	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							THE SPECIA	
	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEA
	to disturbance of agricultural system as no known construction activities are present on site.				LIKELIHOOD)			
DEGRADATION	Erosion can occur as a result of the alteration of the land surface run-off characteristics, predominantly through the establishment of hard surface areas including roads. Soil erosion is completely	DIRECT	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATE	LOW -	Mitigation measures to preve are all inherent in the project
		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 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>	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.
					AQUATIC IMPACT	ASSESSMENT		
VEHICULAR MOVEMENT (TRANSPORTATION OF	Loss of freshwater vegetation, associated habitat and ecosystem services from indirect impacts;	DIRECT	LOCALISED	MEDIUM TERM	AQUATIC IMPACT POSSIBLE	ASSESSMENT 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	MEDIUM	POSSIBLE	SLIGHT 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			MEDIUM TERM MEDIUM	POSSIBLE	SLIGHT 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		MEDIUM TERM MEDIUM	POSSIBLE	SLIGHT MODERATE		 small as possible and vege limited to what is essential Retain as much indigen possible; All vegetation removed a clearing activities (specigareas need to be cleared) from the construction stockpiled) and disposed

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION					
event soil degradation act design and / or are	REVERSIBLE	LOW -					
onstruction sites. anagement, which will	REVERSIBLE LOW -						
herent 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 and then re-spread after ering of topsoil over the	NO IMPA	CT					
int areas to remain as	REVERSIBLE	LOW -					
rgetation clearing to be tial; genous vegetation as	REVERSIBLE	LOW -					
genous vegetation as d as part of the site	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑ	СТ					
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 cifics as to what type of	REVERSIBLE	LOW -					
water vs. chemical dust	REVERSIBLE	LOW -					

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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 IMPA	ACT		 suppressant) that will be uproposed development watime 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 watercourt All vehicle re-fuelling is specifically designated remust be located outside of GN509 ZoR; and' No vegetation may be remZoR surrounding the freshwater is planner natural buffer zone aroof features which plays a role runoff into the freshwater prevents sedimentation are surrounding the prevents sedimentation are surrounding
REMOVAL OF VEGETATION AND	Earthworks could be potential sources of sediment, which may be transported as runoff into the	DIRECT	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	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	MEDIUM TERM	POSSIBLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	indirect impacts to the r environment are likely o
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-GO			NO IMP4	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 / GN50922 features. This in itself is con measure which complies hierarchy as advocated (2013). With regards to ground outside the delineated exterior

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		
urses;		
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		

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 veges stockpiled separation material outside the of 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 con 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 free 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 sedifi concentrated runoj the construction for It is highly recomment vegetation manage compiled during the 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

in 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	TEMPORAL SCALE	CERTAINTY SCALE	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE-	MITIGATION MEAS
			(EXTENT)	(DURATION)			MITIGATION	
			(EXTENT)	(DURATION)	(PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)		MITIGATION	 With regards to concrete minimate of an be toxic to a chandling and disport eliminate dissifieshwater feature associated with dramatically affect both soil and get following measure to: Fresh concrete all must not be freshwater feature may be done with camp, however, minimate bound or bunder. Consideration must ready mix concrete directly onto the freshwater feature designated area riparian habitat. A other suitable plate to be provided on the concrete can be awaits placing; A washout area minimation system; Cement bags must the demarcated receptacles and the disposed of throw substance wastes states. Spilled or excessing disposed of at a succhain of custody disposed of at a succhain of custody disposed area for the natural gexcavated materia. Stockpiled materia for the natural gexcavated materia. All excavated area. to the natural gexcavated materia. Soil must be suitable all construction for suitable and construction for su
								removed from 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 blatform/mixing tray is onto which any mixed be deposited whilst it

a must be designated e 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

		NTH <u>ESIS O</u>	F SPE <u>CIA</u>	LIST <u>IMPA</u>	CTS <u>AS EXTI</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 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 IMP4	ACT		 is also recommended that through freshwater feature upgrading rather than decrossings, where possible; The throughflow structure to ensure that the structure sound and that they are a even if a 1:100 year flood. The designs must include intermittently to ensure landscape. It is recomment 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 not downstream erosion and ensured that the final a appropriate wetting frequities are maintained in the condition (with input frequires are planned considered no-go areas. The be marked at a maximul upstream and downstream road upgrade crossing. The Right of Way would alleged that the final condition for the system and considered considered considered considered no-go areas. The cond upgrade crossing.

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 ra; and		
al area must regularly		
for alien and invasive		
cies which might have		
e to the construction disturbances.		
construction works be	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
Iry periods when there		
shwater features, and	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
would be necessary. It		
hat existing crossings	NO IMPAC	CT
tures be prioritised for		
development of new		
e;		
ires must be designed		
ures are geotechnically		
e 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		
incision. It must be		
design accounts for		
quencies and patterns		
the pre-development		
from the freshwater		
ary);		
water 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		

		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 AREA	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 inform cognisance of the deline freshwater feature trave informal access road and close proximity to the road increased in width, the road on the side opposite of a fi- ensure that the remain between the access road feature remains intact; Material to be used (graw part of the upgrading of the be stockpiled outside the the freshwater features (grav part of the upgrading of the be stockpiled outside the the freshwater features (grav part of the upgrading of the be stockpiled outside the the freshwater features (grav from the freshwater sedimentation thereof an vegetation being impacted activities. These stockpile height of 2 m and must be using tarpaulins; The disturbed area surrou be revegetated with vegetation to prevent the alien vegetation species a 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		
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 stem crossing) only.	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
rmal roads must take	NO IMPA	 ^ Τ
neated extent of the		
versed by the existing		
nd that located within		
ad. Should the road be		
oad must be expanded		
freshwater feature, to		
aining natural buffer		
ad and the freshwater		
avel – if applicable) as		
the existing roads must		
ne 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		

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								 The alien vegetation management compiled by the terrestrial/botanical is highly recommended and support freshwater specialist and must be implication; and All existing alien and invasive vegetable removed. All material must be disg a registered garden refuse site and reburned or mulched on site. With regards to excavation and soil calcivities within the freshwater equivalent of underground cabling) Although the proposed freshwater equivalent impacts have occurred, the existing gravel relatively small with no formal threstructures in most cases. The foll applicable with regards to excavation activities: During the read reserve but a stockpiled in the road reserve but a stockpiled in the road reserve but a delineated extent of the freshwater These stockpiles may not exceed 2 m and their footprint must be kept to a Stockpiling of removed materials m temporary (may only be stockpiled period of construction at a particula must be disposed of at a registe 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 sil 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 excavation activities; For trenching of the cables, the tops stored separately and may contaminated. Furthermore, the sexisting and the site and in the separately and may contaminat

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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

	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 MEA
								 must be placed in the sit topsoil returned last; Care must be taken to ension erosion occurs as a resculvert crossing. Installation mattresses and/or concrete with any culverts; All construction material (wo of prefabricated culvert sistockpiled in the laydown be imported to the conscrequired; Machinery/vehicles used structures must be parked surface and may not erfeatures; and Reno-mattresses or riprap the outlet side of the culve to ensure energy dissip concentrated runoff interfreshwater feature. The must be installed flush with See impact 3 above for the culve to ensure feature. The must be installed flush with
								specific to concrete works.
HABITAT DESTRUCTION	With the current proposed layout of up to 40	DIRECT	STUDY	SHORT	AVIFAUNAL IMPAC PROBABLE	SLIGHT	LOW -	 The constraint areas ider
HABITAT DESTROCTION	turbines and associated infrastructure such as roads, laydown areas, collector substations etc, the		AREA	TERM				(which build on those ident phase) should be adhered
	wind farm could impact on approximately 160 hectares of habitat for clearing. Given the relatively	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	PROBABLE	SLIGHT	LOW -	 A pre-construction avifaun be conducted to confirm
	undisturbed nature of vegetation on site, most of this is likely to be natural vegetation. This is a small proportion of the overall site extent, and the habitat is neither particularly unique, nor threatened, or in limited availability. However, the fragmented nature of the remaining habitat will experience an "edge effect", whereby an area greater than the exact footprint of construction is affected by the impact under consideration. Of course, the effect on the avifaunal community is not as simple as the surface area affected. In addition to surface area alteration, the effect of large, dispersed infrastructure projects such as wind farms on birds is likely to be far more complex through factors such as habitat fragmentation, disruption of territories and other factors. These effects have however proven extremely difficult to measure. Since this habitat destruction is largely unavoidable, and our confidence in the effectiveness of habitat rehabilitation is uncertain, we anticipate that the impact significance will remain unchanged by mitigation.				NO IMP.			 identify any sensitivities between the conclusion of the construction phase. All human activities construction, operation an should be strictly mana generally accepted environ standards, so as to avoid impact on the receiving en Use should be made of exit possible. All staff, vehicle and r should be strictly controlled ensure that the absolute of area is impacted. Care should be taken n propagate alien plant sp construction. Any underground cabling at all times to reduce the in by grouping these linear in Should more than on

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
e same order and the ensure that no scouring result of the proposed ation of riprap or gabion rete aprons associated at (with specific mention rt 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 with the culvert outlet.		
for control measures ks.		
dentified by this study	ACHIEVABLE	LOW -

dentified by this study entified in the screening	ACHIEVABLE	LOW -
ed to. Junal walk down should	ACHIEVABLE	LOW -
firm final layout and ties that may arise of the EIA process and	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑΟ	СТ
es associated with and decommissioning anaged according to ronmental best practice woid any unnecessary environment. existing roads as far as		
I machinery activities Iled at all times so as to te minimum of surface		
not to introduce or species/weeds during ng should follow roads e impact on the habitat r infrastructures.		
one power line be		

	SY	NTH <u>ESIS O</u>	F SPE <u>CIA</u>	LIST IMPA	CTS <u>AS EXT</u>	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
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HABITAT DISTURBANCE	AT DISTURBANCE Effects of disturbance on birds are particularly likely during breeding and could include loss of breeding		STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	PROBABLE	SLIGHT	LOW -	constructed in parallel wit or pre-existing power line,
productivity; temporary or permanent abandonment of breeding; or even abandonment	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	PROBABLE	SLIGHT	LOW -	should be staggered as pe to increase visibility to	
	of nest site. The avoidance measures (in the form of large No-go buffers) already taken to protect the various eagle nests and their breeding have reduced the significance of this impact to Low Negative significance pre-mitigation and it will remain Low Negative post-mitigation.				NO IMP.	ACT		species, especially bustar
					BAT IMPACT AS	SSESSMENT		
MODIFICATION OF BAT HABITAT (ROOSTING,	Vegetation clearing for access roads, turbines and their service areas and other infrastructure, as well	INDIRECT	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATELY SEVERE	MODERATE -	Avoid: Limit potential for bats
FORAGING, COMMUTING)	as noise and dust generated during the construction phase, will negatively and indirectly impact bats by	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	LONG TERM	PROBABLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	infrastructure (e.g., build culverts) by ensuring they
	removing habitat used for foraging and commuting, through disturbance, and displacement (Kunz et al. 2007b, Millon et al. 2018, Bennun et al. 2021). This impact is likely to have species specific effects; clutter edge species (e.g., Cape serotine) are more likely to be impacted by habitat modification given their greater association with physical habitat features compared to high-flying species (e.g., Egyptian free-tailed bat). Construction of WEF infrastructure could result in destruction (direct impact) of bat roosts (rocky crevices, buildings) and disturbance (indirect impact) of bat roosts potentially resulting in roost abandonment. Bat mortality can occur if roosts which contain bats are destroyed. Installation of new infrastructure in the landscape (e.g., buildings, turbines, road culverts) can inadvertently provide new roosting spaces for some bat species, attracting them to areas with wind turbines and potentially increasing the likelihood of collisions. <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 bat habitats.</i>				NO IMP.			 such that bats cannot gain No construction activity placement of infrastructure no-go areas. Minimise: Minimise clearing of v disturbance and destruction on site, minimise removed disturbance and destructiand where this is requeshould be examined for study assumes that all outcrops are potentially buffered since numerous features for roosting. Apply good construction practices to reduce emis (e.g., noise, erosion, we construction. Restore: Rehabilitate all areas disturbe (including aquatic habitat).
			I		HERITAGE IMPACT	T ASSESSMENT		
LOSS OF HERITAGE	Construction activities pose the greatest threat to	DIRECT	STUDY	SHORT	MAY OCCUR	SLIGHT	LOW -	🔺 Stone Age remains occu
RESOURCES: STONE AGE OCCURANCES	tangible heritage resources within the cultural landscape and it is often during this Phase that	CUMULATIVE	AREA STUDY	TERM SHORT AND	MAY OCCUR	SLIGHT	LOW -	project landscape where material for the manufac
	heritage sites are lost. Previously undetected cultural (archaeological) layers are usually	NO-GO	AREA	LONG TERM				available in the geologica artefacts are probably Mi

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
with another either new ne, the pylon structures	ACHIEVABLE	LOW -
per Pallett et al. (2022) o large, slow-moving	ACHIEVABLE	LOW -
rds and cranes.	NO IMP4	ACT
	REVERSIBLE	MODERATE -
to roost in project ildings, turbines, road ey are properly sealed	REVERSIBLE	MODERATE-
ain access. vities at night. No ture (except roads) in vegetation, minimise ction of farm buildings val of trees, minimise tion of rocky outcrops, puired, these features for roosting bats. This I buildings and rocky y roosts and must be us species use these on abatement control issions and pollutants vaste) created during	NO IMP4	ACI
ed during construction	REVERSIBLE, EASILY	LOW -
e locally available raw	ACHIEVABLE REVERSIBLE	LOW –
cal setting. Most of the		AND LOW (+)
liddle Stone Age (MSA)	NO IMPA	АСТ

	SYI	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXT	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
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LOSS OF HERITAGE RESOURCES: ROCKSHELTER (SRC02) AND CORBEL BUILDING (SRC01)	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. <i>Cumulative impact:</i> 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 <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters</i> 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</i> to destruction of archaeological resources. Significant archaeological resources such as a rock shelter (SRC02)and a corbel building (SRC01) may be damaged during the construction phase. <i>Cummulative impact:</i> 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 <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. <i>No-go alternative would result in no impact related</i> to destruction of archaeological resources.	DIRECT CUMULATIVE NO-GO	STUDY AREA STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM SHORT AND LONG TERM	PROBABLE MAY OCCUR	MODERATE SLIGHT	MODERATE - LOW -	 lithics such as blades, scr cores produced on quartz Later Stone Age (LSA) mic noted. Stone artefact scr located in areas with flu drainage lines, pans and v calcretes, rocky outcrops or high number of observation resources are common an similar scatters across wide Karoo. The widespread but are often of low herita temporally mixed contexts absence of faunal, organic remains which is scattered square kilometres of the Kalocalities are not conservative though the resources may be construction, the impact is i A small rock shelter or remnants is situated sour position T25 and in the planned access roads (SR potential to yield valua information on the regional LSA and it has been as archaeological significance. that a 100m no-go dever demarcated with a fence barricade during the Preconstruct necessary destruction prelevant Heritage Resources be obtained prior to destruction. The collapsed remains of were noted at a number project area (SRS16, SRS17, material culture or artefa these wall remains. Simi widespread across the lored access the lored acces the lored access the

EASURES

REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION

SIGNIFICANCE POST-MITIGATION

scrapers, chunks and rtzite. Single possible microlithic tools were scatters are usually fluvial gravels along I within decomposing or ridges. Despite the ons of artefacts, these and representative of despread areas of the ut ephemeral scatters itage value due to xts and the frequent nic and other cultural ed over thousands of Karoo. The Stone Age ation-worthy and even y be destroyed during is inconsequential.

containing cultural outh east of turbine e general vicinity of SRS14). The site has uable archaeological nal development of the assigned a medium ce. It is recommended velopment buffer be ence or construction reconstruction Phase. ing should be done in impact on the site at Should impact on the Phase 2 Assessment umentation, possible must be conducted uction Phase. The permits from the ces Authorities should site impact and

of dry-stone walling ber of localities in the 517, SRS21, SRS36). No efacts were noted at imilar features occur e landscape and the unique cultural or e occurrences are rated ance and general site conducted during all n order to detect the

REVERSIBLE	MODERATE -
REVERSIBLE	LOW – AND LOW (+)
REVERSIBLE NO IMP	AND LOW (+)
	AND LOW (+)

	SYI	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXT	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
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								 presence of previously under resources the earliest opport A number of elongated straindicating human burials of turbine position T27 and in proposed access roads (SR burial site, which is a significance, occurs in close development areas and it is a 100m no-go develop demarcated with a fence barricade during the Prece Frequent and continuous should be done during all strain order to detect potential at the earliest opportunity. Information on the layout of as access roads were m specialists at an advance assessment and not all access road alignments could investigations. It is reconsuitably qualified archaeol during the Construction vegetation clearing and earlier and featu Considering the localised remains, the general m development progress by heritage specialist is reconstruction activities, all of suspended and the archan should be notified immediated
				1	NOISE IMPACT A			
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 nois daytime construction a
DATTIME	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 -	additional mitigation recommended. General
	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	NO-GO			NO IMP	ACT		recommended to ensure th the project is minimised recommended that the app access roads t pass furth residential dwellings of the

EASURES

REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION

SIGNIFICANCE POST-MITIGATION

ndocumented heritage portunity.

