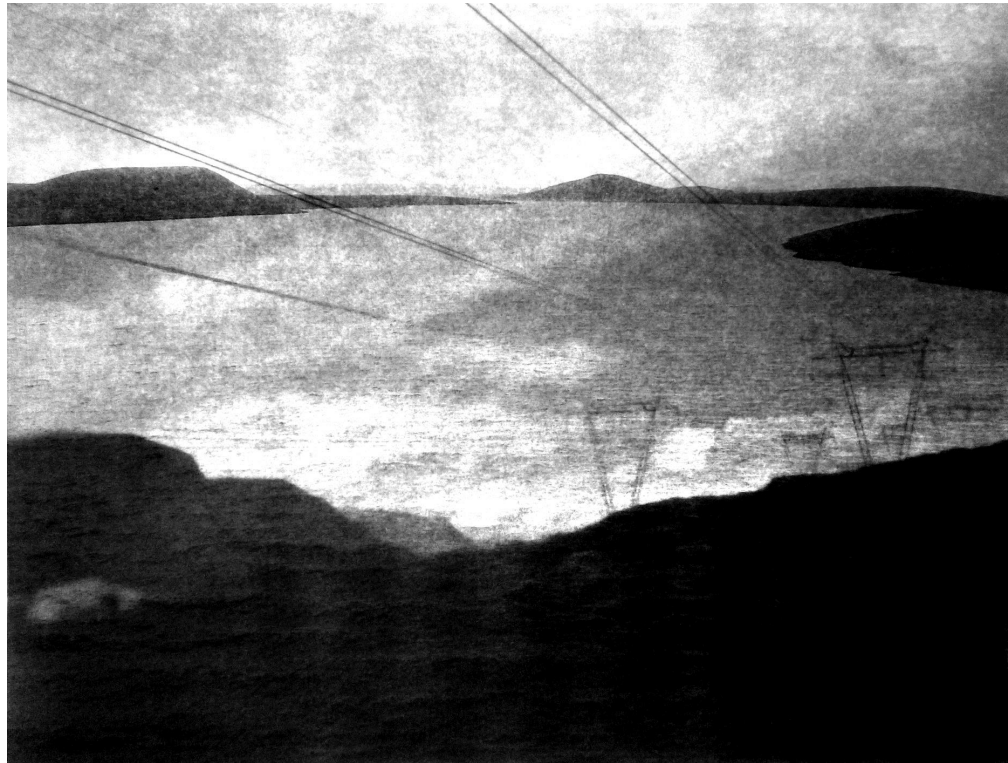


Hyperextended objects in environmental planning



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OBJECT / SUBJECT

PASSIVE / ACTIVE

NATURE / SOCIETY

ENVIRONMENT / INDIVIDUAL

THE GIVEN / THE INTERVENTION

ACTANTS

COLLECTIVES

VIBRANT MATTER

RELATIONSHIPS

NONHUMAN AGENCY

TIME REGIMES

ECOLOGIES

FLOWS

STOCKS

ASSEMBLAGES

SYSTEMS BEHAVIOUR

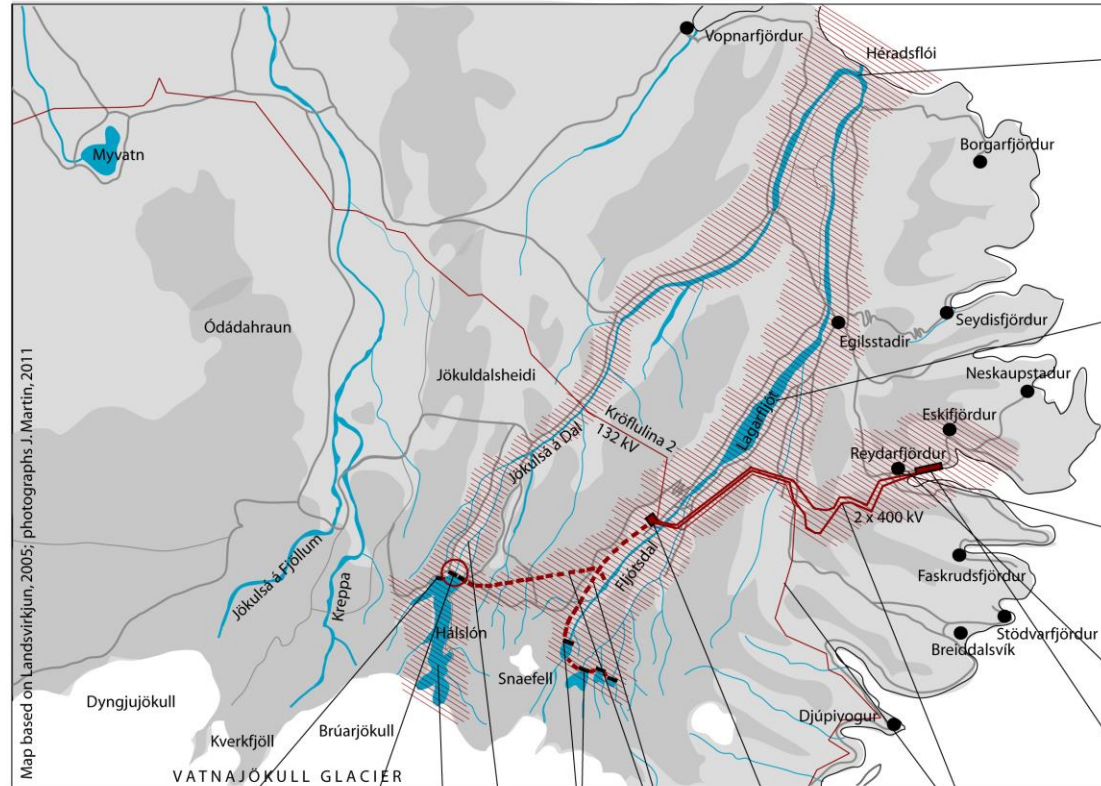
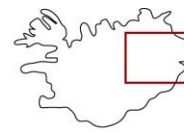
CONTINGENCIES

