

		<p>In KwaZulu-Natal, there exists legislation (Prevention of Environmental Pollution Ordinance 21 of 1981) that prevents littering. Farmers therefore need to be aware of their legal responsibility in terms of prevention of littering, particularly regarding visibility of that litter from a public road. Littering by staff should be controlled by providing refuse bins, especially at residential sites and in the workshop area.</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Legal requirement</p>	<p>The disposal of hazardous substance is controlled</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empty containers previously holding hazardous substances are returned to the supplier where the label requires that they be returned ▪ If not required to be returned to the supplier, the container is safely disposed of at an authorised landfill site 	<p>The Hazardous Substances Act 15 of 1973 provides for the control of the importation, manufacture, sale, use, operation, application, modification, disposal or dumping of hazardous substances which may cause injury, ill-health or death to humans.</p> <p>Because of its reference to disposal, this aspect is dealt with under waste management.</p> <p>As far as a sugarcane farmer is concerned, it is only Groups I and II that are of relevance for disposal.</p> <p>Thus, empty containers previously holding Group I and Group II hazardous substances (as identified on the product label), must be securely closed to prevent leakages and returned to the suppliers, where the label requires it to be so returned. When not required to be returned to the supplier, empty containers should be perforated, flattened and buried in the ground (if authorised as a hazardous waste disposal site), or disposed of at a hazardous waste disposal site.</p>