



# ISCO NEWSLETTER

The Newsletter of the International Spill Response Community  
Issue 309, 14 November 2011

[info@spillcontrol.org](mailto:info@spillcontrol.org) <http://www.spillcontrol.org>

**VISIT ISCO AT  
CLEAN GULF 2011  
BOOTH No 154**

**INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY  
Spill Response Supplies and  
Services**

Use our directory to find the company you need. It's the quick and easy way to contact the key suppliers in the industry. Click on the links below.

[Consultants](#)

[Equipment & Materials](#)

[Response Organisations](#)

[Training Providers](#)

Clicking on any entry will display the advertiser's website.

## Reach your Market

Advertising is FREE for ISCO Corporate Members. For non-members one advert is just GBP 500 per annum. Banners should be submitted in JPG format, size approx. 490 x 120 pixels. Each entry in the directory will be hyperlinked so that one click will immediately display your own website.

A one time only charge of £20 will be made for uploading each entry or, if you haven't a ready-to-upload banner, we can create one for you for only £70. Contact Bob Gentle at - [bobbgentle@northeastcreative.com](mailto:bobbgentle@northeastcreative.com)

**HAVE THIS NEWSLETTER  
DELIVERED DIRECTLY  
TO YOUR DESK**

[Join the ISCO Newsletter Mailing List](#)

## BECOME A MEMBER OF ISCO

ISCO aims to raise worldwide preparedness and co-operation in response to oil and chemical spills, to promote technical development and professional competency, and to provide a focus for making the knowledge and experience of spill control professionals available to IMO, UNEP, EC and other organisations. There are many benefits for you in becoming a member and joining ISCO is not expensive.

[Application Form](#)



## NORTH AMERICA'S LARGEST OIL SPILL TRAINING EVENT & EXHIBITION

November 30 - December 1, 2011  
Henry B. Gonzalez Convention Center  
San Antonio, TX

**Register Today**

## News

### NEW ZEALAND: NEW PHASE IN RENA SALVAGE



*A close-up view of the crack in the Rena's hull.  
Photo / Katie Cox*

Tomorrow the salvage operation on board the wreck of the cargo ship Rena will shift from pumping off oil to removing containers. Transport Minister Steven Joyce today told media removing containers from the Rena will take months.

About 1300 containers are on ship and it is estimated a maximum of six containers will be able to be moved a day.

"While there is still a long, hard road ahead, the first priority has always been the safe removal of oil from the Rena and it is a huge relief to everyone involved that that has largely now occurred," he said.

The shipping company that owns Rena has been told they must remove the vessel once work is complete, however it was still possible the ship could split up, said Joyce.

There was a "strong possibility" that some oil remained trapped on the vessel which could be released if it broke up.

MNZ Salvage Unit Manager Arthur Jobard said there was around 60 tonnes of oil remaining in the starboard number 5 tank, with 319 tonnes pumped off. This could be done along side container removal.

The bulk of the heavy fuel had been removed from the ship and pumped into oil tanker Awanuia, which today returned to the Port of Tauranga.

Taking its place will be crane barge Sea Tow 60 which will leave the Port of Tauranga tomorrow and position itself alongside the Rena. [Read more](#) [Thanks to Don Johnston of ISCO Industry Partner, DG & Hazmat Group, for providing this report]

### Latest update from Maritime New Zealand - 13 November 2011: 5.30pm

The crane barge, **Sea Tow 60**, will be heading out of the Port of Tauranga tomorrow morning to position itself next to the grounded container ship **Rena** in readiness for starting the container removal phase of the response operation, Maritime New Zealand (MNZ) says.

## News (continued)

MNZ Salvage Unit Manager Arthur Jobard said almost all of the bulk heavy fuel oil has now been removed from the ship and pumped to the oil tanker ***Awanuia***, which today returned to the Port of Tauranga.

"This is a key milestone and signals a shift in the focus of the operation," he says. "We are now in the second phase, with the salvors focusing on 'stripping' the last of the accessible and pumpable oil from the ship. This can be done in parallel with the container removal."

