TABLE R–3.—COMMON MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION AT SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING AND REPAIRING FACILITIES—Continued

Activity	BMPs
	If hosing must be used as a removal method, collect wash water to remove solids and poten- tial metals.
	Clean the remaining areas of the dock after a vessel has been removed and the dock raised. Remove and properly dispose of floatable and other low-density waste (wood, plastic, insula-
Drydock activities	tions, etc.). Use plastic barriers beneath the hull, between the hull and drydock walls for containment. Use plastic barriers hung from the flying bridge of the drydock, from the bow or stern of the
	vessel, or from temporary structures for containment. 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 containment easier.
Nondrydock activities.	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.
Facine meintenence and repairs	Sweep rather than hose debris present on the dock.
Engine maintenance and repairs	Maintain an organized inventory of materials used in the maintenance shop. 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.
Material Handling	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.
Bulk liquid storage and containment	Maintain good integrity of all storage tanks. Inspect storage tanks to detect potential leaks and perform preventive maintenance.
	Inspect storage tarity to detect potential lears and period 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	Store containerized materials (fuels, paints, solvents, etc.) in a protected, secure location and away from drains.
Containerized material storage	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.
	Use temporary containment where required by portable drip pans. Use spill troughs for drums with taps.
Material Handling	Mix paints and solvents in designated areas away from drains, ditches, piers, and surface wa- ters. Locate designated areas preferably indoors or under a shed.
Designated material mixing areas	If spills occur, 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.
Shipboard process water handling	Keep process and cooling water used aboard ships separate from sanitary wastes to minimize disposal costs for the sanitary wastes.Keep process and cooling water from contact with spent abrasives and paint to avoid pollution
	of the receiving water.