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AMEPP 1 Edition 4

NATO NAVIES POLLUTION ABATEMENT POLICIES

This AMEPP belongs to a series of AMEPPs that were prepared by AC/141(SWG/12) on Maritime Environmental Protection. These AMEPPs cover various aspects of Maritime Environmental Protection.

I ORIGINAL

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NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

NATO STANDARDIZATION AGENCY (NSA)

NATO LETTER OF PROMULGATION

August 2002

- 1. AMEPP 1 (Edition 4) NATO NAVIES POLLUTION ABATEMENT POLICIES is a NATO/PfP UNCLASSIFIED publication.
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Jan H. ERIKSEN Rear Admiral, NONA Chairman NSA

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RECORD OF CHANGES

CHANGE DATE	DATE ENTERED	EFFECTIVE DATE	BY WHOM ENTERED

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FOREWORD

- 1. The purpose of this document is to provide information on the various pollution abatement programmes undertaken by nations.
- 2. This Allied Maritime Environmental Protection Publication, AMEPP 1 (Edition 4), has been prepared by AC/141(SWG/12) on Maritime Environmental Protection.
- 3. Each nation is encouraged to use this AMEPP in their own ship design in order to provide a basis for the introduction of equipment and procedures to enhance standardization and interoperability.
- 4. This AMEPP is part of the AMEPP series on Maritime Environmental Protection which includes a Glossary of Terms, National Environmental Regulations, an Equipment Catalogue, Ship Design Guidance, Ozone Depleting Substitute Solvent and Cleaning Agent Alternatives, and a Hazardous Material Offload Guide.

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I.	OIL	AND OILY	WASTE		Cou	ntry:	BELG	BIUM
1.	OWS	discharges	:					
	a.		allowed to operate O discharge standard		a.	No		
	b.	Do the star	ndards vary from po	t to port?	b.	No		
	C.	What is the waters?	e OWS discharge st	andard for territorial	c.		discharge itorial wa	e is allowed in aters
2.	Define any other discharge restrictions in OWS effluent in addition to trace oils.					No discharge of any kinds of harmful chemicals.		
3.	List all major ports that have oily waste reception facilities and list the types of facilities available (barges, pipelines, donuts, etc.):							
	a.	Naval ports	S;		a.		brugge/C ehicles	Dostend: suction
	b.	Commercia	al ports.		b.		verp: -	barges vehicles
4.	Rece	ption facilitie	es:					
	a.	For waste	oil off-load from ship	s, define:	a.			
		(1) Waste	e oil handling proced	lures	(1)	- g b	good com between	peration nmunications reception and pumping
		` '	raint on quality of waulic, etc.)	aste oils (fuel, lube,	(2)	No r	equirem	ents
			rements on docume ontainers	ntation, labelling	(3)	No r	equirem	ents

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<u>I.</u>	OIL AND OILY WASTE	Country: BELGIUM
4.	Reception facilities (cont.):	
	b. For oily waste off-loaded to barge/store connections, define constraints for:	b.
	(1) Volume	(1) 150 cums
	(2) Pressure	(2) No constraints
	(3) Quality	(3) No constraints
	(4) Hazardous Constituents	(4) No constraints
5.	By what date does your country anticipate that all its warships will be backfitted with waste oil handling and separating systems in compliance with MARPOL Annex I for OWS and ability to off-load oily waste and waste oil?	All major units comply with Annex I.
6. port?	What oily waste regulations apply to submarines in	N/A
7. and di	List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading sposing of oil and oily waste.	

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I.	OIL A	OIL AND OILY WASTE			Country: CANADA		
1.	ows	discharç	ges:				
	a.	yes, d	nips allowed to operate OWSs in port? If lefine discharge standards in PPM (or e sheen).	a.	Yes <15 ppm		
		b.	Do the standards vary from port to port?	b.	No		
		C.	What is the OWS discharge standard for territorial waters?	C.	zero discharge in Arctic waters <5 ppm in inland waters For all Canandian waters excluding inland waters: <15 ppm for all ships		
2.		-	ner discharge restrictions in OWS effluent race oils.	N/A			
3.	faciliti		ports that have oily waste reception st the types of facilities available(barges, uts, etc.)	Marin	Directory of Reception Facilities for e Wastes" available from the dian Coast Guard.		

I.	OIL /	OIL AND OILY WASTE			·у:	CANADA
4.	Rece a.	eption faci For wa	lities: aste oil off-load from ships, define:	a.		e naval ports of Halifax & malt, information is
	<u>.</u> .	(1)	Waste oil handling procedures Constraint on quality of waste oils (fuel, lube, hydraulic, etc.)		availal Maste For co	ble from Queen's Harbour r (QHM). ommercial ports, see the tory of Reception Facilities
		(3)	Requirements on documentation, labelling, and containers		for Marine Wastes" available through the Canadian Coast Guard.	
	b.		ly waste off-loaded to barge/store ections, define constraints for:	b.	(1)	Max 320m ³ .
		(1) (2)	Volume Pressure		(2)	80 psi head pressure for Halifax jetty facility.
		(3)	Quality		(3)	Not limited.
		(4)	Hazardous Constituents		(4)	Only components normally found in bilge, i.e., machinery oil, lubricants and solvents.
5.	By what date does your country anticipate that all its warships will be backfitted with waste oil handling and separating systems in compliance with MARPOL Annex I for OWS and ability to offload oily waste and waste oil?		1998			
6.	What oily waste regulations apply to submarines in port.				arines su face ship	ubject to same regulations
7.	List ways for ships to reduce the costs of offloading and disposing of oil and oily waste.					ility to discharge waste ard IMO flanged fitting.

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<u>l.</u>	OIL A	ND OILY	WASTE	Country	y: DENMARK
1.	OWS	discharge	es:		
	a.	yes, de	ips allowed to operate OWSs in port? If efine discharge standards in PPM (or sheen).	No	
	b.	Do the	standards vary from port to port?	No	
	C.		s the OWS discharge standard for ial waters?	Less than 15 ppm	
2.	Define any other discharge restrictions in OWS effluent in addition to trace oils.				
3.	List all major ports that have oily waste reception facilities and list the types of facilities available (barges, pipelines donuts, etc.):				
	a.	Naval _I	ports	a.	Tank Trucks
	b.	Comm	ercial ports	b.	Local harbour master
4.	Recep	tion facili	ities:		
	a.	For wa	ste oil off-load from ships, define:		
		(1)	Waste oil handling procedures	(1)	Call local harbour master.
		(2)	Constraint on quality of waste oils (fuel, lube, hydraulic, etc.)	(2)	All kind of waste can be accepted.
		(3)	Requirements on documentation, labelling, and containers	(3)	According to local regulations.

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<u>I.</u>	OIL AND OILY WASTE (cont'd)	Country: DENMARK
4.	Reception facilities (cont.):	
	b. For oily waste off-loaded to barge/store connections, define constraints for:	Truck with own pumping system if necessary (local harbour master).
	(1) Volume	
	(2) Pressure	
	(3) Quality	
	(4) Hazardous Constituents	
5.	By what date does your country anticipate that all its warships will be backfitted with waste oil handling and separating systems in compliance with MARPOL Annex I for OWS and ability to off-load oily waste and waste oil?	Depend on budgets and the "right" technology.
6.	What oily waste regulations apply to submarines in port?	Same as surface ships.
7.	List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of oil and oily waste.	Waste oil could be used in boilers.

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l.	OIL A	ND OILY WASTE	Country	y: FRANCE
1.	ows	discharges:		
	a.	Are ships allowed to operate OWSs in port? If yes, define discharge standards in PPM (or visible sheen).	a.	No, discharge prohibited in port waters.
	b.	Do the standards vary from port to port?	b.	No.
	C.	What is the OWS discharge standard for territorial waters?	c.	0-4mm:Discharge at sea prohibited. 4-12mm:Discharges <15 ppm authorized.
2.	Define any other discharge restrictions in OWS effluent in addition to trace oils.			
3.	List all major ports that have oily waste reception facilities and list the types of facilities available(barges, pipelines donuts, etc.):			
	a.	Naval ports	a.	The main military ports of the French Navy (Brest, Toulon) are equipped with floating tanks, storage facilities, barrels and drums in sufficient quantity.
	b.	Commercial ports	b.	Information not available.
4.	Reception facilities:			
	a.	For waste oil off-load from ships, define: (1) Waste oil handling procedures	(1)	Grouping of products in several families to facilitate subsequent storage and elimination procedures.

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_ I.	OIL AN	ID OILY	WASTE	Count	ry: FRANCE
4.	Recept	tion facili	ities (cont.):		
		(2)	Constraint on quality of waste oils (fuel, lube, hydraulic, etc.)	(2)	For product mixes, and before pumping into storage tanks, implementation of chemical tests (proportions of volatile solvents and water diluted in the oil to be offloaded).
		(3)	Requirements on documentation, labelling, and containers	(3)	Depending on the collection mode (in drums or bulk) there are two types of identification: - collection in drums: identification is performed by the vessel of origin before any offloading operation. The offloading bill includes the designation of the ship, the waste family, the number of drums with the drum order number containing a batch of the same product, and the discharge date; - collection in bulk: identification is made on the specific waste-reception tanks.
	b.		y waste off-loaded to barge/store ctions, define constraints for:	(1)	Depending on specific port facilities.
		(1)	Volume	(2)	No pressure constraints. Use of ship's pumping installations.
		(2)	Pressure Quality	(3)	The offloaded product must not contain detergent or dispersant agents.
		(4)	Hazardous Constituents	(4)	Not applicable.
5.	By what date does your country anticipate that all its warships will be backfitted with waste oil handling and separating systems in compliance with MARPOL Annex I for OWS and ability to off-load oily waste and waste oil?				

<u> </u>	OIL AND OI	LY WASTE	Country:	FRANCE
6	. What oily wa port?	ste regulations apply to submarines in	N/A	
7		ships to reduce the costs of off-loading g of oil and oily waste.	Avoid mixing di in bulk.	fferent types of product

I.	OIL AND OILY WASTE		Country: GERMANY			
1.	ows	discharges:				
	a.	Are ships allowed to operate OWSs in port? If yes, define discharge standards in PPM (or visible sheen).	а.	No		
	b.	Do the standards vary from port to port?	b.	No		
	C.	What is the OWS discharge standard for territorial waters?	C.	15 ppm		
2.		e any other discharge restrictions in OWS effluent lition to trace oils.				
3.	List all major ports that have oily waste reception facilities and list the types of facilities available(barges, pipelines donuts, etc.):			Flavelous Olassite		
	a.	Naval ports	a.	Flensburg, Olpenitz, Eckernforde, Kiel, Neustadt, Wilhelmshaven, Borkum, Warnemünde: Barges Bremerhaven and Emden: Civilian cars.		
	b.	Commercial ports	b.	Emden, Bremerhaven, Bremen, Hamburg, Kiel, Rostock: Pier sewers and barges.		
4.	Recep	otion facilities:				
	a.	For waste oil off-load from ships, define:		Path in givilian and military parts		
		(1) Waste oil handling procedures	1)	Both, in civilian and military ports of call harbour master for delivering; oil sorts must not be mixed.		

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	OIL AND OILY WASTE					
I.	OIL A	DIL AND OILY WASTE			C GERMANY	
4.	Rece	ption fac	ilities: (cont.)			
		(2)	Constraint on quality of waste oils (fuel, lube, hydraulic, etc.)	2)	All oils are accepted except oil with any content of PCB.	
		(3)	Requirements on documentation, labelling, and containers	3)	Use tight containers/ drums; label the content (amount, sort, and identification number-if	
	b.		lly waste off-loaded to barge/store ections, define constraints for:		known).	
		(1)	Volume	1)	By harbour master.	
		(2)	Pressure	2)	Maximum 6 bar.	
		(3)	Quality	3)	Separated into sorts (fuel, lube oil, etc).	
		(4)	Hazardous Constituents	4)	No PCB or other hazardous substances.	
				Constra	aints for naval barges: Waste oil up to 30m ³ Bilgewater up to 90m ³	
5.	warsh	nips will b	does your country anticipate that all its be backfitted with waste oil handling and stems in compliance with MARPOL Annex	Oil separators in connection with monitors are standard (15 ppm).		
	I for Coil?	OWS and	dability to off-load oily waste and waste	Discharging gear on main deck for OWS and waste oil.		
				Oil was	te to be handled as HW	
6.	What port?	oily was	te regulations apply to submarines in	Same a	as surface ships.	
7.	List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of oil and oily waste.			collect a	s, tenders and auxiliaries will and store for delivering ashore. rs and auxiliaries for attached bo).	
					s and boats are to use their OWS llowed extent.	

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OIL AND OILY WASTE	Country	: GREECE		
OWS discharges:				
 a. Are ships allowed to operate OWSs in port? If yes, define discharge standards in PPM (or visible sheen). b. Do the standards vary from port to port? c. What is the OWS discharge standard for territorial waters? 	a. b. c.	No. No. 15 ppm.		
Define any other discharge restrictions in OWS effluent in addition to trace oils.				
List all major ports that have oily waste reception facilities and list the types of facilities available (barges, pipelines donuts, etc.): a. Naval ports b. Commercial ports	a. b.	N.P. Crete, N.P. Salomis Pirces, Eletsis, Patras, Haekis, Thessaloniki		
Reception facilities: a. For waste oil offload from ships, define: (1) Waste oil handling procedures	(1)	Oil is offloaded and then pumped in special containers.		
(2) Constraint on quality of waste oils (fuel, lube, hydraulic, etc.)	(2)	• •		
(2)	lube, hydraulic, etc.)	lube, hydraulic, etc.) Requirements on documentation, (3)		

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OIL AN	ND OILY WASTE	Country: GREECE
Recep	tion facilities (Cont.):	
b.	For oily waste off-loaded to barge/store connections, define constraints for:	b. Information is not available.
	(1) Volume	
	(2) Pressure	
	(3) Quality	
	(4) Hazardous Constituents	
warshi separa	ps will be backfitted with waste oil handling and ting systems in compliance with MARPOL Annex	By 2015.
What o	oily waste regulations apply to submarines in	Due to security reasons every oil leakage is strictly prohibited - waste oils offloaded to ships with pumps.
	By what warship separa I for Ovoil? What oport?	connections, define constraints for: (1) Volume (2) Pressure (3) Quality (4) Hazardous Constituents By what date does your country anticipate that all its warships will be backfitted with waste oil handling and separating systems in compliance with MARPOL Annex I for OWS and ability to off-load oily waste and waste oil? What oily waste regulations apply to submarines in

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l.	OIL AN	ND OILY	WASTE	Country	y: ITALY	
1.	OWS	discharg	es:			
	a.	yes, de	ips allowed to operate OWSs in port? If efine discharge standards in PPM (or sheen).	a.	Yes <15 ppm	
	b.	Do the	standards vary from port to port?	b.	No	
	C.		s the OWS discharge standard for ial waters?	C.	<15 ppm in inland waters	
2.	Define any other discharge restrictions in OWS effluent in addition to trace oils.					
3.	List all major ports that have oily waste reception facilities and list the types of facilities available (barges, pipelines, donuts, etc.):			Barges and drums are available in all naval and commercial ports.		
	a.	Naval	ports;			
	b.	Comm	nercial ports.			
4.	Recep	tion facil	ities:			
	a.	For wa	aste oil off-load from ships, define:	a.	For naval ports information is available from Military	
		(1)	Waste oil handling procedures		Authorities.	
		(2)	Constraint on quality of waste oils (fuel, lube, hydraulic, etc.)		For commercial ports information is available through Port Authorities.	
		(3)	Requirements on documentation, labelling and containers		5	

I-14 ORIGINAL

l.	OIL A	OIL AND OILY WASTE				ITALY
4.	Rece	ption fac	ilities (cont.):			
	b.		ly waste off-loaded to barge/store ections, define constraints for:	b.	(1) capab	Oil barges have a ility of max. 300m ³ .
		(1)	Volume		(2)	3bar head pressure.
		(2)	Pressure		(3)	Not limited.
		(3)	Quality Hazardous Constituents		(4)	Only components normally found in bilge, i.e. machinery oil, lubricants and solvents.
5.	By what date does your country anticipate that all its warships will be backfitted with waste oil handling and separating systems in compliance with MARPOL Annex I for OWS and ability to off-load oily waste and waste oil?				parators ors are st	in connection with tandard.
6.	What oily waste regulations apply to submarines in port?					ubject to same surface ships.
7.	List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of oil and oily waste.					port to discharge ges or drums.

