

MARITIME SAFETY STANDARD FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION FROM WASTE ON ACP FLOATING EQUIPMENT

1.0 PURPOSE

To establish the criteria for preventing pollution from waste on floating equipment and the appropriate handling for its disposal.

2.0 BACKGROUND

Section nine of the Regulation on Sanitation and Communicable Disease Prevention, Agreement No. 23 of the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Authority (ACP) contained in the Maritime Regulations for the Operation of the Panama Canal.

The requirement set forth in item number (7) of the paragraph "Pollution Prevention" of section number 3 "Seaworthiness" of the List of Major and Minor Deficiencies on Floating Equipment, document number 2600SEG-310.

3.0 SCOPE

This standard applies to all ACP, contractor, and third party floating equipment that operate floating equipment on Canal waters, with a length equal to or greater than 12 meters.

4.0 LEGAL BASIS

This standard is based on Agreement No. 12 of the Board of Directors of the ACP, Regulation on Risk Control and Occupational Health, Chapter IV, Article 26.

5.0 DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions are established:

5.1 Floating equipment: any kind of vessel, whether self-propelled or not, used or which may be used as a means of transportation on water.

5.2 Waste: any kind of waste resulting from domestic work and routine work of the floating equipment under normal service conditions, which may be necessary to dispose of in a continuous or periodic manner, with the exception of substances that are defined or listed in other annexes of MARPOL 73/78, such as hydrocarbons, murky waters or liquid noxious substances.

5.3 On-ground docking facilities: piers areas where floating equipment used to dispose of waste dock.

5.4 Water proof container: receptacle used to contain waste so that no air or other fluids can go through.

5.5 Canal Waters: waters located inside the geographical area that follow the course of the Panama Canal and are adjacent to the Canal from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean. They include the anchoring zones, the Ports of Cristobal and Balboa, Canal banks and areas in which activities exclusively compatible with the Canal operation are carried out.

5.6 OPXI-S: Maritime Safety Unit of the Board of Inspectors.

5.7 Container: receptacle used for storing waste.

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5.8 Marpol: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships adopted in 1973 and amended in 1978.

5.9 Cabling: set of mobile ropes and cables or any part thereof, used frequently in the different on-board maneuvers or tasks.

5.10 Waste: any liquid noxious substance that remains to be removed.

5.11 Liquid noxious substance: is construed as any substance specified in rule 6.3 of MARPOL, under the X, Y, or Z categories.

6.0 GENERAL

6.1 Every piece of floating equipment with gross tonnage equal to or greater than 400 tons and every vessel that is authorized to transport 15 or more people will have a waste management plan that the crew must adhere to. Said plan will conform to the directives issued by the Organization; please see annex 1 for what the plan must include.

6.2 Every piece of floating equipment with length equal to or greater than 12 meters will carry signs informing the crew and passengers about the provisions concerning the disposal of waste on board. See annex 2 for sign description.

6.3 It is prohibited to dispose of the waste mentioned in item 6.4 in Canal waters.

6.4 All plastic materials, including but not meaning to be comprehensive, synthetic fibers, plastic bags, plastic product waste that may contain toxic waste or heavy materials, paper products, rags, glass, metal, bottles, planks, loading covers, packaging materials, food leftovers.

6.5 When waste is mixed up with other waste materials for which different provisions or disposition rules apply, the strictest standards will apply.

6.6 Waste on board floating equipment, such as on-ground docking facilities, must be classified into the following categories:

6.6.1 Plastics.

6.6.2 Planks, floating packaging materials, cardboard.

6.6.3 Paper products, rags, glass, metal, bottles, etc.

6.6.4 Food leftovers.

6.7 The waste that is collected is classified in accordance with its nature, for subsequent temporary storage in separate containers until its final disposition. In order to carry out the waste collection and classification operations, there will be on board at least 4 types of containers, each of which will be fit for storing the products described in item 6.6.

