



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN IN TERMS OF REGULATION 10 OF WASTE EXCLUSION REGULATIONS

APPLICANT	ESKOM HOLDINGS SOC Ltd		
SOURCE(S) OF WASTE	Eskom Coal fired Power Stations		
WASTE TO BE BENEFICIATED	<p><u>Pulverised Fly Ash:</u> Pulverised coal fired boiler ash is a term for ash generated within a power station electricity generation process and is derived from firing boilers with pulverised coal. The ash is taken from the boiler prior to conditioning. This is the type of ash that is being considered for beneficial use.</p> <p><u>Course Ash / Bottom Ash :</u> Bottom ash is part of the non-combustible residue of combustion in a power station. It accumulates and is collected from the bottom of the boiler and has therefore not gone through a precipitator or filtering process.</p> <p><u>Run of Station Ash</u> The practice of, under Station contingency, having to temporarily dump quantities of fly ash in a designated area for later transportation to the ash dumps.</p>		
BENEFICIAL USE/S	Mine backfilling and the treatment of Acid Mine Drainage		
MSDS ATTACHED IF HAZARDOUS	YES X	NO	
WASTE GENERATING FACILITY			

PHYSICAL ADDRESS

POWER STATION NAME	COALFIELDS	Location
Arnot PS	Witbank	Rietkuil, 50km E of Middleburg
Camden PS	Witbank	15km E of Ermelo
Duvha PS	Witbank	15km E of Witbank
Grootvlei PS	Witbank	Near Balfour in Mpumalanga
Hendrina PS	Witbank	Pullenshope, 40km S Middleburg
Kendal PS	Witbank	Near Ogies, 40km SW of Witbank
Komati PS	Witbank	Komati, 37 km from Middleburg
Kriel PS	Witbank	Between Kriel and Ogies
Lethabo PS	Free State	Between Vereeniging and Sasolburg
Majuba PS	Witbank	Between Volksrust and Amersfort
Matimba PS	Waterburg	LepHalale
Matia PS	Witbank	Between Kriel and Secunda
Tutuka PS	Witbank	25km from Standerton road to Bethal
Medupi PS (Partially operational)	Waterburg	LepHalale
Kusile PS (Partially operational)	Witbank	Nkangala district, Mpumalanga
Kimberley BVV Clinker Dump	Kimberley	Blankenbergvlei Power Station
Witbank Clinker Dump	Witbank	

GPS CO-ORDINATES OF WASTE GENERATING FACILITY (e.g. 60° 29' 30" Latitude; 34° 20' 15" Longitude)	<p>The co-ordinates of all Eskom Power Stations are included in an Appendix attached to this application.</p> <p>THE CO-ORDINATES REPRESENT "ALL CORNERS" OF THE WASTE GENERATION FACILITY AS REQUIRED BY THE APPLICATION. SEVERAL CO-ORDINATES ARE REQUIRED TO IDENTIFY THE IRREGULAR SHAPE OF ESKOM ASH GENERATING FACILITIES. THE CO-ORDINATES REPRESENT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE POWER STATION PROPERTY WHICH WOULD INCLUDE ALL POSSIBLE ASH TAKE OFF SITES</p>		
POSTAL ADDRESS	P. O. Box 1091, Johannesburg 2000		
CONTACT PERSON	Warren Funston		
TELEPHONE	011 800 - 4039	CELL:	
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RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

Activity	Risk Description	Action(s) to minimise/ manage the risk	Responsibility (Who is responsible to do it)
Transport of Fly Ash.	<p>Dust generated in large quantities during the on and / or offloading might contaminate nearby natural botanical species and agricultural crops by settling on the plant leaves, stems or flowers.</p> <p>In large quantities, ash dust might settle on water body surfaces and be ingested by aquatic vertebrates and invertebrates.</p> <p>Although ash has been shown to increase the pH of the soil, certain soils might be contaminated with large and continuous deposition of ash dust..</p>	<p>Fly ash must be transported in tankers or sealed bins / containers.</p> <p>PPE in the form of dust masks and eye protection must be worn. Dust suppression should be carried out at point of load and unload of ash. Ash should be packaged in bags to minimise dust generation.</p> <p>The relevant tool box talks, capacity building and training of staff must be completed to raise awareness of the risks and response plans.</p>	Ash transporter and / or ash offtaker
Transport of Bottom / course ash	<p>Accidental spillages during loading and unloading of vehicles. Dust will be less of a factor in the handling of course / bottom ash. Spillages during the on and / or offloading might contaminate nearby natural botanical species and agricultural crops by settling on the plant leaves, stems or flowers.</p> <p>Although ash has been shown to increase the pH of the soil, certain soils might be contaminated with large and continuous deposition of ash spillage</p>	<p>All transport vehicles for course ash, bottom ash and run of station ash must have load bins and must be covered with a tightly fitted tarpaulin.</p> <p>All Ash should undergo dust suppression at point of loading. Vehicles must be serviced regularly and have their service records available. Vehicles should be checked for areas of potential spillage.</p> <p>The relevant tool box talks, capacity building</p>	Ash transporter and / or ash offtaker