I stone cairns possibly Is occur north west of d in close proximity of (SRS11). The potential s of high heritage ose proximity of project it is recommended that elopment buffer be fence or construction Preconstruction Phase. Hous site monitoring full stages of the project titial impact on the site ity.

ut of civil services such e made available to anced stage of this all of these proposed could be included in site recommended that a peologist be appointed on Phase to monitor d excavation activities ence of archaeological atures in these areas.

ed nature of heritage monitoring of the by an ECO or by the recommended for all Should any subsurface eological or historical be exposed during all activities should be chaeological specialist diately.

noise impact is low for activities and no	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
is required or ral measures are	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
e that annoyance with vised. It is therefore applicant plan process wither than 60m from the identified NSR.	NO IMPAC	CT

		NTH <u>ESIS O</u>	F SP <u>ECIA</u>	LIST <u>IMPA</u>	CTS <u>AS EXT</u>	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
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	due to air-borne noise.			•			1	
	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.							
	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 daytime construction noise.							
CONSTRUCTION NOISE:	Night-time ambient sound levels could range	DIRECT	LOCALISED	SHORT	PROBABLE	MODERATE	LOW -	▲ The significance of the noi
NIGHTTIME	between 27 dBA to more than 64 dBA, averaging at 41.9 dBA. Night-time ambient sound levels are higher than expected for a rural noise district, but		REGIONAL	TERM SHORT TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATE	LOW -	additional mitigation is no general management mea to ensure that the potenti
	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. No-go alternative would result in no impact related to night-time construction noise.</i>	NO-GO			NO IMP/	ACI		general management met to ensure that the potenti may be created due to nig noises are minimized. Pot measures would include: • Minimizing night working within 2, Work should only WTG location to night-time cumu working at night NSR); • The applicant me taking place with NSR; and • The applicant me completion of no a pile driving, roc excavation) durin period (even thou that it is highly u take place at nig
		I		PALA	ENTOLOGICAL IMI	PACT ASSESSMENT		
LOSS OF PALAEONTOLOGICAL HERITAGE RESOURCES	Disturbance, damage, destruction or sealing-in of legally protected, scientifically valuable fossil remains preserved at or beneath the ground		LOCALISED	LONG TERM	POSSIBILITY POSSIBILITY	MODERATE TO SEVERE MODERATE TO	LOW -	Impact severity can be effe partially) mitigated through:
	surface within the development footprint, especially during ground clearance or bedrock	NO-GO			NO IMP/	SEVERE ACT		project footprint by speci in the Pre-Construction Ph

EASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
oise impact is low and	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
not required, yet some easures are included tial annoyance that	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
ight-time construction otential mitigation : ht-time activities when 2,000m from any NSR. aly take place at one o minimize potential ulative noises (when not within 2,000m from hust notify the NSR e activities will be thin 1,000m from the hust plan the houst plan the houst plan the coisiest activities (such ock breaking and ring the daytime ough it is expected unlikely that this may ight).	NO IMPA	CT
ffectively (albeit only	IRREVERSIBLE	LOW -
down of authorized cialist palaeontologist	IRREVERSIBLE	LOW -
Phase	NO IMPA	СТ

SYI	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXTI	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIA	LIST REPORTS
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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.							 Ongoing monitoring for p substantial bedrock exca clearance activities by ECC Phase, with safeguarding of palaeontological finds vertebrate bones & tee possible specialist mitiga Chance Fossil Finds Protoc
No-go alternative would result in no impact related to loss of palaeontological resources.							Low Negative impact may also professional recording and col finds, which may be a cor 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 rea these projects are implement
·		•	RIVI	ERINE RABBIT IMP	ACT ASSESSMENT		
The probability of vehicle-related mortality will increase with the added traffic. This would potential	DIRECT	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	PROBABLE	SEVERE	MODERATE -	→ → Careful planning of road
roads to the site such as the R381. This impact is	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	PROBABLE	SEVERE	MODERATE -	length of roads traversi habitats that have been id
but is also expected during operational phase. Roadkill is a significant source of mortality for riverine rabbits across their range. It is possible that the increase in traffic associated with construction would increase the probability of roadkill. As riverine rabbit activity is 'crepuscular' (i.e., highest between dusk and dawn), traffic during these periods should be curtailed. In addition, speed limits (<40km) in areas of potential conflict (High sensitivity) can be implemented as this reduces collision risk, and a reduction of roads within the drainage should be considered. Bushmeat hunting and active interference with Riverine Rabbits by construction employees may also result in reduced Riverine Rabbit occurrence within the AoI All employees should be educated thoroughly on the potential impact of hunting in the AoI, and encouraged to report any sightings of the species during construction to their line managers.	NO-GO			NO IMPA	ACI		 or high sensitivity. Use existing roads as much An ECO must be employed for use during construction the construction activities designated area and the activities occur outside footprint. Implementation of speed li access WEF roads (40km/h public roads (60km/h). Reduced speed limits of 4 (both internal and extern Very high sensitivity areas Wildlife warning signage measures where roads cross sensitivity areas. There is higher risk of co rabbits are active which i afternoon to early mornin reduced during the early h (04:00 – 09:00) and ear 22:00). During these time
	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT 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 alternative would result in no impact related to loss of palaeontological resources. The probability of vehicle-related mortality will increase with the added traffic. This would potential be within the site as well as on the larger public roads to the site such as the R381. This impact is likely to be of highest concern during construction but is also expected during operational phase. Roadkill is a significant source of mortality for riverine rabbits across their range. It is possible that the increase in traffic associated with construction would increase the probability of roads within the data dawn), traffic during these periods should be curtailed. In addition, speed limits (<40km) in areas of potential conflict (High sensitivity) can be implemented as this reduces collision risk, and a reduction of roads within the drainage should be considered.	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT NATURE OF IMPACT excavations during the Construction Phase. Impact 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 loss of palaeontological resources. The probability of vehicle-related mortality will increase with the added traffic. 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Hit page of the species during construction to their line managers.	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT NATURE OF IMPACT SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT) excavations during the Construction Phase. Impact State 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. Impact related to loss of palaeontological resources. The probability of vehicle-related more as with the added traffic. This would potential be within the site as well as on the larger public roads to the site such as the R381. This impact is likely to be of highest concern during construction but is also expected during operational phase. Roadkill is a significant source of mortality for riverine rabits across their range. It is possible that the increase in traffic associated with construction would increase the probability of roads (i.e., highest between dusk and dawn), traffic during these periods should be curailed. In addition, speed limits (<40km) in areas of potential conflict (High sensitivity) can be implemented as this reduces collision risk, and a reduction of roads within the drainage should be considered. No-GO Bushmeat hunting and active interference with Riverine Rabits by construction employees may also result in reduced Riverine Rabit occurrence within the Aol All employees should be educated thoroughly on the potential impact of hunting in the Aol, and encouraged to report any sightings of the species during construction to their line managers.	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT NATURE OF IMPACT SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT) TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION) excavations during the Construction Phase. Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the Taaibas 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 loss of palaeontological resources. DIRECT STUDY AREA SHORT TERM The probability of vehicle-related mortality will increase with the added traffic. This would potential to loss of palaeontological resources. DIRECT STUDY AREA SHORT TERM UNULATIVE STUDY AREA SHORT TERM NO-GO NO-GO No-GO No-GO NO-GO NO-GO NO-GO Iterrease the probability of venicle. related on struction would increase the probability of roadkill. As riverine rabbilits across their range. It is posible that the increase in traffic associated with construction would increase the probability of roadkill. As riverine rabbility of nearestical. In addition, speed limits (-40km) in areas of potential conflict (High sensitivity) can be implemented as this reduces collision risk, and a reduction of roads within the drainage should be considered. Bushmeat hunting and active interference with Riverine Rabbits by construction employees may also result in reduced Riverine Rabbit occurrence within the Aol All employees should be educated throroughy to the potential impact of hunting in t	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT NATURE OF IMPACT SPATIAL SCALE TEMPORAL SCALE CERTAINTY SCALE excavations during the Construction Phase. Currelative impact, on a localised scole, would be low should the Tabibos and Southvier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the S WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPs will be prepared to the same standard. DIRECT STUDY SHORT TERM PROBABLE TeRM The probability of vehicle-related mortant to its tas wells as on the large proposed by the same developer and the EMPs will be prepared to the same standard. DIRECT STUDY AREA SHORT TERM PROBABLE TERM The probability of vehicle-related mortality will increase with the added traffic. This would potential be within the site as well as on the large proposed to loss of palaeontological resources. DIRECT STUDY AREA SHORT TERM PROBABLE AREA No-GO No iMP/ would increase the probability of rothenia conflict (leigh reverine rabbits across their range. It is possible that the increase the probability of rothenial conflict (leigh sensitivity) can be implemented as this reduces collision risk, and a arcluction of roads within the drainage should be considered. No iMP/ Molimits (-40km) in areas of potential conflict (leigh reanders should be considered. Bushmeat hunting and active interference with Riverine Rabbits by construction employees may also result in reduced Riverine Rabbit courrence within the AoI All employees should be ducated thoroughly on the potential ming at of hunting	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT NATURE OF IMPACT SEALE SCALE (EXTENT) TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION) CERTAINT SCALE (DURATION) CERTAINT SCALE (DURATION) SEVERITY/ ERCENT excavations during the Construction Phase. Communication (DURATION) CERTAINT (DURATION) CERTAINT (DURATION) SEVERITY/ LIKELHOOD) BEVERITY/ DENERFICIAL SCALE (DURATION) DENERFICIAL SCALE (DURATION) SEVERITY/ LIKELHOOD) excavations during the Construction Phase. Communication (DURATION) Revenue RABBIT IMPACT ASSESSMENT (DURATION) BEVERITY LIKELHOOD) BEVERITY (DURATION) SEVERITY/ LIKELHOOD) memory of the descent the Save Ris on the propared to the same standard. No adternative would result in no impact related to loss of paleonitological resources. DIRECT STUDY AREA SHORT PROBABLE SEVERE be within the added traffic. This would potential rest as well as the RBBIT. This would potential roads to the site such as the RBBIT. This would potential roads to the site such as the RBBIT. This would potential roads to the site such as the RBBIT. This would potential roads to the site such as the RBBIT. This would potential roads to the site such as the RBBIT. This would potential roads to the site such as the RBBIT. This would potential roads to the significant social potential conflict (HP reverse tables across their range. It is possible that the increase in traffic associal definition of the time roads and enduction of roads within the drainage should be curated. In addition, speet periods should be curated	IMPACT SCALE (EXTENT) SCALE (UNRATION) SCALE (UNRATION) SCALE (UNRATION) SCALE (EXTENT) SCALE (UNRATION) SCALE (UNRATION)<

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
r fossil remains of all cavations and surface CO during Construction g and reporting of new ds (notably fossil teeth) to SAHRA for gation (See appended ocol).		
so be partially offset by collection of new fossil compensatory positive		
nticipated cumulative ntological heritage fall s based largely on the fossil sites recorded nbined cluster project at the proposed Pre- Construction Phase recommended for all mented in full.		
oads to minimise the	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
rsing through riverine identified as Very high	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
ich as possible. ed to demarcate areas ion, and to ensure that ies remain within the that no unauthorised e of the construction d limits on both internal n/h) as well as external f 40km/h where roads ernal) cross High and as identified. e and speed reduction ross High and Very high collision when riverine h is typically from late hing. Traffic should be y hours of the morning arly evening (18:00 – mes a low speed limit plemented.	NO IMPA	51

	SYNTHESIS OF SPECIALIST IMPACTS AS EXTRACTED FROM THE SPI							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
	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.							 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 (40km/h) also need to be implemented during reduced visibility such as misty conditions that have been observed on the site. Roadkill monitoring program needs to be implemented on both internal and external public roads targeting sensitive habitats and wildlife corridors. The program must be initiated at pre-construction phase and continued during construction and post-construction as well as conducted over different seasons. Assess efficiency of roadkill mitigation approaches via a post-implementation roadkill monitoring program. Education and awareness campaigns on riverine rabbits 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. Any contractor employed for development work must ensure that no rabbit or hare species are disturbed, trapped, hunted or killed by them and their team during the construction phase. Conservation-orientated clauses should be built into contracts for construction phase. Conservation-orientated clauses for non-compliance. Inductions on safe wildlife passing and driving to reduce possible injury and roadkill alongside roads. Induction must include reporting of any vehicle/wildlife collision or found roadkill to the appointed Roadkill monitoring personnel. Any trenches built must have slopes that allow any dispersing rabbits that fall in to escape and must be backfilled. Prohibit all employees from hunting; 		
LOSS OF HABITAT	The construction of roads, turbine hard-stands,	DIRECT	STUDY	SHORT TERM	LIKELY	SEVERE	HIGH -	 Locate developments away from identified consitive babitate for rivering rabbits this 	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
	roads and laydown areas will result in elevated levels of both noise and activity, which may displace	CUMULATIVE	AREA STUDY	SHORT	LIKELY	SEVERE	HIGH -	sensitive habitats for riverine rabbits, this includes no go zones and buffer zones for	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
	potential Riverine Rabbits out of the Aol. Mitigation		AREA	TERM				turbine pads, electrical substations and housing		
	should include minimizing noise and educating	NO-GO			ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑ	СТ		facilities as well as construction laydown areas.	NO IMPA	ст

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
DISTURBANCE	 workers. If done, the potential displacement of the species from home range is likely to be very low. As there are limited areas of potentially suitable Riverine Rabbit on the site, this would be a largely minimalised, thus requiring minimal mitigation. <i>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.</i> <i>No-go alternative would result in no impact on the local Riverine Rabbit population.</i> 	DIRECT	STUDY	SHORT	LIKELY	SEVERE	HIGH -	 Minimize project footprint roads and disrupted areas a Careful planning of road lay length of roads traversing have been identified as sensitivity which may cru fragment habitats. An ECO must be employed a for use during construction, the construction activities designated area and tha activities occur outside o footprint. Implement adequate dust o control. Construction must occur o
THROUGH	roads and laydown areas etc. will result in noise and	DIRECT	AREA	TERM	LIKELY	SEVERE	HIGH -	sensitive habitats for rive
CONSTRUCTION	activity, which may displace rabbits out of home ranges. Noise effect from construction and	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	LIKELY	SEVERE	HIGH -	includes no-go zones and turbine pads, electrical subs
	associated human activities during this phase is highly probable and will likely reduce once the WEF is operational. Mitigation should include minimizing noise and educating workers. The buffered sensitive habitats will also ensure construction and associated disturbance noise is likely negligible. As a result, once mitigations are applied the potential disturbance and/or displacement of the species from home range is likely to be low. <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 result in no impact on the local Riverine Rabbit population.</i>	NO-GO			ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑ	ACT		 facilities as well as construct An ECO must be employed if for use during construction, the construction activities designated area and that activities occur outside of footprint. Implementing adequate measures where possible or Minimize noise dist constructions by restricting (9am – 5pm) periods where active. Ensure the construction ph short period as possible.
TEMPORARY	During the construction phase, there will be	DIRECT	LOCAL	SHORT	DEFINITE	MODERATELY	SOME	🔺 Maximise local employmen
EMPLOYMENT	temporary employment associated with the			TERM		BENEFICIAL	BENEFITS	(the Project's direct sending
	project. It has been established that approximately 250 employment opportunities will become	CUMULATIVE	NATIONAL	SHORT TERM	DEFINITE	MODERATELY BENEFICIAL	HIGH +	Preferential Procurement P Services Management Pla
these about 55% wi to semi-skilled and and lower skilled w perform electrical excavation and cas stormwater reticula cable installations,	available over the 24-month construction period. Of these about 55% will be allocated to unskilled, 30% to semi-skilled and 15% to skilled workers. Semi- and lower skilled workers are usually required to perform electrical and civil duties (site clearing, excavation and casting of concrete foundations, stormwater reticulation, trenching, access roads, cable installations, structural steelwork, buildings, fencing, etc.); whereas higher skilled professionals	NO-GO			NO IMPA	ACT		 contractors that are used. Involve the Ubuntu LM an early processes (from finan possible). Determine their with regards to a labour d employment processes be stakeholders. Appoint a Community E Officer / CLO. Communicate

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
int by utilizing existing as as much as possible. I layout to minimise the ng riparian areas that as Very high or high create barriers and ed to demarcate areas ion, and to ensure that ies remain within the that no unauthorised e of the construction ust control and erosion		
r outside of identified	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
riverine rabbits, this and buffer zones for ubstations and housing	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
ruction laydown areas. ed to demarcate areas ion, and to ensure that ies remain within the that no unauthorised e of the construction the noise reduction e on machinery. disturbance during ting noise to day time when rabbits are less phase is done in as a	NO IMPAG	CT
nent and local content ding area) through the	DIFFICULT	SOME BENEFITS
nt Plan and Contractor Plan (CSMP) for all	DIFFICULT	HIGH +
d. and PKSDM from the nancial close already if peir existing processes or desk and streamline between the various or Employer Relations cate with communities	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑΟ	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 MEA
Control Officers and so forth. In addition to dire employment, the construction phase will have positive spin-off effect on the economy (loca regional and national) through procurement	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.			-		-		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, the Developer is aiming for approximately 40% of	DIRECT	NATIONAL	SHORT TERM	DEFINITE	MODERATELY BENEFICIAL	MODERATE +	 Maximise local content procuring from the local
	total capital expenditure to be local. It is anticipated that many of the high-technology turbine	CUMULATIVE	NATIONAL	SHORT TERM	DEFINITE	MODERATELY BENEFICIAL	HIGH +	 areas as far as possible. 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>	NO-GO			NO IMP/	ACT		 (directly and indirectly relased as transport, laund Communicate this to the LED Units at least 4 month process commencing in o prepare. Include minimum thresholocal employment, BBEEE provide targets, local services provide targets, local services, local servi
INDUCED LOCAL	significantly. 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 result in various induced economic impacts and	CUMULATIVE	NATIONAL	TERM SHORT	DEFINITE	BENEFICIAL SLIGHTLY	LOW +	possible.
	spin-offs for the local and regional economies, such		HANORAL	TERM		BENEFICIAL		
	as: Business opportunities for the service and manufacturing industries (locally and nationally), e.g. transport, Personal Protective Equipment, maintenance work, general consumables, civil	NO-GO			NO IMP/	ACT		

EASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
channel to ensure alistic expectations and		
t of procurement by al and regional study	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE +
is of services required	ACHIEVABLE	HIGH +
elated to construction indry, catering, etc.). le 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
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
	 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		REGIONAL	TERM	DEFINITE	BENEFICIAL		🔺 Make the skill requiren
	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 la
	 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 IMPA	ACT		 Implement a SMME programme and do certific how to tender, understand business skills, etc.) at let 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 of tender process. Require larger contractors SMMEs to train and transit this in their respective CSM Implement on-the-job tra- workers. Capacitate the local gover involving them as early Project; remain transpare processes. Negotiate a MoU with th

EASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
eloper should:	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE +
ements clear to the nce and do a skills		
labour force.	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE +
skills development tification (training on	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑΟ	СТ
anding contracts, basic least 4 months prior		
nder and involve the		
e programmes. is of services required		
elated to construction)		
to local and district ice 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
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.					1		 that each role-player is roles, responsibilities an Project processes. Establish an EMC or sin duration of construction t and transparency. Mem Forum to meet on a quar issues that may arise durit construction period (if feal
EMPLOYMENT EQUITY	Statistics obtained from the IP4 overview (DMRE,	DIRECT	REGIONAL	SHORT	DEFINITE	MODERATELY	LOW +	▲ Obtain inputs from the
	December 2021) indicate that during the		DECIONIAL	TERM	DEFINITE	SEVERE		municipalities on the
	construction phases, Black South African citizens, Youths and rural local communities have primarily	CUMULATIVE	REGIONAL	SHORT TERM	DEFINITE	MODERATELY SEVERE	LOW +	Procurement strategy and Plan to be implemented.
	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	DECIONAL		NO IMP/	ACT		Set targets for the empower of the empower of the disable CSMPs.
IMPACTS ASSOCIATED	Negative impacts that could manifest for local	DIRECT	REGIONAL	SHORT	PROBABLE	MODERATELY	MODERATE -	Employment / Temporary cons
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 benef labour sending area
TEMPORARY	temporary construction workers include:	COMOLATIVE	REGIONAL	TERM	TRODADLE	SEVERE	MODELIATE -	employment strategy in co
CONSTRUCTION	Conflict between locals and 'outsiders' if the	NO-GO		1	NO IMP/	АСТ		affected municipalities' LE
WORKERS 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 co contractors to only source labour desk / job registe make this known to the ta Work through limited com (e.g. Ward Councillors Relations Officer / CLO). Be vigilant not to raise un amongst the local comm with regards to e 	

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
s clearly aware of its and timelines in the		
similar Forum for the to aid communication mbers of the EMC / arterly basis to discuss uring the course of the easible).		
he local and district e contents of the	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE +
nd Employment Equity	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE +
mployment of Youth, led in the respective	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑΟ	
eficiary communities /	ACHIEVABLE	LOW -
and compile the collaboration with the	ACHIEVABLE	LOW -
LED Units. contractors and sub- rce labour through the stration database and target communities. mmunication channels s and the Employer unrealistic expectations munities and workers	NO IMPA	CT
employment, skills		