Mr Jobard said around 60 tonnes of oil remains in the starboard number 5 tank, with 319 tonnes pumped off. [Read more](#)

## UAE: PLAN TO REFLOAT SUNKEN VESSEL OFF UMM AL QUWAIN

October 30 - The Ministry of Environment and Water is looking to refloat White Whale, a vessel which sank off the coast of Umm Al Quwain last Friday.

The vessel is carrying more than 1,000 tonnes of diesel, raising the threat of an environmental disaster in case of an oil leak. It was earlier reported that it had 450 tonnes of diesel on board.

The vessel sank about 35km off the coast of Umm Al Quwain and about 25 km east of Sharjah's Port Khalid, according to an official of the UAE Coast Guard.

The official said the operation to salvage the vessel would take some time. [Read more](#)

## MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE INTERNATIONAL GROUP OF PROTECTION AND INDEMNITY (P&I) CLUBS AND THE US DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (DOI)



Representatives of the International Group of P&I Clubs (IGP&I) and the US Department of the Interior (DOI) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in Washington, DC on 1st November 2011. The purpose of the agreement is to promote co-operation, both in terms of preparedness activities and post-spill impact assessment as required for ship-related OPA 90 incidents. The MoU is not limited in its duration and is valid for incidents occurring in the EEZ of the United States and its territories.

The U.S. Department of the Interior (<http://www.doi.gov/>) is a Federal Trustee under the provisions of the United States Oil Pollution Act 1990 (OPA90). The Department maintains a Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR) Program which co-ordinates the injury assessment and restoration of the various natural and cultural resources managed by the six DOI Bureaus. The many and varied trustee resources over which DOI has responsibility and authority include hundreds of millions of acres of public and Indian lands, a great variety of natural wildlife

refuges and national parks, migratory birds, anadromous fish, certain marine mammals and most threatened and endangered species.

The International Group of P&I Clubs (<http://www.igpandi.org>) provides third party liability coverage for more than 90% of the world shipping fleet, including more than 95% of the ocean-going tanker fleet. This P&I insurance arrangement is based on the individual Clubs (the ship-owners' third party liability insurers) and a pooling arrangement between thirteen members of the International Group for major claims.

Although not a signatory to the MoU, ITOPF is a key player in the co-operative arrangements foreseen in the technical paragraphs of the agreement. As is true for a similar MOU with the US National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), ITOPF's role as outlined in the agreement is to assist in the sharing of relevant technical information and the undertaking of relevant joint studies during the technical assessment and restoration planning process. It is to be anticipated that ITOPF's participation will facilitate the co-operative approach and minimise delays in implementing restoration projects. [Read more](#)

## USA: REP. DAVID RIVERA FILES FOREIGN OIL SPILL LIABILITY ACT OF 2011

November 11 - Following a letter to the White House last week on deepwater drilling by Cuba, and expressing concerns over deepwater drilling by foreign governments during a Natural Resources Subcommittee hearing, Congressman David Rivera (FL-25) filed the Foreign Oil Spill Liability Act of 2011 on Friday.

## News (continued)

The bill amends the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to hold the owner or operator of a foreign offshore unit liable for cleanup and compensation costs in the event of a foreign oil spill that affects American waters and shores.

Under current law, in the case of a foreign oil spill that reaches U.S. waters and shores, cleanup and compensation costs are paid for by the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund. The trust fund cap is limited to \$1 billion per incident with a \$150 million cap within it for response. The only existing recourse is the Attorney General's authority to sue the responsible foreign party for reimbursement to the fund, but nothing beyond that. Taxpayers and the affected states would be responsible for paying the difference in cleanup and compensation costs. [Read more](#) [Related report](#)

---

## EUROPE: SPILLS, DRILLS AND BILLS DISCUSSED AT AVUG WORKSHOP

*The people behind the network of EMSA-contracted oils spill response vessel in Europe meet to share experiences and best practices.*