		and training of staff must be completed to raise awareness of the risks and response plans.	
Transport of all Ash	<p>Spillage of ash or water containing ash from the transport vehicles on route to the ash users. Dust generated in large quantities during the on and / or offloading might contaminate nearby natural botanical species and agricultural crops by settling on the plant leaves, stems or flowers.</p> <p>In large quantities, ash dust might settle on water body surfaces and be ingested by aquatic vertebrates and invertebrates.</p> <p>Although ash has been shown to increase the pH of the soil, certain soils might be contaminated with large and continuous deposition of ash dust.</p>	<p>A pre start inspection of all vehicles should be completed periodically to ensure road worthiness.</p> <p>Vehicles must comply to SABS 1518 "Transportation of dangerous goods" and have on board the MSDS for the ash being transported.</p> <p>Equipment for emergency events must be available on vehicles. Wheelie bins for example with berms, brooms and spades must be on the vehicle.</p> <p>The relevant tool box talks, capacity building and training of staff must be completed to raise awareness of the risks and response plans.</p>	Ash transporter and / or ash offtaker
Transport of all Ash : Compliance of vehicle to Road traffic Act	<p>Vehicles in poor condition or inadequate to transport ash will facilitate uncontrolled spillages of ash. Dust generated in large quantities during the on and / or offloading might contaminate nearby natural botanical species and agricultural crops by settling on the plant leaves, stems or flowers.</p> <p>In large quantities, ash dust might settle on water body surfaces and be ingested by aquatic vertebrates and invertebrates.</p>	<p>A pre start inspection of all vehicles should be completed periodically to ensure road worthiness.</p> <p>Vehicles must comply to SABS 1518 "Transportation of dangerous goods" and have on board the MSDS for the ash being transported.</p> <p>Equipment for emergency events must</p>	Ash transporter and / or ash offtaker

	<p>Although ash has been shown to increase the pH of the soil, certain soils might be contaminated with large and continuous deposition of ash dust.</p>	<p>be available on vehicles</p> <p>Any spillages of ash, dirty water or ash material must be reported to the Generator. Such spills must be attended too and cleaned as a matter of urgency (within 48 hours).</p> <p>The relevant tool box talks, capacity building and training of staff must be completed to raise awareness of the risks and response plans.</p>	
<p>Storage of Ash</p>	<p>Soil contamination by ash stored at the user facility. Fresh Fly ash will be stored in tankers or closed bins / containers and it remains improbable that any contamination will occur.</p> <p>Ash spillages in liquid form could contaminate water bodies and be detrimental to vertebrate and invertebrate aquatic life. In extreme cases, natural vectors could convey contaminated water to groundwater aquifers. Although ash has been shown to increase the pH of the soil, certain soils might be contaminated ash spillages.</p>	<p>Fly ash to be stored in silos – Couse ash must be stored on a concrete surface which is bunded with bricked cement to a height effective to contain all the ash. Ash may only be stored on this lined and bunded area. All ash to be covered during storage.</p> <p>Clean and dirty water must be kept separate to limit contamination of water.</p> <p>Any spillages of ash, dirty water or ash material must be reported to the Generator. Such spills must be attended too and cleaned as a matter of urgency (within 48 hours).</p> <p>The relevant tool box talks, capacity building and training of staff must be completed to</p>	<p>Ash transporter and / or ash offtaker</p>

