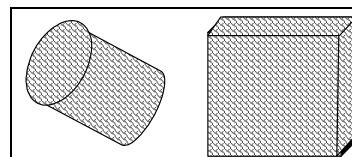


<b>SCOPE</b>
<u>Substrates:</u> all types
<u>Pollution:</u> light to heavy
<u>Pollutant:</u> viscous to highly viscous
<u>Sea:</u> with or without tides



<b>EQUIPMENT NEEDED</b>	
<u>Basic equipment:</u>	<u>Extra equipment:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Grating (metal or plastic)</li> <li>- Synthetic oleophilic sorbents</li> <li>- Crushed oyster shells, straw</li> </ul>	

<b>DESCRIPTION/PRINCIPLE</b>
<p>Involves providing water intakes supplying (by gravitational convection) production basins (salt production, oyster farming etc.) with a type of filtering plug. This structure is made of wire mesh (chicken wire or plastic mesh), and its size and shape are designed to fit the nozzle or the water feed trough. It is filled with filtering and sorbent materials.</p> <p>The filtering material should be suited to the resource needing protected (straw, oyster shells for coarse retention, oleophilic sorbents for better filtration) and should be replaced as often as is necessary.</p>

<b>CONDITIONS OF USE</b>
<u>Pollution:</u> moderately fluid to highly viscous pollutant.
<u>Substrate:</u> N/A
<u>Site:</u> N/A

<b>IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT</b>
<u>Physical:</u> N/A
<u>Biological:</u> N/A

<b>PERFORMANCE</b>
<u>Yield:</u> N/A
<u>Implementation:</u> variable according to the water intake (the same goes for maintenance and oil recovery).
<u>Waste:</u> pollutant, various oiled filtering materials.

<b>OBSERVATIONS</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Effective on viscous pollutant such as heavy fuel oil; considerably less effective on light pollutants, and completely ineffective for dissolved fractions.</li> <li>- To facilitate the placement and removal of the device at the water intake, and to prevent it from being sucked inside, design a tapered, stopper-shaped filtering unit.</li> </ul>