
**Ships and marine technology — Marine
environment protection — Terminology
relating to oil spill response**

*Navires et technologie maritime — Protection de l'environnement
marin — Terminologie relative à la réponse aux déversements de pétrole*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. www.iso.org/directives

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 8, *Ships and marine technology*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Marine environment protection*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 16165:2001) which has been technically revised.

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Introduction

Communication is important in the implementation of an effective oil spill response and this communication will be most effective if there is common understanding of the terms used. Many of the terms and definitions listed here have been widely used for many years, while others are the result of recent experience. The gradual evolution of our understanding of oil spill behaviour and response measures means that oil spill terminology will continue to develop.

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Ships and marine technology — Marine environment protection — Terminology relating to oil spill response

1 Scope

This International Standard contains terms and definitions relating to oil spills and their control. This International Standard provides standardized terminology relating to oil spill response, defined as the broad range of activities related to spill cleanup, including surveillance and assessment, containment, recovery, dispersant use, *in situ* burning, shoreline cleanup and disposal.

2 Terms and definitions

NOTE In developing this International Standard, an attempt was made to use existing definitions wherever possible. For example, comprehensive terminology is available on containment booms, performance of recovery skimmers and on bioremediation, as provided by the publications of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Committee F20 on Hazardous Substances and Oil Spill Response. Other areas had less coverage by standards organizations and gaps were filled through a review of a variety of sources. In this International Standard, whenever another published source serves as the primary basis for a definition, this source is indicated by an abbreviated code. The complete citations for these codes are provided in the Bibliography.

2.1 Oil/oil slick properties

2.1.1

crude oil

naturally occurring form of petroleum, mainly occurring in a porous underground formation such as sandstone

[ISO 1998-99:2000]

2.1.2

emulsification

process in which microscopic droplets of water are mixed in the oil, or vice versa

2.1.3

emulsion

mixture of oil and water in which droplets are interspersed in varying concentrations throughout the oil, or vice versa, formed when these fluids are mixed by mechanical or hydraulic action

Note 1 to entry: Emulsions are more precisely referred to as water-in-oil or oil-in-water emulsions. Water-in-oil emulsions are sometimes referred to as a “mousse”.

2.1.4

environmental fate

form and location of a material resulting from transport and transformation

[ASTM E 943-08]

2.1.5

heavy shoreline oiling

pooled deposits or a layer of surface oil

2.1.6

moderate/light shoreline oiling

sheen or film of surface oil

2.1.7

petroleum oil

material consisting of, or derived from, a mixture of liquid or semi-solid organic compounds, principally hydrocarbons

[ISO 1998-99:2000]

2.1.8

pour point

lowest temperature at which a sample of petroleum product will continue to flow when it is cooled under specified standard conditions

[ISO 3016:1994, definition 2.1]

2.1.9

relative viscosity

measured viscosity of an emulsion (in any convenient unit) at a given shear rate divided by the measured viscosity of the oil at the same shear rate

Note 1 to entry: It is important to report the shear rate used in the viscosity measurements of the emulsion and the water-free oil.

[ASTM F 873-84:2003]

2.1.10

sheen

very thin oil slick with a silvery or rainbow-coloured appearance and a thickness of less than 0,001 mm

2.1.11

specific gravity

ratio of the mass of a given volume of liquid at 15 °C to the mass of an equal volume of fresh water at the same temperature

[ASTM D 4410-03]

2.1.12

viscosity

measure of the resistance to flow or deformation of a liquid

[ISO 3104:1994]

2.1.13

windrows

narrow bands of oil, generally aligned with the wind direction, typical of an oil slick after several hours of exposure (or days for very large spills)

2.2 Oil classification

2.2.1

group I oil

non-persistent oil

petroleum-based oil that consists of hydrocarbon fractions, at least 50 % of which distil at a temperature of 340 °C and at least 95 % of which distil at a temperature of 370 °C

2.2.2

group II oil

persistent oil with a specific gravity of less than 0,85

2.2.3

group III oil

persistent oil with a specific gravity equal to or greater than 0,85 and less than 0,95

2.2.4**group IV oil**

persistent oil with a specific gravity equal to or greater than 0,95 and less than 1,00

2.2.5**group V oil**

persistent oil with a specific gravity equal to or greater than 1,00

2.2.6**persistent oil**

petroleum-based oil that does not meet the distillation criteria for a group I oil

2.3 Environmental conditions**2.3.1****air temperature**

average or point temperature of the air measured at or near the ground or water surface (°C)

[ASTM F 625-94:2006]

2.3.2**current**

average water speed and direction (i.e. velocity) relative to a fixed reference point (m/s)

[ASTM F 625-94:2006]

2.3.3**debris**

solid or semisolid substance that could interfere with the operation of a spill control system

[ASTM F 625-94:2006]

2.3.4**significant wave height**

average height, measured crest to trough, of one-third highest waves, considering only short-period waves

Note 1 to entry: Short period waves for a period less than ten seconds (m).