		raise awareness of the risks and response plans.	
Storage of Ash	<p>Groundwater contamination by ash stored at the user facility. Fresh Fly ash will be stored in tankers or closed bins / containers and it remains improbable that any contamination will occur</p> <p>Ash spillages in liquid form could contaminate water bodies and be detrimental to vertebrate and invertebrate aquatic life. In extreme cases, natural vectors could convey contaminated water to groundwater aquifers</p>	<p>Ash must be stored on a concrete surface which is bunded with bricked cement to a height effective to contain all the ash. Ash may only be stored on this lined and bunded area. Clean and dirty water must be kept separate to limit contamination of water.</p> <p>Any large spillages of ash, dirty water or ash material must be reported to the Generator. Such spills must be attended too and cleaned as a matter of urgency (within 48 hours).</p> <p>The relevant tool box talks, capacity building and training of staff must be completed to raise awareness of the risks and response plans.</p>	Ash transporter and / or ash offtaker
Storage of Ash	<p>Surface water contamination by ash storage at the user facility. Fresh Fly ash will be stored in tankers or closed bins / containers and it remains improbable that any contamination will occur</p> <p>Ash spillages in liquid form could contaminate water bodies and be detrimental to vertebrate and invertebrate aquatic life. In extreme cases, natural vectors could convey contaminated water to groundwater aquifers.</p>	<p>Fly ash must be stored in silo's or similar sealed containers.</p> <p>Any spillages of ash, dirty water or ash material must be reported to the Generator. Such spills must be attended too and cleaned as a matter of urgency (within 48 hours).</p> <p>The relevant tool box talks, capacity building and training of staff</p>	Ash transporter and / or ash offtaker

		<p>must be completed to raise awareness of the risks and response plans.</p> <p>Storage area to be inspected weekly to check integrity of the structure</p>	
<p>Potential for stockpiled ash to generate leachate during rainfall</p>	<p>Ash facilities with poorly constructed stormwater drain systems could discharge dirty water to the environment.</p>	<p>Ash to be stored in a formal storage area which is bunded</p> <p>Ensure physical separation of the dirty and clean stormwater drains.</p> <p>Ensure construction of the facility directs all dirty stormwater drains to a containment area / pit or dam.</p> <p>Storage area to be inspected weekly to check integrity of the structure</p>	<p>Ash Offtaker</p>
<p>Construction and design of an ash handling and/or storage facility</p>	<p>Ash facilities which are poorly ventilated will cause possible health impacts. Poorly ventilated ash workplaces will likely result in health symptoms and skin and dermal irritations associated with ash particle ingestion.</p>	<p>All ash handling and storage facilities must be adequately ventilated and ash handlers issued with the appropriate PPE (particularly masks and gloves).</p> <p>Contaminated water to be managed from leaving the site.</p> <p>Any spillages of ash, dirty water or ash material must be reported to the Generator. Such spills must be attended to and cleaned as a matter of urgency (within 48 hours).</p> <p>The relevant tool box talks, capacity building and training of staff must be completed to</p>	<p>Ash transporter and / or ash offtaker</p>

		raise awareness of the risks and response plans.	
Construction and design of an ash handling and/or storage facility	Ash facilities close to natural water bodies will cause possible soil or water contamination. Spillage or dust blown particles if in large enough quantities, might contaminate natural and man-made surface water bodies.	<p>On and off loading areas are required to be appropriately bunded and lined.</p> <p>All contaminated water from vehicle washing and wheel washing must be contained.</p> <p>Any spillages of ash, dirty water or ash material must be reported to the Generator. Such spills must be attended too and cleaned as a matter of urgency (within 48 hours).</p> <p>The relevant tool box talks, capacity building and training of staff must be completed to raise awareness of the risks and response plans.</p>	Ash transporter and / or ash offtaker
Access Control to Ash facilities	Uncontrolled access to ash facilities will lead to non compliance to the controls of the Risk Management Plan. Unsupervised spillage or dust blown particles if in large enough quantities, might contaminate natural and man-made surface water bodies.	<p>Relevant PPE must be worn by all employees when handling ash. Site access must be controlled and warning signs must be visible at the access point . Access to the ash facility as well as on and off loading areas must be controlled via a register, ledger or similar control mechanism.</p> <p>All ash handling and storage facilities must have adequate signage.</p>	Ash transporter and / or ash offtaker
Handling of Ash on site /	Dust generated during loading and unloading of vehicles.	Ash must only be handled within the lined	Ash transporter and / or ash

