



Case study: Shoreline clean-up

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- Non for profit organisation
- Role: on-site spill response advice
- Available 24 hrs a day, 365 days a year
- Attendance at 15–25 incidents/year
- Total of ~800 spills in 100 countries

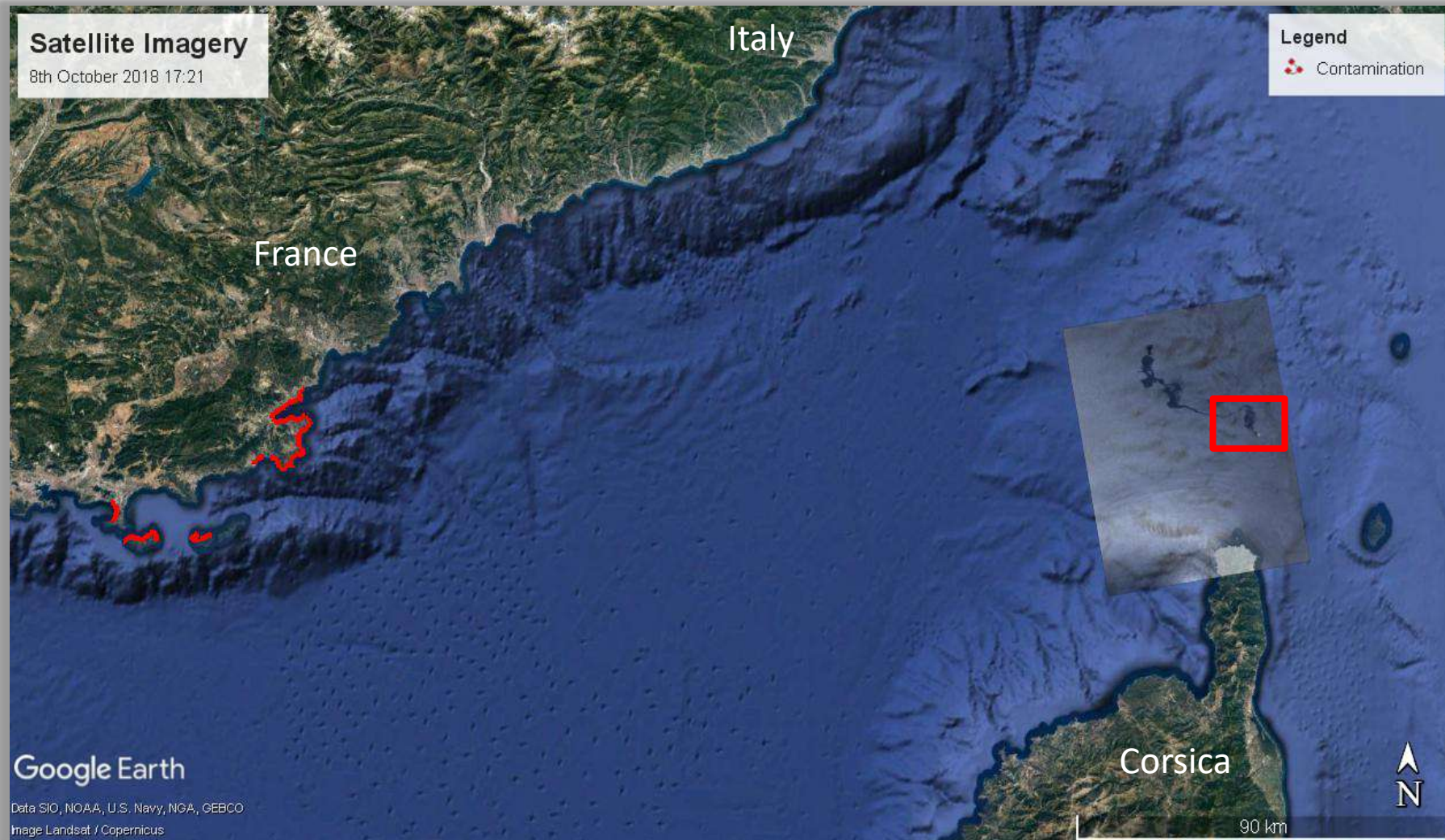




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- Technical Team with 15 responders
- Scientific or technical background
- Based in London but we operate globally