TIPPING POINTS



Háslón/ Háslón Reservoir

KÁRAHNJÚKAR HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT



confluence of two rivers affected by Kárahnjúkarvirkjun: Jökulsá á Dal, now carrying non-glacial water, and Lagarfljót, with increased glacial sediment concentration



Lagarfljót - visibly increased concentration of glacial sediment particles



new housing development, Reyðarfjörður



decommissioned barracks for construction workers, near Reyðarfjörður



Alcoa Fjarðaal aluminium smelter



Alcoa Fjarðaal factory harbour



Desjarár dam and Sauderdals dam



Háslón reservoir



empty riverbed of Jökulsá á Dal behind Kárahnjúkar dam



Ufsár dam and Kelduár dam

Landsvirkjun Fljótsdal Power Station



tunnels leading from reservoir to turbines, diverting water into Fljótsdal river / Lagarfljót

Transmission lines





Hyperextension traces the ecological agency and contingency of actual or potential objects as fully as possible, investigating their production processes, attached infrastructures, by-products, and economic and social effects, in order to reveal the assemblies formed by an object with other actants and processual forces.

The hyperextendable object thereby becomes the starting point for forging and articulating an ever-expanding, polycentric, overlapping entanglement of consequential relations, which also essentially include the observer as a participant of their construction.

















„Perfluorocarbons were not modelled because (...) environmental concern about fluorocarbons stems from their potential role as a greenhouse gas, rather than from potential localized human health or ecological effects.“

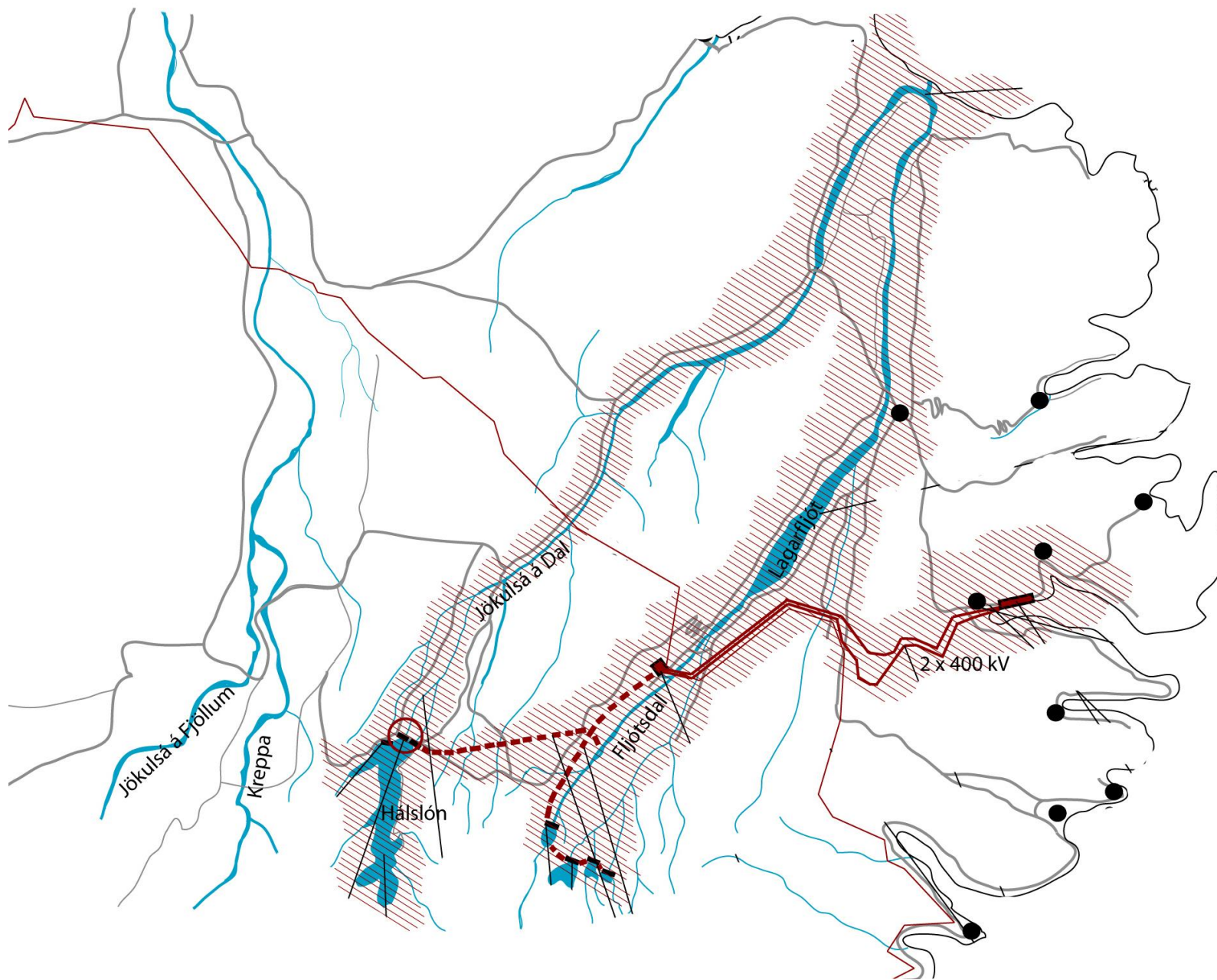
(Fjardaál EIA 2006, section 2-3)

