

2015–2016 EDITION

# Sound Information: A Boater's Guide



PUGET  
SOUNDKEEPER®

# Boating Related Regulations

Regulation	Penalties and Enforcement
<b>Trash</b> Boats over 26’ must visibly display the MARPOL trash placard. Boats over 40’ must have a written Waste Management Plan onboard. No trash may be thrown overboard within the boundaries of Puget Sound.	<b>International Law: Marine Pollution Act</b> MARPOL allows up to \$25,000 in civil penalties, \$50,000 in fines and up to five years in jail Enforcement Agency: U.S. Coast Guard
<b>Sewage</b> It is illegal to discharge untreated sewage within the 3-mile territorial limit which includes all of Puget Sound and its fresh water tributaries.	<b>Law: Clean Water Act</b> Fines of up to \$2,000 for the illegal discharge Enforcement Agencies: U.S. Coast Guard and Department of Ecology
<b>Oil</b> U.S. Coast Guard regulations state: “No person may intentionally drain oil or oil waste from any source into the bilge of any vessel.” Boats over 26’ must display a placard: <b>Oil Discharge is Prohibited</b>	<b>Law: Oil Pollution Control Act (OPA)</b> Fines of up to \$20,000 and responsibility for the costs of environmental cleanup or damage claims Enforcement Agencies: U.S. Coast Guard and Department of Ecology
<b>Reporting Hazardous Waste Spills</b> The person in charge must report any hazardous waste spill from the vessel. Call 800.OILS.911 and the U.S. Coast Guard National Response Center at 800.424.8802. They will notify the Coast Guard and EPA. If you are not near a phone, call the Coast Guard on VHF Channel 16.	<b>Law: Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Prevention and Response</b> (Chapter 90.56) Fines of up to \$25,000 and responsibility for the costs of environmental cleanup or damage claims Enforcement Agency: U.S. Coast Guard
<b>Lead-Acid Batteries</b> To throw batteries in the water or trash is illegal. Lead-acid batteries must be disposed of properly, either by exchanging when purchasing a new one, or by recycling.	<b>Law: Dangerous Waste Regulation</b> Fines of up to \$10,000 per day per occurrence Enforcement Agencies: Department of Ecology, County Hazardous Waste Programs
<b>Washing, Sanding, Painting and Varnishing</b> State law prohibits the discharge of any pollutants into the water, including soaps, paints and dust from sanding. Slip-side maintenance must involve less than 25% of the area of the deck and superstructures of the boat.	<b>Law: Washington State Pollution Control Act</b> Enforcement Agency: Department of Ecology
<b>Bottom cleaning</b> Underwater cleaning of boat hulls with soft or abrasive anti-fouling paint is illegal. Hard bottom paint or gel coat may be cleaned in the water only with non-mechanical devices and only if no discharge of paint occurs. Land-based cleaning may only occur at permitted boatyards with full containment of waste water.	<b>Law: Washington State Pollution Control Act</b> Enforcement Agency: Department of Ecology

# Sound Information: A Boater's Guide

A publication of Puget Soundkeeper



**PUGET  
SOUNDKEEPER®**

Andy Gregory, Project Coordinator and Editor 2014-2015

Barbara Owens, Project Coordinator and Editor 2012-2013

Chris Wilke, Project Coordinator and Editor 2003-2010

Pat Buller Pearson, Project Coordinator and Editor 1996-2001

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## A Message from Puget Soundkeeper

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Boating in Puget Sound provides unparalleled access to some of our State's most beautiful places. With this privilege comes great responsibility to minimize our impact and to preserve these fragile ecosystems.

Puget Sound's waters and wildlife are already under pressure from upland sources of pollution including stormwater runoff, combined sewer overflows and agricultural runoff. Every time you get underway, you have an opportunity to minimize your impact by making good choices and implementing the Best Management Practices (BMPs) found in this book.

The Boater's Guide is intended to give you several practical solutions to the most common sources of boater-generated pollution. Our job is to provide you with tips, tricks and tools to make your boating experience as clean and safe as possible. Your job is to implement these best practices to the best of your ability.

We invite you to take this challenge — to change your habits and to do things a little differently, step up and be a leader in your community, and reach out and educate others. Together we can make a big difference to protect and preserve Puget Sound for future generations.



**Andy Gregory**

Pollution Prevention Director, Puget Soundkeeper

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- Terri Jenkins-McLean
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- U.S. Coast Guard, Puget Sound Marine Safety Office
- Washington State Department of Ecology
- Washington State Department of Health
- Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Lynn Satre
- Washington State Parks Boating Program
- West Marine

**Disclaimer:** Puget Soundkeeper has taken great care in identifying and offering guidance on environmentally sound products and procedures in the Boater's Guide. Neither Soundkeeper nor any contributing agencies, organizations or individuals assume any liability for the accuracy or completeness of the information presented in the guide. Inclusion in this guide is not an endorsement of the companies listed. Any opinions expressed in this guide are those of Soundkeeper and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of any funding agency.

# What's Inside?

- Introduction**
  - Puget Soundkeeper ..... 4
  - Clean Marina Washington .... 5
  - Charting a Course ..... 6
- The Magic of Puget Sound**
  - Geology..... 7
  - Life in Puget Sound..... 8
  - Fish and Shellfish ..... 9
  - Birds and Marine Mammals..... 10
  - Aquatic Reserves..... 11
- Threats to Puget Sound**
  - Oil and Fuel Spills..... 12
  - Gray Water Pollution..... 13
  - Plastics and Trash..... 14
  - Invasive Species ..... 15
  - Nutrient Pollution..... 17
  - Sewage..... 17
- Sewage Disposal**
  - Pumpout Locations..... 18
- Oil and Fuel Issues**
  - Fueling Tips ..... 30
  - Fuel Docks..... 34
- Boat Maintenance Issues**
  - Cleaning Products..... 38
  - Slip-Side Maintenance ..... 40
  - Out of the Water ..... 44
- The Boater's Directory**
  - Who to Call..... 45
  - Where to Get It..... 50
  - Permitted Boatyards..... 52
- Making a Difference**
  - The Puget 10-Step..... 56

## You Can Help

Puget Soundkeeper serves as an advocate, educator and catalyst for change for Puget Sound by bringing together those who impact its waters, whether they be industries, recreational users, or residents. You can help protect Puget Sound by supporting Soundkeeper through your contributions and volunteering.

### Volunteer opportunities:

- Cleaning waterways
- On-water patrols
- Assisting at events
- Helping with fundraising
- Advocacy

Contact Puget Soundkeeper or visit their web site to find volunteer opportunities or to make a donation.

Puget Soundkeeper  
130 Nickerson Street  
Suite 107  
Seattle, Washington 98109  
206.297.7002  
[pugetsoundkeeper.org](http://pugetsoundkeeper.org)

## Puget Soundkeeper

Founded in 1984, Puget Soundkeeper is an independent non-profit organization whose mission is to protect and preserve Puget Sound and its surrounding waters. Puget Soundkeeper is also a member of Waterkeeper Alliance, an international network of over 200 Keeper programs worldwide—each one designated as a Keeper for a specific water body.



### To achieve its mission, Puget Soundkeeper is involved in:

**Active monitoring.** Soundkeeper conducts regular on-the-water pollution detection patrols using the Soundkeeper patrol boat and a network of trained volunteers. Soundkeeper is the only organization that actively monitors and patrols the waters of Puget Sound to detect and document sources of illegal pollution.

**Active engagement.** Soundkeeper is a major environmental stakeholder with government and business groups working to regulate pollution discharges from sewage treatment plants, industrial facilities, construction sites, boatyards, municipalities and others.

**Active enforcement.** Soundkeeper enforces the Federal Clean Water Act through citizen lawsuits against egregious violators in order to bring them into compliance with water quality standards.

**Solution-oriented partnerships.** Soundkeeper works with individuals, businesses and governments in voluntary partnership efforts to prevent harmful discharges into Puget Sound through education, stewardship events and business assistance and certification programs such as the EnviroStars hazardous waste management program and the Clean Marina Washington project. Soundkeeper involves community volunteers in 40+ marine debris cleanups each year, resulting in the removal of several tons of trash per year from Puget Sound shorelines and waterways.

## Clean Marina Washington

Washington's Clean Marina program encourages stewardship, water-quality protection and waste reduction through education and assistance to marinas and recreational boaters. Marinas voluntarily assess their operations and implement pollution prevention practices in order to receive their Clean Marina certification. Certified marinas that earn the right to "fly the flag" provide a model for pollution prevention in other waterfront activities.



Clean Marina programs exist in 25 other states and British Columbia, Canada. At the time of the Clean Marina Washington program introduction in 2005, thirteen marinas were already certified through an award-winning local business assistance program called EnviroStars, which now operates in seven Western Washington counties. With the advent of Clean Marina Washington, the program is now open to all public and private marinas in the state. EnviroStars continues to administer the Clean Marina certifications in King, Kitsap, Jefferson, Pierce, Skagit, Spokane and Whatcom Counties. As of April 2015, 68 marinas have become certified.

For a current list of certified marinas, visit [www.cleanmarinawashington.org](http://www.cleanmarinawashington.org).

## Marina Certification

For more information on Clean Marina Washington, please contact the Program Administration or a Clean Marina Partner.

### **Program Administration, Site Visits and Certifications**

Puget Soundkeeper  
206.297.7002, or [info@cleanmarinawashington.org](mailto:info@cleanmarinawashington.org)

### **Site Visits and Certifications**

EnviroStars Cooperative  
206.263.1663

Washington Sea Grant  
206.616.8929

### **Program Supporters**

Northwest Marine Trade  
Association  
206.634.0911

Washington Department of  
Ecology  
360.407.7211

Washington Department of  
Natural Resources  
360.902.1100

Washington State Parks  
and Recreation Commission  
360.902.8555



"We who love boats and the water are the primary users of the greatest wilderness regions on earth. Preservation of those regions is therefore our responsibility."

**Andre Mele**

Yacht builder, designer and writer



### The Sound's Future is in Our Hands

Since Puget Soundkeeper issued the first boaters guide many things have changed: products advertising "biodegradable," "environmentally friendly" and "non-toxic" have become increasingly common at most marine outlets. Marine pump-out stations and mobile services have become more accessible and convenient for boaters to use. Many other publications work to increase public awareness of the environmental impacts associated with recreational boating. Soundkeeper supports the efforts of the individuals and groups that have made these changes possible and will continue working with these groups to address the problems that impact life in Puget Sound.

Trash is still the most visible kind of pollution throughout the Sound. Plastic bottles, pieces of styrofoam, discarded nets, beer and pop cans and an unbelievable assortment of appliances and engine blocks dot the shorelines and cover the beaches from Olympia to the San Juan Islands. Plastic and other trash often trap, injure and kill aquatic life and birds and foul props or intake fittings on boats.

Less visible, but equally dangerous, oils, detergents, sewage and toxic products carelessly discharged into the water directly impact life in Puget Sound. Fish, shellfish, sea birds and other forms of aquatic life all require a balance of nutrients, oxygen and clean water to survive. Too many nutrients, too little oxygen or the presence of even small quantities of toxic products in the water can have a devastating impact on the balance of life in the Sound.

In our first editions we presented suggestions to boaters on the safe use and disposal of potentially harmful products and simple tips on some safer alternative products. In this edition we would like to go a step further and ask boaters to challenge old habits. The impact from boating doesn't have to be negative. Working together we can protect the quality of life in the Sound while we enjoy cruising, sailing, paddling or just walking the beaches of Puget Sound.



# The Magic of Puget Sound

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## Geology

The present look of the Puget Sound basin began to take shape 2.2 million years ago. After millions of years of shifting continental plates, collisions of large land masses, and massive volcanic eruptions, what we know as the Cascade and Olympic ranges emerged. These mountains formed a long north-south trough and defined the Sound's east and west boundaries. Several advances and retreats of glaciers worked to give our area its unique characteristics.

The last glacial advance took place just 15,000 years ago. It has been termed the Vashon Glacier for the deposits it left on Vashon Island. At its height it covered the Puget Sound basin with over 3,000 feet of ice and advanced as far as Tenino, south of Olympia. The only ice-free areas were the peaks of the Cascades to the east and the Olympics to the west, all else was ice. The Vashon glacier began its slow withdrawal 14,000 years ago, leaving behind its fingerprints for us to discover and decipher. The large U-shaped valleys in the North Cascades as well as the low-rounded hills prevalent around Puget Sound are a signature of these glaciers.

The most evident feature of the glaciers' advance is the Sound itself. Glaciers dug deep troughs through the Sound, the deepest point being a 930 foot hole just off Point Jefferson. Depths of 600-800 feet are common. Three large underwater ridges known as sills separate the major basins of Puget Sound. The first is at Admiralty Inlet (218 ft.), where the Strait of Juan de Fuca enters the Sound, the second is at the entrance to Hood Canal at South Point (175 ft.), and the third at Tacoma Narrows (145 ft.) These large ridges act like dams to the currents of ocean water entering the sound. Due to this geography, much of Puget Sound is only flushed out twice a year, with some areas such as Hood Canal, just once a year. With such a limited exchange of water through the Sound, it is easy to understand the serious effects of pollution in our waters.