6.8 Waste classification will be made in accordance with the provisions set forth in the following table:



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TYPE OF WASTE	CONTAINER MARKINGS
Plastics: synthetic fiber cabling, garbage plastic bags, plastic containers, etc.	Red
Food leftovers	Blue
Paper, rags, glass, metal, bottles, similar waste, shredded materials, paint or solvents, shredded materials	Yellow
Loading floating materials, covering and packaging material, wood, other-than-plastic material	Green
Paint or solvent waste polluted with hydrocarbons waste, waste from on-board maintenance operations, human waste	Black

6.9 The colors mentioned in the aforementioned table provide guidance, with any other marking system being accepted provided that it may not lead to making a mistake.

6.10 Containers (cans, drums, bags, etc.) will carry a label which will clearly indicate the category of waste they contain, and will be placed in appropriate areas and clearly marked throughout the vessel but in areas far from housing accommodations.

6.11 Special attention will be placed to specific types of waste (e.g. rags containing hydrocarbons, metal shavings with hydrocarbons). Some of these materials may experience spontaneous combustion and have the risk of catching fire, may explode or may generate gases and toxic fumes, and are inflammable or explosive when placed in a container in a combined fashion. Therefore, they must be adequately separated.

6.12 Waste from food leftovers or waste materials must not be stored in the kitchen or housing accommodations in order to avoid unhealthy conditions. These waste materials will be placed in closed bags inside water proof containers in accordance with their category.

7.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

7.1 The owner and operator of floating equipment are responsible for:

7.1.1 Providing the floating equipment with containers or receptacles for separating waste according to the provisions set forth in this standard.

7.1.2 Ensuring that the floating equipment on-board personnel are aware of the provisions set forth in this standard.

7.1.3 Putting up signs in sufficient numbers so that the on-board personnel and/or passengers are aware of the stipulations concerning the prevention of pollution from on-board waste.

7.1.4 Designing the waste management plan, use annex 1 as guidance.

7.2 The Maintenance of Facilities and Civil Works Section under the Locks and Facilities Maintenance Division, through the Sanitation, Vector and Vegetation Control (OPEM-S) is responsible for:

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7.2.1 Providing the containers or receptacles at on-ground docking facilities so that waste from floating equipment can be disposed of, in accordance with the provisions set forth in this standard.

7.2.2 Ensuring to coordinate, in a periodic manner, with the competent entity the collection of garbage containers at the on-ground docking facilities to prevent them from overflowing.

7.3 Floating Equipment Inspectors at the Maritime Safety Unit are responsible for:

7.3.1 Verifying compliance with this standard.

7.4 Environment Division (EAC):

7.4.1 Responsible for the ACP's environmental policy.

8.0 QUESTIONS

Every information or clarification on the content or implementation of this standard must be made in writing to the Maritime Safety Unit (OPXI-S).

9.0 EXCEPTIONS

Temporary deviations or exceptions in complying with this standard must be made in writing to OPXI-S.

10.0 DURATION

This standard will be in effect until it is either modified or revised.

11.0 REFERENCES

11.1 Environmental Policy of the Environment Division (EAC).

11.2 Annex V of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), 1973, as amended by the 1978 Protocol.

11.3 Maritime Provision # 80 of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

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ANNEX 1

GUIDANCE FOR THE DRAFTING
OF A WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Regulatory provisions: *this plan is only necessary for every vessel with a gross tonnage equal to or greater than 400 tons, and every vessel that is authorized to transport 15 or more people will have a waste management plan. Rule 9 paragraph 2 of Annex V of MARPOL 73/78.*

What must the plan include:

1. *Person appointed to execute the plan.*
2. *Procedure for collecting waste.*
3. *Procedure for the treatment of waste (if applicable).*
4. *Procedure for storing waste.*
5. *Procedure for waste disposal.*
6. *General aspects to be taken into account when drafting the Plan.*

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ANNEX 2

**GUIDANCE FOR THE MAKING
OF SIGNS**

PREVENTING POLLUTION FROM THE WASTE FROM VESSELS

PROHIBITED

**TO THROW ANY KIND OF WASTE INTO THE
WATERS OF THE PANAMA CANAL**

WASTE MUST BE KEPT ON BOARD THE VESSEL FOR ADEQUATE DISPOSAL WHILE ON GROUND

Maritime Safety Standard
for preventing Pollution
From waste on
Floating equipment
2600SEG330

Maritime Safety Unit
(OPXI-S)