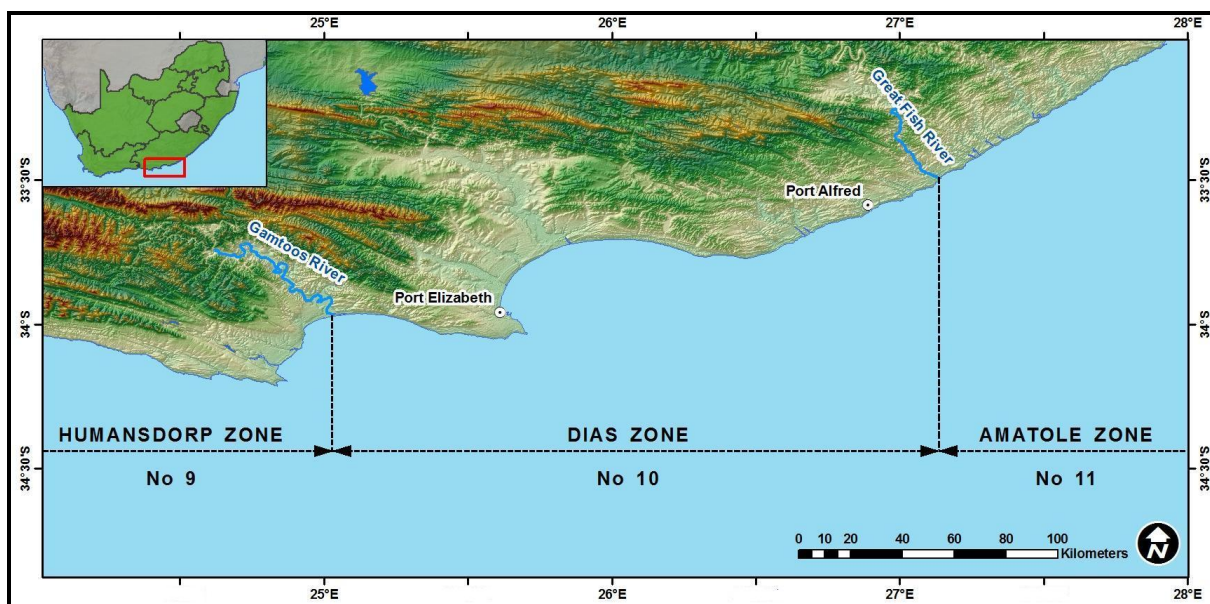


OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN

NO. 10: DIAS ZONE



RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES:

Transnet National Ports Authority
Cacadu District Municipality
Eastern Cape Parks
Kouga Municipality
Nelson Mandela Bay Metro Municipality
Ndlambe Municipality
SanParks

Approved after all the government departments and other bodies who are required to perform duties in terms of this Plan have agreed to act accordingly.

.....

Director-General:

Department of Environmental Affairs
PRETORIA

Date:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Plan was prepared for:

Marine and Coastal Pollution Management
Department of Environmental Affairs
Private Bag X2
Rogge Bay
South Africa
8012

Tel: 021 819 2450

Prepared by:

Alison Dehrmann
Environmental Consultant
PEAK PRACTICE
Suite 22
Private Bag X15
HERMANUS
7200
South Africa

Tel: 028 316 2168

Cell: 084 363 4053

Due acknowledgement is given to DEA, SAMSA, local authorities, stakeholders and interested and affected parties, for their co-operation and the information that they made available.

Enact International: Cullinan and Associates provided the specialist input for the legal review.

The Maps were compiled by GEOSS (Pty) Ltd.

Special thanks are due to Anton Moldan, Environmental Consultant, SAPIA for his invaluable comments, advice and peer review.

DEA 2010. All rights reserved. No part of this Plan may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying or otherwise, without the prior consent of DEA.

PREFACE

In terms of the Marine Pollution (Control and Civil Liability) Act 6 of 1981, the Department of Transport is charged with the responsibility of ensuring that the appropriate actions are taken in order to minimise the impact of discharges of harmful substances (e.g. oil) from ships, tankers, or offshore installations. In terms of the South African Maritime Safety Authority Act 5 of 1998, the majority of these responsibilities are transferred to the South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA). Section 52 of the SAMSA Act, however, delegates the responsibility for combating pollution of the sea and shoreline by oil to the Minister of Environmental Affairs (DEA). The implication of this is that the DEA is responsible for protection and clean-up measures to be taken once oil has been released into the sea, while SAMSA's responsibilities are limited to those actions required while the oil is within the confines of the ship.

In effect this means that SAMSA is responsible for:

- overall co-ordination of the prevention and/or combating of an oil spill incident
- control of the technical aspects of shipping casualties
- supervision of oil transshipments
- prosecution of parties guilty of the deliberate discharge of oil
- compilation of contingency plans relating to the control of shipping casualties or potential casualties
- administering the Acts relating to oil pollution
- taking charge of the legal and financial aspects relating to oil spill incidents and casualties
- control of the use of the standby oil pollution prevention tug
- the issuing of pollution safety certificates for offshore installations.

The Department of Environmental Affairs is responsible for:

- co-ordination and implementation of coastal environmental protection and clean-up measures
- control of the use of the pollution combating vessels and surveillance aircraft
- control of the use of oil spill dispersants and dispersant spraying operations
- maintenance and supply of oil dispersant stocks and other dedicated oil spill equipment
- compilation and maintenance of the DEA Local Coastal Oil Spill Contingency Plans
- the approval of contingency plans for offshore installations, in consultation with SAMSA.

The Provincial Departments of Environmental Affairs shall:

- assist the DEA in updating the Local Coastal Oil Spill Contingency Plans
- provide support in building capacity and awareness in the local authority organisations
- provide support to local authorities in the implementation of the Local Coastal Oil Spill Contingency Plans
- ensure that their MEC is kept informed of progress.

Local Authorities have an important role to play in dealing with oil spills. They are responsible for:

- taking specified measures to prevent or remedy adverse effects of the spill on the coastal environment
- providing assistance in the form of supervision, labour, transport and equipment for the protection and clean-up of their beaches, estuaries and other areas under their jurisdiction
- making arrangements with local Traffic and Police Officers to ensure traffic and crowd control in the vicinity of the impacted area.

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Doc. No.	Distribution
NATIONAL AUTHORITIES	
1001	Director-General: Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)
1002	Chief Director: Integrated Coastal Management, DEA
1003	Deputy Director: Marine and Coastal Pollution Management, DEA
1004	Assistant Director: Marine and Coastal Pollution Management, DEA
1005	Pollution Officer: Marine and Coastal Pollution Management, DEA
1006	Director-General: Department of Transport
1007	Executive Head, Centre of Ships: Shipping, SAMSA
1008	Regional Manager: Eastern Region, SAMSA,
1009	Principal Officer: Durban, SAMSA
1010	Principal Officer: Richard's Bay, SAMSA
1011	Regional Manager: Southern Region, SAMSA
1012	Principal Officer: Port Elizabeth, SAMSA P.O Box 3914, North End, PORT ELIZABETH, 6056
1013	Principal Officer: Mossel Bay, SAMSA
1014	Principal Officer: East London, SAMSA
1015	Regional Manager: Western Region: Shipping, SAMSA
1016	Principal Officer: Cape Town, SAMSA
1017	Principal Officer: Saldanha Bay, SAMSA
1018	Principal Officer: Port Nolloth, SAMSA
1019	Chief Director: Pollution and Waste Management, DEA
1020	
1021	
1022	

PROVINCIAL / REGIONAL AUTHORITIES	
1023	Regional Representative: Coast Chief Directorate: Environmental Conservation Dept of Environmental Affairs
1024	Regional Manager: Dept of Economic Development and Env. Affairs, Private Bag X5001, GREENACRES, PORT ELIZABETH, 6057
1025	Impact Manager: Dept of Economic Development and Env. Affairs, Private Bag X5001, GREENACRES, PORT ELIZABETH, 6057
1026	Waste Manager: Dept of Economic Development and Env. Affairs, Private Bag X5001, GREENACRES, PORT ELIZABETH, 6057
1027	Director Conservation: Eastern Cape Parks PO Box 11235, SOUTHERNWOOD, 5213
1028	Marine Conservation Inspector, DAFF PO Box 737, PORT ELIZABETH, 6000

LOCAL AUTHORITIES	
1029	Conservator: Sunshine Coast Nature Reserve Eastern Cape Parks PO Box 116, BATHURST, 6166
1030	Municipal Manager: Cacadu District Municipality PO Box 318, PORT ELIZABETH, 6000
1031	Director: Infrastructure and Planning, Cacadu District Municipality PO Box 318, PORT ELIZABETH, 6000
1032	Head of Centre: Disaster Management, Cacadu District Municipality PO Box 318, PORT ELIZABETH, 6000
1033	Manager: Environmental Health Services, Cacadu District Municipality PO Box 318, PORT ELIZABETH, 6000
1034	Manager: Fire Services, Cacadu District Municipality PO Box 318, PORT ELIZABETH, 6000
1035	Municipal Manager: Nelson Mandela Bay Metro P O Box 116, PORT ELIZABETH, 6000
1036	Manager: Disaster Management, Nelson Mandela Bay Metro P O Box 116, PORT ELIZABETH, 6000
1037	Manager: Environmental Conservation, Nelson Mandela Bay Metro P O Box 116, PORT ELIZABETH, 6000
1038	Director: Waste Management, Nelson Mandela Bay Metro P O Box 116, PORT ELIZABETH, 6000
1039	Harbour Master: TNPA, Port Elizabeth Harbour PO Box 162, PORT ELIZABETH, 6000

1040	SHE Officer: TNPA, Port Elizabeth Harbour PO Box 162, PORT ELIZABETH, 6000
1041	Environment Manager: TNPA, Port of Ngqura PO Box 612054, Bluewater Bay, PORT ELIZABETH, 6212
1042	Municipal Manager: Ndlambe Municipality PO Box 13, PORT ALFRED, 6170
1043	Conservation Manager: Ndlambe Municipality PO Box 13, PORT ALFRED, 6170
1044	Conservation Officer: Ndlambe Municipality PO Box 5, KENTON-ON-SEA, 6191
1045	Conservation Officer, Ndlambe Municipality PO BUSHMANS RIVER MOUTH, 6190
1046	Regional Manager: Eastern Cape Parks 6 St Marks Rd, Southernwood, 5201
1047	Manager: Safety and Security, Kouga Municipality, PO Box 1448, HUMANSDORP, 6300
1048	Manager : Disaster Management, Kouga Municipality PO Box 1448, HUMANSDORP, 6300
1049	National Marine Co-ordinator: Park Planning and Development, SANPARKS, PO Box 20419, HUMEWOOD 6013
1050	Conservation Manager: Addo Elephant National Park PO Box 52. ADDO, 6105
INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES	
1051	SAPIA Environmental Advisor
1052	CEO: SANCCOB PO Box 11116, BLOUBERGRANT, 7443
1053	Manager: SAMREC PO Box 20101, HUMEWOOD, 6013
1054	Manager: Penguins Eastern Cape PO Box 102, ST FRANCIS BAY, 6312
1055	Manager: Bayworld P O Box 13147, HUMEWOOD, 6013
1056	Unit Head, SHEQ Operations, Coega Development Corporation Private Bag X6009, PORT ELIZABETH

AMENDMENT LISTING

No:	Date of issue:	Pages Amended:

AMENDMENTS

All amendments to this document will be issued by the Deputy Director: Marine and Coastal Pollution Management, Private Bag X2, Rogge Bay, 8012 in the form of new pages which are to replace the amended pages. The holder of each copy of this plan as named in the Distribution List will receive a copy of the new pages. The amendments are high-lighted by a vertical line in the left hand margin and amended pages will be dated with a foot note.

Upon receipt of the amendments, the recipient is to verify its completeness and update his copy of the Plan accordingly, and then mail, or fax, the tear-off slip to the addressee given at the top of the tear-off slip. (See Appendix II)

Holders of the plan are to advise the Deputy Director: Marine and Coastal Pollution Management of any pertinent changes of telephone numbers, organisational structure or other information immediately it comes to their notice.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AD	-	Assistant Director
CDC	-	Coega Development Corporation
CLC	-	Civil Liability Convention for Oil Pollution Damage
CRU	-	Casualty Response Unit of SAMSA
DAFF	-	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DEA	-	Department of Environmental Affairs
DEDEA	-	Department of Economic Development and Environmental Affairs (E. Cape)
DD	-	Deputy Director
DM	-	Disaster Management
DOT	-	Department of Transport
EBMO	-	Emergency Barriers from Materials of Opportunity (Report 1985)
ECO	-	Environmental Conservation Officer
ECP	-	Eastern Cape Parks
EMP	-	Estuary/Environmental Management Plan
EPO	-	Environmental Protection Officer
IECM (Unit)	-	Unit for Integrated Environmental and Coastal Management (NMMU)
IOPC	-	International Oil Pollution Convention
JOC	-	Joint Operation Centre
JRC	-	Joint Response Committee
MCM	-	Marine and Coastal Management (now called Oceans and Coast)
MCPM	-	Marine and Coastal Pollution Management (of Oceans and Coast)
NMBMM	-	Nelson Mandela Bay Metro Municipality
NMMU	-	Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University
O&C	-	Oceans and Coast (DEA), previously MCM
OPCSA	-	Oil Pollution Control South Africa
OPRC	-	International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation
OSC	-	On-Scene Co-ordinator
P&I Club	-	Ship Owners Protection and Indemnity Insurers
PEC	-	Penguins Eastern Cape
PEPSAE report	-	Probable Effectiveness of Protection of the SA Estuaries by Oil Booms (1986)
PO	-	Principal Officer (SAMSA)
SAMSA	-	South African Maritime Safety Authority
SAMREC	-	South African Marine Rehabilitation and Education Centre
SANCCOB	-	South African National Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds
SANParks	-	South African National Parks
SCC	-	Shore Control Centre
SLO	-	Shore Logistics Officer
TNPA	-	Transnet National Ports Authority
UNCLOS	-	United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea

CONTENTS

PREFACE	.....	iii
DISTRIBUTION LIST	.....	v
AMENDMENT LISTING	.....	viii
LIST OF ACRONYMS	.....	ix
1. INTRODUCTION	.....	1
2. OBJECTIVE	.....	1
3. INTERFACE WITH OTHER PLANS	.....	2
4. ACTS AND AGREEMENTS RELATING TO OIL POLLUTION	.....	4
4.1 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS	.....	4
4.2 NATIONAL LEGISLATION)	.....	7
4.3 RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES	.....	12
5. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS AND COMPENSATION OF COSTS	.....	16
5.1 POLICY ON PURCHASING	.....	17
5.2 CLAIMS	.....	17
6. PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES	.....	21
6.1 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS	.....	21
6.2 LOCAL AUTHORITIES	.....	21
6.3 TRAINING AND EXERCISES	.....	22
7. INITIAL REPORTING AND ACTIVATION OF THE PLAN	.....	24
7.1 REPORTING OF OIL SPILLS	.....	25
7.2 LEVELS OF RESPONSE AND ACTIVATION	.....	30

8.	ORGANISATION	32
8.1	DEPARTMENTAL ORGANISATION	32
8.3	LOCAL AUTHORITIES ORGANISATION	37
8.4	JOB DESCRIPTIONS OF LOCAL AUTHORITY OFFICERS.....	37
8.5	FACILITIES.....	39
8.6	COMMUNICATIONS	40
9.	RISK ASSESSMENT AND COASTAL SENSITIVITIES	42
9.1	IDENTIFICATION OF RISKS	42
9.2	HEALTH AND SAFETY	43
9.3	VULNERABILITY OF THE DIAS COASTLINE.....	43
9.4	COASTAL SENSITIVITY	44
9.5	PRIORITIES FOR PROTECTION AND CLEAN-UP	45
9.6	LISTING OF PRIORITIES	45
9.7	STRATEGY FOR PROTECTION AND CLEAN-UP.....	46
9.8	SITE SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR PROTECTION & CLEAN-UP....	47
10.	SITE SPECIFIC RESPONSES.....	50
11.	WASTE MANAGEMENT	74
12.	EQUIPMENT - MATERIAL – MANPOWER	75
12.1	DEPARTMENTAL EQUIPMENT	75
12.2	TRANSNET NATIONAL PORTS AUTHORITY EQUIPMENT	75
12.3	SOUTH AFRICAN PETROLEUM INDUSTRY	75
12.4	COMMERCIAL CONTRACTORS.....	75
12.5	LOCAL AUTHORITY EQUIPMENT AND MANPOWER	76

13.	TELEPHONE NUMBERS.....	77
13.1	PRIORITY NUMBERS	77
13.2	RESPONSIBLE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (to be completed)	79
13.3	RELEVANT GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS	82
13.4	SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PERSONNEL AND I&AP'S	83
13.5	CONTRACTORS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS	84

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I	COST RECOVERY and EXPENDITURE LOG SHEET
APPENDIX II	AMENDMENT NOTIFICATION
APPENDIX III	TRAINING AND EXERCISE COMPLETION FORM
APPENDIX IV	LIST OF DEA EQUIPMENT
APPENDIX V	RECORD OF DECISION – JRC
APPENDIX VI	PRESS RELEASE / SITREP TEMPLATE

ADDENDA

ADDENDUM A	OIL RECOGNITION
ADDENDUM B	METHODS FOR COASTAL PROTECTION AND CLEAN-UP
ADDENDUM C	TEMPORARY STORAGE AND TRANSPORT OF OILY WASTE
ADDENDUM D	COLLECTION OF OILED SEABIRDS
ADDENDUM E	OIL SPAMPLING PROCEDURES
ADDENDUM F	POLICY ON THE USE OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS IN SOUTH AFRICAN WATERS

1. INTRODUCTION

This Oil Spill Contingency Plan covers the area known as the Dias Zone, in the Eastern Cape. This Zone is bounded on the west by the Gamtoos River and by the Great Fish River to the east. Port Elizabeth is the major city within the zone and other towns include Port Alfred, Bushman's River and Kenton-on-Sea. The two major ports within the zone are Port Elizabeth Harbour and the Port of Ngqura. The islands of St Croix, Jahleel, Brenton and Bird Island occur in Algoa Bay and are important breeding colonies for seabirds such as penguins and gannets.

The Plan sets out the respective responsibilities of the South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA) and the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) relating to an oil spill, the organisation that is to come into effect and the actions required of Local Authorities and other bodies (collectively referred to as Local Authorities for the purpose of this plan) to combat the impact of oil pollution on the shoreline in the event of an oil spill.

All operations will be co-ordinated by the DEA On-Scene Co-ordinator as outlined in Section 8 of this Plan.

2. OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of this Oil Spill Contingency Plan is to minimise loss of time and hence, environmental damage, in carrying out the appropriate remedial action. This is to be achieved by clearly stating the functions and responsibilities of the various authorities involved, the infrastructure to be set up, and the response required by such authorities for the duration of the incident.

3. INTERFACE WITH OTHER PLANS

South Africa's national oil spill preparedness and response strategy is guided by a suite of oil spill contingency plans, each dealing with a particular aspect of the spill situation. Although each plan is a stand alone document, it should be read in conjunction with the others, in order to ensure a co-ordinated approach. For the Dias Zone, the following Plans are applicable:

a. **“South Africa’s National Contingency Plan for the Prevention and Combating of Pollution from Ships and Offshore Installations”**

This “National Plan” is an overall plan, setting out the policies of the Department of Environmental Affairs and SAMSA, for the Department of Transport towards their responsibilities for preventing and combating pollution of the sea by oil. It provides an overview of the actions to be taken by SAMSA, DEA and other relevant Authorities in preparation for, and in the event or the threat of an oil spill, and outlines the formation of a Joint Response Committee.

b. **The “Coastal Oil Spill Contingency Plans”** detail the actions to be taken when there is a threat of oil impacting the shoreline or an impact has occurred. The coastline from the Orange River mouth to the Mozambique border is divided into a number of zones, each of which has its own specific Local Coastal Plan. The **Dias Zone Plan** is one such Plan and covers the area from the Gamtoos River to the Great Fish River. The adjacent areas are covered by the Humansdorp Zone and Amatole Zone Plans.

c. **The TNPA Oil Spill Contingency Plans for the Port Elizabeth Harbour and the Port of Ngqura.** These plans outline the response required by TNPA for Tier 1 (minor) oil spills within the ports, and their role during Tier 2 and 3 oil spills.

d. **The “SANCCOB Contingency Plan for the Capture, Transport, Rehabilitation and Release of Oiled Seabirds Following a Major Oil Spill off the South African Coast.”** This Plan covers all incidents where seabirds are oiled along the South African coastline and adjacent islands, but excludes the KwaZulu Natal coast (where stabilisation is undertaken by CROW etc). However, if requested, SANCCOB will assist with birds from both Namibia and KwaZulu Natal. In the Eastern Cape, the SANCCOB Plan will operate in concurrence with SAMREC and PEC.

e. **Local Authority Disaster Management Plans** for the Cacadu District Municipality, the Nelson Mandela Bay Metro Municipality, the Ndlambe Municipality and the Kouga Municipality

f. **SanParks Plans for the protection, collection and transport of oiled seabirds from the major breeding colonies on the Algoa Bay Islands (draft).** These Plans will include the protection and rescue of seabirds from St Croix, Bird Island, Jahleel and Brenton Islands.

- g. **Plans for Independent Installations** which detail the response actions that are to be undertaken in the event of an oil spill at or near a specific installation. These installations include offshore oil tanker discharge facilities, oil exploration and exploitation sites, power stations etc.

The inter-relationship between all the Plans in the Dias Zone is illustrated in the diagram below (Fig 1).

