

		Sodicity hazard to cane based on critical SAR values for various soil forms:		
		Critical SAR 6 (Critical ESP 7)	Critical SAR 10 (Critical ESP 12)	Critical SAR 15 (Critical ESP 17)
		Generally poorly drained, highly dispersed grey soils derived mainly from Dwyka tillite, Vryheid sediments and sandy alluvium.	Mainly slowly draining black swelling clays associated with dolerite Pietermaritzburg and Vryheid shales, Swazi basic rocks and heavy alluvium	Mainly well drained, non –dispersive soils associated with Recent Sands and other parent materials in upland positions.
		Estcourt	Arcadia	Champagne
		Glenrosa	Rensburg	Inanda
		Katspruit	Bonheim	Cartref
		Longlands	Mayo	Clovelly
		Mispah	Milkwood	Dundee
		Kroonstad	Tambankulu	Fernwood
		Swartland	Willowbrook	Griffin
		Valsrivier		Hutton
		Wasbank		Oakleaf
		Westleigh		Shepstone
				Shortlands
		SASRI recommends that soils suitable for irrigation have an SAR less than 15 and EC less than 200 mS/m in the top 900mm of soil.		
		Reclamation measures are discussed in SASRI Information Sheet 5.11 and include surface and subsurface drainage, leaching of salts by over-irrigation, and amelioration with gypsum and filtercake.		
Legal requirement	Irrigation with wastewater	Irrigation with wastewater		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigation with wastewater is authorised The conditions of that authorisation are complied with Precautionary monitoring is executed according to the National Water Act, 36 of 1998 	<p>Irrigation with industrial wastewater or water from waterworks is regarded as a controlled activity (a water use in terms of sections 21(e) and 37(1) of the National Water Act, 36 of 1998) and is subject to authorisation by the Department of Water Affairs. Where the use falls within the scope of the General Authorisation (GN 399 of 26 March 2004, revised by GN 665 of 6 September 2013), then it must be registered. If not, then a water use licence is required.</p> <p>In terms of the General Authorisation, water samples should be taken monthly to monitor and control any detrimental impact on the environment of accumulated salts, nutrients and trace elements in the soil. Samples should be analysed in a laboratory accredited in terms of SANS 17025:2005, or one which participated in a recognized Proficiency Testing Scheme or which has proof of intra- and inter-laboratory proficiency.</p>		