA (Nuleaf Planning & Environmental, October 2022) rated the visual impact on visual receptors in close proximity (within 5km) with a very high negative significance and those located between 5 and 20 km ranging from between high and moderate negative significance. The visual impact of shadow flicker is rated with a moderate significance. Traffic on local access roads will not increase significantly as maintenance and repairs to infrastructure will be done intermittently. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be XX</i> should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would not impact the SEIA ratings significantly.	NO-GO			NO IMPA	ιCT		*	areas, etc.) in collab landowners. Implement all mitigatior measures as proposed i Specialist reports.
CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL POWER	The proposed Soutrivier North WEF will generate electricity and enhance the reliability and stability	DIRECT	NATIONAL	LONG TERM		SLIGHTLY BENEFICIAL	MODERATE +	~	None suggested.
SUPPLY	of supply that would contribute to economic development in the country as a whole.	CUMULATIVE NO-GO	NATIONAL	LONG TERM	DEFINITE	SLIGHTLY BENEFICIAL	MODERATE +		
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be MODERATE should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would not impact the SEIA ratings significantly.								
DOTENTIAL	Dermanant or tomogramy loss of indigenous	DIRECT				IMPACT ASSESSMENT	1011/		Plankot cloaring of vogate
POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL	Permanent or temporary loss of indigenous vegetation cover because of site clearing. Site	DIRECT CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED LOCALISED	PERMANENT PERMANENT	DEFINITE DEFINITE	SLIGHT SLIGHT	LOW - LOW -		Blanket clearing of vegeta to the site. No clearing
BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS VEGETATION	clearing before construction will result in the blanket clearing of vegetation within the affected footprint.	NO-GO			NO IMPA			*	footprint required for place.
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same							*	on completion where replace. Any site camps and layd clearing must be locat disturbed areas as far as p

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
Land Use Management es when gates are	VERY DIFFICULT	MODERATE -
road maintenance, tential veld fires, no-go aboration with the	VERY DIFFICULT	MODERATE -
ion and management		
	VERY DIFFICULT	MODERATE +
	VERY DIFFICULT	MODERATE +
	DIFFICULT	Low
etation must be limited	DIFFICULT	LOW - LOW -
construction to take riped and stockpiled reparation and replaced	NO IMPA	
revegetation will take ydown areas requiring cated within already possible, or away from		

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF	SPATIAL	TEMPORAL	CERTAINTY	RACTED FROM SEVERITY /	SIGNIFICANCE	MITIGATION ME
		ІМРАСТ	SCALE (EXTENT)	SCALE (DURATION)	SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	BENEFICIAL SCALE	PRE- MITIGATION	
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the				LIKELIIIOOD			watercourses, alluvial arec
	same standard.							features (rocky outcrops).
	No-go alternative would result in no impact on							
	vegetation.			I				
POTENTIAL	Loss of flora species of special concern during pre-	DIRECT	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	▲ A flora search and resc
TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS	construction site clearing activities. Several special of concern are known from surrounding areas,	CUMULATIVE NO-GO	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE NO IMPA	SLIGHT	LOW -	 before commencement. A Respective permits to be or
	which could be destroyed during site preparation.	NO-GO						
FLORA SPECIES								
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							
	low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters							
	construction timelines overlap. However, it is							
	important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same							
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard.							
	No-go alternative would result in no impact on floral							
	species.							
POTENTIAL	Susceptibility of post construction disturbed areas	DIRECT	LOCALISED	SHORT	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	 Alien trees and weeds mu
TERRESTRIAL	to invasion by exotic and alien invasive species and			TERM				the site as per CARA/ NEM
BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS	removal of exotic and alien invasive species during	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	SHORT	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	▲ A suitable weed and a
	construction. Post construction disturbed areas			TERM				management plan to l
	having no vegetation cover are often susceptible to	NO-GO			NO IMPA	ACT		construction and operatio
	invasion by weedy and alien species, which can not							▲ After clearing and constr
	only become invasive but also prevent natural flora from becoming established.							an appropriate cover cro should natural re-establisl
	nom becoming established.							take place in a timely mo
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							road verges. This will also
	low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters							_
	construction timelines overlap. However, it is							
	important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same							
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the							
	same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on alien							
	invasive species.							
POTENTIAL	Susceptibility of some areas to erosion because of	DIRECT	LOCALISED	SHORT	POSSIBLE	SLIGHT	LOW -	▲ Suitable measures must
TERRESTRIAL	construction related disturbances. Removal of			TERM				areas that are susceptib
BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS	vegetation cover and soil disturbance may result in	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	SHORT	POSSIBLE	SLIGHT	LOW -	must be rehabilitated, and
	some areas being susceptible to soil erosion after			TERM				planted once construction
EROSION	completion of the activity.	NO-GO			NO IMPA	АСТ		▲ Topsoil must be stripp
	Cumulative impact on a localized scale would be							separately and replaced of
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters							 If natural vegetation re-es occur, a suitable grass mu
	construction timelines overlap. However, it is							
	important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same							
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the							
	same standard.							
	No-go alternative would result in no impact on							
	erosion.			1		1		
POTENTIAL	Disturbances to ecological processes: Activity may	DIRECT	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST-
		MITIGATION
eas and other sensitive).		
scue is recommended	EASY	LOW -
	EASY	LOW -
e obtained beforehand.	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑΟ	CT
nust be removed from	EASY	LOW -
MBA requirements. alien invasive plant be implemented in	EASY	LOW -
ion phases. struction is completed, rop may be required, ishment of grasses not manner, such as along to minimise dust.	NO IMPAC	CT
st be implemented in ible to erosion. Areas	EASY	LOW -
nd a suitable cover crop on is completed.	EASY	LOW -
pped and stockpiled on completion. establishment does not nust be applied.	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑΟ	CT
	DIFFICULT	LOW -