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I.	OIL AI	ND OILY	WASTE	Countr	y: NETHERLANDS		
1.	ows	discharg	es:				
	a.	yes, de	ips allowed to operate OWSs in port? If efine discharge standards in PPM (or sheen).	a.	No		
	b.	Do the	standards vary from port to port?	b.	No		
	C.		s the OWS discharge standard for ial waters?	C.	Less than 15 ppm		
2.	Define any other discharge restrictions in OWS effluent in addition to trace oils.				No discharge of any other chemicals which could be harmful to the environment		
3.	facilitie	st all major ports that have oily waste reception cilities and list the types of facilities available(barges, pelines donuts, etc.): Naval ports			Naval Ports: - Den Helder, yes Barges, suction vehicles - Vlissingen suction vehicles		
				b.	Commercial ports, yes suction vehicles, barges		
	b.	Comm	ercial ports				
4.	Recep	tion facil	ities:				
	a.	For wa (1) (2)	waste oil off-load from ships, define: Waste oil handling procedures Constraint on quality of waste oils (fuel, lube, hydraulic, etc.)	(1)	No detergents present. Discharge fuels separately from oils and lubricants		
		(3)	Requirements on documentation, labelling, and containers	(3)	No requirements		

I-16 ORIGINAL

I.	OIL AN	ID OILY	'WASTE	Country:	NETHERLANDS
4.	Recept	ion facil	ities (cont.):		
	b. For oily waste off-loaded to barge/store connections, define constraints for:				
		(1)	Volume	} No constra	ints
		(2)	Pressure	}	
		(3)	Quality	}	
		(4)	Hazardous Constituents	}	
5.	warship separat	os will be ting syst	oes your country anticipate that all its e backfitted with waste oil handling and tems in compliance with MARPOL Annex ability to off-load oily waste and waste		packfitting programme ators to ceramic membrane
6.	What o port?	ily wast	e regulations apply to submarines in	None	
7.			nips to reduce the costs of off-loading of oil and oily waste.	Mixing waste boiler.	oil in fuel for central heating

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<u>l.</u>	OIL A	ND OILY	WASTE	Country	y: NORWAY		
1.	OWS	discharg	es:				
	a.	yes, de	ips allowed to operate OWSs in port? If efine discharge standards in PPM (or sheen).	a.	No, the ship has to be "en route"		
	b.	Do the	standards vary from port to port?	b.	No		
	C.		s the OWS discharge standard for ial waters?	C.	max 15 ppm		
2.		any othe	er discharge restrictions in OWS effluent ace oils.	N/A			
3.	List all major ports that have oily waste reception facilities and list the types of facilities available(barges, pipelines donuts, etc.):				Matrice		
	a.	Naval _l	ports	a.	Major naval bases: collection tanks tank trucks		
	b.	Comm	ercial ports	b.	Most commercial ports have facilities available: - collection tanks - tank trucks		
4.	Recep	tion facili	ities:	Waste oil is pumped from ship holding tank to pierside collection tank/tank			
	a.	For wa	aste oil off-load from ships, define:	truck.	pressure collection tarily tarily		
		(1)	Waste oil handling procedures		ls of waste oils are collected in ne tank.		
		(2)	Constraint on quality of waste oils (fuel, lube, hydraulic, etc.)	Curren	tly no such regulations except for		
		(3)	Requirements on documentation, labelling, and containers	waste o	•		
	b.	For oily waste off-loaded to barge/store connections, define constraints for:		Tank truck equipped with own pumping system is ordered when necessary			
		(1) (2) (3) (4)	Volume Pressure Quality Hazardous Constituents				

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l.	OIL AND OILY WASTE	Country: NORWAY		
5.	By what date does your country anticipate that all its warships will be backfitted with waste oil handling and separating systems in compliance with MARPOL Annex I for OWS and ability to off-load oily waste and waste oil?	Date is dependant on granted budgets.		
6.	What oily waste regulations apply to submarines in port?	National regulations forbid discharge of oily waste when vessel is not "en route". RNON submarines do not discharge oily waste when in port.		
7.	List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of oil and oily waste.	 Utilize OWS and OCM during normal operation. Utilise latest generation OWS OWS emulsions. Provide for good maintenance of ship's machinery (minimal oil leakages). Oil changes to be done according to oil analysis and not on a time-basis 		

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I.	OIL AND OILY WASTE							
-					y: PORTUGAL			
1.	ows	discharç	ges:					
	a.	yes, d	nips allowed to operate OWSs in port? If efine discharge standards in PPM (or sheen).	a.	No, the ship has to be sailing.			
	b.		e standards vary from port to port?	b.	No			
	C.		is the OWS discharge standard for rial waters?	C.	0-12nm: 15 ppm >12nm: 100 ppm			
2.	Define any other discharge restrictions in OWS effluent in addition to trace oils.				No other bilge water contaminants are allowed.			
3.	faciliti	es and li nes donu Naval	major ports that have oily waste reception as and list the types of facilities available(barges, es donuts, etc.): Naval ports Commercial ports		Lisbon Naval Base * collection barge * tank trucks (commercial) Most commercial ports have facilities available * collection barges * tank trucks			
4.	Recep	otion faci	lities:					
	a.	For w	aste oil off-load from ships, define:	1)	Waste oil is pumped from ship holding tank to pierside tank			
		(1)	Waste oil handling procedures		truck (commercial)			
		(2)	Constraint on quality of waste oils (fuel, lube, hydraulic, etc.)	2)	All kinds of waste oils are collected in the same tank.			
		(3)	Requirements on documentation, labelling, and containers	3)	Currently no requirements except for declaration of the type of the waste oil.			

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<u>l.</u>	OIL AND (DILY WASTE (CONT.)	Country: PORTUGAL			
4.	Reception	facilities (cont.):	N/A	N/A		
	connections, define constraints for:		Ships should have the capability to pum to the tank truck. Otherwise oil drums should be filled and manoeuvred by			
	(1)) Volume	ships company.	, y		
	(2)) Pressure				
	(3)) Quality				
	(4)) Hazardous Constituents				
5.	warships w separating	ate does your country anticipate that all its will be backfitted with waste oil handling and systems in compliance with MARPOL Annex and ability to off-load oily waste and waste	Target date year 2000. However it dependant on the developments of and budget constrains.			
6.	What oily v port?	vaste regulations apply to submarines in	Same as surface ships. No oily wa discharges in ports are allowed. Do refuelling, compensating water sho discharged to barge, and treated afterwards.	uring		
7.		or ships to reduce the costs of off-loading sing of oil and oily waste.	Utilize OWS and OCM durnormal operation. Oily water exceeding OWS capabilities can be discharand treated at the Lisbon I POL Depot Ballast Water Treatment Plant at convecost.	S rged NATO		

I-21 ORIGINAL

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<u>I.</u>	OIL AI	ND OILY	WASTE	Country:	SPAIN
1.	ows	discharg	es:		
	a.	yes, de	ips allowed to operate OWSs in port? If efine discharge standards in PPM (or sheen).		
	b.	Do the	standards vary from port to port?		
	C.		s the OWS discharge standard for ial waters?		
2.		any othe	er discharge restrictions in OWS effluent ace oils.		
3.	facilitie		orts that have oily waste reception at the types of facilities available(barges, ts, etc.):		
	a.	Naval	ports		
	b.	Comm	nercial ports		
4.	Recep	tion facil	ities:		
	a.	For wa	aste oil off-load from ships, define:		
		(1)	Waste oil handling procedures		
		(2)	Constraint on quality of waste oils (fuel, lube, hydraulic, etc.)		
		(3)	Requirements on documentation, labelling, and containers		

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<u>l.</u>	OIL A	ND OILY	'WASTE	Country:	SPAIN
4.	Recep	tion facil	ities (cont.):		
	b. For oily waste off-loaded to barge/store connections, define constraints for:				
		(1)	Volume		
		(2)	Pressure		
		(3)	Quality		
		(4)	Hazardous Constituents		
5.	warshi separa	ps will be ating sys	oes your country anticipate that all its e backfitted with waste oil handling and tems in compliance with MARPOL Annex ability to off-load oily waste and waste		
6.	What oport?	oily wast	e regulations apply to submarines in		
7.			nips to reduce the costs of off-loading of oil and oily waste.		

I-23 ORIGINAL

l.	OIL AN	ND OILY	WASTE	Country	y: TURKEY
1.	OWS	discharge	9 S:		
	a.	yes, de	ps allowed to operate OWSs in port? If fine discharge standards in PPM (or sheen).	a.	Yes. If equipped with OCM, discharge <20 ppm (for only naval ships) oil.
	b.	Do the	standards vary from port to port?	b.	No.
	C.		s the OWS discharge standard for all waters?	C.	<20 ppm (for only naval ships) oil.
2.		any othe	er discharge restrictions in OWS effluent ace oils.		
3.	List all major ports that have oily waste reception facilities and list the types of facilities available (barges, pipelines, donuts, etc.): a. Naval ports.				Gölcük, TaÕkizak Shipyard/ Istanbul, Izmir, Foça, Aksaz, Antalya, Mersin TU Navy ports have barges and shore tanks.
	b.	Comm	ercial ports.	b.	
4.	Reception facilities: a. For waste oil off-load from ships, define:			a. (1)	For naval ports offload to pier to fifty gallon barreltype containers.
		(1)	Waste oil handling procedures	(2)	Different wastes should
		(2)	Constraint on quality of waste oils (fuel, lube, hydraulic, etc.)	(2)	not be in the same container.
		(3)	Requirements on documentation, labelling and containers	(3)	Labelling and no leakage required.

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

l.	OIL AN	ID OILY	WASTE	Country	/ :	TURKEY
4.	Recept	tion facil	ities (cont.):			
	b.		y waste off-loaded to barge/store ctions, define constraints for:	b.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	ctions are in ance with STANAG
		(1)	Volume		(1)	Not greater than capacity of reception facility.
		(2)	Pressure		(2)	6 Kg/cm ²
		(3)	Quality		(3)	
		(4)	Hazardous Constituents		(4)	-
5.	By what date does your country anticipate that all its warships will be backfitted with waste oil handling and separating systems in compliance with MARPOL Annex I for OWS and ability to off-load oily waste and waste oil?				ng and/o o shore uilt sinc	are capable of or discharging oily or barges. New e 1991 are in h MARPOL.
6.	What oily waste regulations apply to submarines in port?				as surfa	ce ships.
7.		•	nips to reduce the costs of off-loading of oil and oily waste.			

I-25 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

<u>l.</u>	OIL AN	ID OILY WASTE	Country: UNITED KINGDOM		
1.	OWS o	lischarges:			
	a.	Are ships allowed to operate OWSs in port? If yes, define discharge standards in PPM (or visible sheen).	a. No		
	b.	Do the standards vary from port to port?	b. No		
	C.	What is the OWS discharge standard for territorial waters?	c. 15ppm		
2.		any other discharge restrictions in OWS effluent ion to trace oils.	Regulated by constituant substances.		
3.	facilitie	major ports that have oily waste reception s and list the types of facilities available(barges, es donuts, etc.):			
	a.	Naval ports	a. All naval ports have reception facilities (lighters).		
	b.	Commercial ports	b. Commercial ports normally have facilities, contact harbour authorities.		
4.	Recept	ion facilities:			
	a.	For waste oil off-load from ships, define:			
		(1) Waste oil handling procedures	(1) Use standard discharge flanges. Obtain procedural information from harbour authorities.		
		(2) Constraint on quality of waste oils (fuel, lube, hydraulic, etc.)	(2) Do not mix waste oils. Must not contain PCBs.		
		(3) Requirements on documentation, labelling, and containers	(3) Seal in clearly labelled drums with description, quantity, and ID number.		

I-26 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

<u>I.</u>	OIL A	ND OIL	(WASTE	Country:	UNITED KINGDOM	
4.	Recep	otion faci	lities (cont.):			
	b. For oily waste off-loaded to barge/store connections, define constraints for:					
		(1)	Volume	Information n	ot available.	
		(2)	Pressure			
		(3)	Quality			
		(4)	Hazardous Constituents			
5.	warsh separa	ips will b ating sys	loes your country anticipate that all its e backfitted with waste oil handling and tems in compliance with MARPOL Annex ability to off-load oily waste and waste	All surface sh approved OW	nips are fitted with IMO VS.	
6.	What oily waste regulations apply to submarines in port?			Same as surf	ace ships.	
7.			hips to reduce the costs of off-loading of oil and oily waste.	emulsified co OWS. Use good hou	pment. ed detergents to prevent ntent passing through the usekeeping practices. eness training.	

I-27 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

<u>l.</u>	OIL A	ND OIL	(WASTE	Cou	untry:	UNITED STATES	
1.	ows	discharg	es:				
	a.	yes, d	nips allowed to operate OWSs in port? If efine discharge standards in PPM (or sheen).	a.	equ	. No visible sheen and if ipped with OCM, discharge ppm oil.	
	b.	Do the	e standards vary from port to port?	b.	Pote	entially - Yes.	
	c.		is the OWS discharge standard for rial waters?	C.		visible sheen. If equipped OCM, discharge <15 ppm	
2.		e any oth ition to tr	er discharge restrictions in OWS effluent ace oils.	haz sha	In port, oily waste that contains hazardous or chemical emulsion agents shall be off-loaded to shore receiving facilities.		
3.	facilitie	es and lis nes donu Naval	,	a.	mor	(SWOBs) Tank trucks	
4.	Recep	For wa (1) (2) (3)	aste oil off-load from ships, define: Waste oil handling procedures Constraint on quality of waste oils (fuel lube, hydraulic, etc.) Requirements on documentation, labelling, and containers	wor Pre (1)	omplisher king hou cautions Topside commupump so Checkbe estate and trace All oil transfer Each tare continu	and operations shall be and during normal daylight are by well-trained personnel. shall include the following: we watches shall have a direct unication to fuel transfer stations. The stations and procedures shall ablished for valve alignment ansfer operations. The stations are participants shall be do perform the detailed are procedures. The shall be the sously monitored while it is silled with fuel.	

I-28 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

		ND OIL	/ M/ACTE	Carre	~4···· ··	LINUTED OTATEO	
_ I. 	OIL A	YND OIL	/ WASTE	Cour	ıu y:	UNITED STATES	
4.	Rece	Reception facilities: (cont.)					
	b.		ly waste off-loaded to barge/store octions, define constraints for: Volume Pressure Quality Hazardous Constituents	b.	no g rece pres oper Con haza depo	volume off-loaded shall be greater than capacity of eption facility. Minimum source is 0.7kg/cm² and rating pressure is 6kg/cm². straints on quality and ardous constituents will vary ending on reception facility rictions and location.	
5.	warsh separ	nips will b ating sys	does your country anticipate that all its e backfitted with waste oil handling and tems in compliance with MARPOL Ann ability to off-load oily waste and waste		ember 2	002 (Surface ships)	
6.	What oily waste regulations apply to submarines in port?				Discharge to shore reception facilities.		
7.			hips to reduce the costs of off-loading a l and oily waste.	1) 2) 3) 4) 5)	perri Red cont wate hous Red prop and Mini care durii To e mor the o load cher emu Sho reco Ens	se OWS and OCM in port (as mitted) luce to a minimum the oil tamination of ship's bilge er by practising good sekeeping. luce volume by utilising per mechanical seals in oil water pumps. Imise fuel tank overflows by eful monitoring of tank levels ing fuelling operations. In the effectively and to minimise equantity of oily waste off-led, bilge cleaners or micals that promote chemical alsion shall not be used. It lived detergents are immended for bilge cleaning. In the tank level indicators accurate and in good working dition.	

