APPENDIX F: IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLES

Construction																			
ASPECT	**ACTIVITIES**	**POTENTIAL IMPACT**	**INTENSITY**	**DURATION**	**CONSEQUENCE**	**EXTENT**	**SEVERITY**	**PROBABILITY**	**SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION**	**MITIGATION**	**MITIGATION CONFIDENCE**	**INTENSITY**	**DURATION**	**CONSEQUENCE**	**EXTENT**	**SEVERITY**	**PROBABILITY**	**SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION**
Air Quality	Operation of construction vehicles and machinery resulting in entrainment of dust.	Increase in fugitive dust emissions particularly due to an increase in particulate dust levels (PM10 and PM 2.5)	3	2	2.5	3	2.8	1	2.75	•Implementation of Sishen Mine Dust Management Plan utilising a combination of watering and chemical stabilization to reduce road dust. •Dust suppression must be performed via a dust suppression watering truck, on the site roads, construction camps and other construction areas. •Vehicles to be used during the construction phase are to be kept in good working condition and should not be the source of excessive fumes. •Air filters on all mechanized equipment must be properly designed and maintained. •Proper rehabilitation of disturbed areas is required in order to minimize the occurrence of bare patches of exposed soil.	Medium Confidence	2	2	2	2	2	0.8	1.6
Visual Environment	Operation of vehicles and machinery Clearance of natural vegetation	Visual impacts as a result of construction activities. This will primarily involve the deterioration of the local scenic quality and an alteration to the area's sense of place. An expected increase in visibility and visual exposure of the PCD operations. Dust will have a particular impact on visual aesthetic.	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	• See Air Quality mitigation above. •Minimize clearance of vegetation. Retain natural trees, shrubbery and grass species wherever possible. •Ensure the amount of bare soil exposed is minimized by staging earthworks in phases and leaving as much ground cover intact as possible during construction.	Medium Confidence	2	2	2	2	2	0.8	2
Soil, Land Use and Land Capability	Vehicular movement on site during the transportation of construction material, vegetation clearance, haulage of stripped topsoil and any other construction activity that requires heavy vehicle movement on site.	Soil compaction will lead to the deterioration of soil fertility and soil potential. Additionally, soil compaction will limit the permeability of the soil in terms of root penetration.	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	•Clearly demarcate all construction areas and restrict the activities of contractors and employees to these areas. •Restrict all vehicle movement to the absolute minimum and use dedicated roads. •Existing roads should be used as far as possible. •Heavy vehicles, such as excavators, may only leave roads or parking areas when specific work needs to be undertaken and the go ahead has been given for work to be carried out. •Compliance in terms of contractor activities and vehicular movement must be monitored and reported on weekly. •Minimize clearance of vegetation. •Topsoil stockpiles should be kept as small as possible to prevent compaction of the soils at the bottom of the stockpile. •Vegetation clearance and soil stripping should not be undertaken during wet conditions to prevent soil compaction. •During stripping of soils, contractors should be supervised regarding their activities. •Soil Ripping should be undertaken in areas that will not form part of the infrastructure planed, but have been affected by construction activities. These areas should be revegetated and maintained.	Medium Confidence	2	4	3	1	2	0.8	1.6

	Clearance of vegetation, stripping of soils and stockpiling of soils during construction.	Soil erosion and sedimentation. Effective management measures must be implemented to ensure that wind and water erosion are limited at soil stockpile areas and rehabilitation areas. Soil erosion will lead to the physical degradation of the soil. Soil erosion will lead to changes in the ecological characteristics of any disturbed area i.e. establishment of alien invasive species resulting in the loss of natural habitat for indigenous fauna and flora. Soil erosion will lead to a shortage of soil/material for the successful rehabilitation of disturbed areas.	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	•During vegetation clearance and soil stripping, contractors and operators should be supervised regarding their activities. •Construction during wet conditions should be restricted or closely monitored to prevent soil erosion. •Soil that is stripped during construction activities should be stockpiled and stockpiles should be protected by an upslope berm and toe channel to divert water run-off to prevent erosion and transportation of sediments. •Soil that is cleared during initial construction of the PCD's should only be stockpiled for a short period and used to rehabilitate mined out areas or banks of PCD. •Repair all erosion damage as soon as possible and in any case not later than six months before the termination of the Maintenance Period to allow for sufficient rehabilitation growth. •Ensure that channels do not discharge straight down the contours. These must be aligned at such an angle to the contours that they have the least possible gradient. •Revegetation of disturbed areas should be undertaken as soon as activities have ceased to prevent further soil loss due to erosion.	High Confidence	3	2	2.5	2	2.3	0.8	1.8