	SY	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXT	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION ME
TERRESTRIAL	result in disturbances to ecological processes such	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	 Blanket clearing of veget
BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS	as fragmentation (road, etc). Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is	NO-GO			NO IMP/	ACT		to the development footp be cleared must be dema clearing commences.
	important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on ecological processes.							
POTENTIAL	Aquatic and Riparian processes: Diversion and	DIRECT	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	▲ Suitable structures to
TERRESTRIAL	increased velocity of surface water flows – Changes		LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	watercourse crossings the
BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS	to the hydrological regime and increased potential	NO-GO			NO IMP			 Stormwater discharge int
	for erosion. Impact of changes to water quality. Loss							protected against erosion
AQUATIC AND RIPARIAN PROCESSES	of riparian vegetation / aquatic habitat. Loss of species of special concern.							
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							
	moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF							
	clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it							
	is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same							
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard.							
	No-go alternative would result in no impact on							
	aquatic and riparian processes.							
POTENTIAL	Loss of Faunal Habitat: Activity may result in the loss	DIRECT	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	 Blanket clearing of veget
TERRESTRIAL	of habitat for faunal species, which could result in			PERMANENT	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	to the construction footp
BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS	disturbance and displacement of faunal species.	NO-GO		•	NO IMP	ACT		 Rocky outcrop areas a
								Habitat to be avoided as
FAUNAL HABITAT	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							 It is important that clear
	LOW should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters							to the minimum and tai
	construction timelines overlap. However, it is							manner, where applical
	<i>important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same</i>							smaller animal species to and prevents wind and
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the							cleared areas.
	same standard.							
	No-go alternative would result in no impact on							
	faunal habitat.							
POTENTIAL	Impacts to faunal processes because of the activity	DIRECT	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	LOW -	 The habitats and microhometer
TERRESTRIAL	such as erection of barriers to movement.	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	LOW -	project site are not uniqu
BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS	Cumulating impacts on a locally 1	NO-GO			NO IMP	АСТ		in the general area, he
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							associated with the foot
FAUNAL PROCESSES	LOW should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is							significance if mitigation i to.
	important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							 Small mammals within
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same							around the affected area
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the							and likely to be transient
	same standard.							most likely vacate the ar
	No-go alternative would result in no impact on							commences. As with all co

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
tation must be limited	DIFFICULT	LOW -
print, and the area to arcated before any	NO IMPA	
he constructed at	EACV.	
be constructed at hat do not alter flows.	EASY EASY	LOW - LOW -
nto watercourses to be	NO IMPA	ст
etation must be limited	DIFFICULT	LOW -
print required.	DIFFICULT	LOW -
and Riverine Rabbit far as possible. ring activities are kept ake place in a phased able. This allows any o move into safe areas water erosion of the	NO IMPA	
nabitats present on the	DIFFICULT	LOW -
ue and are widespread	DIFFICULT	LOW -
ence the local impact tprint would be of low measures are adhered the habitat on and a are generally mobile t to the area. They will area once construction	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑ	СТ
construction sites there		

	SYI	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXTI	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEA
	faunal procesess.							 is a latent risk that the accidental mortalities. Spenade to reduce this risk. The special concern is low, and there will be any impact to species because of the action of the species because of the species because of the species of the sp
POTENTIAL	Loss of faunal SSC due to construction activities:	DIRECT	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	▲ A pre-commencement faur
TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS	Activities associated with bush clearing, killing of perceived dangerous fauna, may lead to increased	CUMULATIVE NO-GO	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	is recommended. Respective permits to be o
FAUNAL SPECIES	mortalities among faunal species. Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on faunal species.			1	NO IMPA			 No animals are to be han the course of operations. Workers are NOT allowed species.
POTENTIAL RISKS TO	The development may fragment an already highly	DIRECT	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	 Minimising the project for available made and disturb
FAUNA SPECIES OF CONSERVATION	fragmented landscape which may create barriers to geneflow where subpopulations are disconnected	CUMULATIVE NO-GO	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE NO IMPA	MODERATE	MODERATE -	existing roads and disturb technically possible.
CONCERN: HABITAT LOSS, DEGRADATION AND FRAGMENTATION	and isolated. Roads and fences can affect the quality and quantity of available habitat, most notably through fragmentation, creating barriers to animal movement. Erosion from construction may degrade the habitat and direct loss of habitat will occur due to necessity of access roads. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be</i> <i>moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF</i> <i>clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it</i> <i>is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their</i> <i>associated infrastructure are proposed by the same</i> <i>developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the</i>							 Locate developments aw sensitive habitats, this inclu- buffer zones for turbin substations and housing construction laydown area Implementing adequate erosion control. Careful planning of road la length of roads traversin habitats and rocky ridge identified as Very high or h may create barriers and fro Establish wildlife passed

REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
DIFFICULT	LOW -
<u>DIFFICULI</u> NO IMPAC	LOW -
DIFFICULT	LOW -
NO IMPAG	LOW - CT
	DIFFICULT NO IMPAC

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
	No-go alternative would result in no impact on habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation with regards to faunal species.			-				 physical barriers such as roads and fences. Develop and implement a site-specific spill management plan. 		
POTENTIAL RISKS TO	Disturbance will be primarily in the form of visual	DIRECT	LOCALISED		DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	 Implementing adequate noise reduction 	DIFFICULT	LOW -
FAUNA SPECIES OF	-	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	measures, including the use of insulation to	DIFFICULT	LOW -
CONSERVATION CONCERN:	activities. Visual stimuli from movements of the turbine blades may cause a disturbance which may	NO-GO			NO IMPA	СТ		 reduce noise output from turbine hubs. Temporal (curtailment) restrictions. Temporal 	NO IMF	РАСТ
CONCERN:	be far reaching due to the site being open and							restriction strategies can focus on altering		
DISTURBANCE	unobscured. Noise effect from construction and							turbine operation during times or weather		
DISTONDANCE	associated human activities during this phase is							conditions when wildlife is most active or		
	highly probable. This impact will reduce once the							where a negative impact has been found		
	WEF is operational however there will be continued							during the monitoring program.		
	noise pollution from turbines from both the hub							 Targeted operational timing by working with 		
	and the swish of the blades.							wind facility managers to target specific		
								turbines under certain weather conditions		
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							where a negative impact has been identified.		
	moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF							This may require changing the minimum		
	clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it							windspeed at which turbines begin to turn and		
	is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							generate energy (cut-in speed) so that they idle		
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same							during gentle wind and in so doing reduce		
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard.							 noise during periods of low ambient noise. Minimise development lighting in order to 		
	No-go alternative would result in no impact on							minimise light pollution, disturbance to		
	disturbance of faunal species of conservation							animals at night;		
	concern.							 Minimize noise disturbance during 		
								constructions where construction takes place		
								within 1000 m of Very high and high sensitivity		
								habitats. Restricting noise to daytime (9 am – 4		
								pm) periods when most fauna are less active.		
POTENTIAL RISKS TO	There is an increased collision risk from increased	DIRECT	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	▲ Careful planning of roads to minimise the	DIFFICULT	LOW -
FAUNA SPECIES OF	traffic levels at the site and in the general area. This	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	length that traverses through riverine and	DIFFICULT	LOW -
CONSERVATION	impact is likely to be of highest concern during	NO-GO			NO IMPA	СТ		rocky habitats that have been identified as	NO IMF	РАСТ
CONCERN:	construction but is also expected during the							Very high or high sensitivity.		
	operational phase. Roads and roadsides may attract							 Use existing roads as much as possible. 		
MORTALITY FROM	SCC such as Riverine Rabbits and Karoo Dwarf							 Roadkill monitoring program on both internal and automal mublic roads torgeting consitius 		
ROAD COLLISION	Tortoises due to verge edge enhancement of							and external public roads targeting sensitive habitats and wildlife corridors. Roadkill		
	vegetation and roads may be used to facilitate movement, thus further increasing collision risks.							Monitoring programs must be initiated at pre-		
	Access roads that traverse riverine habitats require							construction phase and continued during		
	careful planning and monitoring to reduce risk of							construction and post-construction as well as		
	rabbit mortality.							conducted over different seasons.		
	,							 Pre-construction road planning to identify 		
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							target sites for wildlife crossing structures		
	moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF							which should be considered during the EIA		
	clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it							process and with pre-construction roadkill		
	is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							monitoring findings. Wildlife crossing		
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same							structures must be made in consultation with		
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the							road planner, construction manager and		
	same standard.							wildlife biologist. This is generally more cost		
	No-go alternative would result in no impact on							effective than retro fixing existing roads.		
	faunal species in relation to road collision mortality.							 Assess efficiency of roadkill mitigation 		
			1					approaches via a post-implementation roadkill		

