

Rainmaker Energy (Pty) Ltd

ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**For a Part II Amendment for the proposed Spreeukloof
Wind Farm and associated Infrastructure Near
Molteno, Eastern Cape Province**



Study done for:

savannah
environmental

Prepared by:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

Enviro-Acoustic Research cc was commissioned by Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd to assess the potential noise impact from the proposed construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed Spreeukloof Wind Farm (WF) and associated infrastructure located near of Molteno in the Eastern Cape Province.

While a layout was reviewed for the Spreeukloof WF (then the Penhoek Pass WF) in 2012, there have been some significant changes in environmental regulations and legislation since the date of the original noise studies, and, due to the number of wind turbines proposed in the area, a full noise study was recommended. This study considered local regulations and both local and international guidelines, using the terms of reference (ToR) as proposed by SANS 10328:2008 for a comprehensive Environmental Noise Impact Assessment (ENIA).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Spreeukloof WF is now applying for a Part II amendment towards amending the EA with the inclusion and amendment of the following:

- i. Extension of the Environmental Authorisation (EA) validity by an additional two years;
- ii. Amendment of the wind turbine generator (WTG) specifications, to be as follows:
 - a. The increase of the rotor diameter from '125m' (authorised in 2013) to reflect as 'up to 176m', with a resulting blade length of 'up to 88m'.
 - b. Update of the authorised range of the hub height from '120m' (authorised in 2013) to reflect as 'up to 120m based on the number of WTGs implemented'
- iii. A reduction in the authorised number of WTGs from the currently authorised 20 WTGs to 12 WTGs;
- iv. Update the layout as required to accommodate and reflect the removal of the respective WTGs from the total authorised WTG number.
- v. Amendment to the holder of the Environmental Authorisation.
- vi. Amendment to the capacity of the Spreeukloof Wind Farm.

These amendments are proposed in order to increase the efficiency of the facility and consequently the economic competitiveness thereof. No additional properties will be affected by the amendments as the proposed amendments are within the original authorised development footprint.

DESCRIPTION OF AMBIENT SOUND LEVELS

Ambient (background) noise levels were also measured during June 2021 in accordance with the South African National Standards, also considering the protocols defined in GG 43110.

Considering the ambient sound levels and character of the area, ambient sound levels are generally low and typical of a rural noise district during low wind conditions. Ambient sound levels however significantly increase as wind speeds increase, with the measurements confirming elevated ambient sound levels during periods with higher wind speeds.

NOISE IMPACT DETERMINATION AND FINDINGS

The potential noise impact of the amended scenario for the proposed Spreeukloof WF was evaluated using a sound propagation model. Noise levels were calculated in detail for the amended scenario with impact tables calculated without comparing the impact with the previous noise study. Conceptual scenarios were developed for the revised layout subject to the current amendment application for the construction and operation phases, resulting in the following:

- A potential noise impact of a **low** significance during the day for the construction phase of the proposed WEF and no additional mitigation is required. This is the same as the findings in the 2012 noise study;
- A potential noise impact of a **medium** significance before mitigation for night-time construction activities, with proposed mitigation available to allow the reduction of the potential noise impact to a **low** significance. While discussed, the 2012 noise study did not assess the noise impact of potential night-time construction activities;
- A potential noise impact of a **low** significance for the construction of the proposed access roads during the daytime period. While briefly discussed, the 2012 noise study did not assess the noise impact of potential access road construction activities;
- A potential noise impact of a **low** significance for potential daytime construction traffic noises. While briefly discussed, the 2012 noise study did not assess the noise impact of potential daytime construction traffic noises;
- A potential noise impact of a **low** significance for operation of the proposed wind turbines at night. The daytime noise impact would be less than the potential night-time noise impact. The 2012 noise study did find a significance of **medium** for the operational phase; and
- A potential noise impact of a **low** significance for the decommissioning of the proposed WEF. The 2012 noise study did not assess the noise impact relating to decommissioning activities.

The development of the Spreeukloof WF will not increase cumulative noises in the area.

POTENTIAL MITIGATION MEASURES

This study considers the potential noise impact on the surrounding environment due to construction and operational activities associated with the revised layout of the amendment application for the Spreeukloof WF. It was determined that the potential noise impact would be of a:

- **low significance** for daytime construction activities;
- **high significance** for night-time construction activities, with mitigation proposed to reduce the significance to **low**. It should be noted that the 2012 noise study did not consider the potential noise impact due to night-time construction activities;
- **low significance** for both day- and night-time operational activities. This is a reduction in significance when considering the findings of the 2012 noise study.

When compared to the 2012 Noise Study, the significance of the noise impact did change, and the changes due to the amendment will result in a change in the mitigation measures. The 2012 Noise Study recommended the relocation of a number of receptors (or the relocation of a number of wind turbines), as well as a potential setback distance of 750 m. The following mitigation measures replace the mitigation measures highlighted in the 2012 noise report.

For the amendment it is recommended that night-time construction activities (at the closest WTG location from NSD03) be minimized where possible. If night-time construction activities must take place at night (such as the pouring of concrete), the receptor staying at NSD03 should be notified of the required night-time activities.

Additional mitigation measures are not required or recommended for the operational phase.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Specific additional, novel mitigation measures have been provided based on the remodelled noise findings as per the amendment layout provided, and are to be included into the project Environmental Management Program report, namely:

1. The developer should evaluate the potential noise impact should the layout be revised where any wind turbines are located closer than 1,000 m from a confirmed NSD.
2. The developer should evaluate the potential noise impact should the developer make use of a wind turbine with a maximum sound power emission level exceeding 107.2 dBA (re 1 pW).

3. The developer should investigate any reasonable and valid noise complaint if registered by a receptor staying within 2,000 m from the location where construction or decommissioning activities are taking place, or from an operational wind turbine.

Considering the **low** significance of the potential noise impacts (with mitigation, inclusive of cumulative impacts) for the proposed WEF and associated infrastructure, it is recommended that the Part II Amendment for the proposed Spreeukloof WF be authorized.

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APPENDICES

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<u>Appendix B</u>	Glossary of Terms
<u>Appendix C</u>	Photos of Measurement Locations
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ABBREVIATIONS

ADT	Articulated Dump Trucks
ASTER	Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer
BA	Basic Assessment
dB/dBA	Decibel
DEFF	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries
EARES	Enviro Acoustic Research cc
ECA	Environment Conservation Act

ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EHS	Environmental Health and Safety
ENIA	Environmental Noise Impact Assessment
ENM	Environmental Noise Monitoring
ENPAT	Environmental Potential Atlas for South Africa
ETSU	Energy Technology Support Unit
EPs	Equator Principles
EPFIs	Equator Principles Financial Institutions
FEL	Front-end Loader
GN	Government Notice
GNR	Government Notice Regulation
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
METI	Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry
NASA	National Aeronautical and Space Administration
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NCR	Noise Control Regulations
NSD	Noise-sensitive Development
PPP	Public Participation Process
PWL	Sound Power Level
SABS	South African Bureau of Standards
SANS	South African National Standards
SPL	Sound Power Level
SR	Significance Rating
TLB	Tip load bucket (also referred to as a back-actor or backhoe)
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
WHO	World Health Organization
WEF	Wind Energy Facility
WF	Wind Farm
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

GLOSSARY OF UNITS

dB	Decibel (expression of the relative loudness of the un-weighted sound level in air)
dBA	Decibel (expression of the relative loudness of the A-weighted sound level in air)
Hz	Hertz (measurement of frequency)
kg/m ²	Surface density (measurement of surface density)
km	kilometre (measurement of distance)
m	Meter (measurement of distance)
m ²	Square meter (measurement of area)
m ³	Cubic meter (measurement of volume)
mamsl	Meters above mean sea level
m/s	Meter per second (measurement for velocity)
°C	Degrees Celsius (measurement of temperature)
µPa	Micro pascal (measurement of pressure – in air in this document)

1 THE AUTHOR

The Author started his career in the mining industry as a bursar Learner Official (JCI, Randfontein), working in the mining industry, doing various mining related courses (Rock Mechanics, Surveying, Sampling, Safety and Health [Ventilation, noise, illumination etc] and Metallurgy. He did work in both underground (Coal, Gold and Platinum) as well as opencast (Coal) for 4 years. He changed course from Mining Engineering to Chemical Engineering after his second year of his studies at the University of Pretoria.

After graduation he worked as a Water Pollution Control Officer at the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry for two years (first year seconded from Wates, Meiring and Barnard), where duties included the perusal (evaluation, commenting and recommendation) of various regulatory required documents (such as EMPR's, Water Licence Applications and EIA's), auditing of licence conditions as well as the compilation of Technical Documents.

Since leaving the Department of Water Affairs, Morné has been in private consulting for the last 15 years, managing various projects for the mining and industrial sector, private developers, business, other environmental consulting firms as well as the Department of Water Affairs. During that period he has been involved in various projects, either as specialist, consultant, trainer or project manager, successfully completing these projects within budget and timeframe. During that period he gradually moved towards environmental acoustics, focusing on this field exclusively since 2007.

He has been interested in acoustics as from school days, doing projects mainly related to loudspeaker design. Interest in the matter brought him into the field of Environmental Noise Measurement, Prediction and Control. He has been doing work in this field for the past 12 years, and was involved with the following projects in the last few years:

Wind Energy Facilities

Full Environmental Noise Impact Assessments for - Bannf (Vidigenix), iNca Gouda (Aurecon SA), Kangnas (Aurecon), Plateau East and West (Aurecon), Wolf (Aurecon), Outeniqwa (Aurecon), Umsinde Emoyeni (ARCUS) , Komsberg (ARCUS), Karee and Kolkies Wind Farms (ARCUS), Canyon Springs (Canyon Springs), Perdekraal (ERM), Zen (Savannah Environmental – SE), Goereesoe (SE), Springfontein (SE), Garob (SE), Project Blue (SE), ESKOM Kleinzee (SE), Walker Bay (SE), Oyster Bay (SE), Hidden Valley (SE), Happy Valley (SE), Deep River (SE), Tsitsikamma (SE), AB (SE), West Coast One (SE), Hopefield II (SE), Namakwa Sands (SE), VentuSA Gouda (SE), Dorper (SE), Amakhala Emoyeni (SE), Klipheuwel (SE), Cookhouse (SE), Cookhouse II (SE), Rhebokfontein (SE), Suurplaat (SE), Karoo Renewables (SE), Koningaas (SE), Eskom Aberdene (SE), Spitskop (SE), Castle (SE), Khai Ma (SE), Poortjies (SE), Korana (SE), IE Moorreesburg (SE),

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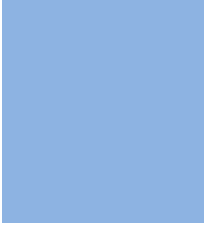
Gunstfontein (SE), Vredenburg (Terramanzi), Loeriesfontein (SiVEST), Rhenosterberg (SiVEST), Noupoot (SiVEST), Prieska (SiVEST), Dwarsrug (SiVEST), Msenge Emoyeni (Windlab), Isivunguvungu Wind Farm (Aurecon), Graskoppies (SiVEST), Hartebeest Leegte (SiVEST), Ithemba (SiVEST), !Xha Boom (SiVEST), Kokerboom 1 (Aurecon), Kokerboom 2 (Aurecon), Teekloof (Mainstream), Sutherland (CSIR), Rietrug (CSIR), Sutherland 2 (CSIR), Spitskop West (Terramanzi)

Full Environmental Noise Impact Assessments for – Delft Sand (AGES), BECSA – Middelburg (Golder Associates), Kromkranz Colliery (Geovicon Environmental), SASOL Borrow Pits Project (JMA Consulting), Lesego Platinum (AGES), Tweefontein Colliery (Cleanstream Environmental), Evraz Vametco Mine and Plant (JMA), Goedehoop Colliery (Geovicon), Hacra Project (Prescali Environmental), Der Brochen Platinum Project (J9 Environment), Brandbach Sand (AGES), Verkeerdepans Extension (CleanStream Environmental), Dwaalboom Limestone (AGES), Jagdlust Chrome (MENCO), WPB Coal (MENCO), Landau Expansion (CleanStream Environmental), Otjikoto Gold (AurexGold), Klipfontein Colliery (MENCO), Imbabala Coal (MENCO), ATCOM East Expansion (Jones and Wagner), IPP Waterberg Power Station (SE), Kangra Coal (ERM), Schoongesicht (CleanStream Environmental), EastPlats (CleanStream Environmental), Chapudi Coal (Jacana Environmental), Generaal Coal (JE), Mopane Coal (JE), Glencore Boshhoek Chrome (JMA), Langpan Chrome (PE), Vlakpoort Chrome (PE), Sekoko Coal (SE), Frankford Power (REMIG), Strahrae Coal (Ferret Mining), Transalloys Power Station (Savannah), Pan Palladium Smelter, Iron and PGM Complex (Prescali Environmental), Fumani Gold (AGES), Leiden Coal (EIMS), Colenso Coal and Power Station (SiVEST/EcoPartners), Klippootjie Coal (Gudani), Rietspruit Crushers (MENCO), Assen Iron (Tshikovha), Transalloys (SE), ESKOM Ankerlig (SE), Pofadder CSP (SE), Nooitgedacht Titano Project (EcoPartners), Algoa Oil Well (EIMS), Spitskop Chrome (EMAssistance), Vlakfontein South (Gudani), Leandra Coal (Jacana), Grazvalley and Zoetveld (Prescali), Tjate Chrome (Prescali), Langpan Chromite (Prescali), Vereeniging Recycling (Pro Roof), Meyerton Recycling (Pro Roof), Hammanskraal Billeting Plant 1 and 2 (Unica), Development of Altona Furnace, Limpopo Province (Prescali Environmental), Haakdoorn drift Opencast at Amandelbult Platinum (Aurecon), Landau Dragline relocation (Aurecon), Stuart Coal Opencast (CleanStream Environmental), Tetra4 Gas Field Development (EIMS), Kao Diamonds – Tipping Village Relocation (EIMS), Kao Diamonds – West Valley Tailings Deposit (EIMS), Upington Special Economic Zone (EOH), Arcelor Mittal CCGT Project near Saldanha (ERM), Malawi Sugar Mill Project (ERM), Proposed Mooifontein Colliery (Geovicon Environmental), Goedehoop North Residue Deposit Expansion (Geovicon Environmental), Mutsho 600MW Coal-Fired Power Plant (Jacana Environmental), Tshivhaso Coal-Fired Power Plant (Savannah Environmental), Doornhoek Fluorspar Project (Exigo)

Road and Railway

K220 Road Extension (Urbansmart), Boskop Road (MTO), Sekoko Mining (AGES), Davel-Swaziland-Richards Bay Rail Link (Aurecon), Moloto Transport Corridor Status Quo Report and Pre-Feasibility (SiVEST), Postmasburg Housing Development (SE), Tshwane Rapid Transport Project, Phase 1 and 2 (NRM Consulting/City of Tshwane), Transnet Apies-river Bridge Upgrade (Transnet), Gautrain Due-diligence (SiVest), N2 Piet Retief (SANRAL), Atterbury Extension, CoT (Bokomoso Environmental)

<p>Airport</p>	<p><i>Oudtshoorn Noise Monitoring (AGES), Sandton Heliport (Alpine Aviation), Tete Airport Scoping (Aurecon)</i></p>
<p>Noise monitoring and Audit Reports</p>	<p><i>Peerboom Colliery (EcoPartners), Thabametsi (Digby Wells), Doxa Deo (Doxa Deo), Harties Dredging (Rand Water), Xstrata Coal – Witbank Regional (Xstrata), Sephaku Delmas (AGES), Amakhala Emoyeni WEF (Windlab Developments), Oyster Bay WEF (Renewable Energy Systems), Tsitsikamma WEF Ambient Sound Level study (Cennergi and SE), Hopefield WEF (Umoya), Wesley WEF (Innowind), Ncora WEF (Innowind), Boschmanspoort (Jones and Wagner), Nqamakwe WEF (Innowind), Hopefield WEF Noise Analysis (Umoya), Dassiesfontein WEF Noise Analysis (BioTherm), Transnet Noise Analysis (Aurecon), Jeffries Bay Wind Farm (Globeleq), Sephaku Aganang (Exigo), Sephaku Delmas (Exigo), Beira Audit (BP/GPT), Nacala Audit (BP/GPT), NATREF (Nemai), Rappa Resources (Rayten), Measurement Report for Sephaku Delmas (Ages), Measurement Report for Sephaku Aganang (Ages), Development noise measurement protocol for Mamba Cement (Exigo), Measurement Report for Mamba Cement (Exigo), Measurement Report for Nokeng Fluorspar (Exigo), Tsitsikamma Community Wind Farm Pre-operation sound measurements (Cennergi), Waainek WEF Operational Noise Measurements (Innowind), Sedibeng Brewery Noise Measurements (MENCO), Tsitsikamma Community Wind Farm Operational noise measurements (Cennergi), Noupoot Wind Farm Operational noise measurements (Mainstream),</i></p>
<p>Small Noise Impact Assessments</p>	<p><i>TCTA AMD Project Baseline (AECOM), NATREF (Nemai Consulting), Christian Life Church (UrbanSmart), Kosmosdale (UrbanSmart), Louwlandia K220 (UrbanSmart), Richards Bay Port Expansion (AECOM), Babalegi Steel Recycling (AGES), Safika Slag Milling Plant (AGES), Arcelor Mittal WEF (Aurecon), RVM Hydroplant (Aurecon), Grootvlei PS Oil Storage (SiVEST), Rhenosterberg WEF, (SiVEST), Concerto Estate (BPTrust), Ekuseni Youth Centre (MENCO), Kranskop Industrial Park (Cape South Developments), Pretoria Central Mosque (Noman Shaikh), Soshanguve Development (Maluleke Investments), Seshego-D Waste Disposal (Enviroexcellence), Zambesi Safari Equipment (Owner), Noise Annoyance Assessment due to the Operation of the Gautrain (Thornhill and Lakeside Residential Estate), Upington Solar (SE), Ilangaletu Solar (SE), Pofadder Solar (SE), Flagging Trees WEF (SE), Uyekraal WEF (SE), Ruuki Power Station (SE), Richards Bay Port Expansion 2 (AECOM), Babalegi Steel Recycling (AGES), Safika Ladium (AGES), Safika Cement Isando (AGES), RareCo (SE), Struisbaai WEF (SE), Perdekraal WEF (ERM), Kotula Tsatsi Energy (SE), Olievenhoutbosch Township (Nali), , HDMS Project (AECOM), Quarry extensions near Ermelo (Rietspruit Crushers), Proposed uMzimkhulu Landfill in KZN (nZingwe Consultancy), Linksfield Residential Development (Bokomoso Environmental), Rooihuiskraal Ext. Residential Development, CoT (Plandev Town Planners), Floating Power Plant and LNG Import Facility, Richards Bay (ERM), Floating Power Plant project, Saldanha (ERM), Vopak Growth 4 project (ERM), Elandspoort Ext 3 Residential Development (Gibb Engineering)</i></p>
<p>Project reviews and amendment reports</p>	<p><i>Spreeukloof (Savannah), Dorper (Savannah), Penhoek Pass (Savannah), Oyster Bay (RES), Tsitsikamma Community Wind Farm Noise Simulation project (Cennergi), Amakhala Emoyeni (Windlab), Spreeukloof (Savannah), Spinning Head (SE), Kangra Coal (ERM), West Coast One (Moyeng Energy), Rheboksfontein (Moyeng Energy), De Aar WEF (Holland), Quarterly Measurement Reports – Dangote Delmas (Exigo), Quarterly Measurement Reports – Dangote</i></p>



Lichtenburg (Exigo), Quarterly Measurement Reports – Mamba Cement (Exigo), Quarterly Measurement Reports – Dangote Delmas (Exigo) Quarterly Measurement Reports – Nokeng Fluorspar (Exigo), Proton Energy Limited Nigeria (ERM), Hartebeest WEF Update (Moorreesburg) (Savannah Environmental), Modderfontein WEF Opinion (Terramanzi), IPD Vredenburg WEF (IPD Power Vredenburg)

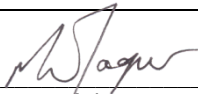
2 DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Morné de Jager declare that:

- I act as the independent specialist in this application
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting environmental noise impact assessments, including knowledge of the National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998), the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of 2010, and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I will take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in regulation 8 of the regulations when preparing the application and any report relating to the application;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- I will ensure that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is distributed or made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties will be provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments on documents that are produced to support the application;
- I will ensure that the comments of all interested and affected parties are considered and recorded in reports that are submitted to the competent authority in respect of the application, provided that comments that are made by interested and affected parties in respect of a final report that will be submitted to the competent authority may be attached to the report without further amendment to the report;
- I will keep a register of all interested and affected parties that participated in a public participation process; and
- I will provide the competent authority with access to all information at my disposal regarding the application, whether such information is favourable to the applicant or not
- all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct;
- will perform all other obligations as expected from an environmental assessment practitioner in terms of the Regulations; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 71 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

Disclosure of Vested Interest

- I do not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal or other) in the proposed activity proceeding other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2010.



Signature of the environmental practitioner:

Enviro-Acoustic Research cc

Name of company:

12 July 2021

Date:

3 INTRODUCTION

3.1 INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

M2 Environmental Connections cc conducted an Environmental Noise Impact Assessment (ENIA) during July 2010 (report DNS/EIA-LD/2010007-Rev 0) for the Dorper Wind Farm (WF). The Dorper WF received Environmental Authorisation (EA) in May 2011 (DEA ref: 12/12/20/1778).

The authorisation for the Spreeukloof Wind Energy Facility (DEA ref: 12/12/20/1778/5 - 02 November 2012) was received following the application to amend the Dorper Wind Farm authorisation (i.e. splitting of the project into phases) for the broader facility. The Dorper Wind Farm consisted of five phases: Dorper Wind Energy Facility (WEF), Loperberg WEF, Spreeukloof WEF, Spinning Head WEF and Spreeukloof WEF. Construction started in 2013 with the Dorper Wind Farm which is currently fully operational. A layout for the Spreeukloof WEF was evaluated in December 2012 (Report no.: DNS/EIA-LD/201211-Rev 2).

The project is intended to be bid into future rounds of the Department of Energy's (DoE) Renewable Energy Independent Power Producers Procurement (REIPPP) Programme. There have been advancements to wind turbine technology since the issuing of the EA, and the turbines authorised in the EA are therefore no longer considered to be the most suitable in terms of production and economic considerations.

There have been some significant changes in environmental regulations and legislation since the date of the original noise studies, and, due to the number of wind turbines proposed in the area, a full noise study was recommended. This study considered local regulations and both local and international guidelines, using the terms of reference (ToR) as proposed by SANS 10328:2008 for a comprehensive Environmental Noise Impact Assessment (ENIA).

3.2 BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Spreeukloof WEF is now applying for a Part II amendment towards amending the EA with the inclusion and amendment of the following (see **Figure 3-1**):

- i. Extension of the Environmental Authorisation (EA) validity by an additional two years;
- ii. Amendment of the wind turbine generator (WTG) specifications, to be as follows:
 - a. The increase of the rotor diameter from '125m' (authorised in 2013) to reflect as 'up to 176m', with a resulting blade length of 'up to 88m'.
 - b. Update of the authorised range of the hub height from '120m' (authorised in 2013) to reflect as 'up to 120m based on the number of WTGs implemented'

- iii. A reduction in the authorised number of WTGs from the currently authorised 20 WTGs to 12 WTGs;
- iv. Update the layout as required to accommodate and reflect the removal of the respective WTGs from the total authorised WTG number.
- v. Amendment to the holder of the Environmental Authorisation.
- vi. Amendment to the capacity of the Spreeukloof Wind Farm.

These amendments are proposed in order to increase the efficiency of the facility and consequently the economic competitiveness thereof. No additional properties will be affected by the changes as the proposed amendments are within the original authorised development footprint.

3.3 PROPOSED WIND TURBINE

The wind energy market is fast changing and adapting to new technologies and site-specific constraints. Optimizing the technical specifications can add value through, for example, minimizing environmental impact and maximizing energy yield. As such the developer has been evaluating several turbine models, however the selection will only be finalized at a later stage once a most optimal wind turbine is identified (factors such as meteorological data, price and financing options, guarantees and maintenance costs, etc. must be considered). The developer indicated that they are considering a wind turbine with a sound power emission level of 107.2 dBA (re 1 pW).

As the noise propagation modelling requires the details of a wind turbine, it was selected to use the sound power emission levels of the Nordex N163 5.x WTG.

3.4 STUDY AREA

The proposed Spreeukloof WF and associated infrastructure will be located in the Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality and the Chris Hani District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. The larger area falls within the Stormberg Renewable Energy Development Zone (REDZ). The study area is further described in terms of environmental components that may contribute to or change the sound character in the area.

3.4.1 Topography

The terrain is described as "*Lowlands with hills*". Due to the height of the proposed WTG, it is unlikely that topographical features will limit the propagation of sound from the wind turbines.

3.4.2 Roads and rail roads

There are no roads of any significance within 1 000 m from the project focus area. There are smaller gravel roads in the area, mainly used by farmers to access their properties. Traffic volumes are generally low, and while traffic may be audible at locations within 2,000 m from the roads (during a passing event), it is not expected that existing traffic noises would be of any significance in this area.

3.4.3 Land use

Land use is mostly wilderness (ecotourism) with agricultural activities (game, sheep and cattle farming). Existing land use activities are not expected to impact on the ambient sound levels. As the night-time noise environment is of particular interest in this document, current land use activities are not expected to impact on the current ambient sound environment.

3.4.4 Residential areas

The town of Molteno is located approximately 2,000 m from the closest WTG of the Spreeukloof WEF.

3.4.5 Ground conditions and vegetation

The area falls within karroiddanthonia mountain veld vegetation type typical of a grassland biome with certain areas set out as farming land¹. There are a number of small unnamed tributaries of the Stormbergspruit near the proposed WEF.

Considering a worst-case scenario, 75% hard ground conditions were used for modelling purposes due to the sparse vegetation. It should be noted that this factor is only relevant for air-borne waves being reflected from the ground surface, with certain frequencies slightly absorbed by the vegetation.

3.4.6 Existing Ambient Sound Levels

Ambient sound levels were measured in 2010, indicating an environment with very low ambient sound levels. These measurements were collected during very low wind conditions and the measurements were completed as per Government Notice Regulation 320 of 2020, as discussed in **section 5.2**.

¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molteno,_Eastern_Cape

3.5 NOISE-SENSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS

Potential NSDs in the area were initially identified using aerial images as well as the Online Environmental Screening Tool, with the NSDs confirmed during the site visit. The NSDs as identified are highlighted in **Figure 3-1**.

Also indicated on this figure are generalized 500 m, 1 000 m and 2 000 m buffer zones. Generally, normally, noises from wind turbines:

- Could be significant within 500 m, with receptors² staying within 500 m from operational wind turbines subject to noises at a potentially sufficient level to be considered disturbing;
- Are normally limited to a distance of approximately 1,000m from operational wind turbines. Night-time ambient sound levels are elevated and the potential noise impact measurable;
- May be audible up to a distance of 2,000m at night; and
- Are of a low concern at distanced greater than 2,000m.

3.6 COMMENTS PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED

No comments or issues have been received to date regarding potential noise impacts associated with the development of the proposed Spreeukloof WF and associated infrastructure.

3.7 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

A noise impact assessment must be conducted if the proposed development triggers the following:

- A change in land use as highlighted in SANS 10328:2008, section 3.3;
- If a wind farm (wind turbines - SANS 10328:2008 [5.4 (i)]) or a source of low-frequency noise (such as cooling or ventilation fans - SANS 10328:2008 [5.4 (l)]) is to be established within 2,000 m from a potential NSD *or visa versa*;
- It is generally required by the local or district authority as part of the environmental authorization or planning approval in terms of Regulation 2(d) or GN R154 of 1992;
- It is a controlled activity in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended and an ENIA is required, because:
 - It may cause a disturbing noise that is prohibited in terms of section 18(1) of the Government Notice 579 of 2010;

² Depending on the layout as well as the specific sound power emission levels of the selected wind turbine.

- It is an environmental theme to be further assessed as identified by the National Web-based Environmental Screening Tool as required by Government Gazette No. 43110 of March 2020 (procedures for noise assessments – GNR 320 of 2020). With this being a Part II Amendment, this report will not consider the requirements of GNR 320 of 2020.

3.7.1 Requirements as per GG 43110

The Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) promulgated Regulation 320 (GNR. 320), dated 20 March 2020 as published in Government Gazette No. 43110. The Procedures for the Assessment and Minimum Criteria for Reporting on Identified Environmental Themes in Terms of Sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, when applying for Environmental Authorisation would be applicable to this project. With this being a Part II Amendment, this report will not consider the requirements of GNR 320 of 2020.

3.7.2 Requirements as per South African National Standards

In South Africa the document that addresses the issues specifically concerning environmental noise is SANS 10103:2008. It has been revised extensively in 2008 and brought in line with the guidelines of the World Health Organization (WHO). It provides the maximum average ambient noise levels during the day and night to which different types of developments may be exposed indoors.

The SANS 10328:2008 specifies the methodology to assess the potential noise impacts on the environment due to a proposed activity that might impact on the environment. This standard also stipulates the minimum requirements to be investigated for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) purposes. These minimum requirements are:

1. The purpose of the investigation;
2. A brief description of the planned development or the changes that are being considered;
3. A brief description of the existing environment;
4. The identification of the noise sources that may affect the particular development, together with their respective estimated sound pressure levels or sound power levels (or both);
5. The identified noise sources that were not taken into account and the reasons why they were not investigated;
6. The identified noise-sensitive developments and the estimated impact on them;
7. Any assumptions made with regard to the estimated values used;
8. An explanation, either by a brief description or by reference, of the methods that were used to estimate the existing and predicted rating levels;

9. The location of the measurement or calculation points, i.e. a description, sketch or map;
10. Estimation of the environmental noise impact;
11. Alternatives that were considered and the results of those that were investigated;
12. A list of all the interested or affected parties that offered any comments with respect to the environmental noise impact investigation;
13. A detailed summary of all the comments received from interested or affected parties as well as the procedures and discussions followed to deal with them;
14. Conclusions that were reached;
15. Recommendations, i.e. if there could be a significant impact, or if more information is needed, a recommendation that an environmental noise impact assessment be conducted, and
16. If remedial measures will provide an acceptable solution which would prevent a significant impact, these remedial measures should be outlined in detail and included in the final record of decision if the approval is obtained from the relevant authority. If the remedial measures deteriorate after time and a follow-up auditing or maintenance programme (or both) is instituted, this programme should be included in the final recommendations and accepted in the record of decision if the approval is obtained from the relevant authority.

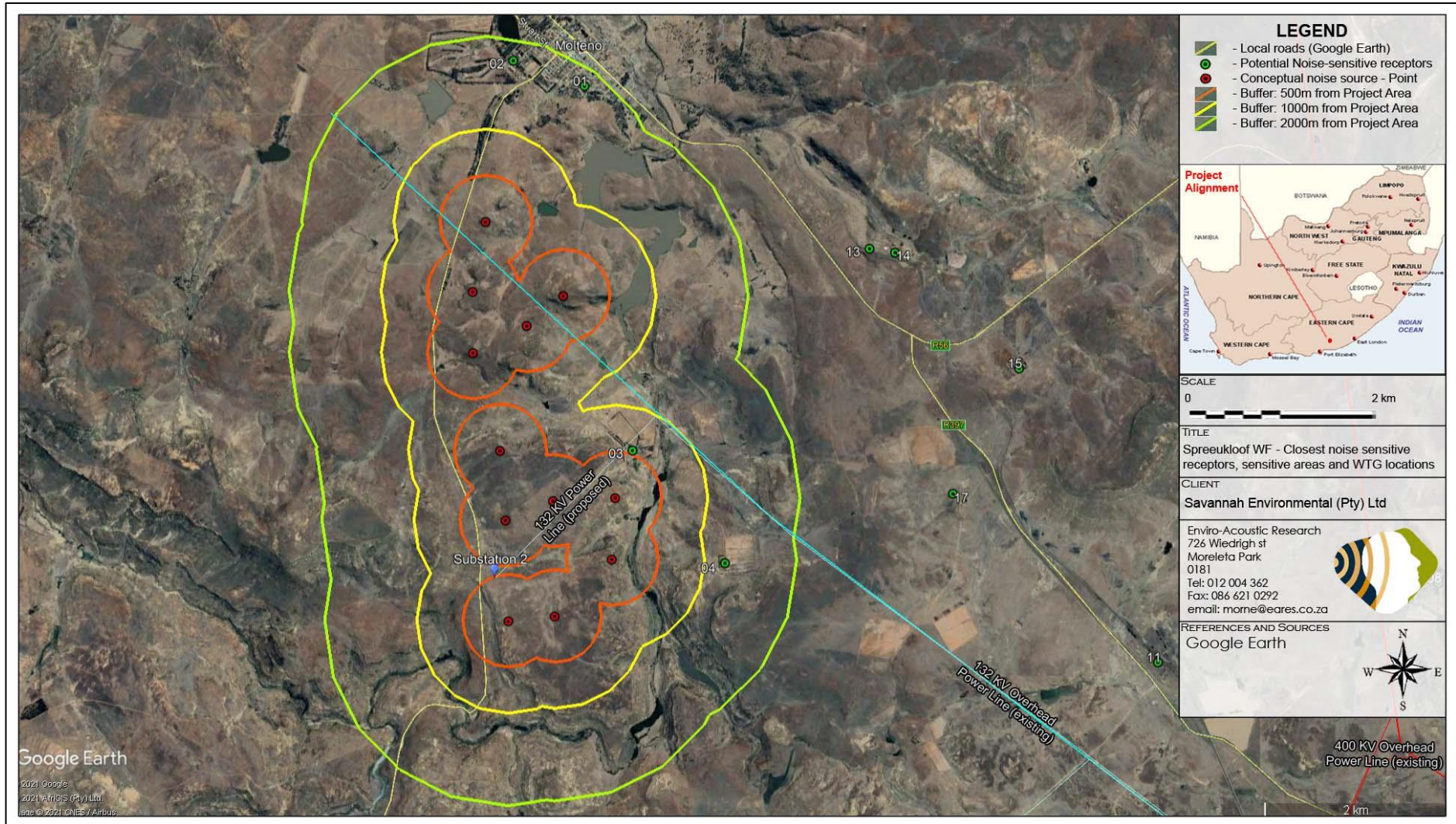


Figure 3-1: Aerial Image indicating site sensitivity and closest identified Noise-sensitive developments

4 POLICIES AND THE LEGAL CONTEXT

4.1 THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA CONSTITUTION ACT (“THE CONSTITUTION”)

The environmental right contained in section 24 of the Constitution provides that everyone is entitled to an environment that is not harmful to his or her well-being. In the context of noise, this requires a determination of what level of noise is harmful to the well-being of humans. The general approach of the common law is to define an acceptable level of noise as that which the reasonable person can be expected to tolerate in the particular circumstances. The subjectivity of this approach can be problematic; however, this has led to the development of noise standards (see **Section 4.4**).

“Noise pollution” is specifically included in Part B of Schedule 5 of the Constitution, which means that noise pollution control is a local authority competence, provided that the local authority concerned has the capacity to carry out this function.

4.2 THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT 107 OF 1998)

The National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998), as amended (“NEMA”) defines “pollution” to include any change in the environment, including noise. A duty therefore arises under section 28 of NEMA to take reasonable measures while establishing and operating any facility to prevent noise pollution occurring. NEMA sets out measures, which may be regarded as reasonable. They include the following measures to:

1. investigate, assess and evaluate the impact on the environment;
2. inform and educate employees about the environmental risks of their work and the manner in which their tasks must be performed to avoid causing significant pollution or degradation of the environment;
3. cease, modify or control any act, activity or process causing the pollution or degradation;
4. contain or prevent the movement of the pollution or degradation;
5. eliminate any source of the pollution or degradation; and
6. remedy the effects of the pollution or degradation.

Regulations have been promulgated in GN R982, R983, R984 and R985 in GG 38282, dated 4 December 2014, which came into effect on 8 December 2014. These were amended in April 2017, specifically promulgated in GN R326, R327, R325 and R324 in GG 40772, dated 7 April 2017.

Furthermore, Protocols were published in Government Gazette 43110 / GNR 320 on 20 March 2020 for specific environmental themes, including noise. “Requirements for the

assessment and minimum criteria for reporting on identified environmental themes in terms of sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, when applying for Environmental Authorisation". These Protocols prescribe the general requirements for undertaking site sensitivity verification and the level of specialist assessment required as well as the assessment reporting requirements per environmental theme. The requirements of the Noise Protocol for the undertaking of a Noise Specialist Assessment has been adhered to. The national web-based Environmental Screening Tool identified the site to be of high noise sensitivity and therefore full Noise Specialist Assessment has been undertaken.