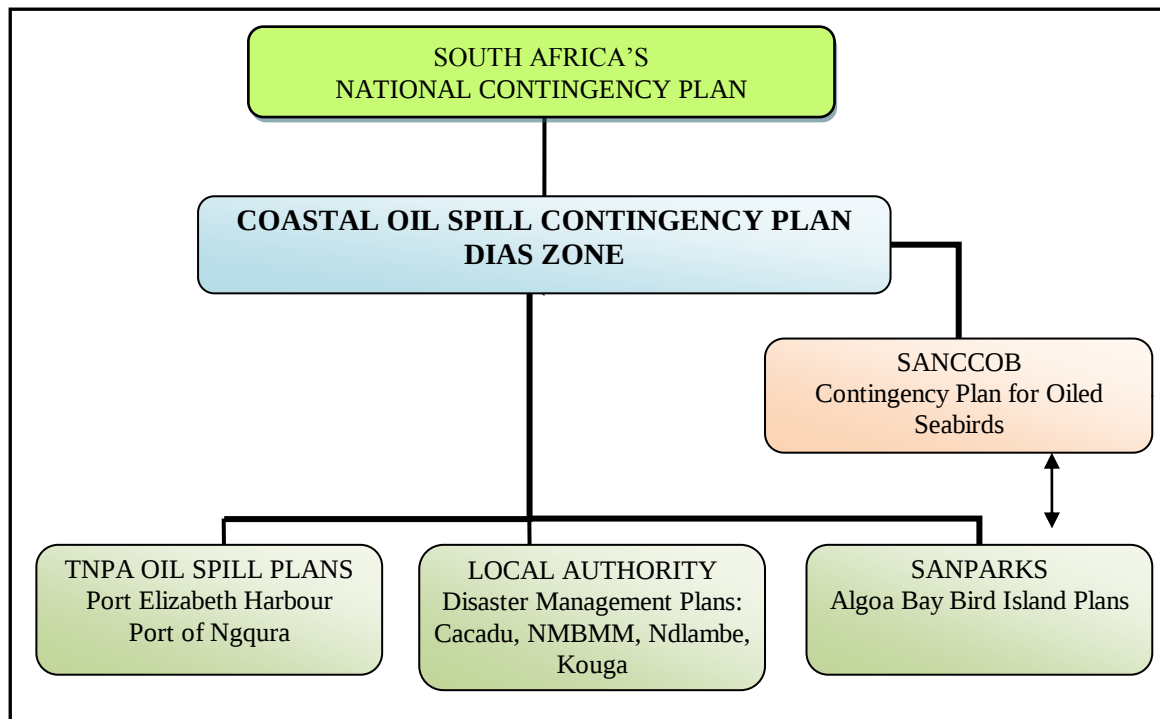


Figure 1: Inter-relationship between all the Oil Spill Contingency Plans in the Dias Zone.

4. ACTS AND AGREEMENTS RELATING TO THE COMBATING OF OIL POLLUTION

International and national legislation, relevant to combating and dealing with oil spills, is summarised below.

4.1 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS (and related South African Legislation)

Below, are the main international conventions to which South Africa is a Party. For ease of reference, the conventions have been grouped according to the areas to which they are most relevant, namely, oil pollution, operational requirements in respect of oil pollution and compensation for oil pollution damage. Where applicable, the domestic legislation giving effect to the convention is provided.

4.1.1 Oil Pollution

United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

UNCLOS is among the conventions ratified by South Africa. UNCLOS imposes a general obligation on states to protect and preserve the marine environment. It further provides that states shall take all measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from any source, using for this purpose the best practicable means at their disposal and in accordance with their capabilities.

States, acting through the competent international organisation or general diplomatic conference are required to establish international rules and standards to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from vessels and promote the adoption of routing systems designed to minimise the threat of accidents which might cause pollution of the marine environment, including the coastline, and pollution damage to the related interests of coastal states. Such rules and standards are required to be re-examined from time to time as necessary.

4.1.2 Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage

International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992 (CLC)

This convention (originally adopted in 1969) aims to ensure that adequate compensation is available to persons exposed to oil pollution damage resulting from maritime casualties involving oil-carrying ships. It applies exclusively to pollution damage caused in the territory, including the territorial sea, of a contracting state and the exclusive economic zone of a contracting state.

It governs the liability of ship owners for oil pollution damage by laying down the principle of strict liability. The onus is on the owner to prove in each case that any of the exceptions should operate.

It also creates a system of compulsory liability insurance. Ships covered by the convention are required to maintain insurance or other financial security in sums equivalent to the owner's total liability for one incident. The ship owner is normally entitled to limit his liability to an amount which is linked to the tonnage of his ship, as stipulated in the Convention.

The convention applies to all sea going vessels actually carrying oil in bulk as cargo but only ships carrying more than two thousand tons of oil are required to maintain insurance in respect of oil pollution damage. An owner shall not be entitled to limit his or her liability if it is proved that the pollution damage resulted from his or her personal act or omission, committed with the intent to commit such damage, or recklessly and with knowledge that such damage would probably result. The 1992 CLC was adopted by South Africa in 2004.

Marine Pollution (Control and Civil Liability) Act 6 of 1981

This Act provides for the protection of the marine environment from pollution by oil and other harmful substances. It goes further than the CLC in that it deals with other harmful substances whereas the CLC is limited to oil pollution damage only. The Act provides for criminal as well as civil liability following a discharge which causes pollution of the sea.

While the Act is administered by the Department of Transport, the administration of the provisions of the Act regarding the combating of pollution of the sea by oil were assigned to the then Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (now Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs) with effect from 20 May 1986. Furthermore, many of the administrative functions were transferred to the South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA) in 1998.

An oil spill caused negligently or intentionally falls within the definition of discharge.

The Act sets out the powers of SAMSA to take steps to prevent the pollution of the sea where a harmful substance is being or is likely to be discharged from a ship or a tanker. Such steps include requiring the master or owner of such ship or tanker to unload the harmful substance from the ship or tanker, to dispose of any harmful substance so unloaded or to move the ship or tanker to a place specified by SAMSA. Where the master or the owner of a ship or tanker is not capable of complying with such requirements or cannot reasonably be expected to comply with these, SAMSA may cause such steps to be taken. Furthermore, where any harmful substance is discharged from a ship or tanker, the authority may cause any pollution of the sea caused thereby to be removed.

The owner of any ship, tanker or off-shore installation shall be liable for any loss or damage caused in the area of the Republic by pollution resulting from the discharge of oil, the cost of any measures taken by SAMSA after an incident has occurred for the purposes of reducing loss or damage caused or any loss or damage caused by measures so taken after a discharge has occurred.

The costs referred to shall include an amount deemed by the Director-General to be sufficient to compensate the South African National Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds or any similar organisation approved by the Minister for expenses incurred in treating and rehabilitating coastal birds polluted by oil that has been discharged.

International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992 (1992 Fund Convention)

This convention establishes the International Oil Pollution Compensation Fund to provide compensation for pollution damage to the extent that the protection afforded by the 1992 CLC is inadequate. It applies exclusively to pollution damage caused in the territory, including the territorial sea of a contracting state and the exclusive economic zone of a contracting state.

South Africa acceded to the 1992 Fund Protocol which amended the 1972 Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage and is accordingly 1 of 103 states for which the 1992 Fund Convention is in force. This Convention has not yet been brought into effect locally. This means that, in monetary terms, South African claimants would be able to recover no more than R 196 million under the present legislation. Once the enabling legislation is passed, a combined total recoverable amount under the two Conventions (CLC and the Fund) would be approximately R 2,85 billion. Therefore it is essential that enabling legislation be passed as soon as possible.

4.1.3 Operational Requirements**The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (MARPOL)**

South Africa is a signatory to the MARPOL convention which is the main international convention concerning the prevention of pollution of the marine environment from ships by operational or accidental causes. The Convention includes regulations aimed at preventing and minimising pollution from ships and contains 6 technical annexes which set out detailed rules and standards.

Annexure 1 contains regulations for the prevention of pollution by oil and is mandatory for state parties. The discharge into the sea of oil or oily mixtures is prohibited except when certain conditions are satisfied.

The Marine Pollution (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 2 of 1986 (discussed below) incorporates the convention and annexure 1 into South African domestic law.

Marine Pollution (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act, 2 of 1986 (the MARPOL Act)

The MARPOL Act provides for the protection of the sea from pollution by oil and other harmful substances discharged from ships and for that purpose gives effect to the MARPOL Convention. This Act is administered by the Department of Transport.

The Act provides for the Minister to make regulations to give effect to the provisions of the Convention. However this also extends to the Minister making regulations to exempt certain classes of ships from the provisions of the Convention thereby resulting in South Africa not being entirely restricted by the provisions of the Convention.

International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation, 1990 (OPRC Convention)

The OPRC Convention is designed to facilitate international cooperation and mutual assistance in preparing for and responding to major oil pollution incidents and to encourage states to develop and maintain an adequate capability to deal with oil pollution emergencies.

Ships flying the flags of contracting states are required to have on board a shipboard oil pollution emergency plan. Operators of offshore units, authorities or operators in charge of sea ports and oil handling facilities must have oil pollution emergency plans or similar arrangements which are coordinated with the national system for responding promptly and effectively to oil pollution incidents.

Ships are required to comply with the oil pollution reporting procedures and the details of the actions to be taken in this regard are set out in the Convention.

The Convention makes provision for parties to cooperate and provide advisory services, technical support and equipment for the purpose of responding to an oil pollution incident and provision is made for the reimbursement of any assistance provided. South Africa has signed this convention, but has not yet brought it into effect locally.

4.2 NATIONAL LEGISLATION (other than that associated with international conventions)

Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, 1996

Section 24 of the Constitution states that everyone has a right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being and to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations through reasonable legislative and other measures that

- (i) prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
- (ii) promote conservation; and
- (iii) secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

The argument may be made that in order to give effect to this right, especially as it relates to preventing pollution of the marine environment, reasonable measures must be taken to combat oil spills as well as measures to remedy the effects of spills.

National Environmental Management Act, 107 of 1998 (NEMA)

NEMA is administered by the Department of Environmental Affairs and provides for cooperative environmental governance by establishing principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment.

One of the most important principles relevant to the oil spill contingency plan is that the costs of remedying pollution, environmental degradation and consequent adverse health effects, and controlling further pollution, environmental damage or adverse health effects must be paid for by those persons responsible for harming the environment.

Section 30 of NEMA is relevant to oil spills as it deals with the control of emergency incidents. An emergency incident is an unexpected sudden occurrence leading to serious danger to the public or potentially serious pollution of or detriment to the environment, whether immediate or delayed.

The responsible person must as soon as reasonably practicable after knowledge of the incident, take all reasonable measures to contain and minimize the effects of the incident, undertake clean up procedures, remedy the effects of the incident and assess the immediate and long term effects of the incident on the environment and public health. A relevant authority (which includes a municipality, a provincial head of department, the Director-General or any other Director-General of a national department) may direct the responsible person to undertake specific measures within a specific time to fulfill his or her obligations in terms of this section.

Should the responsible person fail to comply or inadequately comply with a directive, the relevant authority may take the measures it considers necessary to contain and minimize the effects of the incident, undertake clean-up procedures and remedy the effects of the incident. The relevant authority may claim reimbursement of all reasonable costs incurred in the taking of such measures from every responsible person jointly and severally.

NEMA provides for a Duty of Care that requires reasonable measures to be taken for the prevention of pollution or environmental degradation. This is particularly relevant in dealing with responsibility for oil spill damage. The National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act reaffirms this Duty of Care insofar as it relates to the coastal environment. The National Water Act, 36 of 1998 also imposes a similar Duty of Care. Below, we explain the Duty of Care provisions from these acts.

Section 28 of NEMA provides that every person who causes, has caused or may cause significant pollution or degradation of the environment must take reasonable measures to prevent such pollution or degradation from continuing or in so far as such harm to the environment is authorised by law or cannot be reasonably avoided or stopped, to minimize and rectify such pollution or degradation of the environment.

The steps required by this section include the taking of measures to control any activity causing the pollution, preventing the movement of pollutants, eliminating any source of the pollution or remedying the effects of the pollution.

Where a responsible person fails to take the required measures, the Director-General or a provincial head of department may direct the responsible person to commence taking specific reasonable measures before a given date and to complete them before a specified reasonable date. If the responsible person fails to comply or inadequately complies with such a directive, the Director-General or provincial head of department responsible for Environmental Affairs may take reasonable measures to remedy the situation or apply to a competent court for appropriate relief. The Director-General or provincial head of department may recover the costs for reasonable remedial measures to be undertaken before such measures are taken and all costs incurred as a result of applying to court for appropriate relief.

Any person may after giving the Director-General or provincial head of department thirty days notice, apply to a competent court for an order directing the Director-General or any provincial head of department to take specific measures for the protection of the environment if the Director-General or provincial head of department fails to inform such person in writing that he or she has directed the person to take such steps.

National Water Act, 36 of 1998

The National Water Act deals with pollution of water resources and also provides for the control of *emergency incidents*. Following an emergency incident such as an accident involving the spilling of a harmful substance that finds or may find its way into a water resource (water resource is defined to include a watercourse, surface water, estuary or aquifer), the responsibility for remedying the situation rests with the person responsible for the incident or the substance involved.

Measures to be taken by such person include taking all reasonable measures to contain and minimise the effects of the incident, undertaking clean-up procedures and remedying the effects of the incident. Where such person fails to act, the relevant catchment management agency may take the necessary steps and recover the costs from every responsible person. The Act is administered by the Department of Water Affairs.

The National Water Act also provides a duty of care similar to that in NEMA. This however deals more specifically with situations where pollution of a water resource occurs as a result of activities on land.

National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 24 of 2008

Included among the aims of the Act is the control of dumping at sea and pollution in the coastal zone. The Act provides that in fulfilling the rights contained in section 24 of the Constitution, the state through its functionaries and institutions implementing the Act, must act as a trustee of the coastal zone and must in implementing the Act take reasonable measures to achieve the progressive realisation of those rights in the interest of every person.

The state in its capacity as the public trustee of all coastal public property must take whatever reasonable legislative and other measures it considers necessary to conserve and protect coastal public property for the benefit of present and future generations.

The Minister, an MEC or a municipality concerned may institute legal proceedings or take other appropriate measures to prevent damage or recover damages for harm suffered to coastal public property or the coastal environment or to abate nuisances affecting the right of the public in its use and enjoyment of coastal public property. Accordingly, these provisions can extend to damage caused or measures taken to prevent such damage as a result of oil spills.

This Act also provides that section 28 of NEMA applies to any impact caused by any person that has an adverse effect on the coastal environment. The persons to whom section 28 of NEMA apply include any person who produced or discharged a substance which caused, is causing or likely to cause an adverse effect and this may therefore include discharges from ships.

South African Maritime Safety Authority Act 5 of 1998

This Act provides for the establishment of SAMSA whose objectives are to ensure the safety of life and property at sea, to prevent and combat pollution of the marine environment by ships and to promote the Republic's maritime interests.

SAMSA may perform a function itself, in co-operating with another person or by delegating or assigning the power or duty concerned to another person. "Person" includes the state, a province, the government or an agency of the government of a foreign country or any juristic or natural person.

Certain functions of SAMSA are performed by the Department of Environmental Affairs. The responsibility for matters relating to the combating of pollution mentioned in Marine Notice No. 2 of 1996 issued by the Department of Transport on 24 January 1996 is regarded as having been assigned to the Department Environmental Affairs by this Act.

The Health Act, 63 of 1977

The Health Act provides that every local authority shall take all lawful, necessary and reasonably practicable measures to prevent the occurrence, within its district, of any condition which could be harmful or dangerous to the health of any person within its district or the district of any other local authority. Where such nuisance or condition has occurred, the authority must take measures to abate or remedy such condition. Accordingly where an oil spill could be harmful or dangerous to human health, the local authority may take measures to remedy its effects.

The Sea-Shore Act, 21 of 1935

The Sea-Shore Act makes specific provision for the protection of public health. The competent authority to whom the administration of the Health Act has been assigned, may declare that any local authority may exercise, in respect of the sea-shore and the sea situated within its area of jurisdiction or adjoining such area, any of the powers which are conferred by the Health Act on a local authority. This could therefore be extended to include the taking of measures to remedy an oil spill in cases where it could be harmful to human health.

The Minister of Transport may, in terms of this Act, make regulations or authorise any local authority to make regulations concerning the prevention or the regulation of the depositing or the discharging upon the sea-shore or in the sea of offal, rubbish or anything liable to be a nuisance or danger to health.

The Act will be repealed by section 98 of the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act when that section comes into force.

Other Relevant Legislation

The following legislation while not directly applicable in dealing with measures to be taken in cases of oil spills is still of relevance for purposes of the protection of the marine environment from oil spills.

Merchant Shipping Act, 57 of 1951

SAMSA is responsible for the administration of this Act. The Act imposes an obligation on an owner of a ship to secure the seaworthiness of a ship. Unseaworthy ships may be detained and where any ship is detained, it may be inspected by a surveyor who shall report on any supposed defects or deficiencies.

Dumping at Sea Control Act, 73 of 1980

This Act brings into force domestically the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 (the London Convention). It provides for the control of dumping at sea of various substances and structures, including vessels, platforms or other man-made structures.

South Africa is a signatory to the 1996 Protocol, which will eventually replace the current Convention. The Protocol introduces the precautionary and polluter pays principles and expands the objectives of the Convention to include the elimination of pollution where practicable.

The Act is administered by Department of Environmental Affairs. It will however be repealed by section 98 of the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act when that section comes into force.

Marine Pollution (Intervention) Act 64 of 1987:

This Act gives domestic effect to both the Intervention Convention Relating to the Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969 as well as the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Marine Pollution by Substances other than Oil, 1973. It allows the Minister of Transport to make regulations to give effect to the provisions of the Convention and the Protocol.

Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002

This Act provides for, among others, an integrated and co-ordinated disaster management policy that focuses on preventing or reducing the risks of disasters, mitigating the severity of disasters, emergency preparedness, rapid and effective response to disasters and post-disaster recovery.

Disaster is defined in section 1 of the Act, and could presumably include oil spills.

The Act does not however apply to a disaster where such occurrence can be dealt with effectively in terms of other national legislation aimed at reducing the risk, and addressing the consequences of occurrences of that nature and identified by the Minister by notice in the Gazette. Accordingly, this Act would not be of direct application in cases of oil spills as the other Acts related to oil pollution response, provide measures that can be enforced in dealing with oil spills.

The Public Finance Management Act, 1 of 1999

This Act regulates financial management in the national government and provincial governments and ensures that all revenue, expenditure, assets and liabilities of these governments are managed efficiently and effectively. It provides for the establishment of a national treasury consisting of the Minister who is the head of treasury and the national department or departments responsible for financial and fiscal matters.

While the Act is not directly relevant to procedures in the event of oil spills, the Minister or MEC for finance in a province may authorize the use of funds from the respective national revenue fund or

provinces provincial revenue fund respectively to defray expenditure of an exceptional nature which is not currently provided for and which cannot, without serious prejudice to the public interests be postponed to a future appropriation of funds. Thus in particular circumstances additional budget could possibly be allocated in cases of oil spills that threaten the public interests.

National Ports Acts, 12 of 2005

This Act relates to the establishment of the National Ports Authority and the Ports Regulator; to provide for the administration of certain ports by the National Ports Authority; and to provide for matters connected therewith. The Authority is required in the performance of its functions to ensure that a fair and reasonable balance is achieved between the protection of the environment and the establishment, development and maintenance of ports.

4.3 RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES

4.3.1 South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA)

SAMSA was established on 1 April 1998 in terms of the South African Maritime Safety Authority Act, 5 of 1998 and it is accountable to the Minister of Transport. Its mission is to promote South Africa's maritime interests and development and position the country as an international maritime centre while ensuring maritime safety, health and environmental protection.

The responsibility for matters relating to the combating of pollution however, mentioned in Marine Notice no. 2 of 1996 issued by the Department of Transport on 24 January 1996, is regarded as having been assigned to the Department of Environmental Affairs by the Act.

Included among the services provided by SAMSA are accident investigations and emergency casualty response, management of the Department of Transport contracted pollution prevention and response capability, statutory surveys and safety certification of ships, inspections of ships and cargos of hazardous goods, casualty investigation and management, oil pollution incident response and investigation, and providing a maritime search and rescue capability in the South African area of responsibility through the management, on behalf of the Department of Transport, of the Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre.

The South African Maritime Safety Authority Act establishes SAMSA as a juristic person. It may perform its functions both within and outside the Republic and it may do so by itself, in cooperation with another person or by delegating or assigning a power or duty concerned to another person (including the state, a province, the government or an agency of the government of a foreign country or a juristic or natural person). SAMSA also has the power to institute and conduct civil proceedings in all matters relating to its functions.

4.3.2 Transnet National Ports Authority (TNPA)

The main functions of the TNPA are to own, manage, control and administer ports to ensure their efficient and economic functioning. This includes regulating and controlling pollution and the protection of the environment within the port limits.

The TNPA may give notice to the owner or other person legally responsible for the upkeep of any vessel within port limits to remove or otherwise dispose of such vessel, or part thereof, which is not seaworthy or is likely to become an obstruction, wreck or derelict or a threat to the environment or public safety. It may also recover from that owner or person all costs incurred for the removal or disposal should he or she fail to comply with such notice within the time specified therein.

The Harbour Master is, in respect of the port for which he or she is appointed, the final authority in respect of all matters relating to the movement of vessels within port limits. Accordingly the Harbour Master may give such written or verbal instructions for the detention of a vessel reasonably suspected of causing oil pollution in the port area and ensuring that the total cost of the pollution clean-up operation is recovered, or acceptable guarantees are provided, prior to the vessel being given permission to leave the port.

The TNPA may with the approval of the Minister of Transport make rules for the control and management of ports and for the maintenance of safety, security and good order in ports, in particular regarding the protection of the environment within ports, the cleaning of land and waters of the ports and the prevention of oil, filth, rubbish or any other matter from being thrown into the sea.