[ASTM F 625-94:2006]

2.3.5**significant wave period**

average period of the one-third highest waves, measured in seconds as the elapsed time between crests of succeeding waves past a fixed point(s)

[ASTM F 625-94:2006]

2.3.6**water temperature**

average or point temperature (°C) of a water body as measured within the top 300 mm

[ASTM F 625-94:2006]

2.3.7**wind direction**

direction from which the wind is blowing

[ASTM F 625-94:2006]

2.4 Assessment techniques

2.4.1

ladder search

aerial surveillance to find and delineate oil slicks, carried out in a direction perpendicular to the wind in order to increase the probability of locating slicks and windrows

2.4.2

oil spill modelling

mathematical prediction of the environmental fate and/or behaviour of an oil spill

2.4.3

remote sensing

use of sensors to find or delineate oil slicks, potentially utilising mounted sources, such as on ships, aircraft and satellites

2.4.4

surveillance

response activities with the purpose of detecting a spill, determining the extent and behaviour of a spill, optimising countermeasures and/or predicting spill movements and effects

2.5 Sampling

2.5.1

chain-of-custody documentation

chronological evidence defining the history of an item, such as a sample, and identifying an individual responsible for custody of the item at each point in time

[ASTM D 4840-99:2004]

2.5.2

custody

physical possession or control

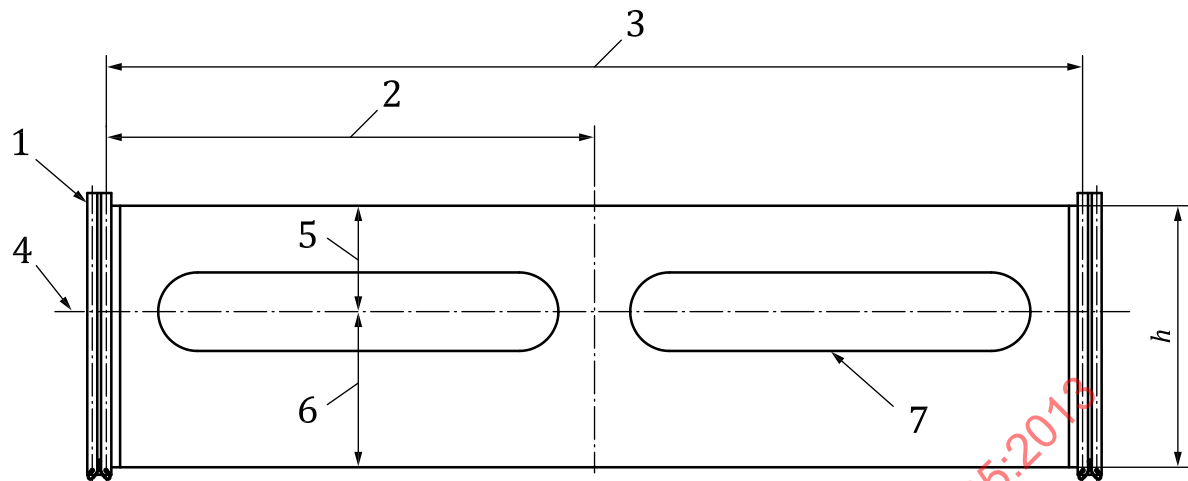
Note 1 to entry: A sample is under custody if it is in an individual's possession or under the immediate control of an individual to prevent alteration of characteristics.

[ASTM D 4840-99:2004]

2.6 Containment

2.6.1 Floating boom equipment terminology

[Figure 1](#) shows equipment and terminology associated with a floating boom.