	Leaking of hydrocarbons from vehicles and machinery. Temporary fuel storage.	Soil contamination will have a detrimental effect on resource availability for stockpiling and re-use during rehabilitation of the PCDs and other disturbed areas. Hydrocarbon contamination of soils could occur as a result of oil/diesel leaks from heavy machinery and dirty water run-off from workshops and the servicing and repair of machines.	4	3	3.5	1	2.3	1	2.25	•Water falling on areas polluted with oil/diesel or other hazardous substances must be contained. Any excess or waste material or chemicals should be removed from the site and discarded in an environmental friendly way. •Care must be taken when handling any substance that has the potential to cause soil pollution. •In the case of spills, immediate action should be taken to clean up the spill and isolate the contaminated soil. Spillages or leakages must be treated according to an applicable procedure as determined by a plan of action for the specific type of disturbance; Spill kits should be on-hand to deal with spills immediately. •Records should be kept and updated regarding spills and soil contamination. •Machine breakdowns should be attended to promptly in order to prevent oil spills. •Drip trays should be placed under vehicles and machinery that have a visible leak. •Chemical storage facilities should be bunded and paved to prevent soil contamination. • Construction vehicles should be inspected for oil and fuel leaks regularly and frequently. Vehicle maintenance will not be done on site except in emergency situations in which case mobile drip trays will be used to capture any spills. Drip trays should be emptied into a holding tank and returned to the supplier.	Medium Confidence	3	3	3	1	2	0.6	1.2

Biodiversity	Clearance of vegetation, stripping of soils and stockpiling of soils during construction.	Direct habitat destruction of fauna / flora habitat. Habitat fragmentation	3	5	4	3	3.5	0.8	2.8	•Peripheral impacts around the excavation area on the surrounding vegetation of the area should be avoided and a monitoring programme should be implemented to ensure the impacts are kept to a minimum, while the rehabilitation of the site should be prioritised after the development has been completed; •During construction, sensitive habitats must be avoided by construction vehicles and equipment, wherever possible, in order to reduce potential impacts. Only necessary damage must be caused and, for example, unnecessary driving around in the veld or bulldozing natural habitat must not take place; •All development activities should be restricted to specific recommended areas. •Storage of road-building equipment, fuel and other materials should be limited to demarcated areas. Layouts should be adapted to fit natural patterns rather than imposing rigid geometries. •The entire development footprint should be clearly demarcated prior to initial site clearance and prevent construction personnel from leaving the demarcated area; •Where trenches pose a risk to animal safety, they should be adequately cordoned off to prevent animals falling in and getting trapped and/or injured. This could be prevented by the constant excavating and backfilling of trenches during the berm construction. • No construction / disturbance outside approved areas	Medium Confidence	3	5	4	2	3	0.8	2.4
		Loss of sensitive species at the Lylyveld South PCD	5	5	5	4	4.5	0.8	3.6	•Permits to be in place for removal of protected plant and tree species. Protected plant and tree species which cannot be transplanted, can be replaced from local genetic stock. •Protected animal species will likely leave the area when construction begins. •Avoid sensitive habitats. •Construction activities to take place in a phased manner, in a uniform direction from one side to the other of the PCD footprint so as to ensure that as far as possible faunal species can naturally disperse out of the area ahead of activities;	Medium Confidence	3	5	4	1	2.5	0.6	1.5
