



SIXTH CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF
CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION
OF MARINE POLLUTION BY DUMPING
OF WASTES AND OTHER MATTER
5-9 October 1981

IMCO

Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE SIXTH CONSULTATIVE MEETING

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1 INTRODUCTION

Opening of the Meeting

1.1 The Sixth Consultative Meeting of Contracting Parties to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972, convened in accordance with Article XIV(3)(a) of the Convention, was held at IMCO Headquarters, London, from 5 to 9 October 1981.

1.2 The Meeting was attended by delegations from the following Contracting Parties to the Convention:

ARGENTINA	PANAMA
CANADA	PHILIPPINES
CHILE	POLAND
DENMARK	PORTUGAL
FINLAND	SOUTH AFRICA
FRANCE	SPAIN
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	SWEDEN
GREECE	SWITZERLAND
ICELAND	TUNISIA
JAPAN	USSR
MEXICO	UNITED KINGDOM
NETHERLANDS	UNITED STATES
NORWAY	

by observers from the following States, not being Contracting Parties to the Convention:

AUSTRALIA	ITALY
BRAZIL	KIRIBATI
IRELAND	

by observers from the following United Nations organizations:

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)
INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

and by observers from the following inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations:

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT/NUCLEAR ENERGY
AGENCY (OECD/NEA)
OSLO COMMISSION
PARIS COMMISSION
BALTIC MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMISSION
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PORTS AND HARBORS (IAPH)
THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION (CEFIC)
GREENPEACE INTERNATIONAL

1.3 At the opening of the Meeting, Prof. Dr. A. Engström (Sweden) was unanimously re-elected Chairman, Mr. G.L. Holland (Canada) and Dr. F.S. Terziev (USSR) were unanimously re-elected First Vice-Chairman and Second Vice-Chairman, respectively.

1.4 The Meeting was opened by Mr. Y. Sasamura, Director of the Marine Environment Division of IMCO, who on behalf of the Secretary-General of IMCO outlined the major developments in the past year particularly in promoting co-operation and providing technical assistance with a view to achieving the effective implementation of international Conventions. In this connexion he mentioned that the theme chosen for this year's World Maritime Day was the EFFECTIVE GLOBAL IMPLEMENTATION OF IMCO'S TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR SAFER SHIPPING AND CLEANER OCEANS.

Adoption of the Agenda

1.5 The Agenda for the Meeting, as adopted, is shown in Annex 1. This includes, under each item, a list of documents which were considered.

Observer status of international organizations

1.6 The Meeting approved the list of inter-governmental organizations to be invited to Consultative Meetings as prepared intersessionally by the Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen and as contained in LDC VI/1/1, paragraph 2.1.

1.7 The Meeting considered the proposals of the Secretariat (LDC VI/1/1) and the United Kingdom delegation (LDC VI/WP.1) on the participation of non-governmental international organizations at Consultative Meetings. The Meeting set up an ad hoc group requesting it to consider in detail these proposals and to prepare draft procedures concerning invitation, presentation of documentation and participation of non-governmental international organizations in Consultative Meetings.

1.8 The Meeting considered the procedures proposed in the report of the ad hoc group (LDC VI/WP.2). In view of certain difficulties foreseen in implementing these procedures, the Chairman presented the following modified version which was approved by the Meeting:

- .1 non-governmental organizations wishing to participate in any meeting of the Consultative Meeting and the Ad Hoc Scientific Group on Dumping shall submit to the Secretariat in writing a request for participation, at least three months in advance of the opening day of the meeting;
- .2 the acceptance or rejection of any such request made by organizations shall be decided by the "Bureau", consisting of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen and the Secretary;

- .3 the "Bureau" shall decide whether written material submitted by the organizations accepted under 1.8.2 above should be circulated to the Meeting;
- .4 oral statements by observers from these organizations shall be permitted only after prior approval by the Chairman.

1.9 The Meeting agreed to the participation of observers from IAPH, CEFIC and Greenpeace International in the present meeting on a trial basis. At the end of the Meeting, the Chairman expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the adopted arrangement and trusted that this would continue to be reflected at future meetings.

1.10 The Meeting further agreed that invitations to the next Consultative Meeting shall be sent to IAPH, CEFIC and Greenpeace International.

2 STATUS OF THE LONDON DUMPING CONVENTION

2.1 The Meeting took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the current status of the London Dumping Convention and the progress being made in the acceptances of the 1978 and 1980 amendments thereto (LDC VI/2) and noted that as at 1 September 1981 forty-seven governments had ratified or acceded to the Convention. The meeting noted that, as requested by the Fifth Consultative Meeting, the Secretary-General had written to Governments which had not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention, inviting them to do so as soon as possible (Circular letter No.805 of 4 February 1981). The Meeting welcomed this information and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in this regard.

2.2 The Meeting appreciated steps being taken by the Secretariat through IMCO's advisory services provided by the regional, inter-regional and sectoral experts and consultants participating in IMCO's Technical Co-operation Programme, on the transfer of information on the aims and objectives of the London Dumping Convention to all countries which are not yet Contracting Parties to the Convention and consultations with the authorities of these countries in order to identify any difficulties or specific problems which they may have in implementing the Convention.

2.3 The Meeting requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the IMCO Assembly at its forthcoming session (9-20 November 1981) to the importance of the prevention and control of marine pollution by dumping of wastes at sea.

2.4 The Meeting noted with satisfaction the statement made by the observers from Australia, Ireland and Italy that the procedures for ratification of the London Dumping Convention had been completed or were well in progress and that the instruments of ratification are expected to be deposited during the intersessional period. The delegation of Japan informed the Meeting that non-acceptance of the 1980 Amendments to the Annexes to the Convention (LDC VI/2, Annex 3) was due to the problems caused by the ambiguity of the new provisions in relation to its existing national legislation on the prevention of marine pollution.

3 REPORT OF THE AD HOC SCIENTIFIC GROUP ON DUMPING

3.1 The Chairman of the Ad Hoc Scientific Group on Dumping, Mr. T.A. Wastler (United States) introduced the report of the Ad Hoc Scientific Group (LDC VI/3). The Meeting approved the report in general and took the following action in relation to the matters considered under this Agenda item.

Review of Annexes I and II to the London Dumping Convention

3.2 With regard to the inclusion of lead and lead compounds in Annex I to the Convention, the Meeting noted that the Ad Hoc Scientific Group had not reached consensus on that question. This was due mainly to the different approaches and criteria used by Contracting Parties in evaluating the hazards of substances and their impact on the marine environment.