**Key**

- 1 boom end connector
- 2 boom segment
- 3 boom section
- 4 water line

- 5 freeboard
- 6 draught
- 7 buoyancy chamber
- h overall height

Figure 1 — Containment boom equipment**2.6.1.1****anchor point**

structural point on the end connector or along the length of a boom section designed for the attachment of anchor or mooring lines

2.6.1.2**barrier**

means of controlling the movement of oil or other substances on the water or in the water column

2.6.1.3**boom**

floating barrier used to control the movement of substances that float

2.6.1.4**boom section**

length of boom between two end connectors

2.6.1.5**boom segment**

repetitive and similar portion of the boom section

2.6.1.6**bridle**

device attached to a boom to distribute the load exerted by towing or anchoring the boom

2.6.1.7**curtain boom**

boom consisting of a flexible skirt supported by vertical centreline floatation

2.6.1.8**end connector**

device attached to the boom used for joining boom sections to one another or to accessory devices

2.6.1.9

fence boom

boom consisting of a self-supporting or stiffened membrane supported by floating devices

2.6.1.10

fire resistant boom

boom intended for containment of burning oil slicks

2.6.1.11

inflatable boom

boom that uses inflatable chambers, self- or manually-inflatable, as the floatation devices

2.6.1.12

shore sealing boom

boom that, when grounded, seals against the shoreline

2.6.1.13

sorbent boom

boom containing material or arranged in a form that has absorptive or adsorptive capabilities

Note 1 to entry: See 2.7.1.3 for definitions of sorbent, absorbent and adsorbent.

2.6.1.14

special purpose boom

any boom which differs in design and/or purpose from curtain boom (2.6.1.7), fence boom (2.6.1.9), fire resistant boom (2.6.1.10), inflatable boom (2.6.1.11), shore sealing boom (2.6.1.12) or sorbet boom (2.6.1.13)

2.6.2 Other containment equipment terminology

2.6.2.1

bubble barrier

in-water barrier created by the use of compressed air delivered through a perforated air hose and/or pipe laid sub-surface to produce a controlled stream of air bubbles that rise and expand to form a subsurface air curtain

Note 1 to entry: This produces a disturbed surface which combined with the air curtain contains and/or deflects the oil both on the surface and/or in the water column.

2.6.3 Engineering terminology

2.6.3.1

buoyancy chamber

enclosed compartment of air or other buoyant material providing floatation for the boom

2.6.3.2

gross buoyancy

weight of fresh water displaced by an entire boom section when totally submerged

2.6.3.3

gross buoyancy to weight ratio

gross buoyancy divided by boom weight

2.6.3.4

operational draught

minimum vertical depth of the boom below the water-line in the working condition

2.6.3.5

operational freeboard

minimum vertical height of the boom above the water-line in the working condition

2.6.3.6

operational height

sum of operational draught and operational freeboard

2.6.3.7

overall height

maximum vertical dimension of a boom

2.6.3.8

reserve buoyancy

gross buoyancy minus boom weight

2.6.4 Operational terminology

2.6.4.1

boom planing

heeling over of a boom with a resultant loss of draught

2.6.4.2

boom submergence

containment failure due to loss of freeboard

2.6.4.3

bridging failure

portions of a boom emerging from the water due to poor wave conformance, with resulting containment failure

2.6.4.4

cascading booms

booming configuration formed by positioning two or more booms in a deflection mode such that successive booms progressively move oil into the desired area

2.6.4.5

catenary configuration

booming configuration formed by towing or anchoring each end of a length of boom resulting in a characteristic "J" or "U" shape

2.6.4.6

catenary drag force

longitudinal load imposed on a boom, deployed in a catenary configuration, resulting from towing, current and/or wind forces

2.6.4.7

diversion mode

placement of a boom to redirect the movement of an oil slick

2.6.4.8

drainage loss

oil lost due to the accumulation of oil against a boom pushing down and escaping under the skirt

2.6.4.9

entrainment loss

oil pulled under a boom by the flow of water

EXAMPLE An example of the flow of water are high current conditions.

2.6.4.10

exclusion booming

placement of a boom to protect an area from the entry of an oil slick

2.6.4.11

first-loss tow current velocity

lowest velocity of water flow measured perpendicular to the boom at which oil starts to escape under the boom

Note 1 to entry: This velocity may be produced by either the natural water flow or by towing a boom, or a combination of both.

2.6.4.12

gap ratio

sweep width divided by boom length

2.6.4.13

loss rate

rate at which oil is lost under a boom in m³/h

2.6.4.14

splash-over

oil passing over the top of the boom

2.6.4.15

straight line drag force

longitudinal drag force that results from towing a boom from one end

2.6.4.16

structural failure

breakage of a boom that occurs when an external force acting on the boom exceeds the strength of the boom

2.6.4.17

sweep width

width intercepted by a boom in collection mode, the projected distance perpendicular to the direction of travel or current between the ends of a boom deployed in a "J", "U" or "V" configuration

2.6.4.18

tear resistance

ability to withstand the force required to tear the boom material and a measure of the boom fabric strength

Note 1 to entry: Tear resistance has an important relevance for attachments to the fabric.