I-29 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

II.	SEW V	CEMA	STEWATED	Count	ng PELGIJIM
11.	SEWA	GE/VVA	STEWATER	Count	ry: BELGIUM
I.	Ship se	ewage d	ischarge standards:		
	a.	In port?			No discharge
	b.	In terri	torial waters?	b.	N/A
2.	A.		cable, what are your country's rge standards for greywater:	N/A	
		a.	In port?		
		b.	In territorial waters?		
	B.		u have any special restrictions of the following waste streams:		
		a.	Laundry	a.	None
		b.	Galley/scullery	b.	None
		C.	Industrial waste	C.	No discharge of contaminated water with detergents.
		d.	Medical	d.	No discharge
		e.	Photo lab., etc.	e.	No discharge.
3.	List all major ports that have sewage wastewater reception facilities. List the types of facilities available at each port (pier, sewers, barges, tank trucks, etc.)				
	a.	Naval	ports	a.	Zeebrugge vehicles
	b.	Comm	ercial ports	b.	Antwerp on request.
4.	List any special constraints regarding quality/quantity of sewage and greywater to be off-loaded.			No res	strictions

II-1 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

II.	SEWA	GE/WASTEWATER	Country: BELGIUM
5.	A.	List ship classes with the following sewage equipment:	A.
		a. Treatment Systems	a. None
		b. Holding Tanks	CMT vacuum drain E 71 Frigates holding tanks
	B.	List ship classes with single point of collection for off-loading sewage and greywater.	CMT (minehunters) E 71 Frigates
6.	all its w holding (Note: treatm	at date does your country anticipate that warships will be fitted with some form of g tank or sewage treatment system? Reply to indicate whether holding only or ent systems are intended and to be by class. For new design? Retrofitting into existing warships?	a. Ships build after 1985 all have holding capabilities.b. None
7.		ays for ships to reduce the costs of off- g and disposing of sewage and water.	N/A

II-2 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

II.	SEWA	AGE/WASTEWATER	Country: CANADA			
1.		ewage discharge standards	FECAL SUSPENDED BOD RESIDUAL Coli- Solids mg/1 Chlorine form/ mg/1 100ml			
	t: iaw ha s more s b.	rbour port authority or territorial waters which tringent In territorial waters? Exception: Great Lakes	0-12 nm discharge permitted if from an IMO approved certified sewage treatment plant. >12nm Direct discharge allowed. 200 50 50 .5-1.0			
		Exception Great Earles	a. No restrictions.			
2.	a.	If applicable, what are your country's discharge standards for greywater:				
		(1) In port?				
		(2) In territorial waters?	b. (1) No restriction.			
	b.	Do you have any special restrictions for any of the following waste streams:	(2) No restriction.			
		(1) Laundry	(3) No discharge allowed.			
		(2) Galley/scullery	(4) Handled as Blackwater on ships.			
		(3) Industrial waste	(5) If materials for disposal are hazardous wastes, they must be			
		(4) Medical(5) Photo lab, etc.	returned to shore for proper disposal.			
3.	recept	major ports that have sewage wastewater ion facilities. List the types of facilities available h port (pier sewers, barges, tank trucks, etc.).	See "Directory of Reception Facilities for Marine Wastes" available through the Canadian Coast Guard.			
	a.	Naval ports				
	b.	Commercial ports				
4.		ny special constraints regarding quality/quantity rage and greywater to be off-loaded.				

II-3 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

II.	SEWA	GE/WASTEWATER	Country	y: CANADA	
5.	a.	List ship classes with the following sewage equipment:			
		(1) Treatment Systems	(1)	HALIFAX, KINGSTON	
		(2) Holding Tanks	(2)	IROQUOIS, PROTECTEUR	
	b.	List ship classes with single point of collection for off-loading sewage and greywater.	HALIFAX, KINGSTON, IROQUOIS, PROTECTEUR		
6.	warshi or sew whethe	3		ships will be fitted with holding tanks wage treatment system trofitting completed for holding Target for fitting treatment systems in IOIS and PROTECTEUR in March	
7.		lys for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading sposing of sewage and wastewater.		orate ability to discharge waste n standard IMO flanged fitting.	

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

<u>II.</u>	SEWA	GE/WAS	STEWATER	Country	y: DENMARK
1.	Ship sea.	ewage discharge standards In port? In territorial waters?			SUSPENDED BOD RESIDUAL Solids mg/1 Chlorine mg/1
				a. b.	Not applicable Not applicable
2.	A.		cable, what are your country's rge standards for greywater:		
		a.	In port?	a.	No restrictions
		b.	In territorial waters?	b.	No restrictions
	B.		n have any special restrictions for any following waste streams:		
		a.	Laundry	a.	No restrictions
		b.	Galley/scullery	b.	No restrictions
		C.	Industrial waste	C.	No discharge allowed
		d.	Medical	d.	Collection onboard and delivery ashore
		e.	Photo lab, etc.	e.	No discharge allowed
4.			l constraints regarding quality/quantity greywater to be off-loaded.		

II-5 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

II.	SEWA	GE/WASTEWATER	Country: DENMARK
5.	A.	List ship classes with the following sewage equipment:	
		a. Treatment Systems	Inspection ships Korvets,
		b. Holding Tanks	SF 300
	B.	List ship classes with single point of collection for off-loading sewage and greywater.	
6.	warship sewage whethe and to a.	at date does your country anticipate that all its os will be fitted with some form of holding tank or e treatment system? (Note: Reply to indicate er holding only or treatment systems are intended be listed by class. For new design?	
	b.	Retrofitting into existing warships?	CHT, treatment system
7.		ys for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading sposing of sewage and wastewater.	Use of vacuum systems

II-6 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

II.	SEWA	GE/WAS	STEWATER	Countr	y: FRANCE
1.	Ship sewage discharge standards				
	a.	In port?		a.	Discharge prohibited in port waters.
	b.	In territ	torial waters?	b.	0-4mm:Discharge at sea prohibited. 4-12mm:Direct discharge authorised.
2.	a.		cable, what are your country's rge standards for greywater:		
		1)	In port?	1)	Discharge prohibited in port.
		2)	In territorial waters?	2)	0-4mm:Discharge at sea prohibited. 4-12mm:Direct discharge
	b.	-			authorised.
		1)	Laundry	1)	Discharge prohibited.
		2)	Galley/scullery	2)	Discharge prohibited.
		3)	Industrial waste	3)	Discharge prohibited.
		4)	Medical	4)	Discharge prohibited.
		5)	Photo lab, etc.	5)	Discharge prohibited.
3.	recepti	on facilit	orts that have sewage wastewater ies. List the types of facilities available er sewers, barges, tank trucks, etc.).	a.	In the main military ports of the French Navy (Brest, Toulon) existence of quay sewers connected wither
	a. b.	Naval _I	ports? ercial ports?		directly to the sewage system inside the ports or to intermediate tanks for ships that cannot be connected (tank trucks, barges). The entire contents are transferred to the town. Connection interfaces (IMCO flanges) are to NATO
				b.	standard (STANAG 4167). Information not available.

II-7 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

<u>II.</u>	SEWA	AGE/WASTEWATER	Countr	y: FRANCE		
4.	List any special constraints regarding quality/quantity of sewage and greywater to be off-loaded.			The constraints of offloading blackwater and greywater on shore are the following: delivery <40m³/h and pressure <3 bars.		
5.	a.	List ship classes with the following sewage equipment:	a. 1)	None.		
		 Treatment Systems? Holding Tanks? 	2)	All military ships of the French Navy are equipped with holding tanks for blackwater.		
	b.	List ship classes with single point of collection for off-loading sewage and greywater.	b.	The Tripartite Mine-hunters (CMT) and various special small vessels.		
6.	warsh or sew indica	at date does your country anticipate that all its ips will be fitted with some form of holding tank vage treatment system? (Note: Reply to te whether holding only or treatment systems rended and to be listed by class.				
	a.	For new design?	a.	N/A		
	b.	Retrofitting into existing warships?	b.	N/A		
7.		ays for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading sposing of sewage and wastewater.	Facilitate the use on ships of negative-pressure collection systems which make it possible to limit water consumption and, as a result, to reduce the amount of effluents to be treated subsequently.			
			Considerably reduce the number of points on ships for connection to shore-based waste water transfer installations.			
			connec	rage ships to use quay ctions as much as possible ly to adopt floating tanks as a sort solution.		

II-8 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

II.	SEWA	GE/WA	STEWATER	Country	y: GER	MANY	
1.	Ship se	ewage d	lischarge standards	FECAL Coli- form/ 100ml	SUSPENDEI Solids mg/1	D BOD mg/1	RESIDUAL Chlorine
	a.	In port	1?	250	50	50	minimize
	b.	In terri	itorial waters?	250	50	50	_"_
				COMM Certific	COMMENT: Figures are taken from a Certificate of Type Test for treatment Plants by "Seeberufsgenossenschaft".		
2. discha	A. Irge stand		icable, what are your country's or greywater:				
		a.	In port?	a.	No restrictions	S.	
		b.	In territorial waters?	b.	No restrictions.		
of the	B. following		u have any special restrictions for any streams:		(See No. 6)		
		a.	Laundry	a.	No. Handled	as greyw	rater
		b.	Galley/scullery	b.	No. Handled	as black	water
		C.	Industrial waste	C.	No regard to I	Navy	
		d.	Medical	d. blackw	Yes. Handled at least as ckwater		
		e.	Photo lab, etc.	e.	Yes. (HW)		
	List all major ports that have sewage wastewater reception facilities. List the types of facilities available at each port (pier sewers, barges, tank trucks, etc.). Naval ports				Emden, Wilhe Kiel: Pier sew		en, Olpenitz,
				b.	Warnemünde construction. Emden, Brem	nerhaven	, Bremen,
	b.	Comm	nercial ports		Hamburg, Kie Rostock: Pier		ourg,

II-9 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

II.	SEWA	GE/WA	STEWATER	Country	/ :	GERMANY
List any special constraints regarding quality/quantity of sewage and greywater to be off-loaded.					No restrictions	
5. equipm	5. a. List ship classes with the following sewage equipment:					
		1)	Treatment Systems	1) Auxiliar	Frigate ies, Ten	e Class F-122, F-123, oders.
		2)	Holding Tanks	2)		3s (class 143, 143A, 148), hunters class 343 and 332,
collection	b. on for of		hip classes with single point of g sewage and greywater.			class 206A.
sewage holding	6. By what date does your country anticipate that all its warships will be fitted with some form of holding tank or sewage treatment system? (Note: Reply to indicate whether holding only or treatment systems are intended and to be listed by class. a. For new design? b. Retrofitting into existing warships?					g tanks are standard now. wage treatment systems for aries, and Tenders for FPB, tting program finished 1996.
7. and dis			chips to reduce the costs of off-loading ge and wastewater.	permitte open se treatme	ed levels ea or to ent plant cuum sy	re are no restrictions within in it is in territorial waters and Tenders/ Auxiliaries with s.

II-10 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

II. SEW	AGE/WA	STEWATER		Country	y: GREECE
		lischarge standards	2 2 41 101	,	
	a. In port?				N/A
b.		itorial waters?		a. b.	N/A
D.	III terri	itoriai waters:		<u>. </u>	14/74
2. a. discharge sta		icable, what are your country's r greywater:		N/A	
	1)	In port?			
	2)	In territorial waters?			
b. of the followin		u have any special restrictions for any streams:	y		
	1)	Laundry		1)	None.
	2)	Galley/scullery		2)	None.
	3)	Industrial waste		3)	No Discharge.
	4)	Medical		4)	No Discharge.
	5)	Photo lab, etc.		5)	No Discharge.
reception facil	ities. List	orts that have sewage wastewater the types of facilities available at eac es, tank trucks, etc.).		All maj	or ports.
a.	Naval	ports			
b.	Comm	nercial ports			
4. List any special constraints regarding quality/quantity of sewage and greywater to be off-loaded.				No rest	trictions.
5. A. equipment:	List sh	nip classes with the following sewage			
	a. b.	Treatment Systems Holding Tanks			
B. for off-loading		nip classes with single point of collection and greywater.	ion		

II-11 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

II.	SEW	AGE/WASTEWATER	Country:	GREECE
sewag holding	ips will b je treatn	nat date does your country anticipate that all its be fitted with some form of holding tank or nent system? (Note: Reply to indicate whether in treatment systems are intended and to be . For new design? Retrofitting into existing warships?	By 2015.	
7. and di		rays for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading of sewage and wastewater.		

II-12 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

II.	SEWA	GE/WAS	STEWATER	Country	y: ITALY				
I.	Ship sewage discharge standards:			FECAL SUSPENDED BOD RESIDU Coli- Solids mg/1 Chlorine form/ mg/1 100ml					
				200	50 50	.5-1.0			
	b.	In territ	orial waters?		0-12nm Discharge permitted if treatment system is approved. >12nm Direct discharge allowed.				
2. discha	A. rge stand		cable, what are your country's greywater:	A.	N/A				
		a. b.	In port? In territorial waters?	В.					
for any	B. of the fo		have any special restrictions vaste streams:	a.b. Discharge permitted only when biodegradable detergents are used.					
		a. b.	Laundry Galley/scullery	c. d.e.	Handled as spec	ardous w	aste, they		
		c. d.	Industrial waste Medical	must be	e returned to shor	e for pro	pper disposal.		
		e.	Photo lab., etc.						
facilitie	3. List all major ports that have sewage wastewater reception facilities. List the types of facilities available at each port (pier, sewers, barges, tank trucks, etc.)				are available in a ercial ports; in son o available.				
	a.	Naval p	ports						
	b.	Comm	ercial ports						
4. quality/ loaded	quantity		constraints regarding ge and greywater to be off-		rge quantities dep eception facilities.		the capacities		

II-13 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

II. SEWAGE	E/WASTEWATER	Country: ITALY		
5. A. L sewage equipmer		All in-service ship classes up to Corvettes are equipped with treatment systems.		
b	·	b. None.		
	ist ship classes with single point of pading sewage and greywater.	B. All		
all its warships wil tank or sewage tre	date does your country anticipate that I be fitted with some form of holding eatment system? (Note: Reply to holding only or treatment systems are a listed by class.			
a. F	For new design?	a. On new constructions ships, both treatment systems and holding tanks shall be fitted.		
b. F	Retrofitting into existing warships?	b. Ongoing for other ships, according to remaining service life.		
	for ships to reduce the costs of off- sing of sewage and wastewater.	 a. Utilise vacuum collecting systems and low-consumption showers and sinks. b. Incorporate ability to discharge waste through standard IMO flanged fitting. 		

II-14 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

II.	SEWA	GE/WASTEW	ATER	Countr	y: NETHERLANDS		
1.	Ship so	Ship sewage discharge standards			FECAL SUSPENDED BOD RESIDUAL Coli- Solids mg/1 Chlorine form/ mg/1 100ml		
	a.	In port?		a.	Not applicable		
	b.	In territorial w	vaters?	b.	Not applicable		
2. discha	A. If applicable, what are your country's discharge standards for greywater:				Not applicable		
		a. In po	ort? rritorial waters?				
of the	B. following	Do you have waste streams	any special restrictions for any s:				
		a. Laur	ndry	a.	None		
		b. Galle	ey/scullery	b.	None		
		c. Indu	strial waste	C.	No discharge of water contaminated with detergents		
		d. Med	ical	d.	Treated as sewage		
		e. Phot	to lab, etc.	e.	No discharge		
List all major ports that have sewage wastewater reception facilities. List the types of facilities available at each port (pier sewers, barges, tank trucks, etc.). Naval ports			es of facilities available at each	a.	Naval Ports -Den Helder, yes pier sewers -Vlissingen, no		
	b.	Commercial	ports	b. Commercial ports, no			

II-15 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

II. SEWA	GE/WA	STEWATER (CONT.)	Countr	y: NETHERLANDS
		I constraints regarding quality/quantity er to be off-loaded.	No res	trictions
5. A. equipment:	List sh	ip classes with the following sewage		
	a.	Treatment Systems	a.	None
	b.	Holding Tanks	b.	All ships
B. collection for of		ip classes with single point of g sewage and greywater.		
warships will be sewage treatm	e fitted went system treatment For ne	oes your country anticipate that all its ith some form of holding tank or em? (Note: Reply to indicate whether nt systems are intended and to be w design?	a. b.	Collect and hold system. Research is going on concerning biochemical treatment Collect and hold: see 5.b.
		nips to reduce the costs of off-loading ge and wastewater.		

II-16 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

1. Ship s	ewage discharge standards In port?	Country: NORWAY FECAL SUSPENDED BOD RESIDUAL Coli- Solids mg/1 Chlorine form/ mg/1 100ml
b.	In territorial waters?	Discharge prohibited within 300 m from shore and Islands Discharge prohibited within 300 m from shore and Islands
2. A. discharge stan	If applicable, what are your country's dards for greywater:	
	a. In port?	a. No regulations
	b. In territorial waters?	b. No regulations
B. any of the follo	Do you have any special restrictions for wing waste streams:	
	a. Laundry	a. No restrictions
	b. Galley/scullery	b. No restrictions
	c. Industrial waste	c. N/A
	d. Medical	d. Collection onboard and delivery ashore
	e. Photo lab, etc.	e. N/A
reception facili	major ports that have sewage wastewate ies. List the types of facilities available at sewers, barges, tank trucks, etc.). Naval ports	a. Naval ports do not have permanent reception facilities but tank truck is ordered when needed.
b.	Commercial ports	b. Same as for 3a.

