

NATO/PFP UNCLASSIFIED

I

**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.

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**AMEPP 1
Edition 4**

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

NATO STANDARDIZATION AGENCY (NSA)

NATO LETTER OF PROMULGATION

August 2002

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Jan H. ERIKSEN
Rear Admiral, NONA
Chairman NSA

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III

**AMEPP 1
Edition 4**

RECORD OF CHANGES

CHANGE DATE	DATE ENTERED	EFFECTIVE DATE	BY WHOM ENTERED

III

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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	Country: BELGIUM
<p>1. OWS discharges:</p> <p>a. Are ships allowed to operate OWSs in port? If yes, define discharge standards in PPM (or visible sheen).</p> <p>b. Do the standards vary from port to port?</p> <p>c. What is the OWS discharge standard for territorial waters?</p>	<p>a. No</p> <p>b. No</p> <p>c. No discharge is allowed in Territorial waters</p>
<p>2. Define any other discharge restrictions in OWS effluent in addition to trace oils.</p>	<p>No discharge of any kinds of harmful chemicals.</p>
<p>3. List all major ports that have oily waste reception facilities and list the types of facilities available (barges, pipelines, donuts, etc.):</p> <p>a. Naval ports;</p> <p>b. Commercial ports.</p>	<p>a. Zeebrugge/Oostend: suction Vehicles</p> <p>b. Antwerp: - barges - vehicles</p>
<p>4. Reception facilities:</p> <p>a. For waste oil off-load from ships, define:</p> <p>(1) Waste oil handling procedures</p> <p>(2) Constraint on quality of waste oils (fuel, lube, hydraulic, etc.)</p> <p>(3) Requirements on documentation, labelling and containers</p>	<p>a.</p> <p>(1) - daylight operation - good communications between reception facilities and pumping station</p> <p>(2) No requirements</p> <p>(3) No requirements</p>

<p>I. OIL AND OILY WASTE</p>	<p>Country: BELGIUM</p>
<p>4. Reception facilities (cont.):</p> <p>b. For oily waste off-loaded to barge/store connections, define constraints for:</p> <p>(1) Volume</p> <p>(2) Pressure</p> <p>(3) Quality</p> <p>(4) Hazardous Constituents</p>	<p>b.</p> <p>(1) 150 cums</p> <p>(2) No constraints</p> <p>(3) No constraints</p> <p>(4) No constraints</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>All major units comply with Annex I.</p>
<p>6. What oily waste regulations apply to submarines in port?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of oil and oily waste.</p>	

I. OIL AND OILY WASTE	Country: CANADA
<p>1. OWS discharges:</p> <p>a. Are ships allowed to operate OWSs in port? If yes, define discharge standards in PPM (or visible sheen).</p> <p>b. Do the standards vary from port to port?</p> <p>c. What is the OWS discharge standard for territorial waters?</p>	<p>a. Yes <15 ppm</p> <p>b. No</p> <p>c. zero discharge in Arctic waters <5 ppm in inland waters For all Canandian waters excluding inland waters: <15 ppm for all ships</p>
<p>2. Define any other discharge restrictions in OWS effluent in addition to trace oils.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>3. List all major ports that have oily waste reception facilities and list the types of facilities available(barges, pipelines donuts, etc.)</p>	<p>See "Directory of Reception Facilities for Marine Wastes" available from the Canadian Coast Guard.</p>

<p>I. OIL AND OILY WASTE</p>	<p>Country: CANADA</p>
<p>4. Reception facilities:</p> <p>a. For waste oil off-load from ships, define:</p> <p>(1) Waste oil handling procedures</p> <p>(2) Constraint on quality of waste oils (fuel, lube, hydraulic, etc.)</p> <p>(3) Requirements on documentation, labelling, and containers</p> <p>b. For oily waste off-loaded to barge/store connections, define constraints for:</p> <p>(1) Volume</p> <p>(2) Pressure</p> <p>(3) Quality</p> <p>(4) Hazardous Constituents</p>	<p>a. For the naval ports of Halifax & Esquimalt, information is available from Queen's Harbour Master (QHM).</p> <p>For commercial ports, see the "Directory of Reception Facilities for Marine Wastes" available through the Canadian Coast Guard.</p> <p>b.</p> <p>(1) Max 320m³.</p> <p>(2) 80 psi head pressure for Halifax jetty facility.</p> <p>(3) Not limited.</p> <p>(4) Only components normally found in bilge, i.e., machinery oil, lubricants and solvents.</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>1998</p>
<p>6. What oily waste regulations apply to submarines in port.</p>	<p>Submarines subject to same regulations as surface ships.</p>
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of offloading and disposing of oil and oily waste.</p>	<p>Incorporate ability to discharge waste through standard IMO flanged fitting.</p>

I. OIL AND OILY WASTE	Country: DENMARK
1. 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?	 No No Less than 15 ppm
2. Define any other discharge restrictions in OWS effluent in addition to trace oils.	/A
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 b. Commercial ports	 a. Tank Trucks b. Local harbour master
4. Reception facilities: a. For waste 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	 (1) Call local harbour master. (2) All kind of waste can be accepted. (3) According to local regulations.

I. OIL AND OILY WASTE (cont'd)	Country: DENMARK
<p>4. Reception facilities (cont.):</p> <p>b. For oily waste off-loaded to barge/store connections, define constraints for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Volume (2) Pressure (3) Quality (4) Hazardous Constituents 	<p>Truck with own pumping system if necessary (local harbour master).</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>Depend on budgets and the "right" technology.</p>
<p>6. What oily waste regulations apply to submarines in port?</p>	<p>Same as surface ships.</p>
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of oil and oily waste.</p>	<p>Waste oil could be used in boilers.</p>

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

I. OIL AND OILY WASTE	Country: FRANCE
<p>4. Reception facilities (cont.):</p> <p>(2) Constraint on quality of waste oils (fuel, lube, hydraulic, etc.)</p> <p>(3) Requirements on documentation, labelling, and containers</p> <p>b. For oily waste off-loaded to barge/store connections, define constraints for:</p> <p>(1) Volume</p> <p>(2) Pressure</p> <p>(3) Quality</p> <p>(4) Hazardous Constituents</p>	<p>(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).</p> <p>(3) Depending on the collection mode (in drums or bulk) there are two types of identification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p>(1) Depending on specific port facilities.</p> <p>(2) No pressure constraints. Use of ship's pumping installations.</p> <p>(3) The offloaded product must not contain detergent or dispersant agents.</p> <p>(4) Not applicable.</p>
<p>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?</p>	N/A

I. OIL AND OILY WASTE	Country: FRANCE
6. What oily waste regulations apply to submarines in port?	N/A
7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of oil and oily waste.	Avoid mixing different types of product in bulk.

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

I. OIL AND OILY WASTE	Country: GERMANY
<p>4. Reception facilities: (cont.)</p> <p>(2) Constraint on quality of waste oils (fuel, lube, hydraulic, etc.)</p> <p>(3) Requirements on documentation, labelling, and containers</p> <p>b. For oily waste off-loaded to barge/store connections, define constraints for:</p> <p>(1) Volume</p> <p>(2) Pressure</p> <p>(3) Quality</p> <p>(4) Hazardous Constituents</p>	<p>2) All oils are accepted except oil with any content of PCB.</p> <p>3) Use tight containers/ drums; label the content (amount, sort, and identification number-if known).</p> <p>1) By harbour master.</p> <p>2) Maximum 6 bar.</p> <p>3) Separated into sorts (fuel, lube oil, etc).</p> <p>4) No PCB or other hazardous substances.</p> <p>Constraints for naval barges: Waste oil up to 30m³ Bilgewater up to 90m³</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>Oil separators in connection with monitors are standard (15 ppm).</p> <p>Discharging gear on main deck for OWS and waste oil.</p> <p>Oil waste to be handled as HW</p>
<p>6. What oily waste regulations apply to submarines in port?</p>	<p>Same as surface ships.</p>
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of oil and oily waste.</p>	<p>Frigates, tenders and auxiliaries will collect and store for delivering ashore. (Tenders and auxiliaries for attached boats too).</p> <p>All ships and boats are to use their OWS to the allowed extent.</p>

I. OIL AND OILY WASTE	Country: GREECE
<p>1. OWS discharges:</p> <p>a. Are ships allowed to operate OWSs in port? If yes, define discharge standards in PPM (or visible sheen).</p> <p>b. Do the standards vary from port to port?</p> <p>c. What is the OWS discharge standard for territorial waters?</p>	<p>a. No.</p> <p>b. No.</p> <p>c. 15 ppm.</p>
<p>2. Define any other discharge restrictions in OWS effluent in addition to trace oils.</p>	- - - -
<p>3. List all major ports that have oily waste reception facilities and list the types of facilities available (barges, pipelines donuts, etc.):</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial ports</p>	<p>a. N.P. Crete, N.P. Salomis</p> <p>b. Pirces, Eletsis, Patras, Haekis, Thessaloniki</p>
<p>4. Reception facilities:</p> <p>a. For waste oil offload from ships, define:</p> <p>(1) Waste oil handling procedures</p> <p>(2) Constraint on quality of waste oils (fuel, lube, hydraulic, etc.)</p> <p>(3) Requirements on documentation, labelling, and containers</p>	<p>(1) Oil is offloaded and then pumped in special containers.</p> <p>(2) Different qualities of waste oils are separated.</p> <p>(3) Containers must be safe so that every form of leakage is avoided.</p>

I. OIL AND OILY WASTE	Country: GREECE
<p>4. Reception facilities (Cont.):</p> <p>b. For oily waste off-loaded to barge/store connections, define constraints for:</p> <p>(1) Volume</p> <p>(2) Pressure</p> <p>(3) Quality</p> <p>(4) Hazardous Constituents</p>	<p>b. Information is not available.</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>By 2015.</p>
<p>6. What oily waste regulations apply to submarines in port?</p>	<p>Due to security reasons every oil leakage is strictly prohibited - waste oils offloaded to ships with pumps.</p>
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of oil and oily waste.</p>	

I. OIL AND OILY WASTE	Country: ITALY
<p>1. OWS discharges:</p> <p>a. Are ships allowed to operate OWSs in port? If yes, define discharge standards in PPM (or visible sheen).</p> <p>b. Do the standards vary from port to port?</p> <p>c. What is the OWS discharge standard for territorial waters?</p>	<p>a. Yes <15 ppm</p> <p>b. No</p> <p>c. <15 ppm in inland waters</p>
<p>2. Define any other discharge restrictions in OWS effluent in addition to trace oils.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>3. List all major ports that have oily waste reception facilities and list the types of facilities available (barges, pipelines, donuts, etc.):</p> <p>a. Naval ports;</p> <p>b. Commercial ports.</p>	<p>Barges and drums are available in all naval and commercial ports.</p>
<p>4. Reception facilities:</p> <p>a. For waste oil off-load from ships, define:</p> <p>(1) Waste oil handling procedures</p> <p>(2) Constraint on quality of waste oils (fuel, lube, hydraulic, etc.)</p> <p>(3) Requirements on documentation, labelling and containers</p>	<p>a. For naval ports information is available from Military Authorities.</p> <p>For commercial ports information is available through Port Authorities.</p>

I. OIL AND OILY WASTE	Country: ITALY
<p>4. Reception facilities (cont.):</p> <p>b. For oily waste off-loaded to barge/store connections, define constraints for:</p> <p>(1) Volume</p> <p>(2) Pressure</p> <p>(3) Quality</p> <p>(4) Hazardous Constituents</p>	<p>b. (1) Oil barges have a capability of max. 300m³.</p> <p>(2) 3bar head pressure.</p> <p>(3) Not limited.</p> <p>(4) Only components normally found in bilge, i.e. machinery oil, lubricants and solvents.</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>Oil separators in connection with monitors are standard.</p>
<p>6. What oily waste regulations apply to submarines in port?</p>	<p>Submarines subject to same regulations as surface ships.</p>
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of oil and oily waste.</p>	<p>Utilise OWS in port to discharge waste oil in barges or drums.</p>

I. OIL AND OILY WASTE	Country: NETHERLANDS
<p>1. OWS discharges:</p> <p>a. Are ships allowed to operate OWSs in port? If yes, define discharge standards in PPM (or visible sheen).</p> <p>b. Do the standards vary from port to port?</p> <p>c. What is the OWS discharge standard for territorial waters?</p>	<p>a. No</p> <p>b. No</p> <p>c. Less than 15 ppm</p>
<p>2. Define any other discharge restrictions in OWS effluent in addition to trace oils.</p>	<p>No discharge of any other chemicals which could be harmful to the environment</p>
<p>3. List all major ports that have oily waste reception facilities and list the types of facilities available(barges, pipelines donuts, etc.):</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial ports</p>	<p>a. Naval Ports: - Den Helder, yes Barges, suction vehicles - Vlissingen suction vehicles</p> <p>b. Commercial ports, yes suction vehicles, barges</p>
<p>4. Reception facilities:</p> <p>a. For waste oil off-load from ships, define:</p> <p>(1) Waste oil handling procedures</p> <p>(2) Constraint on quality of waste oils (fuel, lube, hydraulic, etc.)</p> <p>(3) Requirements on documentation, labelling, and containers</p>	<p>(1) - - - -</p> <p>(2) No detergents present. Discharge fuels separately from oils and lubricants</p> <p>(3) No requirements</p>

