

CLEAN VESSEL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM



CVAP

New York State NO DISCHARGE ZONES

A No Discharge Zone (NDZ) is an entire water body or a designated area (within 3 miles of shoreline), where the discharge of sewage, whether treated or untreated, is **completely prohibited**.

EXISTING NO DISCHARGE ZONES IN NYS	DATE ESTABLISHED
Lake Champlain	1976
Lake George	1976
Hudson River (water intakes)	1995
Mamaroneck Harbor	1997
Peconic Waters, East Hampton	1999
Huntington-Northport Bay Complex	2000
Port Jefferson Complex	2001
Peconic Estuary	2002
Hudson River Estuary	2003
Hempstead Harbor	2008
Oyster Bay/Cold Spring Harbor	2008
South Shore Estuary Reserve	2009
New York State Canal System	2010
Long Island Sound (NY portion)	2011
Jamaica Bay	2011
Lake Ontario	2011
Lake Erie	2014
Cayuga Lake	2015
Seneca Lake	2015
Seneca River	2015
St. Lawrence River	Pending



Some areas are *always* legally considered NDZs.

Vessels with installed toilets may NOT discharge treated or untreated sewage into these areas:

- ⇒ **Natural and man-made freshwater lakes and reservoirs, where there is no access from another body of water.**
This prohibition also includes freshwater lakes which border two or more states.
- ⇒ **Rivers not capable of navigation by interstate traffic.**

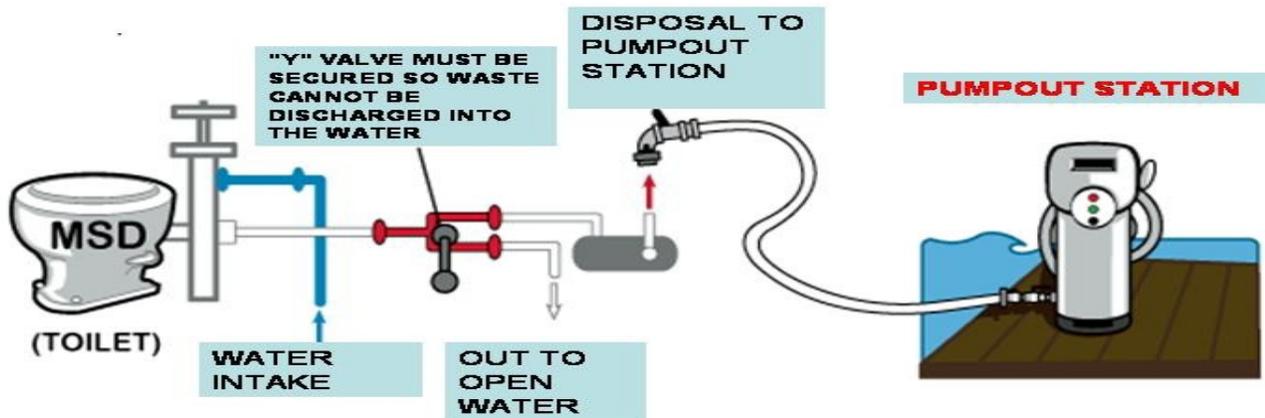


How do I comply with the NDZ requirements?

Many boats that navigate in larger water bodies have installed on-board toilets known as **Marine Sanitation Devices (MSDs)**, which provide some waste treatment and have a holding tank. Treated waste from a MSD *cannot* be discharged into water bodies that are designated as NDZs. In NDZs, the waste must be disposed of properly at a marine pumpout facility.

In areas designated as NDZs, the "Y" valve on the MSD **MUST** be disabled or locked, preventing any discharge into surrounding waters.

For more information on MSD's, see "MARINE SANITATION DEVICES."



Reasons for Designating "No Discharge Zones" for Vessel Sewage:



- ◆ To protect areas where drinking water intakes are present. In this designation, the State does *not* have to show that there are reasonably available pumpout stations.
- ◆ To address human health, aesthetic, and environmental impacts from increasing boating populations, where the State determines that greater environmental protection is needed than current Federal standards allow. In this instance, the State determines the need and EPA affirms that sufficient pumpout facilities are available for boater use.
- ◆ To protect "special waters" that have particular environmental importance from adverse impacts of vessel sewage. These "special waters" may have human health impacts, sensitive habitats, aquatic organisms, and bird and animal populations. Environmental importance can include waters located in established sanctuaries, national parks, national wilderness areas, national recreation areas, and areas used by endangered or threatened species. In these designated areas, pumpout availability is *not* a requirement.