

A Quarterly newsletter that is aimed at communicating the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) Branch: Chemicals and Waste Management projects

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Reporting on the South African Waste Information System (SAWIS)

The South African Waste Information System (SAWIS) is used by government and industry to capture routine data on the tonnages of waste generated, recycled and disposed of in South Africa on a monthly and annual basis.

The system is established in terms of Section 60 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008).

The collection of data and information to fulfil the objectives of the SAWIS is regulated through the National Waste Information Regulations (2012).

In terms of the Regulations, a registered person must submit quarterly information within sixty (60) days at the end of a reporting period. This excludes persons registered as generators of hazardous waste, who are not required to report.

Once logged in, reporting may be direct or through the submission of reporting spreadsheets on the system.

Note that sites and activities located in the Western Cape and Gauteng which are triggered for registration and reporting must be registered and must report on the respective provincial waste systems. The information captured and updated on these provincial systems are sent through to the national system.

Individual activity information reported is protected. The collated reported information may be used for various strategic decision-making and other Departmental initiatives.

For more information regarding SAWIS reporting or for training requests by registered facilities please contact:

sawic@environment.gov.za



Joint Inspections on Ozone Depleting Substances at all sea ports of entry and at various importing and exporting companies

The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) chemicals management unit and compliance monitoring unit embarked on joint physical inspections of all Sea Ports of entry, targeting consignments that contain refrigerants that are Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS's) and their alternatives. Various companies that import and export these type of refrigerants in and around Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and East London were also visited to promote compliance with various legislations that govern the use, import and export of these substances.

Inspections were conducted by the Chemicals management's National Ozone Unit and Compliance monitoring section in collaboration with the South African Revenue Service (SARS) Customs and the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa (ITAC) inspectors. This exercise started off at the busiest port of entry, Durban, on 20 September 2017 and continued on 18 to 19 October 2017. The port of Cape Town was inspected on 08 and 09 November 2017 and Port Elizabeth on 13 and 14 November 2017. East London's port was inspected on 30 November 2017.



Above: Testing refrigerants at the depots, port and land borders during refrigerant inspections

The joint inspections of the various ports took place after customs training was held on Ozone Depleting substances, which took place between 2014 and 2016 at all SARS sea ports and land borders. The training aimed to strengthen the control of ODSs and other related refrigerants that are imported and exported through South African sea ports of entry and land borders. The training sessions included the use of Refrigerant Identifiers and the Tariff headings quick tool document. The Refrigerant Identifiers have been provided at all ports and land borders to enable inspectors to use it whenever necessary.

Right: Refrigerant identifier used at Sea Port and land borders during refrigerant inspections



It is anticipated that the joint inspections will ensure that any illegal imports and exports, which may include importing without permits, smuggling, mis-declaration and/or mislabeling of ODS and non-ODS Refrigerants be dealt with in accordance with legislation.

Industry is reminded that in terms of the import and export of any refrigerants, there are Permit requirements as set out on the ITAC Import and Export Regulation of 2009 and as amended in 2012 and that any attempt to import or export these substances without a Permit is an offence of which an importer or exporter can be prosecuted.

The Chemicals Management National Ozone Unit will continue to coordinate these efforts during 2018 at various land borders to strengthen the management and control mechanisms of exports of Refrigerants to other countries.

DEA requests that any environmental crimes and incidents be reported to the following email and/or Environment 24-Hour Hotline.

Tel: 0800 205 005

Email: environment@tip-offs.com

Understanding the Waste Classification and Management Regulations

The Department of Environmental Affairs has promulgated the Waste Classification and Management Regulations in August 2013 in terms of section 69(1) read with section 73 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) for implementation.

Purpose of the Regulations

The regulations are aimed at regulating the classification and management of waste to give effect to the provisions of the Waste Act. The regulation prescribes the general duties of waste generators, transporters and managers; establishes a mechanism for the listing of waste management activities that do not require a waste management licence; prescribes requirements for disposal of waste to landfill and prescribes requirements and timeframes for the management of certain waste streams.

Application of the Regulations

In terms of applications, the regulations apply uniformly in all provinces to all waste generators, transporters and managers except generators of domestic waste that is collected by a municipality.

