

INVASIVE ALIEN PLANT CONTROL PLAN

ERF 1627

SEDFIELD



Owner
Contractor



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROPERTY DETAILS

Erf 1627 is situated in the Southern Cape coastal town of Sedgefield. It is situated within Knysna Municipality in the District of Eden. The property, ERF 1627, is 26 hectares zoned Agricultural and belongs to Rodney Nel Management Services (Pty) Ltd and managed by Clifford Elion, 082 678 9900 . The undeveloped property is a combination of indigenous rhus species and fynbos, with a wetland running north/south. The property is about 37% invaded at this stage and with an initial concerted effort it could become an attraction for a variety of birds and smaller mammals. Areas that are affected, as per attached aerial pictures, are thick monocultures of Rooikrans, Australian Myrtle, Pine and Port Jackson. As per attached pictures there are existing roads linked to all the monoculture patches and there is no need to make new roads. The Eastern border would have to be controlled manually as this area includes a sensitive wetland area. Please find attached pdf file including aerial pictures of property.

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE CONTROL PLAN

The purpose of this control plan is to be compliant with S76 of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 which requires the owners of properties larger than 5.1 hectares to submit an Invasive Plant Control Plan for the systematic removal of listed invasive plants within acceptable timeframes.

1.3 TIMEFRAME

The timeframe of this Control Plan is 24 months for full compliance from the date of delivery of the plan. Thereafter the plan provides guidelines on follow-up and maintenance of the cleared areas.

1.4 DESIRED RESULT

The desired result of this Control Plan is twofold:

1. Risk reduction – by actively managing mature invasive plants the owners will substantially reduce the fuel loads and the concurrent fire risk for themselves and their neighbours;
2. Conservation outcome – by reducing the number and density of invasive alien plants, the conservation value and concurrent aesthetic value of the property will be enhanced while establishing a sturdier more diverse ecosystem. Not to damage existing fauna and flora.

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2. LISTED SPECIES ON THE PROPERTY

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NEMBA CATEGORY
<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Cluster Pine	1b
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Rooikrans	1b
<i>Eucalyptus camadulensis</i>	Gum	1b
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Australian Myrtle	1b
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Port Jackson	1b

3. DENSITY AND DISTRIBUTION of INVASIVE SPECIES ON THE PROPERTY

The distribution of invasive plants on Erf 1627 is prevalent on the forest margin, property boundaries, middle of property and in wetland area. Access along the fence line means that these pockets will be easily accessed and existing roads made by bossiekapper will make access possible in the middle of the property and rest of property. The western boundary including wetland area will be off limits to any machinery and would be manually done. The density of invasive plants ranges between 80 – 100% per management unit. There are the odd Rhus and other indigenous species struggling within these monoculture pockets and extreme care will be taken in preserving them. Priority areas would include all the Areas marked A- E on included map.

Management Unit	Hectares	% Cover	Comment	Priority
A	3.33	100	Mixed mature myrtle, rooikrans and one small pocket gums	1
B	1.5	85	Mixed mature pine, rooikrans, and port jackson	2
C	1.26	65	Mixed mature rooikrans and port jackson	3
D	1.2	60	Mature rooikrans	4
E	2.5	45	Mixed young and mature port jackson	5

4. OBJECTIVES

The desired state is to have all invasive plant species, regardless of category, under control within 24 months i.e. by August 2021.

The main objectives are:

4.1 The removal of all listed invasive plants on Erf 1627

4.2 The management of fuel loads in order to reduce fire risk.

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4.3 Monitoring and evaluation of regrowth. This is an important objective of any control plan - every season, management and staff will have to monitor for coppicing especially of Gums, Myrtle and Port Jackson (regrowth from the stump), germination of new seeds. Evaluating the methods used will be important in developing an appropriate, site-specific clearing protocol for the estate. The following monitoring framework will be used:

WHAT	FREQUENCY	HOW	RESPONSE
How effective are the control methods?	4-6 months after every operation	Survey the cleared areas and look for regrowth. Before and after pictures are effective. Note any collateral damage to e.g. Fynbos or forest species.	Continue with normal clearing protocol if there are no visible signs of coppicing, suckering or regrowth. If collateral damage is evident make sure that workers are properly trained in the application of herbicide or if coppicing is evident after a cut-stump application check that herbicide is being mixed correctly.
Are the infestation levels decreasing?	Annually	Survey the cleared area and record species, densities and size. Before and after pictures are useful.	If the infestation levels are not decreasing, reconsider clearing intervals and methods, you may have to follow-up more frequently or use different methods.
How much herbicide was used?	During every operation	Keep track of the volume and cost of herbicide. A simple log book submitted to the groundsman or foreman every week is all that's needed.	Record how much herbicide is used over time so that you can begin to adjust usage according to the efficacy of the herbicide. Less herbicide should be used as the infestation decreases.
Is indigenous vegetation recovering in cleared areas?	Annually	Survey the cleared areas and look out for indigenous species variety and presence. Photos are effective.	If indigenous vegetation appears to be recovering you are doing well, if not, adjust your clearing methods or consult an expert.
How many jobs were created?	After every operation	Timesheets. Can be linked to herbicide	Job creation figures are useful when asking for

