



# CT Clean Marina Compliance Checklist

Marina/Boatyard Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Site Visit Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## DIRECTIONS:

Use this form to assess your compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations. Note that you must be in compliance with all applicable permits, laws, and regulations to be certified as a Clean Marina. The list of Clean Marina certification criteria is available separately on the *Connecticut Clean Marina Award Checklist*.

The page numbers listed on this sheet refer to those in the *Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook - 2007 edition*, which is available by calling (860) 424-3609. The legal requirements referenced in this compliance checklist are described in detail in the *Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook*.

While efforts were taken to make this checklist as complete as possible, it was not possible to account for every conceivable situation that might occur. This compliance checklist is based on the information provided in the *Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook*. In addition, in order to maintain a manageable size, it was not possible for this checklist to incorporate every one of the state and federal policies and interpretations that might apply. Therefore, use of this checklist cannot necessarily guarantee compliance.

## EPCRA Requirements

Appendix A, Pages 91 - 95

1. Do you store any hazardous substances which require MSDSs (typically, unleaded gasoline, diesel fuel, propane) on site in excess of 10,000 pounds, or any extremely hazardous substance (typically, sulfuric acid in lead acid batteries, chlorine) in excess of the listed threshold planning quantity or 500 pounds, at any time during the year [40 CFR 355]?

YES

NO

(go on to Question #2)

If yes, you must:

- ❑ File a “Section 311—List of Chemicals” form to the CT-SERC, the LEPC, and your local fire department within 3 months of first having reportable quantities of hazardous chemicals at your facility. Date last filed \_\_\_\_\_
- ❑ File a “Tier II Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory” form with the CT-SERC, the LEPC, and your local fire department each year by March 1. Date last filed \_\_\_\_\_

List the hazardous substances stored on site and quantities of each of these substances whether or not they are in excess of the threshold quantities.

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2. Do you store any extremely hazardous substances on site in excess of the “threshold planning quantity” [40 CFR 355]? (typically, sulfuric acid in lead acid batteries - 200 or more, or chlorine)

YES

NO

(go on to Question #3)

If yes, you must:

- ❑ File a “Section 302-Emergency Planning Notification” form with the CT-SERC, AND the LEPC, within 60 days of when the substance becomes present at the facility. Date or Dates last filed \_\_\_\_\_
- ❑ Designate a facility emergency coordinator to be the emergency contact for your facility. Name \_\_\_\_\_

List the extremely hazardous substances stored on site, if any and quantity of each of these substances whether or not they are in excess of the threshold quantities. How many lead acid batteries are stored on site?

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3. What is the SIC code of your facility? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Is your facility classified in SIC major group 37, AND do you have 10 or more full-time employees, AND do you store any toxic chemical in an amount above the threshold quantity [40 CFR 355]?

YES NO  
(go on to next section)

If yes, you must:

- File your “Form R” or “Form A” with CT-SERC and EPCRA Reporting Center each year by July 1 for each toxic chemical. Date or Dates last filed \_\_\_\_\_.

## Hazardous Waste Management Requirements

Appendix B, Pages 97 - 110

5. Do you have copies of the hazardous waste determinations for the hazardous wastes found at your facility [40 CFR 262.11]? NOTE: *You must keep records of your hazardous waste determinations for at least 3 years from the date the waste was last sent offsite for disposal.*

<u>Typically:</u>	YES	N/A
Waste antifreeze	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spent lead-acid batteries (unless storing for recycling)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Used fuel filters and waste gasoline (unless sent for recycling)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paint chips/dust—antifouling paint	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paint chips/dust—topside paint	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Waste solvents and parts washer solution	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Waste styrene	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Waste paint strippers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Waste teak cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Varnish chips	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Old or unused pesticides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Who is your licensed waste hauler? \_\_\_\_\_

6. What is your hazardous waste generator status?

- Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG)  (go to Question #7)
- Small Quantity Generator (SQG)  (go to Question #8)
- Large Quantity Generator (LQG)  (go to Question #9)

7. If you are a Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator, you must [RCSA § 22a-449(c)-101(b), 40 CFR 261.5]:

- Ensure that your waste is disposed of at a permitted hazardous waste treatment or disposal facility, or at a household hazardous waste facility (or one-day collection event).

