ROYAL CARIBBEAN CRUISES LTD.

SAVE THE WAVES®

# PARTICIPANT HANDOUT

## OVERVIEW

This guide emphasizes the importance of the Save The Waves program, which enables us to protect our oceans and ensure that we are in compliance with international standards.

### Why is the Save The Waves program so important to our company?

Save the Waves is a public facing program that encompasses our environmental policies. It's important for each of you to understand that Save the Waves has become an integral part of each crew member's job and is the backbone of daily operations onboard our ships.

### Principles of Environmental Policy:

There are four key principles of the Save The Waves program:

1. **Above and Beyond Compliance (ABC) –** This means going above and beyond; in other words, doing more than is required by regulations.
2. **Continuous Improvement (CI) –** CI means we are all about continuous improvement. Change is the only constant; innovation is encouraged and rewarded.
3. **Practice Pollution Prevention (PPP) –** Each crew member needs to consistently practice pollution prevention. Keep in mind that nothing may be thrown overboard. And that means nothing!
4. **Reduce, Reuse, Recycle (RRR) –** It is our responsibility to find every way possible to reduce the generation of waste material, reuse and recycle, and to properly dispose of remaining wastes.

## WASTE STREAM OPERATIONS

Waste stream operations covers everything from how we handle the discharge of pool, laundry and toilet water to the disposal of food, garbage and more hazardous waste.

The main operations onboard include:

### Ballast Water

Ballast water is any water with its suspended matter taken on board a vessel to control or maintain trim, draft, stability or stresses of the ship. This type of water is usually seawater.

### Pools, Whirlpools and Recreational Waters

Includes water from the pools, whirlpools and other recreational facilities.

### Blackwater

Consists of sewage from toilets, urinals and residuals from cleaning the black water collection, storage, and treatment systems, and also wastewater from the sinks, showers and drains of the medical facility.

## Graywater

Graywater includes all drainage from dishwashers, showers, laundry, baths, and washbasin drains.

## Advanced Wastewater Purification (AWP)

Consists of blackwater, graywater, and food waste (pulper) water, separately or mixed, that is treated by a RCL fully operational system. **Always avoid putting chemicals, medication, extra soaps, and feminine hygiene products/ contraceptive products down any drains, sinks, showers, or toilets!**

## Bilge Water

Contains oily wastewater from the ship's engine spaces and wastewater from other sources that are allowed to drain to the lowest point of the ship's hull, tender boats and lifeboats.

## Oily Sludge

The residues which result from the purification of fuel and lubricating oils, oil leakages in the machinery spaces, liquid residues from oily water separators, drainage from the fuel oil settling and day/service tanks and the used/waste from various equipment onboard.

## Non-Hazardous / Solid Waste

This is waste that does not pose a substantial threat to public health or the environment such as aerosol cans that are depressurized to atmospheric pressure, metal (i.e. aluminum, steel, and tin cans), cooking oil/grease, copy machine and printer toner cartridges, empty containers, food waste and/or wet garbage, and recycled waste (i.e. glass, paper, cardboard, packing materials, and plastics).

When it comes to Non-hazardous/Solid Waste, the policy states that all non-hazardous waste is separated at the source and sorted into the various colored containers in the galley.

- **Red** – Burnable waste such as paper, plastic, and non-grindable food waste
- **Yellow** – Wet garbage such as food waste
- **Green/Blue** – Recyclable metal cans
- **Gray** – Glass

All other non-food items (e.g. teabags, straws, condiment packages, coffee stirrers, etc.) should be placed in the red bin and should never enter the pulper.

## Hazardous & Special Waste:

Hazardous or special waste is waste that poses substantial or potential threats to public health or the environment and generally exhibits one or more of these characteristics: flammable, ignitable, carcinogenic, oxidizer, corrosive, toxic, reactivity, radioactive and/or explosive.

Hazardous waste includes the following items: Waste Paints & Thinners, Photo Waste, Dry Cleaning Waste, Batteries, Medical Waste, X-Ray Waste, Bio-Medical Waste, Expired Chemicals, Fluorescent light bulbs.

## Advanced Emissions Purification Systems (AEPs):

AEPs work by spraying engine exhaust with a fine water mist from strategically placed water jets within the ships funnels/stacks. As the water mist combines with the sulfur dioxide in the exhaust, it causes a chemical reaction and removes the sulfur while producing a clean white plume. The water that is not evaporated or turned into steam is drained and treated.