

CLEAN BOATER GUIDE

*Protecting Oregon's
Marine Resources*



Revised 2016

OREGON



CLEAN
BOATER

Use a fuel collar
or fuel bib



BoatUS



BoatUS

Install a
fuel/air separator



BoatUS

Every boater loves being on the water. A clean marine environment is a vital aspect of enjoying the boating experience. With 180,000 boats registered in Oregon today, the cumulative actions of boaters can have a significant impact on the health of the marine environment. This guide provides some tips on how to become a cleaner boater and do your part to keep our waterways clean and healthy.

GAS AND OIL

Small drips and spills of gasoline, diesel, and other petroleum products add up and can have a serious effect on the marine environment, such as: death of fish, mammals, and birds; cancer, mutations, and/or birth defects; destruction of plant life; and reduction of food supply for marine organisms.

Fuel cautiously

- Fuel your boat slowly and carefully – attend the fuel nozzle at all times.
- Make sure the fuel nozzle connects to the fuel tank to prevent static discharge.
- Only fill the tank to 90% since fuel expands as it warms up.
- Use your hand to check for air escaping from the vent. When the tank is nearly full, you'll feel an increase in airflow. Also listen for a gurgling sound indicating the tank is nearly full.
- Fill portable gas tanks on shore – where spills are less likely to occur and easier to clean up.
- Outboards: close tank fuel vent when boat is not in use to save fuel from vapor loss.
- Built-in fuel tanks: install fuel/air separator in the air vent line from tank to prevent air vent spills.



Two-stroke engine exhaust

Inefficient two-stroke engines release up to 30% of their gas/oil mixture unburned directly into the water. For every 10 gallons of gas used, more than two gallons of gas and oil go into the water in the form of a rainbow sheen seen when the motor is idling.

Reduce two-stroke engine use

- Consider replacing a carbureted two-stroke outboard (no longer manufactured) with a quieter, cleaner, and more efficient direct-injection two-stroke engine or a four stroke engine.
- If you have a large outboard you don't plan to replace, consider purchasing a small four-stroke "kicker" to use when trolling or moving short distances. You'll save money on fuel, save wear-and-tear on your larger motor and enjoy a cleaner environment.

Don't Use Detergents

When detergents, soaps, and solvents are put on fuel spills, fuel that might otherwise evaporate from the surface is scattered down into the water. This "rainfall effect" causes pollution in all levels of the water, rather than just the surface, and is very difficult to cleanup. Additionally, detergents can contain chemicals that are harmful to marine life.

Handle spills appropriately

- If you have a spill wipe it up with a rag – don't hose it off into the water.
- If fuel is spilled into the water:
 - Call 1-800-OILS-911 and the Coast Guard at 1-800-424-8802 for any spill, large or small, that causes a sheen.
 - Don't use soap or dish detergent - they worsen the problem and their use on spills in the water is against federal law.
- If a spill occurs in a marina, notify marina management immediately.

**SPILLS
aren't
SLICK**

Report ALL spills immediately

800-OILS-911
& U.S.C.G. 800-422-8802

BILGES

Bilges are also a potential source of pollution since they tend to collect engine oil, fuel, antifreeze, and transmission fluid. When an automatic bilge pump is activated, these fluids are pumped overboard.

Absorbent bilge pads absorb petroleum products but not

water. When soaked with oil, they can be disposed of properly.

Control oil in the bilge

- Place oil absorbent pads or bilge socks in the bilge to catch oil.
- Place an oil absorbent pad under the engine.
- Replace oil absorbent materials when heavily soiled or saturated, or at least once a year.
- Keep the engine well tuned: no leaking seals, gaskets, or hoses.
- Change oil filters often. Slip a plastic bag over the filter before removal to catch drips.
- Secure fuel hoses to prevent chafing and leaks.
- Never discharge or pump any bilge water that appears oily or has a sheen into or near the water– it is against the law.
- Use oil absorbents or water/oil separators before pumping the bilge.