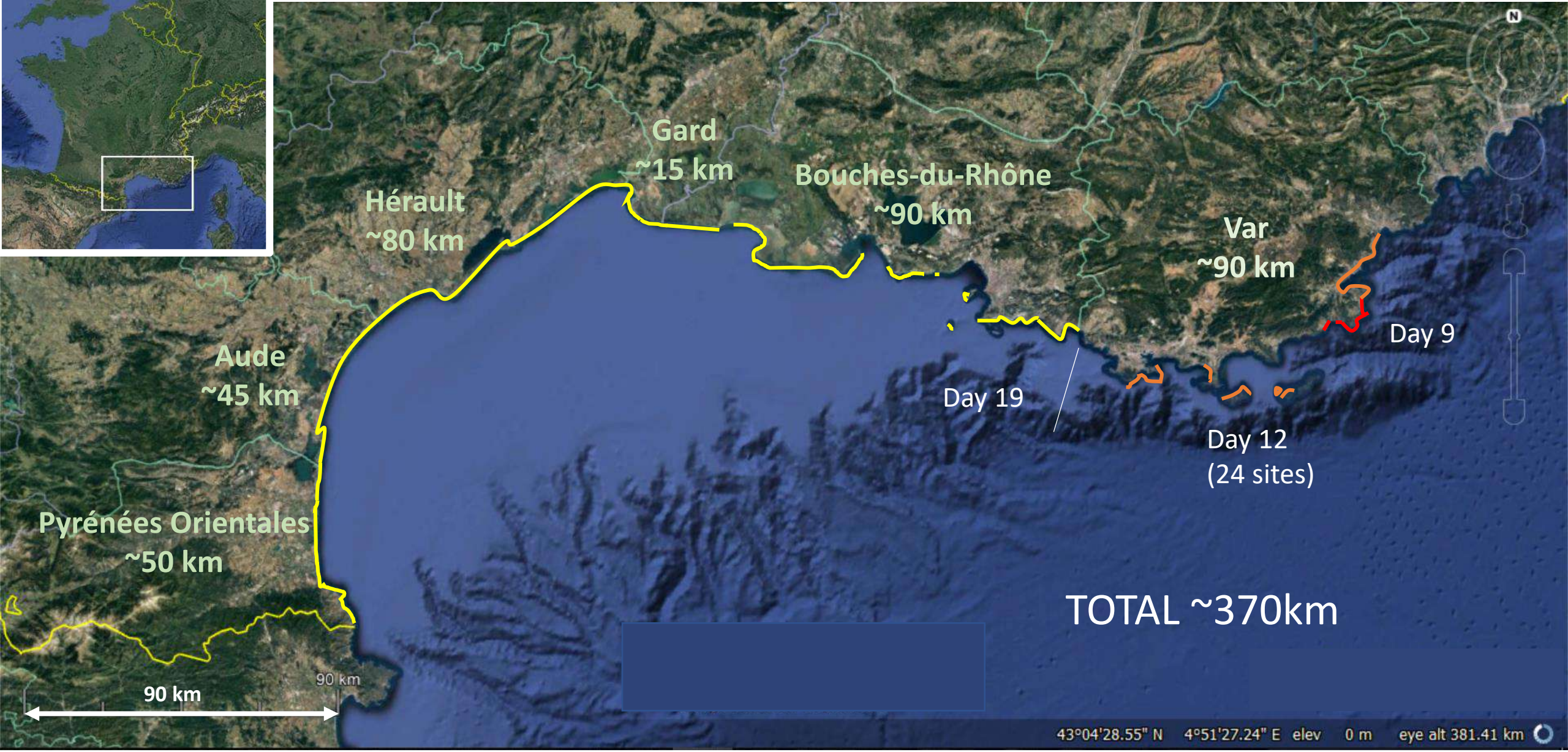
- 15NM off Cap Corse, France
- Collision between a Ro-Ro/passenger ship and a containership
- 694 m³ off MFO 380 onboard
- ~ 550 m³ lost at sea