2.6.4.19

tensile strength

force required to stretch boom components to the point where a failure occurs

2.6.4.20

vortex loss

oil escaping past a boom due to vortices produced at the boom

2.6.4.21

"J" configuration

boom positioned in a "J" shape

2.6.4.22

"U" configuration

boom positioned in a "U" shape

2.6.4.23

"V" configuration

boom positioned in a "V" shape

2.7 Recovery

2.7.1 Equipment terminology

2.7.1.1

dedicated response equipment

spill response equipment dedicated to an area, port, facility or any other designated place or organization

2.7.1.2

skimmer

mechanical device used to remove oil from the water surface

2.7.1.3

sorbent

insoluble material or mixture of materials used to recover fluids through the mechanisms of absorption or adsorption or both

2.7.1.3.1

absorbent

material that picks up and retains a liquid distributed throughout its molecular structure causing the solid to swell (50 % or more) and that must be at least 70 % insoluble in excess fluid

2.7.1.3.2

adsorbent

insoluble material that is coated by a liquid on its surface including pores and capillaries without the solid swelling more than 50 % in excess liquid

2.7.1.4

vessel-of-opportunity

water craft which normally have duties other than spill response, but are put into service for response or surveillance activities when required and as available

2.7.2 Skimmer performance terminology

2.7.2.1

derating factor

reduction factor, applied to nameplate recovery rates, to account for less than optimum performance due to less than ideal oil slick and environmental conditions

2.7.2.2

fluid recovery rate

volume of all fluids recovered by a skimmer per unit time in m³/h

2.7.2.3

nameplate recovery rate

maximum volume of fluid that can be recovered by a skimmer per unit time in m³/h, as stated by the manufacturer

2.7.2.4

oil recovery rate

ORR

volume of test fluid (oil or emulsion) recovered by a skimmer per unit time in m³/h

2.7.3 Operational performance terminology

2.7.3.1

oil slick

oily fluid floating on the surface of the water

2.7.3.2

oil slick encounter rate

volume of oil slick per unit time actively encountered by the oil spill response system, and therefore available for containment and recovery in m³/h

2.7.3.3

oil slick recovery efficiency

ratio of originating fluid (oil or emulsion) compared to the total volume of oil recovered

Note 1 to entry: Oil slick recovery efficiency is expressed as a percentage.

2.7.3.4

oil slick recovery rate

volume of oil removed from the slick per unit time in m³/h

2.7.3.5

oil spill recovery system

combination of devices that operate together to recover spilled oil

Note 1 to entry: The system would include, but is not limited to, some or all of the following components: floating boom; skimmer; support vessels to deploy and operate the boom and skimmer; discharge/transfer pumps; oil/water separator; temporary storage devices; and shore based storage/disposal.

[ASTM F 1688-96]

2.7.3.6

recovery efficiency

volume of oil recovered compared to the total volume of fluids recovered

EXAMPLE An example of fluids are oil, emulsion, sea water.

Note 1 to entry: Recovery efficiency is expressed as a percentage.

[ASTM F 631-93]

2.7.3.7

response time

time interval between the time of notification of a spill incident and the start of cleanup operations

2.7.3.8

throughput efficiency

volume of oil recovered compared to the volume of oil encountered

Note 1 to entry: Throughput efficiency is expressed as a percentage.

2.7.4 Storage terminology

2.7.4.1

frame tank

oil resistant reinforced open top containment bag held in position and upright by means of a metal structure or space-framed sections slotted together

2.7.4.2

open pool

pool in the ground, lined or unlined, used to store recovered fluids

2.7.4.3

open-topped tank

open-top container used to recover fluids

EXAMPLE An example of an open-top container is an International Bulk Container Tank.

2.7.4.4**pillow tank**

closed, rectangular, cylindrical or round coated fabric receptacle, which can be used either on the ground or afloat

2.7.4.5**self erecting open top flexible tank**

open top, non-framed receptacle, which is self erecting due to an “in-built” buoyancy collar which raises the tank walls as the tank is filled with fluids

Note 1 to entry: It may also be referred to as a self erecting “onion” tank.