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		logbook and PPE log. E.g. the person was present, received x herbicide, x gloves and boots etc.	assistance from the National Working for Water Programme or to demonstrate contribution to jobs and socio-economic development
How many person days of work was spent per operation?	After every operation	Timesheets.	Person days of work are the national norm for planning and budgeting for invasive plant management operations. It helps to keep track of costs

5. PLANNING

Planning requires land owner, who has contracted TreePro, and who has taken responsibility to identify appropriately skilled labour in possession of the required herbicide training certificates, chainsaw qualification training certificates and has workman's compensation certification and good standing and public liability insurance. Proper equipment will be used by the contractor to systematically cut and treat (apply herbicide) to all identified species. A registered Pest Control operator must be present when dealing with herbicide in such a sensitive area. Only non-residual, selective herbicides to be used.

6. SCHEDULING OF CLEARING ACTIONS

The scheduling of clearing actions is very important if the main objective is to be attained within the desired timeframe. Scheduling allows for the timeous implementation of priority clearing actions over a 12 month period extended for as long as it takes to achieve the desired state. TABLE 2 provides an outline of scheduled activities starting in Aug 2019.

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TABLE 2: CLEARING SCHEDULE

		Manag ement Unit	Hectares	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July
YEAR 1 Aug 2019 - June 2020	A	3,33	Initial				F1								
	B	0,87	Initial					F1							
	C	0,53		Initial					F1						
	D	0,15		Initial						F1					
	E	0,27		Initial							F1				
		Manag ement Unit	Hectares	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April	May
YEAR 2 June 2020 - May 2021	A				F2				F3				F4		
	B				F2				F3				F4		
	C				F2				F3				F4		
	D				F2				F3				F4		
	E				F2				F3				F4		
		Manag ement Unit	Hectares	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	oct	Nov	Dec				
YEAR 3 May 2021 - Dec 2021	1						F5								
	2						F5								
	3						F5								
	4						F5								
	5						F5								


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7. CONTROL METHODS

Control methods are site specific and should always take cognisance of potential impacts on fresh water sources, indigenous vegetation, wildlife, neighbouring properties and the risk of fire.

Initial clearing methods:

In the initial phase of clearing chainsaws will be required in order to remove and process the large trees. These trees will require de-branching and where possible/practical, the processing of green waste on site. If a chipper is used the woodchips can be applied as a mulch in the formal gardens however timing is important as you don't want to distribute seeds.

Whenever a chainsaw is used on a species that requires herbicide, the herbicide should be applied immediately or within an hour of felling. Where densities are not high a 1.5liter spray can is the most efficient. Herbicide rates should be worked out for a 1.5liter mix of water, wetting agent, herbicide and dye. Herbicide used on site will be Astra which active ingredient is triclopyr-clopyralid amine salt at a 4% mix with water. There is no registered herbicide for cut stump application for myrtle but we have found Astra to be effective on this specie as well as the port Jackson and gum .In effect one herbicide will be used in clearing operation.

Non-sprouting species such as rooikrans should be cut as close to the ground as possible.

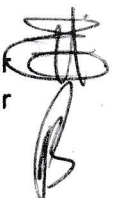
Follow-up clearing methods:

The first follow-up should be conducted 6 months after initial clearing. Within 6 months it should be clear whether the initial treatment was successful. Cut-stump treatments that were not successful will show signs of coppicing below the base of the stump, these should be sprayed with a foliar application using a broadcast spraying calibration so that the foliage is wet to the point of running off but not overly drenched. Triclopyr-based herbicides for port Jackson and myrtle are very effective.

Where seeds have germinated 12 months after initial clearing, hand-pulling is an effective control method but only if it is possible to pull the entire plant, including the roots, out of the ground. If you are unable to do this successfully 8/10 times then it might be better to use another method. Similarly, if densities are too high then a foliar application will be required. Ensure that nozzles on spray cans are properly calibrated for target-specific spraying. Do not apply herbicide in very windy conditions to avoid 'drift' onto non-target species.

Selective herbicides are best for follow-up spraying, avoid non-selective, Glyphosate-based herbicides such as Roundup because as the name suggests, it rounds everything up and kills

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it in a non-selective fashion, and will not be used on this site. Selective herbicides generally select for woody or herbaceous species and allow grasses to survive.