	S	YNTHESIS O	F SPFCIA	I IST IMPA	CTS AS FXTE	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	I IST REPORTS		
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
POTENTIAL RISKS TO	The cumulative impact is of concern, given the fa	t DIRECT		PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	 monitoring program. Implementation of speed limits on both internal access WEF roads (40km/h) as well as external public roads (60km/h). Reduced speed limits of 30km/h where roads (both internal and external) cross High and Very high sensitivity areas identified; including riverine habitat, koppies and ecotones which may harbour sensitive species and generally have higher species diversity and abundance Wildlife warning signage and speed reduction measures where roads cross High and Very high sensitivity areas. Education and awareness campaigns on SCC and their habitat must form part of staff induction procedures to help increase awareness, respect and responsibility towards the environment for all staff and contractors. Inductions on safe wildlife passing and driving to reduce possible injury and roadkill alongside roads. There is higher risk of collision when animals are more active which is typically from late afternoon to early morning. During these times a low speed limit (30km/h) needs to be implemented. Night-time driving should be avoided as much as possible but if necessary, speed needs to be reduced significantly to avoid collisions. Lagomorph species (hares and rabbits) often freeze in headlights and require headlights to be momentarily turned off to allow the animal to move off the road. Reduced speeds also need to be implemented during reduced visibility such as misty conditions that have been observed on the site. Induction must include reporting of any vehicle/wildlife collision or found roadkill to the appointed Roadkill monitoring personnel. Search and rescue of slow-moving species, specifically Karoo Dwarf Tortoises, during the construction phase. IUCN guidelines for translocation of sensitive species should be consulted. Tortoises will need to be carefully relocated and provided shelter and water-rich food as well as monitoring of threatened species to ensure of th	DIFFICULT	1.0.2.1
FAUNA SPECIES OF CONSERVATION	that the renewable-energy industry is rapid expanding in South Africa. The local fauna is alread	ly CUMULATIVE		PERMANENT	DEFINITE NO IMPA	MODERATE	MODERATE -	each development before the next is begun. Use a precautionary approach and aim to	DIFFICULT NO IMP/	LOW -
CONSERVATION	expanding in South Annea. The local faulta is allead									

	SY	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXTR	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS		
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
CONCERN: CUMULATIVE IMPACT	impacted and threatened by past and current land use and the combination of these existing anthropogenic impacts with planned developments may impact the local fauna with unexpectedly large effects. Cumulative effects can also result where the construction phase occurs at several locations simultaneously or if a new project begins construction immediately following the completion of another. Cumulative effects can cause a small localized effect (which may have a limited effect on its own) to have a significant impact on population level as there may be thresholds where the cumulative effects increase disproportionally. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. <i>No-go alternative would result in no impact from a cumulative faunal species of conservation concern loss perspective.</i></i>				LIKELIHOOD)			 minimise negative effects even when the effects are not fully known. Ensure the construction phase is done in as short a period as possible and avoid breeding season, typically in the spring after good rains. Construction needs to be done during daytime, avoiding noise and disturbance when faunal communities are most likely active, particularly where the construction is in proximity to their habitat. Sensitive habitats near construction will need to be clearly marked. Relating construction phase of the development with neighbouring developments and farming activity to ensure construction does not begin immediately after the completion of another or simultaneously. The developer instigates a proactive mitigation measure by initiating a multi-stakeholder dialogue at a workshop to clarify these concerns and how they might be taken forward and co-funded. The aim of this mitigation is to reduce current impacts that threaten the survival of SCC populations. We recommend a biodiversity wildlife corridor approach whereby protecting sensitive habitats is made a priority. This may include species refuge areas where no form of indiscriminate wildlife killing/snaring is allowed, no or highly reduced livestock grazing, and no pest control including locust spraying is 		
								 carried out. Poaching and the use of hunting dogs at site is prohibited. 		
POTENTIAL RISKS TO FAUNA SPECIES OF CONSERVATION CONCERN: CASCADING IMPACT ACROSS TROPHIC LEVELS	The effect of the wind farm on one species may have indirect cascading effects (knock on effect) on other species within the same community due to ecological relations to one another. This means that an effect on one species may in turn affect many others within the same ecosystem. Cascading effects may be complex and unpredictable as it may be the result of different types of interactions including competition, predation, parasitism, or symbiosis. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no cascading impact across the trophic levels due to the proposed</i>		LOCALISED		DEFINITE DEFINITE NO IMPA	MODERATE MODERATE .CT	MODERATE - MODERATE -	 Initiate a general Fauna Biodiversity Monitoring program A Fauna Biodiversity program must be initiated pre-construction to have baseline population status and monitoring must be ongoing post- construction to identify any changes in occupancy in certain species' population which may in turn indirectly impact other fauna populations. We recommend the use of multiple monitoring methods including and not limited to; camera trapping in diverse habitats, targeted camera trapping for SCC; small mammal monitoring with the use of Sherman traps; the use of Conservation Scent Detection Dog teams to assist in detecting SCC. 	DIFFICULT DIFFICULT NO IMPA	LOW - LOW - ACT