Explain practices.

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- Ensure that your waste hauler, if you hire one, has a valid EPA Identification number and transporter's permit to haul waste in Connecticut.

What is your haulers' EPA Identification number? \_\_\_\_\_

- Perform a hazardous waste determination on all the wastes you generate.
- Keep records of all test results and other information used to make these determinations for at least three years from the date that the waste was last sent off-site for disposal.
- Comply with Universal Waste requirements for any Universal Wastes that you generate. Universal Wastes are wastes that are subject to a special, reduced set of requirements in 40 CFR 273, and include batteries, recalled pesticides, mercury thermostats, and fluorescent lamps.

8. If you are a Small Quantity Generator, you must [RCSA § 22a-449(c)-102(b) and -102(c), 40 CFR 262.34(d)]:

- Have an EPA Identification Number. EPA Identification Number \_\_\_\_\_

- Be sure your waste hauler has a valid EPA Identification number and transporter's permit to haul waste in Connecticut.

What is your haulers' EPA Identification number? \_\_\_\_\_

- Ensure that your waste is disposed of at a permitted hazardous waste treatment or disposal facility.
- Perform a hazardous waste determination on all the wastes you generate.
- Keep records of all test results and other information used to make these determinations for at least three years from the date that the waste was last sent off-site for disposal.
- Prepare a hazardous waste manifest for each shipment of waste off-site, and retain a copy of the manifest for each shipment. Ensure that the required Land Disposal Restriction

("LDR") Notices accompany each manifested shipment, and retain copies of these notices on-site.

- ❑ Ensure that you do not store waste for more than 180 days on site.
- ❑ If you store waste in containers, you must:
  - ❑ Mark each container with the words "Hazardous Waste," a description of the contents, such as the chemical name, and the date of initial accumulation.
  - ❑ Store containers in an area that has an impervious base, and secondary containment that is capable of containing the volume of the largest container stored in the area, or ten percent of the total volume of waste stored in the area (whichever is greater).
  - ❑ Use only containers that are compatible with the waste you are putting in them, and store waste containers away from other wastes or raw materials with which they may be incompatible.
  - ❑ Ensure that containers are kept closed and in good condition, and immediately replace or over-pack any damaged or leaking containers.
  - ❑ When shipping hazardous waste off-site, ensure that containers are properly packaged, marked, and labeled in accordance with U.S. DOT shipping requirements for hazardous materials.
- ❑ If you store waste in tanks, you must:
  - ❑ Mark each tank with the words "hazardous waste," and a description of the contents, such as the chemical name.
  - ❑ Ensure that the waste is compatible with the tank (e.g., don't put corrosive waste in an unlined steel tank) and do not store wastes that are incompatible with one another in the same tank.
  - ❑ Do not use uncovered tanks.
  - ❑ Ensure that ignitable and reactive wastes that are stored in tanks are separated from sources of ignition or reaction (e.g., open flames, smoking, welding, sparks, etc.).
- ❑ If you discontinue the use of a tank or container storage area, remove all waste, thoroughly clean and decontaminate the area, and perform post-decontamination testing to confirm that no waste residues remain.
- ❑ Develop a written inspection schedule that lists the areas of the facility to be inspected and describes procedures to be followed during inspections.

