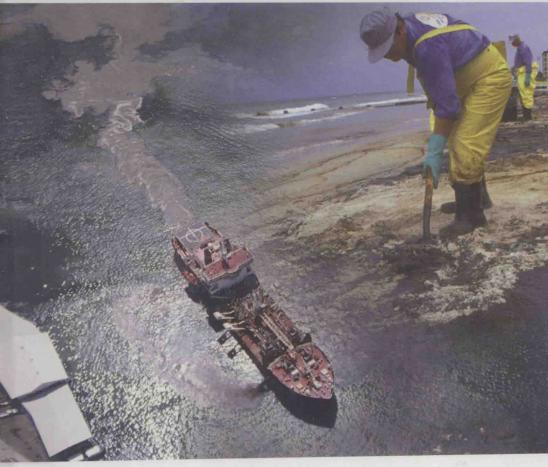
OIL SPILL SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY



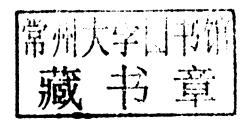
Mervin Fingas

G P P W

Oil Spill Science and Technology

Prevention, Response, and Cleanup

Edited by Mervin Fingas







Gulf Professional Publishing is an imprint of Elsevier 30 Corporate Drive, Suite 400, Burlington, MA 01803, USA The Boulevard, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford, OX5 1GB, UK

Copyright © 2011 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher. Details on how to seek permission, further information about the Publisher's permissions policies and our arrangements with organizations such as the Copyright Clearance Center and the Copyright Licensing Agency, can be found at our website: www.elsevier.com/permissions.

This book and the individual contributions contained in it are protected under copyright by the Publisher (other than as may be noted herein).

Nations

Knowledge and best practice in this field are constantly changing. As new research and experience broaden our understanding, changes in research methods, professional practices, or medical treatment may become necessary.

Practitioners and researchers must always rely on their own experience and knowledge in evaluating and using any information, methods, compounds, or experiments described herein. In using such information or methods they should be mindful of their own safety and the safety of others, including parties for whom they have a professional responsibility.

To the fullest extent of the law, neither the Publisher nor the authors, contributors, or editors, assume any liability for any injury and/or damage to persons or property as a matter of products liability, negligence or otherwise, or from any use or operation of any methods, products, instructions, or ideas contained in the material herein.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Oil spill science and technology: prevention, response, and clean up / edited by Mervin Fingas. – 1st ed. p. cm.

Summary: "The National Academy of Sciences estimate that 1.7 to 8.8 million tons of oil are released into world's water every year, of which more than 70% is directly related to human activities. The effects of these spills are all too apparent: dead wildlife, oil covered marshlands and contaminated water chief among them. This reference will provide scientists, engineers and practitioners with the latest methods use for identify and eliminating spills before they occur and develop the best available techniques, equipment and materials for dealing with oil spills in every environment. Topics covered include: spill dynamics and behaviour, spill treating agents, and cleanup techniques such as: in situ burning, mechanical containment or recovery, chemical and biological methods and physical methods are used to clean up shorelines. Also included are the fate and effects of oil spills and means to assess damage"— Provided by publisher.

ISBN 978-1-85617-943-0

Oil spills-Prevention.
 Oil spills-Cleanup.
 Oil spills-Managements.
 Fingas, Mervin F.
 TD427 P4O38785
 Oil spills-Managements.

628.1'6833-dc22

2010033465

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

ISBN: 978-1-85617-943-0

For information on all Gulf Professional Publishing publications visit our Web site at www.elsevierdirect.com

11 12 13 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Printed and bound in the USA

Working together to grow libraries in developing countries

www.elsevier.com | www.bookaid.org | www.sabre.org

ELSEVIER

BOOK AID

Sabre Foundation

Oil Spill Science and Technology

Oil spill studies continue to evolve. While there are few books on the topic, there are regular conferences and symposiums which provide updates. This is the first book on the topic of oil spills for some time. As such, this book focuses on providing material that is more practical and somewhat introductory. While every attempt was made to include the essential material, there may be some gaps. The importance of many sub-topics changes with time and current spill situations.