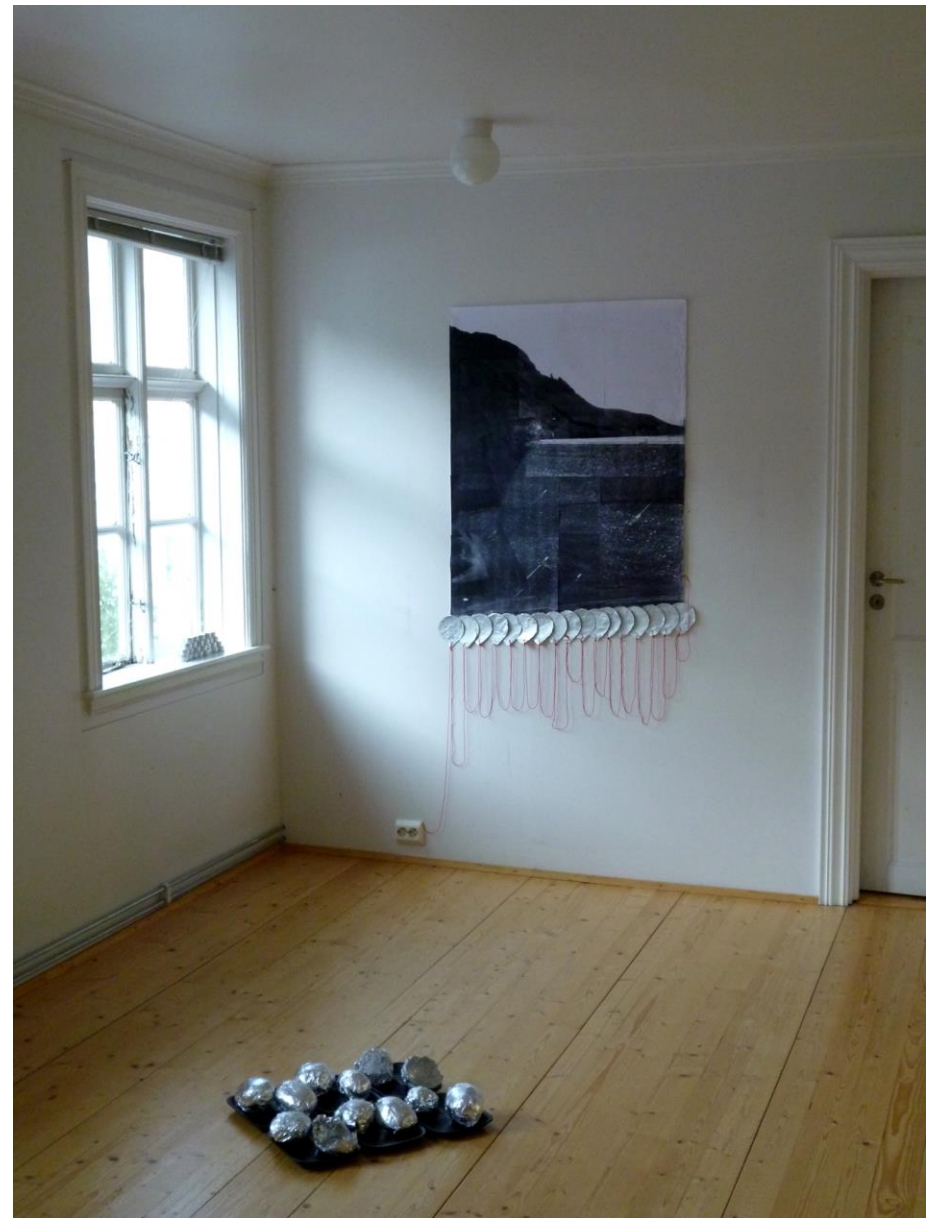
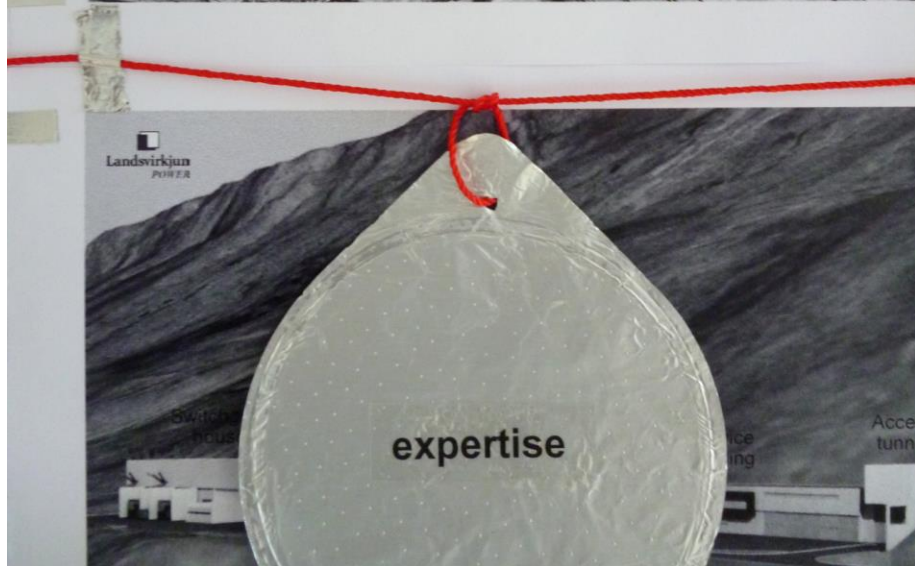
„The Fjardaál facility will use imported anodes (...) and spent pot liner will be exported rather than placed in an onsite landfill.“

