

Technical Guidelines on Sea & Shore Cleaning Services



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**Waste Strategy and Projects Department
Dubai Municipality**

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1.0	22/08/2024	Ammar Kamil Mohammed Saeed	
1.0	22/08/2024	Omar Qudaih	

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Version No.	Date	Reviewer(s)	Signature
Waste Strategy and Project department			
1.0		Mohammed Iqbal Alkhalsan	
1.0		Ali Abdulla Yousuf Al Jaroodi	

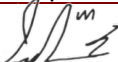
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1.0		Waste Strategy and Project Department Head	
			

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
DET	Department of Economy & Tourism
DM	Dubai Municipality
HWTV	Permit Hazardous Waste Transport Vehicle Permit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
UBA	German Ministry of Environment
Non-hazardous waste	is a waste or mixture of wastes that does not pose a substantial threat to public health or the environment and is safer to handle, store, and dispose of compared to hazardous waste. However, it can be harmful to the environment if left untreated. This category includes everyday household items like food waste, paper, cardboard, plastics, glass, metals, and textiles, as well as non-toxic industrial waste, uncontaminated construction and demolition debris, organic waste like yard trimmings and agricultural residues, and certain electronic waste.
Hazardous waste	Is a waste or mixture of wastes containing one or more properties of a hazardous substance, i.e., being toxic, infectious, corrosive, flammable, oxidizing, radioactive, reactive or explosive, which, at a certain concentration or condition and improper handling can cause substantial harm to humans, properties or the environment.
Sea and shore cleaning	The process of removing litter, debris, pollutants, and natural waste from coastal and marine environments to maintain the cleanliness and ecological health of these areas. This activity involves the coordinated efforts of various entities, including environmental organizations, government agencies, volunteers, and specialized cleaning teams.
Waste Collection	Collection within the meaning of this guideline is the loading, transport & any interim storage of waste for the purpose of transportation to a waste disposal and/or treatment plant.

INTRODUCTION

In general, this guideline underscores adherence to the specified legal and regulatory framework, ensuring that Sea & Shore cleaning Services are conducted in compliance with established laws, circulars, and guidelines. This serves to standardize practices across the industry, promoting sustainable waste management practices, safeguarding public health, and preserving the environment within the Emirate of Dubai. The guideline encompasses detailed operational procedures, safety protocols, and contractual obligations to ensure that waste management practices are conducted responsibly and sustainably within Dubai. It provides additional details about the vehicle types and critical parameters to consider during transport. Hence, this Technical Guide is intended to deliver:

- a) General provisions such as mandatory training for all personnel involved in sea & shore cleaning,
- b) Vehicle requirements for sea & shore cleaning,
- c) Requirements for sea & shore cleaning and specific measures to ensure compliance with international and local regulations during cleaning operations.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK, CIRCULARS, AND GUIDELINES

The relevant provisions of the following laws and regulations were used as guidance and references in the preparation of this technical guideline.

- Federal Law (No.) 24 of 1999 and modified by Federal Law (No.) 11 for 2006 regarding Protection & Development of the Environment.
- Local Order No. 11 of 2003 on Public Health and Safety of the Society in the Emirate of Dubai
- Local Order (No.) 61 of 1991 on the Environment Protection Regulations in the Emirate of Dubai
- Local Order (No.) 7 of 2002 on Management of Waste Disposal Sites in the Emirate of Dubai; as amended by Local Order No. (5) of 2003
- Executive Council Resolution (No.) 58 of 2017 Concerning the Approval of Fees and Fines of Waste Disposal in the Emirate of Dubai
- Executive Council Resolution No. (14) of 2015 Amending the Schedule of Public Hygiene-related Violations and Penalties Attached to the Implementing Bylaw of Local Order No. (11) of 2003 Concerning Public Health and Community Safety in the Emirate of Dubai
- Procedures and guidelines for implementing and implementing Administrative Order No. 30/2003, in accordance with Local Order No. 11/2003
- UAE Occupational Health and Safety Management System (OHSMS) National Standard
- International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (MARPOL 73/78)
- Technical Guideline No. 4. on Duty of Care
- Technical Guideline on Hazardous Waste Collection & Transport

The related circulars and posted information bulletin of this guideline are posted on Dubai Municipality's website – www.dm.gov.ae link to the Waste Department.