As residents of Puget Sound, we are blessed with a magical combination of water and land that form one of the most beautiful environments anywhere. This booklet is meant to help you better preserve the water environment we all enjoy by better understanding your effects on this fragile ecosystem. Each time you launch your boat and head off into the waters of Puget Sound, you enter a world millions of years in the making. Before we contemplate the health of today's Sound, it might help to understand its past.

## FYI: Fishing

Do it in Season! Take only the legal limit (or less) and safely release undersize fish and non-target species. Consult the current fishing regulations pamphlet for limits and restrictions. At first glance "the regs" may appear complex, because harvest limits and closures vary by area, species and time of year but specific rules for a given area at a given time are not complicated at all.

Practice accurate species identification and proper release techniques (for protected species or undersize fish), and remember to use barbless hooks (pinch down hook barbs if present) in all saltwater areas of Washington State. Be sure to safely release even unwanted species because they perform an important ecological function in the Sound. As always, please remember to dispose of unwanted or excess fishing line, weights and tackle on shore.

For more information contact:  
Washington Department of  
Fish and Wildlife  
360.902.2500  
[wdfw.wa.gov](http://wdfw.wa.gov)

## The Magic of Puget Sound (continued)

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### Life in Puget Sound

The beauty of our waters is obvious to everyone, but beneath this beauty is a complex system that is under stress. If we better understand the geology, history, web of life and how humans impact the Sound we will be better able to protect and enjoy it.

Our ecosystem is an intricately connected web of life. This vast web, which links the survival of the smallest plants and animals in the sediments to that of the largest, exists in a delicate state of balance. The health of the organisms depends on the health of those on which they feed and feed on them. Destruction of wetlands, loss of spawning habitat, declining food sources and various forms of marine pollution can have devastating effects on the entire web which ultimately includes you and me.

Although nature often surprises us with its resiliency, small changes can have lasting effects throughout the region. Contaminants that are released into Puget Sound waters enter the food chain at many different levels and affect the health of all organisms within the ecosystem. Concentrated over time, the effect of these contaminants is magnified greatly, especially in predator species. This was brought into sharp relief when a dead orca whale found in the Strait of Juan de Fuca was measured with the highest toxic PCB levels of any marine mammal anywhere in the world, ever.

In Puget Sound, sediment contamination has been scientifically linked to cancerous liver tumors and reproductive failure in several species of bottom fish. Sewage discharges have forced restrictions or closure of many of the Sound's commercial shellfish beds.

Stormwater runoff, combined sewer overflows, industrial dischargers, failing residential septic systems and poor farming or livestock practices all contribute substantially to the pollution of the Sound. As individual boaters we are certainly only a small part of the overall problem, but multiplied by 50,000 (the number of recreational boats permanently moored on the Sound) the combined effects of our individual actions do have a direct impact on the health of the ecosystem. As boaters, we know the challenges of boating without polluting, but there is

room for improvement in many common practices. This guide is your invitation to join us in working to preserve, protect and enjoy the natural beauty of Puget Sound.

### Fish and Shellfish

Most shellfish, such as clams and oysters, feed by filtering huge quantities of water through their systems. When the waters or sediments are contaminated, shellfish pick up and accumulate pathogens including disease-causing bacteria and viruses. While these pathogens may not directly harm the shellfish, when shellfish are eaten by marine mammals or humans, pathogens and toxins are passed on, sometimes with deadly consequences.

Many of Washington's prime shellfish beds have been closed to harvesting as a result of fecal coliform bacteria—an indicator of elevated levels of raw sewage. Of the 466 public recreational shellfish beaches, roughly two thirds are either permanently closed or face harvest restrictions at some point throughout the year. Marinas are known sources of chemical and bacterial contamination that can pose human health risks with regard to shellfish consumption. This has led state regulators and citizen groups to consider creating strict no-anchorage zones near sensitive shellfish beds. In most cases shellfish beds near marinas and anchorage are closed to harvest by the Department of Health due to the disease risk posed by even one discharge of raw or poorly treated boat sewage. The proper use of holding tanks could alleviate the need for such measures in the future.

Fish and shellfish are big businesses in Puget Sound. Washington's commercial shellfish harvest contributes an estimated \$101 million to the state's economy every year. This amounts to eighty-five percent of the entire US west coast shellfish harvest, including California, Oregon and Alaska! These shellfish include clams, oysters, mussels, scallops, geoducks, crab and shrimp. The health, diversity and abundance of these species are indicators of the overall health of Puget Sound. With so many of the commercial shellfish beds already closed to harvest, any more closures could be devastating to the industry.

Know before you dig!

Check to see if an area is closed to harvesting due to pollution or marine biotoxins (red tide). Check with the individual County Department of Health for local pollution-related closures and also contact:

Washington State  
Department of Health  
Marine Biotoxins Hotline  
800.562.5632  
[doh.wa.gov/ehp/sf/biotoxin.htm](http://doh.wa.gov/ehp/sf/biotoxin.htm)

Learn about allowable traps and gear, how to properly determine the sex of Dungeness crab and how to test for soft shell. Make sure to set safely and collect all crab and shrimp pots. Stray and abandoned pots "continue to fish" when lost.

A valid shellfish license is required for all harvests. Regulations are detailed in the Sportfishing Regulations pamphlet (available at tackle shops and where licenses are sold).

For up-to-the-minute regulations and openings, contact:

Washington Department of  
Fish and Wildlife  
866.880.5431  
[wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/washington](http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/washington)

## **FYI: Marine Mammals**

### **How close is too close?**

It is best to stay at least 100 yards away from marine mammals and sea birds, especially those nesting or caring for their young.

For whale watching guidelines contact:

Whale Museum

360.378.4710

[www.whale-museum.org](http://www.whale-museum.org)

### **What about injured marine mammals?**

If you sight an injured or abandoned marine mammal contact:

Washington State Patrol

360.753.6540

National Marine Fisheries Service, 866.767.6114

### **What if I find an abandoned harbor seal pup?**

Do not disturb resting harbor seal pups – it's the law!

Harbor seals commonly leave their pups for up to 24 hours while gathering food. If you see a resting pup, keep dogs and people away. It is against Federal law to feed, touch, harass or move a marine mammal. If you see a violation or an animal is in danger please call the NOAA Northwest Stranding Hotline at 800.853.1964.

## **The Magic of Puget Sound** (continued)

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### **Birds and Marine Mammals**

Birds are the most visible indicators of the health of Puget Sound. Because they are most often above the water or on the surface, increases and decreases in their abundance are easily noticed. In recent years, bird counts indicate a decline in the numbers of many native Northwest sea birds, including western grebes, pelagic cormorants and marbled murrelets. Whether it's fuel and oil from the bilge, litter and plastic debris dumped overboard or habitat disruption from our wakes, recreational boaters often pose serious threats to sea birds.

There are eight species of marine mammals that are commonly found in Puget Sound. Four are year-round residents: the harbor seal, harbor porpoise, Dall's porpoise and Orca whale. The gray whale, Minke whale, California sea lion and Steller sea lion spend only a part of the year in our waters.

In 1972, the Federal Marine Mammal Protection Act was passed making it illegal to kill, capture or harass marine mammals. Since passage of this act many marine mammal populations have stabilized or increased. However, the effects of toxic contamination continue to impact the quality of the water in the Sound and threaten the health of many birds and mammals.

Puget Sound's resident orca whales are listed as Endangered on the federal Endangered Species Act which means they are likely to become extinct unless protective measures are taken to ensure their survival. Boat traffic from eager whale watchers, both commercial and private, interferes with their feeding and is identified as a contributing factor to their decline, along with toxic pollution and declining salmon runs.

## **Aquatic Reserves and Protected Areas**

On land, the concept of setting aside areas for protection of habitat, species and natural beauty is a common preservation technique; National Parks, Wildlife Refuges and Wilderness Areas are a few examples. In our waterways this concept has been slow to develop, but recently there has been a surge in Marine Protected Areas, Aquatic Reserves, Marine Preserves and Marine Stewardship Areas as designations used by various agencies for protecting aquatic habitat for wildlife and recreation. By protecting important habitat these areas can function as sanctuaries for threatened species allowing them a base from which to populate the rest of Puget Sound. Throughout the world, Marine Protected Areas have been shown to increase the abundance and size of fish in nearby "open areas." The Edmonds Underwater Park in Puget Sound was an early success for this type of management, and scuba divers are still treated to large and plentiful fish in this protected area.

Often, some uses are curtailed. For instance, a Marine Preserve may prohibit shellfish gathering or fishing for bottom fish in order to protect the resident marine life, but may allow for salmon fishing which targets a migratory species. In other cases there may be no recreational activity restrictions, but shoreline development is managed for aquatic habitat protection.

In some areas, voluntary measures are in place, such as the Eelgrass Protection Zone near Port Townsend where boaters are encouraged not to anchor in the shallow water. Another example is the Bottomfish Recovery Zones within the San Juan Marine Stewardship Area, where sport fishers are encouraged not to fish for bottom fish in order to restore the regional fishing prospects.

With a little research you can learn about these protected areas and increase your enjoyment the next time you're on the water.

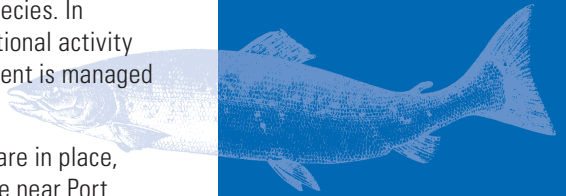
For more information on aquatic reserves and protected areas:

Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife  
360.902.2700  
[wdfw.wa.gov/fish/mpa/puget\\_sound/index.htm](http://wdfw.wa.gov/fish/mpa/puget_sound/index.htm)

Department of Natural Resources  
360.902.1073  
[dnr.wa.gov/Publications/aqr\\_reserves\\_map\\_fullpage\\_web.pdf](http://dnr.wa.gov/Publications/aqr_reserves_map_fullpage_web.pdf)

San Juan County Marine Resources Committee  
360.370.7592  
[sjcmrc.org](http://sjcmrc.org)

Port of Port Townsend Eelgrass Protection Zone  
360.379.5610  
[jeffersonmrc.org/Projects/Eelgrass-Protection.aspx](http://jeffersonmrc.org/Projects/Eelgrass-Protection.aspx)



## Reporting Spills

In the event of a spill, immediately notify both the federal and state agencies below:

U.S. Coast Guard  
800.424.8802

Washington Department of Ecology  
800.OILS911

Contact Puget Soundkeeper if you witness or have questions about illegal discharges:  
800.42PUGET

## Threats to Puget Sound

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### Oil and Fuel Spills

Large oil spills, such as the 1989 Exxon Valdez spill and the BP Gulf Oil Disaster in 2010, have received a lot of public attention in recent years. The unfortunate truth is that large oil spills account for only a small percentage of the oil that ends up in the water each year.

Stormwater runoff, industry activities and the small amounts of oil that are discharged from sources such as bilges, outboard motors, careless fueling habits and the improper disposal of used oil products all contribute to the pollution. A single pint of oil spilled in the water will cover one acre of the water's surface, destroying sensitive Dungeness crab larvae and plankton that forms the first step in the marine food chain.

**Oil is toxic.** Whether it's motor oil, gasoline, diesel fuel or other petroleum derivatives, oil is toxic. It can cause nerve and respiratory damage in mammals and can poison or kill fish and other aquatic creatures if allowed to pass across the gills. Vapors from spilled oil can sicken people or animals even without coming into contact with the water. When oil is spilled in water it creates a sheen on the water's surface which can threaten or destroy fish, waterfowl, larvae and microscopic marine organisms that inhabit the important surface layer. Waste oil is even more toxic. Heavy metals, fuel and trace contaminants, commonly present in waste oils, are toxic even in very small concentrations.

**Oil is persistent.** The Exxon Valdez ran aground in Prince William Sound in 1989 spilling 10.8 million gallons of crude oil. Despite a large cleanup effort, scientists and fishermen point to evidence of how this once pristine area still has not recovered. Beyond the lingering visible evidence of oil, certain compounds such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons persist in the environment and work their way through the food chain, affecting critical life functions of animals not directly exposed to the oil.

Because of the toxic and destructive nature of oil, both federal and state law prohibit the discharge of **any** oil or petroleum products into navigable waters. Boats that are over 26 feet in length are required to display an “Oil Discharge is Prohibited” placard near the bilge pump switch (available at marine supply stores).

The fine for discharging oil or fuel can run as high as **\$20,000 per day per violation**, however it may be reduced or eliminated if the spill is small, and if proper reporting procedures are followed.

