

Call for written submissions – Proposed response template on the potential options for elements towards an international legally binding instrument.

On 9 December 2022, the Executive Secretary of the INC Plastic Pollution Secretariat sent a notification inviting written submissions from members of the committee and from observers. The template below is intended to provide guidance to members of the committee and observers in structuring the written submissions.

As requested by INC-1, written submissions will inform the secretariat in the preparation of a document with potential options for elements towards an international legally binding instrument, for consideration at the second session of the INC, without in any way prejudging what the committee might decide regarding the structure and provisions of the instrument. The document is to be based on a comprehensive approach that addresses the full life cycle of plastics as called for by UNEA resolution 5/14, including identifying the objective, substantive provisions including core obligations, control measures, and voluntary approaches, implementation measures, and means of implementation.

The template below is meant to assist Members and Observers to prepare their written submission as a guide. A number of documents prepared for INC-1 are of relevance, notably UNEP/PP/INC.1/5 on 'Potential elements, based on provisions in paragraphs 3 and 4 of United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/14, including key concepts, procedures and mechanisms of legally binding multilateral agreements that may be relevant to furthering implementation and compliance under the future international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment'.

The template is divided into three sections:

- I. Substantive elements
- II. Implementation elements
- III. Additional input

All written submissions must be sent to unep-incplastic.secretariat@un.org. The statements received will be compiled and made available the INC webpage.

Please note that it is not required for all fields to be answered in the template for submission.

Deadline for submissions:

- 6 January 2023 for written submissions from observers.
- 10 February 2023 for written submissions from Members of the Committee.

TEMPLATE FOR SUBMISSIONS

Name of country (for Members of the committee)	South Africa, United States of America
Name of organization (for observers to the committee)	Litter4tokens South Africa NPO – Litter4tokens.co.za , Trash4tokens NGO – T4tokens.org
Contact person and contact information for the submission	Clare Swithenbank-Bowman - +650 421 3893
Date	6 th January 2023

I. Substantive elements

1. Objective(s)

a) *What objective(s) could be set out in the instrument?*

Proposed Objective:

It is widely recognized that plastic pollution has significant ecological, social and economic impacts, with marine plastic pollution alone costing the world economy up to \$2.5 trillion per year. Plastic pellets are a type of plastic pollution, and the second largest direct source of microplastic

As outlined in the GESAMP WG 43 interim report, they are known to impact organisms at all levels of biological organization, from the subcellular level (changes in gene expression, inflammation, tumor promotion), to individual organisms, (i.e. death), and entire populations. Microplastics can be a source and sink of hazardous chemicals to the environment and human food chain and can transport invasive species, including harmful algal blooms and pathogens. Once this pollution is in the environment, it is practically irreversible, and microplastics fragment into nano-sized particles, whose hazards are more complex. Plastic pellets also off-gas methane – a powerful climate pollutant – when in the environment

The Environment Protection Authority, needs to take control, prevent and minimize shore-based and ship-based marine pollution. With the heavily trafficked east-west shipping route closer to its since trillions of Nurdles are lost due to the Nurdles not being seen as Hazardous material. It is quite conscious of the economic potential as well as environmental marine challenges.

Explanatory Text:

- A) The pristine marine environment of Sri Lanka, South Africa and United States as well as our ocean as a whole is currently severely stressed with the largest plastic pollution event to have ever happened, due to the MV X-Press Pearl disaster that took place on 20 May 2021. MV X-Press Pearl (IMO number: 987534), a Singaporean-flagged container vessel that was sailing from the Port Hazira, India to the Port of Colombo,

initially reported fume emissions, and later developed a fire on board the vessel with explosions, at a location 9.5 nautical miles away from the Colombo outer harbor area. 8 The ship has now sunk with remaining cargo but recovering and surveying the wreckage containers have become an extreme challenge owing to rough sea conditions during the current monsoon season. The combination of chemicals, oil and plastic in one incident makes this a unique incident among all-time maritime disasters. This critical event will leave a profound and enduring legacy of environmental pollution for generations to come, in 2017 we had a freak storm that resulted in two containers with trillions of nurdles falling overboard,” explained Swithenbank-Bowman. “This resulted in 2.2 billion nurdles being spilt in the Durban Harbour from Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (Sabic). These washed up along the KwaZulu-Natal coastline from Ballito to the KZN South Coast. Only 72% percent of that spill has been cleaned to date.”Swithenbank-Bowman said that, in addition to this spill, there was another spill of more than 174.5 metric tons in August 2020 off Plettenberg Bay, and there has been illegal dumping of nurdles by manufacturers upstream in rivers, with nurdles washing up on beaches in eThekweni region. To date, only 12.6% of these nurdles have been retrieved.