I. OIL AND OILY WASTE	Country: NETHERLANDS
<p>4. Reception facilities (cont.):</p> <p>b. For oily waste off-loaded to barge/store connections, define constraints for:</p> <p>(1) Volume</p> <p>(2) Pressure</p> <p>(3) Quality</p> <p>(4) Hazardous Constituents</p>	<p>} No constraints</p> <p>}</p> <p>}</p> <p>}</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>2001-2005, backfitting programme gravity separators to ceramic membrane filter units.</p>
<p>6. What oily waste regulations apply to submarines in port?</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of oil and oily waste.</p>	<p>Mixing waste oil in fuel for central heating boiler.</p>

I. OIL AND OILY WASTE	Country: NORWAY
<p>1. OWS discharges:</p> <p>a. Are ships allowed to operate OWSs in port? If yes, define discharge standards in PPM (or visible sheen).</p> <p>b. Do the standards vary from port to port?</p> <p>c. What is the OWS discharge standard for territorial waters?</p>	<p>a. No, the ship has to be "en route"</p> <p>b. No</p> <p>c. max 15 ppm</p>
<p>2. Define any other discharge restrictions in OWS effluent in addition to trace oils.</p>	N/A
<p>3. List all major ports that have oily waste reception facilities and list the types of facilities available(barges, pipelines donuts, etc.):</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial ports</p>	<p>a. Major naval bases: collection tanks tank trucks</p> <p>b. Most commercial ports have facilities available: - collection tanks - tank trucks</p>
<p>4. Reception facilities:</p> <p>a. For waste oil off-load from ships, define:</p> <p>(1) Waste oil handling procedures</p> <p>(2) Constraint on quality of waste oils (fuel, lube, hydraulic, etc.)</p> <p>(3) Requirements on documentation, labelling, and containers</p> <p>b. For oily waste off-loaded to barge/store connections, define constraints for:</p> <p>(1) Volume</p> <p>(2) Pressure</p> <p>(3) Quality</p> <p>(4) Hazardous Constituents</p>	<p>Waste oil is pumped from ship holding tank to pierside collection tank/tank truck.</p> <p>All kinds of waste oils are collected in the same tank.</p> <p>Currently no such regulations except for declaration of the composition of the waste oil.</p> <p>Tank truck equipped with own pumping system is ordered when necessary</p>

I. 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.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Utilize OWS and OCM during normal operation. 2) Utilise latest generation OWS OWS emulsions. 3) Provide for good maintenance of ship's machinery (minimal oil leakages). 4) Oil changes to be done according to oil analysis and not on a time-basis..

I. OIL AND OILY WASTE	Country: PORTUGAL
<p>1. OWS discharges:</p> <p>a. Are ships allowed to operate OWSs in port? If yes, define discharge standards in PPM (or visible sheen).</p> <p>b. Do the standards vary from port to port?</p> <p>c. What is the OWS discharge standard for territorial waters?</p>	<p>a. No, the ship has to be sailing.</p> <p>b. No</p> <p>c. 0-12nm: 15 ppm >12nm: 100 ppm</p>
<p>2. Define any other discharge restrictions in OWS effluent in addition to trace oils.</p>	<p>No other bilge water contaminants are allowed.</p>
<p>3. List all major ports that have oily waste reception facilities and list the types of facilities available(barges, pipelines donuts, etc.):</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial ports</p>	<p>a. Lisbon Naval Base * collection barge * tank trucks (commercial)</p> <p>b. Most commercial ports have facilities available * collection barges * tank trucks</p>
<p>4. Reception facilities:</p> <p>a. For waste oil off-load from ships, define:</p> <p>(1) Waste oil handling procedures</p> <p>(2) Constraint on quality of waste oils (fuel, lube, hydraulic, etc.)</p> <p>(3) Requirements on documentation, labelling, and containers</p>	<p>1) Waste oil is pumped from ship holding tank to pierside tank truck (commercial)</p> <p>2) All kinds of waste oils are collected in the same tank.</p> <p>3) Currently no requirements except for declaration of the type of the waste oil.</p>

I. OIL AND OILY WASTE (CONT.)	Country: PORTUGAL
<p>4. Reception facilities (cont.):</p> <p>b. For oily waste off-loaded to barge/store connections, define constraints for:</p> <p>(1) Volume</p> <p>(2) Pressure</p> <p>(3) Quality</p> <p>(4) Hazardous Constituents</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>Ships should have the capability to pump to the tank truck. Otherwise oil drums should be filled and manoeuvred by ships company.</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>Target date year 2000. However it is dependant on the developments of OWS and budget constrains.</p>
<p>6. What oily waste regulations apply to submarines in port?</p>	<p>Same as surface ships. No oily waste discharges in ports are allowed. During refuelling, compensating water should be discharged to barge, and treated afterwards.</p>
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of oil and oily waste.</p>	<p>1) Utilize OWS and OCM during normal operation.</p> <p>2) Oily water exceeding OWS capabilities can be discharged and treated at the Lisbon NATO POL Depot Ballast Water Treatment Plant at convenient cost.</p>

I. OIL AND OILY WASTE	Country: SPAIN
1. OWS discharges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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? 	
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.): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Naval ports b. Commercial ports 	
4. Reception facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. For waste oil off-load from ships, define: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Waste oil handling procedures (2) Constraint on quality of waste oils (fuel, lube, hydraulic, etc.) (3) Requirements on documentation, labelling, and containers 	

I. OIL AND OILY WASTE	Country: SPAIN
<p>4. Reception facilities (cont.):</p> <p>b. For oily waste off-loaded to barge/store connections, define constraints for:</p> <p>(1) Volume</p> <p>(2) Pressure</p> <p>(3) Quality</p> <p>(4) Hazardous Constituents</p>	
<p>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?</p>	
<p>6. What oily waste regulations apply to submarines in port?</p>	
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of oil and oily waste.</p>	

I. OIL AND OILY WASTE	Country: TURKEY
<p>1. OWS discharges:</p> <p>a. Are ships allowed to operate OWSs in port? If yes, define discharge standards in PPM (or visible sheen).</p> <p>b. Do the standards vary from port to port?</p> <p>c. What is the OWS discharge standard for territorial waters?</p>	<p>a. Yes. If equipped with OCM, discharge <20 ppm (for only naval ships) oil.</p> <p>b. No.</p> <p>c. <20 ppm (for only naval ships) oil.</p>
<p>2. Define any other discharge restrictions in OWS effluent in addition to trace oils.</p>	
<p>3. List all major ports that have oily waste reception facilities and list the types of facilities available (barges, pipelines, donuts, etc.):</p> <p>a. Naval ports.</p> <p>b. Commercial ports.</p>	<p>a. Gölcük, TaÖkizak Shipyard/ Istanbul, Izmir, Foça, Aksaz, Antalya, Mersin TU Navy ports have barges and shore tanks.</p> <p>b.</p>
<p>4. Reception facilities:</p> <p>a. For waste oil off-load from ships, define:</p> <p>(1) Waste oil handling procedures</p> <p>(2) Constraint on quality of waste oils (fuel, lube, hydraulic, etc.)</p> <p>(3) Requirements on documentation, labelling and containers</p>	<p>a.</p> <p>(1) For naval ports offload to pier to fifty gallon barrel-type containers.</p> <p>(2) Different wastes should not be in the same container.</p> <p>(3) Labelling and no leakage required.</p>

I. OIL AND OILY WASTE	Country: TURKEY
<p>4. Reception facilities (cont.):</p> <p>b. For oily waste off-loaded to barge/store connections, define constraints for:</p> <p>(1) Volume</p> <p>(2) Pressure</p> <p>(3) Quality</p> <p>(4) Hazardous Constituents</p>	<p>b. Connections are in compliance with STANAG 4167.</p> <p>(1) Not greater than capacity of reception facility.</p> <p>(2) 6 Kg/cm²</p> <p>(3) .</p> <p>(4) -</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>All naval ships are capable of collecting and/or discharging oily waste to shore or barges. New ships built since 1991 are in compliance with MARPOL.</p>
<p>6. What oily waste regulations apply to submarines in port?</p>	<p>Same as surface ships.</p>
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of oil and oily waste.</p>	

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

I. OIL AND OILY WASTE	Country: UNITED KINGDOM
<p>4. Reception facilities (cont.):</p> <p>b. For oily waste off-loaded to barge/store connections, define constraints for:</p> <p>(1) Volume</p> <p>(2) Pressure</p> <p>(3) Quality</p> <p>(4) Hazardous Constituents</p>	Information not available.
<p>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?</p>	All surface ships are fitted with IMO approved OWS.
<p>6. What oily waste regulations apply to submarines in port?</p>	Same as surface ships.
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of oil and oily waste.</p>	<p>Maintain equipment.</p> <p>Use short lived detergents to prevent emulsified content passing through the OWS.</p> <p>Use good housekeeping practices.</p> <p>Proper awareness training.</p>

I. OIL AND OILY WASTE	Country: UNITED STATES
<p>1. OWS discharges:</p> <p>a. Are ships allowed to operate OWSs in port? If yes, define discharge standards in PPM (or visible sheen).</p> <p>b. Do the standards vary from port to port?</p> <p>c. What is the OWS discharge standard for territorial waters?</p>	<p>a. Yes. No visible sheen and if equipped with OCM, discharge <15 ppm oil.</p> <p>b. Potentially - Yes.</p> <p>c. No visible sheen. If equipped with OCM, discharge <15 ppm oil.</p>
<p>2. Define any other discharge restrictions in OWS effluent in addition to trace oils.</p>	<p>In port, oily waste that contains hazardous or chemical emulsion agents shall be off-loaded to shore receiving facilities.</p>
<p>3. List all major ports that have oily waste reception facilities and list the types of facilities available(barges, pipelines donuts, etc.):</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial ports</p>	<p>a. All U.S. Navy ports have one or more of the following reception facilities available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Ships' waste off-load barges (SWOBs) (2) Tank trucks (3) Pipelines (4) Pierside collection tanks
<p>4. Reception facilities:</p> <p>a. For waste oil off-load from ships, define:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Waste oil handling procedures (2) Constraint on quality of waste oils (fuel, lube, hydraulic, etc.) (3) Requirements on documentation, labelling, and containers 	<p>Oil off-loading operations shall be accomplished during normal daylight working hours by well-trained personnel. Precautions shall include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Topside watches shall have a direct communication to fuel transfer pump stations. (2) Check-off lists and procedures shall be established for valve alignment and transfer operations. (3) All oil transfer participants shall be qualified to perform the detailed transfer procedures. (4) Each tank level shall be continuously monitored while it is being filled with fuel.

I. OIL AND OILY WASTE	Country: UNITED STATES
<p>4. Reception facilities: (cont.)</p> <p>b. For oily waste off-loaded to barge/store connections, define constraints for:</p> <p>(1) Volume</p> <p>(2) Pressure</p> <p>(3) Quality</p> <p>(4) Hazardous Constituents</p>	<p>b. The volume off-loaded shall be no greater than capacity of reception facility. Minimum pressure is 0.7kg/cm² and operating pressure is 6kg/cm². Constraints on quality and hazardous constituents will vary depending on reception facility restrictions and location.</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>December 2002 (Surface ships)</p>
<p>6. What oily waste regulations apply to submarines in port?</p>	<p>Discharge to shore reception facilities.</p>
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of oil and oily waste.</p>	<p>1) Utilise OWS and OCM in port (as permitted)</p> <p>2) Reduce to a minimum the oil contamination of ship's bilge water by practising good housekeeping.</p> <p>3) Reduce volume by utilising proper mechanical seals in oil and water pumps.</p> <p>4) Minimise fuel tank overflows by careful monitoring of tank levels during fuelling operations.</p> <p>5) To enable OWSs to perform more effectively and to minimise the quantity of oily waste off-loaded, bilge cleaners or chemicals that promote chemical emulsion shall not be used. Short lived detergents are recommended for bilge cleaning.</p> <p>6) Ensure that tank level indicators are accurate and in good working condition.</p>

II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER	Country: BELGIUM
<p>I. Ship sewage discharge standards:</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p>	<p>a. No discharge</p> <p>b. N/A</p>
<p>2. A. If applicable, what are your country's discharge standards for greywater:</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p> <p>B. Do you have any special restrictions for any of the following waste streams:</p> <p>a. Laundry</p> <p>b. Galley/scullery</p> <p>c. Industrial waste</p> <p>d. Medical</p> <p>e. Photo lab., etc.</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>a. None</p> <p>b. None</p> <p>c. No discharge of contaminated water with detergents.</p> <p>d. No discharge</p> <p>e. No discharge.</p>
<p>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.)</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial ports</p>	<p>a. Zeebrugge vehicles</p> <p>b. Antwerp on request.</p>
<p>4. List any special constraints regarding quality/quantity of sewage and greywater to be off-loaded.</p>	<p>No restrictions</p>