II-17 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

		Country			
II. SEWA	AGE/WASTEWATER	Country: NORWAY No special constraints.			
	ny special constraints regarding quality/quantity greywater to be off-loaded.	No spe	ciai constraints.		
5. A. equipment:	List ship classes with the following sewage				
	a. Treatment Systems	a.	Frigates, OSLO-class		
	b. Holding Tanks	b.	Frigates OSLO-class Mine-Layers VIDAR-class Depot ship HNOMS HORTEN Coast Guard NORDKAPP-class MCM vessels, OKSØY-class Certain smaller vessels New MCMV – vessels		
B. collection for o	List ship classes with single point of ff-loading sewage and greywater.	В.	As mentioned under a, b (sewage only). OKSØY-class vessels have single point for greywater off-loading.		
warships will b sewage treatm	at date does your country anticipate that all its e fitted with some form of holding tank or ent system? (Note: Reply to indicate whether treatment systems are intended and to be				
a.	For new design?	a.	All new buildings will be equipped with holding tanks and possibly with treatment systems.		
b.	Retrofitting into existing warships?	b.	All warships are equipped with holding tank(s).		
	ays for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading of sewage and wastewater.	Installation of treatment systems. Use of vacuum systems using small quantities of flushing water.			

II-18 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

II.	SEWA	GE/WAS	STEWATER	Country: PORTUGAL			
1.	Ship se	ewage di	ischarge standards	FECAL Coli- form/ 100ml	SUSPENDED Solids mg/1	BOD mg/1	RESIDUAL Chlorine
	a. b.	In port	? torial waters?	200 a. b.	150 Only treated dis (0-3 miles) only		
2. discha	A. rge stand		cable, what are your country's greywater:				
		a.	In port?	a.	Only treated dis	scharges	5
		b.	In territorial waters?	b.	No restrictions		
any of	B. the follov		u have any special restrictions for ste streams:				
		a.	Laundry	a.	No restrictions		
		b.	Galley/scullery	b.	No restrictions		
		C.	Industrial waste	C.	No discharges		
		d.	Medical	d.	No discharge. Sterilize and collect onboard and delivery ashore.		
		e.	Photo lab, etc.	e.	No discharge		
3. List all major ports that have sewage wastewater reception facilities. List the types of facilities available at each port (pier sewers, barges, tank trucks, etc.). a. Naval ports b. Commercial ports				a. b.	Lisbon Naval Bareception facilitis served by tank needed. Same other base	ies. Othe truck ord	er bases are

II-19 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

Country: PORTUGAL		
No special constraints to be added to the above mentioned.		
a. 3 FFFH, VASCO DA GAMA Class, AOR Bérrio		
b. Some FF and FFL to be considered during refit.		
B. Same as above mentioned under a, b.		
New designs will be provided with holding tanks as far as possible with treatment systems.		
b. FFs and FFLs are being to be considered for retrofitting were technical-economical feasible.		
Reduce production using vacuum systems and low flux devices Install treatment plants.		

II-20 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

<u>II.</u>	SEWA	GE/WAS	STEWATER	Country:	SPAIN	
1.	Ship sewage discharge standards a. In port?			FECAL Coli- form/ 100ml	SUSPENDED Solids mg/1	RESIDUAL Chlorine
	b.	In territ	orial waters?			
2. discha	A. If applicable, what are your country's discharge standards for greywater:					
		a.	In port?			
		b.	In territorial waters?			
any of	B. the follov		have any special restrictions for te streams:			
		a.	Laundry			
		b.	Galley/scullery			
		C.	Industrial waste			
		d.	Medical			
		e.	Photo lab, etc.			
	3. List all major ports that have sewage wastewater reception facilities. List the types of facilities available at each port (pier sewers, barges, tank trucks, etc.).					
	a.	Naval p	ports			
	b.	Comm	ercial ports			

II-21 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

<u>II.</u>	SEWA	GE/WASTEWATER (CONT.)	Country:	SPAIN
4. sewage		y special constraints regarding quality/quantity of eywater to be off-loaded.		
5. equipm	A. nent:	List ship classes with the following sewage		
		a. Treatment Systems		
		b. Holding Tanks		
for off-l	B. loading s	List ship classes with single point of collection ewage and greywater.		
treatme	ps will be ent syste	at date does your country anticipate that all its ifted with some form of holding tank or sewage m? (Note: Reply to indicate whether holding only stems are intended and to be listed by class.		
	a.	For new design?		
	b.	Retrofitting into existing warships?		
7. and dis		ys for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading of sewage and wastewater.		

II-22 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

II.	SEWA	GE/WAS	STEWATER	Country	v:	TURKI	ΕΥ	
I.	Ship sewage discharge standards:			FECAL SUSPENDED BOD RESIDUAL Coli- Solids mg/1 Chlorine form/ mg/1 100ml				
	a.	In port?	?	a.	Direct of	discharg	e is proh	ibited.
	b.	In territ	orial waters?	b.	0-3 nm	: same a	as in port	
	A. If applicable, what are your country's arge standards for greywater: a. In port? b. In territorial waters? B. Do you have any special restrictions by of the following waste streams: a. Laundry b. Galley/scullery			A. dischar	a. If no collection facilities,discharge permitted.b. 0-3 nm: same as in port.			as in port. ter.
		C.	Industrial waste		C.	Yes. D	Discharge	e prohibited.
		d.	Medical		d.	Yes. D	Discharge	prohibited.
		e.	Photo lab., etc.		e.	Yes. D	Discharge	e prohibited.
facilitie	List all major ports that have sewage stewater reception facilities. List the types of lities available at each port (pier, sewers, barges, k trucks, etc.) a. Naval ports b. Commercial ports			a. barges wastew b.	and sho			val ports have age
List any special constraints regarding quality/quantity of sewage and greywater to be off-loaded.								

II-23 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

II. SEWA	AGE/WASTEWATER	Country: TURKEY
5. A. sewage equip	a. Treatment Systemsb. Holding TanksList ship classes with single point of	 A. a. MEKO frigates, YILDIZ class FPBs, AKAR class oilers. b. KNOX class frigates, LSTs, LSMs, LCTs, submarines, C/G boats.
collection for c	ff-loading sewage and greywater.	
all its warships tank or sewag indicate wheth	at date does your country anticipate that will be fitted with some form of holding the treatment system? (Note: Reply to er holding only or treatment systems are to be listed by class. For new design? Retrofitting into existing warships?	 a. All warships built since 1991 have sewage treatment systems. b. Holding tanks are retrofitted in overhauls.
	ays for ships to reduce the costs of off- sposing of sewage and wastewater.	

II-24 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

II.	SEWA	GE/WA	STEWATER	Country	/: UNITE	D KING	DOM	
1.			lischarge standards	FECAL SUSPENDED BOD RESIDUA Coli- Solids mg/1 Chlorine form/ mg/1				
	a.	In port	?	100ml				
	b.	In terri	torial waters?	a.& b. (Comply with IMO	-		
2. discha	A. rge stand	If applicable, what are your country's tandards for greywater:			A. None.			
		a.	In port?					
		b.	In territorial waters?					
of the f	B. following		u have any special restrictions for any streams:	B.				
		a.	Laundry	a.	None.			
		b.	Galley/scullery	b.	None other than	n garbag	je.	
		C.	Industrial waste	C.	Yes.			
		d.	Medical	d.	Yes.			
		e.	Photo lab, etc.	e.	Yes, if a form of	f hazard	ous waste.	
	3. List all major ports that have sewage wastewater reception facilities. List the types of facilities available at each port (pier sewers, barges, tank trucks, etc.).							
	a.	Naval	ports	a.	All naval ports hupgraded with creception capal	direct se		
	b.	Comm	nercial ports	b.	List not compile	ed.		

II-25 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

II. SEWA	AGE/WASTEWATER	Country	: UNITED KINGDOM		
	ny special constraints regarding quality/quantity of reywater to be off-loaded.	N/A			
5. A. equipment:	List ship classes with the following sewage	A.			
	a. Treatment Systems	a.	Type 22 Batch I and II; Hunt; AOR; Type 42; RFAs.		
	b. Holding Tanks	b.	Type 22 Batch III; Type 23; SRMH; all submarines.		
B. for off-loading	List ship classes with single point of collection sewage and greywater.	B.	None.		
warships will be treatment systematical	at date does your country anticipate that all its e fitted with some form of holding tank or sewage em? (Note: Reply to indicate whether holding only stems are intended and to be listed by class.				
a.	For new design?				
b.	Retrofitting into existing warships?	a. b.	Complete.		
	ays for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading of sewage and wastewater.	Install lo Use vac Provide ports.	single point offload connections. ow use flush/shower systems. cuum systems. direct shore reception facilities at		

II-26 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

II.	SEWA	GE/WASTEWATER	Countr	y:	UNITE	D STAT	ES	
1.	Ship sew	ewage discharge standards	FECAL Coli- form/ 100ml	SUSF Solids mg/1	PENDED	BOD mg/1	RESIDUAL Chlorine	
	a.	In port?	200	150	N/A	N/A		
	b.	In territorial waters?						
			200	150	N/A	N/A		
2. discha	A. If applicable, what are your country's scharge standards for greywater: a. In port? b. In territorial waters?			a. If equipped with CHT or grey w collection system, collect & pur reception facilities. If no collectifacilities are reasonably available direct discharge permitted, excrestricted by some states.				
any of	B. the follow	B. Do you have any special restrictions for ne following waste streams: a. Laundry	b. B.	Direct discharge permitted. Laundry and galley/scullery wast streams may be discharged to the grey water system. Industrial was				
	b. Galley/sculleryc. Industrial wasted. Medical		must be separately col loaded ashore for appr disposal.				ected and off-	
		e. Photo lab, etc.						
	on faciliti	major ports that have sewage wastewater es. List the types of facilities available at sewers, barges, tank trucks, etc.).	S	systems	installed	to provid	ier piping le otion facilities.	
	a.	Naval ports					rious forms	
	b.	Commercial ports					can include s or barges.	
4. quality		y special constraints regarding of sewage and greywater to be off-loaded.		ot conta	trictions. in hazarc		/greywater erials or	

II-27 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

II. SEW	AGE/WASTEWATER	Country:	UNITED STATES
5. A. equipment:	List ship classes with the following sewage		
equipment.	a. Treatment Systems		None.
	b. Holding Tanks	b.	All other ship classes have gravity or vacuum drain CHT systems .
B. collection for c	List ship classes with single point of ff-loading sewage and greywater.	B.	All
6. By what date does your country anticipate that all its warships will be fitted with some form of holding tank or sewage treatment system? (Note: Reply to indicate whether holding only or treatment systems are intended and to be listed by class. a. For new design? b. Retrofitting into existing warships?		treatmer All existi	construction ships have sewage and or holding tank systems. Ing warships have been retrofitted bage holding tank systems.
7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of sewage and wastewater.			ge all sewage and wastewater prior to within the 3nm zone. volume of sewage and wastewater ed aboard ship. pssible, utilise a single point off-load on to shore reception facilities.

II-28 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

III.	GARE			Country	: BELGIUM
1. of garb	What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of garbage by visiting NATO ships?				
		UNTREATED PULPED			
	a.	In port?		a.	Discharge authorized in specific designated containers.
	b.	In territorial waters?		b.	According to MARPOL.
	C.	Specify restricted areas:		C.	According to MARPOL.
2. of trasl		are your country's restrictions on the discha ting NATO ships: UNTREATED PULPED	arge		
	a.	In port?		a.	Use containers on the pier.
	b.	In territorial waters?		b.	According to MARPOL.
	C.	Other:		c.	According to MARPOL.
List any major ports which do not have garbage reception facilities.					
4. What is the nature of the shipboard garbage discharged to shore facilities, and if it will be segregated, provide details.			-	"house" garbage dangerous waste	

III-1 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

III CARRAGE	Country DELOUIM	
III. GARBAGE5. In terms of discharge to shore, request information	Country: BELGIUM	
concerning methods of containing garbage:		
a. How will garbage be "packaged" for removal from the ship (i.e., compacted slug)?	Garbage to be packed to be offloaded and disposed easily.	
b. What will be the package size and weight?		
c. What will be the quantity of "packages" discharged per day (b class of ship)?		
6. What are your regulations pertaining to the entry of foreign source garbage by visiting ships?	No special procedures.	
7. List the approved methods for the import disposal of foreign foods and food wastes (cooking by steam, incinerating, flushing to ship's sewage system, etc.).	N/A	
8. List any ways ships can reduce the costs of handling/disposal of garbage and -	 Dispose at sea when permitted (MARPOL). Avoid useless packaging. Avoid plastics. Avoid glass. 	

III-2 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

<u> </u>	GARE			Coun	try:	CANA	DA
1. of garb		are your country's restric visiting NATO ships?	tions on the discharge				
		UNTREATED	PULPED		UNTR	REATED	PULPED
	a.	In port?		a.	No.	No.	
	b.	In territorial waters?		b.	No.	Yes.	>3 nm - food waste >12 nm - biodegradable pulped garbage.
	C.	Specify restricted area	as:	C.	Great	Lakes.	
2. of tras		are your country's restric ting NATO ships:	tions on the discharge				
		UNTREATED	PULPED		UNTF	REATED	PULPED
	a.	In port?		a.	To sh	ore only.	
	b.	In territorial waters?		b.	No dis	scharge a	illowed.
	C.	Other:		C.	N/A		
3. recept	3. List any major ports which do not have garbage reception facilities.			Marin	e Waste		otion Facilities for ole through the
	4. What is the nature of the shipboard garbage discharged to shore facilities, and if it will be segregated, provide details.			Port o	depender	nt.	

III-3 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

III. GARBAGE	Country: CANADA
5. In terms of discharge to shore, request information concerning methods of containing garbage:	
a. How will garbage be "packaged" for removal from the ship (i.e., compacted slug)?	Compacted or uncompacted in plastic bags.
b. What will be the package size and weight?	b. 350mm x 500mm x 480mm; capable of being physically disposed of by a crew member.
c. What will be the quantity of "packages" discharged per day (b class of ship)?	c. (1) AOR - 370 kg/day (2) TRL - 475 kg/day (3) Steam destroyers - 370 kg/day
6. What are your regulations pertaining to the entry of foreign source garbage by visiting ships?	Garbage will be off-loaded to special containers for eventual incineration (U.S. source garbage excluded).
7. List the approved methods for the import disposal of foreign foods and food wastes (cooking by steam, incinerating, flushing to ship's sewage system, etc.).	Offload as garbage.
8. List any ways ships can reduce the costs of handling/disposal of garbage and trash.	

III-4 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

III.	GARB	AGE	Count	trv: DENMARK
What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of garbage by visiting NATO ships?				
		UNTREATED PULPED		
	a.	In port?	a.	No discharge
	b.	In territorial waters?	b.	No discharge
	C.	Specify restricted areas:	C.	North Sea South of 62 N Baltic Sea
2. of trasl		are your country's restrictions on the discharge ing NATO ships:		
		UNTREATED PULPED		
	a.	In port?	a.	Use containers at the pier
	b.	In territorial waters?	b.	Not allowed
	C.	Other:	C.	No discharge allowed in special area.
List any major ports which do not have garbage reception facilities.			Major	parts provide reception facilities
4. What is the nature of the shipboard garbage discharged to shore facilities, and if it will be segregated, provide details.				

III-5 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

III. GARBAGE	Country: DENMARK
In terms of discharge to shore, request information concerning methods of containing garbage:	•
a. How will garbage be "packaged" for removal from the ship (i.e., compacted slug)?	a. Plastic sacks
b. What will be the package size and weight?	b. Will vary
c. What will be the quantity of "packages" discharged per day (b class of ship)?	c. No record exists
6. What are your regulations pertaining to the entry of foreign source garbage by visiting ships?	Contact local harbour master
7. List the approved methods for the import disposal of foreign foods and food wastes (cooking by steam, incinerating, flushing to ship's sewage system, etc.).	No information available at this time
8. List any ways ships can reduce the costs of handling/disposal of garbage and trash.	Separate waste for recycling. Avoid useless packaging, leave it ashore.

