



No Discharge Areas

The Clean Water Act establishes two categories of water where the discharge of all boat sewage is illegal. Not only must Type III Marine Sanitation Devices—containing untreated waste—be secured in these waters, but Types I and II—with treated sewage—also must be prevented from overboard discharging.

These No Discharge Areas are:

- 1 Rivers without interstate navigation;
- 2 All enclosed lakes and reservoirs not used for interstate travel and where entry or exit by boats in the water is not possible, even through locks and dams; and
- 3 Areas designated by states and approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) such as those near drinking water intakes.

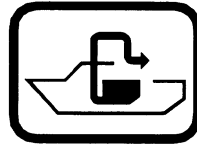
States may request EPA to approve No Discharge Areas when “the protection and enhancement of the quality of some or all of the waters” within their boundaries require such environmental protection and EPA agrees there are adequate boat sewage pumpout and dump stations in the area.

As increased numbers of pumpout and dump stations funded by the Clean Vessel Act are built, recreational boaters can expect to see more No Discharge Areas created.



Retrofitting Your Boat

Under State of Kansas statutes, if your boat has an installed toilet, you are required to have a certified Marine Sanitation Device (MSD). MSD’s include holding tanks that retain and discharge untreated human body waste to onshore disposal facilities or vessel pumpout stations. Holding tank capacity depends on the number of people aboard, trip length, and whether or not the boat is anchored or slipped at an area offering toilet and/or sewage disposal facilities.



**KEEP OUR
WATER CLEAN—
USE PUMPOUTS**

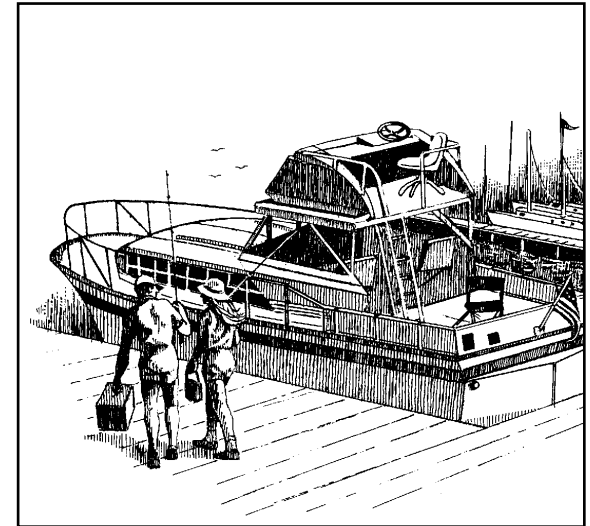


Your purchase of fishing equipment and motor boat fuels supports Sport Fish Restoration and pumpout and dump station facilities.

Equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from programs described herein is available to all individuals without regard to race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age or handicap. Complaints of discrimination should be sent to Office of the Secretary, Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, 900 Jackson St., Suite 502, Topeka, KS 66612. 03/02



Marine Sewage Disposal Information



Kansas Dept. of Wildlife & Parks
Boating Coordinator
900 SW Jackson, Suite 502
Topeka, KS 66612
(785) 296-2281
E-mail: Feedback@wp.state.ks.us



What Does the Clean Vessel Act Do?

The primary goal of the Clean Vessel Act (CVA) is to reduce overboard sewage discharge from recreational boats. The CVA provides funds to states for the construction, renovation, operation and maintenance of pumpout stations for portable toilets.

Congress passed the CVA after finding there was an inadequate number of sewage disposal facilities in waters frequented by recreational boats and determining that these vessels may be substantial contributors to localized degradation of water quality. Kansas has adopted similar laws to address sewage discharge from boats on Kansas waters.

As a result of the CVA, boaters have seen more convenient and reasonably priced pumpout and dump stations, and cleaner waters, resulting in more healthy fish populations.