Oil absorbent materials

Properly Dispose of Oil Absorbent Materials

- If a pad or sock is contaminated with gasoline, reuse.
- If a pad or sock is contaminated with diesel or oil, place in one plastic bag sealed in another. Place next to marina oil collection container or bring to a household hazardous waste collection event.
- *Bioremediating* bilge socks should not be sealed in plastic bags since the tiny organisms need oxygen to function.
- Remember that materials soaked with fuel or oil are flammable – keep them away from high heat, flames, or sparks.

- Trailer your boat to an area that provides containment before removing bilge or boat plugs.

- Do not use bilge cleaners - they simply spread out the oil and do not remove it from the water.

SEWAGE

Untreated sewage contains microorganisms that can cause human diseases such as gastroenteritis, hepatitis, typhoid, cholera, and dysentery. Therefore, waste from holding tanks or portable toilet should NEVER be dumped into the water. Even treated waste contains nutrients that can cause algae blooms which use up oxygen that fish and other marine life need to breathe.



Floating restroom

Handle sewage appropriately

- Most boats in Oregon have marine heads with Type III marine sanitation devices (holding tanks with no treatment) or carry portable toilets on board. Use pumpout facilities for Type III marine sanitary devices (MSDs) and empty portable toilets at dump stations or at home.
- If your boat has a holding tank with a Y-valve and through-hull fitting, keep them locked closed when inside coastal waters or on lakes or reservoirs.
- Use restrooms on shore whenever possible.
- Establish a regular maintenance schedule for your MSD based on manufacturer's recommendations.
- Avoid using additives like quaternary ammonium compounds (QAC), formaldehyde, or zinc sulphate in your holding tank. Use safer enzyme-based products to control odor and reduce solids.
- Consider installing a filtered air holding tank.
- Keep diapers, sanitary napkins, oils, solvents, and other harmful chemicals out of toilets.
- Dispose of your pet's waste properly.
- See pages 14-15 for pumpout and dump station locations. These services are free of charge at all public facilities.



Look for the International Pumpout Sign

Don't Dump Overboard!

- It is illegal to discharge ANY sewage (from Type I, II, or III MSDs) into lakes, reservoirs, or impoundments.
- It is illegal to discharge untreated sewage from holding tanks or portable toilets in any inland waterbody or in the ocean within three miles of the coast.



Pumpout

VESSEL MAINTENANCE

General upkeep of boats generates household hazardous wastes such as solvent paint waste, used antifreeze, used oil, old gasoline, used batteries, mercury containing bilge pump switches, and out-of-date flares. These wastes pose a threat to the environment if they are disposed of improperly.



RECYCLE

Oil
Antifreeze
Lead batteries
Glass
Plastic
Aluminum
Corrugated cardboard
Mixed paper
Newspaper
Solvents
Steel
Scrap metal
Tin
Tires
Metal fuel filter canisters

Use less-toxic alternatives

- When possible, use paints that are water-based and not solvent based.
- Buy bilge pump switches that do not contain mercury. Check with your marina regarding disposal of mercury-containing bilge switches.
- Use less-toxic propylene glycol antifreeze (usually pink in color).
- Use premium or synthetic two-cycle engine oil.

Re-use and recycle whenever possible

- Share any leftover chemicals, paint, or varnish.
- Recycle used motor oil, antifreeze, and other engine fluids. Prior to recycling, store in separate closed containers to prevent escape, mixing, or fire hazard. Oil mixed with other substances is not recyclable.
- Encourage your marina to offer oil recycling.
- Trade in a used battery for a possible credit toward a replacement battery.

Manage and dispose of waste properly

- Do not dump oil, antifreeze, or other liquid wastes into the water or trash.
- Bring items to a local hazardous waste collection day - visit earth911.com for information.
- Keep out-of-date flares as “backups” on the boat along with the number of required in-date flares. If they have been damaged by water, bring them to a local fire department or a household hazardous waste collection program.

