

Hazardous Materials

Improper handling of hazardous materials can cause harm to human health and the environment, and can result in serious penalties and expensive clean-up costs if contaminations occur.

Mandatory

Keep a Hazardous Materials Management Plan and disposal records on file. Maintain disposal records for a minimum of 3 years.

- Keep a list of hazardous materials used at the marina on file.
- Have an Emergency Contact List handy in case of spills.
- Know who to contact for proper disposal and keep disposal records on file for at least 3 years.

Have a designated emergency coordinator and trained personnel who handle hazardous materials in proper management procedures.

- Designate an emergency coordinator and train personnel who handle hazardous materials in proper management procedures and emergency response in case of a fire or spill.

Utilize approved hazardous materials hauler for legal disposal.

- Use an approved hauler to dispose of all hazardous materials.

Inform boat slip renters as to the proper storage and disposal of household hazardous waste.

- Hazardous wastes generated by recreational boaters are considered household hazardous waste. Dispose of household hazardous waste in properly marked containers if provided by the marina or at the nearest appropriate site.

Store hazardous materials off the grounds and covered with an impervious surface

- Store on a pallet under cover (i.e. roof, tarp, plastic etc.)

Keep hazardous material containers and drums in good condition and closed securely.

- Make sure containers are free of rust and lids are tightly closed.

Clean up and dispose of spills and leaks promptly and properly.

- Follow MSDS sheets for proper disposal.

Provide spill control material and empty containers for emergency clean up in a convenient, readily accessible location.

- Store spill response equipment (spill kit) in convenient, readily accessible locations.
- Store your spill equipment in a bucket which can also be used for clean-up.

Segregate material to ensure that only materials that are hazardous are handled as such.

- Clearly label containers and tanks in order to avoid mixing incompatible materials.

Petroleum Control

Petroleum in or on the water is very harmful, if not fatal, to aquatic life. Benzene is an ingredient in gasoline which can cause cancer and oil contains zinc, phosphorus, and sulphur. Petroleum products introduced into the environment in small incremental discharges can cumulate and create significant environmental consequences. A million gallons of water can be contaminated by only one gallon of fuel. Once petroleum is introduced into the water, it may float, evaporate, become suspended, or settle at the water's bottom.

Pertinent Laws and Regulations

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act)

The federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) prohibits the discharge of oil or oily waste into or upon the navigable water of the United States or the waters of the contiguous zone if such discharge causes a film or sheen upon, or discoloration of, the surface of the water, or causes a sludge or emulsion beneath the surface of the water.

The Clean Water Act (33 CFR 153.305) also prohibits the use of soaps or other dispersing agents to dissipate oil on the water or in the bilge without Coast Guard Authorization. Soaps, emulsifiers, and dispersants cause the petroleum to sink in the water and mix with sediments where they remain for years. Also, the soaps themselves are pollutants.

Storm water Permit

A marina or boatyard must have a storm water permit to perform fueling activities of any kind (dispensed from either aboveground or underground storage tanks), mechanical or engine repair activities, or boat maintenance activities (scraping, sanding, and power washing).

Mandatory

Conducts or attends emergency spill response procedures training.

- Review plans and response procedures with all employees at the beginning of each boating season and provide additional training for newly hired untrained staff.
- Train employees in the use of containment measures.
- Run emergency response drills annually.
- Tip: Develop emergency response plan that include:
 - Fuel spill

- Holding or water tank filled with gas
- Spill at the storage area: used oil, antifreeze, solvents, etc.
- Fire
- Health emergency
- Weather emergency: Tornado, snow or ice storm, etc.
- Tip: Develop written procedures describing actions to be taken under given circumstances. The plans should be clear, concise, and easy to use during an emergency, e.g., use a large type size. Each emergency response plan should contain the following information:
 - Where:
 - In the front of the plan, insert a map of the facility showing valves, pipes, tanks, structures, roads, hydrants, docks, power and fuel shutoffs, hazardous material storage locations, and telephones.
 - Describe where response material is located.
 - Who:
 - Identify who is responsible for taking what action, e.g., deploying equipment, contacting emergency agencies, etc.
 - Designate one person on the marina staff as the official spokesperson for the facility.
 - Include a list of emergency numbers.
 - What:
 - State the actions to take during emergencies that could reasonably occur and identify what equipment should be deployed. Include information about the types of equipment on site and their characteristics and capabilities.
 - Describe the type, amount, and location of materials stored on site, e.g., petroleum and hazardous materials.
 - How:
 - Explain how the equipment is used and discarded.
 - When:
 - Indicate when to call for assistance.
- Tip: Update the plans annually to include any new technology or equipment and to confirm phone numbers.
- Tip: Share your information with your local fire department about your emergency response plans and equipment.

Has a prepared Spill Prevention Control and Counter measure plan (if required; gasoline storage tanks with capacity exceeding 1,320 gallons)

Regularly inspect/repair fuel transfer equipment

- Tip: Inspect transfer equipment regularly and fix all leaks immediately. Maintain transfer equipment and hoses in good working order. Replace hoses, pipes, and tanks before they leak. Hard connect delivery nozzles. Hang nozzles vertically when not in use so that fuel remaining in hoses does not drain out.

Provides fuel attendant training for employees regarding proper fueling procedures.

- Click here for [Proper Fueling Procedures](#)

Prohibits the use of detergents and emulsifiers on fuel spills.

Additional

Provides Fuel Attendant Manual for employees

- Click here for example [Fuel Attendant Manual](#)

Provides Boater/Employee Education for:

1. [Appropriate engine maintenance](#)
2. Appropriate use of oil absorbent materials
3. Appropriate use of oil absorbent materials appropriate bilge pumping