III-6 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

	GARBA	_	Country: FRANCE
		re your country's restrictions on the discharge isiting NATO ships?	
		UNTREATED PULPED	
:	a.	In port?	 Discharge prohibited in port waters; only the discharge of wastes in specific containers is authorized.
	b.	In territorial waters?	b. 0-4mm:Discharge prohibited. 4-12mm:Discharge authorized if waste crushed or compacted.
	C.	Specify restricted areas:	c. Discharge prohibited below 12mm.
		re your country's restrictions on the discharge ng NATO ships:	
		UNTREATED PULPED	
	a.	In port?	 Discharge prohibited in port waters; only the discharge of wastes in specific containers is authorized.
	b.	In territorial waters?	b. 0-4mm:Discharge prohibited.4-12mm:Discharge authorized if waste crushed or compacted.
,	C.	Other:	c. For special zones in the MARPOL sense, discharge prohibited below 12mm.
3. List any major ports which do not have garbage reception facilities.			All the main military ports of the French Navy (Brest, Toulon) are fitted with shore installations (garbage skips on quays) for the reception and organized treatment of food waste.
4. What is the nature of the shipboard garbage discharged to shore facilities, and if it will be segregated, provide details.			In some military ports of the French Navy, installation of selective sorting systems on shore (for example, glass).

III-7 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

III.	GARBAGE	Country: FRANCE		
from the	In terms of discharge to shore, request information ing methods of containing garbage: a. How will garbage be "packaged" for removal e ship (i.e., compacted slug)? b. What will be the package size and weight? c. What will be the quantity of "packages" ged per day (b class of ship)?	 a. Availability of containers on shore for disposal of household garbage. b. No size or weight constraints. c. No constraint on quantity of discharge waste except as dictated by the capacity of the containers. 		
6. foreign	What are your regulations pertaining to the entry of source garbage by visiting ships?	No special procedure.		
	List the approved methods for the import disposal of foods and food wastes (cooking by steam, ting, flushing to ship's sewage system, etc.).	No differentiation between French and foreign waste.		
8. handlin	List any ways ships can reduce the costs of g/disposal of garbage and trash.	The reduction of costs necessarily depends on the rigor exercised when sorting garbage and trash before disposal in skips (a difference must be made between skips, i.e. whether they are to be used for food wastes or nonfood solid wastes).		

III-8 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

III.	GARB What a		rictions on the discharg		untry:	GER	MANY
of garb	age by v	visiting NATO ships?					
		UNTREATED	PULPED		UNTRE	ATED	PULPED
	a.	In port?		a.	Spec	cial Conta	iners
	b.	In territorial waters?		b.	Acco	ording to N	MARPOL
	C.	Specify restricted ar	eas:	C.	Acco	ording to N	MARPOL
2. of trash		are your country's rest ing NATO ships:	rictions on the discharg	е			
		UNTREATED	PULPED		UNTRE	ATED	PULPED
	a.	In port?		a.	Use pier.	normal co	ontainers at the
	b.	In territorial waters?		b.	Not a	allowed	Not allowed
	C.	Other:		c. Ge	Deliv rman/Balti		h ashore within
3. List any major ports which do not have garbage reception facilities.				harbour pouipped	orts and n	aval bases are	
	4. What is the nature of the shipboard garbage discharged to shore facilities, and if it will be segregated, provide details.				gregated in een/coloure		(white, , metal, plastics.
provide	o dotallo.			Th	e situation	s differ fro	om port to port.

III-9 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

III. GARBAGE	Country: GERMANY
5. In terms of discharge to shore, request information concerning methods of containing garbage:	
a. How will garbage be "packaged" for removal from the ship (i.e. compacted slug)?	a. Garbage to be packaged so that it can be handled by personnel without harm.
b. What will be the package size and weight?	b. The size must allow the package to fit in containers. Normally sacks are 60 litres up to 40 kg.
c. What will be the quantity of "packages" discharged per day (b class of ship)?	c. All requests forwarded in time to the harbour master will be fulfilled.
6. What are your regulations pertaining to the entry of foreign source garbage by visiting ships?	Port authorities are obliged to accept garbage. Segregation is required.
7. List the approved methods for the import disposal of foreign foods and food wastes (cooking by steam, incinerating, flushing to ship's sewage system, etc.).	Ask harbour master for special requirements.
8. List any ways ships can reduce the costs of handling/disposal of garbage and trash.	Separate waste for recycling into: Glass (white,green) Paper Metal Plastics
	Avoid useless packaging, leave it ashore.

III-10 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

III.	GARB	AGE	Country: GREECE
1.		are your country's restrictions on the discharge	
of garl	bage by v	visiting NATO ships?	
		UNTREATED PULPED	UNTREATED PULPED
	a.	In port?	a. Normal containers.
	b.	In territorial waters?	b. Not allowed.
	C.	Specify restricted areas:	c. Mediterranean Sea according to MARPOL.
2. of tras		are your country's restrictions on the discharge ing NATO ships:	
		UNTREATED PULPED	UNTREATED PULPED
	a.	In port?	a. Use normal containers at the pier.
	b.	In territorial waters?	b. Not allowed.
	C.	Other:	c. According to MARPOL.
3.		y major ports which do not have garbage	All harbours, ports and naval bases are
recept	tion facilit		equipped.
		s the nature of the shipboard garbage shore facilities, and if it will be segregated,	No segregation.
5. conce		ns of discharge to shore, request information thods of containing garbage:	a, b and c:
from t	a. he ship (i	How will garbage be "packaged" for removal .e., compacted slug)?	Garbage to be packaged so that it can be offloaded and disposed of easily.
	b.	What will be the package size and weight?	
discha	c. arged per	What will be the quantity of "packages" day (b class of ship)?	
6. What are your regulations pertaining to the entry of foreign source garbage by visiting ships?			No information available.
7. List the approved methods for the import disposal of foreign foods and food wastes (cooking by steam, incinerating, flushing to ship's sewage system, etc.).			No information available.
8. handli		y ways ships can reduce the costs of sal of garbage and trash.	Separate waste for recycling. Avoid useless packaging. Avoid plastic packaging.

III-11 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

					4	174137
III. 1.	GARE		discharge	Count	try:	ITALY
	 What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of garbage by visiting NATO ships? 					
		UNTREATED PULPED)	UNTF	REATED	GROUND/PULPED
	a.	In port?		a.	Discha	rge to shore only.
	b.	In territorial waters?		b.	No disc	charge Yes >3nm - food waste
	C.	Specify restricted areas:				>4nm - biodegradable pulped garbage.
				C.		ation on Marine Reserves ailable from Port ties.
2. of trasl		are your country's restrictions on the ting NATO ships:	discharge			
		UNTREATED PULPED		UN	TREATE	GROUND/PULPED
	a.	In port?		a.	Discha	rge to shore only.
	b.	In territorial waters?		b.	No disc	charge allowed.
	C.	Other:		c. Medit		charge (also treated): Sea is a special area.
3. recepti	3. List any major ports which do not have garbage reception facilities.					ntainers are available in all commercial ports.
	4. What is the nature of the shipboard garbage discharged to shore facilities, and if it will be segregated, provide details.			Port d	dependent	

III-12 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

III. GARBAGE	Country: ITALY
5. In terms of discharge to shore, request information concerning methods of containing garbage:	
a. How will garbage be "packaged" for removal from the ship (i.e., compacted slug)?	Compacted or uncompacted in plastic bags.
b. What will be the package size and weight?	b. No limits.
c. What will be the quantity of "packages" discharged per day (b class of ship)?	c. All kinds of garbage can be discharged to shore facilities with unlimited quantities.
6. What are your regulations pertaining to the entry of foreign source garbage by visiting ships?	Garbage will be off-loaded to special containers for eventual incineration.
7. List the approved methods for the import disposal of foreign foods and food wastes (cooking by steam, incinerating, flushing to ship's sewage system, etc.).	Off-loaded as garbage.
8. List any ways ships can reduce the costs of handling/disposal of garbage and trash.	Source reduction. Differentiated collection. Compacting.

III-13 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

III.	GARB	AGE	Country:	NETHERLANDS	
1. of garb		are your country's restriction risiting NATO ships?			
		UNTREATED	PULPED	UNTREATED	PULPED
	a.	In port?		No discharge No discharge	No discharge
	b.	In territorial waters?		North Sea Area	
	C.	Specify restricted areas	·	North Sea Alea	1
2. of trasl				No discharge fo	or treated and pulped
	a.	In port?			
	b.	In territorial waters?			
	C.	Other:			
3. recepti	List ang on faciliti	y major ports which do no ies.			
4. What is the nature of the shipboard garbage discharged to shore facilities, and if it will be segregated, provide details.				garbage separa	rigates are collecting ately to discharge it ood, metals, paper, glass,

III-14 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

III. GARBAGE	Country: NETHERLANDS
5. In terms of discharge to shore, request information concerning methods of containing garbage:	
a. How will garbage be "packaged" for removal from the ship (i.e., compacted slug)?	a. Removal from ships is considered to be ship's own responsibility - compacted slug is disposed in paper bags or cardboard
b. What will be the package size and weight?	b. See a. Approximately 1/8 m ³
c. What will be the quantity of "packages" discharged per day (b class of ship)?	(~20kg) processed garbagec. For a frigate the quantity will be
	approximately seven (frigate = 180 man/woman)
6. What are your regulations pertaining to the entry of foreign source garbage by visiting ships?	No disposal of garbage into the sea; port authorities are obliged to accept garbage from any ships
7. List the approved methods for the import disposal of foreign foods and food wastes (cooking by steam, incinerating, flushing to ship's sewage system, etc.).	Flushing to the ship's sewage system when pulped
8. List any ways ships can reduce the costs of handling/disposal of garbage and trash.	Source reduction

III-15 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

III.	GARBAGE			Cou	untry:	NOF	RWAY
1. of garb		are your country's restriction is iting NATO ships?	ons on the discharge		-		
		UNTREATED	PULPED	UN ⁻	TREATED		PULPED
	a.	In port?		a.	No disch	narge	No discharge
	b.	In territorial waters?		b.			charge No discharge scharge Allowed
	C.	Specify restricted areas:			12-25nn		
				C.	62 ⁰ N:		North Sea" south of e discharged outside
2. of tras		are your country's restriction ing NATO ships:	ons on the discharge				
	UNTRI	EATED PULPED		U	NTREATE	D	PULPED
	a.	In port?		a.	No discha	ırge	No discharge
	b.	In territorial waters?		b.	0-3nm: No 3-12nm: N		
	C.	Other:			negative t	ouoyan	cy.
				c. 62 ⁰	Special ar N no disch	ea "No arge a	orth Sea" south of llowed.
3. recept	3. List any major ports which do not have garbage reception facilities.			Allı	major ports	provid	e reception facilities.
	What is the nature of the shipboard garbage scharged to shore facilities, and if it will be segregated, byide details.			bec con nav	ause lack o	of segre ore fac	tion is made onboard egation system on cilities. however, egregation

III-16 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

III. GARBAGE	Country: NORWAY
5. In terms of discharge to shore, request information concerning methods of containing garbage:	
a. How will garbage be "packaged" for removal from the ship (i.e., compacted slug)?	Garbage will be packed in plastic sacks.
b. What will be the package size and weight?	b. Will vary.
c. What will be the quantity of "packages" discharged per day (b class of ship)?	c. No records exists.
6. What are your regulations pertaining to the entry of foreign source garbage by visiting ships?	No special regulations
7. List the approved methods for the import disposal of foreign foods and food wastes (cooking by steam, incinerating, flushing to ship's sewage system, etc.).	N/A
8. List any ways ships can reduce the costs of handling/disposal of garbage and trash.	Reduce volume of packing material before delivery onboard.
	Avoid plastic packing.
	Segregate garbage and trash into recyclable and non-recyclable items.

III-17 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

III.	GARE	BAGE/TRASH		Countr	ry: PORT	UGAL
1. of gart	What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of garbage by visiting NATO ships?					
		UNTREATED	PULPED	UNTR	EATED	PULPED
	a.	In port?		a.	No discharge	No discharge
	b.	In territorial waters?		b.	No discharge	No discharge
	C.	Specify restricted areas:		C.	N/A	
2. of tras						
		UNTREATED	PULPED	UNTI	REATED	PULPED
	a.	In port?		a.	No discharge	No discharge
	b.	In territorial waters?		b.	No discharge	No discharge
	C.	Other:		C.	N/A	
List any major ports which do not have garbage reception facilities.				nmercial contract	reception facilities ors or municipal	
4. What is the nature of the shipboard garbage discharged to shore facilities, and if it will be segregated, provide details.				gation should be metal, glass and	made onboard for I food waste.	

III-18 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

III. GARBAGE/TRASH	Country: PORTUGAL
5. In terms of discharge to shore, request information concerning methods of containing garbage:	
a. How will garbage be "packaged" for removal from the ship (i.e., compacted slug)?	a. Garbage will be packed in typical black plastic bags.
b. What will be the package size and weight?	b. Sized to be handled by one person.
c. What will be the quantity of "packages" discharged per day (b class of ship)?	c. No records available
6. What are your regulations pertaining to the entry of foreign source garbage by visiting ships?	No special regulations provided that nothing more than garbage is included. No Medical or hazardous materials can be mixed.
7. List the approved methods for the import disposal of foreign foods and food wastes (cooking by steam, incinerating, flushing to ship's sewage system, etc.).	N/A
8. List any ways ships can reduce the costs of handling/disposal of garbage and trash.	Reduce volume of packing material before delivery onboard. Segregate wastes. Special containers for large quantities can be requested from municipal. Avoid plastic packing. Segregate garbage and trash into recyclable and non-recyclable items.

III-19 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

	CARR	ACE		Country:	CDAIN
III. 1.	GARB What a		ons on the discharge	Country:	SPAIN
	What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of garbage by visiting NATO ships?				
		UNTREATED	PULPED	UNTREATED	PULPED
	a.	In port?			
	b.	In territorial waters?			
	C.	Specify restricted areas:			
2. of trash		are your country's restriction ing NATO ships:	ons on the discharge		
		UNTREATED PULPE	D	UNTREATED	PULPED
	a.	In port?			
	b.	In territorial waters?			
	C.	Other:			
List any major ports which do not have garbage reception facilities.					
	4. What is the nature of the shipboard garbage discharged to shore facilities, and if it will be segregated, provide details.				

III-20 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

III. GARBAGE		Country:	SPAIN
In terms of discha concerning methods of concerning methods o	rge to shore, request information ntaining garbage:		
a. How will of from the ship (i.e., compac	arbage be "packaged" for removal ted slug)?		
b. What will	be the package size and weight?		
c. What will discharged per day (b clas	be the quantity of "packages" s of ship)?		
What are your reg foreign source garbage by	ulations pertaining to the entry of visiting ships?		
7. List the approved foreign foods and food was incinerating, flushing to shi	`		
8. List any ways ship handling/disposal of garba	s can reduce the costs of ge and trash.		

III-21 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

III.	GARBAGE	Country: TURKEY
1. of garb	What are your country's restrictions on the discharge age by visiting NATO ships? UNTREATED PULPED a. In port? b. In territorial waters? c. Specify restricted areas:	untreated pulped a. No discharge No discharge b. 0-3nm: No discharge No discharge 3-12nm: No discharge Discharge permitted, if necessary c. In the Marmara Sea up to 1-day sail or the last 24 hours discharge prohibited.
2. of trash	What are your country's restrictions on the discharge by visiting NATO ships: UNTREATED PULPED a. In port? b. In territorial waters? c. Other:	UNTREATED PULPED a. No discharge No discharge b. 0-3nm: No discharge No discharge 3-12nm: No discharge No discharge c. Attention to MARPOL Special Areas.
3. reception	List any major ports which do not have garbage on facilities.	
	What is the nature of the shipboard garbage ged to shore facilities, and if it will be segregated, details.	

III-22 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

III. GARBAGE			y: TURKEY
In terms of discharge to shore, request information concerning methods of containing garbage:			
from the	a. How will garbage be "packaged" for removal e ship (i.e., compacted slug)?	a.	In plastic bags or use containers at pier.
	b. What will be the package size and weight?	b.	No constraint.
dischar	c. What will be the quantity of "packages" ged per day (b class of ship)?	C.	No constraint.
6. What are your regulations pertaining to the entry of foreign source garbage by visiting ships?			
7. List the approved methods for the import disposal of foreign foods and food wastes (cooking by steam, incinerating, flushing to ship's sewage system, etc.).			
8. handlin	List any ways ships can reduce the costs of g/disposal of garbage and trash.		