On 25 October, the first meeting of the Vessel User Group (VUG) was held at the EMSA premises in Lisbon. 25 delegates representing 19 EU Member States, Candidate Countries and EFTA Coastal States shared their expertise on technical and operational aspects in the area of at-sea oil pollution response. A number of opportunities for improvement to the Agency's at-sea oil recovery service were identified; these will constitute the starting point for the next meeting of the VUG scheduled for October 2012. From the November [EMSA Newsletter](#)

---

## USA: IS BP'S MACONDO RESERVOIR LEAKING MORE OIL?

November 7 - The Gulf Coast is reeling from reports that fresh oil rising from BP's Macondo Reservoir - ground zero of last year's massive spill - is coming ashore, again. Scientists have confirmed the existence of a "second wave" of BP oil fouling Gulf waters and beaches, poisoning marine life and wildlife, and posing a grave public health risk.

While federal officials fail to acknowledge the problem, the situation in the Gulf worsens by the day. "It's deja vu all over again, in the very worst way," says New Orleans-based environmental attorney Stuart H. Smith. "We have fresh oil surfacing again at the Deepwater Horizon site."

Through rigorous "fingerprint" testing, LSU chemist Ed Overton confirmed that slicks sweeping across the Macondo Prospect since mid-August are made up of BP oil. "It is a dead-ringer match," Professor Overton said. "I was amazed that the ratios matched as good as they did." [Read more](#) [From MarEx News – MarEx cautions - "MarEx does not necessarily endorse any opinions herein"].

---

## USA: COAST GUARD OKS WINDING DOWN BP SPILL CLEANUP

November 9 - BP will no longer be responsible for cleaning up oil that washes up on the Gulf Coast unless officials can prove it comes from the company's well that blew out in 2010, causing the worst offshore spill in U.S. history, according to a plan approved by the Coast Guard and obtained by The Associated Press.

The plan marks the near end of the cleanup phase of the oil spill, according to the Nov. 2 agreement obtained by the AP on Tuesday. Now, BP will turn its attention to restoring areas damaged by the spill that began on April 20, 2010, when the Deepwater Horizon drilling rig exploded, killing 11 workers. About \$1 billion has been set aside for those projects, an official says.

About 90 percent of the Gulf coast has been deemed clean, according to officials. The plan spells out protocol for when an area still needs to be cleaned and when BP's responsibility for that ends.

Louisiana officials wouldn't give their approval because they were concerned about what they perceived as a lack of long-term monitoring in the document. They also complained that the Coast Guard gave them only five days to review the plan, according to a letter sent to the agency by Garret Graves, a top aide to Gov. Bobby Jindal for coastal affairs. [Read more](#)

---

## JAMAICA PUSHES TO GIVE FULL EFFECT TO MARPOL CONVENTION

Protection of the Caribbean Sea and meeting the International Maritime Organization (IMO) International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) 1973 will take centre stage in Jamaica this week when the Maritime Authority of

## News (continued)

---

Jamaica (MAJ) joins the National Solid Waste Management Authority to present a training course on the Collection & Disposal of Ship Generated Garbage and Commercial Solid Waste.

The accredited course, on Wednesday November 9th, is designed to build awareness of the provisions of the MARPOL Convention, as well as to standardise procedures relating to the collection and disposal of ship generated garbage. [Read more](#)

---

### USA: MAJOR FACELIFT PROPOSED FOR UST PROGRAM

October 27 - Thirteen years after the last major revision of federal requirements to prevent accidental releases from underground storage tanks (UST), EPA is proposing to bring the UST program up to date with new release prevention and detection technologies. Also, while stating that it is "sensitive to future costs for UST owners and operators" and, as a result, has minimized required retrofits, the proposed changes will impose additional management requirements on the regulated community. As EPA characterizes it, the changes would "focus on ensuring equipment is working, rather than requiring UST owners and operators to replace or upgrade equipment already in place."