3.3 The Meeting agreed that the criteria for the inclusion of substances in the Annexes to the Convention should be developed and proposed by the Ad Hoc Scientific Group. This would need detailed consideration of the scientific evidence available and was therefore a long-term task of the Ad Hoc Scientific Group. The USSR delegation stated that such criteria should be of a quantitative nature. With reference to the different approaches discussed at the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Scientific Group (LDC VI/3, section 2.1), the USSR delegation considered that it was inappropriate to compare properties of substances proposed for inclusion in Annex I with properties of those substances which are already listed in Annex I. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany proposed that lead and lead compounds should remain on the list of hazardous substances and that the Ad Hoc Scientific Group should pay particular attention to the effects on the marine environment of organic lead compounds relative to those caused by inorganic lead.

3.4 The Meeting confirmed that the proposed deletion of a substance from an Annex should be handled procedurally in the same manner as for preparing and maintaining the list of hazardous substances or groups of substances (LDC V/12, Annex 4). The Meeting further confirmed that any request for the evaluation of scientific information with a view to reviewing the position of substances in the Annexes to the Convention should, in accordance with the Terms of Reference for the Ad Hoc Scientific Group (LDC IV/12, Annex 4), come from the Consultative Meeting.

3.5 The Consultative Meeting noted that the Ad Hoc Scientific Group had agreed to continue consideration at future meetings of the following:

- .1 the extension of criteria for Annex I substances with regard to carcinogenic and similar properties and on the extension of the "list of hazardous substances" with regard to "black list" substances contained in other conventions on the prevention of marine pollution;
- .2 the interpretation of "significant amounts"; and
- .3 the development of a list of substances covered by Annex II, paragraph F, and of appropriate quantitative criteria thereto.

3.6 With regard to the consideration by the Ad Hoc Scientific Group of the inclusion of substances with carcinogenic and similar properties in Annex I, referred to in 3.5.1 above, the delegation of France pointed out that this subject required expertise outside the normal range of the Ad Hoc Group and difficulties could be encountered in reaching conclusions. That delegation also expressed opposition to the extension of the list of hazardous substances to include the black list substances of other dumping conventions, emphasizing that it was appropriate for the global convention to be less detailed than regional conventions. This view was supported by several delegations. The USSR delegation, however, felt that there was some merit in considering within the framework of the London Dumping Convention the hazards of black list substances of other conventions. That delegation proposed that in this respect the World Health Organization should be asked for advice.

3.7 The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany, referring to the discussion of the Ad Hoc Scientific Group on the inclusion of "pesticides and their by-products" on the "list of hazardous substances" (LDC VI/3, paragraphs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2), proposed that the Ad Hoc Scientific Group should continue its consideration on this matter. The Meeting agreed with this proposal.

Review of Annex III

3.8 The Meeting noted that the Ad Hoc Scientific Group will continue its consideration of the review of Annex III at its next meeting.

3.9 The Australian observer proposed that the Secretariat should reproduce the Australian submission (LDC/SG V/INF.4) as a document to the next meeting of the Ad Hoc Scientific Group. This was agreed and Contracting Parties were invited to submit comments on the Australian proposal for consideration at the next meeting of the Ad Hoc Group.

Development of criteria for the selection of emergency disposal

3.10 The Meeting endorsed the view expressed by the Ad Hoc Group that national authorities in selecting emergency disposal sites should consider the Annex III criteria on a case-by-case basis, taking into account such additional information as the advice currently prepared by GESAMP on the scientific criteria for the selection of disposal sites at sea.

Interim notification procedure

3.11 The Meeting agreed to the Ad Hoc Scientific Group's recommendation to amend the Interim Notification Procedure (LDC I/16, Annex IV) as set out in Annex 3 of the Ad Hoc Group's report (LDC VI/3). The Meeting also agreed that the deadline for the submission of reports to the Secretariat should be changed to 1 August each year for the reports of permits issued in the preceding year. The Secretariat accordingly would prepare annual summary reports subsequently in time for consideration by Consultative Meetings. It was also agreed that specific information was needed on the type of wastes permitted to be disposed of at sea and that where quantities were expressed in volume rather than weight, it was necessary to state the density of such wastes. Where information on toxicity was given the information should include the type of toxicity tests (e.g. 96-hr LC₅₀) and the species used. Any information available on the biodegradability of chemical wastes should also be included in the reports to the Secretariat. The format for notification, as agreed, is set out at Annex 2.

"Special Care" methods for disposal of dredged material

3.12 The Meeting recognized the problems regarding the disposal of dredged materials contaminated with Annex I substances, but for which land disposal methods may also pose problems. The Meeting confirmed the view of the Ad Hoc Scientific Group that, in such cases, the use of "special care" techniques of ocean disposal as proposed by IAPM may present a reasonable means of disposing of

such materials, but that these techniques are unproven at present. The Meeting, in this regard, confirmed the view of the Ad Hoc Scientific Group that the use of "special care" techniques for the present should be conducted as field research projects until such time as the accumulated information on any of these techniques demonstrates that they can be applied on a routine basis.

3.13 The IAPH observer confirmed the continuing interest of IAPH in the consideration of special care measures at future Consultative Meetings and meetings of the Ad Hoc Scientific Group. The IAPH observer also expressed the continued willingness and desire of the IAPH to make its technical expertise in matters relating to dredged material available to Contracting Parties and to the Ad Hoc Scientific Group, with particular reference to further reports concerning the development of and experience with "special care" techniques.

3.14 The United States delegation, in expressing support for research studies on "special care" methods for the dumping of dredged material, noted that its present national policy is to consider permits for the ocean dumping of dredged material only when land-based disposal alternatives are not feasible. This policy will be re-examined as a result of extensive research and experience that has been gained in the United States on dredged material dumping during the last five years. In responding to this intervention, the Danish delegation noted the practice in Denmark of considering the feasibility of land-based disposal when the result of tests of the dredged material will indicate that undesirable ecological effects are likely to be created in the marine environment.

3.15 In connexion with the views expressed by the IAPH regarding the emergency provisions of Article V(2) of the Convention (LDC VI/3/1) the Meeting agreed that Article V(2) should not be construed to apply to dredged material which is contaminated with Annex I substances. Some delegations expressed a concern that to construe the emergency provisions in this way might create a loophole in the Convention which could establish a dangerous precedent. Several delegations felt that under such circumstances it would be more logical and appropriate to examine the possibility of using one of the "special care" techniques discussed by the Ad Hoc Scientific Group, rather than consider the matter under the emergency clause.