8. PERMITS

No permits will be needed or applied for other than the OSCAER permit already issued.

9. FIRE PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS

The National Veld and Forest Act, 1998 (Act 101 of 1998), (NVFA) states that any owner, occupier or person in control of land on which a fire occurs who fails to take reasonable steps to extinguish the fire, or to confine it to that land, or to prevent it from causing damage to property on adjoining land, is guilty of an offence. Bringing alien plant infestations under control is an important step towards preventing fires from spreading to neighbouring land as these fires burn up to 10 times hotter than fynbos fires. Fires in alien infested land are very difficult to control, especially under windy and very hot conditions.

Site specific observations:

This site is neighbouring on a general property and a fire could be extremely dangerous in this area. Material on site to be chipped and spread and excess material to be removed as to reduce fuel load significantly and render property as fire proof as possible.

10. SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

Before clearing begins all workers should provide the necessary training certificates to show that they have the necessary skills to conduct the clearing operation in a manner that is not harmful to themselves, their co-workers or the environment.

- 10.1 Toilet facilities: please ensure that the teams working on your property have access to a toilet. If this is not possible it is the contractor's responsibility to either ensure that a mobile toilet is available or where this is not possible human waste must be buried in a hole at least 20cm deep and 30m from a water course.
- 10.2 Clean water and bio-degradable soap (or green sunlight soap) must be available for drinking, mixing herbicide and washing hands.
- 10.3 Chainsaw operators should have a certificate from a reputable training facility showing that they have passed a basic chainsaw operator's course. Similarly, for herbicide applicators. A PCO should be on site during herbicide mixing and application.
- 10.4 Work methods and equipment should be stated explicitly so that you are able to assess whether the appropriate equipment is available, e.g. if the contractor is going to use herbicide to apply a foliar application is the knapsack in good condition and properly calibrated.

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- 10.5 Vehicles and drivers: the vehicle must have a valid roadworthy certificate and the driver should have a valid PrDP if s/he is transporting workers. All tools should be transported separately from workers.
- 10.6 Health and Safety representatives: check that someone in the team is a trained Health and Safety representative and that a serviceable first aid kit is available to be used by someone who has at least basic 1st Aid training.
- 10.7 Compensation for Occupational Injuries on Duty: the contractor must be in possession of a valid certificate of good standing from the Compensation Commissioner and any accident should be reported to the landowner directly. An indemnity should be signed saying that the contractor accepts full liability for any COID related matters and that the landowner will not be held liable should the contractor be non-compliant.
- 10.8 Insurance: Landowner should sign an agreement where contractor accepts liability in the case of negligence.
- 10.9 Storage of fuels and herbicide: Herbicides should be kept out of direct sunlight as the active ingredients are compromised after prolonged exposure to sunlight. Similarly herbicide storage and mixing areas should be demarcated with danger tape which is removed once the job is complete. Using a 50 – 100ml syringe is a very precise way of measuring out small quantities of herbicide and prevents spillage. Sawdust or a spill blanket can be used to absorb any spillage. Always have a shovel on site for covering accidental spillage. Where petrol is used for chainsaws or brushcutters keep a fire extinguisher available.
- 10.10 The correct Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is essential to avoid injuries. Ensure that the contractor or the staff employed is provided with the minimum PPE for the task. The following guidelines apply:

ITEM	SUPERVISOR	MACHINE OPERATOR	GENERAL WORKER	HERBICIDE APPLICATOR
Sunhat	X	X	X	X
Hard hat	X	X	X	X
Tshirt	X	X	X	X
Overalls	X	X	X	X
Chainsaw pants		X		
Whistle	X	X		
Safety boots	X		X	X
Chainsaw safety boots		X		
Gloves	X	X	X	X
Chainsaw gloves		X		
Safety goggles	X	X	X	X
Mask				X

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Rubber gloves				X
Raincoat and pants	X	X	X	X

10.11 Preventing fires: Managing fire risk is a priority when living in a fire-driven ecosystem like the Fynbos biome. In light of the devastating fires of June 2017 every possible precaution should be taken to prevent a wildfire from starting on your property.

11. USEFUL CONTACTS AND INFORMATION

www.sanbi.org/biodiversity-science/state-biodiversity/biodiversity-monitoringassessment/invasive-aliens-early-det

www.invasives.org.za

www.environment.gov.za/projectsprogrammes/wfw

www.capetowninvasives.org.za

www.arc.agric.za/arc-ppri (for information on biological control agents and for the supply of Stumpout® as below.