Collision off Cap Corse, France, October 2018



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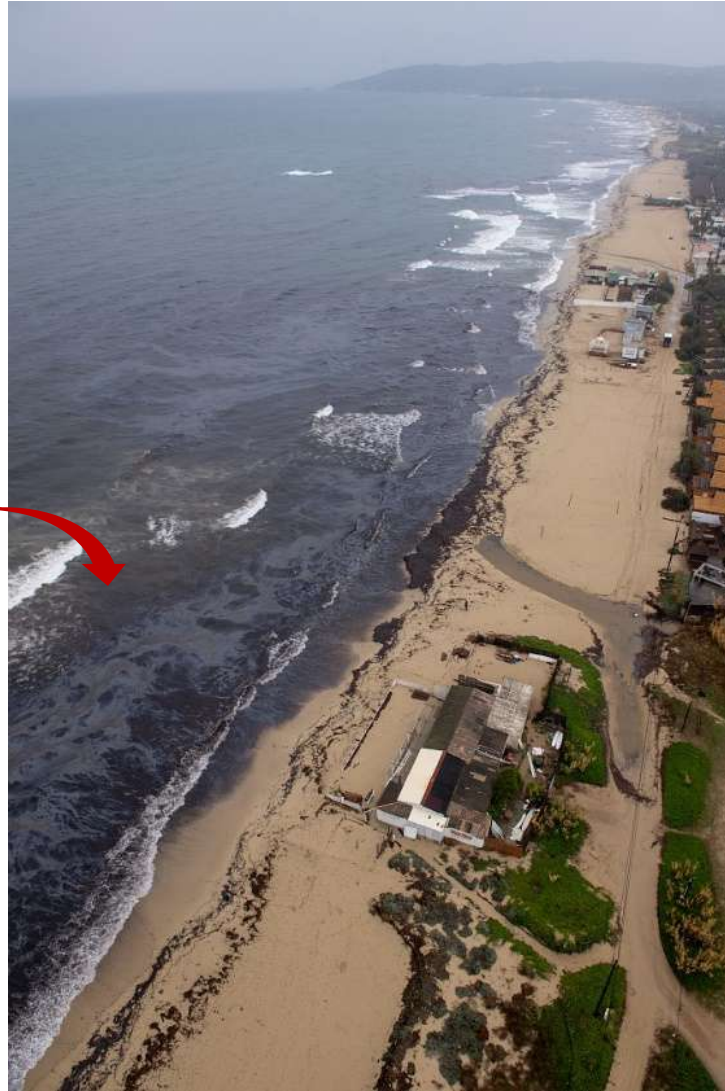


- En 2012, Var welcomed more than 9 million of tourists, weighting 5,9 billion euros in the economy
- 1.6 million tourists/year in Golfe de St Tropez





Summer



October 2018



Natural areas

Urbanised areas

Access/Public areas

Protected natural areas
(Natura 2000, Conservatoire du Littoral)

Golfe of St Tropez
(cornices, town centers)

