

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(76) 688 final.

Brussels, 8 January 1976

Proposal for a
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE
concerning the dumping of wasters at sea

(submitted to the Council by the Commission)

COM(76) 688 final.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

A. INTRODUCTION

1. The aim of this Directive - which is presented in pursuance of the European Communities' Programme of Action on the Environment⁽¹⁾ - concerns the establishment by the Member States, in accordance with certain procedures, of a system of controls and safeguard measures, which are meant to prevent and reduce marine pollution resulting from the deliberate dumping of waste.
2. In its declaration of 22 November 1973 on the above mentioned Programme of Action, the Council acknowledged that the prevention of this particular source of marine pollution makes it necessary to adopt international conventions on a world or regional level and that the Community action in this area should consist in particular in "approximation of rules on the application of international conventions, as far as necessary to the proper functioning of the Common Market and the implementation of the Programme" (2).
3. The Programme of Action pointed out that two major international agreements are designed to protect the marine environment from this particular source of pollution:
 - (a) the Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft, concerning the areas of the North-East Atlantic, the North Sea and their dependant Seas, which was signed at Oslo on 15 February 1972 and entered into force on 7 April 1974 (Oslo Convention);
 - (b) the Convention on the Dumping of Wastes at Sea, concerning all the Seas in the world, which was signed at London on 13 November 1972 and entered into force on 31 August 1975 (London Convention).

(1) O.J. no C 112, 20 December 1973,

(2) O.J. no C 112, 20 December 1973, p. 23 and 24.

Mention was also made of the fact that, in the context of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the countries bordering the Mediterranean have adopted a programme of action, which could lead, inter alia, to a framework agreement on the protection of the Mediterranean marine environment. One of the related protocols, which was discussed at the Barcelona meeting in February 1975, concerned the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by dumping from ships and aircraft. This protocol will be discussed at the next session of the U.N. Intergovernmental Meeting, due to be held from 2 February to 13 February 1976.

4. Although the aim of these three international agreements is the same, namely, to prevent and reduce deliberate discharge of harmful substances into the sea, their provisions sometimes differ, especially as far as the lists of dangerous wastes which have been established within their framework are concerned.

5. The Council recognized that the application of these Agreements "will necessitate the implementation within the Community of legislation and rules which will have to be harmonized as to avoid creating distortions in trade and the distribution of investments". The Council pointed out that "what will have to be done in particular will be the application of a uniform system of licensing in the Community and that it would be necessary to harmonize the legislation and rules concerning the dumping of substances not included in the Agreements and, if necessary, to put forward Community proposals amending the list of substances set out in the Agreements". (1)

(1) O.J. no C 112, 20 December 1973. p. 25

6. Mention must also be made of the fact that, in the text of the Council Decision on the reduction of pollution caused by the discharge of certain dangerous substances into Community waters - which was adopted by the Council on 8 December 1975 - there is included a specific footnote envisaging that the Council "request the Commission to submit to it as soon as possible, and in the light of existing international conventions in this field, proposals for rules on pollution, particularly in territorial waters, by operational discharges from ships, and dumping from ships"⁽¹⁾.
7. The present proposal relating to dumping has therefore a double mandate. It is based on the Environment Programme and on a request by the Council to the Commission for action in this field.

B. BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE LEGAL SITUATION

1. The Member States which, at this moment, have ratified the Oslo Convention are : Denmark (28 July 1972), France (7 March 1974), the United Kingdom (30 June 1975) and the Netherlands (29 September 1975).

Specific measures implementing the provisions of the Oslo Convention have been adopted in Denmark (lov om foranstaltninger mod forurening af havet med andet end olie, 1972), the United Kingdom (Dumping at Sea Act, 1974), France (loi relative à la prévention de la pollution marine par des opérations d'immersion, 1974) and the Netherlands (Wet verontreiniging zeewater, 1975).

(1) ENV/131/75/

The London Convention has been signed by all Member States. Only Denmark and the United Kingdom have already ratified it.

2. Therefore there exists in some Member State legislation governing the dumping of waste at sea. The scope of this legislation however differs from one Member State to another.