According to EPA, the 1988 amendments to the UST program succeeded in reducing accidental releases from UST systems resulting from spills and corrosion. But approximately 7,000 releases were still reported in 2009. The Agency cites lack of proper operation and maintenance as leading causes of these releases. The more recent releases have been tracked mainly to piping failures and overfills associated with deliveries. Also, EPA notes data that show that required release detection equipment is only detecting approximately 50 percent of the releases it is designed to detect. This indicated to the Agency that a new emphasis on operator knowledge of potential failure modes and maintenance is required. [Read more](#) [Thanks to ISCO Executive Committee Member, Marc K. Shaye, for providing the link to this news report]

---

### U.S. DELAYS DECISION ON PIPELINE UNTIL AFTER ELECTION

November 10 - The Obama administration, under sharp pressure from officials in Nebraska and restive environmental activists, announced Thursday that it would review the route of the disputed [Keystone XL oil](#) pipeline, effectively delaying any decision about its fate until after the 2012 election.

The State Department said in [a statement](#) that it was ordering a review of alternate routes to avoid the environmentally sensitive Sand Hills region of Nebraska, which would have been put at risk by a rupture of the 1,700-mile pipeline carrying a heavy form of crude extracted from [oil sands](#) formations in Alberta to refineries in Oklahoma and the Gulf Coast. [Read more](#)

---

### USA: REVISED, UPDATED RESOURCES ARE ANNOUNCED TO HELP PREVENT EXPOSURES OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE EMPLOYEES TO INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING DUTY

November 2 - The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and partners in the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) today announced revised and updated resources to help prevent exposures of emergency response employees to potentially life-threatening infectious diseases in the line of duty.

The resources include:

- A list of potentially life-threatening infectious diseases, including emerging infectious diseases, and specifying those diseases routinely transmitted through airborne or aerosolized means.
- Guidelines describing the circumstances in which emergency response employees may be exposed to such diseases while attending to or transporting victims of emergencies.
- Guidelines for medical facilities making determinations whether such exposures have occurred.

[Read more](#) [Thanks to Gregory T. Banner of Hazmat 101 Group for providing the link to this report]

---

### USA: RUPTURED PIPELINE SEGMENT EXTRACTED FROM YELLOWSTONE RIVER

November 5 - After nearly a week of preparation, a team of dive and salvage experts hired by ExxonMobil extracted a length of the ruptured Silvertip pipeline from the Yellowstone River late Saturday afternoon.

Workers made final preparations throughout the day as snow fell on the riverbanks that oil coated on July 1, after the pipeline dumped 42,000 gallons of medium crude into the Yellowstone. Just before 5 p.m., a crane slowly lifted the long segment of half-inch-thick grade B steel pipe out of the water. [Read more](#)

---

## News (continued)

### SOUTH AFRICA: NPC: ALLOW FRACKING!

November 11 - South Africa should allow exploratory drilling for gas while investigations into the effect on the environment continue, the National Planning Commission (NPC) said on Friday.

"If gas reserves are proven and environmental concerns alleviated, then development of these resources and gas-to-power projects will be fast-tracked," according to the NPC's national development plan. [Read more](#)

### USA: WINNER OF \$1 MILLION X-CHALLENGE HAS ROOTS AT UCSB'S BREN SCHOOL

November 7 - The winning prototype in the X CHALLENGE was entered by Elastec/American Marine and incorporates technology developed at the Bren School. For her Ph.D. dissertation, Broje redesigned the standard drum oil skimmer, which is a cylinder coated with an oil-adhering material, typically polyethylene or polypropylene. The rotating drum is mounted in a rack and moved through the water on its side, lifting a thin film of oil as it goes. The oil is then scraped from the drum and collected.

In her substantially higher-performing skimmer, Broje introduced a "stickier" surface coating. But the real breakthrough came when she enhanced the drum by adding v-shaped grooves running in the direction of rotation. The grooves add surface area, enhance oil adhesion, and can be cleaned thoroughly with a scraper that fits precisely into them, eliminating the need for brushes. [Read more](#)

## People in the news

### RAYMOND LORD NAMED PRESIDENT OF DONJON-SMIT



November 7 - It was announced today that Raymond Lord has been named President of Donjon-SMIT, LLC, effective November 8.