2.7.4.6**temporary storage device**

receptacle used to hold recovered fluids until they can be transported for further treatment

2.7.4.7**towable flexible tank**

floating receptacle with towing gear characterised by its long flexible cylindrical shape with a volume significantly greater than a floating pillow tank

Note 1 to entry: It may also be called a “dracone” tank.

2.7.4.8**towable open tank**

open, inflatable, barge-type vessel that resembles a large inflatable boat, characterised by a portion of the top surface being open to atmosphere

2.8 Dispersant use**2.8.1****application efficiency**

volume of dispersant that is deposited on the target slick compared to the total volume as dispersant applied

Note 1 to entry: Application efficiency is expressed as a percentage.

2.8.2**application rate**

volume of dispersant applied per unit area in m^3/km^2

2.8.3**approved dispersant**

dispersant accepted and listed for use by the relevant national regulatory authorities

2.8.4**dispersant**

surface-active agent used to decrease the interfacial tension between oil and water and to enhance the dispersal of the oil into fine droplets in the water column

2.8.5**dispersant effectiveness**

percentage of oil that is dispersed into the water column, for a given slick or area

2.8.6**dispersant exclusion zone**

areas in which the use of any dispersant is not permitted

2.8.7**dosage ratio**

volume of dispersant applied per volume of oil

2.8.8

effects monitoring

assessment of any effects on relevant target species resulting from dispersant application

2.8.9

effectiveness monitoring

visual observations or other assessments to determine the effectiveness of the dispersant after application

2.8.10

emulsion breakers

chemicals used to separate emulsions

2.8.11

herding

concentration of floating oil into a smaller surface area caused by increasing surface tension following the application of chemicals

2.8.12

pre-approved zones

areas that have received pre-approval, having met all required regulatory criteria, for the use of dispersants, bioremediation agents, *in situ* burning or other techniques for responding to marine oil spills

2.8.13

spray drift

movement of airborne spray particles from the intended application (target) area

2.9 Removal by *in situ* burning

2.9.1

burn rate

volume of oil removed from the water surface by combustion per unit time in m³/h

2.9.2

combustion promoter

substance added to an oil slick to increase the efficiency of *in situ* burning

Note 1 to entry: These substances typically act as either a wicking agent or an insulator between the water substrate, or a combination of the two.

2.9.3

igniter

device or system used to initiate an *in situ* burn

2.9.4

ignition promoter

substance added to an oil slick to increase the ignitability of the slick or to promote spreading of flame over the un-ignited oil

2.9.5

***in situ* burning efficiency**

volume of oil that was removed by burning compared to the total volume of oil that was originally ignited

Note 1 to entry: *In situ* burning efficiency is expressed as a percentage.

Note 2 to entry: The value is calculated as the initial volume of oil minus the volume remaining as residue, divided by the initial volume.

2.9.6

***in situ* burn residue**

material remaining after an *in situ* burn

2.9.7***in situ* controlled burning**

"in place" burning application that is started and can be stopped by human intervention

2.9.8**overall burning removal rate**

volume of oil burned per unit time for a given burn application in m³/h

2.9.9**uncontrolled burning**

burning of oil that cannot be controlled by human intervention and may cause or have unforeseen consequences

2.10 Shoreline cleanup**2.10.1 Shoreline terminology****2.10.1.1****asphalt pavement**

naturally formed cohesive mixture of weathered oil and sediments

Note 1 to entry: Sediments in the mixture are usually in the sand/granule/pebble size range. In appearance, natural asphalt pavement may resemble the mixture artificially created to surface roads.

2.10.1.2**ecological recovery**

progressive change of an ecosystem towards the natural range of dominance, diversity, abundance and zonation characteristics of the local unaffected ecosystems

Note 1 to entry: A shore is in a "recovered" condition when the natural biota has been established and is within the range and diversity and abundance expected for the habitat.

2.10.1.3**ecosystem**

combination of populations of different species that live together and interact with each other and the physical and chemical factors making up its environment

2.10.1.4**environmental sensitivity**

susceptibility of a local environment or area to any disturbance which might decrease its stability or result in either short or long-term adverse effects

Note 1 to entry: Environmental sensitivity generally includes physical, biological and socio-economic parameters.

2.10.2 Sediment sizes**2.10.2.1****boulder**

component of a sediment with a diameter greater than 200 mm

2.10.2.2**cobble**

component of a sediment with a diameter greater than 63 mm to 200 mm

2.10.2.3**gravel**

component of a sediment with a diameter greater than 2 mm to 63 mm

2.10.2.4

sand

component of a sediment with a diameter of 0,63 mm to 2 mm

2.10.2.5

mud

silt

clay

component of a sediment with a diameter of less than 0,63 mm

Note 1 to entry: See ISO 14688-1:2002.