<p>II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER</p>	<p>Country: BELGIUM</p>
<p>5. A. List ship classes with the following sewage equipment:</p> <p> a. Treatment Systems</p> <p> b. Holding Tanks</p> <p> B. List ship classes with single point of collection for off-loading sewage and greywater.</p>	<p>A.</p> <p>a. None</p> <p>CMT vacuum drain E 71 Frigates holding tanks</p> <p>CMT (minehunters) E 71 Frigates</p>
<p>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.</p> <p> a. For new design?</p> <p> b. Retrofitting into existing warships?</p>	<p>a. Ships build after 1985 all have holding capabilities.</p> <p>b. None</p>
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of sewage and wastewater.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER		Country: CANADA			
1.	Ship sewage discharge standards	FECAL Coli- form/ 100ml	SUSPENDED Solids mg/1	BOD mg/1	RESIDUAL Chlorine
In port: iaw harbour port authority or territorial waters which ever is more stringent		0-12 nm discharge permitted if from an IMO approved certified sewage treatment plant.			
b. In territorial waters?		>12nm Direct discharge allowed.			
Exception: Great Lakes		200	50	50	.5-1.0
2.	a. If applicable, what are your country's discharge standards for greywater:	a. No restrictions.			
	(1) In port?				
	(2) In territorial waters?				
	b. Do you have any special restrictions for any of the following waste streams:	b. (1) No restriction.			
	(1) Laundry	(2) No restriction.			
	(2) Galley/scullery	(3) No discharge allowed.			
	(3) Industrial waste	(4) Handled as Blackwater on ships.			
	(4) Medical	(5) If materials for disposal are hazardous wastes, they must be returned to shore for proper disposal.			
	(5) 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.).	See "Directory of Reception Facilities for Marine Wastes" available through the Canadian Coast Guard.			
	a. Naval ports				
	b. Commercial ports				
4.	List any special constraints regarding quality/quantity of sewage and greywater to be off-loaded.	- - - -			

II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER	Country: CANADA
<p>5. a. List ship classes with the following sewage equipment:</p> <p>(1) Treatment Systems</p> <p>(2) Holding Tanks</p> <p>b. List ship classes with single point of collection for off-loading sewage and greywater.</p>	<p>(1) HALIFAX, KINGSTON</p> <p>(2) IROQUOIS, PROTECTEUR</p> <p>HALIFAX, KINGSTON, IROQUOIS, PROTECTEUR</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>a. For new design?</p> <p>b. Retrofitting into existing warships?</p>	<p>All new ships will be fitted with holding tanks and sewage treatment system</p> <p>b. Retrofitting completed for holding tanks. Target for fitting treatment systems in IROQUOIS and PROTECTEUR in March 2004.</p>
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of sewage and wastewater.</p>	<p>Incorporate ability to discharge waste through standard IMO flanged fitting.</p>

II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER		Country: DENMARK			
1.	Ship sewage discharge standards	FECAL Coli- form/ 100ml	SUSPENDED Solids mg/1	BOD mg/1 Chlorine	RESIDUAL
a.	In port?				
b.	In territorial waters?				
		a.	Not applicable		
		b.	Not applicable		
2.	A. If applicable, what are your country's discharge standards for greywater:				
	a. In port?	a.	No restrictions		
	b. In territorial waters?	b.	No restrictions		
	B. Do you have any special restrictions for any of the 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.	List any special constraints regarding quality/quantity of sewage and greywater to be off-loaded.	- - - -			

II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER		Country: DENMARK
5.	<p>A. List ship classes with the following sewage equipment:</p> <p>a. Treatment Systems</p> <p>b. Holding Tanks</p> <p>B. List ship classes with single point of collection for off-loading sewage and greywater.</p>	Inspection ships Korvets, SF 300
6.	<p>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.</p> <p>a. For new design?</p> <p>b. Retrofitting into existing warships?</p>	CHT, treatment system
7.	List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of sewage and wastewater.	Use of vacuum systems

II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER	Country: FRANCE
<p>1. Ship sewage discharge standards</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p>	<p>a. Discharge prohibited in port waters.</p> <p>b. 0-4mm:Discharge at sea prohibited. 4-12mm:Direct discharge authorised.</p>
<p>2. a. If applicable, what are your country's discharge standards for greywater:</p> <p>1) In port?</p> <p>2) In territorial waters?</p> <p>b. Do you have any special restrictions for any of the following waste streams:</p> <p>1) Laundry</p> <p>2) Galley/scullery</p> <p>3) Industrial waste</p> <p>4) Medical</p> <p>5) Photo lab, etc.</p>	<p>1) Discharge prohibited in port.</p> <p>2) 0-4mm:Discharge at sea prohibited. 4-12mm:Direct discharge authorised.</p> <p>1) Discharge prohibited.</p> <p>2) Discharge prohibited.</p> <p>3) Discharge prohibited.</p> <p>4) Discharge prohibited.</p> <p>5) Discharge prohibited.</p>
<p>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.).</p> <p>a. Naval ports?</p> <p>b. Commercial ports?</p>	<p>a. In the main military ports of the French Navy (Brest, Toulon) existence of quay sewers connected wither 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 standard (STANAG 4167).</p> <p>b. Information not available.</p>

II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER	Country: 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 <40m ³ /h and pressure <3 bars.
5. a. List ship classes with the following sewage equipment: 1) Treatment Systems? 2) Holding Tanks? b. List ship classes with single point of collection for off-loading sewage and greywater.	a. 1) None. 2) All military ships of the French Navy are equipped with holding tanks for blackwater. b. The Tripartite Mine-hunters (CMT) and various special small vessels.
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?	a. N/A b. N/A
7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing 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. Encourage ships to use quay connections as much as possible and only to adopt floating tanks as a last-resort solution.

II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER		Country: GERMANY			
1.	Ship sewage discharge standards	FECAL Coli- form/ 100ml	SUSPENDED Solids mg/1	BOD mg/1	RESIDUAL Chlorine
a.	In port?	250	50	50	minimize
b.	In territorial waters?	250	50	50	-"-
		COMMENT: Figures are taken from a Certificate of Type Test for treatment Plants by "Seeberufsgenossenschaft".			
2.	A. If applicable, what are your country's discharge standards for greywater:				
	a. In port?	a. No restrictions.			
	b. In territorial waters?	b. No restrictions. (See No. 6)			
	B. Do you have any special restrictions for any of the following waste streams:				
	a. Laundry	a. No. Handled as greywater			
	b. Galley/scullery	b. No. Handled as blackwater			
	c. Industrial waste	c. No regard to Navy			
	d. Medical	d. Yes. Handled at least as blackwater			
	e. Photo lab, etc.	e. Yes. (HW)			
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. Emden, Wilhelmshaven, Olpenitz, Kiel: Pier sewers. Warnemünde: Pier sewers under construction.			
b.	Commercial ports	b. Emden, Bremerhaven, Bremen, Hamburg, Kiel, Flensburg, Rostock: Pier sewers			

II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER	Country: GERMANY
4. List any special constraints regarding quality/quantity of sewage and greywater to be off-loaded.	No restrictions
5. a. List ship classes with the following sewage equipment: 1) Treatment Systems 2) Holding Tanks b. List ship classes with single point of collection for off-loading sewage and greywater.	1) Frigate Class F-122, F-123, Auxiliaries, Tenders. 2) All FPBs (class 143, 143A, 148), minesweepers/ hunters class 343 and 332, and submarine class 206A.
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?	a. Holding tanks are standard now. Additionally, sewage treatment systems for Frigates, Auxiliaries, and Tenders for FPB, MM. b. Retrofitting program finished 1996.
7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of sewage and wastewater.	At present, there are no restrictions within permitted levels in territorial waters and open sea or to Tenders/ Auxiliaries with treatment plants. Use vacuum systems to reduce quantity of sewage water.

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II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER		Country: GREECE
1.	Ship sewage discharge standards	
a.	In port?	a. N/A
b.	In territorial waters?	b. N/A
2.	<p>a. If applicable, what are your country's discharge standards for greywater:</p> <p>1) In port?</p> <p>2) In territorial waters?</p> <p>b. Do you have any special restrictions for any of the following waste streams:</p> <p>1) Laundry</p> <p>2) Galley/scullery</p> <p>3) Industrial waste</p> <p>4) Medical</p> <p>5) Photo lab, etc.</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>1) None.</p> <p>2) None.</p> <p>3) No Discharge.</p> <p>4) No Discharge.</p> <p>5) No Discharge.</p>
3.	<p>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.).</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial ports</p>	All major ports.
4.	List any special constraints regarding quality/quantity of sewage and greywater to be off-loaded.	No restrictions.
5.	<p>A. List ship classes with the following sewage equipment:</p> <p>a. Treatment Systems</p> <p>b. Holding Tanks</p> <p>B. List ship classes with single point of collection for off-loading sewage and greywater.</p>	----

II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER	Country: GREECE
<p>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.</p> <p>a. For new design?</p> <p>b. Retrofitting into existing warships?</p>	By 2015.
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of sewage and wastewater.</p>	- - - -

II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER	Country: ITALY																
<p>I. Ship sewage discharge standards:</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>FECAL Coli- form/ 100ml</th> <th>SUSPENDED Solids mg/1</th> <th>BOD mg/1</th> <th>RESIDUAL Chlorine</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>200</td> <td>50 50</td> <td>.5-1.0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">0-12nm Discharge permitted if treatment system is approved.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">>12nm Direct discharge allowed.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	FECAL Coli- form/ 100ml	SUSPENDED Solids mg/1	BOD mg/1	RESIDUAL Chlorine	200	50 50	.5-1.0		0-12nm Discharge permitted if treatment system is approved.				>12nm Direct discharge allowed.			
FECAL Coli- form/ 100ml	SUSPENDED Solids mg/1	BOD mg/1	RESIDUAL Chlorine														
200	50 50	.5-1.0															
0-12nm Discharge permitted if treatment system is approved.																	
>12nm Direct discharge allowed.																	
<p>2. A. If applicable, what are your country's discharge standards for greywater:</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p> <p>B. Do you have any special restrictions for any of the following waste streams:</p> <p>a. Laundry</p> <p>b. Galley/scullery</p> <p>c. Industrial waste</p> <p>d. Medical</p> <p>e. Photo lab., etc.</p>	<p>A. N/A</p> <p>B.</p> <p>a.b. Discharge permitted only when biodegradable detergents are used.</p> <p>c. Handled as special waste.</p> <p>d.e. Handled as hazardous waste, they must be returned to shore for proper disposal.</p>																
<p>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.)</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial ports</p>	<p>Barges are available in all naval and commercial ports; in some cases tank trucks are also available.</p>																
<p>4. List any special constraints regarding quality/quantity of sewage and greywater to be off-loaded.</p>	<p>Discharge quantities depend on the capacities of the reception facilities.</p>																

<p>II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER</p>	<p>Country: ITALY</p>
<p>5. A. List ship classes with the following sewage equipment:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. Treatment Systems</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">b. Holding Tanks</p> <p>B. List ship classes with single point of collection for off-loading sewage and greywater.</p>	<p>a. All in-service ship classes up to Corvettes are equipped with treatment systems.</p> <p>b. None.</p> <p>B. All</p>
<p>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.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. For new design?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">b. Retrofitting into existing warships?</p>	<p>a. On new constructions ships, both treatment systems and holding tanks shall be fitted.</p> <p>b. Ongoing for other ships, according to remaining service life.</p>
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of sewage and wastewater.</p>	<p>a. Utilise vacuum collecting systems and low-consumption showers and sinks.</p> <p>b. Incorporate ability to discharge waste through standard IMO flanged fitting.</p>

II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER	Country: NETHERLANDS
<p>1. Ship sewage discharge standards</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p>	<p>FECAL SUSPENDED BOD RESIDUAL Coli- Solids mg/1 Chlorine form/ mg/1 100ml</p> <p>a. Not applicable</p> <p>b. Not applicable</p>
<p>2. A. If applicable, what are your country's discharge standards for greywater:</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p> <p>B. Do you have any special restrictions for any of the following waste streams:</p> <p>a. Laundry</p> <p>b. Galley/scullery</p> <p>c. Industrial waste</p> <p>d. Medical</p> <p>e. Photo lab, etc.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p> <p>a. None</p> <p>b. None</p> <p>c. No discharge of water contaminated with detergents</p> <p>d. Treated as sewage</p> <p>e. No discharge</p>
<p>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.).</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial ports</p>	<p>a. Naval Ports -Den Helder, yes pier sewers -Vlissingen, no</p> <p>b. Commercial ports, no</p>

II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER (CONT.)	Country: NETHERLANDS
4. List any special constraints regarding quality/quantity of sewage and greywater to be off-loaded.	No restrictions
5. A. List ship classes with the following sewage equipment: a. Treatment Systems b. Holding Tanks B. List ship classes with single point of collection for off-loading sewage and greywater.	 a. None b. All ships
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?	 a. Collect and hold system. Research is going on concerning biochemical treatment b. Collect and hold: see 5.b.
7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of sewage and wastewater.	-----

II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER		Country: NORWAY			
1.	Ship sewage discharge standards	FECAL Coli- form/ 100ml	SUSPENDED Solids mg/1	BOD mg/1	RESIDUAL Chlorine
a.	In port?	Discharge prohibited within 300 m from shore and Islands Discharge prohibited within 300 m from shore and Islands			
b.	In territorial waters?				
2.	A. If applicable, what are your country's discharge standards for greywater:				
	a. In port?	a. No regulations			
	b. In territorial waters?	b. No regulations			
	B. Do you have any special restrictions for any of the following 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			
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. Naval ports do not have permanent reception facilities but tank truck is ordered when needed.			
b.	Commercial ports	b. Same as for 3a.			