A native of Houston, Texas, Mr. Lord has more than 30 years of experience within the marine salvage industry, most recently serving as Vice President and Operations Manager for SMIT Americas in Houston.

"We are very happy to welcome Raymond Lord to Donjon-SMIT," said John A. Witte, Jr., Director, Donjon-SMIT. "We look forward to a long and productive future with him at the helm," Douglas Martin, Director, Donjon-SMIT, added. [Read more](#)

### DONJON NAMES PAUL HANKINS VP OF OPERATIONS - SALVAGE DIVISION

November 10 - Donjon Marine, Co., Inc., a global marine services provider based in New Jersey, announced that Paul Hankins, formerly President of Donjon-SMIT, LLC, has joined Donjon as Vice President of Operations-Salvage & Engineering Division. Mr. Hankins' primary duties will involve Donjon's U.S. Navy Salvage Services Contract, as well as its U.S. Coast Guard Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA).

"Donjon is pleased to welcome Paul to the Donjon team and we look forward to his expertise and management experience to help bolster our marine salvage activities," said John A. Witte, Jr., Executive Vice President, Donjon Marine Co., Inc. [Read more](#)



## Science & Technology

### CANADA: NEW WATERLESS FRACKING METHOD AVOIDS POLLUTION PROBLEMS, BUT DRILLERS SLOW TO EMBRACE IT

**Little-noticed drilling technique uses propane gel, not water, to release natural gas. Higher cost, lack of data and industry habit stand in the way.**

In the debate over hydraulic fracturing for natural gas, two facts are beyond dispute: Huge amounts of water are used to break up gas-bearing rock deep underground and huge amounts of polluted water are returned to the surface after the process is complete.

Tainted with chemicals, salts and even mild radioactivity, such water, when mishandled, has damaged the environment and threatened drinking water, helping fuel a heated debate in New York and other states over whether gas drilling is worth its risk to clean drinking water, rivers and streams.

Now, an emerging technology developed in Canada and just making its way to the U.S. does away with the need for water. Instead, it relies on a thick gel made from propane, a widely-available gas used by anyone who has fired up a backyard barbecue grill.

## Science & Technology (continued)

*Tanks labeled as "Brine Water" on a property in Dimock, Pa. In conventional fracking, wastewater can be several times saltier than sea water and tainted with chemicals and mild radioactivity. Credit: AP/Alex Bradon, Oct. 14, 2011*

Called liquefied propane gas (LPG) fracturing, or simply "gas fracking," the waterless method was developed by a small energy company, GasFrac, based in Calgary, Alberta.

Still awaiting a patent in the U.S., the technique has been used about 1,000 times since 2008, mainly in gas wells in the Canadian provinces of Alberta, British Columbia and New Brunswick and a smaller handful of test wells in states that include Texas, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Oklahoma and New Mexico, said GasFrac Chief Technology Officer Robert Lestz.

Like water, propane gel is pumped into deep shale formations a mile or more underground, creating immense pressure that cracks rocks to free trapped natural gas bubbles. Like water, the gel also carries small particles of sand or man-made material—known as proppant—that are forced into cracks to hold them open so the gas can flow out.

Unlike water, the gel does a kind of disappearing act underground. It reverts to vapor due to pressure and heat, then returns to the surface—along with the natural gas—for collection, possible reuse and ultimate resale.

And also unlike water, propane does not carry back to the surface drilling chemicals, ancient seabed salts and underground radioactivity.

"We leave the nasties in the ground, where they belong," said Lestz.

David Burnett, a professor of petroleum engineering at Texas A&M University, one of the nation's premier petroleum engineering schools, said fracking with propane makes sense.