2. Core obligations, control measures and voluntary approaches

- a) *What core obligations, control measures and voluntary approaches would provide a comprehensive approach to addressing plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, throughout the full life cycle in line with the future objective(s) of the instrument?*

Clare Swithenbank-Bowman has uncovered after numbers of discussions with the IMO that the chemical industry has been transporting the Nurdles as **NON HAZARDOUS** waste which means that trillions of plastic hurdles are shipped on ships above deck and lost at sea as shippers don't know they are being carried and lost cargo at sea in plastic bags and NO SEALEAD containers below deck like oil.

The Chemical industry needs to be stopped and the United Nations and the world need to stop talking but take actions. Simple solution gets the amendment for the IMDG code of Nurdles they are transported as Hazardous material and shipped below deck preventing trillions of nurdles from being released into the ocean every day by the industry. More catastrophic than plastic bottles etc from rivers etc. Marine life and humans in jest these nurdles can't be cleaned up.

Clare was warned that her life could be at risk as if the amendment is passed for the IMDG code of nurdles this will mean that VIRGIN plastic will go up in price as the Nurdles will have to be shipped as hazardous material so more expensive per ton. NOT \$500 a ton of Nurdles at present for VIRGIN PLASTIC. This is what the world needs as countries across the world will start using the plastic in landfill at the moment to repurpose stimulating the economy. In turn NO NEED to be shipping Trillions of NURDLES across the world as each country uses the plastic already in the environment as it can be recycled.

I would like to draw attention of the international community – especially IMO and the global shipping industry – to the severe harmfulness of plastic pellets.

An interim report, GESAMP WG 43 provided recent examples in New Zealand, Hong Kong , Durban, Plettenberg Bay South Africa, USA Pretium losing nurdles and sweeping into the drains whilst manufacturing all types of plastic.

Hundreds of tons a month of plastic pellets are lost into the marine environment following shipping incidents, demonstrating the global nature of this problem which can be stopped by amending the IMDG code of Nurdles.

The report further noted the potential impact of chemicals released from plastic pellets into the environment as an area of concern. 14 Their small (less than 5mm) size, combined with the lack of regulatory management requirements, make them easily spilled wherever in the supply chain they are handled. It is understood that plastic nurdles are the second most significant source of primary micro plastic pollution in the ocean.

Hence there need to be **immediate steps** taken to regulate and better coordinate the handling, management, and transportation of plastic pallets through the entire supply chain. In some instances, voluntary plastic industry initiatives are visible, but not sufficient such as Plastic Clean Sweep, this isn't law, manufacturers sweeping into drains which also reach the ocean. Hence, IMO should take urgent regulatory action to stop pellet pollution at sea, which only contributes to the plastic pollution of already severely polluted water bodies and seas. I propose that the UN makes this an international legally binding instrument.

II. Implementation elements

1. Implementation measures

- a) *How to ensure implementation of the instrument at the national level (eg. role national action plans contribute to meeting the objectives and obligations of the instrument?)*
- b) *How to ensure effectiveness of the instrument and have efficient national reporting?*
- c) *Please provide any other relevant proposals or priorities here on implementation measures (for example for scientific and technical cooperation and coordination as well as compliance).*