2.10.3 Shore zones

2.10.3.1

foreshore zone

area below mean low tide

2.10.3.2

intertidal zone

shoreline between the low tide mark and the high tide mark which is covered by water at some time during the tide cycle

Note 1 to entry: The size of the intertidal zone varies with the tidal characteristics of a given region as well as the shoreline characteristics.

2.10.3.3

supratidal zone

area above the mean high tide that experiences wave activity occasionally

Note 1 to entry: Supratidal zone is also known as backshore zone.

[ASTM F 1687-09]

2.10.3.4

shoreline clean-up assessment technique

SCAT

systematic approach used to survey the area affected by a spill to provide rapid accurate geo-referenced documentation of shoreline oiling conditions

Note 1 to entry: This information can be used to develop real-time decisions and to expedite shoreline treatment planning and response operations.

[UK MCA 2007]

2.10.3.5

special use habitat

area of critical concern due to the presence of marine mammals, birds or endangered species

Note 1 to entry: Its designation may be seasonal.

Note 2 to entry: Definitions of special habitat and conservation site terminology vary from country to country and region to region.

2.10.3.6

weathered oil

oil that has had an alteration of physical or chemical properties, or both, through a natural process such as evaporation, dissolution, oxidation, emulsification or biodegradation

2.10.4 Cleanup method terminology

2.10.4.1

bioaugmentation

addition of microorganisms (predominantly bacteria) to increase the biodegradation rate of target pollutants

[ASTM F 1600-95a:2007]

2.10.4.2

biodegradation

chemical alteration and breakdown of a substance to usually smaller products caused by microorganisms or their enzymes

2.10.4.3

bioremediation

enhancement of biodegradation

[ASTM F 1600-95a:2007]

2.10.4.4

bioremediation agents

inorganic and organic compounds and microorganisms that enhance biological degradation processes, predominantly by microorganism decomposition

2.10.4.5

cleaning level 1

shoreline condition that results from a decision not to clean

2.10.4.6

cleaning level 2

shoreline condition that results from a decision to clean to a minimum level

Note 1 to entry: Removal of floating and bulk of oil is an example of cleaning to a minimum level.

2.10.4.7

cleaning level 3

shoreline condition that results from a decision to clean to full restoration

2.10.4.8

cleaning level 4

shoreline condition that results from a decision to clean to a pristine level

Note 1 to entry: This is cleaning beyond the existing background concentration for oil on the shoreline.

2.10.4.9

cleaning stage 1

initial phase in a shoreline treatment operation involving the removal of bulk oil and oiled beach sediments

2.10.4.10

cleaning stage 2

intermediate phase in a shoreline treatment operation involving the removal of the majority of oiled beach sediments and floating oil

2.10.4.11

cleaning stage 3

final or restorative treatment phase in a shoreline treatment operation

2.10.4.12

high pressure flushing

removing oil from a shoreline with water streams at a pressure high enough to cause transport of beach sediments and organisms

Note 1 to entry: This pressure is generally higher than 0,7 mPa.

2.10.4.13

low pressure flushing

removing oil from a shoreline using water streams at a pressure low enough that beach sediments and organisms are not moved

Note 1 to entry: This pressure is generally lower than 0,7 mPa.

2.10.4.14

manual removal

removal of oil and contaminated debris by hand tools such as rakes, scrapers, hoses, shovels and buckets

2.10.4.15

natural biodegradation

type of natural cleansing characterised by the reduction in concentration of chemical(s) of concern through naturally occurring microbial activity

[ASTM E 1739-95:2002]

2.10.4.16

natural cleansing

natural physical, chemical or biological mechanisms such as wind and wave action, sunlight and natural microbial action that promote the removal, breakdown and dispersal of oil

2.10.4.17

shoreline cleanup

actions taken to remove oil from a shoreline with the objective of enhancing the process of ecological recovery

Note 1 to entry: Shoreline cleanup options could include flushing and removal of oil, displacement or removal of oiled sediments or natural cleansing.

2.10.4.18

steam cleaning

using steam or high temperature water under pressure to remove oil from solid surfaces

2.10.4.19

substrate displacement

moving oiled sediment to the lower intertidal zone to be reworked and cleaned by natural processes

2.10.4.20

substrate removal

use of equipment such as bulldozers, backhoes and graders to remove oiled substrate

Note 1 to entry: Oiled materials are subsequently transported to a disposal site.