BOAT BOTTOM PAINTS

Antifoulant coatings on boat hulls are another toxic threat to marine life. These coatings contain compounds such as copper to kill marine organisms so that they don't grow on the underside of a boat. However, these coatings, especially soft coatings (a.k.a. ablative, self-polishing, or sloughing), release toxic compounds into the water. Hard coatings also have antifouling properties, but limit the amount of toxic metals leached into the water.



Oregon DEQ

Vessel bottom work

Maintain your hull wisely

- Consider alternatives to toxic “soft” bottom paints. Some good alternatives are silicon, polyurethane, Teflon, and other hard antifouling coatings. These alternatives rely on a slick surface to discourage the growth of marine organisms rather than killing them with toxins.
- Consider storing your boat out of the water to prevent fouling.
- Do hull work inside or under cover where rain can't wash dust, oil, or solvents into the water. Use a dust-less or vacuum sander, or a drop cloth to collect all paint chips, dust, and residue. Dispose in regular trash.

BOAT CLEANING

Many products used to clean boats contain toxic chemicals such as chlorine, phosphates, and ammonia. These products can enter the water during boat cleaning and can poison marine life. Degreasers dry the natural oils fish need for their gills to take in oxygen. The best way to keep toxic chemicals out of the water is to not use them at all. In many cases, “elbow grease” will go a long way.

Clean gently

- When possible, wash the boat on land where the washwater can be contained or filtered.
- Wash your boat frequently with a sponge and plain water.
- Use detergents sparingly.



Excess nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) contribute to toxic algal blooms which can be harmful to people and deadly to wildlife and pets. While most nutrient pollution comes from agricultural runoff and domestic sewage, boaters can help by using phosphate-free soaps and detergents on the boat and at home.



*Fish can be killed by the toxins produced by *Microcystis algae**

- Avoid cleaners with bleach, ammonia, lye, or petroleum products.
- Use phosphate-free, biodegradable and non-toxic cleaners, such as those in the table. Though much less harmful, these cleaners can still harm marine life and should be used only on land.
- If your boat has a “hard” paint on it, wash over grass or soil with an environmentally friendly detergent.
- If your boat has a “soft” paint coat, do not clean the boat bottom while in the water – this creates a discharge of toxic paint into the water.
- Wait 90 days to clean a newly painted hull, as it will release more toxins when new.
- Wax your boat – a good coat of wax prevents surface dirt from becoming ingrained.
- Clean wood with a mild soap powder and a nylon brush – not harsh chemical cleaners.
- Ask your ship’s store to stock common alternative products like those listed in the table and biodegradable spray-type cleaners that do not require rinsing.

GRAY WATER

On some boats, water from sinks, washers, and showers is discharged directly without treatment. This “gray water” is often rich in nutrients that pollute the water and encourage the growth of unwanted algae.

- Use shore-side facilities for laundry, showers and dish washing whenever possible.
- Limit the amount of water you use in sinks and showers onboard your boat.
- Use phosphate-free, biodegradable soaps.
- Collect and properly dispose of gray water and refrain from discharging it overboard. It is prohibited to discharge gray water while moored.

ALTERNATIVES TO TOXIC PRODUCTS

TOXIC PRODUCT	ALTERNATIVE
Aluminum cleaner	2 Tablespoons cream of tartar in 1 quart hot water.
Bleach	Borax or hydrogen peroxide.
Brass cleaner	Worcestershire sauce. Or paste with equal parts of salt, vinegar, + water.
Chrome cleaner/polish	Apple cider vinegar to clean; baby oil to polish.
Copper cleaner	Lemon juice + water. Or paste of lemon juice, salt, + flour.
Fiberglass stain remover	Baking soda paste.
Floor cleaner	One cup white vinegar in 2 gallons water.
General cleaner	Baking soda + vinegar. Or lemon juice + borax paste.
Head cleaner	Put in baking soda and use a brush.
Mildew remover	Paste using equal parts of lemon juice + salt, or white vinegar + salt.
Scouring powders	Baking soda or salt. Or rub area with half of a lemon dipped in borax, then rinse.
Stainless steel cleaner	Baking soda or mineral oil for polishing, vinegar to remove spots.
Varnish cleaner	Wipe with ½ cup vinegar + ½ cup water solution.
Window cleaner	One cup vinegar in 1 quart warm water, rinse and squeegee.

