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**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE CONTROL OF HARMFUL
ANTI-FOULING SYSTEMS ON SHIPS, 2001**

**Guidance on best management practices for removal of anti-fouling coatings from ships,
including TBT hull paints**

1 The Marine Environment Protection Committee, at its fifty-ninth session (13 to 17 July 2009), approved the “Guidance on best management practices for removal of anti-fouling coatings from ships, including TBT hull paints”, developed by the Consultative Meetings of the London Convention and Protocol, as set out at the annex.

2 Member Governments are invited to bring this circular to the attention of all parties concerned.

ANNEX

GUIDANCE ON BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR REMOVAL OF ANTI-FOULING COATINGS FROM SHIPS, INCLUDING TBT HULL PAINTS

1 BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

1.1 Anti-fouling systems are used on ships' hulls to limit the effect fouling can have on drag, fuel consumption, and the emission of combustion products. They may contain pesticides or be pesticide-free. The pesticides tributyltin (TBT) and copper are the most common anti-fouling biocides, although the shipping industry is moving away from TBT systems. The most effective biocidal anti-fouling systems are formulated as self-polishing polymer coatings that wear away as the ship is propelled through the water, to expose a fresh layer of biocide. Biocides that leach into water from ship hulls may adversely affect non-target organisms. Anti-fouling coating removal activities can be another major source for the release of TBT to the environment. The choice of anti-fouling system, and collection, treatment, and disposal of spent coatings have an impact on the release of biocides into the environment, and may result in high concentrations of biocides in the marine sediments in areas close to where application and removal activities are conducted. The adoption of sound management practices for the application and removal of anti-fouling systems can reduce the release of biocides into the natural environment.

1.2 By their nature, all anti-fouling biocides are toxic and can affect a broad range of organisms beyond those that cause fouling. TBT causes reproductive anomalies and population effects in certain species of marine snails at concentrations in the parts-per-trillion range, and has been implicated in endocrine effects on other organisms. Oysters exposed to low levels of TBT can develop shell deformities that reduce their value as seafood. TBT is associated with immune suppression and other adverse effects in other marine species, is slow to degrade, and is very persistent in sediments, where many affected species live and feed.

1.3 The International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-Fouling Systems on Ships (AFS Convention), which entered into force on 17 September 2008, prohibits the use of organotin biocides in anti-fouling paints used on ships. As a consequence, ships will have to either replace or overcoat their existing organotin-based anti-fouling systems. If the large amount of TBT-containing waste that is expected to be generated at shipyards and other facilities as owner/operators attempt to achieve compliance is not properly managed, it will adversely affect the quality of bottom sediments in nearby waters. Future amendments to the Convention could result in requirements for removal of other anti-fouling paints from vessel hulls, and methods to control organotin-based waste are largely transferable to other anti-fouling wastes.

1.4 As stated in Annex 2, paragraph 4, of the London Protocol, for dredged material, the goal of waste management should be to identify and control the sources of contamination. This should be achieved through implementation of waste prevention strategies, and requires collaboration between the relevant local and national agencies involved with the control of point and non-point sources of pollution.

1.5 For these reasons, in 2006, the Scientific Groups established under the London Convention and Protocol began to develop guidance on Best Management Practices (BMPs) for removal of anti-fouling coatings from ships. The Scientific Groups discussed an initial report of BMPs in June 2007 (LC/SG 30/8 and LC/SG 30/14).

1.6 In November 2007, the governing bodies under the London Convention and Protocol noted that this issue had now become very urgent as the AFS Convention would enter into force on 17 September 2008. MEPC 57 was informed, by way of interim advice, of the information collected in the Scientific Groups on environmentally-sound removal methods of anti-fouling systems from ships, resulting in document MEPC 57/INF.2. In May 2008, the Scientific Groups continued their work, as planned, and prepared a “work in progress” report (LC/SG 31/16, annex 11) which was submitted as document MEPC 58/INF.3 and which was, subsequently, adopted by the governing bodies in October 2008.

1.7 Whilst recognizing the limited mandate of the London Convention and Protocol with respect to the control of sources of pollution to and activities occurring within internal waters, these BMPs are hereby offered as a tool in the handling and management of AFS substances.

1.8 Recommended further reading and references are set out at the end of this document.

2 GENERAL OVERVIEW

2.1 BMPs generally include two methods:

- .1 **source-control methods** (e.g., vessel shrouding, sweeping, covering waste piles, and bermed storage for wastes and paints); and
- .2 **collection, filtration and treatment methods** (e.g., hull washwater settling tanks and filters). These BMPs depend on some basic requirements for different types of ship building and maintenance facilities.

2.2 AFS waste may be generated during AFS coating removal, in which hull coating layers are removed in preparation for application of a new coating.

