

Oil-Contaminated Shoreline Assessment and Clean-Up Knowledge Assessment

Name of participant:

Circle the correct answer/s, as instructed:

1. Gravity, viscosity, and volatility are considered the main properties of oil.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. Weathering processes can:
 - a. Lead to the dissipation of oil
 - b. Increase persistence of oil
 - c. Facilitate response operations
 - d. Hinder response operations
 - e. All of the above
3. Shoreline morphology is under the influence of:
 - a. Wind
 - b. Current
 - c. Tides
 - d. Swell and waves
 - e. Water running from catchment basin
 - f. All of the above
4. Longshore drift can lead to oil becoming buried.
 - a. True

- b. False
5. What happens to spilled oil in the maritime environment?
- a. It is moved by wind and current
 - b. Evaporates
 - c. Disperses
 - d. Biodegrades
 - e. All of the above
6. An oil spill incident has just occurred, causing acute pollution into the sea. The first strategic thing to do is:
- a. Start to remove oil from the water
 - b. Stop the leakage
 - c. Protect areas with high environmental value
7. In the one commonly used spill management system known as the Incident Command System, the SCAT programme is organized under which section:
- a. Operation section
 - b. Planning section
 - c. Logistics section
8. What does phase two of shoreline clean-up consist of:
- a. Where needed, ensure final polishing / aesthetic treatment
 - b. Remove bulk accumulation of floating, pooled and easily recoverable surface oil
 - c. Remove stranded oil on beaches & rocky shores, when there is no risk of supplementary arrival of oil
9. What are the advantages of manual clean-up (more than 1 correct answer):

- a. High selectivity
- b. Limited/basic equipment required
- c. Effective on most shoreline types
- d. Rapid removal of bulk oil
- e. Access generally not an issue

10. Which of these are recommended shoreline clean-up techniques (more than 1 correct answer):

- a. Flushing
- b. Detergents
- c. Surf washing
- d. Tilling
- e. Flame torching

11. A key principle in shoreline clean up strategies is to assist natural recovery and restore natural functions.

- a. True
- b. False

12. Waste disposal is the final stage of the response, but its management has a bearing on the entire response.

- a. True
- b. False

13. Which key factors should be considered in managing the waste from an oil spill (more than 1 correct answer):

- a. Segregate the waste streams
- b. Minimise the waste volume

- c. Collect oily waste mechanically as quickly as possible
- d. Establish well organised intermediate storage sites
- e. All of the above

14. Adequate provisions for waste management should be clearly highlighted in the oil spill contingency plan.

- a. True
- b. False

15. The main priorities during oil spill cleanup are life, health, and security of the response crew.

- a. True
- b. False

16. Oil spill beach cleaning starts after recovery of free-floating oil.

- a. True
- b. False

17. Shoreline assessment is the second step of shoreline response.

- a. True
- b. False

18. Regular shoreline assessments allow:

- a. Assessing the state of nature and extent of contamination
- b. Observing and recording effects on sensitive areas/resources
- c. Defining clean-up techniques to be employed and identifying operational challenges
- d. Jointly discussing end goals
- e. Monitoring progress of clean-up

- f. Assessing need to scale up / scale down / demobilize
- g. All of the above

19. Shoreline surveys are essential to assess the potential for natural recovery.

- a. True
- b. False

20. A key criterion for terminating an oil spill response is the reduction of effectiveness of oil spill response measures over time.

- a. True
- b. False