III-23 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

III.	GARB	AGE	Country	y: UNITE	D KINGDOM
What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of garbage by visiting NATO ships?					
		UNTREATED PULPED	UN	TREATED	PULPED
	a.	In port?	a.	No discharge	No discharge
	b.	In territorial waters?	b.	No discharge	Discharge permitted >3nm
	C.	Specify restricted areas:	C.	IMO Special are	eas in force
2. of trash	What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of trash by visiting NATO ships:				
		UNTREATED PULPED	UNTRE	EATED PULPE	ED
	a.	In port?	a.	No discharge	No discharge
	b.	In territorial waters?	b.	IAW MARPOL	
	C.	Other:	C.	IAW MARPOL	
3. recepti	List any major ports which do not have garbage reception facilities.		All nava	al bases have sh s.	ore reception
4. What is the nature of the shipboard garbage discharged to shore facilities, and if it will be segregated, provide details.				gated into glass/n I waste.	netal/food and

III-24 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

III. GARBAGE (CONT)	Country: UNITED KINGDOM
In terms of discharge to shore, request information concerning methods of containing garbage:	Information not available.
a. How will garbage be "packaged" for removal from the ship (i.e., compacted slug)?	
b. What will be the package size and weight?	
c. What will be the quantity of "packages" discharged per day (b class of ship)?	
6. What are your regulations pertaining to the entry of foreign source garbage by visiting ships?	Generally accepted. Contact harbour authorities for requirements.
7. List the approved methods for the import disposal of foreign foods and food wastes (cooking by steam, incinerating, flushing to ship's sewage system, etc.).	Not permitted.
8. List any ways ships can reduce the costs of handling/disposal of garbage and trash.	Source reduction. Product standardization. Development of plastic processing equipment. Positive segregation. Awareness training. Alternative materials.

III-25 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

III.	GARB	AGE		Countr	v. IINITE	D STATES
1.	What a	are your country's restricti	ions on the discharge	Count	y. OHITE	DOTATES
of garb	page by v	visiting NATO ships?				
		UNTREATED	PULPED	UNTF	REATED	PULPED
	a.	In port?		a.	No discharge	No discharge
	b.	In territorial waters?		b.	No discharge	No discharge
	C.	Specify restricted areas	s:			
2. of tras		are your country's restrictiing NATO ships:	ions on the discharge			
		UNTREATED	PULPED	UNTF	REATED	PULPED
	a.	In port?		a.	No discharge	No discharge
	b.	In territorial waters?		b.	No discharge	No discharge
	C.	Other:				
List any major ports which do not have garbage reception facilities.			. Navy ports provon facilities.	ride garbage		
What is the nature of the shipboard garbage discharged to shore facilities, and if it will be segregated, provide details.		facilitie and gla segreg plastic proces materia	ass, and other ref pated. However, discs from the pl	vaste, plastics, metal fuse and may not be upon entering port, astic waste egated. Hazardous arately and off-		
	rning me	ns of discharge to shore, in thods of containing garbath How will garbage be "pa .e., compacted slug)?	age:	The methods of containing garbage will var depending on the type of garbage processing equipment installed on the ship and the garbage handling procedures employed by the ship.		of garbage nstalled on the ship
discha	b. c. irged per	What will be the package What will be the quantite day (b class of ship)?	-			

III-26 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

6. What are your regulations pertaining to the entry of foreign source garbage by visiting ships?	Country: UNITED STATES All garbage on foreign ships should be disposed of at sea outside the contiguous zone. If not disposed of prior to entering the U.S. contiguous zone, such garbage shall be segregated as garbage and dry materials (packaging, etc.) for special disposal ashore.
7. List the approved methods for the import disposal of foreign foods and food wastes (cooking by steam, incinerating, flushing to ship's sewage system, etc.).	Foreign foods and food wastes (garbage) or the garbage generated inside the contiguous zone by a foreign ship must be disposed of in U.S. port by one of the following USDA approved methods: Cooking by steam or other heat source in a leak-proof container (dumpster) at 212°F for a period of 30 minutes and disposal of residues by burying (sanitary landfill methods). Incinerating in an incinerator approved by the EPA. Grinding and flushing through a ship's CHT system (when installed) to a USDA approved sewage system ashore.
7. List the approved methods for the import disposal of foreign foods and food wastes (cooking by steam, incinerating, flushing to ship's sewage system, etc.). (cont.)	The standards given above do not preclude discharge of any solid waste in an emergency when failure to do so would clearly endanger the health or safety of shipboard personnel.
8. List any ways ships can reduce the costs of handling/disposal of garbage and trash.	Prior to entering port, discharge all garbage and trash per applicable discharge restrictions. Segregate garbage and trash into recyclable and non-recyclable items. Reduce volume of garbage/trash generated Onboard.

III-27 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

IV.	PLASTIC WASTE	Country: BELGIUM
1. regula	What are your country's plastic waste discharge tions: a. In port? b. In inland waters?	a, b, c & d prohibited
	c. In territorial waters?d. Specify restricted areas:	
2. and no	Are there any special restrictions for food-contaminated on-food-contaminated plastic waste?	No
3. negativ	Does your country require packaging plastic waste for ve buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?	N/A refer to 1.
What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea discharges of plastic waste?		N/A
5. facilitie	List all major ports that have plastics waste reception es:	
	a. Naval ports	a. Zeebrugge/Oostend
	b. Commercial	b. Antwerp
List any special packaging requirements for plastic waste prior to its transfer ashore for disposal or recycling.		None
7. Do shore reception facilities require any special processing or treatment of plastic waste contaminated with food from other countries?		No
8. loadinç	List any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off- g and disposing of plastic waste.	Minimize the use of plastics.

IV-1 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

IV. PLASTIC WASTE	Country: CANADA
What are your country's plastic waste discharge regulations:	No discharge is allowed at sea. Offload at port facility only.
a. In port?b. In inland waters?c. In territorial waters?d. Specify restricted areas:	
2. Are there any special restrictions for food-contaminated and non-food-contaminated plastic waste?	No discharge is allowed.
Does your country require packaging plastic waste for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?	No discharge is allowed.
4. What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea discharges of plastic waste?	None.
5. List all major ports that have plastics waste reception facilities:	See "Directory of Reception Facilities for Marine Wastes" available through the Canadian Coast Guard.
a. Naval portsb. Commercial	
6. List any special packaging requirements for plastic waste prior to its transfer ashore for disposal or recycling.	None at this time.
7. Do shore reception facilities require any special processing or treatment of plastic waste contaminated with food from other countries?	
8. List any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of plastic waste.	

IV-2 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

IV. PLASTIC WASTE	Country: DENMARK
What are your country's plastic waste discharge regulations:	DEMMARK
a. In port?b. In inland waters?c. In territorial waters?d. Specify restricted areas:	No discharge.
2. Are there any special restrictions for food-contaminated and non-food contaminated plastic waste?	No discharge.
Does your country require packaging plastic waste for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?	No discharge allowed.
4. What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea discharges of plastic waste?	No discharge allowed.
Error! Bookmark not defined. 5. List all major ports that have plastics waste reception facilities:	All major ports have reception facilities.
a. Naval ports b. Commercial	
6. List any special packaging requirements for plastic waste prior to its transfer ashore for disposal or recycling.	None.
7. Do shore reception facilities require any special processing or treatment of plastic waste contaminated with food from other countries?	No
8. List any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of plastic waste.	Source reduction.

IV-3 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

IV.	PLASTIC WASTE	Country: FRANCE
1. regulat	What are your country's plastic waste discharge ions:	
	a. In port?b. In inland waters?c. In territorial waters?d. Specify restricted areas:	a. Discharge prohibited.b. Discharge prohibited.c. Discharge prohibited.d. Discharge prohibited.
2. and no	Are there any special restrictions for food-contaminated nfood-contaminated plastic waste?	No restriction.
3. negativ	Does your country require packaging plastic waste for buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?	No, discharge prohibited.
4. for at-s	What are your country's record-keeping requirements ea discharges of plastic waste?	Plastic waste is subjected to the same procedure as other waste.
5. facilitie	List all major ports that have plastics waste reception s: a. Naval ports	a. Current installation of selective sorting procedures for plastic waste (waste handling facilities close to quays).
	b. Commercial	b. Information not available.
6. waste j	List any special packaging requirements for plastic prior to its transfer ashore for disposal or recycling.	None.
	Do shore reception facilities require any special sing or treatment of plastic waste contaminated with food her countries?	No restriction.
8. loading	List any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off- and disposing of plastic waste.	Minimize the use of plastics, particularly for food packing in order to reduce subsequent recycling difficulties.
		Encourage the use of materials that are biodegradable or can be recycled.
		Do not take plastic outer packaging on board before each sailing.

IV-4 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

	Γ				
	C WASTE	Country	y: GERMANY		
What are your country's plastic waste discharge regulations:					
a.	In port?	a.	Segregation required		
b.	In inland waters?	b.	No discharge		
C.	In territorial waters?	c.	No discharge		
d.	Specify restricted areas:	d.	MARPOL ANNEX V		
	re any special restrictions for food-contaminated intaminated plastic waste?	No			
	Does your country require packaging plastic waste for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?		Disposal at sea not allowed		
	4. What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea discharges of plastic waste?		al at sea not allowed		
List all major ports that have plastics waste reception facilities: a. Naval ports b. Commercial			an ports and naval bases will plastics if segregated.		
	special packaging requirements for plastic transfer ashore for disposal or recycling.		ust allow handling by one person. ally, sacks are 60 litres up to 40		
7. Do shore reception facilities require any special processing or treatment of plastic waste contaminated with food from other countries?					
8. List any and disposing of	ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading plastic waste.	Source	Reduction		

IV-5 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

IV. PLASTIC WASTE	Country: GREECE		
What are your country's plastic waste discharge regulations:			
a. In port?	a. No restriction.		
b. In inland waters?	b. No discharge.		
c. In territorial waters?	c. No discharge.		
d. Specify restricted areas:	d. Mediterranean Sea, according to MARPOL.		
Are there any special restrictions for food-contaminated and non-food contaminated plastic waste?	No.		
Does your country require packaging plastic waste for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?	Disposal at sea not allowed.		
4. What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea discharges of plastic waste?	Disposal at sea not allowed.		
List all major ports that have plastics waste reception facilities: a. Naval ports b. Commercial	All civilian ports and naval bases will receive plastics as normal household waste.		
6. List any special packaging requirements for plastic waste prior to its transfer ashore for disposal or recycling.	Size must allow handling by one person.		
7. Do shore reception facilities require any special processing or treatment of plastic waste contaminated with food from other countries?	No.		
8. List any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of plastic waste.	Avoid plastic packaging.		

IV-6 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

IV.	PLAST	TIC WASTE	Country: ITALY
1. regula	What are your country's plastic waste discharge regulations:		
	a.	In port?	No discharge is allowed at sea. Off-load at port facility only.
	b.	In inland waters?	at port idomy only.
	C.	In territorial waters?	
	d.	Specify restricted areas:	
2. and no		ere any special restrictions for food-contaminated ontaminated plastic waste?	No restrictions for off-loading at port facilities.
3. negati		our country require packaging plastic waste for ncy prior to at-sea disposal?	No discharge is allowed.
4. for at-s		are your country's record-keeping requirements arges of plastic waste?	None.
5. facilitie		major ports that have plastics waste reception	Barges and containers are available in all naval and commercial ports.
	a. b.	Naval ports Commercial	
6. List any special packaging requirements for plastic waste prior to its transfer ashore for disposal or recycling.			None at this time.
7. Do shore reception facilities require any special processing or treatment of plastic waste contaminated with food from other countries?			None
8. List any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of plastic waste.			Source reduction. Compacting.

IV-7 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

IV.	PLASTIC WASTE	Country: NETHERLANDS		
1. regula	What are your country's plastic waste discharge ations:			
	a. In port?b. In inland waters?c. In territorial waters?d. Specify restricted areas:	a. Marpol Annex 5 b. " c. " d. North Sea area		
2. and no	Are there any special restrictions for food-contaminated on-food contaminated plastic waste?	The separately collected plastic waste has to be non-food contaminated.		
3. negati	Does your country require packaging plastic waste for ive buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?	In North Sea area plastic waste is not disposed of into the sea.		
4. for at-	What are your country's record-keeping requirements sea discharges of plastic waste?	Not applicable		
5. facilitie	List all major ports that have plastics waste reception es:	All major ports have garbage waste reception facilities. Garbage waste includes plastic waste.		
	a. Naval ports b. Commercial			
6. waste	List any special packaging requirements for plastic prior to its transfer ashore for disposal or recycling.	See garbage packaging		
	Do shore reception facilities require any special ssing or treatment of plastic waste contaminated with food other countries?	It depends on the contractor who is recycling or is treating the garbage (plastic).		
8. and di	List any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading sposing of plastic waste.	Source reduction		

IV-8 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

IV.	PLASTIC WASTE	Country: NORWAY		
1. regulat	What are your country's plastic waste discharge tions:			
	a. In port?b. In inland waters?c. In territorial waters?d. Specify restricted areas:	 a. No discharge b. No discharge c. No discharge d North Sea south of 62⁰N: No discharge. - Within 500 metres from offshore installations: No discharge. 		
2. and no	Are there any special restrictions for food-contaminated on-food contaminated plastic waste?	No special restrictions: No discharge		
3. negativ	Does your country require packaging plastic waste for ve buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?	No plastic disposal to sea is allowed		
4. for at-s	What are your country's record-keeping requirements sea discharges of plastic waste?	No plastic disposal to sea is allowed		
5. facilitie	List all major ports that have plastics waste reception s: a. Naval ports b. Commercial	All major ports have reception facilities. (No plastic segregation however).		
6. waste	List any special packaging requirements for plastic prior to its transfer ashore for disposal or recycling.	No special requirements.		
	Do shore reception facilities require any special sing or treatment of plastic waste contaminated with food ther countries?	No special processing: treatment as for plastic.		
8. and dis	List any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading sposing of plastic waste.	Reduce volume of plastic waste generated onboard by avoiding plastic packaging before delivery of goods onboard.		

IV-9 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

IV.	PLASTIC WASTE	Country: PORTUGAL		
1. regula	What are your country's plastic waste discharge ations:			
	a. In port?b. In inland waters?c. In territorial waters?d. Specify restricted areas:	a. No discharge allowedb. No discharge allowedc. No discharge allowedd. N/A		
2. and no	Are there any special restrictions for food-contaminated on-food contaminated plastic waste?	No discharge allowed for both types.		
3. negati	Does your country require packaging plastic waste for ive buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?	In extreme cases food contaminated plastics if dumped into the sea should have negative buoyancy, for instance with compacted glass or metal.		
4. for at-	What are your country's record-keeping requirements sea discharges of plastic waste?	No requirements.		
5. facilitie	List all major ports that have plastics waste reception es:	Plastics are collected as garbage and are not segregated.		
	a. Naval ports b. Commercial			
6. waste	List any special packaging requirements for plastic prior to its transfer ashore for disposal or recycling.	No special requirements.		
	Do shore reception facilities require any special ssing or treatment of plastic waste contaminated with food other countries?	Food contaminated plastics should have odour barriers.		
8. and di	List any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading sposing of plastic waste.	Reduce production. Modify food supply packing. Re-use spares packing.		

IV-10 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

IV.	PLASTIC WASTE	Country:	SPAIN
1. regulati	What are your country's plastic waste discharge ions:		
	a. In port?b. In inland waters?c. In territorial waters?d. Specify restricted areas:		
2. and no	Are there any special restrictions for food-contaminated n-food contaminated plastic waste?		
3. negativ	Does your country require packaging plastic waste for ye buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?		
4. for at-s	What are your country's record-keeping requirements ea discharges of plastic waste?		
5. facilities	List all major ports that have plastics waste reception s:		
	a. Naval ports		
	b. Commercial		
6. waste p	List any special packaging requirements for plastic prior to its transfer ashore for disposal or recycling.		
	Do shore reception facilities require any special sing or treatment of plastic waste contaminated with food her countries?		
8. and dis	List any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading posing of plastic waste.		

IV-11 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

IV.	PLASTIC WASTE	Country: TURKEY		
1. regulat	What are your country's plastic waste discharge tions: a. In port? b. In inland waters? c. In territorial waters? d. Specify restricted areas:	a.b.c. No plastic waste discharges permitted within 50 nm of shore. d. Attention to MARPOL Special Areas.		
2. and no	Are there any special restrictions for food-contaminated on-food contaminated plastic waste?	For non-food contaminated plastics, retain onboard for 20 days. For food-contaminated plastics, retain last 3 days before return to port.		
3. negativ	Does your country require packaging plastic waste for ye buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?	Yes, if ship is > 50 nm from shore and out of MARPOL Special Areas.		
4. for at-s	What are your country's record-keeping requirements sea discharges of plastic waste?			
5. facilitie	List all major ports that have plastics waste reception s:			
	a. Naval ports	a. All naval ports will receive plastic wastes as garbage/trash.		
	b. Commercial	b		
6. waste j	List any special packaging requirements for plastic prior to its transfer ashore for disposal or recycling.			
	Do shore reception facilities require any special sing or treatment of plastic waste contaminated with food ther countries?			
8. and dis	List any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading sposing of plastic waste.			