### What About Gray Water?

This is a tricky issue for many boaters, because while gray water is not specifically regulated like sewage (black water), it does fall under the Washington State Pollution Control Act which states that it is illegal to discharge any pollutants into the waters of the state. Most cruising boats do not have a means of collecting and storing gray water onboard, so our advice is to go ashore whenever possible for showers and such, and think like you are camping in a national park the rest of the time. The best policy is to minimize your gray water discharges whenever possible, particularly in areas with limited current flow like marinas and protected bays.

Boaters can help by monitoring their gray water discharges: dish water, hand washing, showers and even clothes washing on some boats. Most cruising boats do not have a means of collecting and storing gray water onboard, so our advice is to go ashore whenever possible for showers, etc. Remember that what goes down the sink goes into the Sound!

If you do dishes onboard, remember that grease and oil in food behaves like oil on the water, forming a sheen on the surface, and that dish detergent is a pollutant. Other harsher chemicals should never be poured down the drain on a boat.

If possible, look for opportunities to dispose of things on-shore. Table scraps are not suitable for fish food and contribute to nutrient imbalance.



## FYI: Trash

Adopt this simple policy:  
If it comes onboard, it  
returns to shore.

The Coast Guard requires all  
boats over 26 feet to display  
a Marine Pollution Act  
placard in a visible location.

Regardless of the length of  
your vessel, we recommend  
that you develop a simple  
Waste Management Plan  
and keep it onboard.

Remember: the simpler  
the plan the greater the  
success. A good plan  
should include these three  
elements:

- The name of the vessel
- The person in charge
- A short description of  
your plan

## Threats to Puget Sound (continued)

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### Plastics and Trash

Plastic and synthetic items like fishing line and nets in the marine environment are extremely destructive. Worldwide they are estimated to cause the death of over 1 million sea birds and 100,000 marine mammals every year. Plastic products do not biodegrade, but rather photodegrade, which means that the sun's UV rays break the plastic into increasingly small pieces that remain in the environment. These tiny bits of plastic are called microplastics, and they also enter the water directly as 'microbeads' in some soaps and shower products. In addition to the toxic additives already present in many plastics, microplastics actually absorb persistent pollutants in the water, which then enter the food chain and accumulate over time when plastic is ingested by wildlife.

The marine life in Puget Sound, including fish, seals, whales and seabirds can mistake plastics and other trash for food. Commonly mistaken items include six-pack rings, plastic bags, discarded nets, styrofoam, bottle caps, cigarettes, fishing line and other garbage. In addition to eating these items, birds often feed them to their young. Whether it's starvation through an artificially full stomach, suffocation, strangulation or poisoning, the result is the same. Always cut the rings on plastic beverage holders (6-pack rings) before discarding in the trash to ensure no entanglement is possible.

For more information on the hazards of marine plastics visit: [algalita.org](http://algalita.org)

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In 1973, the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships was drafted into law to protect the ocean environment. This document was modified in 1978 to include five annexes on ocean dumping. With these amendments the treaty is known as the Marine Pollution Act (MARPOL) for short. To date 39 countries, including the United States, have signed the international treaty.

Annex V of MARPOL specifically prohibits the dumping of any plastics from any vessel anywhere in the ocean, or in our navigable waters, and restricts the dumping of all other types of refuse from boats. Additionally, if your boat is over 40' you are required by MARPOL to have a written Waste Management Plan onboard. Here is a sample:

**Waste Management Plan for:  
(Vessel Name)**

**Person in Charge of Vessel:  
(Captain's Name)**

All the garbage generated on the vessel is put in a garbage bag and disposed of in the trash containers or recycling receptacles at the harbor at the end of each trip (or is given to the tender vessel to take to shore for proper disposal). All crew members have been oriented to the requirements of MARPOL Annex V by the captain and all new crew are specifically shown the MARPOL V placard and told to keep all refuse stowed on board. Passenger orientation to the vessel includes being shown the location of the trash receptacles and mention of refuse discharge regulation.

## FYI: Invasives

You can help control Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) by removing marine organisms and vegetation from boats and trailers and familiarizing yourself with the identification of the AIS threats for your water type. Never deposit shellfish or shells to a beach that is different from where they came.

For questions about aquatic invasive species, contact:

Washington Department of  
Fish and Wildlife  
360.902.2200  
[wdfw.wa.gov/fish/ans](http://wdfw.wa.gov/fish/ans)

## Threats to Puget Sound (continued)

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### Invasive Species

Also known as Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS), these organisms can spread by attaching themselves to boat hulls, engine intakes or trailers and transport themselves to colonize new areas where they crowd out native species. Many have no natural predators in our area to keep them in check.

**Fresh Water:** Aquatic plants such as milfoil and Brazilian elodea are threats to our freshwater environment. These invasive plants and others crowd out native vegetation that provides habitat for freshwater fish and juvenile salmon as well as posing a threat to navigation in shallow water. Zebra mussels and New Zealand mud snails are the most significant threats from invasive invertebrate animals. Zebra mussels in particular are a concern for boaters and have been blamed for the collapse of fisheries in the Midwest and have caused millions of dollars in damage to boat engines and water intakes. They have been detected on several occasions entering Washington State aboard trailered boats. As of 2009, there are no known colonies of zebra mussels in Washington waters.

**Salt Water:** On the saltwater side the primary concerns are spartina, a plant that destroys intertidal wetlands, invasive tunicates and the European green crab. Tunicates, or sea squirts, look somewhat like sponges to the untrained eye, but in fact they are more complex organisms with a primitive spinal cord. Tunicates are top on the list of concerns because they are recent arrivals to Washington's salt water areas and infestations have been found at three marinas. They are a primary concern for boaters because they can create new infestations as the boat travels to new locations. Green crabs are already on our outer coast where they impact commercial oyster farms. They are on a watch list for entering Puget Sound.

### Nutrients...Too Much of a Good Thing?

As human beings, we are taught to nourish things to help them grow. Unfortunately, Puget Sound is suffering from an overabundance of nutrients. These excess nutrients, many of which are human-caused, fuel algae blooms that can trigger “red tide” events closing beaches to shellfish harvesting. Algae blooms also block sunlight to sensitive underwater plants like eelgrass that provide habitat for salmon, herring and other species. When algae blooms die off and decompose as part of their yearly cycle, low dissolved oxygen conditions develop which can stress deep water fish. Critical low oxygen events have been blamed for massive fish kills in Hood Canal. Certain areas of South Puget Sound are similarly in danger.

Nutrients come from many sources including stormwater, septic and sewer systems, agricultural runoff, animal waste and fertilizers. Even elemental building blocks like carbon and nitrogen contribute to the problem.

### Sewage Discharges

Puget Sound is one of the highest per capita boat usage areas in the country. What we do as boaters makes a visible difference in the health of the Sound. Sewage discharges from recreational boaters are part of the reason for the closure or restrictions for many shellfish beds around the Sound. Boat sewage is significantly more concentrated than residential sewage, often contains chemical deodorizers and even US Coast Guard approved marine sanitation devices (MSDs) offer poor treatment compared to land-based technologies.

Many marinas now prohibit the discharge of treated sewage in the marina basin. The same breakwaters that protect your boat also limit the flow of water through most moorages—making the environment especially sensitive to sewage discharges.

The most environmentally sound solution to sewage disposal is to use your holding tank and a pumpout station or service (see a list on page 19).

If your boat does not have room for a holding tank, consider a portable toilet. Look for portable toilet dump stations often located at or near pumpout locations.

For an on-line map of Washington State pumpout locations, scan the QR Code below or visit:

[parks.wa.gov/657/pumpout](https://parks.wa.gov/657/pumpout)



## Funding Help for Marinas

Under the Clean Vessel Act, or CVA, marinas installing or upgrading public pumpout facilities can apply for funding to cover up to 75% of the cost of the equipment and installation as well as annual operation and maintenance expenses.

For more information, visit [parks.wa.gov/758/pumpout-grant-program](http://parks.wa.gov/758/pumpout-grant-program)

Or contact Washington State Parks Clean Vessel Program at 360.902.8555 or [boatpumpouts@parks.wa.gov](mailto:boatpumpouts@parks.wa.gov)

Free mobile pumpout service is available on Lake Washington, Portage Bay and the Duwamish River. Visit [terryandsonsmobilepumpout.com](http://terryandsonsmobilepumpout.com) or call 206.437.6764.

Supported with funds from the US Sport Fish Restoration Trust through Washington State's Clean Vessel Act Program—a partnership between Washington State Parks Commission and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.



**KEEP OUR  
WATER CLEAN—  
USE PUMPOUTS**

## Vessel Sewage Pumpouts

### Sewage Disposal

It is illegal to discharge untreated sewage within three miles of shore, including all of Puget Sound and the San Juan Islands. In addition, if your boat has a permanently installed toilet you are required to have a Coast Guard approved marine sanitation device (MSD). An MSD type I is a treatment system for boats less than 65 feet. An MSD Type II is an advanced treatment system which is legal on all boats including those over 65 feet. An MSD Type III is a holding tank that can be pumped out at a pumpout facility. On smaller boats a portable toilet may be the easiest and most economical solution.

While it may be legal to discharge MSD type I and II treated sewage in most areas, there is growing concern about the poor treatment capability and high levels of bacteria passing through these systems as well as the toxic chemicals used in the treatment. Because of this many marinas now prohibit the discharge of MSD treated sewage in the marina basin. If you have one of these systems consider only using it when underway over deep water, and remember the best option is to use the holding tank (also known as MSD type III) and to pump out at one of the many facilities around the sound.

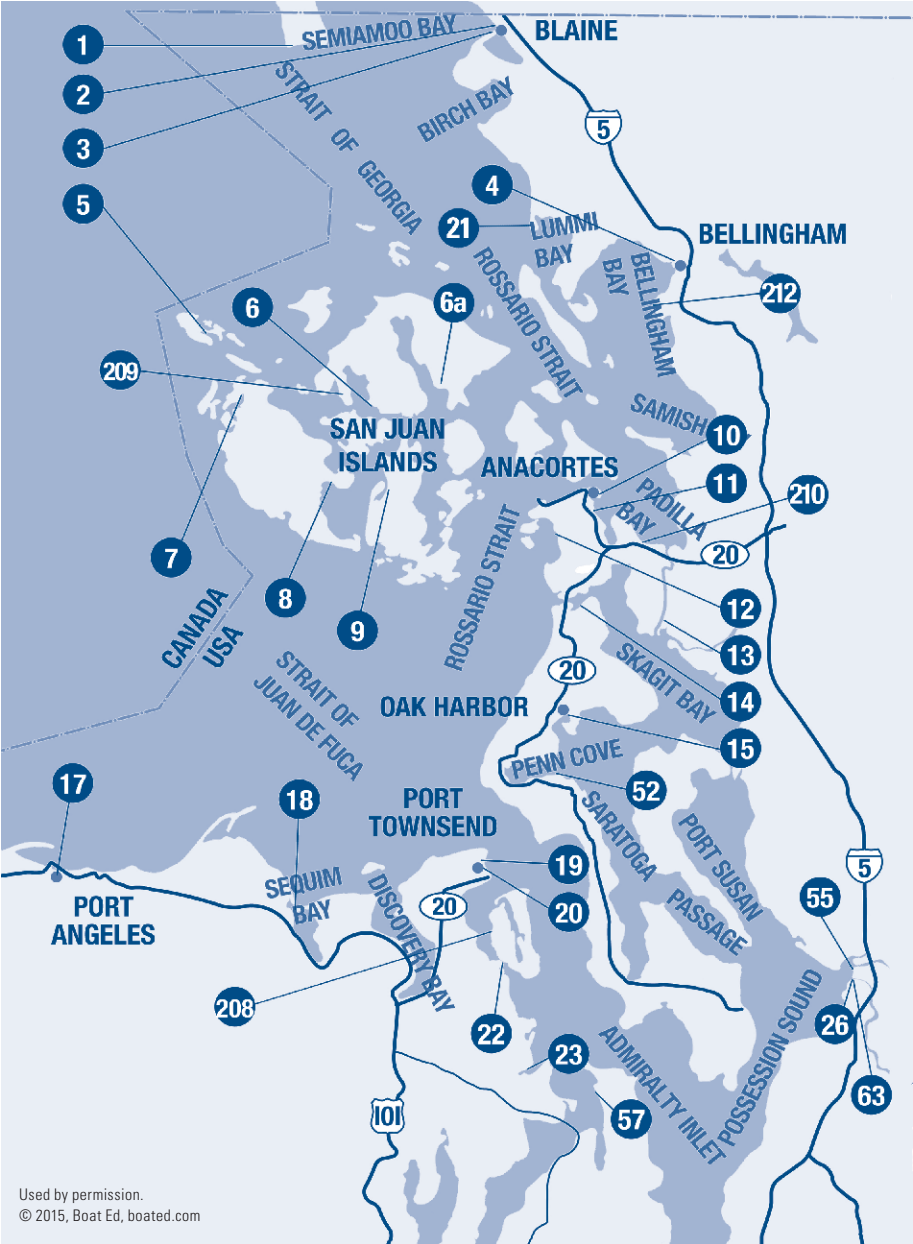
For more information visit: [pumpoutwashington.org](http://pumpoutwashington.org)

### No Discharge Zones

The Washington State Department of Ecology has been evaluating the appropriateness and feasibility of establishing a No Discharge Zone in all or parts of the Puget Sound to protect water quality and public health.

