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ANNEXURE A TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMPR)

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SPPP)

For

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF KINETIC CATAMARANS INDUSTRIAL FACILITY ON ERF 1339, AS WELL AS DEVELOPMENT / REDEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN SEA CADET CORPS INFRASTRUCTURE ON ERF 1316, KNYSNA, WESTERN CAPE

PREPARED FOR:	Kinetic Catamarans (Leon Scheepers and Rob Hayward)
PREPARED BY:	Eco Route Environmental Practitioners Jessica Christie (EAPASA Reg: 2019/1855); assisted by Justin Brittion (Can. EAPASA 2023/6648)
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PARENT DOCUMENT	2026.26.09 – Application EMPr – Kinetic Catamarans
DFFE REF NO:	TBC
DATE:	May 2026
SUBMITTED TO:	Competent Authority (DFFE) I&AP's

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STATEMENT OF INDEPENDENCE

I, ***Jessica Christie***, of Eco Route Environmental Consultancy, in terms of Regulation 13 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended), hereby declare that I provide services as an independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner ***(EAPASA Reg: 2019/1855)*** and receive remuneration for services rendered for undertaking tasks required in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended). I have no financial or other vested interest in the project.

EAP SIGNATURE:_____

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Status of this Annexure

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP) is a binding annexure to the Application Phase Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) prepared by Eco Route Environmental Consultancy for the proposed Kinetic Catamarans yacht manufacturing facility and South African Sea Cadet Corps redevelopment on Erven 1339 and 1316, Knysna. It must be read in conjunction with the parent EMPr and forms part of any Environmental Authorisation (EA) granted by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE).

Non-compliance with this SPPP shall be treated by the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) as non-compliance with the EMPr and dealt with in terms of the EMPr enforcement procedure.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this SPPP is to set out the management measures required to prevent, control and monitor stormwater-borne pollution arising from construction and operational activities at the proposed development. The site drains directly to the Knysna Estuary, a National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area (FEPA) and part of the Estuarine Functional Zone of one of South Africa's most ecologically valuable estuaries. Stormwater pollution prevention is therefore a primary environmental control for the project.

1.3 Origin of the Commitments

The measures contained in this SPPP give effect to commitments made in the Comments and Response Report (Eco Route Environmental Consultancy, 2026) in response to the pre-application Public Participation Process, and to comments received from the following parties:

- Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) – Directorate: Oceans and Coast (Mr S Mbethe / Mr R Peter, 8 December 2025).
- Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) – Directorate: Biodiversity Conservation (Mr S Lekota, 12 December 2025).
- Garden Route District Municipality (Dr NS Viljoen, 6 January 2026).
- Breede-Olifants Catchment Management Agency (Mr SI Ndlovu, 8 December 2025).
- South African National Parks – Garden Route National Park (Dr V Weyer, 2 April 2026).
- The Aquatic Biodiversity Site Sensitivity Verification and Impact Assessment (Upstream Consulting, 2025).

1.4 Objectives

- Prevent any direct or indirect discharge of contaminated stormwater to the Knysna Estuary.
- Eliminate connections between factory floor drains, hazardous handling areas and the stormwater system.
- Manage the quantity (peak flows) and quality (sediment, hydrocarbons, resin/fibreglass residues, chemicals, dust, organic matter) of stormwater leaving the site.

- Maintain the integrity of the existing vegetated estuarine buffer and the natural soakaway depression on site.
- Provide a clear inspection, monitoring and reporting framework for the ECO and the Facility Manager.
- Establish a chain of accountability between the Applicant, ECO, Contractor, Engineer, Facility Manager and the Competent Authority.

1.5 Cross-Reference to Other Plans and Documents

- Aquatic Biodiversity Site Sensitivity Verification and Impact Assessment (Upstream Consulting, 2025) – the technical basis for the operational mitigation measures contained herein.
- Site Development Plan (Mark Gale, 020-103 Rev H New SDP Yacht Factory-103 SDP DTA) – the spatial reference for catchpits, drainage routes, hardstand and the soakaway depression.

2. REGULATORY AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

This SPPP is to be read with the suite of legislative and policy instruments tabulated below. Where any conflict arises between this Plan and a binding statutory requirement, the statutory requirement prevails.