	SYN	ITHESIS 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
	 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. <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> 							 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 prochousing plan: (i) no worker housed on site or in settlements; (ii) allow work 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 environ 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 poten and along the periphery areas in English and the lo Ensure implementation of Occupational Health and 1993 and adhere to the E plan procedures for the 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	NTH <u>ESIS O</u>	F SPE <u>CIA</u>	LIST IMPA	CTS AS <u>EXT</u>	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
	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 ca 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 the
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 of awareness campaigns. It that the Developer em Awareness Campaign for focuses on sexual pregnancies and related s Contractors to provide of makes provision for work nearby to return to their intervals or over weekend. Provide safe and clean drive

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
equirements to address	DIFFICULT	MODERATE -
dust impacts.		
management and truction sites to forego	DIFFICULT	MODERATE -
construction activities, A (Nuleaf Planning & 2022).	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑ	LCT
n measures as proposed elines with landowners ock can take place away		
ne necessary road		
when road closures are		
alternative routes in		
ckless drivers as a way o traffic rules.		
- 6 4 6		
of the provisions of the d Safety Act (Act No. 85	ACHIEVABLE	LOW -
o the Emergency and for the duration of the	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE -
	NO IMPA	ст
of employees through t is also recommended embarks on a Social for 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		

		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
	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.</i> <i>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			NO IMP/	ACT		footprint required for c place.
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 laya 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 -	<i>before commencement.</i>
BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS	of concern are known from surrounding areas,	NO-GO			NO IMP/			 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 weeks means and weeks and
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

EASURES	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 vdown areas requiring cated within already possible, or away from reas and other sensitive i).	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑΟ	CT
scue is recommended	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
e obtained beforehand.	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑΟ	.1
-	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
must be removed from MBA requirements. alien invasive plant be implemented in	<i>REVERSIBLE</i> <i>REVERSIBLE</i>	LOW - 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.				LIKELIIOOD			 After clearing and constr an appropriate cover cro should natural re-establis
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is							take place in a timely m 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 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	1		
POTENTIAL	Disturbances to ecological processes: Activity may	DIRECT	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	 Blanket clearing of vegeto
TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS	result in disturbances to ecological processes such		LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	to the development footp
BIODIVERSITY INPACTS	as fragmentation (road, etc).	NO-GO			NO IMP/	ACI		be cleared must be demain clearing commences.
ECOLOGICAL PROCESSES	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							clearing continences
	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	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	watercourse crossings the
BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS	to the hydrological regime and increased potential	NO-GO			NO IMP	ACT		 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
truction is completed, rop may be required, ishment of grasses not nanner, 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	CT
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.	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
nto watercourses to be n.	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑ	- 1

POTENTIAL Description of functional SEC due to construction activities: DIRCT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE SUGHT SUGHT COMMANDER Compose of functional sector of the sector of t	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 TERRESTRIAL ISOD/TERSITY IMPACTS Soli of Fuunal Hobits: Activity may result in the loss of hobits the fuunal species. Which could result in the obstantial for fuunal species. Which could result in the obstantial for fuunal species. Which could result in the should the solity and percesses between the associated infrastructure or proposed by the some demonstration. DIRECT INCLASISED DERMANENT PERMANENT DEFINITE BEINITE SUGHT DOW- to the construction of hobits the solity of the singular to the solity of the sone developer of the solity which we would the solity which we developer to the singular to the solity of the sone solity of the sone the solity which we would the solity which solity of the sone solity of the sone the solity which we would the solity which we wo		developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on				LIKELIHOOD)				
TERESTRIAL BIODWERSTY MARCTS In babits for faunal species, which could result in disturbance and displamement of faunal species. Consultative NO GO DEFINITE SLIGHT LOW- to the construction which could be any associated fights sturb are proposed by the sur- same transformed fights sturb are proposed by the sur- same transformed fights sturb are proposed by the sur- same transformed stude would result in no impact on XX. DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE SLIGHT LOW- Hobbits to be minimum. POTENTIAL DIRECTS Comulative impact, on a localised scale, would result in associated fights sturb are proposed by the sur- same standard. DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE LOW- to the minimum. * The habits to drive monotone where a same standard. * The habits to are monotone. * The habits to are monotone. * The habits to are monotone where a same standard. * The habits to are monotone. * * The habits to are monotone. * * The habits to be monotone the habits to be main same transformed anonono. <td>ροτεντιλι</td> <td></td> <td>DIRECT</td> <td></td> <td>DERMANENT</td> <td>DEEINITE</td> <td>SUGHT</td> <td>LOW -</td> <td></td> <td>Blanket clearing of vegeto</td>	ροτεντιλι		DIRECT		DERMANENT	DEEINITE	SUGHT	LOW -		Blanket clearing of vegeto
BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS disturbance and displacement of faunal species. NO :GO NO :MOPACT + Rocky outcool + Rocky outcool FAUNAL HABITAT Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be XX should the To abobs ond Souther WCF clusters associated infrastructure or proposed by the same developer on the EMFs with be propored to the same stondard. DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE LOW- to about the impact of a cluster in a impact on XX. POTENTIAL BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE LOW- to about the impact on a localised scale, would be XX in a portantial section of barrier to norewrent. NO :GO NO :MOPACT The dabitats on in an associated infrastructure and proposed by the same classes stondard. Should result in no impact on XX. Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be XX in aportant to note that: the S WFS and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMFs will be graphed to the same stondard. NO :MOPACT NO :MOPACT Should memory and socialised scale, would be XX in aportant to note that: the S WFS and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMFs will be propored to the same stondard. No :MOPACT Should memory and acceleration and social classes of analized scale and index social and index social										to the construction footpri
FAUNAL HABITAT Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be XX should the Taabas and South'er WFC Justien We have a single animal section of barriers to the MFS and the S WFS and the programed to the SMFS and the programe to the SMFS and their associated with the SMFS and their associated with the SMFS and their associated financial composed by the some standard. Mode SMFS PAUNAL PROCESSES PAUNAL PROCESSES<td>BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>*</td><td>Rocky outcrop areas a</td>	BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS								*	Rocky outcrop areas a
POTENTIAL Suboid the Toolbos and Subtriver WEF clusters construction timelies overlap. However, it is mandard. Were operand the EMPs will be prepared to the same standard. Is the maintaining in the maintaining in the mandard. Is the maintaining in the maintaining in the mandard. POTENTIAL Impacts to found processes because of the activity is update a construction timelies overlap. However, it is manot standard. DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE LOW The hobitits and n processes for the activity is update actity activity is update activity is update actity activity is updat										Habitat to be avoided as fo
POTENTIAL construction timelines outling, however, it is important to note that the 5 WFFs outling. DIRECT IOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE IOW* * * the holds outling or provided or construction and the provided or construction of the construction and the construction of the consthe construction of	FAUNAL HABITAT								*	It is important that clearing
POTENTIAL Important to note that the SWFs and their association diffusture are proposed by the same developer and the EMPs will be prepared to the same standard. Similar animation and the same standard. Similar animation and the same standard. Similar animation and the same standard. A the habitatis and the same standard. No po differently would result in an import on XX. DIRCT DICALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE DOME A the habitatis and the project site are not in the general an associated with the same developer and the Tables and Sactrivier VEF custers construction thinkings evelop. However, it is important to note that the SWFs and the same developer and the EMPs will be prepared to the same standard. No SO No SO No SO No So in the same standard. A simple st										
POTENTIAL succidated infrastructure are proposed by the some developer and the EMPrix will be prepared to the same standard. and prevents wind in the same standard. bit is the same standard. </td <td></td>										
eveloper and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same and and the same and and the same standard. Image othernative would result in no impact on XX. Eleared areas. eleared areas. POTENTIAL Image othernative would result in no impact on XX. DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE LOW A The habitats and a project site or and in the general on a socialized scale, would be XX in the Taabas ond Southwire WEF clusters in movement. A The habitats and a project site or and in the general on a socialized with the same developer and the Tabas ond Southwire WEF clusters in movement. No-GO No-GO No-GO No-GO A The habitats and a socialized with the significance f mile to a socialized with the significance f mile to associated with the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-GO No-GO No-GO A Small nammes is a cardiant and kelly to be term and the follower and the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX. A Small nammes is a special concern is special concern is there would result in no impact on XX. A Small nammes is a special concern is special concern is there would result in no impact on XX. A Small nammes is a special concern is there would result in no impact on XX. A Small name is a special concern is there would result in no impact on XX. A										and prevents wind and w
some standard: No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX. DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE LOW- A The hobitos and processes because of the activity such as erection of barriers to movement. A The hobitos and processes SIDDIVERSITY MAPACTS Lingacts to faunal processes because of the activity such as erection of barriers to movement. DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE LOW- No A The hobitos and processes FAUNAL PROCESSES Suboil the Tarabas and Soutriver WEF cluster construction timelines overlap. However, it is impartant to note that be SWEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the LeWFs will be prepared to the same standard. No go alternative would result in no impact on XX. Small nammals is a lottent risk accident of montilines of the source of the same standard. No go alternative would result in no impact on XX. Small nammals is a lottent risk accident of montilines of the source of the same standard. No go alternative would result in no impact on XX. Small nammals is a lottent risk accident of montilines of the source of the same standard. No go alternative would result in no impact on XX. Small nammals is a lottent risk accident of montilines of the source of the same standard. No go alternative would result in no impact on XX. Small nammals is a lottent risk accident of montilines of them source of the same standard. No go alternative would result is no impa										-
POTENTIAL TERRETRIAL BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS Impacts to faunal processes because of the activities: DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE LOW * The hobitots and project site or not associated with the solution of barriers to movement. * The hobitots and project site or not associated with the solution of barriers to movement. DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE LOW * The hobitots and project site or not associated with the solution to not the solution of barriers to movement. * The hobitots and project site or not associated with the solution to not the the VEF clusters to associated information on the the 5 WEFs and theri associated information on the solution on the solution on the solution on the solution on the solution on the solution of the solution on the solution on the solution of the solution on the solution on the solution of the solution on the solution of the solution of the solution on the solution of the solution of the solution on the solution of the solution on the solution of the solution of the solution of										
TERESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS such as erection of barriers to movement. CUMULATVE LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE LOW FAUNAL PROCESSES camulative impact, on a localised scale, would be XX should the Taalbas and Soutriver WEF clusters important to note that the 5 WEFs ond their ossociated infrastruction itmelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs ond their ossociated infrastruction are proposed by the some developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the some standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX. Should no impact on XX.					1	Γ	Γ			
BIODUVERSITY IMPACTS Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be XX should the Taabos and Soutrivier WE clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to nate that the 5 WE's and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMP's will be prepared to the same standard. No-GO No IMPACT in the general and associated with the significance if mitig to. Small mammals u around the diffected and likely bo be tra most likely vocated is a latent risk accidential moments. Swill be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX. No-go alternative and likely socate and likely socate commences. Swill is a latent risk accidential moments is accident in moment. POTENTIAL Loss of faunal SSC due to construction activities: DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE - A Apre-commencem									~	The habitats and microhal
FAUNAL PROCESSES Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be XX associated with the sufficience if miting sociated infortunce are proposed by the some developer and the EMP's will be prepared to the some standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX. * Small mammals is a construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infortunce are proposed by the some developer and the EMP's will be prepared to the some standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX. * Small mammals is a construction at lively vacuum the approximation of the only in specific access the some standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX. * A Reptiles such as a construction at lively vacuum the approximation of the only in specific access the some could area. It is no even and the some standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX. * A Reptiles such as a construction common has shown that may be repared to the some standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX. * A Reptiles such as a construction common has shown that matching as the only in specific because of the some could area. It is no even that would need the some standard. No-go alternative would access the some could area. It is not that the only is a construction common has shown that matching as the some could appropriate means so supporting works are also as a solution of the solution of the solution and the appropriate the only is a specific because of the some could appropriate means so as supporting works as a solution of the solution appropriate means so as supporting works are also as a solution of the solutis as the solution of the solution of the solution of t		such as erection of barriers to movement.		LOCALISED	PERMANENT			LOW -		
FAUNAL PROCESSES should the Taaibas and Soutrivier WEF, clusters significance (fmitig important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are propased by the same developer and the EMPs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX. Small mammals us account of the same standard. Small the same standard. Small the same standard. Small the same standard.	DIODIVERSITT INIPACTS	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be XX	NO-GO							associated with the footpl
construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infristructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the some standard. A Small manuals over and likely to be true commences. A swill is a latent risk accidental mortal made to reduce the some standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX. For the some standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX. For the some standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX. For the some standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX. For the some standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX. For the some standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX. For the some standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX. For the some standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX. For the some standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX. For the some standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX. For the some standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX. For the some standard. Should any amplemented. Should any amplemented. No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX. For commencer Yee commencer A pre-commencer <td>FAUNAL PROCESSES</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>significance if mitigation m</td>	FAUNAL PROCESSES									significance if mitigation m
associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. around the diffecte and likely to be trained to the same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX. No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX. Impact on XX. POTENTIAL Loss of faunal SSC due to construction activities: DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE - A APPE-COMPARCHEMENT		construction timelines overlap. However, it is								
developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. and likely to be tramost likely to be transmost likely to b		important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							*	Small mammals within t
same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on XX. most likely vacate commences. As with is a latent if a latent if is a										around the affected area
POTENTIAL Loss of faunal SSC due to construction activities: DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE MODERATE A Pre-commencem										and likely to be transient t
POTENTIAL Loss of faunal SSC due to construction activities: DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE MODERATE A Pre-commencem										-
POTENTIAL Loss of faunal SSC due to construction activities: DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE MODERATE A pre-commencem		No-go unernative would result in no impact on XX.								is a latent risk that the
POTENTIAL Loss of faunal SSC due to construction activities: DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE MODERATE A Apre-commencem										accidental mortalities. Sp
POTENTIAL Loss of faunal SSC due to construction activities: DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE MODERATE A pre-commencem										made to reduce this risk.
POTENTIAL Loss of faunal SSC due to construction activities: DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE MODERATE MODERATE A pre-commencem										special concern is low, ar
POTENTIAL Loss of faunal SSC due to construction activities: DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE * Aper-commencem										there will be any impact to
POTENTIAL Loss of faunal SSC due to construction activities: DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE A pre-commencem										species because of the act
POTENTIAL Loss of faunal SSC due to construction activities: DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE A pre-commencem									~	-
POTENTIAL Loss of faunal SSC due to construction activities: DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE MODERATE A pre-commencem										
POTENTIAL Loss of faunal SSC due to construction activities: DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE										search and rescue be
POTENTIAL Loss of faunal SSC due to construction activities: DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE MODERATE A pre-commencement										construction commences,
POTENTIAL Loss of faunal SSC due to construction activities: DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE MODERATE A pre-commencem										has shown that there of
POTENTIAL Loss of faunal SSC due to construction activities: DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE MODERATE A pre-commencement										mortalities as these species
POTENTIAL Loss of faunal SSC due to construction activities: DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE MODERATE -										thus move onto site o
POTENTIAL Loss of faunal SSC due to construction activities: DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE MODERATE - ^ A pre-commencem										underway. A retile handler
POTENTIAL Loss of faunal SSC due to construction activities: DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE MODERATE - A pre-commencemencemencemencemencemencemenceme									1	
POTENTIAL Loss of faunal SSC due to construction activities: DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE MODERATE - A pre-commencem										between wetland areas
POTENTIAL Loss of faunal SSC due to construction activities: DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE MODERATE - A pre-commencemencemencemencemencemencemenceme										appropriate measures (in
POTENTIAL Loss of faunal SSC due to construction activities: DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE MODERATE - A pre-commencem										suspending works in the a
					1		1			be implemented.
TERRESTRIAL Activities associated with bush clearing killing of CUMULATIVE LOCALISED DEEMNENT DEFINITE MODERATE is recommended									*	A pre-commencement faur
		Activities associated with bush clearing, killing of	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -		is recommended. Respective permits to be o

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
etation must be limited	DIFFICULT	LOW -
print required.	DIFFICULT	LOW -
and Riverine Rabbit	NO IMP/	ACT
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/	ACT
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		
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		
ies 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	

	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
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 har 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	fragmented landscape which may create barriers to	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	existing roads and disturb
CONSERVATION CONCERN: HABITAT LOSS, DEGRADATION AND FRAGMENTATION	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 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 moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their</i>	NO-GO			NO IMPA			 technically possible. Locate developments as sensitive habitats, this inclusion 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 ridg identified as Very high or set to the set of the se
POTENTIAL RISKS TO	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 -	 may create barriers and fr Establish wildlife passe barriers are found; this physical barriers such as r 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		FLIMANENT	NO IMP/			 reduce noise output from Temporal (curtailment) restriction strategies can turbine operation during conditions when wildlife where a negative impa during the monitoring produring the monitoring produring the monitoring produce a negative impact 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 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 -
	NO IMPAG	
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		
s 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 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 roadsides may attract. Scot as River during the origin construction but is also expected during the operational phase. Roads and roadsides may attract. SC such as River expecting Robits and Karoo Dwarf Tortoises due to verge edge enhancement of vegetation and roads may be used to facilitate movement, thus further increasing collision risk. Access roads that traverse riverine habitats require careful planning and monitoring to reduce risk of rabbit mortality. Cumulative impact, on a locallest scole, would be modered scole, would be rabbit mortality. Cumulative impact, on a locallest scole, would be rabbit mortality. Cumulative impact, on a locallest scole, would be rabbit mortality. Cumulative impact, on a locallest scole, would be rabbit mortality. Cumulative impact, on a locallest scole, would be rabbit mortality. Cumulative impact, on a locallest scole, would be rabbit mortality. Cumulative interned and incomparity to rabbit mortality. Preconstruction and postative rule is general by the song and incomparity in the soweed by the same developer and the EMPres will be perp	
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 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 Sub the Sub 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 traverse reviewers and to not thothat thathathat be been and careful planning to identif	
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. Cumulat	
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	
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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	
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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.	
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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 <u>O</u>	F SPECIAI	LIST I <u>MPA</u>	CTS AS <u>EXTR</u>	ACTED FROM	THE SPECIAL	.IST REPORTS		
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF	SPATIAL	TEMPORAL	CERTAINTY	SEVERITY /	SIGNIFICANCE	MITIGATION MEASURES	REVERSABILITY/	SIGNIFICANCE
		IMPACT	SCALE	SCALE	SCALE	BENEFICIAL SCALE	PRE-		MITIGATION	POST-
			(EXTENT)	(DURATION)	(PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)		MITIGATION			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 minty		
								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		
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	ст		→ Use a precautionary approach and aim to	NO IMF	ACT
CONCERN:	impacted and threatened by past and current land use and the combination of these existing							minimise negative effects even when the effects are not fully known.		
CUMULATIVE IMPACT	anthropogenic impacts with planned developments							 Ensure the construction phase is done in as 		
	may impact the local fauna with unexpectedly large							short a period as possible and avoid breeding		
	effects. Cumulative effects can also result where							season, typically in the spring after good rains.		
	the construction phase occurs at several locations							 Construction needs to be done during daytime, quaiding neise and disturbance when found 		
	simultaneously or if a new project begins construction immediately following the completion							avoiding noise and disturbance when faunal communities are most likely active, particularly		
	of another. Cumulative effects can cause a small							where the construction is in proximity to their		
	localized effect (which may have a limited effect on							habitat. Sensitive habitats near construction		
	its own) to have a significant impact on population level as there may be thresholds where the							will need to be clearly marked. A Relating construction phase of the		
	cumulative effects increase disproportionally.							development with neighbouring developments		
								and farming activity to ensure construction		
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							does not begin immediately after the		
	moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF							completion of another or simultaneously.		
	clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							 The developer instigates a proactive mitigation measure by initiating a multi-stakeholder 		
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same							dialogue at a workshop to clarify these		
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the							concerns and how they might be taken forward		
	same standard.							and co-funded. The aim of this mitigation is to		
	No-go alternative would result in no impact from a cumulative faunal species of conservation concern							reduce current impacts that threaten the survival of SCC populations. We recommend a		
	loss perspective.							biodiversity wildlife corridor approach whereby		
	loss perspective.							biodiversity wildlife corridor approach whereby		