Specialised Tree fellers for trees that pose a danger to property:

Alien Removal Contractor: Tree Pro, Pieter, 082 9013444 info@treepro.co.za ,
www.treepro.co.za

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ARC-PPRI FACT SHEETS ON INVASIVE ALIEN PLANTS
AND THEIR CONTROL IN SOUTH AFRICA
www.arc.agric.za



Cylindrobasidium laeve

A fungus used to prevent re-growth of
black wattle stumps

The black wattle (I) stump fungus, *Cylindrobasidium laeve* (Pers.) Chamuris, is used as an inoculant on stumps of freshly felled black wattle (*Acacia mearnsii*) to prevent coppice re-growth of these stumps (II). It can also be used for the same purpose on green (*Acacia decurrens*) and golden wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*). However, it cannot be used on Australian blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*), nor on silver wattle (*Acacia dealbata*).

DESCRIPTION

The black wattle stump fungus does not cause disease because it is not a pathogen, but a wood-rotting saprophytic fungus, which feeds by breaking down dead wood. Although it may also invade the still-living tissue of fallen trees as a primary coloniser of the wood, it has no impact on actively growing trees. This fungus does not produce any large fruiting bodies, but may sometimes be seen as a white layer covering the wood below the bark of inoculated stumps. However, it generally remains unseen as microscopic growth in the wood. The fungus was originally isolated from dead black wattle stumps near George, Western Cape, and is indigenous to South Africa. Testing demonstrated that this fungus does not invade pruned fruit trees and, therefore, it can be used safely in orchards and other agricultural situations, and is also suitable for use against environmental invasions.

DAMAGE TO PLANTS

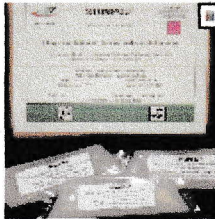
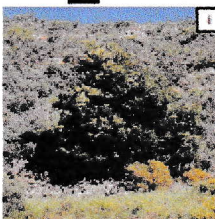
The fungus was developed as a user- and environmentally-friendly treatment on cut stumps of black wattle, as well as on golden and green wattle. It prevents the establishment of vigorous coppice growth of these wattles. However, as with chemical treatment of cut stumps of felled wattles, the trees need to be felled correctly, and the application of the stump fungus must be managed correctly for effective control.

IMPACT ON BLACK WATTLE

After felling black wattle trees, the stumps either have to be treated with a registered herbicide or the stump fungus, to prevent the stumps from resprouting and forming multi-stemmed trees. Spores of the fungus are supplied in mineral oil (III), which are mixed in cooking oil and applied to freshly cut stumps. These are obtained from ARC-PPRI Stellenbosch, see below for contact details. The fungus can be applied at any time of the year, throughout South Africa. Treated stumps should not produce any coppice growth, but even if this is initiated, the stump will still die within 9 months of treatment (IV). Generally, trees should be felled as close to the ground as possible, since the closer to ground they are felled, the faster the stumps will die, and the more successful the treatment will be. The ideal height for felling is no higher than ankle height, approximately 10 cm above ground level.

ORDERING INFORMATION:

Orders for the stump fungus must be placed at least a month in advance, and directed to Ms Gwen Samuels. E-mail: SamuelsG@arc.agric.za Tel: (021) 887 4690 Fax: (021) 886 6479. Production of the fungus takes about 25 days.



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Plant Protection Research Institute
info@arc.agric.za

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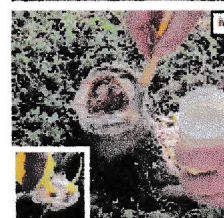
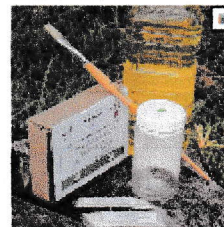
The black wattle stump fungus, *Cylindrobasidium laeve* (Pers.) Chamuris, is used as an inoculant on stumps of freshly felled black wattle to prevent coppice re-growth of these stumps. It can also be used for the same purpose on green (*Acacia decurrens*) and golden wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*). However, it cannot be used on Australian blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*), nor on silver wattle (*Acacia dealbata*). Of these wattles, black and silver can easily be confused. It is essential that the wattles to be treated are identified correctly. Black wattle has small glands both at and between the junctions of the pinnae pairs along the main stems of the leaves (i). In contrast, silver wattle only has these glands at the junctions.

The fungus is supplied in small plastic sachets, which contain fungal spores suspended in 10 ml of mineral oil mixed with talc. Carefully read the directions on the label before use.

