COASTAL MARINAS WITH PUMP-OUT STATIONS

ARANSAS BAY
Aransas Co. Nav. Dist. Marina
Corpus Christi Municipal Marina
Key Allegro Marina, Inc.

CLEAR LAKE
Endeavor Marina
Lake Woodway Yacht Club
Legend Point
Marina Del Sol
Marina Sanitation
Pump House Marina
South Shore Harbour
Winfred Harbor Marina
Wharf of Clear Lake

CORPORUS CHRISTI BAY
Boca Marina
Corpus Christi Municipal Marina

CORPORUS CHRISTI CHANNEL
Island Moorings Marina

GALVESTON BAY
Galveston Bay Yacht Club, Inc.
Harrington Marina
Houston Yacht Club

GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
Bridge Harbour Yacht Club
Matagorda Harbor

LAGUNA MADRE
Wilcza Co. Nav. Dist./Port Mansfield

LAVACA BAY
Naval Landing Marina

NECHES RIVER
Beaumont Yacht Club

OSTER CREEK
Kirby Marina, Inc.

PORT ARANSAS HARBOR
Port Aransas City Marina

REDFISH BAY
San Patricio Co. Nav. Dist. #1

SABINE
Pleasure Island Connection
Sabine Pass Port Authority

TRES PALACIOS BAY
Saneraydi Reservoir & Marina

INLAND LAKE MARINAS WITH PUMP-OUT STATIONS

AMISTAD
Amistad Marina

BELTON
Frank’s Lakeside Marina
Pier 36 Marina

CANYON
Canyon Lakes Marina
Cranes Mill Marina

CEDAR CREEK
Don’s Port Marina, Inc.
Star Harbor Marina

CONROE
April Plaza Marina
Bestwater Yacht Club, Inc.
DeLoggio Marina
The Pecos Marina
Walden Marina

EAGLE MOUNTAIN
Fort Worth Yacht Club
Harbor One Marina
Lake Country Marina
Lakeview Marina
West Bay Marina & Resort

FORK RESEVOIR
Lake Fork Marina

GRANBURY
Greggory Dew Marina
Lake Granbury Marina

GRAPEVINE
Scott’s Landing Marina
Silver Lake Marina

JOE POOL
Joe Pool Marina
Lynn Creek Marina

LAKE OPINES
Big Cypress Marina

LAVON
Collin Park Marina, Inc.

LEWISVILLE
Cottonwood Creek Marina
East Point Marina
Hidden Creek/Gaylord Point
Lakeview Marina/Lake Dallas Boat Club

MIDLAND
Marina at Lake Midland

POSSUM KINGDOM
Ball Creek Marina
The Breakers
The Cliffs
The Harbor Marina
Scenic Point Northshore
Villa Marinas Inc.
Willow Beach Marina

RAY HUBBARD
Bayview Marina
Captain’s Cove Marina
Chandler’s Landing Marina

RAY ROBERTS
Lake Ray Roberts Marina

RICHLAND-CHAMBERS
Northshore Marina

TAWAKONI
Lake Tawakoni Marina

TEXOMA
Big Mill Camp
Cedar Bayou Marina
Cedar Mills Marina
Eisenhower Yacht Club
Flowing Wells Ranch
Grandpappy Point Marina
Highsport Marina
Mc Creek Marina
Teoma Marina and Resort
Wheat Creek Resort

TRAVIS
Austin Yacht Club
Briscoff Marina
Commander’s Point Yacht Basin
Easy Street Marina
Emerald Point Marina
Hunt Harbor
Lake Travis Marina
Lakeview Marina
Manshad Ford Marina
Northshore Marina
Paradise Cove Marina
The Reserve at Lake Travis
Resort Beach Marina
Rough Hollow Yacht Club
Salt and Ski Yacht Club
Sandy Creek Yacht Club
South Shore Marina
VIP Marina

TYLER
Lake Tyler Marina & RV #1

WACO
Lake Waco Marina
Riverfront Marina

WHITNEY
Lake Whitney Marina
Uncle Gus’ Marina

*private

Here’s the Scoop for Boats

A Pump-Out Guide for Boats
1. CLEAN WATER & BOAT SEWAGE: Are we boating in a toilet? 

Sewage discharged from boats may degrade water quality by introducing disease-causing microorganisms into the marine environment and depressing oxygen levels as the sewage decays. Low dissolved oxygen levels can result in fish kills. Shellfish beds with a fecal coliform bacteria count of 14 per 100 milliliters of water must be closed. Waters with a count of 200 fecal coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters are closed to swimming and other primary contact recreation activities, which hurts tourism and deteriorates the quality of life for all of us.