- B) Clare launched the National Nurdle Clean Up campaign South Africa through Litter4tokens in 2019 and then the USA California in 2022. She invented the 'Mermaid Tear Catcher' as a educational scientific device to educate the world about the nurdles so we could track nurdles all around the world logging each one as per the unique number per MTC device on our website.
- C) Clare has campaigned and emailed the 'World' to effect change. Prevention is better than cure, everyone is talking about plastic pollution. The amendment of the IMDG code is a simple and most powerful law changing amendment which will prevent further catastrophic damage. This we can be a part of now as a global United Nations. One law, one change, prevention, impact.
- D) Currently, nurdles are not considered hazardous as per the OSHA (Occupational Health and Safety Act) Hazard Communication Standard and IMDG (International Maritime Dangerous Goods) code. In fact, most shippers don't know even they have them on board, but if containers are lost at sea, the bags will split open, dispersing the nurdles. Once spilt, this microplastic is hugely detrimental to marine ecosystems and humans, as they quickly find their way into the food system leading to ulceration, starvation and death. They do not biodegrade and a recent discovery indicated that nurdles follow the same ocean currents as turtles, making them particularly hazardous for these species. "To put this in perspective, in 2017 we had a freak storm that resulted in two containers with trillions of nurdles falling overboard," explained Swithenbank-Bowman. "This resulted in 2.2 billion nurdles being spilt in the Durban Harbour from Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (Sabic). These washed up along the KwaZulu-Natal coastline from Ballito to the KZN South Coast. Only 72% percent of that spill has been cleaned to date." Swithenbank-Bowman said that, in addition to this spill, there was another spill of more than 174.5 metric tons in August 2020 off Plettenberg Bay, and there has been illegal dumping of nurdles by manufacturers upstream in rivers, with nurdles washing up on beaches in eThekweni region. To date, only 12.6% of these nurdles have been retrieved.
- E) Swithenbank-Bowman has uncovered the IMDG code for the Nurdles wasn't hazardous and this could make the Chemical Industry who are currently shipping nurdles at \$500 a ton across the world to then have to pay a high price to ship VIRGIN plastic once the amendment of the IMDG code for Nurdles is changed to hazardous material
- F) See attached proposal from SRI Lanke which South Africa and the rest of the world need to pass as over 30 years ago when plastic came about in 1842
- G) Litter4tokens and Trash4tokens following types of actions be considered by the Committee: broad recognition of the persistent, polluting nature of all types of spilt plastic pellets, flakes and powders (including pre-production and post-consumer materials) and the need to amend classification of all pellets, flakes and powders under MARPOL Annexes III and V and the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code to improve labelling, loading, stowage and handling practices of all ship-bound pellets; .
- H) Establish internationally agreed requirements and implementation guidelines for emergency response protocols in the wake of chronic losses of pellets from ships; .3 establish a separate specialized recovery mechanism (similar to oil spills) with funds for remedial measures, and increased insurance coverage; .4 hold all companies involved in making, using or transporting pellets accountable by law, including: compelling companies to implement specific guidelines to prevent pellet loss, imposing training requirements, setting legal obligations for frequent and independent

third party audits, ensuring that companies are working together across the supply chain, and penalizing pellet spills in the environment;

- l) given this scenario, with ever increasing maritime trade and plastic production, there is a global responsibility to have an international mechanism to operate long-term recovery with funding, technology and experts to support strengthening of preventative and responsive capacities of coastal States like Sri Lanka, closer to major sea lanes, to face future disasters from plastic pellet spills; and .6 establish a network, together with a funding mechanism, for tracing transboundary movements of pellets following shipping disasters, among coastal states, to further support mitigation and clean-up efforts.

2. Means of Implementation

With respect to means of implementation, document UNEP/PP/INC.1/5 covers the following elements: capacity-building, technical assistance, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and financial assistance.

a) *What measures will be required to support the implementation of the instrument?*

In 2018, IMO Members adopted resolution MEPC.310(73) on Action Plan to address marine plastic litter from ships, which recognizes the negative impacts of plastic pollution on the marine environment. Further work was undertaken by a Correspondence Group (MEPC 75/8/3), coordinated by Singapore, to develop a strategy to deliver the Action Plan. The interim report of the GESAMP Working Group on Sea-based Sources of Marine Litter MEPC 77/8/3 Page 2 I:\MEPC\77\MEPC 77-8-3.docx (WG 43) (MEPC 75/8/5 and MEPC 75/INF.23) highlighted a number of issues related to plastic pollution at sea, including collating evidence on the impact of lost containers, plastic pellets and microplastics more broadly. Submissions to MEPC 77 provide comments on various elements related to these work streams, which Sri Lanka welcomes in the context of this document and sees as complementary to the recommendations described below.

3 A detailed set of requirements covering the transport of packaged dangerous goods is outlined in the IMO International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code. In accordance with MARPOL Annex III, since 1 January 1991, items which are harmful to the marine environment, but not to people or the ship (hitherto the only basis for inclusion in the Code) have been included in Class 9.

It is our strong belief that ample evidence is now available to justify an IMDG listing for plastic pellets, flakes and powders, which has been absent from the discussion to date as well as the amendment of the IMDG code for Nurdles.

