



1st
INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP
ADVANCES IN CLEANER PRODUCTION

IV SEMANA PAULISTA DE P+L
CONFERÊNCIA PAULISTA DE P+L

Brazilian Navy Initiatives for Environmental Pollution Prevention

Gilberto Huet de Bacellar Sobrinho
Sea-and-War Captain (RM1)

The concerns and national initiatives directed to the environmental conservation and preservation have grown significantly in the last years, enhanced by the promulgation of the Law 9,605/1998 (that determines administrative and criminal penalties derived from harmful behavior to the environment) and of the Law 9,966/2000 (that determines the prevention, the control and the fiscalization of the pollution caused for oil launching and other harmful or dangerous substances in waters under national jurisdiction).

Brazilian Navy follows with special interest this process, exercising its legal attributions, by means of representatives participation in the Environmental Management, of the Harbour and Coasts Direction (DPC, *Diretoria de Portos e Costas*), in the work in Interministerial Work Groups, instituted by the Ministry of the Environment, for regulation of a series of new legal instruments resulted from these legislations. Among these new instruments, the Individual Emergency Plan (PEI, *Plano de Emergência Individual*) for episodes of oil pollution in waters under national jurisdiction, the Area Plan (Pará, *Plano de Área*) and the Contingency National Plan (PNC, *Plano Nacional de Contingência*) can be cited, the last still in elaboration phase.

With the knowledge of these command and control instruments, the Brazilian Navy - understanding the necessity to prevent the environmental pollution proceeding from industrial activities and the support to its fleet, developed in the of Rio De Janeiro Navy Armory and in its Bases and Naval Stations distributed throughout all national territory - promoted, since 2001, Environmental Technical Visits into these organizations, guided by specialized staff from the Environmental Management of DPC, with the intention to trace an environmental diagnosis of them.



Navy's ships when docked generate solid waste, sewage and oily waste, which must be subjected to procedures for handling, packaging, collection, pre-treatment (when applicable) and appropriate final disposal, to be conducted by the support Bases or Naval Stations.

Maintenance and repair services, developed in the Rio de Janeiro Navy Armory and in the Navy bases, also result in the generation of wastes and effluents, sometimes classified as toxic or hazardous that may include, among others, oily substances, contaminated water, paint dregs and heavy metals, which need to be characterized, quantified, collected, packaged, and transported to have a final disposal environmentally appropriate.

In view of the environmental diagnosis, raised in 2001, the Commander of the Navy pointed the DPC, in AGO/2002, as the Navy Environmental Management organ, with the purpose of carrying out normative, technical and supervision activities, to implement and monitor the Environmental Management System (EMS) of Navy's military organizations.

In JUL/2003, the DPC has consigned the Standard Technical Environmental nº 2 (NORTAM-02), based on NBR ISO 14,001, focused on the EMS implementation in the Navy, not only in those organizations identified as potentially polluting, but also in all other land organizations, as well as procedures for the energy reduction and cleaner production (CP).

Therefore, Brazilian Navy voluntarily took the initiative to promote the implementation of Environmental Management System (EMS) in all its organizations in land, in order to minimize, or even prevent, the occurrence of negative environmental impacts arising from their constitutional activities.