CONFUSED ABOUT ECO-LABELS?

Many products put forth claims that they are “environmentally friendly,” or “safe for the environment.” Unfortunately, there are no consistent standards for many of these types of general claims, and many of them are not verified. The federal government is working on guidelines for manufactures to ensure that their environmental marketing claims don’t mislead consumers, but in the meantime there are things you can look for so that you don’t waste your money.

- Look for specific, verifiable claims that state why a product is environmentally preferable, such as “made with 30% post-consumer recycled materials” or “made with biodegradable ingredients.”
- Look for claims that address the most important aspects of the product (e.g. don’t be fooled by a toxic cleaner packaged in a “100% recycled” box).
- Look for legitimate, third-party certification labels such as Green Seal™, EcoLogo™, or Safer Choice (EPA).

GARBAGE

Trash – plastic bags, foam containers, bottles, cans, discarded nets, fishing line, and other refuse – can injure or kill aquatic life and birds by trapping or suffocating them. Along with being unsightly, trash can also foul props, clog water intake fittings, and damage fishing nets.

Contain trash: nothing overboard!

- Bring a container aboard to collect your garbage and keep it from blowing overboard.
- Don't toss any garbage or cigarettes overboard; cigarette filters are plastic and deadly to birds and fish.
- If trash blows overboard, retrieve it – consider it “crew-overboard” practice.
- Recycle cans, glass, plastic, and newspapers.
- Bring used fishing line to recycling bins at your marina or tackle shop.
- Encourage your marina to provide well marked trash cans and recycling bins.
- Adopt-a-River or participate in other SOLV riverside and beach cleanups. Visit www.SOLV.org for information.



Marine debris on beach



Crab entangled in derelict fishing gear



Boat propeller entangled in monofilament fishing line

FISH CLEANING

In small quantities, fish waste is scavenged by crabs and other marine animals. However, in an enclosed marina basin decomposition of excessive fish waste can produce foul odors and harm water quality through increased nutrient and bacteria levels and decreased dissolved oxygen. This can cause fish kills as well as an unsightly mess.



Fish cleaning station

Dispose of fish waste properly

- Do not throw fish waste, unwanted bait, or bait packaging into marina waters - it is unlawful to dispose of these items in Oregon waters other than where the fish was caught.
- If available, use fish cleaning stations.
- Recycle fish parts by composting with peat moss or burying in the garden as fertilizer. Or freeze fish waste and reuse as chum or bait.
- Discard fish waste over deep water or in the trash.

AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES

Exotic plants and animals can hitch a ride attached to your boat and trailer or be present in water taken in by your boat. Hitching from one waterbody to another, these aquatic invasive species (AIS) spread quickly and can become established in another waterbody. They can harm water quality and fish and wildlife habitat by displacing native species and by blocking light needed by underwater plants. Once introduced, control of aquatic invasive species is very expensive and extermination is extremely difficult.

Stop the Spread of AIS!

Clean...

all aquatic plants, animals and mud from your boat, motor, and trailer and discard in the trash. Rinse, scrub, or pressure wash, as appropriate, away from storm drains, ditches, or waterways. Lawns, gravel pads, or self-serve car washes are best.

Drain...

all standing water from your livewell, bilge, and internal compartments.

Dry...

your boat between uses if possible. Leave compartments open and sponge out standing water. Find a place that will allow the anchor line to dry.



Pressure washing boat after use

These species are easily transported by boats; that's why boaters need to take a few extra minutes to inspect, clean, drain and dry boats and related equipment.



