

Stormwater Pollution Prevention

Marinas, Boat Yards and Ports

Painting, Blasting, Sanding and Stripping

- Conduct ship painting, blasting, sanding, or stripping in specifically designated areas designed to minimize releases. Pave work areas, preferably with concrete to allow easier removal of spills or wastes. Slope surface to allow capture of spills. Use catch basins with a valve that allow spills and releases to enter a dead-end sump. Use berms to minimize run-on of stormwater. Create a paint / spray booth to prevent residue from being carried into surface waters and into the air. New portable ship paint booths are being tested and may be commercially available soon.
- Use temporary controls such as wind-blocking tarps to prevent dust and overspray from escaping, shrouds between the vessel and pier/shore to prevent spillage into the water, plywood and/or plastic sheeting to cover open areas between decks when sandblasting, drip pans, drop cloths, tarpaulins, or other protective devices in all paint mixing and solvent operations unless carried out in impervious contained and covered areas. Prohibit uncontained spray painting, blasting or sanding activities over open water. Prohibit outside spray painting, blasting, or sanding activities during windy conditions that render containment ineffective.



Boat Cleaning

- Clean hulls frequently to reduce buildup of hard growth. Use phosphate-free, biodegradable soaps and detergents, alternative anti-fouling paints and "natural" cleansers instead of solvents, and amounts used should be kept to a minimum. Do not use detergents containing ammonia, sodium hypochlorite, chlorinated solvents, petroleum distillates, or lye. No soaps or detergents of any kind should be used to wash the topsides of boats where the wash water will enter a waterbody.
- Do not perform in-the-water hull scraping or any process that occurs underwater to remove paint from the boat hull.

Collection, Cleanup, Storage, Recycling, and Disposal

- Use vacuum sanders that have dust-containment bags to remove paint from hulls and collect paint dust. Plug scuppers to contain dust and debris. Don't sand underwater or in a strong breeze. Wipe down small amounts of sanding dust with a damp rag. Vacuum or sweep paved surfaces regularly. Do not hose down area.
- Clean up stripping wastes immediately to reduce potential releases from wind or stormwater. Collect spent abrasives regularly and store under cover to await proper disposal. Reuse blast material where possible. Where necessary, regularly clean stormwater conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips, and dispose of waste properly. All paint and chemical strippers should be labeled and stored properly.
- Collect and properly dispose of wash water from washing painted boat hulls. Consider taking the boat to a local boat yard that is equipped to collect and treat wash water.
- Dispose of empty solvent and paint containers properly. Dispose of lead-based paint residues in accordance with local, state, and federal guidelines. Do not pour out unused portions on the ground or down the storm drains. Use proper receptacles or disposal facilities for unused portions.



Spill Prevention and Response

- Have adequate oil spill response equipment that is easily accessible and clearly marked. Develop and maintain an oil spill plan. Inform your local harbormaster and fire department about your oil spill recovery plan and equipment. In the event of an accidental discharge of oil or hazardous material into the water or onto a deck or pier with a potential for entry into the water, immediately notify the yard, port, or marina owner or manager.
- If a spill occurs stop source of spill immediately and contain liquid. If the substance spills near or in the water, use containment booms, as appropriate. Do not use emulsifiers or dispersants. As appropriate, cover spill with absorbent material. If spill is in an enclosed area, keep the area ventilated. Properly dispose of used oil spill response supplies.

Vessel Operation

- Fuel docks, if any, should be supervised by an employee. Use automatic shut-off nozzles and promote the use of "whistles" and fuel/air separators on air vents or tank stems of inboard fuel tanks to reduce the amount of fuel spilled into surface waters during fueling of boats.
- Install pumpout stations to receive sewage from onboard Marine Sanitation Devices (MSDs). Install a dump station, possibly located at the end of a pier, to receive sewage from portable or removable toilets (port-a-potty) typical on smaller boats. Ensure that pumpout facilities are available on

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weekend mornings and evenings when demand is high. Consider keeping pumpout fees to a minimum to encourage use. Inspect pumpout stations routinely enough to ensure that the equipment is functioning properly. Maintain a dedicated fund for the repair and maintenance of marina pumpout stations. Add language to slip leasing agreements mandating the use of pumpout facilities and specifying penalties for failure to comply. Educate boaters about the state and federal regulations, impacts of discharging untreated sewage, and the availability of pumpout stations. Encourage boaters to use marina restrooms, not boat heads. Provide signage marking pumpout station locations, hours of operation, and operation guidance.

- Provide bilge pumpout stations connected to oil/water separator and sanitary sewer. Regularly inspect connecting hoses for leaks. Inform ship captains, boaters, tenants, and contractors that discharging bilge water contaminated with oil, fuel, or other regulated contaminants is illegal. Post location of the nearest bilge pumpout service, if the marina does not have one. Promote the use of oil-absorbing materials in the bilge areas of all boats with inboard engines. Encourage your tenants to examine these materials at least once a year, replace them as necessary, and recycle them if possible or dispose of them in accordance with petroleum disposal regulations. Keep low cost or no cost oil absorbent pads available for boaters and tenants to remove oil from bilge water. Dispose the pads as hazardous waste once they are saturated. Collect oil contaminated by water, fuel, or engine fluids for proper disposal. If the marina does not collect waste oil, post the location of the nearest collection facility.
- Use covered containers for loading / unloading materials and products. Cover materials stored outside. Use temporary barriers during unloading from vessels to contain runoff from pier deck.



Fish Handling

- Establish designated fish cleaning stations at the marina and boat launching sites and require fishermen to only use these sites to clean fish. Ensure that fish cleaning areas have ample covered receptacles for waste and are hooked up to the sewer system. Clean the stations frequently and make sure the collected waste is disposed of regularly and properly. Do not rinse fish wastes to outdoor drains or off the premises.
- Compost fish waste when possible. Contact a local extension service for information on locally applicable composting procedures and equipment and where supplies can be purchased.

Waterfront Management

- Provide receptacles for recycling used oil and oil filters. Provide proper and easily accessible trash disposal facilities to marina patrons. Because of the tendency for windy conditions in nearshore areas, covered dumpsters or other covered receptacles are preferred. Provide facilities for the eventual recycling of appropriate materials, such as glass, aluminum, plastic, trash, newspapers, and batteries. Clearly mark receptacles to minimize disposal of hazardous waste such paints and solvents. Develop information packets for ship captains and boaters identifying solid waste facilities and prescribing acceptable waste handling procedures. Empty solid waste receptacles as often as necessary to keep up with disposal.
- Monitor outdoor areas for dirt and debris. Clean regularly all accessible work, service, and storage areas to remove debris, spent sandblasting material, and any other potential stormwater pollutants. Do not dump or sweep debris and wastes into outdoor drains, between planking, or over the side of piers. Sweep rather than hosing down. If hosing is unavoidable, dry sweep thoroughly first to collect potential pollutants prior to rinsing. Do not use soap or chemicals when rinsing down areas that drain into outdoor drains, between planking, or over the side of piers. Immediately repair or replace leaking connections, valves, pipes, hoses and equipment that causes the pollution of stormwater.