Statute / Instrument	Relevance to this SPPP
National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended)	Section 28 duty of care; Environmental Authorisation conditions; Listed Activities triggered for the development.
National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act 24 of 2008) (NEM:ICMA)	Protection of Coastal Public Property and the Estuarine Functional Zone of the Knysna Estuary; prohibition on discharge of effluent that may have an adverse effect on the coastal environment (s69).
National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) (NWA)	Section 19 duty of care to prevent and remediate water pollution; Section 21 water uses (where triggered); BOCMA jurisdiction.
National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act 57 of 2003) (NEM:PAA) and Knysna Protected Environment Regulations (GN 1175 of 2009)	Site falls within the Knysna Protected Environment; SANParks is the management authority. Stormwater discharged into the protected estuarine environment require management consistent with NEM:PAA s50(5) and the Development Control Area provisions of the KPE Regulations.
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act 10 of 2004) (NEMBA) and AIS Regulations, 2016	Control of alien and invasive plants in vegetated buffer zones used for stormwater treatment.
National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008) (NEM:WA)	Hazardous waste classification; disposal of contaminated soil and stormwater sediments to authorised facilities.
Knysna Municipality By-laws (Stormwater, Wastewater, Integrated Waste Management Plan)	Compliance with municipal connection, discharge and maintenance requirements.
Public Launch Site Regulations, GN R497 of 27 June 2014	Slipway-related stormwater controls; no contamination of the vessel-launching environment.

3. SITE CONTEXT AND RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Location and Drainage

The development footprint is located on Erf 1339 and Erf 1316, Knysna, within the Lower Industrial Precinct, immediately landward of the Knysna Estuary. The site is fully transformed and consists of paved hardstand and the existing Sea Cadets facility. Surface drainage is northward and southward via existing kerb inlets and an unlined channel that traverses the former vehicle-testing ground and discharges via a culvert directly into the Knysna Estuary. This drainage channel has been specifically identified by SANParks (V Weyer, 2 April 2026) as a high-risk pathway for sediment and pollutants and is treated as a critical control point in this SPPP.

3.2 Receiving Environmental Sensitivities

- The Knysna Estuary is mapped as a National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area (FEPA) and forms part of the National Wetland Inventory.
- The site falls within the Estuarine Functional Zone (EFZ) of the Knysna Estuary.
- The site is located within the Knysna Protected Environment under NEM:PAA, with SANParks as the management authority.
- Salt marsh and Zostera (eelgrass) beds occur immediately adjacent to the site within the estuarine margin and are sensitive to sediment and nutrient enrichment.

3.3 Existing Stormwater Infrastructure

- A combination of catchpits, underground pipes and unlined channels currently drains the site toward the Knysna Lagoon.
- Historical untreated discharge has contributed to nutrient enrichment, eutrophication and loss of Zostera beds in the Ashmead Channel.
- A grassed strip along the southern boundary functions as a partial vegetated buffer between the hardstand and the estuarine margin.
- A natural depression south of Portion A acts as an informal soakaway and is to be retained.

3.4 Proposed Stormwater Infrastructure (Site Development Plan reference)

- Seven (7) 10 000 L rainwater harvesting tanks (total 70 000 L) fed from roof gutters and downpipes; tanks designed to operate at 70% of capacity to retain a 30% buffer for peak rainfall events; overflow directed to the natural soakaway depression.
- Brick-paved surfaces with kerbs and catchpits to control runoff.
- Permeable paving and grass-block surfacing where practicable, in accordance with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) principles.
- A 5 m vegetated buffer zone along the saltmarsh boundary, managed under a 'Grow-Don't-Mow' policy as recommended by the aquatic specialist.
- Pollution sump catchpits to intercept hazardous substances before stormwater discharge (SANParks recommendation).
- A bunded firefighting-water containment area on the southern side of the factory.
- Bunded hazardous-materials store located as far from the estuary as practicable.

4. POLLUTION SOURCES AND RISK CHARACTERISATION

The pollution sources below have been identified through review of the Aquatic Biodiversity Site Sensitivity Verification and Impact Assessment (Upstream Consulting, 2025), the existing Phase 2 Operational Environmental Management Plan for the current Kinetic factory, and the comments received from DFFE, GRDM, and SANParks during the pre-application public participation process.