II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER	Country: NORWAY
4. List any special constraints regarding quality/quantity of sewage and greywater to be off-loaded.	No special constraints.
5. A. List ship classes with the following sewage equipment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Treatment Systems b. Holding Tanks B. List ship classes with single point of collection for off-loading sewage and greywater.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Frigates, OSLO-class 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. As mentioned under a, b (sewage only). OKSØY-class vessels have single point for greywater off-loading.
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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. For new design? b. Retrofitting into existing warships? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. All new buildings will be equipped with holding tanks and possibly with treatment systems. b. All warships are equipped with holding tank(s).
7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of sewage and wastewater.	Installation of treatment systems. Use of vacuum systems using small quantities of flushing water.

II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER		Country: PORTUGAL			
1.	Ship sewage discharge standards	FECAL Coli- form/ 100ml	SUSPENDED Solids mg/1	BOD mg/1	RESIDUAL Chlorine
	a. In port?	200	150	N/A	minimize
	b. In territorial waters?	a. Only treated discharges	b. (0-3 miles) only treated discharges.		
2.	A. If applicable, what are your country's discharge standards for greywater:				
	a. In port?	a. Only treated discharges			
	b. In territorial waters?	b. No restrictions			
	B. Do you have any special restrictions for any of the following waste 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 collection 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	a. Lisbon Naval Base has permanent reception facilities. Other bases are served by tank truck ordered when needed.			
	b. Commercial ports	b. Same other bases.			

II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER	Country: PORTUGAL
4. List any special constraints regarding quality/quantity of sewage and greywater to be off-loaded.	No special constraints to be added to the above mentioned.
5. A. List ship classes with the following sewage equipment: a. Treatment Systems b. Holding Tanks B. List ship classes with single point of collection for off-loading sewage and greywater.	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.
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?	a. 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.
7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of sewage and wastewater.	Reduce production using vacuum systems and low flux devices Install treatment plants.

II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER		Country: SPAIN			
1.	Ship sewage discharge standards	FECAL Coli- form/ 100ml	SUSPENDED Solids mg/1	BOD mg/1	RESIDUAL Chlorine
a.	In port?				
b.	In territorial waters?				
2.	<p>A. If applicable, what are your country's discharge standards for greywater:</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p> <p>B. Do you have any special restrictions for any of the following waste streams:</p> <p>a. Laundry</p> <p>b. Galley/scullery</p> <p>c. Industrial waste</p> <p>d. Medical</p> <p>e. Photo lab, etc.</p>				
3.	<p>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.).</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial ports</p>				

II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER (CONT.)	Country: SPAIN
4. List any special constraints regarding quality/quantity of sewage and greywater to be off-loaded.	
5. A. List ship classes with the following sewage equipment: a. Treatment Systems b. Holding Tanks B. List ship classes with single point of collection for off-loading sewage and greywater.	
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?	
7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of sewage and wastewater.	

II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER	Country: TURKEY				
I. Ship sewage discharge standards: a. In port? b. In territorial waters?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>FECAL Coli- form/ 100ml</td> <td>SUSPENDED Solids mg/1</td> <td>BOD mg/1</td> <td>RESIDUAL Chlorine</td> </tr> </table> a. Direct discharge is prohibited. b. 0-3 nm: same as in port.	FECAL Coli- form/ 100ml	SUSPENDED Solids mg/1	BOD mg/1	RESIDUAL Chlorine
FECAL Coli- form/ 100ml	SUSPENDED Solids mg/1	BOD mg/1	RESIDUAL Chlorine		
2. A. If applicable, what are your country's discharge standards for greywater: a. In port? b. In territorial waters? B. Do you have any special restrictions for any of the following waste streams: a. Laundry b. Galley/scullery c. Industrial waste d. Medical e. Photo lab., etc.	A. a. If no collection facilities, direct discharge permitted. b. 0-3 nm: same as in port. B. a. No. As greywater. b. No. As greywater. c. Yes. Discharge prohibited. d. Yes. Discharge prohibited. e. Yes. Discharge prohibited.				
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. Gölcük, Foca, Aksaz naval ports have barges and shore tanks for sewage wastewater. b. -				
4. List any special constraints regarding quality/quantity of sewage and greywater to be off-loaded.					

<p>II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER</p>	<p>Country: TURKEY</p>
<p>5. A. List ship classes with the following sewage equipment:</p> <p> a. Treatment Systems</p> <p> b. Holding Tanks</p> <p> B. List ship classes with single point of collection for off-loading sewage and greywater.</p>	<p>A.</p> <p>a. MEKO frigates, YILDIZ class FPBs, AKAR class oilers.</p> <p>b. KNOX class frigates, LSTs, LSMs, LCTs, submarines, C/G boats.</p>
<p>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.</p> <p> a. For new design?</p> <p> b. Retrofitting into existing warships?</p>	<p>a. All warships built since 1991 have sewage treatment systems.</p> <p>b. Holding tanks are retrofitted in overhauls.</p>
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of sewage and wastewater.</p>	

II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER		Country: UNITED KINGDOM			
1.	Ship sewage discharge standards	FECAL Coli- form/ 100ml	SUSPENDED Solids mg/1	BOD mg/1	RESIDUAL Chlorine
a.	In port?	a.& b. Comply with IMO.			
b.	In territorial waters?				
2.	<p>A. If applicable, what are your country's discharge standards for greywater:</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p> <p>B. Do you have any special restrictions for any of the following waste streams:</p> <p>a. Laundry</p> <p>b. Galley/scullery</p> <p>c. Industrial waste</p> <p>d. Medical</p> <p>e. Photo lab, etc.</p>	<p>A. None.</p> <p>B.</p> <p>a. None.</p> <p>b. None other than garbage.</p> <p>c. Yes.</p> <p>d. Yes.</p> <p>e. Yes, if a form of hazardous waste.</p>			
3.	<p>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.).</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial ports</p>	<p>a. All naval ports have or are being upgraded with direct sewage reception capability.</p> <p>b. List not compiled.</p>			

II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER	Country: UNITED KINGDOM
4. List any special constraints regarding quality/quantity of sewage and greywater to be off-loaded.	N/A
5. A. List ship classes with the following sewage equipment: a. Treatment Systems b. Holding Tanks B. List ship classes with single point of collection for off-loading sewage and greywater.	A. a. Type 22 Batch I and II; Hunt; AOR; Type 42; RFAs. b. Type 22 Batch III; Type 23; SRMH; all submarines. B. None.
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?	 a. Complete. b. Complete.
7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of sewage and wastewater.	Provide single point offload connections. Install low use flush/shower systems. Use vacuum systems. Provide direct shore reception facilities at ports. Standardization.

II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER		Country: UNITED STATES			
1.	Ship sewage discharge standards	FECAL Coli- form/ 100ml	SUSPENDED Solids mg/1	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.	<p>A. If applicable, what are your country's discharge standards for greywater:</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p> <p>B. Do you have any special restrictions for any of the following waste streams:</p> <p>a. Laundry</p> <p>b. Galley/scullery</p> <p>c. Industrial waste</p> <p>d. Medical</p> <p>e. Photo lab, etc.</p>	<p>a. If equipped with CHT or grey water collection system, collect & pump to reception facilities. If no collection facilities are reasonably available, direct discharge permitted, except restricted by some states.</p> <p>b. Direct discharge permitted.</p> <p>B. Laundry and galley/scullery waste streams may be discharged to the grey water system. Industrial waste must be separately collected and off-loaded ashore for appropriate disposal.</p>			
3.	<p>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.).</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial ports</p>	<p>a. All U.S. Navy ports have pier piping systems installed to provide sewage/waste water reception facilities.</p> <p>b. Commercial ports have various forms of reception facilities that can include piping on piers, tank trucks or barges.</p>			
4.	List any special constraints regarding quality/quantity of sewage and greywater to be off-loaded.	No volume restrictions. Sewage/greywater must not contain hazardous materials or heavy metals.			

II. SEWAGE/WASTEWATER	Country: UNITED STATES
<p>5. A. List ship classes with the following sewage equipment:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. Treatment Systems</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">b. Holding Tanks</p> <p>B. List ship classes with single point of collection for off-loading sewage and greywater.</p>	<p>a. None.</p> <p>b. All other ship classes have gravity or vacuum drain CHT systems .</p> <p>B. All</p>
<p>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.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. For new design?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">b. Retrofitting into existing warships?</p>	<p>All new construction ships have sewage treatment or holding tank systems.</p> <p>All existing warships have been retrofitted with sewage holding tank systems.</p>
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of sewage and wastewater.</p>	<p>Discharge all sewage and wastewater prior to entering within the 3nm zone.</p> <p>Reduce volume of sewage and wastewater generated aboard ship.</p> <p>When possible, utilise a single point off-load connection to shore reception facilities.</p>

NATO/PFP UNCLASSIFIED

**AMEPP 1
Edition 4**

III. GARBAGE	Country: BELGIUM
<p>1. What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of garbage by visiting NATO ships?</p> <p align="center">UNTREATED PULPED</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p> <p>c. Specify restricted areas:</p>	<p>a. Discharge authorized in specific designated containers.</p> <p>b. According to MARPOL.</p> <p>c. According to MARPOL.</p>
<p>2. What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of trash by visiting NATO ships:</p> <p align="center">UNTREATED PULPED</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p> <p>c. Other:</p>	<p>a. Use containers on the pier.</p> <p>b. According to MARPOL.</p> <p>c. According to MARPOL.</p>
<p>3. List any major ports which do not have garbage reception facilities.</p>	<p>----</p>
<p>4. What is the nature of the shipboard garbage discharged to shore facilities, and if it will be segregated, provide details.</p>	<p>- "house" garbage</p> <p>- dangerous waste</p>

III. GARBAGE	Country: BELGIUM
<p>5. In terms of discharge to shore, request information concerning methods of containing garbage:</p> <p>a. How will garbage be "packaged" for removal from the ship (i.e., compacted slug)?</p> <p>b. What will be the package size and weight?</p> <p>c. What will be the quantity of "packages" discharged per day (b class of ship)?</p>	<p>Garbage to be packed to be offloaded and disposed easily.</p>
<p>6. What are your regulations pertaining to the entry of foreign source garbage by visiting ships?</p>	<p>No special procedures.</p>
<p>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.).</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>8. List any ways ships can reduce the costs of handling/disposal of garbage and -</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dispose at sea when permitted (MARPOL). - Avoid useless packaging. - Avoid plastics. - Avoid glass.

III. GARBAGE	Country: CANADA																											
<p>1. What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of garbage by visiting NATO ships?</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td><td>UNTREATED</td><td>PULPED</td></tr> <tr> <td>a.</td><td>In port?</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>b.</td><td>In territorial waters?</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>c.</td><td>Specify restricted areas:</td><td></td></tr> </table>		UNTREATED	PULPED	a.	In port?		b.	In territorial waters?		c.	Specify restricted areas:		<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td><td>UNTREATED</td><td>PULPED</td></tr> <tr> <td>a.</td><td>No.</td><td>No.</td></tr> <tr> <td>b.</td><td>No.</td><td>Yes.</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>>3 nm - food waste >12 nm - biodegradable pulped garbage.</td></tr> <tr> <td>c.</td><td>Great Lakes.</td><td></td></tr> </table>		UNTREATED	PULPED	a.	No.	No.	b.	No.	Yes.			>3 nm - food waste >12 nm - biodegradable pulped garbage.	c.	Great Lakes.	
	UNTREATED	PULPED																										
a.	In port?																											
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<p>2. What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of trash by visiting NATO ships:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td><td>UNTREATED</td><td>PULPED</td></tr> <tr> <td>a.</td><td>In port?</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>b.</td><td>In territorial waters?</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>c.</td><td>Other:</td><td></td></tr> </table>		UNTREATED	PULPED	a.	In port?		b.	In territorial waters?		c.	Other:		<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td><td>UNTREATED</td><td>PULPED</td></tr> <tr> <td>a.</td><td>To shore only.</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>b.</td><td>No discharge allowed.</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>c.</td><td>N/A</td><td></td></tr> </table>		UNTREATED	PULPED	a.	To shore only.		b.	No discharge allowed.		c.	N/A				
	UNTREATED	PULPED																										
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	UNTREATED	PULPED																										
a.	To shore only.																											
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<p>3. List any major ports which do not have garbage reception facilities.</p>	<p>See "Directory of Reception Facilities for Marine Wastes" available through the Canadian Coast Guard.</p>																											
<p>4. What is the nature of the shipboard garbage discharged to shore facilities, and if it will be segregated, provide details.</p>	<p>Port dependent.</p>																											

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

III. GARBAGE	Country: DENMARK
<p>1. What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of garbage by visiting NATO ships?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">UNTREATED PULPED</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p> <p>c. Specify restricted areas:</p>	<p>a. No discharge</p> <p>b. No discharge</p> <p>c. North Sea South of 62° N Baltic Sea</p>
<p>2. What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of trash by visiting NATO ships:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">UNTREATED PULPED</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p> <p>c. Other:</p>	<p>a. Use containers at the pier</p> <p>b. Not allowed</p> <p>c. No discharge allowed in special area.</p>
<p>3. List any major ports which do not have garbage reception facilities.</p>	<p>Major ports provide reception facilities</p>
<p>4. What is the nature of the shipboard garbage discharged to shore facilities, and if it will be segregated, provide details.</p>	