When the requirements of a protocol apply, the requirements of Appendix 6 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, as amended, (EIA Regulations), promulgated under sections 24(5) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), are replaced by the requirements of GNR 320.

4.3 THE ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION ACT, 1989 (ACT 73 OF 1989)

The Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989) ("ECA") allowed the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism to make regulations regarding noise, among other concerns. The Minister has implemented Noise Control Regulations under the ECA as discussed below.

4.3.1 Noise Control Regulations (GN R154 of 1992)

In terms of section 25 of the ECA, the national Noise Control Regulations (GN R154 in *Government Gazette* No. 13717 dated 10 January 1992) (NCRs) were promulgated. The NCRs were revised under Government Notice No. R. 55 of 14 January 1994 to make it obligatory for all authorities to apply the regulations. The Minister has implemented Noise Control Regulations under the ECA as discussed below.

Subsequently, in terms of Schedule 5 of the Constitution of South Africa of 1996 legislative responsibility for administering the NCR was devolved to provincial and local authorities, though the Eastern Cape have not yet promulgated their own regulations and the National Noise Control Regulations (NCRs) will be used in this report.

4.3.2 Noise Control Regulations (GN R154 of 1992)

In terms of section 25 of the ECA, the national Noise Control Regulations (GN R154 in *Government Gazette* No. 13717 dated 10 January 1992) (NCRs) were promulgated. The NCRs were revised under Government Notice No. R. 55 of 14 January 1994 to make it obligatory for all authorities to apply the regulations.

The NCRs (GN R154 1992) defines:

"controlled area" as:

a piece of land designated by a local authority where, in the case of--

- c) industrial noise in the vicinity of an industry-
- i. the reading on an integrating impulse sound level meter, taken outdoors at the end of a period of 24 hours while such meter is in operation, exceeds 61 dBA; or
- ii. the calculated outdoor equivalent continuous "A"-weighted sound pressure level at a height of at least 1,2 meters, but not more than 1,4 meters, above the ground for a period of 24 hours, exceeds 61 dBA;

"disturbing noise" as:

noise level which exceeds the zone sound level or, if no zone sound level has been designated, a noise level which exceeds the ambient sound level at the same measuring point by 7 dBA or more.

"zone sound level" as:

a derived dBA value determined indirectly by means of a series of measurements, calculations or table readings and designated by a local authority for an area. *This is the same as the Rating Level as defined in SANS 10103.*

In addition:

In terms of Regulation 2 -

"A local authority may –

(c): if a noise emanating from a building, premises, vehicle, recreational vehicle or street is a disturbing noise or noise nuisance, or may in the opinion of the local authority concerned be a disturbing noise or noise nuisance, instruct in writing the person causing such noise or who is responsible therefor, or the owner or occupant of such building or premises from which or from where such noise emanates or may emanate, or all such persons, to discontinue or cause to be discontinued such noise, or to take steps to lower the level of the noise to a level conforming to the requirements of these Regulations within the period stipulated in the instruction: Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply in respect of a disturbing noise or noise nuisance caused by rail vehicles or aircraft which are not used as recreational vehicles;

(d): before changes are made to existing facilities or existing uses of land or buildings, or before new buildings are erected, in writing require that noise impact assessments or tests are conducted to the satisfaction of that local authority by the owner, developer, tenant or occupant of the facilities, land or buildings or that, for the purposes of regulation 3(b) or

(c), reports or certificates in relation to the noise impact to the satisfaction of that local authority are submitted by the owner, developer, tenant or occupant to the local authority on written demand”;

In terms of Regulation 4 of the Noise Control Regulations:

“No person shall make, produce or cause a disturbing noise, or allow it to be made, produced or caused by any person, machine, device or apparatus or any combination thereof”.

4.4 NOISE STANDARDS

There are a few South African scientific standards (SABS) relevant to noise from developments, industry and roads. They are:

- SANS 10103:2008. ‘The measurement and rating of environmental noise with respect to annoyance and to speech communication’.
- SANS 10210:2004. ‘Calculating and predicting road traffic noise’.
- SANS 10328:2008. ‘Methods for environmental noise impact assessments’.
- SANS 10357:2004. ‘The calculation of sound propagation by the Concave method’.
- SANS 10181:2003. ‘The Measurement of Noise Emitted by Road Vehicles when Stationary’.
- SANS 10205:2003. ‘The Measurement of Noise Emitted by Motor Vehicles in Motion’.

The relevant standards use the equivalent continuous rating level as a basis for determining what is acceptable. The levels may take single event noise into account, but single event noise by itself does not determine whether noise levels are acceptable for land use purposes. With regards to SANS 10103:2008, the recommendations are likely to inform decisions by authorities, but non-compliance with the standard will not necessarily render an activity unlawful *per se*.

4.5 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR WIND ENERGY FACILITIES IN SOUTH AFRICA

A study completed by the CSIR (2015) identified eight (an additional 3 are proposed) Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZs) that are of strategic importance for large scale wind and solar photovoltaic development. It allows the DEFF to utilise provisions in the NEMA to streamline environmental authorisation processes in pre-assessed geographical areas.

The CSIR report used anticipated noise levels to determine sensitivity buffers, using this to assess the potential significance of noise impact as summarised in **Table 4-1** (guideline values that has not been gazetted).

Table 4-1: Interpretation of noise sensitivity and assessment requirements

Sensitivity	Interpretation	Assessment requirements
Within 300 m of temporarily or permanently inhabited residence Very High	High likelihood for significant negative impacts that cannot be mitigated. Expected noise level of 45 dBA or more.	Proponents intending to develop a wind facility that triggers an environmental assessment process in very high to medium sensitivity areas (i.e. within 1 km of a permanent or temporarily inhabited residence as a receptor) must prove to the relevant competent authority that the proposed development will not have an unacceptable negative impact on a receptor. In order to do so, a comprehensive Noise Impact Assessment undertaken by a competent noise specialist, and in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) regulations pertaining to specialist reports and impact assessment, is required.
300 and 500 m from temporarily or permanently inhabited residence. High	High potential for negative impacts that can potentially be mitigated. Expected noise level of between 45 and 40 dBA, 5 to 10 dBA increase in ambient noise level.	
500 and 1000 m from temporarily or permanently inhabited residence. Medium	Potential for negative impacts, and if there are impacts there is a high likelihood of mitigation. Expected noise level of between 35 and 40 dBA, 0 to 5 dBA increase in ambient noise level.	
Further than 1000 m from temporarily or permanently inhabited residence. Low	Expected noise level of less than 35 dBA resulting from a wind turbine at more than 1,000 m from the turbine, there are likely to be no noise impacts.	

4.6 INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES

While there exists a number of international guidelines and standards that could encompass a document in itself, the three mentioned below were selected as they are used by different countries in the subject of environmental noise management, with the last two documents specifically focussing on the noises associated by WEFs.

4.6.1 Guidelines for Community Noise (World Health Organization, 1999)

The World Health Organization's (WHO) document on the *Guidelines for Community Noise* is the outcome of the WHO- expert task force meeting held in London, United Kingdom, in April 1999. It is based on the document entitled "Community Noise" that was prepared for the WHO and published in 1995 by the Stockholm University and Karolinska Institute.

The scope of the WHO's effort to derive guidelines for community noise is to consolidate actual scientific knowledge on the health impacts of community noise and to provide guidance to environmental health authorities and professionals trying to protect people from the harmful effects of noise in non-industrial environments.

Guidance on the health effects of noise exposure of the population has already been given in an early publication of the series of Environmental Health Criteria. The health risk to humans from exposure to environmental noise was evaluated and guidelines values derived. The issue of noise control and health protection was briefly addressed.

The document uses the L_{Aeq} and $L_{A,max}$ descriptors to define noise levels. This document was important in the development of the SANS 10103 standard.

4.6.2 The Assessment and Rating of Noise from Wind Farms (Energy Technology Support Unit, 1997)

This report describes the findings of a Working Group on Wind Turbine Noise, facilitated by the United Kingdom Department of Trade and Industry. It was developed as an Energy Technology Support Unit³ (ETSU) project. The aim of the project was to provide information and advice to developers and planners on noise from wind turbines. The report represents the consensus view of a number of experts (experienced in assessing and controlling the environmental impact of noise from wind farms). Their findings can be summarised as follow:

1. Absolute noise limits applied at all wind speeds are not suited to wind farms; limits set relative to the background noise (including wind as seen in **Figure 5-38**) are more appropriate;
2. $L_{A90,10mins}$ is a much more accurate descriptor when monitoring ambient and turbine noise levels;
3. The effects of other wind turbines in a given area should be added to the effect of any proposed WEF, to calculate the cumulative effect;
4. Noise from a WEF should be restricted to no more than 5 dBA above the current ambient noise level at a NSD. Ambient noise levels are measured onsite in terms of the $L_{A90,10min}$ descriptor for a period sufficiently long enough for a set period;
5. Wind farms should be limited within the range of 35 dBA to 40 dBA (day-time) in a low noise environment. A fixed limit of 43 dBA should be implemented during all night time noise environments. This should increase to 45 dBA (day and night) if the NSD has financial investments in the WEF; and
6. A penalty system should be implemented for wind turbine/s that operates with a tonal characteristic.

³ ETSU was set up in 1974 as an agency by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority to manage research programmes on renewable energy and energy conservation. The majority of projects managed by ETSU were carried out by external organizations in academia and industry. In 1996, ETSU became part of AEA Technology plc which was separated from the UKAEA by privatisation.

This is likely the guideline used in the most international countries to estimate the potential noise impact stemming from the operation of a WEF. It also recommends an improved methodology (compared to a fixed upper noise level) on determining ambient sound levels in periods of higher wind speeds, critical for the development of a wind energy facility. Because of its international importance, the methodologies used in the ETSU R97 document will be recommended in this report for implementation should projected noise levels (from the proposed WEF at NSDs) exceed the zone sound levels as recommended by SANS 10103:2008.

4.6.3 Noise Guidelines for Wind Farms (MoE, 2008)

This document establishes the sound level limits for land-based wind power generating facilities and describes the information required for noise assessments and submissions under the ECA and the Environmental Protection Act, Canada.

The document defines:

- Sound Level Limits for different areas (similar to rural and urban areas), defining limits for different wind speeds at 10 m height, refer also **Table 4-2**⁴
- The Noise Assessment Report, including:
 - Information that must be part of the report;
 - Full description of noise sources;
 - Adjustments, due to the wind speed profile (wind shear);
 - The identification and defining of potential sensitive receptors;
 - Prediction methods to be used (ISO 9613-2);
 - Cumulative impact assessment requirements;
 - It also defines specific model input parameters;
 - Methods on how the results must be presented; and
 - Assessment of Compliance (defining magnitude of noise levels).

Table 4-2: Summary of Sound Level Limits for Wind Farms (MoE)

Wind speed (m/s) at 10 m height	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wind Turbine Sound Level Limits, Class 3 Area, dBA	40	40	40	43	45	49	51
Wind Turbine Sound Level Limits, Class 1 & 2 Areas, dBA	45	45	45	45	45	49	51

The document used the $L_{Aeq,1h}$ noise descriptor to define noise levels.

⁴The measurement of wind induced background sound level is not required to establish the applicable limit. The wind induced background sound level reference curve was determined by correlating the A-weighted ninetieth percentile sound level (L90) with the average wind speed measured at a particularly quiet site. The applicable Leq sound level limits at higher wind speeds are given by adding 7 dB to the wind induced background L90 sound level reference values

It should be noted that these Sound Level Limits are included for the reader to illustrate the criteria used internationally. Due to the lack of local regulations specifically relevant to WEFs this criterion will also be considered during the determination of the significance of the noise impact.

4.6.4 Equator Principles

The **Equator Principles** (EPs) are a voluntary set of standards for determining, assessing and managing social and environmental risk in project financing. Equator Principles Financial Institutions (EPFIs) commit to not providing loans to projects where the borrower will not or is unable to comply with their respective social and environmental policies and procedures that implement the EPs.

The EPs were developed by private sector banks and were launched in June 2003. The banks chose to model the EPs on the environmental standards of the World Bank and the social policies of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Sixty-seven (67) financial institutions (October 2009) have adopted the EPs, which have become the de facto standard for banks and investors on how to assess major development projects around the world. The environmental standards of the World Bank have been integrated into the social policies of the IFC since April 2007 as the IFC Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines.

4.6.5 IFC: General EHS Guidelines – Environmental Noise Management

These guidelines are applicable to noise created beyond the property boundaries of a development that conforms to the EPs.

It states that noise prevention and mitigation measures should be applied where predicted or measured noise impacts from a project facility or operations exceed the applicable noise level guideline at the most sensitive point of reception. The preferred method for controlling noise from stationary sources is to implement noise control measures at the source.

It goes as far as to propose methods for the prevention and control of noise emissions, including:

- Selecting equipment with lower sound power levels;
- Installing silencers for fans;
- Installing suitable mufflers on engine exhausts and compressor components;
- Installing acoustic enclosures for equipment casing radiating noise;
- Improving the acoustic performance of constructed buildings, apply sound insulation;
- Installing acoustic barriers without gaps and with a continuous minimum surface density of 10 kg/m² in order to minimize the transmission of sound through the

barrier. Barriers should be located as close to the source or to the receptor location to be effective;

- Installing vibration isolation for mechanical equipment;
- Limiting the hours of operation for specific pieces of equipment or operations, especially mobile sources operating through community areas;
- Re-locating noise sources to less sensitive areas to take advantage of distance and shielding;
- Placement of permanent facilities away from community areas if possible;
- Taking advantage of the natural topography as a noise buffer during facility design;
- Reducing project traffic routing through community areas wherever possible;
- Planning flight routes, timing and altitude for aircraft (airplane and helicopter) flying over community areas; and
- Developing a mechanism to record and respond to complaints.

It sets noise level guidelines (see **Table 4-3**) as well as highlighting the certain monitoring requirements pre- and post-development.

Table 4-3: IFC Table 7.1-Noise Level Guidelines

Receptor type	One hour L_{Aeq} (dBA)	
	Daytime 07:00 - 22:00	Night-time 22:00 - 07:00
Residential; institutional; educational	55	45
Industrial; commercial	70	70

The document uses the $L_{Aeq,1\text{ hr}}$ noise descriptors to define noise levels. It does not determine the detection period, but refers to the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) Standards, which require the fast detector setting on the Sound Level Meter during measurements for Europe.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL SOUND CHARACTER

5.1 INFLUENCE OF SEASON ON AMBIENT SOUND LEVELS

Natural sounds are a part of the environmental noise surrounding humans. In rural areas the sounds from insects and birds would dominate the ambient sound character, with noises such as wind flowing through vegetation increasing as wind speed increase. Work by Fégeant (2002) stressed the importance of wind speed and turbulence causing variations in the level of vegetation generated noise. In addition, factors such as the season (e.g. dry or no leaves versus green leaves), the type of vegetation (e.g. grass, conifers, deciduous), the vegetation density and the total vegetation surface all determine both the sound level as well as spectral characteristics.

Ambient sound levels are significantly affected by the area where the sound measurement location (or a listener) is situated. When the sound measurement location is situated within an urban area, close to industrial plants or areas with a constant sound source (ocean, rivers, etc.), seasons and even increased wind speeds have an insignificant to massive impact on ambient sound levels.

Sound levels in undeveloped rural areas (away from occupied dwellings), however, are impacted by changes in season for a number of complex reasons. The two main reasons are:

- Faunal communication is more significant during the warmer spring and summer months as various species communicate in an effort to find mates. Faunal communication is normally less during the colder months.
- Seasonal changes in weather patterns, mainly due to increased wind speeds (also see **Sub Section 5.1.1** below) and potential gustiness of the wind.

For environmental noise, weather plays an important role, the greater the separation distance, the greater the influence of the weather conditions, so, from day to day, a road 1,000 m away can sound very loud or can be completely inaudible. Other, environmental factors that impact on sound propagation includes wind, temperature and humidity, as discussed in **Sub-sections 5.1.1 to 5.1.3** below.

5.1.1 Effect of Wind

Wind alters sound propagation by the mechanism of refraction, that is, wind bends sound waves. Wind nearer to the ground moves more slowly than wind at higher altitudes, due to surface characteristics such as hills, trees, and man-made structures that interfere with the wind. This wind gradient, with faster wind at higher elevation and slower wind at lower elevation, causes sound waves to bend downward when they are traveling to a location

downwind of the source and to bend upward when traveling toward a location upwind of the source. Waves bending downward means that a listener standing downwind of the source will hear louder noise levels than the listener standing upwind of the source. This phenomenon can significantly impact sound propagation over long distances and when wind speeds are high. Over short distances wind direction has a small impact on sound propagation as long as wind velocities are reasonably slow, i.e. less than 5 m/s.

Wind speed frequently plays a role in increasing sound levels in natural locations. With no wind, there is little vegetation movement that could generate noises and faunal noises (normally birds and insects) dominate, however, as wind speeds increase, the rustling of leaves increases which subsequently can increase sound levels. This directly depends on the type of vegetation in a certain area. The impact of increased wind speed on sound levels depends on the vegetation type (deciduous versus conifers), the density of vegetation in an area, seasonal changes (in winter deciduous trees are bare) as well as the height of this vegetation. This excludes unanticipated consequences, as suitable vegetation may create suitable habitats and food sources attracting birds and insects (and the subsequent increase in faunal communication).

5.1.2 Effect of Temperature

On a typical sunny afternoon, the air is the hottest near the ground surface and temperature decreases at higher altitudes. This temperature gradient causes sound waves to refract upward, away from the ground and results in lower noise levels being heard at a measurement location. In the evening, this temperature gradient will reverse, resulting in cooler temperatures near the ground. This condition, often referred to is a temperature inversion will cause sound to bend downward towards the ground and results in louder noise levels at the listener position. Like wind gradients, temperature gradients can influence sound propagation over long distances and further complicate measurements. Generally sound propagate better at lower temperatures (down to 10°C), and with everything being equal, a decrease in temperature from 32°C to 10°C could increase the sound level at a listener 600 m away by ± 2.5 dB (at 1,000 Hz).

5.1.3 Effect of Humidity

The effect of humidity on sound propagation is quite complex, but effectively relates to how increased humidity changes the density of air. Lower density translates into faster sound wave travel, so sound waves travel faster at high humidity. With everything being equal, an increase in humidity from 20% to 80% would increase the sound level at a listener 600 m away by ± 4 dB (at 1,000 Hz at 20°C).

5.2 AMBIENT SOUND LEVELS

Ambient (background) noise levels were measured in from 7 – 9 June 2021 in accordance with the South African National Standard SANS 10103:2008 "***The measurement and rating of environmental noise with respect to land use, health, annoyance and to speech communication***". The long-term measurements were done as per the protocols defined in GG 43110.

The guidelines and protocol define the procedures, minimum equipment accuracy and time periods (in which measurements must be collected) such as:

- type of equipment (Class 1) to be used;
- minimum duration of measurement as well as time periods when measurements must take place;
- microphone positions and height above ground level;
- calibration procedures and instrument checks; and
- supplementary weather measurements and observations.

During the site visit, ambient sound levels were measured over at least two full night-time period at a number of locations using class-1 Sound Level Meters (SLMs) with the measurement localities presented in **Figure 5-1** as blue squares. The SLMs would measure "average" sound levels over 10-minute periods, save the data and start with a new 10-minute measurement till the instrument was stopped. The SLMs were referenced at 1,000 Hz directly before and after the measurements were taken. In all cases drift was less than 1.0 dBA.

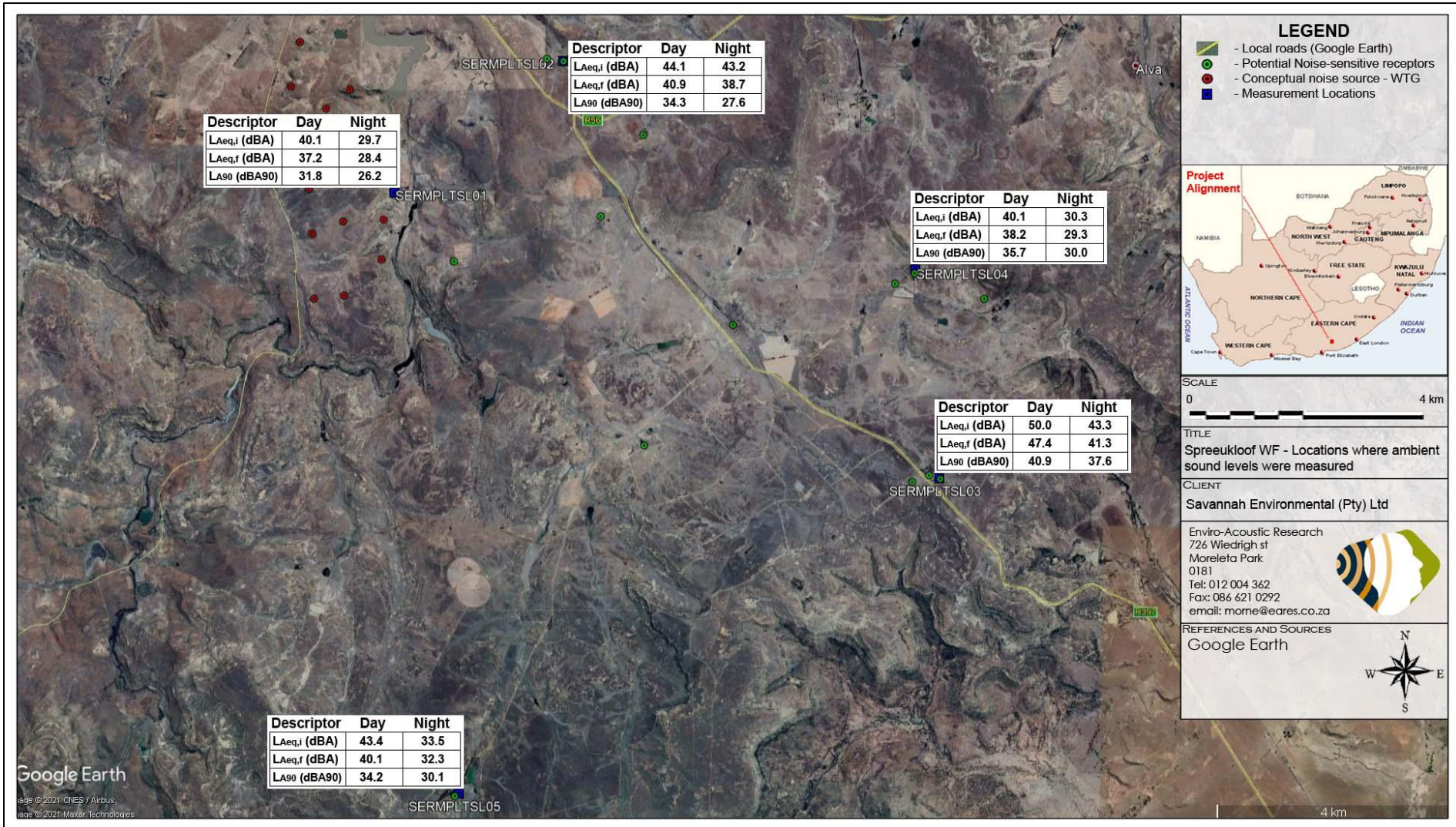


Figure 5-1: Localities where ambient sound and noise levels were measured

5.2.1 Long-term Measurement Location – SERMPLTSL01

The microphone was deployed away from the main dwellings, in an open area with no trees within 20 m. There are numerous trees within 100 m that resulted in a dominant susurrus with any wind. Photos of the measurement location are presented in [Appendix C](#).

The equipment defined in **Table 5-1** was used for gathering data, with **Table 5-2** highlighting sounds heard during equipment deployment and collection.

Table 5-1: Equipment used to gather data at SERMPLTSL01

Equipment	Model	Serial no	Calibration Date
SLM	Svan 977	34160	March 2021
Microphone and Pre-amplifier	ACO 7052E & SV 12L	54645	March 2021
Calibrator	Quest CA-22	J 2080094	June 2020
Weather Station	WH3081PC	-	-

* Microphone fitted with the RION WS-03 outdoor all-weather windshield.

Table 5-2: Noises/sounds heard during site visits at SERMPLTSL01

Noises/sounds heard during onsite investigations		
Magnitude Scale Code: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barely Audible • Audible • Dominating 	During equipment deployment	
	Faunal and Natural	Wind induced Noises (WIN) dominant. Bird sounds were audible. Grass rustling in the wind.
	Residential	-
	Industrial & transportation	-
	During equipment collection	
	Faunal and Natural	Bird calls dominant.
	Residential	-
Industrial & transportation	-	

5.2.1.1 Summary of Ambient Sound levels measured

Impulse time-weighted equivalent sound levels $L_{Aeq,10min}$ and fast time-weighted equivalent sound levels $L_{AFeq,10min}$ are presented in **Figure 5-2** and summarized in **Table 5-3** below. The maximum (L_{Amax}), minimum (L_{Amin}) and 90th percentile (L_{A90}) statistical values are illustrated in **Figure 5-3**.

The impulse time-weighted sound descriptor is mainly used in South Africa to define sound and noise levels. Fast-weighted equivalent sound levels are included in this report as this is the sound descriptor used in most international countries to define the Ambient Sound Level.

The L_{A90} level is presented in this report to define the “background ambient sound level”, or the sound level that can be expected if there were little single events (loud transient noises) that impacts on average sound level. The L_{A90} level is elevated during the first day, indicating the presence of constant noises in the area that raises the sound levels. The L_{A90} level was very low the second evening and night. The low L_{A90} levels coincided with the low wind speeds.

The maximum noise level only exceeded 65 dBA once during the first night. If maximum noise levels exceed 65 dBA more than 10 times at night, it may increase the probability where a receptor may be awakened at night, ultimately impacting on the quality of sleep⁵.

Table 5-3: Sound levels considering various sound level descriptors at SERMPLTSL01

	$L_{Amax,i}$ (dBA)	$L_{Aeq,i}$ (dBA)	$L_{Aeq,f}$ (dBA)	$L_{A90,f}$ (dBA90)	$L_{Amin,f}$ (dBA)
Day arithmetic average	-	40.1	37.2	31.8	-
Night arithmetic average	-	29.7	28.4	26.2	-
Day Equivalent	-	49.6	45.1	-	-
Night Equivalent	-	34.3	33.1	-	-
Day minimum	-	22.6	22.0	-	19.4
Day maximum	81.5	57.7	55.2	-	-
Night minimum	-	20.3	19.7	-	18.8
Night maximum	67.9	46.5	42.6	-	-
Day 1 equivalent	-	47.3	44.9	-	-
Night 1 Equivalent	-	37.0	36.0	-	-
Day 2 equivalent	-	47.7	43.0	-	-
Night 2 Equivalent	-	24.6	22.4	-	-
Day 3 equivalent	-	45.0	40.8	-	-

The numerous 10-minute measurements are further classified for the day- and night-time periods in terms of the SANS 10103:2008 typical noise district areas in **Figure 5-4** (day) and **Figure 5-5** (night).

5.2.1.2 Spectral Frequencies

The site is generally very quiet, with natural noises dominating. Various different sounds influence the ambient sound levels, though these are generally low levels. Noise levels is significantly higher during periods with increased winds, with the spectral character typical of a broadband noise with the graphs having a smooth outline, with significant acoustic energy in the lower and middle frequencies. The spectral character is illustrated in **Figure 5-6** and **Figure 5-9**.

⁽⁵⁾ World Health Organization, 2009, 'Night Noise Guidelines for Europe.

Lower frequencies (20 – 250 Hz): This frequency band is generally dominated by noises originating from anthropogenic activities (vehicles idling and driving, pumps and motors, etc.) as well as certain natural phenomena (wind, ocean surf splash etc.). Motor vehicle engine rpm (revolutions per minute, 1000 - 6000 rpm) mostly convert to this range of frequency. Lower frequencies (above infrasound etc.) also have the potential to propagate much further than the higher frequencies.

Middle frequencies surrounding 1,000 Hz (200 – 2,000 Hz) – This range contains energy mostly associated with human speech (350 Hz – 2,000 Hz; mostly below 1,000 Hz) and dwelling noises (including sounds from larger animals such as chickens, dogs, goats, sheep and cattle). Road-tyre interaction (from vehicular traffic) normally features in 630 – 1,600 Hz range. Ventilation fans could also increase acoustic energy in this frequency band.

Higher frequency (2,000 Hz upwards) – Smaller faunal species such as birds, crickets and cicada use this range to communicate and hunt etc.

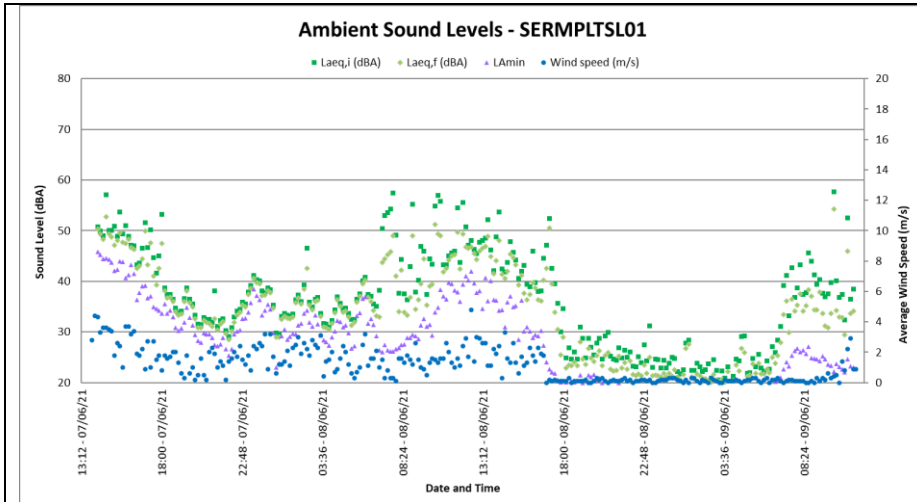


Figure 5-2: Ambient Sound Levels at SERMPLTSL01

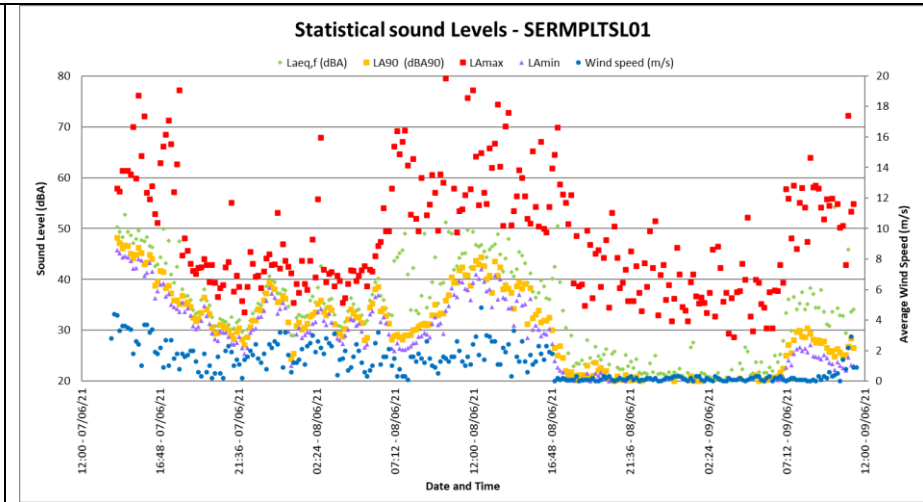


Figure 5-3: Maximum, minimum and Statistical sound levels at SERMPLTSL01

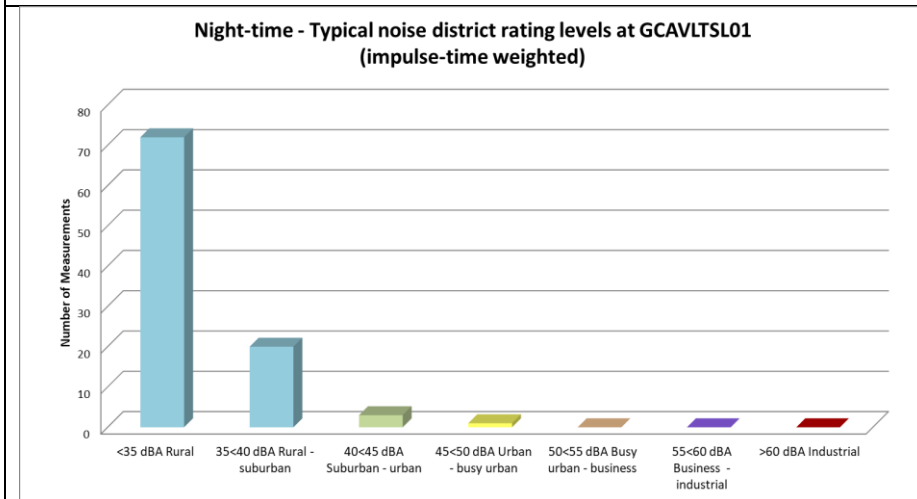


Figure 5-4: Classification of night-time measurements in typical noise districts at SERMPLTSL01

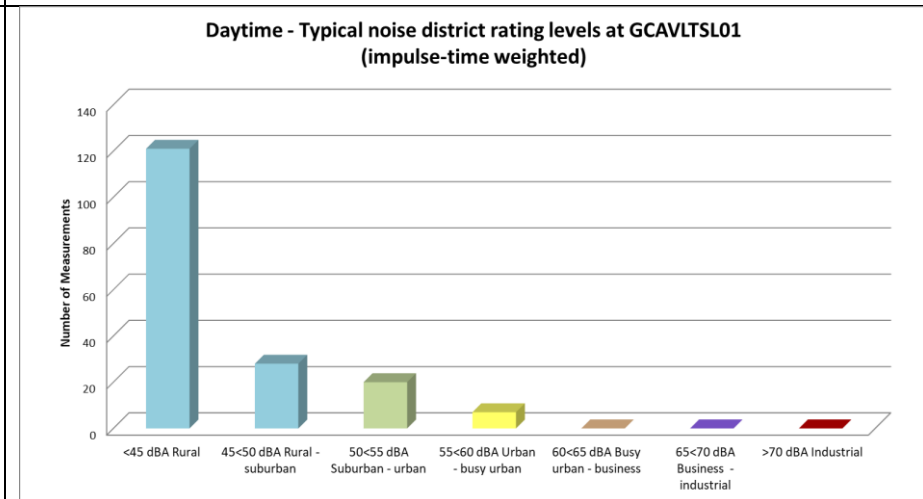


Figure 5-5: Classification of daytime measurements in typical noise districts at SERMPLTSL01

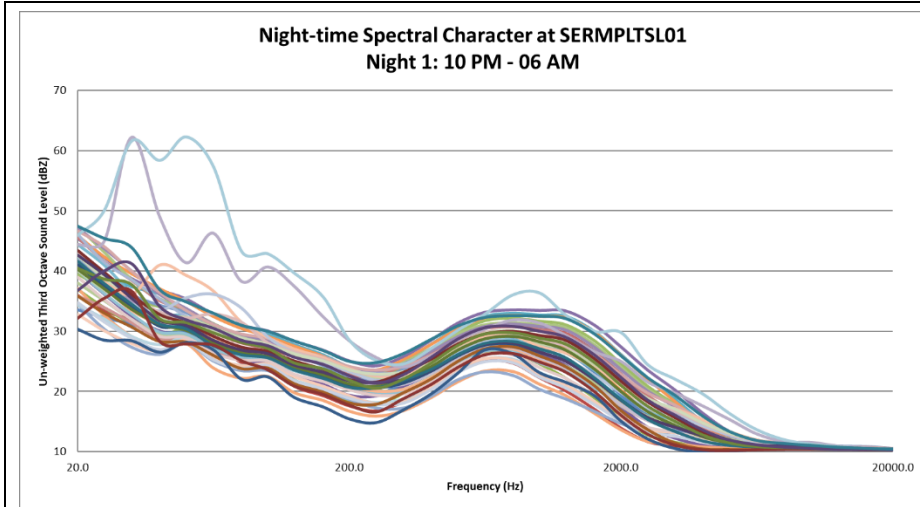


Figure 5-6: Spectral frequencies – SERMPLTSL01, Night 1

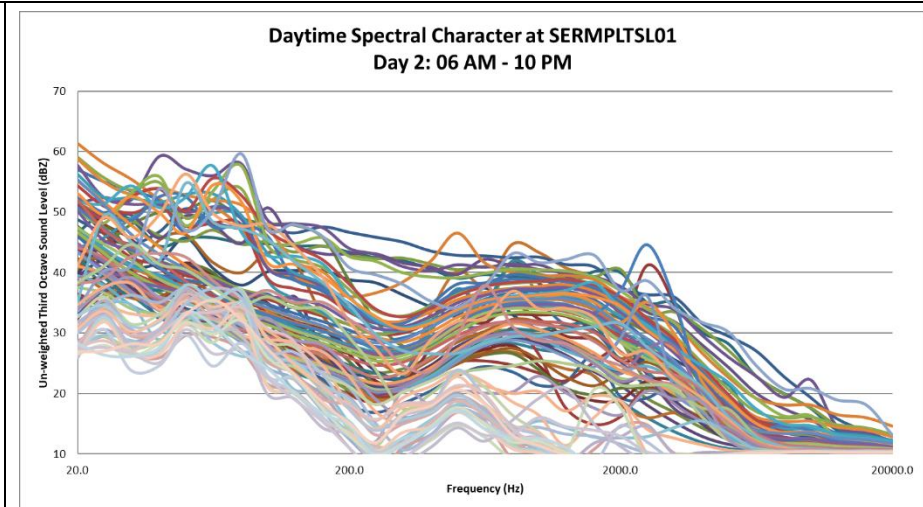


Figure 5-7: Spectral frequencies - SERMPLTSL01, Day 2

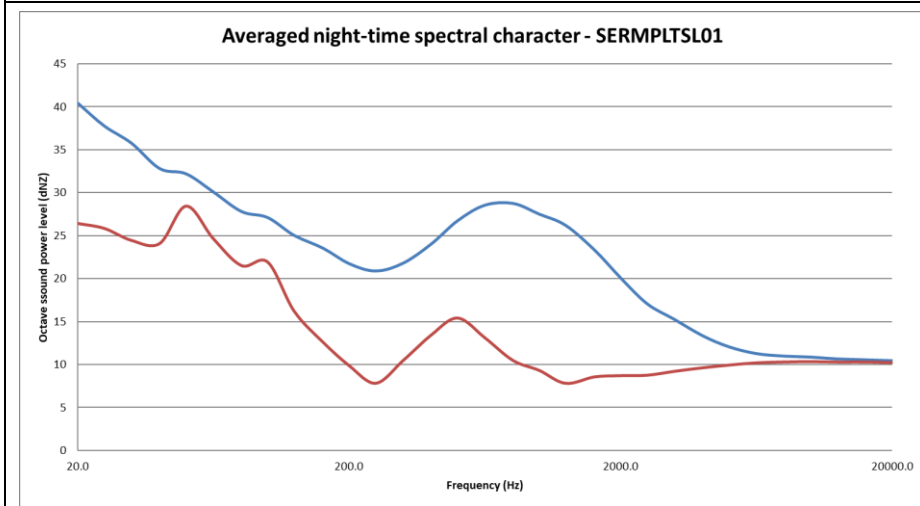


Figure 5-8: Average night-time frequencies - SERMPLTSL01

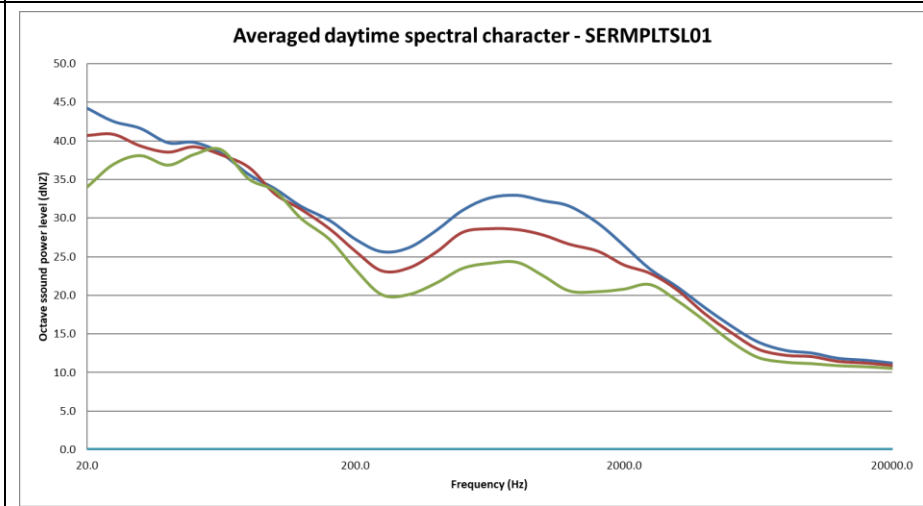


Figure 5-9: Average daytime frequencies - SERMPLTSL01

5.2.2 Long-Term Measurement Location - SERMPLTSL02

This measurement location was deployed next to the fence, near the residential dwelling used by the farmer. There were a number of large trees within 100 m from the microphone and WIN from the trees generally dominated. Photos of the measurement location are presented in [Appendix C](#).