- ❑ Perform inspections of all hazardous waste storage areas (weekly for containers, daily for tanks), looking for leaks, spills, damaged containers, and other hazardous conditions. Correct any problems as quickly as possible.
- ❑ Document your inspections (and any corrective actions taken to address noted problems) in a written inspection log, and keep these records for at least three years.
- ❑ Designate an emergency coordinator and post the name and telephone number of this coordinator next to the on-site telephone, along with the locations of fire extinguishers and spill control material, the fire alarm (if you have one), and the telephone number of the local fire department (i.e., 911). Make arrangements with local emergency response authorities to coordinate emergency services in the event of an emergency.
- ❑ Ensure that whenever waste is being handled, personnel have access to an internal alarm or emergency communication device.
- ❑ Train all personnel involved in hazardous waste management in proper waste handling and emergency procedures relevant to their specific job duties.
- ❑ Comply with Universal Waste requirements for any Universal Wastes that you generate. Universal Wastes are wastes that are subject to a special, reduced set of requirements in 40 CFR 273, and include batteries, recalled pesticides, mercury thermostats, and fluorescent lamps.

9. If you are a Large Quantity Generator, you must [RCSA § 22a-449(c)-102(b), 40 CFR 262.34(a) and (b)] :

- ❑ Have an EPA Identification Number. EPA Identification Number \_\_\_\_\_
- ❑ Be sure your waste hauler has a valid EPA Identification number and transporter's permit to haul waste in Connecticut.

What is your haulers' EPA Identification number? \_\_\_\_\_

- ❑ Ensure that your waste is disposed of at a permitted hazardous waste treatment or disposal facility.
- ❑ Perform a hazardous waste determination on all the wastes you generate.
- ❑ Keep records of all test results and other information used to make these determinations for at least three years from the date that the waste was last sent off-site for disposal.
- ❑ Ensure that you do not store wastes for more than 90 days on site.
- ❑ Prepare a hazardous waste manifest for each shipment of waste off-site, and retain a copy of the manifest for each shipment. Ensure that the required Land Disposal Restriction

("LDR") Notices accompany each manifested shipment, and retain copies of these notices on-site.

- If you store waste in containers, you must:
  - Mark each container with the words "Hazardous Waste," a description of the contents, such as the chemical name, and the date of initial accumulation.
  - Store containers in an area that has an impervious base, and secondary containment that is capable of containing the volume of the largest container stored in the area, or ten percent of the total volume of waste stored in the area (whichever is greater).
  - Use only containers that are compatible with the waste you are putting in them, and store waste containers away from other wastes or raw materials with which they may be incompatible.
  - Ensure that containers are kept closed and in good condition, and immediately replace or over-pack any damaged or leaking containers.
  - When shipping hazardous waste off-site, ensure that containers are properly packaged, marked, and labeled in accordance with U.S. DOT shipping requirements for hazardous materials.
  - Do not store containers of hazardous waste within 50 feet of the facility property line.
- If you store waste in tanks, you must:
  - Mark each tank with the words "hazardous waste," and a description of the contents, such as the chemical name.
  - Ensure that the waste is compatible with the tank (e.g., don't put corrosive waste in an unlined steel tank) and do not store wastes that are incompatible with one another in the same tank.
  - Do not use uncovered tanks.
  - Ensure that ignitable and reactive wastes that are stored in tanks are separated from sources of ignition or reaction (e.g., open flames, smoking, welding, sparks, etc.).
  - Ensure that the tanks be designed in accordance with special design and installation requirements, and must be tested for tightness prior to use.
  - Provide tanks with special secondary containment and leak detection systems, and spill prevention and overfill controls.
  - Have tanks inspected by an independent, registered, professional engineer, and certified as to their integrity and compliance with the above requirements.

