Ship generated waste in the Arctic Marine Environment: Marine Pollution, MARPOL and the Polar Code

ShipARC 2015

WMU – IMO – Arctic Council International Conference
Safe and Sustainable Shipping in a Changing Arctic Environment

World Maritime University
Malmo, Sweden
26 August 2015

David Condino, MM, CIV
USCG HQ Office of Facility Compliance
The Arctic Ocean and shipping routes.
MARPOL and Ship’s Waste as it applies to all ships, all oceans, and all IMO members.

- The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) imposes numerous operational and technical requirements on ships.

- MARPOL also imposes important obligations on the Government of each Party, which is to ensure the provision for reception of ship-generated wastes that are prohibited from discharge into the sea.

- Reception facilities must be *adequate* to meet the needs of ships, *without causing undue delay to ships*. The requirements for port reception facilities (PRF) create an incentive for ships to comply with MARPOL and to minimize discharges to sea.
Adequacy of PRFs: meeting the needs of the ships normally using a port

- Should Conform with national and local permitting schemes or licensing required by environmental and public health laws concerning waste handling
- Must be arranged so as not to interfere with port or terminal operations
- Must be conveniently located so it can be easily found and use is not discouraged
- Must be situated so that wastes and residues removed from ships cannot readily enter the water
What to do with wastes from Ships and challenges for Arctic shipping

Ships: If it cannot be discharged to the Ocean, then it will have to be stored aboard until it can be discharged at a port reception facility!

ESM: Environmentally sound management of waste once it is discharged to PRF based on principal of Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and energy reclamation.
MARPOL Annexes and the Polar Code

✓ No Discharge of Oil (Polar Code Annex I Amendments)
✓ No Discharge of NLS (Polar Code Annex II Amendments)
✓ No Discharge of Garbage other than food (Already in force under MARPOL and formerly a major source of Non plastic Marine Debris from Ships) (Annex V Amendments - 2013)
✓ No Discharge Food near the ice edge (Polar Code - Amendments to Annex V)
✓ Restrictions on Incinerators (Annex VI regulations. Source of Particulate matter)
✓ Lower Sulfur content fuel use (Annex VI with regulations for ships operating in Arctic waters.)
How Much Waste?: It depends!

- Oil (size of ship, machinery, cargo, tank cleaning)
- NLS – (does it carry liquid chemicals, tank cleaning)
- Sewage (crew, passenger ship, on board treatment)
- Garbage (crew size, number of Passengers, ISO standard calculations)
- Exhaust Gas Residues (stack scrubbers??)
Challenge for Ships: Waste Management in the Arctic

Ships will have to be designed to store all wastes on-board and will need greater capacity to store and manage MARPOL wastes generated on board because of:

✓ Longer passages between ports of call
✓ Delays in passage making due to weather, ice, fog, precipitation
✓ Restrictions on discharging to the ocean for all or nearly all wastes generated aboard ship
✓ Inability to enter some ports due to insufficient or uncharted depths in channels from sea to ports
✓ Inadequate piers/terminals within a port or no port infrastructure to receive ships or wastes from ships at anchor
Existing Sources of Pollution
Offshore Oil and Mineral Operations
Other sources: Derelict Fishing Vessels and Derelict Fishing Gear (DFG)
Japan Tsunami washed up on in the Aleutian Islands
A Case Study: “Microplastics found in the Far North”

• A 2014 study in the Arctic showed that microbeads have traveled into the farthest reaches of the Polar regions.
• The authors, from Dartmouth College and the University of Plymouth (England): “Our findings indicate that microplastics have accumulated far from population centers and that Polar sea ice represents a major historic global sink of man-made particulates. The potential for substantial quantities of legacy microplastic contamination to be released to the ocean as the ice melts therefore needs to be evaluated.”
Benthic Debris in the Arctic
“even higher than those found in a deep-sea canyon near the Portugal..”

Bergmann, Melanie  Marine Pollution Bulletin
Pathways for Introduction and Transport of Marine Pollution in the Arctic Ocean


Ice Cores
(2005 and 2010)
R. Obbard, et.al.
Dartmouth College
and
R. Thompson
University of Plymouth
ICE Core Analysis (Microplastics)

Arctic Ocean Currents and What could happen to Ice Bound Pollution

Source: US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Arctic Ice Then and Now

SUMMER ARCTIC SEA ICE BOUNDARY IN 1979
Impacts of Marine Pollution/Debris in the Arctic Marine Environment

• Habitat degradation (super sensitive and for the present relatively pristine)
• Accumulation in Ice and transport and re-release into the ocean upon melt
• Ingestion by marine animals and marine mammals (e.g. filter feeders, baleen whales)
• Leaching of toxins from micro-plastics to benthic and pelagic ocean, seasonal ice and multi-year ice in the Arctic
• All the usual impacts seem to be magnified in the Arctic (studies show orders of magnitude greater amounts of Micro-plastics in sea ice over surface water samples from the ocean at lower latitudes)
Arctic and Near Arctic Ports

Arctic Regions showing the Arctic Circle, Geo-Political boundaries, and some Arctic Ports north of 60 degrees latitude. Ports will be challenged to provide both municipal waste management and ability to accept waste from ships.
Waste Management Challenges in the Arctic

- difficulty in constructing new infrastructure due to remoteness or geological characteristics of the port;
- changing ice conditions which would prevent practical use or siting of reception facilities;
- landside environmental concerns regarding waste processing and disposal facilities sited in Arctic ports located adjacent to environmentally sensitive areas, and protected habitats, designated refuges, or culturally sensitive areas; and
- PRFs in logistically challenging remote areas (seasonally or year round) or complete inability to operate at some PRFs during winter months due to seasonal ice conditions.
Port of NOME Alaska
(64.5 Degrees North Latitude)
Nome Alaska in Early Spring (2013)
A possible solution to the MARPOL Reception Facility Challenges for Ship’s in the Arctic

- 2006-2011 - Arctic Council, through it’s Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME) Work Group studies port reception facilities at Arctic Ports (1st Arctic Marine Shipping Assessment)
- 2012 - PAME considers the applicability of the Concept of Regional Waste Management strategies for port reception facilities to Arctic Regions.
- 2013 - PAME invites US and Others to develop an outline for a draft regional reception facilities waste management approach for the Arctic, based on existing IMO and other best practice guidance.
Thank You

Questions????

Contact Information

David Condino, MM CIV
USCG HQ Office of Port and Facility Compliance CG-FAC-2
2703 Martin Luther King Jr Ave SE
Washington DC 20593-7501
David.A.Condino@USCG.MIL