

Interspill 2012: HNS session Are SDS/MSDS relevant in case of chemical spills at sea? Ana Sofia Catarino





HNS¹ Maritime Transport

The global trade of HNS makes the maritime transport of HNS cost effective.

The maritime transport of HNS has inherent risks associated.

Particulars of Maritime Transport:

- Large quantities of HNS on board;
- Carriage of incompatible substances;
- Long distance transport.





HNS Maritime Transport

Definition and prescription of design and building standards for ships and equipment for the carriage of chemicals.

Definition and prescription of cargo operations:

- Loading / unloading of cargo;
- Stowage requirements.

Emergency operations.





Complexity of HNS response operations

HNS encompasses many different substances with different behaviours.

HNS bulk transport:

- Large quantities of chemicals on board;
- In case of incident the substance(s) will be directly released into the environment.

HNS packaged:

- Small quantities on board;
- The container/package might delay/prevent the release of the substance(s) into the environment.





Swedish Coast Guard.



Limitation of HNS response operations

Response operations for HNS bulk transport:

- Depending on the physical behaviour of the chemical and window of opportunity;
- Limited response options.

Response operations for HNS packaged:

• Recovery of containers/drums.



5



Irish Coast Guard



Limitation of HNS response operations

- Reactivity with water and air;
- Reactivity with other chemicals on board;
- Cargo manifest mis-declarations.





New Zealand Defence Force







www.containershipping.nl/casualties



7

Information needs in a HNS incident:

First stage:

- Concise information on the substances involved is needed;
- Information on the hazards, behaviour, physical and chemical properties of the substance;
- Evaluate the risks for the crew on board and responders.

Second stage:

• Ship integrity information.

Third stage:

• Information for salvage operations.



Content of SDS/MSDS

MSDS/SDS are available sources of information that can be used a first stage of information:

- Developed by the industry;
- 16 Sections of standard information;
- Focused on occupational health and safety, transport safety and environmental protection.

However specific maritime related information is missing.



Maritime related information

SDS/MSDSs complemented with specific maritime related information can be very useful as a first level of information on the chemical substances involved.

Examples of maritime related information:

• GESAMP Hazard profile

		1 2 3 4 5 6
Bioaccumulation & biodegradation	A1 Bioaccumulation	0
	A2 Biodegradation	R: Readily biodegradable
Aquatic toxicity	B1 Acute aquatic toxicity	3
	B2 Chronic aquatic toxicity	2
Acute mammalian toxicity	C1 Mammalian acute oral toxicity	2
	C2 Mammalian acute dermal toxicity	2
	C3Mammalian acute inhalation toxicity	3
Irritation, corrosion and long term health effects	D1Skin irritation and corrosion	1: Mildly irritating
	D2Eye irritation and corrosion	3: Severely irritating
	D3Long-term health effects	C: Carcinogen T: Target organ systemic toxicity S: Sensitising
Interference with other uses of the sea	E1 Tainting	NT: Not tainting (tested)
	E2 Physical effects on wildlife & benthic habitats	F: Floater D: Dissolves
	E3 Interference with coastal amenities	3



Response related information

- Explanatory information on Maritime Transportation codes:
 - To provide information on existing safeguards on board.
- Scenarios built-up;
- How substance will behave in water;

e.g. dissolve, evaporate, sink...

• Emergency measures on-board of ships.



10





Main features of "improved" SDS/MSDS

- Should be readily available for response planners and first responders;
- Provide relevant information for Maritime Pollution Response on board of ships;
- Concise and focused;
- Easy understandable by first responders that may not be chemical experts.



Thank you for your attention!

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