The equipment defined in **Table 5-4** was used for gathering data with **Table 5-5** highlighting sounds heard during equipment deployment and collection.

Table 5-4: Equipment used to gather data at SERMPLTSL02

Equipment	Model	Serial no	Calibration Date
SLM	Svan 977	34849	October 2020
Microphone and Pre-amplifier	ACO 7052E & SV 12L	33077	October 2020
Calibrator	Quest CA-22	J 2080094	June 2020

* Microphone fitted with the RION WS-03 outdoor all-weather windshield.

Table 5-5: Noises/sounds heard during site visits at SERMPLTSL02

Noises/sounds heard during onsite investigations		
Magnitude – Colour Code Used Barely Audible Audible Dominating	During equipment deployment	
	Faunal and Natural	Wind induced Noises (WIN) dominant. Bird sounds audible.
	Residential	Sheep and goats audible at times.
	Industrial & transportation	Noise from train passing clearly audible (during passing event). Traffic on the R56 audible to clearly audible.
	During equipment collection	
	Faunal and Natural	Bird calls dominant. Light WIN.
	Residential	Radio at house audible.
Industrial & transportation	-	

5.2.2.1 Summary of Ambient Sound Levels measured

Impulse time-weighted equivalent sound levels $L_{Aeq,10min}$ and fast time-weighted equivalent sound levels $L_{AFeq,10min}$ are presented in **Figure 5-10** and summarized in **Table 5-6** below. The maximum (L_{Amax}), minimum (L_{Amin}) and 90th percentile (L_{A90}) statistical values are illustrated in **Figure 5-11**.

The impulse time-weighted sound descriptor is mainly used in South Africa to define sound and noise levels. Fast-weighted equivalent sound levels are included in this report as this is the sound descriptor used in most international countries to define the Ambient Sound Level.

The L_{A90} level is presented in this report to define the “background ambient sound level”, or the sound level that can be expected if there were little single events (loud transient

noises) that impacts on average sound level. The L_{A90} level is elevated during the first day, indicating the presence of constant noises in the area that raises the sound levels. The L_{A90} level was very low the second evening and night. The low L_{A90} levels coincided with the low wind speeds.

The maximum noise level exceeded 65 dBA numerous times both nights. These maximum events had a specific character with frequencies peaking at 500, 800, 1,250 and 6,300 Hz. If maximum noise levels exceed 65 dBA more than 10 times at night, it may increase the probability where a receptor may be awakened at night, ultimately impacting on the quality of sleep⁶.

Table 5-6: Sound level descriptors as measured at SERMPLTSL02

	$L_{Amax,i}$ (dBA)	$L_{Aeq,i}$ (dBA)	$L_{Aeq,f}$ (dBA)	$L_{A90,f}$ (dBA90)	$L_{Amin,f}$ (dBA)
Day arithmetic average	-	44.1	40.9	34.3	-
Night arithmetic average	-	43.2	38.7	27.6	-
Day Equivalent	-	51.5	48.0	-	-
Night Equivalent	-	57.6	49.1	-	-
Day minimum	-	26.9	21.9	-	18.6
Day maximum	105.8	81.8	72.9	-	-
Night minimum	-	19.8	19.3	-	18.2
Night maximum	78.3	68.5	60.2	-	-
Day 1 equivalent	-	66.2	57.4	-	-
Night 1 Equivalent	-	59.0	50.9	-	-
Day 2 equivalent	-	50.8	47.3	-	-
Night 2 Equivalent	-	55.5	45.9	-	-
Day 3 equivalent	-	43.2	39.5	-	-

The numerous 10-minute measurements are further classified for the day- and night-time periods in terms of the SANS 10103:2008 typical noise district areas (see Table 8-1: Acceptable Zone Sound Levels for noise in districts (SANS 10103)) in **Figure 5-12** (night) and **Figure 5-13** (day).

5.2.2.2 Spectral Frequencies

Spectral data have generally a broadband character, though various loud noises at times impacted on the measurements. There were loud noises at night with a clear character with peaks at 500, 800, 1,250 and 6,300 Hz. The spectral frequencies at this site has a relative broadband character with no clear aural signature. The spectral character is illustrated in **Figure 5-14** and **Figure 5-17**.

⁽⁶⁾ World Health Organization, 2009, 'Night Noise Guidelines for Europe.

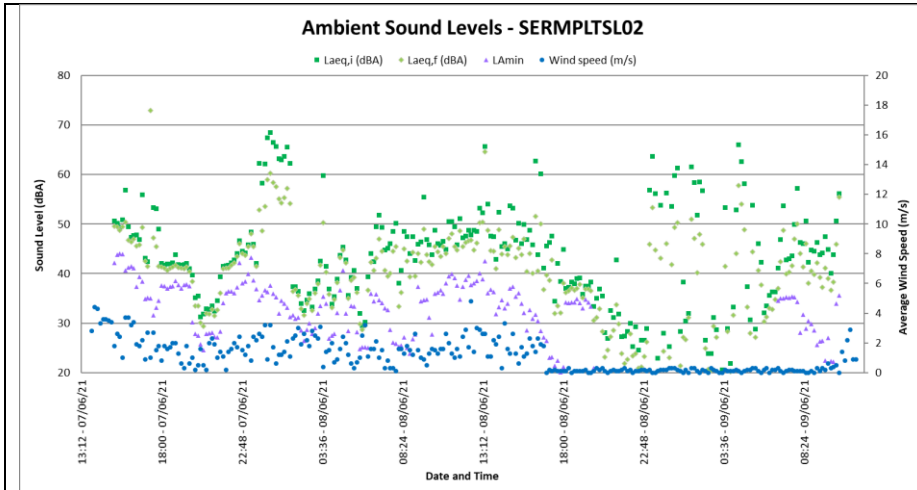


Figure 5-10: Ambient sound levels at SERMPLTSL02

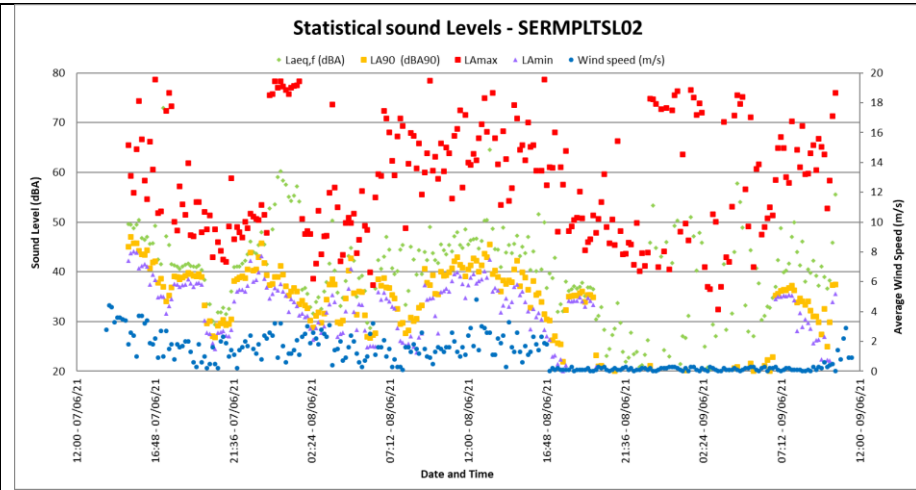


Figure 5-11: Maximum, minimum and statistical values at SERMPLTSL02

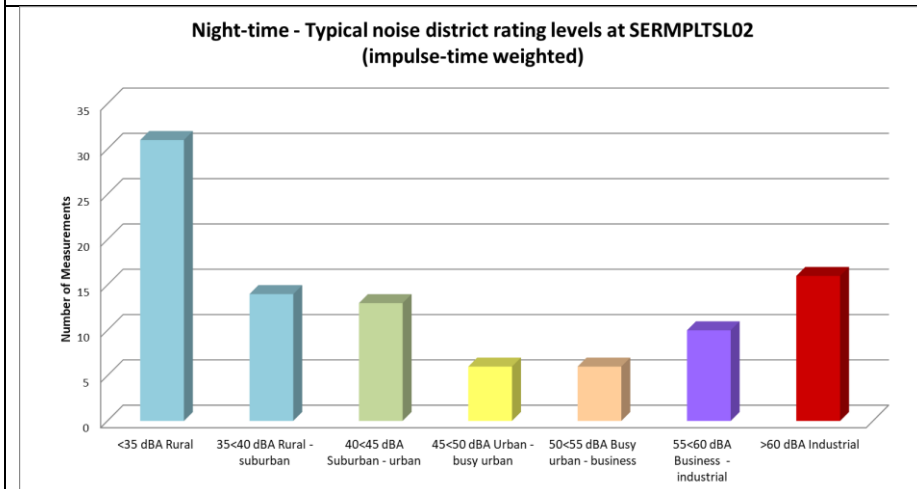


Figure 5-12: Classification of night-time measurements in typical noise districts at SERMPLTSL02

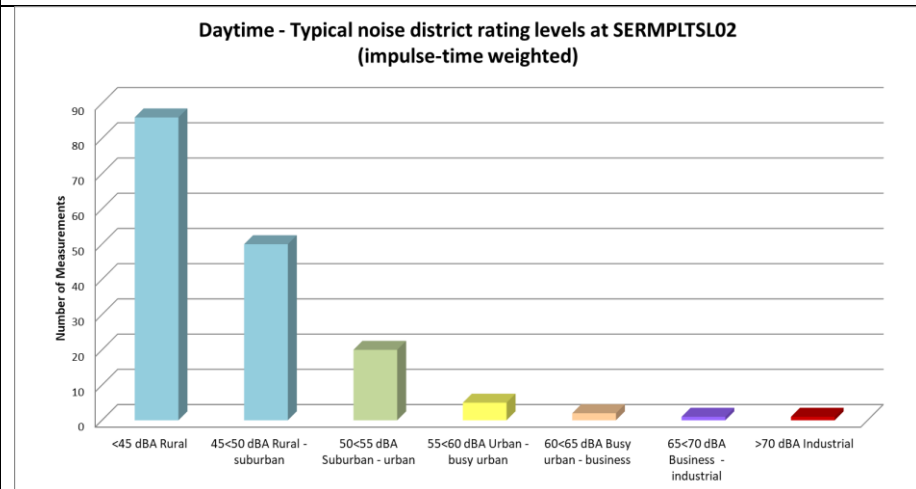


Figure 5-13: Classification of daytime measurements in typical noise districts at SERMPLTSL02

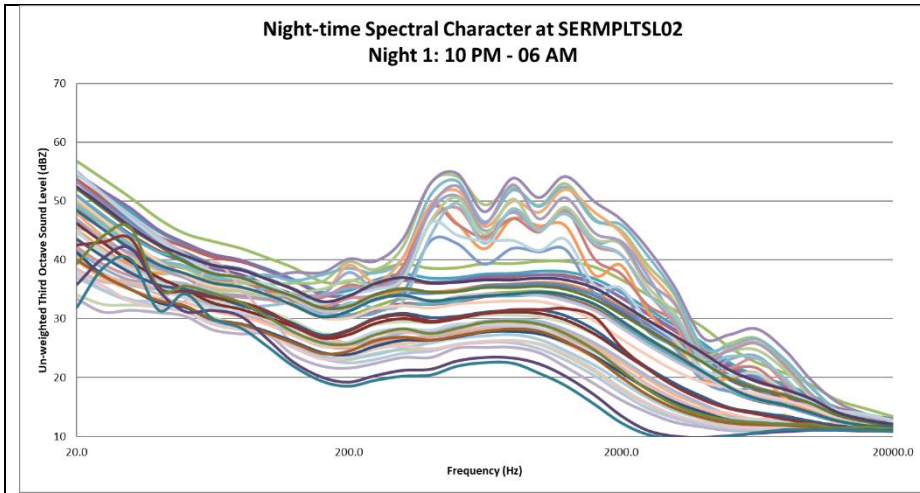


Figure 5-14: Night 1 spectral frequencies at SERMPLTSL02

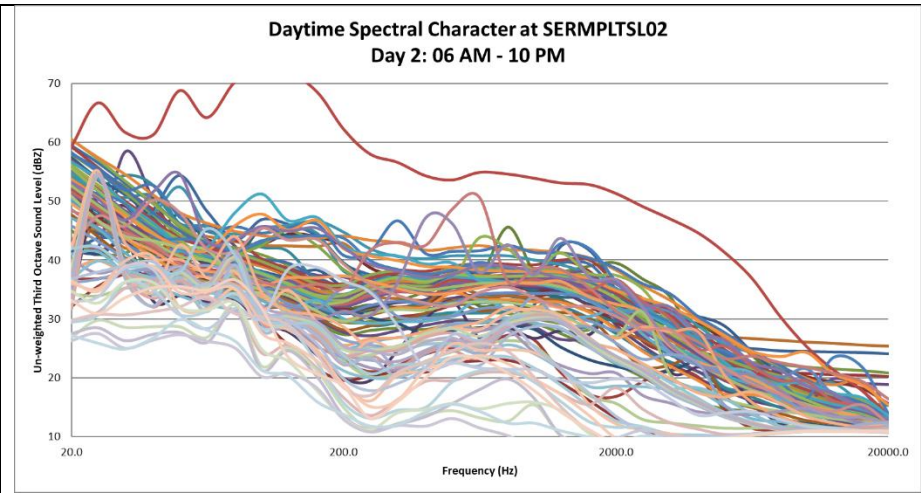


Figure 5-15: Day 2 spectral frequencies at SERMPLTSL02

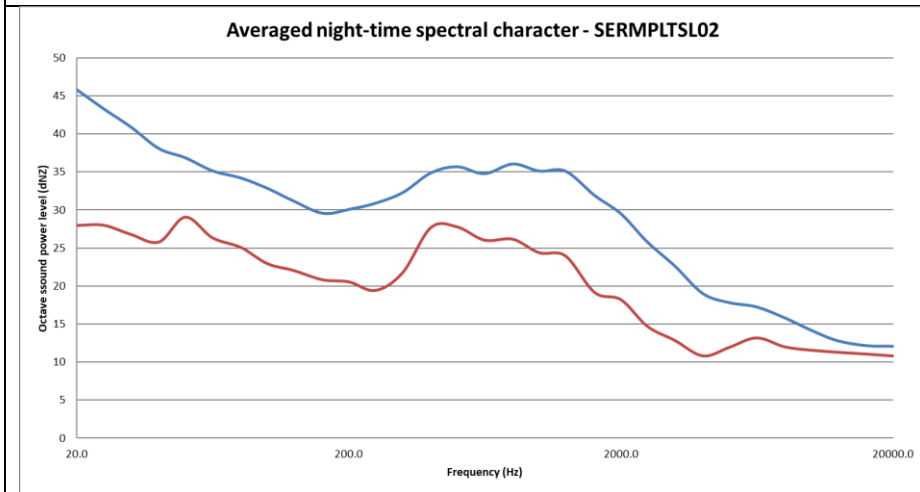


Figure 5-16: Average night-time frequencies at SERMPLTSL02

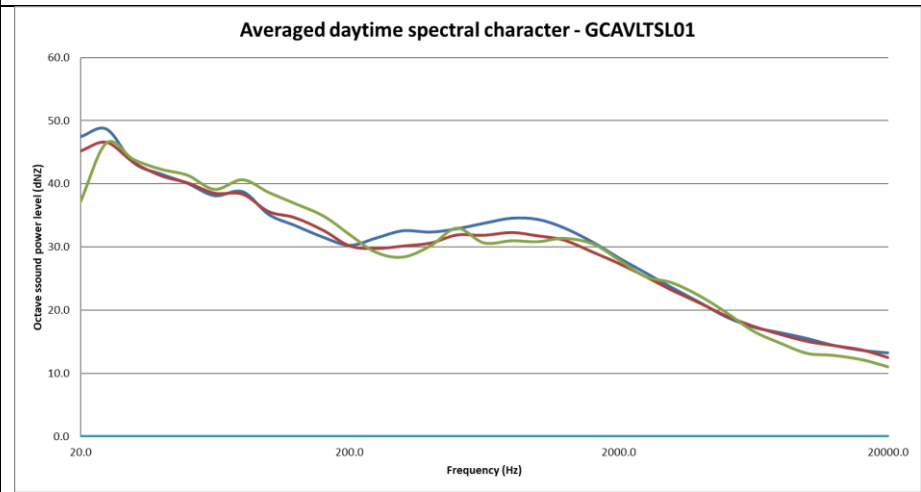


Figure 5-17: Average daytime frequencies at SERMPLTSL02

5.2.3 Long-term Measurement Location - SERMPLTSL03

The measurement location was near the residential house, in an area with significant bushes and trees. The proximity to the vegetation did influence the noise measurements during periods with increased winds. The equipment defined in **Table 5-7** was used for gathering data, with **Table 5-8** highlighting sounds heard during equipment deployment and collection. Photos of the measurement location are presented in [Appendix C](#).

Table 5-7: Equipment used to gather data at SERMPLTSL03

Equipment	Model	Serial no	Calibration Date
SLM	BSWA 308	589036	March 2020
Microphone and Pre-amplifier	MP231	570172	March 2020
Calibrator	Quest CA-22	J 2080094	June 2020

* Microphone fitted with the RION WS-03 outdoor all-weather windshield.

Table 5-8: Noises/sounds heard during site visits at SERMPLTSL03

Noises/sounds heard during onsite investigations		
Magnitude Scale Code: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barely Audible • Audible • Dominating 	During equipment deployment	
	Faunal and Natural	WIN very significant and dominant.
	Residential	-
	Industrial & transportation	-
	During equipment collection	
	Faunal and Natural	Birds dominant.
	Residential	-
Industrial & transportation	Vehicles passing on the R397 clearly audible.	

5.2.3.1 Summary of Ambient Sound levels measured

Impulse time-weighted equivalent sound levels $L_{A_{1eq,10min}}$ and fast time-weighted equivalent sound levels $L_{A_{Feq,10min}}$ are presented in **Figure 5-18** and summarized in **Table 5-9** below. The maximum ($L_{A_{max}}$), minimum ($L_{A_{min}}$) and 90th percentile (L_{A90}) statistical values are illustrated in **Figure 5-19**.

The impulse time-weighted sound descriptor is mainly used in South Africa to define sound and noise levels. Fast-weighted equivalent sound levels are included in this report as this is the sound descriptor used in most international countries to define the Ambient Sound Level.

The L_{A90} level is presented in this report to define the “background ambient sound level”, or the sound level that can be expected if there were little single events (loud transient

noises) that impacts on average sound level. The L_{A90} level is significantly elevated during the first day, indicating the presence of constant noises in the area that raises the sound levels. The L_{A90} level was low the second evening and night. The low L_{A90} levels coincided with the low wind speeds.

The maximum noise level exceeded 65 dBA 16 times the first night. If maximum noise levels exceed 65 dBA more than 10 times at night, it may increase the probability where a receptor may be awakened at night, ultimately impacting on the quality of sleep⁷.

Table 5-9: Sound levels considering various sound level descriptors at SERMPLTSL03

	$L_{Amax,i}$ (dBA)	$L_{Aeq,i}$ (dBA)	$L_{Aeq,f}$ (dBA)	$L_{A90,f}$ (dBA90)	$L_{Amin,f}$ (dBA)
Day arithmetic average	-	50.0	47.4	40.9	-
Night arithmetic average	-	43.3	41.3	37.6	-
Day Equivalent	-	56.6	52.2	-	-
Night Equivalent	-	50.8	48.6	-	-
Day minimum	-	25.8	23.3	-	18.4
Day maximum	85.3	70.2	58.9	-	-
Night minimum	-	24.7	23.4	-	19.5
Night maximum	76.8	61.2	56.8	-	-
Day 1 equivalent	-	52.8	50.5	-	-
Night 1 Equivalent	-	53.7	51.5	-	-
Day 2 equivalent	-	56.4	52.1	-	-
Night 2 Equivalent	-	38.5	36.0	-	-
Day 3 equivalent	-	42.6	37.9	-	-

The numerous 10-minute measurements are further classified for the day- and night-time periods in terms of the SANS 10103:2008 typical noise district areas in **Figure 5-20** (night) and **Figure 5-21** (day).

5.2.3.2 Spectral Frequencies

The instrument was not fitted with octave filters.

⁽⁷⁾ World Health Organization, 2009, 'Night Noise Guidelines for Europe.

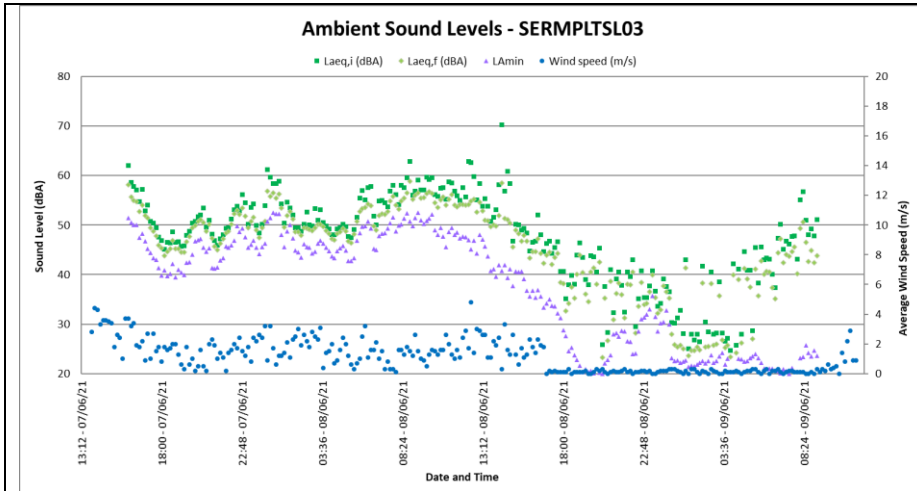


Figure 5-18: Ambient Sound Levels at SERMPLTSL03

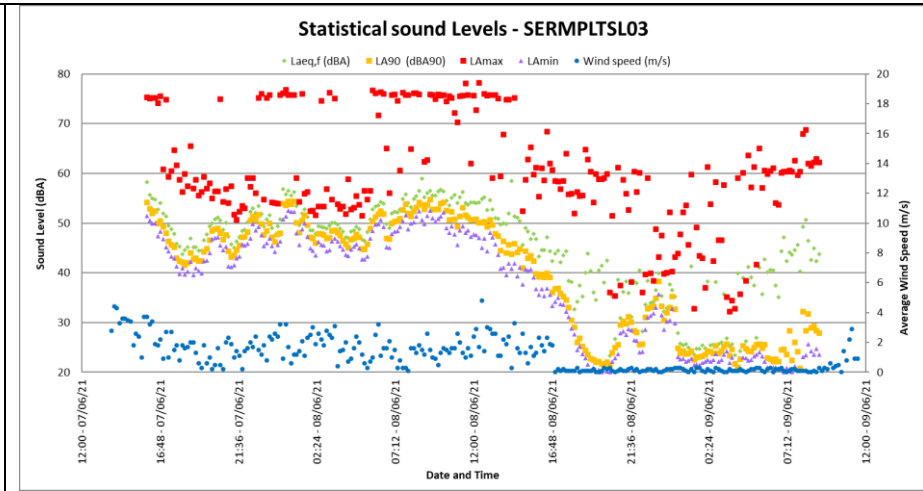


Figure 5-19: Maximum, minimum and Statistical sound levels at SERMPLTSL03

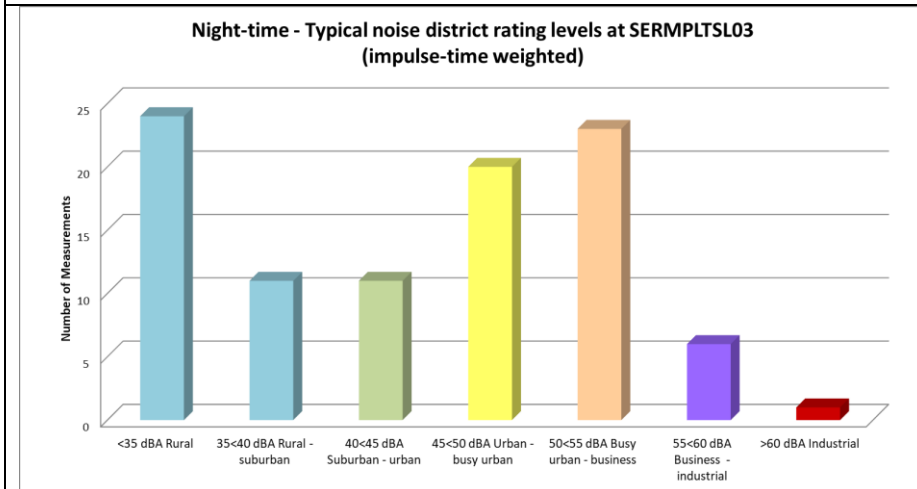


Figure 5-20: Classification of night-time measurements in typical noise districts at SERMPLTSL03

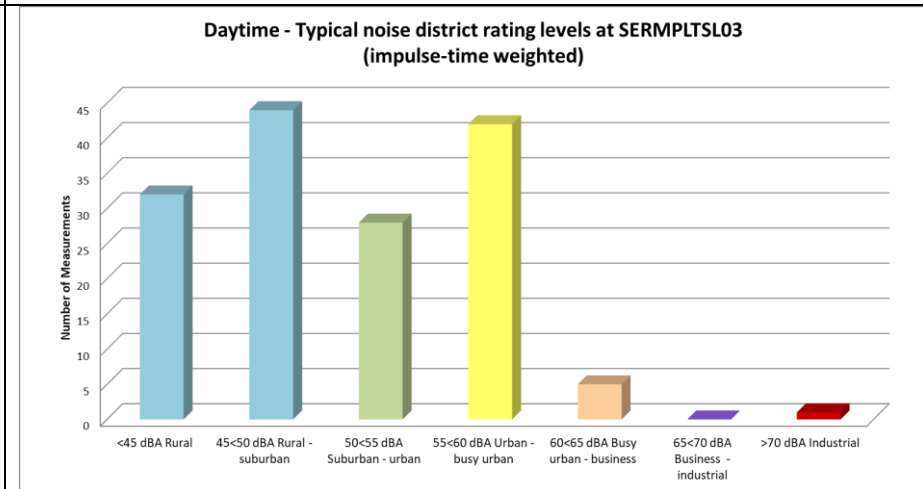


Figure 5-21: Classification of daytime measurements in typical noise districts at SERMPLTSL03

5.2.4 Long-term Measurement Location - SERMPLTSL04

The instrument was deployed on the edge of the property, between the residential dwelling and a stable. The microphone was located close to a number of large trees which would raise WIN during periods of increased winds. The equipment defined in **Table 5-10** was used for gathering data with **Table 5-11** highlighting sounds heard during equipment deployment and collection. Photos of the measurement location are presented in [Appendix C](#).

Table 5-10: Equipment used to gather data at SERMPLTSL04

Equipment	Model	Serial no	Calibration Date
SLM	Svan 955	27637	October 2020
Microphone and Pre-amplifier	ACO 7052E & SV 12L	52437	October 2020
Calibrator	Quest CA-22	J 2080094	June 2020

* Microphone fitted with the RION WS-03 outdoor all-weather windshield.

Table 5-11: Noises/sounds heard during site visits at SERMPLTSL04

Noises/sounds heard during onsite investigations		
Magnitude Scale Code: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barely Audible • Audible • Dominating 	During equipment deployment	
	Faunal and Natural	WIN very significant and dominant.
	Residential	-
	Industrial & transportation	-
	During equipment collection	
	Faunal and Natural	Birds clearly audible and dominant.
	Residential	-
	Industrial & transportation	Traffic noises just audible in distance.

5.2.4.1 Summary of Ambient Sound levels measured

Impulse time-weighted equivalent sound levels $L_{A_{Eq},10min}$ and fast time-weighted equivalent sound levels $L_{AF_{Eq},10min}$ are presented in **Figure 5-22** and summarized in **Table 5-12** below. The maximum ($L_{A_{max}}$), minimum ($L_{A_{min}}$) and 90th percentile (L_{A90}) statistical values are illustrated in **Figure 5-23**.

The impulse time-weighted sound descriptor is mainly used in South Africa to define sound and noise levels. Fast-weighted equivalent sound levels are included in this report as this is the sound descriptor used in most international countries to define the Ambient Sound Level.

The L_{A90} level is presented in this report to define the “background ambient sound level”, or the sound level that can be expected if there were little single events (loud transient noises) that impacts on average sound level. The L_{A90} level is significantly elevated during the first day, indicating the presence of constant noises in the area that raises the sound levels. The L_{A90} level was low the second evening and night. The low L_{A90} levels coincided with the low wind speeds.

Maximum noise level exceeded 65 dBA once the first night. If maximum noise levels exceed 65 dBA more than 10 times at night, it may increase the probability where a receptor may be awakened at night, ultimately impacting on the quality of sleep⁸.

Table 5-12: Sound levels considering various sound level descriptors at SERMPLTSL04

	$L_{Amax,i}$ (dBA)	$L_{Aeq,i}$ (dBA)	$L_{Aeq,f}$ (dBA)	$L_{A90,f}$ (dBA90)	$L_{Amin,f}$ (dBA)
Day arithmetic average	-	40.1	38.2	35.7	-
Night arithmetic average	-	30.3	29.3	30.0	-
Day Equivalent	-	49.8	48.4	-	-
Night Equivalent	-	41.2	40.5	-	-
Day minimum	-	12.9	10.4	-	less than 20
Day maximum	100.4	82.5	81.4	-	-
Night minimum	-	11.9	9.1	-	less than 20
Night maximum	71.0	50.8	49.9	-	-
Day 1 equivalent	-	66.8	65.7	-	-
Night 1 Equivalent	-	44.2	43.5	-	-
Day 2 equivalent	-	49.7	48.4	-	-
Night 2 Equivalent	-	20.8	20.0	-	-
Day 3 equivalent	-	28.0	21.6	-	-

The numerous 10-minute measurements are further classified for the day- and night-time periods in terms of the SANS 10103:2008 typical noise district areas in **Figure 5-24** (night) and **Figure 5-25** (day).

5.2.4.2 Spectral Frequencies

Noise levels is significantly higher during periods with increased winds, with the spectral character typical of a broadband noise with the graphs having a smooth outline, with significant acoustic energy in the lower and middle frequencies. During periods of low winds, ambient sound levels is very low with no clear character, with high-frequency faunal sounds significantly influencing the daytime sound levels. The spectral character is illustrated in **Figure 5-26** to **Figure 5-29**.

⁽⁸⁾ World Health Organization, 2009, 'Night Noise Guidelines for Europe.