III. GARBAGE	Country: DENMARK
<p>5. In terms of discharge to shore, request information concerning methods of containing garbage:</p> <p>a. How will garbage be "packaged" for removal from the ship (i.e., compacted slug)?</p> <p>b. What will be the package size and weight?</p> <p>c. What will be the quantity of "packages" discharged per day (b class of ship)?</p>	<p>a. Plastic sacks</p> <p>b. Will vary</p> <p>c. No record exists</p>
<p>6. What are your regulations pertaining to the entry of foreign source garbage by visiting ships?</p>	<p>Contact local harbour master</p>
<p>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.).</p>	<p>No information available at this time</p>
<p>8. List any ways ships can reduce the costs of handling/disposal of garbage and trash.</p>	<p>Separate waste for recycling. Avoid useless packaging, leave it ashore.</p>

III. GARBAGE	Country: FRANCE
<p>1. What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of garbage by visiting NATO ships?</p> <p align="center">UNTREATED PULPED</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p> <p>c. Specify restricted areas:</p>	<p>a. Discharge prohibited in port waters; only the discharge of wastes in specific containers is authorized.</p> <p>b. 0-4mm:Discharge prohibited. 4-12mm:Discharge authorized if waste crushed or compacted.</p> <p>c. Discharge prohibited below 12mm.</p>
<p>2. What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of trash by visiting NATO ships:</p> <p align="center">UNTREATED PULPED</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p> <p>c. Other:</p>	<p>a. Discharge prohibited in port waters; only the discharge of wastes in specific containers is authorized.</p> <p>b. 0-4mm:Discharge prohibited. 4-12mm:Discharge authorized if waste crushed or compacted.</p> <p>c. For special zones in the MARPOL sense, discharge prohibited below 12mm.</p>
<p>3. List any major ports which do not have garbage reception facilities.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>4. What is the nature of the shipboard garbage discharged to shore facilities, and if it will be segregated, provide details.</p>	<p>In some military ports of the French Navy, installation of selective sorting systems on shore (for example, glass).</p>

III. GARBAGE	Country: FRANCE
<p>5. In terms of discharge to shore, request information concerning methods of containing garbage:</p> <p>a. How will garbage be "packaged" for removal from the ship (i.e., compacted slug)?</p> <p>b. What will be the package size and weight?</p> <p>c. What will be the quantity of "packages" discharged per day (b class of ship)?</p>	<p>a. Availability of containers on shore for disposal of household garbage.</p> <p>b. No size or weight constraints.</p> <p>c. No constraint on quantity of discharge waste except as dictated by the capacity of the containers.</p>
<p>6. What are your regulations pertaining to the entry of foreign source garbage by visiting ships?</p>	<p>No special procedure.</p>
<p>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.).</p>	<p>No differentiation between French and foreign waste.</p>
<p>8. List any ways ships can reduce the costs of handling/disposal of garbage and trash.</p>	<p>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 non-food solid wastes).</p>

III. GARBAGE	Country: GERMANY
<p>1. What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of garbage by visiting NATO ships?</p> <p> UNTREATED PULPED</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p> <p>c. Specify restricted areas:</p>	<p> UNTREATED PULPED</p> <p>a. Special Containers</p> <p>b. According to MARPOL</p> <p>c. According to MARPOL</p>
<p>2. What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of trash by visiting NATO ships:</p> <p> UNTREATED PULPED</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p> <p>c. Other:</p>	<p> UNTREATED PULPED</p> <p>a. Use normal containers at the pier.</p> <p>b. Not allowed Not allowed</p> <p>c. Deliver all trash ashore within German/Baltic Seas</p>
<p>3. List any major ports which do not have garbage reception facilities.</p>	<p>All harbour ports and naval bases are equipped</p>
<p>4. What is the nature of the shipboard garbage discharged to shore facilities, and if it will be segregated, provide details.</p>	<p>Segregated into glass (white, green/coloured), paper, metal, plastics.</p> <p>The situations differ from port to port.</p>

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

III. GARBAGE	Country: GREECE
<p>1. What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of garbage by visiting NATO ships?</p> <p>UNTREATED PULPED</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p> <p>c. Specify restricted areas:</p>	<p>UNTREATED PULPED</p> <p>a. Normal containers.</p> <p>b. Not allowed.</p> <p>c. Mediterranean Sea according to MARPOL.</p>
<p>2. What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of trash by visiting NATO ships:</p> <p>UNTREATED PULPED</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p> <p>c. Other:</p>	<p>UNTREATED PULPED</p> <p>a. Use normal containers at the pier.</p> <p>b. Not allowed.</p> <p>c. According to MARPOL.</p>
<p>3. List any major ports which do not have garbage reception facilities.</p>	<p>All harbours, ports and naval bases are equipped.</p>
<p>4. What is the nature of the shipboard garbage discharged to shore facilities, and if it will be segregated, provide details.</p>	<p>No segregation.</p>
<p>5. In terms of discharge to shore, request information concerning methods of containing garbage:</p> <p>a. How will garbage be "packaged" for removal from the ship (i.e., compacted slug)?</p> <p>b. What will be the package size and weight?</p> <p>c. What will be the quantity of "packages" discharged per day (b class of ship)?</p>	<p>a, b and c:</p> <p>Garbage to be packaged so that it can be offloaded and disposed of easily.</p>
<p>6. What are your regulations pertaining to the entry of foreign source garbage by visiting ships?</p>	<p>No information available.</p>
<p>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.).</p>	<p>No information available.</p>
<p>8. List any ways ships can reduce the costs of handling/disposal of garbage and trash.</p>	<p>Separate waste for recycling. Avoid useless packaging. Avoid plastic packaging.</p>

III. GARBAGE	Country: ITALY
<p>1. What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of garbage by visiting NATO ships?</p> <p> UNTREATED PULPED</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p> <p>c. Specify restricted areas:</p>	<p>UNTREATED GROUND/PULPED</p> <p>a. Discharge to shore only.</p> <p>b. No discharge Yes >3nm - food waste >4nm - biodegradable pulped garbage.</p> <p>c. Information on Marine Reserves are available from Port Authorities.</p>
<p>2. What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of trash by visiting NATO ships:</p> <p> UNTREATED PULPED</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p> <p>c. Other:</p>	<p>UNTREATED GROUND/PULPED</p> <p>a. Discharge to shore only.</p> <p>b. No discharge allowed.</p> <p>c. No discharge (also treated): Mediterranean Sea is a special area.</p>
<p>3. List any major ports which do not have garbage reception facilities.</p>	<p>Barges and containers are available in all naval and main commercial ports.</p>
<p>4. What is the nature of the shipboard garbage discharged to shore facilities, and if it will be segregated, provide details.</p>	<p>Port dependent.</p>

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

III. GARBAGE	Country: NETHERLANDS
1. What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of garbage by visiting NATO ships? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> UNTREATED PULPED </div> a. In port? b. In territorial waters? c. Specify restricted areas:	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> UNTREATED PULPED </div> No discharge No discharge No discharge North Sea Area
2. What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of trash by visiting NATO ships: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> UNTREATED PULPED </div> a. In port? b. In territorial waters? c. Other:	No discharge for treated and pulped waste
3. 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.	The RN Navy frigates are collecting garbage separately to discharge it ashore. (e.g. wood, metals, paper, glass, plastics, etc.).

III. GARBAGE	Country: NETHERLANDS
<p>5. In terms of discharge to shore, request information concerning methods of containing garbage:</p> <p>a. How will garbage be "packaged" for removal from the ship (i.e., compacted slug)?</p> <p>b. What will be the package size and weight?</p> <p>c. What will be the quantity of "packages" discharged per day (b class of ship)?</p>	<p>a. Removal from ships is considered to be ship's own responsibility - compacted slug is disposed in paper bags or cardboard</p> <p>b. See a. Approximately 1/8 m³ (~20kg) processed garbage</p> <p>c. For a frigate the quantity will be approximately seven (frigate = 180 man/woman)</p>
<p>6. What are your regulations pertaining to the entry of foreign source garbage by visiting ships?</p>	<p>No disposal of garbage into the sea; port authorities are obliged to accept garbage from any ships</p>
<p>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.).</p>	<p>Flushing to the ship's sewage system when pulped</p>
<p>8. List any ways ships can reduce the costs of handling/disposal of garbage and trash.</p>	<p>Source reduction</p>

III. GARBAGE	Country: NORWAY																														
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<p>3. List any major ports which do not have garbage reception facilities.</p>	All major ports provide reception facilities.																														
<p>4. What is the nature of the shipboard garbage discharged to shore facilities, and if it will be segregated, provide details.</p>	Currently no segregation is made onboard because lack of segregation system on commercial shore facilities. however, naval ports provide segregation possibilities.																														

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

III. GARBAGE/TRASH	Country: PORTUGAL
1. What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of garbage by visiting NATO ships? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> UNTREATED PULPED </div> a. In port? b. In territorial waters? c. Specify restricted areas:	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> UNTREATED PULPED </div> a. No discharge No discharge b. No discharge No discharge c. N/A
2. What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of trash by visiting NATO ships: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> UNTREATED PULPED </div> a. In port? b. In territorial waters? c. Other:	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> UNTREATED PULPED </div> a. No discharge No discharge b. No discharge No discharge c. N/A
3. List any major ports which do not have garbage reception facilities.	All major ports provide reception facilities by commercial contractors or municipal services.
4. What is the nature of the shipboard garbage discharged to shore facilities, and if it will be segregated, provide details.	Segregation should be made onboard for paper, metal, glass and food waste.

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

III. GARBAGE	Country: SPAIN
<p>1. What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of garbage by visiting NATO ships?</p> <p> UNTREATED PULPED</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p> <p>c. Specify restricted areas:</p>	<p>UNTREATED PULPED</p>
<p>2. What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of trash by visiting NATO ships:</p> <p> UNTREATED PULPED</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p> <p>c. Other:</p>	<p>UNTREATED PULPED</p>
<p>3. List any major ports which do not have garbage reception facilities.</p>	
<p>4. What is the nature of the shipboard garbage discharged to shore facilities, and if it will be segregated, provide details.</p>	

III. GARBAGE	Country: SPAIN
<p>5. In terms of discharge to shore, request information concerning methods of containing garbage:</p> <p>a. How will garbage be "packaged" for removal from the ship (i.e., compacted slug)?</p> <p>b. What will be the package size and weight?</p> <p>c. What will be the quantity of "packages" discharged per day (b class of ship)?</p>	
<p>6. What are your regulations pertaining to the entry of foreign source garbage by visiting ships?</p>	
<p>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.).</p>	
<p>8. List any ways ships can reduce the costs of handling/disposal of garbage and trash.</p>	

III. GARBAGE	Country: TURKEY
<p>1. What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of garbage by visiting NATO ships?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">UNTREATED PULPED</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p> <p>c. Specify restricted areas:</p>	<p>UNTREATED PULPED</p> <p>a. No discharge No discharge</p> <p>b. 0-3nm: No discharge No discharge 3-12nm: No discharge Discharge permitted, if necessary</p> <p>c. In the Marmara Sea up to 1-day sail or the last 24 hours discharge prohibited.</p>
<p>2. What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of trash by visiting NATO ships:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">UNTREATED PULPED</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p> <p>c. Other:</p>	<p>UNTREATED PULPED</p> <p>a. No discharge No discharge</p> <p>b. 0-3nm: No discharge No discharge 3-12nm: No discharge No discharge</p> <p>c. Attention to MARPOL Special Areas.</p>
<p>3. List any major ports which do not have garbage reception facilities.</p>	
<p>4. What is the nature of the shipboard garbage discharged to shore facilities, and if it will be segregated, provide details.</p>	

III. GARBAGE	Country: TURKEY
<p>5. In terms of discharge to shore, request information concerning methods of containing garbage:</p> <p>a. How will garbage be "packaged" for removal from the ship (i.e., compacted slug)?</p> <p>b. What will be the package size and weight?</p> <p>c. What will be the quantity of "packages" discharged per day (b class of ship)?</p>	<p>a. In plastic bags or use containers at pier.</p> <p>b. No constraint.</p> <p>c. No constraint.</p>
<p>6. What are your regulations pertaining to the entry of foreign source garbage by visiting ships?</p>	
<p>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.).</p>	
<p>8. List any ways ships can reduce the costs of handling/disposal of garbage and trash.</p>	

III. GARBAGE	Country: UNITED KINGDOM																								
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<p>3. List any major ports which do not have garbage reception facilities.</p>	<p>All naval bases have shore reception facilities.</p>																								
<p>4. What is the nature of the shipboard garbage discharged to shore facilities, and if it will be segregated, provide details.</p>	<p>Segregated into glass/metal/food and general waste.</p>																								

III. GARBAGE (CONT)	Country: UNITED KINGDOM
<p>5. In terms of discharge to shore, request information concerning methods of containing garbage:</p> <p>a. How will garbage be "packaged" for removal from the ship (i.e., compacted slug)?</p> <p>b. What will be the package size and weight?</p> <p>c. What will be the quantity of "packages" discharged per day (b class of ship)?</p>	Information not available.
<p>6. What are your regulations pertaining to the entry of foreign source garbage by visiting ships?</p>	Generally accepted. Contact harbour authorities for requirements.
<p>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.).</p>	Not permitted.
<p>8. List any ways ships can reduce the costs of handling/disposal of garbage and trash.</p>	<p>Source reduction.</p> <p>Product standardization.</p> <p>Development of plastic processing equipment.</p> <p>Positive segregation.</p> <p>Awareness training.</p> <p>Alternative materials.</p>