The Danish law which gives effect to the terms of the Oslo Convention, contains in three respects, provisions which extend beyond those of the Convention. To begin with, the prohibition in the law against dumping includes a wider field than that set out in the Convention (see Article 2 of the Convention), in that dumping is prohibited everywhere in Danish territorial waters (paragraph 3 of the Danish law), and the dumping by Danish ships of substances or materials which are mentioned in Schedules 1 and 2 of the Convention is, furthermore, forbidden also outside the area which is defined in Article 2 of the Convention. Secondly, the Minister of the Environment can, under paragraph 10 of the Danish law introduce regulations to prohibit the dumping of substances and materials other than those mentioned in Schedules 1 and 2 outside territorial waters and the areas mentioned in Article 2a of the Convention. The background to these regulations is mainly to give the Minister the opportunity of enforcing much stricter provisions than those set out in the Treaty. Finally, with reference to paragraph 11 of the Danish law, the Minister can, on advice from the oil pollution council lay down regulations forbidding the throwing or emptying into the Sea of substances and materials which arise from the normal operation of the means of transport, platforms or their machinery.

The Dumping at Sea Act 1974, which brings into effect the terms of the Oslo Convention in the United Kingdom, introduces a system of licensing. It establishes that, except when operating according to the term of a licence granted by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, no person may:

- (a) dump substances or articles in United Kingdom waters,
- (b) dump substances or articles in the sea outside United Kingdom waters from a British ship, aircraft, hovercraft or marine structure within the Convention area,

(c) load substances in the United Kingdom or its waters for dumping as in (a) or (b) above,

(d) cause or permit substances or articles to be dumped or loaded as in (a) to (c) above,

The dumping at Sea Act however allows for the same exceptions provided for in the Oslo Convention.

The French Law on dumping contains provisions which extend beyond the scope of the Oslo Convention. It establishes inter alia that a prior permit must be granted not only for dumping of waste at sea but also for the operations of "embarking and loading" of all the substances listed in the Annexes of the Oslo Convention (art. 4 of the above mentioned law).

The Dutch law prohibits dumping of waste at sea in a wider area than that set out in the Convention, in that it lays down that any dumping by Dutch ships of substances or materials listed in Annexes I and II of the Convention is forbidden also outside the area covered by the Convention.

3. It can be seen that in some cases there exists national legislation; however in the majority of cases there is none. Where it does exist, its scope varies. The result of this disparity between the national legislation could affect the conditions of competition, because the nationals of some Member State will be obliged to meet more stringent provisions in order to dispose of their waste and thus the functioning of the Common Market could be directly affected. Therefore the solution of approximation of legislation in order to avoid such distortions is indicated and this Directive is therefore based on Article 100 of the Treaty of Rome.

In accordance with the provisions of article 100 the European Parliament is to be consulted and the advice of the Economic and Social Committee should also be sought.

C. COMMENTS ON THE DIRECTIVE

1. The present proposal is intended to define a common field of action within which rules on dumping are to be applied. The notion of "dumping" is defined and obligations are imposed on Member States to take appropriate measures to prevent and abate pollution of the sea caused by dumping from ships and aircraft.
2. The Directive draws a distinction between three categories of waste; particularly harmful substances, the dumping of which is always prohibited (Annex I) and other harmful waste and matters, whose discharge into the sea will require the granting of a special permit by the competent national authorities (Annex II).

It also lays down that dumping of all other wastes will require a prior general permit from the competent authorities.

3. Mention must be made of the fact that the lists of harmful substances as set out in the present proposal, are also to be found in the Annexes to the Barcelona Protocol which, being the latest of the above mentioned international agreements, takes into account the results of the most advanced research in this field. The lists therefore are somewhat different from those of the Conventions of Oslo and London which in addition are different from each other.
4. The criteria to be taken into account when issuing both special and general permits are laid down in Annex III and a common model for the application for permits and for the issue of licenses is set up in Annex IV.
5. In order to achieve a certain degree of flexibility in the application of this Directive, Member States are given the power to derogate from its provisions when circumstances of a particularly grave nature require it.

6. The Commission will have an active part to play in the implementation of this Directive . It will examine records of permits granted by the competent national authorities, consider the efficacy of the measures adopted by Member States and the need for any other provision.

DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL DIRECTIVE CONCERNING THE DUMPING OF WASTES
AT SEA

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 100 thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament;

Having regard to the Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee;

Whereas the Programme of Action of the European Communities on the Environment provides for action to be taken in order to control the deliberate discharge of waste into the sea;

Whereas the protection of the environment necessitates the prevention or reduction of marine pollution and the safeguarding of the environment against deliberate dumping of wastes and materials from ships and aircraft at sea;

Whereas a number of conventions, and in particular the convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft, signed at Oslo on 15 February 1972 and the Convention on the Dumping of Wastes at Sea signed at London on 13 November 1972 are designed to protect the marine environment from this particular source of pollution; whereas another similar agreement, which covers the Mediterranean is in the course of preparation;

Whereas any disparity between the provisions on dumping of wastes at sea already applicable or in preparation in the Member States within the framework of these conventions, may affect conditions of competition and the functioning of the Common Market;

and whereas it is therefore necessary to assure that actions taken to implement these conventions are coordinated;

Whereas in order to ensure an effective protection of the environment it is necessary to prohibit the discharge into sea of certain dangerous substances, on one hand, and on the other to set up a uniform system of permits in order to regulate and control, according to homogeneous criteria, the dumping of any other wastes and materials;

Whereas in order to meet situations of a particularly critical nature it is necessary to allow for exemption from the applicability of the prohibition resulting from this Directive;

Whereas it is important that Member States collaborate in establishing research programmes which will minimize the amount of harmful waste requiring disposal;

Whereas in order to allow a satisfactory implementation of the present Directive, the Commission should study and consider the records of the permits issued, keep under review the measures adopted by Member States and consider the need for any other measures -

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE :

Article 1

This Directive shall apply for the purpose of preventing and abating pollution of the sea caused by dumping from ships and aircraft.

Article 2

For the purpose of this Directive:

1. the term "dumping" means any deliberate disposal of substances and materials into the sea by or from ships or aircraft other than:
 - a) any discharge incidental to or derived from the normal operation of ships and aircraft and their equipment;
 - b) the placing of substances and materials for a purpose other than the mere disposal thereof, if not contrary to the aim of this Directive.
2. the term "ships and aircraft" means sea-going vessels and air-borne craft of any type whatsoever, including air-cushion craft, floating craft whether self-propelled or not, and fixed or floating platforms.

Article 3

1. This Directive shall apply:
 - to ships and aircraft registered in the territory of a Member State;
 - to ships and aircraft loading in the territory of a Member State substances and materials which are to be dumped;
 - to ships and aircraft dumping or believed to be engaged in dumping within waters falling the jurisdiction of a Member State.
2. Nothing in this Directive shall abridge the sovereign immunity which certain vessels are entitled to under international law.

Article 4

The dumping of the substances listed in Annex I to this Directive is prohibited.

Article 5

1. It is forbidden to dump wastes or other materials listed in Annex II without a special permit granted in each case by the competent authorities referred to in Article 6.
2. Likewise the dumping of other wastes or materials shall be forbidden without a general permit granted by the competent authorities referred to in Article 6.

Article 6

1. Member States shall designate one or more competent authorities to:
 - a) issue the special permits provided for in Article 5.1.;
 - b) issue the general permits provided for in Article 5.2.;
 - c) keep records of the nature and quantities of the wastes or other materials to be dumped and the location, time and method of dumping.
2. The competent authorities of each Member State shall issue the permits provided for in Article 5.1. and 5.2, in respect of the wastes or other materials intended for dumping:
 - a) loaded in the territory of the Member State; or
 - b) loaded by a ship or aircraft registered in the territory or flying the flag of that Member State, or on a platform or on other man-made structure at sea operating under the authority of that Member State, when the loading occurs in the territory of a State which is not member of the Community, or
 - c) carried in ships and aircraft with a view to dumping in areas under the jurisdiction of the Member State in this matter.
3. The competent authorities shall issue the permits referred to in paragraph 2 only after careful consideration of all the factors set forth in Annex III to this Directive and they shall be subject to the conditions specified in Annex V and to such other conditions as the competent authorities may consider appropriate.

