

INITIAL CLEAN-UP (1/1)		
<i>Techniques / objectives / procedures</i>	<i>Equipment needed</i>	<i>Factors to be considered</i>
<p>1. Natural clean-up ➤ Datasheet n°01</p> <p><i>Aim: to prevent additional environmental damage caused by unnecessary intervention</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - site surveying <p>To be considered as a priority especially in the case of a small or moderate pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - small flat-bottomed boat - possibly hovercraft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high ecological sensitivity - the ecological impact of response can be more harmful than that of the oil itself - very low load-bearing capacity: response difficulties - pollutant unlikely to remain onsite - intervention should only be considered in the case of deposits of large slicks of heavy fuel oil or in the case of buried pollutant
<p>2. Manual recovery ➤ Datasheet n°09</p> <p><i>Aim: to remove clusters of pollutant, polluted debris and large accumulations of oil, especially when easily accessible (this phase is generally the only one)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - on foot - from small boats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - manual tools: forks, shovels, scrapers, rakes etc. - bins, stretchers etc. - artificial pathways (duckboard, driving tracks, geotextile grating) - small flat-bottomed boat, floating pontoon etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - personal health and safety (protective clothing and rescue measures) - very low load-bearing capacity - selectivity - organisation of teams: accurately define the response procedure and the different positions
<p>3. Hosing</p> <p><i>Aim: to move accumulations of mobilisable pollutant towards a collection point at low tide</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (case 1) by flushing using very low pressure ➤ Datasheet n°12 - (case 2) by flooding through a laminar flow ➤ Datasheet n°13 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - small supply pump, possibly floating pump - fire or impact hose - high speed transfer pump supplying several hoses - perforated tube ("fountain") - artificial pathways - floating pontoon, small boats - containment (floating boom), recovery (pumping, sorbents or landing nets) and storage means 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - very often problematic water supply: contain water in trenches or seawater reservoirs - destructive effect on the ground if the pressure is too high
<p>4. Resurfacing</p> <p><i>Aim: to cause large accumulations of pollutant stuck to the bottom to refloat, so as to recover them at the (sub)surface (skimming, absorption, landing nets etc.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (case 1) via light underwater mixing ➤ Datasheet n°16 - (case 2) via any other low intensity mechanical agitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - either of the water at the (sub)surface: using an agitator, propeller, ventilator or by bubbling - or of the pollutant: using light equipment vibrating on the bottom (chains etc.) 	<p>(assess in accordance with the consistency of the mud/silt and the viscosity of the pollutant)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - small flat-bottomed boat - small supply pump, possibly floating pump - fire or impact hose - compressor - agitator, propeller, ventilator - chain - containment (floating boom), recovery (pumping, sorbents of landing nets) and storage means 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - personal health and safety (protective clothing and rescue measures) - destructive effect on the ground if the pressure is too high: create low to very low pressure or agitation on the water body - organising resources: accurately define the response procedure and the different positions