- ❑ When LQGs permanently cease using a tank, they must perform special cleanup and decontamination activities, and, if the former tank storage area cannot be fully cleaned up, then the area must be closed in accordance with requirements for hazardous waste landfills.
- ❑ Develop a written inspection schedule that lists the areas of the facility to be inspected and describes procedures to be followed during inspections.
- ❑ Perform inspections of all hazardous waste storage areas (weekly for containers, daily for tanks), looking for leaks, spills, damaged containers, and other hazardous conditions. Correct any problems as quickly as possible.
- ❑ Document your inspections (and any corrective actions taken to address noted problems) in a written inspection log, and keep these records for at least three years.
- ❑ Comply with special air emission standards for tanks and containers (i.e., 40 CFR Subparts AA, BB, and CC).
- ❑ Designate an emergency coordinator and post the name and telephone number of this coordinator next to the on-site telephone, along with the locations of fire extinguishers and spill control material, the fire alarm (if you have one), and the telephone number of the local fire department (i.e., 911). Make arrangements with local emergency response authorities to coordinate emergency services in the event of an emergency.
- ❑ Ensure that whenever waste is being handled, personnel have access to an internal alarm or emergency communication device.
- ❑ Train all personnel involved in hazardous waste management in proper waste handling and emergency procedures relevant to their specific job duties.
- ❑ Comply with Universal Waste requirements for any Universal Wastes that you generate. Universal Wastes are wastes that are subject to a special, reduced set of requirements in 40 CFR 273, and include batteries, recalled pesticides, mercury thermostats, and fluorescent lamps.
- ❑ Have a written contingency plan that includes emergency procedures in the event of a fire, explosion, spill, or other emergency. This plan must include the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of all persons qualified to act as emergency coordinators, a list of all emergency equipment at the facility (including the locations and brief descriptions of each item on the list), and a facility evacuation plan. The plan must also describe arrangements with local emergency authorities to coordinate emergency services.
- ❑ Have a formal personnel-training program that provides both initial training and annual refresher training. The training program must include a written description of the training, a list of names, job titles, and descriptions for all personnel involved in hazardous waste management, and records documenting that all required training has been provided. Retain these records until closure of the facility (or for at least three years after an employee last worked at the facility).

- Submit biennial hazardous waste reports to DEP, and keep copies of these reports for at least three years.

**Used Oil Management Requirements**  
Appendix C, Pages 111 - 114

10. Do you generate used oil, or collect it from your customers?
- YES                      NO  
(go on to next section)

If yes, you must:

- Place used oil storage tank or container on an impervious base. If the tank or container is outdoors, you must provide for secondary containment equal in volume to the capacity of the storage tank. If the tank or container is indoors, no secondary containment, device or structure is required [RCSA Section 22a-449(c)-119(b)(2)].

Explain how your used oil is managed per the above requirements i.e. is it indoors or does it have secondary containment? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- Label the tank or container "Used Oil" [40 CFR 279.22(c)].
- Use a licensed waste oil transporter to haul the oil to a treatment facility for processing [CGS Section 22a-454] OR burn the used oil in space heaters for energy recovery. Who is your used oil hauler? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Test the used oil for total halogen content and maintain records on site.
- Keep results of used oil testing [RCSA Section 22a-449(c)-119(b)(1)(C)].
- Prepare a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan if required [40 CFR 112.1]. (See Question #11)

**Solid Waste Management Requirements**  
Appendix D, Pages 115 - 117

11. You must:

- Provide adequate collection for the garbage of employees, customers and transients [33 USC 1905(a)(2)].

Explain practices. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Provide for recycling of the following materials generated by employees and/or customers [CGS §22a-241b(c)]:

- glass and metal food/beverage containers
- corrugated cardboard
- office paper and newspaper
- leaves and grass clippings
- scrap metal
- used oil
- lead acid batteries
- nickel-cadmium batteries

**SPCC Plan Requirements**  
Appendix E, Pages 119 - 123

12. Are you required to have a Spill, Prevention, Control, & Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan [40 CFR 112.1]?

YES

NO

(go on to next section)

NOTE: Your facility is required to have an SPCC plan if it does the following:

- Stores oil above ground in any size tank (s) with a total aggregate volume over 1,320 gallons; or
- Stores oil below ground in any size tank (s) with a total aggregate volume of 42,000 gallons (underground storage tanks regulated under 40 CFR 280 and 281 are now SPCC exempt);

Explain volume calculation \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**AND**

- Could reasonably be expected to discharge oil to a “navigable water of the United States” or “adjoining shorelines” considering a possible worst-case scenario. *This*

*criterion applies to just about every marina in the state, since a facility cannot take into consideration any man-made impediments to the flow of oil.*