Source / Activity	Phase	Pollutants of Concern	Pathway to the Estuary
Earthworks, trenching, stockpiling	Construction	Suspended sediment, fines, turbidity	Surface runoff via catchpits and existing channel
Vehicle and plant operation; refuelling	Construction	Hydrocarbons (diesel, petrol, oils, lubricants)	Hardstand runoff; spillage at refuelling points
Concrete and cement handling	Construction	High-pH cementitious wash water; particulates	Wash-down water entering catchpits
Hazardous chemical and resin handling	Construction & Operational	Resins, hardeners, solvents, paints, thinners, acetone	Spills to hardstand; uncontained storage; floor drain discharge
Fibreglass cutting, grinding, dust extraction	Operational	Fibreglass particulates, resin dust, VOCs	Air-deposited solids; wash water; uncontrolled hose-down
Solid waste handling	Construction & Operational	Wind-blown packaging, plastics, fines, leachate	Stormwater contact with uncovered skips
Floor cleaning and wash-down	Operational	Resin particles, oils, soaps, cleaning agents	Improper connection to stormwater (must be prevented)
Sewer rising main rupture	Operational	Raw or treated sewage	Direct overland flow to estuary
Firefighting water (factory fire scenario)	Operational (emergency)	Resins, solvents, fuels, smoke residues mobilised by suppression water	Contained run-off if not bunded
Solar PV cleaning runoff	Operational	Cleaning agents	Roof runoff to rainwater harvesting and soakaway
Vehicle parking and yard activities	Operational	Hydrocarbons, tyre wear, brake-pad fines	Hardstand runoff via catchpits

5. CONSTRUCTION-PHASE STORMWATER POLLUTION CONTROLS

The following controls shall be implemented from site establishment through to the issue of the Environmental Completion Statement by the ECO. They are binding on the Contractor, all sub-contractors, suppliers and visitors, and supplement (do not replace) the EMPr requirements.

Ref	Control Measure	Responsibility	Frequency / Trigger
C-1	Install perimeter silt fencing, gravel bags and straw bales at all catchpits, kerb inlets and the southern stormwater outlet before any ground-disturbing activity commences.	Contractor under ECO supervision	Before site establishment; weekly inspection; after every rainfall event
C-2	Demarcate no-go areas (vegetated berm, lagoon-edge path, soakaway depression) with shade cloth or barrier netting prior to construction. No equipment, stockpiles, vehicles or foot traffic permitted within no-go areas.	Contractor under ECO supervision	Before site establishment; visual inspection daily
C-3	Confine all stockpiles to existing hardstand only, a minimum of 10 m from any catchpit, drain or estuarine berm. Stockpiles to be bunded at the toe with silt fencing and covered with tarpaulin during rainfall or windy conditions.	Contractor	Continuous; checked after every rainfall and high-wind event
C-4	Install temporary diversion drains and berms to route uncontaminated upstream runoff around the construction footprint and to prevent contaminated runoff entering municipal stormwater.	Contractor / Engineer	Before earthworks; maintained throughout construction
C-5	Stabilise disturbed areas within seven (7) days of disturbance using straw mulching, geotextile or hydromulching as appropriate.	Contractor under ECO supervision	Within 7 days of any disturbance
C-6	Refuelling of plant and vehicles only on impermeable hardstand within the designated refuelling bay, with drip trays in place. Spill kits within five (5) metres of refuelling activity at all times.	Contractor	Continuous; ECO monthly audit
C-7	Bund all fuel and chemical storage to 110% of the largest single container volume. Locate storage as far from the estuary as practicable and on impermeable surfacing.	Contractor	Before delivery of any fuel or chemical to site
C-8	No washing of concrete trucks, mixers, tools or buckets on site. Designate a lined wash-out pit; allow to dry; remove hardened residue to landfill. Wash water shall not enter any catchpit, drain or natural surface.	Contractor	Continuous
C-9	Prohibit hose-down of any spill into a stormwater drain or sewer. Spills to be contained, absorbed and removed for disposal at a licensed facility. Contaminated soil to be excavated to depth of penetration and disposed at a hazardous waste facility.	Contractor / ECO	Within 24 hours of any spill
C-10	Provide chemical toilets at minimum ratio of 1:15 workers, on hardstand, ≥ 20 m from any drain or inlet, serviced by a licensed contractor.	Contractor	Throughout construction; weekly servicing
C-11	Cover and bund all skips and waste containers; no burning or burying of any waste on site; all waste to a	Contractor / ECO	Continuous; weekly waste manifest review

