

SCOPE

Substrates: all types
Pollution: light to very heavy
Pollutant: all types
Sea: tidal


EQUIPMENT NEEDED
Basic equipment:

- Shore-sealing boom
- Shovels, power shovels, planks
- Skimmers/pumps, sorbents, landing nets

Extra equipment:

- Storage tanks/bins
- Land-based logistical support (to deploy equipment/for waste disposal...)

DESCRIPTION/PRINCIPLE

Consists of recovering effluents from washing and draining operations on the beach. The aim is to channel the effluents to a pumping/skimming point. The effluents are channelled using trenches (protected with tarpaulins) and planks set up in a V-shaped configuration towards the lower foreshore. Retention should be as close to the worksite as possible to reduce the distance over which the effluents must flow. The effluents can be contained using shore-sealing booms, windrows made of sand and covered with tarpaulins or simple pits protected with geotextiles. Recovery is carried out by absorption or pumping, depending on the volume of pollutant.

CONDITIONS OF USE

Pollution: moveable and pumpable oil
Substrate: all types
Site: all types

IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Physical: very limited, temporary disturbance to the areas where channels are dug.
Biological: risk of residual pollution if the pollutant is not recovered or becomes buried, due to the collapse of trenches or pits; delayed recolonisation in these areas.

PERFORMANCE

Yield: variable
Waste: emulsified oil, polluted water, fine sediments and various types of oiled debris.

OBSERVATIONS

- The retention/recovery phase should be defined and the system put in place before the washing/draining phase.
- Anticipate the need for plastic sheeting and geotextiles along the run-off channels and containment pits in order to reduce the infiltration of the pollutant and reinforce the system (prevent collapse).