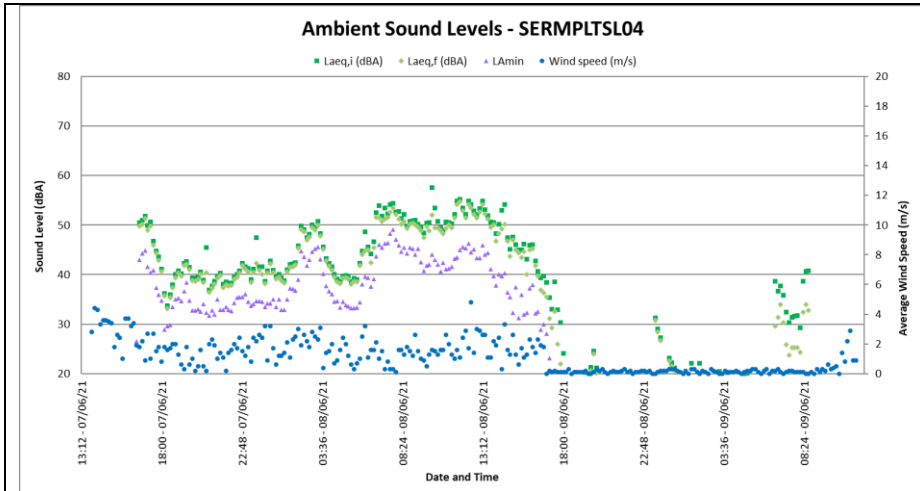


Figure 5-22: Ambient Sound Levels at SERMPLTSL04

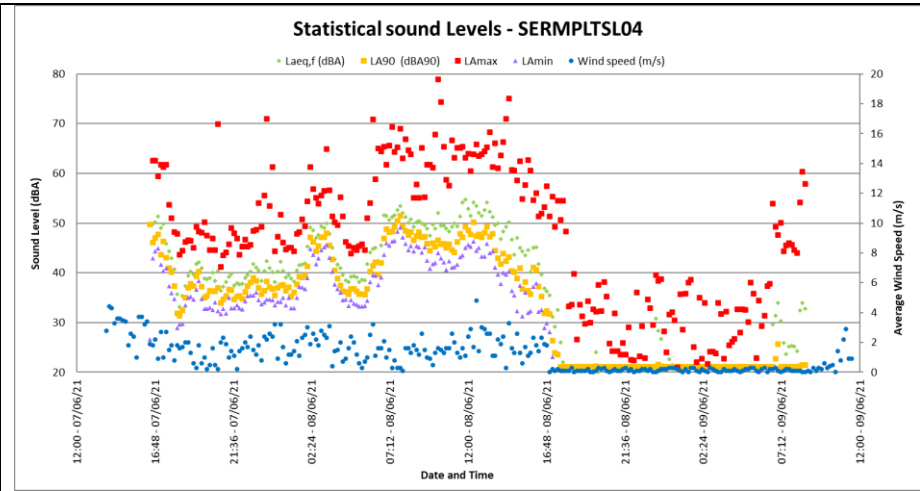


Figure 5-23: Maximum, minimum and Statistical sound levels at SERMPLTSL04

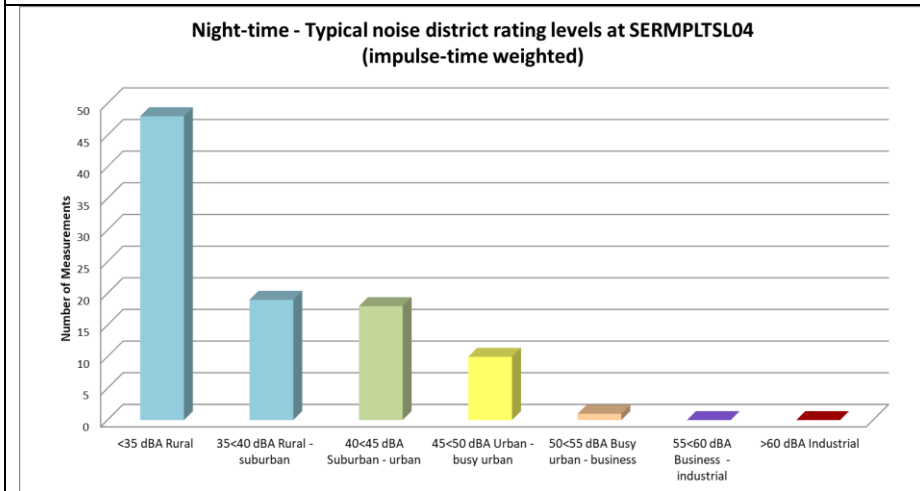


Figure 5-24: Classification of night-time measurements in typical noise districts at SERMPLTSL04

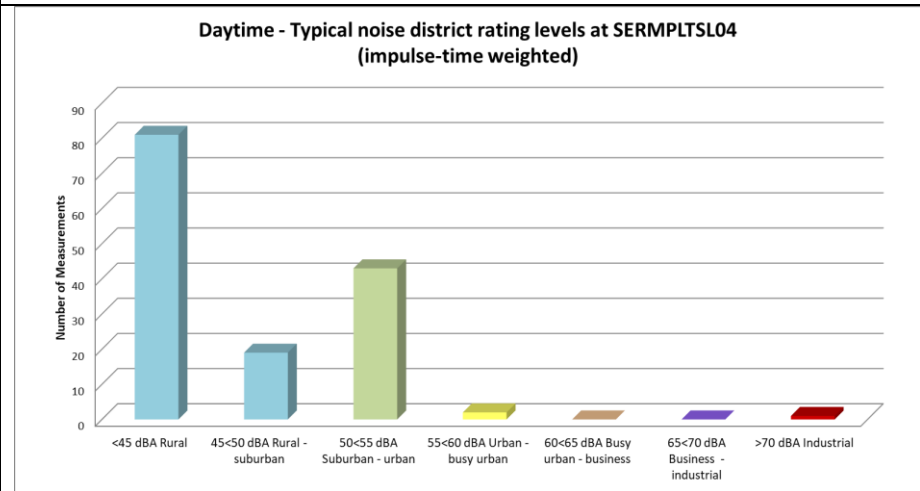


Figure 5-25: Classification of daytime measurements in typical noise districts at SERMPLTSL04

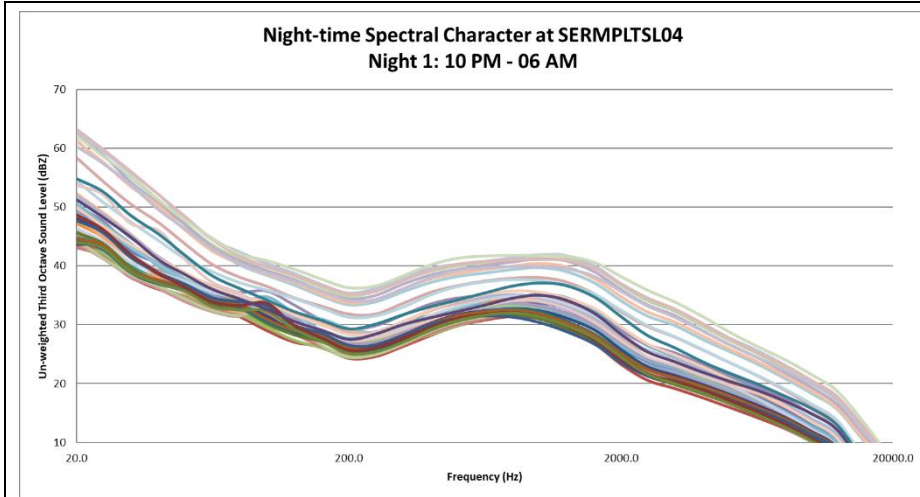


Figure 5-26: Spectral frequencies – SERMPLTSL04, Night 1

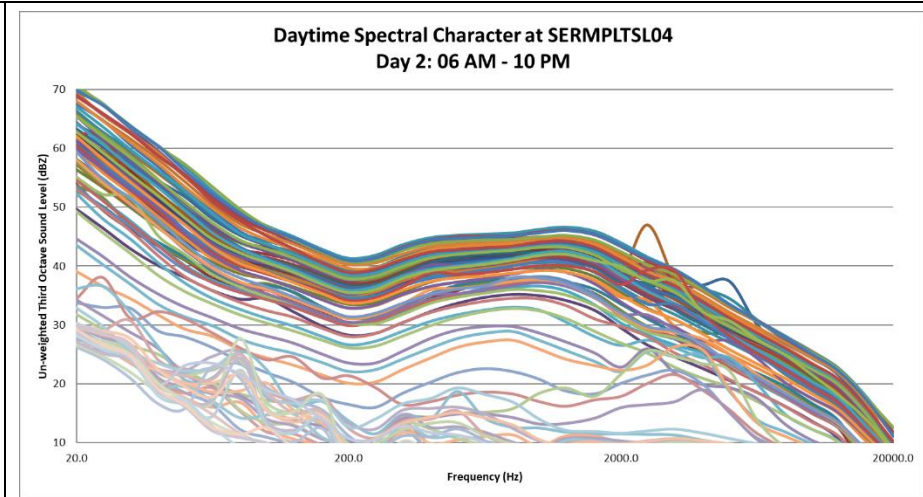


Figure 5-27: Spectral frequencies - SERMPLTSL04, Day 2

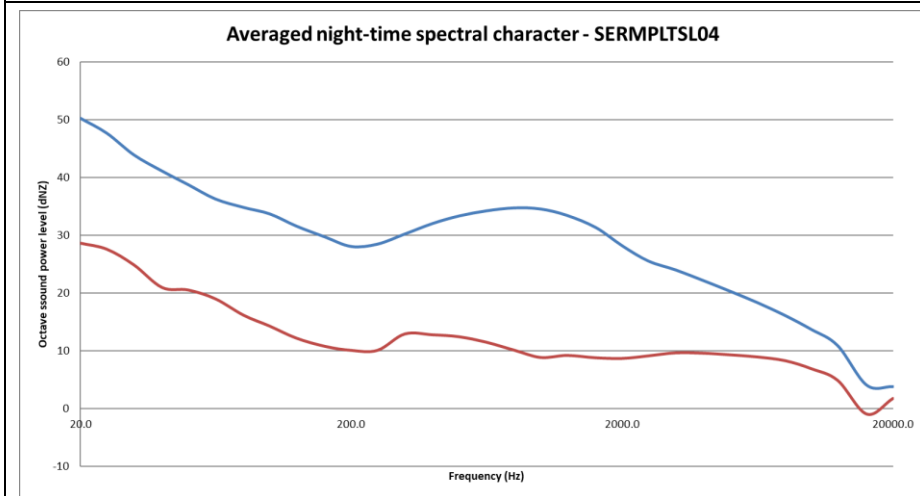


Figure 5-28: Average night-time frequencies - SERMPLTSL04

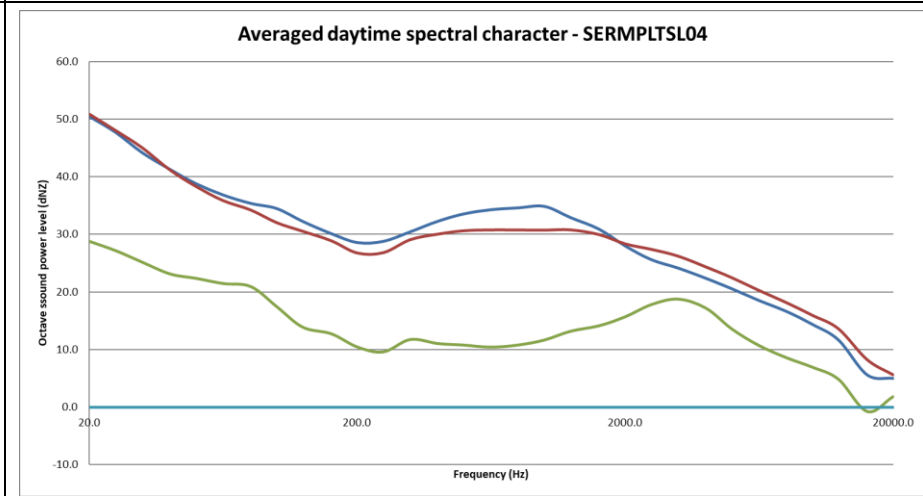


Figure 5-29: Average daytime frequencies - SERMPLTSL04

5.2.5 Long-term Measurement Location - SERMPLTSL05

The measurement location was in an open area in front of the residential dwelling. There was significant vegetation, including large eucalyptus trees, in the vicinity of the microphone. The equipment defined in **Table 5-13** was used for gathering data with **Table 5-14** highlighting sounds heard during equipment deployment and collection. Photos of the measurement location are presented in [Appendix C](#).

Table 5-13: Equipment used to gather data at SERMPLTSL05

Equipment	Model	Serial no	Calibration Date
SLM	SVAN 977	36176	January 2020
Microphone and Pre-amplifier	ACO 7052E & SV 12L	49596	January 2020
Calibrator	Quest CA-22	J 2080094	Jun 2020

* Microphone fitted with the RION WS-03 outdoor all-weather windshield.

Table 5-14: Noises/sounds heard during site visits at SERMPLTSL05

Noises/sounds heard during onsite investigations		
Magnitude Scale Code: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barely Audible • Audible • Dominating 	During equipment deployment	
	Faunal and Natural	WIN very significant and dominant.
	Residential	-
	Industrial & transportation	-
	During equipment collection	
	Faunal and Natural	Birds clearly audible and dominant.
	Residential	-
	Industrial & transportation	-

5.2.5.1 Summary of Ambient Sound levels measured

Impulse time-weighted equivalent sound levels $L_{A_{Eq},10min}$ and fast time-weighted equivalent sound levels $L_{A_{Eq},10min}$ are presented in **Figure 5-30** and summarized in **Table 5-15** below. The maximum ($L_{A_{max}}$), minimum ($L_{A_{min}}$) and 90th percentile (L_{A90}) statistical values are illustrated in **Figure 5-31**.

The impulse time-weighted sound descriptor is mainly used in South Africa to define sound and noise levels. Fast-weighted equivalent sound levels are included in this report as this is the sound descriptor used in most international countries to define the Ambient Sound Level.

The L_{A90} level is presented in this report to define the “background ambient sound level”, or the sound level that can be expected if there were little single events (loud transient

noises) that impacts on average sound level. As with the previous locations, LA90 levels were elevated the first night and day (during the periods with increased winds), significantly reduced when the wind died down.

Maximum noise level did not exceed 65 dBA during any of the night-time periods. If maximum noise levels exceed 65 dBA more than 10 times at night, it may increase the probability where a receptor may be awakened at night, ultimately impacting on the quality of sleep⁹.

Table 5-15: Sound levels considering various sound level descriptors at SERMPLTSL05

	L_{Amax,i} (dBA)	L_{Aeq,i} (dBA)	L_{Aeq,f} (dBA)	L_{A90,f} (dBA90)	L_{Amin,f} (dBA)
Day arithmetic average	-	43.4	40.1	34.2	-
Night arithmetic average	-	33.5	32.3	30.1	-
Day Equivalent	-	56.0	45.8	-	-
Night Equivalent	-	40.5	40.0	-	-
Day minimum	-	22.1	20.9	-	19.3
Day maximum	97.7	71.7	56.2	-	-
Night minimum	-	20.9	20.5	-	19.4
Night maximum	61.4	47.4	46.9	-	-
Day 1 equivalent	-	37.4	36.9	-	-
Night 1 Equivalent	-	43.4	42.9	-	-
Day 2 equivalent	-	53.7	44.6	-	-
Night 2 Equivalent	-	27.0	23.6	-	-
Day 3 equivalent	-	52.2	39.3	-	-

The numerous 10-minute measurements are further classified for the day- and night-time periods in terms of the SANS 10103:2008 typical noise district areas in **Figure 5-32** (night) and **Figure 5-33** (day).

5.2.5.2 Spectral Frequencies

Noise levels is significantly higher during periods with increased winds, with the spectral character typical of a broadband noise with the graphs having a smooth outline. During periods of low winds, there are a number of frequencies that stand out, at 25, 50, 100 160 and 250 Hz, with sounds from various sources influencing the measurements. The source is unknown but likely from an anthropogenic source. There was a number of measurements during the morning of day 3 with peaks at 500, 1000 as well as 2500 to 6300 Hz. The spectral character is illustrated in **Figure 5-34** and **Figure 5-37**.

⁽⁹⁾ World Health Organization, 2009, 'Night Noise Guidelines for Europe.

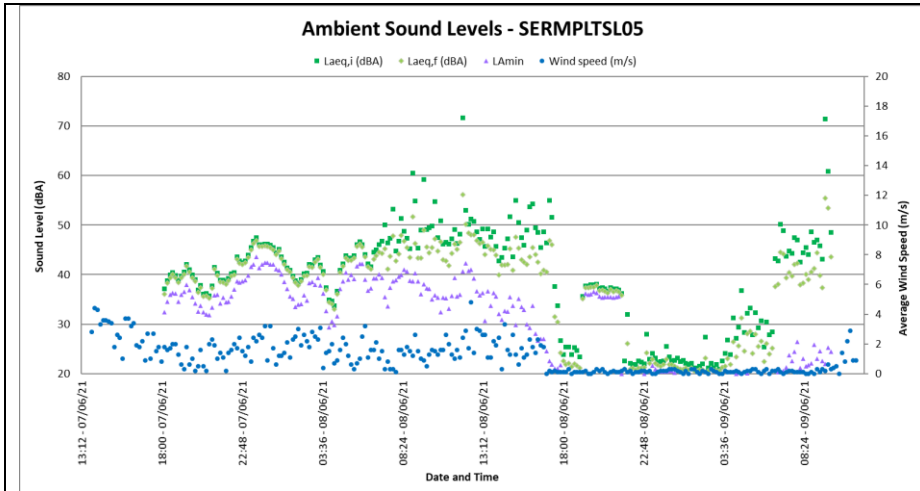


Figure 5-30: Ambient Sound Levels at SERMPLTSL05

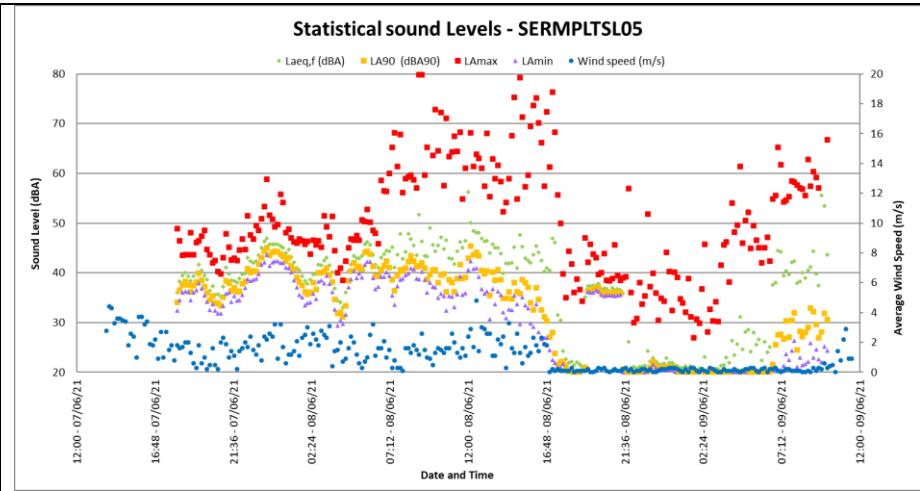


Figure 5-31: Maximum, minimum and Statistical sound levels at SERMPLTSL05

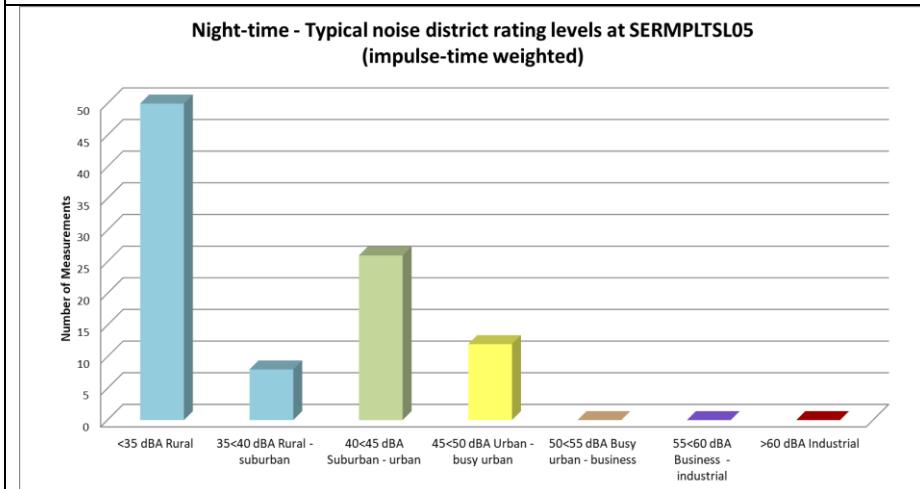


Figure 5-32: Classification of night-time measurements in typical noise districts at SERMPLTSL05

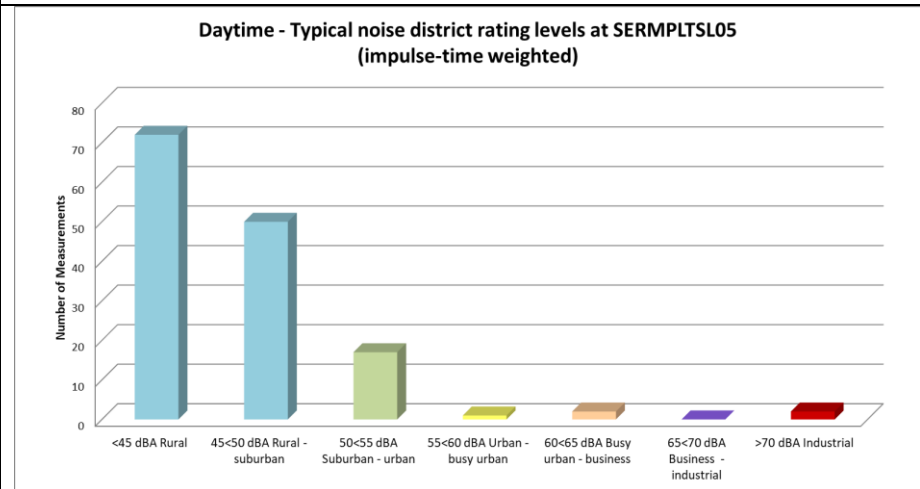


Figure 5-33: Classification of daytime measurements in typical noise districts at SERMPLTSL05

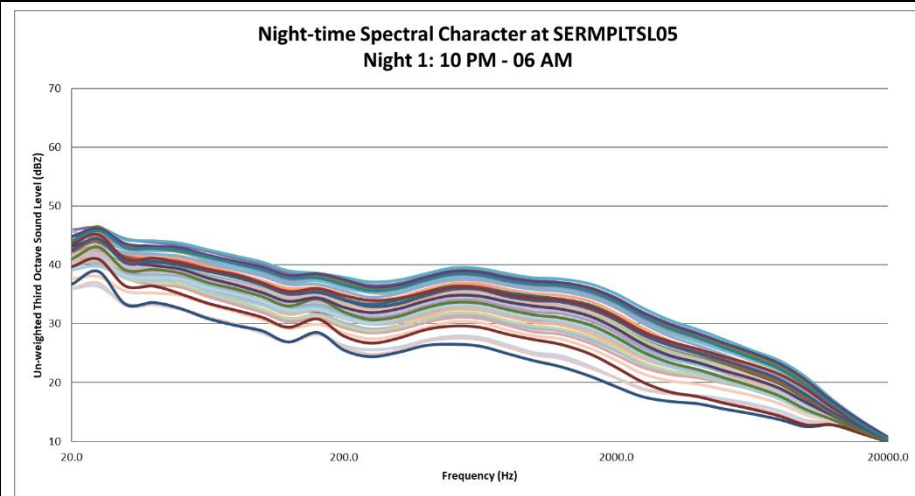


Figure 5-34: Spectral frequencies – SERMPLTSL05, Night 1

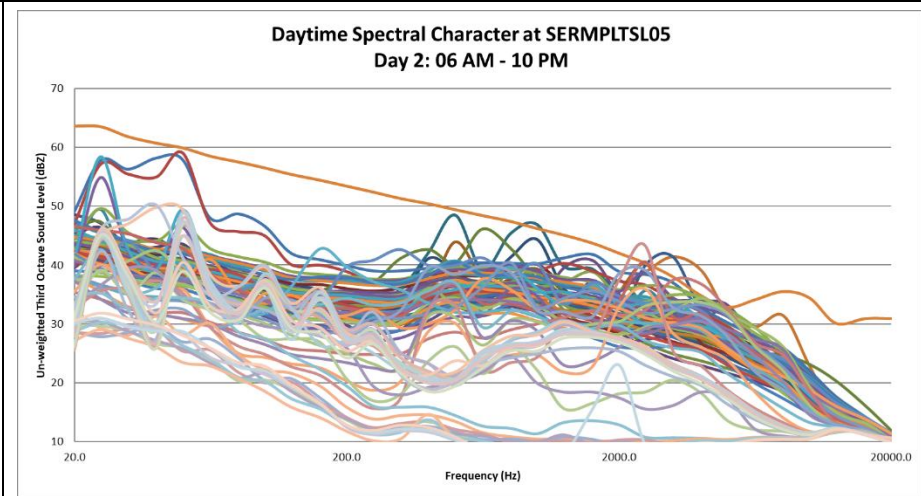


Figure 5-35: Spectral frequencies - SERMPLTSL05, Day 2

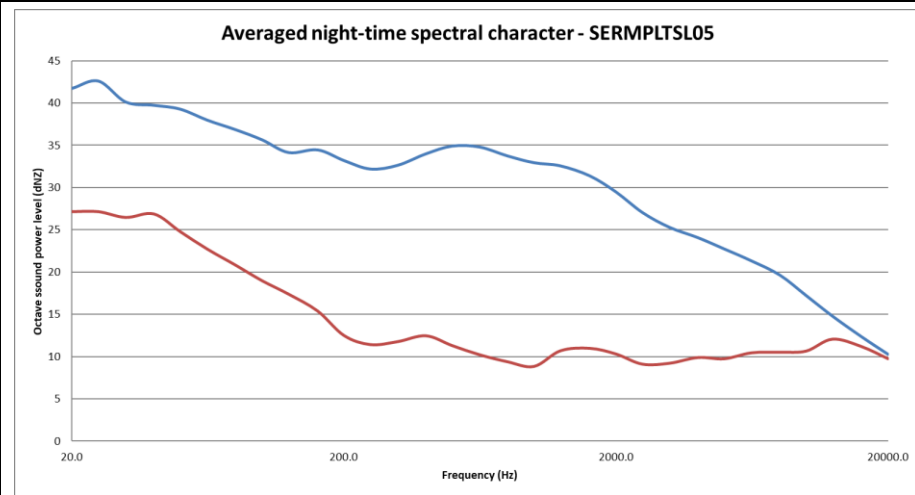


Figure 5-36: Average night-time frequencies - SERMPLTSL05

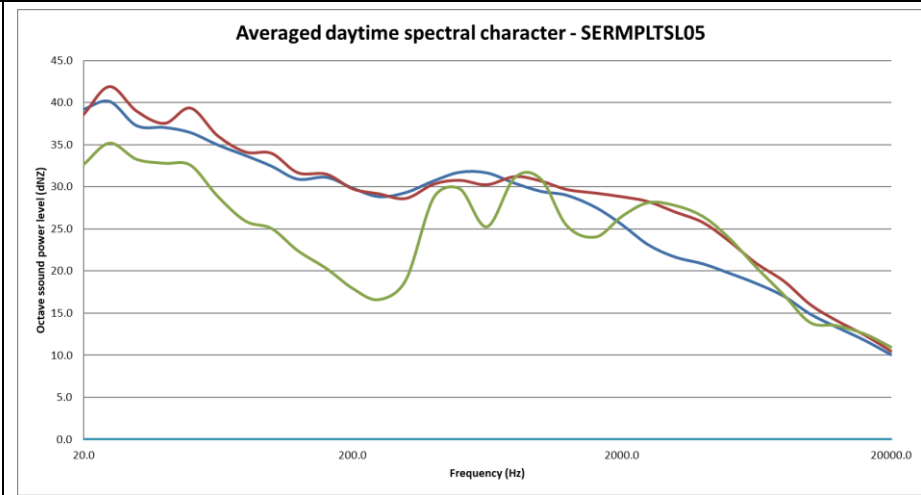


Figure 5-37: Average daytime frequencies - SERMPLTSL05

5.2.6 Ambient Sound Levels – Findings and Summary

The figure below presents approximately 3,000 10-minute measurements collected at other, similar locations (mainly Karoo), together with around 480 measurements collected in the vicinity of the project site. With the night-time period being of a particular interest, only night-time data measured onsite is presented in the following figure.

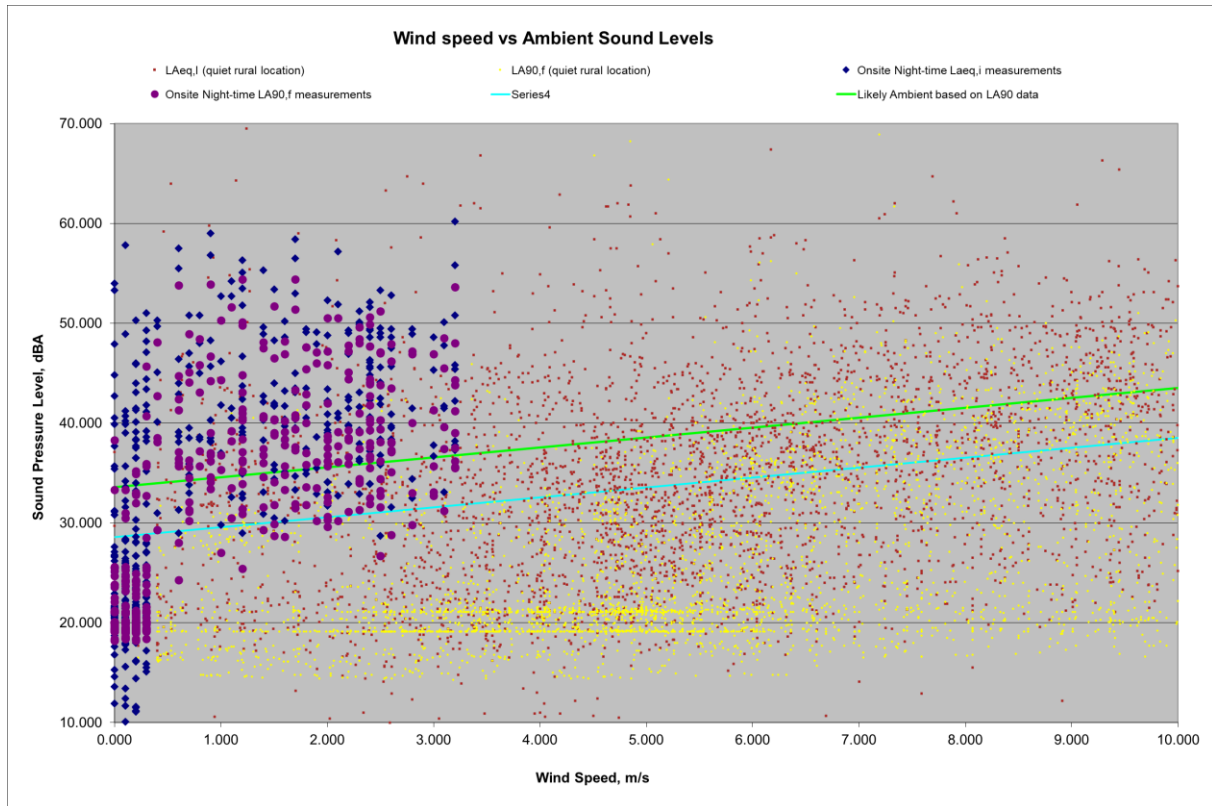


Figure 5-38: Ambient sound levels measured in vicinity of project

Considering the ambient sound levels and character of the area, ambient sound levels are generally low and typical of a rural noise district during low wind conditions. Ambient sound levels however significantly increase as wind speeds increase, with the measurements confirming elevated ambient sound levels during periods with higher wind speeds, as illustrated in **Figure 5-38**.

6 POTENTIAL NOISE SOURCES

Increased noise levels are directly linked with the various activities associated with the construction of the proposed Spreeukloof WF and related infrastructure, as well as the operation phase of the activity. The potential noise impacts from the activities associated with these phases are discussed in the following sections.

6.1 POTENTIAL NOISE SOURCES: CONSTRUCTION PHASE

6.1.1 Construction equipment

It is estimated that construction will take approximately 30 months subject to the final design of the WEF, weather and ground conditions, including time for testing and commissioning. The construction process will consist of the following principal activities:

- Site survey and preparation;
- Establishment of site entrance, internal access roads, contractors' compound and passing places;
- Civil works to sections of the public roads to facilitate with turbine delivery;
- Site preparation activities will include clearance of vegetation at the footprint of each turbine as well as crane hard-standing areas. These activities will require the stripping of topsoil which will need to be stockpiled, backfilled and/or spread on site;
- Construct foundations – due to the volume of concrete that will be required, an on-site batching plant will be required to ensure a continuous concreting operation. The source of aggregate is yet undefined but is expected to be derived from an offsite source or brought in as ready-mix. If the stones removed during the digging of foundations are suitable as an aggregate this can be used as the aggregate in the concrete mix.
- Transport of components & equipment to site – all components will be brought to site in sections by means of flatbed trucks. Additionally, components of various specialized construction and lifting equipment are required on site to erect the wind turbines and will need to be transported to site. The typical civil engineering construction equipment will need to be brought to the site for the civil works (e.g. excavators, trucks, graders, compaction equipment, cement trucks, etc.). The transportation of ready-mix concrete to site or the materials for onsite concrete batching will result in a temporary increase in heavy traffic (one turbine foundation may require up to 100 concrete trucks, and is undertaken as a continuous pour);
- Establishment of laydown & hard standing areas - laydown areas will need to be established at each turbine position for the placement of wind turbine components. Laydown and storage areas will also be required to be established for the civil

engineering construction equipment which will be required on site. Hard standing areas will need to be established for operation of the cranes. Cranes of the size required to erect turbines are sensitive to differential movement during lifting operations and require a hard-standing area;

- Erect turbines - a crane will be used to lift the tower sections into place and then the nacelle will be placed onto the top of the assembled tower. The next step will be to assemble or partially assemble the rotor on the ground; it will then be lifted to the nacelle and bolted in place. A small crane will likely be needed for the assembly of the rotor while the large crane will be needed to put it in place;
- Construct substation - the underground cables carrying the generated power from the individual turbines will connect at the substation. The construction of the substation would require a site survey; site clearing and levelling (including the removal / cutting of rock outcrops) and construction of access road/s (where required); construction of a substation terrace and foundation; assembly, erection and installation of equipment (including transformers); connection of conductors to equipment; and rehabilitation of any disturbed areas and protection of erosion sensitive areas;
- Establishment of ancillary infrastructure - A workshop as well as a contractor's equipment camp may be required. The establishment of these facilities/buildings will require the clearing of vegetation and levelling of the development site and the excavation of foundations prior to construction. A laydown area for building materials and equipment associated with these buildings will also be required; and
- Site rehabilitation - once construction is completed and all construction equipment are removed; the site will be rehabilitated where practical and reasonable.

There are a number of factors that determine the audibility as well as the potential of a noise impact on receptors. Maximum noises generated can be audible over a large distance, however, are generally of very short duration. If maximum noise levels however exceed 65 dBA at a receptor, or if it is clearly audible with a significant number of instances where the noise level exceeds the prevailing ambient sound level with more than 15 dB, the noise can increase annoyance levels and may ultimately result in noise complaints. Potential maximum noise levels generated by various construction equipment as well as the potential extent of these sounds are presented in **Table 6-1**.

Average or equivalent sound levels are another factor that impacts on the ambient sound levels and is the constant sound level that the receptor can experience. Typical sound power levels associated with various activities that may be found at a construction site is presented in **Table 6-2**.