2.11 Disposal

2.11.1

incineration

controlled burning of waste products or other combustible materials in an incinerator or similar apparatus

2.11.2

incinerator

device constructed for the purpose of disposing of materials through thermal oxidation

2.11.3**land farming**

controlled and usually regulated method of spreading a known amount of oil in a nominally uniform layer thickness into a designated land area for the purpose of biological decomposition

Note 1 to entry: The decomposition process can be accelerated by mixing the oil layer with the top few inches of soil, aerating the soil by occasional ploughing and adding fertilizers that include nitrogen and potassium to increase the oil decomposition rate.

2.11.4**landfill**

disposal technique that uses excavated pits to contain the oil spill waste materials, where the waste is placed in the excavation, covered over and left to degrade

2.11.5**open burning**

process of burning materials without the aid of an incinerator

2.11.6**recycling**

disposal method that uses oil spill waste materials in some manner other than originally intended

Note 1 to entry: Examples are road oiling and direct use as a fuel supplement.

2.11.7**reprocessing**

reclaiming spilled oil from oil spill waste material by a treatment technique that returns the oil into a product that can be used

Note 1 to entry: Reprocessing is defined as recycling in Europe.

2.12 Spill management**2.12.1 Contingency planning****2.12.1.1****area/region/national contingency plan**

initial governmental organization structure and mode prepared and provided in anticipation of an oil spill and the actions to be taken during a response

[Adapted from ASTM F 1644-95]

2.12.1.2**contingency plan**

plan of action prepared in anticipation of an oil spill and the actions to be taken during a response

Note 1 to entry: A contingency plan usually consists of guidelines developed for a specific facility or region to prepare for, and facilitate a rapid, effective and efficient cleanup operation in the event of an oil spill, and, simultaneously, to protect areas of biological, social and economic importance.

2.12.1.3**oil pollution incident**

occurrence or series of occurrences having the same origin, which results or may result in a discharge of oil and which poses or may pose a threat to the marine environment or to the coastline related interests of one or more areas and which requires emergency action or other immediate response

[OPRC 1990]

2.12.1.4

oil spill cooperative

organization in a given area for the purpose of pooling equipment and/or training personnel to combat oil spills

2.12.1.5

public/press/media liaison or information officer

person nominated in the relevant contingency plan or assigned from within the command centre during an incident to disseminate appropriate and timely information in relation to the response to the oil spill to relevant parties

Note 1 to entry: This role is not to be confused with the communications officer whose role is to coordinate communications within the command centre.

2.12.1.6

sensitivity maps

maps used by the oil spill response team which designate areas of biological, social and economic importance in a given region

Note 1 to entry: These maps often rank sensitive areas so that in the event of an extensive spill, these areas can be protected or cleaned up first.

Note 2 to entry: Sensitivity maps usually contain other information useful to the response team such as the location of shoreline access areas, landing strips, roads, communities and the characteristics of the shoreline area.

Note 3 to entry: Maps of this type form an integral part of local or regional contingency plans.

2.12.1.7

stakeholder

individuals or entities, such as communities, landowners or special interest groups, that have substantial interests in affected areas

2.12.2 Incident command system (ICS)

2.12.2.1

chain of command

series of management positions within an organization in order of authority

2.12.2.2

command

act of directing and/or controlling resources within an organization by virtue of explicit legal or delegated authority

2.12.2.3

delegation of authority

statement to the Incident Commander by the executive delegating authority and assigning responsibility

Note 1 to entry: The delegation of authority can include objectives, priorities, expectations, constraints and other considerations or guidelines as needed.

Note 2 to entry: Many agencies require written delegation of authority prior to their assuming command on larger incidents.

2.12.2.4

emergency operations centre/incident command centre

EOC/ICC

preferably a pre-designated facility established to coordinate the overall management to a response and support to any associated emergency

2.12.2.5

finance/administration section

section responsible for financial aspects and administrative support to the incident command

2.12.2.6**function**

five major activities in an incident command system, i.e. command, operations, planning, logistics and finance/administration

Note 1 to entry: The term “function” is also used when describing the activity involved, for example, the planning function.