IV-12 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

IV.	PLASTIC WASTE	Country: UNITED KINGDOM		
1. regula	What are your country's plastic waste discharge tions:			
	a. In port?b. In inland waters?c. In territorial waters?d. Specify restricted areas:	All plastic waste must be disposed of ashore.		
2. and no	Are there any special restrictions for food-contaminated on-food contaminated plastic waste?	Foreign food contaminated waste must be handled separately. Contact harbour authorities.		
3. negati	Does your country require packaging plastic waste for ve buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?	No discharge at sea.		
4. for at-	What are your country's record-keeping requirements sea discharges of plastic waste?	No discharge at sea.		
5. facilitie	List all major ports that have plastics waste reception es:	All ports have reception facilities.		
	a. Naval ports b. Commercial			
6. waste	List any special packaging requirements for plastic prior to its transfer ashore for disposal or recycling.	None, unless contaminated by foreign food.		
	Do shore reception facilities require any special ssing or treatment of plastic waste contaminated with food other countries?	Yes. Contact harbour authorities.		
8. and di	List any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading sposing of plastic waste.	Source reduction. Product standardization. Development of plastic processing equipment. Positive segregation. Awareness training. Alternative materials.		

IV-13 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

IV.	PLASTIC WASTE	Country: UNITED STATES
1. regula	What are your country's plastic waste discharge ations: a. In port? b. In inland waters? c. In territorial waters?	No plastic waste discharges permitted.
	d. Specify restricted areas:	
2. contai	Are there any special restrictions for food- minated and non-food contaminated plastic waste?	No
3. for ne	Does your country require packaging plastic waste gative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?	Yes, for emergency discharges to protect the safety of the ship or the health and welfare of the crew.
4. requir	What are your country's record-keeping ements for at-sea discharges of plastic waste?	All discharges shall be approved by the commanding officer and appropriately logged to indicate the amount, time, and location of the overboard discharge.
5. recept	List all major ports that have plastics waste tion facilities:	All U.S. Navy and commercial ports have plastics waste reception facilities.
	a. Naval ports b. Commercial	
6. waste	List any special packaging requirements for plastic prior to its transfer ashore for disposal or recycling.	No special requirements except if plastics are contaminated with foreign source food waste.
	Do shore reception facilities require any special ssing or treatment of plastic waste contaminated with rom other countries?	Foreign food-contaminated plastic waste must be disposed of in compliance with USDA regulations. See Section IV, item #7 of this document.
8. loadin	List any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off- g and disposing of plastic waste.	Reduce the volume of plastic waste generated aboard ship by utilizing non-plastic substitute items and by removing plastic wrappings, etc. prior to bringing items on ship.

IV-14 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

V.	MEDIC	CAL WASTE	Country	/: BELGIUM	
1. dischar	What a	are your country's medical waste shipboard lations:			
waste?	a. For infectious or potentially infectious medical ?		a.	Use marked special container from base dispensary.	
	b. For other non-infectious medical waste?		b.	No discharge	
	c. For sharps?		C.	After disinfection, normal household waste.	
	d.	For liquid medical waste?	d.	No discharge	
2. buoyan		ical waste required to be packaged for negative to at-sea disposal?	No sea disposal permitted.		
3. adminis		our country require ships to maintain ecords of medical waste discharges?	Throughout base dispensary.		
4. facilities		major ports that have medical waste reception			
	a.	Naval ports	a.	Zeebrugge/Oostend.	
	b.	Commercial ports	b.	Antwerp.	
	ing, labe	ere any special documentation, sterilization, elling, or transportation requirements for medical ed to shore reception facilities?			
6. medica	List an Il waste.	y special restrictions on the incineration of	Not per	mitted in territorial waters.	
7. and dis		lys for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading of medical waste	Deliver	at base dispensary.	

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

V.	MEDICA	AL WASTE	Country	/:	CANADA	
1. dischar waste?	What are your country's medical waste shipboard rge regulations: a. For infectious or potentially infectious medical b. For other non-infectious medical waste? c. For sharps? d. For liquid medical waste?		a. b.	Segregate onboard, properly Normal trash procedure		
			c. d.	Same as a.		
2. buoyan		al waste required to be packaged for negative at-sea disposal?	No discharge is allowed			
Does your country require ships to maintain administrative records of medical waste discharges?				No discharge is allowed		
List all major ports the facilities: a. Naval ports		najor ports that have medical waste reception Naval ports	a.	Halifax	nalt, British Columbia; ar , Esquimalt, British oia and Halifax, Nova	
	b.	Commercial ports	b.	Informa	ation is not available.	
	ging, labell	e any special documentation, sterilization, ling, or transportation requirements for medical d to shore reception facilities?	Information is not available.			
6. medica	List any al waste.	special restrictions on the incineration of	No res	rictions.		
7. and dis		s for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading medical waste.				

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

V. I	MEDICAL WASTE	Country: DENMARK		
	What are your country's medical waste shipboard e regulations:			
waste?	a. For infectious or potentially infectious medical)		
ł	b. For other non-infectious medical waste?) No discharge.		
C	c. For sharps?)		
Ó	d. For liquid medical waste?)		
	Is medical waste required to be packaged for negative y prior to at-sea disposal?	No discharge allowed.		
	Does your country require ships to maintain rative records of medical waste discharges?	No		
4. I facilities:	List all major ports that have medical waste reception	Major ports have medical waste reception facilities.		
á	a. Naval ports			
k	b. Commercial ports			
packagin	Are there any special documentation, sterilization, ng, labelling, or transportation requirements for medical ansferred to shore reception facilities?	No information available at this time.		
6. I medical	List any special restrictions on the incineration of waste.			
	List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading osing of medical waste	Is normally delivered in Naval base dispensary.		

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

V.	MEDI	CAL WA	ASTE		Count	ry: FRANCE	
1. dischar		are your ulations:	country's medical wa	ste shipboard			
waste?	a.	a. For infectious or potentially infectious medical				Classified as contaminated waste.	
	b.	For other non-infectious medical waste?		edical waste?	b.	Classified as simple household garbage.	
	C.	For sh	narps?		C.	Classified as contaminated waste.	
	d.	For lic	quid medical waste?		d.	Classified as contaminated waste.	
2. buoyan			ste required to be pac ea disposal?	kaged for negative	In the 25-200mm zone (high seas), discharges are authorized with packaging for negative buoyancy.		
3. adminis			intry require ships to r of medical waste disc		No.		
4. facilities			a. All contaminated medical waste shall be packaged in use-once-only recipients, then treated at departmental				
		a.	Naval ports?		level.	,	
		b.	Commercial ports?		b.	Information not available	
	ging, lab	elling, o	special documentation r transportation require nore reception facilities	ements for medical	packin	ly concerning the choice of the besting and storage conditions for minated waste is currently under	
6. medica	List ar al waste		al restrictions on the ir	ncineration of	the inc board as pro	nilitary ports of the French Navy, cineration of medical waste on visiting ships is prohibited, insofar cedures for handling this waste ade available.	
7. and dis			hips to reduce the cos cal waste	sts of off-loading	ships to contain space waste,	m rigorous sorting on board the to separate contaminated and non-minated waste so that the storage on board for the contaminated, which will be handled quently by shore facilities, can be I.	

V-4 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

V.	MEDIC	CAL WASTE	Country:	GERMANY
1. dischar	What are your country's medical waste shipboard discharge regulations:			
waste?	a. For infectious or potentially infectious medical aste?		ad. No dis	charge
	b.	For other non-infectious medical waste?		
	C.	For sharps?		
	d.	For liquid medical waste?		
2. buoyar		lical waste required to be packaged for negative to at-sea disposal?	No discharge	
3. adminis		our country require ships to maintain records of medical waste discharges?	No	
4. facilitie		major ports that have medical waste reception	All ports have r facilities (dispe	medical waste reception nsary)
	a.	Naval ports		
	b.	Commercial ports		
	ging, lab	ere any special documentation, sterilization, elling, or transportation requirements for medical red to shore reception facilities?	Special (tight)	packaging is required.
6. medica	List an al waste.	y special restrictions on the incineration of		aboard not allowed within rand Baltic Sea.
7. and dis		ays for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading of medical waste.		

V-5 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

٧.	MEDIO	CAL WASTE	Countr	y: GREECE	
	rge regu a.	are your country's medical waste shipboard lations: For infectious or potentially infectious medical	a.	Infectious material is packaged onboard in special containers and offloaded to shore	
waste?	b.	For other non-infectious medical waste?	b.	reception facilities. Normal household waste.	
	C.	For sharps?	C.	After disinfection, normal household waste.	
	d.	For liquid medical waste?	d.	Hazardous waste.	
2. buoyar	Is medical waste required to be packaged for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?			Disposal not allowed in the Mediterranean Sea.	
3. admini	Does your country require ships to maintain administrative records of medical waste discharges?			ormation available at this time.	
4. facilitie	4. List all major ports that have medical waste reception facilities:				
	a.	Naval ports			
	b.	Commercial ports			
5. Are there any special documentation, sterilization, packaging, labelling, or transportation requirements for medical waste transferred to shore reception facilities?					
List any special restrictions on the incineration of medical waste.					
7. and dis		ays for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading of medical waste			

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

V.	MEDIO	CAL WASTE	Country	y: ITALY
1. discha	What are your country's medical waste shipboard discharge regulations:			
waste?	a.	For infectious or potentially infectious medical	a.	Segregated onboard, properly identified, autoclaved and off-loaded at port facility.
	b.	For other non-infectious medical waste?	b.	Normal trash procedure.
	c.	For sharps?	C.	Same as a.
	d.	For liquid medical waste?	d.	Same as a.
2. buoyar		lical waste required to be packaged for negative to at-sea disposal?	No disc	charge is allowed.
3. admini		your country require ships to maintain records of medical waste discharges?	No disc	charge is allowed.
4. facilitie		major ports that have medical waste reception		
140111110	a.	Naval ports	a.	Information is available from Military Authorities.
	b.	Commercial ports	b.	Information is available from Port Authorities.
5. Are there any special documentation, sterilization, packaging, labelling, or transportation requirements for medical waste transferred to shore reception facilities?			Informa	ation not available.
List any special restrictions on the incineration of medical waste.			Incinera	ation is not allowed on board.
7. and dis		ays for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading of medical waste	Ensure segreg	that medical waste is properly ated.

V-7 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

V.	MEDIC	CAL WASTE	Country	. NETHERLANDS
1. discha	What are your country's medical waste shipboard discharge regulations:			
waste	a. ?	For infectious or potentially infectious medical	a.	No discharge
	b.	For other non-infectious medical waste?	b.	п
	C.	For sharps?		п
	d.	For liquid medical waste?	c. d.	п
2. buoyar	Is medical waste required to be packaged for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?			harge is allowed.
3. admini	Does your country require ships to maintain administrative records of medical waste discharges?			
4. facilitie		major ports that have medical waste reception	All ports	s have medical waste reception
	a.	Naval ports		
	b.	Commercial ports		
5. Are there any special documentation, sterilization, packaging, labelling, or transportation requirements for medical waste transferred to shore reception facilities?			Special	packaging is required
6. medica	List an	ny special restrictions on the incineration of		ation of medical waste is done out lavy organization.
7. and dis		ays for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading of medical waste		

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

V.	MEDICAL WASTE	Country: NORWAY
	What are your country's medical waste shipboard ge regulations:	
waste?	a. For infectious or potentially infectious medical	(a,b,c,d)
wasto.	b. For other non-infectious medical waste?	The procedure of the Navy is to collect medical waste onboard and deliver it separately ashore.
	c. For sharps?	
	d. For liquid medical waste?	
2. buoyand	Is medical waste required to be packaged for negative cy prior to at-sea disposal?	No sea disposal is recommended
3. adminis	Does your country require ships to maintain trative records of medical waste discharges?	N/A
4. facilities	List all major ports that have medical waste reception .	(a,b)
raomineo	a. Naval ports	Major ports have medical waste reception facilities.
	b. Commercial ports	
	Are there any special documentation, sterilization, ng, labelling, or transportation requirements for medical ansferred to shore reception facilities?	Sharps to be packaged in a safe way to avoid injury to handling personnel. Generally medical waste has to be labelled according to the content.
6. medical	List any special restrictions on the incineration of waste.	No special restrictions
7. and disp	List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading posing of medical waste	Norwegian Navy vessels produce very small quantities of medical waste therefore there is very little to gain economically.

V-9

ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

V.	MEDIC	CAL WASTE	Country	y:	PORTUGAL	
1. dischai	What are your country's medical waste shipboard discharge regulations:					
waste?	a.	a. For infectious or potentially infectious medical		No sea disposal is allowed. All medical waste should be segregated and		
	b.	For other non-infectious medical waste?	deliver	ed sep	arately ashore.	
	C.	For sharps?				
	d.	For liquid medical waste?				
2. buoyar		lical waste required to be packaged for negative to at-sea disposal?	No sea disposal is allowed. However in cases of "force majeur" sea disposal is allowed with negative bouyancy.			
3. adminis	Does your country require ships to maintain administrative records of medical waste discharges?					
4. facilitie	s: a.	major ports that have medical waste reception Naval ports	a.	medi adva		
	b.	Commercial ports	b.	conta	mercial ports should be acted by Embassies to ge procedures with local tals	
	5. Are there any special documentation, sterilization, packaging, labelling, or transportation requirements for medical waste transferred to shore reception facilities?			ers be nedica	d be packed in special fore deliver. Il wastes have to be rdingly.	
6. List any special restrictions on the incineration of medical waste.			No spe	ecial re	strictions	
7. and dis	7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of medical waste				pard as much as possible. mpact. ontainers for sharps	

V-10 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

V.	MEDIC	CAL WASTE	Country:	SPAIN
1.	What a	are your country's medical waste shipboard		
discha	discharge regulations:			
	a.	For infectious or potentially infectious medical		
waste'	?			
	_			
	b.	For other non-infectious medical waste?		
		E l 0		
	C.	For sharps?		
	d.	For liquid modical weets?		
	u.	For liquid medical waste?		
2.	le moo	dical waste required to be packaged for negative		
		to at-sea disposal?		
buoyai	icy prior	to at-sea disposar:		
3.	Does	your country require ships to maintain		
		records of medical waste discharges?		
admin	olidavo	records of medical waste discribinges.		
4.	List all	major ports that have medical waste reception		
facilitie		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
	a.	Naval ports		
		•		
	b.	Commercial ports		
5.	Are the	ere any special documentation, sterilization,		
packa	ging, lab	elling, or transportation requirements for medical		
waste	transferi	red to shore reception facilities?		
6. List any special restrictions on the incineration of				
medic	al waste.			
7.		ays for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading		
and di	sposing	of medical waste		

V-11 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

V.	MEDICAL WASTE	Country: TURKEY
1. dischar	What are your country's medical waste shipboard ge regulations:	
waste?	a. For infectious or potentially infectious medical	No discharges. Steam sterilize, store and transfer ashore.
	b. For other non-infectious medical waste?	b. May be disposed of as trash.
	c. For sharps?	c. Discharge prohibited.
	d. For liquid medical waste?	d. May be disposed of as black water.
2. buoyan	Is medical waste required to be packaged for negative cy prior to at-sea disposal?	If health is threatened, steam sterilize, package for negative buoyancy and discharge beyond >50 nm . No discharge of sharps.
3. adminis	Does your country require ships to maintain strative records of medical waste discharges?	
4. facilities	List all major ports that have medical waste reception	
	a. Naval ports	All naval ports will receive medical wastes.
	b. Commercial ports	b
	Are there any special documentation, sterilization, ing, labelling, or transportation requirements for medical ransferred to shore reception facilities?	Contact with base duty officers or hospital.
6. medica	List any special restrictions on the incineration of I waste.	
7. and dis	List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading posing of medical waste	

V-12 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

V.	MEDICAL WASTE		Country:	UNITED KINGDOM
1. dischar	What are your country's medical waste shipboard discharge regulations:			
waste?	a. For infectious or potentially in	ectious medical	mixed with other	waste should not be er wastes. Waste must be strial waste. Special
	b. For other non-infectious medi	cal waste?	packaging and	labelling requirements.
	c. For sharps?		instructions.	
	d. For liquid medical waste?			
2. buoyan	Is medical waste required to be packa cy prior to at-sea disposal?	ged for negative	Sea disposal is	not recommended.
3. adminis	Does your country require ships to maintain administrative records of medical waste discharges?			
4. facilities	List all major ports that have medical vs:	vaste reception		al ports have a medical int of contact who can
	a. Naval ports		arrange recepti	
	b. Commercial port		b. Informa	ation not available.
	Are there any special documentation, ing, labelling, or transportation requiren ransferred to shore reception facilities?		Yes. Contact h	narbour health authorities.
6. List any special restrictions on the incineration of medical waste.			Yes, same as i	ndustrial waste.
7. and dis	7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of medical waste			ion and identification. n of products used. ning.

