ABSTRACT

Despite the best efforts of an on-water response to a large oil spill at sea, the likelihood is that at least some of the spilled oil will eventually reach the shoreline. When shoreline impact occurs, or is likely to occur, shoreline assessment is a critical component of the response and provides essential information for setting objectives, priorities, constraints and endpoints for an effective shoreline response.

INTRODUCTION

In this incident, Petrobras adopted the Shoreline Cleanup Assessmente Technique SCAT to evaluate the substrates affected by oil and the recommendation of cleaning techniques. The information defines the scope of the affected area and the type of coastal contamination, which allows cleaning crews to focus on places of higher priority.

The evaluations were carried out daily with the consolidation of the information in the Incident Command Post.

METHODS

In 2019, we had a oil leak event with touch on the Brazilian coast in the state of Rio de Janeiro, reaching the municipalities of Búzios, Cabo Frio and Arraial do Cabo, in an extension of approximately 60 km of coastline with about 25 beaches, rocky coastlines and islands. The site has environmental conservation units, high frequencies of tourists, hotels, fishermen's colony, and the presence of wildlife fauna.

The gains of the technique also had positive effects in the approach to the Environment Agency (e.g. IBAMA), where we were able to conduct joint inspections in the affected areas, in addition to the surveys to release beaches where the end point was reached.

In this incident we started to use the tool, and it was possible to identify improvements in the process.

The authors acknowledge Petroleo Brasileiro employers for this implementation.

RESULTS

In an oil spill with impact on the coast, the use of a standardized and internationally recognized coastal assessment technique is indispensable. The technique was successfully implemented, and information from the field was generated daily to direct coastal cleaning actions. The Report with endpoint criteria was important and subsidized inspections with environmental agencies.

CONCLUSIONS

The use of this technique was fundamental in the emergency providing integration with the Operations Section, the evaluation of the effectiveness of coastal cleaning, the visibility of the gain of the SCAT technique, support for IMT Incident Management Team (e.g.: Liaison officer, legal officer, environmental unit leader) and Georeferenced data (COP - SCAT).

However, we need invest in formal training in the tool, have in advance a structured segmentation of the coast, encourage the use of e-form, and stipulate periodicity of reports and information generated in more realistic field.

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REFERENCES