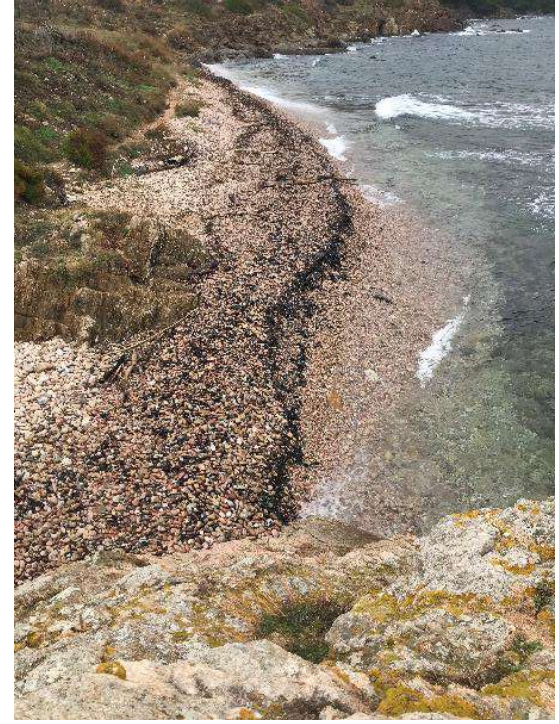


Access/Privat areas

Authorisations required to access certain sites or access difficulties







Organisation– POLMAR-Terre – Managed by the government

- POLMAR-Terre in place: led by the Prefecture of the Var (DDTM and Maritime Affairs)
- Advised by CEDRE as technical expertise
- Involvement of the SDIS (Fire Service), civil protection, local authority agents
- **Priority: removal of bulk oil from easily accessible areas, e.g. Pampelonne**
- Each municipality has provided workers for their own coastline (not always according to the extent of contamination or remobilisation)
- Setting up temporary waste storage areas and decontamination areas
- Insufficient waste segregation - huge quantities of wood collected (later reprocessed by LFD)



Organisation– Managed by the shipowner

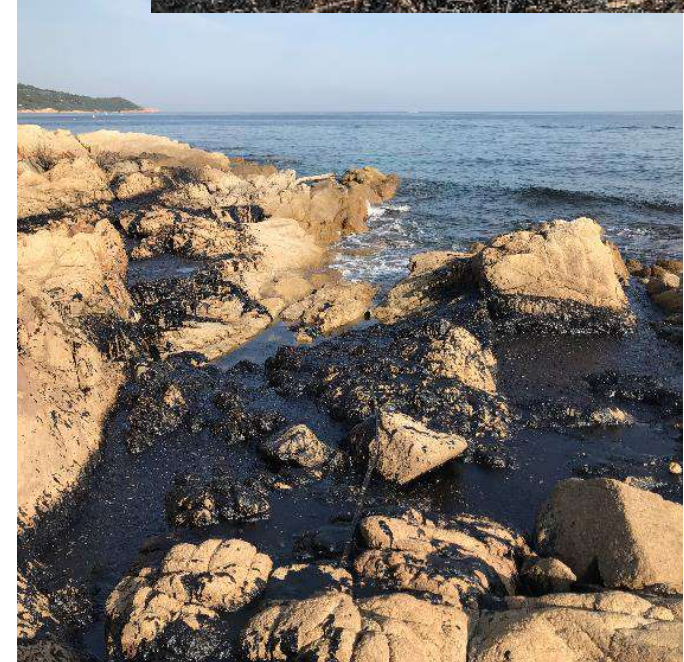
- The private cleaning company (LFD) took over the intervention of POLMAR-Terre, under the supervision of ITOPF.
 - Immediate mobilisation and set up of the cleaning sites by the end of October.
 - Transition phase from 50 people to 200 people at the end of the first week of transition (about 150 people/day)
 - Cleaning operation from the end of October 2018 to April 2019, followed by a standby until September 2019 (168 days).
 - Number of sites cleaned at the same time: from 1 to 11
- ➔ 875 person-days and 18,784 man-days entirely covered by the shipowner



- Supervision of the clean-up company
- Continuous monitoring and shoreline surveys of the sites throughout the entire operation.
- Implementation of clean-up strategies in collaboration with LFD, CEDRE and the authorities, taking into account certain local requirements.
- Acted as the channel for pollution reporting. We were receiving notifications of oiling from local authorities and were advising them.
- Liaison with authorities and insurers
- Support to claimants and claims assessment



- Recovery of mobile oil to avoid secondary contamination
- Training of the local workforce
- Segregation of oiled plants and woods
- Organisation of temporary waste storage areas





Tarballs/ patties on the surface

Manual pick-up with segregation to limit the amount of waste generated



Buried oil



Issues:

- Buried oil
- Dynamic shore (sandwich)