For updated information on this process, visit: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/nonpoint/CleanBoating/ndzstatus.html>

# North Puget Sound/San Juan Island Pumpout Locations



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**Disclaimer:** The maps provided in this handbook are only for reference and informational purposes. The marina locations are not based on Global Positioning System data. If you find incorrect information, please contact the Boating Programs Office, 360.902.8555 or boating@parks.wa.gov.

# North Puget Sound/San Juan Island Pumpout Locations

	MARINA (EQUIPMENT) AND CITY	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	PHONE
1.	<b>Point Roberts Marina</b> (PT, DS, MP, \$) Point Roberts	48° 59'	123° 4'	360.945.2255
2.	<b>Blaine Harbor</b> (PT, DS) Blaine	48° 60'	122° 45'	360.647.6176
3.	<b>Semiahmoo Marina</b> (PO, PT) Blaine	48° 59'	122° 46'	360.371.0440
4.	<b>Squalicum Harbor</b> (PO, PT, DS) Bellingham	48° 45'	122° 30'	360.676.2542
5.	<b>Stuart Island State Park/Reid Harbor</b> (DS, PO) Friday Harbor	48° 40'	123° 11'	360.378.2044
6.	<b>West Sound Marina</b> (PO, \$) Orcas	48° 38'	122° 58'	360.376.2314
6a.	<b>Rosario Resort</b> (PO) Orcas	48°38'	122°52'	360.376.2152
7.	<b>Roche Harbor Marina</b> (PO, DS, MP) Roche Harbor	48° 37'	123° 9'	800.586.3590
8.	<b>Port of Friday Harbor Marina</b> (PO, DS, PT) (MP \$) Friday Harbor	48° 32'	123° 1'	360.378.2688
9.	<b>Islands Marine Center</b> (PO, DS, \$) Lopez	48° 32'	122° 55'	360.468.3377
10.	<b>Port of Anacortes—Cap Sante Boat Haven</b> (PO, DS, PT) Anacortes	48° 31'	122° 37'	360.293.0694
11.	<b>Anacortes Marine Service Center</b> (PO, \$) Anacortes	48° 24'	122° 37'	360.293.8200
12.	<b>Skyline Marina Inc.</b> (PO, \$) Anacortes	48° 30'	122° 41'	360.293.5134
13.	<b>La Conner Marina</b> (PO, DS) La Conner	48° 24'	122° 30'	360.466.3118
14.	<b>Deception Pass State Park</b> (PO) Coronet Bay	48° 24'	122° 37'	360.675.2417
15.	<b>Oak Harbor Marina</b> (PO, DS, PT, MP) Oak Harbor	48° 17'	122° 38'	360.679.2628
17.	<b>Port Angeles Boat Haven</b> (PO, DS) Port Angeles	48° 8'	123° 27'	360.457.4505
18.	<b>John Wayne Marina</b> (PO, DS) Sequim Bay	48° 3'	123° 2'	360.417.3440
19.	<b>Point Hudson Marina</b> (PO) Port Townsend	48° 7'	122° 45'	360.385.2828



	MARINA (EQUIPMENT) AND CITY	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	PHONE
20.	<b>Port Townsend Boat Haven</b> (PO, DS) Port Townsend	48° 6'	122° 47'	360.385.2355
21.	<b>Sandy Point Marina</b> (PO) Ferndale	48°47'	122°42'	360.384.4373
22.	<b>Port Hadlock Marina</b> (DS, PT, PO, \$) Port Hadlock	48° 1'	122° 44'	360.385.6368
23.	<b>Port Ludlow Bay Marina</b> (PO, DS, PT) Port Ludlow	47° 55'	122° 41'	360.437.0513
26.	<b>Port of Everett, Marine Park &amp; Boat Ramp</b> (PO, DS) Everett	47° 59'	122° 14'	425.259.6001
52.	<b>Port of South Whidbey at Coupeville</b> (PO, \$) Coupeville	48° 13'	122° 41'	360.678.5020
55.	<b>Seacrest Marina</b> (PO, MP) Marysville	48° 1'	122° 11'	425.252.4823
57.	<b>Driftwood Keys Club</b> (PO) Hansville	47° 54''	122° 35'	360.638.2077
63.	<b>Port of Everett Marina</b> (PO, DS) (MP \$) Everett	47° 60'	122° 13'	425.259.6001
208.	<b>Mystery Bay State Park</b> (PO) Mystery Bay	48° 04'	122° 42'	360.379.1124
209.	<b>Deer Harbor Marina</b> (PO, \$) Orcas Island	48° 37'	123° 00'	360.376.3037
210.	<b>Twin Bridges Marina</b> (PO, DS, \$) Anacortes	122° 31'	48° 27'	360.466.1443
212.	<b>Bellingham Cruise Terminal</b> (PO) Bellingham	48° 43'	122° 31'	360.676.2500

## Mobile Pumpout Services

<b>Phecal Phreak</b> —Roche Harbor	360.378.2155 ext.450
<b>Port of Friday Harbor</b> (\$)—Friday Harbor	360.378.2688
<b>Pump Me Out, LLC</b> (\$)—Tacoma to Point Roberts	877.786.7631
<b>Rose Head Service</b> (\$)—Everett	425.501.5242

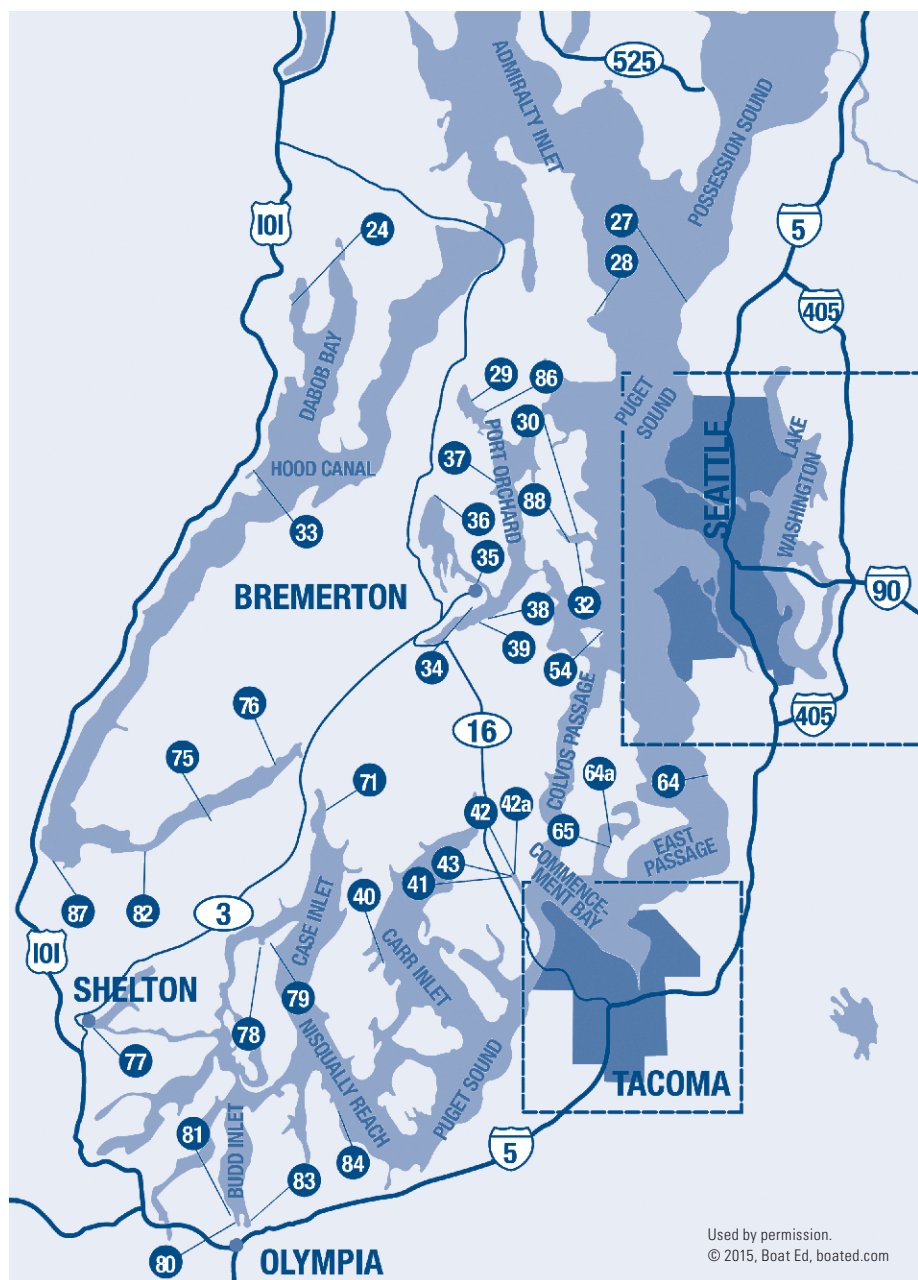
### Facility equipment key in the listing:

**DS:** Porta Potty Dump Station   **PT:** Portable Pumpout   **PO:** Pumpout   **MP:** Mobile Pumpout   **\$:** Fee

# Central and South Puget Sound Pumpout Locations

MARINA (EQUIPMENT) AND CITY		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	PHONE
24.	<b>Port of Port Townsend Quilcene Boat Haven (PO)</b> Quilcene	47°48'	122°52'	360.765.3131
27.	<b>Port of Edmonds (PO, DS)</b> Edmonds	47°48'	122°24'	425.774.0549
28.	<b>Port of Kingston (PO, DS)</b> Kingston	47°48'	122°30'	360.297.3545
29.	<b>Liberty Bay Marina (PO, MP, \$)</b> Poulsbo	47°43'	122°38'	360.779.7762
30.	<b>Harbor Public House Marina (PO, DS)</b> Bainbridge Island	47° 37'	122° 31'	206.842.6502
32.	<b>Eagle Harbor Marina (PT)</b> Bainbridge Island	47° 37'	122° 31'	206.842.4003
33.	<b>Pleasant Harbor Marina (PO, DS, PT, \$)</b> Brinnon	47°40'	122°55'	360.796.4611
34.	<b>Bremerton Marina (PO, DS, MP)</b> Bremerton	47°33'	122°37'	360.373.1035
36.	<b>Port of Silverdale (PO)</b> Silverdale	47°39'	122°42'	360.698.4918
37.	<b>Port of Brownsville (PO, DS, MP, \$)</b> Bremerton	47°39'	122°37'	360.692.5498
38.	<b>Port Orchard Marina (PO, DS, MP)</b> Port Orchard	47°33'	122°38'	360.876.5535
39.	<b>Port Orchard Marine Railway (PO)</b> Port Orchard	47°33'	122°39'	360.876.2522
40.	<b>Penrose Point State Park (PO, DS)</b> Lakebay	47°15'	122°45'	253.884.2514
41.	<b>Arabella's Landing Marina (PO, \$)</b> Gig Harbor	47°20'	122°35'	253.851.1793

Continues on page 24



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# Central and South Puget Sound Pumpout Locations

	MARINA (EQUIPMENT) AND CITY	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	PHONE
42.	<b>City of Gig Harbor Maritime Pier (PO)</b> Gig Harbor	47°19′	122°34′	253.851.6174
42a.	<b>Murphy’s Landing (PO)</b> Gig Harbor	Lat 47°20′	122°35′	253.851.3093
43.	<b>Jeresich City Dock (PO)</b> Gig Harbor	47°20′	122°35′	253.851.8145
54.	<b>Blake Island State Park (PO)</b> Manchester	47° 32′	122° 28′	360.731.8330
64.	<b>City of Des Moines Marina (PO)</b> Des Moines	47°24′	122°20′	206.824.5700
64a.	<b>Quartermaster Marina (PO)</b> Vashon Island	47°23′	122°27′	206.232.8201
65.	<b>Dockton Park Marina (PO)</b> Vashon Island	47°22′	122°25′	
71.	<b>Port of Allyn NorthShore Dock (DS, PO)</b> Belfair	47° 23′	122° 49′	360.275.2430
75.	<b>Twanoh State Park (PO)</b> Union	47°23′	122°58′	360.275.2222
76.	<b>Port of Allyn–Northshore Dock (PO, DS)</b> Allyn	47°25′	122°52′	360.275.2430
77.	<b>Port of Shelton–Shelton Yacht Club (DS, PO)</b> Shelton	47° 12′	123° 05′	360.426.1151
78.	<b>Jarrell’s Cove Marina (PO, DS)</b> Harstine Island	47°17′	122°53′	800.362.8823
79.	<b>Jarrell Cove State Park (PO)</b> Tacoma	47°17′	122°53′	360.426.9226
80.	<b>Percival Landing Park (PO)</b> Olympia	47°3′	122°54′	360.753.8380
81.	<b>Westbay Marina (PO, DS)</b> Olympia	47°4′	122°55′	360.943.2022