Kansas Clean Vessel Pumpout Sites		
REGION 1		
Lake Wilson Marina (Wilson Reservoir) RR1 Box 163, Sylvan Grove, KS 67841	(785) 685-2392	
REGION 2		
Lake Perry Marina (Perry Reservoir) 10770 Perry Park Drive, Perry, KS 66073	(785) 597-5555	
DJ's Rock Creek Marina (Perry Reservoir) 6049 West Lake Road, Ozawakie, KS 66070	(785) 484-2656	
Thunderbird Marina (Milford Reservoir) P.O. Box 548, Junction City, KS 66441	(785) 238-5864	
Milford Lake (Milford Reservoir) 8811 State Park Road, Milford, KS 66514	(785) 238-3014	
REGION 4		
Cheney Lake (Cheney Reservoir) 16000 NE 50th Street, Cheney, KS 67025	(316) 542-3664	
Cheney Marina (Cheney Reservoir) 9912 South Titan Road, Cheney, KS 67025	(316) 542-0163	
Shady Creek Marina (El Dorado Reservoir) 1000 NE Marina Road, P.O. Box 287, El Dorado, KS 67042	(316) 321-0943	
REGION 5		
Lighthouse Bay Marina (Pomona Reservoir) 4009 Marina Road P.O. Box 60, Vassar, KS 66543	(785) 828-4777	

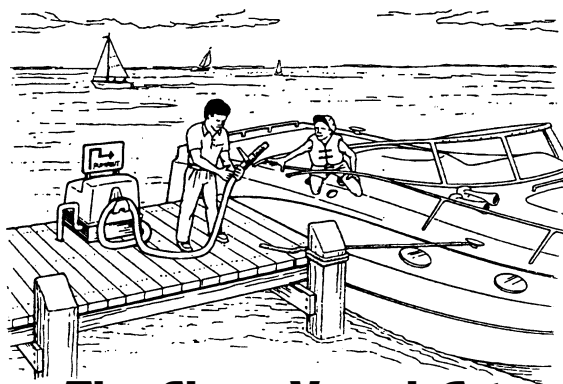


Why Should I Worry About Boat Sewage?

No one wants to take a swim where they know there is raw sewage from boats. We all hear a lot about pollution in our water, but what can we, as individuals, do about that pollution? Properly managing sewage on our boats is something everyone can do right now to help improve local water quality.

Most of the areas where boats congregate, such as marinas, are naturally sheltered and semi-enclosed. That means these sheltered areas are not flushed as well as more open waters. The end result is that any pollution we put there ends up staying there. Bacteria, chemicals, and nutrients contained in human waste from boats can overload Kansas lakes and cause local water quality problems.

As we fish, swim, boat, sail, ski or relax on our boats, we rely on having clean water. In fact, in a recent survey, more than 95% of boaters interviewed said they were concerned about the aquatic environment. Clean water makes all of our recreational activities more enjoyable, so let's all join in to help clean up our waterways.



The Clean Vessel Act Pumpout Program

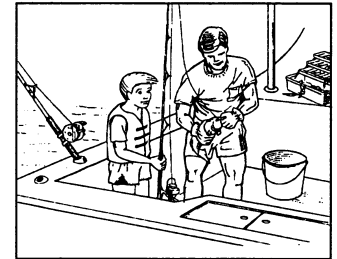


The Green Issue

Boat sewage dumped into our waters may affect aquatic plants, fish and other animals. The nutrients, microorganisms, and chemicals contained in human waste from boats have a negative impact on water, particularly in sheltered or shallow areas.

1 Sewage contains nutrients that fertilize algae in the water. This can make algae grow out of control, reducing the amount of light that reaches under water grasses. Algae can also settle on the grass, smothering it. These grasses provide nursery areas for young fish and help prevent shoreline erosion.

2 Flow-through treatment devices (Type I or II MSD's) reduce bacteria in the sewage but do not reduce the nutrients or organic matter going into the water.



3 Organic matter in sewage is decomposed in the water by bacteria. During this process, the bacteria use oxygen. As a result, sewage in the water may deplete the water's oxygen level, stressing fish and other aquatic animals that need oxygen to survive.

4 Microorganisms from your digestive system are found in human waste. Once they are in the water, they can pass diseases like hepatitis to people in contact with the water.

5 Chemical products used in onboard treatment devices, such as chlorine and formaldehyde, can be toxic to aquatic life and could pose a problem in areas where boats congregate and where there is little flushing action.