METHOD OF USING THE STUMP FUNGUS

- For best results fell the trees at ankle height, approximately 10 cm above ground level (ii).
- Sachets should be refrigerated ($\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$) until the day of use.
- Do not use after the expiry date.
- Ensure that all sachets taken into the field are kept cool, and that they are not exposed to direct sunlight. Preferably keep them in a cooler box with ice packs.
- Before using a sachet, rub it vigorously between your hands. This ensures that the spores are not sticking to the plastic sachet.
- Pour 400 ml cooking oil into a clean can, plastic container, or old-fashioned sauce bottle with a narrow spout. Add the contents of the sachet, and mix thoroughly (iii).
- Using a small paintbrush or stick, dab a drop (± 0.5 ml) of the oil suspension on the freshly cut stump of felled trees. This should happen within no more than 30 minutes of felling, preferably immediately after felling.
- For small diameter stumps of less than or up to 4 cm diameter, place oil in the centre of the stump (iv insert).
- For stumps larger than 4 cm diameter, spread the oil (1-2 ml) evenly around the circumference of the stump, just inside from the bark. It is not necessary to cover the entire stump (iv).
- Shake the oil mixture regularly to ensure the spores remain evenly suspended.
- At the end of the day, discard any oil mixture that has not been used — do not keep overnight for use the following day as the spores will lose their viability.
- After 6 to 9 months, carry out a follow-up clearing operation, eradicating any establishing seedlings and treating any stumps that have not been killed.

ORDERING INFORMATION: All orders for the stump fungus must be placed at least a month in advance and directed to Ms Gwen Samuels, E-mail: SamuelsG@arc.agric.za
Tel: (021) 887 4690. Fax: (021) 886 6479. Production of the fungus takes about 25 days.



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Plant Protection Research Institute
infoweeds@arc.agric.za