	MARINA (EQUIPMENT) AND CITY	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	PHONE
82.	<b>Alderbrook Inn and Resort</b> (PO, PT) Union	47°21′	123°4′	360.898.2200
83.	<b>Port of Olympia–Swantown Marina</b> (PO, DS) Olympia	47°4′	122°54′	360.528.8049
84.	<b>Zittel’s Marina</b> (PT) Olympia	47°10′	122°45′	360.459.1950
86.	<b>Port of Poulsbo</b> (PO, DS, PT) Bainbridge	47°44′	122°39′	360.779.3505
87.	<b>Hood Canal Marina</b> (PO) Union	47° 21′	123° 5′	360.898.2252
88.	<b>Harbour Marina</b> (PO) Bainbridge Island	47°37′	122°32′	206.842.6502

## Mobile Pumpout Services

<b>Pelican Pump</b> —Olympia	360.402.8231
<b>Pump Me Out, LLC</b> (\$)—Seattle, Anacortes and LaConner	877.786.7631

### Facility equipment key in the listing:

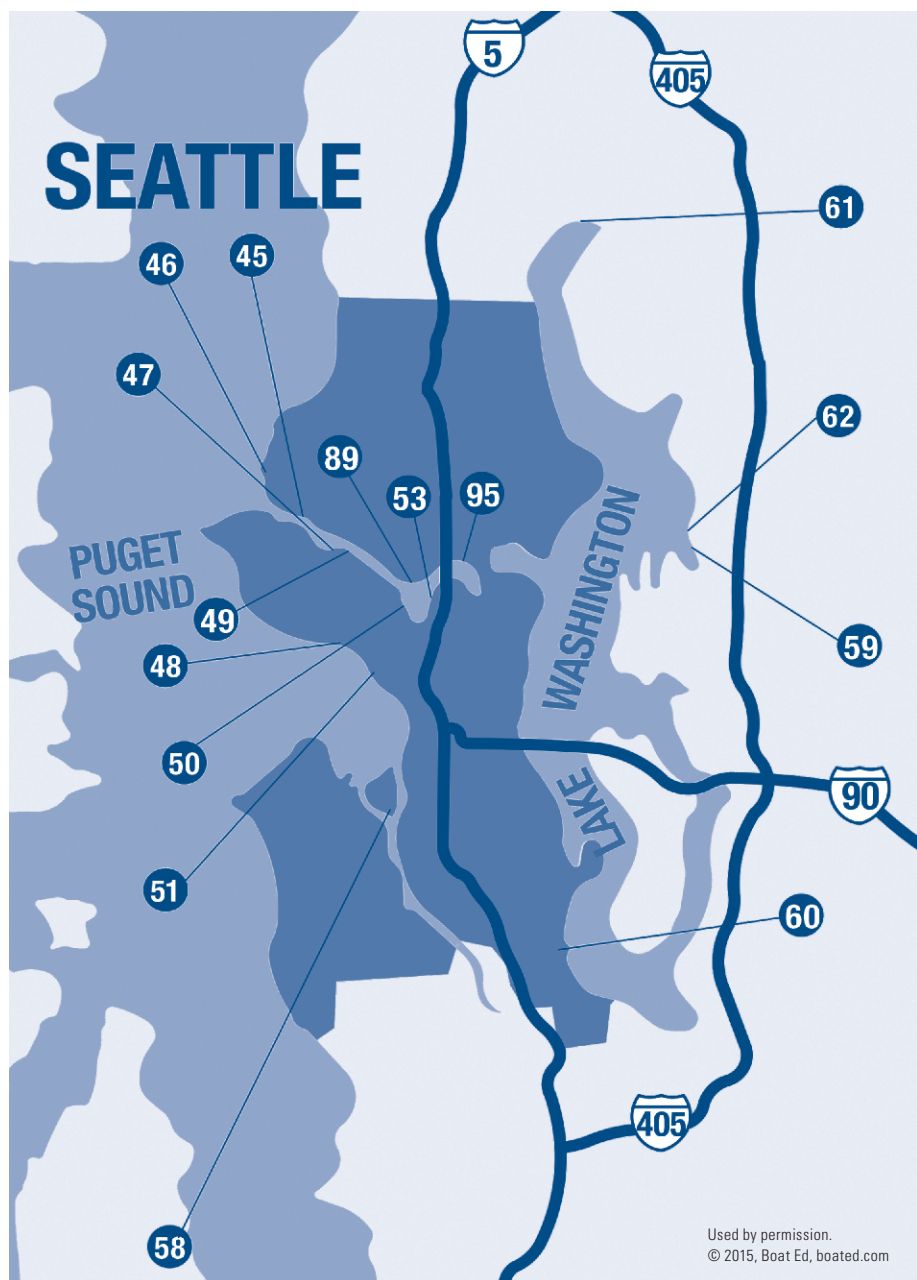
**DS:** Porta Potty Dump Station   **PT:** Portable Pumpout   **PO:** Pumpout   **MP:** Mobile Pumpout   **\$:** Fee

# Seattle Area Pumpout Locations

	MARINA (EQUIPMENT) AND CITY	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	PHONE
45.	<b>Ballard Mill Marina</b> (PT) Seattle	47°40′	122°23′	206.789.4777
46.	<b>Shilshole Bay Marina</b> (PO, DS) Seattle	47°40′	122°26′	206.787.3006
47.	<b>Fishermen’s Terminal</b> (PO) Seattle	47°39′	122°23′	206.787.3395
48.	<b>Elliott Bay Marina</b> (PO, PT, MP, \$) Seattle	47°38′	122°24′	206.285.4817
49.	<b>Canal Marina</b> (PO) Seattle	47°39′	122°21′	206.282.6767
50.	<b>Morrison’s North Star Fuel Dock/Berg’s Marina</b> (PO, \$) Lake Union, Seattle	47°39′	122°20′	206.284.6600
51.	<b>Port of Seattle–Bell Harbor Marina</b> (PO, PT) Seattle	47°37′	122°21′	206.787.3952
53.	<b>Fairview Marina</b> (PO) Seattle	47°38′	122°20′	888.673.1118
58.	<b>Port of Seattle–Harbor Island Marina</b> (PO, DS) Seattle	47°34′	122°21′	206.787.3006
59.	<b>Yarrow Bay Marina</b> (PO) Seattle	47°39′	122°13′	425.822.6066
60.	<b>Parkshore Marina</b> (PO, \$) Seattle	47°31′	122°16′	206.725.3330
61.	<b>Harbour Village Marina</b> (PO, DS) Kenmore	47°45′	122°16′	425.485.7557
62.	<b>Carillon Point Marina</b> (PO, DS) Kirkland	47°39′	122°13′	425.822.1700
89.	<b>Gas Works Park Marina</b> (PO) Seattle	47°38′	122°19′	
95.	<b>Boat Street Marina</b> (PO) Seattle	47°38′	122°18′	206.634.2050

## Mobile Pumpout Services

<b>Terry and Sons</b> – Lake Washington, Portage Bay	206.437.6764
<b>Pump Me Out, LLC</b> (\$)—Seattle, Anacortes and LaConner	877.786.7631
<b>Seattle Sanitation Service</b> —Shilshole Bay, Ship Canal, Lake Union	206.713.6436
<b>S.S. Head</b> —Shilshole Bay, Ship Canal, Lake Union	206.363.5921



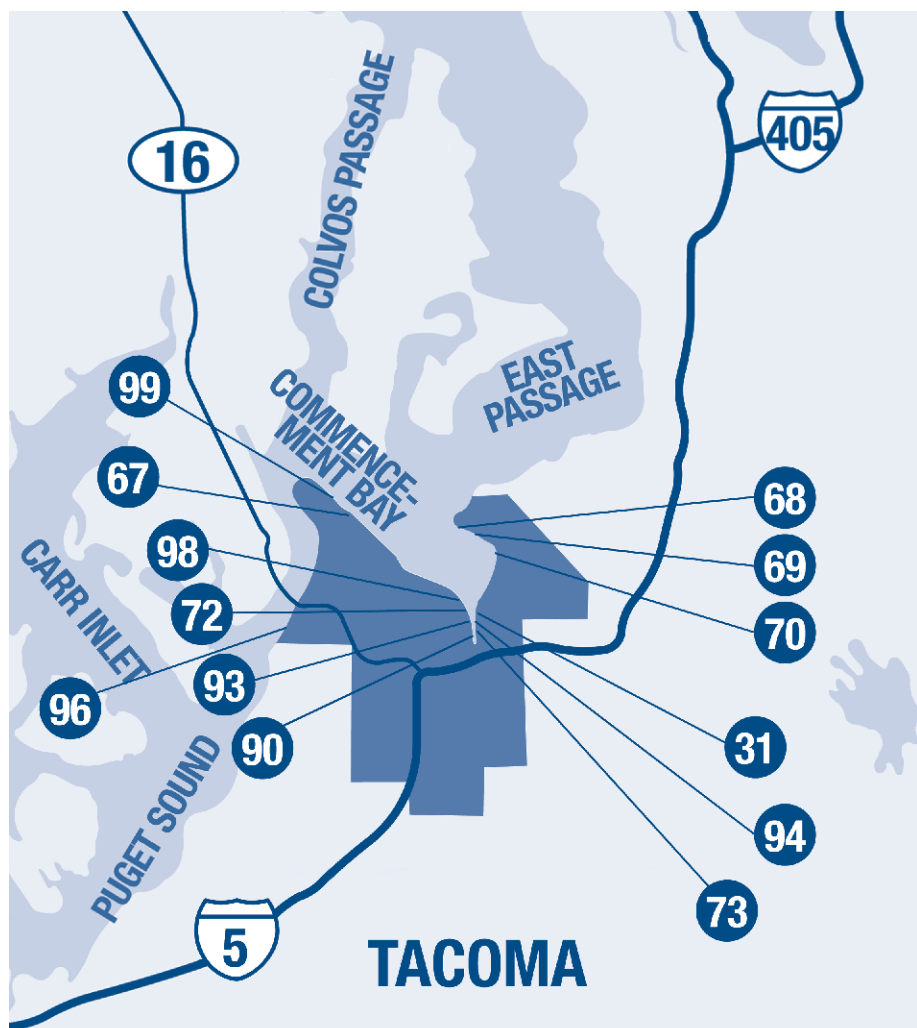
# **Facility equipment key in the listing:**

**DS:** Porta Potty Dump Station    **PT:** Portable Pumpout    **PO:** Pumpout    **MP:** Mobile Pumpout    **\$:** Fee



# Tacoma Area Pumpout Locations

	MARINA (EQUIPMENT) AND CITY	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	PHONE
31.	<b>Tacoma Fuel Dock (PO)</b> Tacoma	47° 15'	122° 25'	253.572.2666
67.	<b>Breakwater Marina (PT, DS, \$)</b> Tacoma	47°18'	122°31'	253.752.6663
68.	<b>Tyee Marina (PO, DS)</b> Tacoma	47°18'	122°25'	253.383.5321
69.	<b>Crow's Nest Marina (PO, DS, PT, MP)</b> Tacoma	47°18'	122°25'	253.272.2827
70.	<b>Chinook Landing Marina (PO, DS, \$)</b> Tacoma	47°17'	122°24'	253.627.7676
72.	<b>Foss Harbor Marina (PO, DS, \$)</b> Tacoma	47°15'	122°26'	253.272.4404
73.	<b>Foss Landing Marina (PO)</b> Tacoma	47°15'	122°16'	253.627.4344
90.	<b>Dock Street Marina "C" Dock (PO, DS, \$)</b> Tacoma	47°14'	122°26'	253.250.1906
93.	<b>16th Street Moorage (PO, \$)</b> Tacoma	47° 14'	122° 25'	253.250.1906
94.	<b>Delin Docks "D" Dock (PO, DS)</b> Tacoma	47°15'	122°26'	253.572.2524
96.	<b>Narrows Marina (DS, PO, \$)</b> Tacoma	47° 14'	122° 33'	253.564.3032
98.	<b>Foss Waterway Seaport Moorage (PO, \$)</b> Tacoma	47°15'	122°26'	253.272.2750
99.	<b>Point Defiance Marina Complex (PO)</b> Tacoma	47°18'	122°32'	253.591.5325



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#### Facility equipment key in the listing:

**DS:** Porta Potty Dump Station   **PT:** Portable Pumpout   **PO:** Pumpout   **MP:** Mobile Pumpout   **\$:** Fee

## FYI: Recycling Oil and Filters

Waste oil and oil filters are recyclable. To ensure that the oil is suitable for recycling, it is important not to mix it with other substances such as antifreeze, solvents or fuels.

