

§ 151.63

§ 151.63 Shipboard control of garbage.

(a) The master, operator, or person who is in charge of a ship shall ensure that all garbage is discharged ashore or in accordance with §§ 151.66–151.73.

(b) The following factors, among others, may be considered by enforcement personnel in evaluating compliance with §§ 151.51 through 151.77:

(1) Records, including receipts, of garbage discharges at port reception facilities.

(2) Records under § 151.55 or log entries of garbage discharges.

(3) The presence and operability of equipment to treat ship-generated garbage, including, but not limited to, incinerators, grinders, or comminuters.

(4) The presence of and adherence to a written shipboard garbage management plan.

(5) The absence of plastics in ship stores.

(6) Ongoing educational programs to train shipboard personnel of garbage handling procedures and the need for these.

(7) The presence of shipboard spaces used for collecting, processing, storing and discharging ship-generated garbage.

(c) The master, operator, or person who is in charge of a ship shall ensure that if garbage is transported from a ship by shipboard personnel, it is properly deposited into a port or terminal's reception facility.

[CGD 88–002, 54 FR 18405, Apr. 28, 1989, as amended by CGD 88–002A, 55 FR 18583, May 2, 1990; CGD 92–71, 59 FR 18703, Apr. 19, 1994; USCG–2012–1049, 78 FR 13492, Feb. 28, 2013]

§ 151.65 Reporting requirements.

The master or person who is in charge of each oceangoing ship shall notify the port or terminal, at least 24 hours before entering the port or terminal, of the name of the ship and the estimated volume of garbage requiring disposal, if any of the following types of garbage are to be discharged:

- (a) Garbage regulated by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture under 7 CFR 330.400 or 9 CFR 94.5;
- (b) Medical wastes; or

33 CFR Ch. I (7–1–13 Edition)

(c) Hazardous wastes defined in 40 CFR 261.3.

[CGD 88–002, 54 FR 18405, Apr. 28, 1989, as amended by USCG–2012–1049, 78 FR 13492, Feb. 28, 2013]

§ 151.66 Operating requirements: Discharge of garbage in the Great Lakes and other navigable waters of the United States.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, no person on board any ship may discharge garbage into the navigable waters of the United States.

(b) Cleaning agents or additives contained in deck and external surfaces wash water may be discharged only if these substances are not harmful to the marine environment.

(c) On the United States' waters of the Great Lakes, commercial ships, excluding non-self propelled barges that are not part of an integrated tug and barge unit, may discharge bulk dry cargo residues in accordance with this paragraph and paragraph (c) of this section. Owners and operators of ships to which these paragraphs apply are encouraged to minimize the volume of dry cargo residues discharged through the use of suitable residue control measures onboard and by loading and unloading cargo at facilities that use suitable shoreside residue control measures. As used in this paragraph and paragraph (c) of this section:

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore means the site on or near Lake Superior administered by the National Park Service, less Madeline Island, and including the Wisconsin shoreline of Bayfield Peninsula from the point of land at 46°57'19.7" N, 90°52'51.0" W southwest along the shoreline to a point of land at 46°52'56.4" N, 91°3'3.1" W.

Bulk dry cargo residues in relation to the Great Lakes means non-hazardous and non-toxic residues of dry cargo carried in bulk, including limestone and other clean stone, iron ore, coal, salt, and cement. It does not include residues of any substance known to be toxic or hazardous, such as, nickel, copper, zinc, lead, or materials classified as hazardous in provisions of law or treaty;

Caribou Island and Southwest Bank Protection Area means the area enclosed