Table 6-1: Potential maximum noise levels generated by construction equipment

Equipment Description ¹⁰	Impact Device?	Maximum Sound Power Levels (dBA)	Operational Noise Level at given distance considering potential maximum noise levels (Cumulative as well as the mitigatory effect of potential barriers or other mitigation not included – simple noise propagation modeling only considering distance) (dBA)											
			5 m	10 m	20 m	50 m	100 m	150 m	200 m	300 m	500 m	750 m	1000 m	2000 m
Auger Drill Rig	No	119.7	94.7	88.7	82.6	74.7	68.7	65.1	62.6	59.1	54.7	51.2	48.7	42.6
Backhoe	No	114.7	89.7	83.7	77.6	69.7	63.7	60.1	57.6	54.1	49.7	46.2	43.7	37.6
Chain Saw	No	119.7	94.7	88.7	82.6	74.7	68.7	65.1	62.6	59.1	54.7	51.2	48.7	42.6
Compactor (ground)	No	114.7	89.7	83.7	77.6	69.7	63.7	60.1	57.6	54.1	49.7	46.2	43.7	37.6
Compressor (air)	No	114.7	89.7	83.7	77.6	69.7	63.7	60.1	57.6	54.1	49.7	46.2	43.7	37.6
Concrete Batch Plant	No	117.7	92.7	86.7	80.6	72.7	66.7	63.1	60.6	57.1	52.7	49.2	46.7	40.6
Concrete Mixer Truck	No	119.7	94.7	88.7	82.6	74.7	68.7	65.1	62.6	59.1	54.7	51.2	48.7	42.6
Concrete Pump Truck	No	116.7	91.7	85.7	79.6	71.7	65.7	62.1	59.6	56.1	51.7	48.2	45.7	39.6
Concrete Saw	No	124.7	99.7	93.7	87.6	79.7	73.7	70.1	67.6	64.1	59.7	56.2	53.7	47.6
Crane	No	119.7	94.7	88.7	82.6	74.7	68.7	65.1	62.6	59.1	54.7	51.2	48.7	42.6
Dozer	No	119.7	94.7	88.7	82.6	74.7	68.7	65.1	62.6	59.1	54.7	51.2	48.7	42.6
Drill Rig Truck	No	118.7	93.7	87.7	81.6	73.7	67.7	64.1	61.6	58.1	53.7	50.2	47.7	41.6
Drum Mixer	No	114.7	89.7	83.7	77.6	69.7	63.7	60.1	57.6	54.1	49.7	46.2	43.7	37.6
Dump Truck	No	118.7	93.7	87.7	81.6	73.7	67.7	64.1	61.6	58.1	53.7	50.2	47.7	41.6
Excavator	No	119.7	94.7	88.7	82.6	74.7	68.7	65.1	62.6	59.1	54.7	51.2	48.7	42.6
Flat Bed Truck	No	118.7	93.7	87.7	81.6	73.7	67.7	64.1	61.6	58.1	53.7	50.2	47.7	41.6
Front End Loader	No	114.7	89.7	83.7	77.6	69.7	63.7	60.1	57.6	54.1	49.7	46.2	43.7	37.6
Generator	No	116.7	91.7	85.7	79.6	71.7	65.7	62.1	59.6	56.1	51.7	48.2	45.7	39.6
Generator (<25KVA)	No	104.7	79.7	73.7	67.6	59.7	53.7	50.1	47.6	44.1	39.7	36.2	33.7	27.6
Grader	No	119.7	94.7	88.7	82.6	74.7	68.7	65.1	62.6	59.1	54.7	51.2	48.7	42.6
Impact Pile Driver	Yes	129.7	104.7	98.7	92.6	84.7	78.7	75.1	72.6	69.1	64.7	61.2	58.7	52.6
Jackhammer	Yes	119.7	94.7	88.7	82.6	74.7	68.7	65.1	62.6	59.1	54.7	51.2	48.7	42.6
Man Lift	No	119.7	94.7	88.7	82.6	74.7	68.7	65.1	62.6	59.1	54.7	51.2	48.7	42.6
Mounted Impact Hammer	Yes	124.7	99.7	93.7	87.6	79.7	73.7	70.1	67.6	64.1	59.7	56.2	53.7	47.6
Paver	No	119.7	94.7	88.7	82.6	74.7	68.7	65.1	62.6	59.1	54.7	51.2	48.7	42.6

¹⁰ Equipment list and Sound Power Level source: http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/noise/construction_noise/handbook/handbook09.cfm

Pickup Truck	No	89.7	64.7	58.7	52.6	44.7	38.7	35.1	32.6	29.1	24.7	21.2	18.7	12.6
Pumps	No	111.7	86.7	80.7	74.6	66.7	60.7	57.1	54.6	51.1	46.7	43.2	40.7	34.6
Rivit Buster/Chipping Gun	Yes	119.7	94.7	88.7	82.6	74.7	68.7	65.1	62.6	59.1	54.7	51.2	48.7	42.6
Rock Drill	No	119.7	94.7	88.7	82.6	74.7	68.7	65.1	62.6	59.1	54.7	51.2	48.7	42.6
Roller	No	119.7	94.7	88.7	82.6	74.7	68.7	65.1	62.6	59.1	54.7	51.2	48.7	42.6
Sand Blasting (single nozzle)	No	119.7	94.7	88.7	82.6	74.7	68.7	65.1	62.6	59.1	54.7	51.2	48.7	42.6
Scraper	No	119.7	94.7	88.7	82.6	74.7	68.7	65.1	62.6	59.1	54.7	51.2	48.7	42.6
Sheers (on backhoe)	No	119.7	94.7	88.7	82.6	74.7	68.7	65.1	62.6	59.1	54.7	51.2	48.7	42.6
Slurry Plant	No	112.7	87.7	81.7	75.6	67.7	61.7	58.1	55.6	52.1	47.7	44.2	41.7	35.6
Slurry Trenching Machine	No	116.7	91.7	85.7	79.6	71.7	65.7	62.1	59.6	56.1	51.7	48.2	45.7	39.6
Soil Mix Drill Rig	No	114.7	89.7	83.7	77.6	69.7	63.7	60.1	57.6	54.1	49.7	46.2	43.7	37.6
Tractor	No	118.7	93.7	87.7	81.6	73.7	67.7	64.1	61.6	58.1	53.7	50.2	47.7	41.6
Vacuum Excavator	No	119.7	94.7	88.7	82.6	74.7	68.7	65.1	62.6	59.1	54.7	51.2	48.7	42.6
Vacuum Street Sweeper	No	114.7	89.7	83.7	77.6	69.7	63.7	60.1	57.6	54.1	49.7	46.2	43.7	37.6
Ventilation Fan	No	119.7	94.7	88.7	82.6	74.7	68.7	65.1	62.6	59.1	54.7	51.2	48.7	42.6
Vibrating Hopper	No	119.7	94.7	88.7	82.6	74.7	68.7	65.1	62.6	59.1	54.7	51.2	48.7	42.6
Vibratory Concrete Mixer	No	114.7	89.7	83.7	77.6	69.7	63.7	60.1	57.6	54.1	49.7	46.2	43.7	37.6
Vibratory Pile Driver	No	129.7	104.7	98.7	92.6	84.7	78.7	75.1	72.6	69.1	64.7	61.2	58.7	52.6
Warning Horn	No	119.7	94.7	88.7	82.6	74.7	68.7	65.1	62.6	59.1	54.7	51.2	48.7	42.6
Welder/Torch	No	107.7	82.7	76.7	70.6	62.7	56.7	53.1	50.6	47.1	42.7	39.2	36.7	30.6

Table 6-2: Potential equivalent noise levels generated by various equipment

Equipment Description	Equivalent (average) Sound Levels (dBA)	Operational Noise Level at given distance considering equivalent (average) sound power emission levels (Cumulative as well as the mitigatory effect of potential barriers or other mitigation not included – simple noise propagation modelling only considering distance) (dBA)											
		5 m	10 m	20 m	50 m	100 m	150 m	200 m	300 m	500 m	750 m	1000 m	2000 m
Air compressor	92.6	67.6	61.6	55.5	47.6	41.6	38.0	35.5	32.0	27.6	24.1	21.6	15.5
Bulldozer CAT D10	111.9	86.9	80.9	74.9	66.9	60.9	57.4	54.9	51.3	46.9	43.4	40.9	34.9
Cement truck (with cement)	111.7	86.7	80.7	74.7	66.7	60.7	57.2	54.7	51.2	46.7	43.2	40.7	34.7
Crane	107.5	82.5	76.5	70.5	62.5	56.5	53.0	50.5	46.9	42.5	39.0	36.5	30.5
Diesel Generator (Large - mobile)	106.1	81.2	75.1	69.1	61.2	55.1	51.6	49.1	45.6	41.2	37.6	35.1	29.1
Dumper/Haul truck - Terex 30 ton	112.2	87.2	81.2	75.2	67.2	61.2	57.7	55.2	51.7	47.2	43.7	41.2	35.2
Excavator - Hitachi EX1200	113.1	88.1	82.1	76.1	68.1	62.1	58.6	56.1	52.6	48.1	44.6	42.1	36.1
FEL (988) (FM)	115.6	90.7	84.6	78.6	70.7	64.6	61.1	58.6	55.1	50.7	47.1	44.6	38.6
General noise	108.8	83.8	77.8	71.8	63.8	57.8	54.2	51.8	48.2	43.8	40.3	37.8	31.8
Grader - Operational Hitachi	108.9	83.9	77.9	71.9	63.9	57.9	54.4	51.9	48.4	43.9	40.4	37.9	31.9
Road Truck average	109.6	84.7	78.7	72.6	64.7	58.7	55.1	52.6	49.1	44.7	41.1	38.7	32.6
Rock Breaker, CAT	120.7	95.7	89.7	83.7	75.7	69.7	66.2	63.7	60.2	55.7	52.2	49.7	43.7
Vibrating roller	106.3	81.3	75.3	69.3	61.3	55.3	51.8	49.3	45.8	41.3	37.8	35.3	29.3
Water Dozer, CAT	113.8	88.8	82.8	76.8	68.8	62.8	59.3	56.8	53.3	48.8	45.3	42.8	36.8
Wind Turbine: Acciona AW125/3000	108.4	85.4	79.4	73.4	65.4	59.4	55.9	53.4	49.9	45.4	41.9	39.4	33.4
Wind Turbine: Vestas V150-4.2 MW	104.9	79.9	73.9	67.9	60.0	54.0	50.4	48.0	44.5	40.0	36.5	34.0	28.0
Wind Turbine: Vesta V90 2 MW VCS	104.0	79.0	73.0	67.0	59.0	53.0	49.5	47.0	43.5	39.0	35.5	33.0	27.0
Wind Turbine: Vesta V66, ave	102.6	77.7	71.6	65.6	57.7	51.6	48.1	45.6	42.1	37.7	34.1	31.6	25.6
Wind Turbine: Vesta V66, max	108.0	83.0	77.0	71.0	63.0	57.0	53.5	51.0	47.5	43.0	39.5	37.0	31.0
Wind Turbine: Vesta V66, min	96.3	71.3	65.3	59.3	51.3	45.3	41.8	39.3	35.8	31.3	27.8	25.3	19.3
Wind Turbine: Vestas V117 3.3MW	107.0	82.0	76.0	70.0	62.0	56.0	52.5	50.0	46.4	42.0	38.5	36.0	30.0

The equipment likely to be required to complete the above tasks will typically include:

- excavator/graders, bulldozer(s), dump trucks(s), vibratory roller, bucket loader, rock breaker(s), drill rig, flatbed truck(s), pile drivers, TLB, concrete truck(s), crane(s), fork lift(s) and various 4WD and service vehicles.

Noise from the contractors camp will be minimal and will not influence the ambient sound levels in the surrounding area.

6.1.2 Material supply: Concrete batching plants and use of Borrow Pits

There exist three options for the supply of the concrete to the development site. These options are:

1. The transport of "ready-mix" concrete from the closest center to the development.
2. The transport of aggregate and cement from the closest center to the development, with the establishment of a small concrete batching plant close to the activities. This would most likely be a movable plant. It may be possible to use some of the material obtained from foundation excavation as aggregate if suitable.
3. The development of a small aggregate quarry in the vicinity of the development.

6.1.3 Blasting

Blasting may be required as part of the civil works to clear obstacles or to prepare foundations. Should a borrow pit be used to supply rocks for construction purposes, blasting could also be expected. However, no information regarding the use, or even the feasibility of such a borrow pit is known.

However, blasting will not be considered for the following reasons:

- Blasting is highly regulated, and control of blasting to protect human health, equipment and infrastructure will ensure that any blasts will use minimum explosives and will occur in a controlled manner. With regards to blasting in borrow pits, explosives are used with a low detonation speed, reducing vibration, sound pressure levels and air blasts. The breaking of obstacles with explosives is also a specialized field, and when correct techniques are used, it causes less noise than using a rock-breaker.
- People are generally more concerned over ground vibration and air blast levels that might cause building damage than the impact of the noise from the blast.
- Blasts are an infrequent occurrence, with a loud but a relative instantaneous character. Potentially affected parties normally receive sufficient notice (siren), and the knowledge that the duration of the siren noise as well as the blast will be over relatively fast, resulting in a higher acceptance of the noise.

6.1.4 Traffic

The last significant source of noise during the construction phase is additional traffic to and from the site, as well as traffic on the site. The use of a borrow pit(s), on site crushing and screening and concrete batching plants will significantly reduce heavy vehicle movement to and from the site.

Construction traffic is expected to be generated throughout the entire construction period, however, the volume and type of traffic generated will be dependent upon the construction activities being conducted, which will vary during the construction period. Noise levels due to traffic were estimated using the methodology stipulated in SANS 10210:2004 (Calculating and predicting road traffic noise). Traffic volumes were estimated using:

- Up to 10 trucks and cars each, travelling on a tar road at 80 km/hr; and
- Up to 10 trucks and cars each, travelling on a gravel road at 40 km/hr.

6.2 POTENTIAL NOISE SOURCES: OPERATION PHASE

The proposed development would be designed to have an operational life of up to 25 years with the possibility to further expand the lifetime of the WEF. The only development related activities on-site will be routine servicing (access roads and light traffic) and unscheduled maintenance. The noise impact from maintenance activities is insignificant, with the main noise source being the wind turbine blades and the nacelle (components inside) as highlighted in the following sections.

Noise emitted by wind turbines can be associated with two types of noise sources. These are aerodynamic sources due to the passage of air over the wind turbine blades and mechanical sources which are associated with components of the power train within the turbine, such as the gearbox and generator and control equipment for yaw, blade pitch, etc. These sources normally have different characteristics and can be considered separately. In addition, there are other noise sources of lower levels, such as the substations and traffic (maintenance).

6.2.1 Wind Turbine Noise: Aerodynamic sources¹¹

Aerodynamic noise is emitted by a wind turbine blade through a number of sources such as:

1. Self-noise due to the interaction of the turbulent boundary layer with the blade trailing edge.
2. Noise due to inflow turbulence (turbulence in the wind interacting with the blades).

¹¹ Renewable Energy Research Laboratory, 2006; ETSU R97: 1996

3. Discrete frequency noise due to trailing edge thickness.
4. Discrete frequency noise due to laminar boundary layer instabilities (unstable flow close to the surface of the blade).
5. Noise generated by the rotor tips.

Therefore, as the wind speed increases, noises created by the wind turbine also increase. At a low wind speed the noise created by the wind turbine is generally (relatively) low, and increases to a maximum at a certain wind speed when it either remains constant, increase very slightly or even drops as illustrated in **Figure 6-1**.

The developer is investigating a number of different wind turbine models; not excluding the possibility of larger models that are not yet available in the commercial market. Therefore, for the purpose of this noise assessment the sound power emission levels of the Nordex N163/5.X WTG will be used. The data for this WTG were provided by the developer and sourced from Dana (2019). The author could not source the sound power emission levels at different wind speeds for the Nordex N163/5.X and this data was estimated considering the data for the Nordex N117/3000 WTG. It is assumed that the maximum sound power emission level will be at an 8.0 m/s wind speed.

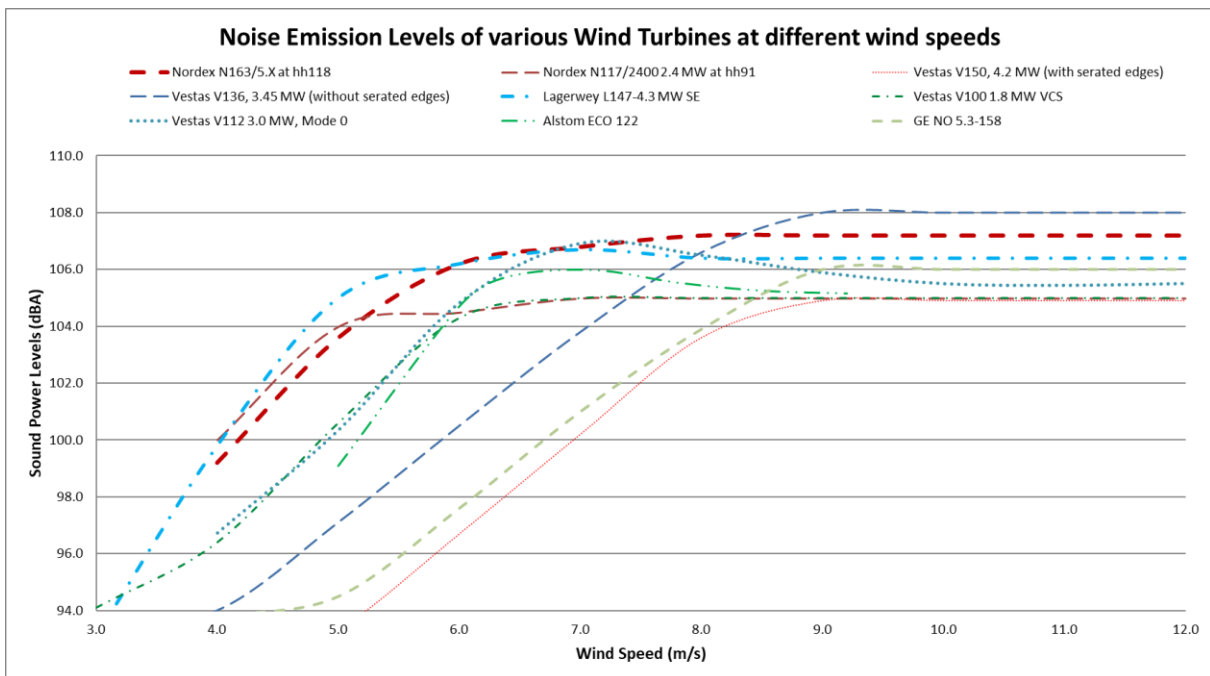


Figure 6-1: Noise Emissions Curve of a number of different wind turbines (figure for illustration purposes only)

The propagation model also makes use of various frequencies, because these frequencies are affected in different ways as it propagates through air, over barriers and over different ground conditions providing a higher accuracy than models that only use the total sound

power level. The octave sound power levels for various wind turbines are presented on **Figure 6-2**.

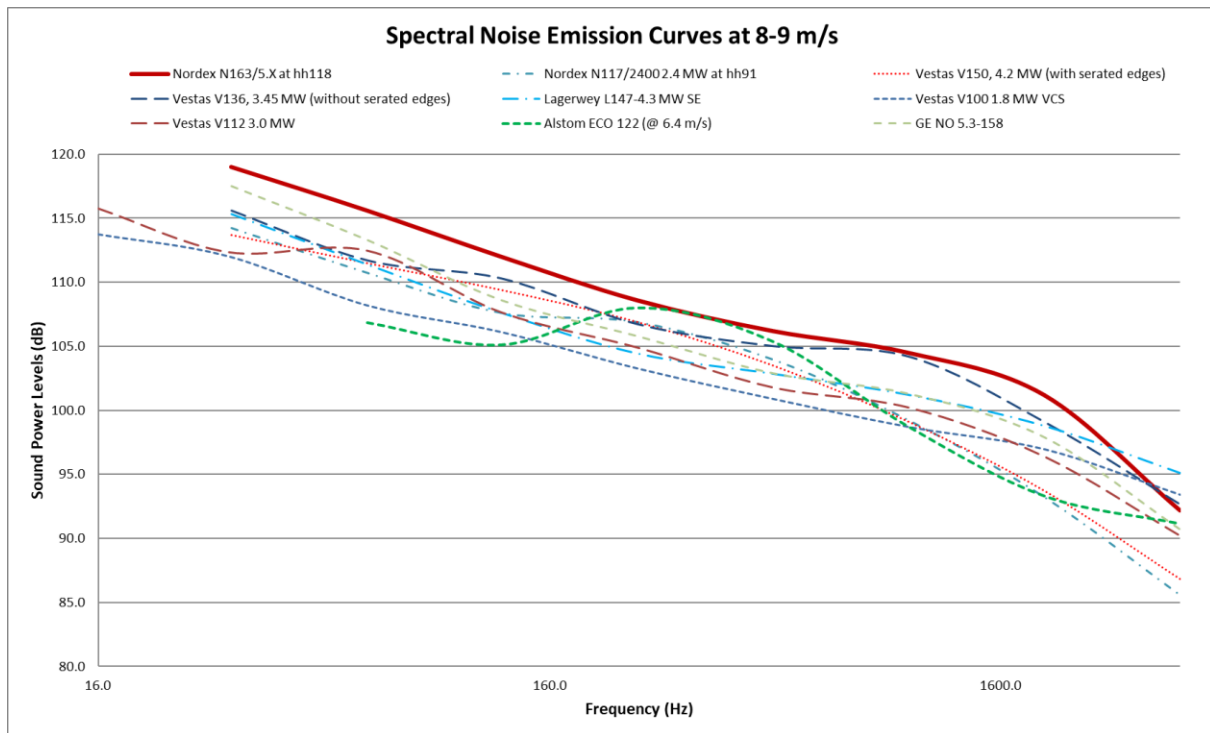


Figure 6-2: Octave sound power emissions of various wind turbines

6.2.1.1 Control Strategies to manage Noise Emissions during operation

Wind turbine manufacturers also provide their equipment with control mechanisms to allow for a certain noise reduction during operation that can include:

- A reduction of rotational speed;
- The increase of the pitch angle and/or reduction of nominal generator torque to reduce the angle of attack;
- Implementation of blade technologies such as serrated edges, changing the shape of the blade tips or the edge (proprietary technologies); and
- The insulation of the nacelle.

These mechanisms are used in various ways to allow the reduction of noise levels from the wind turbines, although this may also result in a reduction of power generation.

6.2.2 Wind Turbine: Mechanical sources¹²

Mechanical noise is normally perceived within the emitted noise from wind turbines as an audible tone(s) which is subjectively more intrusive than a broad band noise of the same sound pressure level. Sources for this noise are normally associated with:

- the gearbox and the tooth mesh frequencies of the step up stages;
- generator noise caused by coil flexure of the generator windings which is associated with power regulation and control;
- generator noise caused by cooling fans; and
- control equipment noise caused by hydraulic compressors for pitch regulation and yaw control.

Tones are noises with a narrow sound frequency composition (e.g. the whine of an electrical motor). Annoying tones can be created in numerous ways: machinery with rotating parts such as motors, gearboxes, fans and pumps often create tones. An imbalance or repeated impacts may cause vibration that, when transmitted through surfaces into the air, can be heard as tones. Pulsating flows of liquids or gases can also create tones, which may be caused by combustion processes or flow restrictions. The best and most well-known example of a tonal noise is the buzz created by a flying mosquito.

Where complaints have been received due to the operation of wind farms, tonal noise from the installed wind turbines appears to have increased the annoyance perceived by the complainants and has indeed been the primary cause for complaint.

However, tones were normally associated with the older models of turbines. All turbine manufacturers have started to ensure that sufficient forethought is given to the design of quieter gearboxes and the means by which these vibration transmission paths may be broken. Through the use of careful gearbox design and/or the use of anti-vibration techniques, it is possible to minimize the transmission of vibration energy into the turbine supporting structure. The benefits of these design improvements have started to filter through into wind farm developments which are using these modified wind turbines. ***New generation wind turbine generators do not emit any clearly distinguishable tones.***

6.2.3 Low Frequency Noise¹³

Low frequency sound is the term used to describe sound energy in the region below ~200 Hz. The rumble of thunder and the throb of a diesel engine are both examples of sounds

¹² Renewable Energy Research Laboratory, 2006; ETSU R97: 1996; Audiology Today, 2010; HGC Engineering, 2007

¹³ Renewable Energy Research Laboratory, 2006; DELTA, 2008; DEFRA, 2003; HGC Engineering, 2006; Whitford, Jacques, 2008; Noise-con, 2008; Minnesota DoH, 2009; Kamperman, 2008, Van den Berg, 2004

with most of their energy in this low frequency range. Infrasound is often used to describe sound energy in the region below 20 Hz.

Almost all noise in the environment has components in this region although they are of such a low level that they are not significant (wind, ocean, thunder). See also **Figure 6-3**, which indicates the sound power levels in the different octave bands from measurements taken at different wind speeds with no other audible noise sources. Sound that has most of its energy in the 'infrasound' range is only significant if it is at a very high level, far above normal environmental levels.

Because of the low rotational rates of the blades of a WTG, the peak acoustic energy radiated by large wind turbines is in the infrasonic range with a peak in the 8-12 Hz range. For smaller machines, this peak can extend into the low-frequency "audible" (20-20KHz) range because of higher rotational speeds and multiple blades.

It should be noted that a number of studies highlighted that these sounds are below the threshold of perception (BWEA, 2005), although this should be clarified. Most acousticians would agree that the low frequency sounds are inaudible to most people, yet, there are a number of studies that highlight that it can be more perceptible to people inside their houses as well as people that are more sensitive to low frequency sounds.

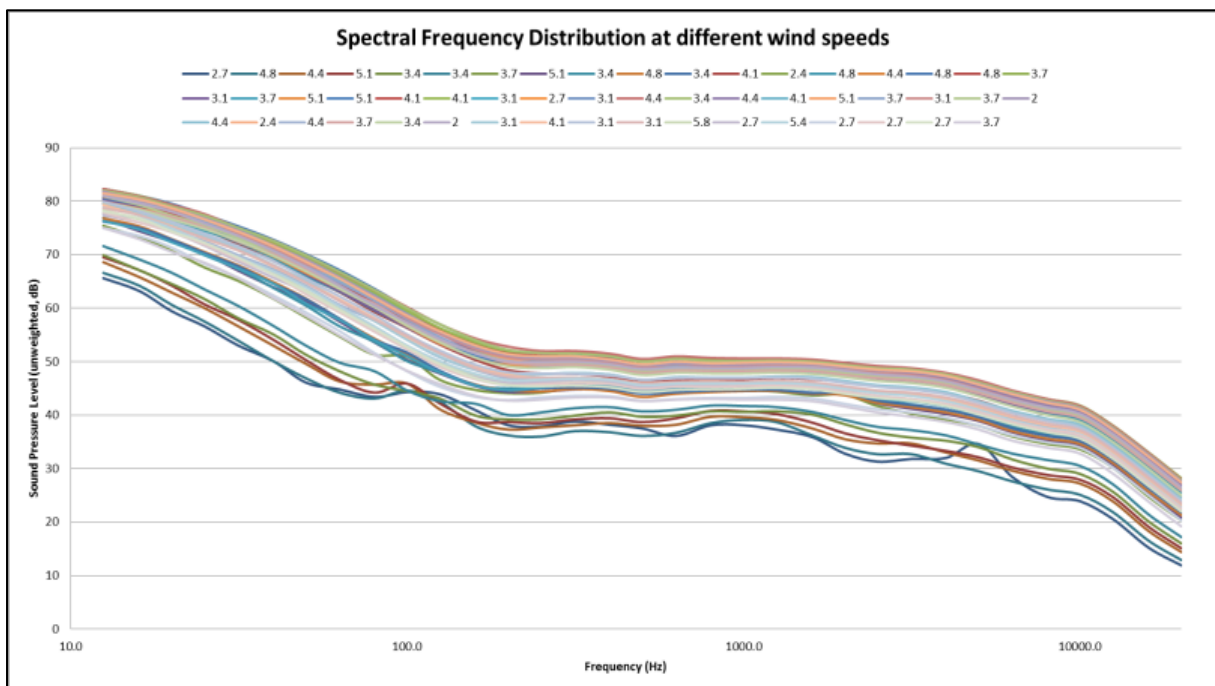


Figure 6-3: Third octave band sound power levels at various wind speeds at a location where wind induced noises dominate

Low frequency noise is always present around us as it is produced by both man and nature. While problems have been associated with older downwind wind turbines in the 1980s, this has been considered by the wind industry and modern upwind turbines do not suffer from the same problems. Low Frequency Noise however has been very controversial in the last few years with the anti-wind fraternity claiming measurable impacts, with governments and wind-energy supporter studies indicating no link between low-frequency sound and any health impacts. This study notes the various claims and as such follow a more precautionous approach.

6.2.4 Amplitude modulation¹⁴

Although considered rare, there is one other characteristic of wind turbine sound that increases the sleep disturbance potential above that of other long-term noise sources. The amplitude modulation (AM) of the sound emissions from the wind turbines creates a repetitive rise and fall in sound levels synchronized to the blade rotation speed, sometimes referred to as a “swish” or “thump”.

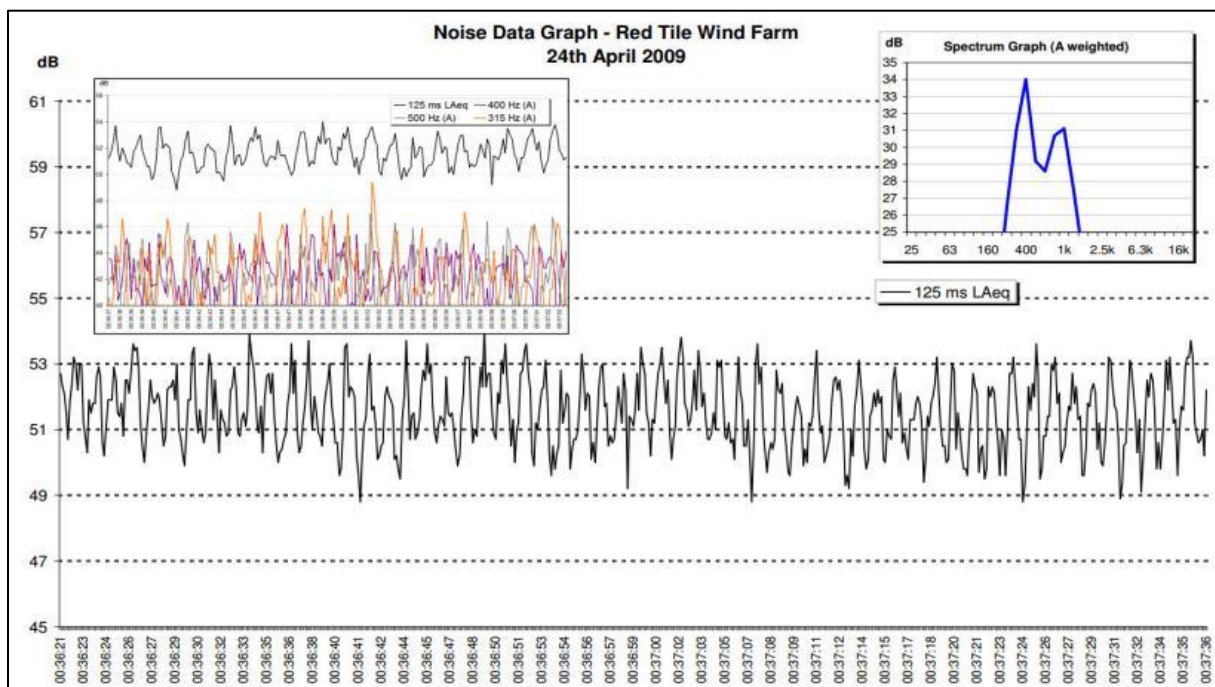


Figure 6-4: Example time-sound series graph illustrating AM as measured by Stigwood¹⁵ (et al) (2013)

Pedersen (2003) highlighted a weak correlation between sound pressure level and noise annoyance caused by wind turbines. Residents complaining about wind turbines noise

¹⁴ Renewable Energy Research Laboratory, 2006; Audiology Today, 2010; HGC Engineering, 2007; Whitford, 2008; Noise-con, 2008; DEFRA, 2007; Bowdler, 2008

¹⁵ Stigwood (et al) (2013): “Audible amplitude modulation – results of field measurements and investigations compared to psycho-acoustical assessments and theoretical research”; Paper presented at the 5th International Conference on Wind Turbine Noise, Denver 28 – 30 August 2013

perceived more sound characteristics than noise levels. People were able to distinguish between background ambient sounds and the sounds the blades made. The noise produced by the blades lead to most complaints. Most of the annoyance was experienced between 16:00 and midnight. This could be an issue as noise propagation modelling would be reporting an equivalent, or “average” sound pressure level, a parameter that ignores the “character” of the sound.

That AM can be a risk and significantly increase the annoyance with WEFs cannot be disputed. It has been reported with a number of recent studies confirming this significant noise characteristic. However, even though there are thousands of wind turbine generators in the world, amplitude modulation is still one subject receiving the least complaints and due to these very few complaints, little research went into this subject. Studies as recently as 2012 (Smith, 2012) highlight the need for additional studies and data collection.

However, because of these unknown factors (low frequency noises and AM), this noise study adopts a precautionary stance and will consider the worst-case scenario.

7 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

7.1 MEASUREMENTS OF AMBIENT SOUND LEVELS

- Ambient sound levels are the cumulative effects of innumerable sounds generated from a variety of noise sources at various instances both far and near from the listener. High measurements may not necessarily mean that noise levels in the area are high. Similarly, a low sound level measurement will not necessarily mean that the area is always quiet, as sound levels will vary over seasons, time of the day, faunal characteristics, vegetation in the area and meteorological conditions (especially wind). This is excluding the potential effect of sounds from anthropogenic origin. It is impossible to quantify and identify the numerous sources that influenced one 10-minute measurement using the reading result at the end of the measurement. Therefore, trying to define ambient sound levels using the result of one 10-minute measurement will be very inaccurate (very low confidence level in the results) for the reasons mentioned above. The more measurements that can be collected at a location the higher the confidence levels in the ambient sound level determined. The more complex the sound environment, the longer the required measurement, especially when at a community or house. It is assumed that the measurement locations represent ambient sound levels in the area (similar environment), yet, in practice this can be highly erroneous as there are numerous factors that can impact on ambient sound levels, including:
 - the distance to the closest trees, number and type of trees as well as the height of the trees;
 - available habitat and food for birds and other animals;
 - distance to residential dwellings, type of equipment used at dwelling (compressors, air-cons, etc.) and people in the area;
 - general maintenance condition of houses (especially during windy conditions), as well as
 - numbers and types of animals kept in the vicinity of the measurement locations.
- Determination of existing road traffic and other noise sources of significance are important (traffic counts, etc.). Traffic, however, is highly dependent on the time of day as well as general agricultural activities taking place at the time of traffic counts. Traffic noise is one of the major components in urban areas and could be a significant source of noise during busy periods. The proposed Spreeukloof WF would however be located in a rural area and this study found that traffic in the area was very low, yet it cannot be assumed that it is always very low;
- Measurements over wind speeds of 3 m/s could provide data influenced by wind-induced noises. While the windshields used limits the effect of fluctuating pressure

across the microphone diaphragm, the effect of wind-induced noises in the trees in the vicinity of the microphone did impact on the ambient sound levels;

- Ambient sound levels are dependent not only on the time of day and meteorological conditions, but also change due to seasonal differences. Ambient sound levels are generally higher in summer months when faunal activity is higher and lower during the winter due to reduced faunal activity;
- Ambient sound levels recorded near rivers, streams, wetlands, trees and bushy areas can be high. This is due to faunal activity which can dominate the sound levels around the measurement location; and
- As a residential area develops the presence of people will result in increased sounds. These are generally a combination of traffic noise, voices, animals and equipment (incl. TV's and Radios). The result is that ambient sound levels will increase as a residential area matures.

7.2 CALCULATING NOISE EMISSIONS – ADEQUACY OF PREDICTIVE METHODS

The noise emissions into the environment from the various sources as defined were calculated for the WEF, using the Sound Propagation Model described in ISO 9613-2 (operation phase) and SANS 10357¹⁶ (construction phase).

The following was considered in the Noise Model:

- The octave band sound pressure emission levels of processes and equipment;
- The distance of the receiver from the noise sources;
- The impact of atmospheric absorption;
- The operational details of the proposed project, such as projected areas where activities will be taking place;
- Topographical layout, as well as
- Acoustical characteristics of the ground. Seventy-five percent (75%) hard ground conditions were modelled considering the recommendation of a number of studies.

The noise emission into the environment due to additional traffic was estimated using the Sound Propagation Model described in SANS 10210¹⁷. Corrections such as the following will be considered:

- Distance of receptor from the roads;
- Road construction material;
- Average vehicle speeds;
- Vehicle types, and

¹⁶ SANS 10357:2004 The calculation of sound propagation by the Concave method'

¹⁷ SANS 10210:2004. 'Calculating and predicting road traffic noise'

- Ground acoustical conditions.

It is important to understand the difference between sound, or noise level and the noise rating level (also see Glossary of Terms).

Sound, or noise levels, generally refers to a sound pressure level as measured using an instrument, whereas the noise rating level refers to a calculated sound exposure level to which various corrections and adjustments was added. These noise rating levels are further processed into a 3D map illustrating noise contours of constant rating levels or noise isopleths. In this project it illustrates the potential extent of the calculated noises of the complete project and not noise levels at a specific moment in time. It is used to define potential issues of concern and not to predict a noise level at a potential noise-sensitive receptor. For this the selected sound propagation model is internationally recognized and considered adequate.

7.3 ADEQUACY OF UNDERLYING ASSUMPTIONS

Noise experienced at a certain location is the cumulative result of innumerable sounds emitted and generated both far and close, each in a different time domain, each having a different spectral character at a different sound level. Each of these sounds are also impacted differently by surrounding vegetation, structures and meteorological conditions that result in a total cumulative noise level represented by a few numbers on a sound level meter.

As previously mentioned, it is not the purpose of noise modelling to accurately determine a likely noise level at a certain receptor, but to calculate a noise rating level that is used to identify potential issues of concern.

