TABLE Q-3.-INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES AND POTENTIAL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES-Continued

Activity	BMPs
	Weight the bottom edge of the containment tarpaulins or plastic sheeting during a light breeze. Use plywood and/or plastic sheeting to cover open areas between decks when sandblasting (scuppers, railings, freeing ports, ladders, and doorways). Install tie rings or cleats, cable suspension systems, or scaffolding to make implementation
Nondrydock containment	containment easier. Hang tarpaulin from the boat, fixed, or floating platforms to reduce pollutants transported by
	wind. Pave or tarp surfaces under marine railways. Clean railways before the incoming tide.
	Haul vessels beyond the high tide zone before work commences or halt work during high tide. Place plastic sheeting or tarpaulin underneath boats to contain and collect waste and spent materials and clean and sweep regularly to remove debris.
	Use fixed or floating platforms with appropriate plastic or tarpaulin barriers as work surfaces and for containment when work is performed on a vessel in the water to prevent blast mate- rial or paint overspray from contacting storm water or the receiving water.
Engine maintenance and repairs	Sweep, rather than hose, debris present on the dock. Maintain an organized inventory of materials used in the maintenance shop.
Material Handling: Bulk liquid storage and con- tainment.	Dispose of greasy rag, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers properly. Label and track the recycling of waste material (i.e., used oil, spent solvents, batteries). Drain oil filters before disposal or recycling.
	Store cracked batteries in a nonleaking secondary container. Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container; do not leave full drip pans or other open
	containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers. Do not pour liquid waste down floor drains, sinks, or outdoor storm drain inlets. Plug floor drains that are connected to the storm or sanitary sewer; if necessary, install a
	sump that is pumped regularly. Inspect the maintenance area regularly for proper implementation of control measures.
	Train employees on proper waste control and disposal procedures. Store permanent tanks in a paved area surrounded by a dike system which provides sufficient
	containment for the larger of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank.
	Maintain good integrity of all storage tanks. Inspect storage tanks to detect potential leaks and perform preventive maintenance.
	Inspect piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, valves) for failures or leaks. Train employees on proper filling and transfer procedures.
Material Handling: Containerized material stor- age.	Store containerized materials (fuels, paints, solvents, etc.) in a protected, secure location and away from drains.
	Store reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with the local fire code. Identify potentially hazardous materials, their characteristics, and use.
	Control excessive purchasing, storage, and handling of potentially hazardous materials. Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, service life, users, and disposal routes. Secure and carefully monitor hazardous materials to prevent theft, vandalism, and misuse of materials.
	Educate personnel for proper storage, use, cleanup, and disposal of materials. Provide sufficient containment for outdoor storage areas for the larger of either 10 percent of the volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank.
Material Handling	Use temporary containment where required by portable drip pans. Use spill troughs for drums with taps. Mix paints and solvents in designated areas away from drains, ditches, piers, and surface wa-
Designated material mixing areas	ters. Locate designated areas preferably indoors or under a shed. If spills occur,
Shipboard process water handling	 Stop the source of the spill immediately. Contain the liquid until cleanup is complete.
	 Deploy oil containment booms if the spill may reach the water. Cover the spill with absorbent material.
	Keep the area well ventilated.Dispose of cleanup materials properly.
	 Do not use emulsifier or dispersant. Keep process and cooling water used aboard ships separate from sanitary wastes to minimize dispect explanation of the provider wastes.
	disposal costs for the sanitary wastes. Keep process and cooling water from contact with spent abrasives and paint to avoid dis- charging these pollutants.
Shipboard sanitary waste disposal	Inspect connecting hoses for leaks. Discharge sanitary wastes from the ship being repaired to the yard's sanitary system or dispose of by a commercial waste disposal company.
	Use appropriate material transfer procedures, including spill prevention and containment activi- ties.
Bilge and Ballast water	Collect and dispose of bilge and ballast waters which contain oils, solvents, detergents, or

Sources: University of South Alabama, College of Engineering. September 1992. "Best Management Practices for the Shipbuilding and Repair Industry and for Bridge Maintenance Activities." College of Engineering Report No. 92–2.