Comprehensive report on the first five years of the implementation of the Convention

3.16 The Meeting agreed that a five-year comprehensive report on the implementation of the London Dumping Convention as proposed by the Ad Hoc Scientific Group (LDC VI/3, Chapter II) should be presented to the meeting of the UNEP Governing Council of a Special Character (Nairobi, May 1982), subject to the agreement with the UNEP Secretariat. The UNEP observer stated that the Governing Council would welcome such a report.

3.17 The Meeting requested the Secretariat to circulate a draft of the comprehensive report to Contracting Parties, asking for comments to be incorporated in the final submission.

De Minimis levels of radioactivity

3.18 The IAEA observer pointed out that the document reviewed by the Ad Hoc Scientific Group was a first, qualitative, attempt to define the "de minimis level of radioactivity" below which a material will not be regarded as "radioactive" for the purposes of the London Dumping Convention. The IAEA efforts will continue but it will take some time before a quantitative approach will be developed. In developing a numerical definition, the comments made by the Ad Hoc Group (LDC VI/3), paragraphs 12.7 and 12.8) will be taken into account.

3.19 The Meeting took note of the difficulties expressed by the Ad Hoc Group in regard to considering the "de minimis" levels of radioactivity within the context of the present composition of the Group. The Meeting expressed the view that the IAEA is the recognized competent international body in this field and that the Consultative Meeting should rely on the advice of the IAEA on technical matters related to radioactive wastes, rather than burdening the Ad Hoc Group with matters requiring such highly specialized expertise.

Other matters

3.20 The Meeting was informed by the Secretariat of the activities of the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods with regard to the transport and identification of chemical wastes (LDC VI/3/3) and that the Ad Hoc Group had expressed concern on the inadequate identification of chemical wastes. The Meeting endorsed the view of the Ad Hoc Group and recommended that Contracting Parties be requested to transmit to their appropriate national authorities information on the action taken by the UN Group on this matter in inserting in Chapter 13 of the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods the following:

"If waste dangerous goods (other than radioactive wastes) are being transported for disposal, or processing for disposal, the proper shipping name should be preceded by the word 'waste'".

3.21 The Meeting agreed to the proposal of the Ad Hoc Group that Contracting Parties should communicate the results of deep sea dumping site monitoring programmes carried out for the purposes of the London Dumping Convention. The USSR delegation expressed its interest in joint international programmes for monitoring deep water dumping sites in the North Atlantic and expressed its readiness to accept participation by experts of other Contracting Parties on their own research vessels, and to provide its own scientists to participate in work on vessels of other countries.

3.22 The IAEA observer informed the Meeting that concerning the justification of a proposed dumping operation against land-based alternatives, the IAEA had submitted to the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Scientific Group on Dumping a paper outlining underground disposal options and methods with respect to solid radioactive waste at present dumped at sea (LDC/SG.V/INF.2). That paper also provides information on the IAEA's activities on the subject matter and relevant publications of an advisory nature already issued or under preparation by the IAEA.

Future work programme

3.23 The Meeting considered the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Scientific Group that it should direct its future work programme to encouraging the exchange of technical information regarding the implementation of the Convention with a view to recognizing and understanding mutual problems and identifying potential remedial measures (LDC VI/3/2).

3.24 In this connexion the Meeting considered the views expressed by the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Scientific Group on the future work programme of that Group (LDC VI/3/2, Annex 1) as well as the comments made by France on this subject (LDC VI/3/2, Annex 2). The Meeting concurred in principle with the views expressed in these documents and requested the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Scientific Group to prepare a list of topics which would be matters of continuing review by the Group, taking into account a strategy to implement the global goals of the London Dumping Convention.

3.25 The Meeting considered the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Scientific Group on the agenda of its next meeting (LDC VI/3, paragraph 13.4) and the future programme prepared by the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Scientific Group (LDC VI/WP.5). The outcome of this consideration is set out in section 11 of this report.

4 REVIEW OF THE ANNEXES TO THE CONVENTION

4.1 The Meeting noted that the Ad Hoc Scientific Group had not reached consensus on its evaluation of the scientific background information submitted in connexion with proposed amendments to the Annexes.

4.2 The CEFIC observer outlined the problems which had arisen with regard to the position of organosilicons in Annex II of the London Dumping Convention. CEFIC could provide scientific evidence which in its view would justify the exemption of organosilicons from Annex II materials.

4.3 The Meeting agreed that the evidence presented by the observer from CEFIC should be considered by the Ad Hoc Scientific Group.

5 REVIEW OF REPORTS PREPARED BY THE SECRETARIAT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE XIV(3)(a) OF THE CONVENTION

5.1 The Meeting considered a summary prepared by the Secretariat on the reporting and notification procedures which Contracting Parties are obliged to carry out pursuant to the provisions of the London Dumping Convention and the duties of the Secretariat in conveying to the Parties concerned the reports and notifications received (LDC VI/5).

5.2 The Meeting expressed its satisfaction with the work carried out so far by the Secretariat. With regard to the problems encountered by the Secretariat concerning the notification of vessels or wreckages dumped at sea (LDC VI/5, paragraph 2), the Meeting emphasized that in each of these cases the spirit of the Convention should be taken into account, while realizing that in many of these cases immediate action was necessary to safeguard human life at sea or to avoid major pollution of the marine environment. The French delegation informed the Meeting that the notification to IMCO concerning the tanker "Cabo Cabanos" incident was in the context of the International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969.

5.3 With regard to the notification of measures concerning vessels and aircraft entitled to sovereign immunity, the Meeting urged countries which have not yet done so to submit to the Secretariat the relevant information in accordance with Article VII(4) of the Convention. The Secretariat was requested to circulate these reports to all Contracting Parties.

5.4 The Meeting took note of the list of "focal points" for communications related to emergency situations in accordance with Article V(2) (LDC VI/5/1). Several delegations indicated that they would send additional information with a view to updating the list in the near future. In this connexion, mention was made of the availability of the IAEA document on "Mutual Emergency Assistance for Radiation Accidents" (IAEA-TECDOC 257, 1980), jointly issued by IAEA, FAO, ILO and WHO with the participation of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO).

6 DEVELOPMENT OF REPORTING PROCEDURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLES IV(3) AND VI(4) OF THE CONVENTION

6.1 The Meeting took note of the proposals of the Secretariat (LDC VI/6) regarding the notification of measures adopted by a Contracting Party to prohibit the dumping of wastes or other matter not listed in Annex I to the Convention (Article IV(3)) and of criteria, measures and requirements additional to those specified in Annex III to the Convention (Article VI(4)).