Ref	Control Measure	Responsibility	Frequency / Trigger
	licensed waste facility with disposal manifests retained.		
C-12	Dewatering, where unavoidable, only via a settlement tank or sediment trap; no direct discharge of turbid water to ground, stormwater or estuary.	Contractor under ECO supervision	As required; ECO sign-off prior to each dewatering event
C-13	Install temporary bunded sumps at points where the existing drainage channel through the testing ground may receive contaminated runoff, until the upgraded stormwater infrastructure is operational.	Contractor / Engineer	From site establishment until permanent stormwater works are commissioned
C-14	ECO sign-off required for any foundation excavation in the vicinity of the 350 mm and 375 mm municipal sewer rising mains. No excavation may proceed without an approved method statement, wayleave and the ECO's written authorisation.	ECO / Engineer / Contractor	Once-off per excavation, prior to commencement
C-15	Maintain an on-site stormwater inspection register signed weekly by the ECO and the Contractor's Site Agent.	ECO / Contractor	Weekly during construction

6. OPERATIONAL-PHASE STORMWATER POLLUTION CONTROLS

These controls apply from the issue of an Occupational Certificate or commencement of operational activities (whichever is earlier) and continue throughout the operational life of the facility, including any future Sea Cadets redevelopment phase. They supplement Section 8 of the EMPr and are binding on the Facility Manager.

Ref	Control Measure	Responsibility	Frequency / Trigger
O-1	Maintain hard surfaces in good condition. All cleaning of paved surfaces by sweeping only; no hose-down or pressure-washing into the stormwater system.	Facility Manager	Daily housekeeping; quarterly inspection by ECO
O-2	Operate the seven (7) 10 000 L rainwater harvesting tanks at no more than 70% of capacity, retaining a 30% peak-flow buffer. Tank overflow shall be routed to the natural soakaway depression south of Portion A. Tanks to be inspected and cleaned annually.	Facility Manager	Continuous; annual cleaning
O-3	Maintain and inspect oil/water separators, sediment traps and inlet filters on the upgraded stormwater system. Service before discharge points to the estuarine outfall.	Facility Manager	Quarterly inspection; servicing as required and after major rainfall
O-4	Pollution sump catchpits to be installed downstream of the hazardous chemical store and the manufacturing area, designed to capture any escaped resin, fuel or chemical before stormwater leaves the site.	Engineer (design); Facility Manager (operation)	Designed pre-construction; quarterly operational inspection
O-5	FACTORY FLOOR DRAINS RULE: No factory floor drain shall be connected to the stormwater system or to any surface releasing to the estuary. All floor wash water shall be collected, directed to bunded internal sumps and disposed of via a licensed liquid-waste contractor.	Facility Manager / ECO	Continuous; quarterly verification
O-6	Resin, fibreglass, solvent, paint, fuel and lubricant storage to be confined to a bunded, ventilated facility of at least 110% of the largest single container volume, located as far from the estuary as practicable, fitted with spill kits and SDS register.	Facility Manager	Continuous; monthly inspection of bunding integrity
O-7	Conduct monthly inspection of resin, chemical and fibreglass handling areas (per GRDM Recommendation 9). Record findings in the Operational Stormwater Register; any non-conformance to be rectified within seven (7) days.	Facility Manager / ECO (periodic)	Monthly
O-8	Maintain the 5 m vegetated buffer along the saltmarsh boundary under a 'Grow-Don't-Mow' policy. Replace dead plants promptly with locally indigenous species. Removal of any vegetation requires ECO sign-off.	Facility Manager	Continuous; quarterly inspection
O-9	Permeable paving and grass-block surfaces shall be maintained free of compaction, oil staining and impermeable layers. Pressure cleaning of these surfaces is prohibited.	Facility Manager	Annual inspection; ad hoc after spills