Techniques

- Survey and excavation
- Flushing et manual recovery



Rocky shoreline

- Removal of thick patches by scraping
- Flushing
- HP
- Protection of the cleaned areas against oil splashes with geotextile



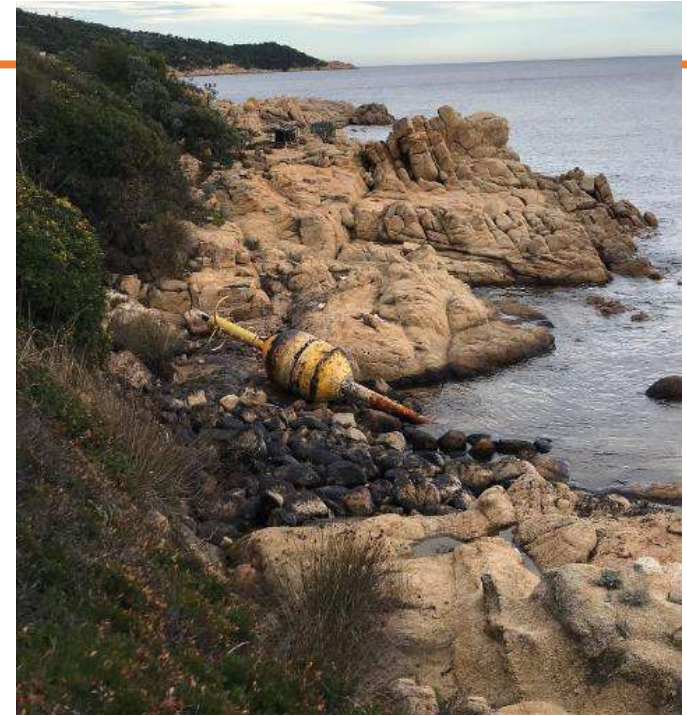
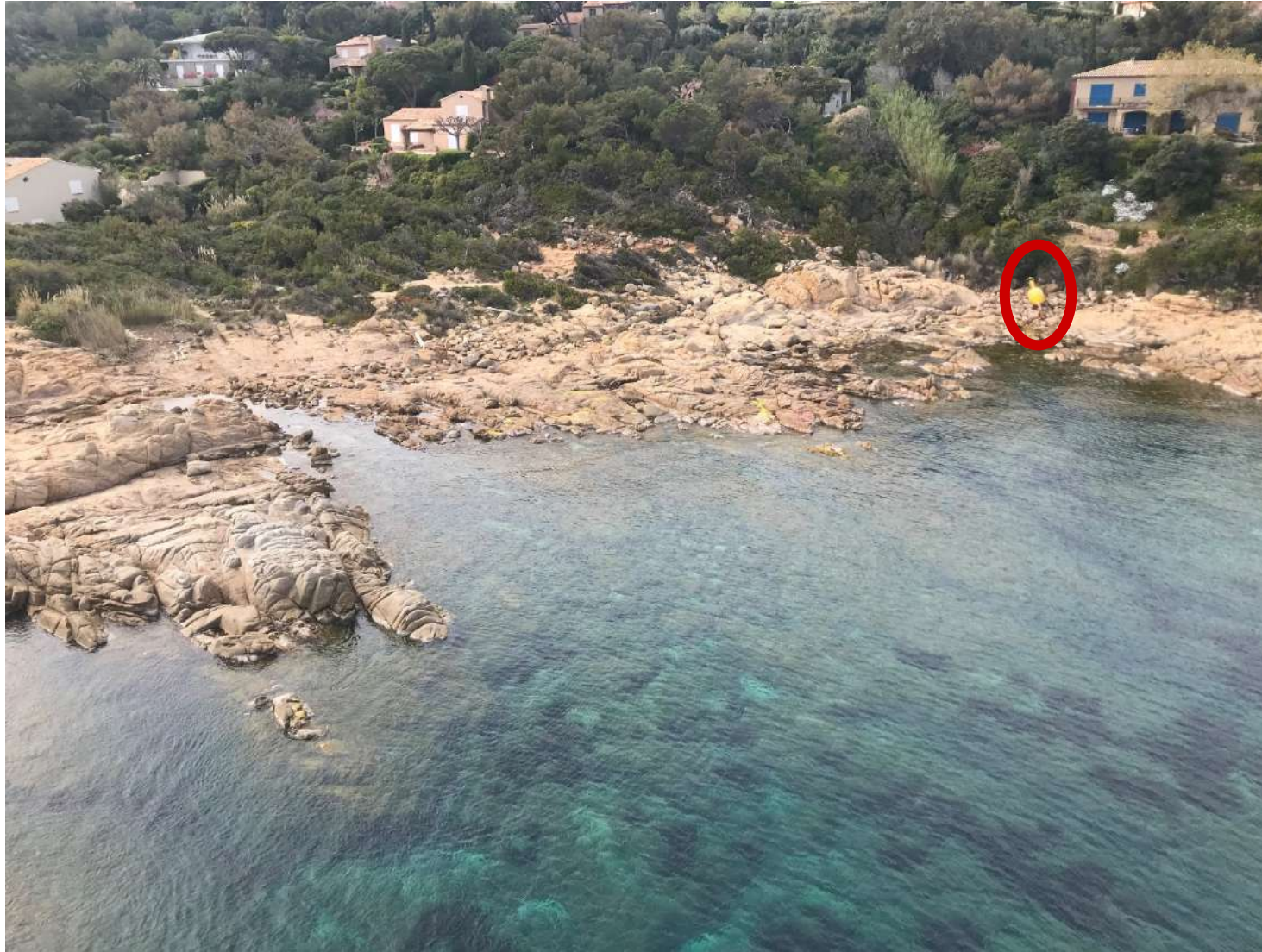
Pebbles/Cobbles