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Erf 1627

Invasive plant management

Legend

Feature 1

A
3,33Ha

B
1,5Ha

C
1,26Ha

D
1,2Ha

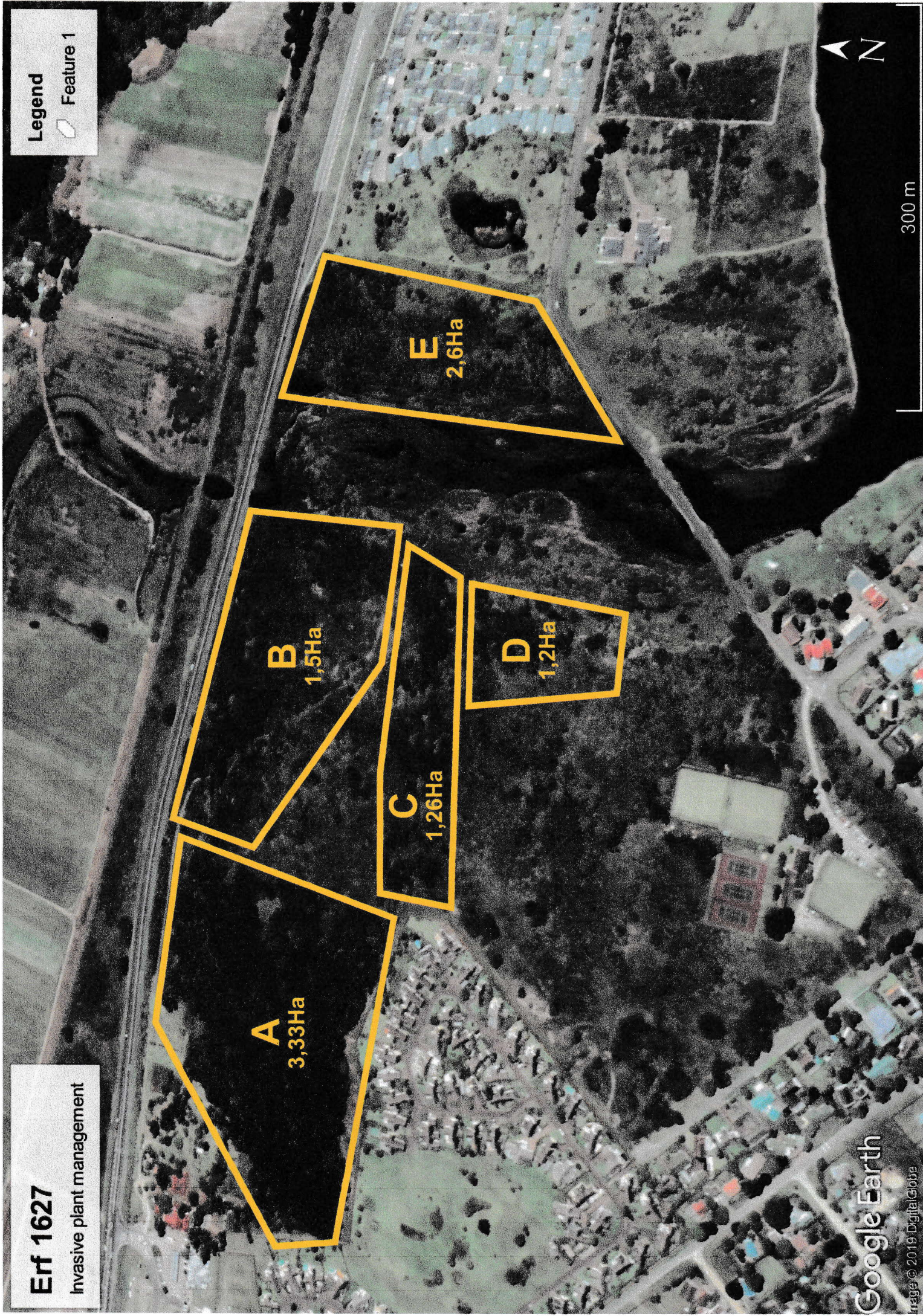
E
2,6Ha

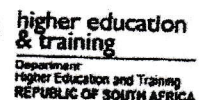
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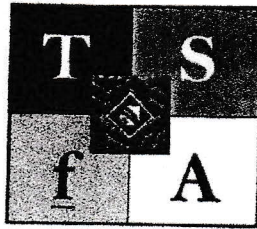
Image © 2019 DigitalGlobe

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SERIAL No:
FOR 2403

TIRHANI SKILLS FOR AFRICA

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

V.J. SOLOMONS

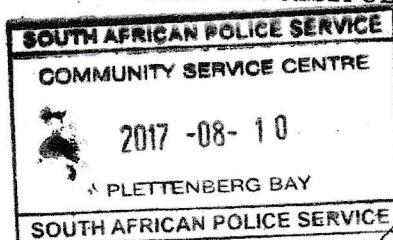
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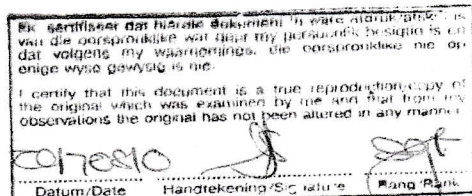
HAS BEEN TRAINED IN THE FOLLOWING COURSE

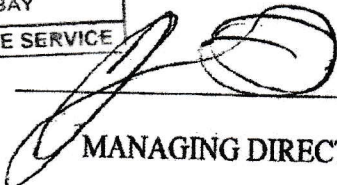
**CHAINSAW OPERATOR
(Re-Certification)**

AND SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED ALL THE MODULES.



DATE: 17 JULY 2017




MANAGING DIRECTOR

ISSUE DATE: 19 JULY 2017

EXPIRY DATE: 19 JULY 2019

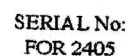


Accredited Provider of the Fibre Processing and Manufacturing SETA
Accreditation number: FPM-32-58-111118

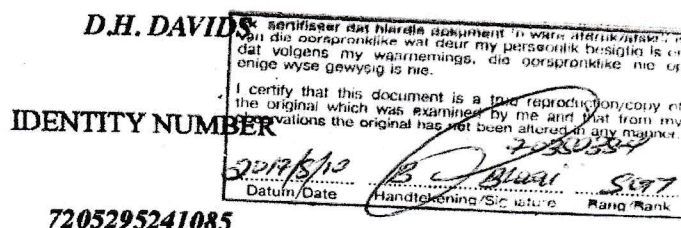
Registered with the Department of Higher Education & Training
as a Private FET College – Registration number: 2012/FE07/021



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& training
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THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT



7205295241085

HAS BEEN TRAINED IN THE FOLLOWING COURSE

CHAINSAW OPERATOR **(Re-Certification)**

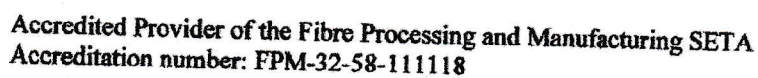
AND SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED ALL THE MODULES.

DATE: 17 JULY 2017

MANAGING DIRECTOR

ISSUE DATE: 19 JULY 2017

EXPIRY DATE: 19 JULY 2019



**Registered with the Department of Higher Education & Training
as a Private FET College – Registration number: 2012/FE07/021**



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SERIAL No:
FOR 2434

TIRHANI SKILLS FOR AFRICA

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

B. VETYU

IDENTITY NUMBER

7607105470087

ATTENDED A TRAINING COURSE IN

CHAINSAW OPERATOR
(Re-Certification)

