

PREVENT POLLUTION

today live better tomorrow

Issued 30th August 2016

(Extracted from Philatelic Bureau Bulletin No 3 of 2016)²



- Pollution is the contamination of air, water or soil by substances that are harmful to living organisms.
- Pollution has a damaging effect on our environment.

10c: Water The degradation of water occurs when pollutants are discharged directly or indirectly into rivers, lakes, dams, oceans, aquifers and ground water without adequate treatment to remove the harmful compounds.

Water is an extremely important resource and our rivers, lakes and dams must be kept free of pollution from mining, industry and farming activities, and our drinking water from human waste.

CONSERVE WATER.

30c: Soil: The contamination of soil is caused by the presence of man-made chemicals or alterations in the natural soil environment.

Industrial waste lingers in the soil for a long time and makes it unsuitable for use. Pesticides and fertilizers are full of chemicals that are not natural and cannot be broken down, and as a result they seep into the ground when mixed with water and reduce the fertility of the soil.

Start a compost heap with all your organic waste and introduce worms and compost into your lands.

SAY NO SOIL POLLUTION.



40c: Rubbish: The main cause of garbage pollution is the lack of a proper garbage collection system and the non-use of rubbish bins. Rubbish dumps must be at designated landfill sites. Household, schools and businesses should be responsible for placing all rubbish in receptacles that can be collected and transported to rubbish dumps.

The separation of garbage is helpful in controlling and managing this problem. All vegetable waste can be used in compost for agriculture. Plastic, glass, paper and tin cans can be recycled.

- **DO NOT LITTER - ESPECIALLY NEAR WATER SOURCES. ORGANISE COMMUNITY CLEAN UPS WHERE YOU LIVE.**
- **USE BIODEGRADABLES INSTEAD OF PLASTIC.**
- **ADOPT THE 3R's - REDUCE, RE-USE AND RECYCLE.**

75c: Noise. High noise levels can cause hypertension, high stress levels, tinnitus, hearing loss, sleep disturbances and other harmful effects. Noise pollution can be measured in decibels - noise above 45 decibels can prevent sleep, while ear pain is caused around 120 decibels.

Common causes of noise pollution are heavy traffic, trains, aeroplanes and construction equipment. Barking dogs and loud music can also be a source of noise pollution.

- **PLANT TREES TO REDUCE NOISE.**
- **PROVIDE WORKERS WITH EAR PLUGS OR MUFFS IN INDUSTRY.**

85c: Air We need to ensure that the air we breathe is clean. In the past 150 years the carbon dioxide from industry, factories, cars, power stations and the burning of fossil fuels, introduced into the atmosphere has had a damaging effect on the environment and all living things.

We can help change this by avoiding emissions from our vehicles through keeping them in good running order.

We should never use open fires to dispose of waste, especially plastic and chemicals.

USE SOLAR POWER.

\$1: Toxic Waste: While oil is a naturally occurring substance, it can be highly toxic and burns freely. Accidental oil spills by fuel tankers on roads enter the ground water and contaminates wells and drinking water.

Poor management of medical waste can expose care workers and patients to infections and toxic effects and toxins cause injuries.

It is essential that all medical waste is appropriately treated and disposed of safely.



The Stamps



Catalogue Listings

SG	ZSC ¹	Value	Description
1423	821	10c	Water Pollution
1424	822	30c	Soil Pollution
1425	823	40c	Rubbish Pollution
1426	824	75c	Noise Pollution
1427	825	85c	Air Pollution
1428	826	\$1	Toxic Waste Pollution

Technical details

Stamp size:	Sheet stamps:	35 x 30 mm
Sheet Size:	50 stamps (10 rows of 5 stamps), two panes per printed sheet	
Artist:	Leslie Johnson	
Paper:	ZSC paper type J: paper described by Zimpost as “Chancellor Litho PVA Gummed Postage Stamp Paper”. This paper is produced by Tullis Russell Coaters of Glenrothes, Fife, Scotland. Under UV there is no fluorescence either front or back, the stamp appears to be very dark	
Print colours:	Cyan, magenta, yellow & black	
Perforations:	SG 14½ x 14; ZSC 14¼ x 14 Top margin: Perforated through Other margins: Imperforate	

Printer: NatPrint, Harare, Zimbabwe

Origination: Terrie Lue Graphics

Printer's Imprint: Bottom margin, below Row 10 Column 3. Imprint printed in black

Cylinder numbers: Top margin above R1/1. Colours from left – cyan, magenta, yellow, black

Colour register: Type TL 4– round boxed – left margin opposite R1/1. Colours reading down – cyan, magenta, yellow, black

Sheet Value: Top margin, above R1/5, printed in black

Sheet Number: Type SN 7 with printed 'ZIMPOST' prefix, right margin opposite R1/5 reading down

Bar codes: Opposite R10/5, printed in black, numbers:

10c	2 009113 000509
30c	2 009113 000516
40c	2 009113 000523
75c	2 009113 000530
85c	2 009113 000547
\$1	2 009113 000554

Print numbers:

10c	7,500	30c	7,500
40c	25,000	75c	7,500
85c	7,500	\$1	7,500

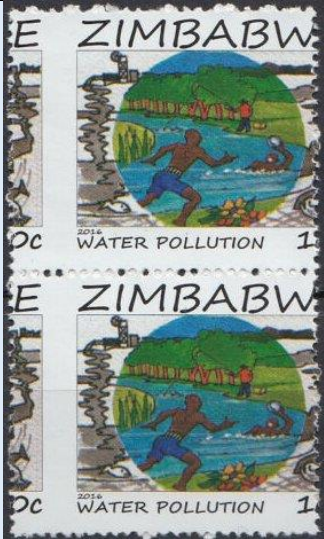

Issue date: 30th August 2016

Listed varieties

No listed varieties have been reported.

Unlisted Varieties

There are numerous small dots and specks in the printing of these stamps, particularly in the backgrounds which are more noticeable with the solid colours. No significant variations have been reported.

 <p>10c: Perforation shift to the left, with a large number of blind perfs. (Source eBay May 2021)</p>	 <p>\$1: shift in black plate upwards, giving shadow to other elements of the design. (Courtesy of Narendhra Morar)</p>
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First Day Cover

Zimpost produced a First Day Cover, which was postmarked by the Philatelic Bureau with a postmark reading “First Day of Issue/Harare”.

ZW166 (Zimpost)



220 x 110 mm

Related Material



85c: Sheet showing both panes before separation and sheet numbering.
 Margins still require further trimming.
(Courtesy of Jefferson Ritson)

Bibliography:

1. "The Zimbabwean Concise Postage Stamp Catalogue", published by Harare Stamp Company, edited by Ken Allanson, Mike Amos and Geoff Brakspear. The catalogue continues to be updated and expanded by Geoff Brakspear, and is now published on the Rhodesian Study Circle website.
2. Zimbabwe Post, Philatelic Bureau Bulletin No 3 of 2016

Additions/Changes since December 2020	
8-2021	10c: perforation shift to left