- Manual collection
- Scraping/ Brushing
- Flushing and HP
- Concrete mixer

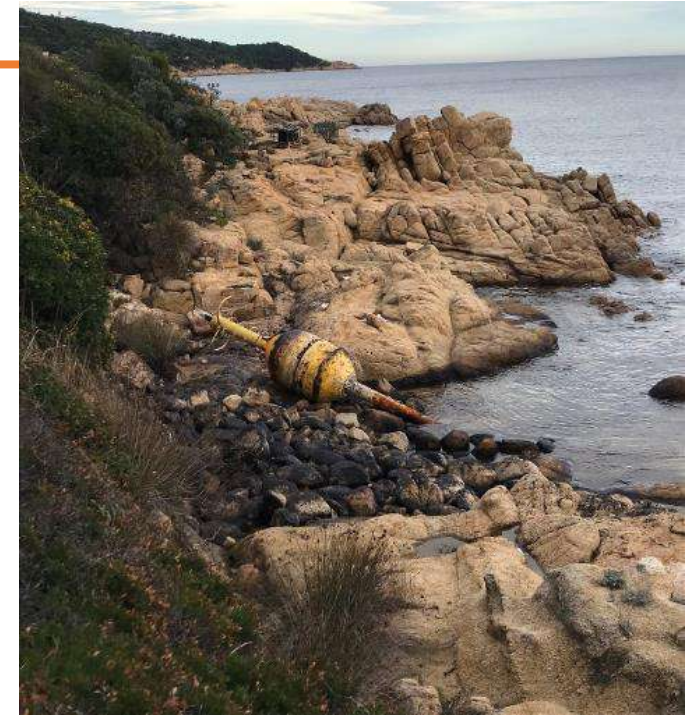


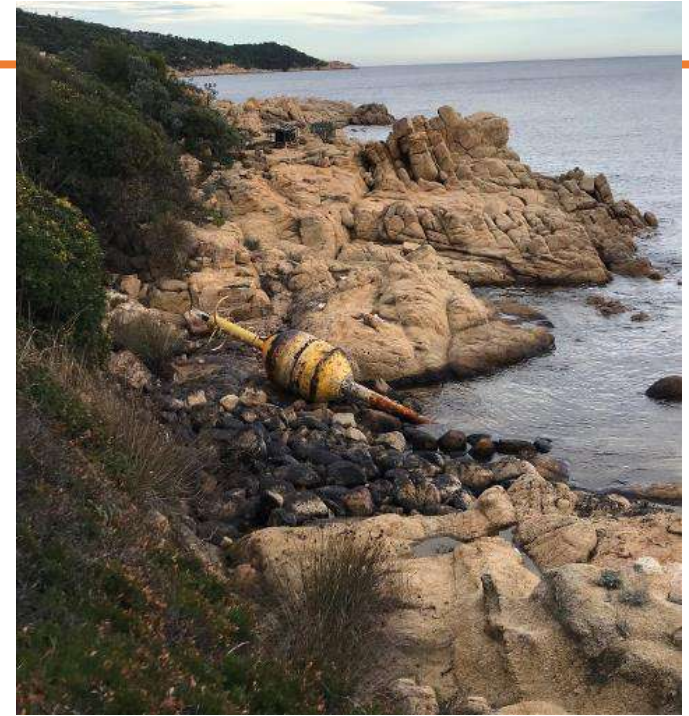
