WASTE SAFETY DATA SHEET
Oily Waste Water

1. Waste and Company Identification:

Waste Product Source: Waste water containing oil, fuel and contaminants arising from vessels and maintenance activities at the Transnet National Ports Authority at the Port of Port Elizabeth.

Waste Composition: Mixtures of highly refined based oil (long-chained hydrocarbon compounds), fuels, solvents, contaminants and sludge in water

Waste Company Details: Transnet National Ports Authority, Port of Port Elizabeth

Contact Name: Port Control

Telephone: 041- 5071911

2. Hazard Identification:

Main hazards: Contaminants and oily substances can cause eye and skin irritation and can be harmful to the aquatic environment

GHS label elements:

Signal word: Warning

Hazard statements

H315: Causes skin irritation

H320: Causes eye irritation

H402: Harmful to aquatic life

Prevention:

P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

Response:

P302+P350: If on skin: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water

P301+P312: If swallowed: call a doctor if you feel unwell.

P305+P351+P338: If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

P401: Store in accordance with national regulations to prevent contamination of the natural environment.

P501: Dispose of contents to the appropriate hazardous waste site in accordance with local regulation

3. Composition on ingredients:

Main components: Water, sludge and hydrocarbon petroleum components including mineral oils, diesel fuel, maintenance oils, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, chlorinated solvents, etc.

Component used in waste assessment: Moisture content (waste is a liquid). Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon concentration in the oily water waste.

4. First-aid Measures:

Eyes: Rinse with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and seek medical attention.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and water.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration or call a physician.

5. Fire-fighting Measures:

General Information: Combustion products may include the following: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide and oxides of sulphur, nitrogen and phosphorous.

Extinguishing Media: Use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray. Do not use water.

Special protective equipment: Fire-fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)

6. Accidental Release Measures:

Personal precautions:

Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8 when handling waste.

Spills: Avoid dispersal of spilled material run into soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Sweep up and place in a suitable container for disposal. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

7. Handling and Storage:

Handling: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed

Storage: Store in closed containers. Store in a cool place.

8. Exposure Control / Personal Protection:

Personal Protective Equipment:

Skin Protection: Wear gloves to prevent skin irritation when handling waste.

Eye Protection: Wear goggles or safety glasses with side shields when handling waste.

Body Protection: Use protective clothing such as cotton or polyester/cotton overalls.

Other Protection: Safety shoes should be worn when handling waste.

Hygiene Measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling the waste, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties:

General: The properties of the waste product are shown below. The waste product will differ depending on the composition and dilution of the waste.

Appearance: Dark-grey oily waste water	**Odour:** oily smell
Flammability: Oil fraction may be combustible	**pH:** neutral

Oil fraction of waste: Variable

10. Stability and Reactivity:

Waste Stability: Stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Under normal conditions of storage of the waste, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Oil at the top of the oily waste water can possibly be flammable.

Incompatible material: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.

11. Toxicological Information:

Acute toxicity: Not applicable

Skin and Eye Contact: Components in the waste can cause skin and eye irritation

Inhalation: Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

Teratogenicity: No further relevant information available

Reproductive Effects: No further relevant information available

Mutagenicity: No further relevant information available

Neurotoxicity: No further relevant information available

12. Ecological Information:

Toxicity: The waste product is biodegradable over time; however, large spills in the environment may cause damage to aquatic and organisms in the soil.

Persistence and degradability: Expected to be biodegradable. This waste product is not expected to bio-accumulate through food chains in the environment.

Mobility in soil: Spillages of waste may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination. It may also damage vegetation on the soil surface.

Other ecological information: Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

13. Disposal Considerations:

Waste Management Method: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible.

Oil waste should be collected separately for recycling if possible.

Hazardous Waste Assessment: Oil content that can be recycled and moisture content >40%

GNR 636, Regulation 5(1) Waste Prohibited or Restricted in terms of Disposal:

(j) Re-usable, recoverable or recyclable used lubricating mineral oils

(q) Liquid waste - (ii) Waste with a moisture content of >40%

Waste Type: Type 0 - Prohibited for disposal to landfill GNR 363, Regulation 5 (1)

Treatment: Recycling of oil fraction, R4 - Recycling of organic substances, GNR 625 Annexure 5.

Current Waste Management Method: The Oil fraction is recycled and the water fraction is treated in the treatment plant.

Ensure DFFE registration and local/provincial municipality waste certification are in place for the waste

14. Transport Information:

Transportation of waste: Transportation to be in an enclosed container or vehicle to ensure no spillages occur. Waste Transporter to be registered with local municipality and must be in position of a transporting certificate.

UN nr: UN3082 Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, not otherwise specified. **SANS 10228:** Class 9

15. Regulatory Information:

SAWIS Waste Number: HW07-01 – Waste Oil or HW99-01 - Miscellaneous

National legislation:

SANS 10234 (2008) (English): Globally Harmonized System of classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS)

National Environmental Management Waste Amendment Act, 2014

South African Waste Information System (SAWIS) established in terms of Section 60 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)

Waste Classification and Management Regulations GN R 634, 2013

National Norms and Standards for the Assessment of Waste for Landfill Disposal, GN R 635, 2013

National Norms and Standards for Disposal of Waste to Landfill, GN R 636, 2013

National Road Traffic Act, Chapter VIII, Transport of Dangerous Goods and Substances (Act 93 of 1996),

Occupational Health and Safety Act: Hazardous Chemical Agents Regulation, 2021

16. Other information:

SDS Nr: TNPA SDS - Oily waste

Date of preparation of the latest revision of the SDS: 15 March 2023

Revisions made to the SDS: None

Literature references and sources for data used to compile the SDS:

Castrol SDS for Engine Oils, Product Castrol Vecton 10W-30 FA-4, Version 2, 11/07/2016; Used Oil. Safety-Kleen Systems: https://ehs.cranesville.com/msds.pdfs/MSDS(U003).pdf

Limitation: The information contained herein is based on the present state of our knowledge. Due to the nature of waste the characteristics can change significantly from day to day. If there are changes in processes the waste classification has to be repeated. This SDS characterizes the waste product with regard to the appropriate safety precautions. Regarding the waste properties, these are not guaranteed.

Compiled by Ronelle Friend, for Oricol Environmental Services