III. Additional input

Please provide any other relevant proposals or priorities here (for example introductory elements; awareness-raising, education and exchange of information; research; stakeholder engagement; institutional arrangements and final provisions).

<p>PRESS RELEASE For Immediate Attention 14 September 2020</p> <p>Big prizes up for grabs in the national nurdle (mermaid tear) clean-up competition!</p> <p>Following the resurgence of plastic nurdle pollution across South African beaches, Litter4Tokens – in partnership with Lifesaving South Africa, and the Centre of Regenerative Design and Collaboration (CRDC) – have launched the Litter4Tokens Nurdle SA Clean-Up Competition, running from September 2021 through to February 2023.</p> <p>Collection drums, sponsored by DRUMPAL, will be located at identified lifesaving clubs along the South African coastline, from Cape Town to KwaDukuza in KwaZulu-Natal. People can use the drums to dispose of nurdles (also referred to as ‘mermaid’s tears’), with prizes awarded to both the</p>	<p>I am the inventor of the ‘Mermaid Tear Catcher’ which I created after the disaster in Durban with trillions of Nurdles spilling in our harbor and then the recent spill of Plettenberg Bay. Exxonmobil and Vinmar have still not helped financially with this clean up after constant contact. Litter4tokens have funded the full National Nurdle clean up campaign. Funding over 50,000 Mermaid Tear Catchers as well as 4 Nurdle Trommels, Press, PR clean ups weekly.</p> <p>The International Maritime Organization (IMO) is an intergovernmental body that deals with matters referred to it by its Member Governments. IMO is mainly involved in development, on the basis of proposals by Member Governments, of international regulations, the practical application of which is the responsibility of the maritime Administrations concerned (i.e., the Government of the State whose flag the ship is entitled to fly or the Government of the port State). They therefore suggest that Trash4tokens and Clare Swithenbank-Bowman email the relevant national maritime Administration of each country which was completed and sent back in 2019 . Addresses are available from the website and can be accessed at https://wwwcdn.imo.org/localresources/en/OurWork/Circulars/Documents/MSC-MEPC.6-Circ.18.pdf (or select “National Contacts” link: https://gisis.imo.org/Public/CP/Browse.aspx).</p> <p>Specifically with regard to tracking and reporting lost containers, we mentioned the proposal that had been submitted to the Maritime Safety Committee for a new output on measures to facilitate the detection, reporting, positioning, tracking and recovery of containers lost at sea (document MSC 102/19/13). This proposal was to be considered by the Maritime Safety Committee. The document can be accessed through the IMO documents portal (https://docs.imo.org/Category.aspx?cid=49&session=102) after on self-registers for an public IMO web-account.</p> <p>We also mentioned that the South African delegation to the Marine Environment Protection Committee or the Sub-</p>
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<p>lifesaving club as well as the individual that collects the most nurdles during the eight-month stretch. It's important that the drums are used, as nurdles cannot be placed in recycling bins.</p> <p>The NPO and two-time Stevie Award-winner, Litter4Tokens, was founded by Clare Swithenbank-Bowman, the CEO of Nurdle SA. It's an educational and clean-up campaign that addresses the devastating impact of nurdles on marine life as well as feeding the nation.</p> <p>The competition, which will run alongside Litter4Token's ongoing projects, has been launched in response to the catastrophic spill of trillions of plastic nurdles by Vinmar Polymers America - Vinmar Polymers America and ExxonMobil in August 2020 off the coast of Plettenburg Bay, as well as the 2017 spill in Durban Harbour and continued dumping by manufacturers upstream in rivers systems.</p> <p>Lifesaving South Africa, which is proud partner on the Litter4Tokens Nurdle SA Clean-Up Competition, has encouraged all clubs</p>	<p>Committee on Pollution Prevention and Response in 2022 could consider requesting a lunchtime presentation slot to present information on the response and local solutions developed for addressing spills of plastic particles at sea. This is up to the South African delegation to decide and is also subject to presentation slot availability.</p> <p>Clare also requested and attended meetings with the DEFF: Coastal Pollution Management (CPM),SAMSA,ITOPF Ltd,KZN EDTEA: Coastal Management Unit,WWF South Africa,Spilltech.</p> <p>DEFF mentioned they had tabled with IMO that Nurdles IMDG code needs to be changed with immediate effect to an IMDG code which is Hazardous material. Currently Ships don't need to declare they are carrying nurdles and they are transported in 25 kg bags, shrink wrapped onto pallet bases and shipped across the world. They are not considered hazardous as per OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and IMDG Code. Please can you advise timelines on this being changed so that the world can take note in order to prevent further catastrophes like what has happened twice in South Africa in the past 3 years.</p> <p>I attach minutes as well as presentations from the clean up operations which might be of interest to you all. DEFF confirmed that as this was not dumping it hasn't been reported under the 'London Convention 1972 and it 1996 Protocol'. Please advise if it should still be reported as such.</p> <p>I look forward to our discussion and thank you in advance for your time.</p> <p>THERE IS NO MAGIC FIX FOR COMPLEX OCEAN THREATS. BUT THERE ARE SIMPLE STEPS YOU CAN TAKE RIGHT NOW TO BE PART OF THE SOLUTION. PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!</p> <p>We all work together to save our ocean and world so I thank you for allowing me to be involved to help make a difference.</p> <p>Kind regards, --</p>
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<p>to take up the challenge and participate in local beach clean-up activities and nurdle collections.</p> <p>Dhaya Sewduth, President of Lifesaving SA said: “This project finds synergy with the efforts of thousands of our voluntary duty members who contribute to environmental stewardship and conservation in aquatic environments as their small contribution towards achieving some of the Sustainable Development Goals.”</p> <p>Lending support to the competition is Grant ‘Twiggy’ Baker, legendary South African big wave surfer and three-time WSL World Champion. He commented: “Nurdle pollution is a huge problem, almost every beach I travel to around the world has these environmentally disastrous pieces of plastic on them. The work that Litter4Tokens is doing to try and help clean these things up is fantastic. Please help support them.”</p> <p>Another legendary South African surfer, Beyrick De Vries, has also come on board as</p>	<p>Clare Swithenbank-Bowman</p> <p>Founder - www.litter4tokens.co.za</p> <p>Manufacturer - Nurdle SA</p> <p>Advisor - www.seahugger.org</p> <p>Female Innovator of the year - Non Profit Silver Stevie Winner 2020</p> <p>Woman of the Year - Non Profit Silver Stevie Winner 2020</p> <p>Inventor - Mermaid Tear Catcher & winner of the STOMP 2019 awards - CLiP innovation Conference: Stem the Tide of Plastic Waste Technology winner 2019 - Cefas uk</p> <p>Enterprise Number: 2018/275969/08</p> <p>PBO Number,930064613, Section 18A certificates issued</p> <p>https://youtu.be/kGMZHPBdbA8</p> <p>Watch our latest video exposing the Chemical Industry and the shipping of Nurdles as non hazardous material –</p> <p>(19) Nurdles, the truth the Chemical Industry has been hiding for decades!! - YouTube</p>
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ambassador for Litter4Tokens. He recently assisted with a nurdle clean-up at Cardiff Reef Beach in California, where he educated children and families about the danger of microplastics.

