



CRUISE SHIP POLLUTION FACTS

- The largest cruise ships carry more than 5,000 passengers and crew.
- A typical cruise ship on a one-week voyage generates approximately
 - 50 tons of garbage
 - 1 million gallons of graywater
(wastewater from sinks, showers, galleys and laundry),
 - 210,000 gallons of sewage,
 - 35,000 gallons of oil-contaminated water, and
 - unknown amounts of hazardous waste.

Almost all cruise ship waste is dumped into the ocean, some treated, some not.

- Each day in port, a single cruise ship generates air pollution equal to 12, 240 cars. In San Francisco, cruise ships pollute as much each day as a notoriously dirty waterfront power plant slated for closure.
- From 1992 to 2003, cruise ships committed more than 220 acts of dumping oil, garbage, hazardous waste, sewage and graywater, and paid more than \$50 million in fines.
- From 1993 to 1998 alone, cruise ships were involved in 104 detected and confirmed cases of illegal discharges of oil, garbage, and hazardous wastes, and paid more than \$30 million in fines. Three cruise lines were placed on five-years' felony probation.
- Despite the cruise industry's claim that they maintain a voluntary policy of no-discharge in coastal waters, several companies have violated this policy in recent years. For example, the Crystal Harmony discharged more than 36,000 gallons of graywater, treated bilge and blackwater into the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary in October 2002 and was banned from future visits; and the Carnival Ecstasy discharged 60 gallons of graywater into a no-discharge zone in Avalon Bay, half a mile from Catalina Island, in January 2003.
- The best way to protect coastal waters from cruise ship pollution is to create no-discharge policies and to require high levels of wastewater treatment outside coastal waters until onshore disposal and treatment facilities are available.
- Air pollution from cruise ships can be reduced with use of cleaner fuels and engine technologies, hook-up to shoreside power (cold ironing) and bans on onboard incineration in coastal waters.
- Most cruise ships are designed to hold wastewater and to discharge to shoreside facilities and are equipped with engines that can operate on cleaner fuels and air pollution controls. Ships can also be equipped to hook-up to shoreside power, as several have been for service to Juneau, Alaska.