



**Florida Department of Environmental Protection**

**Northwest District - OER**

# **Marina Spill Prevention**

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# Office of Emergency Response (OER) Mission

- Respond to environmental pollution threats in every form
- Provide technical and on-site assistance to ensure threats to the environment and human safety are quickly and effectively contained and addressed
- Pursue cleanups of petroleum and chemical spills on land and water
- Lead agency at State's Emergency Operation Center for ESF-10 (hazmat)





# OER Missions



- Partner with many other Federal and State Agencies: USCG, EPA, NOAA, FWCC, FDOT, FDOH, FDLE, Division of Emergency Management, FHP, etc.
- Environmental Criminal Forensic Sampling
- Conduct Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) for pollutant discharges in coastal waters
- Assist with disaster preparedness and response coordination





# Spills Can and Do Happen

Petroleum spills are damaging to the environment and can be costly to clean up. One gallon of fuel can contaminate up to a million gallons of water.

**Key is Preparedness, Planning and Prevention!**

Kinds of spills that may occur at Marinas

- Overfilling of fuel tanks
- Fuel line leaks or breaks
- Vessel fuel tank ruptures
- Fuel discharge from bilge pumps
- Sunken vessels at dock
- Maintenance related leaks
- Vessel fires
- Dock damage due to storms
- Vandalism





# Facility Response Plans

“Terminal Facility”, as defined in Section 376.031(23), F.S. - includes Marina’s with fueling facilities

- In accordance with Rule 62S-6.033, F.A.C., terminal facilities shall have a discharge contingency plan. Best Management Practices stress the importance of having an oil spill containment and contingency plan for any marina regardless of having fueling facilities on site.

\*\*Plan should be reviewed with staff annually and revised within 30 days of any significant changes. All facility personnel should be trained on how to properly deploy response equipment and how to properly dispose or clean any used or oiled equipment.







# Discharge Prevention & Response Certificate

In accordance with Rule 62S-6.032, F.A.C. and Section 376.065, F.S., facilities should be inspected annually and issued a Discharge Prevention and Response Certificate (DPRC).

- DEP representative will come to your site to help review your facility plans to ensure they are adequate.
- After initial review, you will receive a yearly call to ensure plans are being updated for changes in personnel, equipment or facility status and re-issued a new DPRC.
- Some larger facilities may require a yearly physical visit to inspect spill equipment to ensure availability and see that equipment is in good repair.





# What's in a Good Response Plan?

**Contingency Plans should prepare and plan for the *worst case* discharge.**

**<10,000 Gallon Facilities - Plan shall include:**

## **1) Facility description**

Name, location, main phone number, size of facility (i.e. # of slips, length and capacity of largest vessel, docks/piers), hours of operation, type(s) and quantity of pollutants, types of transfers conducted

## **2) Organization**

Name, address, phone numbers of the owner, operator, manager and designated person in charge when manager is not present





# <10,000 Gallon Facility Response Plan

## 3) Notification

- Responsibility and procedure for the notification of the discharge to U.S. Coast Guard National Response Center and State Watch Office. Include contact info for other agencies, as necessary
- Responsibility and procedure for notification of the discharge to persons listed in no. 2
- Responsibility and procedure for notification to cleanup organization or oil spill cooperative, as needed

## 4) Response

- List and location of all discharge containment or cleanup equipment. Identify sources of where additional oil response equipment can be quickly obtained (this can include 3rd party cleanup contractors), if necessary
- Procedures on when to deploy equipment, who will deploy?
- Identify when equipment will be inspected and replaced



**Reference Paragraph 62S-6.033(1)(c), F.A.C.**





# >10,000 Gallon Facility Response Plan

**>10,000 Gallon Facilities Contingency Plans shall include all the information in the <10,000 plan plus the following information:**

## **1) Facility Description**

- Description of prevailing tides, currents, water depths, shorelines, and any adjacent water structures located within 100 yards of the terminal facility.
- Description of seasonal weather: wind directions and speeds, air and water temperatures and potential visibility problems.

## **2) Organization**

- Name and contact info of designated Spill Response Officer, employees assigned to response team and info for other personnel available to respond. Should include description of the officers training and duties.

