

Introduction

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OSRL Dispersant Core Group:

Core Groups are centres of excellence within OSRL which exist to enhance organisation-wide discipline capability in key technical areas, One of those being dispersants.

Discipline capability includes personnel competence, equipment and technology, operating procedures, training programmes, institutional knowledge; and mechanisms for drawing on external expertise.

Dispersant Video



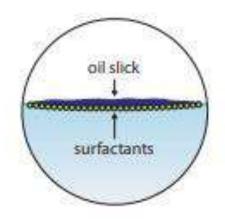


Oil Spill Response

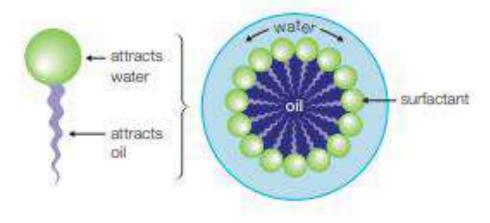
Oil Spill Dispersants



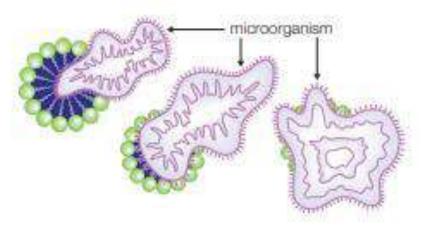
How dispersants work



Surfactants reduce the interfacial tension between oil and water so that oil slicks can break apart.



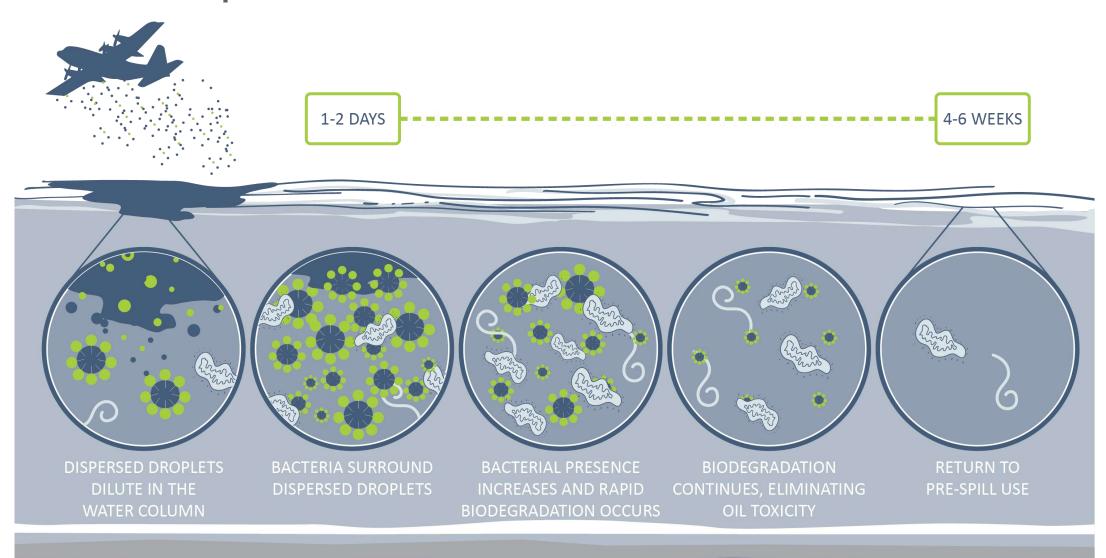
Surfactants are comprised of two parts; the molecules attract water on one end, and oil on the other.



Microorganisms convert oil into mostly carbon dioxide (CO₂) and water (H₂O).

IPIECA - OGP 2015

How do Dispersant's work?







APPLICATION TECHNIQUES

Dispersant Application

- ▲ Aerial
- ♦ Vessel







Spray Arms









Aerial Application

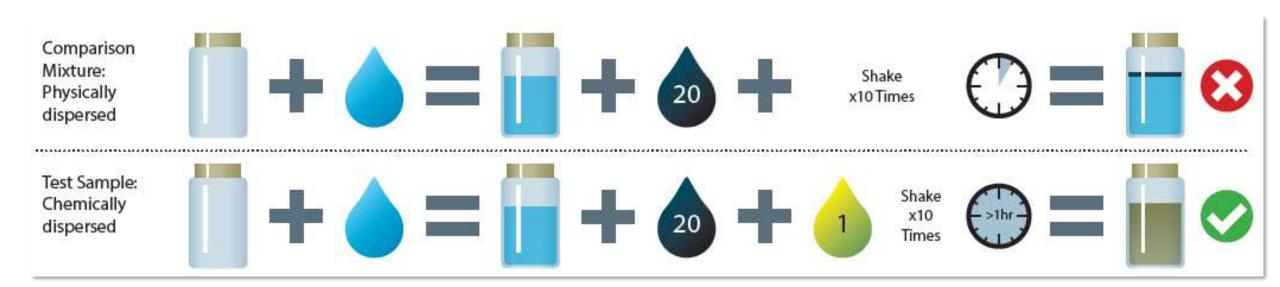








Dispersant Effectiveness Test (Shaky Bottle Test)



Dispersant Effectiveness Test (Shaky Bottle Test)



Dispersant Effectiveness

Visual Monitoring:



Application Considerations

- Surveillance
 - Finding the slick and targeting application
 - ◆ Thickest part = leading edge of slick
- Training and safe usage
- Quantity needed and storage
 - ◆ Adequate stocks and access to re-supply
 - ◆ Undefined "shelf-life" for sealed dispersant
 - ◆ Containers can deteriorate: test periodically



Quiz

- 1. What part of the water column do surface dispersants work in?
 - ◆ A. Top 100 meters

 - C. All the way to the sea floor

Quiz

- 2. What visual indication do we have if the dispersant is working?
 - A. A white plume will appear in the water
 - B. Oil turns a coffee colour and forms a plume below the surface
 - C. Oil will sink to the sea bed