13. If you are required to have a SPCC Plan, you must:

- Have it certified by a Registered Professional Engineer.
- Keep it on-site and make all employees aware of its location and contents.
- Review it at least once every five years and when there are changes in facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance which materially affect the facility's potential for the discharge of oil; or there are 2 or more spills in 12 months, or one spill of 1,000.
- Provide adequate containment, such as berms or dikes around oil tanks to protect the soil and water in the event of a spill as part of your SPCC Plan.
- Submit SPCC Plan to the EPA after having 2 discharges (over 42 gallons each) in any 12-month period, or a single spill over 1,000 gallons.

## Stormwater General Permit Requirements

Appendix F, Pages 125 - 127

14. Is your facility registered for a General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities [CGS §22a-430]?

YES

NO

(go on to next section)

NOTE: Your facility is required to register for a Stormwater General Permit if:

- It is classified under SIC 4493 (Marinas) or SIC 373 (Ship and Boat Building and Repairing); and
- Portions of the facility are involved in boat, vehicle, or equipment maintenance, fueling, and/or vehicle or equipment cleaning operations; and
- There is a stormwater discharge associated with the industrial activity. This includes the discharge from any conveyance, such as a pipe, ditch, channel, swale, or other discrete discharge (including boat launch ramps and marine railways) which is used for collecting and conveying stormwater that comes from areas related to manufacturing, processing, maintenance, waste disposal, or material and boat storage areas your site.

15. If you are registered for the Stormwater General Permit, you must:

- Have a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan that is certified by a licensed professional engineer.
- Conduct annual stormwater monitoring by October 1.

## Spent Lead Acid Battery Management

Pages 13 - 15

**NOTE:** You must manage your and your customers' spent lead acid batteries following either the "Universal Waste Rule Requirements" (Question #15) or the "Lead Acid Battery Recycling Rules" (Question #16).

16. Do you manage your spent lead acid batteries following the "Universal Waste Rule Requirements?"

YES            NO  
(go on to question 16)

If yes you must [40 CFR 273 Subpart B, RCSA §22a-449(c)-113(a)]:

- Mark all batteries (or containers holding such batteries) with the words "Universal Waste – Batteries," "Waste Batteries," or "Used Batteries."
- Store batteries for no more than one year before sending them off-site for recycling.
- Place any battery that shows signs of leakage, spillage, or damage in a container that is kept closed, is structurally sound, and is compatible with the contents of the battery.
- Immediately contain any releases of batteries or electrolyte.
- Before shipping batteries off-site, ensure that they are packaged, marked, labeled, and placarded in accordance with U.S. DOT rules for hazardous materials.
- Ship the batteries to another Universal Waste handler, or to an authorized destination facility for recycling. Prior to shipment, ensure that the receiving facility agrees to receive the shipment. Any shipments that are rejected must be taken back, or directed to another handler or destination facility.
- You must comply with Universal Waste transporter requirements if you transport batteries from one site to another [40 CFR 273 Subpart D].

17. Do you manage your spent lead acid batteries following the "Lead Acid Battery Recycling Rules?"

YES            NO  
(go on to next section)

If yes you must [RCSA §22a-449(c)-106(c)]:

- Segregate batteries from paper, rags, garbage, flammables, scrap metal, or hazardous chemicals by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other physical barrier.
- Store spent lead acid batteries on an impervious surface (such as concrete sealed to protect the surface from degradation), and inspect spent lead acid batteries weekly for leaks and deterioration.
- Open, handle or store spent lead acid batteries so that the battery case does not rupture, leak, or produce short circuits.
- Ensure that batteries are packaged, marked, labeled, and placarded in accordance with U.S. DOT rules for hazardous materials before shipping batteries off-site.

