

Life in water

Our goal is to minimize operational and indirect discharges to sea, and strive for zero spills to the sea.

Contributors for possible interactions for life in sea:

- Ballast water
- Biofouling
- Anti-fouling release
- Scrubber washwater
- Bilge water
- Sewage
- Organic waste

Garbage/waste handling

MARPOL Annex V covers garbage and waste management. Within "special areas" such as the North Sea, it is prohibited to dispose of anything apart from food waste to the sea. Many types of garbage are produced on-board. A garbage management plan is stated for all vessels. Posters for garbage disposal are also displayed on all vessels.

The waste is segregated into different categories and the amount of garbage produced is reported through our vessel reporting system.

Waste management plan

Waste to shore

Plastics
Incinerator ashes
E-waste
Scrubber sludge/waste

Waste to sea

Food waste
Operational waste

Waste incinerated on board

Domestic waste
Cooking oil
Oil sludge

Seawater – scrubber washwater

The current natural concentration of calcium sulfate in seawater is **2.7 g/l**. If all vessels in the world use fuel oil with scrubber for another 150 years, the concentration of calcium sulfate will rise to approximately **2.701 g/l**. This means a seawater scrubber can be regarded as a reactor converting sulfur into sea salt.

Sea salt:

Chloride
55% (19,25 g)

Calcium Sulfate
7,7% (2,7 g)

Sodium
30,6% (10,7 g)

Magnesium

3,7%
(1,3 g)

Potassium
1,1% (0,39 g)

Other
0,7%
(0,39 g)

Calcium
1,2% (1,42 g)