2.12.2.7**incident**

occurrence, caused by a human or natural phenomenon, that requires notification, assessment, and may require action to prevent or minimize loss of life or damaged to property and/or natural resources

2.12.2.8**incident action plan**

objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy and specific tactical actions and supporting information for the next operational period

Note 1 to entry: The plan may be oral or written. When written, the plan may have a number of forms as attachments (e.g. traffic plan, safety plan, communications plan, map, etc.).

2.12.2.9**incident commander**

individual responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site

2.12.2.10**incident command post****ICP**

location at which the primary command functions are executed

Note 1 to entry: The ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities.

2.12.2.11**incident command system****ICS**

standardised on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organisational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries

2.12.2.12**incident objectives**

statements of guidance and direction necessary for the selection of appropriate strategy(ies) and tactical direction of organisational resources

Note 1 to entry: Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives are achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow for strategic and tactical alternatives.

2.12.2.13**logistics section**

section responsible for providing facilities, services and materials for the incident

2.12.2.14**mutual aid agreement**

written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions and/or organisations in which they agree to assist one another upon request by furnishing personnel and equipment resources

2.12.2.15**operations section**

section responsible for all tactical operations at the incident

2.12.2.16

planning section

section responsible for the collection, evaluation and dissemination of tactical information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of incident action plans

Note 1 to entry: The section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident.

2.12.2.17

staging area

locations set up at an incident where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment

Note 1 to entry: The operations section manages staging areas.

2.12.2.18

unified command

unified team effort which allows all agencies with responsibility for the incident, either geographical or functional, to manage an incident by establishing a common set of incident objectives or strategies

Note 1 to entry: This is accomplished without losing or abdicating agency authority, responsibility or accountability.

2.12.3 Safety

2.12.3.1

ceiling limit

exposure which shall not be exceeded during any part of the working day

Note 1 to entry: If instantaneous monitoring is not feasible, then the ceiling limit shall be assessed as a time-weighted average exposure of 15 min not to be exceeded at any time over a working day, except for substances which cause immediate irritation upon short exposure.

[ASTM E 1542-93:2004]

2.12.3.2

confined space

enclosed space or area, such as a tank, compartment or pit where ventilation or access, or both, may be limited

[ASTM F 1644-95]

2.12.3.3

green zone

support zone

minimal exposure area maintained as an uncontaminated location for support functions

EXAMPLE Food service areas, clean equipment storage and financial offices are examples of a green zone.

[ASTM E 1644-95]

2.12.3.4

hyperthermia

medical condition involving an abnormally high body temperature caused by exposure to elevated temperatures or radiant heat or both

[ASTM F 1644-95]

2.12.3.5

hypothermia

medical condition involving an abnormally low body temperature caused by exposure to cold air or water

[ASTM F 1644-95]

2.12.3.6**occupational exposure limit**

maximum time-weighted average (TWA) concentration to which nearly all workers may be repeatedly subjected for a normal working day of 8 h to 10 h and a normal working week of 40 h without known adverse effects

Note 1 to entry: These concentrations are determined by national legislation.

[ASTM E 1542-93:2004]

2.12.3.7**personal protective equipment****PPE**

equipment used to shield or insulate a person from chemical, physical or thermal hazard

Note 1 to entry: Personal protective equipment is available for skin, eyes, face, hands, ears and the respiratory system, as appropriate.

[ASTM F 1644-95]

2.12.3.8**red zone****early response zone**

area where there are potential exposure hazards

Note 1 to entry: Airborne concentrations of hazardous substances may require respiratory protection in addition to other personal protective equipment.

[ASTM F 1644-95]

2.12.3.9**short-term exposure limit****STEL**

time-weighted average exposure of 15 min not to be exceeded at any time during a working day, even if the occupational exposure limit is not exceeded

[ASTM E 1542-93:2004]

Note 1 to entry: Exposures above the occupational exposure limit up to the STEL should not be any longer than 15 min and should not occur more than four times per day. The minimum interval between these exposures should be 60 min.

2.12.3.10**site safety and health plan**

framework that defines safety and health considerations and strategy for a specific site

[ASTM F 1644-95]

2.12.3.11**site safety and health supervisor**

individual in the field responsible for ensuring that the site safety and health plan is implemented as prescribed

[ASTM F 1644-95]

2.12.3.12**yellow zone****contamination reduction zone**

area where oil is present but in a generally weathered state

Note 1 to entry: In addition to decontamination and equipment decommissioning areas, contaminated shorelines containing weathered oil with vapour levels below respiratory protective equipment requirements are considered yellow zones for the purposes of this International Standard.

[ASTM F 1644-95]

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Annex A

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