Port Rules

The TNPA has developed Port Rules in terms of the National Ports Act, which came into effect on 6 March 2009. Chapter 4 of the port rules deals with the protection of the environment and provides that all persons within a port must take all reasonable steps to prevent, minimize and mitigate pollution or degradation of the environment.

Any person who pollutes or causes damage to the environment will bear the costs associated with the combating and cleaning up of that pollution, damage or degradation and the associated impacts relating thereto.

Furthermore, no oil may be discharged or dumped from a vessel or be allowed to escape from a vessel into any part of the port. The clean up of pollutants, including oil, which is spilled within port limits must be dealt with in accordance with the applicable Port Contingency Plan.

4.3.3 Department of Environmental Affairs

The Marine Pollution Division of the Department of Environmental Affairs is responsible for, among others, combating pollution incidents, and cleaning up of spills. The Department may also issue directives in terms of the NEMA requiring pollution and degradation to be remedied including the undertaking of clean-up procedures.

In terms of the Policy on the Use of Oil Spill Dispersants in South African Waters, the decision to use oil spill dispersants should only be taken by the Department Environmental Affairs. In the event of a spill incident, the Department's on-scene director in consultation with the scientific advisors, should only decide to use oil spill dispersants if such use will minimize the overall environmental impact.

Oceans and Coast (O&C) is one of the four branches of the Department and it is a regulatory authority

responsible for managing all marine and coastal activities. O&C has invested in the development of an oil spill response capability. This allows equipment and man-power to be mobilised at short notice to protect beaches, estuaries, bird colonies and other sensitive areas.

Provincial Departments of Environmental Affairs, such as DEDEA and DEA&DP, have concurrent powers with the DEA in terms of environmental responsibilities.

4.3.4 Municipalities

Municipalities also have an important role to play in dealing with oil spills. There exist provisions in South African law that can be invoked to enable municipalities to take appropriate measures in dealing with oil spills.

In terms of the provisions of NEMA dealing with emergency incidents, a relevant authority, which includes a municipality, may direct that specific measures be taken. Where the responsible person fails to comply or inadequately complies with a directive or there is an immediate risk of serious danger to the public or potentially serious detriment to the environment, the municipality may take the measures it considers necessary and claim reimbursement of its reasonable costs incurred from the responsible persons. Such measures would include undertaking clean-up procedures and remedying the effects of the incident.

The National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act makes provision for a municipality to institute legal proceedings or take other appropriate measures to prevent damage suffered to coastal public property or the coastal environment. The Health Act also requires local authorities to take measures to prevent the occurrence of any condition which could be harmful or dangerous to the health of any person.

A municipality may also be directed to take specified measures to prevent or remedy adverse effects on the coastal environment in terms of the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act. Where the MEC is satisfied that the municipality is not taking adequate measures, he or she may in writing direct a municipality to take specified measures. Where the municipality does not comply with this directive, the MEC may take measures to prevent or remedy the adverse effects.

4.3.5 South African National Parks (SANParks)

The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 57 of 2003 provides for the continued existence of SANParks which was established by the National Parks Act, 57 of 1976. SANParks manages all existing national parks as well as various types of protected areas including marine protected areas assigned to it by the Minister. Included among SANParks's functions is to protect, conserve and control the national parks and other protected areas assigned to it, including their biological diversity. SANParks functions would be relevant in relation to oil spills insofar as they relate to marine protected areas.

4.3.6 Provincial Nature Reserves (ECParks)

Provincial Nature Reserves are managed in accordance with Provincial Ordinances, as well as the National Legislation listed above. Their functions are to protect, conserve and control the protected areas, especially in terms of biological diversity.

5. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS AND COMPENSATION OF COSTS

South Africa's National Contingency Plan for Prevention and Combating of Pollution from Ships states: "Any response arising from a shipping casualty, whether an intervention of sorts, or an actual clean up exercise, can be very costly and the Republic has no dedicated state pollution contingency fund in place. Initially the costs of such operations fall to those involved in the operations and in line with the "polluter pays" principle may subsequently be claimed as costs and damages from the owner. It is however accepted that small service providers cannot be expected to carry the costs of providing services to the state for any (length of) time and SAMSA, as the responsible authority will assist in enabling a response to get under way, by way of underwriting such actions as it considers necessary in the early phases of any response. This undertaking is severely limited and a better arrangement regarding underwriting the costs will have to be made in the event."

If response operations, as covered by this Plan, are centrally co-ordinated, professionally carried out, cost-efficient and effective, well documented and fully integrated with overall response activities, they have a good chance, in principle, to qualify for compensation of costs incurred. Close liaison with insurers, through SAMSA and DEA, from the start of the response operation is essential. So it is imperative that local authorities participate in the discussions of the Joint Response Committee (JRC) which is chaired by SAMSA during a major shipping incident.

South Africa has acceded to the CLC92 and Fund 1992 Conventions, and through SAMSA has access to claiming protocols of up to approximately R 2.85 billion once enabling legislation is passed. Until then the limit is set at approximately R196 million.

Identifiable Source

In many cases the source of the spill will be identified and the vessel will have P&I Club (3rd Party) insurance cover. This will make the recovery of costs and damages a strong probability, especially if the claims are reasonable and any expenditure has been properly audited and controlled. In the event of the source of oil pollution being identified, the Minister of Transport may require the owners/insurers to establish a fund from which claims can be paid. As soon as possible, DEA should provide SAMSA with an estimation of costs for protection and clean-up operations so that this can be included in the guarantee. Local Authorities should inform DEA of any major costs at the outset and they should be kept updated on costs as they are incurred. It is important to bear in mind the limitation of liability regime that is in place in South Africa. This means that the sum total of costs may therefore not be met in full.

It is quite possible however that there might be no response from the owner and any interventions and clean-ups must be carried out nevertheless. These actions need to be tempered, however, with the reality that these costs may not be recoverable from the owner and that the state would need to be approached for compensation. SAMSA will make every effort to secure assets or funds associated with the owner in cases such as this in order to mitigate the cost to the state.

Source not identified

If the source of the oil spill is not identified, the cost of clean-up may have to be borne by the State, and SAMSA will approach Treasury for an advance of funds. However, if it can be proved that the oil is a crude oil then compensation can be sought through IOPC. It would therefore be necessary for samples of the oil, or oily sand to be collected for analysis. DEA/SAMSA is responsible for undertaking the oil fingerprinting analysis. The number of samples taken will depend on the extent of the spill and the requirements of the insurers. A guide on the collecting and storing of samples is provided in Addendum E.

5.1 POLICY ON PURCHASING

In normal circumstances prior approval of the Department of Environmental Affairs is required for the purchase or hire of anything by Local Authorities for which recompense is to be sought. However, in the interests of continuity of an operation where the resources of Local Authorities are insufficient to prevent or remove oil pollution, the Area Controllers (see Section 8.4.2) may, within reasonable limits, purchase or hire additional equipment, purchase consumable materials, employ additional labour or engage the services of contractors without such prior approval, but are to advise the DEA Shore Controller or the JRC immediately of such acquisitions. The purchase of capital equipment may, however, only be undertaken after approval through the JRC.

NOTE:

The attention of the Area Controller is drawn to the terms of Sections 5(5) and 5(6) of Act 6 of 1981, entitling the Minister of Transport to enquire into the reasonableness of costs incurred and claims made.

5.2 CLAIMS

The Claims Manual produced by IOPC (April 2005) provides specific information on claiming procedures. The main points are summarised below.

5.2.1 Loss or Damage

All claims for loss or damage shall be submitted to the DEA On-Scene Co-ordinator, who will take the necessary steps to establish that the claim is adequately substantiated and reasonable. Once the details of each claim have been verified, it will be forwarded to the SAMSA Administration Officer for processing.

These claims could include loss or damage to property, grazing lands, livestock, fishing nets, loss of livelihood etc., in the area of the Republic, resulting from the discharge of oil from a ship, tanker or offshore installation and also damage or loss caused by methods used to clean up polluted areas. All claims made must be submitted according to the requirements listed in Appendix I, where an expenditure log sheet template is also provided.

Depending on the nature of the claim, the following information may be required:

- Nature of loss, including evidence that the alleged loss resulted from the contamination.
- Monthly breakdown of income for the period of the loss and over the previous three years.
- Where possible, monthly breakdown of units (eg kilograms of fish caught and sold or number of hotel rooms let etc) for the period of the loss and over the previous three years.
- Saved overheads or other normal variable expenses.
- Method of calculation of loss.

5.2.2 *Measures Taken*

Claims for costs of measures taken in respect of protection from, and clean-up of oil pollution are to be submitted to the DEA On-Scene Co-ordinator and are to be fully substantiated by detailed time sheets for labour and machinery, and invoices for material and equipment purchased. Justification for the action taken must be included. It is essential that costs are well documented and that stringent records of expenditure are maintained. Claims should answer the questions: **Who? What? Where? When? and Why?** A brief summary report outlining the nature of the incident and the associated activities should be provided with the claims.

The following information should be provided:

- Delineation of area affected, describing the extent of the pollution and identifying those areas most heavily contaminated (maps, charts, photographs and video tapes).
- Analytical or other evidence linking the oil pollution with the ship (chemical analysis, relevant wind, tide and current data, observation and plotting of oil movement).
- Summary of events, including description and justification of work carried out at sea, in coastal waters and on shore, together with an explanation of why the various methods were selected.
- Dates on which work was carried out at each site.
- Labour costs at each site (number and categories of response personnel, name of employer, hours or days worked, regular or overtime rates, and other costs).
- Travel, accommodation and living costs for response personnel.
- Equipment costs at each site (types of equipment used, by whom supplied, rate of hire or cost of purchase, method of calculation of hire rates, quantity used, period of use).
- Cost of replacing damaged equipment beyond reasonable repair (type and age of equipment, original purchase price, and circumstances of damage, supported by photographs etc).
- Consumable materials (description, by whom supplied, quantity, unit cost and where used).
- Any remaining value at the end of the operations, of equipment and materials purchased specifically for the incident.
- Transport costs (number and types of vehicles, vessels or aircraft, number of hours or days operated, rate of hire or operating cost, method of calculating rates).
- Cost of temporary storage and of final disposal of recovered oil and oily material, including quantities disposed, unit cost and method of calculating the claimed rate.

5.2.3 Claims for environmental reinstatement measures and post spill studies.

In some instances it is possible to enhance the speed of natural recovery after a spill, through reasonable re-instatement measures. The cost of such measures may be accepted for compensation by the IOPC under certain conditions.

Such measures should:

- accelerate significantly the natural process of recovery.
- seek to prevent further damage as a result of the incident.
- not result in degradation of other habitats or adversely effect other natural or economic resources.
- be technically feasible
- not result in costs being out of proportion to the extent and duration of the damage and the benefits likely to be achieved.

The IOPC Fund may contribute to the cost of studies to determine the nature and extent of environmental damage caused by an oil spill or to determine whether reinstatement measures are necessary. Usually this would be appropriate for major incidents only, and if the studies are likely to provide reliable and useful information. Strict conditions apply; the IOPC should be consulted at an early stage, and a scientific committee should be established to co-ordinate such studies.

5.2.4 Checklist for oil spill claims procedure

Item	Responsibility	Check
Identification of vessel owner/insurer	SAMSA	
Determine level and details of insurance	SAMSA	
Analysis of spilled oil. Crude oil / bunker oil?	SAMSA, DEA	
Owner/Insurer guarantee secured	SAMSA	
SA Treasury funding request (if no insurance cover)	SAMSA/DEA	
Owner/Insurer requested to attend JRC	SAMSA	
Response activities agreed at JRC	SAMSA, DEA, Owner/Insurer, Stakeholders (local authorities)	
Record of decision signed (template in Appendix V)	SAMSA, DEA (Insurer can be asked to sign, but not essential)	
Keep strict records of all activities undertaken. "Who? What? Where? When? Why?" (see Appendix I)	Each Claimant: SAMSA, DEA, Stakeholders (local authorities and individuals)	
Maintain file of all invoices and receipts	Each Claimant: SAMSA, DEA, Stakeholders (local authorities and individuals)	
Compile summary claim report	All Claimants: SAMSA, DEA, Stakeholders (local authorities and individuals)	
Submit claim to DEA for verification (to include summary report, record of activities and copies of invoices and receipts)	All claimants: Stakeholders (local authorities and individuals)	
Verification of all local authority and individual claims	DEA	
Compilation of summary claim report for environmental response.	DEA	
Approved claims submitted to SAMSA	DEA	
Claims submitted to Owner/Insurer or Treasury	SAMSA	
Negotiations and discussions of claims with Owner/Insurer or Treasury	SAMSA, DEA, Owner/Insurer, Treasury	
Payment of claims	Owner/Insurer, Treasury	

6. PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES

6.1 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Deputy Director: Marine and Coastal Pollution Management and his delegated Marine Pollution Officers, marked with an (*) in Section 7.1.3, are responsible for the preparation, improvement and updating of the Local Coastal Plans on an ongoing basis. In addition, they must ensure that the departmental organisation is maintained at a sufficient state of readiness to cope with an incident, and also be available to assist the Local Authorities with training activities when so required. Concurrent powers are held by the Provincial Departments of Environmental Affairs

6.2 LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The Local Authorities in this area have nominated the Manager: Disaster Management, Cacadu District Municipality to act as Local Authority Co-ordinator during an oil spill incident in this area (see Section 8.4.1 for job description). In addition to his/her duties during a spill, this officer will be responsible on an ongoing basis for ensuring that the Local Authorities in this Zone are fully prepared to respond to an oil spill incident. He/she therefore has to be fully conversant with this plan, and must ensure that information regarding equipment and material, telephone numbers etc, is kept up to date. His contacts within the Department of Environmental Affairs are the Marine Pollution Officers in Cape Town.

For each of the protection measures set out in Section 10, the relevant Local Authority must compile a plan detailing how the task can be completed in the shortest possible time. Detailed plans are also required for clean-up operations if these are unique. The Department of Environmental Affairs (Marine Pollution Officers) will assess the viability of these proposed plans in relation to the availability, quantity and effectiveness of the materials, equipment and labour readily available, and make recommendations where necessary. The plans, once accepted, will then form part of this Oil Spill Contingency Plan.

6.3 TRAINING AND EXERCISES

The Department of Environmental Affairs is responsible for ensuring that training is undertaken by those bodies involved in carrying out this Contingency Plan. Without such training, the plan has little value. The Marine Pollution officers shall be trained to the relevant levels commensurate with their roles and responsibilities, as recommended in the table below.

Responsible officer	Role	Training
Deputy Director and Assistant Director: Marine and Coastal Pollution Management	On-Scene Co-ordinator	IMO Level 2 – Response to Marine Oil Spills: ability to act as Incident Controller, OSC and Executive Commanders (having completed previous levels).
Pollution Officers	Shore Controller, Env. Liaison Officers	IMO Level 2 – Response to Marine Oil Spills: Course for On-Scene Commanders. Ability to control and put a specific contingency plan into action (having completed previous levels).
Pollution Officers, Pollution Technicians and Artisans	Logistics Officers, Beach supervisors,	IMO Level 1 – Ability to act as shoreline clean-up supervisor/beachmaster. IMO foundation level – Basic use of Tier 1 sorbents, booming and recovery techniques and understanding contingency plans.

Table showing level of training for DEA: Marine Pollution Officers

Local Authorities are required to ensure that persons appointed to the various tasks are familiar with their responsibilities, duties, powers and to whom they will be accountable during the incident. Enquiries regarding training should be addressed to the DEA (Marine Pollution Officers).

Simulated exercises are an excellent way to test the effectiveness of this Plan and train personnel in the emergency roles. In the absence of any large spill, DEA is committed to undertaking a desk-top exercise once a year to ensure that managers and responsible officers are aware of the procedures and response strategies incorporated in this Plan. Exercises will be arranged to test some or all of the following: call out procedures, contact details, equipment supply lists, setting up the response organisation and facilities, communications, media liaison and relationships with other authorities.

DEA will also commit to assist local authorities with training exercises in their respective zones. Bearing in mind that there are 25 Zones, it is prudent for DEA: Marine Pollution Officers to aim towards arranging or participating in training exercises every second year in each of the zones. These could take the form of desk-top exercises, video assisted training or clean-up/boom deployment exercises on the shoreline. By selecting one Zone and its neighbours for one trip, it may be a good idea to undertake a video training event in one Zone, a booming exercise in a neighbouring zone and a desktop exercise in the other neighbouring zone. By extending invitations to local authorities in all three zones, role players would have

the opportunity to partake in various training events.

The proposed training exercise schedule is provided in the table below.

Time frame	Type of exercise	Participants
Every Year	Desk Top Exercise	DEA:O&C and invited partners
Year 1	Desk Top Exercise or Video Training or Beach cleanup or booming	Local authorities and associates in the following zones: West Coast, Swartland, Cape, Caledon; Humansdorp, Dias, Ciskei, Amatola, Scottburgh, Amanzimtoti, Durban and Ballito.
Year 2	Desk Top Exercise or Video Training or Beach cleanup or booming	Local authorities and associates in the following zones: Agulhas, Langeberg, Mossel Bay, Knysna, Transkei, Port Edward, Margate, Port Shepstone Pennington, Lower Tugela, Tugela, Richards Bay and St Lucia.
Every 5 years	National exercise in one of the Zones to tie in with major revision of the Contingency Plans.	DEA:O&C, SAMSA, TNPA; and relevant local authorities

Table showing schedule for proposed training exercises.

Full debriefing sessions following the exercises should be undertaken in order to highlight deficiencies, improve or update this Contingency Plan. Lessons learnt should be shared with other local authorities.

An exercise and training template is provided in Appendix III and should be completed accordingly.

7. INITIAL REPORTING AND ACTIVATION OF THE PLAN

The initial procedures during an oil spill incident are of the utmost importance, since they can determine the success or failure of the response operation. It is essential that accurate information is obtained and that key personnel are notified accordingly.

All oil spills at sea are to be reported to SAMSA and DEA Marine and Coastal Pollution Management (MCPM). Oil spills on the shoreline, or oiled penguins must be reported to DEA: MCPM, who in turn will notify SAMSA. If the coastline or seabirds are likely to be effected, MCPM will notify the Local Authorities and SANCCOB accordingly. The notification regime is illustrated in figure 2 below.

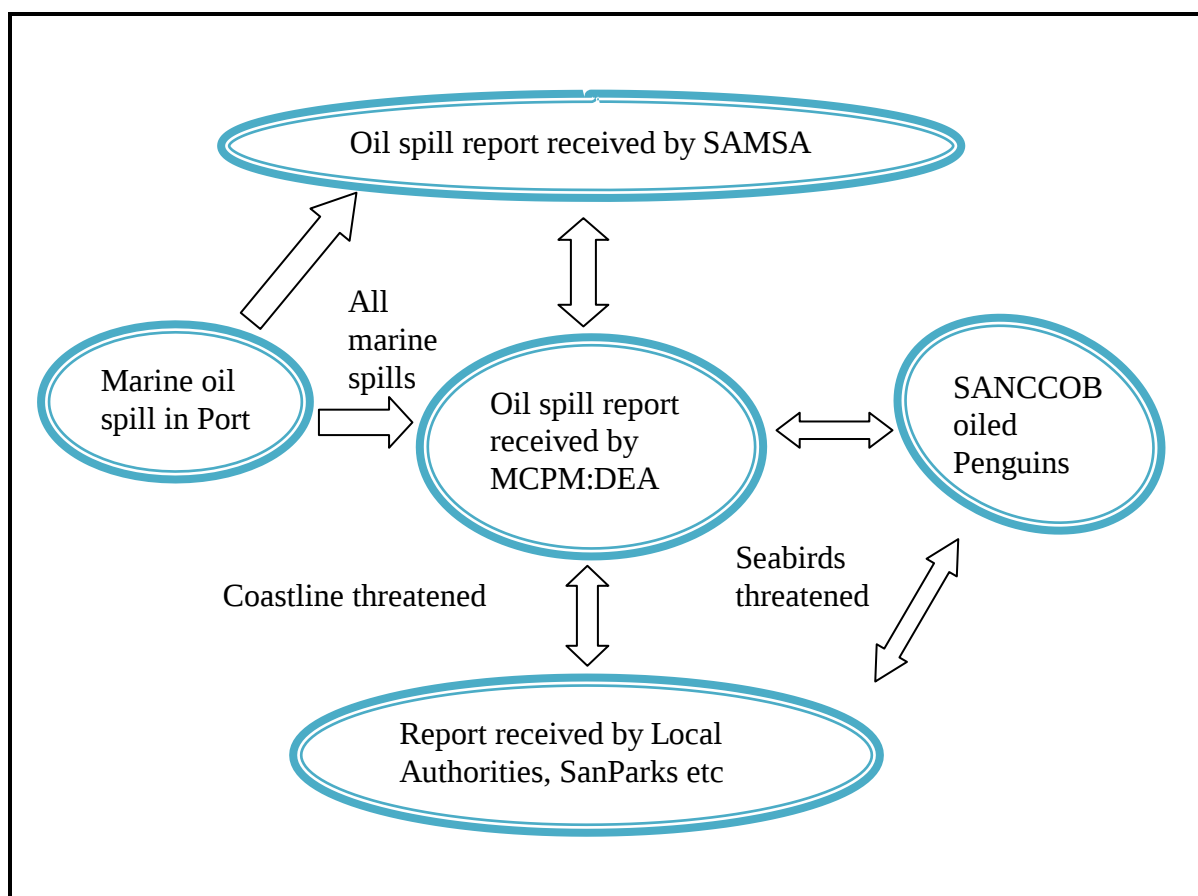


Figure 2: Requirements for initial reporting of oil spills.

7.1 REPORTING OF OIL SPILLS

The first indication of an oil spill may come either from a report from a vessel or the sighting of an oil slick at sea, or from an observation of stranding or stranded oil. Often, the first warning of an oil spill is through the observation of oiled penguins on the colonies, and subsequent reporting through island staff or SANCCOB.