(Fjardaál EIA 2006, Executive summary)

„In short, a decision on whether the plant is justified in relation to the country's economy has to build on an evaluation of whether social and economic advantages weigh heavier than the effects on nature.“

(Landsvirkjun, Kárahnjúkar EIA 2001)













Kárahnjúkar
Hydroelectric Project
up to 750 MW
Environmental Impact As

ahnjúkar

oelectric Project

up to 750 MW

Environmental Impact Assessment

Conceptual Site Models

Optimal Site Models

Overview of the Smelter, the Smelting Process, and Sources of Aerial Emissions

Smelter is designed with two processes, each approximately 1.5M capacity. Total capacity is expected to be 3.0 MVA. The smelting process is designed to produce 1.5 MVA of power. The smelting process is designed to produce 1.5 MVA of power. The smelting process is designed to produce 1.5 MVA of power.

[illegible]

- Two pointrooms
- Dry scrubber facilities
- Cash house
- Waste rodding shop
- Main sanitation and toilet building
- Light fuel oil storage
- Auxiliary services
- Warehouses and storage buildings

Primary aluminum hydroxide, or vermiculite, is the process by which electric aluminum (AlO₃) is formed from bauxite ore. Electric power is used to smelt alumina (Al₂O₃) into molten aluminum. The aluminum is then cast into various shapes, including rods, pipes, and sheets. The aluminum is then cast into various shapes, including rods, pipes, and sheets. The aluminum is then cast into various shapes, including rods, pipes, and sheets.

from the plant will originate primarily from the following activities:

- **Material handling.**

Other potential sources of emissions include activities such as filling and emptying of storage tanks, cleaning of storage tanks, and the use of portable fuel tanks, cathodic painting and ballasting, and waste assembly.

from the plant with original primary) from the following:

$2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$

and and based upon the peroxide.

Negative gases from the peroxide that are vented to the atmosphere

Other major source of emissions include activities such as loading of material in the

acid tanks, cathodic lining and draining, and waste assembly in the waste holding plant.

2.1

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[illegible]

Landkreis 15.10.2002