AFS waste may also be generated during in-water cleaning and during the application of hull coatings, but these processes are not discussed here.

2.3 Types of waste associated with removal of TBT hull coatings include:

- .1 surface cleanings to remove fouling organisms which have the potential to remove TBT paint along with the organisms themselves;
- .2 paint chips and other paint remnants, either dry from scraping, sanding, etc.; or in washwater, water used in wet blasting;
- .3 dissolved TBT and degradation products, in washwater and water used in wet blasting;
- .4 contaminated sand or grit used in blasting; and
- .5 TBT removed from waste materials by physical means, such as filtration or water treatment.

2.4 Waste materials should be the same or similar as described above for other anti-fouling biocides.

2.5 This guidance document provides information on methods of AFS removal techniques. Environmentally-protective steps for AFS removal waste chains are described. A bibliography of recommended sources for BMPs and related information is included.

3 BASIC FACILITY REQUIREMENTS¹

3.1 All facilities in which AFS coatings are removed should follow **good housekeeping practices**, such as thorough record-keeping, securing of materials and equipment, and instruction of workers on good work habits and hygiene.

3.2 Whatever the type of a facility, management is responsible for establishing a **clear framework** for safe operation and assigning responsibilities in support of sound environmental and safety practices. Management should communicate a clear **code of practice** to all personnel. This code of practice should include a description of emergency procedures in response to mishandling or release of waste materials through human error, flooding, fire, and other circumstances. The best practices for emergency response will vary based on facility and the specific circumstances of the event, and are not explicitly addressed in this document.

3.3 Facilities in which AFS coatings are removed are widely variable in their level of technological sophistication. Locations not specifically designed or equipped for ship maintenance and repair work may be temporarily established to handle smaller work loads. Other facilities that handle larger volumes of work may be better equipped and may include structures (e.g., dry docks) and trained staff. Everything in between is possible, and special attention should be given to best management practices adaptable to less-well-equipped facilities.

3.4 **Facility design:** At a minimum, all facilities should have an impermeable floor or work surface for dry paint removal (e.g., scraping, grit blasting), with a water collection and containment system for wastewater generated during AFS removal (as may be found in dry docks). The floor should be clean at the start of work and should be thoroughly cleaned after completion of the work. If an impermeable floor is not present, a temporary impermeable surface (e.g., a waterproof tarp) should be installed that guarantees containment of waste materials and safe collection of wastewater. Other necessary environmental and safety provisions shall be undertaken before the work starts, including installation of marked waste containers and the use of personal protective equipment. In addition, a suitable air cleaning system is recommended covering removal of AFS and recovery of dust, waste materials, and sandblasting debris from the air. Details on the design and the construction of impermeable floors and other features can be found in the recommended further reading and references (see below).

3.5 **Facility staff:** The facility should have designated staff with responsibility for hull-coating waste and wastewater management.

3.6 **Collection of particulate waste and its handling at the facility:** Different types of particulate waste from AFS removal should be stored separately while awaiting treatment and disposal. Storage containers should be clearly marked. Contents of the waste containers should be removed for treatment and/or disposal at an appropriate waste management facility.

¹ The term “Facilities” is defined as shipyards, dry docks, boatyards, vessel construction or renovation yards, ports, harbours, marinas or other related locations where AFS might be removed.

3.7 **Safe wastewater collection:** Water contaminated with hull coating waste should be held separately from other liquid materials in storage at the facility until it can be treated. Wastewater should be collected in a closed holding tank or container. Wastewater contaminated with an AFS during hull coating removal should be left standing so that suspended particles can settle and be physically separated from the water. The supernatant wastewater collected at the AFS removal site should be treated and discharged under an appropriate permit to prevent the introduction of chemical contaminants or invasive species from fouling organisms that may be present in the wastewater.

3.8 **Handling of wastewater:** The settled suspended particles should be separated from the supernatant water and transported to a licensed facility for treatment and disposal. Since methods are available for removing organotins dissolved in wastewater, such wastewater should be treated to remove dissolved components of the anti-fouling coating.

3.9 **Discharge water requirements:** The amount of water to be discharged at a certain date should be reported to relevant authorities. A certain particle load – a general rule might be 100 mg/l – shall not be exceeded for discharged water (see Ten Hallers-Tjabbes 2007). The pH of discharged water shall be within certain limits (e.g., between 6.5 and 9 pH units). Discharges of this AFS contaminated material into sensitive marine areas should be avoided².

4 REMOVAL OF ANTI-FOULING SYSTEMS ON LAND

4.1 There are principally three methods for the removal of anti-fouling systems:

- .1 **scraping:** sanding, grinding, or scraping by hand or equipment to scrape off the paint;
- .2 **blasting:** grit blasting (dry blasting, wet blasting); and
- .3 **water blasting/washing** (low, medium and high pressure).