III. GARBAGE	Country: UNITED STATES
<p>1. What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of garbage by visiting NATO ships?</p> <p align="center">UNTREATED PULPED</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p> <p>c. Specify restricted areas:</p>	<p align="center">UNTREATED PULPED</p> <p>a. No discharge No discharge</p> <p>b. No discharge No discharge</p>
<p>2. What are your country's restrictions on the discharge of trash by visiting NATO ships:</p> <p align="center">UNTREATED PULPED</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p> <p>c. Other:</p>	<p align="center">UNTREATED PULPED</p> <p>a. No discharge No discharge</p> <p>b. No discharge No discharge</p>
<p>3. List any major ports which do not have garbage reception facilities.</p>	<p>All U.S. Navy ports provide garbage reception facilities.</p>
<p>4. What is the nature of the shipboard garbage discharged to shore facilities, and if it will be segregated, provide details.</p>	<p>Generally waste discharges to shore facilities includes food waste, plastics, metal and glass, and other refuse and may not be segregated. However, upon entering port, plastic discs from the plastic waste processors will be segregated. Hazardous material is handled separately and off-loaded for appropriate disposal.</p>
<p>5. In terms of discharge to shore, request information concerning methods of containing garbage:</p> <p>a. How will garbage be "packaged" for removal from the ship (i.e., compacted slug)?</p> <p>b. What will be the package size and weight?</p> <p>c. What will be the quantity of "packages" discharged per day (b class of ship)?</p>	<p>The methods of containing garbage will vary depending on the type of garbage processing equipment installed on the ship and the garbage handling procedures employed by the ship.</p>

<p>III. GARBAGE</p>	<p>Country: UNITED STATES</p>
<p>6. What are your regulations pertaining to the entry of foreign source garbage by visiting ships?</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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.).</p>	<p>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:</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Incinerating in an incinerator approved by the EPA.</p> <p>Grinding and flushing through a ship's CHT system (when installed) to a USDA approved sewage system ashore.</p>
<p>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.)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>8. List any ways ships can reduce the costs of handling/disposal of garbage and trash.</p>	<p>Prior to entering port, discharge all garbage and trash per applicable discharge restrictions.</p> <p>Segregate garbage and trash into recyclable and non-recyclable items.</p> <p>Reduce volume of garbage/trash generated Onboard.</p>

IV. PLASTIC WASTE	Country: BELGIUM
<p>1. What are your country's plastic waste discharge regulations:</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In inland waters?</p> <p>c. In territorial waters?</p> <p>d. Specify restricted areas:</p>	a, b, c & d prohibited
2. Are there any special restrictions for food-contaminated and non-food-contaminated plastic waste?	No
3. Does your country require packaging plastic waste for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?	N/A refer to 1.
4. What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea discharges of plastic waste?	N/A
<p>5. List all major ports that have plastics waste reception facilities:</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial</p>	<p>a. Zeebrugge/Oostend</p> <p>b. Antwerp</p>
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.	Minimize the use of plastics.

IV. PLASTIC WASTE	Country: CANADA
1. What are your country's plastic waste discharge regulations: a. In port? b. In inland waters? c. In territorial waters? d. Specify restricted areas:	No discharge is allowed at sea. Offload at port facility only.
2. Are there any special restrictions for food-contaminated and non-food-contaminated plastic waste?	No discharge is allowed.
3. 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: a. Naval ports b. Commercial	See "Directory of Reception Facilities for Marine Wastes" available through the Canadian Coast Guard.
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. PLASTIC WASTE	Country: DENMARK
1. What are your country's plastic waste discharge regulations: 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.
3. 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: a. Naval ports b. Commercial	All major ports have reception facilities.
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. PLASTIC WASTE	Country: FRANCE
<p>1. What are your country's plastic waste discharge regulations:</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In inland waters?</p> <p>c. In territorial waters?</p> <p>d. Specify restricted areas:</p>	<p>a. Discharge prohibited.</p> <p>b. Discharge prohibited.</p> <p>c. Discharge prohibited.</p> <p>d. Discharge prohibited.</p>
<p>2. Are there any special restrictions for food-contaminated and nonfood-contaminated plastic waste?</p>	<p>No restriction.</p>
<p>3. Does your country require packaging plastic waste for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?</p>	<p>No, discharge prohibited.</p>
<p>4. What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea discharges of plastic waste?</p>	<p>Plastic waste is subjected to the same procedure as other waste.</p>
<p>5. List all major ports that have plastics waste reception facilities:</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial</p>	<p>a. Current installation of selective sorting procedures for plastic waste (waste handling facilities close to quays).</p> <p>b. Information not available.</p>
<p>6. List any special packaging requirements for plastic waste prior to its transfer ashore for disposal or recycling.</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>7. Do shore reception facilities require any special processing or treatment of plastic waste contaminated with food from other countries?</p>	<p>No restriction.</p>
<p>8. List any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of plastic waste.</p>	<p>Minimize the use of plastics, particularly for food packing in order to reduce subsequent recycling difficulties.</p> <p>Encourage the use of materials that are biodegradable or can be recycled.</p> <p>Do not take plastic outer packaging on board before each sailing.</p>

IV. PLASTIC WASTE	Country: GERMANY
1. What are your country's plastic waste discharge regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In port? b. In inland waters? c. In territorial waters? d. Specify restricted areas: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Segregation required b. No discharge c. No discharge d. MARPOL ANNEX V
2. Are there any special restrictions for food-contaminated and non-food contaminated plastic waste?	No
3. 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
5. List all major ports that have plastics waste reception facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Naval ports b. Commercial 	All civilian ports and naval bases will accept plastics if segregated.
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. Normally, sacks are 60 litres up to 40 kg.
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. PLASTIC WASTE	Country: GREECE
<p>1. What are your country's plastic waste discharge regulations:</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In inland waters?</p> <p>c. In territorial waters?</p> <p>d. Specify restricted areas:</p>	<p>a. No restriction.</p> <p>b. No discharge.</p> <p>c. No discharge.</p> <p>d. Mediterranean Sea, according to MARPOL.</p>
<p>2. Are there any special restrictions for food-contaminated and non-food contaminated plastic waste?</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>3. Does your country require packaging plastic waste for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?</p>	<p>Disposal at sea not allowed.</p>
<p>4. What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea discharges of plastic waste?</p>	<p>Disposal at sea not allowed.</p>
<p>5. List all major ports that have plastics waste reception facilities:</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial</p>	<p>All civilian ports and naval bases will receive plastics as normal household waste.</p>
<p>6. List any special packaging requirements for plastic waste prior to its transfer ashore for disposal or recycling.</p>	<p>Size must allow handling by one person.</p>
<p>7. Do shore reception facilities require any special processing or treatment of plastic waste contaminated with food from other countries?</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>8. List any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of plastic waste.</p>	<p>Avoid plastic packaging.</p>

IV. PLASTIC WASTE	Country: ITALY
1. What are your country's plastic waste discharge regulations: a. In port? b. In inland waters? c. In territorial waters? d. Specify restricted areas:	No discharge is allowed at sea. Off-load at port facility only.
2. Are there any special restrictions for food-contaminated and non-food contaminated plastic waste?	No restrictions for off-loading at port facilities.
3. 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: a. Naval ports b. Commercial	Barges and containers are available in all naval and commercial ports.
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. PLASTIC WASTE	Country: NETHERLANDS
<p>1. What are your country's plastic waste discharge regulations:</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In inland waters?</p> <p>c. In territorial waters?</p> <p>d. Specify restricted areas:</p>	<p>a. Marpol Annex 5</p> <p>b. "</p> <p>c. "</p> <p>d. North Sea area</p>
2. Are there any special restrictions for food-contaminated and non-food contaminated plastic waste?	The separately collected plastic waste has to be non-food contaminated.
3. Does your country require packaging plastic waste for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?	In North Sea area plastic waste is not disposed of into the sea.
4. What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea discharges of plastic waste?	Not applicable
<p>5. List all major ports that have plastics waste reception facilities:</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial</p>	All major ports have garbage waste reception facilities. Garbage waste includes plastic waste.
6. List any special packaging requirements for plastic waste prior to its transfer ashore for disposal or recycling.	See garbage packaging
7. Do shore reception facilities require any special processing or treatment of plastic waste contaminated with food from other countries?	It depends on the contractor who is recycling or is treating the garbage (plastic).
8. List any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of plastic waste.	Source reduction

IV. PLASTIC WASTE	Country: NORWAY
<p>1. What are your country's plastic waste discharge regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In port? b. In inland waters? c. In territorial waters? d. Specify restricted areas: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. No discharge b. No discharge c. No discharge d. - North Sea south of 62°N: No discharge. - Within 500 metres from offshore installations: No discharge.
<p>2. Are there any special restrictions for food-contaminated and non-food contaminated plastic waste?</p>	<p>No special restrictions: No discharge</p>
<p>3. Does your country require packaging plastic waste for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?</p>	<p>No plastic disposal to sea is allowed</p>
<p>4. What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea discharges of plastic waste?</p>	<p>No plastic disposal to sea is allowed</p>
<p>5. List all major ports that have plastics waste reception facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Naval ports b. Commercial 	<p>All major ports have reception facilities. (No plastic segregation however).</p>
<p>6. List any special packaging requirements for plastic waste prior to its transfer ashore for disposal or recycling.</p>	<p>No special requirements.</p>
<p>7. Do shore reception facilities require any special processing or treatment of plastic waste contaminated with food from other countries?</p>	<p>No special processing: treatment as for plastic.</p>
<p>8. List any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of plastic waste.</p>	<p>Reduce volume of plastic waste generated onboard by avoiding plastic packaging before delivery of goods onboard.</p>

IV. PLASTIC WASTE	Country: PORTUGAL
<p>1. What are your country's plastic waste discharge regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In port? b. In inland waters? c. In territorial waters? d. Specify restricted areas: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. No discharge allowed b. No discharge allowed c. No discharge allowed d. N/A
<p>2. Are there any special restrictions for food-contaminated and non-food contaminated plastic waste?</p>	<p>No discharge allowed for both types.</p>
<p>3. Does your country require packaging plastic waste for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?</p>	<p>In extreme cases food contaminated plastics if dumped into the sea should have negative buoyancy, for instance with compacted glass or metal.</p>
<p>4. What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea discharges of plastic waste?</p>	<p>No requirements.</p>
<p>5. List all major ports that have plastics waste reception facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Naval ports b. Commercial 	<p>Plastics are collected as garbage and are not segregated.</p>
<p>6. List any special packaging requirements for plastic waste prior to its transfer ashore for disposal or recycling.</p>	<p>No special requirements.</p>
<p>7. Do shore reception facilities require any special processing or treatment of plastic waste contaminated with food from other countries?</p>	<p>Food contaminated plastics should have odour barriers.</p>
<p>8. List any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of plastic waste.</p>	<p>Reduce production. Modify food supply packing. Re-use spares packing.</p>

IV. PLASTIC WASTE	Country: SPAIN
<p>1. What are your country's plastic waste discharge regulations:</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In inland waters?</p> <p>c. In territorial waters?</p> <p>d. Specify restricted areas:</p>	
2. Are there any special restrictions for food-contaminated and non-food contaminated plastic waste?	
3. Does your country require packaging plastic waste for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?	
4. What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea discharges of plastic waste?	
<p>5. List all major ports that have plastics waste reception facilities:</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial</p>	
6. List any special packaging requirements for plastic waste prior to its transfer ashore for disposal or recycling.	
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. PLASTIC WASTE	Country: TURKEY
1. What are your country's plastic waste discharge regulations: 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. Are there any special restrictions for food-contaminated and non-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. Does your country require packaging plastic waste for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?	Yes, if ship is > 50 nm from shore and out of MARPOL Special Areas.
4. What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea discharges of plastic waste?	
5. List all major ports that have plastics waste reception facilities: a. Naval ports b. Commercial	a. All naval ports will receive plastic wastes as garbage/trash. b. -
6. List any special packaging requirements for plastic waste prior to its transfer ashore for disposal or recycling.	
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. PLASTIC WASTE	Country: UNITED KINGDOM
<p>1. What are your country's plastic waste discharge regulations:</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In inland waters?</p> <p>c. In territorial waters?</p> <p>d. Specify restricted areas:</p>	All plastic waste must be disposed of ashore.
2. Are there any special restrictions for food-contaminated and non-food contaminated plastic waste?	Foreign food contaminated waste must be handled separately. Contact harbour authorities.
3. Does your country require packaging plastic waste for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?	No discharge at sea.
4. What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea discharges of plastic waste?	No discharge at sea.
<p>5. List all major ports that have plastics waste reception facilities:</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial</p>	All ports have reception facilities.
6. List any special packaging requirements for plastic waste prior to its transfer ashore for disposal or recycling.	None, unless contaminated by foreign food.
7. Do shore reception facilities require any special processing or treatment of plastic waste contaminated with food from other countries?	Yes. Contact harbour authorities.
8. List any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of plastic waste.	<p>Source reduction.</p> <p>Product standardization.</p> <p>Development of plastic processing equipment.</p> <p>Positive segregation.</p> <p>Awareness training.</p> <p>Alternative materials.</p>

IV. PLASTIC WASTE	Country: UNITED STATES
<p>1. What are your country's plastic waste discharge regulations:</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In inland waters?</p> <p>c. In territorial waters?</p> <p>d. Specify restricted areas:</p>	No plastic waste discharges permitted.
2. Are there any special restrictions for food-contaminated and non-food contaminated plastic waste?	No
3. Does your country require packaging plastic waste for negative 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. What are your country's record-keeping requirements 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.
<p>5. List all major ports that have plastics waste reception facilities:</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial</p>	All U.S. Navy and commercial ports have plastics waste reception facilities.
6. List any special packaging requirements for plastic waste prior to its transfer ashore for disposal or recycling.	No special requirements except if plastics are contaminated with foreign source food waste.
7. Do shore reception facilities require any special processing or treatment of plastic waste contaminated with food from 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. List any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading 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.