## Additional Air Emissions Requirements

Pages 18 – 19, 32 – 33, and 71 – 72

18. Do you have a parts washer that uses volatile organic compounds at room temperature?

YES

NO

(go on to Question #18)

If yes, you must do the following [RCSA §22a-174-20(l)]:

- The cover must be easily operated with one hand and closed whenever the parts washer is not being used for 2 minutes or more.
- Parts must be covered during draining.
- Waste solvent must be stored in covered containers.
- Cleaned parts must be drained for at least 15 seconds, or until dripping ceases, whichever is longer.
- Degreasing solvent must be sprayed as a compact fluid stream (not a fine, atomized, or shower type) and at a pressure that does not exceed 10 psi.
- Operation must cease at the occurrence of any visible solvent leaks.
- Post labels on or near each unit summarizing the applicable operating requirements.
- Keep monthly records on the amount of solvent added to each unit.

19. If you use paint spray guns, do you maintain purchase records for the past five years demonstrating that you have not purchased more than 1,500 gallons of volatile organic

compound containing coatings including diluents and cleanup solvents for the premises in any calendar year [RCSA §22a-174-3c]?

YES NO N/A

If you answered "YES," then no air emission permit is required for the use of paint spray guns. If you answered "NO," contact DEP's Bureau of Air Management at (860) 424-3027.

## Fuel Storage

Pages 51 - 52

20. Is there an Underground Storage Tank (UST) at your facility? NOTE: Tanks with ten percent or more of total volume below grade (including the volume of connected underground pipes) are considered USTs.

YES NO  
(go on to Question #20)

If you have a UST, it must [RCSA §22a-449(d)-1 and §§22a-449(d)-101-113]:

- Be constructed of noncorrosive materials or externally coated cathodically protected steel and installed according to manufacturer's specifications [includes piping].
- Be registered with the DEP and the local fire marshal (on the Form EPHM-6).
- Have overfill protection, such as automatic shutoff devices that activate at 90% UST capacity and restrict flow during deliveries.
- Have an approved method of leak detection that includes the maintenance of all activity records for 5 years.
- Have means to collect spills from delivery hoses at the tank fill-pipes.

Identify all USTs on site. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

21. Do you have gasoline storage tanks with a capacity of at least 250 gallons?

YES NO  
(go on to Question #21)

If yes, you must be in compliance with the Stage I Regulations for reduction of the impacts of gasoline vapors on air quality by [RCSA § 22a-174-20(a)(3)]:

- Having a permanent "submerged fill pipe" with a discharge point not more than eighteen inches from the bottom of the storage vessel unless it is a pressure "tank;" **or**

- Meeting the exemption for tanks that have a capacity of less than 1,000 gallons that were installed prior to June 1, 1972, or for underground storage tanks installed prior to June 1, 1972 that have “offset fill pipes.”

## Fueling Station Operation

Pages 54 - 56

22. Do you have a marine service station?

YES

NO

(go on to next section)

If yes, your fuel pumps must be [NFPA 30A]:

- Equipped with automatic closing dispensing nozzles without a latch-open device or holding clip.
- Attended by an employee responsible for supervising, observing, and controlling the dispensing of liquids whenever the station is open for business.
- Located within 100 feet of at least one fire extinguisher with the minimum classification of 40-B:C dispenser.
- Posted with signs with the following legends printed in 2-inch (5cm), red block capital letters on a white background in the dispensing area of all marine service stations:

BEFORE FUELING:

- (a) Stop all engines and auxiliaries
- (b) Shut off all electricity, open flames and heat sources
- (c) Check all bilges for fuel vapors
- (d) Extinguish all smoking materials
- (e) Close access fittings and openings that could allow fuel vapors to enter enclosed spaces of the vessel

DURING FUELING:

- (a) Maintain nozzle contact with fill pipe
- (b) Wipe up spills immediately
- (c) Avoid overfilling
- (d) Fuel filling nozzle must be attended at all times

AFTER FUELING:

- (a) Inspect bilges for leakage and fuel odors
- (b) Ventilate until odors are removed

## Coastal Permits

Pages 57 - 58

23. Do you have all the necessary permits and DEP approvals for all of your facility's structures on or over coastal waters and resources, dredging and filling, and are all of your structures in compliance with that authorization [CGS §22a-359(a)]?