Article 7

1. Each Member State shall require the competent authorities to keep records of the nature and the quantities of the substances and materials dumped under permits or approvals issued by that Member State, and of the dates, place and methods of dumping.
2. Member States shall transmit this information to the Commission.

Article 8

Application for permits should be made following the model set out in Annex IV. The issue of permits should be made according to the model set out in Annex V.

Article 9

Each Member State undertakes to issue instructions to its maritime inspection ships and aircraft and to other appropriate services to report to its authorities any incidents or conditions which give rise to suspicion that dumping in contravention of the provisions of this directive has occurred or is about to occur. The Member State shall report accordingly to any other Member State concerned and to the Commission.

Article 10

The provisions of Articles 4 and 5 shall not apply in case of force majeure due to stress of weather or any other cause when human life or the safety of a ship or aircraft is threatened.

Such dumping shall immediately be reported to the Commission and to any Member State likely to be affected, together with full details of the circumstances and of the nature and quantity of the wastes or other materials.

Article 11

1. If a Member State in an emergency considers that wastes or other materials listed in Annex I to this directive cannot be disposed of on land without unacceptable danger or damage, above all for the safety of human life, it shall forthwith consult the Commission.

2. The Commission, after consulting the Member States concerned, shall recommend methods of storage or the most satisfactory means of destruction or disposal under the prevailing circumstances. The Member State to which the recommendation is addressed shall inform the Commission of the steps adopted in pursuance of the recommendation.
3. If disposal at sea is the only practicable means, the disposal of waste or materials shall be made in accordance with an authorization granted by the Commission.

Article 12

Member States shall establish complementary or joint programmes of scientific or technical research, including research on alternative methods of disposal of harmful substances, and transmit to the Commission the information so obtained. In doing so they will have regard to the work carried out by the appropriate international organizations and agencies.

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Article 13

The Commission shall:

- a) study and consider the records of the permits issued in accordance with Articles 5.1. and 5.2., and of the dumping which has taken place;
- b) keep under review the implementation of this directive, and consider the efficacy of the measures adopted and the need for any other measures.

Article 14

Member States shall adopt the measures necessary for the implementation of this Directive within 18 months of its notification, and shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

Article 15

Member States shall communicate to the Commission the texts of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 16

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels,

for the Council
the President

ANNEX I

1. The following substances are listed for the purpose of Article 4 of the Directive.
 1. Organohalogen compounds and compounds which may form such substances in the marine environment, excluding those which are non-toxic, or which are rapidly converted in the sea into substances which are biologically harmless.
 2. Organosilicon compounds and compounds which may form such substances in the marine environment, excluding those which are non-toxic, or which are rapidly converted in the sea into substances which are biologically harmless.
 3. Mercury and mercury compounds.
 4. Cadmium and cadmium compounds.
 5. Persistent plastics and other persistent synthetic materials which may seriously interfere with fishing or navigation, reduce amenities or interfere with other legitimate uses of the sea.
 6. Crude oil and hydrocarbons of petroleum origin, and any mixtures containing any of these taken on board for the purpose of dumping.
 7. High, medium and low-level radioactive wastes or other high, medium and low-level radioactive materials as defined by the Council on a proposal of the Commission before January 1st, 1978 as unsuitable for dumping at sea.
 8. Acids and alkalis from titanium and aluminium industries.
 9. Materials in whatever form (e.g. solids, liquids, semi-liquids, gases or in a living state) produced for biological and chemical warfare.

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- B. This Annex does not apply to substances which are rapidly rendered harmless by physical, chemical or biological processes in the sea provided they do not :
- (i) make edible marine organisms unpalatable, or
 - (ii) endanger human health or that of domestic animals.
- C. This Annex does not apply to wastes or other materials, containing the matters referred to in paragraphs 1-6 above as trace contaminants. Such wastes shall be subject to the provisions of Annexes II et III as appropriate.

ANNEX II

The following wastes and other matter requiring special care are listed for the purposes of Article 5.

1. (i) Arsenic, lead, copper, zinc, beryllium, chromium, nickel vanadium and their compounds.

(ii) Cyanides and fluorides.

(iii) Pesticides and their by-products not covered in Annex I.