4.2 **Requirements for removal of AFS:** As with all facilities for coating removal, basic requirements for the facility are an impermeable floor or work surface and a means for capturing and containing AFS waste, fouling materials, dust, and, if water is used for removal, water contaminated with waste. As noted in section 3.4 above, the floor or work surface should be clean at the start of the operation. Structures and materials within the work space that are not needed during blasting should be removed from the work area. Persons involved in the removal of AFS coatings should wear personal protective equipment (such as, fluid impermeable gloves, face mask, safety glasses, protective suit; respiratory protection is advisable if waste material is likely to become airborne). Due to the use of high pressure air or water involved and the potential spread of paint over considerable areas, grit blasting is only recommended for an enclosed area or in a dry dock with features allowing the collection of aerosol particles, solids

² Point source discharges of wastewater to water bodies or the wastewater collection system may be subject to a pre-treatment programme and/or a wastewater discharge permit issued by the country's environmental regulatory agency or state/province. For example, in the United States a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit may be issued under Section 402 of the US Clean Water Act by one of the US States or territories that have specific discharge limits and requirements (<http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/>). Effluent limits, monitoring requirements, and reporting requirements would be included in an NPDES permit. Some US States have waste discharge requirements that may be applied to discharges from AFS facilities. If the wastewater is considered as an industrial discharge, the waste stream may be subject to pre-treatment requirements (http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/home.cfm?program_id=3; or http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/home.cfm?program_id=14).

and liquids containing AFS coating residue, including an impermeable work surface and containment system.

4.3 Preparatory assessment and action for removal of AFS: If possible, prior to starting the anti-fouling coating removal operation, the facility shall ascertain the type of AFS on the hull. This information may be available on the ship's documentation as required by the AFS treaty. When the type of AFS is known, appropriate measures can be taken during removal, handling, treatment, and disposal. For example, waste from a non-biocidal coating may be disposed of differently than waste from a biocidal coating. Chemical treatment of waste materials may differ depending on the nature of the biocide.

4.4 AFS can be removed by sanding or grinding the material off the hull. Because these operations are performed with hand tools, the worker is likely to be exposed to dry waste, either in the air or on the skin. Precautions should be taken to reduce worker (and bystander) exposure, such as the use of protective equipment (dust mask, goggles, gloves) and not conducting paint removal on windy days.

4.5 Grit blasting is the most common practice for AFS removal. Abrasive materials used in grit blasting vary; materials can include steel, blasting grit, copper cinder, corundum, aluminium, and glass beads. Some rules-of-thumb for media selection in grit blasting are:

- .1 choose the least aggressive media (in terms of mechanical and chemical characteristics); this will result in less wear and lower equipment maintenance expense;
- .2 use the smallest media particle size, which is more effective as more impacts per second will yield a faster process; and
- .3 find the lowest blast pressure that is effective in removing the coating; doing so will yield energy savings in reduced compressed air requirements, as well as less wear and lower maintenance costs.

4.6 Operation and waste collection by grit blasting: Airborne particles from dry blasting can be contained by working in a cabin with an air filtering system, by fine-mesh netting around the facility or by a water screen that catches the particles and allows them to settle on the work floor. These measures are not expected by themselves to reduce inhalation exposure for workers. Measures should be taken to protect workers from grit and particle respiration. Grit blasting accomplished with the use of water should only be undertaken in a facility that has a system to catch and remove air-borne particles and wastewater.

5 THE ANTI-FOULING WASTE CHAIN

5.1 AFS may contain toxic material that should be prevented from entering the environment as waste. Steps should be taken to limit exposures for workers and others. A preventive approach in AFS waste collection is advocated. For example, only necessary personnel should be in the area where AFS removal is taking place, and outdoor jobs should not be conducted on a windy day.

5.2 AFS waste collection: Different types of waste should be kept in separate containers only intended for that specific type of waste. After completion of the work, the waste containers should be removed for further waste treatment at a specialized facility. Waste should not be removed by washing with water or brushing it into the environment; the waste should also never be buried, incinerated or permanently stored at the facility.

5.3 AFS wastewater collection: Water contaminated with hull coating waste should be held separately from other liquid materials in storage at the facility until it can be treated. Wastewater should be collected in a closed holding tank or container. Wastewater contaminated with an AFS during hull coating removal should be left standing so that suspended particles can settle and be physically separated from the water. The supernatant wastewater collected at the AFS removal site should be treated and discharged under an appropriate permit to prevent the introduction of chemical contaminants or invasive species from fouling organisms that may be present in the wastewater.

5.4 Collection of particulate waste and its handling at the facility: Dry waste is produced by scraping, grinding, and sanding, or by grit blasting. Grit can be reused multiple times. Both spent grit and particulates such as paint chips must be collected and removed from the area after work is completed or daily if the work spans several days.