All material in this book, including introductions have been peer reviewed by at least two persons. The following peer reviewers are acknowledged (in alphabetical order): Carl Brown, Phil Campagna, Francois Charbonneau, Dagmar Schmidt Etkin, Ken Doe, Eric Gundlach, Kurt Hansen, Mike Kirby, Debra French McCay, Hugh Parker, Roger Percy, Karen Purnell, Doug Reimer, Gary Sergy, Debra Simecek-Beatty, Heidi Stout, Jordan Stout, Zhendi Wang, and Chun Yang. A special thanks goes out to the following reviewers who reviewed several papers (again in alphabetical order): Fred Beech, Leigh de Haven, Ben Fieldhouse, Anita George-Ares, Ron Goodman, Peter Lane, Robin Law, Bill Lehr, Jacqui Michel, and William Nichols.

A special thanks goes out to the authors, many of whom put in their own time to complete their chapters. Their names appear throughout the text. Following this forward, I have a brief biography of each of them.

I would also like to thank the many people who provided support and encouragement throughout this project, especially Meibing. I also thank Environment Canada and my former colleagues for their help and support. Environment Canada is acknowledged for permission to use materials and photos from my former employment.

About the Contributors

Carl Brown Dr. Carl E. Brown is the Manager of the Emergencies Science and Technology Section, in the Water Science and Technology Directorate of Environment Canada. Dr. Brown has a doctorate degree in Physical Chemistry from McMaster University and a BSc in Laboratory Science from Ryerson Polytechnical University. Prior to joining Environment Canada, Dr. Brown was a research scientist on a Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) Industrial Fellowship with Intera Information Technologies (now Intermap). Dr. Brown has post-doctoral experience as a research associate with the Organic Reaction Dynamics and the Laser Chemistry Groups at the Steacie Institute for Molecular Sciences, at the National Research Council of Canada and held a Canadian Government Laboratory Visiting Fellowship in Chemistry, with the Laser Chemistry Group, Division of Chemistry, National Research Council of Canada in Ottawa. His specialities include airborne oil spill sensor development, and the application of laser technologies to environmental problems. He has authored over 180 scientific papers and publications. Dr. Brown is the Chemical Science Cluster Leader for the CRTI (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives Research and Technology Initiative) Program lead by Defence Research and Development Canada (DRDC) and Public Safety Canada. Dr. Brown was one of 24 scientists who recently completed the inaugural Scientists as Leaders program.

Greg Challenger Greg Challenger is a Principal Marine Scientist for Polaris Applied Sciences, Incorporated in Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. Mr. Challenger is a marine ecologist by training and is involved in scientific support for oil spill and ship grounding response, natural resource injury assessment and development of habitat restoration programs. He has been a lead investigator for nearly 50 large vessel groundings, oil spills, and wreck removal operations in the Western Atlantic, Caribbean Sea, and Indo-Pacific Oceans.

Dagmar Etkin Dagmar Schmidt Etkin has 35 years of experience in environmental analysis — 14 years investigating issues in population biology and ecological systems, and 21 years specializing in the analysis of oil spills. For the past 10 years, she has been president of Environmental Research Consulting (ERC), focusing on providing regulatory agencies and industry with sound scientific data and perspectives for responsible environmental decision-making. Dr. Etkin has a BA from University of Rochester, and M.A. and PhD from Harvard University. She is a member of the American Salvage



Association, Maritime Law Association, and the UN Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Protection.

Merv Fingas Merv Fingas is a scientist focussing on oil and chemical spills. He was a spill researcher in Environment Canada for over 30 years and is currently working privately in Western Canada. Mr. Fingas has a PhD in Environmental Physics from McGill University, three masters degrees; Chemistry, Business, and Mathematics, all from University of Ottawa. His specialities include: spill dynamics and behaviour, spill treating agent studies, remote sensing and detection, and in-situ burning. He has over 750 papers and publications in the field. Dr. Fingas has been editor of the Journal of Hazardous Materials for 6 years. He has served on two committees on the U.S. National Academy of Sciences on oil spills including the recent 'Oil in the Sea'. He is chairman of several ASTM and inter-governmental committees on spill matters.

Bruce Hollebone Bruce Hollebone is a chemist with 14 years experience in the field of chemical and oil spill research and development. He has a PhD in Chemistry from the University of British Colombia. His research interests include: the fate and behaviour of oil and petroleum products in the environment, including simulation of spill behaviours in the laboratory; the development of new methods for physical and chemical analyses relevant to spills studies; environmental forensics for oil spill suspect-source identification; and environmental emergencies response. He currently works at the Oil Research Laboratory of Environment Canada.