The Duty of Care Program is a management tool to control the waste generated in Dubai. The regulation requires that all transfers of waste are appropriately recorded in order to assist in tracking the quantity generated and movements of waste. Waste collection & transport companies, as primary actors in the duty of care, need to ensure that the waste is safely & properly collected and that the complete waste transport is recorded in the waste manifest along with any other records required by DM. This will ensure that the waste is properly managed at the source, transported by licensed waste management companies and delivered to an approved facility and/or disposed of at proper sites.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

These guidelines and procedures are applicable to companies holding or planning to issue a valid business license for activity 3811006-Sea & Shore Cleaning Services from the Department of Economy & Tourism (DET) or licenses from the Free Zone Authorities in Dubai as applicable. It also permits companies to engage with third-party entities through formal contracts for waste transportation, provided these third parties fully comply with the standards set by the Waste Strategy and Projects Department (WSPD). The guideline emphasizes the necessity of licensed vehicles for waste collection and transportation, mandating that these vehicles are duly registered under the company's name and meet all specified operational fitness and safety requirements.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The following provisions apply to companies with a valid license for the specific economic activity or any third party engaged through a formal contract and who have attained prior authorization requests on behalf of the contracting party from the WSPD. The decision to accept or reject applications of a similar nature is at the sole discretion of the WSPD. Furthermore, any vehicles used for the activity must be registered with the company applying for the transportation license, and it is strictly forbidden to use any vehicle that is not registered under the company's name, even if the company operates under a single sponsor or as a subsidiary.

1.1 Contractual Requirements:

Any commercial, industrial, institutional or other entity or property owned by multiple entities may enter into written service contracts with the Company (Service Provider) for Sea & Shore Cleaning Services. In order to standardize and ensure clarity, all such contracts must include, at a minimum, a clear description of the services to be provided, the service schedule, the terms and conditions for providing and terminating the services, as well as the price of the service and the basis on which the value of the services is calculated. The contract may also include any other clauses that serve the public interest and protect public health and safety. Minimum information to be included in the contract:

- a) The contract must specify the headquarters of the service provider, as well as the address of the client's company.
- b) Indicate the duration of the contract with specific and clear dates regarding the start and end of the contract.

- c) The company must declare whether the cleaning is for hazardous wastes like oil spills or for the removal of non-hazardous waste like garbage, plastic, and other wastes from the sea.
- d) The frequency of waste collection, including days of the week and specific times of the day.
- e) The method statement, detailing the procedures for waste removal and disposal, must be submitted to and approved by DM.
- f) The contract must specify a telephone number for the service provider, which must be a 24-hour telephone number in Dubai, to facilitate the possibility of contacting the company with regard to client complaints and inquiries.
- g) The contract document must include terms and conditions for renewal of the contract. Provisions such as, but not limited to, the time frame for renewal (e.g. number of days/weeks before the contract expires) and other details shall be spelt out.
- h) The contract should include the provisions under which the client or the service provider can suspend or terminate their services. The procedure for suspending or terminating the service in question should be clearly stipulated in the terms of the contract.
- i) Management is notified of the termination of the contract in writing, and all relevant details will be communicated by the service provider. If requested by the WSPD,
- j) Further contractual requirements for Sea & Shore Cleaning Services within public tenders must also be considered.

1.2 Vehicular & Maintenance and requirements:

- a) Permits and approvals by DM to operate will be provided on a case-by-case basis. The company must produce proof and details of specific approved marine vessels and equipment, either owned or leased, for the specific activity of sea/marine cleaning for which permission is sought.
- b) The types of vehicles suitable for Sea & Shore cleaning are listed in Annex 1.
- c) Vessels and vehicles must be equipped with proper warning lights, including reflective markings and rotating lights, to ensure visibility during operations, especially in low-light conditions.
- d) Cleaning equipment should have necessary safety devices such as reversing alarms and hazard lights that are clearly audible and visible.
- e) Installing the necessary hardware including GPS and weight sensors as well as running the appropriate software, and other IT infrastructure information shall be performed by a third party authorized by DM only. A list of RASID hardware units is found here:

- f) Fire extinguishers and other firefighting equipment must be readily available on all vessels and vehicles.
- g) Life vests, buoys, first aid kits, and other life-saving equipment should be available on all vessels.
- h) Implement a regular maintenance schedule for all vessels and equipment, including routine checks for mechanical integrity, engine performance, and safety features.
- i) Clean and sanitize vessels and equipment regularly to prevent the buildup of debris and contaminants.
- j) Apply anti-corrosion treatments to metal parts to protect against saltwater exposure and extend the lifespan of equipment.
- k) Conduct regular safety inspections of all equipment to ensure compliance with safety standards and regulations.