5.5 AFS wastewater handling and treatment: The wastewater collected should be subjected to a system to remove the contaminated waste so as to meet a predefined Total Suspended Solid (TSS) content in the wastewater (see paragraph 3.9 above). Treated wastewater meeting predefined standards may be disposed of through a sanitary sewer system; if so, local sewer authorities should be advised beforehand. The contaminated sediment, having been separated from the wastewater should be transported to a licensed facility for treatment or safe disposal. In absence of a licensing system for disposal systems, contaminated sediment should be directed to a landfill lined with an impermeable liner to prevent leaching of waste materials into ground or surface water.

5.6 AFS waste chain for grit blasting: Contaminated grit may be re-used after sieving of the broken grit particles and it may be recycled for other purposes or cleaned using thermal cleaning. Separated grit dust and/or contaminated grit that are unfit for re-use or recycling should be disposed of at a licensed facility that is protected from the environment. If the facility is not able to recycle or clean the grit, the contaminated grit and/or sieving waste should be removed and transferred to a facility licensed to clean blasting grit.

5.7 Grit blasting waste handling: Wastewater from wet grit blasting should be caught, removed and contained. The grit that remains on the floor should be collected and removed for reuse, recycling, cleaning or safe disposal. Contaminated grit, if not to be reused, or any waste separated from contaminated grit, should be transported to a licensed facility for treatment or safe disposal. In the absence of a licensing system for disposal systems, contaminated grit should be directed to a landfill lined with an impermeable liner to prevent leaching of waste materials into ground or surface water.

6 RECOMMENDED FURTHER READING AND REFERENCES

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

ANZECC – Marine Accidents and Pollution Implementation Group (2000) Code of practice for anti-fouling and in-water hull cleaning and maintenance, 12 pp.

Auckland Regional Council (2005). Auckland guideline for the management of environmental risks from boat maintenance activities, 34-52.

British Maritime Federation (2005). Environmental Code of Practice, 84 pp.

Connor, J. and Drociak, J. (2001). Best Management Practices for New Hampshire Marinas. New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, Concord, NH, 79 pp.

Environmental Alliance – Environment Agency (UK), Scottish Environment Protection Agency, Environment and Heritage Service (Wales) (2004). Pollution Prevention Guidelines – Marinas and Craft PPG14, 8 pp.

Environment Canada (1995). Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Marinas and small Boatyards in British Columbia. Report by PCA Consultants Ltd., Richmond, BC, 18 pp (www.pyr.ec.gc.ca/boatyards).

Environmental Protection Agency – EPA – (2005). Shipyard Stormwater Best Management Practice #3: Removal of Hull Biofoulants, 5 pp.

Environmental Protection Authority (2004). Stormwater Management for Marinas, Boat Sheds and Slipways. Report of EPA for the Government of Southern Australia, 4 pp.

Regional Council (2003). Storm water Management Devices: Design guidelines manual. Technical Publication No.10.

ten Hallers-Tjabbes, C.C. (2007). Environmental sound and safe removal of harmful anti-fouling systems and of cleaning of ships' hulls. SAFEMED Project Task 3.8 O Final report. IMO/EC, 98 pp.

Other sources

Champ, M.A., Fox, T. and Mearns, A.J. (1999). Treatment of regulated discharges from shipyards and dry-docks. Proceedings of the special session held at Oceans '99, Seattle, Washington, Sept. 13-16, 1999. Marine Technology Society, Washington, DC, 230 pp.

Champ, M.A. (2000). A review of organotin regulatory strategies, pending actions, related costs and benefits. *The Science of the Total Environment* 258, 21-71.

Stichnothe, H., Thoeming, J and Calmano, W. (2001). Detoxification of tributyltin contaminated sediments by an electrochemical process. *The Science of the Total Environment* 266, 265-271.

TBT Clean (2005). Life02 ENV/B/000341 – Screening of technologies 08/04/2003. Report for Life by Port of Antwerp, APEC, DEC, Envisan and ERC, 60 pp.

Tam, N.F.Y., Chong, A. and Wong, Y.S (2002). Removal of tributyltin (TBT) by live and dead microalgae cells. *Mar. Poll. Bull.* 45, 362-371.

Tam, N.F.Y., Chong, A. and Wong, Y.S (2003). Removal of tributyltin (TBT) from wastewater by microalgae. *Water Pollution VII*, 261-273.

Recommended document downloads

ANZECC BMPs 2000

<http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/pollution/antifouling/code/pubs/code.pdf>

TBT-Clean Screening Report – Port of Antwerp –2003 – various reports to download

<http://www.portofantwerp.be/tbtclean/index.html>

Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Hull Maintenance at Boatyards and Marinas – several BMPs, Canada and United States

http://www.pyr.ec.gc.ca/boatyards/index_e.htm
