

THE CRUISE INDUSTRY'S COMMITMENT TO THE ENVIRONMENT

The natural beauty seen from a cruise ship reminds one of the duty to be faithful stewards of the environment. Whether it's taking in the sight of a delicate coral reef in the Caribbean or gazing at majestic glaciers in Alaska; pristine water and crystal clear skies represent an essential component of the overall cruise experience. ICCL cruise lines are committed to preserving and protecting the environment because their success, and survival, depends on it.

The ICCL and its member lines work diligently to eliminate all forms of pollution through improved environmental policies, procedures and technology.

ICCL cruise line members have adopted aggressive programs of waste minimization, waste reuse and recycling, waste stream management and shoreside waste disposal. In addition, the cruise lines have invested millions of dollars in technology to continuously improve the environmental performance of their

vessels. These measures are not only intended to ensure compliance with the domestic and international laws that govern shipboard operations; they are vital to preserving the waters on which all cruise ships sail and the ports they visit. In addition to these programs, the ICCL is committed to preserving environmental resources by promoting mandatory environmental standards for adherence by all ICCL cruise ships. Mandatory is a powerful word that characterizes a powerful pledge.

**INDUSTRY WASTE MANAGEMENT STANDARDS:
ICCL member cruise vessel operators by agreement have incorporated the following areas into standards for waste stream management:**

- Graywater and blackwater discharge
- Bilge and oily water residues
- Photo processing disposal, including X-ray development fluid
- Dry-cleaning fluid disposal
- Print shop waste fluid disposal
- Photo copying and laser printer cartridges recycling
- Unused and outdated pharmaceutical disposal
- Fluorescent and mercury vapor lamp bulbs disposal
- Battery recycling
- Glass, cardboard, aluminum and steel can recycling

Cruise ships are regulated by both international treaties and domestic law regarding safety and pollution prevention. This is necessary due to the variety of jurisdictional locations that a cruise ship might enter during a typical



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MARINE ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

International

- International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)
- Safety of Life at Sea Convention (SOLAS)
- International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW)

United States-

- Title VII Certain Alaskan Cruise Ship Operations
- Clean Water Act
- Oil Pollution Act
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- Ocean Dumping Act
- Garbage and Refuse Protection Act
- Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships
- Marine Mammal Protection Act

cruise. International and federal regulations provide for an environmentally sound operation. However, the standards adopted by the ICCL and its members in July 2001 marked the first time in history that an association of international passenger vessel operators adopted mandatory waste management practices and procedures, many of which go beyond the requirements of

STATE-OF-THE-ART ENVIRONMENTAL EQUIPMENT ONBOARD ICCL CRUISE SHIPS:

- Grinders for food and product waste
- Separators for galley products and recycling
- Crushers for glass, aluminum and cardboard materials
- Incinerators for food, cardboard, paper and other waste by-products
- Sophisticated engine room equipment to reduce or eliminate liquid discharge

Additional equipment onboard some ICCL cruise ships:

- Smokeless, gas-turbine engines
- Advanced treatment technology for graywater and treated blackwater such as reverse osmosis, microfiltration and ozone oxidation
- A cleaning system using aluminum chloride to break up emulsions so that processed bilge water is at least three times cleaner than international standards
- Sophisticated engine designs resulting in lower fuel oil consumption, reduced exhaust emissions, and reduced noise and vibration
- Computer software development to assist in environmental monitoring and reporting

the international and U.S. regulatory agencies. These environmental standards are stringent and comprehensive. They are not only intended to ensure compliance with the laws that govern shipboard operations; they are necessary for preserving the waters on which we sail.

The cruise industry recognizes that it is important to be well-received in the communities that we do business. With that comes a certain responsibility that cruise ships don't leave a place less desirable than how they found it. We pledge to do our part to protect the natural resources our passengers come to enjoy.



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