		Spread and establishment of alien invasive species	3	5	4	3	3.5	0.8	2.8	•Invasive vegetation should be monitored and controlled. •Remove existing populations of legislated weeds to reduce source populations. •Control involves killing the plants present, killing the seedlings which emerge, and establishing and managing an alternative plant cover to limit re-growth and re-invasion. • Rehabilitate disturbed areas as quickly as possible to reduce the area where invasive species would be at a strong advantage and most easily able to establish. • Institute a monitoring programme to detect alien invasive species early, before they become established and, in the case of weeds, before the release of seeds. •Alien vegetation must be removed from the study area during in line with the NEMBA Alien and Invasive Species Regulations (2016)	Medium Confidence	2	5	3.5	2	2.8	0.6	1.65

		Dumping of material outside designated areas leading to loss of terrestrial habitat. Increased fire frequency, as well as uncontrolled fires due to increased human activity will impact on plant community. Unregulated movement of mine vehicles through the Lylyveld PCD Infrastructure Area. Increased risk of poaching due to increased personal movement in the Lylyveld PCD Infrastructure Area. Permanent loss of SCC foraging and breeding habitat	4	3	3.5	3	3.3	0.8	2.6	It is recommended that construction activities take place in a phased manner, in a uniform direction from one side to the other of the PCD footprint so as to ensure that as far as possible faunal species can naturally disperse out of the area ahead of activities; •Restrict vehicles to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the proposed PCD; • No uncontrolled fires whatsoever should be allowed; •No dumping of waste should take place. If any spills occur, they should be immediately cleaned up; • In the event of a breakdown, maintenance of vehicles must take place with care and the recollection of spillage should be practiced preventing the ingress of hydrocarbons into the topsoil; • No trapping or hunting of any faunal species is to take place;	Medium Confidence	3	3	3	2	2.5	0.6	1.5
Surface Water	Discharge of contaminated water Sediment run-off	Hydrocarbon spillages from leaking vehicles or machinery resultant elevated hydrocarbon concentrations in runoff water . Sedimentation of the Gamagara River from uncontrolled water run-off from exposed bare soils.	2	2	2	3	2.5	1	2.5	• The footprint of disturbed areas will be minimised. •"No-go" zones will be delineated for construction •Appropriate storm water management measures will be implemented. •No Servicing of construction vehicles will take place onsite. •Bunded containment facilities will be provided for hazardous materials, such as fuel and oil. •Spill-sorb or a similar product will be kept on site, and used to clean up hydrocarbon spills in the event that they should occur. •The Sishen waste management procedure will be implemented for the construction phase. •Appropriate sewage management will be implemented during the construction, which will entail portable chemical toilets.	High Confidence	2	1	1.5	2	1.8	0.8	1.4
Groundwater	Leaking of Hydrocarbons from vehicles and machinery. Temporary fuel storage.	Hydrocarbon spillages from vehicles moving on site, fuel storage, servicing areas or construction equipment itself, with resultant elevated hydrocarbon concentrations seeping into groundwater. Any impact on the quantity or quality of water in the system has the potential to affect the quality and assurance of supply to the community and agriculture. Pollution from latrines	3	2	2.5	3	2.8	1	2.75	• No Servicing of construction vehicles to take place. • Drip trays to be available for leaking vehicles of machinery • Also See surface water mitigation above	High Confidence	3	2	2.5	1	1.8	0.8	1.4

Heritage	Site clearance for construction of PCD & trenches at Lylyveld South	Impact on identified archaeological material Impact on subsurface archaeological resources.	4	5	4.5	3	3.8	0.6	2.25	• If a deposit is identified a controlled sampling of the material found should be done; • In the event that substantive material is uncovered, it is recommended that a display is considered in a convenient location; Archaeological monitoring during the Construction Phase is also required. • Should any Stone Age material or any archaeological material be identified, all construction work in that area must immediately stop and the ECO or archaeologist (if already present on site) must demarcate a construction free area around the discovery; • If the ECO made the discovery, the archaeologist must be contacted immediately to visit the construction site to assess the exposed material. After assessing the exposed material, the archaeologist would provide recommendations for the exposed material that may range from destruction without mitigation (if the exposed material is found to be of little significance) to archaeological mitigation (if the exposed material is found to be significant).	High Confidence	4	5	4.5	3	3.8	0.5	1.875