Ref	Control Measure	Responsibility	Frequency / Trigger
O-10	Inspect the lagoon-edge berm and stormwater outlets after every major rainfall event (defined as ≥ 25 mm in 24 hours). Repair any erosion or damage within 48 hours.	Facility Manager / ECO	After every defined rainfall event
O-11	Bunded firefighting-water containment area on the southern side of the factory, designed to contain firefighting runoff in the event of a fire emergency, preventing contamination reaching the estuary.	Facility Manager / Fire Authority sign-off	Annual inspection; tested as part of fire drills
O-12	Sewer Rising Main Emergency Protocol: in the event of rupture of either the 350 mm or 375 mm municipal sewer rising mains, immediately notify Knysna Municipality, SANParks, DFFE Oceans & Coast and the ECO; deploy temporary containment (sandbags, absorbent booms) at the southern boundary; clean up all spilled effluent and contaminated material; submit an incident report to DFFE within 14 days.	Facility Manager / ECO / Knysna Municipality	Immediate response on detection; drilled annually
O-13	Solar PV roof cleaning shall use plain water only; no detergents or glass cleaners that are not approved as 'roof-runoff safe'. Cleaning runoff shall be captured by the rainwater harvesting system.	Facility Manager	As required; logged
O-14	Quarterly compliance reports to be submitted to DFFE and SANParks summarising stormwater inspection findings, incidents, and corrective actions. Annual estuary water-quality testing for turbidity, suspended solids, and total petroleum hydrocarbons at the southern outfall (as committed in C&R response to GRDM Recommendation 9).	Facility Manager / appointed laboratory	Quarterly reports; annual sampling event
O-15	All stormwater incidents (visible discharge, sheen, turbidity, blocked separator, spill reaching catchpit) must be logged within 24 hours, reported to the ECO and corrective action implemented within 7 days. Repeat incidents trigger a stormwater design review.	Facility Manager / ECO	Continuous

7. INSPECTION, MONITORING AND REPORTING

The following monitoring framework applies. ECO frequencies during construction are according to the EMPr; operational frequencies are not less than monthly Facility Manager inspections, with quarterly compliance reporting to DFFE and SANParks (per Garden Route District Municipality recommendation 9).

Activity	Indicator	Frequency	Responsibility	Reporting
Visual stormwater inspection (construction)	No turbid discharge; controls intact	See EMPr frequency + post-rainfall	ECO	ECO monthly compliance report to DFFE
Visual stormwater inspection (operational)	No sheen, turbidity, or visible discharge to estuary	Monthly	Facility Manager	Quarterly report to DFFE & SANParks
Bund integrity check (hazardous store)	100% containment; no cracking or staining	Monthly	Facility Manager	Internal log
Pollution sump catchpit inspection	No accumulation; no breakthrough; no oil sheen	Quarterly	Facility Manager / ECO	Quarterly report
Oil/water separator service	Effective separation; clean overflow	Quarterly + post-event	Facility Manager	Service certificate filed
Vegetated buffer condition	≥ 80% live cover; no invasive establishment	Quarterly	Facility Manager / ECO	Annual environmental audit
Sewer rising main inspection	No leakage, settlement or surface signs of rupture	Monthly visual; biennial joint Municipality inspection	Facility Manager / Knysna Municipality	Joint inspection record
Estuary water-quality sampling	Turbidity, suspended solids, total petroleum hydrocarbons within Knysna Estuary background reference	Annual (operational phase)	Independent laboratory commissioned by Facility Manager	Results submitted to DFFE & SANParks within 30 days
Spill incidents	Zero unreported incidents; all incidents closed within 7 days	Continuous	ECO / Facility Manager	Incident report to DFFE within 14 days
Annual environmental audit	Compliance with EA, EMPr and SPPP	Annual	Independent ECO	Annual audit report compliant with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations

8. SPILL RESPONSE

Spill response is dealt with comprehensively in the project Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan, which forms a separate annexure to the EMPr. The minimum stormwater-related expectations are summarised below; full procedures, contact lists and decision trees reside in the SPCC Plan.

