

2.2.9 Controllable Pitch Propellers (TCP) - Hull Protection Log-on

HULL PROTECTION

All vessels must use an EAL in all oil-to-sea interfaces with propellers, azimuth thrusters or propulsors up to and including 110% of the vessel's maximum speed.

Maintenance or emergency repair must occur on stern tubes or other oil-to-sea interfaces. Vessels must have a potential to release oil in quantities that may be harmful as defined in 40 CFR Part 110, appropriate spill response equipment (e.g., oil booms) must be used to contain the oil.

EAL REQUIREMENTS

All vessels must use an EAL in all oil-to-sea interfaces, unless technically infeasible. Environmentally acceptable lubricants must be used in all oil-to-sea interfaces. Lubricants must be "minimally toxic" and/or "not bioaccumulative" as defined in Appendix A of this part. For purposes of requirements related to EALs, technically infeasible conditions that no EAL can be removed for use in a given oil-to-sea interface are considered to be infeasible.

Appendix A– Definitions

The following definitions apply to this permit. Terms not defined in this Appendix have the meaning given by 40 CFR §122.2(z). When a definition is placed in quotation marks, it is placed in quotation marks.

“Action on or before” means action taken by the permittee or the appropriate regional office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency no later than the date specified in the permit.

“Ballast Water Treatment System” means the meaning given to ballast water treatment systems given by the U.S. Coast Guard under 33 CFR 151.2026.

“Appropriate Regional Office” means the meaning given in Appendix D of the permit responsible for the waters where the vessel is located.



carbon production of at least 60 percent of the theoretical oxygen demand within 28 days.

Acceptable test methods include Organization for Economic Cooperation and

Development Test Guidelines 301 A, F, 306, 200, 210, ASTM D 300, ASTM D 7072/7515,

OCSPP Harmonized Guideline 855.3110, and International Organization for

Standardization 14593:1999. For lubricant formulations, the 10% (w/w) of the

formulation that need not meet the above biodegradability requirement up to 50% (w/w)

may be nonbiodegradable (but not bioaccumulative) while the remainder must be

inherently biodegradable. For grease formulations, the 25% (w/w) of the formulation

need not meet the above biodegradability requirement, the constituents substances either inherently biodegradable or non-biodegradable, but may not be bioaccumulative.

Acceptable test methods to demonstrate inherent biodegradability include: OECD

Guidelines 302C (>70% biodegradation after 28 days) or OECD Test Guidelines

(>20% but <60% biodegradation after 28 days).

- Regarding cleaning products, biodegradable means products that demonstrate either removal of at least 70 percent of dissolved organic carbon

“Exhaust” means the seawater that is mixed and exhausted with a

“Coastal Exchange Zone” means an area greater than 50 nm from shore and greater than 200 meters in depth.

“Commercial Fishing Vessel” means any vessel

“The term “Vessel” means a vessel (e.g., ship) used in commerce and that is registered with the U.S. Coast Guard or the Canadian Department of Transport.

“Vessel” does not include a vessel that is excluded from the NPDES permitting program by operation of 40 CFR 122.20(b)(1).

“Distillation and Reverse Osmosis Brine” means the concentrated seawater (brine) produced as a by-product of the process used to generate freshwater from seawater. *Source:* 40 CFR 122.20(b)(7)

“Drydocking” for purposes of the VGP, means the next scheduled drydock. If a vessel is required to meet the requirements of 46 CFR 31.10-21 (typically, at least every five years), and if the vessel is required to meet the requirements of the ballast water implementation schedule, it means hauling out the vessel in a drydock or slipway for an examination of all accessible parts of the hull and all through-hull fittings and does not include emergency hull repairs.

“Distillation and Reverse Osmosis Brine” means the concentrated seawater (brine) produced as a by-product of the processes used to generate freshwater from seawater. *Source:* 40 CFR 122.20(b)(7)

“Drydocking” or “next drydock,” means the next scheduled drydock, consistent with the vessel’s drydock cycle (at least every five years or sooner). In the context of the VGP, it means the haulout of a vessel or placing a vessel in a drydock for an examination of the vessel’s underwater hull and superstructure.

“Environmentally Acceptable Lubricants” means lubricants that are “biodegradable” and “minimally toxic” as defined in this permit. For purposes of the VGP, products meeting the permit’s definitions of being an “Environmentally Acceptable Lubricant” may be labeled by the following labeling programs: Blue Angel, European Ecolabel, Environmental Standard SS 153434 and 153470, Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR), ILO Maritime Labour Convention, International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship’s Ballast Water and Sediments (Biosafety Convention), and Design for the Environment (DfE).

“Environmentally Acceptable Lubricants” means lubricants that are “biodegradable” and “minimally toxic” as defined in this permit. For purposes of the VGP, products meeting the permit’s definitions of being an “Environmentally Acceptable Lubricant” may be labeled by the following labeling programs: Blue Angel, European Ecolabel, Environmental Standard SS 153434 and 153470, Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR), ILO Maritime Labour Convention, International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship’s Ballast Water and Sediments (Biosafety Convention), and Design for the Environment (DfE).

“Fouling” means the accumulation of organisms on the hull of a vessel, which may reduce the efficiency of the vessel.