7.1.1 Initial Reports by Local Authorities

Stranding or stranded oil and in some cases a sighting of oil at sea may be reported directly to Local Authorities. On receipt of such a report, the Local Authority should make an immediate investigation to obtain as much information as possible. Having assessed the validity of the report, the Local Authority is to inform the DEA Pollution Officers listed in Section 7.1.3. An incident report form to be used by the local authority is provided below

If contact cannot be made with any of the DEA Pollution Officers, then the Local Authority must make contact with one of the SAMSA Officers following the sequence listed. Failing this the Disaster Management Operations Centre of the Cacadu District Municipality should be contacted.

LOCAL AUTHORITY OIL SPILL INCIDENT REPORT FORM

Date and Time of Spill, or Spill Sighting

Reported by: NAME:..... TEL:

Reported to: NAME..... TEL:

Officer Responding: NAME:..... TEL:

Precise location of where oil was seen: (e.g. name of beach or geographic co-ordinates)

.....

Description of location: (e.g. sandy beach/rocky shore, amenity value etc)

.....

Extent and nature of oiling: (e.g. length, breadth, thickness, % area covered, tar balls, fresh liquid oil, penetration into the sand, colour etc)

.....

Estimated wind speed and direction:

Estimated quantity of oil spill.

less than 50 litres	50 to 100 litres	100 to 1000 litres	1 to 7 tonnes	7t to 70 t	more than 70 t
---------------------	------------------	--------------------	---------------	------------	----------------

Cause of spill (if known):

Response required:

sorbents	booms	skimmers	manpower	beach clean-up, other.....
----------	-------	----------	----------	----------------------------

Comments:

7.1.2 Initial Reports by Department of Environmental Affairs

In the event of SAMSA or the Department of Environmental Affairs receiving a report from a vessel or a report of a sighting of an oil slick at sea, they will assess the probability of the shoreline being impacted by oil. If such a threat exists the Department of Environmental Affairs will endeavour to determine:

- the stretch of coastline likely to be impacted,
- the probable time of the initial impact,
- the anticipated magnitude of the impact.

In the event of a major spill, the Department of Environmental Affairs will alert the Regional Disaster Management Centre of the Cacadu District Municipality, who in turn will alert (see Section 7.2.2) the Local Authorities who have jurisdiction over the coastline under threat of impact. The DEA Pollution Officers should follow up the notification process to ensure that all relevant local authorities have been advised.

The threat situation will be under constant review and the Local Authorities will be advised of each revision, by the DEA Deputy Director: Marine and Coastal Pollution Management, or his delegated officer.

Should the Department of Environmental Affairs receive the initial report of stranded oil, it will either send one of its own officers, or, when there is no such officer in the vicinity, request the appropriate Local Authority to verify such report before proceeding further. If necessary, aerial surveillance will be initiated by the DEA OSC. The initial response actions are illustrated in the diagram below (Figure 3).

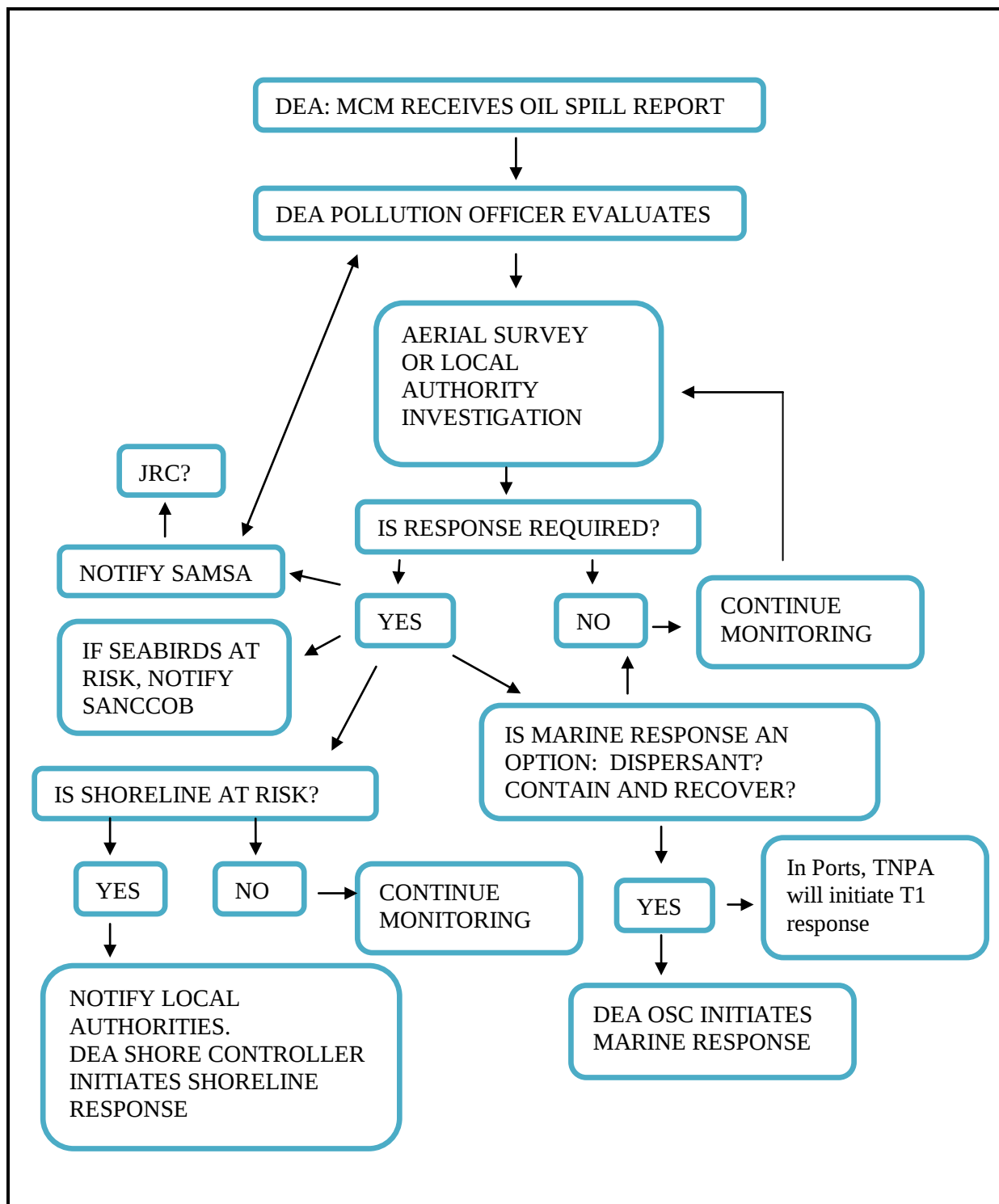


Figure 3: Diagram illustrating initial response actions.

7.1.3 Initial Report Call Numbers**TELEPHONE LIST FOR REPORTING OIL SPILLS**

Organisation	Office Tel	Fax	Cell
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS: MCPM			
* Marine Pollution Officers: Dr Yazeed Petersen (DD) Feroza Albertus-Stanley (AD) Marine Pollution Officer	021 819 2450 021 819 2457	021 021	083 530 3127 072 173 6234
SAMSA			
Southern Region Capt N. Campbell	041 582 2138	041 582 2130	083 309 6053
Port Elizabeth: Mr B Colenutt (PO)	041 585 0051	041 582 1213	082 445 3167
East London Capt P Kroon (PO)	043 722 4120	043 722 2264	082 445 3166
Mossel Bay Mr. Dave Manley	044 690 4201	044 691 1206	082 477 1813
WESTERN REGION Capt Dave Colly	021 421 6170	021 419 0730	083 412 8861
Cape Town: Capt G Louw	021 421 6170	021 419 0730	084 240 3170
Saldanha Bay Mr. Martin Slabber	022 714 1612	022 714 3635	082 789 6764
Port Nolloth Mr. Justin Coraizen	027 851 7695	027 851 7699	082 386 2141
EASTERN REGION. Capt. Saroor Ali	031 307 1501	031 306 4983	071 686 9593
Durban: Mr. Grant Conway	031 307 1501	031 306 4983	082 449 6350
Richard's Bay Mr. Thandi Mehlo	035 788 0068	035 788 0067	082 492 4404
SAMSA: Centre of Sea Watch: Maritime Rescue Co-ordination Centre MRCC			
Executive Head: Mr. Karl Otto	021 938 3317	021 938 3319	082 812 2991
Duty Controller	021 938 3300	021 938 3309	
Cacadu Disaster Management Control Centre: Port Elizabeth			
Duty Officer	0800 222 238 or 041 508 7048 all hours		

7.2 LEVELS OF RESPONSE AND ACTIVATION

In this Plan, the combating response shall be organised according to the following levels of response as described in the National Plan and illustrated in the diagram below:

- a) A **Tier 1** response is where the containment, clean-up and rescue of contaminated fauna can be dealt with within the boundaries of the vessel, berth or a small geographical area where the incident has no impact outside the operational area but poses a potential emergency condition. Such an incident covers a small spill that can be contained and cleaned-up by the ship, terminal, port, or local authority staff using their own resources. The most common type of Tier 1 response deals with an incident occasioned during a ship bunkering operation or a small quantity of oil from an unknown source impacting the shoreline.
- b) A **Tier 2** response is where the nature of the incident puts it beyond the containment, clean-up and rescue of contaminated fauna capabilities of the ship, terminal operator or the Local Authority and the containment or clean-up requires the use of some of or all the government and industry resources. It could be near or some distance from operational centres. The incident is usually associated with shipping activities in ports or harbours, coastal waters, pipelines, tank failures or near shore explorations and production operations.
- c) A **Tier 3** response is where the nature of the incident puts it beyond containment, clean-up and rescue of contaminated fauna capabilities of a national or regional response. It is usually a large spill which has the probability of causing severe environmental and human health problems. The response will require assistance from outside the country. Such an incident becomes a major international affair involving a number of aspects of government. When responding to an incident of this nature, strategies outlined in the National Plan should be engaged.

The Tiered Response (from IPIECA)

Large spill			TIER 3
Medium spill		TIER 2	
Small spill	TIER 1		
Response required	Local	Regional/ National	National/International

In reality, spills do not fall into convenient categories. It is therefore important to be prepared to initiate at the higher tier as soon as possible, as it is easier to stand down an alerted system than to try to escalate a response at the last moment.

7.2.1 Department of Environmental Affairs Response

Once the Department of Environmental Affairs has assessed the initial report, and found it necessary to initiate a response, the organisational structure outlined in Fig. 4 (Section 8.1) will come into effect. The functions of the officers concerned are described in Section 8.2.

7.2.2 Local Authorities Response

If, during the evaluation of the spill by the Department of Environmental Affairs, it is established that there is a threat to the coastline, the Department will inform the relevant Local Authorities accordingly. The sequence of steps that will take place and activities required of Local Authority Officers are described below and in Section 8.4. Their relationship to the Department of Environmental Affairs is described in Section 8.3.

ALERT - If a threat is present, but not imminent, the Department of Environmental Affairs will request the Local Authorities to inform their key personnel (i.e. those who may be involved) who are to remain contactable. SAMSA, in consultation with DEA will decide whether it is appropriate to assemble a Joint Response Committee

MOBILISATION - As the threat draws closer, the Local Authorities will be requested to begin moving equipment, materials and labour onto site.

IMPLEMENTATION - As the impact of oil becomes imminent, the Department of Environmental Affairs will authorise the deployment of equipment, labour and materials.

If the Local Authority feels the implementation of specific protection measures cannot be delayed, authority to proceed can be obtained from the Dept. of Environmental Affairs by telephone. It must then be confirmed later by fax or email to the Dept of Environmental Affairs, quoting date, time, person contacted, and action implemented. If difficulty is encountered in contacting the Dept. of Environmental Affairs such requests may be channelled through SAMSA or the Disaster Management Control Centre of the Cacadu District Municipality.

REVIEW - Local Authorities are to review the clean-up operations continually, to ensure that the operations being carried out are cost effective. The Department of Environmental Affairs or the Joint Response Committee, will continually review the overall threat situation, re-evaluate the response decisions, and advise the Local Authorities accordingly.

TERMINATION - Once the threat has passed, the Department of Environmental Affairs will decide, through the Joint Response Committee, at what stage the clean-up operations will cease and the protective works that were installed can be removed.

8. ORGANISATION

8.1 DEA and SAMSA ORGANISATION

The DEA Oil Spill Response Organisation, and its linkage to SAMSA is presented schematically in Figure 4 below. This organisation is only effective for the duration of an oil spill. Depending on the spill scenario, individual personnel will undertake each of the following functions:

- DEA On-Scene Co-ordinator
- DEA Shore Controller
- DEA Logistics Officer
- DEA Environmental Liaison Officer
- DEA Media Officer
- SAMSA Operations Manager
- SAMSA Administration Officer

For limited spills, the functions above may be combined and undertaken by a smaller number of Departmental Officers. During a spill, this team will meet regularly through the JRC for the purpose of planning, reviewing and managing the operation.

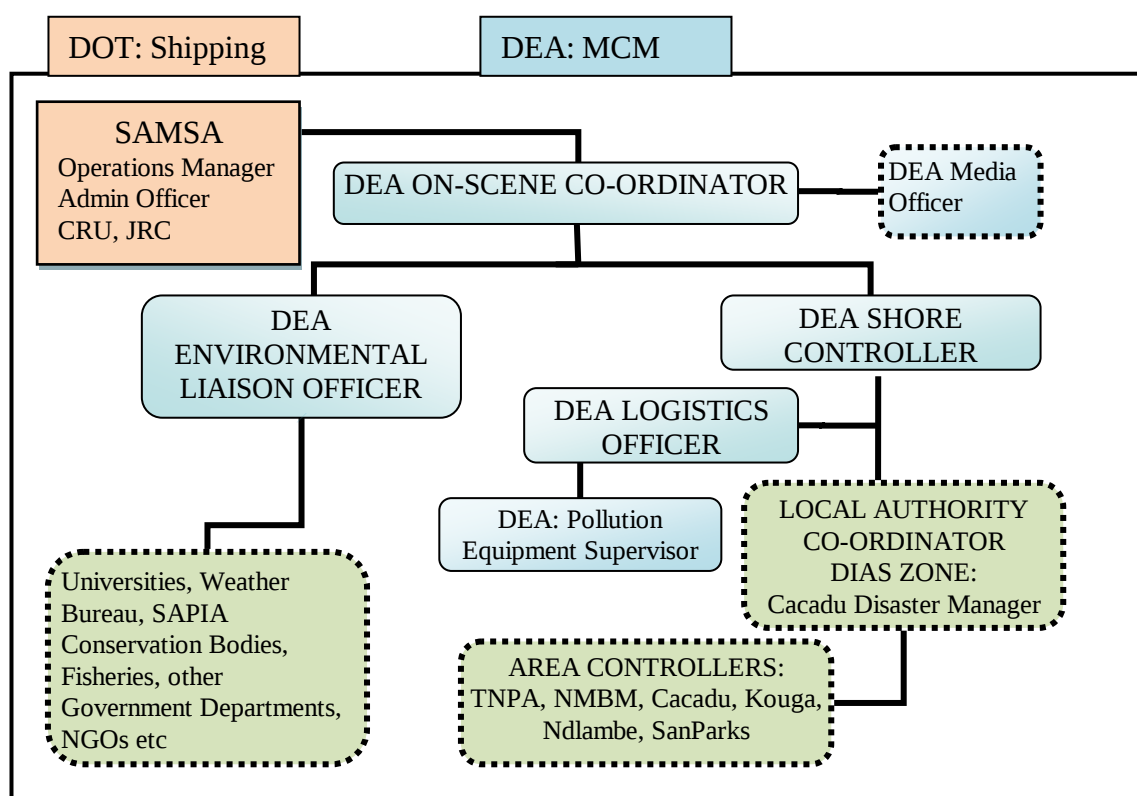


Figure 4: Diagram showing the DEA Response Team and Associated Links

8.1.1 Joint Response Committee (JRC)

The Joint Response Committee is convened on the instruction of the SAMSA Operations Manager, usually for Tier 2 or Tier 3 incidents, after consultation with DEA and other major role players. The JRC is chaired by SAMSA's Operations Manager or, the DEA OSC if no shipping casualty is involved. The role of the JRC is to:

- bring together all major role players to discuss and agree to plans for prevention and combating of oil pollution during the incident
- co-ordinate all operations and approve expenditure to ensure prompt payment by insurers
- meet regularly, usually daily, but will decrease as the urgency abates
- provide a co-ordinated and factual response to the media and arrange press conferences with major stakeholders
- The convening of the JRC and establishing the JOC with communications and facilities will be undertaken by the Casualty Response Unit (CRU) if a shipping incident is involved. Where a CRU is not involved the DEA OSC and/or the SAMSA Operations Manager will establish the JOC.

The protocol for the management of the JRC is provided in the National Plan. A record of decisions taken at the JRC should be provided after each meeting. (See example in Appendix V)

The following representatives will make up the JRC, as relevant:

- SAMSA Operations Manager or delegated Officer (Chair)
- Ships Owner / Insurer
- Independent Auditor
- DEA On Scene Co-ordinator
- DEA Environmental Officer
- SAMSA Admin Officer
- TNPA
- Local Authority Representatives
- Media Officers
- SANCCOB representative

8.1.2 Casualty Response Unit (CRU)

In the event of there being a significant maritime involvement resulting from a shipping incident, such as salvage of stricken vessels, SAMSA will establish a Casualty Response Unit. This could either be set up in conjunction with JOC or at another convenient location such as the Port Control Centre located at the Port Elizabeth Harbour. This unit will be equipped with the necessary telephones, radios, maps, charts, state boards etc., and will serve as the operational headquarters for the following persons:

- SAMSA Operations Officer
- Senior ship surveyors
- Naval architect
- SAMSA legal officer
- SAMSA administration officer
- TNPA representative (if a Port is involved)

The SAMSA CRU team shall undertake the following actions:

- Determine the name and contact details of the vessel's owner;
- Establish the insurance status of the vessel and the name of the P&I Club, if any;
- Request details of the fuel oils and other harmful substances on board;
- Evaluate the specific threat of the pollution posed by the vessel in respect of her bunkers and/or cargo on board;
- Obtain any additional particulars, calculations or considerations required by the Operations Manager;
- Convene a JRC and establish a JOC with communications and facilities;
- Obtain a cargo manifest for the ship;
- Prepare press releases;
- Inform affected authorities and parties; and
- Where appropriate, representing SAMSA as part of any active intervention aboard the ship casualty.

8.2 JOB DESCRIPTIONS OF DEA AND RELEVANT SAMSA OFFICIALS

For convenience the following are called Job Descriptions but are solely to inform Authorities of the pertinent tasks that will be undertaken by the officers assigned these functions for the duration of the incident. For reasons of brevity and clarity the responsibilities and tasks that fall outside the direct activities for preventing and combating pollution of the shoreline by oil are omitted.

8.2.1 DEA On-Scene Co-ordinator

- Determine whether the shoreline is at risk of being impacted by oil.
- Having established that the shoreline is at risk, determine:
 - the probable time and site of the initial impact
 - the anticipated magnitude of the impact
 - the probability of a fire hazard
 - the level of response required: Tier 1, 2 or 3 and the response required by each local authority (ALERT, MOBILISATION or IMPLEMENTATION).
- Inform SAMSA and decide on the requirements of a Joint Response Committee. In light of the above, establish the departmental Response Team and decide on the location for the control centre as set out in Section 8.5.
- Agree response actions required, with other stakeholders and monitor these activities
- Decide on deployment of DEA equipment and resources: aerial surveillance, booms, skimmers etc., as required
- Co-ordinate the subsequent activities of the Response Team, including setting up daily meetings, and representing DEA at the JRC.

- Activate the systems for receipt of air surveillance observations, weather forecasts, satellite imagery and other day-to-day information at the control centre.
- Continually gather facts for re-evaluating the situation, and inform other members of the Response Team and Local Authorities of any changes in the level or approach of response measures.
- Obtain approval for steps where financial implications are involved.
- Ensure that accurate records of events are being kept.
- Arrange for the disposal of collected oil and oily debris after consultation with the relevant authorities.
- Keep Shore Controller informed of all developments at the JRC.

8.2.2 DEA Shore Controller

- Advise the Local Authorities of the levels of response required.
- When necessary, establish a Shore Control Centre.
- Ensure, where possible, that the recommended priority protective measures are implemented timeously. Advise on boom deployment.
- Ensure that the protection and clean-up of the shoreline is commensurate with the minimum of environmental damage.
- Control the shoreline clean-up to achieve maximum cost effectiveness with the resources available.
- Ensure that the Area Controllers (See Section 8.4.2) keep proper and accurate records.
- Keep the DEA OSC and Environmental Liaison Officer informed of all shore-based response operations.

8.2.3 DEA Logistics Officer

- Immediately upon appointment, ascertain the availability of the equipment listed in Section 12 from the Shore Logistics Officer for this zone as well as for the adjoining zones and establish requirements for DEA equipment.
- Bring into operation and maintain the communications network at the extent authorised.
- Continually maintain an up-to-date data bank on the availability and deployment of equipment and materials in the zones under threat of impact of oil as well as in the adjoining zones.
- Arrange for procurement of additional materials and equipment as may be required by DEA Shore Controller.
- Within the framework of government policy make all the required arrangements for the transport and accommodation of Departmental Officers.

8.2.4 DEA Environmental Liaison Officer

- Co-ordinate collection of information regarding environmental matters e.g. ecological sensitivity of areas, weather predictions etc and ensure that the JRC remains informed.
- Supply DEA On-Scene Co-ordinator with all relevant information.
- Liaise with environmental experts, NGO's and I&AP's.

8.2.5 DEA Pollution Equipment Supervisor

The DEA pollution equipment is held at the DEA Pollution Store in Paarden Island in Cape Town. The store is manned by one supervisor and two artisans. The supervisor is responsible for:

- Maintaining a register of all equipment
- Ensuring equipment is well maintained and ready for deployment.
- Adhering to maintenance schedules for all equipment
- Loading and despatching equipment when required
- Assisting with deployment of equipment when required
- Ensuring staff are adequately trained to handle equipment
- Keeping records of where and when equipment is deployed
- Ensuring equipment is cleaned or replaced after each incident.

