

# Compound Waxing

## Potential Environmental Impacts:

Whether a hull is slightly oxidized or heavily oxidized and stained, whether a one or two step process is required to improve the luster of the hull, there are few environmental impacts from compounding and waxing a hull. Basic pollution prevention techniques and proper management of the substances used to restore fiberglass hulls will help keep waxes and cleaners out of the environment.

## Legal Requirements:

- Most stain removers, rubbing compounds and waxes are not hazardous materials, although some have hazardous constituents. If any of the products you use contain hazardous ingredients, you must determine if the waste materials that are generated are hazardous [40 CFR 262.11; RCRA §22a-449(c)-102(a)(2)(A)]. If they are hazardous, they must be managed as described in Appendix B.
- If there is a stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register for a *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* (“Stormwater General Permit”). See Appendix F for more information.

## Best Management Practices:

- ✦ Check all product MSDSs and purchase those which are non-hazardous.
- ✦ Conduct compounding and waxing away from the water.
- ✦ If possible, use phosphate free, biodegradable and non-toxic soap when prepping a hull. When removing tough stains, use only as much stain remover as necessary, or use a more abrasive rubbing or polishing compound.
- ✦ Manage used rags and buffing pads as described in the “Rags” fact sheet.

## Checklist for Clean Marina Certification:

No Clean Marina certification criteria specific to compound waxing.