Watermilfoil



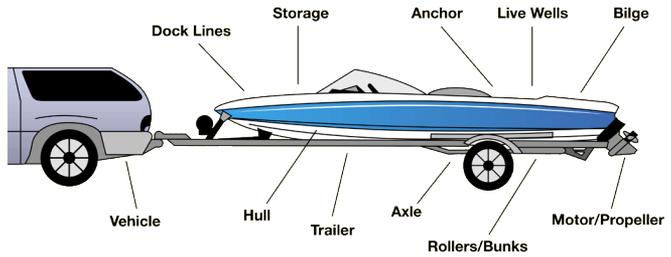
Hydrilla



New Zealand mud snails



Zebra/ Quagga mussels



Inspect these points and remove any plants or animals you find before leaving a waterbody.

Never launch a dirty boat

- It is illegal to launch a boat with aquatic species on the hull, motor, or trailer.
- Even if launching in the same water you came from, do your best to remove visible aquatic species and mud from your equipment prior to launching.
- Engine flushing in fresh water after being in salt water is highly discouraged because of the potential for transporting invasive species. Consider going to a car wash or using hose attachments to flush your engine.

Report sightings of AIS

- Zebra and Quagga mussels are extremely invasive in freshwater systems.
- These mussels are established in Lake Mead and southern California, but they have not yet been detected in Oregon.
- To report aquatic invasive species, call 1-866-INVADER immediately.



EMERGENCY NUMBERS

ALL EMERGENCIES 911

(Indicate if water related; know your location)

Boating problems (obstructions, accidents, etc.)

County Sheriff Offices

Baker	(541) 523-6415
Benton	(541) 766-6858
Clackamas	(503) 655-8650
Clatsop	(503) 325-8635
Columbia	(503) 366-4611
Coos	(541) 396-7827
Crook	(541) 447-6398
Curry	(541) 247-3250
Deschutes	(541) 388-6503
Douglas	(541) 440-4447
Hood River	(541) 386-2098
Jackson	(541) 864-8844
Jefferson	(541) 475-6520
Josephine	(541) 474-5125
Klamath	(541) 883-5130
Lane	(541) 682-6446
Lincoln	(541) 265-4277
Linn	(541) 967-3950
Malheur	(541) 473-5125
Marion	(503) 588-5032
Morrow	(541) 676-5317
Multnomah	(503) 988-6788
Polk	(503) 623-9251
Sherman	(541) 565-3622
Tillamook	(503) 815-3326
Umatilla	(541) 966-3651
Union	(541) 963-1017
Wallowa	(541) 426-3131
Wasco	(541) 506-2580
Washington	(503) 846-2700
Yamhill	(503) 434-7506

Boating safety

Coast Guard Safety Hotline 1-800-368-5647

U.S. COAST GUARD

Group Astoria	(503) 861-6240
Group North Bend	(541) 756-9220
Group Portland	(503) 240-9365
Station Cape Disappointment – Ilwaco	(360) 642-2382
Station Chetco – River Harbor	(541) 469-3885
Station Coos Bay – Charleston	(541) 888-3267
Station Siuslaw River – Florence	(541) 997-3631
Station Tillamook Bay – Garibaldi	(503) 322-3531

Station Umpqua River –

Winchester Bay (541) 271-2138

Station Yaquina Bay – Newport (541) 265-5381

OREGON STATE POLICE

Headquarters – Salem (503) 378-3720

Dispatch (503) 375-3555

NW Region HQ – Salem (503) 378-3387

SW Region HQ – Central Point (541) 776-6236

Dispatch (541) 776-6111

East Region HQ – Baker City (541) 523-5867

Service for Lake, Grant, Wheeler, and

Gillam Counties available through:

Bend Office (541) 388-6213

Service for Wasco County available through:

The Dalles Office (541) 296-9646

Emergency and pollution spill reporting

Oregon Emergency 1-800-OILS-911

Response System (OERS) or 1-800-452-0311

and

National Response Center 1-800-424-8802

Poaching

Turn In Poachers Program 1-800-452-7888

Stranded marine mammal

Marine Mammal Stranding Network (541) 270-6830

Suspicious activity

America's Waterway Watch 1-877-24-WATCH

CONTACTS:

Adopt-A-River

Oregon Adopt-A-River 1-800-333-SOLV

Aquatic Invasive Species siting

1-866-INVADER or

Oregon Dept of Fish and Wildlife (503) 947-6308

Oregon Dept of Agriculture (503) 986-4621

Boating publications, registration, safety classes, and information

Oregon State Marine Board (503) 378-8587

or www.boatoregon.com

Environmental information

Dept of Environmental Quality (503) 229-5696

Fish and wildlife

Oregon Dept of Fish and Wildlife 1-800-720-ODFW

Underwater land ownership information

Dept of State Lands

Salem (503) 986-5200

Bend (541) 388-6112

BOAT WASTE COLLECTION FACILITIES



There are several brands of pumpout and dump stations used in Oregon. The equipment ranges from single pumpout and/or dump station to combination units. Instructions are printed on each pumpout at each facility. They are fast, clean and easy to use. If the units are not operational, in disrepair or not functioning properly, please contact the facility operator immediately.

PUMPOUT AND DUMP STATIONS

Waterbody	River Mile	Facility	Phone Number
Coastal Region			
Chetco River	0.3	Brookings Sport Basin	541-469-2218
Chetco River	0.3	Brookings Commercial Basin	541-469-2218
Coquille River	0.8	BandonSport Basin	541-347-3206
Coos Bay	---	City Dock	541-269-8918
South Slough	---	Charleston Marina Outer Basin	541-888-2548
South Slough	---	Charleston Marina Inner Basin	541-888-2548
Depoe Bay	---	Depoe Bay Fuel Dock	541-265-1718
Yaquina Bay		Embarcadero Marina	541-265-8521
Tillamook Bay	---	Port of Garibaldi	503-322-3292
Rogue River	0.3	Port of Gold Beach	503-247-6269
Yaquina Bay	---	Port of Newport Marina & RV Park	541-265-7758
Winchester Bay	---	Salmon Harbor Marina Fuel Dock	541-271-3407
Siuslaw River	5	Port of Siuslaw Public Boat Launches	541-997-3426

Columbia River System

Skipanon River	1.7	Warrenton Marina	503-861-2233
Columbia River	13.5	West Mooring Basin	503-325-8279
Columbia River	13.5	East Mooring Basin	503-325-8279
Columbia River	16.1	Pier 39	503-325-2502
Columbia River	67.7	Rainier City Marina	503-556-7301
Columbia River	86	Courthouse Docks Tie-up	503-397-5520
Columbia River	106.5	Jantzen Bay Marina East	503-283-4942
Columbia River	106.5	Jantzen Bay Marina West	503-283-4942
Columbia River	107	Hayden Bay Moorage "F" Dock	503-283-2444
Columbia River	107	Hayden Bay Moorage West Dock	503-283-2444
Columbia River	107.7	Tomahawk Bay Marina East Dock	503-283-2444
Columbia River	107.7	Tomahawk Bay Marina West Dock	503-283-2444
Columbia River	108.3	Babeckos Marina	503-288-8381
Columbia River	108.5	Mccuddy's Marine Drive Marina	503-289-7879
Columbia River	108.7	Donaldson Marina	503-288-6169
Columbia River	109.4	M. James Gleason Ramp	503-797-1844
Columbia River	118.5	Chinook Landing	503-797-1700
Columbia River	149.2	Cascade Locks Marina	541-374-8620
Columbia River	169.2	Hood River Port Marina	541-386-1645
Columbia River	189.8	Port Of The Dalles Marina	541-298-4148
Columbia River	241.5	Arlington Marina	541-454-2559
Columbia River	269.5	Boardman Marina	541-481-7217
Columbia River	282	Irrigon Marina	541-922-3211

Waterbody	River Mile	Facility	Phone Number
Columbia River	290.2	Umatilla Marina	541-922-3226
Columbia River	298.5	McNary Yacht Club	541-922-2268
Scappoose Bay	---	Scappoose Bay Marina	503-397-2888