To locate the recycling center nearest you call 800-RECYCLE or ask your harbormaster.

## Oil and Fuel Issues

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### Fueling Tips

Most small spills of oil and fuel could be prevented simply by taking a little extra time to do the job right.

Most marine fueling stations are not equipped with automatic shut-off switches to prevent overfilling. Even if they are, it might not help prevent a spill as boats, unlike cars, do not have pressurized tanks. A rapidly filling tank can spew fuel out of the air vent before the filler tube completely fills. This is not only bad for the environment, it is an illegal fuel spill. Anything that creates a visible sheen or discoloration must be reported (see next page). Get to know your boat, listen for the rushing air that signifies a rapidly filling pipe. Have someone with an absorbent pad or a capture device at the fuel vent to capture any drops and let you know the first moment liquid fuel comes to the vent.

There are several after-market devices that can easily be installed to take the risk out of fueling. Examples include the No Spill Bottle, a temporary external vent cup. Fuel-air separators such as the Racor Lifeguard or the Fuel Spill Guard are low-cost items that are permanently installed to prevent the discharge of fuel through the air vent.

Know the capacity of your fuel tank and consider fueling up with enough gas or diesel to safely get you where you are going, not necessarily a full tank. Fuel can expand on hot days and start gushing from the vent even after you've left the fuel dock.

### Post It

Because of the toxic and destructive nature of oil, both federal and state law prohibit the discharge of **any** oil or petroleum products into navigable waters. Boats that are over 26 feet in length are required to display an "Oil Discharge is Prohibited" placard near the bilge pump switch. Under 26 feet? Post it anyway, it's a sound idea. Oil discharge placards are available at most marine supply outlets.

### If You Spill

If you cause an accidental spill, remember you are legally responsible to properly report it to BOTH the state and federal government. Call the Coast Guard 800.424.8802 and the Washington State Department of Ecology 800.OILS.911 (also works in British Columbia and Oregon). Be prepared to accurately describe your location with a street address or prominent landmark and describe the nature of the spill and sheen. Stay on the scene, extinguish all ignition sources, document and accurately report what happened.

Remember safety first, do not take any personal risks with exposure to the fuel or oil. If gasoline is on the water you should take extra precautions to avoid a possible explosion and may need to report it to the local fire department as well. If it is a small spill you may be inconvenienced by having to give the report (twice). If it a large enough spill you may get a fine. But if you leave the scene without reporting, act to conceal the spill (soaps, etc) or inaccurately report what happened, you could find yourself in worse trouble.

Notify the marina as soon as possible as they may have responders available. If you have adequate personal protection (gloves/mask) and proper training, you may attempt to contain and/or recover oil on the water with mechanical means such as booms or absorbent pads. Applying soaps, dispersants or spraying the sheen with water is illegal and these actions are considered an attempt to conceal the spill.

The fine for discharging oil or fuel can run as high as **\$20,000 per day per violation**, however it may be reduced or eliminated if the spill is small, and if proper reporting procedures are followed.

In the event of a spill, immediately notify both of the federal and state agencies below:

U.S. Coast Guard  
800.424.8802

Washington Department of Ecology  
800.OILS911

## Tips For a Clean Bilge

If your boat doesn't have a drip pan, placing one under the engine(s) will help to keep oil out of the bilge. A couple of oil absorbent pads in the pan will make cleanup even easier.

Replace bilge pads before they become fully saturated with oil. If the bilge needs cleaning, put absorbents in the bilge to remove oil. Pump bilge dry, wipe down bilge and equipment. Do not use detergents or bilge cleaners. Detergents do not get rid of the oil, and may make absorbent pads ineffective. Bilge cleaners that use enzymatic cleaners often do not work fast enough to remove oil from the water.

Pumping oily bilge water overboard is illegal.

## Oil and Fuel Issues (continued)

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### Absorbent Pads

When something in the engine room breaks it usually spills oil or fuel into the bilge. Having absorbent pads in the bilge and a manual override on the bilge pump can make the difference between a little problem and an expensive spill. Pads are cheap insurance—keep a good supply on board. Remember—oil is toxic. Wear gloves when handling used soaked pads. Dispose of pads as a household hazardous waste when possible. Otherwise, wrap the pad in newspaper, put in a plastic bag, tie and discard in the garbage. Absorbents with oily wastes can combust spontaneously and from external heat sources. Dispose of oil soaked materials immediately, or store small quantities on shore in a covered metal container in a well-ventilated space. Recovered oil and pads can be disposed of as household hazardous waste, recycled or collected for energy recovery. To locate the recycling center nearest you call 800-RECYCLE or ask your harbormaster.

### Dispersants

It is illegal to use any liquid detergents to disperse oil either in the bilge or in the water. Liquid soaps may get rid of the sheen but not the oil. Soap emulsifies the oil. In other words, it breaks oil into smaller droplets that are harder to see, harder to contain and more damaging to sensitive marine life. Use an absorbent pad or a pillow instead!

### Winterization

You can reduce pollution and save money by properly winterizing your boat so that this summer's gas will be usable next spring:

- Fill up your tank at the end of the boating season.
- Consult your local boat dealer about what, if any, fuel additive should be used with your engine. If you do use fuel additives, buy only what you need. Share any excess product with a marina neighbor so that you don't need to store or dispose of it.

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## **What About Antifreeze?**

Collect any used antifreeze from your boat in the spring and dispose of it properly on shore. Ethylene glycol antifreeze can be recycled.

Never drain used antifreeze from your boat into the water.

## **2-Stroke Engines**

As of 2006, the EPA has banned the manufacture of new conventional two-stroke engines for outboard and personal watercraft use. These engines discharge as much as 30% of the fuel and oil unburned into the water. It's still legal to use and sell old two-stroke engines, but if you upgrade to a 4-stroke or a new 2006-compliant 2-stroke technology, you'll breathe easier and so will the fish.

For smaller boats, newer electric outboard motors offer good power and range without polluting the water.

# Puget Sound Fuel Docks

## North Puget Sound and San Juan Islands

### Anacortes

Cap Sante Marina (G, D, PRO)	360.293.0694
Marine Servicenter (G, D, PRO)	360.293.8200
Skyline Marina (G, D, PRO)	360.293.5134

### Bellingham

Harbor Marine Fuel—West end of Squalicum Bay (G, D)	360.734.1710
Hilton Harbor Marina (G)	360.733.1110

### Blaine

Blaine Harbor Marina (G, D)	360.332.8425
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### Blakely Island

Blakely Island General Store and Marina—Seasonal Only (G, D, PRO)	360.375.6121
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### Deception Pass

Deception Pass Marina (G, D, PRO)	360.675.5411
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### Coupeville

Port of Coueville (G, D)	360.678.5020
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### Deer Harbor

Deer Harbor Resort and Marina (G, D)	360.376.3037
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### Eastsound

Rosario Resort Hotel (G, D)	360.376.2222
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### Edmonds

Port of Edmonds (G, D)	425.774.0549
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### Everett

Port of Everett (G, D)	425.259.6001
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**Friday Harbor**

Island Petroleum (G, D, PRO)	360.378.3114
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**Kingston**

Port of Kingston Marina (G, D)	360.297.3545
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**La Conner**

La Conner Landing (G, D)	360.466.4478
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**Lopez Island**

Islander Lopez Marina (G, D)	360.468.2233 or 800.736.3434
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**Neah Bay**

Big Salmon Resort (G)	360.645.2374
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**Oak Harbor**

Oak Harbor Marina (G, D, PRO)	360.679.2628
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**Orcas Island**

West Sound Marina Inc. (G, D, PRO)	360.376.2314
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**Point Roberts**

Point Roberts Marina Resort (G, D, PRO)	360.945.2255
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**Roche Harbor**

Roche Harbor Resort (G, D, PRO)	360.378.2155
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**Fuel availability key:**  
**G:** Gasoline (unleaded gas)    **D:** Diesel    **PRO:** Propane    **CNG:** Compressed Natural Gas

# Puget Sound Fuel Docks

## North Olympic Peninsula and Hood Canal

### Brinnon

Pleasant Harbor Marina (G, D, PRO)	360.796.4611
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### Port Angeles

Port Angeles Boat Haven (G, D)	360.457.4505
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### Port Ludlow

Port Ludlow Bay Marina (G, D)	360.437.0513 or 800.308.7991
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### Port Townsend

Port Townsend Boat Haven (G, D)	360.385.2355
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### Quilcene

Boathaven (G, D)	360.765.3131
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### Sequim

Port of Poulsbo Marina (G, D)	360.779.3505
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### Union

Union Hood Canal Marina (G)	
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## Seattle Area

### Ballard

Ballard Oil—just inside Ballard Locks (D)	206.783.0241
Covich and Williams—just inside Ballard Locks (G, D)	206.784.0171

### Elliott Bay

Elliott Bay Marina (G, D)	206.282.8424
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### Lake Union

Morrison Northstar Marine—Northwest end of lake (G, D)	206.284.6600
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### Shilshole Bay

Shilshole Bay Marina (G, D, Stove Oil, CNG)	206.783.7555
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### Lake Washington

North Lake Marina—Kenmore (G—Premium)	425.482.9465
Seattle Boat Company—Bellevue (G, D)	425.641.2090
Yarrow Bay Marina—Kirkland (G, D)	425.822.6066

### South Puget Sound

#### Des Moines

City of Des Moines Marina (G, D, PRO)	206.824.5700
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#### Grapeview

Fair Harbor Marina (G)	360.426.4028
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#### Harstine Island

Jarrell’s Cove Marina (G, D, PRO)	800.362.8823
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#### Olympia

Boston Harbor Marina (G, D, CNG)	360.357.5670
Zittel’s Marina (G, D)	360.459.1950

#### Port Orchard

Port Orchard Marina (G, D)	360.876.5535
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#### Tacoma

Breakwater Marina (G, D, PRO)	253.752.6663
Foss Waterway Marina (G, D)	253.272.4404
Narrows Marina (G, D)	253.564.3474
Port Defiance Boathouse Marina (G)	253.591.5325
Tacoma Fuel Dock (G, D)	253.383.0851

**Fuel availability key:**  
**G:** Gasoline (unleaded gas)    **D:** Diesel    **PRO:** Propane    **CNG:** Compressed Natural Gas

## Safer Products

Call the Washington Toxics Coalition, or visit their website for a four-page fact sheet listing toxic chemicals and their environmental impacts, and a list of recipes for safe cleaning products.

Cost: \$1.50 plus shipping and handling.

Washington Toxics Coalition  
206.632.1545  
[watoxics.org/chemicals-of-concern](http://watoxics.org/chemicals-of-concern)

## Boat Maintenance Issues

### Cleaning Products

Many of the products which we use every day in our homes are safe in that environment. On our boats, however, where cleaners are discharged into the water without treatment, the same cleaners can be lethal to marine life.

While grease cutting detergents, scouring powders and bleaches clean well, all of these products are extremely toxic to marine organisms and have a negative impact on the water quality of Puget Sound.

It is illegal to discharge or allow to be discharged any pollutant. (Water Pollution Control Law, RCW 90.48.080) Pollutant is defined as anything that changes the chemical, physical or biological nature of the water it enters.

All soaps and detergents, even the biodegradable soaps and alternative cleaners listed in this Guide, are technically "pollutants." We provide the alternative products/cleaners listings to help you make informed choices to use less toxic cleaners, but be aware that no cleaner meets the legal requirements to enter our waterways.

**Read the label.** Look for the words "phosphate-free" and "non-toxic" on the label before you buy a cleaner. "Biodegradable" sounds good, but it doesn't necessarily mean that the product is non-toxic. If the label say "do not get in your eyes" or "wear gloves," these are probably not environmentally sensitive products.

**Try it without soap.** A quick fresh water rinse when you return to the dock will prevent the need for harsher cleaners and still keep your boat looking good.

### Alternatives to Toxic Products

While baking soda, vinegar, lemon juice and vegetable oils are far less harmful than conventional cleaning products, they are still foreign elements to the marine world and should be treated as such. Use the minimum amount needed to do the job and safely dispose of any excess on shore.