1.3 SEA & SHORE CLEANING operations

- a) All workers must receive comprehensive training on the operation of sea & shore cleaning vehicles, safety protocols, and emergency procedures.
- b) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) including gloves, safety shoes, and protective masks must be provided and used by all workers.
- c) Companies should engage with local communities to raise awareness about the importance of sea and shore cleaning and maintaining clean coastal and marine environments. Educational campaigns must focus on how residents can assist in keeping beaches and shorelines free from litter and pollutants.
- d) Detailed records of incidents, maintenance logs, and training records, must be maintained and made available for inspection by relevant authorities as seen in Annex 2.
- e) Develop practical schedules for sea & shore cleaning in coordination with municipal authorities and local stakeholders. Schedules should detail specific times and routes for cleaning to optimize efficiency and ensure thorough cleaning and fuel saving.
- f) Companies must also coordinate with local maritime and environmental authorities to ensure compliance with international and local regulations during cleaning operations.
- g) Regarding the use of waste disposal sites/facilities for the disposal of hazardous waste, companies must adhere to all guidelines and regulations provided by both the WSPD & Facility Owner & all waste collection vehicles must bring the (vehicle weight receipt) for the trip to the hazardous waste disposal site or facility.

- h) In the case of the collection of hazardous waste (e.g. Oil spills) a Hazardous Waste Transport Vehicle (HWTV) Permit is required and any additional provisions from the Technical Guideline on Hazardous Waste Collection & Transport must be adhered to.
- i) Companies involved in sea and shore cleaning must ensure that collected waste, particularly oil, noxious substances, and garbage, is managed in compliance with MARPOL discharge standards.

REFERENCES


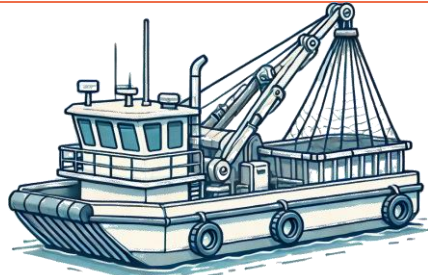

- 1 European Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC
- 2 International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC). United Nations Series M No. 4, Rev. 4.
- 3 The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (MARPOL 73/78).
- 4 H. Barber & Sons, Inc. <https://www.hbarber.com/sand-sifting-machines/sand-man/applications/>

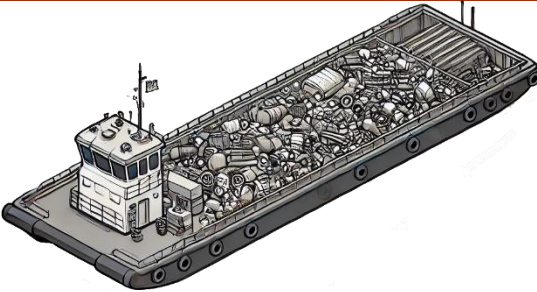
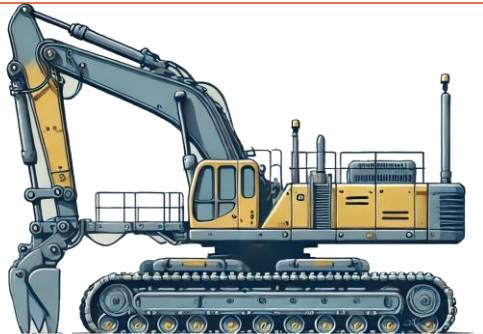
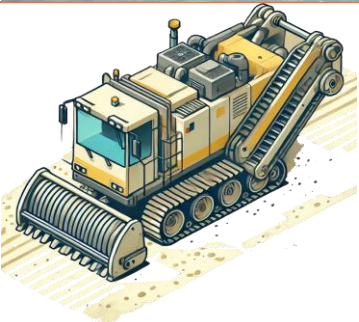
ANNEX 1: VALIDITY OF PERMITS



Permits	Validity of Permits
Permit for Waste Collection or Transport or Trading Activity (WCTT)	Valid for the same duration as the license issued by Concerned authorities in Dubai.
Permit for Vehicles to Transport Hazardous Waste (HWTP)	Valid for the same duration as per vehicle registration validity in RASID which is one year.
Permit For Vehicles to Access Dubai Municipality Waste Disposal Sites (NAFITH)	Valid for the same duration as per vehicle registration validity in RASID which is one year.