6.2 The Meeting agreed that Contracting Parties should submit to the Secretariat copies of legal, governmental or administrative rules or, if possible, summaries of those parts of these rules which refer to the questions mentioned above, in the working languages of the Organization.

7 MATTERS RELATED TO THE DUMPING OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES AT SEA

7.1 With regard to the disposal of radioactive wastes at the North East Atlantic dumpsite, the Meeting noted information (LDC VI/7) concerning the establishment of a OECD/NEA Executive Group for Research on Sea Disposal of Radioactive Waste. The Executive Group, which met for the first time in July 1981, consists of representatives of countries which actively participate in the research work. In addition to the countries set out in paragraph 2 of LDC VI/7 France had also expressed its interest in becoming a member of the Executive Group. Representatives of the Secretariats of the IAEA, IMCO and the OECD Environment Directorate were also invited to be represented in the Executive Group.

7.2 The Meeting noted that the Executive Group as its first task had reviewed the Programme Plan set out at Annex I of the Research and Environmental Surveillance Programme Related to Sea Disposal of Radioactive Waste (attachment to LDC VI/7) with a view to further refinement of the Programme Plan. The Executive Group has further established task groups covering the research areas of Physical Oceanography, Geochemistry, Biology, Modelling and Radiological Surveillance.

7.3 The Meeting noted that the OECD/NEA research and environmental surveillance programme is principally aimed at the development of a more site specific model for dose calculations and that such information would be utilized in the 1984 assessment of the North East Atlantic dumpsite.

7.4 With regard to environmental assessment studies related to the dumping of radioactive wastes at sea, the Meeting welcomed the information provided by the Secretariat (LDC VI/7/1) on the results of discussions between the IMCO and IAEA Secretariats on how best to respond to the request of the Consultative Meeting concerning the development of a more detailed understanding of what should be included in the environmental assessment studies specified in Section B.1 of the IAEA Revised Definition and Recommendations. The Meeting noted that this would involve the convening by IAEA and IMCO in co-operation with OECD/NEA and UNEP of an Advisory Group Meeting on Methodology for Assessment of Sea Dumping, probably in mid-1982. Experts from all Contracting Parties of the London Dumping Convention would have the opportunity to attend. The outcome of the Advisory Group Meeting will be reported to the Seventh Consultative Meeting.

7.5 The Meeting noted with appreciation the report on IAEA's programme of activities relating to its responsibilities for radioactive matters under the London Dumping Convention (LDC VI/7/2). In introducing the report the IAEA observer informed the Meeting that, with respect to the ongoing review of the oceanographic basis for an improved definition of radioactive waste unsuitable for dumping into the deep ocean, a Working Group established by GESAMP in 1980 at the IAEA's request and sponsored jointly by IAEA, IMCO, UNEP and UNESCO was expected to produce a draft report in late 1982 that could be considered by GESAMP in 1983. An ensuring review and revision of the current IAEA Definition and Recommendations could then be contemplated during the period 1983-1984. A project was also recently initiated at the IAEA International Laboratory of Marine Radioactivity in Monaco to carry out research on various aspects of the disposal of radioactive waste in the deep ocean.

7.6 In reply to a question by the Canadian delegation concerning the establishment of a register of radioactive inputs into the marine environment, the IAEA observer stated that information on this matter had been reported by the IAEA to the Fifth Consultative Meeting (LDC V/INF.2, Section 4). In his opinion there were legal as well as

practical problems in the establishment of such an international register. The IAEA has no legal authority to ensure the submission of all relevant data by competent national authorities; moreover, some of such data may be considered by the latter to be of a restricted nature. For such a register to be meaningful, it should contain all pertinent information relating to all kinds of waste disposed of into the marine environment including discharges from land-based sources. It is therefore for the Contracting Parties to the London Dumping Convention to consider the desirability and feasibility of establishing such an international register within the framework of the Convention; the IAEA would be prepared to co-operate with IMCO in this connexion insofar as radioactive matters are concerned. Several delegations took note of this response and indicated their desire to keep this matter under continuing review.

7.7 In presenting document LDC VI/7/3 the Kiribati observer drew attention to the proposed programme of the Government of Japan for the disposal of low level radioactive waste in the Pacific Ocean. In a statement (LDC VI/INF.4) the Kiribati observer requested that dumping of such wastes should not commence until completion of an evaluation of the environmental consequences of past dumping programmes and until land-based storage options have been thoroughly explored. In this context the Meeting noted the submission by the Philippines (LDC VI/INF.3) and information submitted by Japan (LDC VI/INF.2) concerning Japanese policy on such matters, which had included participation in the OECD/NEA Multilateral Consultation and Surveillance Mechanism for Dumping of Radioactive Wastes established in July 1977.

7.8 The Greenpeace observer expressed his view that in assessing the hazards and potential dangers of ocean disposal of radioactive wastes the possible effects on marine life as well as on humans should be considered. No further ocean disposal of radioactive waste should therefore be permitted until, inter alia, site specific monitoring of past radioactive waste dumping, a detailed analysis of the practical availability of land-based alternatives, and an inventory of all sources of radioactivity entering the marine environment, other than by natural sources, had been prepared.

7.9 Following a query by the Danish delegation as to whether the Kiribati observer was seeking support from Contracting Parties to the London Dumping Convention for amendments to the Convention with respect to disposal of radioactive wastes at sea, the Kiribati observer stated that it was inappropriate for Kiribati to initiate such an action at the present time. More information is required.

7.10 The Japanese delegation stated that there were weaknesses in the criticism of its safety evaluation contained in the Kiribati submission. The Kiribati observer stated that a response to that matter has already been made in other contexts and will be forthcoming in the context of the Consultative Meeting of Contracting Parties to the London Dumping Convention as well. Following a proposal by the United Kingdom delegation, the Meeting agreed that it would be more appropriate for the IAEA to consider scientific matters related to the dumping of radioactive wastes and to inform future Consultative Meetings of its evaluation.

7.11 In this general context the Netherlands delegation stated that the disposal at sea of low level radioactive waste should be regarded as acceptable if carried out according to agreed procedures drawn up by the IAEA and OECD/NEA. The Swiss delegation also expressed the view that such disposal could be considered safe ("safe" meaning that it does not expose humans to undue levels of radiation presently and in the future) provided that five conditions are met, including consideration of quantities dumped, the use of an approved site, that a safety analysis be performed, that research and monitoring be carried out and that the package conform to approved standards.