8.2.6 DEA Media Officer

- Liaise with other organisations in terms of media response
- Provide press releases, press meetings and photographic opportunities, working through JRC where appropriate.
- Participate in daily operational meetings
- Ensure Website is maintained and updated.
- Co-ordinate VIP visits
- Maintain archive of media response for permanent record.

8.2.7 SAMSA Operations Manager

- Where appropriate will set up a Casualty Response Unit.
- Convene a JRC and establish a JOC with all communications and facilities.
- Co-ordinate and supervise all technical activities relating to a shipping casualty.
- Supervise any oil transshipments.
- Co-ordinate legal and financial aspects relating to an incident, in collaboration with Legal Adviser and SAMSA Administration Officer.
- Consult with DEA On-Scene Co-ordinator in matters relating to environmental considerations connected to a potential or actual oil spill.

8.2.8 SAMSA Administration Officer

- When required, with the assistance of the DEA On-Scene Co-ordinator and the SAMSA Operations Manager, negotiate and arrange for guarantees/undertakings to be obtained from owner/agents/insurance representatives.
- Undertake the task of minute's secretary for meetings called by JRC.
- Maintain separate, complete and up to date records of all technical and environmental activities pertaining to the spill incident and of expenditure incurred by all parties involved.
- Attend to the purchase of consumables and capital equipment required by both the SAMSA and Department of Environmental Affairs after having obtained the necessary authorisation.

- Receive and authenticate all claims for loss or damage as envisaged either in Section 9(1)(a) or Section 9(1)(c) of Act No.6 of 1981 and process for payment.
- Receive and authenticate all statements of account for protection measures taken and clean-up costs incurred by Local Authorities and parties contracted to SAMSA or Department of Environmental Affairs and process for payment. (Claims relating to coastal protection and clean-up are to be channelled through the Department of Environmental Affairs before processing.)

8.3 LOCAL AUTHORITIES ORGANISATION

In the event of an oil spill, Local Authorities are required to take certain actions and nominate certain persons in order to be able to respond effectively to the spill.

In this Zone, the Manager: Disaster Management of the Cacadu District Municipality has been nominated to undertake the task of Local Authority Co-ordinator (See Section 6.2 and 8.4.1). In addition, when alerted, all Local Authorities concerned must nominate officers from within their organisations to become Area Controllers, Response Officers and Administration Officers for the duration of an incident. The inter-relationships of these officers, whose efforts will be supervised by the DEA Shore Controller, are depicted in the organogram in Figure 5. The Area Controllers (for areas A-J as indicated in Section 10) will co-ordinate the activities of the Site Officers.

In terms of response actions, the Local Authorities will be required to provide assistance in the form of supervision, labour, transport and equipment for the protection and clean-up of their beaches and estuaries as set out in Section 10. They will also be responsible for making arrangements with local Traffic and Police Officers to ensure traffic and crowd control in the vicinity of the impacted area.

8.4 JOB DESCRIPTIONS OF LOCAL AUTHORITY OFFICERS

As in Section 8.2, the Job Descriptions prescribed here include only those tasks to be undertaken by the appointed officers in the event of an oil spill incident.

8.4.1 Local Authority Co-ordinator

- Establish and maintain the communications network between DEA Shore Controller and Area Controllers.
- Provide the DEA Logistics Officer with information on the present deployment of equipment in the Zone and the availability of other equipment within the Zone.
- Represent local authorities at JRC if necessary.
- Co-ordinate the supply of equipment between Local Authorities.
- Ensure adequate traffic and crowd control.
- Issue permits to DEA personnel and scientific advisers to allow free access to shoreline.
- Undertake preparatory activities as listed in Section 6.2.

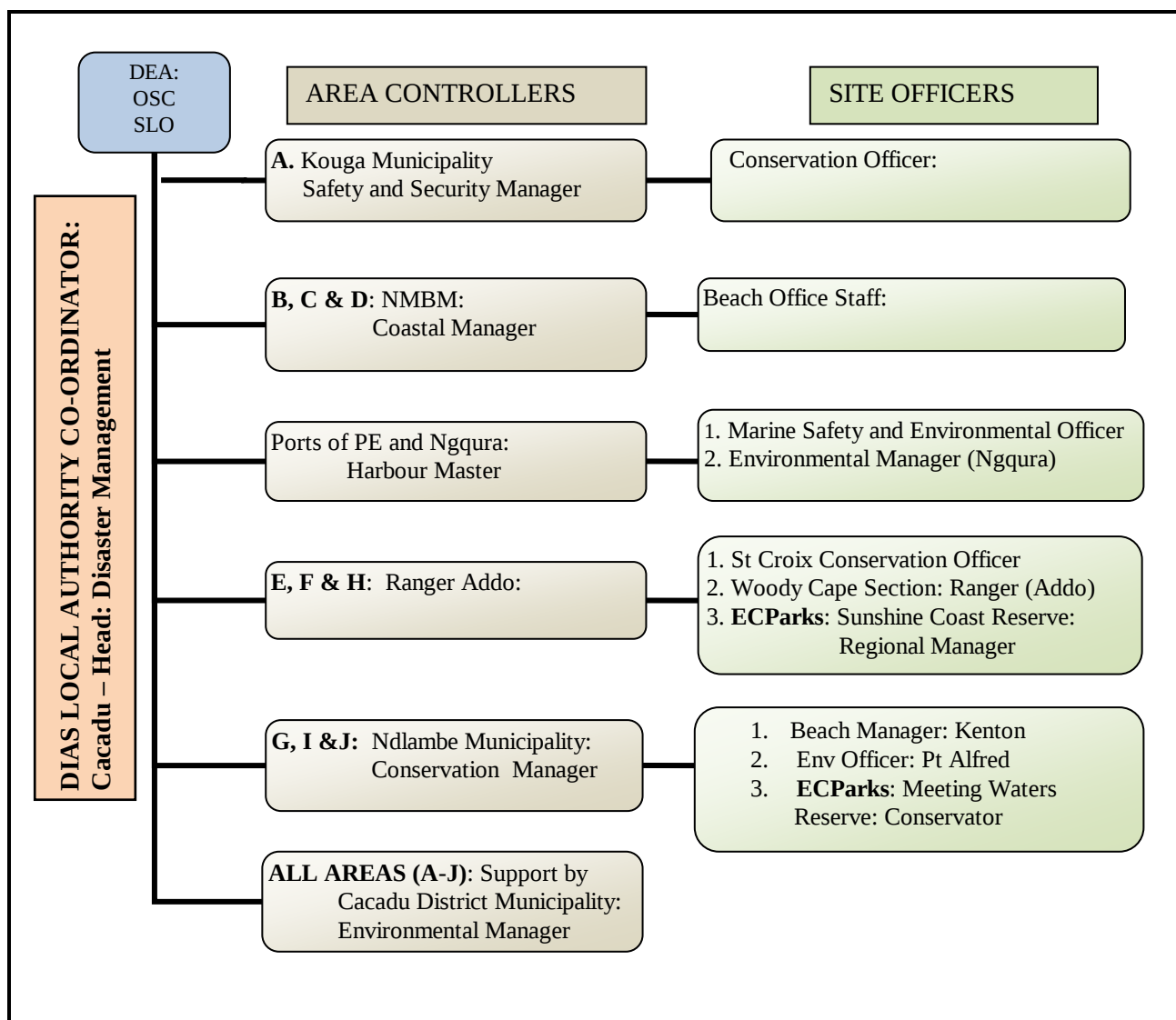


Figure 5. Diagram showing the Local Authority Organisation for Areas A-J (in Section 10)

8.4.2 Area Controller

- Supervise shoreline protection and clean-up measures and ensure effective control of work parties on site.
- Obtain approval for purchase of capital equipment.
- Procure consumables, labour and machinery hire.
- Ensure that time sheets for charge hands, labour and machinery are kept on an hourly basis.

8.4.2 Site Officer

- Supervise clean-up teams
- Keep log of manpower and equipment used
- Collect samples
- Keep Area Controller informed of progress and areas requiring special attention

8.4.3 Area Administration Officer

- Maintain time sheets for charge hands, labour and machinery on an hourly basis and the tasks performed against these time sheets.
- At the end of the incident, provide a full report on the operations undertaken and detailed costing of each operation.

8.5 FACILITIES**8.5.1 Joint Operations Centre (JOC)**

The Joint Operations Centre will be established at a suitable venue as close as possible to the response operation, to deal with Tier 2 or Tier 3 spills. In the Dias Zone this could be the Disaster Management Control Centre of the Cacadu District Municipality or the Nelson Mandela Bay Metro Municipality, depending on the extent of the response operation. For smaller incidents outside of the Port Elizabeth area, other facilities could be used, such as the Ndlambe Municipality offices in Port Alfred.

The JOC will provide the communications and facilities required for the Joint Response Committee. This facility will need to be equipped with telephones, fax machines, photocopier, white boards, computer and email facilities, and all conveniences to run meetings. It would also be useful to have a digital projector and screen for relaying photographic information.

8.5.2 Shore Control Centre (SCC)

In the event of large quantities of oil (Tier 2 or Tier 3 spills) impacting, or threatening to impact the shoreline, a Shore Control Centre will be established at a convenient location. Depending on the circumstances and extent of the operation, this Shore Control Centre may either be established in conjunction with the JOC or as a separate entity. Local disaster management control centres or even offices or hotels could accommodate this centre. The co-ordination of all shoreline protection and clean-up activities will take place from this Centre. The same facilities as described for the JOC are required. The following persons will operate from this facility:

- DEA Shore Controller
- DEA Logistics Officer
- Local Authority Co-ordinator
- DEA On-Scene Co-ordinator (may operate at JRC)
- DEA Environmental Liaison Officer (may operate at JRC)

8.5.3 Local Shore Control Centres

In the event of lesser spill situations, where oil has impacted or is threatening to impact the shoreline in restricted localised areas, protection and clean-up operations may be co-ordinated from the Local Shore Control Centre to be established at the time, e.g. Kenton Hotel, Marine Conservation Inspector's office, etc.

8.5.4 Mobile Control Centre

The Cacadu District Municipality and the Nelson Mandela Bay Metro Municipality have mobile control units which will be made available for on-site co-ordination if required. These are equipped with basic communication systems, and access to the computer systems of the traffic control and fire departments. There is limited seating for personnel and a tent can be attached to accommodate additional personnel.

8.6 COMMUNICATIONS

8.6.1 Telephone and Cell Phone

This will be the main form of off-site communications between the control centres and other outside agencies or bodies. During high profile incidents, cell phone networks may become jammed due to extensive use by media and response personnel, and other forms of communications may have to be utilised.

8.6.2 E-mail and Website

E-mails are an effective way of distributing information such as press releases, weather reports and photographic accounts from on-site locations. Distribution groups can be set up in the address list at the beginning of the incident to facilitate circulation. Often, personnel are working remote from their normal offices, and hence receipt of emails should not be taken for granted. It is recommended that receipt of emails be confirmed either through follow up phone calls for urgent matters, or by requesting a "read receipt" option.

A website, managed by DEA, with all the relevant information pertaining to the incident is a useful tool for ensuring that the factual information is relayed correctly to the other stakeholders, the press and members of the public. This could be a website dedicated to oil spill response and contingency planning and could include all the oil spill contingency plans. Such a site would be invaluable in keeping local authorities informed of amendments to their plans and for sharing lessons learned.

8.6.3 Radio

Radio facilities may be utilised for communications among the various agencies involved in the oil spill response:

- Departmental Officers may communicate between themselves and with the pollution vessels and aircraft by means of their own VHF sets, using the marine frequencies.
- The Cacadu District Municipality has an extensive radio network and, amongst others, is in communication with all the Local Authorities and neighbouring District Municipalities, the NSRI and skiboats via the Port Captain. The mobile control units are equipped with similar communication facilities.
- SanParks has a limited number of VHF two-way radios which can be used for communication between the bird islands and land. In addition, radio contact exists between their skiboat and Port Elizabeth Harbour.

8.6.4 Media Response and VIP Visits

A major oil spill is of immediate interest to the local and international media. It is in the public interest, and the interest of all concerned, to keep the media informed as fully and regularly as possible. Failure to consider the media response at an early stage may have serious implications for the management of the whole incident.

A designated DEA media officer (refer to Section 8.2.6) will arrange press conferences and issue regular news bulletins. Information provided should be consistent with other organisations and as accurate as possible. Good co-operation between all press officers is essential, and combined press conferences will be arranged through the JRC. The media must not be allowed to interfere with the operational activity of the emergency operation.

A strategy for interacting with the media should be developed pro-actively, and daily press conferences and news bulletins should be arranged. A media information pack should be prepared prior to any incident. This will facilitate good media relations during an event. An initial pro-forma press holding statement should be prepared by the media officer. A press release/sitrep template is provided in Appendix VI. A dedicated website will provide a reliable source of information, and should be updated regularly.

Whilst staff cannot be prevented from talking to the media, they should be advised to refer all queries to the media officer. If they are hounded by reporters, they should limit their comments to exactly what they are doing and not be tricked into making assumptions or discussing issues on which they are not fully informed. The media officer should be pro-active in facilitating opportunities for the press to interview response personnel.

It is inevitable that, in the case of a major incident, Ministers or other VIP's will wish to visit the site or response centres. The Media Officer should ensure that these visitors are properly escorted and informed, and should advise management and staff of these visits during the daily meetings.

9. RISK ASSESSMENT AND COASTAL SENSITIVITIES

9.1 IDENTIFICATION OF RISKS

The National Contingency Plan describes the risks associated with high volumes of shipping traffic passing around the South African Coast. All marine traffic, calling at South African Ports or in transit around the coast, presents a risk of marine pollution resulting from collisions, groundings, oil cargo and bunker transfers, structural failure or other operational spills. Various types of oil from light crude to heavy bunker fuels can be released from these types of casualties. The Port Elizabeth Harbour and the newly established Port of Ngqura fall within this Zone.

The table below summarises a few of the major incidents which have occurred off the South African Coast.

Table 9.1 Some major incidents impacting the South African Coast

YEAR	INCIDENT	OIL SPILLED	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
1968	<i>ESSO ESSEN</i>	15 000 tons crude oil	3000 oiled penguins 500 oiled gannets Coastline impacted
1971	<i>WAFFRA</i>	15 000 tons crude oil	1200 oiled penguins Coastline badly impacted
1972	Unidentified vessel	unknown	1700 oiled penguins
1983	<i>CASTILLO DE BELLVER</i>	190 000 tons crude oil	1800 oiled gannets No coastline impacted
1994	<i>APOLLO SEA</i>	2400 tons heavy fuel oil	Major beach clean-up operation 10000 oiled penguins
2000	<i>TREASURE</i>	1300 tons heavy fuel oil	Major beach clean-up operation 19 000 oiled penguins 19 500 penguins relocated

Casualties involving bulk cargo carriers have resulted in significant spills of heavy fuel oil (Apollo Sea and Treasure). Although such quantities are low by comparison to potential tanker spills, the heavy fuel oil is more persistent than crude oil and has resulted in major impacts on coastal areas and seabird populations. The length of time the oil has been at sea and the types of weathering it has been subjected to, will change its characteristics, and hence the level of response required.

9.2 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The health and safety of the people involved in the response operation is of paramount importance. All personnel should be made aware of the hazards associated with their activities. Often people will be working in unfamiliar surroundings, and, where conditions are particularly hazardous, each participating organisation may need its own safety officer. Protective clothing should be provided. Training and exercises can be used to identify health and safety issues.

The following key risks are associated with oil spill response:

- Toxic fumes in confined spaces
- General stress and fatigue of personnel
- Risks associated with equipment handling
- Falling into the sea (hypothermia or drowning)
- Slipping on oily decks or oily rocks
- Risks associated with handling oiled wild life
- Sunstroke
- Back injuries from lifting heavy items

Stakeholders should identify all the health and safety risks associated with their operations and put suitable mitigatory measures in place.

9.3 VULNERABILITY OF THE DIAS COASTLINE

The stretch of coastline covered by this Plan falls within a high risk area in terms of oil pollution. Tanker routes are relatively close to shore and numerous small oil spills are frequently observed offshore. There are two large commercial Ports within the Dias Zone, Port Elizabeth Harbour and Port of Ngqura.

The area falls within a “Special Area” as designated under MARPOL Annex 1. The designation was motivated on the basis that the area is “oceanographically unique and hosts a large number of endemic species. Some of these and other species are classified as threatened under the IUCN ‘Red List’ criteria. Significantly this includes the African penguin, Cape gannet, and three cormorant species. Operational oil discharges and spills from international and domestic shipping constitute risks to these species and the environment sustaining them.”

Once oil has been spilled at sea, it drifts under the influence of winds, currents and waves. Since most of the surface and inshore currents around the coast of South Africa are themselves strongly influenced by wind direction and speed, a simplistic prediction of oil movement can be based purely on wind data. Oil tends to move at between 2 and 3% of the wind speed, and at a slight angle to the left of the wind direction.

Westerly to south-westerly winds in summer and westerly winds in winter predominate along the western part of the Dias Coast. Along the eastern part of this coastline, north-easterly winds and south-westerly winds predominate in summer and north-westerly winds in winter.

Flotsam at sea is subject to the same influences as oil. Beaches where such material tends to be deposited will therefore also be those where oil is most likely to come ashore.

The coast is known to be treacherous at times. Severe weather conditions, especially in winter when most incidents occur, can severely impede collection and transport of oiled seabirds, from coastal and island habitats. High seas and high energy surf zones increase the risks associated with oiled seabird response. Accessibility to some areas is often limited and this will determine the type of response required.

9.4 COASTAL SENSITIVITY

Detailed information on the environmental sensitivity of the coast to oil pollution can be found in the Coastal Sensitivity Atlas of Southern Africa. This includes:

- Offshore Islands, such as St Croix and Bird Island, which are breeding sites for endangered and threatened species such as penguins, gannets, cormorants and other sea birds
- A number of estuaries and lagoons and associated navigable rivers which are important for bait organisms, fish, water birds and recreational amenities
- Marine reserves and sanctuaries
- Spawning areas for species such as anchovy and sole
- Algoa Bay is a calving area for the southern right whales, and otters are common along the coast
- Recreational amenities such as popular beaches, tidal pools, surfing and sailing areas.
- Commercial considerations such as oyster and seaweed collection, rock lobster catches, demersal and linefish landings.

9.5 PRIORITIES FOR PROTECTION AND CLEAN-UP

The designation as a “Special Area” will create a larger buffer zone where operational releases of oil from tankers should be kept further offshore to protect sensitive resources. Tankers engaged in coastal trade would be required to retain their slops on board for discharge ashore at established Port reception facilities.

In the event of a major oil spill, large stretches of the coastline may be threatened and, ultimately, impacted by oil. The response to such a spill can be divided into two aspects:

- a) Protection
- b) Clean-up

In both cases, the resources available for the operation are generally limited. Thus, areas meriting priority attention will have been identified ahead of time. A list of the top priorities is given in Section 9.6, while priority ratings for all sites are given in Section 10.

Priorities are established on the grounds of vulnerability, environmental sensitivity and socio-economic importance.

9.6 LISTING OF PRIORITIES

The highest priorities in the Dias zone are identified as follows:

9.6.1 *Protection Priorities*

1. Seabirds: St Croix and Bird Island; Brenton and Jahleel – (penguins, gannets cormorants etc)
2. Estuaries: Gamtoos, Swartkops, Great Fish, Sundays, Bushman’s, Kariega, Kowie, Boknes, Riet, Kleinemonde
3. Damara Terns: Sundays River coastal area

9.6.2 *Clean-up Priorities*

Should the protection measures have failed:

1. Seabird rescue and rehabilitation
2. Estuaries
3. Amenity beaches and tidal pools

9.7 STRATEGY FOR PROTECTION AND CLEAN-UP

In managing the response operation, the aims are prioritised as follows:

- First, to prevent pollution occurring
- Second to minimise the extent of any pollution that occurs
- Third, to mitigate the effects of that pollution

The DEA On-Scene Co-ordinator, in consultation with SAMSA and the JRC, will decide on the actions required to mitigate the extent of pollution. Initially the DEA surveillance aircraft will be requested to investigate the situation. Decisions will be made regarding the following methods of response:

- Assessing and monitoring
- Dispersant spraying operations according to strict policy guidelines
- Mechanical recovery operations
- Cargo transfer operations
- Protection of coastal resources
- Shoreline clean-up techniques

The aim of the operation is to minimise the damage (environmental, ecological, amenity or financial). The decisions will be based on the following considerations:

- The severe limitations on the effectiveness of at sea recovery techniques
- The distance from shore of the casualty
- The type of oil spilled
- Weather conditions and currents
- The time needed to deploy equipment and resources to the scene.
- Environmental sensitivities in relation to clean-up methods

Oceanographic conditions off the South African coast are not generally conducive to containment and recovery of oil at sea. International experience has shown that it is unlikely that more than 20% of spilled oil can be recovered at sea. Booms and skimmers should therefore only be used in sheltered ports and coastal areas, unless particularly calm conditions prevail offshore.

Booms and barriers will be used to protect sensitive coastal features such as estuaries and marinas. Where insufficient booms are available, barriers can be constructed from other materials such as straw.

Manual clean-up measures are generally preferred for sandy beaches, to minimise the amount of sand removed. Mechanical equipment, such as bulldozers may be used in situations where the oil is very thick.

Seabirds are particularly vulnerable to oil pollution. Some species such as penguins and gannets can be successfully rehabilitated. One of the preferred strategies is to contain clean penguins within their colonies until the oil is cleared from the area, or to remove breeding pairs to prevent them from becoming oiled. This may separate them from their young, and so chicks may need to be collected for captive rearing.