NOTE: This includes maintenance dredging, construction or placement of docks, pilings, ramps, floats, piers, travel lift wells, seawalls, bulkheads, rip rap, stormwater outfall pipes, and/or mooring fields waterward of the high tide line in the tidal, coastal or navigable waters of the state.

YES                      NO

If you answered "Yes" Enter the Permit number or numbers for this facility

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*If you answered "NO," contact DEP's Office of Long Island Sound Programs at (860) 424-3034.*

## Miscellaneous Wastewater from Air Compressor Blowdown and Shop Floor Drains

Pages 59 and 63

24. Do you have an air compressor that requires lubricating oil?

YES                      NO  
(go on to Question #26)

If yes, you must [CGS §22-430]:

- Contain the air compressor blowdown water and discharge it only in accordance with applicable law. Explain how you manage this wastewater:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

25. If you discharge more than 500 gallons per day of air compressor blowdown water to the sanitary sewer, you must:

- Register for a *General Permit for Miscellaneous Discharges of Sewer Compatible Wastewater*.

26. If you discharge less than 500 gallons per day of air compressor blowdown water to the sanitary sewer, filing for a *General Permit for Miscellaneous Discharges of Sewer Compatible Wastewater* is not required, but you must:

- Evaluate the need for installing a dehumidifying system in the air compressor that would reduce the moisture content of the compressed air and therefore the volume of wastewater generated. This practice may also prolong the life of the compressor by reducing loss of lubrication and rusting.
- Visually inspect the exterior of air compressor equipment for the presence of oil leaks on a regular basis.
- Establish a preventative maintenance program which includes, but is not limited to, a schedule for cleaning parts, replacing oil, and replacing filters for the air compressor equipment as recommended in the manufacturer's specifications.
- Remove or retain any floating layer of oil prior to discharge.

27. Does your repair shop have floor drains?

YES

NO

(go on to next section)

If yes, you must [CGS §22-430]:

- Contain wastewater from the floor drains in a holding tank (1,000 gallon minimum capacity); **or**
- Discharge the shop wastewater to the sanitary sewer with an oil and grit separating tank

Alternatively, you may permanently seal floor drains with concrete so that they do not connect to a sewer or holding tank.

Explain practices. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

28. If you discharge more than 500 gallons per day of shop wastewater to the sanitary sewer through floor drains, you must:

- Register for a *General Permit for Miscellaneous Discharges of Sewer Compatible Wastewater*.

29. If you discharge less than 500 gallons per day of shop wastewater to the sanitary sewer, filing for a *General Permit for Miscellaneous Discharges of Sewer Compatible Wastewater* is not required, but you must:

- Avoid or minimize the use of any ammoniated, petroleum or chlorinated solvent-based cleaning agents.
- Sweep or vacuum floors often and immediately before floor washing.
- Clean up fluid spills quickly with absorbent material. Cover floor drains if there is a spill. There are inexpensive covers available for this purpose.

### Swimming Pool Wastewater

Page 73

30. Do you have a swimming pool?

YES

NO

(go on to next section)

If yes, you must [CGS §22-430]:

- Register for a *General Permit for the Discharge of Swimming Pool Wastewater* if you initiate, create, originate, or maintain a discharge of swimming pool wastewater (from backwashing, draining, pressure washing, or acid cleaning).

### Emergency Engines

Page 75

31. Do you use emergency engines to power emergency generators, water pumps, etc., which have the potential to emit 15 tons or more per year of any individual air pollutant [RCSA §22a-174-3a(1)(D)]?

YES

NO

If yes, no air emission permit is required from CT-DEP for their operation if you [RCSA §22a-174-3c]:

- Maintain records for the past 5 years demonstrating that you have purchased no more than the following for your facility in any calendar year:
  - 41 million cubic feet of gaseous fuel (natural gas); or
  - 21,000 gallons of distillate fuel (diesel/#2 oil); or
  - 100,000 gallons of propane.