7.12 The IAEA observer also stated that work on establishing de minimis levels for radioactive matters, started in 1979, was being continued and would require further studies on both qualitative and quantitative definitions of such de minimis levels for the purposes of the London Dumping Convention.

7.13 The USSR delegation expressed gratitude to the IAEA for formulation of a qualitative definition of radioactive materials which can be considered as non-radioactive for the purpose of the Convention and which in the opinion of the USSR could be approved. That delegation also supported the de minimis dose criterion suggested by the IAEA, though in its view the level of a dose of 1 mrem per year proposed by the IAEA should not be considered as completely safe. It further emphasized that future work on development of de minimis should take into account ICRP guidance, especially ICRP-26.

7.14 Moreover, while developing standards for the dumping of wastes contaminated by radionuclides, consideration should be given to limitations based on radioecological criteria, on levels of radioactive pollution of bottom sediments, flora and fauna.

7.15 The USSR delegation also supported the proposed plan of future work of the IAEA related to the disposal of radioactive wastes as contained in document LDC VI/7/2.

7.16 The Meeting expressed its thanks for the work undertaken by OECD/NEA and by the IAEA with regard to the disposal of radioactive wastes at sea.

8 REVIEW OF ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION IN THE LIGHT OF THE OUTCOME OF THE THIRD UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

8.1 The Meeting received a study carried out by the Secretariat (LDC VI/8) concerning the implications of the draft Convention on the Law of the Sea on the London Dumping Convention, together with comments submitted by Contracting Parties on the Secretariat document (LDC VI/8, Appendix, LDC VI/8/1).

8.2 The Meeting expressed appreciation for the valuable work carried out by the Secretariat, which could serve as a useful reference document for any future review of the provisions of the London Dumping Convention in the light of the outcome of the Law of the Sea Conference.

8.3 A number of delegations expressed the view that any further discussion of the Secretariat document should await the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, but in the meantime Contracting Parties should be encouraged to submit any further comments and observations on the Secretariat's document for circulation to other Contracting Parties so that they have a better understanding of the relationship between the London Dumping Convention and the draft Convention on the Law of the Sea.

8.4 The Consultative Meeting concluded that for the time being the subject need not be included in the Agenda for future sessions.

8.5 The Greenpeace observer expressed the view that the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) represents the most important international negotiations affecting the oceans that have ever taken place and that all nations should:

- .1 commit themselves to passage of a Law of the Sea Convention; and
- .2 support the view that the next session of UNCLOS should be the final decision-making session of that Conference.

9 RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Oslo Commission

9.1 The Meeting took note of a document prepared by the Secretariat (LDC VI/9/1) on the outcome of the Seventh Meeting of the Oslo Commission (10-12 June 1981). In addition, the Secretary of the Oslo Commission informed the Meeting that the Contracting Parties to the Oslo and Paris Conventions had agreed to make a series of presentations to the annual joint meetings of the Oslo and Paris Commissions in 1982 and 1983 describing their national policies on waste disposal with the aim of placing disposal at sea in context. These national presentations would be published in 1984, together with a brief history of the progress made under the Oslo and Paris Conventions over the last decade and an indication of the future priorities of the Commissions.

9.2 The Secretary of the Oslo Commission also drew attention to the Commission's decision to amend the Oslo Convention by the addition of an Annex prescribing Rules on Incineration at Sea. If accepted by all Contracting Parties, these Rules will restrict the substances and materials which may be the subject of an incineration permit. In addition, the Commission had agreed to meet before 1 January 1990 to establish a final date for the termination of incineration at sea in the Oslo Convention area.

9.3 The Oslo Commission had also established an order of priority for dealing with the disposal of tanker wrecks in the context of the Convention's requirements for the dumping of bulky wastes. This specified that, if all possibilities of salvage or land-based disposal had been exhausted, such wrecks should preferably be dumped in depths over 2,000 metres and not less than 150 nautical miles from land.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

9.4 The UNEP observer informed the Meeting of decisions taken by the second meeting of Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (March 1981). In particular, the Parties adopted reporting procedures for notification of general and specific permits issued and for notification of annual actual quantities of wastes dumped in the Convention area, using the format of the London Dumping Convention. The Parties had also adopted provisional procedures and criteria for defining emergency situations. In addition, the Parties recommended that:

- .1 no radioactive wastes or other radioactive matter be dumped in the Mediterranean Sea area until the IAEA definition of the de minimus level of radioactivity for wastes has been accepted by all parties; and
- .2 no incineration operations take place at sea in the Mediterranean Sea area.

9.5 The UNEP observer then informed the Meeting of the activities which could be of interest to the Consultative Meeting, including the UNEP Governing Council of a Special Character (May 1982), the Meeting of Senior Government Officials Expert in Environmental Law (Montevideo, 28 October - 6 November 1981), and the Meeting of Government Experts on Regional Marine Programmes (Nairobi, 18-22 January 1982). The UNEP observer indicated that the results of these activities would be presented to the Seventh Consultative Meeting.

IMCO/FAO/UNESCO/WMO/WHO/IAEA/UN/UNEP Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP)

9.6 The Meeting took note of information presented by the Secretariat (LDC VI/9/2) that a GESAMP Working Group had prepared draft Scientific Criteria for the Selection of Waste Disposal Sites at Sea. The draft report will be submitted to GESAMP at its twelfth session (22-28 October 1981) with a view to approval. The final report will be presented to the Contracting Parties of the London Dumping Convention at the next Consultative Meeting.

The Role and Long-Term Objectives of the London Dumping Convention

9.7 The Fifth Consultative Meeting had requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of convening a meeting between representatives of the Contracting Parties to the London Dumping Convention and representatives of regional organizations concerned with the prevention of marine pollution. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the relative roles and future directions of the regional and global conventions. The Secretariat accordingly arranged a meeting on the afternoon of 5 October 1981 at IMCO Headquarters, attended by representatives of the London Dumping Convention, the Oslo Commission and the Paris Commission, the Helsinki Convention and UNEP.

9.8 The meeting between representatives of the London Dumping Convention and regional agreements recognized that the London Dumping Convention had the responsibility for ensuring that the integrity of the global marine

environment was not violated through dumping of noxious or potentially noxious substances. This objective can be furthered through the application of regional regulations that take into account specific geographic and biological conditions. It was felt to be particularly important that the London Dumping Convention develops the long-term strategy necessary for the continuing health of the marine environment in the face of increasing problems of waste disposal caused by population and industrial pressures. It was also felt that short-term problems associated with the day-to-day administration of dumping programmes were more appropriately dealt with by regional organizations where these exist.