2. NO-DISCHARGE AREAS: Dilution is not the solution. 

Under the Clean Water Act, states may petition the EPA to designate no-discharge areas where discharge of all sewage, treated or not, is prohibited. The EPA will usually not approve a no-discharge area unless there are adequate pumpout facilities available to mariners. Type III marine sanitation devices (MSDs) are the only type that can be used legally in a no-discharge area, and must be emptied at a pumpout station located three miles from the shore. Flip over this brochure for a list of Texas pump out facilities.

3. WHAT DO THE LAWS SAY? What’s the Poop? 

State and Federal laws prohibit the discharge of untreated sewage from boats on all Texas waterways, including the coastal areas within three miles of the shore. Boats with Type I and II MSDs may discharge treated effluent in coastal waters unless they are in a no-discharge area.

4. HOW DOES THIS AFFECT ME? 

Complying with the federal sewage discharge laws and regulations and using pumpout facilities are necessary to protect water quality, public health and the marine environment. Mariners are encouraged to get ready for no-discharge areas all along the Texas Gulf Coast by retrofitting their boats with holding tanks. This may not seem fair to those who have done the “right thing” earlier by installing a Type I or II MSD, but the national movement toward designation of no-discharge areas is changing the rules. If you have a Type I or II MSD, don’t discharge it while in confined shallow waters, marinas, shellfish beds or contact recreation areas. Use shoreside restrooms before going out to sea and when docked or moored in the harbor, and dispose of port-a-potty waste properly on shore. Flip over this brochure for a list of Texas pump out facilities.

5. MARINE SANITATION DEVICES 

The Federal Clean Water Act requires that all boats with an installed head have one of three types of Coast Guard-approved MSDs attached to the toilet. Failure to comply can result in a $2,000 fine. Type I and II MSDs are flowthrough systems that treat the sewage using chemical, electrical and/or incineration methods before discharging the waste overboard (e.g., water purification through a macerator pump). A macerator pump is not an MSD. Type III MSDs are holding tanks that store sewage on the boat. The waste is not treated in a Type III device, even if odor-reducing chemicals are added. It is illegal to discharge or empty the contents of your boat’s holding tank in U.S. territorial water (within the 3-mile limit). Some boats are equipped with a “Y” valve that allows for the direct discharge of raw sewage. This valve can only be used outside the 3-mile limit. Coast Guard regulations require that the “Y”-valve must be secured in the closed position (by a padlock, non-releasable tie, removal of the handle or other physical barrier) when the boat is within three miles of shore. Boaters can be fined for noncompliance. If you use a portable toilet, remember it is illegal to dump it overboard. Use shoreside facilities to empty it. Vessels 65 feet and under may have any of the three types of MSDs. Vessels over 65 feet must have a Type II or III system. Type I and II MSDs must bear a U.S. Coast Guard certification label. Type III systems do not require a Coast Guard label.

SPECIAL NOTE: Water treated by Type I and II MSDs is unhealthy for marine waters because (1) chemical treatment often sanitizes only the outer surfaces of waste clumps, (2) chemicals routinely used in MSDs (chlorine, formaldehyde, formalin, phenol derivatives, ammonia compounds) are harmful to sea life and water quality, (3) properly maintained MSDs may not treat effluent to the prescribed standards, and (4) even treated sewage contributes nutrients and lowers dissolved oxygen levels in water, lowering water quality for marine life.

6. DID YOU KNOW? 

A new law was passed in November 2010 that requires owners of recreational boats to obtain a decal from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) for the Clean Water Certification Program. The program is intended to protect and improve the quality of water in Texas by requiring boats located on any Texas waterway (including coastal waters) to self-certify that their MSD has been installed properly and will be operated to prevent the discharge of sewage into Texas waters. The Clean Water decal costs $15 and expires December 31 on every odd calendar year. For more information about the Clean Water Certification Program, please visit TCEQ’s website at www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/cleanwatercert.

7. HEAD MAINTENANCE 

Every two months, add one quart of household white vinegar to the head bowl and flush (dry cycle) until vinegar disappears from the bowl. Let the vinegar stand in the plumbing lines for 12 to 24 hours, then use the head as usual. Vinegar clears the lines of salt and calcium, which creates blockage. Add half a cup of vegetable oil and flush until the oil disappears from the bowl. Allow to sit for two hours. The oil helps lubricate the moving parts of your head. When cleaning the head, never use chlorine bleach, ammonia, pine oil products, formaldehyde, phenol derivatives, paint or lacquer thinners or solvents. These products are extremely damaging to the lining of the sanitation hoses. Once these hoses are damaged, odors can become a problem. Clean the head with a mild household cleaning product. Also, it is not necessary to use a special, expensive marine toilet paper. An inexpensive single or double ply tissue from a grocery store will work just fine. However, be sure to use a minimal amount (three or four squares). Do not dispose of cigarette butts or feminine or male sex products in the head. Never use a plunger to “unclog” your toilet! Marine heads are equipped with special flapper and duck bill valves to assist in pushing and evacuating effluent. Plungers can damage these valves and make your head inoperable.