Mark Kirby Mark is an internationally recognised senior Ecotoxicologist with over 20 years experience working on studies pertaining to aquatic pollution. He has worked extensively on the toxicological impacts of oil and chemical spills and the assessment of appropriate methods of mitigation and has been involved in impact assessments in the UK from the Sea Empress to the MSC Napoli. He is a key advisor to the UK government and industry on the effects of oil and chemical spills in the marine environment and of any subsequent treatment actions (e.g. dispersants, sorbents etc.). Mark oversees the toxicological testing and approval of oil spill treatment products for use in UK waters and is the coordinator of a national initiative in the UK, PREMIAM (www.premiam.org), to implement improved post spill monitoring and impact assessment practices. He is first author of over 15 scientific papers and numerous reports in the field and continues to be actively involved in associated environmental research.

Alain Lamarche Mr Lamarche is a recognized expert in spill response management systems. He has been involved in the analysis and management of environmental data since 1979. Mr. Lamarche has been responsible for the development and implementation of many computerized environmental decision support systems databases. He is also the original designer of the ShoreClean® and ShoreAssess software, dedicated to the provision of Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technique (SCAT) data management support, and

Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) based geo-referenced field data acquisition tools. Mr. Lamarche has acted as a SCAT data manager and Geographical Information System (GIS) specialist during a number of oil spills, including: the Kure, New Carissa, Swanson Creek, Lake Wabamun, Westridge Line and Cosco Busan incidents. As principal of EPDS, Mr Lamarche is also responsible for all aspects of environmental software development projects including design, management, and implementation.

Robin Law Robin Law is a chemist who joined Cefas (The UK Centre for Environment, Fisheries, and Aquaculture Science) in 1975. During the last 35 years he has been involved in the response and impact assessment activities following a number of major oil and chemical incidents, including the blowout on the *Ekofisk Bravo* platform, and from the oil tankers *Amoco Cadiz*, *Eleni V*, and *Sea Empress*, and the chemical tankers *Ievoli Sun* and *Ece*. Most recently, he designed and operated an environmental monitoring programme targeting oil and chemicals following the grounding of the container ship *MSC Napoli* on the south coast of the UK in 2007. Currently, he leads an emergency response team that advises UK government following oil and chemical spills at sea.

Gary Mauseth Mr. Gary Mauseth has over 35 years of experience in the management and technical aspects of a wide variety of projects in the marine and freshwater environments. He has provided scientific support to vessel interests in over 90 spills, groundings, and natural resource damage assessment cases in the United States and its territories, as well as Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean and Mediterranean Seas, Micronesia, South America, and Europe. He has conducted research on the fate and effects of spilled oil, as well as the environmental effectiveness of response techniques, and has authored numerous publications and presentations on oil spill response, NRDA, and ecological restoration. Mr. Mauseth is a principal and President of Polaris Applied Sciences in Kirkland, Washington, USA. He has a Bachelor of Science in Biology from Whitman College in Walla Walla, Washington and a Master of Marine Biology from University of the Pacific, Pacific Marine Station, Dillon Beach, California.

Jacqui Michel Dr. Jacqueline Michel is the President of Research Planning, Inc., and an internationally recognized expert in oil and hazardous materials spill planning and response. Her primary areas of expertise are in oil fates and effects, non-floating oils, shoreline cleanup, alternative response technologies, and natural resource damage assessment. Much of her expertise is derived from her role, since 1978, as part of the Scientific Support Team to the U.S. Coast Guard provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Under this role, she is on 24-hour call and provides technical support for 50-100 spill events per year. She leads shoreline assessment teams and assists in selecting cleanup methods to minimize the environmental impacts of the spill. She has evaluated and used a wide range of alternative response technologies, including surface washing agents, solidifiers, bioremediation

agents, in-situ burning (mostly on wetlands and inland habitats), and methods to track and recover non-floating oils.

