

## INTERVENTION ON SINKERS

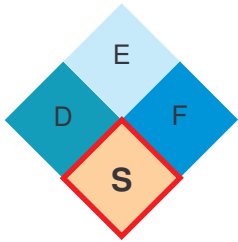
CARD NUMBER: **F 4**

<b>F 4</b>	<b>Persistent / hindrance causing pool on sea floor</b>
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Applicable for groups S and SD (in the SEBC code, all groups with S).



**F 4**



# SINKERS

Density	> Water
Vapour Pressure	-
Solubility	< 5%

**MAJOR RISKS**



Pollutant



Toxic

## EMERGENCY

### TO PROTECT

- To cut ignition sources out
- To stop the leakage

### TO ALERT

- Immediate alert of the site owner / operators
- The responder teams

### TO RESPOND

- To identify substance and define spillage location
- To estimate volume spilled & contaminated zone
- To delimit danger area & control the access

## EMERGENCY RESPONSES

- Only the responders team on site,
- To locate and to monitor the sunken slick and, if necessary, to shut down the sea water pumping,
- Wear the appropriate equipment (Personal Protective Equipment, gloves...),
- To evaluate the containment and recovery options.

## EMERGENCY RESPONSES

**Forecasting the pouring of the slick on the sea bed**

*Shoreline    Harbour    Open sea*

X

X

X

**Monitoring by sampling**

To follow the behaviour of the slick.

X

X

X



Yves Gladu  
Sampling of a pollutant on the sea bed.



Remote Operating Vehicle.



# EMERGENCY RESPONSES

Shoreline Harbour Open sea

## Recovery systems

Sunken spills on the bottom can be recovered by different kinds of dredging techniques and there are various types of suitable **dredges**. Different dredges are more or less suitable for removal of chemicals from the bottom. The airlift pneumatic dredges should be mentioned as successful examples used in well-documented accidents.



Dredge with suction pump.



Trailing suction hopper dredges.



Mechanical dredge.

## Mechanical recovery (backhoe, vacuum truck...)



Backhoe in harbour.



Vacuum truck.

X

X

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X

X

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