7.4 UNCERTAINTIES OF INFORMATION PROVIDED

While it is difficult to define the character of a measured noise in terms of numbers (third octave sound power levels), it is difficult to accurately model noise levels at a receptor from any operation. The projected noise levels are the output of a numerical model with the accuracy depending on the assumptions made during the setup of the model. The assumptions include the following:

- That octave sound power levels selected for processes and equipment accurately represent the sound character and power levels of these processes and equipment. The determination of octave sound power levels in itself is subject to errors, limitations and assumptions with any potential errors carried over to any model making use of these results;

- Sound power emission levels from processes and equipment changes depending on the load the process and equipment is subject to. While the octave sound power level is the average (equivalent) result of a number of measurements, this measurement relates to a period that the process or equipment was subject to a certain load (work required from the engine or motor to perform action). Normally these measurements are collected when the process or equipment is under high load. The result is that measurements generally represent a worse-case scenario;
- As it is unknown which processes and equipment will be operational (when and for how long), modelling considers a scenario where processes and equipment are under full load for a set time period. Modelling assumptions complies with the precautionary principle and operational time periods are frequently overestimated. The result is that projected noise levels would be likely over-estimated;
- Modelling cannot capture the potential impulsive character of a noise that can increase the potential nuisance factor;
- The XYZ topographical information is derived from the Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer (ASTER) Global DEM data, a product of Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI) and the National Aeronautical and Space Administration (NASA). There are known inaccuracies and artefacts in the data set, yet this is still one of the most accurate data sets to obtain 3D-topographical information;
- The impact of atmospheric absorption is simplified and very uniform meteorological conditions are considered. This is an over-simplification and the effect of this in terms of sound propagation modelling is difficult to quantify; and
- Acoustical characteristics of the ground are over-simplified with ground conditions accepted as uniform. Seventy-five percent (75%) hard ground conditions will be modelled that should allow slightly precautionary values.

7.5 CONDITIONS THAT THIS REPORT MAY BE SUBJECT TO

This report is not subject to any conditions.

8 METHODOLOGY: ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND SIGNIFICANCE

8.1 NOISE IMPACT ON ANIMALS¹⁸

A significant amount of research was undertaken during the 1960's and 70's on the effects of aircraft noise on animals. While aircraft noise has a specific characteristic that might not be comparable with industrial noise, the findings should be relevant to most noise sources. A general animal behavioural reaction to aircraft noise is the startle response with the strength and length of the startle response to be dependent on the following:

- which species is exposed;
- whether there is one animal or a group of animals, and
- whether there have been some previous exposures.

Overall, the research suggests that species differ in their response to noise depending on the duration, magnitude, characteristic and source of the noise, as well as how accustomed the animals are to the noise (previous exposure).

Extraneous noises impact on animals as it can increase stress levels and even impact on their hearing. Masking sounds may affect their ability to react to threats, compete and seek mates and reproduce, hunt and forage, communicate and generally to survive.

Unfortunately, there are numerous other factors in the faunal environment that also influence the effects of noise. These include predators, weather, changing prey/food base and ground-based disturbance, especially anthropogenic. This hinders the ability to define the real impact of noise on animals.

The only animal species studied in detail are humans, and studies are still continuing in this regard. These studies also indicate that there is considerable variation between individuals, highlighting the loss of sensitivity to higher frequencies as human's age. Sensitivity also varies with frequency with humans. Considering the variation in the sensitivity to frequencies and between individuals, this is likely similar with all faunal species. Some of these studies are repeated on animals, with behavioural hearing tests being able to define the hearing threshold range for some animals as indicated on **Figure 8-1** below.

Only a few faunal (animal) species have been studied in a bit more detail so far, with the potential noise impact on marine animals most likely the most researched subject, with a few studies that discuss behavioural changes in other faunal species due to increased noises. Few studies indicate definitive levels where noises start to impact on animals, with most based on laboratory level research that subject animals to noise levels that are significantly

¹⁸ Report to Congressional Requesters, 2005; USEPA, 1971; Autumn, 2007; Noise quest, 2010

higher than the noise levels these animals may experience in their environment (excluding the rare case where bats and avifauna fly extremely close to an anthropogenic noise, such as from a moving car or the blades of a wind turbine).

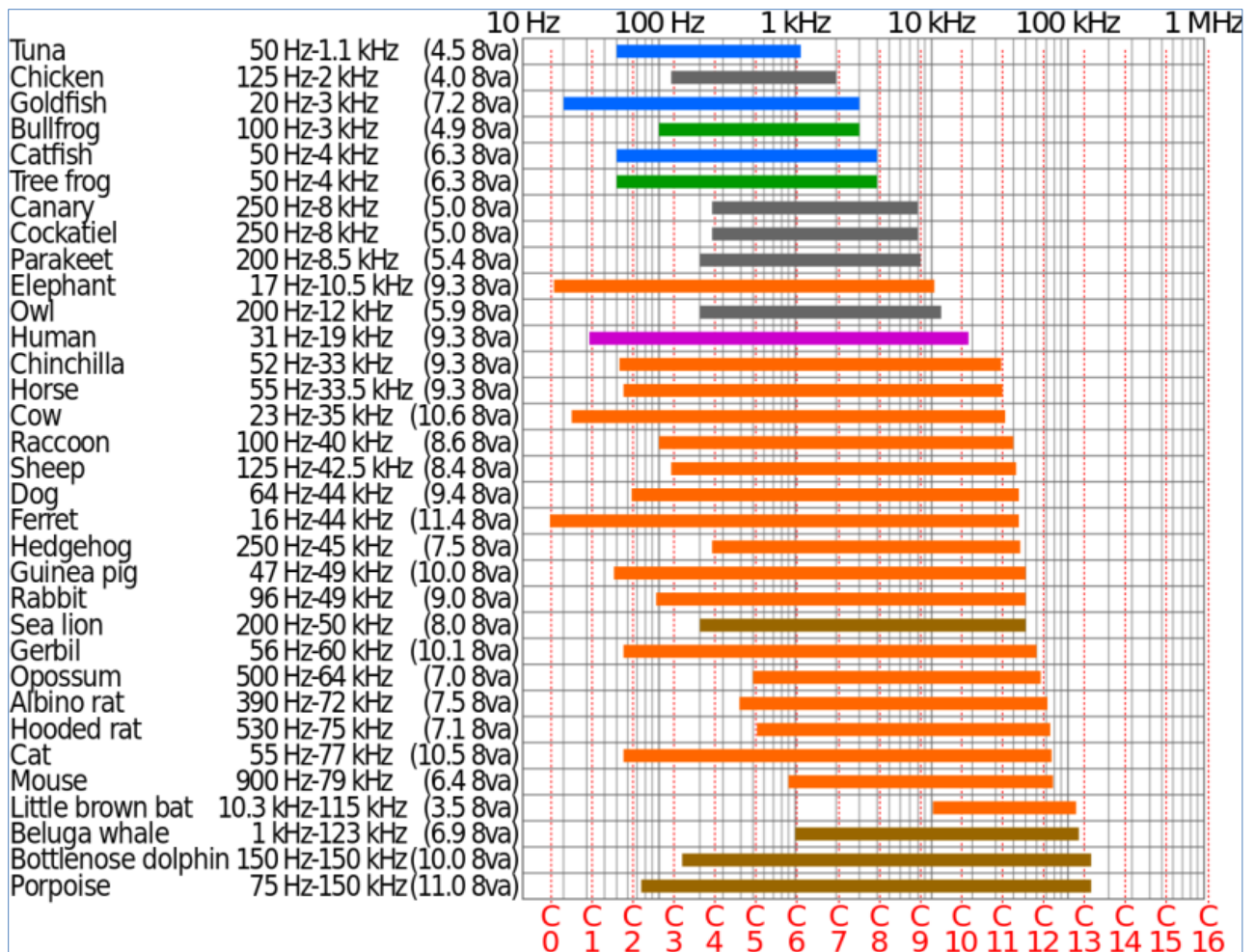


Figure 8-1: Logarithmic Chart of the Hearing Ranges of Some Animals¹⁹

8.1.1 Domesticated Animals

It has been observed that most domesticated animals are generally not bothered by noise, excluding most impulsive noises.

8.1.2 Wildlife

Studies indicated that most animals adapt to noises, and would even return to a site after an initial disturbance, even if the noise is continuous. The more sensitive animals that might be impacted by noise would most likely relocate to a quieter area. Noise impacts are therefore very highly species dependent.

¹⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hearing_range

8.1.3 Avifauna

As with other terrestrial faunal species, noise (character of sound or change in level) will impact on avifauna (birds of a particular region and/or habitat). Anthropogenic noises result in physical damage to ears, increased stress, flight or flushing, changes in foraging and other behavioral reactions. Ortega (2012) summarized those additional responses (with ecological similar controls) include the avoidance of noisy areas, changes in reproductive success and changes in vocal communication. However, as with other faunal species, there are no guidelines to assess at which sound pressure level avifaunal will start to exhibit any response.

8.1.4 Concluding Remarks - Noise Impacts on Animals

From these and other studies the following can be concluded that:

- To date there are, however, no guidelines or sound limits with regards to noise levels that can be used to estimate the potential significance of noises on animals.
- Animals respond to impulsive (sudden) noises (higher than 90 dBA) by running away. If the noises continue, animals would try to relocate (Drooling, 2007).
- Animals start to respond to increased noise levels with elevated stress hormone levels and hypertension. These responses begin to appear at exposure levels of 55 to 60 dBA (Baber, 2009).
- Animals of most species exhibit adaptation with noise (Broucek, 2014), including impulsive noises, by changing their behaviour.
- More sensitive species would relocate to a quieter area, especially species that depend on hearing to hunt or evade prey, or species that makes use of sound/hearing to locate a suitable mate (Drooling, 2007).
- Noises associated with helicopters, motor- and quad bikes does significantly impact on animals (startle response). This is due to the sudden and significant increase in noise levels due to these activities.
- There are no published studies in reputable journals that provide support for the negative impacts of noise from wind turbines on animals.
- Animal communication is generally the highest during no and low wind conditions. It has been hypothesised that this is one of the reasons why birds sing so much in the mornings (their voices carry the farthest and there are generally less observable wind).
- Background noise levels (ambient sound levels) in remote areas are not always low in space or time. The site is windy and this generates significant noise itself and also significantly changes the ability of fauna to hear the environmental noises around them.
- Infrasound is present in the environment, and is generated by a wide range of natural sources (e.g. wind, waves etc.). In February 2013, the Environmental Protection

Authority of South Australia published the results of a study into infrasound levels near wind farms (Evans, 2013). This study measured infrasound levels at urban locations, rural locations with wind turbines close by, and rural locations with no wind turbines in the vicinity. It found that infrasound levels near wind farms are comparable to levels away from wind farms in both urban and rural locations. Infrasound levels were also measured during organized shut-downs of the wind farms; the results showed that there was no noticeable difference in infrasound levels whether the turbines were active or inactive.

- Wind is a significant source of natural noise, with a character similar to the noise generated by wind turbines, with a significant portion of the acoustic energy in the low frequency and infrasound range.
- Wind turbines does not emit broad-band sound on a continual basis as the turbines only turn and generate noise when the wind speeds are above the cut-in speed.
- The wind turbines will only operate during periods of higher wind speeds, a period when background noise levels are already elevated due to wind-induced noises.
- The elevated background noise relating with wind also provide additional masking of the wind turbine noise, with periods of higher winds also correlating with lower faunal activity, particularly with regard to communication.

8.2 WHY NOISE CONCERNS COMMUNITIES²⁰

Noise can be defined as "unwanted sound", an audible acoustic energy that adversely affects the physiological and/or psychological well-being of people, or which disturbs or impairs the convenience or peace of any person. One can generalise by saying that sound becomes unwanted when it:

- Hinders speech communication;
- Impedes the thinking process;
- Interferes with concentration;
- Obstructs activities (work, leisure and sleeping); and
- Presents a health risk due to hearing damage.

However, it is important to remember that whether a given sound is "noise" depends on the listener or hearer. The driver playing loud rock music on their car radio hears no noise, but the person in the traffic behind them hears nothing but noise.

Response to noise is unfortunately not an empirical absolute, as it is seen as a multi-faceted psychological concept, including behavioural and evaluative aspects. For instance, in some

²⁰ World Health Organization, 1999; Noise quest, 2010; Journal of Acoustical Society of America, 2009

cases annoyance is seen as an outcome of disturbances, in other cases it is seen as an indication of the degree of helplessness with respect to the noise source.

Noise does not need to be loud to be considered “disturbing”. One can refer to a dripping tap in the quiet of the night, or the irritating “thump-thump” of the music from a neighbouring house at night when one would like to sleep.

Severity of the annoyance depends on factors such as:

- Background sound levels, and the background sound levels the receptor is used to;
- The manner in which the receptor can control the noise (helplessness);
- The time, unpredictability, frequency, distribution, duration, and intensity of the noise;
- The physiological state of the receptor; and
- The attitude of the receptor about the emitter (noise source).

8.2.1 Annoyance associated with Wind Energy Facilities²¹

Annoyance is the most widely acknowledged effect of environmental noise exposure, and is considered to be the most widespread. It is estimated that less than a third of the individual noise annoyance is accounted for by acoustic parameters, and that non-acoustic factors plays a major role. Non-acoustic factors that have been identified include age, economic dependence on the noise source, attitude towards the noise source and self-reported noise sensitivity.

On the basis of a number of studies into noise annoyance, exposure-response relationships were derived for high annoyance from different noise sources. These relationships, illustrated in **Figure 8-2**, are recommended in a European Union position paper published in 2002, stipulating policy regarding the quantification of annoyance. This can be used in an Environmental Health Impact Assessment and cost-benefit analysis to translate noise maps into overviews of the numbers of persons that may be annoyed, thereby giving insight into the situation expected in the long term. It is not applicable to local complaint-type situations or to an assessment of the short-term effects of a change in noise climate.

²¹ Van den Berg, 2011; Milieu, 2010.

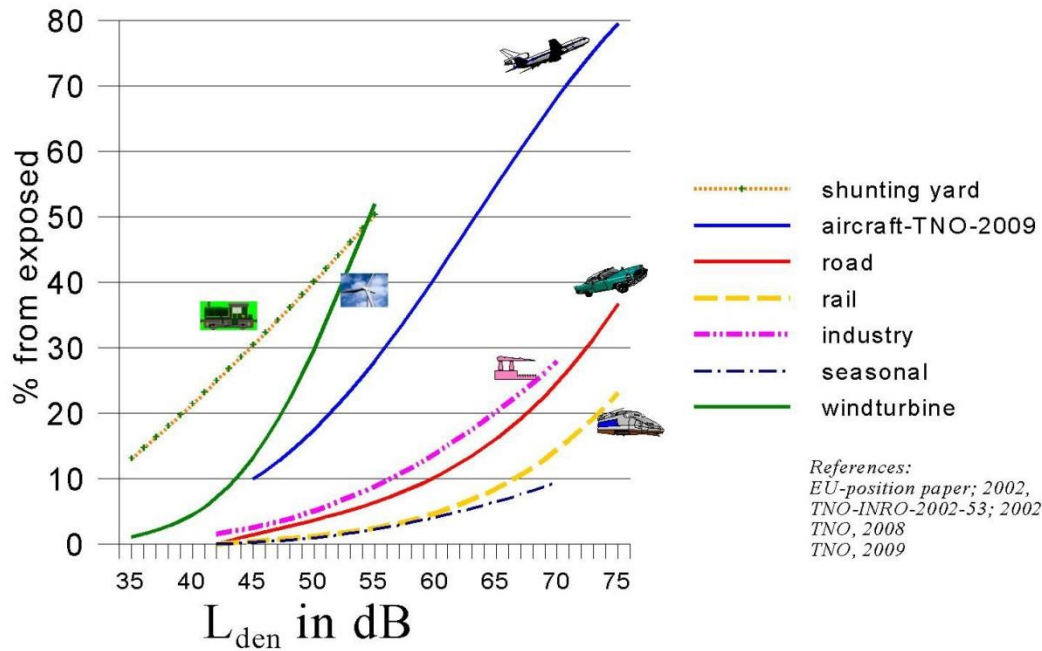


Figure 8-2: Percentage of annoyed persons as a function of the day-evening-night noise exposure at the façade of a dwelling

While the total ambient sound levels are of importance, the spectral characteristics also determines the likelihood that someone will hear external noises that may or may not be similar in spectral characteristics to that of vegetation created noise. Bolin (2006) did investigate spectral characteristics and determined the annoyance might occur at levels where noise generated by wind turbine noise exceeds natural ambient sounds with 3 dB or more.

8.3 IMPACT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

8.3.1 Overview: The common characteristics

The word "noise" is generally used to convey a negative response or attitude to the sound received by a listener. There are four common characteristics of sound, any or all of which determine listener response and the subsequent definition of the sound as "noise". These characteristics are:

- Intensity;
- Loudness;
- Annoyance; and
- Offensiveness.

Of the four common characteristics of sound, intensity is the only one which is not subjective and can be quantified. Loudness is a subjective measure of the effect the sound has on the

human ear. As a quantity it is therefore complicated but has been defined by experimentation on subjects known to have normal hearing.

The annoyance and offensive characteristics of noise are also subjective. Whether or not a noise causes annoyance mostly depends upon its reception by an individual, the environment in which it is heard, the type of activity and mood of the person and how acclimatised or familiar that person is to the sound.

8.3.2 Noise criteria of concern

The criteria used in this report were drawn from the criteria for the description and assessment of environmental impacts from the Integrated Environmental Management Information Series (DEAT, 2002).

There are a number of criteria that are of concern for the assessment of noise impacts. These can be summarised in the following manner:

- *Increase in noise levels:* People or communities often react to an increase in the ambient noise level they are used to, which is caused by a new source of noise. With regards to the NCRs, an increase of more than 7 dBA is considered a disturbing noise. See also **Figure 8-3**.
- *Zone Sound Levels:* Previously referred as the acceptable rating levels, sets acceptable noise levels for various areas. See also **Table 8-1**.
- *Absolute or total noise levels:* Depending on their activities, people generally are tolerant to noise up to a certain absolute level, e.g. 65 dBA. However, anything above this level is considered unacceptable.

In South Africa the document that addresses the issues concerning environmental noise is SANS 10103. See also **Table 8-1**. It provides the maximum average ambient noise levels, $L_{Req,d}$ and $L_{Req,n}$, during the day and night respectively to which different types of developments may be exposed. For rural areas the Zone Sound Levels (Rating Levels) are:

- Day (06:00 to 22:00) - $L_{Req,d} = 45$ dBA, and
- Night (22:00 to 06:00) - $L_{Req,n} = 35$ dBA.

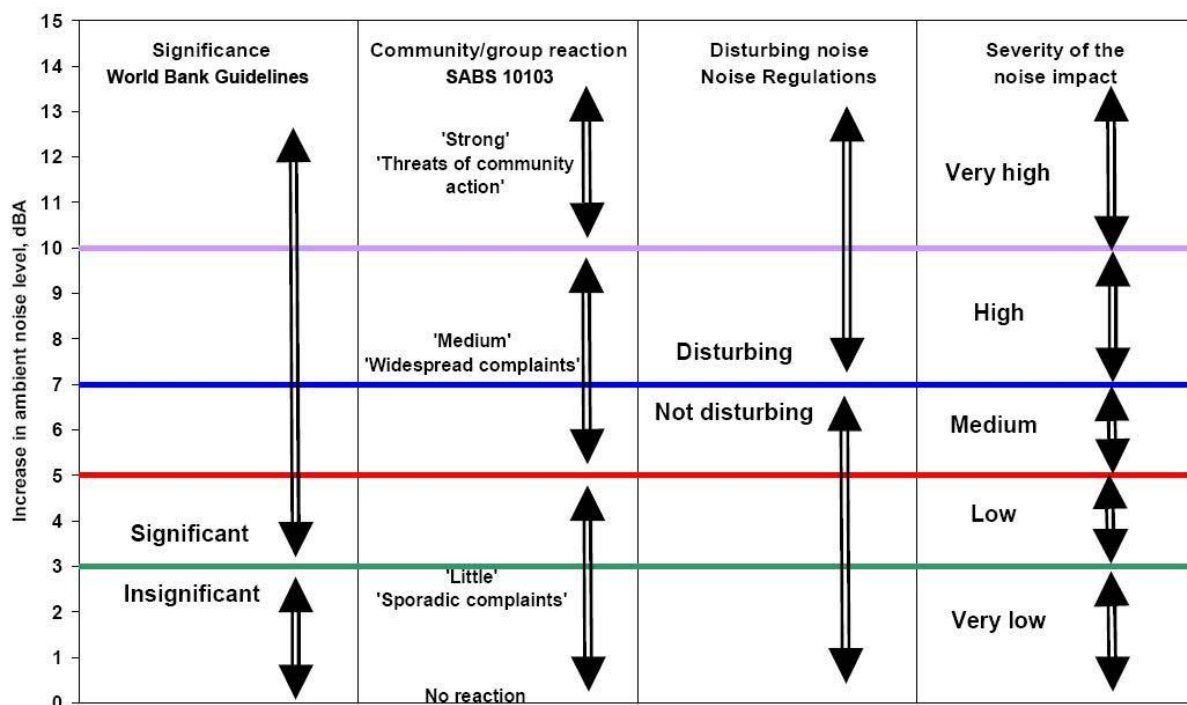


Figure 8-3: Criteria to assess the significance of impacts stemming from noise

SANS 10103 also provides a guideline for estimating community response to an increase in the general ambient noise level caused by an intruding noise. If Δ is the increase in noise level, the following criteria are of relevance:

- **$\Delta \leq 3$ dBA:** An increase of 3 dBA or less will not cause any response from a community. It should be noted that for a person with average hearing acuity an increase of less than 3 dBA in the general ambient noise level would not be noticeable.
- **$3 < \Delta \leq 5$ dBA:** An increase of between 3 dBA and 5 dBA will elicit 'little' community response with 'sporadic complaints'. People will just be able to notice a change in the sound character in the area.
- **$5 < \Delta \leq 15$ dBA:** An increase of between 5 dBA and 15 dBA will elicit a 'medium' community response with 'widespread complaints'. In addition, an increase of 10 dBA is subjectively perceived as a doubling in the loudness of a noise. For an increase of more than 15 dBA the community reaction will be 'strong' with 'threats of community action'.

In addition, it should be noted that the NCRs defines disturbing noise to be any change in the ambient noise levels higher than 7 dBA than the background.

Table 8-1: Acceptable Zone Sound Levels for noise in districts (SANS 10103)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Type of district	Equivalent continuous rating level ($L_{Req,T}$) for noise dBA					
	Outdoors			Indoors, with open windows		
	Day/night $L_{R,dn}^a$	Daytime $L_{Req,d}^b$	Night-time $L_{Req,n}^b$	Day/night $L_{R,dn}^a$	Daytime $L_{Req,d}^b$	Night-time $L_{Req,n}^b$
a) Rural districts	45	45	35	35	35	25
b) Suburban districts with little road traffic	50	50	40	40	40	30
c) Urban districts	55	55	45	45	45	35
d) Urban districts with one or more of the following: workshops; business premises; and main roads	60	60	50	50	50	40
e) Central business districts	65	65	55	55	55	45
f) Industrial districts	70	70	60	60	60	50

8.3.3 Determining appropriate Zone Sound Levels

SANS 10103 unfortunately does not cater for instances when background noise levels change due to the impact of external forces. Locations close to the sea for instance always have a background noise level exceeding 35 dBA, and, in cases where the sea is rather turbulent, it can easily exceed 45 dBA. Similarly, noise induced by high winds is not included.

Setting noise limits relative to the background noise level is relatively straightforward when the prevailing background noise level and source level are constant. However, wind turbines emit noise that is related to wind speed, and the environment within which they are heard will probably also be dependent upon the strength of the wind and the noise associated with its effects. It is therefore necessary to derive a background noise level that is indicative of the noise environment at the receiving property for different wind speeds so that the turbine noise level at any particular wind speed can be compared with the background noise level in the same wind conditions.

8.3.3.1 Using International Guidelines to set Noise Limits

When assessing the overall noise levels emitted by a WF, it is necessary to consider the full range of operating wind speeds of the wind turbines. This covers the wind speed range from around 3-5 m/s (the turbine cut-in wind speed) up to a wind speed range of 25-35 m/s measured at the hub height of a wind turbine. However, ETSU-R97 (1996) proposes that noise limits only be placed up to a wind speed of 12 m/s for the following reasons:

1. Wind speeds are not often measured at wind speeds greater than 12 m/s at 10 m height;
2. Reliable measurements of background ambient sound levels and turbine noise will be difficult to make in high winds due to the effects of wind noise on the microphone and the fact that one could have to wait several months before such winds were experienced;
3. Turbine manufacturers are unlikely to be able to provide information on sound power levels at such high wind speeds for similar reasons; and
4. If a wind farm meets noise limits at wind speeds lower than 12m/s, it is most unlikely to cause any greater loss of amenity at higher wind speeds. Turbine noise levels increase only slightly as wind speeds increase; however, background ambient sound levels increase significantly with increasing wind speeds due to the force of the wind.

Available data indicates that wind-induced noises start to increase at wind speeds 3 – 4 m/s, becoming a significant (and frequently the dominant noise source in rural areas) at wind speeds higher than 10 – 12 m/s/. Most wind turbines reach their maximum noise emission level at a wind speed of 8 – 10 m/s. At these wind speeds increased wind-induced noises (wind howling around building, rustling of leaves in trees, rattling noises, etc.) could start to drown other noises, including that being generated by wind turbines²².

Sound level vs. wind speed data is presented in the following figures (**Figure 5-38**)²³. It is based on approximately 30,000 measurements collected at various quiet locations in South Africa (locations further than 10 km from the ocean). Also indicated are around 480 actual night-time measurements collected within 10 km from the proposed WEF. There were no apparent or observable sounds that would have impacted on the measurements at these locations. There was a lack of higher wind speeds during previous site visits, but as with other sites, ambient sound levels are expected to increase as the surrounding wind speed increase. This has been found at all locations where measurements have been done for a sufficiently long enough period of time (more than 30 locations comprising of more than 38,000 measurements) with the data agreeing with a number of international studies on the subject.

Considering this data as well as the international guidelines (MOE, see **Table 4-2**; IFC, see **Table 4-3**), noise limits starting at 40 dB that increases to more than 45 dB (as wind speeds

²² It should be noted that this does not mean that the wind turbines are inaudible.

²³ The sound level measuring instruments were located at a quiet location in the garden of the various houses. Data was measured in 10-minute bins and then co-ordinated with the 10 m wind speed derived from the wind mast of the developer. This wind mast was not close to the dwellings, being approximately 3,500m from the measurement locations.

increase) could be acceptable. Project participants could be exposed to noise levels up to 45 dBA (ETSU-R97).

8.3.3.2 Using local regulations to set noise limits

Noise limits as set by the National NCRs (GN R154 of 1992 – **section 4.3.1**) defines a "**disturbing noise**" as the Noise Level which exceeds the zone sound level or, if no zone sound level has been designated, a noise level which exceeds the ambient sound level at the same measuring point by 7 dBA or more. Accepting that the sound levels in the area may be typical of a rural noise district, night-time rating levels would be 35 dBA and a noise level exceeding 42 dBA may be a disturbing noise (therefore the noise limit).

As can be observed from **Figure 5-38**, if ambient sound levels were measured at increased wind speeds, ambient sound levels will be higher as wind-induced noises increase. These expected sound levels will be used to determine the probability for a noise impact to occur.

How wind-induced noises increase depends significantly on the measuring location and surrounding environment, but it is expected to be higher than 35 dBA closer to dwellings. The noise limit should increase with increased wind-speeds, but, considering international guidelines, an upper limit of 45 dBA must be honored. For modelling and assessing the potential noise impact the values as proposed in **Table 8-2** will be considered.

Table 8-2: Proposed ambient sound levels and acceptable rating levels

10 meter Wind Speed (m/s)	Estimated ambient sound levels (night-time) (dBA)	MoE Sound Level Limits of Class 3 areas (Table 4-2) (dBA)	ETSU-R97 limit for project participants (dBA)	Night-time Zone Sound Level (SANS 10103:2008) (dBA)	Proposed Night Rating Level (dBA)
4	37.6	40	45	35 (at low wind speeds, this will increase as wind speeds increase)	40
5	38.6	40	45		40
6	39.5	40	45		40
7	40.5	43	45		43
8	41.5	45	45		45
9	42.5	49	45		45

8.3.4 Determining the Significance of the Noise Impact

The level of detail as depicted in the EIA regulations was fine-tuned by assigning specific values to each impact while considering the DEAT (2002) guideline. In order to establish a coherent framework within which all impacts could be objectively assessed, it was necessary to establish a rating system, which was applied consistently to all the criteria. For such

purposes each aspect was assigned a value as defined in the third column in the tables below.

The level of detail as depicted in the 2014 EIA regulations, as amended on 07 April 2017, was fine-tuned by assigning specific values to each impact. In order to establish a coherent framework within which all impacts could be objectively assessed, it was necessary to establish a rating system, which was applied consistently to all the criteria. For such purposes each aspect was assigned a value as defined in the third column in the tables below.

The impact consequence is determined by summing the scores of Magnitude (**Table 8-3**), Duration (**Table 8-4**) and Spatial Extent (**Table 8-5**). The impact significance (see **Sections 8.3.5**) is determined by multiplying the Consequence result with the Probability score (**Table 8-6**). An explanation of the impact assessment criteria is defined in the following tables.

Table 8-3: Impact Assessment Criteria – Magnitude

This defines the impact as experienced by any receptor. In this report the receptor is defined as any resident in the area, but excludes faunal species.		
Rating	Description	Score
<i>Minor</i>	Increase in average sound pressure levels between 0 and 3 dB from the expected ambient sound levels. Ambient sound levels are defined by the lower of the measured $L_{A_{\text{eq},8\text{hr}}}$ or $L_{A_{\text{eq},16\text{hr}}}$ during measurement dates. Total projected noise level is less than the Zone Sound Level and/or Equator Principle in wind-still conditions.	2
<i>Low</i>	Increase in average sound pressure levels between 3 and 5 dB from the expected ambient sound levels. Total projected noise levels between 3 and 5 above the Zone Sound Level and/or Equator Principle (wind-less conditions).	4
<i>Moderate</i>	Increase in average sound pressure levels between 5 and 7 dB from the ambient sound levels. Increase in sound pressure levels between 5 and 7 above the Zone Sound Level and/or Equator Principle (wind less conditions). Sporadic complaints expected.	6
<i>High</i>	Increase in average sound pressure levels between 7 and 10 from the ambient sound level. Total projected noise levels between 7 and 10 dBA above the Zone Sound Level and/or Equator Principle (wind-less condition). Medium to widespread complaints expected.	8
<i>Very High</i>	Increase in average ambient sound pressure levels higher than 10 dBA. Total projected noise levels higher than 10 dB above the Zone Sound Level and/or Equator Principle (wind less-conditions). Change of 10 dBA is perceived as 'twice as loud', leading to widespread complaints and even threats of community or group action. Any point where instantaneous noise levels exceed 65 dBA at any receptor.	10

Table 8-4: Impact Assessment Criteria - Duration

The lifetime of the impact that is measured in relation to the lifetime of the proposed development (construction, operation and closure phases). Will the receptors be subjected to increased noise levels for the lifetime duration of the project, or only infrequently.		
Rating	Description	Score
<i>Temporary</i>	Impacts are predicted to be of very short duration (portion of construction period) and intermittent/occasional (0 – 1 year).	1

<i>Short term</i>	Impacts that are short, predicted to last only for the duration of the construction period (2 - 5 years).	2
<i>Medium term</i>	Impacts that will continue for the life of the Project, but ceases when the Project stops operating (5 - 15 years).	3
<i>Long term</i>	Impacts that will continue for the life of the Project, but ceases when the Project stops operating (>15 years).	4
<i>Permanent</i>	Impacts that cause a permanent change in the affected receptor or resource (e.g. removal or destruction of ecological habitat) that endures substantially beyond the Project lifetime.	5

Table 8-5: Impact Assessment Criteria – Spatial extent

Classification of the physical and spatial scale of the impact		
Rating	Description	Score
<i>Site</i>	The impacted area extends only as far as the activity, such as the footprint occurring within the total site area.	1
<i>Local</i>	The impact could affect the local area (within 1,000 m from site).	2
<i>Regional</i>	The impact could affect the area including the neighbouring farms, the transport routes and the adjoining towns (further than 1,000 m from site).	3
<i>National</i>	The impact could have an effect that expands throughout the country (South Africa).	4
<i>International</i>	Where the impact has international ramifications that extend beyond the boundaries of South Africa.	5

Table 8-6: Impact Assessment Criteria - Probability

This describes the likelihood of the impacts actually occurring, and whether it will impact on an identified receptor. The impact may occur for any length of time during the life cycle of the activity, and not at any given time. The classes are rated as follows:		
Rating	Description	Score
<i>Improbable</i>	The possibility of the impact occurring is none, due either to the circumstances, design or experience. The chance of this impact occurring is zero (0 %).	1
<i>Possible</i>	The possibility of the impact occurring is very low, due either to the circumstances, design or experience. The chances of this impact occurring is defined to be up to 25 %.	2
<i>Likely</i>	There is a possibility that the impact will occur to the extent that provisions must therefore be made. The chances of this impact occurring is defined to be between 25% and 50 %.	3
<i>Highly Likely</i>	It is most likely that the impacts will occur at some stage of the development. Plans must be drawn up before carrying out the activity. The chances of this impact occurring is defined between 50 % to 75 %.	4
<i>Definite</i>	The impact will take place regardless of any prevention plans, and only mitigation actions or contingency plans to contain the effect can be relied on. The chance of this impact occurring is defined to be between 75% and 100 %.	5

In order to assess the potential significance of the noise impact, these factors were assessed using the equation below, with the significance (without mitigation) rated in **Table 8-7**.

$$\text{Significance} = (\text{Magnitude} + \text{Duration} + \text{Extent}) \times \text{Probability}$$

8.3.5 Identifying the Potential Impacts

Following the assignment of the necessary weights to the respective aspects, criteria are summed and multiplied by their assigned probabilities, resulting in a Significance Rating (SR) value for each impact (prior to the implementation of mitigation measures). The significance (without mitigation) is rated on the scale defined in **Table 8-7**.

Table 8-7: Significance (without mitigation) Rating

SR<30	Low (L)	Impacts with little real effect and which should not have an influence on or require modification of the project design or alternative mitigation. No mitigation is required.
30<SR <60	Medium (M)	Where it could have an influence on the decision unless it is mitigated. An impact or benefit which is sufficiently important to require management. Of moderate significance - could influence the decisions about the project if left unmanaged.
SR>60	High (H)	Impact is significant, mitigation is critical to reduce impact or risk. Resulting impact could influence the decision depending on the possible mitigation. An impact which could influence the decision about whether or not to proceed with the project.

8.4 REPRESENTATION OF NOISE LEVELS

Noise rating levels will be calculated in detail in this report using the appropriate sound propagation models as defined. It is therefore important to understand the difference between sound or noise level as well as the noise rating level (also see Glossary of Terms, [Appendix B](#)).

Sound or noise levels generally refers to a level as measured using an instrument, whereas the noise rating level refers to a calculated sound exposure level to which various corrections and adjustments was added. These noise rating levels are further processed into a 3D map illustrating noise contours of constant rating levels or noise isopleths. In this noise report it will be used to illustrate the potential extent of the calculated noises of the project and not a noise level at a specific moment in time.

9 PROJECTED NOISE RATING LEVELS

9.1 PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION PHASE NOISE IMPACT

This section investigates the conceptual construction activities as discussed in **section 6.1**. The layout as provided by the developer for the Spreeukloof WF is presented in **Figure 3-1**. As can be seen from this layout, a number of different activities might take place close to potentially sensitive receptors, each with a specific potential impact.

As it is unknown where the different activities may take place it was selected to model the impact of the noisiest activity (laying of foundation totaling 113.6 dBA cumulative noise impact – various equipment operating simultaneously) at all locations (over the full daytime period of 16 hours) where wind turbines may be erected, calculating how this may impact on noise levels at potential noise-sensitive developments (see **Figure 9-1**). Noise created due to linear activities (roads) were also evaluated and plotted against distance as illustrated in **Figure 9-2**²⁴.

Even though most construction activities are projected to take place only during day time, it might be required at times that construction takes place during the night due to:

- Concrete pouring: Large portions of concrete do require pouring and vibrating to be completed once started, and work is sometimes required until the early hours of the morning to ensure a well-established concrete foundation. However, the work force working at night for this work will be considerably smaller than during the day.
- Working late due to time constraints: Weather plays an important role in time management in construction. A spell of bad weather can cause a construction project to fall behind its completion date. Therefore, it is hard to judge beforehand if a construction team would be required to work late at night.