The danger of nurdle pollution

Nurdles are lentil-sized plastic pellets made of polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene and polyvinyl chloride, among others. These pellets are shipped, shrink-wrapped in 25 kg bags on pallet bases to factories around the world that melt them down to form plastic products.

Currently, nurdles are not considered hazardous as per the OSHA (Occupational Health and Safety Act) Hazard Communication Standard and IMDG (International Maritime Dangerous Goods) code. In fact, most shippers don't know even they have them on board, but if containers are lost at sea, the bags will split open, dispersing the nurdles.

Once spilt, this microplastic is hugely detrimental to marine ecosystems and humans,

as they quickly find their way into the food system leading to ulceration, starvation and death. They do not biodegrade and a recent discovery indicated that nurdles follow the same ocean currents as turtles, making them particularly hazardous for these species.

“To put this in perspective, in 2017 we had a freak storm that resulted in two containers with trillions of nurdles falling overboard,” explained Swithenbank-Bowman. “This resulted in 2.2 billion nurdles being spilt in the Durban Harbour from Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (Sabic). These washed up along the KwaZulu-Natal coastline from Ballito to the KZN South Coast. Only 72% percent of that spill has been cleaned to date.”

Swithenbank-Bowman said that, in addition to this spill, there was another spill of more than 174.5 metric tons in August 2020 off Plettenberg Bay, and there has been illegal dumping of nurdles by manufacturers upstream in rivers, with nurdles washing up on beaches in eThekweni region. To date, only 12.6% of these nurdles have been retrieved.