The inaccessibility of the island of St Croix will severely hamper the protection and rescue of seabirds there. A concerted effort must be made to formulate and implement a workable plan to access the islands and contain the birds on the islands for the protection and rescue of sea birds.

Further discussion regarding the use of dispersants needs to be initiated by DEA with the other stakeholders. There may be a pertinent case for the early use of dispersants to protect seabird populations. This is a strategic decision that should be made ahead of time, and is in line with the DEA dispersant policy. Criteria need to be established for the Dias Zone, which will facilitate a prompt resolution during an incident.

9.8 SITE SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR PROTECTION AND CLEAN-UP

Specific instructions for protection and clean-up of the coastal features of this Zone are given in geographical sequence predominantly from west to east in Section 10. It should be noted that the use of oil spill dispersants is NOT PERMITTED for treating oil that has impacted the shoreline (see Addendum B). In terms of the "Policy on the use of oil spill dispersants in South African waters", the use of dispersants can only be undertaken with approval through DEA (see Addendum F). In short, the policy prohibits the use of dispersants in water depths less than 30 metres and within 5 nautical miles of the coast.

Priorities for both protection and clean-up are indicated in Section 10 by means of the words "high", "medium" and "low" priority ratings.

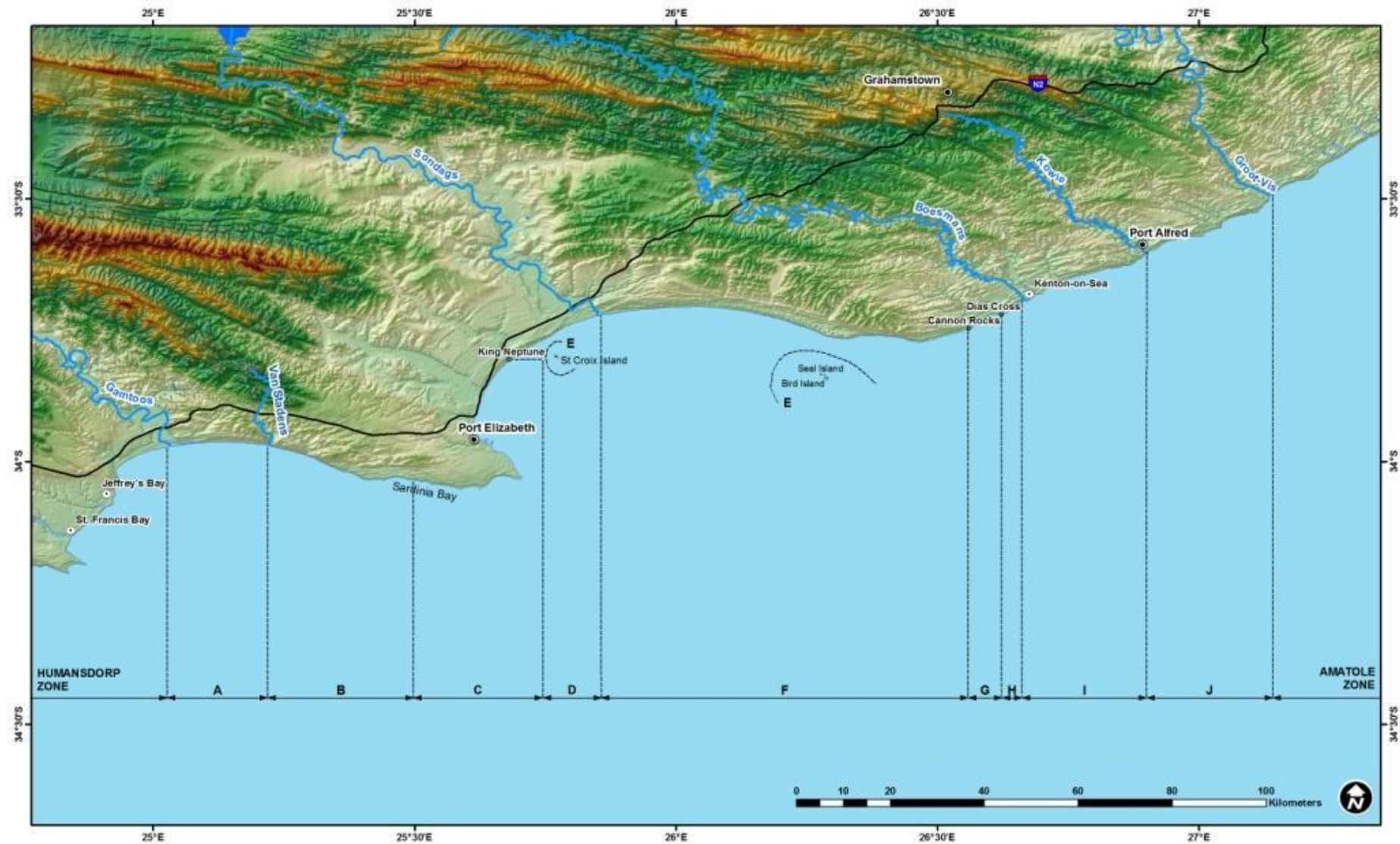
It will be noticed that in certain areas no clean-up actions are recommended. Exposure to heavy surf action in some areas promotes natural cleansing of both sandy beaches and rocky shores. In addition, there are stretches of the coast which are more or less inaccessible, and clean-up will therefore only be attempted in the event of heavy deposits of oil, from where oil may be refloated and move to estuaries or identified amenity beaches. There may be certain times when it will be necessary to clean beaches which have been assigned a medium or low rating, even if they are only lightly oiled; for example, if an event is to be staged there, or if the beach is used for walking dogs etc.

In some instances, clean-up operations could be more damaging than the oil, and in these instances it might be best to "do nothing."

Maps and more detailed instructions referred to under protective action can be found at the end of Section 10. It should be noted that these are the current, recommended procedures and that the linear scales indicated on the estuary maps are approximations only. Should the river mouth conditions have changed, or should the suggested materials not be available, a different approach might have to be adopted. A range of possible alternatives can be found in the document titled "Emergency Barriers from Materials of Opportunity" (EBMO), but it might be necessary to fall back on individual ingenuity and initiative. General details of methods for protection and clean-up can be found in Addendum B.

A map of the whole Zone appears in Section 10. Each stretch of coastline on the map is marked with a letter of the alphabet and is apportioned to the responsible local authority for clean-up. In certain cases, abutting Responsible Authorities may be required to undertake clean-up measures for the neighbouring Local Authority, even though these areas do not fall under their jurisdiction. This may be the case where small stretches of coastline are bordered by large stretches or where certain Local Authorities do not have sufficient resources to undertake the required tasks. These areas are marked with a (+) sign in the margin of Section 10.

Section 10 sets out the protection measures that are to be put into immediate effect when requested by the DEA Shore Controller as well as the clean-up measures that are to take place if the coastline is impacted by an oil spill.



10. SITE SPECIFIC RESPONSES

SITE: <u>Responsible Authority</u> Pertinent Detail	Priority Rating	<u>PROTECTION</u> Action	Priority Rating	<u>CLEAN-UP</u> Action
<u>Fisheries Control Officers: DAFF</u> - Shellfish collection - Seaweed collection	High Medium	Instruct concession holders to stop collection of shellfish, if severely impacted. Inform public of danger, and when it is safe to resume collection. Advise concession holders of possibility of contamination.		
A. GAMTOOS RIVER TO VAN STADENS RIVER <u>Kouga Municipality</u> + <u>Cacadu District Municipality</u> - Gamtoos River Estuary: mouth open, supports numerous fish, bird and bait organisms. - Access by road and track to unspoilt beaches. Dunes sensitive to mechanical disturbance.	High	Protect blind lagoon with boom or floating barrier. Protect salt marshes with sand bags or straw bales or sealing boom if available. See Map 10A.	High Low	Should oil enter the river, the DEA On-Scene Coordinator must be advised immediately and clean-up should only be undertaken under supervision of the DEA Shore Controller. Beaches to be cleaned of heavy deposits only.
B VAN STADENS RIVER TO SARDINIA BAY <u>Nelson Mandela Bay Metro</u> - Van Staden's River: mouth generally closed.	Medium	In the event of high spring tides, build barrier as in Map 10B.	High	Should oil enter the river, the DEA On-Scene Coordinator must be advised immediately and clean-up should only be undertaken under supervision of the DEA Shore Controller.

SITE: <u>Responsible Authority</u> <u>Pertinent Detail</u>	<u>PROTECTION</u>		<u>CLEAN-UP</u>	
	Priority Rating	Action	Priority Rating	Action
- Maitland River: mouth generally closed - Van Stadens R to Maitland R coastline: Dunes sensitive to mechanical disturbance; two amenity beaches.	Medium	In the event of high spring tides, build barrier as in Map 10C.	High	Should oil enter the river, the DEA On-Scene Co-ordinator must be advised immediately and clean-up should only be undertaken under supervision of the DEA Shore Controller.
			Low	Oil to be left to natural cleaning unless there is a heavy deposit of oil. Amenity beaches to be cleaned all year round.
			High	
- Rocky shore between Maitland and Beachview - Beachview: rocky shore, amenity beach and tidal pool.			Low	Rocky area to be left to natural cleaning unless there is a heavy deposit of oil.
			Medium	Clean amenity beach prior to and during holiday. Out of season, clean medium to heavy deposits. Tidal pool to be cleaned at all times using high pressure seawater jets. Oil/water mixture to be pumped out to receptacle.
			High	
- Amenity beach at Seaview and Kini Bay rocky shore. - Tidal pool at Seaview. - Bushy Park to Sardinia Bay: unspoilt sandy beaches fringed by reefs.			Medium	Clean amenity beach prior to and during holiday. Out of season, clean medium to heavy deposits. Tidal pool to be cleaned at all times using high pressure seawater jets. Oil/water mixture to be pumped out to receptacle.
			High	
			Low	To be cleaned of heavy deposits only.

C: SARDINIA BAY TO KING NEPTUNE AREA <u>Nelson Mandela Bay Metro</u> - Sardinia Bay Marine Reserve and Sardinia Bay Nature Reserve: inhabited by large number of waders - Cape Recife Nature Reserve: waders and migratory birds.	High	NMBMM to set up liaison with SANCCOB (Samrec and PEC). Set up temporary bird collection depot at location advised.	High	Beaches to be cleaned of oil at all times.
	High		High	Oiled birds to be cared for at temporary holding facility as outlined in Bird Contingency Plan, until they can be transported to the cleaning station at SANCCOB or local facilities.
- Amenity beach at The Willows. - Five tidal pools	High		High	Beach to be cleaned all year round.
			High	Tidal pool to be cleaned at all times using high pressure seawater jets. Oil/water mixture to be pumped out to receptacle
- Amenity beaches at Summerstrand, Humewood and Kings Beach			High	Clean amenity beaches all year round. Rocky areas to be cleaned all year round.
- Amenity beaches at Schoenmakerskop, New Beach Wells Estate, Blue Water Bay, Joorst Park, and St Georges Strand.			High	Clean amenity beaches all year round.
- Pebble Beach at Deal Party.			Low	Rocky areas to be cleaned of medium to heavy deposits only
- Swartkops River: Cultivated oysters large number of waders, recreational area. Intake for salt works.	High	See Map 10D. Inflatable sealing booms or EBMO barriers to be used to protect individual salt marshes and oyster farm in blind lagoon. Advise salt works to close intakes.	High	Should oil enter the estuary, the DEA On-Scene Co-ordinator must be advised immediately and clean-up should only be undertaken under supervision of the DEA Shore Controller.

SITE: <u>Responsible Authority</u> Pertinent Detail	<u>PROTECTION</u>		<u>CLEAN-UP</u>	
	Priority Rating	Action	Priority Rating	Action
<u>Transnet National Ports Authority</u> - Port Elizabeth Harbour:	High	TNPA to implement their Oil Spill Contingency Plan and yachts to be protected. See Map 10E.	High	Oil to be collected from water surface using booms and skimmers. Jetties and structures to be cleaned using high pressure water jets. See TNPA Oil Spill Contingency Plan for further details.
<u>D. KING NEPTUNE TO SUNDAYS R. Nelson Mandela Bay Metro</u> - Long sandy beaches: low utilization			Low	Oil on beaches to be left to natural cleaning unless there are medium to heavy deposits of oil.
<u>Transnet National Ports Authority</u> - Port of Ngqura: now established at the Coega mouth. Salt works on the southern bank with intake at the mouth. Mariculture facility with seawater intake.	High	Advise salt works and mariculture facility to close seawater intakes.		
<u>NMBM</u> - Sundays River Estuary: mouth open, limited access through Pearson's Caravan Park; sheltered tidal flats.	High	TNPA to implement their Oil Spill Contingency Plan. See Map 10F. Liaise with SanParks regarding offloading of oiled seabirds.	High	Oil to be collected from water surface using booms and skimmers. Jetties and structures to be cleaned using high pressure water jets. See TNPA Oil Spill Contingency Plan for further details.
- Damara Tern breeding sites.	High	Not possible to close mouth. Build barriers to protect tidal flats. Booming may be possible further up the river. See Map 10G. Advise SANCCOB or SAMREC of any oiled birds.	High	Should oil enter the river, the DEA On-Scene Coordinator must be advised immediately and clean-up should only be undertaken under supervision of the DEA Shore Controller
<u>E. ST CROIX, JAHLEEL, BRENTON AND BIRD ISLAND</u> <u>Addo Elephant National Park: SanParks</u> St Croix, Bird Island, Jahleel and Brenton are national reserves with large seabird populations. Rocky shoreline and small sandy beaches.	High	Implement SanParks Island Plan – where possible penguins to be enclosed on islands to prevent them from getting oiled. Difficult access to St Croix will preclude most protection measures. Attempts should be made to protect points where penguins access the islands. Workable measures must be implemented to solve this problem	High	Oiled birds to be cared for and treated according to the SanParks Plan and in conjunction with the SANCCOB Plan. Treatment facilities at PEC and SAMREC are also available. Island shores to be cleaned of oil where possible, to prevent penguins from becoming oiled.

SITE: <u>Responsible Authority</u> Pertinent Detail	Priority Rating	<u>PROTECTION</u> Action	Priority Rating	<u>CLEAN-UP</u> Action
F. SUNDAYS RIVER TO CANNON ROCKS <u>Addo Elephant National Park: SanParks</u> - This forms part of the Addo National Park Marine Reserve. It is an intensive study area of the Unit for IECM at NMMU. Longest dunefield in S. Hemisphere and very important productive, ecological zone. The beach below the highwater mark will form part of proposed Addo ENP Marine Protected Area. Long sandy beaches.			High	Beaches to be cleaned all year round and in consultation with the Institute of Environmental and Coastal Management at Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University.
G. CANNON ROCKS TO DIAS CROSS <u>Ndlambe Municipality</u> - Amenity beaches at Cannon Rocks and Boknes. - Boknes River Estuary: mouth usually closed.	Medium	In the event of high spring tides, build barriers to prevent overwash as shown in Map 10H	Medium High	Clean amenity beaches prior to and during holiday. Out of season, clean only if there are medium to heavy deposits of oil. Should oil enter the river, the DEA On-Scene Co-ordinator must be advised immediately and clean-up should only be undertaken under supervision of the DEA Shore Controller.
H. DIAS CROSS TO BUSHMANS RIVER MOUTH <u>Addo Elephant National Park: SanParks</u> - Sandy amenity beaches and rocky platforms. National Park.			High	Clean amenity beaches all year round. Rocky areas to be left to natural cleaning if lightly oiled but should be cleaned of medium and heavy deposits in consultation with scientific advisory staff.

SITE: <u>Responsible Authority</u> Pertinent Detail	<u>PROTECTION</u>		<u>CLEAN-UP</u>	
	Priority Rating	Action	Priority Rating	Action
I. BUSHMANS RIVER TO PORT ALFRED <u>Ndlambe Municipality</u> - Bushman's River mouth: open, shallow, rich in estuarine fish, bait organisms and bird life. - Kariega River: mouth open, shallow, rich in estuarine fish, bait organisms and bird life. - Amenity beaches Bushman's and Kenton	High	Mouth cannot be closed. Build barriers to protect tidal flats. Deflection booms could be deployed above the road bridge. See Map 10 I	High	Should oil enter the river, the DEA On-Scene Coordinator must be advised immediately and clean-up should only be undertaken under supervision of the DEA Shore Controller.
	High	Mouth cannot be closed. Build barriers to protect tidal flats. Deflection booms could be deployed above the road bridge. See Map 10 J.	High	Should oil enter the river, the DEA On-Scene Coordinator must be advised immediately and clean-up should only be undertaken under supervision of the DEA Shore Controller.
			High	Beaches to be cleaned all year round. Rocky areas to be cleaned of heavy deposits only.
	Medium	Construct barrier to prevent overwash during high spring tides, as shown in Map 10K	High	Should oil enter the river, the DEA On-Scene Coordinator must be advised immediately and clean-up should only be undertaken under supervision of the DEA Shore Controller.
- Kasouga River Estuary: mouth usually closed. Part of Sunshine Coast Nature Reserve + <u>Eastern Cape Parks (to be consulted)</u> - Amenity beach area at Kasouga			Medium	Beaches to be cleaned prior to and during holiday season. Out of season beaches to be left to natural cleaning unless there are medium to heavy deposits of oil, or if there is any possibility of the oil being redistributed towards the estuaries. Rocky areas to be cleaned of heavy deposits only.

SITE: <u>Responsible Authority</u> <u>Pertinent Detail</u>	Priority Rating	<u>PROTECTION</u> Action	Priority Rating	<u>CLEAN-UP</u> Action
J. KOWIE RIVER TO GT FISH RIVER <u>Ndlambe Municipality</u> + <u>assisted by Cacadu District Municipality</u> - Kowie estuary: open, navigable, rich mud/sand prawn beds and diverse bird and fish life. Heavy recreational usage. - Amenity Beach at Port Alfred	High	Build barriers to protect tidal flats and block off blind lagoon and marina. Boom sites indicated on Map 10 L. Advise owners to remove boats from water or move them upstream.	High High	Should oil enter the river, the DEA On-Scene Co-ordinator must be advised immediately and clean-up should only be undertaken under supervision of the DEA Shore Controller. Amenity beaches to be cleaned all year round.
- Rufanes River and Riet River: mouths usually closed. - Amenity beaches at Rufanes River and Riet River.	Medium	In the event of high spring tides, build sand barriers as shown in Map 10M and 10N.	High Medium	Should oil enter the river, the DEA On-Scene Co-ordinator must be advised immediately and clean-up should only be undertaken under supervision of the DEA Shore Controller. Amenity beaches to be cleaned prior to and during holiday season. Out of season, beaches to be cleaned of medium to heavy deposits only.
- Kleinemonde West and Kleinemonde East Rivers: mouth usually closed. + <u>Eastern Cape Parks (to be consulted):</u> - Part of Waters Meeting Nature Reserve. - Rocky platforms and sandy beaches with amenity beaches at Kleinemonde West and Seafeld	High	In the event of high spring tides, build sand barriers as shown in Map 10 (O).	High High	Should oil enter the river, the DEA On-Scene Co-ordinator must be advised immediately and clean-up should only be undertaken under supervision of the DEA Shore Controller. Amenity beaches to be cleaned all year round. Other areas to be left to natural cleaning unless there is a heavy deposit of oil.

SITE: <u>Responsible Authority</u> <u>Pertinent Detail</u>	<u>PROTECTION</u>		<u>CLEAN-UP</u>	
	Priority Rating	Action	Priority Rating	Action
- Great Fish River: mouth usually open, rich tidal flats, sanctuary for migratory birds. - Beach area at Great Fish River	High	Mouth cannot be closed. Build barriers or use sealing booms to protect tidal flat. Potential boom sites are shown on Map 10 P.	High	Should oil enter the river, the DEA On-Scene Coordinator must be advised immediately and clean-up should only be undertaken under supervision of the DEA Shore Controller.
			Medium	Beach to be cleaned prior to and during holiday season, or if there are medium to heavy deposits of oil which could be redistributed towards the estuary.

MAP 10

GAMTOOS RIVER



MOUTH CONDITIONS

This is a large, slow flowing river which enters the sea through a dynamic coastal dunefield. The estuary forms an extensive tidal marsh behind the coastal dunes. When in flood, the river may cut through the dunes in several places. There is access only to the north-eastern side of the estuary. The mouth is permanently open and would be impossible to close.

PROTECTION MEASURES

A floating barrier would be required at AB to protect the blind lagoon to the east of the mouth. Individual salt marshes could be protected using sand bags or straw bales, but access may present some difficulty. A boat launching ramp is available at the hotel, 7 km up river from the mouth. Access to point X on the north bank is via a track which branches off from the road at Mautritskraal. The proposed boom site (PEPSAE report) is at XY, but will depend on the availability of booms.