(iv) Synthetic organic chemicals.
2. Acids and alkalis not covered in Annex I.
3. Containers, scrap metal and other bulky wastes liable to sink to the sea bottom which may present a serious obstacle to fishing or navigation.
4. Substances which, though of non-toxic nature, may become harmful due to the quantities in which they are dumped, or which are liable to seriously reduce amenities.
5. Radioactive wastes or other radioactive materials not included in Annex I.

ANNEX III

Provisions to be considered in establishing criteria governing the issue of permits for the dumping of matter at sea taking into account Article 6, paragraph 3, include:

A. CHARACTERISTICS AND COMPOSITION OF THE MATTER

1. Total amount and average composition of matter dumped (e.g. per year).
2. Form, e.g. solid, sludge, liquid or gaseous.
3. Properties : physical (e.g. solubility and density), chemical and biochemical (e.g. oxygen demand, nutrients) and biological (e.g. presence of viruses, bacteria, yeasts, parasites).
4. Toxicity.
5. Persistence : physical, chemical and biological.
6. Accumulation and biotransformation in biological materials or sediments.
7. Susceptibility to physical, chemical and biochemical changes and interaction in the aquatic environment with other dissolved organic and inorganic materials.
8. Probability of production of taints or other changes reducing market ability of resources (fish, shellfish, etc.).

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF DUMPING SITE AND METHOD OF DEPOSIT

1. Location (e.g. co-ordinates of the dumping area, depth and distance from the coast), location in relation to other areas (e.g. amenity areas, spawning, nursery and fishing areas and exploitable resources).
2. Rate of disposal per specific period (e.g. quantity per day, per week, per month).

3. Methods of packaging and containment, if any.
4. Initial dilution achieved by proposed method of release, particularly by speed of the ship.
5. Dispersal characteristics (e.g. effects of currents tides and wind on horizontal transport and vertical mixing).
6. Water characteristics (e.g. temperature, pH, salinity, stratification, oxygen indices of pollution - dissolved oxygen (DO), chemical oxygen demand (COD), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) - nitrogen present in organic and mineral form including ammonia suspended matter, other nutrients and productivity).
7. Bottom characteristics (e.g. topography, geochemical and geological characteristics and biological productivity).
8. Existence and effects of other dumping which have been made in the dumping area (e.g. heavy metal background reading and organic carbon contents).
9. In issuing an authorization for dumping, the competent national authorities should consider whether an adequate scientific basis, taking into account seasonal variations, exists for assessing, as outlined in this Annex, the consequences of such dumping in that area, e.g. taking into account seasonal variations.

C. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS AND CONDITIONS

1. Possible effects on amenities (e.g. presence of floating or stranded material, turbidity, objectionable odour, discolouration and foaming).
2. Possible effects on marine life, fish and shellfish culture, fish stocks and fisheries, seaweed harvesting and culture.
3. Possible effects on other uses of the sea (e.g. impairment of water quality for industrial use, underwater corrosion of structures, interference with ship operations from floating materials, interference with fishing or navigation through deposit or waste or solid objects on the sea floor and protection of areas of special importance for scientific or conservation purposes).

4. The practical availability of alternative land-based methods of treatment, disposal or elimination, or of treatment to render the matter less harmful for sea dumping.

REFERENCE:		FOR OFFICIAL USE	
1. (a) Name and address of applicant: Phone No:		TECHNICAL CONTACT 1. (b) Name: Phone No:	
2. (a) Name and address of producer of waste if other than in 1. (a) above: Phone No:		TECHNICAL CONTACT 2. (b) Name : Phone No:	
3. (a) Name and address of sea disposal contractor or shipper if other than in 1. (a) above: Phone No:		TECHNICAL CONTACT 3. (b) Name: Phone No:	
4. Category of waste and annual quantity for dumping (a) Dredging spoil (b) Sewage sludge (i) Wet weight (ii) Dry weight (c) Other sludge (d) Liquid waste (e) Solid waste	QUANTITY		UNIT (please state) FOR OFFICIAL USE Type of waste: Code: Quantity:
	Digested	Undigested	
	(net)		

5. Nature of waste if other than dredging spoil or sewage sludge:

- (a) Arising from manufacture of:
- (b) Procedure giving rise to the waste (eg. fermentation, electro-plating, dipping, distillation, kiering, tanning, purification of fine chemicals by crystallisation):
- (c) Is the waste to be treated before dumping?
- (d) (i) If so, please state whether by settlement, filtration, neutralisation or biological treatment:
(ii) or by any other process, namely:

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- 6. (a) Are samples NOW available for testing if required?
- (b) If not, when can samples be made available?