		Impact on Palaeontological Resources. impact on fossil materials	3	5	4	2	3	0.6	1.8	• Should fossil remains be discovered the ECO responsible for these developments should be alerted immediately. Such discoveries ought to be protected (preferably in situ) and the ECO should alert SAHRA (South African Heritage Research Agency) so that appropriate mitigation (e.g. recording, sampling or collection) can be taken by a professional palaeontologist. • The specialist involved would require a collection permit from SAHRA. Fossil material must be curated in an approved collection (e.g. museum or university collection) and all fieldwork and reports should meet the minimum standards for palaeontological impact studies developed by SAHRA.	High Confidence	2	5	3.5	2	2.8	0.6	1.65
Socio-Economics	Procurement of good and services	Local procurement and enterprise development	2	4	3	4	3.5	1	3.5	• Preferential procurement plan.	High Confi	2	4	3	4	3.5	1	3.5
		Dust, noise, impacting the community's quality of life and livelihoods	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	• Continued support to facilitate an Environmental Forum for engagement with community. • Dust suppression initiatives' Existing dust monitoring. Implementation of mitigation measures and EMP. • Effective engagement with affected parties, around the project in particular.	Medium Confidence	2	3	2.5	2	2.3	0.8	1.8

Operational																			
ASPECT	ACTIVITIES	POTENTIAL IMPACT	INTENSITY	DURATION	CONSEQUENCE	EXTENT	SEVERITY	PROBABILITY	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION	MITIGATION CONFIDENCE	INTENSITY	DURATION	CONSEQUENCE	EXTENT	SEVERITY	PROBABILITY	SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION
Soil, Land Use and Land Capability	Overflow of silt trap or PCD at Lylyveld and overflow dam at Aldag.	Contamination and erosion of soils as result of silt traps not functioning properly or damages to the liner	3	4	3.5	1	2.3	0.8	1.8	•Regular routine inspections of PCDs checking the functioning of the liner system and the functioning of sediment control systems, •The slopes of the wall should be inspected for any sign of seepage, cracks, movement, erosion, ant nests and burrows by animals or reptiles.	Medium Confidence	2	4	3	1	2	0.6	1.2
Biodiversity	Previously disturbed and/or rehabilitated areas	Proliferation of alien species	2	5	3.5	2	2.8	0.8	2.2	•Implementation of invasive vegetation monitoring and control programme. •Remove existing populations of legislated weeds to reduce source populations •Alien vegetation must be removed from the study area during the operational phases, in line with the NEMBA Alien and Invasive Species Regulations (2016)	Medium	2	5	3.5	1	2.3	0.6	1.35
		Dumping of material outside designated areas leading to loss of terrestrial habitat. Increased fire frequency, as well as uncontrolled fires due to increased human activity will impact on plant community. Unregulated movement of mine vehicles through the Lylyveld PCD Infrastructure Area. Increased risk of poaching due to increased personal movement in the Lylyveld PCD Infrastructure Area. Permanent loss of SCC foraging and breeding habitat	4	3	3.5	3	3.3	0.8	2.6	•The operational footprint must be kept as small as possible in order to minimise impact on the surrounding environment; •Edge effects of operational activities need to be actively managed to minimise further impacts to the receiving environment, with specific consideration to erosion control and alien floral species management; • Restrict vehicles to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the proposed PCD; •No uncontrolled fires whatsoever should be allowed; •No dumping of waste should take place. If any spills occur, they should be immediately cleaned up; •In the event of a breakdown, maintenance of vehicles must take place with care and the recollection of spillage should be practiced preventing the ingress of hydrocarbons into the topsoil; • No trapping or hunting of any faunal species is to take place;	Medium	3	3	3	2	2.5	0.6	1.5
Surface water	Overflow of silt trap or PCD at Lylyveld and overflow dam at Aldag.	Contamination in the event that the PCDs overflow	4	4	4	3	3.5	0.6	2.1	Surface water monitoring. Monitoring of new structures to ensure integrity and continuing functionality	High Confidence	2	4	3	3	3	0.6	1.8
	Containment of dirty stormwater through operations of the dams at Aldag and Lylyveld	The PCDs will prevent pollution and runoff to the Gamagara. The PCDs will have a positive impact on surface water quality and separation of clean and dirty water	-4	-4	-4	-3	-3.5	1	-3.5	•The construction of the PCD is considered a adequate measure to prevent downstream water contamination.	High Confidence	-4	-4	-4	-3	-3.5	1	-3.5

