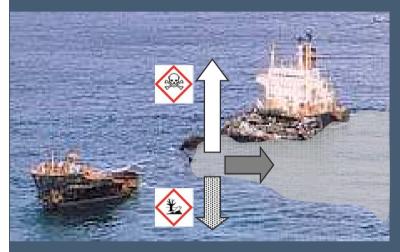


### Fate of a product at sea **Experimental inputs**

Interspill 2015 Science workshop HNS

## In an EMERGENCY context

**Knowledge** on the product's behaviour is required to predict the risk for responders and to adapt the response strategies



Behaviour of a slick at the surface
— Spreading versus fragmentation
— Evaporation versus dissolution

Wreck Investigation - m.v Levoli Sun LO-Nov-00 10:33 16 543038 7E 5524334 4N Hdg: 144 1

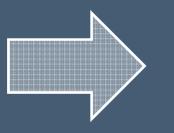
And, from a leakage coming from the seafloor

- Rising speed versus dissolution
- Risk of getting a slick at the surface

## **Reflex actions**

To get **physical** and **chemical** data (scientific literature, chemical data bases, Material Safety Data Sheets and...) to **predict** the short term behaviour (*where the product is, where the product will go*)

- Density
- Solubility
- Vapour pressure
- Viscosity



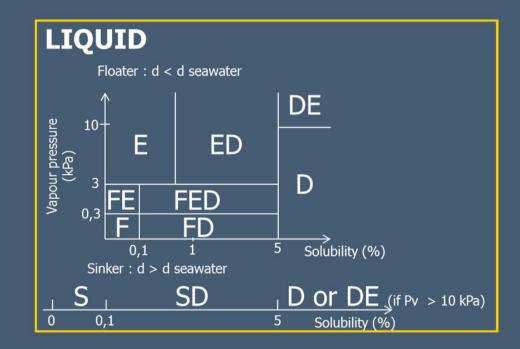
- Floater
- Dissolver
- Evaporator
- Persistent

This methodology is described in the **Standard European Behaviour Classification** (SEBC)

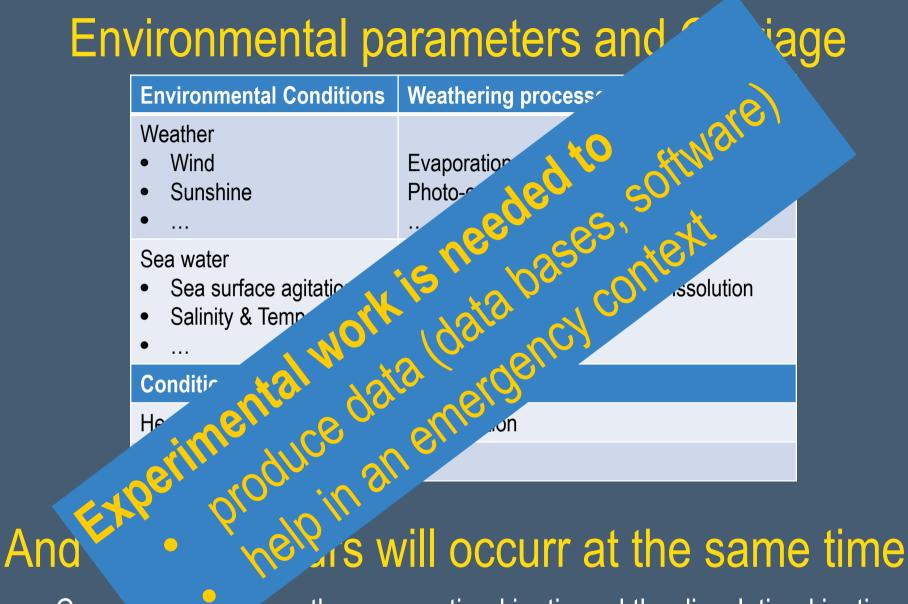


## Standard European Behaviour Classification

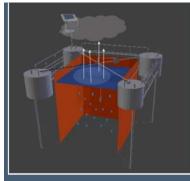
Short term behaviour of each liquid bulk can be predicted



BUT this codification is made on data obtained at lab, faraway from the field reality!



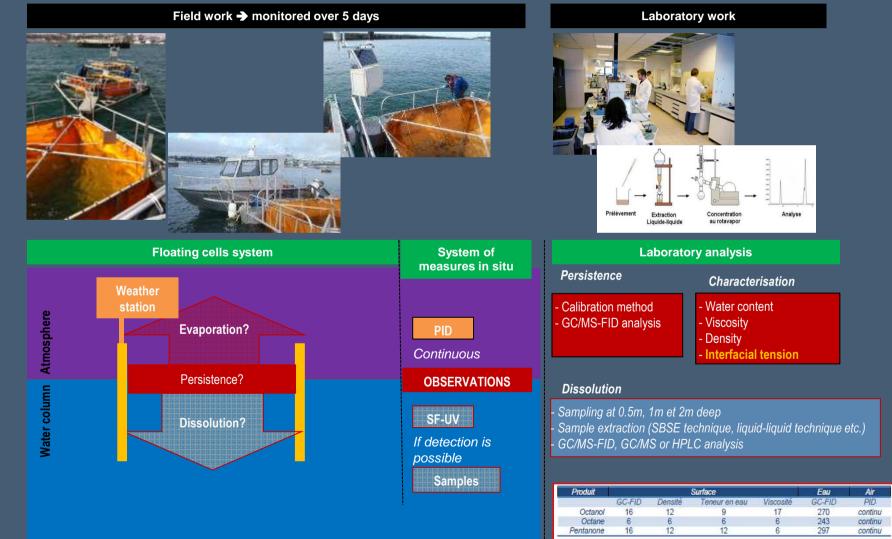
- Comperation the evaporation kinetic and the dissolution kinetic
- Emulsific on process versus evaporation