## **3) Notification**

- Description of systems, measures, and devices used to detect discharges such as routine patrols, alarms, monitors and inspections.



# >10,000 Gallon Facility Response Plan

## 4) Verification

- Procedure for verifying the source or cause of the discharge, the type, volume and characteristics of the discharged pollutant, and the flow rate of discharge.

## 5) On-scene Assessment

- Provide name/title of personnel responsible for the initial determination of the size and projected threat of a discharge; movement of the pollutant; observations of wind direction, velocity and currents; shorelines and structures that may be affected; any anticipated environmental damage; and any other data that may assist in making discharge movement projections.
- Plan or table of tank capacities to enable the volume estimation of a discharge or threat of a discharge from specific tanks or lines.





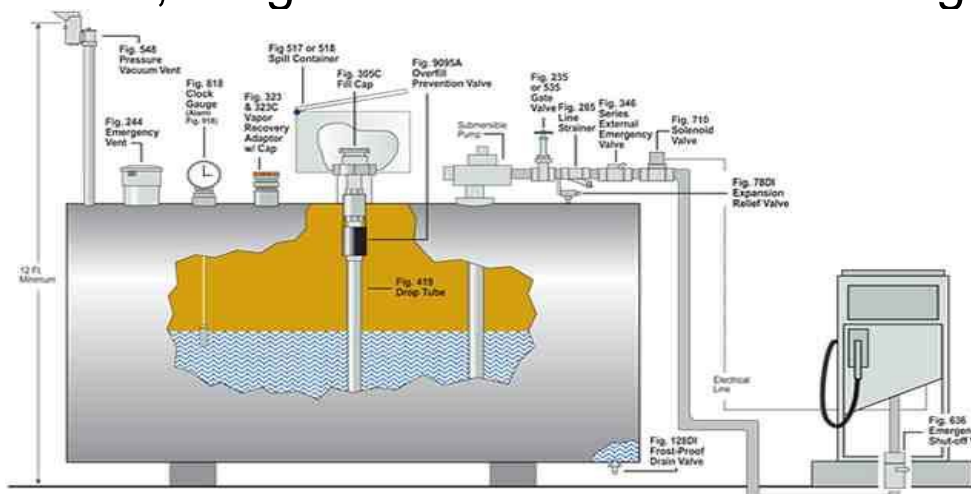
# >10,000 Gallon Facility Response Plan

## 6) Response

- Detail the procedure and responsibility for obtaining and transporting the additional cleanup equipment required by Rule 62S-6.034, F.A.C., if the equipment is not stored at the terminal facility.

## 7) Discharge Mitigation

- Provide piping and tank diagrams showing the location of: valves, vents, and lines necessary to determine the source and cause of a discharge. Also include a description of the measures that can be taken to stop, control, mitigate and contain the discharged pollutant.





# >10,000 Gallon Facility Response Plan

## 8) Protection of Sensitive or Critical Locations

- Identify all known sensitive or critical locations (i.e. marshes, marinas, power plants, wildlife refuges/parks, etc.) and distance from facility. Include name and contact info for each location if applicable.
- Describe the methods/procedures to be used to protect these areas.



## 9) Recovery and Disposal

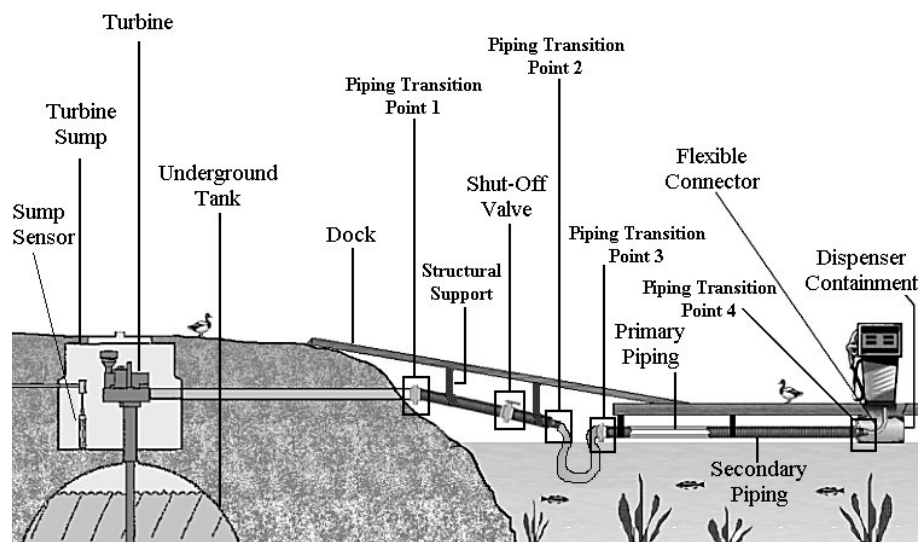
- Identify available locations for deployment of equipment.
- Identify the available staging and temporary storage areas for recovered pollutants.
- Identify potential waste disposal facilities or sites for permanent disposal of recovered pollutant waste.