Groundwater	Overflow of silt trap or PCD at Lylyveld and overflow dam at Aldag.	Pollution of water resources through seepage/spillage / and overflow of PCDs. Pollution as result of damages to the liner. Impact on groundwater quality (seepage of pollutants to groundwater). Alter the hydrological characteristics of groundwater	4	5	4.5	3	3.8	0.6	2.25	•Regular routine inspections of PCDs checking the functioning of the liner system. •Stormwater management should be implemented effectively. •Downgradient monitoring boreholes to drilled and monitored as part of the Sishen Mine groundwater monitoring programme at the Lylyveld PCD.	High Confidence	4	5	4.5	1	2.8	0.6	1.65

Decommissioning and Closure																			
NO.	Risk	ACTIVITIES	POTENTIAL RISK	INTENSITY	DURATION	CONSEQUENCE	EXTENT	SEVERITY	PROBABILITY	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION	MITIGATION CONFID	INTENSITY	DURATION	CONSEQUENCE	EXTENT	SEVERITY	PROBABILITY	SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION
1	**Air Quality**	Movement of vehicles and operation of machinery as well as demolitions of structures resulting in entrainment of dust.	Increase in fugitive dust emissions particularly due to an increase in particulate dust levels (PM10 and PM 2.5)	3	2	2.5	3	2.8	1	2.75	• Implementation of Sishen Mine Dust Management Plan utilising a combination of watering, chemical stabilization and the reduction of surface wind speed through the use of windbreaks and source enclosures. • Ensure the minimisation of extent of disturbed areas, reduction of frequency of disturbance; early revegetation and stabilisation of disturbed soil. • Vegetation cover retards erosion by binding the soil with a root network, by sheltering the soil surface and by trapping material already eroded. • Sheltering occurs by reducing the wind velocity close to the surface, thus reducing the erosion potential and volume of material removed. • The trapping of the material already removed by wind and in suspension in the air is an important secondary effect. • Vegetation is also considered the most effective control measure in terms of its ability to also control water erosion	Medium Confidence	2	2	2	2	2	0.6	1.2
2	**Soil, Land Use and Land Capability**	Demolition of PCDs and placement of topsoil for rehabilitation purposes.	Proper management measures must be implemented to ensure that wind and water erosion are limited at soil rehabilitation areas. Areas where infrastructure demolition took place is also highly susceptible to soil erosion. Soil erosion will lead to the physical degradation of the soil. Sediments and contaminants could be transported to the Gamagara, resulting in sedimentation and alteration of aquatic habitats. Additionally, soil erosion will lead to changes in the ecological characteristics of any disturbed area i.e.. establishment of alien invasive species resulting in the loss of natural habitat for indigenous fauna and flora. Additionally, soil erosion will lead to a shortage of soil/material for the successful rehabilitation of disturbed areas.	3	4	3.5	3	3.3	0.8	2.6	•Activities during wet conditions should be restricted or closely monitored to prevent soil erosion. •Soil that is placed on disturbed areas during rehabilitation should be protected by establishment of vegetation as soon as possible to prevent water run-off from causing erosion and transportation of sediments. •Stockpiling locations should be selected strategically and placed in higher laying areas. •Due consideration should be given during planning of rehabilitation. •Revegetation of disturbed areas should be undertaken as soon as activities have ceased to prevent further soil loss due to erosion. • Removal and safe disposal of liner material. • Assessment and possible soil clean-up underneath the liner system.	Medium Confidence	4	2	3	1	2	0.6	1.2

		Transportation of soil for rehabilitation purposes.	Soil will be recovered from stockpiles by means of an excavator and soil will be transported to rehabilitation area by means of dump trucks. During haulage, soil can spill over the edges of the dump trucks if trucks are overloaded. This will result in loss of soil and insufficient topsoil resources needed for rehabilitation of disturbed areas.	2	2	2	1	1.5	0.6	0.9	•Dump trucks should not be overloaded. •Dump trucks should have a freeboard of 250mm when hauling soil. •Dedicated haul roads should be used and any spillage of soil should be collected.	High Confidence	2	2	2	1	2	0.4	0.6
		Demolition of infrastructure and final rehabilitation	Potential hydrocarbon spillages could contaminate soil resources. Should mitigation measures not be implemented, the soils subject to the spill will be contaminated and lose their function. General waste, as well as demolished infrastructure and materials could contaminate and compact soil resources should the waste not be disposed offs	5	5	5	1	3	1	3	and disposed of at authorised facilities. No waste must be buried or burned. • A spill prevention and emergency spill response plan should be developed and implemented to mitigate any hazardous substance spillages. • A rehabilitation plan must be developed and implemented. Removal and safe disposal of liner material. • Assessment and possible soil clean-up underneath the liner system.	High Confidence	5	2	3.5	1	2	0.6	1.35