"From a reservoir engineering perspective, there is no reason this would not be effective," said Burnett, who runs the Environmentally Friendly Drilling Systems Program, a project of the university and the Houston Advanced Research Center, a not-for-profit academic and business consortium. Supported by some of the nation's largest energy companies, as well as by the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority, the drilling program seeks new technologies that develop gas and oil in a safe and environmentally friendly manner.

Burnett said using gas instead of water can serve two ends—protecting the environment and reducing costs to the drilling industry of handling and disposing of tainted water.

But he said propane fracturing is "not a game changer," at least not yet.

"This is a very conservative industry," Burnett said. "Engineers want to see what someone else did first, and they want the data." Most companies that have tried the GasFrac technique have not published data publicly, he said, possibly out of fear of tipping off potential competitors to its benefits.

A search of public research reports on file with the Society of Petroleum Engineers found only two case studies for wells that used propane fracking—one in 2011 and one in 2009. "You are going to need more than one or two wells to prove this to the industry," Burnett said. And because gas fracking is a proprietary method owned by a still small company with limited ability to supply and service many new users, "if more people want to use the technology, the cost will probably go up. So GasFrac is kind of caught in a Catch-22

Propane fracking is still in its infancy, and only time will tell whether the technique will make inroads in a global drilling industry that began using water-based fracking in the late 1940s and since has invested vast amounts in that technology. Hydrofracking for natural gas is now used in more than a dozen states, Canada and around the world.

"The infrastructure is already there for water, people have already put millions into it," Lestz said. "Sometimes the good is the enemy of the great."

Aside from being better environmentally, Lestz said propane fracking also can be more efficient, because it allows more gas to flow from wells than water-based fracturing. All the propane leaves the fractured rocks, unlike water, part of which remains behind and can be absorbed into rock to partially block the pathways for gas to escape.

Also, the propane method uses only about one quarter of the number of truck trips that water-based fracking employs, so the impact on local roads, the noise and dust annoyance to neighbors, and the trucking costs for drillers are reduced, he said.



[Read more](#)



In this issue of the ISCO Newsletter we are printing No. 51 in a series of articles contributed by Dr Douglas Cormack.

Dr Douglas Cormack is an Honorary Member of ISCO. As the former Chief Scientist at the British Government's Marine Pollution Control Unit and head of the UK's first government agency, the Warren Spring Laboratory, Douglas is a well known and highly respected figure in the spill response community. He is the Chairman and a founder member of the [International Spill Accreditation Association](#)

## KNOWLEDGE OF DISPERSANT USE (CHAPTER 51)

With the techniques described in article 50, airfield trials with the Piper Pawnee were run in wind speeds of 10-12 knots using 1/8 inch orifice nozzles fitted with central cores which for crop spraying would have given an application rate of 45 gal min or 5gal per acre. However, with water, a fine mist hung in the air for about 30 seconds while examination of the glass plates for the droplets which did fall showed them to be 70-100 µm in diameter and the actual application rate to be about 1 gal per acre, suggesting that evaporation was high in the windborne size range, whereas in the relative humidity conditions (88%) the 70-100 µm size range reached the ground with little evaporative loss as judged by titration of Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> solution. Thus, to investigate the benefit of increasing droplet size above 70-100 µm, the nozzle orifices were changed to 3/16 inch and the cores removed with the result that droplet diameters were in the range 700-1000µm with application rates of 5-10gallons per acre at operating pressures of 5-20 lb in<sup>-2</sup> and with an even distribution across the swath width as tabulated below.