Waste classification and safety data sheets

Waste classification

The classification requires waste to be classified according to SANS 10234 "South African National Standard Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)" on classification based on their physical, health and environmental hazards.

1. Physical Hazards	2. Health hazards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explosives - Flammable gases - Flammable aerosols - Oxidizing gases - Gases under pressure - Flammable liquids - Flammable solids - Self-reactive substances and mixtures - Pyrophoric substances - Self-heating substances - Substances and mixtures that, on contact with water, emit flammable gases - Oxidizing substances and mixtures - Organic peroxides - Corrosive to metals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acute toxicity - Skin corrosion and skin irritation - Serious eye damage and eye irritation - Respiratory sensitization and skin sensitization - Germ cell mutagenicity - Carcinogenicity - Reproductive toxicity - Specific target organ toxicity- single exposure - Specific target organ toxicity- repeated exposure - Aspiration hazards
	3. Hazards to the Aquatic Environment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acute aquatic toxicity - Chronic aquatic toxicity

- Generators must classify their waste within 180 days of generation and reclassify every 5 years or within 30 days if there are modifications to the process or activity generating the waste.
- Waste must not be mixed prior to classification and waste that has been treated must be re-classified.
- If the Minister believes that waste has not been classified correctly, she may request a peer review to confirm the classification.

Wastes listed below do not require classification (Annexure 1):

General Waste 2(a)	Hazardous Waste 2(b)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic waste • Garden waste • Non-infectious animal carcasses • Waste tyres • Waste packaging • Building & demolition waste without hazardous waste/chemicals • Business waste without hazardous waste/chemicals • Excavated earth material without hazardous waste/chemicals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asbestos waste • PCB waste (>50 pmm) • Expired, spoilt or unused hazardous products • Health care risk waste • General waste (excl. domestic), containing hazardous waste/chemicals • Mixed, hazardous chemicals wastes from analytical laboratories.

Safety Data Sheets

The generators of hazardous waste must ensure that a safety data sheet is prepared and accompanies the waste at all times. The contents of the safety data sheets must include the following:

Safety Data Sheet (SDS) Sections		
1. Waste & generator description	6. Accidental release measures	11. Toxicological information
2. Hazard identification & classification	7. Handling & storage	12. Ecological information
3. Composition/information on ingredients	8. Exposure controls & personal protection	13. Disposal considerations
4. First aid measures	9. Physical and chemical properties	14. Transport information
5. Fire-fighting measures	10. Stability & reactivity	15. Regulatory information
		16. Other information (incl. revision of the SDS)

Waste management

General

Waste transporters and waste managers are not allowed to accept waste that has not been classified. Waste must not be diluted to reduce the concentration of its constituents for the purpose of classification. Waste containers or facilities for storage must be labelled, or where labelling is not possible, records must be kept, reflecting contents, quantity, classification, and date on which waste was placed in a container.

Waste generators must ensure that their waste is managed through re-use, recycle, recovery, treatment or disposal within 18 months of generation. Waste managers must not store waste for longer than 18 months from the date of receipt of the waste from the generator. Management through re-use, recycling, recovery, treatment or disposal of waste stored in an existing facility prior to promulgation of the Regulations must be managed within 5 years.

Waste Treatment

Waste treatment may not reduce the potential for reuse, recycling or recovery and may not result in treatment that is not controlled and not permanent. Waste may be blended or pre-treated to improve the potential for re-use, recycling, recovery or treatment; or reduce the risk associated with the management of that waste.

Waste disposal to landfill

Prior to disposal, waste must be assessed for landfill disposal in accordance with the norms and standards for assessment of waste for landfill disposal. If waste is acceptable for disposal it must be disposed of in accordance with the norms and standards for disposal of waste to landfill.

Motivation for and consideration of listing of Waste Management Activities that do not require a Waste Management License

Any person may motivate to the Minister to list a specific waste activity as an activity which does not require a licence. The activity must be able to be conducted consistently and repeatedly in a controlled manner without unacceptable impact on or risk to the environment or health. There is specific information required to be submitted to support the motivation. Requirements or standards will be developed that must be adhered to when conducting the activity. The implication is that once approved by the Minister, whoever conducts the activity identified does not require a licence to undertake the activity provided they comply with the relevant requirements.