8.1 Detection and Containment

- Stop the source of the spill if safe to do so.
- Deploy spill kit absorbents at the leading edge of the spill; do not allow product to reach any catchpit, drain or unbunded surface.
- If a spill enters a catchpit or stormwater inlet, plug the inlet immediately with absorbent booms or sandbags and notify the ECO and Facility Manager.

8.2 Notification

- All spills, regardless of size, to be reported to the ECO.
- Spills with potential to reach the estuary, or any spill exceeding 20 litres of hydrocarbon or 5 litres of resin/solvent, must be reported to DFFE Oceans & Coast and SANParks within 24 hours.
- A written incident report shall be submitted to DFFE within 14 days.

8.3 Clean-up and Disposal

- Contaminated absorbents, soil and water shall be classified, packaged and disposed of at a licensed hazardous waste facility, with disposal manifests retained for at least five (5) years.
- Any contaminated stormwater infrastructure (catchpits, separators) shall be cleaned and inspected before being returned to service, by an appropriately qualified contractor.

9. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Role	Stormwater-specific Responsibility
Applicant / Holder of EA	Ultimate accountability for SPPP implementation; provides resources and authority for the ECO and Facility Manager to enforce the SPPP.
Environmental Control Officer (ECO)	Independent oversight and audit; inspections during construction; sign-off of stormwater controls before site establishment; sign-off for foundation works near rising mains; reporting non-compliances to DFFE.
Engineer	Design and certification of stormwater infrastructure (catchpits, separators, pollution sumps, soakaway, firefighting bund); structural certification on rising-main loading and protection.
Contractor	Day-to-day implementation of construction-phase controls; maintenance of erosion / sediment / hydrocarbon controls; spill response in the construction phase; record-keeping.
Facility Manager	Operational implementation; monthly inspections; quarterly compliance reporting; coordination of annual water-quality sampling; spill response in the operational phase; budget for SPPP-related maintenance.
Knysna Municipality	Maintenance and integrity of municipal sewer rising mains and stormwater outfalls; engineering drawing approval; participation in joint inspection of sewer infrastructure.
SANParks	Estuary management authority; receives quarterly compliance reports; engaged in any incident or non-conformance affecting the Knysna Protected Environment.
DFFE	Competent Authority for the Environmental Authorisation; receives quarterly compliance reports and annual audit reports; receives all spill / non-compliance notifications.

10. RECORDS, REVIEW AND AMENDMENT

10.1 Records to be Maintained

- Daily housekeeping log (construction phase).
- ECO inspection register (construction phase).
- Monthly Facility Manager inspection register (operational phase).
- Quarterly compliance reports to DFFE and SANParks (operational phase).
- Annual estuary water-quality sampling reports.
- Spill incident register and corrective-action close-out forms.
- Hazardous waste disposal manifests (retained for at least 5 years).
- Service records for oil/water separators, pollution sump catchpits and rainwater tanks.
- Wayleave approvals and engineer's certifications for works near sewer rising mains.

10.2 Review Triggers

- Annual review by the ECO and EAP.
- After any spill exceeding the notification thresholds in Section 8.2.
- After any sewer rising main rupture or near-miss.
- On any material change to factory operations (new chemicals, increased throughput, new manufacturing process).
- On any amendment to the Environmental Authorisation, EMPr, Knysna Municipality stormwater by-laws, or relevant national legislation.

10.3 Amendment Procedure

Amendments shall be drafted by the EAP, reviewed by the ECO, and submitted to DFFE for the record. Where amendments are material, they shall be submitted for DFFE concurrence and, where required, communicated to SANParks and Knysna Municipality.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM

By signing below, the parties acknowledge that they have read, understood and undertake to comply with the requirements of this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

PROJECT: Proposed Development of Kinetic Catamarans Industrial Facility on Erf 1339, and Development / Redevelopment of the South African Sea Cadet Corps Infrastructure on Erf 1316, Knysna, Western Cape

DOCUMENT REFERENCE: 2026.26.09 – Application EMPr – Annexure A – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

DFFE REFERENCE: TBC

APPLICANT (Kinetic Catamarans SA (Pty) Ltd): _____
Date: _____

CONTRACTOR (Construction Phase): _____ Date: _____

FACILITY MANAGER (Operational Phase): _____ Date: _____

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL OFFICER (ECO): _____ Date: _____

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER (EAP): _____
Date: _____