

Pollution from Ships & Boats

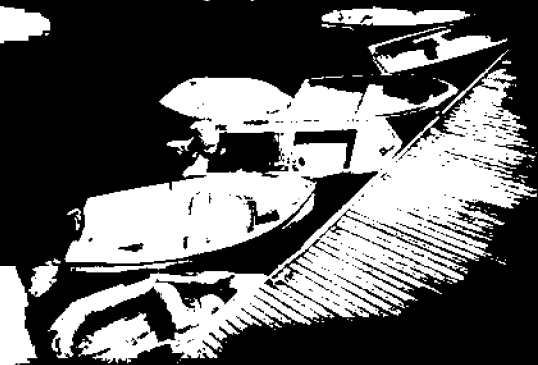
Environmental Protection is responsible for the protection of 'controlled waters'. This includes the territorial sea up to the 12-mile limit and coastal waters, including bays and inlets.

Diesel, oil and petroleum spirit, sewage and contaminated bilge water can all cause pollution if discharged into controlled waters.

Causing or knowingly permitting pollution of controlled waters is an offence under the Water Pollution (Jersey) Law, 2000. There are however strong defences that may be available to persons acting in a responsible manner.

A copy of the law can be obtained from the States Greffe bookshop or it can be viewed at www.jerseylegalinfo.je

Information for this leaflet has been obtained from the Environment Agency, UK.



By following the advice set out in this leaflet you can minimise the risk of causing pollution from boating activities.

Ships and Boats Pollution Prevention Checklist

Fuels and oils should be used and disposed of carefully. Make sure oil and fuel containers are well secured and keep absorbent materials on board to use in the event of a spill.

Boats should be fitted with a holding tank for sewage and this should be discharged to the appropriate onshore facilities.

Take care to prevent anti fouling products and paint from entering the sea. Take specialist advice on the type of products that you use and always apply the product in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Use the minimum of detergent and other chemical cleaners, and where possible use clean water only.

- Always clean up a spill – never wash it into the sea or into a watercourse.

Water Pollution Hotline Tel: 709535

Prevention is better than cure

If you're not sure



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ships & boats and the aquatic environment

Waste

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Oil & Fuel

Hydrocarbons (petrol, diesel or oil) can damage plants and animals. It is vital that they do not enter the marine environment.

Refuel or decant carefully to avoid spillages.

Portable tanks should be sited and secured safely on the craft.

Always keep absorbent material on board to use in the event of a spill.

Dispose of waste oil properly onshore. There are facilities at the St Helier, Elizabeth and La Collette Marinas.

Absorbent materials are available to clean oil from bilge water. Remember to dispose of the used absorbents correctly onshore.

Fill portable fuel tanks and spare fuel containers away from the water's edge and not where a spillage could enter a watercourse or the sea.



Inboard engines should have a drip tray under the engine and gearbox to prevent contamination.

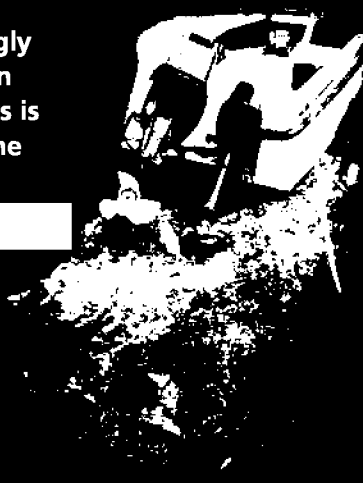
Drip trays should be emptied regularly into a secure container.

Every effort should be made to transfer heavily contaminated bilge water to secure containers for proper disposal onshore.

Emulsifiers and detergents should be used sparingly and only when necessary on oil spillages or contaminated bilge water.

Causing or knowingly permitting pollution of controlled waters is an offence under the Water Pollution

Act 1987.



Sewage

Sewage can have a serious impact on the aquatic environment. Apart from the visual unpleasantness of raw sewage floating on the water, it can also be harmful to aquatic plants and animals as it removes oxygen from the water. It can also pose a health risk to swimmers and others using the sea for recreational purposes.

Sewage Disposal

Holding tanks and chemical toilets should be pumped into approved sanitary stations. Elizabeth Marina and St Helier Marina have facilities for pumping out holding tanks and emptying chemical toilets.

Ideally, boats should be fitted with an adequate holding tank for sewage and waste water and these should be discharged to the appropriate onshore facilities. If it is necessary to discharge the contents of a sea toilet at sea, it should only be done well offshore where swimming, windsurfing or other recreational activities do not take place. It is not permitted to discharge toilets in to the marinas.

Always use the minimum amount of toilet chemicals.

Cleaning, Painting and Anti-fouling

Most anti-fouling products are designed to kill or discourage naturally occurring organisms. If used carelessly they can cause damage to the water environment.

Scraping anti-foul products from your craft may release harmful substances into the water.

Soaps and detergents can produce 'grey water' which promotes algal growth. This can lead to oxygen being removed from the water causing marine life to suffocate.

When removing old layers of anti-fouling paint, take care to prevent any material from entering the sea.

Take specialist advice on the type of paint you use and always apply the product in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

When cleaning or hosing down your craft, use the minimum of abrasion.

Use a sponge or cloth on soft anti-foulings.

Reduce the water pressure if the runoff is coloured.

If the craft is cleaned whilst afloat, use only clean water on the external surfaces.

Clean up when you have finished. Ensure that tins, brushes and debris are collected and disposed of in a recommended manner.

Take care when using paints and varnish. Keep lids on the pots. Use water based paints where possible.

Always clean up any spillage and never wash it into the sea or any watercourse leading to the sea.

When cleaning, use the minimum of detergents and other chemical cleaners.