Finding a solution to the nurdle problem

In light of this, and with recent reports indicating that there will be more waste plastic than fish in the ocean by 2050, Litter4Tokens is calling on everyone to get involved to change the trajectory of this devastating path. Education is key, and it's vital that people understand what nurdles are and why they're so devastating to the environment.

“Litter4Tokens has also presented to the International Maritime Organisation and campaigning to help get the nurdles' code changed to a hazardous IMDG code with immediate effect, this way if containers are lost at sea the cargo won't get released into the ocean. Nurdles are oil in a different format” said Swithenbank-Bowman.

“The ocean is the earth's life force, and if we don't get on top of this plastic crisis now, the ocean is literally going to choke. It's now or never.”

How to enter the Litter4Tokens Nurdle SA Clean-Up Competition

Litter4Tokens has developed the innovative Mermaid Tear Catcher (MTC), a scooping device with holes specifically demarcated allowing the user to sieve the nurdles out of the dry sea or river sand. It is made from ocean-bound plastic, and all funds raised from the sales go towards the Litter4Tokens kiosks in South Africa, thereby creating a perfect, circular economy. The MTC can be ordered online at www.litter4tokens.co.za and, when not used for collecting nurdles, it doubles as a frisbee!

The DRUMPAL drums will include sponsor branding as well as clear instructions on how to collect the nurdles. Once participants have made their collection, they must take a photo and upload it to Record Your Nurdle Catch | Litter4Tokens, alongside the unique MTC code (if you have bought one), the geographic location, or the name of the lifesaving club. There will be monthly winners for the most Nurdles collected.

The drums will be located at various Lifesaving South Africa clubs (with further rollouts as

<p>lockdown measures ease), including:</p> <p>Milnerton Surf Lifesaving Club Loxton road Woodbridge Island Milnerton 7441</p> <p>Scottburgh Surf Lifesaving Club Pavilion 1 Marine Terrace - Scottburgh Main Beach Scottburgh 4180</p> <p>Woodridge Surf Lifesaving Club 084 545 4089 17 Meeu Street Cape St Francis 6313</p> <p>Umtamvuna Surf Lifesaving Club 14 Lilypond Lane Munster KZN 4278</p> <p>Pirates Surf Lifesaving Club Battery Beach Rd Durban Central Durban 4000</p> <p>Mzamba Surf Lifesaving Club Wild Coast Casino, Water Wave Park, Lifeguards Room</p> <p>Zimbali Estate – Zema offices</p>	
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The drums will be sent to Spilltech once they are full, the nurdles will be analysed and then be collected by CRDC, where they will be converted into RESIN8 cement used to make bricks to build houses. The data collected will be sent to FIDRA, the Global Nurdle Foundation in Scotland which runs The Great Nurdle Hunt dedicated to tackling nurdle pollution. There will be monthly winners announced from 30th September 2021 to January 2022, with the final data collated at the end and an overall winner announced.

What you could win over R50,000 worth of prizes!!

- The winning SA Lifesaving Club will receive R10 000 in prize money.
- Individuals can win R10 000 worth of vouchers from Hurricane Surf; a Jacki Bruniquel photography course, 'The Art of Being Through Seeing', valued at more than R5 000; free yoga lessons for a month with Helen Garner; and FITKIT vouchers for new yoga gym wear.
- Win two nights (standard accommodation) for two

people at The Cavern Resort & Spa. Named after the infamous Cannibal Cavern, the resort is nestled in the foothills of the northern Drakensberg in the Amphitheatre World Heritage Site area. The prize includes all meals, teas and guided morning hikes, valued at R6 400.

and also a 2 night for 2 in superior accommodation including all meals, teas and guided morning hikes - value: R8080. More prizes are still to be announced!

• R2000 dinner vouchers at Zimbali.

**Visit the website for competition terms and conditions www.litter4tokens.co.za*

Become part of the solution through your sponsorship or partnership. Simply email clare@litter4tokens.co.za for more information. To find out more about the exciting work being done by Litter4Tokens, or to order a Mermaid Tear Catcher, visit www.litter4tokens.co.za.

/ENDS

Please note the image credit is included beneath

<p>the corresponding image. All images are complimentary for media use, provided the correct photographer credit is included and the images are published in conjunction with the content supplied. (Images: Supplied by Litter4Tokens)</p> <p>Link to download high resolution images: <link to be added before sending></p>	
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