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF	SPATIAL	TEMPORAL	CERTAINTY	RACTED FROM SEVERITY /	SIGNIFICANCE	MITIGATION MEA
15502		IMPACT	SCALE (EXTENT)	SCALE (DURATION)	SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	BENEFICIAL SCALE	PRE- MITIGATION	
	WEF.				LIKELIHOOD			
				1	VISUAL IMPACT A	ASSESSMENT		
POTENTIAL VISUAL	The visual impacts of facility operations on sensitive	DIRECT	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	DEFINITE	SEVERE	VERY HIGH -	 Retain / re-establish and
IMPACT OF FACILITY OPERATIONS ON	visual receptors (i.e., residents of homesteads, as well as, observers travelling along the secondary	CUMULATIVE NO-GO	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	DEFINITE NO IMP/	SEVERE	VERY HIGH -	vegetation in all area development footprint.
SENSITIVE VISUAL	road) in close proximity to the proposed Soutrivier	NO-GO						 Maintain the general appe
RECEPTORS IN CLOSE	North WEF (within 5km) is expected to be of very							as a whole.
PROXIMITY (< 5KM) TO	high significance.							 Monitor rehabilitated are
THE PROPOSED								remedial action as and wh
DEVELOPMENT	Sensitive visual receptors within this zone include:							
	 Users of the various secondary roads Desidents of the following homestander 							
	 Residents of the following homesteads: Stoeifontein 							
	The following homesteads are located on farm							
	portions earmarked for the Victoria West WEF,							
	thereby reducing the probability of this impact							
	occurring on these specific receptors (i.e. it is							
	assumed that these landowners are supportive of							
	WEF developments and their associated visual							
	impacts): Liebenbergsdam 							
	 Soutrivier 							
	 Bonnievale 							
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							
	very high should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF							
	clusters operational timelines overlap, which is							
	likely. However, it is important to note that the 5							
	WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will							
	be prepared to the same standard.							
	No-go alternative would result in no impact on							
	sensitive visual receptors.			1	1	Τ		
POTENTIAL VISUAL IMPACT OF FACILITY	The visual impact of facility operations on sensitive visual receptors (i.e. users of the various secondary	DIRECT	STUDY AREA	LONG TERM	DEFINITE	SEVERE	HIGH -	 Retain / re-establish and range natural features and range
OPERATIONS ON	roads and residents of homesteads) within the local	CUMULATIVE	STUDY	LONG TERM	DEFINITE	SEVERE	HIGH -	vegetation in all areas ou
SENSITIVE VISUAL	area (between 5 - 10km offset) is expected to be of	COMOLATIVE	AREA		DEFINITE	JEVENE	, inclu	footprint.
RECEPTORS WITHIN THE	high significance.	NO-GO			NO IMPA	АСТ		🔺 Retain natural pockets (
LOCAL AREA (BETWEEN								other sensitive vegetation
5 - 10KM)	Sensitive visual receptors within this zone include:							within the property and alo
SURROUNDING THE	 Users traveling along the various secondary reads, potential visibility is however seattaned 							 Dust suppression technique at all times during the sit
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	roads, potential visibility is however scattered along the length of these roads and visual							at all times during the sit operational phases.
	intrusion where possible will be brief.							 Access roads will require
	 Residents of the following homesteads: 							suppression management
	 Meltonwold 							regular wetting and/or the
	 Stoeifontein 							chemicals that will retain i
			1					f
	• Wolwefontein							surface.
	WolwefonteinGrootfontein							 Downscaling of operations
								 surface. Downscaling of operations. Keeping infrastructure at n Introducing landscaping

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
and maintain natural	VERY DIFFICULT	VERY HIGH -
eas outside of the	VERY DIFFICULT	VERY HIGH -
pearance of the facility	NO IMPA	СТ
areas, and implement vhen required.		
d maintain large trees, noteworthy natural	VERY DIFFICULT	HIGH -
outside of the activity	VERY DIFFICULT	HIGH -
s (wetland, river and ion zones) as buffers along the perimeter. ques should be in place site development and uire an effective dust nt programme, such as he use of non-polluting in moisture in the road ons. t minimum heights.	NO IMPA	СТ
g measures such as		

	SYI	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS <u>AS EXT</u>	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION ME
	 thereby reducing the probability of this impact occurring on these specific receptors (i.e. it is assumed that these landowners are supportive of WEF developments and their associated visual impacts): Oppermanskraal Slypfontein Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be high should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters operational timelines overlap, which is likely. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on sensitive visual receptors. 							 Avoid the use of highly ref. Metal surfaces, where the painted in natural soft color in with the environment. Maintain the general appear a whole. Lighting should be kept to be possible. Install light fixtures that directed illumination to reference beyond the immediate surface. Wherever possible, lights downwards to avoid illumination with the activity is exposed to reference beyond the site and us activated on movement.
POTENTIAL VISUAL IMPACT OF FACILITY	The visual impact of facility operations on sensitive visual receptors (i.e. users of the various secondary	DIRECT	STUDY AREA	LONG TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	 Retain / re-establish and in natural features and in
OPERATIONS ON SENSITIVE VISUAL	road, arterial R63 and the national N12 road, visitors to region, and residents of homesteads)	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	LONG TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	vegetation in all areas ou footprint.
DISTRICT (BETWEEN 10 - 20KM) SURROUNDING THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	 expected to be of moderate significance. Sensitive visual receptors within this zone include: Users traveling along portions of the N12, R63 and various secondary roads, potential visibility is however scattered along the length of these roads and visual intrusion where possible will be brief. Residents of the following homesteads: Meltonwold Suikerkolk Grasaar Blomfontein Pampoenfontein Jakkalsfontein Maanhaarspoort Houdenbek Sterkfontein Oorlogsfontein Abramskraal Brakvlei Wagenaarskraal Brakfontein The following homesteads are located on farm portions earmarked for the Victoria West WEF. 							 other sensitive vegetation within the property and all Dust suppression technique at all times during the sinoperational phases. Access roads will require suppression management regular wetting and/or the chemicals that will retain surface. Downscaling of operations. Keeping infrastructure at result in the surface of highly references where the painted in natural soft color in with the environment. Maintain the general appear a whole. Lighting should be kept to be possible. Install light fixtures that directed illumination to result is especially relevant the activity is exposed to result.
	portions earmarked for the Victoria West WEF, thereby reducing the probability of this impact							 Wherever possible, lights downwards to avoid illum