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF	SPATIAL	TEMPORAL	CERTAINTY	RACTED FROM SEVERITY /	SIGNIFICANCE	MITIGATION MEA
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	IMPACT	SCALE	SCALE	SCALE	BENEFICIAL SCALE	PRE-	WITIGATION MEA
			(EXTENT)	(DURATION)	(PROBABILITY/		MITIGATION	
					LIKELIHOOD)			protecting sensitive habita
								This may include species re
								form of indiscriminate wild
								allowed, no or highly reduc
								and no pest control includi carried out.
								 Poaching and the use of ht
								prohibited.
POTENTIAL RISKS TO	The effect of the wind farm on one species may		LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	▲ Initiate a general F
FAUNA SPECIES OF CONSERVATION	have indirect cascading effects (knock on effect) on other species within the same community due to		LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	Monitoring program A Fauna Biodiversity program
CONSERVATION CONCERN:	ecological relations to one another. This means that				NO IMP	ACI		pre-construction to have
0011021111	an effect on one species may in turn affect many							status and monitoring mu
CASCADING IMPACT	others within the same ecosystem. Cascading							construction to identify
ACROSS TROPHIC	effects may be complex and unpredictable as it may							occupancy in certain specie
LEVELS	be the result of different types of interactions							may in turn indirectly in
	including competition, predation, parasitism, or symbiosis.							populations. We recommend the use of
								methods including and no
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							trapping in diverse habita
	moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF							trapping for SCC; small n
	clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							with the use of Shermar Conservation Scent Detec
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same							assist in detecting SCC.
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the							J
	same standard.							
	No-go alternative would result in no cascading impact across the trophic levels due to the proposed							
	WEF							
	During the construction period, there will be an increase in heavy vehicles utilising the roads to the				VISUAL IMPACT			
POTENTIAL VISUAL IMPACT OF			LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	PROBABLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	 Ensure that vegetation is removed during the constru-
CONSTRUCTION ON	construction sites that may cause, at the very least,		LOCALISED	SHORT	POSSIBLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	 Reduce the construction per
SENSITIVE VISUAL	a visual nuisance to other road users and			TERM				logistical planning
RECEPTORS IN CLOSE	landowners in the area in close proximity (within				NO IMPACT			implementation of resourc
PROXIMITY TO THE FACILITY	5km). Within the region, dust as a result of construction activities may also be visible, as such it							 Plan the placement of la temporary construction e
	will result in a visual impact occurring during							order to minimise vegetat
	construction.							already disturbed areas) w
								▲ Restrict the activities of
	This impact is likely to be of high significance before							construction workers an
	mitigation and moderate significance post mitigation on the identified sensitive visual							immediate construction sit roads.
	receptors within this zone:							 Ensure that rubble, li
	 Users of the various secondary roads 							construction materials are
	 Residents of the following homesteads: 							(if not removed daily)
	Taaibosfontein Frasmuskraal							regularly at licensed waste
	 Erasmuskraal Ramfontein 							 Reduce and control cons approved dust suppression
								when required (i.e., wher
	The following homesteads are located on farm							apparent).
	portions earmarked for the Victoria West WEF,							 Restrict construction activity

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		
^f hunting dogs at site is		
Fauna Biodiversity	DIFFICULT	LOW - LOW -
ngram must be initiated we baseline population must be ongoing post- ify any changes in ecces' population which we impact other fauna of multiple monitoring not limited to; camera itats, targeted camera I mammal monitoring nan traps; the use of tection Dog teams to	NO IMPA	C1
n is not unnecessarily	MODERATE	MODERATE -
struction period. period through careful and productive	MODERATE	MODERATE-
Irces. 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 bion techniques as and henever dust becomes	NO IMPA	ст
ivities to daylight hours		

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
	 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): Altona Spes Bona Lakenvlei Stampfontein Quaggasfontein 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. 							whenever possible in orde impacts. Rehabilitate all disturbed after the completion of cor
	related to construction activities.							
			L		WAKE EFFECT	T STUDY		
one identified by spe	cialist							
					OPERATIONA	AL PHASE		
		I		AG	RICULTURAL IMPA	CT ASSESSMENT		
CCUPATION OF LAN	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 of agricultural productivity for the duration of the	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	MEDIUM TERM	POSSIBLE	DEFINITE	LOW -	capability of < 8, as this site be, is 2.5 ha per MW. Th
	project lifetime. The small and widely distributed nature of the agricultural footprint of the facility means that only an insignificant proportion of the	NO-GO			NO IMPA	ACT		proposed facility of 270 agricultural footprint of 67 facility being assessed

available agricultural land is impacted in this way.

The potential cumulative agricultural impact of

importance is a regional loss (including by

degradation) of future agricultural production

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

No-go alternative would result in no impact related to disturbance of agricultural system as no known

Erosion can occur as a result of the alteration of the

land surface run-off characteristics, predominantly

through the establishment of hard surface areas **CUMULATIVE**

DIRECT

STUDY

AREA

STUDY

SHORT

TERM

SHORT

PROBABLE

PROBABLE

MODERATE

MODERATE

LOW -

LOW ·

construction activities are present on site.

potential.

same standard.

SOIL EROSION AND

DEGRADATION

REASURES REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION rder to reduce lighting ed areas immediately significance construction works. significance significance		
ed areas immediately	EASURES	POST-
	der to reduce lighting	

人	The allowable development limit on land of low and medium agricultural sensitivity with a land	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
	capability of < 8, as this site has been verified to	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
	be, is 2.5 ha per MW. This would allow the		
	proposed facility of 270 MW to occupy an agricultural footprint of 675 hectares. The wind facility being assessed will occupy an agricultural footprint of < 81 hectares. It is therefore confirmed that the agricultural footprint of this development will be well within the allowable limit. It will in fact be approximately eight times smaller than what the development limits allow.	NO IMPAC	Т
★	Mitigation measures to prevent soil degradation are all inherent in the project	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
	design and / or are standard, best-practice for	REVERSIBLE	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
	including roads. Soil erosion is completely preventable. The storm water management that 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	environmer potential in by climate terms of ed proposed of	nt in the absen npact is that du change, agricu conomic viabil development f	nce of the propo le to irregular ra Iture in the area ity. In addition, rom contributin	s that will occur to osed development. Th infall, which is likely to will come under incre the no-go option wo og to the environmen elopment of renewable	e one identified be exacerbated ased pressure in uld prevent the ntal, social and	 construction sites. A system of storm water in will prevent erosion, will be the road engineering on surface of erosion must be attend and the integrity of the eros at that point must be attend at that point must be attend at that point must be attend at that point must be an further erosion from occurres. Any excavations done during phase, in areas that will be end of the construction phase, in areas that will be end of the construction phase, in areas that will be end of the construction phase, in areas that will be end of the source of the site, including contareas, it will be much rehabilitation, to retain the levelling requires signification, so the source of the temporarily store of the source of the temporarily store of the contareas after cutting, so the contareas atter cutting, so the contareas atter cutting, so the contareas atter cutting.
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 +	of topsoil over the entire su
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 +	
	improve farming operations and productivity through increased investment into farming. 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			NO IMP	AC 1		
IMPROVED SECURITY AGAINST STOCK THEFT	Improved security against stock theft and other crime due to the presence of security infrastructure	DIRECT	STUDY AREA	SHORT TERM	POSSIBLE	SLIGHT	LOW +	
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	NO-GO			ΝΟ ΙΜΡ	АСТ		

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
er management, which I be an inherent part of a site. Any occurrences rended to immediately erosion control system a mended to prevent curring there. Auring the construction be re-vegetated at the phase, must separate soil from the rest of the store it in a separate cavation is back-filled, k-filled last, so that it is should only be stripped ted. Across the majority construction lay down th more effective for the topsoil in place. If ficant cutting, topsoil stockpiled and then re- that there is a covering e surface.	NO IMPAG	CT
	ACHIEVABLE	LOW +
	ACHIEVABLE	LOW +
	ΝΟΙΜΡΑ	СТ
	ACHIEVABLE	LOW +
	ACHIEVABLE	LOW +
	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑΟ	CT

		NTH <u>ESIS O</u>	F SPE <u>CIA</u>	LIST <u>IMPA</u>	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
	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.			1		1		
					AQUATIC IMPACT	ASSESSMENT		
PROACTIVE	PROACTIVE No direct impacts perceived. MONITORING TO Impacts perceived.	DIRECT	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	UNLIKELY	SLIGHT	LOW -	🔺 No indiscriminate mover
MONITORING TO		CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	UNLIKELY	SLIGHT	LOW -	equipment through the
ENSURE STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY IS MAINTAINED AND TO IDENTIFY EARLY SIGNS OF FAILURE / EROSION.	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 erosion of aquatic habitats.	NO-GO			NO IMP/			 may be permitted during activities or maintenance be made of the existing f crossings only; Vehicles used in the deven regularly washed (on a no or off-site) to avoid the or any alien or invasive species features;
	Concentrated runoff from the road crossings	DIRECT	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	POSSIBLE	SLIGHT	LOW -	▲ Hot spots for the build-up
RUNOFF ENTERING THE FRESHWATER FEATURES	s of the freshwater features (increase in the sediment	CUMULATIVE	STUDY	LONG TERM	POSSIBLE	SLIGHT	LOW -	sediment must be ide necessary, debris/excess
	load) and turbulent flows when surface water is		AREA					removed by hand to pre
AND	present; Higher flood peaks into the freshwater features due to reduced surface roughness in the	NO-GO			NO IMP/	ACT		and potential damage to A
DISTURBANCE TO THE VEGETATION WITHIN AND SURROUNDING THE FRESHWATER FEATURES.	freshwater features. 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 disturbance of freshwater features.							 undertaken to ensure that flow and subsequent eross road crossings/instream maintenance activities in undertaken after high rain Stormwater runoff from must be monitored (by the ensure it does not resu freshwater features. Stat allowed to diffusely landscape, by ensuring roughness in the freshwat vegetation and rocky area Maintenance vehicles in dedicated access roads a movement in the freshwat permitted; During periodic maintend roads, monitoring for undertaken; and Should erosion be observe crossings/instream infrat must be rehabilitated by gully and revegetation t indigenous vegetation. Us rocks collected from the infill any area prone to eroc must be sustainably source surrounding freshwater

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
ement of construction	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
e freshwater features	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
g standard operational	NO IMPA	
ce activities. Use must		
freshwater ecosystem		
ala and aite mouth ha		
velopment site must be non-permeable surface		
e dispersal of seeds on		
cies into the freshwater		
eles mo the freshwater		
up of debris and excess	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
identified and when		
ss sediment must be	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
revent future flooding		
o infrastructure; of the roads must be	NO IMPA	ACT
nat no concentration of		
osion occurs due to the		
n infrastructure. Such		
must specifically be		
ainfall 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		
must make use of		
and no indiscriminate water features may be		
water jeutures muy be		
nance activities of the		
r erosion must be		
ved, caused by the road		
rastructure, the area		
by infilling the erosion		
thereof with suitable		
Jse can also be made of		
e surrounding area to		
erosion (however, these		
rced not taken from the		
er features including		

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF	SPATIAL	TEMPORAL	CERTAINTY	RACTED FROM SEVERITY /	SIGNIFICANCE	MITIGATION ME
		IMPACT	SCALE (EXTENT)	SCALE (DURATION)	SCALE (PROBABILITY/	BENEFICIAL SCALE	PRE- MITIGATION	
			(/	(,	LIKELIHOOD)			
								rivers in the local area).
DISPLACEMENT	The indications from operational wind farms are	DIRECT	STUDY	LONG-TERM	VIFAUNAL IMPAC	SLIGHT	LOW -	All human activities
THROUGH	that this impact may be of fairly low importance,	DIRECT	AREA		DELINITE	SEIGHT		construction, operation a
DISTURBANCE	although it is acknowledged that a longer term or	CUMULATIVE	STUDY	SHORT	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	should be strictly man
	more detailed means of measuring this impact may		AREA	TERM				generally accepted enviror
	be required. The impact of human-induced disturbance during the operational phase of the	NO-GO			NO IMPA			standards, so as to avo impact on the receiving en
	development is likely to be less severe than during							▲ A post-construction in
	the construction phase. Birds may be displaced							conducted by an avifaunal
	from using the landscape for breeding, foraging and commuting purposes due to the loss of habitat,							that all aspects have handled and in particular
	increased noise pollution and human presence. This							stand verges do not
	may reduce population size or force individuals into							substrate for raptor prey s
	suboptimal habitat. For the proposed project we							that the new wind far
	consider this impact to be of Low Negative significance.							favourable conditions for high risk areas. We therefo
	significance.							within the first year of
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							assessment of this aspe
	LOW should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters							ornithologist contracted f
	construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							monitoring. If such cor created, case-specific solu
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same							developed and implement
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the							It is strongly recommend
	same standard.							not be used at the newly e
	No-go alternative would result in no impact related to disturbance of avifaunal habitats.							and Maintenance (O&M) auxiliary infrastructure of
								While pest control of t
								effective, even so-calle
								friendly" rodenticides an significant secondary
DISPLACEMENT	As for disturbance above, the indications from	DIRECT	STUDY	LONG-TERM	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	predatory avifauna, especi
HROUGH HABITAT	operational wind farms are that this impact may be		AREA					 Should more than on constructed in parallel with
LOSS	of fairly low importance, although it is acknowledged that a longer term or more detailed	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	LONG-TERM	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	or pre-existing power line,
	means of measuring this impact may be required.	NO-GO	,	1	NO IMPA	ACT		should be staggered as per
	Birds may be displaced from using the landscape for							to increase visibility to species, especially bustard.
	breeding, foraging and commuting purposes due to the loss of habitat, increased noise pollution and							species, especially bustula
	human presence. This may reduce population size							
	or force individuals into suboptimal habitat.							
	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 avifaunal habitats.							
MORTALITY FROM	Turbine collisions have been discussed in depth in	DIRECT	REGIONAL	LONG-TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATELY	MODERATE -	▲ All human activities

ar specialist to confirm e been appropriately ar that road and hard t provide additional y species. It is essential for such mammals in efore recommend that of operations a full been recommend that of operations a full been recommend that of operations a full been recommend that of operations have been ohd that rodenticides vestablished Operation A) buildings or around on the project site. this nature may be Iled "environmentally are toxic and pose poisoning risk to ceially owls. one power line be vith another either new et, the pylon structures per Pallett et al. (2022) o large, slow-moving rds and cranes.	IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
and decommissioning ACHIEVABLE LOW - anaged according to ACHIEVABLE LOW - commental best practice according to according to woid any unnecessary arnet coordinately according to arnet aroad and hard t provide additional y species. It is essential arm does not create for such mammals in for such mammals in effore recommend that of operations a full pect be made by the d or post-construction according to be for post-construction for post-construction according to be for post-construction for post-construction according to be for post-construction for post-construction for post-construction for post-construction for post-construction for post-construction for post routines for post-construction for post-construction for post-construction for post-construction for post-construction for post construction for post-construction for post-construction for post-construction for post-construction for post-construction for post-construction for post-construction <			
anaged according to commental best practice ACHIEVABLE LOW - work and unnecessary environment. inspection must be hal specialist to confirm e been appropriately ar that road and hard t provide additional y species. It is essential arm does not create for such mammals in 		ACHIEVABLE	LOW -
inspection must be hal specialist to confirm e been appropriately far that road and hard t provide additional y species. It is essential arm does not create for such mammals in efore recom-mend that of operations a full beet be made by the d for post-construction conditions will need to be need by the wind farm. nded that rodenticides vestablished Operation A) buildings or around on the project site. this nature may be lied "environmentally are toxic and pose poisoning risk to ecially owls. one power line be vith another either new he, the pylon structures per Pallett et al. (2022) o large, slow-moving rds and cranes. ACHIEVABLE LOW - NO IMPACT	anaged according to conmental best practice void any unnecessary	ACHIEVABLE	LOW -
ecially owls. one power line be vith another either new he, the pylon structures per Pallett et al. (2022) o large, slow-moving wirds and cranes. ACHIEVABLE LOW - NO IMPACT	inspection must be hal specialist to confirm e been appropriately far that road and hard t provide additional y species. It is essential arm does not create for such mammals in efore recom-mend that of operations a full bect be made by the d for post-construction conditions have been blutions will need to be nted by the wind farm. added that rodenticides y established Operation A) buildings or around on the project site. this nature may be lied "environmentally are toxic and pose		
vith another either new ACHIEVABLE LOW - ne, the pylon structures Deer Pallett et al. (2022) NO IMPACT o large, slow-moving Image: slow-moving Image: slow-moving ords and cranes. Image: slow-moving Image: slow-moving	ecially owls.	ACHIEVABLE	LOW -
o large, slow-moving irds and cranes.	vith another either new ne, the pylon structures	ACHIEVABLE	LOW -
es associated with DIFFICULT MODERATE -	o large, slow-moving	NO IMPA	СТ
	s associated with	DIFFICULT	MODERATE -