9.9 The Meeting took note of the discussions which had taken place between representatives of the London Dumping Convention and regional agreements (LDC VI/WP.3) and agreed that the role and long-term objectives of the London Dumping Convention were, inter alia:

- .1 to create an awareness among all Member States and Bodies of the United Nations of the problems of marine pollution caused by dumping of wastes at sea;
- .2 to develop the overall legal framework for the taking of all practicable means for the control and prevention of pollution by the dumping of wastes at sea;
- .3 to establish the overall policy and principles which apply globally and from which regional agreements could draw guidance;
- .4 to encourage the development of regional agreements in the spirit expressed in Articles VIII and XIV(4)(d) of the London Dumping Convention and to review the progress made under such regional conventions or agreements;
- .5 to regulate in particular those wastes that contribute to the overloading of the resilience of the oceans to pollution;
- .6 to provide the necessary linkage with other international organizations (regional or global) concerned with the protection of the marine environment; and
- .7 to provide a forum for the exchange of information at a scientific and technical level on the global ocean dumping problems, particularly on the long-range impact of dumping at sea and on alternative measures to this method of waste disposal, in particular on long-term solutions.

9.10 The Meeting agreed to establish a small intersessional Task Team to prepare a draft document for the next Consultative Meeting outlining the long-term strategies and objectives of the London Dumping Convention to the year 2000. It was agreed that the Task Team should consist of four members drawn from Contracting Parties representing the following categories:

- .1 countries that are Contracting Parties to both the London Dumping Convention and a regional organization (Mr. H.R. Neilson; United Kingdom);
- .2 countries that are Contracting Parties to the London Dumping Convention but do not belong to any regional organization (Mr. G. Holland; Canada);
- .3 non-dumping countries that are Contracting Parties to the London Dumping Convention (Prof. A. Engström, Sweden);
- .4 less-industrialized countries that are Contracting Parties to the London Dumping Convention.

9.11 With reference to 9.10.4 above, the Meeting agreed to invite the Government of the Philippines to nominate a representative to participate in the work of the Task Team. If a representative was not available from the Philippines the Task Team should invite another representative of the same grouping.

9.12 The Meeting also endorsed the principles as to how the Task Team should carry out its work. Some of the aspects which the Task Team will take into account are set out in Annex 3. It was agreed that a final draft of the long-term strategies and objectives of the London Dumping Convention, as prepared by the Task Team, should be circulated by the Secretariat prior to discussion at the Seventh Consultative Meeting.

10 PROMOTION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

List of experts

10.1 With regard to the Secretariat's invitation (LDC VI/10) to review the roster of experts compiled in 1978 (LDC III/8, Annexes I and II), several delegations informed the Meeting that they would be communicating updated information to the Secretariat. The Meeting urged all Contracting Parties to submit any additional nominations or amendments to the Secretariat to ensure that the roster was kept up to date.

Technical assistance activities of the Organization

10.2 The Secretary informed the Meeting that the team of technical field advisers forming part of IMCO's technical co-operation programme visited many countries and in so doing took the opportunity to stress the important role of the London Dumping Convention in international efforts to control marine pollution. Some reports of IMCO's Inter-Regional Consultant in Marine Pollution had referred to misunderstandings which apparently existed in some countries concerning the role of the London Dumping Convention and the benefits which would accrue from becoming a Contracting Party. The Meeting was informed that a paper was being prepared for a forthcoming meeting in the South West Pacific which would explain the requirements of the Convention and the implications for countries contemplating acceptance of the Convention.

10.3 The Chilean delegation informed the Meeting that a Programme for the protection of the marine environment was now underway in the South East Pacific under the auspices of UNEP and the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (CPPS). During the first half of 1981 the programme had enabled a training course and seminar on practical and legal aspects of the prevention of marine pollution, respectively, to be held in Valparaiso, Chile, from 6-15 April and Bogota, Colombia, from 4-8 May 1981. Furthermore, it is expected that CPPS member countries will shortly be convening a Conference for the adoption of a Regional Convention for the protection of the Marine environment which will include a requirement to prevent pollution of the marine environment by dumping. The Chilean delegation expressed appreciation to IMCO, UNEP and UNDP for their support and co-operation in this programme.

10.4 In a statement to the Meeting the Secretary-General drew attention to the emphasis being placed by IMCO on the ratification and implementation of conventions and in this context appealed to Contracting Parties to consider ways in which they may be able to contribute to IMCO's Technical Co-operation Programme in matters covered by the London Dumping Convention.

10.5 The IAEA observer recalled that one of the main functions of the IAEA under its Statute is the provision of technical assistance with due consideration for the special needs of developing countries. Such assistance covers, inter alia, the safe use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, including the back-end of the nuclear fuel cycle. The IAEA would be prepared to co-operate with IMCO in the implementation of technical assistance projects involving radioactive matters within the purview of the

London Dumping Convention. Advisory services on nuclear safety matters may also be provided by the IAEA upon request. Such service could extend to safety review and environmental impact assessment of radioactive waste disposal operations. For this purpose the IAEA may use its own staff or call upon the expertise available from its Member States.

11 FUTURE WORK PROGRAMME AND DATE OF NEXT SESSION

11.1 The Secretariat introduced document LDC VI/11 which included a list of amendments to the Action Plan for the Consultative Meeting and drew the attention of Contracting Parties to recommendations made by the IMCO Council concerning the future meetings under the London Dumping Convention.

11.2 The Meeting reviewed the list of amendments to the action plan and these were accepted without change, on the understanding that the plan would be further updated in the light of the progress made at the present Consultative Meeting.

11.3 There was an extensive debate concerning the future work programme for the Ad Hoc Scientific Group (LDC VI/WP.5). General agreement was expressed with the approach suggested by the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group that the work of that Group should be more specifically directed to the discussion of technical and scientific items that would enhance the understanding and identification of problems associated with the implementation of the Convention.

11.4 In particular, a question was raised concerning the proposal to include the consideration of effects of cadmium and cadmium compounds on the marine environment as an item at the next meeting of the Ad Hoc Scientific Group. Several delegates stated that as a prohibited substance cadmium should not be treated as a priority substance for study. The meeting however was satisfied with the explanation of the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Scientific Group that the proposal was directed at a discussion of the problems and methods associated with the treatment of cadmium and cadmium compounds in dumping operations, and not at the possible removal of cadmium and its compounds from Annex I. With regard to substances with carcinogenic and similar properties, the French delegation proposed that because of the complexity of considering carcinogenic and mutagenic substances the subject matter should be initially considered at the next meeting of the Ad Hoc Scientific Group although it is expected that this could become a continuing item.