7. Are you already in possession of a valid consent ? (a) Its reference number

(b) Its date of issue :

- 8. (a) Proposed frequency of DUMPING of the waste, i.e. daily, weekly, etc:
- (b) Quantity for disposal on each occasion:

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9. (a) Dumping area

APPROX. LOCATION
(e.g. name of sea, ocean, estuary, lightship etc.)

- (b) Proposed port of loading:
- (b) Co-ordinates of preferred dumping area:

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10. For liquid or sludge-type wastes not in containers, please state where known:

- (a) Name of dumping vessel
- (b) Proposed speed of dumping vessel
- (c) Proposed rate of discharge
- (d) Whether discharge is to be over ship's side bottom discharge, or into wake of vessel

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11. Physical properties. Please state:

(a) Specific gravity (not required for dredging spoil or sewage sludge)
(b) pH	.....	.....
(c) 5-day BOD value or COD/PV value or total organic carbon	.....	.....
(d) Suspended solids(mg/l.)	.....	.....
(e) Dissolved solids (mg/l.)	.....	.....
(f) Radioactive characteristics	.....	.....

12. Chemical composition. Please complete the following list stating units of concentration and whether the analysis is (i) on a dry weight or wet weight basis and (ii) on a volume/volume, weight/weight or weight/volume basis. For negligible quantities please indicate value as less than a number of parts per million:

Mercury		Phenolic substances	
Cadmium		Fluoride	
Arsenic		Chlorine (not chloride)	
Lead		Organohalogens, state which:	
Copper			
Zinc		Organosilicon compounds	
Beryllium		Antibiotics	
Chromium		Vitamins	
Nickel		Oil/grease, persistent	
Vanadium		Oil/grease, non persistent	
Iron		Animal oil/fat	
Ammonia		Vegetable oil/fat	
Cyanide			

Further information necessary to give a complete description of the waste, e.g. other constituents and details of the form of constituents where relevant.

- (a) Type
- (b) Capacity
- (c) Method of sealing (i.e. bung or lid, clipped or welded):
- (d) Whether container is to be cased in concrete:
- (e) Form of any additional ballast necessary to ensure sinking:

DECLARATION.

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the information given in this form is a correct description of the waste for which this application is made.

Signature

Position

Date:

FOR OFFICIAL USE

RECOMMENDATION:

QUALIFICATIONS:

AREA AGREED:

QUALIFICATIONS:

PERMITS

This licence granted _____ authorises
the loading for dumping from _____ ports and dumping in the sea
of the waste described below, in accordance with the following conditions.

1. Reference number of licence:			
2. Name and address of licensee:		3. Name and address of producer of waste if other than in 2.	
4. Waste in Category _____ of your application of as described in questions 11 and 12 of that application. (a) Arising from manufacture of: (b) By (procedure):			
5. Period of validity of licence :		Months	From
			To
6. Quantity for disposal within this period:		7. Method of disposal	
8. Disposal area (a):			
9. Certified returns to be submitted to show that dumping have taken place: (Nil returns are required where applicable)			
10. SUPPLEMENTARY CONDITIONS RELATING TO THE DUMPING OPERATIONS : (a) Tank washings are to be discharged only in the approved disposal area.			

OTHER CONDITIONS.

11. Should the composition of the waste change materially from the description given in application to which this licence relates, you are required to notify the licensing authority before dumping of the waste continues.
12. Copies of this licence shall be available for inspection by the enforcement officers at the premises where the waste is produced, at the waste disposal contractors premises and on board the dumping vessel. The person in charge of a shore installation should also have documents relating to the storage of the waste specified overleaf.

NOTES.

- (a) The licensing authority may revoke this licence if it appears to the authority that the holder is in breach of a condition included in it.
- (b) A person who dumps in contravention of the terms of a licence is guilty of an offence under

Signed:

For and on behalf of the licensing authority.

Date :