Application Rates for Sodium Carbonate Solution  
across a 16 m Swath

Run No.	gallons per acre			
1	9.0	10.4	14.9	8.3
2	9.0	10.0	10.0	8.9
3	8.1	10.8	13.5	7.2

It was noted in the above trials that uniform application across the swath width was best achieved with the aircraft flying into the wind. Though permission to spray dispersant on an airfield surface would have been difficult to obtain, this was considered unnecessary, the boiling points of dispersant concentrate formulations being high enough at 150-200°C to ensure their arrival at sea level without significant evaporative loss in the droplet size range of 700-1000µm. Accordingly, the final configuration adopted for dispersant trials at sea was to fit the Piper Pawnee with an 8m array of 44 nozzles of 3/16in orifice diameter with their cores removed and operating at 20lb inch<sup>-1</sup> (1.4kg cm<sup>-2</sup>) to produce a dispersant application rate of 10 gallons per acre (1.1 litres 100m<sup>-2</sup>) over a 16 m swath width beneath the aircraft when flying at 90 knots and an altitude of 3m.

For dispersant trials at sea, *RV Seaspring* was fitted with a 4.5 m boom equipped with three fanjet nozzles to lay a 5 - 6 m wide oil carpet of thickness between 0.1 and 0.2 mm on the sea surface depending on ship speed as it headed into the wind. For each trial a control slick was laid to undergo natural dispersion for comparison with the effect of dispersant on a second slick similarly laid about a quarter of a mile distant, both slicks being along the wind direction to simulate a windrow. Immediately the second slick was laid an observation boat was positioned at the upwind end before the Piper Pawnee commenced spraying at 90 mph to apply dispersant at 10 gallons per acre from a height of 3 - 4.5 m after which the small boat observers made repeated comparisons between the treated slick and the control. For these trials over a 4 day period, wind speeds varied from 5 - 20 knots while the dispersants tested were as tabulated.

Product	Supplier
Corexit 9527 and 9600	Esso Chemicals
Finasol OSR5	Petrofina (UK)
Shell Concentrate	Shell International Chemical Co.
BP1100WD	BP Chemicals Ltd
Dasic Slickgone LTC	Dasic International

All of the above dispersants were found to be effective in promoting oil dispersion, though differences were observed particularly in calm seas with Corexit 9527 giving the smallest droplets, BP 1100WD the largest and the others variously in between, these differences becoming less marked as wind speed increased.

1 The *Rational Trinity: Imagination, Belief and Knowledge*, D.Cormack, Bright Pen 2010 available at [www.authorsonline.co.uk](http://www.authorsonline.co.uk)  
 2 *Response to Oil and Chemical Marine Pollution*, D. Cormack, Applied Science Publishers, 1983.  
 3 *Response to Marine Oil Pollution - Review and Assessment*, Douglas Cormack, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1999.

### UK: INTERSPILL 2012 – PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME - LONDON 13-15 MARCH 2012

#### Exhibition 13-15 March 2012

Over 100 exhibitors, 90% sold out

#### Conference 13-15 March 2012

- Opening Plenary Session with the BBC and MCA
- Regulation/Legislation, Compensation, Cold Climate issues,
- Response Logistics -Case study, Gulser Ana
- Wildlife Session, Sea Alarm, WWF Finland, case study ms OLIVA
- Technology Development, X Prize, NOFO programme, Gulf of Mexico research initiative
- Case studies, PREMIAM, Subsurface dispersion, In situ burning
- HNS Response, Case study - msc Chitra, Implementing OPRC HNS

#### Offshore Forum 14 March 2012

- International issues, with EU, DECC, BOEM, NOAA, IMO
- UK regime, OSPRAG, UK response readiness, Claims & Compensation, OPOL
- API Oil response developments, Subsurface dispersants, Capping & Containment, GIRG 19

#### Science Workshop 13-14 March

- Oil weathering, Understanding chemicals, Mid/long term impacts, Spill detection/tracking
- Dispersed oil, In situ burning, Clean up for wrecks, Drift modelling, Management systems

#### Spill Industry Seminar 14-15 March

- Latest technologies and services from exhibitors

#### Short Courses

- Education & Training over half day and full day courses, from IMO, IOPC, OSR, ITOPF, BASF
- HNS Response, Dispersants, Oil Spill response, Politics and media
- Compensation, Cold Climate Response

#### Social Events

- Pub night, Fish & Chip supper at the Fox
- Lunch time debates on the Exhibition Floor

[More info](#)