MAP 10B

VAN STADENS RIVER



MOUTH CONDITIONS

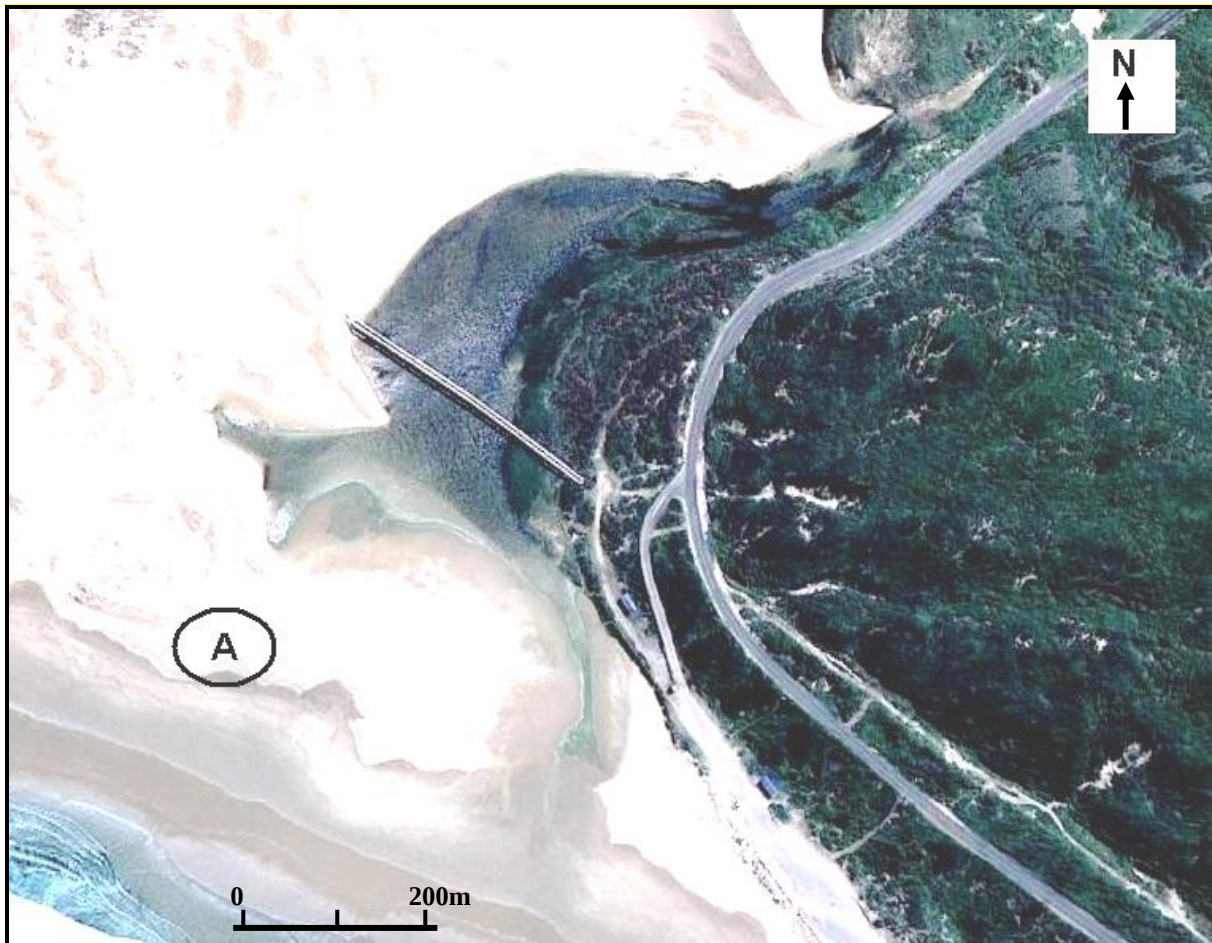
The mouth of the Van Stadens River is usually closed and forms a lagoon for most of the year. The river does, however, break through the sand bar after rains and can flow for months on end. During certain spring tides, the sand-bar is eroded and exchange of water takes place, thereby necessitating barrier construction.

PROTECTION MEASURES

If the mouth is open or overtopping is likely to occur, a bulldozer should be used to move the sand from area A into position across the mouth. Care should be taken not to disturb any vegetated dunes. While the barrier is in position, it is to be inspected regularly, with any repairs being effected immediately. During periods of high flow, it may be necessary to install outflow pipes just above the high water level.

RESPONSE TIME

The barrier should be completed within 4 ½ hours, to prevent the construction work being swamped by the rising tide. It is estimated that one bulldozer will be sufficient to complete the task within this period.

MAP 10C**MAITLAND RIVER****MOUTH CONDITIONS**

The mouth forms a lagoon which is closed most of the time. Occasionally, after heavy rains, the mouth is breached. In the event of high spring tides, overwash may occur, when it will be necessary to build up the sand barrier.

PROTECTION MEASURES

If the mouth is open or overtopping is likely to occur, a bulldozer should be used to move the sand from area A into position across the mouth. Care should be taken not to disturb any vegetated dunes. While the barrier is in position, it is to be inspected regularly, with any repairs being effected immediately. During periods of high flow, it may be necessary to install outflow pipes just above the high water level.

RESPONSE TIME

The barrier should be completed within 4 ½ hours, to prevent the construction work being swamped by the rising tide. It is estimated that one bulldozer will be sufficient to complete the task within this period.

MAP 10D**SWARTKOPS RIVER****MOUTH CONDITIONS**

The estuary is broad and is tidal for approximately 15 km, with large intertidal mudflats, islands and salt marshes. The mouth is kept permanently open, mainly by the action of strong tidal currents and would be impossible to close.

PROTECTION MEASURES

In the absence of any booms, there is very little that could be done to protect this estuary. The inlet to the blind lagoon could be closed using sandbags or a straw bale barrier at AB. Similarly, individual salt marshes could be protected using sandbags and straw bales. Boat launching facilities are available on the south bank, some 3 km up-river from the mouth, at the Swartkops yacht club. Road access to the south bank is limited. The proposed boom site is marked XYZ on the map and would require 673 m of boom (PEPSAE report 1986).

MAP 10E**PORT ELIZABETH HARBOUR**

A Tier 1 oil spill occurring within the Port Elizabeth Harbour and approaches will be dealt with in accordance with the TNPA Oil Spill Contingency Plan for Port Elizabeth. The Port Plan lists the actions that are to be taken and has equipment in the form of booms, skimmers etc to initiate clean-up. If the response is beyond the capability of the Port, a Tier 2 or 3 response will be initiated through SAMSA and DEA. TNPA requires that all persons within a port must take all reasonable steps to prevent, minimise, mitigate and combat any oil pollution or damage to the environment.

Refer to the TNPA Oil Spill Contingency Plan.

MAP 10 F COEGA RIVER: PORT OF NGQURA

A Tier 1 oil spill occurring within the Port of Ngqura and approaches will be dealt with in accordance with the TNPA Oil Spill Contingency Plan. The Port Plan lists the actions that are to be taken and has equipment in the form of booms, skimmers etc to initiate clean-up. If the response is beyond the capability of the Port, a Tier 2 or 3 response will be initiated through SAMSA and DEA. All persons within a port must take all reasonable steps to prevent, minimise, mitigate and combat any oil pollution or damage to the environment.

The proximity of this Port to the Island of St Croix, makes it the obvious location for the landing of seabirds for transfer to the cleaning station.

Refer to TNPA Port of Ngqura Oil Spill Contingency Plan.

MAP 10G

SUNDAYS RIVER



MOUTH CONDITIONS

The mouth is shallow, but permanently open, dynamic and surrounded by extensive mobile sand dunes. The estuary cannot be protected by closure at the mouth. There is no road access to Y. Boat launching is possible at a roughly constructed slip, 8 km from the mouth, near the national road bridge, where it crosses the river.

PROTECTION MEASURES

The tidal flats on the eastern side of the mouth should be protected by means of straw bale barriers. The proposed boom site (PEPSAE report 1986) is marked XY on the map and is opposite the vegetated sand dune on the west bank, where lower water velocities and a deeper channel than further downriver were observed. Two boom configurations were studied and, a maximum boom length of 225 m will meet all the requirements.

MAP 10H

BOKNES RIVER



MOUTH CONDITIONS

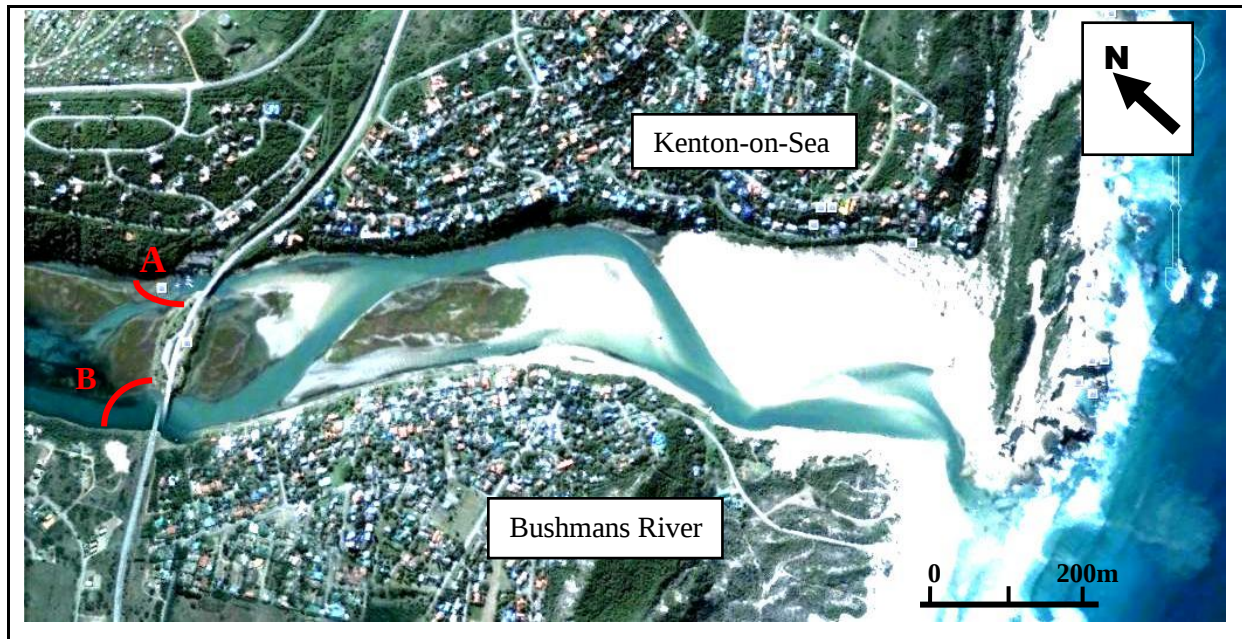
This river is usually closed. After heavy rains inland, the mouth opens. During high spring tides, overwash may occur and it will be necessary to raise the sand barrier. There is good access to the west bank.

PROTECTION MEASURES

A front-end loader or bulldozer can be used to raise the 100 m long sand barrier by about 1 metre, by moving sand from area A. While the barrier is in position, it is to be inspected regularly, with any repairs being effected immediately. During periods of high flow, it may be necessary to install outflow pipes just above the high water level.

RESPONSE TIME

The barrier should be completed within 4 ½ hours, to prevent the construction work being swamped by the rising tide. It is estimated that one bulldozer or front end loader will be sufficient to complete the task within this period.

MAP 10I**BUSHMAN'S RIVER****MOUTH CONDITIONS**

The mouth is permanently open, but although shallow, the strong tidal flow would make closure of the mouth impossible.

PROTECTION MEASURES

Individual salt marshes would need to be protected using sandbags or straw bales, or shore-guardian booms if available. Possible floating boom sites were investigated between the mouth and the road bridges. The high surface water velocities, extensive sand banks (exposed at low tide and flooded at high tide) indicated that boom deployment (commercial or straw) in this area would be effective. Suitable sites were found on the west bank and the east bank, upriver of the national road bridge (PEPSAE report 1986), at sites A and B. This may provide some protection of the estuary upriver of the road bridge and deflect some of the incoming floating oil to the respective banks, which are readily accessible. If this method is adopted, any oil deflected to the respective banks must be removed immediately, as its containment will be only temporary.

MAP 10J**KARIEGA RIVER****MOUTH CONDITIONS**

The mouth is permanently open and due to the strong tidal flow, closure of the mouth would be impossible.

PROTECTION MEASURES

Individual salt marshes could be protected using straw bales or sandbags. High surface water velocities were measured between the mouth and the road bridge and therefore this area would be unsuitable for boom deployment. A site upriver of the road bridge was investigated and ABC is proposed as a possible booms site if the water velocities are less than 60% of those measured during very high spring tides. A straw boom could also be deployed at this site to deflect oil onto the west bank. The deflected oil should be removed immediately.

MAP 10K**KASOUGA RIVER****MOUTH CONDITIONS**

This river mouth is usually closed, but after heavy rains can open for as long as a month. At high spring tides, water enters the lagoon from the sea and a barrier would need to be constructed to prevent overwash. This lagoon does not appear to be very rich, ecologically. There is good access.

PROTECTION MEASURES

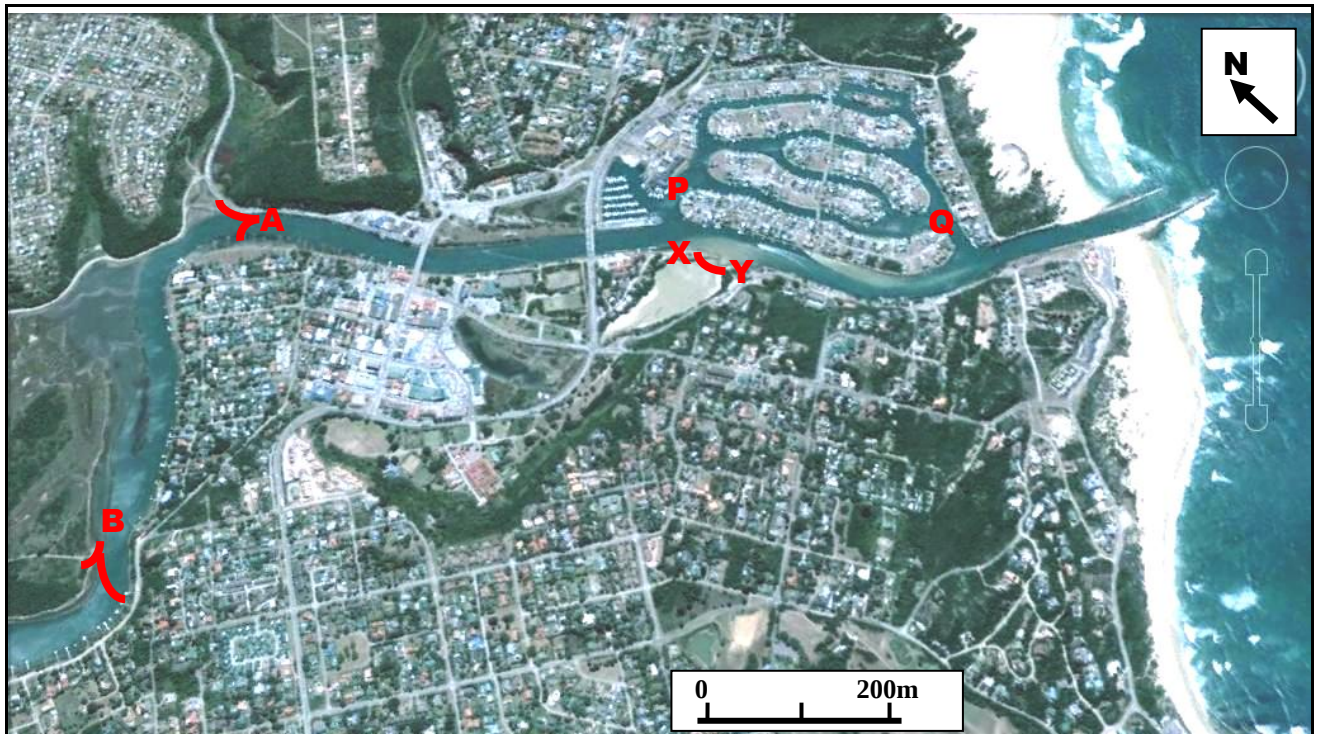
Sand from areas A and B can be moved across the mouth, using a front end loader. During periods of high flow, it may be necessary to install overflow pipes just above the high water level.

RESPONSE TIME

The barrier should be completed within 4 ½ hours, to prevent the construction work being swamped by the rising tide. It is estimated that one bulldozer or front end loader will be sufficient to complete the task within this period.

MAP 10L

KOWIE RIVER



CLOSURE OF MOUTH

The river mouth is permanently open and will be impossible to close. The flow is largely tidal. Two breakwaters give the river a 75 m width at the entrance. There are two blind lagoons leading off from the main channel. The northern lagoon has been developed into a marina with a small craft harbour. A small channel, crossed by a foot bridge, leads to the blind lagoon to the south. During rough conditions wave surges are experienced at this point, although there is very little water movement at other times.

PROTECTION MEASURES

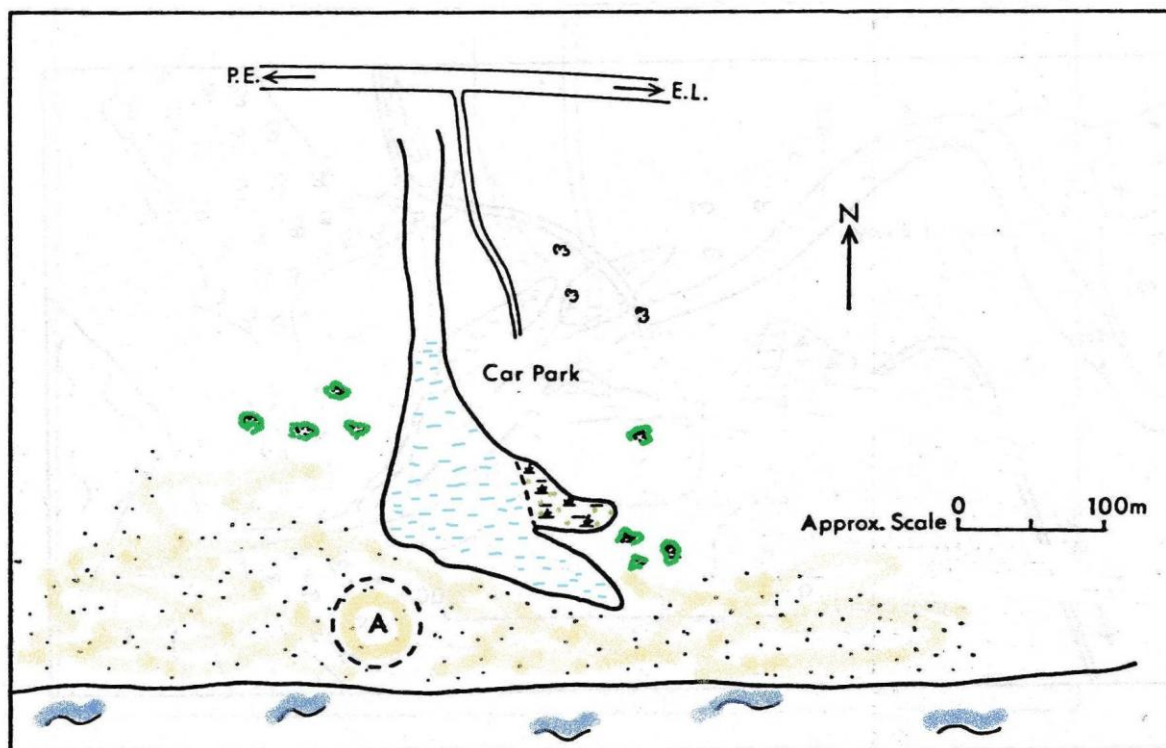
The marina will need to be protected by floating barriers at points P and Q. The optimum locations for boom deployment will need to be established and it may be necessary to provide additional protection to the small craft harbour.

A floating barrier could be erected at XY below the foot bridge unless conditions are very rough.

Further upriver, individual saltmarshes should be protected using straw bales or sandbags. Preliminary surface water velocity measurements at the mouth and at selected sites up river for 1 800 m indicated that an oil boom would not be effective (PEPSAE report 1986). High water velocities were observed close to each of the steep-sided banks in this stretch, which are not conducive for effective oil boom installation. Further upstream, at sites A and B, there are suitable positions for boom installation.

MAP 10M

RUFANES RIVER



MOUTH CONDITIONS

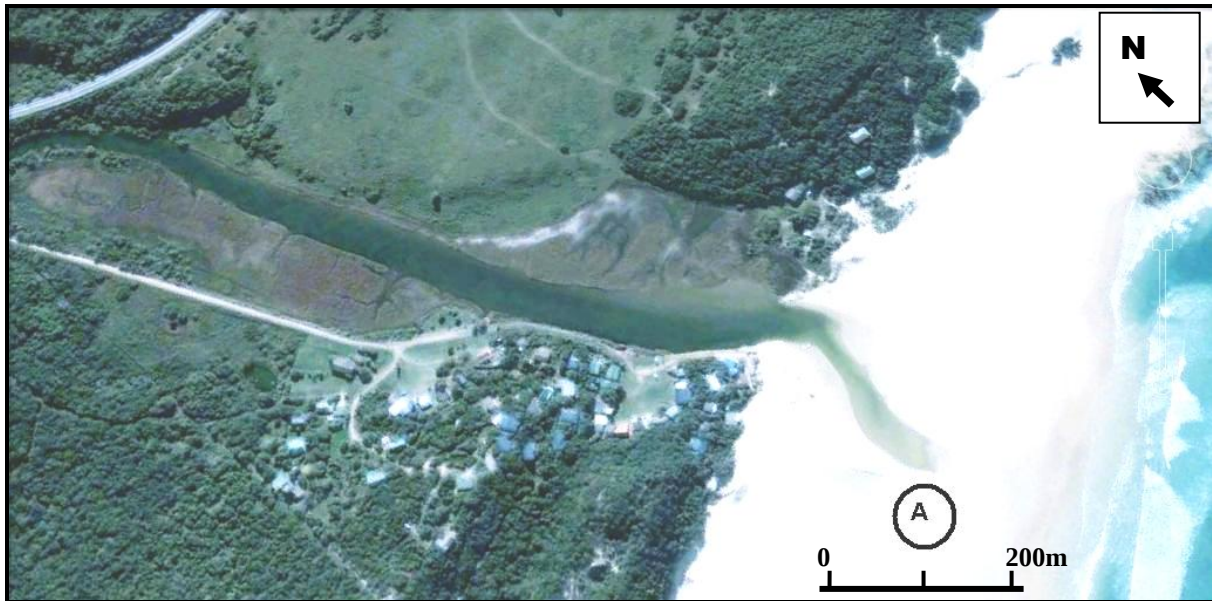
This river is usually closed. After heavy rains, the mouth is breached and can remain open for up to a month. At high spring tides, overwash occurs and the barrier would need to be raised.