11.5 The Meeting discussed the necessity of reducing the meetings in the light of the budgetary restraints facing the IMCO Council. Whilst several delegates expressed concern that decisions taken at the IMCO Council were impinging on the autonomy of the Contracting Parties and that they would prefer a continuation of the existing annual arrangements, it was recognized that governmental representatives in general had agreed with budgetary constraint and that the recommendations given in the IMCO Council would have to be accepted. Accordingly, the Meeting agreed to hold the Seventh Consultative Meeting from 14 to 18 February 1983. The Meeting also agreed that the Agenda for the Seventh Consultative Meeting should include the items as set out in Annex 4.

11.6 The Meeting then considered whether two meetings of the Ad Hoc Scientific Group would be needed during the extended intersessional period. It was agreed that for the next intersessional period the Ad Hoc Scientific Group would meet only once, although the possibility of two meetings with a division of the agenda to enhance the scientific and technical depths of the discussions may be considered in future. The Meeting accepted gratefully the offer of the delegation of France to host the next meeting of the Ad Hoc Scientific Group. This meeting will be in September/October 1982 and the Secretariat was requested to make the appropriate arrangements in co-operation with the French delegation. The provisional agenda of the intersessional meeting of the Ad Hoc Scientific Group on Dumping as approved by the Meeting under paragraph 3.26 above is contained in Annex 4.

ANNEX 1

AGENDA FOR THE SIXTH CONSULTATIVE MEETING

- 1 Adoption of the Agenda
 - LDC VI/1 - Secretariat
 - LDC VI/1/1 - Secretariat
 - LDC VI/1/2 - Secretariat
 - LDC VI/WP.1 - United Kingdom
 - LDC VI/WP.2 - Working Group on non-governmental international organizations
- 2 Status of the London Dumping Convention
 - LDC VI/2 - Secretariat
- 3 Report of the Ad Hoc Scientific Group on Dumping
 - LDC VI/3 - Secretariat
 - LDC VI/3/1 - IAPH
 - LDC VI/3/2 - Secretariat
 - LDC VI/3/3 - Secretariat
- 4 Review of the Annexes to the Convention
 - LDC VI/4 - Secretariat
- 5 Review of reports prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with Article XIV(3)(d) of the Convention
 - LDC VI/5 - Secretariat
 - LDC VI/5/1 - Secretariat
- 6 Development of reporting procedures in accordance with Articles IV(3) and VI(4) of the Convention
 - LDC VI/6 - Secretariat
- 7 Matters related to the dumping of radioactive wastes at sea
 - LDC VI/7 - Secretariat
 - LDC VI/7/1 - Secretariat
 - LDC VI/7/2 - IAEA
 - LDC VI/7/3 - Kiribati
 - LDC VI/INF.2 - Japan
 - LDC VI/INF.3 - Philippines
 - LDC VI/INF.4 - Kiribati
- 8 Review of Articles of the Convention in the light of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea
 - LDC VI/8 - Secretariat
 - LDC VI/8/1 - Secretariat

9 Relations with other organizations

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| LDC VI/9 | - Secretariat |
| LDC VI/9/1 | - Secretariat |
| LDC VI/9/2 | - Secretariat |
| LDC VI/WP.3 | - Meeting of representatives of the
Consultative Meeting and of regional
organizations on the prevention of
marine pollution |
| LDC VI/WP.4 | - Working Group on long-term strategy |

10 Promotion of technical assistance

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| LDC VI/10 | - Secretariat |
|-----------|---------------|

11 Future work programme and date of next session

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| LDC VI/11 | - Secretariat |
| LDC VI/WP.5 | - Chairman of the Ad Hoc Scientific Group
on Dumping |

12 Any other business

No documents

13 Consideration and adoption of the report

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| LDC VI/WP.6 | - Secretariat |
| LDC VI/13 | - Report |

ANNEX 2PROCEDURE FOR THE NOTIFICATION OF PERMITS ISSUED FOR
THE DUMPING OF WASTES AND OTHER MATTER AT SEA

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Notification of General Permits issued

The Contracting Parties should send to the Organization, either directly or through a Secretariat established under a regional agreement, by 1 August in each year a record of the General Permits issued in the previous calendar year.

1.2 Notification of Special Permits issued

The Contracting Parties should immediately notify the Organization of each Special Permit issued.

1.3 Details to be notified

The notifications should contain the information requested by the format set out below for each Special and General Permit (unless in any case a particular item of information is clearly inappropriate). Examples for different types of wastes and other matter are shown in section 3 below. These examples are given solely to illustrate the degree of detail expected under certain headings; they have no other significance.

2 FORMAT FOR THE NOTIFICATION OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL PERMITS

- .1 Issuing Authority.
- .2 Permit start date/Permit expiry date.
- .3 Country of origin of wastes or other matter and port of loading.
- .4 Detailed specification of waste or other matter and description of the process from which the waste or other matter is derived.
- .5 Form in which waste or other matter is presented for disposal, i.e., solid, liquid or sludge (in case of liquids or sludges include weight per cent of insoluble compounds).
- .6 Total quantity (in metric tonnes*) of waste or other matter covered.

* Preferably in metric tonnes; if given in cubic metres, additional information on relative density (specific gravity) should be provided under 2.9.

- .7 Expected frequency of dumping.
- .8 Chemical composition of waste or other matter (this should be sufficiently detailed to provide adequate information, in particular with regard to the concentration of substances listed in Annexes I and II to the Convention; concentrations in mass per mass units*.
- .9 Properties of waste or other matter:
 - solubility;
 - relative density (specific gravity);
 - pH.
- .10 Method of packaging.
- .11 Method of release.
- .12 Procedure and site for subsequent tank washing.
- .13 Approved dumping site:
 - geographical position (latitude and longitude);
 - depth of water;
 - distance from nearest coast.
- .14 Additional information with regard to the factors listed in Annex III of the Convention, in particular on the toxicity of waste or other matter (type of toxicity test, e.g. 96-hr LC₅₀, test species used). In case of chemical waste provide any information available on the biodegradability of the waste.

* Indicate whether on dry weight or wet weight basis.