## Alternatives to Toxic Products

Product	Alternative
Detergent & Soap	Elbow grease
Scouring Powders	Baking soda
Floor Cleaner	One cup white vinegar in two gallons water
Window Cleaner	One cup vinegar in one quart warm water, rinse and squeegee
Head Cleaner	Pour in baking soda and use a brush
Shower Cleaner	Wet surface, sprinkle on baking soda, rub surface with scouring cloth
Aluminum Cleaner	Two tablespoons cream of tartar in one quart hot water
Copper Cleaner	Lemon juice and salt
Brass Cleaner	Worcestershire sauce or a paste made of equal parts salt, vinegar and water; rinse thoroughly
Chrome Cleaner	Apple cider vinegar to clean; baby oil to polish
Fiberglass Cleaner	Baking soda paste
Drain Opener	Disassemble or use a plunger and/or a plumber's snake—toxic substances like drain cleaners should not be used in a thru-hull drain
Mildew Remover	A paste using equal parts of either lemon juice and salt, or vinegar and salt
Wood Polish	Three parts olive oil and one part white vinegar; almond or olive oil (use on interior, unvarnished wood only)
Hand Cleaner	Baby oil or margarine

## Cleaning Tip

### From the stripe up!

Limit dock side hull cleaning to the above water surface area only—from the boot stripe up. Use a sponge and be careful not to disturb any soft bottom paint. If the waterline needs to be cleaned: have it washed or refinished at an approved facility.

A quick fresh water rinse when you return to the dock will prevent the need for harsher cleaners and still keep you and your boat looking good.



## Boat Maintenance Issues: Slip-Side

Few practices attract as much attention as slip-side maintenance. Just opening a can of varnish is an open invitation to every boater in the marina to begin the debate over which varnish or oil is the best. In recent years, due in large part to Washington State's stringent water quality law and the potential for a \$10,000 fine, much of that discussion has focused on what kind of paint, varnish or stripper is the safest to use both for the wallet and the environment.

No paint or varnish product is environmentally safe. Some contain ingredients which are less harmful than others, but even the safest of these products are toxic to both human and marine life. Working over the water greatly increases the risks. Spills from paint floats and dock side maintenance are hard to prevent and even harder to contain. Paint scrapings, strippers, solvents or paints spilled into the water are more than a nuisance. These products will persist in the environment and can kill or sicken marine life including fish and birds.

No one wants to pull their boat out of the water every time the brightwork, decks or cabin sides need to be refinished. For most routine maintenance projects, the work can be done safely while the boat is in the water. All we need to do is agree to adopt some good housekeeping practices and use a little common sense.

### Over the Water

Before you begin a maintenance project, check with the marina operator or the harbormaster. Many marinas have adopted strict maintenance policies which limit or prohibit some types of slip-side maintenance. If your marina is one of these, and you want to be able to continue keeping your boat there, it is best to find out before you start a big project.

Other marinas have no guidelines for slip-side maintenance but rely on their tenants to obey the laws, act responsibly and use common sense. If your marina is one of these, encourage management to develop a written maintenance policy. Sample plans

for Best Management Practices (BMPs) are available through Puget Soundkeeper. These are already in use at dozens of marinas throughout the Sound. Call 206.297.7002 or email [psa@pugetsoundkeeper.org](mailto:psa@pugetsoundkeeper.org)

Ultimately it is up to each of us to protect the environment around our boats. Knowing how much is too much is the key to preserving both our ability to maintain our boats and the environment.

Here are a few common sense steps you can take to protect the water around your boat:

- **Be prepared!** Always have oil absorbent pads, diapers or rags on hand in case of a spill.
- **Contain the mess!** A tarp suspended between the boat and the pier or the paint float will catch any spills, sandings or debris that otherwise would end up in the water.
- **Don't mix up!** Most marine paints need to be thinned or mixed before they are ready to use. The best place to mix paint is on the shore. The worst place to mix paint is on the dock or on a float. If you can't mix on shore, mix over a tray or a tarp that is large enough to catch a spill.
- **Under a gallon!** The smaller the can the smaller the spill. Limit the amount of paint open at one time to one gallon and make sure the can is in a tray that could hold all the paint if it spills.
- **Turn it around!** Prepping and painting the far side of the boat can be a real challenge. Small paint floats often bob and tip, spilling paints and tearing draping away from the boat. Turning the boat around in the slip is a simple solution that's often overlooked.
- **Clean it up!** If your project will last more than one day, always clean up your supplies, dust and debris and the end of each day. You can't be sure what wind ves and weather will do to your work area overnight. Make sure to store hazardous chemicals away from the water in a well-ventilated location that guards against spills.

### 25% is enough!

According to the Department of Ecology, we must limit our slip-side maintenance to projects involving less than 25% of the area of the deck and superstructures of the boat. Major hull refinishing is not allowed while in the water. An exception is granted for minor touch-ups and boat lettering with non-metallic paints. Beyond this we must haul out boats at a permitted boatyard facility.

## Dive Services

Dive services can usually be safely used for prop work, zinc replacement and gentle cleaning of non-fouling, non-toxic painted hulls.

## Boat Maintenance Issues: Slip-Side (continued)

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### Under the Water

**What about dive services?** Cleaning your hull will help extend the life of your paint and keep your boat's performance up. Some services offer in-water hull cleaning performed by divers. However, many bottom paint types (especially soft-sloughing and abrasive types) cannot be cleaned in the water without massive clouds of toxic paint coming off. In-the-water hull cleaning should never be used on these paint types.

Caution should be used with even hard anti-fouling paints. Always check with the marina facility for current guidelines regarding in-water hull cleaning. When in doubt, your best option is to use a pressure-wash facility at a permitted boatyard, which is required to collect waste water and send it to a sewage treatment facility.

**Make the switch!** Hard Copper? Soft Copper? Zinc? Non-Copper? Metal-free? Silicon? Teflon? Ceramic? Water-base? Oil-base? The choices for bottom paints may seem overwhelming. Which one you choose typically depends on three things:

**1. How often you use your boat**

**2. The hull material**

**3. Where you keep your boat**

And we recommend a fourth consideration:

**4. Water quality**

Anti-fouling paints keep marine growth from adhering to the bottom of your vessel by the use of biocides (designed to kill marine life) and by wear (the paint sloughs off as you drive the boat, before the growth becomes thick enough to be a problem). These paints all pose a problem for the marine environment because they rely on poison and/or toxic metals to do the work of protecting your boat hull. When these paints are released into the environment they continue to work in the way they were designed: to kill marine life.



Several companies have introduced new lines of less-toxic or non-toxic antifouling paints using formulations of zinc, E-cone or sunlight-activated peroxide as an antifouling compound as an alternative to copper which is highly toxic to salmon and other marine life. These are gaining in popularity and many boaters and boatyards are reporting excellent results.

Other options include biocide-free, non-fouling paints based on epoxy, ceramic or silicon. These paints rely on their slick finish to inhibit growth. If you imagine that your boat might be more efficient or faster with a slicker coating, you may be right. These new paints often require special application and periodic maintenance but the environmental benefit and performance benefit are worth it for many boaters. Often there is a cost benefit over time too, as the new finishes don't require repainting as often. If you are applying bottom paint for the first time to a new boat, or are completely removing old paint, now may be the time to consider one of these new paint technologies. Ask a yard that specializes in these new coatings if one might be right for you (see page 50).

**Pull it out!** For many smaller boats, storing the boat on dry land totally eliminates the need for anti-fouling paints. If you decide to leave the boat in for a season, a good coat of wax should give you all the protection you need. Even larger vessels can now benefit from dry-land storage as the popularity of "Dry Stack" marinas continues to grow.

The Washington State Legislature passed Senate Bill 5436 in 2011 to phase out copper-based bottom paint on recreational boats under 65 feet in length.

- Beginning January 1, 2018, no new recreational boats under 65 feet may be sold in the state of Washington if their bottom paint contains copper.
- Beginning January 1, 2020, no bottom paint that contains more than 0.5% copper may be sold or applied to recreational boats under 65 feet in the state of Washington.

## Hazardous Waste

For the location of the closest household hazardous waste round-up or drop site call:

The Hazardous Waste  
Hotline  
800.633.7585

## Boat Maintenance Issues: Out of the Water

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For boats still painted with a toxic bottom paint or older wooden boats that need a flexible bottom paint, and therefore can't use the newer "hard paints," cleaning the boat means pulling it out of the water at a permitted boat or shipyard. Not all yards have permits to wash or scrape boat hulls coated with anti-fouling paints. It's up to you to make sure the yard you choose is authorized. Permitted boatyards are listed on pages 52-55.

### Don't Do It On the Grid!

It is illegal to wash, sand, scrape or paint a boat on a tide grid, or while beached on the intertidal zone. Spilling toxic chemicals, cleaners and solvents in this sensitive area is very damaging. Limit tide grid work to zinc, through-hull, prop work or minor repairs.

### Consider Non-Toxic Bottom Paints

Conventional bottom paints contain toxic metals like copper and tin that leach into the water and can harm marine life and water quality. While it is important to protect your hull from algae, barnacles and other crustaceans, there are effective products on the market that don't harm the environment. Ask your local dealer or boatyard what alternatives they offer and consider switching over to a cleaner bottom coat. See page 50 for available products.

### What's Left?

Proper disposal of the leftovers is just as important as the proper use of the product. Before you throw away any leftover chemicals or paints, ask around to see if someone else can use them.

Most marine paints and cleaners are toxic and should not be placed in the marina dumpster. Check with your marina operator or the harbor master and see if they have a collection place for waste products. If not, recreational boat waste can be disposed of for free at any household hazardous waste drop site. Hazardous waste disposal phone numbers are listed by county on page 47.

# The Boater’s Directory: Who to Contact

- Is it safe to harvest shellfish here?
  - Where should I report an oil spill?
  - Who will pump my holding tank for me?
- As boaters ourselves, we recognize how important, as well as how difficult, it can be to find the answers to these questions.
- In The Boater’s Directory we’ve put together a mini directory of the services and agencies most often requested by boaters on Puget Sound.

## In General

<b>Department of Ecology</b>	
Northwest Region	425.649.7000
Southwest Region	360.407.6300
ecy.org	
<b>Puget Soundkeeper</b>	
Office	206.297.7002
Pollution Hotline	800.42PUGET
pugetsoundkeeper.org	
<b>Puget Sound Partnership</b>	800.54SOUND
psp.wa.gov	
<b>Seattle Harbor Patrol</b>	206.684.4071
<b>U.S. Coast Guard Command Center</b>	206.217.6001
<b>Washington State Parks and Recreation</b>	
Boating Program	parks.wa.gov/boating
Clean Vessel Act Pumpout Program	360.902.8555
<b>The Whale Museum, Friday Harbor</b>	360.378.4710
<b>Whale Sighting Hot Line</b>	800.562.8832

# What’s in the Boater’s Directory?

General Contacts .....	45
Reporting Spills .....	46
Hazardous Waste Disposal .....	47
Mobile Sewage Disposal .....	48
Public Pumpout Facilities.....	48
Bilge Products and Services.....	48
Shellfish Advisories .....	49
Wildlife Services .....	49
Boater Education .....	49
Alternative Cleaners .....	50
Bottom Paints .....	50
Bilge Protection.....	51
Holding Tank Additives.....	51
Fuel Additives .....	51
Fuel/Air Separators.....	51
Permitted Boatyards.....	52

## **The Boater's Directory:** **Who to Contact** (continued)

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### **Reporting Spills**

In the event of a spill, immediately notify both the Washington State Department of Ecology and the U.S. Coast Guard by calling the uniform state reporting system at 800.OILS.911 and the National Response Center at 800.424.8802.

The Marine Safety Port Operations office of the U.S. Coast Guard (Puget Sound) will need to talk with you about details. Call them at 206.217.6232. Use whatever mechanical means available to contain or absorb the spill (use absorbent pads like those used in your bilge—they float!). Do not use detergents to disperse the spill. You may also call the Washington State Department of Ecology directly. Contact Puget Soundkeeper Alliance if you witness or have questions about illegal discharges.