William Nichols William (Nick) Nichols was born in Baltimore, Maryland and now lives in Ellicott City, Maryland. He has a Bachelor's in Economics Geography from Salisbury State University, Salisbury, Maryland and a Masters of Environmental Science from Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. He has been an environmental scientist in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Emergency Management (OEM) from 1997 and was U.S. National Contingency Plan Product Schedule Manager from 1998 to 2006. He is the national expert on chemical and biological oil spill countermeasures. He is also the OEM Tribal Coordinator from 2004 to the present.

Ed Owens Dr. Owens is recognized internationally as an expert on oil spill shoreline cleanup and has worked on spill-related projects in the Arctic, North-South America, Africa, Russia, the Caspian, Australia, throughout South America, and in the Middle East. He has over 40 years experience providing technical and scientific support on oil response operations worldwide including: T/V Arrow (Canada), Hasbah 6 blowout (Arabian Gulf), T/V Exxon Valdez (USA), Arabian Gulf/Desert Storm (Bahrain, Qatar), Komineft pipeline (Russia), M/V Iron Baron (Australia), T/V Estrella Pampeana (Argentina), Desaguadero River (Bolivia), and M/V Cosco Busan spill (USA). Dr. Owens has conducted oil spill related missions as a United Nations Expert Consultant for the International Maritime Organization and as a consultant for the World Bank and the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development, and was a member of the U.S. National Academy of Science Oil Spill R&D Committee.

Karen Purnell Dr Karen Purnell has been Managing Director of ITOPF since May 2009. She is a graduate of the Royal Society of Chemistry, with a PhD in Chemical Physics. Before joining ITOPF as a technical adviser in 1994, she worked on toxic waste management and environmental remediation in the nuclear industry and as a research chemist at several universities. Whilst at ITOPF, she has attended several major oil spills, including the *sea empress* (UK, 1996), *prestige* (Spain, 2002), and *tasman spirit* (Pakistan, 2003). Prominent amongst Karen's achievements is the expansion of ITOPF's capability to respond to spills of HNS (Hazardous & Noxious Substances). She has also worked closely with key U.S. agencies and the International Group of P&I Clubs on environmental issues. Dr Purnell has established a constructive dialogue with shipowners and is highly respected in the maritime community.

Qiuhui Quek Qiuhui Quek holds a Bachelor's degree in Environmental Engineering and has attended a number of responses in Australia, India, Indonesia, Korea, Libya, and Singapore. She has also delivered several workshops for Oil Spill Response members in various countries in the region. Qiuhui recently completed a secondment in Southampton as part of the Duty Manager rotation program. She also presented papers in international conferences such

About the Contributors (xxxi

as IOSC, Interspill, and SPE. Qiuhui has since left Oil Spill Response and is working in the HSE Management Unit of A*STAR Research Institutes.

Gary Shigenaka Gary Shigenaka is the lead marine biologist with the Emergency Response Division (ERD) of the NOAA, based in Seattle. Gary received both his bachelor of science and masters degrees from the University of Washington in Seattle. As a graduate student, he served as a Knauss Sea Grant Policy Fellow in Washington D.C., and was awarded the Donald L. McKernan prize for outstanding marine affairs thesis. He has provided biological and shoreline assessment support during spills of oil and hazardous chemicals across the country and internationally over the last two decades. Gary was part of the early scientific mobilization for the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989, and continues to monitor the long-term effects in Prince William Sound. He also oversees other research initiatives for NOAA/ERD designed to improve oil spill impact understanding, and also to develop and improve biological tools for response and assessment. He has published numerous articles on the science and applied aspects of his spill-related research.

Debra Simecek-Beatty Debra Simecek-Beatty has been a physical scientist for the NOAA's Emergency Response Division for 25 years. She has a Masters degree in Marine Affairs from the University of Washington. During an emergency response, she is responsible for providing estimates of the movement and behavior of the spill. This includes collecting visual observations, remote sensing information, wind and current data, and computer modeling output to form an analysis. In addition, she is responsible for interfacing with local experts (i.e., meteorologist, academia, researchers) in formulating the trajectory analysis.

Ruth Yender Ruth Yender is a marine ecologist with NOAA's Office of Response and Restoration, based in Seattle, Washington. As NOAA's Scientific Support Coordinator for the U.S. Pacific Northwest and Pacific Islands regions, Ruth provides remote and on-scene support to the U.S. Coast Guard during responses to oil and hazardous materials spills. Since joining NOAA in 1992, she has responded to more than 100 oil and chemical spills in the U.S. and internationally. Ruth also participates in spill response planning, conducts training for responders, and writes response technical guides.