---

### UK: SEMINAR ON CHLORINATED SOLVENT CONTAMINATION UNDERSTANDING AND DESIGNING IN SITU REMEDIATION USING ENHANCED REDUCTIVE DECHLORINATION

Practical Considerations and Background Theory of the Application of Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination using injectable substrates for in situ Remediation of Chlorinated Solvents in Groundwater – Technology Fundamentals and Expert Road-Map for Contemporary Environmental Professionals

0900 – 1400 on 7<sup>th</sup> December, 2011 at the Lord Hill Hotel, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, SY2 6AX  
<http://thelordhill.co.uk/>

This is a complimentary seminar offered by Regenesi Ltd. A continental breakfast and lunch will be served.

More info: [gleonard@regenesi.com](mailto:gleonard@regenesi.com)

---

## Publications

### IOPC FUNDS: TEXTS OF CONVENTIONS 2011 EDITION

This booklet contains the texts of the 1992 Civil Liability Convention and the 1992 Fund Convention, ie the consolidated texts of the 1969 Civil Liability Convention and the 1971 Fund Convention as amended by the 1992 Protocols, together with the texts of the two Resolutions on the increase of the limits, and the text of the Supplementary Fund Protocol.

[Download the booklet](#)



### USA – OSHA: SMALL ENTITY COMPLIANCE GUIDE FOR THE RESPIRATORY PROTECTION STANDARD

This Small Entity Compliance Guide (SECG) is intended to help small businesses comply with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) Respiratory Protection standard (63 FR 1152; January 8, 1998). While the guide is for small entities, the guide itself is not small. OSHA's goal for this document is to provide small entities with a comprehensive step-by-step guide complete with checklists and commonly asked questions that will aid both employees and employers in small businesses with a better understanding of OSHA's respiratory protection standard.

[Download the guide](#) [Thanks to Gregory T. Banner of Hazmat 101 Group for relaying this information]

### FRANCE – CEDRE: CONTENEURS ET COLIS PERDUS EN MER

Guide opérationnel - 2011, 73 p. Prix : 26,07 Euros HT. Ce guide remplace le guide publié sur le même thème en 2000.

Depuis toujours, par gros temps, les navires ont perdu des marchandises par-dessus bord. Aujourd'hui, un tel événement de mer peut menacer les porte-conteneurs et les navires de commerce chargés en pontée. La perte de conteneurs peut également résulter d'une collision ou d'un naufrage.

Une fois à l'eau, conteneurs ou colis dérivent plus ou moins longtemps avant de couler ou, plus rarement, de s'échouer à la côte. Durant leur séjour en mer, ils présentent un danger pour la navigation, ou, ayant rejoint le fond, un risque de croche pour les chalutiers. Échoués à la côte, ils peuvent générer un risque pour les populations littorales et l'environnement côtier.

Ce guide opérationnel apporte des éléments pour maîtriser ces risques en fournissant les informations nécessaires à une première prise de décision. [Download the guide](#)

[This guide provides advice and recommendations to manage risks related to the loss of containers at sea. Soon available in English.]

## Training

### NIGERIA: OIL SPILL MANAGEMENT TRAINING COURSE – ABUJA 6-8 DECEMBER 2011

More info: [richfloodinternational@yahoo.com](mailto:richfloodinternational@yahoo.com)

## ISCO notices

If you are attending the Eurospill Istanbul Seminar, remember to call by at the ISCO booth.

The Seminar runs from 14-15 November at the Istanbul Technical University. [More info](#)

Legal disclaimer: Whilst ISCO takes every care to ensure that information published in this Newsletter is accurate unintentional mistakes can occur. If an error is brought to our attention, a correction will be printed in the next issue of this Newsletter. Products and services featured in the ISCO Newsletter and/or the ISCO website, including the International Directory of Spill Response Supplies and Services, have not been tested, approved or endorsed by ISCO. Any claims made by suppliers of products or services are solely those of the suppliers and ISCO does not accept any liability for their accuracy.