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
eflective material.		
they occur, should be plours that would blend		
pearance of the site as		
o a minimum wherever		
hat provide precisely reduce light "spillage" urrounds of the activity ant where the edge of presidential properties. Its should be directed minating the sky. urity lighting along the use only lights that are		
d maintain large trees, noteworthy natural	VERY DIFFICULT	MODERATE -
outside of the activity	VERY DIFFICULT	MODERATE -
s (wetland, river and tion zones) as buffers along the perimeter. ques should be in place site development and	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑΟ	CT
ire an effective dust nt programme, such as he use of non-polluting in moisture in the road		
ons. t minimum heights. g measures such as		
eflective material. they occur, should be plours that would blend		
pearance of the site as		
o a minimum wherever		
hat provide precisely reduce light "spillage" urrounds of the activity ant where the edge of presidential properties. hts should be directed minating the sky.		

		NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXTR	ACTED FROM	THE SPECIAL	LIST REPORTS		
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
	 occurring on these specific receptors (i.e. it is assumed that these landowners are supportive of WEF developments and their associated visual impacts): Oppermanskraal Stampfontein Oorlogsfontein Slypfontein 							Avoid high pole top security lighting along the periphery of the site and use only lights that are activated on movement.		
	moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters operational timelines overlap, which is likely. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on sensitive visual receptors.									
POTENTIAL VISUAL	The visual impact of facility operations on sensitive	DIRECT	REGIONAL	LONG TERM	UNLIKELY	MODERATE	LOW -	 Retain / re-establish and maintain large trees, 	VERY DIFFICULT	LOW -
IMPACT OF FACILITY		CUMULATIVE	REGIONAL	LONG TERM	UNLIKELY	MODERATE	LOW -	natural features and noteworthy natural	VERY DIFFICULT	LOW -
OPERATIONS ON	roads, visitors to the region, and residents of	NO-GO			NO IMPA	СТ		vegetation in all areas outside of the activity	NO IMPAC	T
SENSITIVE VISUAL	homesteads) within the region (beyond the 20km							footprint.		
	, , ,							▲ Retain natural pockets (wetland, river and other consisting vegetation zenes) as buffers		
REGION (> 20KM)	Sensitive visual receptors within this zone include:							other sensitive vegetation zones) as buffers		
	 Users traveling along portions of the N12, R63, D281 and various secondary roads, potential 							within the property and along the perimeter.		
	R381 and various secondary roads, potential visibility is however scattered along the length							 Dust suppression techniques should be in place at all times during the site development and 		
	of these roads and visual intrusion where							at all times during the site development and operational phases.		
	possible will be brief.							 Access roads will require an effective dust 		
	 Residents of various homesteads (refer to 							suppression management programme, such as		
	Section 6.6 of the VIA for a full list).							regular wetting and/or the use of non-polluting		
	section of on the virtual a fail isty.							chemicals that will retain moisture in the road		
	The following homesteads are located on farm							surface.		
	portions earmarked for the Victoria West WEF,							 Downscaling of operations. 		
	thereby reducing the probability of this impact							★ Keeping infrastructure at minimum heights.		
	occurring on these specific receptors (i.e. it is							 Introducing landscaping measures such as 		
	assumed that these landowners are supportive of							vegetating berms.		
	WEF developments and their associated visual							Avoid the use of highly reflective material.		
	impacts):							 Metal surfaces, where they occur, should be minted in network off colours that would blond 		
	BoshoekSpes Bona							painted in natural soft colours that would blend in with the environment.		
	Spes BonaStampfontein							 Maintain the general appearance of the site as 		
	 Boschrug 							a whole.		
	 Blindefontein 							 Lighting should be kept to a minimum wherever 		
	 Drupfontein 							possible.		
	 Middlewater 							 Install light fixtures that provide precisely 		
	 Oorlogsfontein 							directed illumination to reduce light "spillage" beyond the immediate surrounds of the activity		
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							- this is especially relevant where the edge of		
	low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters							the activity is exposed to residential properties.		
	operational timelines overlap, which is likely.							 Wherever possible, lights should be directed 		
	However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and							downwards to avoid illuminating the sky.		