Pret	face			XXV		
Abo	out the	Contribu	itors	xxvii		
	rt I t rodu	ıction	and the Oil Spill Problem			
1.	Intro	ductio	n	3		
	Merv	Fingas				
	1.1.	Introdu	uction	3		
	1.2.	A Word	d on the Frequency of Spills	4		
2.	Spill	Occur	rences: A World Overview	7		
	Dagn	Dagmar Schmidt-Etkin				
	2.1.	Introdu	ıction	7		
	2.2.		ive Summary	8		
	2.3.	Overvi	ew of Spill Occurrences	8		
		2.3.1.	Natural Oil Seepage	8		
			Historical Concern Over Oil Pollution	11		
			Sources of Oil Spills and Patterns of Spillage	12		
		2.3.4.	Spillage from Oil Exploration and Production			
			Activities	17		
		2.3.5.	Spills During Oil Transport	23		
		2.3.6.		28		
		2.3.7.	O	32		
		2.3.8.	Oil Inputs from Potentially Polluting Sunken	20		
		220	Shipwrecks	39		
	Dofor	2.3.9. ences	Summary of Oil Spillage	41 46		
	Kelen	ences		46		
Pa	rt II					
Ту	pes o	of Oils	and Their Properties			
3.	Intro	ductio	n to Oil Chemistry and Properties	51		
		Fingas				
	3.1.	Introdu	iction	51		

vi

	3.2.	The Composition of Oil	51
	3.3.	Properties of Oil	54
	Refer	ences	59
Pa	rt III		
Oi	l Ana	alysis and Remote Sensing	
4.	Mea	surement of Oil Physical Properties	63
	Bruce	e Hollebone	
	4.1.	Introduction	63
	4.2.	Bulk Properties of Crude Oil and Fuel Products	63
		4.2.1. Density and API Gravity	66
		4.2.2. Dynamic Viscosity	67
		4.2.3. Surface and Interfacial Tensions	67
		4.2.4. Flash Point	69
		4.2.5. Pour Point	70
		4.2.6. Sulphur Content	70
		4.2.7. Water Content	70
		4.2.8. Evaluation of the Stability of Emulsions Formed	
		from Brine and Oils and Oil Products	71
		4.2.9. Evaluation of the Relative Dispersability of	
		Oil and Oil Products	71
		4.2.10. Adhesion to Stainless Steel	72
	4.3.	Hydrocarbon Groups	73
	4.4.	Quality Assurance and Control	77
	4.5.	Effects of Evaporative Weathering on Oil Bulk Properties	78
		4.5.1. Weathering	78
		4.5.2. Preparing Evaporated (Weathered) Samples of Oils	79
		4.5.3. Quantifying Equation(s) for Predicting Evaporation	81 83
	References Appendix 4.1		
	Appe	ndix 4.1	85
5.	Intro	oduction to Oil Chemical Analysis	87
	Merv	Fingas	
	5.1.	Introduction	87
	5.2.	Sampling and Laboratory Analysis	87
		5.2.1. Incorrect and Obsolete Methods	88
	5.3.	Chromatography	89
		5.3.1. Introduction to Gas Chromatography	89
		5.3.2. Methodology	93
	5.4.	Identification and Forensic Analysis	96
		5.4.1. Biomarkers	99
		5.4.2. Sesquiterpanes and Diamondoids	105
	5.5.	Field Analysis	107
	Refer	ences	107