²⁴ Sound level at a receiver set at a certain distance from a road

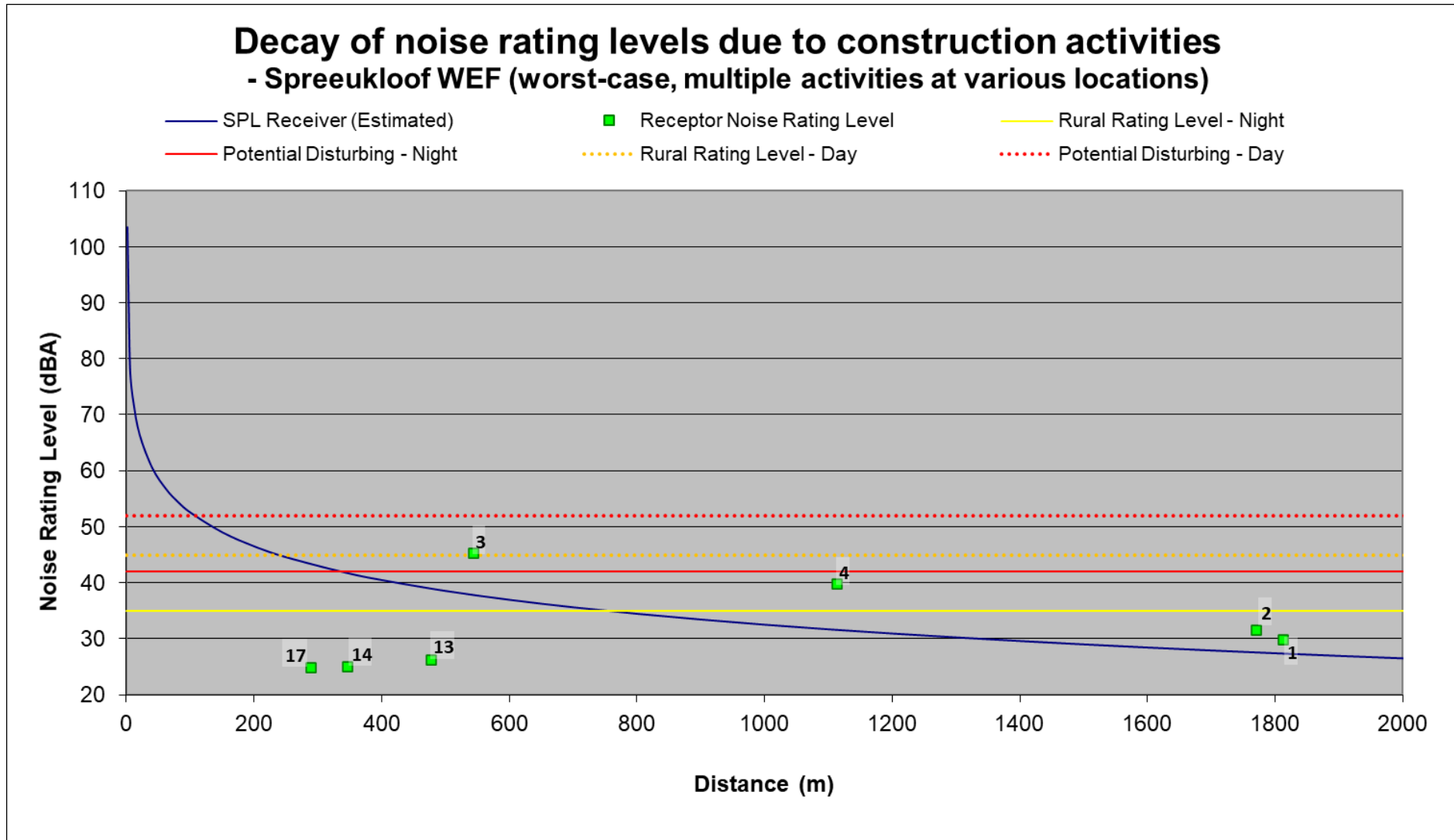


Figure 9-1: Projected conceptual construction noise levels – Decay of noise from construction activities

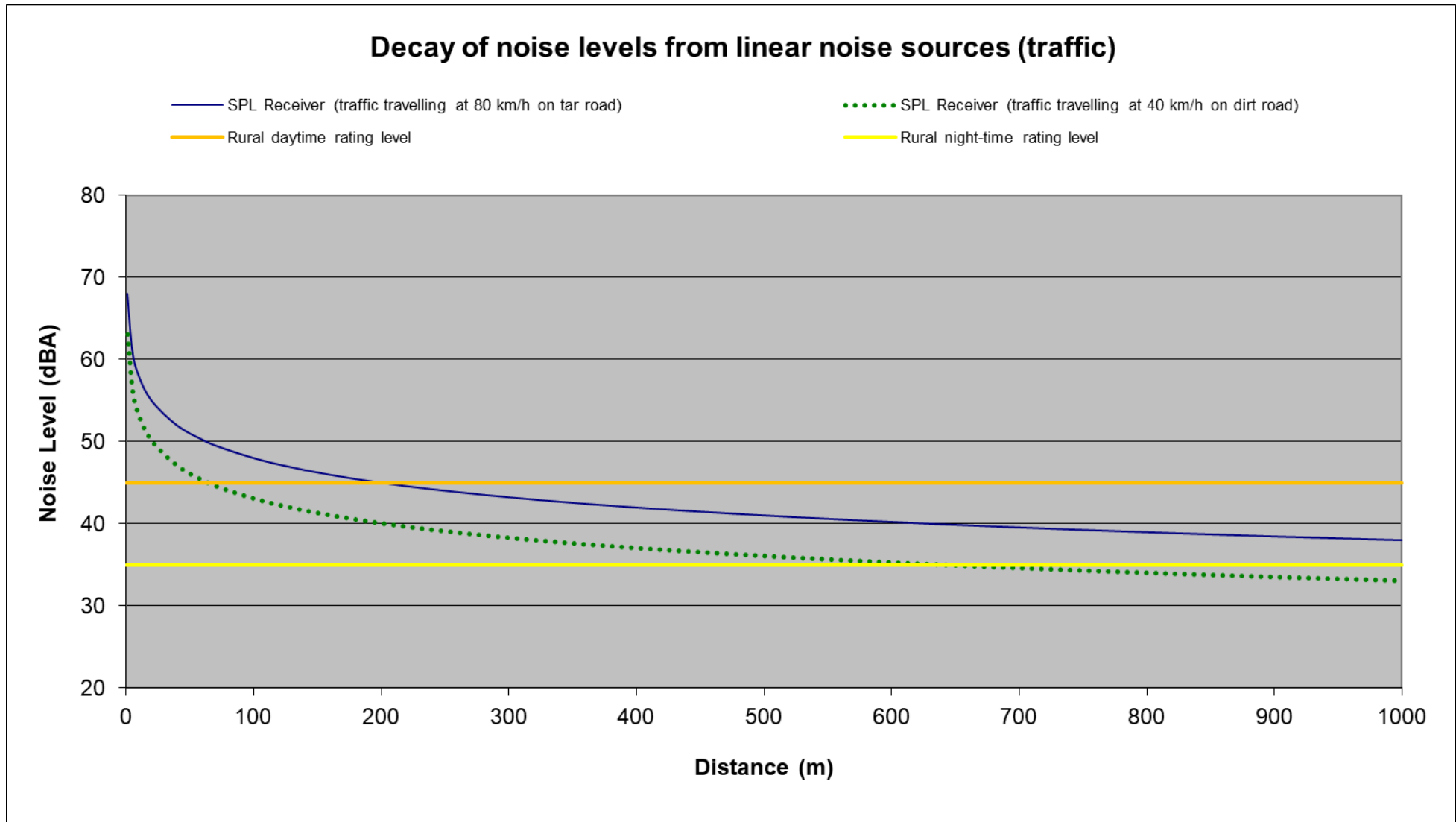


Figure 9-2: Projected conceptual construction noise levels – Decay over distance from linear activities (roads)

9.2 OPERATION PHASE NOISE IMPACT

While the significance of daytime noise impacts was considered, times when a quiet environment is desired (at night for sleeping, weekends etc.) are more critical. Surrounding receptors would desire and require a quiet environment during the night-time (22:00 – 06:00) timeslot and ambient noise levels are critical. It should be noted that maintenance activities normally take place during the day, but normally involve one or two light-delivery vehicles moving around during the course of the day, an insignificant noise source. As such maintenance activities will not be considered.

This noise impact assessment will evaluate the layout presented in **Figure 3-1**, using the sound power emission levels presented in **Table 9-1**. The hub height used for modelling 118 m, though the results will be valid for different hub heights. The maximum calculated noise rating level contours are presented in **Figure 9-3**.

Table 9-1: Octave Sound Power Emission Levels used for modelling

A-Weighted Sound Power Levels (at various wind speeds)									
Wind Turbine: Nordex N163/5.X (based on the Nordex N117/3000 data)									
(Ref: F008_244_A04_EN_R00_N117-3000kW_Octave.doc, dated 2012-09-07)									
Wind speed (m/s)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11	11
Sound Power Emission Level (dB re 10 ⁻¹² Pa)	103.6	106.2	106.8	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.2
Expected A-weighted Octave Sound Power Levels									
Wind Turbine: Nordex N163/5.X									
(Ref: Dana, 2019)									
Frequency	31.5	63	125	250.0	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
L _w (dB)	119.0	115.6	112.0	108.6	106.2	104.5	101.2	92.2	83.7

9.3 POTENTIAL CUMULATIVE NOISE IMPACTS

The proposed Spreeukloof WF is proposed just north of the proposed Malabar, and west of the proposed Loperberg WEFs. The cumulative model considered the sound emission levels for the Nordex N117/3000 as defined in de Jager, 2012, for the existing Dorper WF. The latest available layouts of these WEFs were included in a cumulative model with the maximum potential noise level contours illustrated in **Figure 9-4** and the calculated maximum noise levels are defined in **Appendix F, Table 4**.

9.4 DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASE NOISE IMPACT

The potential for a noise impact to occur during the decommissioning and closure phase will be much lower than that of the construction and operation phases and noise from the decommissioning and closure phases will therefore not be investigated further.

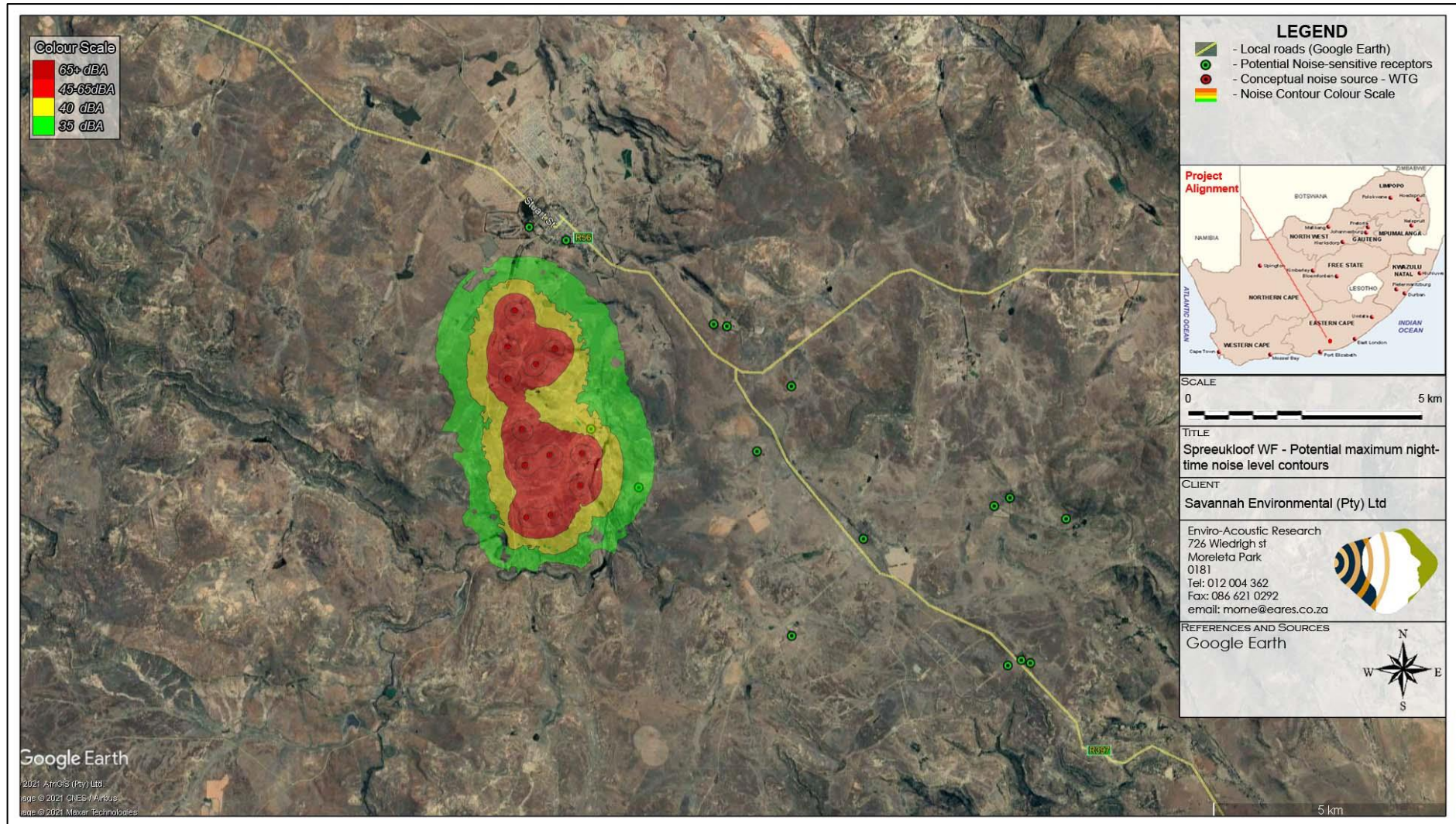


Figure 9-3: Projected maximum night-time operational noise rating levels due to operation of Spreeukloof WF

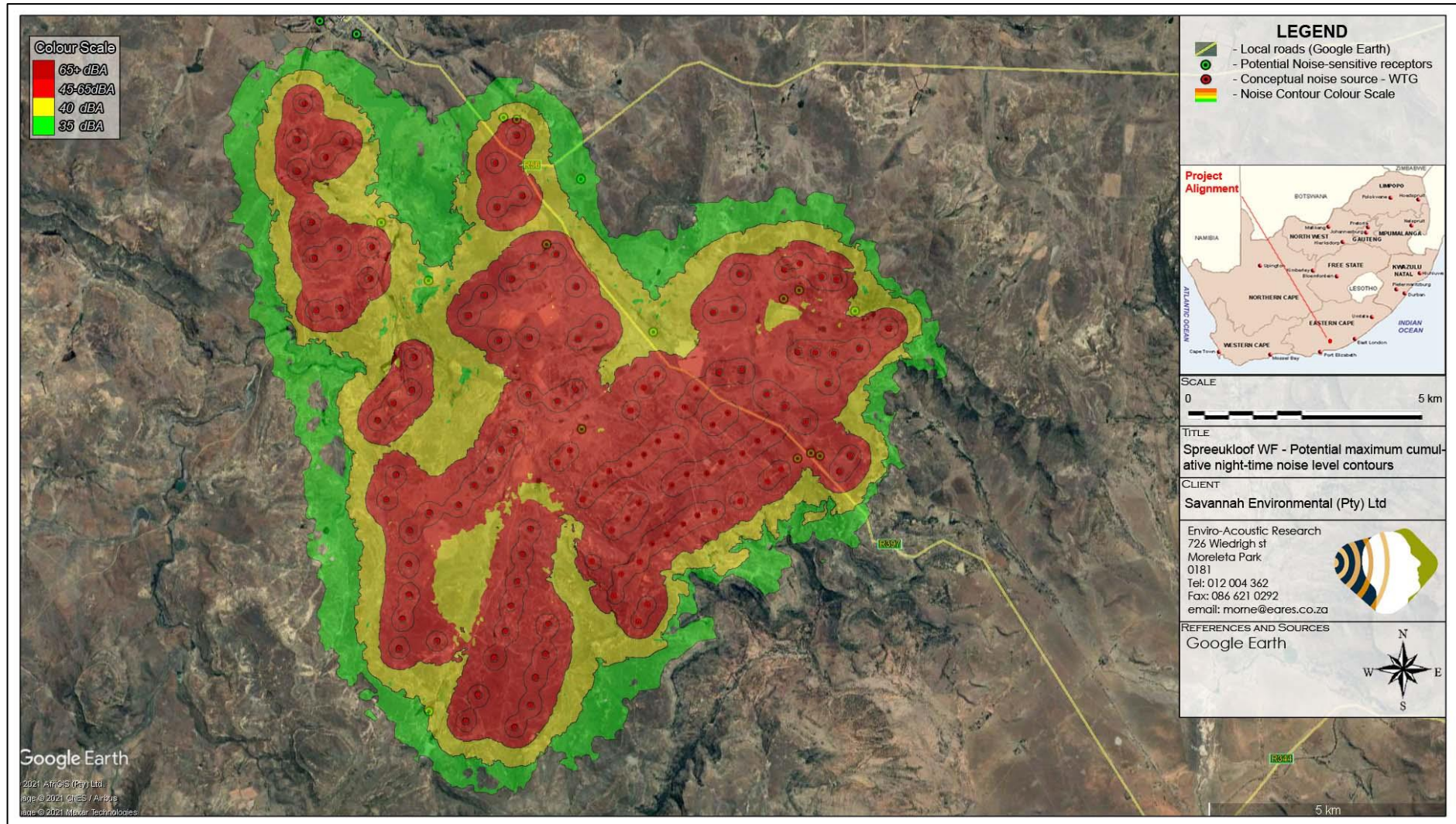


Figure 9-4: Projected cumulative maximum night-time operational noise levels

10 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NOISE IMPACT

10.1 CONSTRUCTION PHASE NOISE IMPACT

The potential noise generating activities during construction are described in **section 6.1** and the magnitude defined in **section 9.1**. The average daytime ambient sound levels were measured at 42.2 dBA, with average night-time ambient sound levels being 33.3 dBA (low wind speeds – see **Figure 5-38**). During periods with increased wind speeds, the average daytime ambient sound levels were 51.7 dBA, with average night-time ambient sound levels being 47.5 dBA.

The noise levels associated with the construction of the wind turbine generators can be estimated using **Figure 9-1**. The projected noise levels, as well as the potential noise impact at each receptor for any potential day- (refer to **Appendix F, Table 1**) and night-time periods (refer to **Appendix F, Table 2**).

The significance of the potential daytime noise impacts is summarized in **Table 10-1** for potential daytime construction activities (for the highest noise level).

Table 10-1: Impact Assessment: Construction Activities during the day

Aspect / Impact pathway: The potential impact is assessed per NSD in Appendix F, Table 1 .		
Various construction activities taking place simultaneously during the day will increase ambient sound levels due to air-borne noise. Noise levels due to construction activities close to NSD03 may be as high as 45.3 dBA, depending on the number of simultaneous activities taking place close to the identified NSDs.		
Nature of potential impact: Increase in ambient sound levels.		
Receiver no	Projected Noise Levels (Construction)	
All NSDs (see Figure 9-1)	Noise levels as high as 45.3 dBA	Mitigation not required, though considered
	Without mitigation	Mitigation not required
Status (positive/negative)	Negative	Negative
Magnitude (Table 8-3)	Medium (6 – NSD 05)	Minor to Low (2 - 4)
Duration (Table 8-4)	Temporary (1)	Temporary (1)
Extent (Table 8-5)	Local (2)	Local (2)
Probability (Table 8-6)	Improbable (1)	Improbable (1)
Significance (Table 8-7)	Low Risk (9)	Low Risk (5 - 7)
Reversibility	High	High
Loss of resources	Medium	Medium
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes, but not required.	-
Confidence in findings: High. Worst-case scenario evaluated with all equipment operating under full load close to identified receptors. Low daytime ambient sound levels assumed.		
Mitigation: Significance of noise impact is low for the scenario as conceptualized and no mitigation measures are required or recommended.		
Cumulative impacts: Potential of cumulative noise impact is low.		

While night-time construction activities are not envisaged, but there may be times when activities may take place after 22:00 at night, or before 06:00 in the mornings. Considering potential delays' relating to civil works (especially concrete pouring that must be undertaken in one go), the potential significance due to night-time construction activities was assessed in **Table 10-2**.

Table 10-2: Impact Assessment: Construction Activities at night

Aspect / Impact pathway: The potential impact is assessed per NSD in Appendix F, Table 2 .		
Various construction activities taking place simultaneously at night will increase ambient sound levels due to air-borne noise. Noise levels due to construction activities close to the NSD may be as high as 45.3 dBA (NSD03), depending on the number of simultaneous activities taking place close to the identified receptors. Increased noise may be audible during low-wind conditions and may be disturbing during the very quiet night-time periods, especially if the construction activities take place between the hours of 01:00 and 04:00 – quietest periods at night (simultaneous activities closer than 1 000 m from these receptors).		
Nature of potential impact: Increase in ambient sound levels.		
Receiver no	Projected Noise Levels (Construction)	
All NSDs (see Figure 9-1)	Noise levels as high as 45.3 dBA	Noise levels less than 45 dBA
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Status (positive/negative)	Negative	Negative
Magnitude (Table 8-3)	Very High (10)	Medium (6)
Duration (Table 8-4)	Temporary (1)	Temporary (1)
Extent (Table 8-5)	Regional (3)	Local (2)
Probability (Table 8-6)	Highly Likely (4)	Improbable (1)
Significance (Table 8-7)	Medium Risk (56)	Low Risk (9)
Reversibility	High	High
Loss of resources	Medium	Medium
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes.	-
Confidence in findings: High. Worst-case scenario evaluated with all equipment operating under full load. Very low night-time ambient sound levels assumed.		
Mitigation: There is a potential for a noise impact if night-time construction activities take place near NSD03. Night-time construction activities at this distance is not recommended and it should be minimized where possible. The receptor at NSD03 should be notified before night-time construction activities are permitted within 600 m.		
Cumulative impacts: Potential of cumulative noise impact is low.		

Considering the proposed layout of the Spreeukloof WF, it is unlikely that access roads will pass closer than 250 m from potential receptors. However, the noise levels associated with the construction of the access roads can be estimated using **Figure 9-1**. From this figure it can be seen that the construction noise levels will be well within the acceptable zone sound level (45 dBA for a rural noise district during the day) if the roads are further than approximately 250 m from the closest receptors.

The potential magnitude of noise rating levels due to construction traffic can be estimated using **Figure 9-2**. While the graph depends on the average speed and number of vehicles, the figure can still be used to estimate potential noise impacts. For an average of 10

vehicles travelling at an average 40 km/h on a gravel road, noise from construction traffic will be well within the acceptable zone sound level (45 dBA) if the roads are further than approximately 60 m from the closest receptors (daytime construction activities). The potential impact of daytime traffic is assessed in **Table 10-4**.

Due to very low ambient sound levels at night, night-time traffic could result in a noise level of up to 35 dBA at 600 m and around 42 dBA at 120 m (a potential disturbing noise) from the roads used for construction. This should be considered if any night-time activities are envisaged requiring significant traffic to pass within 120 m from residential dwellings at night.

Table 10-3: Impact Assessment: Construction of roads (daytime)

Aspect / Impact pathway: Construction of roads during the day may increase ambient sound levels temporarily. Construction activities closer than 100 m from the identified NSDs could result in noise levels exceeding 55 dBA, higher than the IFC recommended noise limits for residential use. Construction activities closer than 250 m from the identified NSDs could result in noise levels exceeding 45 dBA, higher than the zone sound levels for a rural area.		
Nature of potential impact: Increase in ambient sound levels.		
Receiver no	Projected Noise Levels (Construction)	
All NSDs (see Figure 9-1)	Construction activities closer than 100 m	Construction activities closer than 100 m
	Without mitigation	Without mitigation
Status (positive/negative)	Negative	Negative
Magnitude (Table 8-3)	Very high (10)	Very high (10)
Duration (Table 8-4)	Temporary (1)	Temporary (1)
Extent (Table 8-5)	Local (2)	Local (2)
Probability (Table 8-6)	Probable (2)	Probable (2)
Significance (Table 8-7)	Low Risk (26)	Low Risk (26)
Reversibility	High	High
Loss of resources	Medium	Medium
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes, but not required.	-
Confidence in findings: High. Worst-case scenario evaluated with construction of access road close to the NSDs.		
Mitigation: Significance of noise impact is very low for the scenario as conceptualized.		
Cumulative impacts: Potential of cumulative noise impact is low.		

Table 10-4: Impact Assessment: Daytime construction traffic

Aspect / Impact pathway: Various construction vehicles passing close to potential noise-sensitive receptors may increase ambient sound levels and create disturbing noises.		
Nature of potential impact: Increase in ambient sound levels.		
Receiver no	Projected Noise Levels (Construction)	
All NSDs (see Figure 9-2)	Construction traffic passing closer than further than 200 m	No mitigation is required
	Without mitigation	Without mitigation
Status (positive/negative)	Negative	Negative
Magnitude (Table 8-3)	Medium to Very high (6 - 10)	Medium to Very high (6 - 10)
Duration (Table 8-4)	Short (2)	Short (2)
Extent (Table 8-5)	Local (2)	Local (2)
Probability (Table 8-6)	Probable (2)	Probable (2)
Significance (Table 8-7)	Low Risk (20 - 28)	Low Risk (20 - 28)

Reversibility	High	High
Loss of resources	Medium	Medium
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes, but not required.	-
Confidence in findings: High. Worst-case scenario evaluated with construction traffic passing within 100 m from an NSD.		
Mitigation: Significance of noise impact is very low for the scenario as conceptualized. It is however recommended that roads not be constructed within 150 m from occupied dwellings used for residential purposes (to reduce noise levels below 42 dBA if construction traffic may use the road at night).		
Cumulative impacts: Potential of cumulative noise impact is low.		

10.2 OPERATION PHASE NOISE IMPACT

Only the night-time scenario was assessed, as this is the most critical time period when a quiet environment is desired. There is a potential noise impact of **low** significance, as the maximum noise levels was calculated to be less than 45 dBA at all identified receptors.

The potential maximum noise levels associated with the operation phase is illustrated in **Figure 9-3** and the assumed ambient sound levels presented in **Figure 5-38**.

Using the criteria discussed in **Section 8.3.4**, considering **Figure 9-3**, the projected noise rating levels would be less than 45 dBA (the recommended acceptable night-time noise limit as per **section 8.3.3.2**) at all NSDs at a 8 m/s wind. The significance of the noise impact is assessed per NSD in **Appendix F, Table 3**, with the noise impact summarized in **Table 10-5**.

Table 10-5: Impact Assessment: Operational Activities at night

Aspect / Impact pathway: WTG operating simultaneously at night. Ambient sound level measurements indicate that sound levels would be elevated during periods that the WTG will be operational. Considering Figure 10-1 , it is definite that the noise levels will be less than 45 dBA (using a sound power emission level of 107.2 dBA re 1 pW).		
Nature of potential impact: Increase in ambient sound levels.		
Receiver no	Projected Noise Levels	
All NSDs (see Appendix F, Table 3)	Noise levels less than 45 dBA	Noise levels less than 45 dBA
	Without mitigation	Without mitigation
Status (positive/negative)	Negative	Negative
Magnitude (Table 8-3)	Minor (2)	Minor (2)
Duration (Table 8-4)	Long (4)	Long (4)
Extent (Table 8-5)	Regional (3)	Regional (3)
Probability (Table 8-6)	Likely (3)	Likely (3)
Significance (Table 8-7)	Low Risk (27)	Low Risk (27)
Reversibility	High	High
Loss of resources	Medium	Medium
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes, but not required.	-
Confidence in findings: High. Worst-case scenario evaluated.		
Mitigation: Noise levels is well below 45 dBA and additional mitigation is not required.		

Cumulative impacts:

Potential of cumulative noise impact is low.

10.3 CUMULATIVE NOISE IMPACT

The significance of the noise impact is assessed per NSD for the cumulative scenario in **Appendix F, Table 4**. Considering **Figure 9-4**, the contribution from the Spreeukloof WF on total cumulative noises (together with the existing Dorper WEF as well as if the Malabar and Loperberg WEFs are also developed) will be less than 3 dBA. Total noise levels at NSDs 14 and 17 will exceed 45 dBA, though this is due to the noise impact from other WEFs in the area. Mitigation as proposed for the operational phase will reduce the noise levels to less than 45 dBA. The potential significance of the noise impact due to cumulative impacts is low as defined in **Table 10-6**.

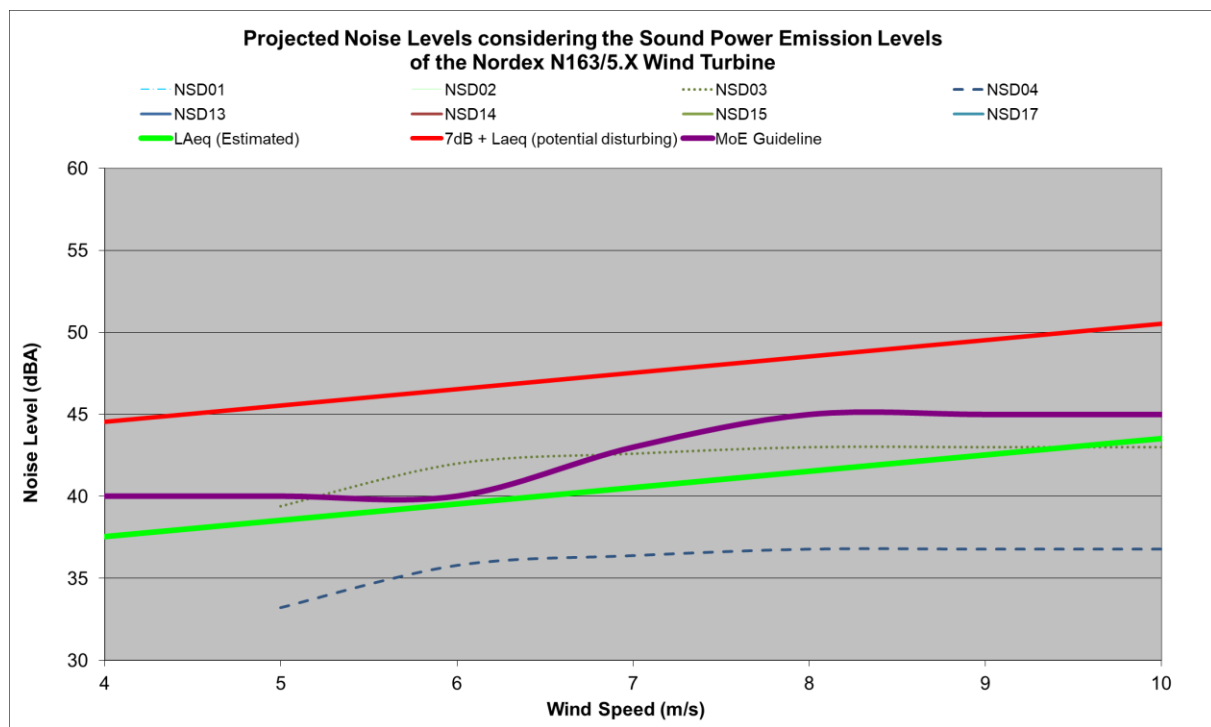


Figure 10-1: Projected noise levels at different wind speeds

Table 10-6: Impact Assessment: Potential Cumulative Impacts

Aspect / Impact pathway: Wind turbines from various WEFs operating simultaneously at night. Increases in ambient sound levels due to air-borne noise from the wind turbines.		
Nature of potential impact: Increase in ambient sound levels.		
Receiver no	Projected Noise Levels	
All NSDs	Noise levels less than 45 dBA	Noise levels less than 45 dBA
	Overall impact of the proposed project considered in isolation	Cumulative impact of the project and other projects in the area
Status (positive/negative)	Negative	Negative
Magnitude (Table 8-3)	Low (4)	Low (4)
Duration (Table 8-4)	Long (4)	Long (4)

Extent (Table 8-5)	Regional (3)	Regional (3)
Probability (Table 8-6)	Probable (2)	Probable (2)
Significance (Table 8-7)	Low Risk (22)	Low Risk (22)
Reversibility	High	High
Loss of resources	Medium	Medium
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes, but not required.	Yes, but not required.
Confidence in findings: High. Worst-case scenario evaluated.		
Mitigation: Significance of noise impact is low for the scenario as conceptualized.		
Cumulative impacts: Potential of cumulative noise impact is low.		

10.4 DECOMMISSIONING PHASE NOISE IMPACT

Final decommissioning activities will have a noise impact lower than either the construction or operation phases. This is because decommissioning and closure activities normally take place during the day using minimal equipment (due to the decreased urgency of the project). While there may be various activities, there is a very small risk for a noise impact. The significance of any noise impact would be low, similar to the construction noise impact as defined in **section 10.1**.

10.5 EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

10.5.1 Alternative 1: No-go option

The ambient sound levels will remain as is (relatively low).

10.5.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Renewable Power Generation activities

The proposed renewable energy activities (worst-case evaluated) will slightly raise the noise levels at a number of the closest potential NSDs. There is no alternative location where the wind farm can be developed as the presence of a viable wind resource determines the viability of a commercial WF. While the location cannot be moved, the wind turbines within the WF can be moved around, although this layout is the result of numerous evaluations and modelling to identify the most economically feasible and environmentally sustainable layout.

The proposed layout will result in increased noise levels at a few receptors. Considering the ambient sound levels measured on-site, the projected noise rating levels will be similar to the on-site ambient sound levels. It is also possible that the noise rating levels could exceed the ambient sound levels during certain periods and this may impact on the quality of living at night for the closest receptors. The closest receptors may lose the peace that

they are used to and, in terms of acoustics, there is no benefit to the surrounding environment (closest receptors).

The project will greatly assist in the provision of energy, which will allow further economic growth and development in South Africa and locally. The project will generate short and long-term employment and other business opportunities and promote renewable energy in South Africa and locally. People in the area that are not directly affected by increased noises generally have a more positive perception of the renewable projects and understand the need and desirability of the project.

11 MITIGATION MEASURES

This study considers the potential noise impact on the surrounding environment due to construction and operational activities related to the revised layout associated with the amendment application of the Spreeukloof WF. It was determined that the potential noise impact would be of a:

- **low significance** for daytime construction activities;
- **medium significance** for night-time construction activities, with mitigation proposed to reduce the significance to **low**;
- **low significance** for both day- and night-time operational activities.

The developer must know that community involvement needs to continue throughout the project. Annoyance is a complicated psychological phenomenon, as with many industrial operations, expressed annoyance with sound can reflect an overall annoyance with the project, rather than a rational reaction to the sound itself. At all stages, surrounding receptors should be informed about the project, providing them with factual information without setting unrealistic expectations. It is counterproductive to suggest that the activities (or facility) will be inaudible due to existing high ambient sound levels. The magnitude of the sound levels will depend on a multitude of variables and will vary from day to day and from place to place with environmental and operational conditions. Audibility is distinct from the sound level, because it depends on the relationship between the sound level from the activities, the spectral character and that of the surrounding soundscape (both level and spectral character).

The developer must implement a line of communication (i.e. a help line where complaints could be lodged). All potential sensitive receptors should be made aware of these contact numbers. The proposed WEF should maintain a commitment to the local community (people staying within 2,000 m from construction or operational activities) and respond to noise concerns in an expedient fashion. Sporadic and legitimate noise complaints could be raised. For example, sudden and sharp increases in sound levels could result from mechanical malfunctions or perforations or slits in the blades. Problems of this nature can be corrected quickly and it is in the developer's interest to do so.

Continuing management objectives would be:

- Ensure that total daytime construction noise levels are less than 52 dBA at all potential NSDs (dwellings used for residential purposes);

- Ensure that total night-time construction noise levels are less than 45 dBA at all potential NSDs (dwellings used for residential purposes);
- Ensure that total noise levels due to operational activities are less than 45 dBA at all potential NSDs (dwellings used for residential purposes); and
- Prevent the generation of nuisance noises.

11.1 MITIGATION OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO REDUCE NOISE IMPACT DURING CONSTRUCTION

This assessment indicated a noise impact of **Medium Significance** during potential night-time construction activities of the WEF. Mitigation measures are recommended to ensure a **Low Significance** should night-time activities be required. Potential mitigation measures could be:

- Night-time construction activities (at the closest WTG location from NSD03) are not recommended and it should be minimized where possible. If night-time construction activities must take place at night (such as the pouring of concrete), the receptor staying at NSD03 should be notified of the required night-time activities.
- Access roads should not be constructed closer than 150 m from identified NSDs where possible.