Cliffs





15 min
walking
distance







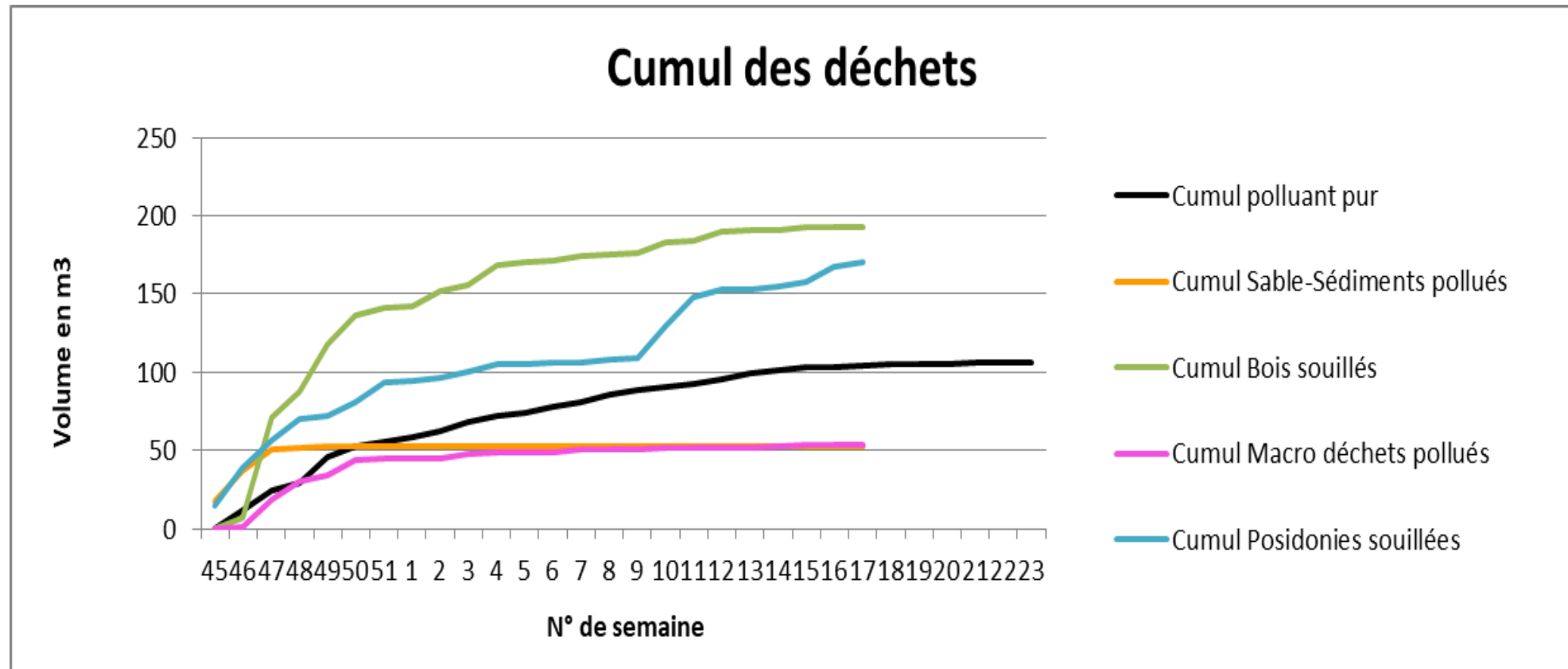




Total waste collected from November 2018 to 10 June 2019: 580 m³

Including:

- 106 m³ of oil,
- 170 m³ of oiled posidonia
- 52 m³ of oiled sediments/sand





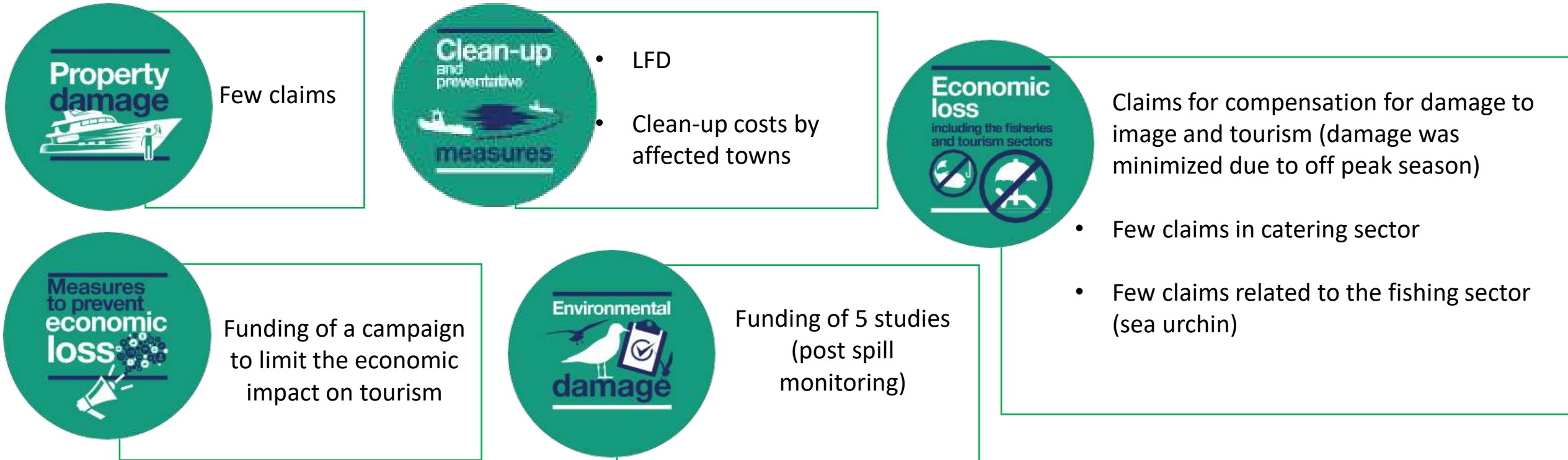
Consequence

- Logistics for the removal and transport of oiled debris.
- Time to separate the waste.
- Volume of waste to be treated.

60% of collected waste (in m³) : oiled wood or Posidonia

Claims and compensation

- Opening of a CSO (Claim Submission Office) at the end of October to cover the damage suffered and costs incurred by the pollution.
- Preparation of standard forms and official notification (press and e-mails).



➔ All claims were covered by the 2001 Bunkers Convention, to which France is a signatory.

Priorities

Balance to be found between environmentally sensitive sites and others that are sensitive from an economic and social point of view.

Clean-up

- Lengthy clean-up operations: the use of a private cleaning company can be valuable.
- Clean-up finished for the beginning of the tourist season.

Coordination

Close cooperation between Cedre's experts, ITOPF, the private company and local stakeholders to respond, where possible and reasonable, to local requirements.

Compensation

Importance of early communication and cooperation with the insurer from the outset of operations in order to improve the handling and speed of the claims process