3	**Biodiversity**	Demolition of infrastructure	Demolition and removal of infrastructure will require vehicles and machinery and may result in the destruction of previously undisturbed vegetation and the compaction of	3	4	3.5	4	3.8	0.8	3	• Any disturbance of sensitive faunal habitat and species of conservation concern must be actively avoided. In this regard, Restrict activities to only designated areas to prevent further destruction of vegetation. • Implementation of invasive vegetation monitoring and control programme. • Edge effect control needs to be implemented within construction areas, with specific consideration to erosion control and alien floral species management. • No trapping, collecting or hunting of faunal species must be allowed during any phases of the proposed mining development; • Disturbed and cleared areas need to be revegetated with indigenous grass species to help stabilise the soil surface • All alien plants within the study area should be cleared, with follow up activities running concurrently for one year; and Soils that has been compacted must be ripped and profiled in line with the surrounding area.	High Confi	3	4	3.5	3	3	0.6	1.95
		Final rehabilitation	Alien invasive vegetation may be established on disturbed areas, competing for resources with indigenous vegetation.	3	3	3	3	3	1	3		High Confidence	3	4	3.5	3	3	0.6	1.95
			Potential ineffective rehabilitation of exposed and impacted areas leading to permanent loss of faunal habitat	3	3	3	3	3	1	3		High Confidence	3	4	3.5	3	3	0.6	1.95
			Ineffective rehabilitation of exposed and impacted areas leading to permanent losses of faunal habitat and diversity	3	3	3	3	3	1	3		High Confidence	3	4	3.5	3	3	0.6	1.95
			Failure to implement a well-conceived biodiversity action plan, rehabilitation plan and alien floral control plan during the decommissioning and closure phase	3	3	3	3	3	1	3		High Confidence	3	4	3.5	3	3	0.6	1.95

4	**Surface Water**	General decommissioning and rehabilitation	Impacts resulting from general rehabilitation and decommissioning works will be similar to those during the construction phase, with earthworks related to rehabilitation and the movement of construction equipment on the site. Impacts may arise from: • Erosion of soils during rainfall events, with elevated suspended solids in the runoff water. •Resultant elevated suspended solids in the watercourses, as well as sedimentation in the watercourses. •Hydrocarbon spillages from fuel storage, servicing areas or construction equipment itself, with resultant elevated hydrocarbon concentrations in runoff water, watercourses. These impacts are expected to be relatively small, with the resultant impact post decommissioning being positive in comparison with the operational phase.	4	2	3	3	3	1	3	The following mitigation measures will be implemented: • The footprint of disturbed areas will be minimised. •The storm water management infrastructure and PCD's will be decommissioned last, if at all, to ensure adequate storm water management during the rehabilitation phase. •Servicing of construction vehicles will take place only in dedicated areas that are equipped with drip trays. •Bunded containment and settlement facilities will be provided for hazardous materials, such as fuel and oil. •Spill-sorb or a similar type product will be kept on site and used to clean up hydrocarbon spills in the event that they should occur. •Erosion protection measures will be implemented at steep areas. •A waste management plan will be developed for the construction phase, which will include the handling of contaminated materials / soils found on site. •All traces of hydrocarbons and residual waste will be removed before infrastructure is demolished. •Contaminated soils will be excavated and placed on the discard facilities prior to their rehabilitation, or removed from site by an appropriately licensed waste contractor. • An appropriate sewage management strategy will be implemented during the decommissioning phase. •Water quality monitoring will be undertaken	High Confidence	2	2	2	3	3	0.2	0.5
		Risk on surface water quality - Water management infrastructure & PCDs	. Impacts may arise from: • Erosion of soils during rainfall events, with elevated suspended solids in the runoff water. •Resultant elevated suspended solids in the watercourses, as well as sedimentation in the watercourses These impacts are expected to be relatively small, with the resultant impact post decommissioning being positive in comparison with the operational phase.	3	2	2.5	3	2.8	0.6	1.65	The following mitigation measures will be implemented: •This infrastructure will be decommissioned and rehabilitated last.	High Confidence	2	2	2	3	3	0.4	1