**Reference Paragraph 62S-6.033(1)(b), F.A.C.**



# Prevention - Know Your Facility

- Identify locations of valves, vents, and lines and inspect them regularly
- Know locations of emergency shutoffs at tanks and in between tank and dock pumps
- Check/replace shear valves at fuel dispensers
- Keep personnel contact numbers updated
- Ensure patrons are aware of how to use equipment (instructions at pump on dock)
- Check your response equipment quarterly







# When a Spill Occurs, Who are You Going to Call?

- **Emergency Response Contractor:**  
Yearly contract/spill planning,  
professional response network
- **Spill Cooperatives:**  
Shared cost of equipment,  
group training – cooperative responses
- **Single owner cleanup:**  
Higher initial investment – less people  
available for response





# Cost of Spills

## Natural Resource Damage Assessment Formula

$$[(B \times V \times L \times SMA) + A] \times PC + ETS + AC = \text{TOTAL AMOUNT}$$

- Base Type of Oil x Volume x Location Factor x Special Management Area + Area Affected x Pollutant Coefficient + any Endangered/Threatened Species killed + State Administrative Costs





# Reporting Requirements

**State Watch Office: 1-800-320-0519**

**National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802**

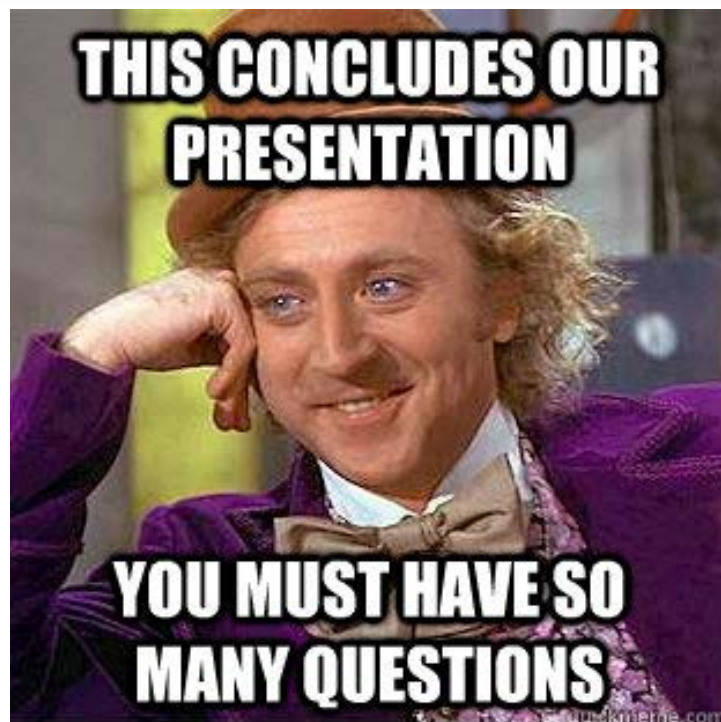


- Discharge of any quantity that enters or threatens to enter waters of the State, shall be reported to the State Watch Office (SWO) and the National Response Center, within one hour.
- Petroleum spills greater than or equal to 25 gallons onto a pervious surface, shall be reported as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours after the occurrence to the SWO or OER district office.
- Spills less than 25 gallons onto a pervious surface are recommended to be reported to the SWO as soon as possible.

***Section 376.305(1) Florida Statutes states that the spiller (also known as the Responsible Party) is responsible for containment and cleanup of any pollutants released to the environment.***



# Questions?



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