### **Universal 3 State and BC Reporting Number**

(WA, OR, CA, BC)	800.OILS.911
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### **National Response Center**

(US only)	800.424.8802
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### **U.S. Coast Guard Command Center**

Use VHF Channel 16 or call	206.217.6001
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### **Washington State Department of Ecology**

Northwest Region	425.649.7000
Southwest Region	360.407.6300

### **Puget Soundkeeper**

Office	206.297.7002
Pollution Hotline	800.42PUGET

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# Hazardous Waste Disposal

## Washington State Department of Ecology

Hazardous Waste Hotline	800.633.7585
Recycling Hotline	800.RECYCLE

## Island County

Household Hazardous Waste	360.679.7386
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## Jefferson County

Household Hazardous Waste	360.379.6911
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## King County

Household Hazardous Waste	206.296.4466
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## Pierce County

Household Hazardous Waste	253.591.5418
Hot Line	800.287.6429

## San Juan County

Household Hazardous Waste	360.370.0503
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## Skagit County

Household Hazardous Waste	360.424.9532
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## Snohomish County

Household Hazardous Waste	425.388.6050
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## Thurston County

Haz-O-House	360.867.2912
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## Whatcom County

Household Hazardous Waste	360.676.6724
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## **The Boater's Directory:** **Who to Contact** (continued)

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### **Mobile Sewage Disposal**

#### **North Puget Sound**

Phecal Phreak, Roche Harbor	360.378.2155 ext.450
Port of Friday Harbor	360.378.2688
Pump Me Out, LLC	877.786.7631
Rose Head Service, Everett	425.501.5242

#### **Seattle**

Pump Me Out, LLC	877.786.7631
Seattle Sanitation Service	206.713.6436
S.S. Head	206.363.5921
Terry and Sons	206.437.6764

#### **Central and South Puget Sound**

Pelican Pump, Olympia	360.402.8231
Pump Me Out, LLC	877.786.7631
Sweet Pea Pumping Service, Poulsbo	206.356.3104

### **Public Pumpout Facilities**

#### **Washington State Parks & Recreation**

##### **Commission**

360.902.8555  
[parks.wa.gov/657/pumpout](https://parks.wa.gov/657/pumpout)

##### **Funding Assistance for Pumpout Locations**

360.902.8555  
[parks.wa.gov/758/pumpout-grant-program](https://parks.wa.gov/758/pumpout-grant-program)

### **Bilge Products and Services**

#### **EMP Industries** 800.355.7867

Sewage pumpouts, bilge pumpouts, bilge filters,  
washwater recycling systems, dock fendering

#### **Felix Marine Industries** 206.286.6500

Detailing, fuel tank repair, bilge cleaning

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## Shellfish Advisory

Department of Health	360.236.3330
Red Tide Hotline	800.562.5632

## Wildlife Services

### National Marine Fisheries Service

Marine mammal strandings	866.767.6114
Law enforcement, harassment and other violations	800.853.1964

### Department of Fish & Wildlife

Fish Kill Reports	800.258.5990
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### Department of Ecology

Emergencies, oiled birds, etc.	
Northwest Region	425.649.7000
Southwest Region	360.407.6300

## Boater Education

### Washington State Parks and Recreation

Mandatory Boater Education	360.902.8555
<a href="https://parks.wa.gov/442/mandatory-boater-education">parks.wa.gov/442/mandatory-boater-education</a>	

### U.S. Power Squadrons

[usps.org](https://usps.org)

In the Products Guide we've put together a mini directory of the products and services we have suggested throughout the guide. Arranged in outside use/inside use format, the Products Guide highlights some of the Sound products available to boaters in the Northwest.

The Boater's Directory:  
Outside Product Guide

Alternative Cleaners

All soaps and detergents, even the biodegradable soaps and alternative cleaners listed are technically "pollutants." We provide the alternative products/ cleaners listings to help you make informed choices to use less toxic cleaners, but be aware that it is still illegal to discharge any cleaner into our waterways.

See page 39 in this guide for a list of alternative cleaners that you can make with ingredients from around the home.

Washington Toxics Coalition

For more information on non-toxic cleaning products 206.632.1545

Non-Fouling Paints

ePaint

Peroxide Based Copper-free 800.258.5998

Interlux Veridian 2000

Silicone Easy Release 800.497.0010

Sea Hawk Mission Bay

ECONEA Based Copper-free 800.528.0997

Sound Specialty Coatings Aquaply-M

Epoxy Barrier 206.517.2611

Hard Antifouling Paints

Interlux VC 17M, VC Offshore, California

Bottomkote

Fluoro Microadditive, Low Copper 800.497.0010

Sea Hawk Sharkskin

Hard Modified Epoxy 800.528.0997



**Bilge Protection**

**Bilge Pads, Pillows or Diapers**

Fuel/oil absorbents—at marine stores or call:	
Absorption Corp.	360.734.7415
Bowhead Manufacturing	800.909.3677
Covich & Williams	206.784.0171

**Holding Tank Additives**

**Sea Land**

Holding tank treatment	
Call Marine Sanitation	206.633.1110

**Fuel Additives**

**Soltron**

Enzyme-based, biocide-free fuel additive improves emissions and eliminates microbial growth

**Star Brite**

**EZ-to-Store EZ-to-Start Fuel Stabilizer**  
Prevents corrosion and sludge formation

**Water Absorber**  
Removes free water from fuel and allows it to be safely burned away

**Sta-Bil Gas Stabilizer**

Fuel stabilizer and preservative for gas or diesel

**Fuel/Air Separators**

**Fuel Spill Guard**

fuelspillprevention.com	360.222.3106
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**Racor Lifeguard**

At marine stores or call direct	800.344.3286
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If you know of a really good product, service or vender that we haven’t mentioned, please let us know by contacting:

Puget Soundkeeper  
206.297.7002 or toll free at  
800.42PUGET or  
[psa@pugetsoundkeeper.org](mailto:psa@pugetsoundkeeper.org)

# Choosing a Boatyard

The Clean Boatyard Program is a new, intensive certification process that Washington state boatyards may participate in. Clean Boatyard certification is awarded to boatyards in full compliance with their boatyard permit and other state regulations. Leadership Clean Boatyard certification is awarded to those boatyards going beyond the permit requirements and taking the lead in environmental responsibility. Look for the Clean Boatyard or Leadership Clean Boatyard certification logos when choosing your yard for boat maintenance!



To find a certified boatyard in your area, check the list or search the interactive map online on the Clean Boating Foundation website: [cleanboatingfoundation.org](http://cleanboatingfoundation.org)

# Permitted Boatyards

## Permitted Puget Sound Boatyards

The Clean Water Act provides the authority for the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program to prevent pollution of waterways. Permits are required for discharges of waste water, and in some cases stormwater, from boatyards, shipyards, and other industries. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency delegated to Washington State Department of Ecology the authority to administer NPDES permits.

Clean Boatyards and Leadership Clean Boatyards, certified by the Clean Boating Foundation, are identified in the list of permitted boatyards:

- Clean Boatyard
- Leadership Clean Boatyard

### Anacortes

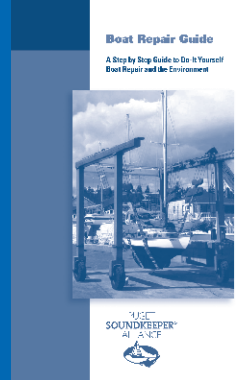
• Anacortes Rigging and Yacht Service	360.250.6895
• Cap Sante Marine South	360.293.3145 (Ext.18)
Marine Servicenter	360.293.8200
North Harbor Diesel & Yacht Service	360.293.5551
North Island Boat Company	360.293.2565
Skyline Marina	360.293.5134

### Bellingham

Hilton Harbor Marina	360.733.1110
Landings At Colony Wharf	360.715.1000
• Seaview Boatyard North	360.676.8282
• Seaview Yacht Service Fairhaven	360.594.4314

### Blaine

Blaine Marine Services LLC	360.332.3324
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Designed as a companion to this book, Puget Soundkeeper's **Boat Repair Guide** details pollution prevention steps for do-it-yourself boaters working in boat yards. The guide includes step by step information on bottom paint, brightwork, gelcoat repair and fiberglass repair. Plus, information on job planning, personal safety and more!

To download a free pdf version of the **Boat Repair Guide**, please go to:

<http://bit.ly/BoatRepairGuide>

## Bremerton

Bremerton Yacht Club	360.479.2662
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## Deer Harbor

Deer Harbor Boatworks	360.376.4056
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## Des Moines

CSR Marine Des Moines	206.878.4414
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CJ Marine	206.878.8668
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## Edmonds

• Port of Edmonds	425.774.0549
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## Everett

Dagmars Marina	425.745.2275
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Port of Everett Marina West	425.388.0680
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## Friday Harbor

• Albert Jensen & Sons Inc	360.378.4343
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Roche Harbor Marine Inc	360.378.6510
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## Gig Harbor

Gig Harbor Boat Yard Inc	253.851.7157
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## Ilwaco

Port of Ilwaco Boatyard & Marina	360.642.3143
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## Keyport

Keyport Undersea Charter & Salvage	360.779.6206
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## La Conner

La Conner Maritime Service	360.466.3629
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Port of Skagit County—La Conner Marina	360.466.3118
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# Clean Boating Foundation

The Clean Boating Foundation is working for the health of Puget Sound. They are engaging boaters to take environmental responsibility by using clean boating practices and by conscientiously choosing their boatyard based on Clean Boatyard certification. For information on what you can do to increase your stewardship of Puget Sound, see their website:

[cleanboatingfoundation.org](http://cleanboatingfoundation.org)



# Permitted Boatyards (continued)

Clean Boatyards and Leadership Clean Boatyards, certified by the Clean Boating Foundation, are identified in the list of permitted boatyards:

- Clean Boatyard
- Leadership Clean Boatyard

## Lopez Island

Islands Marine Center	360.468.3377
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## Oak Harbor

Marine Services & Assist	360.675.7900
Mariners Haven	360.675.8828

## Olympia

• Swantown Boatworks	360.528.8049
Zittel's	360.459.1950

## Orcas Island

Reed Brothers Shipyard	360.375.6007
West Sound Marina Inc	360.376.2314

## Point Roberts

Point Roberts Resort LP	360.945.5523
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## Port Angeles

Platypus Marine Inc	360.417.0709
Port of Port Angeles	360.452.4444

## Port Orchard

Kitsap Marine Industries Inc	360.895.2193
Suldans Boat Works Inc	360.876.4435
Yachtfish Marine Kitsap	360.876.9016

## Port Townsend

Port of Port Townsend Boat Haven	360.385.6211
Sea Marine	360.385.4000

### Seattle

2440 West Commodore, LLC	206.304.5030
• Canal Boatyard	206.784.3703
• CSR Marine Seattle	206.632.2001
Delta Marine Industries Inc	206.763.2383
• Dunatos Marine Service	206.547.7852
• Jensen Motor Boat Co	206.632.7888
Larsson Marine LLC	206.632.8472
Maritime Commerce Center	206.283.8795
North Lake Marina	425.482.9465
Northern Marine Industries Inc	206.782.1183
Ocean Alexander Marine Yacht Sales	800.940.3554
Seattle Mobile Marine Fishermans Terminal	206.455.9532
• Seaview West Boatyard	206.789.3030
South Park Marina	206.762.3880
Yacht Performance Center	206.633.1195
Yachtfish Marine	206.623.3233

### Shelton

Shelton Yacht Club	360.427.0961
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### Steilacoom

Cl McNeil Island Stewardship	800.628.4738
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### Tacoma

Citadel Marine Center Holdings	253.627.0704
Hylebos Marina	253.272.6623
Modutech Marine	253.272.9319
Nordlund Boat Co Inc	253.627.0605
Tacoma Marine Services	253.572.2666

To order free copies of  
**Sound Information:  
A Boater's Guide,**  
please contact:

Puget Soundkeeper  
130 Nickerson Street  
Suite 107  
Seattle, Washington 98109  
206.297.7002  
[pugetsoundkeeper.org](http://pugetsoundkeeper.org)

Whether you do the work yourself or hire someone else to maintain your boat for you, by following the Puget 10-Step you can make a difference. To be part of the solution to pollution, we need to be aware of how we as boaters impact the Sound.

### The Boater's Solution to Pollution

- 1. Non-toxic doesn't mean non-effective**  
Minimize your use of toxic chemicals. Most marine stores carry a full line of non-toxic products for the bilge, holding tank and cleaning the boat. For ideas, see Alternatives to Toxic Products on page 39.
- 2. Buy only what you need**  
When you do have to use a toxic chemical, buy and use only the amount you need and follow the precautions on the label.
- 3. Be a good neighbor**  
If you have leftover chemicals or paints, rather than dispose of them, see if someone else can use them.
- 4. Keep your dock box safe**  
Line the bottom of your dock box with a tarp to contain spills if you store cleaners, paints or chemicals. Store all chemicals safely in closed containers with a clear label and safety information.
- 5. Spills aren't slick**  
Recycle your used oil, filters, paint and batteries. For the nearest locations call: 800.RECYCLE
- 6. Know where it goes**  
In the Puget Sound region recreational boaters can dispose of hazardous wastes from routine maintenance at any household hazardous waste drop site. For locations, see page 47.
- 7. Don't throw it away**  
Aluminum, plastic and paper can all be recycled. If your marina doesn't already provide recycling, ask them to start now.
- 8. Keep it out of the water**  
Use a tarp to keep paint, debris and cleaners out of the water when doing slip-side maintenance.
- 9. Get involved**  
There are many groups of people working to protect and enhance the Sound. For ideas or information give Puget Soundkeeper Alliance a call in Seattle at 206.297.7002 or toll free 800.42.PUGET.
- 10. Don't keep it to yourself**  
Spread your knowledge of environmentally safe products and processes with others: "Pier" pressure really works.

### Notes:

[illegible]



# Your Actions Keep Our Water Clean

Boating in Washington provides great access to  
rivers, lakes and Puget Sound.

With this privilege comes great responsibility.



Clean Marinas are doing their part to  
protect water and wildlife by providing  
shoreside disposal of hazardous materials  
and encouraging boaters to use Best  
Management Practices (BMPs).

## Is Your Marina Certified?

For a list of certified marinas  
and to access tips, tricks  
and free tools to make your  
boating experience as clean  
as possible, visit:

[www.CleanMarinaWashington.org](http://www.CleanMarinaWashington.org)