 Here associated infrativiture one proposed by the same should be propied or addite EXRS, will be propied or addite EXRSS, will be propied or addite EXRSS, will be propied or addite EXRSSS, will be propied or addite EXRSSSS, will be propied EXRSSSSSSSS, will be propied or addite EXRSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS		MITIGATION
IMPACT OF OPERATIONAL ISSURTIVE VISION INDUMBER INTER INDUMBER ISSURTIVE VISION INDUMEER ISSURTIVE VISION INDUMEERING VISION ISSUET VISION ISSUET VISION INDUMEERING VISION ISSUET VISION ISSUET VISION INDUMEERING VISION ISSUET VISION ISSUET VISION ISSUET VISION ISSUET VISION VISIN		
OPERATIONAL Ights for Max Toges Into any light respans and gizer from the security sense of place and rural makines of the local area increases its sensitivity to such lighting for the deal area increases its sensitivity to such lighting intrusions. No IMPACT The possibility of limiting aircraft warning black and rural senses its sensitivity to such lighting intrusions. Another source of glare light is the aircraft warning lights mouthed on top of the hub of the wind turbines. While these lights are less aggraving due to the cond-down relations pecially be to the duration of the hub of the wind turbines. While these lights are less aggraving lights and the potential to evisible from a greater distance then general potential to be visible from a greater distance then egreenal potential to be visible from a greater distance then general potential to be visible from a greater distance then egreenal potential to be visible from a greater distance then egreenal potential to be visible from a greater distance then egreenal potential to be visible from a greater distance then egreenal potential to be visible from a greater distance then egreenal potential to be visible from a greater distance then egreenal potential to be visible from a greater distance then egreenal potential to be visible from a greater distance then egreenal potential to be visible from a greater distance then egreenal potential to militigate their visual impacts is low. The possibility of limiting aircraft warring lights and the potential to militigate their visual the overall impact, is recommended to be investigated. Some ground-breaking new technology in the development of stributing lights that only activate when an aircraft is detected and the predicting the overall impact, is recommended to be investigated and implemented by the project proponent, if available and permissible by the CAA. Thi	MODERATE	MODERATE -
GHTING AT NIGHT ON SINSITIVE VUSC SINSITIVE VUSC SINSITIVE VUSC REGION and after-hours operational lighting for the facility will have some significance. In addition, the remote sense of place and rural ambiance of the local area increases its sensitivity to such lighting intrusions. to the turbines on the perimeter according to cAA requirements, thereby reducing the ovecall impacts. Another source of glare light is the aircraft warning lights mounted on top of the hub of the wind turbines. While these lights are liess aggravating due to the tone-down reduct ool ware they down the period local colur, they do have the potential to be visible from a greater distance them general operational lighting, especially due to the strobing effect of the lights, a function specially designed to stract the visual impacts is low. The possibility of limiting aircraft warning lights to the turbines on the perimeter according to CAA requirements, thereby reducing the visiting the potential to mispate their visual impacts is low. The possibility of limiting aircraft warning lights to the turbines on the perimeter according to CAA requirements, thereby reducing the warning lights to the turbines on the perimeter according to CAA requirements, thereby reducing the the ovecall impact, is recommended to be investigated. Make use of number and theretores on a security lights to the turbines on the perimeter according to CAA requirements, thereby reducing the transpace and implemented or the point and and therefore the lights the aircraft warning lights that the turbines on the perimeter according to CAA requirements, thereby reducing the the oveclopment of strobus giats that only activate when an aircraft is detected merby. This may aid in turbines, light tight the there is no fingt be opticat proponent, if available and permissible by the CAA. Shele the bourses of the perimeter according to c	MODERATE	MODERATE -
SINSTIVE VISUAL will have some significance. In addition, the remote CA requirements, thereby reducing the overall REGION sense of place and rural ambiance of the local areas increases its sensitivity to such lighting intrusions. - Another source of glare light is the aircraft warning lights mounted on top of the hub of the wind - install aircraft worning lights that only activate when the presence of on aircraft is detected, if personnel to be visible from a greater distance then general operational lighting, especially due to the strobing effect of the lights, a function specially due to the strobing effect of the lights, a function specially due to the strobing effect of the period. - Make use of non-nighters, or shielded figures. Warding lights and the specially due to the strobing effect of the lights, a function specially due to the strobing rescribes these warning lights to the turbines on the perimeter according to CA requirements, thereby reducing the overall lighting, especially due to the strobing rescribes these warning lights to the turbines on the perimeter according to CA requirements, thereby reducing the overall lighting, especially due to the end of lights are constrained by charts, or shielded figures. - Some ground-breaking new technology in the end of lights are lights and the specially due to the end of lights and the potential to mitigrate their visual lights are list according to CA requirements, thereby reducing the visual light of the rubines on the perimeter according to CA requirements, thereby reducing the visual according to CA requirements, thereby reducing the visual according to CA requirements, thereby reducing the visual according to rubinting areas i	NO IMI	PACT
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farm control to activate the obstacle lights.		
Last is the potential lighting impact is known as sky		
glow. Sky glow is the condition where the night sky		
is illuminated when light reflects off particles in the		
atmosphere such as moisture, dust or smog. The sky		
glow intensifies with the increase in the number of		
light sources. Each new light source, especially		
upwardly directed lighting, contributes to the		
increase in sky glow. The general lighting of the facility may contribute to the effect of sky glow in		