6.	Oil Spill Remote Sensing: A Review		
	Merv	· Fingas and Carl E. Brown	
	6.1	I. Introduction	111
	6.2	2. Visible Indications of Oil	112
	6.3	THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF	114
		6.3.1. Visible	114
		6.3.2. Infrared	120
		6.3.3. Ultraviolet	123
	6.4		123
	6.5		124
		6.5.1. Radiometers	124
		6.5.2. Radar	125
		6.5.3. Microwave Scatterometers	134
		6.5.4. Surface Wave Radars	135
		6.5.5. Interferometric Radar	135
	6.6		135
		6.6.1. Visual Thickness Indications	135
		6.6.2. Slick Thickness Relationships	126
		in Remote Sensors	136
	6.7	6.6.3. Specific Thickness Sensors 7. Acoustic Systems	138
	6.8	The state of the s	139 139
	6.9		140
	6.9. Satellite Remote Sensing 6.10. Oil Under Ice Detection		140
	6.11		144
	6.12. Small Remote-Controlled Aircraft		149
	6.13. Real-Time Displays and Printers		150
	6.14. Routine Surveillance		150
	6.15. Future Trends		153
	6.16. Recommendations		154
	Ackn	owledgments	158
	Refer	158	
1200			
7.		r Fluorosensors	171
		E. Brown	
	<i>7</i> .1.	Principles of Operation	171
		7.1.1. Active versus Passive Sensors7.1.2. Sensor Features	171
		7.1.3. Pros/Cons	171 174
	7.2.	Oil Classification	174
	7 .2.	7.2.1. Real-Time Analysis	175
		7.2.2. Sensor Outputs	176
	7.3.	Existing Operational Units	178
	a ;a. 	7.3.1. Airborne	179
		7.3.2. Ship-Borne	179
	7.4.	Aircraft Requirements	180
		7.4.1. Power	180

viii Contents

		7.4.2. Weight	181			
		7.4.3. Operational Altitude	181 182			
	7.5. Cost Estimates					
	7.6. Conclusions					
	References					
Da	IV	I.				
	rt IV		1.1			
вe	navi	our of Oil in the Environment and Spill Mo	odeling			
8.	Intro	oduction to Spill Modeling	187			
	Merv	v Fingas				
	8.1.	Introduction	187			
	8.2.	An Overview of Weathering	187			
		8.2.1. Evaporation	188			
		8.2.2. Emulsification	190			
		8.2.3. Natural Dispersion	191			
		8.2.4. Dissolution	192			
		8.2.5. Photo-Oxidation	192			
		8.2.6. Sedimentation, Adhesion to Surfaces,	100			
		and Oil-Fines Interaction	192			
		8.2.7. Biodegradation	193			
		8.2.8. Sinking and Overwashing 8.2.9. Formation of Tarballs	194 195			
	8.3.	Movement of Oil and Oil Spill Modeling	195			
	0.5.	8.3.1. Spreading	196			
		8.3.2. Movement of Oil Slicks	197			
		8.3.3. Spill Modeling	198			
	Refer	rences	199			
9.	Evap	poration Modeling	201			
	Merv	v Fingas				
	9.1.	Introduction	201			
	9.2.	Review of Theoretical Concepts	205			
	9.3.	Development of New Diffusion-Regulated Models	212			
		9.3.1. Wind Experiments	212			
		9.3.2. Evaporation Rate and Area	215			
		9.3.3. Study of Mass and Evaporation Rate	215			
		9.3.4. Study of the Evaporation of Pure				
		Hydrocarbons—with and Without Wind	216			
		9.3.5. Other Factors9.3.6. Temperature Variation and Generic	217			
			217			
		Equations Using Distillation Data 9.3.7. A Simplified Means of Estimation	217 227			
	9.4.	Complexities to the Diffusion-Regulated Model	229			
	J.T.	9.4.1. Thickness of the Oil	229			
		The direction of the On	223			

		9.4.2. The Bottle Effect	229	
	9.4.3. Skinning			
		9.4.4. Rises from the 0-Wind Values	233	
	9.5.	Use of Evaporation Equations in Spill Models	233	
		Comparison of Model Approaches	235	
	9.7.	Summary	240	
	Refere	nces	241	
10.	Mod	lels for Water-in-Oil Emulsion Formation	243	
	Merv	Fingas		
	10.1.	· ·	243	
	10.2.	Early Modeling of Emulsification	249	
	10.3.		251	
	10.4.		253	
	10.5.	Development of an Emulsion Kinetics Estimator	260	
	10.6.	Discussion	260	
	10.7.	Conclusions	269	
	Refer	ences	270	
11.	Oil 9	Spill Trajectory Forecasting Uncertainty		
		Emergency Response	275	
		a Simecek-Beatty		
		Introduction: The Importance of Forecast Uncertainty	275	
	11.2.		276	
	11.3.	Trajectory Model Uncertainties	280	
		11.3.1. Release Details	281	
		11.3.2. Wind	282	
		11.3.3. Current	284	
		11.3.4. Turbulent Diffusion	287	
		11.3.5. Oil Weathering	288	
		11.3.6. Ensemble Forecasting	289	
		11.3.7. Communicating Trajectory Forecast		
	44.4	Uncertainty	291	
	11.4.	Trajectory Forecast Verification	292	
	44.5	11.4.1. Diagnostic Verification	294	
	11.5.	Summary and Conclusions owledgments	295	
	Refer	O .	297 297	
	Kelei	incos	237	
	t V			
Phy	/sical	Spill Countermeasures on Water		
12.		ical Spill Countermeasures	303	
	Merv Fingas 12.1. Containment on Water			