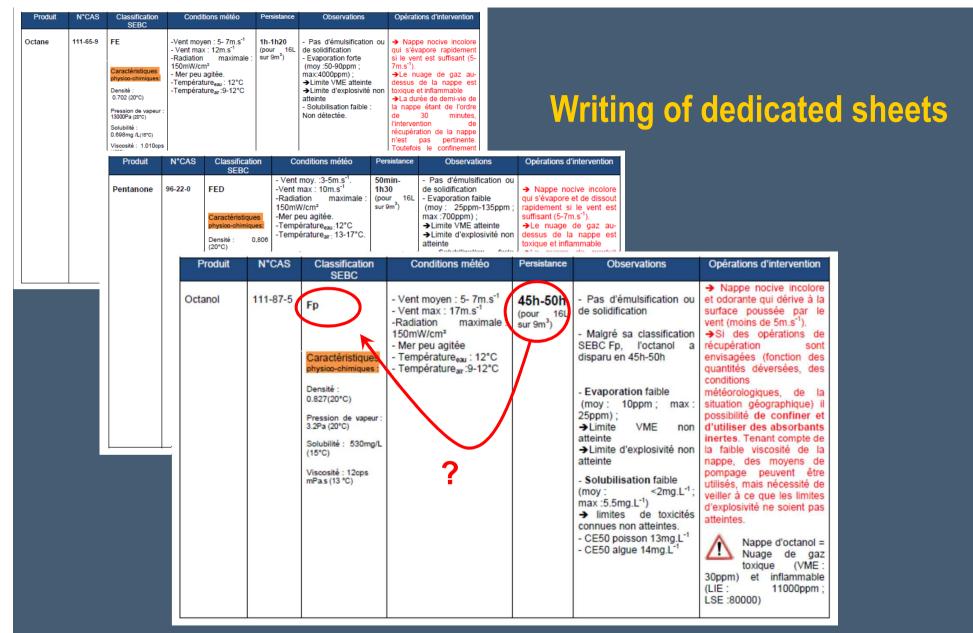


# Product fate from a surface slick

Persistence of the slick, Evaporation, Dissolution, Influence of the weather







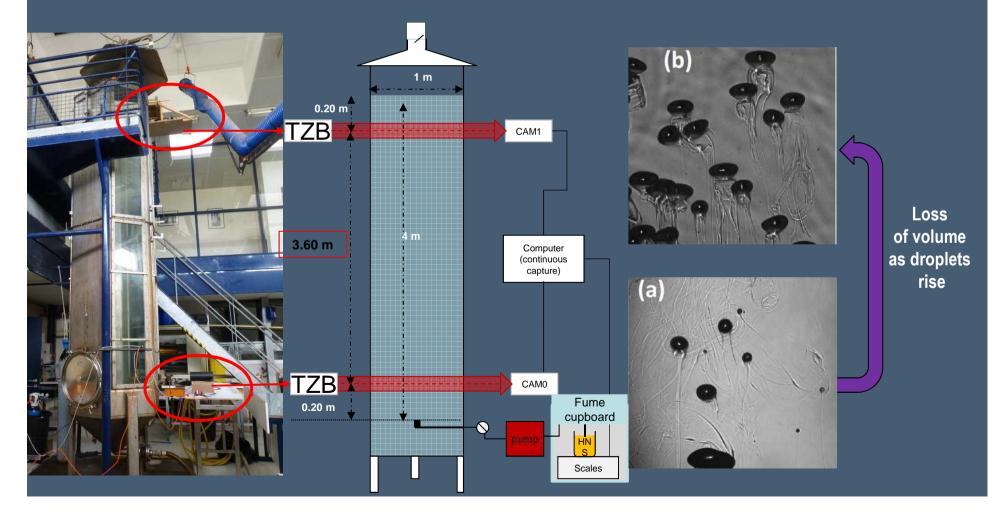
MEV = mean exposure value (over 8 hours) LEL = lower explosive limit

**NOTE:** in prevailing weather conditions

### **Release from a sunken wreck**

#### Trial aims to:

- Study how chemical products rise in the water column
- Assess risk of a surface slick forming



# Outlook

Characterise the overall fate (simultaneous processes) by controlling environmental parameters



Wind generator (0 to 5 m.s<sup>-1</sup> or 0 to 10 m.s<sup>-1</sup>)

Lamp simulating solar radiation

test tank



Monitoring evaporation

Monitoring dissolution

Water reservoir at controlled temperature (5 to 10°C)

IN ORDER to obtain data to feed databases (MAIA) and forecast models

# Conclusion

In an emergency context all data are **NOT** available in the literature

- Research is required for
  - Characterising the fate of products in the environment as realistically as possible
  - (Their potential impact on the aquatic environment)
- => with the final objectives to identify the most suitable response and the main risk for responders
- Need for a laboratory equiped with advanced analytical equipment (GC-FID, GC-MS, GC-MS-MS, HPLC etc.) and the possibility of in situ trials