3 EXAMPLES

3.1 Dredged Materials

Item of format

- .1 (Issuing authority)
- .2 (15.1.81 - 31.12.81)
- .3 (Port of loading)
- .4 Dredgings from (source: estuary, harbour, etc.)
- .5 Silt and clay, 60% solids content (weight)
- .6 50,000 m³
- .7 once per week
- .8 levels of contaminants present in solids, e.g., Oil: 200 ppm;
Hg: 1 ppm; Cd: 2ppm; Cu: 50 ppm; Pb: 100 ppm; Zn: 150 ppm;
Cr: 50 ppm. (concentrations on dry weight basis)
- .9 - 60% insoluble
- 1.5 g/cm³
- pH 7
- .10 Not applicable
- .11 Immediate release from barge through bottom opening doors
- .12 Not applicable
- .13 (approved dumping site)
- .14 (additional information)

3.2 Sewage sludge

Item of format

- .1 (Issuing authority)
- .2 (15.1.81 - 31.12.81)
- .3 (Port of loading)
- .4 Primary/digested sewage from (source: town, city)
- .5 sludges, 9% (weight) solids content
- .6 300,000 t
- .7 Three times per week
- .8 5% organic solids;
4% non organic solids
Levels of components, e.g. Oil: 50 ppm; Cd: 0.1 ppm;
Hg: 0.1 ppm; Zn: 100 ppm; Cu: 50 ppm; Cr: 50 ppm;
Ni: 10 ppm; Pb: 40 ppm; N: 0.21%; P: 500 ppm
(concentrations on wet weight basis)

- .10 Not applicable
- .11 Release at 1000 tonnes/hr from bottom of moving vessel
(capacity 2000 tonnes)
- .12 Not applicable
- .13 (approved dumping site)
- .14 (additional information)

3.3 Acid residues from Titanium Dioxide Production

Item of format

- .1 (Issuing authority)
- .2 (15.1.81 - 31.12.81)
- .3 (Country of origin, port of loading)
- .4 Diluted hydrochloric acids with suspended solids; production
of titanium dioxide (TiO_2); raw material: ilmenite (Norwegian)
- .5 Liquid; 2% insoluble solids
- .6 150,000 t
- .7 3 times per week
- .8 10% hydrochloric acid;
3% iron sulphate;
level of other metals: V, Cr, Zn, Cu, Cd analysed;
2% suspended solids
- .9 - 2% insoluble solids
- 1.1 g/cm^3
- pH 0.5
- .10 Not applicable
- .11 Discharged at 250 tonnes/hr into the wake of a vessel
(1000 tonnes capacity) moving at 8 knots. Position of
discharge 5m below surface.
- .12 Tank washing at dumping site
- .13 (approved dumping site)

3.4 Containers, scrap metal and other bulky wastes (e.g. wreckages) covered by Annex II, section C

Item of format

- .1 (Issuing authority)
- .2 (1.8.81 - 31.8.81)
- .3 Identity in the case of ships or aircraft

- .4 Specification of material (e.g. wooden hull, steel hull in the case of ships)
- .5 Not applicable
- .6 Dimensions
- .7 Frequency of dumping (e.g. one dumping only)
- .8 - .12 Not applicable
- .13 (approved dumping site)
- .14 Associated residues of contents of containers of any sort (including in the case of ships or aircraft, cargoes, fuel, etc.); precautions required to prevent pollution by such associated materials; measures taken to ensure wastes will sink and remain in place.

3.5 Radioactive wastes and other radioactive matter

The details given should reflect the results of considerations made in accordance with the IAEA Recommendations for issuing special permits for dumping radioactive materials at sea and for operational control of the dumping of radioactive wastes (INFCIRC/205/Add.1/Rev.1, sections B and C).

ANNEX 3

GUIDELINES FOR THE STUDY OF THE LONG-TERM STRATEGIES
AND OBJECTIVES OF THE LONDON DUMPING CONVENTION
OF THE YEAR 2000

The Task Team established at the Sixth Consultative Meeting will prepare a document outlining the long-term strategies and objectives of the London Dumping Convention to the year 2000 taking into account the following questions:

- .1 whether the ultimate goal of the Convention is for the best possible control of the disposal of wastes and other matter at sea or for the elimination of this activity;
- .2 what will be the role of the London Dumping Convention in the broader problems relating to all sources of marine pollution;
- .3 what will be the role of the London Dumping Convention in the context of any developing strategy for total waste management;
- .4 what will be the relationship between the London Dumping Convention and other regional and global agreements dealing with marine pollution in general and disposal of wastes at sea in particular;
- .5 are there any foreseeable changes to be contemplated in the structure or operation of the London Dumping Convention as it now exists; and
- .6 are there any other matters that will impinge directly or indirectly on the continuing evolution of the Convention.

ANNEX 4SUBSTANTIVE ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE AGENDAS FOR THE SEVENTH
CONSULTATIVE MEETING AND FOR THE INTERSESSIONAL MEETING OF
THE AD HOC SCIENTIFIC GROUP ON DUMPINGSeventh Consultative Meeting

- 1 Consideration of reports on dumping
- 2 Report of the Ad Hoc Scientific Group on Dumping
- 3 Matters related to the dumping at sea of radioactive wastes
- 4 Report of the Task Team on a long-range strategy for the Convention
- 5 Promotion of technical assistance
- 6 Relations with other organizations
- 7 Future work programme and date of next session

Ad Hoc Scientific Group on Dumping

- 1 Review of Annexes:
 - .1 review of the list of hazardous materials, in particular with regard to:
 - .1.1 lead and lead compounds;
 - .1.2 pesticides and their by-products;
 - .1.3 organosilicons;
 - .2 development of criteria for assignment to Annexes I and II;
 - .3 guidance for or amendments to Annex III;
 - .4 development of implementation guidelines (e.g. significant amounts, paragraph F of Annex II);
 - .5 review of materials listed in other Conventions (e.g. substances with carcinogenic or similar properties);
 - .6 recommendations for deletions or additions to Annexes.
- 2 Detailed technical discussion of particular problems:
 - .1 dredged material;
 - .2 technical aspects of the regulation of wastes containing cadmium;
 - .3 review of information on "special care" techniques for the disposal of contaminated dredged material; and

- .4 exchange of information on the monitoring of disposal sites at sea including deep-sea site monitoring.
 - 3 Consideration of land-based alternatives to the disposal of wastes or other matter at sea.
 - 4 Matters related to incineration at sea.
 - 5 Review of the long-term working programme of the Ad Hoc Scientific Group.
-