

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
DIVISION OF GROUNDWATER AND FRESHWATER WETLANDS

OIL POLLUTION CONTROL REGULATIONS

AUTHORITY: Chapters 46-12, 42-17.1 and 42-35 of the General
Laws of Rhode Island, 1956, as Amended

SURFACE COLLECTING AGENTS mean those chemical agents that form a surface film to control the layer thickness of oil.

TERMINAL means an onshore facility or an onshore structure used or intended to be used as a port or facility for the transfer or other handling of oil. A ship repair yard is a terminal.

VESSEL means every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water, whether self-propelled or otherwise, and shall include barges, tugs and any other floating structure used for the storage and or transportation of oil.

WATERS OF THE STATE mean all surface waters and groundwaters, including waters of the territorial sea, tidewaters, all inland waters of any river, stream, brook, pond or lake, wetlands and all underground waters of whatever nature.

Section 6. Prohibited Activities

- (a) No person shall place oil or pollutants into the waters or land of the State or in a location where they are likely to enter the waters of the State, except in compliance with the terms and conditions of a permit or order issued by the Director. This prohibition shall include, but not be limited to, releases, discharges or placement of pollutants from:
- (1) Storm water runoff from an oil refinery, oil storage tank farm, or oil manufacturing industry;
 - (2) Boat or ship repair and maintenance, including dry dock operations;
 - (3) Bilge or ballast water from any vessel;
 - (4) Exhaust steam from any coil or other device used to heat oil;
 - (5) Drainage from underground pipe gallery used as a conduit for oil pipes;
 - (6) Drainage from the floors of a boiler room;

- (7) Drainage from dike areas around oil storage tanks;
 - (8) Drainage to unauthorized underground injection wells or lagoons;
 - (9) Drainage from automobile repair, maintenance or wrecking operations.
- (b) This section shall not prevent the discharge into any public sewer system, provided that the local public sewer authority approves such discharge, and that such discharge complies with local, state and federal pretreatment requirements.
- (c) This section shall not prevent the discharge of oil waste or chemical waste or bilge waste from an oceangoing ship into a "reception facility" that has obtained a "certificate of adequacy" pursuant to 33 CFR 158, provided, however, that the owner or operator of the oceangoing ship complies with the financial responsibility provisions of Section 15.

Section 7. Oil and Waste Transfers

- (a) The owner and operator of an oil carrying vessel and the owner and operator of a terminal shall take the following precautions prior to and during the transfer of oil and wastes:
- (1) Any flexible hose used in the transfer shall be tested at a pressure in excess of that to which it will be subjected in use, and such test shall be conducted annually.
 - (2) Drip pans shall be placed under hose connections on the oil carrying vessel, and drip pans and a tight wharf or pier section enclosed by a curb raised to not less than four inches above the deck level is provided under the hose connections on the wharf or pier. Drip pans must be in place before tight blank, as provided in (6) of this rule, is removed and they must remain in place until the blank is replaced and the hose is moved. This rule shall not prevent the installation of a drain to a tight curbed wharf or pier section for the removal of storm water, provided the drain is tightly closed during any oil or waste transfer and no oil or