	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
COLLISIONS WITH	the literature section of this report. They represent					SEVERE		construction, operation an
TURBINES	the greatest risk to avifauna at this development.	CUMULATIVE	REGIONAL	LONG-TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATELY	MODERATE -	should be strictly mana
	Turbine blades are not always visible to birds flying					SEVERE		generally accepted environ
	at rotor swept height and evasive action is not	NO-GO			NO IMPA	ACT		standards, so as to avoid
	always possible. Striking a moving blade almost							impact on the receiving env
	certainly results in death or serious injury. In the							A post-construction ins
	case of resident species, or those that occupy home							conducted by an avifaunal
	ranges on a fairly permanent basis, fatalities							that all aspects have b
	represent the loss of individuals in the greater study							handled and in particular
	area, both directly (due to fatalities themselves) as							stand verges do not
	well as indirectly (due to the loss of breeding							substrate for raptor prey sp
	potential, particularly between monogamous							that the new wind farm
	pairs). Human caused fatalities of regionally Red							favourable conditions for
	Listed or otherwise threatened bird species are							high risk areas. We therefor
	always cause for concern and should be avoided as							within the first year of
	far as possible. The estimated fatalities we have							assessment of this aspect
	predicted are therefore of some concern for the							ornithologist contracted fo
	relevant species, in particular Verreaux's Eagle,							monitoring. If such cond
	Ludwig's Bustard, Martial Eagle, Black Harrier and							created, case-specific solut
	Jackal Buzzard. There are currently no established							developed and implemente
	thresholds for acceptable impacts on bird species in South Africa. To establish these thresholds would							It is strongly recommende not be used at the newly es
	require complex modelling incorporating accurate							and Maintenance (O&M)
	information on many factors for each species							auxiliary infrastructure or
	(including population size, age-specific fatality							While pest control of th
	rates, breeding productivity, etc). Such modelling							effective, even so-called
	and information are not available in South Africa at							friendly" rodenticides are
	present. In the absence of this information, we are							significant secondary p
	forced to make a somewhat subjective decision as							predatory avifauna, especie
	to the acceptability of the estimated annual							An observer-led turbine Shi
	fatalities.							(SDOD) programme must l
								site from COD. This program
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							a suitably qualified, trair
	moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF							team of observers prese
	clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it							daylight hours 365 days of
	is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							must be stationed at vante
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same							visible coverage of all tur
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the							observers must detect inc
	same standard.							species, track their flights
	No-go alternative would result in no impact related							enter a turbine proximity t
	to disturbance of avifaunal habitats.							the control room to shut
FATAL TURBINE	Turbine collisions have been discussed in depth in	DIRECT	REGIONAL	LONG-TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATELY	MODERATE -	turbine until the risk has rea
COLLSIONS:	the literature section of this report. They represent					SEVERE		method statement or p
MIGRATORY SPECIES	the greatest risk to avifauna at this development.	CUMULATIVE	REGIONAL	LONG-TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATELY	MODERATE -	designed by an ornithologis
(BLACK HARRIER)	The impact for Black Harrier is of greater					SEVERE		included as an annexure of
, , ,	consequence and wider significance: this migratory			1				▲ The combination of hub
			1					

1EASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
and decommissioning		
anaged according to	DIFFICULT	MODERATE -
ronmental best practice		
void any unnecessary	NO IMPAC	т
environment.		
inspection must be		
nal specialist to confirm		
e been appropriately		
lar that road and hard		
t provide additional y species. It is essential		
arm does not create		
for such mammals in		
efore recom-mend that		
of operations a full		
pect be made by the		
d for post-construction		
conditions have been		
olutions will need to be		
ented by the wind farm.		
nded that rodenticides		
established Operation		
M) buildings or around		
on the project site.		
this nature may be		
lled "environmentally		
are toxic and pose		
poisoning risk to		
ecially owls. Shutdown on Demand		
ist be implemented on		
ramme must consist of		
rained and resourced		
esent on site for all		
of the year. This team		
antage points with full		
turbine locations. The		
incoming priority bird		
hts, judge when they		
ity threshold, and alert		
hut down the relevant		
reduced. A full detailed	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE -
r protocol must be		
ogist prior to COD, and	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE -
e of the EMP.		
nub height and rotor		

	SYI	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXTH	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
	species is near endemic to South Africa (more than 70% of the population occurs within the country), and loss of any individuals of this Endangered species thus jeopardise the global population. The "Probability" of this impact is rated as "May Occur", which is to say that with an already highly threatened population of only ~1 000 individuals, the likelihood of collision with turbines on this specific site is not particularly high. However, the implications of even a single fatality are far- reaching, long-lasting and cumulative. In the case of migratory species, we conclude that the impact of bird collision with turbines is of Moderate Negative significance. There are various mitigation measures described in Section 7 and these will reduce the significance somewhat. The degree of this reduction is however uncertain, as the mitigation measures are largely unproven in these conditions. At this stage, we judge that the significance post- mitigation will be of Moderate Negative significance. <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 related to disturbance of avifaunal habitats.</i></i>	NO-GO			NO IMPA	ΥCΤ		 diameter must be optimise lower blade tip height above the lower turbine blade tip h 30m above ground to 80m reduce collision risk for Bustards, Black Harrier an typically fly low over the lower blade tip from 30 to as a mitigation measure be species (in terms of mortality). Low sample size limitation although it has significantly reduce fatality projects and we implementation of this mea All turbine blades must be p a protocol currently under South African Wind E (SAWEA) from the outset. made by the developer for to technical, warranty, supplithis may present. Any residual impacts mitigation measures have will need to be mitigated will need to be mitigated will need to be mitigated will need to address other so of priority species in a meas compensate for residual ej itself. This will need to Biodiversity Action Plan. Should more than one constructed in parallel with or pre-existing power line, should be staggered as per to increase visibility to species, especially bustards
MORTALITY FROM	Collision with power line infrastructure has been discussed in denth in the literature section of this	DIRECT	STUDY ARFA	LONG-TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATELY SEVERE	MODERATE -	 The constraint areas idention (which build on those idention)
POWERLINE COLLISIONS	discussed in depth in the literature section of this report. Unmitigated, it represents a moderately high risk to avifauna at this development, particularly to bustards, storks, cranes and flamingos (collision). Large-bodied birds often lack the manoeuvrability to avoid poorly-marked power lines in flight when commuting in the landscape. This impact is relatively easily mitigated, however, our understanding from recent literature is that mitigation such as power line pylon staggering is not 100% effective and partial losses may still occur <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>	CUMULATIVE	AREA STUDY AREA	LONG-TERM	PROBABLE	SEVERE MODERATELY SEVERE	MODERATE -	 (which build on those identij phase) should be adhered to the adhered to the mitigation measures have will need to be mitigated will need to address other sof priority species in a mease compensate for residual efficiency. The pole design of any own should be approved by an original of the electrocution risk it birds such as eagles. Should more than one

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/	SIGNIFICANCE
	MITIGATION	POST-
		MITIGATION
mised to maximise the	NO IMPA	CT
above ground. Raising		
tip height from a typical		
30m above ground will		
for cranes, Ludwig's		
and korhaans, which		
he ground. Raising the		
to 80m above ground		
benefited every target		
f reduced predicted		
size in this study was a		
has been predicted to		
tality rates on similar		
recommend the		
neasure.		
be painted according to		
ler development by the		
Energy Association		
set. Provision must be		
for the resolution of any		
pplier challenges that		
after all secol-1-		
s after all possible		
ave been implemented		
ed off site. The facility		
er sources of mortality		
neasurable way so as to		
l effects on the facility		
to be detailed in a		
one newer line he		
one power line be		
vith another either new		
ne, the pylon structures		
per Pallett et al. (2022)		
o large, slow-moving		
urds and cranes. dentified by this study	ACHIEVABLE	MODEPATE
entified in the screening		MODERATE -
ed to.	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE -
s after all possible		_
ave been implemented	NO IMPA	
ed off site. The facility		
er sources of mortality		
neasurable way so as to		
l effects on the facility		
to be detailed in a		
to be detailed in a		
, overhead nower line		
v overhead power line		
n ornithologist in terms k it may pose to large		
k it muy pose to large		
one power line be		
one power inte De		

	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 MEA
	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.							constructed in parallel with or pre-existing power line, should be staggered as per to increase visibility to species, especially bustard.
MORTALITY FROM POWERLINE	Electrocution refers to the scenario where a bird is perched or attempts to perch on the electrical	DIRECT	STUDY AREA	LONG-TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATELY SEVERE	MODERATE -	 The constraint areas ider (which build on those ident
ELECTROCUTIONS	structure and causes an electrical short circuit by physically bridging the air gap between live	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	LONG-TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATELY SEVERE	MODERATE -	phase) should be adhered Any residual impacts
	components and/or live and earthed components. This is particularly true for raptors with larger wingspans such as Verreaux's and Martial Eagles. In a treeless landscape such as the proposed site the risk is exaggerated as the birds will certainly perch on pylons if available and may also nest on them. Once correctly installed, such infrastructure should not pose any danger to perching birds and no fatalities will occur	NO-GO			NO IMP.	ACT		 mitigation measures have will need to be mitigated will need to address other of priority species in a mea compensate for residual e itself. This will need to Biodiversity Action Plan. The pole design of any o should be approved by an configuration of the electrocution risk interpretation.
	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 such as eagles. Should more than on constructed in parallel with or pre-existing power line, should be staggered as per to increase visibility to species, especially bustard.
		1		T	BAT IMPACT AS			
BAT FATALITY	Bat mortality (direct impact) through collisions with wind turbine blades is the principal impact of wind energy facilities on bats (Cryan and Barclay 2009,	DIRECT	STUDY AREA	LONG TERM	PROBABLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	Avoid: No placement of turbines v
	Arnett et al. 2016).	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	LONG TERM	PROBABLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	Minimise:
	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.	NO-GO			ΝΟ ΙΜΡ	ACT		 avoid impacts to lower clutter-edge species (e.g., long-fingered bat) Minimise the rotor diamet Turbine blades must be fe technique should be use wheeling below the turbin Implement post-cons monitoring and apply addid deterrents if fatality thresh
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 r Minimise:
	with the project. Light pollution can alter ecological dynamics (Horváth et al. 2009). Lighting attracts and can cause direct mortality of insects, reducing	NO-GO			NO IMP.	ACT		 Use as little lighting as po of motion-sensor lighting using hoods, increase space

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
vith another either new ne, the pylon structures per Pallett et al. (2022) o large, slow-moving rds and cranes.		
lentified by this study entified in the screening	ACHIEVABLE	LOW -
ed to.	ACHIEVABLE	LOW -
a after all possible ave been implemented ed off site. The facility er sources of mortality easurable way so as to l effects on the facility to be detailed in a overhead power line n ornithologist in terms k it may pose to large one power line be with another either new he, the pylon structures per Pallett et al. (2022) o large, slow-moving ords and cranes.	NO IMPA	
es within no-go areas.	REVERSIBLE	MODERATE -
lade sweep of 30 m to	REVERSIBLE	MODERATE -
r flying bats such as n., Cape serotine, Natal	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑ	СТ
eter feathered, or a similar used, to prevent free- nine cut-in speed. Instruction fatality Iditional curtailment or esholds are exceeded.		
	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
s and operational and n no-go areas.	REVERSIBLE	MODERATE -
possible, maximise use	NO IMPA	CT CT
ng, avoid sky-glow by pacing between lighting		

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	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.							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.							
				I	HERITAGE IMPACT	ASSESSMENT		
LOSS OF HERITAGE	impact on previously undetected archaeological	DIRECT	STUDY	SHORT	MAY OCCUR	SLIGHT	LOW -	It is understood that no new a
RESOURCES: STONE AGE OCCURANCES	sites, human burials and the cultural landscape might occur as a result of operational activities (site	CUMULATIVE	AREA STUDY	TERM SHORT AND	MAY OCCUR	SLIGHT	LOW -	and/or impacted during the op project and the risk and severit
	access, movement, maintenance, trespassing,		AREA	LONG TERM				should decrease once the proj
	natural elements, hazards etc). 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.	NO-GO						 Furthermore, the majority of s and heritage significance recorded and/or assessed in p <i>Cumulative impact:</i> The significance of the land heritage is bound not to course of construction decommissioning of the p It should be noted knowledge and the interprojects into significant often result from Assessments conducted Provided that significant are conserved and that mitigation and manager followed, the cumulation in the provided that cumulation and manager followed, the cumulation in the provided that cumulation and manager followed, the cumulation and manager followed, the cumulation and manager followed, the cumulation and manager followed that cumulation and manager followed the cumulation and manager followed that cumulation and manager fol
LOSS OF HERITAGE	impact on previously undetected archaeological	DIRECT	STUDY	SHORT	PROBABLE	MODERATE	LOW -	development can be posit It is understood that no new a
RESOURCES:	sites, human burials and the cultural landscape		AREA	TERM				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 severit should decrease once the proj
								Furthermore, the majority of s

EASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
tensity lighting (Rydell		
areas will be disturbed	EASILY REVERSIBLE	LOW -
perations phase of the		
rity of heritage impacts ojects activate.	REVERSIBLE	LOW – AND LOW (+)
sites of archaeological would have been preceding phases. andscape in terms of its to change during the on, operation and project. that archaeological nitiation of research archaeological sites Heritage Impact d for developments. at archaeological sites t appropriate heritage ement procedures are ulative impact of	NO IMP/	
<i>itive.</i> areas will be disturbed	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
operations phase of the rity of heritage impacts		
ojects activate.	REVERSIBLE	LOW – AND LOW (+)

	SY	NTH <u>ESIS O</u>	F S <u>PECIA</u>	LIST <u>IMPA</u>	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
	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.							and heritage significance recorded and/or assessed in During the Operations Phase management measures for the and a corbel building (SRC01) retained -should be tracked site monitoring will be require
DAYTIME OPERATION	WTG will only operate during period with increased	DIRECT	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	NOISE IMPACT A	SSESSIVIEN I 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 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 WTG of the Taaibos 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. <i>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.</i> No-go alternative would result in no impact related to daytime operational noise.	NO-GO			NO IMPA			
NIGHT-TIME	WTG will only operate during period with increased		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 i
CONSIDERING THE WORST-CASE SPL	periods with no or low winds. As discussed and motivated in Section 6.4 of the Noise Impact Assessment (as proposed in Table 6-2 and illustrated in Figure 4-29), ambient sound levels will likely be higher with this assessment assuming an ambient sound level of 41.5 dBA. Numerous WTG of the Taaibos 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				NO IMP4	ACT		though future noise-moni recommended.

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
would have been in preceding phases. e, the continuation of he rock shelter (SRCO2) 1) -should the sites be d and continuous ECO red.	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑ	CT
noise impact is low and is recommended.	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
is recommended.	REVERSIBLE NO IMPAG	LOW -
oise impact is low and	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
oise impact is low and is recommended,	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
nitoring is		

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	SPATIAL SCALE (EXTENT)	TEMPORAL SCALE (DURATION)	CERTAINTY SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION ME
Impact Assessment. It is expected that the sounds from the operating WTG may be audible at night.							
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							

None identified by specialist

		RIVERINE RABBIT IMPACT ASSESSMENT							
DISTURBANCE	Disturbance will be primarily in the form of visual	DIRECT	STUDY	SHORT	POSSIBLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	 Precautionary buffers of 	
THROUGH NOISE	and noise effects as well as general human		AREA	TERM				very high sensitivity areas	
POLLUTION	activities. Visual stimuli from movements of the	CUMULATIVE	STUDY	SHORT	POSSIBLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	consideration topographic	
	turbine blades may cause a disturbance, this may be		AREA	TERM				site; i.e. turbines that are	
	far reaching due to the site being open and	NO-GO			NO IMPA	CT		may be placed closer to	
	unobscured. This impact will reduce once the WEF							visual and noise impact w	
	is operational however there will be continued							the topography of the land	
	noise pollution from turbines sound from both the							 Precautionary buffers of 	
	hub as well as from the swish of the blades. Riverine							drainage lines that cons	
	Rabbits rely on hearing for predator detection and							degraded riverine habita	
	avoidance and so may be more susceptible to noise							either Medium or Low sen	
	due to impaired hearing and masking effect. We do							Implementing adequate	
	not know the effect of turbine noise on Riverine							measures, including the	
	Rabbits, they may choose to avoid an area and							reduce noise output from	
	relocate, it may also alter their activity pattern or							 Temporal (curtailment) re 	
	cause behavioural abnormalities due to adverse							restriction strategies car	
	effects on their nervous system where							turbine operation during	
	displacement is not observed. Wind turbine noise							conditions when wildlife	
	varies with design and size and noise reduction is							where a negative impac	
	continuously improving with new turbine design,							during the monitoring pro	
	however it is very likely that the Riverine rabbit								
	hearing frequency range overlaps with the							Changing the minimum version to turn a second se	
	frequency range of wind turbine noise. Habitat							turbines begin to turn a	
	specialist species, such as riverine rabbits, may be							(cut-in speed), so that the	
	limited in their ability to relocate should they be							wind, reduces noise dur	
	disturbed. Consequently, the difficulty in providing							ambient noise.	
	definitive levels of the point at which noise will have							 Targeted operational tim 	
	an impact necessitates a conservative approach to							wind facility managers	
	buffering preferred riverine rabbit habitat. The							turbines under certain	
	potential riverine rabbit habitat on the plateau has							where a negative impact h	
	been buffered by a minimum of 350m and higher							 Measure sound pressure le 	
	potential habitat, including where the presence of							taking measurements at	
	rabbits has been confirmed, has been buffered by							ground with two sets of n	
	700m, which would reduce the potential							one when turbines are a	
	significance of this impact. Given the distance							inactive and at differe	
	between the turbines and High sensitivity zones, it							turbines including with	
	is assumed, with a low level of certainty, that this							habitat.	

fers of 700m for identified	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
ity areas, whilst taking into ographical variations at the	REVERSIBLE	LOW -
that are obstructed by a hill		
oser to riverine habitats as		
npact would be buffered by		
the land.		
fers of 350m for secondary		
at consist mostly of poor		
habitat and identified as Low sensitivity.		
dequate noise reduction		
ng the use of insulation to		
ut from turbine hubs.		
nent) restrictions. Temporal		
gies can focus on altering		
during times or weather		
wildlife is most active or		
e impact has been found ring program.		
imum windspeed at which		
turn and generate energy		
that they idle during gentle		
oise during periods of low		
nal timing by working with		
nagers to target specific		
certain weather conditions mpact has been identified.		
essure levels at the WEF site,		
ents at ~0.25m from the		
ets of measurements taken;		
s are active and one when		
different distances from		
g within Riverine rabbit		

	SY/	NTH <u>ESIS O</u>	F SPE <u>CIA</u>	LIST IMPA	CTS AS <u>EXT</u>	RACTED 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 ME
	impact would be of generally low magnitude. 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 the local Riverine Rabbit population.							 Minimize noise di construction. Restrict nois 5pm) periods when rabbit
DEGRADATION OF HABITAT BY EROSION	The construction of roads, turbine hard-stands, roads and laydown areas etc. will result in the destruction of currently intact vegetation, which	DIRECT AND INDIRECT CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA STUDY	MEDIUM TERM MEDIUM	POSSIBLE	SEVERE	MODERATE - MODERATE -	 Implement a Site Erosio Control Plan to prevent er areas impacting downstree
	may lead indirectly to soils being exposed and facilitating erosion. Erosion leads to river degradation through increased runoff and siltation processes. If erosion control is implemented, the resulting impact from erosion and would also be low.	NO-GO	AREA	TERM	NO IMP/	ACT		
	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.							
MORTALITY BY COLLISION	There is an increased collision risk from expected increased traffic levels at the site. This impact is	DIRECT AND INDIRECT	STUDY AREA	MEDIUM TERM	POSSIBLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	 Careful planning of roa length that traverses riv
COLLISION	likely to be of highest concern during construction but is expected to continue during operational phase. Roads and roadsides may attract riverine	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	MEDIUM TERM	POSSIBLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	 have been identified as sensitivity. Use existing roads as muc
	rabbits due to edge enhancement of vegetation on verges and the potential facilitation of movement, thus further increasing collision risks. Access roads that traverse riverine habitats require careful planning and monitoring to reduce risk of rabbit mortality. <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 the same standard.</i> <i>No-go alternative would result in no impact on the local Riverine Rabbit population.</i>	NO-GO			NO IMP/			 Roadkill monitoring prograand external public road habitats and wildlife Monitoring programs must construction phase and construction and post-conconducted over different s Pre-construction road particle which should be considered process in conjunction warroadkill monitoring findir structures must be made road planner, construct wildlife biologist. This is effective than retro fixing Assess efficiency of