PROTECTION MEASURES

To prevent overtopping, the sand barrier should be raised by moving sand from area A, using a front-end loader or bulldozer. If the mouth is open, it can be closed using the same method. During periods of high flow, it may be necessary to install outflow pipes just above the high water level.

RESPONSE TIME

The barrier should be completed within 4 ½ hours, to prevent the construction work being swamped by the rising tide. It is estimated that one bulldozer or front end loader will be sufficient to complete the task within this period.

MAP 10N**RIET RIVER****MOUTH CONDITIONS**

This river mouth is usually closed. After heavy rains, the sand barrier is breached and the mouth can remain open for up to a month. At high spring tides, water enters the lagoon from the sea. There is good access.

PROTECTION MEASURES

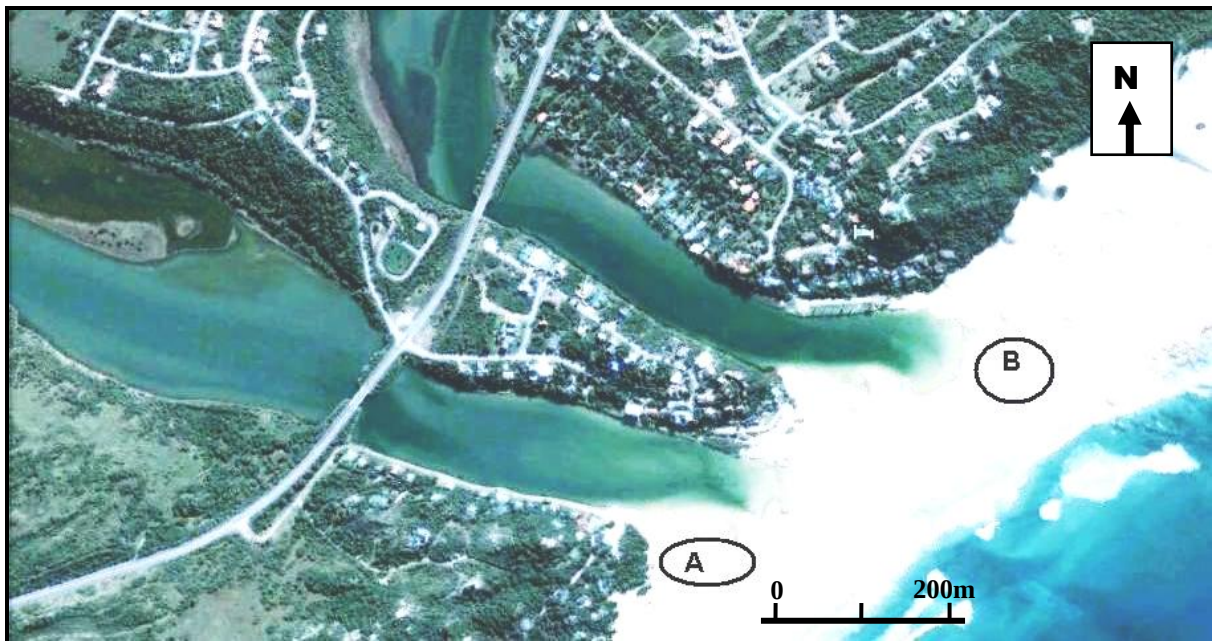
Using a front-end loader, sand should be moved from area A, across the mouth, such that the sand barrier is raised by at least one metre. Care should be taken not to disturb any vegetated dunes. The barrier should be inspected regularly, with any repairs being effected immediately. During periods of high flow, it may be necessary to install outflow pipes just above the high water level.

RESPONSE TIME

The barrier should be completed within 4 ½ hours, to prevent the construction work being swamped by the rising tide. It is estimated that one bulldozer or front end loader will be sufficient to complete the task within this period.

MAP 10 (O)

KLEINEMONDE EAST AND WEST



MOUTH CONDITIONS

These are two rivers that become one river on the beach and the mouth is usually closed. The mouth opens after heavy rains inland and can remain open for up to a month. At high spring tides, water enters the lagoon from the sea.

PROTECTION MEASURES

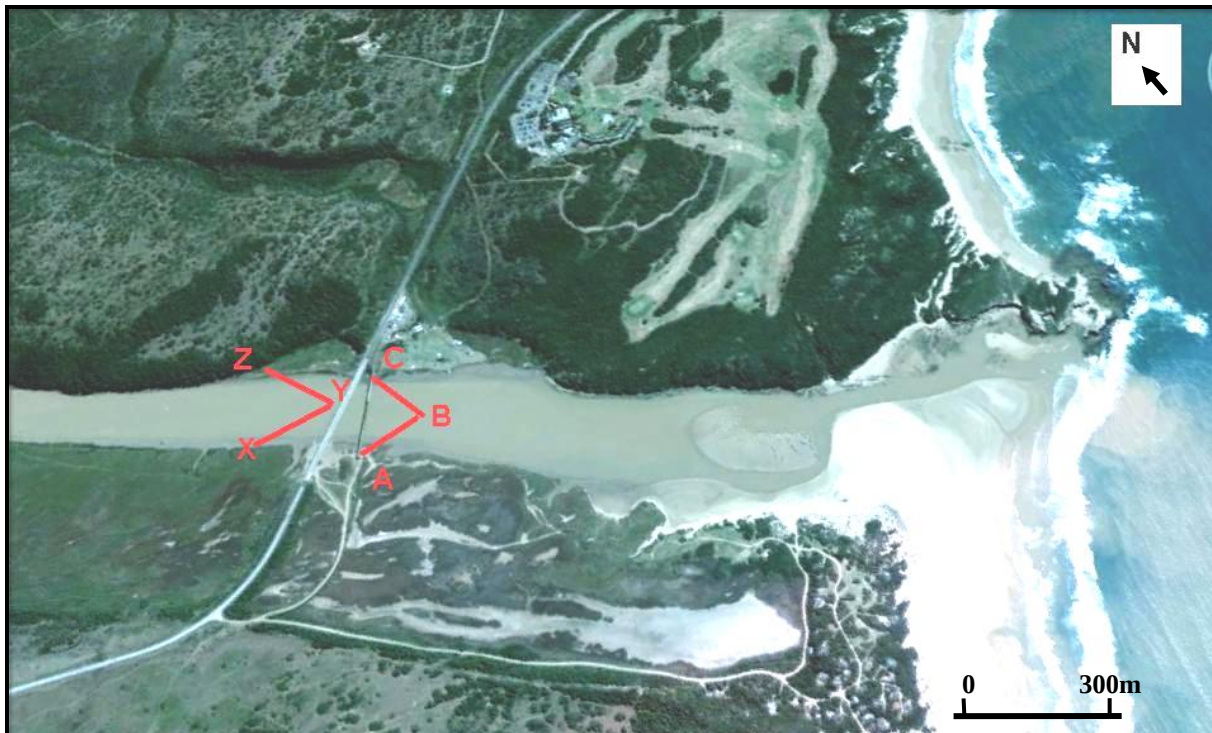
During high spring tides, a bulldozer should be used to elevate the sand barrier by about one metre. Care should be taken not to disturb any vegetated sand dunes. If the mouth is open, sand from area A and/or B should be moved across the mouth. The barrier should be inspected regularly, with any repairs being effected immediately. During periods of high flow, it may be necessary to install outflow pipes just above the high water level.

RESPONSE TIME

The barrier should be completed within 4 ½ hours, to prevent the construction work being swamped by the rising tide. It is estimated that one bulldozer or front end loader will be sufficient to complete the task within this period.

MAP 10 P

GREAT FISH RIVER



MOUTH CONDITIONS

This river is permanently open. The width of the mouth varies between 50 m and 100m.

PROTECTION MEASURES

If booms are not available, the only means of protection would be to isolate the individual tidal flats using sandbags or straw bales. It may be possible to install a floating straw barrier at XYZ to deflect incoming floating oil onto the sand banks. This oil should be removed immediately as its containment will only be temporary.

Water depth and road access make an area between the mouth and the derelict bridge, i.e. ABC on the map, the preferred position for boom deployment (PEPSAE report 1986). A maximum of 420 m of boom would be required.

11. WASTE MANAGEMENT

During the clean-up process, large amounts of oily waste will be generated. Methods for the collection, transportation and temporary storage of this oil can be found in Addendum C. Decisions regarding the final disposal of this oil will be made by the Department of Environmental Affairs: Pollution and Waste Management, and the DEA Shore Controller.

Waste management will need to take into account various streams of oily water and solid waste. Waste contractors will be required to deal with waste requiring special disposal. Arrangements need to be made ahead of time with contractors, to establish their suitability and capabilities for removing oily waste in an environmentally acceptable manner. Response teams need to be fully briefed on how to deal with different types of oily waste. Specially marked, separate containers/skips for oily waste separation and removal need to be provided.

There is a hazardous waste disposal site, on the outskirts of Port Elizabeth, operated by Enviroserve which can be used for the disposal of oily waste. (Tel: 041 466 2741, Cell: 082 779 6341).

The Rose Foundation is involved in the recycling of liquid waste oil. Its depot in Port Elizabeth is operated by Fuel Firing Services (Depot Manager: 082 321 7267). Their oil storage tanks may be available for storing collected oil.

12. EQUIPMENT - MATERIAL – MANPOWER

12.1 DEPARTMENTAL EQUIPMENT

The Department of Environmental Affairs manages the national equipment stocks for the combating of oil pollution. This equipment consists of:

- K9 surveillance aircraft on contract
- inshore patrol vessels fitted with dispersant spraying equipment and breaker boards (managed by DAFF)
- an offshore patrol vessel equipped with dispersant tanks (managed by DAFF)
- Seaguardian and Shoreguardian booms, a Portboom and Riverboom
- Skimmers
- Floating tank and fast tanks
- Inflatable boat
- Drum vacuum unit
- High pressure water washer

This equipment is held at Paarden Island in Cape Town but can be mobilized at short notice. A full list of equipment is provided in Appendix IV.

12.2 TRANSNET NATIONAL PORTS AUTHORITY EQUIPMENT

The TNPA has oil pollution equipment stocks at all the major ports. This includes booms, skimmers, storage tanks etc. This equipment can be commissioned during emergency situations. The nearest Harbour should be contacted to establish availability of equipment. A full list of this equipment is provided in the National Plan.

12.3 SOUTH AFRICAN PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

The Oil Industry has various booms, skimmers and other equipment stored at various locations around the country. Anton Moldan should be contacted to establish the availability of this equipment. (Tel 082 801 6215). A full list of the equipment held by SAPIA is provided in the National Plan.

12.4 COMMERCIAL CONTRACTORS

Various contractors such as Smit Amandla Marine, OPCSA, Drizit, ABZorbit and Extreme Projects (PE) have equipment available at various locations. This equipment can be hired on contract, and skilled staff are available for deployment. The contact numbers for these organisations are provided at the end of Section 13.

12.5 LOCAL AUTHORITY EQUIPMENT AND MANPOWER

The equipment and materials required for beach clean-up operations by local authorities are for the most part not specifically for oil spills.

The following plant and machinery is likely to be required:

- Bulldozers
- Front-end loaders
- Low bed transporters
- Excavator and tractor loader backhoes
- Self loading trucks / self elevating scrapers
- Articulated dump trucks
- Tractors 2x4
- Tractors 4x4
- Platform truck and crane
- Tip trucks
- Water trucks
- Open trucks
- LDV's 4x4
- LDV's 2x4
- Vacuum tankers

Materials and equipment as listed below will also be useful:

- Portable Centrifugal pumps
- Sludge pumps
- Straw bales
- Petrol generator and lighting sets
- 200 litre drums and bins
- Wire mesh - diamond
- Plastic and hessian bags
- PVC sheeting
- Spades

In terms of manpower, supervisors, operators and labourers will also be required.

Where requirements for these resources exceed in-house availability, private local contractors can be approached. Local authorities should ensure that they know where these resources can be supplied.

13. TELEPHONE NUMBERS

13.1 PRIORITY NUMBERS

Organisation	Office Tel	Fax	Cell	Email
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS: MCPM				
Pollution Officers:				
Dr Yazeed Petersen (DD)	021 819 2450		083 530 3127	ypeterson@deat.gov.za
Ms Albertus-Stanley (AD)	021 819 2457		072 173 6234	feroza@deat.gov.za
Pollution Officer				
Equipment (Paarden Is.): Teboho Ntje	021 510 3957	021 510 3957	078 200 8442	tntje@deat.gov.za
SAMSA				
SOUTHERN REGION				
Regional Manager: Capt N. Campbell	041 582 2138	041 582 2130 0866 157489	083 309 6053	ncampbell@samsa.org.za
Port Elizabeth: Mr B Colenutt (PO)	041 585 0051	041 582 1213	082 445 3167	bcolenutt@samsa.org.za
Capt Daron Burgess (DPO)		0866 942707	082 374 7942	dburgess@samsa.org.za
East London: Capt P Kroon (PO)	043 722 4120	043 722 2264 0866 158659	082 445 3166	pkroon@samsa.org.za
Mossel Bay: Mr. Dave Manley	044 690 4201	044 691 1206 0866163370	082 477 1813	dmanley@samsa.org.za

Organisation	Office Tel	Fax	Cell	Email
WESTERN REGION				
Regional Manager: Capt Dave Colly	021 421 6170	021 419 0730 0866 164104	083 412 8861	dcolly@samsa.org.za
Cape Town: Capt G Louw (PO) Mr. Barry Jubber (DPO)	021 421 6170	021 419 0730 0866 969074	083 227 0721 082 6776630	glouw@samsa.org.za bjubber@samsa.org.za
Saldanha Bay: Mr. Martin Slabber	022 714 1612	022 714 3635 0866 937084	082 789 6764	mslabber@samsa.org.za
Port Nolloth: Mr. Justin Coraizen	027 851 7695	027 851 7699	082 386 2141	jcoraizen@samsa.org.za
EASTERN REGION.				
Regional Manager: Capt. Saroor Ali	031 307 1501	031 306 4983 0866 153417	071 686 9593	sali@samsa.org.za
Durban: Mr. Grant Conway	031 307 1501	031 306 4983 0866 157055	082 449 6350	gconway@samsa.org.za
Richard's Bay: Mr. Thandi Mehlo	035 788 0068	035 788 0067	082 492 4404	tmehlo@samsa.org.za
SAMSA Head Office CEO –	012) 366 2600	(012) 366 2601		
Centre of Sea Watch: Maritime Rescue Co-ordination Centre MRCC				
Head: Mr. Karl Otto	021 938 3317	021 938 3319 0866 544742	082 812 2991	kotto@samsa.org.za
Duty Controller: all hours	021 938 3300	021 938 3309		
SAMSA Head Office: Head: Centre of Ships. Mr. Sobantu Tilayi Mr. Francis Chilalika(Operations Manager)	012 366 2600	012 366 2601 086 590 9056 086 615 0886	071 608 6480 082 789 6802	stilayi@samsa.org.za fchilalika@samsa.org.za

Organisation	Office Tel	Fax	Cell	Email
Cacadu District Municipality: Disaster Management Control Centre: - Port Elizabeth				
Duty Officer	0800 222 238 or 041 508 7048 all hours operations room			
Nelson Mandela Bay Metro : Disaster Management Control Centre: Port Elizabeth				
Duty Officer	041 585 2311 all hours operations room			

13.2 RESPONSIBLE LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Cacadu District Municipality: 041 508 7111 (switchboard)				
Disaster Management Control Centre: Cacadu - Port Elizabeth 0800 222 238 or 041 508 7048 all hours				
Linda Nama (D P&I)	041 508 7111		082 377 8245	crenze@cacadu.co.za
Ms M Nohashe (DM)	041 508 7111	041 508 7052	072 490 5424	mnohashe@cacadu.co.za
Howard Sikweza (Env)	041 508 7314		073 581 1349	hsikweza@cacadu.co.za
Jacobus Spangenberg	041 508 7077		082 475 2223	jspangenberg@cacadu.co.za
Piet Snyman (Eng)	041 508 7111			psnyman@cacadu.co.za

Organisation	Office Tel	Fax	Cell	Email
Nelson Mandela Bay Metro Municipality 041 506 2151 (switchboard)				
Duty Officer: Operations Room	041 585 2311 all hours			
Hombile Gume (DM)	041 501 7903	041 585 2394	082 445 3167	hgume@mandelametro.gov.za
Shane Brown (DM)	041 501 7903		079 490 0626	sbrown@mandelametro.gov.za
Henry Lansdown (DM)	041 501 7900			hlansdown@mandelametro.gov.za
G Murrel (Env)	041 501 0584	041 584 0915	079 490 0583	gmurrel@mandelametro.gov.za
A du Mont (beaches)	041 584 0584			adumont@mandelametro.gov.za
Ali Said (Eng)	041 506 5438		082 529 1477	asaid@mandelametro.gov.za
SANPARKS				
John Adendorff: Cons.Manager	046 233 8600	042 233 8643	082 908 4160	Johna@sanparks.org
Guy Padayache: Marine Ranger	046 653 0601	042 233 8643	083 636 4941	anbanp@sanparks.org
Ndlambe Municipality				
Fanie Fouche (ECO)	046 624 1140	046 604 2702	082 753 1716	ffouche@ndlambe.co.za
Mr Shutting (DM)	046 624 1151			
Eastern Cape Parks: Waters Meeting and Sunshine Coast Nature Reserves				
Regional Manager: Wandile Mzazi	043 742 2591			wandile.mzazi@ecparks.co.za
Conservator: Felix Mjali	046 625 0876			felix.mjali@ecparks.co.za

Organisation	Office Tel	Fax	Cell	Email
Transnet National Ports Authority Port Elizabeth Harbour Port Control: 041 507 1909/10 (all hours) Fax: 041 585 4950 Port of Ngqura Port Control : 041 700 1900 (all hours) Fax: 041 507 8446				vts.control@transnet.net ngqvts@transnet.net
Brynn Adamson: Harbour Master	041 507 1910	041 585 4950	083 299 1776	brynn.anderson@transnet.net
Shirleen Clarke: Marine Env. Officer	041 507 1923	086 648 7636	083 299 1721	shirleen.clarke@transnet.net
Mr E Motsoahole (Ngqura Environment Manager)	041-507 8220	086 674 7729	083 542 5619	elliot.motsoahole@transnet.net
Kouga Municipality	042 200 2200			
Safety and Security Stanley Baartman	042 295 1155		082 894 6549	sbaartman@ec108.org.za
Disaster Management	042 2912025 All hours.			
Coega Development Corporation				
Michael Anderson (Dir)	042 403 0531		082 801 0208	michael.anderson@coega.co.za
Viwe Biyana (SHE)	042 403 0501			viwe.biyana@coega.co.za

13.3 RELEVANT GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Organisation	Office Tel	Fax	Cell	Email
Weather Forecast Office: Port Elizabeth 082 233 9700 all hours				
Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) Monitoring, Compliance and Surveillance Unit: for Pollution Combating Vessels				
Keith Govender	021 402 3079	021 402 3113	084 597 1147	kgovender@deat.gov.za
Fisheries Control Officers (DAFF)				
Jeffreys Bay	040 293 1757	040 678 1081		
Port Elizabeth	041 585 4051	041 586 0385		
Port Alfred	046 624 5496	046 624 2101		
East London	043 722 2091	043 722 2091		
E. Cape Department of Economic Development and Environmental Affairs (DEDEA)				
Jan Kapp (Impact Manager)	041 508 5800			jan.kapp@deaet.ecape.gov.za
Dayalan Govender (Regional Director)	041 508 5800			dayalan.govender@deaet.ecape.gov.za
Rick Hannan (East London)	043 707 4000		082 939 3506	Ricky.hannan@deaet.ecape.gov.za

13.4 SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PERSONNEL AND I&AP'S

Organisation	Office Tel	Fax	Cell	Email
SAPIA: Anton Moldan	021 671 8460		082 801 6215	anton@sapia.co.za
SEA BIRD RESCUE				
SANCCOB Venessa Strauss	021 557 6155	021 557 8804	082 325 4638	venessa@sanccob.co.za
SAMREC Jared Harding Libby Sharwood	041 583 1830	041 583 1835	074 049 4687 082 829 9460	samrec@mtnloaded.co.za shaca@global.co.za
Penguins E. Cape Trudi Malan Albert Schultz	082 940 5521 041 585 1245	086 556 0165	082 940 5521 083 459 1541	dolphin@intekom.co.za albert@agnet.co.za
Bayworld Robyn Betsy	041 584 0650 041 584 0650		082 678 7791 083 530 0383	robyn@bayworld.co.za betsy@mtnloaded.co.za
SANPARKS: Ane Oosthuizen (Planning)	041 504 2917	041 508 5415	083 540 8200	ane.oosthuizen@nmmu.ac.za
Coega Environmental Monitoring Committee				
Paul Martin	041 466 5698	086 535 2776	073 252 4111	pmartin@axxess.co.za
Wessa E. C.: Morgan Griffiths	041 585 9606		072 417 5793	Morgan@wessaep.co.za
Eastern Cape Parks: Sacha Peinke (Ecologist)	043 742 2557	086 619 5379	079 8902243	sacha.peinke@ecparks.co.za

13.5 CONTRACTORS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS

Organisation	Office Tel	Fax	Cell	Email
Smit Amandla Marine Dave Main	021 507 5777		082 907 2775	
Enviroserve P.E: Sue Alcock	041 466 2741		082 779 6341	
Extreme Projects: Kevin Kelly	041 582 2211		082 828 6762	
Drizit Durban: Quentin Labuschage	031 274 2300	031 206 1189	0800 202 202 all hours 083 267 7796	
Oil Recycling Fuel Firing Services: Depot Manager The Rose Foundation: Raj Lochan	082 321 7267 021 448 7492	021 448 7563	082 321 7267 083 378 8556	usedoil@iafrica.com
OPCSA Andre Jacobs	021 914 3434		082 552 4518	