V-13 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

V.	MEDICAL WASTE	Country: UNITED STATES	
1. dischar	What are your country's medical waste shipboard ge regulations: a. For infectious or potentially infectious medical	 a. No discharges. Steam sterilize, package properly and store for transfer ashore. b. May be disposed of as trash and 	
waste?	b. For other non-infectious medical waste?c. For sharps?d. For liquid medical waste?	does not require sterilization or special handling. Must be weighted for negative buoyancy. c. Sharps retained onboard for proper disposal ashore after steam sterilization. d. Liquid wastes may be disposed of by discharging into the sanitary system.	
2. buoyan	Is medical waste required to be packaged for negative cy prior to at-sea disposal?	If infectious waste presents health hazard, steam sterilize, package, weight for negative buoyancy and discharge beyond 50 nm of shore.	
3. adminis	Does your country require ships to maintain strative records of medical waste discharges?	Yes	
4. facilities	List all major ports that have medical waste reception s: a. Naval ports b. Commercial port	All U.S. Navy ports have medical waste reception facilities	
	Are there any special documentation, sterilization, ing, labelling, or transportation requirements for medical ransferred to shore reception facilities?	Yes, medical waste transferred to shore reception facilities must comply with Federal, State, Local, and SOFA requirements.	
6. medica	List any special restrictions on the incineration of I waste.	Plastic contaminated with medical waste and wet medical waste shall not be incinerated.	
7. and dis	List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading posing of medical waste	Ensure that medical waste is properly segregated such that the quantity of infectious waste needing sterilization and special disposal is minimized.	

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

VI.	HAZAI	RDOUS MATERIAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE	Country:	BELGIUM
1.	What a	are your country's HM/HW discharge regulations:	a.b. Di	scharge prohibited.
	a.	In port?		
	b.	In territorial waters?		
2. substa prohib	nce for v	e a reference source which lists the hazardous which overboard discharge is completely	N/A refer to	0 1.
3. for at-s		are your country's record-keeping requirements osal of HM/HW?	N/A	
4. HM/H\	Descril N ashore	be any special requirements for transferring	To be segr	regated and marked.
	a.	Segregation		
	b.	Packaging		
	C.	Labelling		
	d.	Documentation		
5.	List all	major ports that have HM/HW reception facilities:		
	a.	Naval ports	_	
	b.	Commercial ports		eebrugge/Oostend. ntwerp.
6. loadin		be any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off- posing of HM/HW.	Source red	duction.

VI-1 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

VI.	HAZAI	RDOUS MATERIAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE	Country: CANADA		
1.	What a	are your country's HM/HW discharge regulations:	No discharge is allowed.		
	a.	In port?			
	b.	In territorial waters?			
2. substa prohibi	nce for v	e a reference source which lists the hazardous which overboard discharge is completely	Pollutant Substances Regulations.		
3. for at-s		are your country's record-keeping requirements osal of HM/HW?	The master of the ship must report the discharge of the pollutant by radio or the fastest means to the pollution prevention officer nearest to the ship.		
4. HM/H\	Descril W ashore	be any special requirements for transferring	Refer to publication A-LM-187-004/JS- 001 Hazardous Material Storage and Handling Guide, available through		
	a.	Segregation	Queen's Harbour Master (QHM).		
	b.	Packaging			
	C.	Labelling			
	d.	Documentation			
5.	List all	major ports that have HM/HW reception facilities:	See "Directory of Reception Facilities for		
	a.	Naval ports	Marine Wastes" available through the Canadian Coast Guard.		
	b.	Commercial ports			
6. loadin		be any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off- sposing of HM/HW.			

VI-2 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

VI. HA	ZARDOUS MATERIAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE	Country: DENMARK
1.	What are your country's HM/HW discharge regulations:	
	a. In port?	No discharge.
	b. In territorial waters?	
2. substai prohibit	Provide a reference source which lists the hazardous nee for which overboard discharge is completely ted.	No discharge.
3. for at-s	What are your country's record-keeping requirements ea disposal of HM/HW?	No discharge.
4. HM/HV	Describe any special requirements for transferring V ashore:	Has to be delivered segregated, safe packaged and labelled.
	a. Segregation	
	b. Packaging	
	c. Labelling	
	d. Documentation	
5.	List all major ports that have HM/HW reception facilities:	Major ports have reception facilities.
	a. Naval ports	
	b. Commercial ports	
6. loading	Describe any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off- and disposing of HM/HW.	Reduce the use and find harmless substitutes.

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

VI. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE	Country: FRANCE
What are your country's HM/HW discharge regulations: a. In port? b. In territorial waters? Provide a reference source which lists the hazardous substance for which overboard discharge is completely prohibited.	a. Discharge prohibited. b. Discharge prohibited. Circular Note No. 112 EMM/MAT/ST of 9 April 1982 containing the toxicological data sheets on chemical analysis products, acid and basic treatment products, paints and solvents.
What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea disposal of HM/HW?	Existence of routing sheets.
4. Describe any special requirements for transferring HM/HW ashore:	a. Sorting of waste to be offloaded and storage in dry place before transfer to shore.
a. Segregation b. Packaging	b. Packing of dangerous waste in original packing, before transfer to shore.
c. Labelling d. Documentation	c. Labelling of packaging to facilitate their identification ashore.
	d. Product transfer bill.
List all major ports that have HM/HW reception facilities: a. Naval ports b. Commercial ports	 a. All the main military ports of the French Navy are equipped with reception facilities for dangerous waste. b. Information not available.
6. Describe any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of HM/HW.	Limit the quantities of dangerous products taken on board by systematically trying to use substitute products.

VI-4 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

	ZARDOUS MATERIAL/HAZARDOUS		Country	GERMANY
1.	What are your country's HM/HW disc a. In port?	harge regulations:	a.	Make request to harbour master/harbour supply installation. Special application form for offloading will be provided.
	b. In territorial waters?		b.	No discharge
2. substar prohibit	Provide a reference source which lists ace for which overboard discharge is could be action.		No disc	harge
3. for at-s	What are your country's record-keeping disposal of HM/HW?	ng requirements	No disc	harge
4. HM/HV	Describe any special requirements fo ashore:	r transferring		
	a. Segregation		a.	Segregation, only pure chemicals are accepted.
	b. Packaging		b.	HM/HW shall be offloaded in original container.
	c. Labelling		C.	IMDG Code
	d. Documentation		d.	Safety Data Sheet
5.	List all major ports that have HM/HW	reception facilities:		
	a. Naval ports		a.	All naval ports
	b. Commercial ports		b.	All ports
6. loading	6. Describe any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of HM/HW.			reduction. Proper segregation elling.

VI-5 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

VI. HAZ	ZARDOI	US MATERIAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE	Countr	y: GREECE
1.	What a	re your country's HM/HW discharge regulations:		
	a.	In port?	a.	HW not accepted.
	b.	In territorial waters?	b.	No discharge allowed.
2. substan prohibite	ce for w	a reference source which lists the hazardous which overboard discharge is completely	No dis	charging allowed.
		re your country's record-keeping requirements sal of HM/HW?	No dis	charging allowed.
4. HM/HW		ne any special requirements for transferring :	Accord	ling to Greek HW law.
	a.	Segregation		
	b.	Packaging		
	C.	Labelling		
	d.	Documentation		
5. facilities		major ports that have HM/HW reception	No rec	eption facilities available.
	a.	Naval ports		
	b.	Commercial ports		
6. loading		ne any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off- cosing of HM/HW.		

VI-6 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

VI. HA	ZARDO	US MATERIAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE	Country: ITALY
1.	What a	are your country's HM/HW discharge regulations:	No discharge is allowed.
	a.	In port?	
	b.	In territorial waters?	
2. substa prohibi	nce for w	e a reference source which lists the hazardous which overboard discharge is completely	See Annex and Appendix II of MARPOL.
3. for at-s		are your country's record-keeping requirements osal of HM/HW?	The master of the ship must report the discharge of the pollutant by radio or the fastest means to the pollution prevention officer nearest to the ship.
4. HM/HV	Descrik V ashore		For the naval and commercial ports information is available through the
	a.	Segregation	Military Port Authorities.
	b.	Packaging	
	C.	Labelling	
	d.	Documentation	
5.	List all	major ports that have HM/HW reception facilities:	For the naval and commercial ports
	a.	Naval ports	information is available through the Military and Port Authorities.
	b.	Commercial ports	
6. loading		oe any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off- posing of HM/HW.	Minimise generation. Proper segregation.

VI-7 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

VI. H	AZARDO	US MATERIAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE	Country:	NETHERLANDS
1.	What a	are your country's HM/HW discharge regulations:	No discharge	
	a.	In port?		
	b.	In territorial waters?		
2. substa prohib	ance for v	e a reference source which lists the hazardous which overboard discharge is completely	Ant discharge waste is prohib	of hazardous material or oited.
3. for at-s		are your country's record-keeping requirements osal of HM/HW?	See MARPOL	
4. HM/H\	Descri W ashore	be any special requirements for transferring e:	Containers and provided.	d special labelling will be
	a.	Segregation		
	b.	Packaging		
	C.	Labelling		
	d.	Documentation		
5.	List all	major ports that have HM/HW reception facilities:	All ports have	reception facilities.
	a.	Naval ports		
	b.	Commercial ports		
6. Describe any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of HM/HW.			Source reduction / introduction / in managements	mplementation of a waste

VI-8 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

	AZARDO	OUS MATERIAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE	Country	y: NORWAY
1.	What a	are your country's HM/HW discharge regulations:		
	a.	In port?	a.	No discharge
	b.	In territorial waters?	b.	No discharge
Provide a reference source which lists the hazardous substance for which overboard discharge is completely prohibited.			Hazardous substances according to Marpol 73/78 list of marine pollutants	
3. for at-s		are your country's record-keeping requirements usal of HM/HW?	No disp	oosal allowed
4. HM/HV	Describ V ashore	pe any special requirements for transferring	(a,b,c,c	d)
	a.	Segregation		V has to be delivered segregated, e packaged and labelled as to
	b.	Packaging	CONTON	•
	C.	Labelling		
	d.	Documentation		
5.	List all	major ports that have HM/HW reception facilities:	(a,b)	
	a.	Naval ports	•	naval and commercial ports have on facilities
	b.	Commercial ports	reception	on raomices
6. loading		be any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off- posing of HM/HW.	Reduce	e the use of HM/HW onboard

VI-9 ORIGINAL

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VI. HA	ZARDO	US MATERIAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE	Country	y: PORTUGAL
1.	What a	re your country's HM/HW discharge regulations:		
	a.	In port?	a.	Discharges should be coordinated with local authorities, or contractors by Embassies before arrival
	b.	In territorial waters?	b.	No discharging allowed
	Provide a reference source which lists the hazardous substance for which overboard discharge is completely prohibited.			charges are allowed.
3. for at-s		re your country's record-keeping requirements sal of HM/HW?	No disc	charges are allowed.
4. HM/HV	Describ V ashore	ne any special requirements for transferring :	a.	Segregate into liquids and solid chemicals.
	a. b.	Segregation Packaging	b.	Make sure that poisoning of water and ground will be avoided.
	C.	Labelling	C.	According to international Code.
	d.	Documentation	d.	Necessary medical HW. No radiating waste can be discharged
5.	List all	major ports that have HM/HW reception facilities:		
	a.	Naval ports	Dischar stated a	rges should be coordinated as above.
	b.	Commercial ports	availab	7 facilities to dispose HW will be le. Notice and instructions will be in due time.
6. loading		be any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off- cosing of HM/HW.		e production. pate and label.

VI-10 ORIGINAL

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VI. HA	ZARDO	US MATERIAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE	Country:	SPAIN
1.	What a	re your country's HM/HW discharge regulations:	·	
	a.	In port?		
	b.	In territorial waters?		
2. substar prohibit	nce for w	e a reference source which lists the hazardous hich overboard discharge is completely		
3. for at-se		re your country's record-keeping requirements sal of HM/HW?		
4. HM/HW	Describ V ashore	ne any special requirements for transferring :		
	a.	Segregation		
	b.	Packaging		
	C.	Labelling		
	d.	Documentation		
5.	List all	major ports that have HM/HW reception facilities:		
	a.	Naval ports		
	b.	Commercial ports		
6. loading		be any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off- posing of HM/HW.		

VI-11 ORIGINAL

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		US MATERIAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE	Country	y: TURKEY
1.	What a	re your country's HM/HW discharge regulations:		
	a.	In port?	a.	No discharge.
	b.	In territorial waters?	b.	No discharge.
2. substa prohibi	nce for w	e a reference source which lists the hazardous hich overboard discharge is completely	At sea	disposal is not permitted.
3. for at-s		re your country's record-keeping requirements sal of HM/HW?		
4. HM/HV	Describ V ashore	pe any special requirements for transferring ::		e depends on material to be ed. Contact with harbour
	a.	Segregation	aution	ues.
	b.	Packaging		
	C.	Labelling		
	d.	Documentation		
5.	List all	major ports that have HM/HW reception facilities:		
	a.	Naval ports		
	b.	Commercial ports		
6. loading		be any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off- posing of HM/HW.		

VI-12 ORIGINAL

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VI. HA	AZARDO	US MATERIAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE	Country	y: UNITED KINGDOM	
1.	What a	are your country's HM/HW discharge regulations:	a.	Contact harbour authorities at least 24 hours in advance for	
	a.	In port?		instructions.	
	b.	In territorial waters?	b.	No discharge.	
2. substa prohib	ince for v	e a reference source which lists the hazardous which overboard discharge is completely	MS(NL	SB) Regulations Category A.	
3. for at-s		are your country's record-keeping requirements osal of HM/HW?	Cargo I MS(NL	Record Book per reg. 20 of SB).	
4. HM/H\	Descril N ashore	be any special requirements for transferring e:	Contact harbour authorities for instructions. Waste must be segregated, safely packaged, clearly labelled and fully		
	a.	Segregation		ented IAW IMDG Code.	
	b.	Packaging			
	C.	Labelling			
	d.	Documentation			
5.	List all	major ports that have HM/HW reception facilities:		orts have reception facilities.	
	a.	Naval ports	Contac	r Harboar admontes.	
	b.	Commercial ports			
6. loadin		be any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off- posing of HM/HW.	Alterna	reduction. tive materials. Irdization. g.	

VI-13 ORIGINAL

AMEPP 1 Edition 4

VI. H	lAZARD(OUS MATERIAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE	Country: UNITED STATES		
1.	What	are your country's HM/HW discharge regulations:	a. No discharge		
	a.	In port?	b. No discharge		
	b.	In territorial waters?			
		de a reference source which lists the hazardous which overboard discharge is completely	OPNAVINST 5100.19B Appendix B-3-C		
3. for a		are your country's record-keeping requirements oosal of HM/HW?	Record-keeping requirements are being reviewed and are not yet available.		
4. HM/I	Descr HW ashor a. b. c. d.	ribe any special requirements for transferring re: Segregation Packaging Labelling Documentation	In general, HW is collected, segregated, placed in containers, labelled as to content and stowed in locations appropriate to HM of the same type prior to transfer ashore.		
5.	List a a. b.	Il major ports that have HM/HW reception facilities: Naval ports Commercial ports	All US Navy ports have HM/HW reception facilities		
6. loadi		ribe any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off- isposing of HM/HW.	1) Minimise HM aboard ships by: - using non-hazardous substitute materials using only the amount of HM needed to do the job utilizing proper handling and use procedures. 2) Revamp ship's supply system so that, where possible, non- hazardous materials are stocked and so that smaller unit quantities are ordered. 3) Properly segregate and containerize HM.		

VI-14 ORIGINAL