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
disturbance during oise to daytime (9am – oits are less active.		
ion Management and	ACHIEVABLE	LOW -
erosion from high-lying ream ecosystems	ACHIEVABLE	LOW -
	NO IMPA	CT
oads to minimise the riverine habitats that	ACHIEVABLE	LOW -
as Very high or high	ACHIEVABLE	LOW -
ach as possible. gram on both internal ads targeting sensitive e corridors. Roadkill ust be initiated at pre- nd continued during construction as well as t seasons. planning to identify fe crossing structures idered during the EIA with pre-construction lings. Wildlife crossing de in consultation with uction manager and is generally more cost g existing roads.	NO IMPAC	ς Τ
roadkill mitigation		

	و	YNTHESIS C	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	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
				SOC		PACT ASSESSMENT		 approaches via a post-implementation roadkill 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 40km/h where roads (both internal and external) cross High and Very high sensitivity areas identified. Wildlife warning signage and speed reduction measures where roads cross High and Very high sensitivity areas. Education and awareness campaigns on riverine rabbits 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. Any contractor employed for development work must ensure that no rabbit or hare species are disturbed, trapped, hunted or killed by them and their team during the construction phase. Conservation-orientated clauses should be built into contracts for construction phase. Conservation-orientated clauses for non-compliance. Inductions on safe wildlife passing and driving to reduce possible injury and roadkill alongside roads. There is higher risk of collision when riverine rabbits are active which is typically from late afternoon to early morning. Traffic should be reduced during these times a low speed limit (40km/h) needs to be implemented. Night-time driving should be avoided as much as possible but if necessary, speed needs to be reduced significantly (<40km/h) 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 road roadkill to the appointed Roadkill monitoring personnel. 		
	Direct and indirect and an extension of mitiga				IO-ECONOMIC IMP			Advision local and an advised and an	DIFFICULT	
NEW EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC	Direct and indirect employment opportunities w manifest during the operational lifespan of th	he	REGIONAL		DEFINITE	MODERATELY BENEFICIAL	MODERATE +	 Maximise local employment and procurement (from the local and district municipalities) 	DIFFICULT	MODERATE +
IMPACTS	Project and result in an increase in househo	d CUMULATIVE	REGIONAL	LONG TERM	DEFINITE	MODERATELY	MODERATE +	wherever possible.	DIFFICULT	MODERATE +

	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
	 earnings and improved livelihoods for the affected households through salaries and wages. <i>WEF Projects of this nature employ between ten to fifteen permanent workers, of which about 50% would be skilled (Operations Manager, technicians, electricians, engineers, mechanics, Health & Safety Officer, etc.) and 50% semi-skilled (security, site maintenance, etc.).</i> <i>Temporary workers would be sourced through service providers to perform contract maintenance, site clearing to minimise the potential of veld fires, painting of buildings, plumbing and so forth.</i> <i>Job creation as a result of the funding spent on SED projects, such as construction / infrastructure projects, literacy / education programmes, sport development, etc.</i> <i>Indirect and induced employment created through procurement of components, equipment, goods and services industries.</i> 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 hospitality, real estate, etc. will occur as more money circulates in the local economy. <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 <i>EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard.</i></i> 	NO-GO			NO IMPA	ACT		Coordinate the effort to employment, service prov required for maintenance municipal LED Units.
INCREASE IN	ratings significantly During the operational period the IPP will sign a	DIRECT	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	DEFINITE	MODERATELY	MODERATE +	 Consider the potential incr
LIVELIHOODS FOR	long-term lease agreement with the affected					BENEFICIAL		taxes when lease agreeme
DIRECTLY BENEFITTING LANDOWNERS	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'	NO-GO		1	NO IMPA			

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
to obtain temporary		
to obtain temporary roviders, SMME's etc. ance work, with the	NO IMPAG	T
ncrease in rates and ments are negotiated	VERY DIFFICULT	MODERATE +
-	VERY DIFFICULT	MODERATE +
	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑΟ	тт

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF	SPATIAL	TEMPORAL	CERTAINTY	RACTED FROM SEVERITY /	SIGNIFICANCE	MITIGATION MEA
		IMPACT	SCALE (EXTENT)	SCALE (DURATION)	SCALE (PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)	BENEFICIAL SCALE	PRE- MITIGATION	
	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.							
	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.							
SOCIO-ECONOMIC	A needs assessment will be done with the affected	DIRECT	REGIONAL	LONG TERM	DEFINITE	SLIGHTLY	LOW +	Involve the local and distric
CONTRIBUTION /	parties (municipalities, beneficiary communities,	Diffeet	IL CIONAL		DEFINITE	BENEFICIAL		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.					BENEFICIAL		training programmes are id
	Once the identified beneficiaries have been	NO-GO			NO IMPA	ACT		🔺 Make gender and Youtl
	evaluated according to stringent evaluation criteria							outcome of the needs and
	a contract is entered with them for the specified							these groups are targeted.
	duration of the projects. Monitoring is done to							▲ In conjunction with other
	ensure that the projects deliver as per their							in the RE corridor / RE Zone a Forum (or similar struc
	proposals. The IPP is required to report quarterly to the							community development i
	DMRE's Independent Power Producer Office (IPPO),							quarterly basis to provide
	which allows the IPPO to monitor use of SED and ED							transparency.
	funds as committed by the Project (approximately							 Ensure further transpare
	2.1% of revenue), as well as monitor the impact							information sharing
	such contributions have on the communities							associated websites, en
	through funding of existing projects and							municipal noticeboards,
	enterprises.							and meetings and existing
	Consultation with municipal stakeholders for this							used by the various wards.
	Project and for previous RE projects in other							▲ Become involved in log
	provinces identified the need for:							address existing backlo
	More transparency during the annual monitoring							establishment and trainin
	processes so that it is clear for municipalities whether the budget allocated towards SED and ED							Unit / Response Team for emergencies (e.g. with
	has been used adequately;							farmers), hospital suppo
	A greater commitment to link with the LED							training of staff where
	initiatives already identified in the IDP;							shortages, etc.) and so fort
	 Coordination between SED and ED initiatives of 							community based needs a
	the various RE projects in the region through a							 Link with existing NGO's
	central Forum or similar structure so that							projects but make it a re
	initiatives are not duplicated. This will also							targets) for the estab
	enable the implementation of larger projects							community-driven develop
	that will have a greater impost for the region	1	1					
	that will have a greater impact for the region.							for NGO's to assist in ski new groups and processes

EASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
rict municipalities' LED	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE +
en SED and ED projects s for projects and/or	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE +
e identified.	ACHIEVABLE	WODERATE +
uth issues a specific analysis to ensure that	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑΟ	CT
ed. er IPP's in the region or		
ne set up and establish		
ucture) to coordinate t initiatives. Meet on a		
e feedback and ensure		
arency and effective		
through industry emailed newsletters,		
, information events		
ng community channels ds.		
local initiatives that klogs, such as the		
ning of an Emergency		
or fire prevention and		
volunteers such as		
port (e.g. equipment, ere there are staff		
orth to ensure that real		
are met.		
's and pre-established		
requirement (and set ablishment of new		
opment processes and		
skills transfer to these		
es.		

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF	SPATIAL	TEMPORAL	CERTAINTY	RACTED FROM SEVERITY /	SIGNIFICANCE	MITIGATION ME
13302		IMPACT	SCALE	SCALE	SCALE	BENEFICIAL SCALE	PRE-	
			(EXTENT)	(DURATION)	(PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)		MITIGATION	
	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.	DIDECT	DECIONIAL			CH CHITLY		la la stifu quistia a NCO/a ta
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 skills transfer to communi
CAPACITY BUILDING	Formal and on-the-job training for permanent and	CUMULATIVE	REGIONAL	LONG TERM	MAY OCCUR	SLIGHTLY	LOW +	 Link with existing train
	temporary employees to allow them to perform	CONICEATIVE	REGIONAL		MAT OCCON	BENEFICIAL		programmes for SMME d
	their tasks safely and adequately;	NO-GO			NO IMP			done by municipal LED Ur
	 Training / education programmes through ED 							 In collaboration with other
	contributions;							the region, establish a S
	 Offering of bursaries and internships; 							training centre to coordin
	 Skills development and capacity building of municipal Officials during the negotiation 							SMMEs and individuals institutions such as Univ
	processes and stakeholder relations.							Education and Training
	 The implementation and operation of RE 							increase the impact of
	projects require local government involvement							development in the region
	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.							
	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	NO-GO			NO IMP	ACT		1
	loss in land amounts to a loss of only about 2.7 LSU.							
	No high potential agricultural or cultivated land will							
	be lost.							
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							

EASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
o assist in training and	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE +
nities and Officials.		
ning workshops and development that are	ACHIEVABLE	MODERATE +
Jnits.	NO IMPAG	СТ
ner 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		
	VERY DIFFICULT	LOW -
	VERY DIFFICULT	LOW -
	NO IMPAG	Т

	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
	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 Taaibos North WEF are unlikely, but that individual negative perceptions towards the infrastructure could affect property sales negatively in terms of possible prolonged sale periods and fewer buyers' interests. <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</i>	NO-GO			NO IMP/	ACT		
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. No-go alternative would not impact the SEIA ratings							
IMPACTS ON TOURISM	significantly.Should impacts on tourism as a result of this projectmanifest, it will likely be due to visual impacts and	DIRECT	STUDY AREA	LONG TERM	MAY OCCUR	SLIGHT	LOW -	 Should the affected touris raise complaints and/or complaints
	impacts on sense of place. At this stage tourism in the PKSDM district contributes 15.6% to the	CUMULATIVE	STUDY	LONG TERM	MAY OCCUR	SLIGHT	LOW -	
	the PKSDM district contributes 15.6% to the provincial GVA, of which the Ubuntu LM is only a small contributor. Only one accommodation / tourism establishments has been identified in the study area, i.e. Meltonwold, a historical Karoo Guest Farm located			1	NO IMPA	ACT		problematic.

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
	VERY DIFFICULT	LOW -
	VERY DIFFICULT	LOW -
	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑ	СТ
rism establishment	VERY DIFFICULT	LOW -
concerns, consult to remove the	VERY DIFFICULT	LOW -
eive could be	VERT DIFFICULI	1000-

	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
	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 PLACE	The Project is located in an area with low crime levels and has an overall feeling of solitude and	DIRECT	STUDY AREA	LONG TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATE SEVERE	MODERATE -	 Implement an effective La programme in collabore
	stillness. The social impact associated with the long- term impact on the sense of place for this WEF	CUMULATIVE	STUDY AREA	LONG TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATE SEVERE	MODERATE -	landowners. Implement all mitigation
	project would thus relate to a potential change in the landscape character, intrusion impacts and any changes to the safety and social surroundings of community members. 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	AC1		 measures as proposed Rehabilitate the veld to i the operational phase.
INTRUSION IMPACTS	The NIA (de Jager, October 2022) rated both daytime and night-time operational activities (noises form wind turbines) when considering the	DIRECT	STUDY AREA STUDY	LONG TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATE SEVERE	MODERATE -	 Implement an effective La programme (procedures opened and closed,
	worst-case scenario with a low negative		AREA					methods to address poter areas, etc.) in collab
	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 should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their</i>	NO-GO			NO IMP/			 landowners. Implement all mitigatio measures as proposed Specialist reports.

EASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
and Use Management boration with the	VERY DIFFICULT	MODERATE -
on and management	VERY DIFFICULT	MODERATE -
its original state post		
and Use Management es when gates are	VERY DIFFICULT	MODERATE -
road maintenance, ential veld fires, no-go	VERY DIFFICULT	MODERATE -
aboration with the		
on and management in the VIA and NIA		

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF	SPATIAL	TEMPORAL	CERTAINTY	SEVERITY /	SIGNIFICANCE	MITIGATION MEA
		IMPACT	SCALE	SCALE	SCALE	BENEFICIAL SCALE	PRE-	
			(EXTENT)	(DURATION)	(PROBABILITY/ LIKELIHOOD)		MITIGATION	
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same				LIKELIIOOD			
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the							
	same standard.							
	No-go alternative would not impact the SEIA ratings							
	significantly.					1		
CONTRIBUTION TO	The proposed Taaibos North WEF will generate	DIRECT	NATIONAL	LONG TERM	DEFINITE	SLIGHTLY BENEFICIAL	MODERATE +	 None suggested.
NATIONAL POWER SUPPLY	electricity and enhance the reliability and stability of supply that would contribute to economic	CUMULATIVE NO-GO	NATIONAL	LONG TERM	DEFINITE	SLIGHTLY BENEFICIAL	MODERATE +	
JOFFLI	development in the country as a whole.	NO-GO						
	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.	<u> </u>		TERRET				
POTENTIAL	Permanent or temporary loss of indigenous	DIRECT	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	 Blanket clearing of vegeta
TERRESTRIAL	vegetation cover because of site clearing. Site	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	to the site. No clearing
BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS	clearing before construction will result in the	NO-GO	LOCALISED		NO IMP/		2011	footprint required for co
	blanket clearing of vegetation within the affected							place.
VEGETATION	footprint.							🔺 Topsoil must be strip
								separately during site prep
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							on completion where rev
	low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters							place.
	construction timelines overlap. However, it is							 Any site camps and layd
	important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							clearing must be locat
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the							disturbed areas as far as po watercourses, alluvial area
	same standard.							features (rocky outcrops).
	No-go alternative would result in no impact on							
	vegetation.							
POTENTIAL	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, which could be destroyed during site preparation.	NO-GO			NO IMPA	ACT		 Respective permits to be o
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.							
	same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on floral							
	same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on floral species.	-		aa				
POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL	same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact on floral	DIRECT	LOCALISED	SHORT TERM	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	 Alien trees and weeds mu the site as per CARA/ NEM

REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
	1
VERY DIFFICULT	MODERATE +
	MODERATE +
	LOW -
	LOW -
NO IMPA	
EASY	LOW -
EASY NO IMPA	LOW -
	MITIGATION VERY DIFFICULT VERY DIFFICULT DIFFICULT DIFFICULT NO IMPA

must be removed from	EASY	LOW -
EMBA requirements.		
alien invasive plant	EASY	LOW -

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF	SPATIAL	TEMPORAL	CERTAINTY	SEVERITY /	SIGNIFICANCE	MITIGATION ME
10002		IMPACT	SCALE (EXTENT)	SCALE (DURATION)	SCALE (PROBABILITY/	BENEFICIAL SCALE	PRE- MITIGATION	
					LIKELIHOOD)			
ALIEN INVASIVE SPECIES	construction. Post construction disturbed areas having no vegetation cover are often susceptible to invasion by weedy and alien species, which can not only become invasive but also prevent natural flora from becoming established. <i>Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be</i>	NO-GO		TERM	NO IMPA	ACT		 management plan to li construction and operation After clearing and constrain appropriate cover crosshould natural re-establish take place in a timely more 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.	DIRECT		CUODT	DOCCIDIE	CUCUT		
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 susceptible
BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS	vegetation cover and soil disturbance may result in	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	SHORT	POSSIBLE	SLIGHT	LOW -	must be rehabilitated, and
EROSION	some areas being susceptible to soil erosion after completion of the activity.	NO-GO		TERM	NO IMPA			planted once construction Topsoil must be stripp
								separately and replaced o
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							▲ If natural vegetation re-es
	low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters							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.							
POTENTIAL	Disturbances to ecological processes: Activity may	DIRECT	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	 Blanket clearing of vegeta
TERRESTRIAL	result in disturbances to ecological processes such	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	SLIGHT	LOW -	to the development footp
BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS	as fragmentation (road, etc).	NO-GO			NO IMPA	ACT		be cleared must be demar
								clearing commences.
ECOLOGICAL PROCESSES	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							
	ecological processes.			1	1	1		
POTENTIAL	Aquatic and Riparian processes: Diversion and	DIRECT	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	▲ Suitable structures to
	increased velocity of surface water flows – Changes		LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	watercourse crossings tha
BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS	to the hydrological regime and increased potential for erosion. Impact of changes to water quality. Loss	NO-GO			NO IMPA			 Stormwater discharge into protected against erosion.
AQUATIC AND	of riparian vegetation / aquatic habitat. Loss of							protected against erosion.
	species of special concern.							
RIPARIAN PROCESSES			1					
RIPARIAN PROCESSES								

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

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
	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 TERRESTRIAL	Loss of Faunal Habitat: Activity may result in the loss of habitat for faunal species, which could result in	DIRECT CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED LOCALISED	PERMANENT PERMANENT	DEFINITE	SLIGHT SLIGHT	LOW - LOW -	 Blanket clearing of vegeto to the construction footprint
BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS	disturbance and displacement of faunal species.	NO-GO	LUCALISED	PERIVIAINEINI	DEFINITE NO IMPA		LOW -	 Rocky outcrop areas a
FAUNAL HABITAT	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 faunal habitat.							 Habitat to be avoided as for the important that clearing to the minimum and take manner, where applicabes smaller animal species to and prevents wind and we cleared areas.
POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL	Impacts to faunal processes because of the activity such as erection of barriers to movement.	DIRECT CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED LOCALISED	PERMANENT PERMANENT	DEFINITE DEFINITE	MODERATE MODERATE	LOW - LOW -	 The habitats and microhat project site are not unique
BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS FAUNAL PROCESSES	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 faunal processes.	NO-GO			NO IMPA			 in the general area, hen associated with the footp significance if mitigation n to. Small mammals within a around the affected area and likely to be transient to most likely vacate the area commences. As with all conis a latent risk that t accidental mortalities. Sp made to reduce this risk. special concern is low, an there will be any impact to species because of the act. Reptiles such as lizard compared to mammals, a could arise. It is recommences, has shown that there of mortalities as these species thus move onto site o underway. A retile handler such circumstances. Should any amphibian between wetland areas appropriate measures (ir suspending works in the compared to mathematice).