V. MEDICAL WASTE	Country: BELGIUM
<p>1. What are your country's medical waste shipboard discharge regulations:</p> <p>a. For infectious or potentially infectious medical waste?</p> <p>b. For other non-infectious medical waste?</p> <p>c. For sharps?</p> <p>d. For liquid medical waste?</p>	<p>a. Use marked special container from base dispensary.</p> <p>b. No discharge</p> <p>c. After disinfection, normal household waste.</p> <p>d. No discharge</p>
2. Is medical waste required to be packaged for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?	No sea disposal permitted.
3. Does your country require ships to maintain administrative records of medical waste discharges?	Throughout base dispensary.
<p>4. List all major ports that have medical waste reception facilities:</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial ports</p>	<p>a. Zeebrugge/Oostend.</p> <p>b. Antwerp.</p>
5. Are there any special documentation, sterilization, packaging, labelling, or transportation requirements for medical waste transferred to shore reception facilities?	
6. List any special restrictions on the incineration of medical waste.	Not permitted in territorial waters.
7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of medical waste	Deliver at base dispensary.

V. MEDICAL WASTE	Country: CANADA
<p>1. What are your country's medical waste shipboard discharge regulations:</p> <p>a. For infectious or potentially infectious medical waste?</p> <p>b. For other non-infectious medical waste?</p> <p>c. For sharps?</p> <p>d. For liquid medical waste?</p>	<p>a. Segregate onboard, properly</p> <p>b. Normal trash procedure</p> <p>c. Same as a.</p> <p>d. Same as a.</p>
<p>2. Is medical waste required to be packaged for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?</p>	No discharge is allowed
<p>3. Does your country require ships to maintain administrative records of medical waste discharges?</p>	No discharge is allowed
<p>4. List all major ports that have medical waste reception facilities:</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial ports</p>	<p>a. Esquimalt, British Columbia; and Halifax, Esquimalt, British Columbia and Halifax, Nova Scotia.</p> <p>b. Information is not available.</p>
<p>5. Are there any special documentation, sterilization, packaging, labelling, or transportation requirements for medical waste transferred to shore reception facilities?</p>	Information is not available.
<p>6. List any special restrictions on the incineration of medical waste.</p>	No restrictions.
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of medical waste.</p>	----

V. MEDICAL WASTE	Country: DENMARK
<p>1. What are your country's medical waste shipboard discharge regulations:</p> <p>a. For infectious or potentially infectious medical waste?</p> <p>b. For other non-infectious medical waste?</p> <p>c. For sharps?</p> <p>d. For liquid medical waste?</p>	<p>)</p> <p>)</p> <p>)</p> <p>)</p> <p>)</p> <p>)</p> <p>)</p> <p>)</p> <p>No discharge.</p>
<p>2. Is medical waste required to be packaged for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?</p>	<p>No discharge allowed.</p>
<p>3. Does your country require ships to maintain administrative records of medical waste discharges?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>4. List all major ports that have medical waste reception facilities:</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial ports</p>	<p>Major ports have medical waste reception facilities.</p>
<p>5. Are there any special documentation, sterilization, packaging, labelling, or transportation requirements for medical waste transferred to shore reception facilities?</p>	<p>No information available at this time.</p>
<p>6. List any special restrictions on the incineration of medical waste.</p>	
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of medical waste</p>	<p>Is normally delivered in Naval base dispensary.</p>

V. MEDICAL WASTE	Country: FRANCE
1. What are your country's medical waste shipboard discharge regulations: a. For infectious or potentially infectious medical waste? b. For other non-infectious medical waste? c. For sharps? d. For liquid medical waste?	a. Classified as contaminated waste. b. Classified as simple household garbage. c. Classified as contaminated waste. d. Classified as contaminated waste.
2. Is medical waste required to be packaged for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?	In the 25-200mm zone (high seas), discharges are authorized with packaging for negative buoyancy.
3. Does your country require ships to maintain administrative records of medical waste discharges?	No.
4. List all major ports that have medical waste reception facilities: a. Naval ports? b. Commercial ports?	a. All contaminated medical waste shall be packaged in use-once-only recipients, then treated at departmental level. b. Information not available
5. Are there any special documentation, sterilization, packaging, labelling, or transportation requirements for medical waste transferred to shore reception facilities?	A study concerning the choice of the best packing and storage conditions for contaminated waste is currently under way.
6. List any special restrictions on the incineration of medical waste.	In all military ports of the French Navy, the incineration of medical waste on board visiting ships is prohibited, insofar as procedures for handling this waste are made available.
7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of medical waste	Perform rigorous sorting on board the ships to separate contaminated and non-contaminated waste so that the storage space on board for the contaminated waste, which will be handled subsequently by shore facilities, can be limited.

V. MEDICAL WASTE	Country: GERMANY
<p>1. What are your country's medical waste shipboard discharge regulations:</p> <p>a. For infectious or potentially infectious medical waste?</p> <p>b. For other non-infectious medical waste?</p> <p>c. For sharps?</p> <p>d. For liquid medical waste?</p>	<p>a.-d. No discharge</p>
<p>2. Is medical waste required to be packaged for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?</p>	<p>No discharge</p>
<p>3. Does your country require ships to maintain administrative records of medical waste discharges?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>4. List all major ports that have medical waste reception facilities:</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial ports</p>	<p>All ports have medical waste reception facilities (dispensary)</p>
<p>5. Are there any special documentation, sterilization, packaging, labelling, or transportation requirements for medical waste transferred to shore reception facilities?</p>	<p>Special (tight) packaging is required.</p>
<p>6. List any special restrictions on the incineration of medical waste.</p>	<p>Incineration onboard not allowed within territorial water and Baltic Sea.</p>
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of medical waste.</p>	

V. MEDICAL WASTE	Country: GREECE
<p>1. What are your country's medical waste shipboard discharge regulations:</p> <p>a. For infectious or potentially infectious medical waste?</p> <p>b. For other non-infectious medical waste?</p> <p>c. For sharps?</p> <p>d. For liquid medical waste?</p>	<p>a. Infectious material is packaged onboard in special containers and offloaded to shore reception facilities.</p> <p>b. Normal household waste.</p> <p>c. After disinfection, normal household waste.</p> <p>d. Hazardous waste.</p>
<p>2. Is medical waste required to be packaged for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?</p>	Disposal not allowed in the Mediterranean Sea.
<p>3. Does your country require ships to maintain administrative records of medical waste discharges?</p>	No information available at this time.
<p>4. List all major ports that have medical waste reception facilities:</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial ports</p>	----
<p>5. Are there any special documentation, sterilization, packaging, labelling, or transportation requirements for medical waste transferred to shore reception facilities?</p>	----
<p>6. List any special restrictions on the incineration of medical waste.</p>	----
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of medical waste</p>	

V. MEDICAL WASTE	Country: ITALY
<p>1. What are your country's medical waste shipboard discharge regulations:</p> <p>a. For infectious or potentially infectious medical waste?</p> <p>b. For other non-infectious medical waste?</p> <p>c. For sharps?</p> <p>d. For liquid medical waste?</p>	<p>a. Segregated onboard, properly identified, autoclaved and off-loaded at port facility.</p> <p>b. Normal trash procedure.</p> <p>c. Same as a.</p> <p>d. Same as a.</p>
<p>2. Is medical waste required to be packaged for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?</p>	No discharge is allowed.
<p>3. Does your country require ships to maintain administrative records of medical waste discharges?</p>	No discharge is allowed.
<p>4. List all major ports that have medical waste reception facilities:</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial ports</p>	<p>a. Information is available from Military Authorities.</p> <p>b. Information is available from Port Authorities.</p>
<p>5. Are there any special documentation, sterilization, packaging, labelling, or transportation requirements for medical waste transferred to shore reception facilities?</p>	Information not available.
<p>6. List any special restrictions on the incineration of medical waste.</p>	Incineration is not allowed on board.
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of medical waste</p>	Ensure that medical waste is properly segregated.

V. MEDICAL WASTE	Country: NETHERLANDS
<p>1. What are your country's medical waste shipboard discharge regulations:</p> <p>a. For infectious or potentially infectious medical waste?</p> <p>b. For other non-infectious medical waste?</p> <p>c. For sharps?</p> <p>d. For liquid medical waste?</p>	<p>a. No discharge</p> <p>b. "</p> <p>c. "</p> <p>d. "</p>
<p>2. Is medical waste required to be packaged for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?</p>	No discharge is allowed.
<p>3. Does your country require ships to maintain administrative records of medical waste discharges?</p>	No
<p>4. List all major ports that have medical waste reception facilities:</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial ports</p>	All ports have medical waste reception facilities
<p>5. Are there any special documentation, sterilization, packaging, labelling, or transportation requirements for medical waste transferred to shore reception facilities?</p>	Special packaging is required
<p>6. List any special restrictions on the incineration of medical waste.</p>	Incineration of medical waste is done out of the Navy organization.
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of medical waste</p>	----

V. MEDICAL WASTE	Country: NORWAY
<p>1. What are your country's medical waste shipboard discharge regulations:</p> <p>a. For infectious or potentially infectious medical waste?</p> <p>b. For other non-infectious medical waste?</p> <p>c. For sharps?</p> <p>d. For liquid medical waste?</p>	<p>(a,b,c,d)</p> <p>The procedure of the Navy is to collect medical waste onboard and deliver it separately ashore.</p>
<p>2. Is medical waste required to be packaged for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?</p>	No sea disposal is recommended
<p>3. Does your country require ships to maintain administrative records of medical waste discharges?</p>	N/A
<p>4. List all major ports that have medical waste reception facilities:</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial ports</p>	<p>(a,b)</p> <p>Major ports have medical waste reception facilities.</p>
<p>5. Are there any special documentation, sterilization, packaging, labelling, or transportation requirements for medical waste transferred to shore reception facilities?</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>6. List any special restrictions on the incineration of medical waste.</p>	No special restrictions
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of medical waste</p>	<p>Norwegian Navy vessels produce very small quantities of medical waste therefore there is very little to gain economically.</p>

V. MEDICAL WASTE	Country: PORTUGAL
<p>1. What are your country's medical waste shipboard discharge regulations:</p> <p>a. For infectious or potentially infectious medical waste?</p> <p>b. For other non-infectious medical waste?</p> <p>c. For sharps?</p> <p>d. For liquid medical waste?</p>	No sea disposal is allowed. All medical waste should be segregated and delivered separately ashore.
<p>2. Is medical waste required to be packaged for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?</p>	No sea disposal is allowed. However in cases of "force majeure" sea disposal is allowed with negative buoyancy.
<p>3. Does your country require ships to maintain administrative records of medical waste discharges?</p>	N/A
<p>4. List all major ports that have medical waste reception facilities:</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial ports</p>	<p>a. Lisbon Naval Base can receive medical waste if requested with advance.</p> <p>b. Commercial ports should be contacted by Embassies to arrange procedures with local hospitals</p>
<p>5. Are there any special documentation, sterilization, packaging, labelling, or transportation requirements for medical waste transferred to shore reception facilities?</p>	Sharps should be packed in special containers before deliver. Other medical wastes have to be labelled accordingly.
<p>6. List any special restrictions on the incineration of medical waste.</p>	No special restrictions
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of medical waste</p>	Sterilize on board as much as possible. Shred and compact. Use special containers for sharps

V. MEDICAL WASTE	Country: SPAIN
1. What are your country's medical waste shipboard discharge regulations: a. For infectious or potentially infectious medical waste? b. For other non-infectious medical waste? c. For sharps? d. For liquid medical waste?	
2. Is medical waste required to be packaged for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?	
3. Does your country require ships to maintain administrative records of medical waste discharges?	
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?	
6. List any special restrictions on the incineration of medical waste.	
7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of medical waste	

V. MEDICAL WASTE	Country: TURKEY
<p>1. What are your country's medical waste shipboard discharge regulations:</p> <p>a. For infectious or potentially infectious medical waste?</p> <p>b. For other non-infectious medical waste?</p> <p>c. For sharps?</p> <p>d. For liquid medical waste?</p>	<p>a. No discharges. Steam sterilize, store and transfer ashore.</p> <p>b. May be disposed of as trash.</p> <p>c. Discharge prohibited.</p> <p>d. May be disposed of as black water.</p>
<p>2. Is medical waste required to be packaged for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?</p>	<p>If health is threatened, steam sterilize, package for negative buoyancy and discharge beyond >50 nm . No discharge of sharps.</p>
<p>3. Does your country require ships to maintain administrative records of medical waste discharges?</p>	
<p>4. List all major ports that have medical waste reception facilities:</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial ports</p>	<p>a. All naval ports will receive medical wastes.</p> <p>b. -</p>
<p>5. Are there any special documentation, sterilization, packaging, labelling, or transportation requirements for medical waste transferred to shore reception facilities?</p>	<p>Contact with base duty officers or hospital.</p>
<p>6. List any special restrictions on the incineration of medical waste.</p>	
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of medical waste</p>	