Record keeping and waste manifest system

Record keeping

It is the responsibility of all waste generators to keep records of waste classification, the quantity of waste generated, the quantity of waste reused, recycled, recovered, treated or disposed of and by whom the waste was managed. The records must be kept for 5 years

Waste Manifest

A waste manifest is not required where the generator manages the waste stream on the same premises where it was generated. However, where waste manifest is required, it must contain the following (Annexure 2):

Waste Generator	Transporter	Waste Manager
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consignment ID No• SAWIC Reg. No• Contact details• Generation address• Emergency contact number• Origin of waste (activity)• Classification & SDS• Quantity (volume/weight)• Date of dispatch• Intended receiver (manager)• Declaration (accurate information, law etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transporter name• Address & phone no• Declaration acknowledging receipt	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Name, address & contact details• Facility licence number• Date of receipt• Quantity received• Management (recovery/disposal etc.)• Info discrepancies (quantity, type, etc)• Management description & code (SAWIS)• Details on waste diverted & facility• Declaration of receipt & final management of the waste

Transitional Provisions

Waste that has been classified in terms of Minimum Requirements can retain the classification for 3 years and must be re-classified in terms of the SANS 10234 and assessed in terms of the Norms and Standards for Assessment of Waste for Disposal within 3 years. Wastes that had been generated but not classified must be classified in terms of SANS 10234 and assessed in terms of the Norms and Standards for Assessment of Waste for Disposal within 18 months

Offences and Penalties

A person is guilty of an offence if that person fails to comply with the regulations and provides incorrect or misleading information. A person who fails to comply with the Regulations is liable to a fine not exceeding R10 million or to imprisonment not exceeding 10 years or both. A person who provides incorrect or misleading information is liable to a fine of R20 000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 1 year or both.

Review of the National Waste Management Strategy Workshop



Above: A stakeholder consultation workshop held in Gauteng on 10 April 2018 on the Review of the National Waste Management Strategy. This was the 2nd of 4 consultation workshops scheduled. Workshops were scheduled to be held in the Eastern Cape on 4 April 2018, in KwaZulu-Natal on 12 April 2018 and in the Northern Cape on 17 April 2018. For more information regarding the review of the NWMS contact NWMS@8linkd.com.

RSA HPMP ROAD SHOW

Towards the phasing out of HCFC's & the management of HFC's

Invitation

You are invited to attend the RSA HPMP ROADSHOW to be held in four regions as follows:

MIDRAND – 12th June 2018

Registration: 07:30 – 08:00
Meeting: 08:00 – 17:00
Venue: Constantia Hotel
Tel: +27 (0)11 315 5035
Address: 546 16th Rd, Randjespark,
Midrand, 1685

DURBAN – 14th June 2018

Registration: 07:30 – 08:00
Meeting: 08:00 – 17:00
Venue: Garden Court Marine Parade
Tel: +27 (0)11 315 5035
Address: 5167 O R Tambo Parade,
Marine Parade, Durban, 4001

PORT ELIZABETH – 19th June 2018

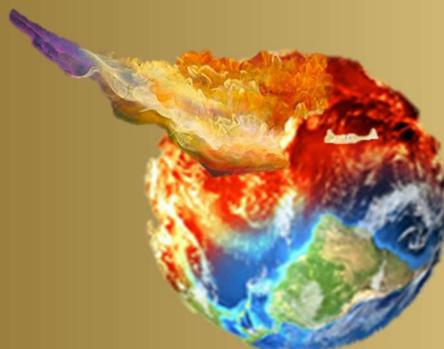
Registration: 07:30 – 08:00
Meeting: 08:00 – 17:00
Venue: Summerstrand Hotel
Tel: +27 (0)11 315 5035
Address: Marine Dr, Summerstrand,
Port Elizabeth, 6001

CAPE TOWN – 21st June 2018

Registration: 07:30 – 08:00
Meeting: 08:00 – 17:00
Venue: Lagoon Beach Hotel
Tel: +27 (0)11 315 5035
Address: 1 Lagoon Gate Drive,
Milnerton, Cape Town, 7441



You are invited to attend the Hydrofluorocarbons Phase Out Management Plan (HPMP) roadshow. Kindly contact Caroline Hartog on 031 576 0367 or email events@themeetingprof.com



*Global warming isn't a prediction.
It is happening
-James Hansen*