ANNEX 2: VEHICLE TYPES FOR SEA AND SHORE CLEANING

Table 1: Vehicle types and waste compatibility

Vehicle type	Brief Description	Image
Trash Skimmers	Skims the surface of the water to collect floating debris, such as plastics, bottles, and other litter	
Trash Boats	Larger vessels equipped with nets and mechanical arms to collect floating debris and litter from the water's surface	
Oil Spill Response Vessels	Specialized boats designed to contain and clean up oil spills using booms, skimmers, and absorbent materials	

Vehicle type	Brief Description	Image
<p>Debris Removal Barges</p>	<p>Large, flat-bottomed boats that can transport significant amounts of collected debris.</p>	
<p>Amphibious Excavators</p>	<p>Excavators with the capability to operate both on land and in water, are used for dredging and removing debris from shallow water areas</p>	
<p>Beach Cleaning Machines</p>	<p>Machines with rakes and sieves that sift sand to remove litter and debris from beaches</p>	

Vehicle type	Brief Description	Image
All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Beach Cleaners	All-terrain vehicles equipped with cleaning attachments for maneuvering on sandy surfaces to collect litter	
Shoreline Sweeper Trucks	Trucks with rotating brushes and vacuum systems for cleaning paved coastal pathways and promenades	

ANNEX 3: SEA AND SHORE CLEANING COMPANIES RECORD KEEPING

Vehicle Maintenance Logs

Company Information:

Company Name	_____
Date	_____
Contact Person	_____
Contact Details	_____

#	Vehicle License Plate	Date of Maintenance	Type of Maintenance Performed	Performed By (Technician/Company)	Comments/Notes

Declaration

I hereby certify that the above information is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge.

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Incidents Log

Company Information:

Company Name	
Date	
Contact Person	
Contact Details	

#	Incident Date	Location	Description	Action taken to mitigate	Reported to (Authority/ Department)	Follow-up Actions

Declaration

I hereby certify that the above information is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge.

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

ANNEX 4: PROCESS OF RASID INSTALLATION

The process of RASID installation can be done by permitted transporters in the following steps:

- 1. Company Registration:** The transporter must fill out the application at <http://rasid.ae/en/registration/company-registration>. During the registration process, the customer must upload the company logo.
- 2. Company Approval from RASID:** The application is automatically sent to RASID for verification and approval.
- 3. Vehicle Registration:** Once the company is approved on RASID, the transporter must use the user credentials and register the vehicles by filling in the required details and uploading valid Mulkiya copies (front and back) and vehicle images (front, side and rear).
- 4. Vehicle Approval from RASID:** The request is automatically sent to RASID for verification and approval. The vehicle approved by RASID shall undergo the installation of approved RASID GPS tracking devices.
- 5. Third-Party GPS Tracking Device Registration:**

The transporter must upload Device Specifications, Communication Protocol and Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (TRA) approval certificate. The company must proceed to install GPS devices in the vehicles approved by DM.
- 6. RASID Online Payment:**



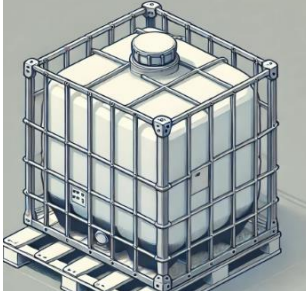
Once the vehicles are approved by RASID for Vehicle Registration and Annual Subscription payment, the transporter can use the RASID user credentials and proceed to make the online payment. For more information, please visit <http://rasid.ae/en/fees-charges>.
- 7. Active:** Once the payment is made, the vehicles go active. DM-WSPD and the transporter can monitor/ manage the hazardous waste transport fleet by accessing online with the user's credentials.

ANNEX 5: SELECTION OF SUITABLE CONTAINERS

Table 2: Selection of Suitable Containers

Container Type	Brief Description	Image
Standard Bin	waste containers made of plastic or metal	
Waste bags	flexible containers made from various materials, including plastic, biodegradable polymers, and recycled materials, and come in different sizes and strengths to accommodate various types of waste.	
Cardboard Waste Boxes	sturdy containers made from cardboard material	
Skip Container (Roll-Off)	Large, open-topped containers typically delivered by trucks, used for construction and large-scale waste.	

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Compactor Container	Containers attached to compactors that compress waste to reduce its volume.	
Drums and Barrels	Cylindrical containers made of metal or HDPE, used for liquid waste storage and transport.	
Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs)	Large containers up to 1,000 liters, often used for transporting liquid waste.	
Plastic Jerry Cans	Portable containers made of HDPE, used for small amounts of liquid waste.	