<p>Extraction of Ash / On and off loading of Ash</p>	<p>Spillage of ash material or slurry. Dust generated in large quantities during the on and / or offloading might contaminate nearby natural botanical species and agricultural crops by settling on the plant leaves, stems or flowers.</p> <p>In large quantities, ash dust might settle on water body surfaces and be ingested by aquatic vertebrates and invertebrates.</p> <p>Although ash has been shown to increase the pH of the soil, certain soils might be contaminated with large and continuous deposition of ash dust.</p>	<p>and banded area.</p> <p>Any spillages of ash, dirty water or ash material must be reported to the Generator. Such spills must be attended too and cleaned as a matter of urgency (within 48 hours).</p> <p>The relevant tool box talks, capacity building and training of staff must be completed to raise awareness of the risks and response plans.</p>	<p>offtaker</p>
<p>Emergency or unplanned event</p>	<p>Loss of containment with potential impacts to air, soil, ground and surface water. In an emergency or unplanned event, dust generated in large quantities might contaminate nearby natural botanical species and agricultural crops by settling on the plant leaves, stems or flowers.</p> <p>In large quantities, ash dust might settle on water body surfaces and be ingested by aquatic vertebrates and invertebrates.</p> <p>Although ash has been shown to increase the pH of the soil, certain soils might be contaminated with large and continuous deposition of ash dust.</p>	<p>Site to have an emergency response plan in place inclusive of appropriate equipment such as control and clean up diversion berms.</p> <p>Any spillages of ash, dirty water or ash material must be reported to the Generator. Such spills must be attended too and cleaned as a matter of urgency (within 48 hours).</p> <p>The relevant tool box talks, capacity building and training of staff must be completed to raise awareness of the risks and response plans.</p>	<p>Ash transporter and / or ash offtaker</p>
<p>Storm water management</p>	<p>The inadequate management of stormwater on site will allow discharge of contaminated water to the environment. Ash</p>	<p>All dirty areas should be separated from clean water areas, where dirty storm water is</p>	<p>Ash transporter and / or ash offtaker</p>

	<p>contaminated effluent or stormwater if diverted into water bodies, may be harmful if ingested by aquatic vertebrates and invertebrates.</p>	<p>collected within a dirty water dam for reuse as dust suppressant and for evaporation.</p> <p>Any spillages of ash, dirty water or ash material must be reported to the Generator. Such spills must be attended too and cleaned as a matter of urgency (within 48 hours).</p> <p>The relevant tool box talks, capacity building and training of staff must be completed to raise awareness of the risks and response plans.</p>	
<p>Leaching of ash elements</p>	<p>The chemical reaction of ash particles with natural elements in the surrounding soil and water could lead to the leaching of harmful metals into the environment. The leaching of harmful metals from ash will be toxic to all vertebrate and invertebrate life in the soil substrate and water bodies. The negative effect will likely be extended to the health of the soils and the botanical biodiversity of the area.</p>	<p>Ash is only prone to leaching in highly acidic environments. Any spillages of ash, dirty water or ash material must be reported to the Generator. Such spills must be attended too and cleaned as a matter of urgency (within 48 hours).</p> <p>The relevant tool box talks, capacity building and training of staff must be completed to raise awareness of the risks and response plans.</p>	<p>Ash transporter and / or ash offtaker</p>
<p>Production of secondary waste</p>	<p>The treatment of AMD with ash will result in the formation of secondary sludge which will require proper disposal. Improper disposal could lead to the contamination of soil, surface and ground water</p>	<p>Sludge from the treatment of AMD must be classified for proper disposal. Sludge (unless otherwise classified) must be disposed of at a registered hazardous</p>	<p>Ash offtaker</p>

<p>Decommissioning of site</p>	<p>Without a decommissioning plan a non active site may lead to ash spillages or contamination of surrounding air, soil and water. In the scenario of an abandoned site, dust generated in large quantities might contaminate nearby natural botanical species and agricultural crops by settling on the plant leaves, stems or flowers.</p> <p>In large quantities, ash dust might settle on water body surfaces and cause harm if ingested by aquatic vertebrates and invertebrates. In severe cases, an abandoned site might eventually contaminate groundwater at the site.</p> <p>Although ash has been shown to increase the pH of the soil, certain soils might be contaminated with large and continuous deposition of ash dust.</p>	<p>waste disposal site .</p> <p>Sites must have a plan associated for the decommissioning phase to ensure zero post operations impacts. Funds should be set aside for decommissioning during the life of the project.</p> <p>The relevant tool box talks, capacity building and training of staff must be completed to raise awareness of the risks and response plans.</p>	<p>Ash offtaker</p>
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SOCIO-ECONOMIC RISKS:

Positive spin offs at risk should ash beneficiation not be possible:

<p>Job creation</p>	<p>Increase in Job creation for unskilled to semiskilled workforce in vulnerable communities.</p>	<p>This is a positive spin off of ash beneficiation and should be maximised.</p>	<p>Eskom and Department of Environmental Affairs</p>
<p>Small business development</p>	<p>The low cost of ash and the relaxation of some of the Norms and Standards will promote small business development</p>	<p>This is a positive spin off of ash beneficiation and should be maximised.</p>	<p>Eskom and Department of Environmental Affairs</p>
<p>Community based projects</p>	<p>The low cost of ash and the relaxation of some of the Norms and Standards may empower vulnerable communities to participate in projects. Eskom assistance may also promote community based projects.</p>	<p>This is a positive spin off of ash beneficiation and should be maximised.</p>	<p>Eskom and Department of Environmental Affairs</p>

DECLARATION

I, **W G S FUNSTON** hereby declare that I have read the completed Risk Management form and hereby confirm that the information is to the best of my knowledge true and correct.

Furthermore, I declare that I am fully aware of my responsibilities in terms of the Waste Exclusion Regulations, and that failure to comply with these Regulations may constitute an offence in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).

Applicant (Full names) **WARREN FUNSTON**

Designation **MANAGER: BIODIVERSITY AND WASTE**

Signature



Date 20 September 2018

Place JHB

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Date Received				
Decision Taken	Authorised		Not authorised (provide reason)	
Reference Number				

Material Safety Data sheet for fly ash and bottom ash

The categories of information supplied on this MSDS are as stipulated in SANS 10234 and SANS/ISO 11014

Section 1: Product and company identification

Product **Unclassified fly ash**
Alternative names **Pulverised fuel ash, PFA, Fly ash**

Physical appearance and description

Fly ash: **Fly ash is a fine, grey comprised of mostly spherical glass particles produced in the combustion of pulverised coal in power station boilers. It has no odour.**

Bottom ash: **Bottom ash is a similar product formed of larger particles, which are not released to the flue gas.**

Formulation

The basic alumina-silicate form is not altered in the handling process.

Supplier/Manufacturer

Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd
1 Maxwell Drive
Sunninghill
Sandton
PO Box 1091
Johannesburg
2000

Arnot Power Station
Camden Power Station
Duvha Power Station
Grootvlei Power Station
Hendrina Power Station
Kendal Power Station
Komati Power Station
Kriel Power Station
Lethabo Power Station
Majuba Power Station
Matimba Power Station
Matla Power Station
Tutuka Power Station
Medupi Power Station
Kusile Power Station

Section 2: Composition/ingredients

Fly ash is comprised of mostly silicon (SiO_2) and aluminium oxides (Al_2O_3) in the form of alumina-silicate amorphous spheres. It also contains minor amounts of iron (Fe_2O_3), calcium (CaO), titanium (TiO_2) and magnesium (MgO) oxides.

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Identification

Fly ash is a fine grey powder that poses little immediate hazard. Short term exposure is not likely to cause harm. Labelling and classification complies with SANS 10234

NB – Fly ash is alkaline and if wet may irritate the skin.

Fly ash contains small amounts of crystalline silica. Any activity causing dust should be minimised.

Carcinogen potential – OHSA and IARC to not list fly ash as a carcinogen

Effects of eye contact

Airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation and inflammation.

Effect of skin contact

Fly ash may cause dry skin and irritation depending on the contact time.

Effect of inhalation

Inhalation of the dust may cause irritation of the nose, throat and/or lungs depending on the degree of exposure.

Effect of Ingestion

Small quantities of fly ash are not known to be harmful. Large volumes will irritate the digestive tract.

Section 4: First aid measures

Skin Contact

Wash the affected area with soap and water. If any irritation occurs get medical attention.

Eye contact

Flush the eyes with large amounts of water. If any irritation occurs get medical attention.

Inhalation

Move the affected person to fresh air. If the nose or airways become inflamed get medical attention.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Rinse the mouth thoroughly with water and give the person water to drink. If any discomfort is experienced get medical attention.