x Contents

		12.1.1.	Types of Booms and Their Construction	303	
		12.1.2.	Uses of Booms	306	
		12.1.3.	Boom Failures	309	
		12.1.4.	Ancillary Equipment	313	
		12.1.5.	Sorbent Booms and Barriers	314	
		12.1.6.	Special-Purpose Booms	314	
	12.2.	Skimm	ers	315	
		12.2.1.	And the state of t	316	
		12.2.2.		320	
		12.2.3.		321	
		12.2.4.	Elevating Skimmers	322	
		12.2.5.		323	
		12.2.6.		323	
		12.2.7.	The second secon	325	
	12.3. Sorbents		325		
	12.4.				
	12.5.	Tempo	rary Storage	330	
	12.6.	Pumps		332	
		12.6.1.	Performance of Pumps	334	
	12.7.	Separa		334	
	12.8.	Dispos		335	
		wledgmer	ts	337	
	Referei	nces		337	
13.	Weather Effects on Oil Spill Countermeasures				
	Merv Fingas				
	13.1.	Introduc	tion	339	
		13.1.1.	Spreading Compared to Weathering	340	
		13.1.2.	Important Components of Weather	340	
		13.1.3.		343	
	13.2.	Review of	of Literature on Spill Countermeasures	-,	
		and Wea		343	
		13.2.1.	A Priori Decision Guides	343	
		13.2.2.	General Countermeasures	345	
		13.2.3.	Booms	345	
		13.2.4.	Skimmers	353	
		13.2.5.	Dispersants	372	
		13.2.6.	In-Situ Burning	378	
		13.2.7.	Others	381	
		13.2.8.	Ice Conditions	381	
	13.3.	Develop	ment of Models for Effectiveness		
			ermeasures	383	
		13.3.1.	Overall	383	
		13.3.2.	Booms	383	
		13.3.3.	Skimmers	383	
		13.3.4.	Dispersants	398	
		13.3.5.	In-Situ Burning	403	

		13.3.6.	Others	404
	13.4.		of Weather Limitations	405
	13.5.		and Conclusions	407
	Acknowledgments			
	Referer			416
Par				
Trea	ating /	Agents		
14.	Spill-	Freating /	Agents	429
	Merv F			
		Introducti		429
	14.2.	Dispersan		429
	14.3.		/ashing Agents	430
			Breakers and Inhibitors	430
		Recovery		431
		Solidifiers		431
		Sinking A		431
	14.8.	Biodegrad	lation Agents	432
15.	Oil Sp	oill Dispe	ersants: A Technical Summary	435
	Merv F	ingas		
	15.1.	Introduc	tion	435
		15.1.1.	What Are Dispersants?	437
	15.2.	The Basi	c Physics and Chemistry of Dispersants	437
		15.2.1.	Formulations	437
		15.2.2.	Nature of Surfactant Interaction with Oil	438
	15.3.	The Basi	c Nature of Dispersions or	
			/ater Emulsions	440
		15.3.1.	Forces of Destabilization	441
		15.3.2.	The Science of Stabilization	443
			Oil Spill Dispersions	447
			Significance of Emulsion Stability	449
	15.4.	Effective		451
			Introduction to Effectiveness	452
			Field Trials	454
			Laboratory Tests	464
			Tank Tests	467
			Analytical Means	480
	15.5.	Monitor		481
		15.5.1.	Introduction to Monitoring	481
		15.5.2.	Review of SMART Protocol	482
		15.5.3.	The SERVS Protocol	483
		15.5.4.	Review of Other Protocols	486
		15.5.5.	Review of Goodman Analysis of SMART	487
		15.5.6.	Considerations for Monitoring in the Field	488