AND SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED ALL THE MODULES

DATE: 07 AUGUST 2017

MANAGING DIRECTOR

ISSUE DATE: 08 AUGUST 2017

EXPIRY DATE: 08 AUGUST 2019

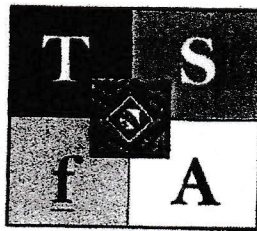
fpm

Accredited Provider of the Fibre Processing and Manufacturing SETA
Accreditation number: FPM14/PRPACC-094

Registered with the Department of Higher Education & Training
as a Private FET College – Registration number: 2012/FE07/021



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FOR 2404

TIRHANI SKILLS FOR AFRICA

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

J. POMORO

IDENTITY NUMBER

8408285412083

Ek sertifiseer dat hierdie dokument 'n ware afbeelding/afskrif is van die oorspronklike wat deur my persoonlik besigtig is en dat volgens my waarnemings, die oorspronklike nie op enige wyse gewysig is nie.		
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2017/8/10 Datum/Date	<i>[Signature]</i> Handtekening/Sigatuur	597 Rang/Rank

HAS BEEN TRAINED IN THE FOLLOWING COURSE



CHAINSAW OPERATOR
(Re-Certification)

AND SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED ALL THE MODULES.

DATE: 17 JULY 2017

[Signature]
MANAGING DIRECTOR

ISSUE DATE: 19 JULY 2017

EXPIRY DATE: 19 JULY 2019

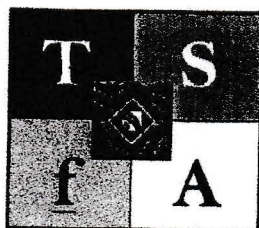


Accredited Provider of the Fibre Processing and Manufacturing SETA
Accreditation number: FPM-32-58-111118

Registered with the Department of Higher Education & Training
as a Private FET College – Registration number: 2012/FE07/021



higher education
& training
Department
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



SERIAL No:
FOR 2407

TIRHANI SKILLS FOR AFRICA

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

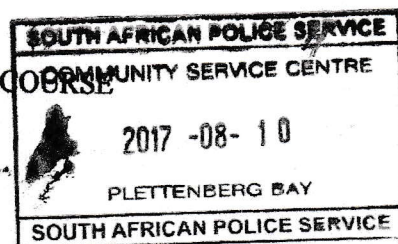
W.B. PHILANDER

IDENTITY NUMBER

7312095179083

HAS BEEN TRAINED IN THE FOLLOWING COURSE

**CHAINSAW OPERATOR
(Re-Certification)**



AND SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED ALL THE MODULES.

DATE: 17 JULY 2017

MANAGING DIRECTOR

Ek sertifikaat dat hierdie dokument 'n ware afbeelding is van die oorspronklike wat deur my persoonlik besigtig is en dat volgens my waarnemings, die oorspronklike nie op enige wyse gewysig is nie.		
I certify that this document is a true reproduction/copy of the original which was examined by me and that from my observations the original has not been altered in any manner.		
20170710		
Datum/Date	Handtekening/Signature	Rang/Rank

ISSUE DATE: 19 JULY 2017

EXPIRY DATE: 19 JULY 2019

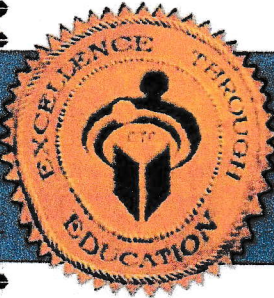


Accredited Provider of the Fibre Processing and Manufacturing SETA
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as a Private FET College – Registration number: 2012/FE07/021



higher education
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Department
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Certif No : 59234

CONCORDIA TRAINING CENTRE

Concordia is an accredited training centre in accordance with
Occupational Health and Safety Act 85 of 1993 - DMR 18(11),
National Code of Practice TETA 042/261 and FIETA FW00073
SAQA Act 58 of 1998