	SYNTHESIS OF SPECIALIST IMPACTS AS EXTRACTED FROM THE SPECIALIST REPORTS									
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
POTENTIAL VISUAL IMPACT OF SHADOW FLICKER ON SENSITIVE VISUAL RECEPTORS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	 sun and the receptor (i.e. when the sun is low). De Gryse in Scenic Landscape Architecture (2006) found that "most shadow impact is associated with 3-4 times the height of the object". Based on this research, a 1.3km buffer along the edge of the outer most turbines is identified as the zone within which there is a risk of shadow flicker occurring. One unamed homestead is located within the 1.3km buffer. Of note is that this homestead is located on a property involved in this development, thereby reducing the probability of this impact occurring. It is expected that the shadow flicker experienced by motorist traveling along roads will be fleeting and not constitute a shadow flicker visual impact of concern. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be high should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters operational timelines overlap, which is likely. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the</i> 	DIRECT CUMULATIVE NO-GO	LOCALISED LOCALISED	LONG TERM LONG TERM	POSSIBLE POSSIBLE NO IMPA	MODERATE MODERATE CT	MODERATE - MODERATE - MODERATE -	None possible.	DIFFICULT DIFFICULT NO IMP	MODERATE - MODERATE - MODERATE - PACT
	same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on consistive viewal receptors.									
	sensitive visual receptors.				WAKE EFFECT					
WAKE EFFECTS	The operational Noblesfontein WEF does lie	DIRECT			NO IMPA			None suggested		
WARE EFFECTS	downwind of an important wind sector, but				NO IMPA			ivone suggested		
	uownwinu of an important wind sector, but	CONUCATIVE								

Impact SCALE (EXTENT) PRE- (INCLASSION (INCLASSION) PRE- (INCLASSION) distance and terrain effects are linguisticant impact on a social state, comparition impact, on a locality for social state, operational impacts on a Social state, social director on the social state, social director on the social state, there associated impact on a social state, social state, socisocial state, social state, social state, social stat	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF	SPATIAL	TEMPORAL	CERTAINTY	SEVERITY /	SIGNIFICANCE	MITIGATIO
significant impact on a localised such, would be low should the Toalbos and Southier WEF clusters operational timelines overlap, this is likely, however, it is important to note that the SWEFs and their associated infastructure are propased by the same developer and the EWFs will be prepared to the same stendard. No so-go alternative would result in no impact related to wake effect as no WEFs would be present on these land parets. No so-go alternative would result in no impact related to wake effect as no WEFs would be present on these land parets. No so-go alternative would result in no impact related to wake effect as no WEFs would be present on these land parets. No so-go alternative would result in no impact related to wake effect as no WEFs would be present on these land parets. No so-go alternative would result in no impact related to wake effect as no WEFs would be present on these land parets. WIFN INTERNATI MANARIAMENT PROGRAMME E DRAFTIG, IN COMSULTATION WITH SPECIALISTS, WHEN THIS PHASE RAVIENDEMENTAL MANARIAMENT PROGRAMME E DRAFTIG, IN COMSULTATION WITH SPECIALISTS, WHEN THIS PHASE ALCON AGRICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT at its impacts associated with the decommissioning phase will be similar to those listed in the construction phase and the associated mitigations measures must be updated and implemented to reduce pa AVIANAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT at impacts associated with the decommissioning phase will be similar to those listed in the construction phase and the associated mitigations measures must be updated and implemented to reduce pa AVIANAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT taugal impacts associated with the decommissioning phase will be similar to those listed in the construction phase and the associated mitigations measures must be updated and implemented to reduce pater AVIANAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT taugal impacts associated with the decommissioning phase will be similar to those listed in the construction phase and the associated mitigations measures must be updated and implemented to reduce pater AVIANAL IMPACT ASS				SCALE	SCALE	(PROBABILITY/		PRE-	
DECOMMISSIONING PHASE **DUE TO THE FACT THAT NO WIND ENERGY FACILITY'S HAVE BEEN DECOMMISSIONED IN SOUTH ARRICA, CCS BELIEVES IT RESPONSIBLE TO STIPULATE THAT FUTHER ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME BE DRAFTED. IN CONSULTATION WITH SPECIALISTS, WHEN THIS PHASE BECOM AGRICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ricultural impacts associated with the decommissioning phase will be similar to those listed in the construction phase and the associated mitigations measures must be updated and implemented to reduce p AVIFAUNAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT faunal impacts associated with the decommissioning phase will be similar to those listed in the construction phase and the associated mitigations measures must be updated and implemented to reduce p AVIFAUNAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT faunal impacts associated with the decommissioning phase will be similar to those listed in the construction phase and the associated mitigations measures must be updated and implemented to reduce poter BAT IMPACT ASSESSMENT impacts associated with the decommissioning phase will be similar to those listed in the construction phase and the associated mitigations measures must be updated and implemented to reduce poter BAT IMPACT ASSESSMENT impacts associated with the decommissioning phase will be similar to those listed in the construction phase and the associated mitigations measures must be updated and implemented to reduce poter BATINPACT ASSESSMENT is impacts associated with the decommissioning phase will be similar to those listed in the construction phase and the associated mitigations measures must be updated and implemented to reduce poter BALEONTOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT Environmented to reduce poter BALEONTOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT Environmented to the decommissioning phase will be similar to those listed in the construction phase and the associated mitigations measures must be updated and implemented to reduce poter BALEONTOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT Environmented to reduce poter BALEONTOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT Environmented to reduce poter BALEONTOLOGICA		 significant impact is experienced at that site. Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters operational timelines overlap, this is likely. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact related to wake effect as no WEFs would be present on 	NO-GO			NO IMPA	СТ		
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None identified by specialist

EASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
	NO IMP.	ACT

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