Section 5: Fire and explosion hazard data

Flashpoint:

Non-flammable / Non explosive

Flammable (Explosive Limits % Vol):

Not applicable

Unusual Fire and Explosive Hazards:

None

Special Fire-fighting Procedures:

None

Section 6: Accidental release measures**Methods of cleaning**

Vacuum spilled material and place in a bag or container. Spray with a small amount of water to facilitate handling and minimise dust formation. Do not wash down drains.

Environmental precautions

Prevent fly ash from entering surface water (water course or dams)

Section 7: Handling and storage**Handling**

Avoid accidental formation of ash dust. Vacuum any spills and dampen clean-up remains.

Storage

Store dry in bags (preferably on pallets) or in containers or bulk silos

Engulfment hazard

To prevent burial or suffocation do not enter any confined space that houses fly ash. Fly ash can adhere and build up on walls in a confined space.

Section 8: Exposure controls and Personal Protection

Skin Protection

Wear impervious clothing, boots and gloves and a barrier cream, if possible, to limit prolonged exposure to fly ash. Wash as soon as possible after any exposure.

Respiratory protection

Use local or general ventilation to control exposure. Use suitable dust masks/respirators in poorly ventilated areas.

Eye Protection

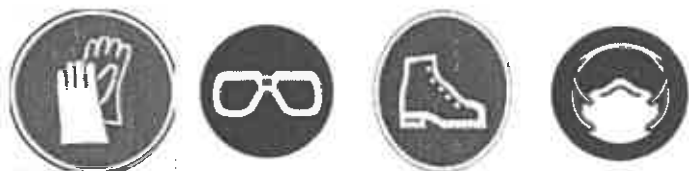
Wear safety glasses with side shields if there is a risk of dust formation during handling.

Ingestion

Small amounts of fly ash are not known to be harmful.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The following PPE is recommended when working with fly ash.



Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	fine, grey powder
Odour:	No distinct odour
pH:	11.0 (>8 in water)
Boiling point:	Not applicable
Melting point:	Not applicable (>1250°C)
Vapour density:	Not applicable
Flash point:	Not applicable (non-volatile)

Solubility in water: Slightly

Specific Gravity: 2.0 – 2.5

Chemical analyses:

Unclassified Fly ash	
	% Tested
LOI	0.4 – 7.8
SiO₂	50.6 – 60.0
Al₂O₃	25.3 – 33.3
Fe₂O₃	3.2 – 6.4
TiO₂	1.5 – 1.9
P₂O₅	0.37 – 1.07
CaO	3.1 – 8.2
MgO	0.6 – 2.1
Na₂O	0.1 – 0.9
K₂O	0.6 – 1.0
SO₃	0.2 – 1.2
MnO	0.01 – 0.03

Section 10: Stability and reactivity

Stability:

Stable under normal room temperature and conditions. No hazardous combustion decomposition products.

Reactivity

Will form lumps with long term exposure to moisture.

Will react violently with bromine trifluoride, fluorine, hydrogen fluoride and phosphorous.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

No toxicological disease or condition reported to date.

Inhalation of microsilica dust is considered to entail minimal risk of silicosis.

Section 12: Ecological information

Environmental effects are limited unless large quantities are involved.

Eco-toxicity:

No recognised unusual toxicity to plants and animals

Aquatic toxicity:

Non-toxic in low quantities. Large volumes will cause an increase in pH above 12, which will result in the death of aquatic life.

Section 13: Disposal considerations

- There are no residues from using the product.
- Do not wash down drains
- Disposal in landfill suitable for building rubble or dispose on existing Eskom ash dumps (prior arrangement).

Section 14: Transport Information

Fly ash is not considered hazardous for the purpose of transportation.

As fly ash (PFA) is not hazardous cargo it does not have a UN number.

Section 15: Regulatory Information

The classification of ash is required in accordance with GR 634 of the NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: WASTE ACT, 2008 (ACT NO. 59 OF 2008), WASTE CLASSIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS which prescribe the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of classification and labelling of chemicals, as represented in South African National Standard SANS 10234:2008 Ed 1.1.

Section 16: Other Information

Prepared by: Eskom Research, Testing and Demonstration

Approved by: Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd

Approval date/ revision date: December 2014/ as required by legislative changes

Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd believes that the information contained in this Material Safety Data Sheet to be accurate and up to date. The information is offered in good faith but Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd does not assume liability for the use of the information. The information is not intended to be legal advice.