This is to certify that
G. van Rooyen

Identity Number **7811285259084**

Has been declared competent
Health And Safety Representative

Date of issue **12 June 2017**

Expiry date **12 June 2019**

H. van der Toorn
Training Manager

P.S. Pretorius
FOR0009/CON2
Instructor Registration Number



P.O. BOX 758, KNYSNA 6570 | TEL: +27 (0)44 382 5481 | FAX: +27 (0)44 382 5482

CI 241

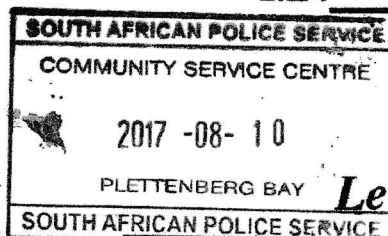


EMERGENCY CARE SPECIALISTS

Having Satisfied All Requirements

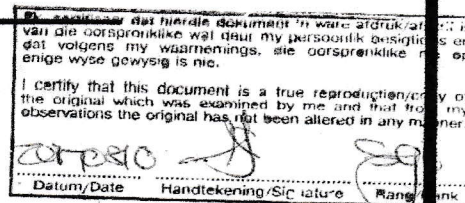
Palmer David

I.D. 711116 5567 080



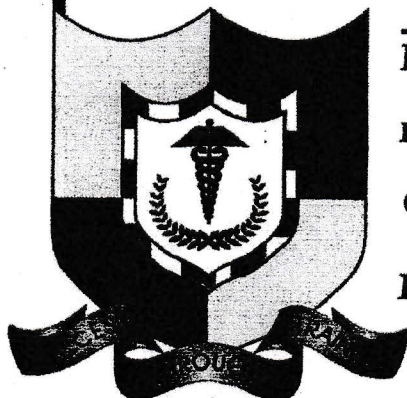
Is Awarded the

Level 2 First Aid



By Emcare The Emergency Care Specialists

on this date the day of 07 June 2016



L.J. Dyer
L.J. DYER

PRINCIPAL

Cert. No: EL2/ 07/06/2016/109305

INSTRUCTOR

Reon Botha

J.W. Delport
J.W. DELPORT

REGISTRAR

Certificate valid for three years



424 York Avenue, Ferndale
Randburg, 2194
P O Box 67096, Bryanston, 2021
Telephone: (011) 504-1200
Facsimile: 086 557-8416
E-mail: mfsinfo@majestic.co.za
Visit us on the Internet @ www.majestic.co.za

Reg No. CK 1997/019890/23

15 January 2019

To whom it may concern

Dear Sirs

**RE: CONFIRMATION OF INSURANCE – LETTER OF GOOD STANDING: SINGENZA TREE
FELLING CC**

This serves to confirm that the abovementioned insured has purchased Public Liability Insurance, which includes cover for tree felling.

Details are as follows:

Insurer : Compass Insurance Company Ltd – Paradigm Risk Consultants
: Reg. Number: 1994/003010/06
: Paradigm Risk Consultants (Pty) Ltd
: Reg. Number : 1997/022015/07
: 73 5th Avenue
: Edenvale
: 1610

Policy No : PMM 2768
Renewal Date : 1 January 2019
Indemnity Limit : R20 000 000
Excess : 20% of claim, minimum R5 000, maximum R30 000

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require any additional information.

Yours sincerely,

MANDY CORMACK

MANDY CORMACK
Majestic Financial Services CC
Authorised Financial Services Provider - FSB License Number 10035

Majestic Financial Services CC
Authorised Financial Service Provider

Member: MJ Taylor AIISA AFP
FSB Licence No: 10035



agriculture,
forestry & fisheries

Department
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Republic of South Africa/Republiek van Suid-Afrika
Registrar: Act 36 of 1947/Registrateur: Wet 36 van 1947
Private Bag/Privaatsak X343
Pretoria
0001

B423

FERTILIZERS, FARM FEEDS, AGRICULTURAL REMEDIES AND STOCK REMEDIES ACT, 1947
(ACT NO. 36 OF 1947)
WET OP MISSTOWWE, VEEVOEDSEL, LANDBOUMIDDELS EN VEEMIDDELS, 1947
(WET NO. 36 VAN 1947)

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION REGISTRASIESERTIFIKAAT

NAME AND ADDRESS OF REGISTRATION HOLDER/NAAM EN ADRES VAN REGISTRASIEHOUER

P L Boshoff
P O Box 891
PLETTENBERGBAY
6600

REGISTRATION OF A PEST CONTROL OPERATOR/REGISTRASIE VAN PLAAGBEHEEROPERATEUR
Registration Number **P33444** Registrasienommer

In terms of the provisions of Act 36 of 1947 and the
regulations promulgated thereunder, it is hereby certified
that: **P L Boshoff**

Ingevolge die bepalinge van Wet 36 van 1947 en die
regulasies daarkragtens uitgevaardig, word hiermee
gesertifiseer dat:

Identity number **7203045048082**

Identiteitsnommer

Has been registered by me as a pest control operator in
the following fields of pest control:

Deur my as 'n plaagbeheeroperateur geregistreer is in
die volgende velde van plaagbeheer:

(iii) **Weed Control - industrial use**

2011/09/05

2020/06/30

This registration is valid until
The granting of this registration does not exempt anybody
from the provisions of any other Law.

Hierdie registrasie is geldig tot
Die verlening van hierdie registrasie onthef niemand van
die bepalinge van enige ander Wet nie.

2017/05/08

Date of issue

Datum van uitreiking


REGISTRAR: ACT 36 OF 1947/REGISTRATEUR: WET 36 VAN 1947