Willamette River / Multnomah Channel

Willamette River	13.3	Riverplace Moorage	503-241-8283
Multnomah Channel	13.5	McCuddy's Landing (Brown's Landing)	503-289-7879
Multnomah Channel	14.5	Rocky Pointe Marina #1	503-543-7003
Multnomah Channel	14.5	Rocky Pointe Marina #2	503-543-7003
Willamette River	25.9	Jon Storm Park	503-657-0819
Willamette River	39	Boones Ferry Boat Ramp	503-557-6349
Upland of Willamette River	---	Eugene/Springfield Treatment Center	541-726-3695

Interior Region

Detroit Lake	---	Kane's Hideaway Marina	503-854-3362
Detroit Lake	---	Detroit Lake Marina	503-854-3432
Fern Ridge Lake	---	Richardson Park Marina	541-682-2000
Green Peter Reservoir	---	Thistle Creek Public Boat Launch	541-967-3917
Green Peter Reservoir	---	Whitcomb Creek Public Boat Launch	541-967-3917
Henry Hagg Lake	---	Henry Hagg Lake "A" Launch Ramp	503-648-8715
Henry Hagg Lake	---	Henry Hagg Lake "C" Launch Ramp	503-648-8715
Lake Billy Chinook	---	Cove Palisades Marina (Crooked River Arm)	800-551-6949
Klamath Lake	---	Pelican Marina	541-882-5834
Prineville Reservoir	---	Jasper Point State Park	800-551-6949
Rogue River	---	Foster Bar	541-247-3600
Deschutes River	---	Heritage Landing State Park	800-551-6949

FLOATING RESTROOMS

Detroit Lake	---	Detroit Lake	503-854-3366
Detroit Lake	---	Detroit Lake (Peity Island)	503-854-3366
Detroit Lake	---	Detroit Lake (Blowout Arm)	503-854-3366
Howard Prairie Reservoir	---	Howard Prairie Reservoir	541-776-7001
Siltcoos Lake	---	Siltcoos Lake	541-682-2000
N. Tenmile Lake	---	N. Tenmile Lake (Road's End)	541-396-3121
Tenmile Lake	---	Tenmile Lake (Willow Point)	541-396-3121
Tillamook Bay	---	Tillamook Bay (Crab Harbor)	503-322-3292
Tillamook Bay	---	Tillamook Bay (Ghost Hole)	503-322-3292
Klamath Lake	---	Klamath Lake (Bare Island)	541-883-4698
Lost Creek Reservoir	---	Lost Creek Reservoir	800-551-6949
Fern Ridge Reservoir	---	Fern Ridge Reservoir	541-682-2000
Green Peter Reservoir	---	Green Peter Reservoir (Quartzville)	541-967-3917
Green Peter Reservoir	---	Green Peter Reservoir (Rumbaugh)	541-967-3918
Lake Billy Chinook	---	Lake Billy Chinook (Cove Palisades)	800-551-6949
Lake Billy Chinook	---	Lake Billy Chinook (Crook River Arm)	800-551-6949
Lake Billy Chinook	---	Lake Billy Chinook (Deschutes River Arm)	800-551-6950
Lake Billy Chinook	---	Lake Billy Chinook (Metolius River Arm)	800-551-6951
Prineville Reservoir	---	Prineville Reservoir	800-551-6949
Owyhee Reservoir	---	Owyhee Reservoir	800-551-6949
Brownlee Reservoir	---	Brownlee Reservoir	541-893-6147
Columbia River	117	Government Island	800-551-6949
Ochoco Reservoir	---	Ochoco Reservoir	541-447-1209

Look for the Clean Marina Flag



Support Oregon Clean Marinas

The Oregon Clean Marina program provides the opportunity for marinas, boatyards, and floating home moorages to receive recognition for helping to establish and promote a cleaner marine environment in Oregon. If a marina facility is in compliance with environmental regulations and uses a high percentage of environmentally sensitive practices, it can be designated as an Oregon Clean Marina. Such certified marinas are authorized to fly the Clean Marina flag and use the logo in their advertising. The flag is a signal to boaters that a marina cares about the cleanliness of our waterways.

www.boatoregon.com/OSMB/Clean/index.shtml