11.2 MITIGATION OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO REDUCE NOISE IMPACT DURING OPERATION

The significance of noise during the operation phase is **Low** and additional mitigation measures are not required or recommended.

11.3 MITIGATION OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO REDUCE NOISE IMPACT DURING DECOMMISSIONING

The potential significance of the noise impact would be similar as the construction phase and no further mitigation is recommended or required for the decommissioning phase.

11.4 SPECIAL CONDITIONS

11.4.1 Mitigation options that must be included in the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr)

1. The developer must ensure that noise levels due to the WEF project should be less than 45 dBA. This can be done by the relocation of certain receptors or the development of a noise abatement program.

2. The developer must investigate any reasonable and valid noise complaint if registered by a receptor staying within 2,000 m from the location where construction activities are taking place or operational wind turbine is present. A complaints register must be kept on site.
3. The developer must minimize night-time construction traffic if the access road is closer than 150 m from any NSD, alternatively, the access road must be relocated further than 150 m from NSDs (night-time traffic passing occupied houses).

12 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN

Environmental Noise Monitoring can be divided into two distinct categories, namely:

- Passive monitoring – the registering of any complaints (reasonable and valid) regarding noise; and
- Active monitoring – the measurement of noise levels at identified locations.

Because total projected noise levels are less than 42 dBA (or 7 dB higher than the rural rating level for a rural noise district) during the operational phase, active noise monitoring is not required or recommended.

However, should a reasonable and valid noise complaint be registered, the WF developer should investigate the noise complaint as per the guidelines below. These guidelines should be used as a rough guideline as site specific conditions may require that the monitoring locations, frequency or procedure be adapted.

12.1 MEASUREMENT LOCALITIES AND PROCEDURES

12.1.1 Measurement Localities and Frequency

Should there be a noise complaint, once-off noise measurements must be conducted at the location of the person that registered a valid and reasonable noise complaint. The measurement location should consider the direct surroundings to ensure that other sound sources cannot influence the reading.

12.1.2 Measurement Procedures

Ambient sound measurements should be collected as defined in SANS 10103:2008. Due to the variability that naturally occurs in sound levels at most locations, it is recommended that semi-continuous measurements are conducted over a period of at least 120 hours, covering at least 5 full night-time (22:00 – 06:00) periods, with the data analysed considering the onsite 10 m wind speed. When a noise complaint is being investigated, measurements should be collected during a period or in conditions similar to when the receptor experienced the disturbing noise event.

13 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report is an Environmental Noise Impact Assessment of the noise impacts due to the proposed amendments to the Spreeukloof WF (and associated infrastructure). Potential noise levels are remodelled considering the proposed amendments, using a predictive model to estimate potential noise levels due to the various activities and to assist in the identification of potential issues of concern.

Conceptual scenarios were developed for the revised layout, considering various phases of the project. The revised layout, subject to the current amendment application will result in the following:

- A potential noise impact of a **low** significance during the day for the construction phase of the proposed WEF and no additional mitigation is required;
- A potential noise impact of a **medium** significance before mitigation for night-time construction activities, with proposed mitigation available to allow the reduction of the potential noise impact to a **low** significance;
- A potential noise impact of a **low** significance for the construction of the proposed access roads during the daytime period;
- A potential noise impact of a **low** significance for potential daytime construction traffic noises;
- A potential noise impact of a **low** significance for operation of the proposed wind turbines at night, with proposed mitigation available to allow the reduction of the potential noise impact to a **low** significance. The daytime noise impact would be less than the potential night-time noise impact; and
- A potential noise impact of a **low** significance for the decommissioning of the proposed WEF.
- The development of the Spreeukloof WF will not increase cumulative noises at other NSD in the area.

Considering the **low** significance of the potential noise impacts (with mitigation, inclusive of cumulative impacts) for the proposed WEF and associated infrastructure, it is recommended that the Part II Amendment for the proposed Spreeukloof WF be authorized.

Specific additional, novel mitigation measures have been provided based on the remodelled noise findings as per the amendment layout provided, and are to be included into the project EMPr. These mitigation measures are detailed in **section 11.1** above.

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APPENDIX A

Curriculum Vitae

The Author started his career in the mining industry as a bursar Learner Official (JCI, Randfontein), working in the mining industry, doing various mining related courses (Rock Mechanics, Surveying, Sampling, Safety and Health [Ventilation, noise, illumination etc] and Metallurgy. He did work in both underground (Coal, Gold and Platinum) as well as opencast (Coal) for 4 years. He changed course from Mining Engineering to Chemical Engineering after his second year of his studies at the University of Pretoria.

After graduation he worked as a Water Pollution Control Officer at the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry for two years (first year seconded from Wates, Meiring and Barnard), where duties included the perusal (evaluation, commenting and recommendation) of various regulatory required documents (such as EMPR's, Water Use License Applications and EIA's), auditing of license conditions as well as the compilation of Technical Documents.

Since leaving the Department of Water Affairs, Morné has been in private consulting for the last 20 years, managing various projects for the mining and industrial sector, private developers, business, other environmental consulting firms as well as the Department of Water Affairs. During that period he has been involved in various projects, either as specialist, consultant, trainer or project manager, successfully completing these projects within budget and timeframe. During that period he gradually moved towards environmental acoustics, focusing on this field exclusively since 2007.

He has been interested in acoustics as from school days, doing projects mainly related to loudspeaker design. Interest in the matter brought him into the field of Environmental Noise Measurement, Prediction and Control as well as blasting impacts. Since 2007 he has completed more than 400 Environmental Noise Impact Assessments and Noise Monitoring Reports as well as various acoustic consulting services, including amongst others:

**Wind
Energy
Facilities**

Full Environmental Noise Impact Assessments for - Bannf (Vidigenix), iNCA Gouda (Aurecon SA), Isivunguvungu (Aurecon), De Aar (Aurecon), Kokerboom 1 (Aurecon), Kokerboom 2 (Aurecon), Kokerboom 3 (Aurecon), Kangnas (Aurecon), Plateau East and West (Aurecon), Wolf (Aurecon), Outeniqwa (Aurecon), Umsinde Emoyeni (ARCUS), Komsberg (ARCUS), Karee (ARCUS), Kolkies (ARCUS), San Kraal (ARCUS), Phezukomoya (ARCUS), Canyon Springs (Canyon Springs), Perdekraal (ERM), Scarlet Ibis (CESNET), Albany (CESNET), Sutherland (CSIR), Kap Vley (CSIR), Kuruman (CSIR), Rietrug (CSIR), Sutherland 2 (CSIR), Perdekraal (ERM), Teekloof (Mainstream), Eskom Aberdene (SE), Dorper (SE), Spreeukloof (SE), Spreeukloof (SE), Penhoek Pass (SE), Amakhala Emoyeni (SE), Zen (Savannah Environmental – SE), Goereesoe (SE), Springfontein (SE), Garob (SE), Project Blue (SE), ESKOM Kleinzee (SE), Namas (SE), Zonnequa (SE), Walker Bay (SE), Oyster Bay (SE), Hidden Valley (SE), Deep River (SE), Tsitsikamma (SE), AB (SE), West Coast One (SE), Hopefield II (SE), Namakwa Sands (SE), VentuSA Gouda (SE), Dorper (SE), Klipheuwel (SE), INCA Swellendam (SE), Cookhouse (SE), Iziduli (SE), Msenge (SE), Cookhouse

Mining and Industry

II (SE), Rheboksfontein (SE), Suurplaat (SE), Karoo Renewables (SE), Koningaas (SE), Spitskop (SE), Castle (SE), Khai Ma (SE), Poortjies (SE), Korana (SE), IE Moorreesburg (SE), Gunstfontein (SE), Boulders (SE), Vredenburg (Terramanzi), Loeriesfontein (SiVEST), Rhenosterberg (SiVEST), Noupoot (SiVEST), Prieska (SiVEST), Dwarsrug (SiVEST), Graskoppies (SiVEST), Philco (SiVEST), Hartebeest Leegte (SiVEST), Ithemba (SiVEST), !Xha Boom (SiVEST), Spitskop West (Terramanzi), Haga Haga (Terramanzi), Vredenburg (Terramanzi), Msenge Emoyeni (Windlab), Wobben (IWP), Trakas (SiVest), Beaufort West (SiVest)

Full Environmental Noise Impact Assessments for – Delft Sand (AGES), BECSA – Middelburg (Golder Associates), Kromkrans Colliery (Geovicon Environmental), SASOL Borrow Pits Project (JMA Consulting), Lesego Platinum (AGES), Tweefontein Colliery (Cleanstream Environmental), Evraz Vametco Mine and Plant (JMA), Goedehoop Colliery (Geovicon), Hacra Project (Prescali Environmental), Der Brochen Platinum Project (J9 Environment), Brandbach Sand (AGES), Verkeerdepans Extension (CleanStream Environmental), Dwaalboom Limestone (AGES), Jagdlust Chrome (MENCO), WPB Coal (MENCO), Landau Expansion (CleanStream Environmental), Otjikoto Gold (AurexGold), Klipfontein Colliery (MENCO), Imbabala Coal (MENCO), ATCOM East Expansion (Jones and Wagner), IPP Waterberg Power Station (SE), Kangra Coal (ERM), Schoongesicht (CleanStream Environmental), EastPlats (CleanStream Environmental), Chapudi Coal (Jacana Environmental), Generaal Coal (JE), Mopane Coal (JE), Glencore Boshhoek Chrome (JMA), Langan Chrome (PE), Vlakpoort Chrome (PE), Sekoko Coal (SE), Frankford Power (REMIG), Strahrae Coal (Ferret Mining), Transalloys Power Station (Savannah), Pan Palladium Smelter, Iron and PGM Complex (Prescali Environmental), Fumani Gold (AGES), Leiden Coal (EIMS), Colenso Coal and Power Station (SiVEST/EcoPartners), Klippootjie Coal (Gudani), Rietspruit Crushers (MENCO), Assen Iron (Tshikovha), Transalloys (SE), ESKOM Ankerlig (SE), Nooitgedacht Titano Project (EcoPartners), Algoa Oil Well (EIMS), Spitskop Chrome (EMAssistance), Vlakfontein South (Gudani), Leandra Coal (Jacana), Grazvalley and Zoetveld (Prescali), Tjate Chrome (Prescali), Langan Chromite (Prescali), Vereeniging Recycling (Pro Roof), Meyerton Recycling (Pro Roof), Hammanskraal Billeting Plant 1 and 2 (Unica), Development of Altona Furnace, Limpopo Province (Prescali Environmental), Haakdoorndrift Opencast at Amandelbult Platinum (Aurecon), Landau Dragline relocation (Aurecon), Stuart Coal Opencast (CleanStream Environmental), Tetra4 Gas Field Development (EIMS), Kao Diamonds – Tipping Village Relocation (EIMS), Kao Diamonds – West Valley Tailings Deposit (EIMS), Upington Special Economic Zone (EOH), Arcellor Mittal CCGT Project near Saldanha (ERM), Malawi Sugar Mill Project (ERM), Proposed Mooifontein Colliery (Geovicon Environmental), Goedehoop North Residue Deposit Expansion (Geovicon Environmental), Mutsho 600MW Coal-Fired Power Plant (Jacana Environmental), Tshivhaso Coal-Fired Power Plant (Savannah Environmental), Doornhoek Fluorspar Project (Exigo), Royal Sheba Project (Cabanga Environmental), Rietkol Silica (Jacana), Gruisfontein Colliery (Jacana), Lehlabile Colliery (Jaco-K Consulting), Bloemendal Colliery (Enviro-Insight), Rondevly Colliery (REC), Welgedacht Colliery (REC), Kalabasfontein Extension (EIMS), Waltloo Power Generation Project (EScience), Buffalo Colliery (Marang), Balgarthen Colliery (Rayten), Kusipongo Block C (Rayten), Zandheuvel (Exigo), NamPower Walvis Bay (GPT), Eloff Phase 3 (EIMS), Dunbar (Enviro-Insight), Smokey Hills (Prescali), Bierspruit (Aurecon)

Road and Railway

K220 Road Extension (Urbansmart), Boskop Road (MTO), Sekoko Mining (AGES), Davel-Swaziland-Richards Bay Rail Link (Aurecon), Moloto Transport Corridor Status Quo Report and Pre-Feasibility (SiVEST), Postmasburg Housing Development (SE), Tshwane Rapid Transport Project, Phase 1 and 2 (NRM Consulting/City of Tshwane), Transnet Apies-river Bridge Upgrade (Transnet), Gautrain Due-diligence (SiVest), N2 Piet Retief (SANRAL), Atterbury Extension, CoT (Bokomoso Environmental), Riverfarm Development (Terramanzi), Conakry to Kindia Toll Road (Rayten)

<p>Airport</p> <p>Noise monitoring and Audit Reports</p> <p>Small Noise Impact Assessments</p> <p>Project reviews and</p>	<p><i>Oudtshoorn Noise Monitoring (AGES), Sandton Heliport (Alpine Aviation), Tete Airport Scoping (Aurecon)</i></p> <p><i>Peerboom Colliery (EcoPartners), Thabametsi (Digby Wells), Doxa Deo (Doxa Deo), Harties Dredging (Rand Water), Xstrata Coal – Witbank Regional (Xstrata), Sephaku Delmas (AGES), Amakhala Emoyeni WEF (Windlab Developments), Oyster Bay WEF (Renewable Energy Systems), Tsitsikamma WEF Ambient Sound Level study (Cennergi and SE), Hopefield WEF (Umoya), Wesley WEF (Innowind), Ncora WEF (Innowind), Boschmanspoort (Jones and Wagner), Nqamakwe WEF (Innowind), Hopefield WEF Noise Analysis (Umoya), Dassiesfontein WEF Noise Analysis (BioTherm), Transnet Noise Analysis (Aurecon), Jeffries Bay Wind Farm (Globeleq), Sephaku Aganang (Exigo), Sephaku Delmas (Exigo), Beira Audit (BP/GPT), Nacala Audit (BP/GPT), NATREF (Nemai), Rappa Resources (Rayten), Measurement Report for Sephaku Delmas (Ages), Measurement Report for Sephaku Aganang (Ages), Bank of Botswana measurements (Linspace), Skukuza Noise Measurements (Concor), Development noise measurement protocol for Mamba Cement (Exigo), Measurement Report for Mamba Cement (Exigo), Measurement Report for Nokeng Fluorspar (Exigo), Tsitsikamma Community Wind Farm Pre-operation sound measurements (Cennergi), Waainek WEF Operational Noise Measurements (Innowind), Sedibeng Brewery Noise Measurements (MENCO), Tsitsikamma Community Wind Farm Operational noise measurements (Cennergi), Noupoot Wind Farm Operational noise measurements (Mainstream), Twisdraai Colliery (Lefatshe Minerals), SASOL Prospecting (Lefatshe Minerals), South32 Klipspruit (Rayten), Sibanye Stillwater Kroondal (Rayten), Rooiberg Asphalt (Rooiberg Asphalt), SASOL Shondoni (Lefatshe), SASOL Twisdraai (Lefatshe), Anglo Mototolo (Exigo), Heineken Inyaniga (AECOM), Glencore Izimbiwa (Cleanstream) Glencore Impunzi (Cleanstream), Black Chrome Mine (Prescali) Sibanye Stillwater Ezulwini (Aurecon), Sibanye Stillwater Beatrix (Aurecon), Bank of Botswana (Linspace), Lakeside (Linspace), Skukuza (SiVest), Rietvlei Colliery (Jaco-K Consulting)</i></p> <p><i>TCTA AMD Project Baseline (AECOM), NATREF (Nemai Consulting), Christian Life Church (UrbanSmart), Kosmosdale (UrbanSmart), Louwardia K220 (UrbanSmart), Richards Bay Port Expansion (AECOM), Babalegi Steel Recycling (AGES), Safika Slag Milling Plant (AGES), Arcelor Mittal WEF (Aurecon), RVM Hydroplant (Aurecon), Grootvlei PS Oil Storage (SiVEST), Rhenosterberg WEF, (SiVEST), Concerto Estate (BPTrust), Ekuseni Youth Centre (MENCO), Kranskop Industrial Park (Cape South Developments), Pretoria Central Mosque (Noman Shaikh), Soshanguve Development (Maluleke Investments), Seshego-D Waste Disposal (Enviroexcellence), Zambesi Safari Equipment (Owner), Noise Annoyance Assessment due to the Operation of the Gautrain (Thornhill and Lakeside Residential Estate), Upington Solar (SE), Ilangaletu Solar (SE), Pofadder Solar (SE), Flagging Trees WEF (SE), Uyekraal WEF (SE), Ruuki Power Station (SE), Richards Bay Port Expansion 2 (AECOM), Babalegi Steel Recycling (AGES), Safika Ladium (AGES), Safika Cement Isando (AGES), RareCo (SE), Struisbaai WEF (SE), Perdekraal WEF (ERM), Kotula Tsatsi Energy (SE), Olievenhoutbosch Township (Nali), , HDMS Project (AECOM), Quarry extensions near Ermelo (Rietspruit Crushers), Proposed uMzimkhulu Landfill in KZN (nZingwe Consultancy), Linksfield Residential Development (Bokomoso Environmental), Rooihuiskraal Ext. Residential Development, CoT (Plandev Town Planners), Floating Power Plant and LNG Import Facility, Richards Bay (ERM), Floating Power Plant project, Saldanha (ERM), Vopak Growth 4 project (ERM), Elandspoort Ext 3 Residential Development (Gibb Engineering), Tiegerpoort Wedding Venue (Henwood Environmental), Monavoni Development (Marindzini), Rezoning of Portion 1 (Primo Properties), Tswaing Mega City (Makole), Mabopane Church (EP Architects), ERGO Soweto Cluster (Kongiwe), Fabio Chains (Marang), GIDZ JMP (Marang), Temple Complex (KWP Create), Germiston Metals (Dorean), Sebenza Metals (Dorean)</i></p> <p><i>Spreeukloof (Savannah), Dorper (Savannah), Penhoek Pass (Savannah), Oyster Bay (RES), Tsitsikamma Community Wind Farm Noise Simulation project (Cennergi), Amakhala Emoyeni (Windlab), Spreeukloof (Savannah), Spinning</i></p>
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amendment reports

Head (SE), Kangra Coal (ERM), West Coast One (Moyeng Energy), Rieboksfontein (Moyeng Energy), De Aar WEF (Holland), Quarterly Measurement Reports – Dangote Delmas (Exigo), Quarterly Measurement Reports – Dangote Lichtenburg (Exigo), Quarterly Measurement Reports – Mamba Cement (Exigo), Quarterly Measurement Reports – Dangote Delmas (Exigo) Quarterly Measurement Reports – Nokeng Fluorspar (Exigo), Proton Energy Limited Nigeria (ERM), Hartebeest WEF Update (Moorreesburg) (Savannah Environmental), Modderfontein WEF Opinion (Terramanzi), IPD Vredenburg WEF (IPD Power Vredenburg), Paul Puts WEF (ARCUS), Juno WEF (ARCUS), etc.

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APPENDIX B

Glossary of Terms

GLOSSARY OF ACOUSTIC TERMS, DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

<i>1/3-Octave Band</i>	A filter with a bandwidth of one-third of an octave representing four semitones, or notes on the musical scale. This relationship is applied to both the width of the band, and the centre frequency of the band. See also definition of octave band.
<i>A – Weighting</i>	An internationally standardised frequency weighting that approximates the frequency response of the human ear and gives an objective reading that therefore agrees with the subjective human response to that sound.
<i>Air Absorption</i>	The phenomena of attenuation of sound waves with distance propagated in air, due to dissipative interaction within the gas molecules.
<i>Alternatives</i>	A possible course of action, in place of another, that would meet the same purpose and need (of proposal). Alternatives can refer to any of the following, but are not limited hereto: alternative sites for development, alternative site layouts, alternative designs, alternative processes and materials. In Integrated Environmental Management the so-called “no go” alternative refers to the option of not allowing the development and may also require investigation in certain circumstances.
<i>Ambient</i>	The conditions surrounding an organism or area.
<i>Ambient Noise</i>	The all-encompassing sound at a point being composed of sounds from many sources both near and far. It includes the noise from the noise source under investigation.
<i>Ambient Sound</i>	The all-encompassing sound at a point being composite of sounds from near and far.
<i>Ambient Sound Level</i>	Means the reading on an integrating impulse sound level meter taken at a measuring point in the absence of any alleged disturbing noise at the end of a total period of at least 10 minutes after such a meter was put into operation. In this report the term Background Ambient Sound Level will be used.
<i>Amplitude Modulated Sound</i>	A sound that noticeably fluctuates in loudness over time.
<i>Applicant</i>	Any person who applies for an authorisation to undertake a listed activity or to cause such activity in terms of the relevant environmental legislation.
<i>Assessment</i>	The process of collecting, organising, analysing, interpreting and communicating data that is relevant to some decision.
<i>Attenuation</i>	Term used to indicate reduction of noise or vibration, by whatever method necessary, usually expressed in decibels.
<i>Audible frequency Range</i>	Generally assumed to be the range from about 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz, the range of frequencies that our ears perceive as sound.
<i>Ambient Sound Level</i>	The level of the ambient sound indicated on a sound level meter in the absence of the sound under investigation (e.g. sound from a particular noise source or sound generated for test purposes). Ambient sound level as per Noise Control Regulations.
<i>Broadband Noise</i>	Spectrum consisting of a large number of frequency components, none of which is individually dominant.
<i>C-Weighting</i>	This is an international standard filter, which can be applied to a pressure signal or to a <i>SPL</i> or <i>PWL</i> spectrum, and which is essentially a pass-band filter in the frequency range of approximately 63 to 4000 Hz. This filter provides a more constant, flatter, frequency response, providing significantly less adjustment than the A-scale filter for frequencies less than 1000 Hz.
<i>Controlled area (as per National Noise Control Regulations)</i>	a piece of land designated by a local authority where, in the case of- (a) road transport noise in the vicinity of a road- (i) the reading on an integrating impulse sound level meter, taken outdoors at the end of a period extending from 06:00 to 24:00 while such meter is in operation, exceeds 65 dBA; or (ii) the equivalent continuous "A"-weighted sound pressure level at a height of at least 1,2 metres, but not more than 1,4 metres, above the

	<p>ground for a period extending from 06:00 to 24:00 as calculated in accordance with SABS 0210-1986, titled: "Code of Practice for calculating and predicting road traffic noise", published under Government Notice No. 358 of 20 February 1987, and projected for a period of 15 years following the date on which the local authority has made such designation, exceeds 65 dBA;</p> <p>(b) aircraft noise in the vicinity of an airfield, the calculated noisiness index, projected for a period of 15 years following the date on which the local authority has made such designation, exceeds 65 dBA; or</p> <p>(c) industrial noise in the vicinity of an industry-</p> <p>(i) the reading on an integrating impulse sound level meter, taken outdoors at the end of a period of 24 hours while such meter is in operation, exceeds 61 dBA; or</p> <p>(ii) the calculated outdoor equivalent continuous "A"-weighted sound pressure level at a height of at least 1,2 metres, but not more than 1,4 metres, above the ground for a period of 24 hours, exceeds 61 dBA;</p>
<i>dB(A)</i>	Sound Pressure Level in decibel that has been A-weighted, or filtered, to match the response of the human ear.
<i>Decibel (db)</i>	A logarithmic scale for sound corresponding to a multiple of 10 of the threshold of hearing. Decibels for sound levels in air are referenced to an atmospheric pressure of 20 μ Pa.
<i>Diffraction</i>	The process whereby an acoustic wave is disturbed and its energy redistributed in space as a result of an obstacle in its path, Reflection and refraction are special cases of diffraction.
<i>Direction of Propagation</i>	The direction of flow of energy associated with a wave.
<i>Disturbing noise</i>	Means a noise level that exceeds the zone sound level or, if no zone sound level has been designated, a noise level that exceeds the ambient sound level at the same measuring point by 7 dBA or more.
<i>Environment</i>	The external circumstances, conditions and objects that affect the existence and development of an individual, organism or group; these circumstances include biophysical, social, economic, historical, cultural and political aspects.
<i>Environmental Control Officer</i>	Independent Officer employed by the applicant to ensure the implementation of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and manages any further environmental issues that may arise.
<i>Environmental impact</i>	A change resulting from the effect of an activity on the environment, whether desirable or undesirable. Impacts may be the direct consequence of an organisation's activities or may be indirectly caused by them.
<i>Environmental Impact Assessment</i>	An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) refers to the process of identifying, predicting and assessing the potential positive and negative social, economic and biophysical impacts of any proposed project, plan, programme or policy that requires authorisation of permission by law and that may significantly affect the environment. The EIA includes an evaluation of alternatives, as well as recommendations for appropriate mitigation measures for minimising or avoiding negative impacts, measures for enhancing the positive aspects of the proposal, and environmental management and monitoring measures.
<i>Environmental issue</i>	A concern felt by one or more parties about some existing, potential or perceived environmental impact.
<i>Equivalent continuous A-weighted sound exposure level ($L_{Aeq,T}$)</i>	The value of the average A-weighted sound pressure level measured continuously within a reference time interval T , which have the same mean-square sound pressure as a sound under consideration for which the level varies with time.
<i>Equivalent continuous A-weighted rating level ($L_{Req,T}$)</i>	The Equivalent continuous A-weighted sound exposure level ($L_{Aeq,T}$) to which various adjustments has been added. More commonly used as ($L_{Req,d}$) over a time interval 06:00 – 22:00 ($T=16$ hours) and ($L_{Req,n}$) over a time interval of 22:00 – 06:00 ($T=8$ hours). It is a calculated value.
<i>F (fast) time weighting</i>	(1) Averaging detection time used in sound level meters.

	(2) Fast setting has a time constant of 125 milliseconds and provides a fast reacting display response allowing the user to follow and measure not too rapidly fluctuating sound.
<i>Footprint area</i>	Area to be used for the construction of the proposed development, which does not include the total study area.
<i>Free Field Condition</i>	An environment where there is no reflective surfaces.
<i>Frequency</i>	The rate of oscillation of a sound, measured in units of Hertz (Hz) or kiloHertz (kHz). One hundred Hz is a rate of one hundred times per second. The frequency of a sound is the property perceived as pitch: a low-frequency sound (such as a bass note) oscillates at a relatively slow rate, and a high-frequency sound (such as a treble note) oscillates at a relatively high rate.
<i>Green field</i>	A parcel of land not previously developed beyond that of agriculture or forestry use; virgin land. The opposite of Greenfield is Brownfield, which is a site previously developed and used by an enterprise, especially for a manufacturing or processing operation. The term Brownfield suggests that an investigation should be made to determine if environmental damage exists.
<i>G-Weighting</i>	An International Standard filter used to represent the infrasonic components of a sound spectrum.
<i>Harmonics</i>	Any of a series of musical tones for which the frequencies are integral multiples of the frequency of a fundamental tone.
<i>I (impulse) time weighting</i>	(1) Averaging detection time used in sound level meters as per South African standards and Regulations. (2) Impulse setting has a time constant of 35 milliseconds when the signal is increasing (sound pressure level rising) and a time constant of 1,500 milliseconds while the signal is decreasing.
<i>Impulsive sound</i>	A sound characterized by brief excursions of sound pressure (transient signal) that significantly exceed the ambient sound level.
<i>Infrasound</i>	Sound with a frequency content below the threshold of hearing, generally held to be about 20 Hz. Infrasonic sound with sufficiently large amplitude can be perceived, and is both heard and felt as vibration. Natural sources of infrasound are waves, thunder and wind.
<i>Integrated Development Plan</i>	A participatory planning process aimed at developing a strategic development plan to guide and inform all planning, budgeting, management and decision-making in a Local Authority, in terms of the requirements of Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000).
<i>Integrated Environmental Management</i>	IEM provides an integrated approach for environmental assessment, management, and decision-making and to promote sustainable development and the equitable use of resources. Principles underlying IEM provide for a democratic, participatory, holistic, sustainable, equitable and accountable approach.
<i>Interested and affected parties</i>	Individuals or groups concerned with or affected by an activity and its consequences. These include the authorities, local communities, investors, work force, consumers, environmental interest groups and the general public.
<i>Key issue</i>	An issue raised during the Scoping process that has not received an adequate response and that requires further investigation before it can be resolved.
<i>L_{A90}</i>	the sound level exceeded for the 90% of the time under consideration
<i>Listed activities</i>	Development actions that is likely to result in significant environmental impacts as identified by the delegated authority (formerly the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism) in terms of Section 21 of the Environment Conservation Act.
<i>L_{AMin} and L_{AMax}</i>	Is the RMS (root mean squared) minimum or maximum level of a noise source.
<i>Loudness</i>	The attribute of an auditory sensation that describes the listener's ranking of sound in terms of its audibility.
<i>Magnitude of impact</i>	Magnitude of impact means the combination of the intensity, duration and extent of an impact occurring.
<i>Masking</i>	The raising of a listener's threshold of hearing for a given sound due to the presence of another sound.
<i>Mitigation</i>	To cause to become less harsh or hostile.

<i>Negative impact</i>	A change that reduces the quality of the environment (for example, by reducing species diversity and the reproductive capacity of the ecosystem, by damaging health, or by causing nuisance).
<i>Noise</i>	a. Sound that a listener does not wish to hear (unwanted sounds). b. Sound from sources other than the one emitting the sound it is desired to receive, measure or record. c. A class of sound of an erratic, intermittent or statistically random nature.
<i>Noise Level</i>	The term used in lieu of sound level when the sound concerned is being measured or ranked for its undesirability in the contextual circumstances.
<i>Noise-sensitive development</i>	developments that could be influenced by noise such as: a) districts (see table 2 of SANS 10103:2008) 1. rural districts, 2. suburban districts with little road traffic, 3. urban districts, 4. urban districts with some workshops, with business premises, and with main roads, 5. central business districts, and 6. industrial districts; b) educational, residential, office and health care buildings and their surroundings; c) churches and their surroundings; d) auditoriums and concert halls and their surroundings; e) recreational areas; and f) nature reserves. In this report Noise-sensitive developments is also referred to as a Potential Sensitive Receptor
<i>Octave Band</i>	A filter with a bandwidth of one octave, or twelve semi-tones on the musical scale representing a doubling of frequency.
<i>Positive impact</i>	A change that improves the quality of life of affected people or the quality of the environment.
<i>Property</i>	Any piece of land indicated on a diagram or general plan approved by the Surveyor-General intended for registration as a separate unit in terms of the Deeds Registries Act and includes an erf, a site and a farm portion as well as the buildings erected thereon
<i>Public Participation Process</i>	A process of involving the public in order to identify needs, address concerns, choose options, plan and monitor in terms of a proposed project, programme or development
<i>Reflection</i>	Redirection of sound waves.
<i>Refraction</i>	Change in direction of sound waves caused by changes in the sound wave velocity, typically when sound wave propagates in a medium of different density.
<i>Reverberant Sound</i>	The sound in an enclosure which results from repeated reflections from the boundaries.
<i>Reverberation</i>	The persistence, after emission of a sound has stopped, of a sound field within an enclosure.
<i>Significant Impact</i>	An impact can be deemed significant if consultation with the relevant authorities and other interested and affected parties, on the context and intensity of its effects, provides reasonable grounds for mitigating measures to be included in the environmental management report. The onus will be on the applicant to include the relevant authorities and other interested and affected parties in the consultation process. Present and potential future, cumulative and synergistic effects should all be taken into account.
<i>S (slow) time weighting</i>	(1) Averaging times used in sound level meters. (2) Time constant of one [1] second that gives a slower response which helps average out the display fluctuations.
<i>Sound Level</i>	The level of the frequency and time weighted sound pressure as determined by a sound level meter, i.e. A-weighted sound level.
<i>Sound Power</i>	Of a source, the total sound energy radiated per unit time.
<i>Sound Pressure Level (SPL)</i>	Of a sound, 20 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the RMS sound pressure level to the reference sound pressure level. International values for the reference sound pressure level are 20 micropascals in air and 100

	millipascals in water. SPL is reported as L_p in dB (not weighted) or in various other weightings.
<i>Soundscape</i>	Sound or a combination of sounds that forms or arises from an immersive environment. The study of soundscape is the subject of acoustic ecology. The idea of soundscape refers to both the natural acoustic environment, consisting of natural sounds, including animal vocalizations and, for instance, the sounds of weather and other natural elements; and environmental sounds created by humans, through musical composition, sound design, and other ordinary human activities including conversation, work, and sounds of mechanical origin resulting from use of industrial technology. The disruption of these acoustic environments results in noise pollution.
<i>Study area</i>	Refers to the entire study area encompassing all the alternative routes as indicated on the study area map.
<i>Sustainable Development</i>	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts: the concept of "needs", in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and the future needs (Brundtland Commission, 1987).
<i>Tread braked</i>	The traditional form of wheel brake consisting of a block of friction material (which could be cast iron, wood or nowadays a composition material) hung from a lever and being pressed against the wheel tread by air pressure (in the air brake) or atmospheric pressure in the case of the vacuum brake.
<i>Zone of Potential Influence</i>	The area defined as the radius about an object, or objects beyond which the noise impact will be insignificant.
<i>Zone Sound Level</i>	Means a derived dBA value determined indirectly by means of a series of measurements, calculations or table readings and designated by a local authority for an area. This is similar to the Rating Level as defined in SANS 10103:2008.

APPENDIX C

Photos of Measurement Location



Photo B.1: Measurement location at SERMPLTSL01



Photo B.2: Measurement location at SERMPLTSL02



Photo B.3: Measurement location at SERMPLTSL03



Photo B.4: Measurement location at SERMPLTSL04



Photo B.5: Measurement location at SERMPLTSL05

APPENDIX D

Calculated conceptual noise levels

Appendix F, Table 1: Projected daytime construction noise levels

NSD	Recom. Rating Levels (noise limit)	Potential Existing Noise Levels	Projected Noise Level	Change in rating level	Mag	Dur	Ext	Prob	Sig
1	55	42.2	29.8	0.2	2	1	2	1	5
2	55	42.2	31.6	0.4	2	1	2	1	5
3	55	42.2	45.3	4.8	4	1	2	1	7
4	55	42.2	39.8	2.0	2	1	2	1	5
13	55	42.2	26.2	0.1	2	1	2	1	5
14	55	42.2	25	0.1	2	1	2	1	5
15	55	42.2	17.1	0.0	2	1	2	1	5
17	55	42.2	24.8	0.1	2	1	2	1	5

Appendix F, Table 2: Projected night-time construction noise levels

NSD	Recom. Rating Levels (noise limit)	Potential Existing Noise Levels	Projected Noise Level	Change in rating level	Mag	Dur	Ext	Prob	Sig
1	45	33.3	29.8	1.6	2	1	3	1	6
2	45	33.3	31.6	2.2	2	1	3	1	6
3	45	33.3	45.3	12.3	10	1	3	4	56
4	45	33.3	39.8	7.4	8	1	3	2	24
13	45	33.3	26.2	0.8	2	1	3	1	6
14	45	33.3	25	0.6	2	1	3	1	6
15	45	33.3	17.1	0.1	2	1	3	1	6
17	45	33.3	24.8	0.6	2	1	3	1	6

Appendix F, Table 3: Projected night-time operational noise levels

NSD	Recom. Rating Levels (noise limit)	Potential Existing Noise Levels	Projected Noise Level	Change in rating level	Mag	Dur	Ext	Prob	Sig
1	55	51.7	27.2	0.0	2	4	2	1	8
2	55	51.7	28.4	0.0	2	4	2	1	8
3	55	51.7	43	0.5	2	4	2	1	8
4	55	51.7	36.8	0.1	2	4	2	1	8
13	55	51.7	22.2	0.0	2	4	2	1	8
14	55	51.7	21.2	0.0	2	4	2	1	8
15	55	51.7	13.7	0.0	2	4	2	1	8
17	55	51.7	20.6	0.0	2	4	2	1	8

Appendix F, Table 4: Projected cumulative noise levels

NSD	Recom. Rating Levels (noise limit)	Potential Existing Noise Levels	Projected Noise Level	Change in rating level	Mag	Dur	Ext	Prob	Sig
1	45	47.5	27.2	0.0	2	4	3	1	9
2	45	47.5	28.4	0.1	2	4	3	1	9
3	45	47.5	43	1.3	2	4	3	3	27
4	45	47.5	36.8	0.4	2	4	3	2	18
13	45	47.5	22.2	0.0	2	4	3	1	9
14	45	47.5	21.2	0.0	2	4	3	1	9
15	45	47.5	13.7	0.0	2	4	3	1	9
17	45	47.5	20.6	0.0	2	4	3	1	9

End of Report