V. MEDICAL WASTE	Country: UNITED KINGDOM
<p>1. What are your country's medical waste shipboard discharge regulations:</p> <p>a. For infectious or potentially infectious medical waste?</p> <p>b. For other non-infectious medical waste?</p> <p>c. For sharps?</p> <p>d. For liquid medical waste?</p>	<p>Medical/clinical waste should not be mixed with other wastes. Waste must be treated as industrial waste. Special packaging and labelling requirements. Contact harbour health authorities for instructions.</p>
<p>2. Is medical waste required to be packaged for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?</p>	<p>Sea disposal is not recommended.</p>
<p>3. Does your country require ships to maintain administrative records of medical waste discharges?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>
<p>4. List all major ports that have medical waste reception facilities:</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial port</p>	<p>a. All naval ports have a medical provisioning point of contact who can arrange reception.</p> <p>b. Information not available.</p>
<p>5. Are there any special documentation, sterilization, packaging, labelling, or transportation requirements for medical waste transferred to shore reception facilities?</p>	<p>Yes. Contact harbour health authorities.</p>
<p>6. List any special restrictions on the incineration of medical waste.</p>	<p>Yes, same as industrial waste.</p>
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of medical waste</p>	<p>Clear segregation and identification. Standardization of products used. Awareness training.</p>

V. MEDICAL WASTE	Country: UNITED STATES
<p>1. What are your country's medical waste shipboard discharge regulations:</p> <p>a. For infectious or potentially infectious medical waste?</p> <p>b. For other non-infectious medical waste?</p> <p>c. For sharps?</p> <p>d. For liquid medical waste?</p>	<p>a. No discharges. Steam sterilize, package properly and store for transfer ashore.</p> <p>b. May be disposed of as trash and does not require sterilization or special handling. Must be weighted for negative buoyancy.</p> <p>c. Sharps retained onboard for proper disposal ashore after steam sterilization.</p> <p>d. Liquid wastes may be disposed of by discharging into the sanitary system.</p>
<p>2. Is medical waste required to be packaged for negative buoyancy prior to at-sea disposal?</p>	<p>If infectious waste presents health hazard, steam sterilize, package, weight for negative buoyancy and discharge beyond 50 nm of shore.</p>
<p>3. Does your country require ships to maintain administrative records of medical waste discharges?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>4. List all major ports that have medical waste reception facilities:</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial port</p>	<p>All U.S. Navy ports have medical waste reception facilities</p>
<p>5. Are there any special documentation, sterilization, packaging, labelling, or transportation requirements for medical waste transferred to shore reception facilities?</p>	<p>Yes, medical waste transferred to shore reception facilities must comply with Federal, State, Local, and SOFA requirements.</p>
<p>6. List any special restrictions on the incineration of medical waste.</p>	<p>Plastic contaminated with medical waste and wet medical waste shall not be incinerated.</p>
<p>7. List ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of medical waste</p>	<p>Ensure that medical waste is properly segregated such that the quantity of infectious waste needing sterilization and special disposal is minimized.</p>

VI. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE		Country: BELGIUM
1.	What are your country's HM/HW discharge regulations: a. In port? b. In territorial waters?	a.b. Discharge prohibited.
2.	Provide a reference source which lists the hazardous substance for which overboard discharge is completely prohibited.	N/A refer to 1.
3.	What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea disposal of HM/HW?	N/A
4.	Describe any special requirements for transferring HM/HW ashore: a. Segregation b. Packaging c. Labelling d. Documentation	To be segregated and marked.
5.	List all major ports that have HM/HW reception facilities: a. Naval ports b. Commercial ports	a. Zeebrugge/Oostend. b. Antwerp.
6.	Describe any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of HM/HW.	Source reduction.

VI. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE	Country: CANADA
1. What are your country's HM/HW discharge regulations: a. In port? b. In territorial waters?	No discharge is allowed.
2. Provide a reference source which lists the hazardous substance for which overboard discharge is completely prohibited.	Pollutant Substances Regulations.
3. What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea disposal 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. Describe any special requirements for transferring HM/HW ashore: a. Segregation b. Packaging c. Labelling d. Documentation	Refer to publication A-LM-187-004/JS-001 Hazardous Material Storage and Handling Guide, available through Queen's Harbour Master (QHM).
5. List all major ports that have HM/HW reception facilities: a. Naval ports b. Commercial ports	See "Directory of Reception Facilities for Marine Wastes" available through the Canadian Coast Guard.
6. Describe any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of HM/HW.	- - - -

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

VI. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE	Country: FRANCE
<p>1. What are your country's HM/HW discharge regulations:</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p>	<p>a. Discharge prohibited.</p> <p>b. Discharge prohibited.</p>
<p>2. Provide a reference source which lists the hazardous substance for which overboard discharge is completely prohibited.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>3. What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea disposal of HM/HW?</p>	<p>Existence of routing sheets.</p>
<p>4. Describe any special requirements for transferring HM/HW ashore:</p> <p>a. Segregation</p> <p>b. Packaging</p> <p>c. Labelling</p> <p>d. Documentation</p>	<p>a. Sorting of waste to be offloaded and storage in dry place before transfer to shore.</p> <p>b. Packing of dangerous waste in original packing, before transfer to shore.</p> <p>c. Labelling of packaging to facilitate their identification ashore.</p> <p>d. Product transfer bill.</p>
<p>5. List all major ports that have HM/HW reception facilities:</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial ports</p>	<p>a. All the main military ports of the French Navy are equipped with reception facilities for dangerous waste.</p> <p>b. Information not available.</p>
<p>6. Describe any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of HM/HW.</p>	<p>Limit the quantities of dangerous products taken on board by systematically trying to use substitute products.</p>

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

VI. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE	Country: GREECE
1. What are your country's HM/HW discharge regulations: a. In port? b. In territorial waters?	a. HW not accepted. b. No discharge allowed.
2. Provide a reference source which lists the hazardous substance for which overboard discharge is completely prohibited.	No discharging allowed.
3. What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea disposal of HM/HW?	No discharging allowed.
4. Describe any special requirements for transferring HM/HW ashore: a. Segregation b. Packaging c. Labelling d. Documentation	According to Greek HW law.
5. List all major ports that have HM/HW reception facilities: a. Naval ports b. Commercial ports	No reception facilities available.
6. Describe any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of HM/HW.	- - - -

VI. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE	Country: ITALY
1. What are your country's HM/HW discharge regulations: a. In port? b. In territorial waters?	No discharge is allowed.
2. Provide a reference source which lists the hazardous substance for which overboard discharge is completely prohibited.	See Annex and Appendix II of MARPOL.
3. What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea disposal 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. Describe any special requirements for transferring HM/HW ashore: a. Segregation b. Packaging c. Labelling d. Documentation	For the naval and commercial ports information is available through the Military Port Authorities.
5. List all major ports that have HM/HW reception facilities: a. Naval ports b. Commercial ports	For the naval and commercial ports information is available through the Military and Port Authorities.
6. Describe any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of HM/HW.	Minimise generation. Proper segregation.

VI. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE	Country: NETHERLANDS
1. What are your country's HM/HW discharge regulations: a. In port? b. In territorial waters?	No discharge
2. Provide a reference source which lists the hazardous substance for which overboard discharge is completely prohibited.	Ant discharge of hazardous material or waste is prohibited.
3. What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea disposal of HM/HW?	See MARPOL.
4. Describe any special requirements for transferring HM/HW ashore: a. Segregation b. Packaging c. Labelling d. Documentation	Containers and special labelling will be provided.
5. List all major ports that have HM/HW reception facilities: a. Naval ports b. Commercial ports	All ports have reception facilities.
6. Describe any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of HM/HW.	Source reduction. Introduction / implementation of a waste management system.

VI. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE	Country: NORWAY
<p>1. What are your country's HM/HW discharge regulations:</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p>	<p>a. No discharge</p> <p>b. No discharge</p>
<p>2. Provide a reference source which lists the hazardous substance for which overboard discharge is completely prohibited.</p>	<p>Hazardous substances according to Marpol 73/78 list of marine pollutants</p>
<p>3. What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea disposal of HM/HW?</p>	<p>No disposal allowed</p>
<p>4. Describe any special requirements for transferring HM/HW ashore:</p> <p>a. Segregation</p> <p>b. Packaging</p> <p>c. Labelling</p> <p>d. Documentation</p>	<p>(a,b,c,d)</p> <p>HM/HW has to be delivered segregated, be safe packaged and labelled as to content</p>
<p>5. List all major ports that have HM/HW reception facilities:</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial ports</p>	<p>(a,b)</p> <p>Major naval and commercial ports have reception facilities</p>
<p>6. Describe any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of HM/HW.</p>	<p>Reduce the use of HM/HW onboard</p>

VI. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE	Country: PORTUGAL
1. What are your country's HM/HW discharge regulations: a. In port? b. In territorial waters?	a. Discharges should be coordinated with local authorities, or contractors by Embassies before arrival b. No discharging allowed
2. Provide a reference source which lists the hazardous substance for which overboard discharge is completely prohibited.	No discharges are allowed.
3. What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea disposal of HM/HW?	No discharges are allowed.
4. Describe any special requirements for transferring HM/HW ashore: a. Segregation b. Packaging c. Labelling d. Documentation	a. Segregate into liquids and solid chemicals. b. Make sure that poisoning of water and ground will be avoided. c. According to international Code. d. Necessary medical HW. No radiating waste can be discharged
5. List all major ports that have HM/HW reception facilities: a. Naval ports b. Commercial ports	Discharges should be coordinated as stated above. By 1997 facilities to dispose HW will be available. Notice and instructions will be issued in due time.
6. Describe any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of HM/HW.	Reduce production. Segregate and label.

VI. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE	Country: SPAIN
1. What are your country's HM/HW discharge regulations: a. In port? b. In territorial waters?	
2. Provide a reference source which lists the hazardous substance for which overboard discharge is completely prohibited.	
3. What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea disposal of HM/HW?	
4. Describe any special requirements for transferring HM/HW ashore: 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. Describe any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of HM/HW.	

VI. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE	Country: TURKEY
1. What are your country's HM/HW discharge regulations: a. In port? b. In territorial waters?	a. No discharge. b. No discharge.
2. Provide a reference source which lists the hazardous substance for which overboard discharge is completely prohibited.	At sea disposal is not permitted.
3. What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea disposal of HM/HW?	
4. Describe any special requirements for transferring HM/HW ashore: a. Segregation b. Packaging c. Labelling d. Documentation	May be depends on material to be disposed. Contact with harbour authorities.
5. List all major ports that have HM/HW 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.	

VI. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE		Country: UNITED KINGDOM
1. What are your country's HM/HW discharge regulations:	a. Contact harbour authorities at least 24 hours in advance for instructions.	
a. In port?		
b. In territorial waters?	b. No discharge.	
2. Provide a reference source which lists the hazardous substance for which overboard discharge is completely prohibited.	MS(NLSB) Regulations Category A.	
3. What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea disposal of HM/HW?	Cargo Record Book per reg. 20 of MS(NLSB).	
4. Describe any special requirements for transferring HM/HW ashore:	Contact harbour authorities for instructions. Waste must be segregated, safely packaged, clearly labelled and fully documented IAW IMDG Code.	
a. Segregation		
b. Packaging		
c. Labelling		
d. Documentation		
5. List all major ports that have HM/HW reception facilities:	Most ports have reception facilities. Contact harbour authorities.	
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. Alternative materials. Standardization. Training.	

VI. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE	Country: UNITED STATES
<p>1. What are your country's HM/HW discharge regulations:</p> <p>a. In port?</p> <p>b. In territorial waters?</p>	<p>a. No discharge</p> <p>b. No discharge</p>
<p>2. Provide a reference source which lists the hazardous substance for which overboard discharge is completely prohibited.</p>	<p>OPNAVINST 5100.19B Appendix B-3-C</p>
<p>3. What are your country's record-keeping requirements for at-sea disposal of HM/HW?</p>	<p>Record-keeping requirements are being reviewed and are not yet available.</p>
<p>4. Describe any special requirements for transferring HM/HW ashore:</p> <p>a. Segregation</p> <p>b. Packaging</p> <p>c. Labelling</p> <p>d. Documentation</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>5. List all major ports that have HM/HW reception facilities:</p> <p>a. Naval ports</p> <p>b. Commercial ports</p>	<p>All US Navy ports have HM/HW reception facilities</p>
<p>6. Describe any ways for ships to reduce the costs of off-loading and disposing of HM/HW.</p>	<p>1) Minimise HM aboard ships by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - using non-hazardous substitute materials. - using only the amount of HM needed to do the job. - utilizing proper handling and use procedures. <p>2) Revamp ship's supply system so that, where possible, non-hazardous materials are stocked and so that smaller unit quantities are ordered.</p> <p>3) Properly segregate and containerize HM.</p>