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
etation must be limited	DIFFICULT	LOW -
print required.	DIFFICULT	LOW -
and Riverine Rabbit	NO IMPA	АСТ
s far as possible. Iring 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 IMPA	АСТ
tprint would be of low measures are adhered		
ineusures die dunered		
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		
. 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		
ies 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		

	SY	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	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	MITIGATIO	ON ME
POTENTIAL	Loss of faunal SSC due to construction activities:	DIRECT	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	🔺 A pre-commenceme	ent fau
TERRESTRIAL	Activities associated with bush clearing, killing of	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	is recommended.	
BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS	perceived dangerous fauna, may lead to increased	NO-GO			NO IMP/	ACT		 Respective permits in 	
	mortalities among faunal species.							▲ No animals are to	
FAUNAL SPECIES	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							the course of operation Workers are NOT a	
	moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF							species.	nower
	clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it							species.	
	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.								
POTENTIAL RISKS TO FAUNA SPECIES OF	The development may fragment an already highly	DIRECT	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	 Minimising the pro- ovisting roads and a 	
CONSERVATION	fragmented landscape which may create barriers to geneflow where subpopulations are disconnected	NO-GO	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE NO IMP/	MODERATE	MODERATE -	existing roads and a technically possible.	
CONCERN:	and isolated. Roads and fences can affect the	NO-GO						Locate development	
CONCENT	quality and quantity of available habitat, most							sensitive habitats, th	
HABITAT LOSS,	notably through fragmentation, creating barriers to							buffer zones for	
DEGRADATION AND	animal movement. Erosion from construction may							substations and ho	ousing
FRAGMENTATION	degrade the habitat and direct loss of habitat will							construction laydow	
	occur due to necessity of access roads.							▲ Implementing ade	quate
								erosion control.	,
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF							 Careful planning of langth of roads to 	
	clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it							length of roads to habitats and rock	
	is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							identified as Very hi	
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same							may create barriers	-
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the							▲ Establish wildlife	passe
	same standard.							barriers are found;	; this
	No-go alternative would result in no impact on							physical barriers suc	
	habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation with							▲ Develop and imple	
	regards to faunal species.	DIRECT			DEFINITE	MODEDATE		management plan.	
POTENTIAL RISKS TO FAUNA SPECIES OF	Disturbance will be primarily in the form of visual and noise effects as well as general human		LOCALISED LOCALISED	PERMANENT PERMANENT	DEFINITE DEFINITE	MODERATE MODERATE	MODERATE - MODERATE -	 Implementing add measures, including 	
CONSERVATION	activities. Visual stimuli from movements of the	NO-GO	LOCALISED	FLINIVIAINEINT	NO IMP/		WODERATE -	reduce noise output	-
CONCERN:	turbine blades may cause a disturbance which may	10-00						 Temporal (curtailm) 	
	be far reaching due to the site being open and							restriction strategi	
DISTURBANCE	unobscured. Noise effect from construction and							turbine operation	durin
	associated human activities during this phase is							conditions when w	
	highly probable. This impact will reduce once the							where a negative	
	WEF is operational however there will be continued							during the monitori	
	noise pollution from turbines from both the hub and the swish of the blades.							 Targeted operation wind facility man 	
								turbines under ce	-
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							where a negative in	
	moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF							This may require	
	clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it							windspeed at which	
	is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							generate energy (cu	
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same							during gentle wind	
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the							noise during period	s of lo

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

	SYNTHESIS C) F SP <u>ECI</u> A	ALIST IMPA	CTS A <u>S EX</u> TI	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
same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impac disturbance of faunal species of conserv concern.							 Minimise development lighting in order to minimise light pollution, disturbance to animals at night; 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 FAUNA SPECIES OF CONSERVATION CONCERN: There is an increased collision risk from incre traffic levels at the site and in the general area impact is likely to be of highest concern d construction but is also expected during operational phase. Roads and roadsides may al SCC such as Riverine Rabbits and Karoo D Tortoises due to verge edge enhancemer vegetation and roads may be used to faci movement, thus further increasing collision Access roads that traverse riverine habitats re careful planning and monitoring to reduce ri rabbit mortality. Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, wou moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier clusters construction timelines overlap. Howev is important to note that the 5 WEFs and associated infrastructure are proposed by the developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to same standard. No-go alternative would result in no impact founal species in relation to road collision mort	ThisCUMULATIVEuring theNO-GOtheNO-GOtheId ofitateId bewerf theirWEFtheirSame of thetheirSame of the	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE DEFINITE NO IMPA	MODERATE MODERATE CT	MODERATE - MODERATE -	 Careful planning of roads to minimise the length that traverses through riverine and rocky habitats that have been identified as Very high or high sensitivity. 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 preconstruction phase and continued during construction and post-construction as well as 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 which should be constuction manager and wildlife biologist. This is generally more cost effective than retro fixing existing roads. Assess efficiency of roadkill mitigation approaches via a post-implementation roadkill monitoring program. Implementation of speed limits on both internal and 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. 	DIFFICULT DIFFICULT NO IMP	LOW - LOW -

	SYI	NTHE <u>SIS O</u>	F SPECIA	LIST I <u>MPA</u>	CTS A <u>S EXT</u> F	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
								 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 their survival. Should a subpopulation be found further consultations with a herpetologist will be required for appropriated mitigation. 		
POTENTIAL RISKS TO	The cumulative impact is of concern, given the fact	DIRECT	LOCALISED	PERMANENT	DEFINITE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	 It is important to evaluate the consequences of 	DIFFICULT	LOW -
FAUNA SPECIES OF	that the renewable-energy industry is rapidly		LOCALISED	PERMANENT		MODERATE	MODERATE -	each development before the next is begun.	DIFFICULT	LOW -
CONSERVATION CONCERN:	expanding in South Africa. The local fauna is already impacted and threatened by past and current land	NO-GO			NO IMPA			 Use a precautionary approach and aim to minimise negative effects even when the 	NO IMPA	ACT
CONCENT	use and the combination of these existing							effects are not fully known.		
CUMULATIVE IMPACT	anthropogenic impacts with planned developments							• Ensure the construction phase is done in as		
	may impact the local fauna with unexpectedly large							short a period as possible and avoid breeding		
	effects. Cumulative effects can also result where the construction phase occurs at several locations							 season, typically in the spring after good rains. Construction needs to be done during daytime, 		
	simultaneously or if a new project begins							avoiding noise and disturbance when faunal		
	construction immediately following the completion							communities are most likely active, particularly		
	of another. Cumulative effects can cause a small localized effect (which may have a limited effect on							where the construction is in proximity to their habitat. Sensitive habitats near construction		
	its own) to have a significant impact on population							will need to be clearly marked.		
	level as there may be thresholds where the							- Relating construction phase of the		
	cumulative effects increase disproportionally.							development with neighbouring developments		
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							and farming activity to ensure construction does not begin immediately after the		
	moderate should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF							completion of another or simultaneously.		
	clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it							 The developer instigates a proactive mitigation 		
	is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their							measure by initiating a multi-stakeholder		
	associated infrastructure are proposed by the same							dialogue at a workshop to clarify these		
	developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard.							concerns and how they might be taken forward		
	sume standara.	I						and co-funded. The aim of this mitigation is to		

ISSUE DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT NATURE OF IMPACT SCALE (EXTENT) TEXAULT (EXTENT) TEXAULT (EXTENT) SCALE (EXTENT) SCA			NTH <u>ESIS O</u>	F SPE <u>CIA</u>	LIST <u>IMPA</u>	CTS <u>AS EXT</u>	RACTED FROM	THE <u>SPECIA</u>	LIST REPORTS
POTENTIAL RISKI TO AUMASTECES OF CONSERVICY The effect of the wind farm on one species may have indirect cascading effect (local on feet on other species may have indirect cascading effect (local on feet on construction the use of have species may have indirect cascading effect (local on feet on construction). DIRECT LOCALISED PERMANENT DEFINITE MODERATE MODERATE MODERATE MODERATE MODERATE Aumonality of the use of have and may set control fields or the species may him in market and the use of have and the use and the use of have	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT		SCALE	SCALE	SCALE (PROBABILITY/		PRE-	MITIGATION ME
PAUMA SPECIES OF CONSERVATION CONSERVATI		cumulative faunal species of conservation concern loss perspective.							survival of SCC population biodiversity wildlife corride protecting sensitive habite This may include species re form of indiscriminate wild allowed, no or highly redu- and no pest control includ carried out. Poaching and the use of h prohibited.
CONSERVATION CONCERN: action process the register is an effect on enservice its and an effect on enservice its and monitor its impact ACROSS TROPHIC LEVELS NO IMPACT A A Frame Biodiversity program and effect on enservices may in turn affect many construction to all entry accessition of the register its and including competition, predation, parasitism, or symbiois. A A Frame Biodiversity program and and unpredictable as it may be the result of affective types of interactions including competition, predation, parasitism, or symbiois. A A Frame Biodiversity program construction to all entry accessition on to all entry accessition of the source in the result of affective source in the source and the source in the source in the source and the source in the source in the source accessition and the source and the source in the source in the source accessition and accessition and the source accessition and accessition in the source accessition and accessition and accessition accessition and accessition and accessition accessition and accessition and accessition accessition and accessition accessition and accessition and accessition accessition and accessition and accessition accessition accessition in the source accession accessition accessition accessition and accessition accessition accessition accessition accessition accessition accessition accessition accessition accessition accessition accessition accessition accessiti		. ,							
CONCERN: acclosed relations to one another. This means that accloses may it turn affect many others and its in the same cosystem. Cascading others within the same cosystem. Cascading accloses the may be complex and unperdictable as it may be the result of different types of interactions, or symbioss. be the result of different types of interactions, or symbioss. be the result of different types of interactions, or symbioss. be the result of different types of interactions, or symbioss. be the result of different types of interactions, or symbioss. be the result of different types of interactions, or symbioss. be the result of the second the use of methods for the use of th				LOCALISED	PERMANENT			MODERATE -	
ACSCADNE MAPCT ACASCADNE WHATCH LEVELS LEVELS LEVELS LEVELS ACSCADNE memory of extents and unpeticitable as it may perfects may be complex and unpeticitable associated information to make that be SWESs and their associated information to make that be SWESs and their associated information to unpeticitable and their associated information to according impact across the traphic levels due to the proposed WF. POTENTIAL VISUAL IMPACT OF FACIUTY OPERATIONS VIN SINSITIVE VISUAL IMPACT OF FACIUTY OPERATIONS VIN SINSITIVE VISUAL IMPACT OF FACIUTY OPERATIONS VIN SINSITIVE VISUAL IMPACT OF FACIUTY OPERATIONS VINC SINSITIVE VISUAL RECEPTORS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY (5 KM) TO THE FRODORSDO DEVELOPMENT DEVELOPMENT DEVELOPMENT DEVELOPMENT DEVELOPMENT DEVELOPMENT The following homesteads: C Tablos/Intein DEVELOPMENT DE Following homesteads: C Tablos/Intein DEVELOPMENT DE FOLLOWING the Victoria West WEF, which is impact C TABLOSE IN THE VICTOR AND						NO IMP/	ACT		
CASCDING IMPACT others within the same cosystem. Cascading diverses of interactions including competition, predation, parasitism, or symbols. construction to lidently is construction to lidently application. construction	CONCERN.	•							-
LEVELS be the result of different types of interactions inductive impact, on a localised scale, would be maderate should the Taalaos and Southvier WEF tables construction themines overlap, however, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infostructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMP's will be proposed to the same standard. may interact assessment weistant impact, on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taalaos and Southvier WEF is important to note that the 5 WEFs and their associated infostructure or proposed by the same developer and the EMP's will be proposed moder would result in no cascading impact across the traphic levels due to the proposed WEF. VESUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT * Retain / re-establish and version of southvier WEF is a source standard. POTENTIAL VISUAL IMPACT OF FACILITY The visual impacts of facility operations on sensitive visual receptors (i.e., residents of homestead), as observers traveling along the secondary read in close proximity to the proposed Tablos No IMPACT No IMPACT * Retain / re-establish and version of a source of the proposed read by the some day read in close proximity to the proposed Tablos No IMPACT * Monitor rehability of proximit. * Monitor rehability of proximit. PROXIMITY (-SKM) TO bers of the following homesteads:: 0 Tambofontinitin 0 Tambofontinitin * Monitor rehability of this impact of Tablos for the victoria Wet WEF, thereby reducting the specific receptors (i.e., it is inclusion of the victoria Wet WEF, thereby reducting the specific receptors (i.e., it is inclusion of the victoria Wet WEF, thereby reducting the specific receptors (i.e., it is inclusion of the victoria Wet WEF, thereby reducting the specific receptors (i.e., it is	CASCADING IMPACT								_
Including competition, predation, parasitism, or symbiosis. including competition, predation, parasitism, or symbiosis. Populations. · We recommend the use of methods including and the trapping in diverse hobits diverse hobits trapping diverse hobits trapping in diverse hobits diverse hobits trapping and the scondary and diverse hobits trapping and diverse hobits diverse hobits diverse diverse hobits diverse hobits trapping and diverse hobits diverse diverse hobits diverse diverse hobits diverse hobits diverse hobits diverse hobits diverse diverse diverse diverse hobits diverse diverse diverse diverse diverse diverse diverse diverse hobits diverse dis diverse diverse diverse diverse diverse di									
Symbiosis. Cumulative impact: on a localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibos and Southiver WEF clusters construction timelines overlap. However, it is important to not that the 5 WEFs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the some developer and the EMP's will be prepared to the some standard. No-go alternative would result in no cascading impact across the traphic levels due to the proposed weF. VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT POTENTIAL VISUAL The visual impacts of facility opperations on sensitive visual receptors (i.e., residents of homesteads, as the associated inforstructure as proposed and the best of the some standard. No-go alternative would result in no cascading impact across the traphic levels due to the proposed weF. VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT • Retain / re-establish and canses the receptors (i.e., residents of homesteads, as the associated inforstructure are proposed and the best of the visual receptors within this zone include: • No IMPACT • Retain / re-establish and evel developer and the following homesteads: as the proposed to be of very high significance. • Monitor re-establish and eveloper and with the social indication in all area developer and with weF (within them) is expected to be of very high significance. • Retain / re-establish and eveloper and with eveloper and with the social indication as and with the proposed to be of very high significance. • Monitor re-establish and eveloper and with the social indication as and with the secial indication as and with the social indit the socin the social indication as and with the soci	LEVELS								
Comulative impact, and localised scale, would be moderate should the Taaibas and Southier WEF, clusters construction finelines 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 same standard. Ne-go alternative would result in no cascading impact across the traphic levels due to the proposed public some standard. Ne-go alternative would result in no cascading impact across the traphic levels due to the proposed public some standard. Ne-go alternative would result in no cascading impact across the traphic levels due to the proposed public some standard. Ne-go alternative would result in no cascading impact across the traphic levels due to the proposed public some include: the proposed public some include: DIRECT VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT A Retain / re-establish an vegetations on sensitive visual receptors (i.e., residents of homesteads, as well as, observes travelling along the secondary roads No-GO NO-GO<!--</td--><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>▲ We recommend the use of</td>									▲ We recommend the use of
moderate should the Toatbos and Southiver WEF, clusters construction timelines overap, 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 a distructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT VISUAL IMPACT OF FACILITY OPERATIONS ON SENSITIVE VISUAL RECEPTORS IN CLOSE The visual receptors (i.e., residents of homesteds, as well as, observers travelling along the secondary high significance. Sensitive visual receptors within this zone include: Users of the various secondary roads Residents of the following homesteads: TabioSofontein Ensitive visual receptors within this zone include: Users of the various secondary roads Residents of the following homesteads: TabioSofontein Ensitive visual receptors within this zone include: Users of the various secondary roads Residents of the following homesteads: TabioSofontein Ensitive visual feecptors within this zone include: Users of the various secondary roads Reading the specific receptors (i.e., it is Maintain the general appring the probability of this impact Residents of the following homesteads: TabioSofontein Ensitive visual receptors (i.e., it		Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							
is important to note that the 5 WEPs and their associated infrastructure are proposed by the same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard. Conservation Scent Dete assist in detecting SCC. POTENTIAL VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT The visual impacts of facility operations on sensitive visual receptors (i.e., residents of homesteeds, well as, observers travelling along the secondary road) in close proximity to the proposed Jaaloos North WEF (within 5km) is expected to be of very high significance. DIRECT LOCALISED LONG TERM DEFINITE SEVERE VERY HIGH- vergetation in all area development footprint. NO GO		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
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 WEF.									
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 w/EF. VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT POTENTIAL VISUAL The visual impacts of facility operations on sensitive visual receptors (i.e., residents of homesteads, as well as, observers traveling along the secondary read) in close proximity to the proposed Tablos North WEF (within 5km) is expected to be of very high significance. DIRECT LOCALISED LONG TERM DEFINITE SEVERE VERY HIGH- A Retain / re-estabilish or vegetation in all area vegetation in all area vegetation is and with the general apple as whole. Maintain the general apple as well as, observers traveling along the secondary reads NO-GO PROTENTIAL VISUAL The visual receptors (i.e., residents of homesteads, as well as, observers traveling along the secondary reads OR GO NO-GO Maintain the general apple as a whole. Monitor rehabilited ar remedial action as and whole. Monitor rehabilited ar remedial action as and whole. Monitor rehabilited apple as a whole. Monitor rehabilited apple as a whole. Monitor rehabilited apple as a whole. Monitor rehabilited ar remedial action as and whole. Monitor rehabilited ar remedia									
No-go alternative would result in no cascading impact across the trophic levels due to the proposed were. VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT POTENTIAL VISUAL IMPACT OF FACILITY OPERATIONS ON SENSITIVE VISUAL receptors (i.e., residents of homesteads, as well as, observers travelling along the secondary road) in close proximity to the proposed Taaibos North WEF (within 5km) is expected to be of very high significance. DIRECT LOCALISED LONG TERM DEFINITE SEVERE VERY HIGH - verestabilish ar veregatorion in all area development footprint. RECEPTORS IN CLOSE DOSE proximity to the proposed Taaibos DO-GO NO GO NO GO No GO No diff area development footprint. Maintain the general apprint area development and with the sone include: No GO No GO No intro remaind area development footprint. Maintain the general apprint area development and with the sone include: No GO No intro remaind apprint area development and with the proposed footprint. Maintain the general apprint area development and with area development and with the sone for the visual receptors within this zone include: Sensitive visual receptors within this zone include: No intro enderstable development and with the proposed footprevisual acoura development and with the report of the v		developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the							assist in detecting SCC.
WEF. VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT POTENTIAL VISUAL IMPACT OF FACILITY OPERATIONS ON SENSITIVE VISUAL RECEPTORS IN CLOSE The visual impacts of facility operations on sensitive visual receptors (i.e., residents of homesteads, as well as, observers travelling along the secondary road) in close proximity to the proposed Taaibos North WEF (within Skm) is expected to be of very high significance. DIRECT LOCALISED LONG TERM DEFINITE SEVERE VERY HIGH - very HIGH - vegetation in all area development footprint. PROXIMITY (< 5KM) TO THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT Sensitive visual receptors within this zone include: Sensitive visual receptors within this zone include: Monitor rehabilitated ar remedial action as and with 0 Erasmuskraal 0 Ramfontein No famo the following homesteads: 0 Ramfontein Monitor within this zone include: Monitor rehabilitated or remedial action as and with 0 Erasmuskraal 0 Ramfontein									
POTENTIAL VISUAL IMPACT OF FACILITY OPERATIONS ON SENSITIVE VISUAL RECEPTORS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY (< SKM) TO THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT The visual impacts of facility operations on sensitive visual receptors (i.e., residents of homesteads, as well as, observers travelling along the secondary road) in close proximity to the proposed Taaibos North WEF (within 5km) is expected to be of very high significance. DIRECT LOCALISED LONG TERM DEFINITE SEVERE VERY HIGH- wegetation in all area development footprint. WO-GO NO-IMPACT NO IMPACT NO IMPACT Maintain the general appu as a whole. PROXIMITY (< SKM) TO THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT Sensitive visual receptors within this zone include: • Users of the various secondary roads • Residents of the following homesteads: • Taaibosfontein • Remotione • Taaibosfontein • Residents of 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 It is		impact across the trophic levels due to the proposed							
POTENTIAL VISUAL IMPACT OF FACILITY OPERATIONS ON SENSITIVE VISUAL RECEPTORS IN CLOSE DEVELOPMENT The visual impacts of facility operations on sensitive visual receptors within this zone include: DIRECT LOCALISED LONG TERM DEFINITE SEVERE VERY HIGH- Maintoin the general appurate as whele. visual receptors within this zone include: DIRECT LOCALISED LONG TERM DEFINITE SEVERE VERY HIGH- * Retain / re-establish ar weight as, observers travelling along the secondary road) in close proximity to the proposed Taalbos North WEF (within 5km) is expected to be of very high significance. NO-GO No-GO <th></th> <th>WEF.</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>		WEF.							
IMPACT OF FACILITY OPERATIONS ON SENSITIVE VISUAL RECEPTORS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY (< 5KM) TO THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT visual receptors (i.e., residents of homesteads, as well as, observers travelling along the secondary road) in close proximity to the proposed Taaibos North WEF (within 5km) is expected to be of very high significance. VIEX HIGH - VERY HIGH - PROXIMITY (< 5KM) TO DEVELOPMENT Iclose for proximity to the proposed Taaibos North WEF (within 5km) is expected to be of very high significance. NO-GO NO-GO No-GO No-GO No-GO THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT Sensitive visual receptors within this zone include: • Users of the various secondary roads • Residents of the following homesteads: • Rainfortein • Rainfortein • Taaibosfontein • Rainfortein • Taaibosfontein • Rainfortein • Taaibosfontein • Rainfortein • 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 • Impact to the secondary • Impact to the secondary (i.e. it is • Impact to the secondary • Impact to the secondary • Impact to the secondary (i.e. it is • Impact to the secondary • Impact to			DIDEOT	10011055					
OPERATIONS ON SENSITIVE VISUAL RECEPTORS IN CLOSE well as, observers travelling along the secondary road) in close proximity to the proposed Taaibos North WEF (within 5km) is expected to be of very high significance. NO-GO Addintain the general appears as a whole. PROXIMITY (< SKM) TO THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT Sensitive visual receptors within this zone include: Monitor rehabilitated and remedial action as and whole. Monitor rehabilitated and remedial action as and whole. 0 Taaibosfontein Erasmuskraal O Ramfontein Ramfontein Ramfontein 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 Taibosfontein Image: Sensific receptors (i.e. it is									
SENSITIVE VISUAL RECEPTORS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY (< SKM) TO THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT road) in close proximity to the proposed Taaibos North WEF (within 5km) is expected to be of very high significance. A Maintain the general appears as a whole. Sensitive visual receptors within this zone include: Sensitive visual receptors within this zone include: Monitor rehabilitated arr remedial action as and whole. • Users of the various secondary roads • Residents of the following homesteads: • Residents of the following homesteads: • Ramfontein • Taaibosfontein • Erasmuskraal • Ramfontein • 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 The following homesteads are located on farm				LOCALISED				VENTHIGH-	-
PROXIMITY (< 5KM) TO THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT high significance. Monitor rehabilitated arr remedial action as and when sensitive visual receptors within this zone include: • Users of the various secondary roads Sensitive visual receptors within this zone include: Monitor rehabilitated arr remedial action as and when sensitive visual receptors within this zone include: • Users of the various secondary roads • Taaibosfontein • Taaibosfontein • Ramfontein • Ramfontein 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									
THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT Sensitive visual receptors within this zone include: Image: remedial action as and whether the provide sensitive visual receptors within this zone include: Image: remedial action as and whether the provide sensitive visual receptors within this zone include: Image: remedial action as and whether the provide sensitive visual receptors within this zone include: Image: remedial action as and whether the provide sensitive visual receptors within this zone include: Image: remedial action as and whether the provide sensitive visual receptors within this zone include: Image: remedial action as and whether the provide sensitive visual receptors	RECEPTORS IN CLOSE								
 Users of the various secondary roads Residents of the following homesteads: Taaibosfontein Erasmuskraal Ramfontein 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 		high significance.							
 Residents of the following homesteads: Taaibosfontein Erasmuskraal Ramfontein 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 	DEVELOPMENT	Sensitive visual receptors within this zone include:							
 Taaibosfontein Erasmuskraal Ramfontein 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 									
 Erasmuskraal Ramfontein 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 		_							
 Ramfontein 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 									
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									
portions earmarked for the Victoria West WEF, thereby reducing the probability of this impact occurring on these specific receptors (i.e. it is									
thereby reducing the probability of this impact occurring on these specific receptors (i.e. it is		-							
occurring on these specific receptors (i.e. it is									
		assumed that these landowners are supportive of							

REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
DIFFICULT	LOW -
	LOW -
	_ 1
	VERY HIGH - VERY HIGH -
	MITIGATION

	SYI	NTH <u>ESIS O</u>	F S <u>PECIA</u>	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
POTENTIAL VISUAL IMPACT OF FACILITY OPERATIONS ON SENSITIVE VISUAL RECEPTORS WITHIN THE LOCAL AREA (BETWEEN 5 - 10KM) SURROUNDING THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	 WEF developments and their associated visual impacts): Altona Spes Bona Lakenvlei Stampfontein Quaggasfontein 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. The visual impact of facility operations on sensitive visual receptors (i.e. users of the various secondary roads and residents of homesteads) within the local area (between 5 - 10km offset) is expected to be of high significance. Sensitive visual receptors within this zone include: Users traveling along the 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: Arizona Schimmelfontein Taaibosfontein Suikerkolk Duikerfontein Ramfontein 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 	DIRECT CUMULATIVE NO-GO			(PROBABILITY/	SEVERE		 Retain / re-establish and natural features and vegetation in all areas o footprint. Retain natural pockets other sensitive vegetation within the property and a Dust suppression techniquat at all times during the so operational phases. Access roads will require suppression management regular wetting and/or th chemicals that will retain surface. Downscaling of operations Keeping infrastructure at Introducing landscaping vegetating berms. Avoid the use of highly rejont Metal surfaces, where the painted in natural soft colon in with the environment. Maintain the general app a whole.
	 impacts): Boshoek Oppermanskraal Slypfontein Stampfontein Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be high should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters 							 Lighting should be kept to possible. Install light fixtures th directed illumination to r beyond the immediate su – this is especially releva the activity is exposed to Wherever possible, light
	operational timelines overlap, which is likely. However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and							 Wherever possible, light downwards to avoid illun Avoid high pole top secu

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/	SIGNIFICANCE
IEASURES	MITIGATION	POST-
		MITIGATION
d maintain large trees,	VERY DIFFICULT	HIGH -
noteworthy natural		
outside of the activity	VERY DIFFICULT	HIGH -
(wetland, river and	NO IMPA	CT
ion zones) as buffers		C 1
along the perimeter.		
ques should be in place		
site development and		
ire an effective dust		
nt programme, such as		
he use of non-polluting		
in moisture in the road		
ns. 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		
o residential properties.		
its should be directed		
minating the sky.		
urity lighting along the		

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
	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			•	periphery of the site and use only lights that are 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 maintain large trees, natural features and noteworthy natural 	VERY DIFFICULT	MODERATE -
OPERATIONS ON SENSITIVE VISUAL	road, arterial R63 and the national N12 road,	CUMULATIVE	STUDY	LONG TERM	PROBABLE	MODERATE	MODERATE -	vegetation in all areas outside of the activity	VERY DIFFICULT	MODERATE -
SENSITIVE VISUAL RECEPTORS WITHIN THE DISTRICT (BETWEEN 10 - 20KM) SURROUNDING THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	 visitors to region, and residents of homesteads) within the district (between 10 - 20km offset) is 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: Rietfontein Klipgat Witbank Ystervarkpoort Moreson Bitterwater Meltonwold Rooivlakte Biesiespoort Suikerkolk Jakkalsdans Nuwelande Duikerfontein Grootfontein Grootfontein Grootfontein Grootfontein Gansfontein Wikfontein Uilspoort Gansfontein Bultfontein 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): 	NO-GO	AREA		NO IMPA	CT		 footprint. Retain natural pockets (wetland, river and other sensitive vegetation zones) as buffers within the property and along the perimeter. Dust suppression techniques should be in place at all times during the site development and operational phases. Access roads will require an effective dust suppression management programme, such as regular wetting and/or the use of non-polluting chemicals that will retain moisture in the road surface. Downscaling of operations. Keeping infrastructure at minimum heights. Introducing landscaping measures such as vegetating berms. Avoid the use of highly reflective material. Metal surfaces, where they occur, should be painted in natural soft colours that would blend in with the environment. Maintain the general appearance of the site as a whole. Lighting should be kept to a minimum wherever possible. Install light fixtures that provide precisely directed illumination to reduce light "spillage" beyond the immediate surrounds of the activity – this is especially relevant where the edge of the activity is exposed to residential properties. Wherever possible, lights should be directed downwards to avoid illuminating the sky. Avoid high pole top security lighting along the periphery of the site and use only lights that are activated on movement. 	NO IMP.	ACT

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	NATURE OF	SPATIAL	TEMPORAL	CERTAINTY	RACTED FROM SEVERITY /	SIGNIFICANCE	MITIGATION ME
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	IMPACT	SPATIAL	SCALE	SCALE	BENEFICIAL SCALE	PRE-	WITIGATION WE
			(EXTENT)	(DURATION)	(PROBABILITY/		MITIGATION	
					LIKELIHOOD)			
	Stampfontein							
	 Oorlogsfontein 							
	 Slypfontein 							
	Consultations increases and a second se							
	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 on							
	sensitive visual receptors.				I	Γ		
POTENTIAL VISUAL	The visual impact of facility operations on sensitive	DIRECT	REGIONAL	LONG TERM	UNLIKELY	MODERATE	LOW -	 Retain / re-establish and
IMPACT OF FACILITY	visual receptors (i.e., users of the various secondary	CUMULATIVE	REGIONAL	LONG TERM	UNLIKELY	MODERATE	LOW -	natural features and
OPERATIONS ON SENSITIVE VISUAL	roads, visitors to the region, and residents of homesteads) within the region (beyond the 20km	NO-GO			NO IMPA	ACT		vegetation in all areas o footprint.
RECEPTORS WITHIN THE	, , , , ,							 Retain natural pockets
REGION (> 20KM)	Sensitive visual receptors within this zone include:							other sensitive vegetation
	 Users traveling along portions of the N12, R63, 							within the property and a
	R381 and various secondary roads, potential							 Dust suppression technique
	visibility is however scattered along the length							at all times during the s
	of these roads and visual intrusion where							operational phases.
	possible will be brief.							 Access roads will require
	 Residents of various homesteads (refer to 							suppression management
	Section 6.6 of the VIA for a full list).							regular wetting and/or th
	The following homestands are leasted on form							chemicals that will retain
	The following homesteads are located on farm portions earmarked for the Victoria West WEF,							surface. Downscaling of operation
	thereby reducing the probability of this impact							 Keeping infrastructure at
	occurring on these specific receptors (i.e. it is							 Introducing landscaping
	assumed that these landowners are supportive of							vegetating berms.
	WEF developments and their associated visual							 Avoid the use of highly rejust
	impacts):							▲ Metal surfaces, where the surfaces is the surfaces where the surfaces is the surfaces is the surfaces is the surfaces in the surfaces is
	 Liebenbergsdam 							painted in natural soft col
	 Boschrug 							in with the environment.
	Blindefontein							 Maintain the general app
	Drupfontein							a whole.
	 Middlewater 							 Lighting should be kept to possible
	Cumulative impact, on a localised scale, would be							possible.
	low should the Taaibos and Soutrivier WEF clusters							directed illumination to r
	operational timelines overlap, which is likely.							beyond the immediate su
	However, it is important to note that the 5 WEFs and							- this is especially releva
	their associated infrastructure are proposed by the							the activity is exposed to
	same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to							▲ Wherever possible, light.
	the same standard.							downwards to avoid illum
	No-go alternative would result in no impact on							 Avoid high pole top secur
	sensitive visual receptors.							periphery of the site and u
								activated on movement.
POTENTIAL VISUAL	The receiving environment has a relatively small	DIRECT	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	PROBABLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	 Aviation standards and turbing lighting must be formation
IMPACT OF	number of populated places, and it can be expected	CUMULATIVE	LOCALISED	LONG TERM	PROBABLE	SEVERE	HIGH -	turbine lighting must be f

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST-
	WITIGATION	MITIGATION
d maintain large trees,	VERY DIFFICULT	LOW -
noteworthy natural	VERY DIFFICULT	LOW -
outside of the activity	NO IMPA	
. ,		
5 (wetland, river and		
ion zones) as buffers		
along the perimeter.		
ques should be in place site development and		
site development und		
ire an effective dust		
nt programme, such as		
he use of non-polluting		
in moisture in the road		
ns.		
t minimum heights.		
g measures such as		
5		
eflective material.		
they occur, should be		
olours that would blend		
pearance of the site as		
pearance of the site as		
o a minimum wherever		
hat provide precisely		
reduce light "spillage"		
urrounds of the activity		
ant where the edge of residential properties.		
ts should be directed		
minating the sky.		
urity lighting along the		
use only lights that are		
CAA Regulations for	MODERATE	MODERATE -
followed.	MODERATE	MODERATE -

	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	SEVERITY / BENEFICIAL SCALE	SIGNIFICANCE PRE- MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
OPERATIONAL LIGHTING AT NIGHT ON SENSITIVE VISUAL RECEPTORS IN THE REGION	that any light trespass and glare from the security 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. Another source of glare light is the aircraft warning lights mounted on top of the hub of the wind turbines. While these lights are less aggravating due to the toned-down red colour, they do have the potential to be visible from a greater distance then general operational lighting, especially due to the strobing effect of the lights, a function specially designed to attract the viewers' attention. The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) prescribes these warning lights and the potential to mitigate 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 overall impact, is recommended to be investigated. Some ground-breaking new technology in the development of strobing lights that only activate when an aircraft is detected nearby. This may aid in restricting light pollution at night and should be investigated and implemented by the project proponent, if available and permissible by the CAA. This new technology is referred to as needs-based night lights, which basically deactivates the wind turbine's night lights when there is no flying object within the airspace of the WEF. The system relies on the active detection of aircraft by radar sensors, which relays a switch-on signal to the central wind 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 faci	NO-GO			NO IMPA			 The possibility of limiting aircraft warning lights to the turbines on the perimeter according to CAA requirements, thereby reducing the overall impact, must be investigated. Install aircraft warning lights that only activate when the presence of an aircraft is detected, if permitted by CAA. Shield the sources of light by physical barriers (walls, vegetation, or the structure itself). Limit mounting heights of lighting fixtures, or alternatively use foot-lights or bollard level lights. Make use of minimum lumen or wattage in fixtures. Make use of down-lighters, or shielded fixtures. Make use of motion detectors on security lighting. This will allow the site to remain in relative darkness, until lighting is required for security or maintenance purposes. 		

		NTH <u>ESIS O</u>	F SPECIA	LIST <u>IMPA</u>	CTS <u>AS EXTI</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
POTENTIAL VISUAL IMPACT OF SHADOW FLICKER ON SENSITIVE VISUAL RECEPTORS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	 perimeter and/or the installation of needs-based night lights be allowed. Best practice guidelines for other general site lighting that may occur on the site have also been taken into consideration. <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 same developer and the EMPrs will be prepared to the same standard.</i> <i>No-go alternative would result in no impact on sensitive visual receptors.</i> Shadow flicker only occurs when the sky is clear, and when the turbine rotor blades are between the 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</i> 	DIRECT CUMULATIVE NO-GO	LOCALISED LOCALISED	LONG TERM LONG TERM	POSSIBLE POSSIBLE NO IMPA	MODERATE MODERATE	MODERATE - MODERATE -	▲ None possible.
	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.							
	· · · · ·		ı		WAKE EFFECT	T STUDY		
WAKE EFFECTS	The operational Noblesfontein WEF does lie	DIRECT			NO IMPA	ЛСТ		▲ None suggested
	downwind of an important wind sector, but				NO IMPA			
	distance and terrain effects are likely to mean no 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	NO-GO			NO IMPA	ACT		
	their associated infrastructure are proposed by the							

IEASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION
	DIFFICULT	MODERATE -
	DIFFICULT	MODERATE -
	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑΟ	
	ΝΟ ΙΜΡΑΟ	т

	SY	NTHESIS O	F SPECIA	LIST IMPA	CTS AS EXT	RACTED FROM	THE SPECIALIS	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
	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 these land parcels.							
***					DECOMMISSION			
**DUE TC								
	ENVIRONMENTAL	VIANAGEIVIEN	I PROGRAM		GRICULTURAL IMPA		LIALISTS, WHEN TH	IS PHASE BECOMES RE
The agricultural impo	acts associated with the decommissioning phase will be si	milar to those lis	ted in the con				must be updated and i	mplemented to reduce pote
					AQUATIC IMPACT	ASSESSMENT		
The aquatic impacts	associated with the decommissioning phase will be simila	r to those listed	in the constru	-		-	t be updated and imple	emented to reduce potentic
The avifaunal impact	s associated with the decommissioning phase will be simi	lar to those liste	d in the const		AVIFAUNAL IMPACT		ust he undated and im	demented to reduce noten
				action phase at	BAT IMPACT AS		ust be apaated and imp	
The bat impacts asso	ciated with the decommissioning phase will be similar to	those listed in th	e construction	n phase and the			updated and implemen	nted to reduce potential ad
					HERITAGE IMPACT			
The heritage impacts	associated with the decommissioning phase will be simil	ar to those listed	l in the constru	uction phase and		-	st be updated and impl	lemented to reduce potent
The noise impacts as	sociated with the decommissioning phase will be similar t	a those listed in	the constructi	ion phase and th	NOISE IMPACT A		a undeted and implom	antad to raduce notantial
The noise impacts as	sociated with the decommissioning phase will be similar t	o those listed in			EONTOLOGICAL IM		e updated and implem	ented to reduce potential t
None identified by sp	ecialist							
					ERINE RABBIT IMP			
The socio-economic in	mpacts associated with the decommissioning phase will b	e similar to thos	e listed in the				res must be updated a	nd implemented to reduce
The secie economic i	mpacts associated with the decommissioning phase will b	a cimilar to thos	a listad in the		CIO-ECONOMIC IMP		was must be undeted a	nd implemented to reduce
	mpacts associated with the decommissioning phase will b	e similar to thos	e listed in the			IMPACT ASSESSMENT	ires musi de upaalea al	na implemented to reduce [
The terrestrial biodiv	ersity impacts associated with the decommissioning phas	e will be similar	to those listed				measures must be upd	ated and implemented to r
					VISUAL IMPACT A			•
The visual impacts as	ssociated with the decommissioning phase will be similar	to those listed in	the construct	ion phase and t			be updated and implem	nented to reduce potential
					WAKE EFFECT	T STUDY		
None identified by sp	ecialist							

EASURES	REVERSABILITY/ MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE POST- MITIGATION

ESSMENT IN THE FORM OF A DECOMISSIONING ELEVANT.

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