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Waste management and reduction from aquaculture facilities in natural water bodies — Principles and guidelines

Gestion et réduction des déchets des installations aquacoles dans les plans d'eau naturels — Principes et lignes directrices

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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 234, *Fisheries and aquaculture*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

A productive, healthy, and clean aquatic environment is vital for aquaculture. It is therefore essential to avoid littering and other types of pollution to reduce the environmental footprint of marine sectors. Despite of this, marine and fresh waters are recipients for litter and other pollutants, intentionally or unintentionally.

Waste and litter occurring in marine and fresh waters are to a large extent transported over large distances, often following the ocean currents. Problems due to marine pollution therefore need to be solved at an international level as well as at a national one. Reduced release of waste into the marine and fresh water bodies will also make a significant contribution to improved resource management, increased sustainable food-production and improved circular economy.

Waste management in aquaculture could contribute to:

— Reduction of litter and other pollutants from aquaculture.

— Reduced macro and micro plastic levels in marine and fresh waters, and on the seabed.

— Reduction of litter in the littoral zone and nearby terrestrial areas, as well as on recreation areas.

— Reduced environmental impact from the seafood industry, e.g. on fish species, invertebrates, reptiles, birds and mammals.

— Increased contribution to circular economy, e.g. reuse and recycling of equipment from aquaculture.

— Healthy aquatic ecosystems.

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Waste management and reduction from aquaculture facilities in natural water bodies — Principles and guidelines

1 Scope

This document specifies a system for waste management and reduction of solid waste in aquaculture. It includes management plans, methods, principles and guidelines. This document is relevant for aquaculture in marine and fresh water bodies.

This document does not apply to land-based aquaculture and does not comprise biological waste.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1 Materials and waste

3.1.1
waste
substance or object which are disposed of, are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law

Note 1 to entry: In this document, “waste” does not include biological waste.

[SOURCE: ISO 5020:2022, 3.1.1]

3.1.2
litter
solid material, object or fragment which has been deliberately discarded or unintentionally lost

Note 1 to entry: According to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, MARPOL 73/78 (Appendix V "Rules for the Prevention of Pollution by Garbage from Ships"), litter means all types of food, household and operational waste, all types of plastics, cargo residues, ash from incinerators, cooking oil, fishing gear and carcasses of animals that are formed during the normal operation of the vessel and are subject to constant or periodic removal[1].

[SOURCE: ISO 5020:2022, 3.1.2]

3.1.3
plastic
polymer to which additives or other substances may have been added, and which can function as a main structural component of final products

Note 1 to entry: In the context of this document, the polymers are mainly petroleum based.

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