4 Intermediate and long-term storage

Intermediate and long-term waste storage sites are very often required in case of medium or major pollution with shoreline clean-up operations involving the collection of large volumes of different types of waste.

① See Appendix n°3 "Case study: ERIKA oil spill, France, 1999", p.72

4.1 Intermediate storage

Once the waste is collected from the shore (or transferred from vessels), direct transport to the treatment facility is possible. However, using "intermediate" storage sites, located at a reasonable distance, is an efficient and cost-effective option, as they allow:

- setting up a buffer site between the temporary storage sites and the treatment (or long-term storage site), to face reception delays and/ or possible saturation in either sites;
- Sorting and repackaging the waste as required before transferring to the long-term storage/ treatment facility, e.g. small lorries are used between the temporary storage site and the intermediate storage. Large articulated lorries are preferably used to transfer the waste from the intermediate storage, reducing the total number of lorries required (and related pollution);
- ✤ better management and tracking of the waste.



Figure 6 : Intermediate and long-term waste storage sites

Intermediate storage sites should:

- be located close to the coast, and of easy access;
- be pre-identified and listed in the OSWMP. The proposed intermediate sites should be approved by the national authority in charge of environment and health (and local authorities informed); and
- bave no legal issues. All required authorizations should be obtained prior to their use.

The set-up of intermediate storage sites will depend on the volume and nature of waste collected in each region, and to be stored (e.g. simple storage place for containers and bags, or specifically built pits). The intermediate sites will be separated into different areas, one for each type of OSW to store. Particular attention will be given to limit and recover any run-off water or leachate (liquid that drains or 'leaches' from a landfill and/ or a waste storage).

Intermediate storage requires continuous management during all operations:

- ♦ competent supervisors on site,
- ✤ continuous recording of lorries entering and leaving the site,
- health and safety management (suitable PPE for the personnel on site, clear marking of the different areas on site, limitation of the traffic, limitation of the spreading of the pollution, etc.),
- environmentally-sound management (leak-proof containers, ground and soil protection, monitoring of leachate, management of run-off water, waste handling, etc.),
- identification of the waste stored on site and continuous tracking of the waste entering and leaving the sites (at least volume/weight, nature, packaging, producer, origin etc.),
- by up-to-date documentation on all the waste transferred by the site, and
- ✤ complete rehabilitation of the site once all waste has been evacuated.

Proposed content of this Sub-section of the Plan

→ Recommendations on the intermediate storage of oil spill waste.

- → Recommendations on the intermediate site restoration.
- → Mapping of all the pre-identified potential sites for intermediate storage.

Recommendations to develop this Sub-section

Refer to the Questionnaire of REMPEC, Section 4, Question 4-2.

Refer to TG n°6 "Template "Waste tracking datasheet"", p.53.

Refer to TG n°7 "Intermediate and long-term storage sites location criteria", p.55.

Refer to TG n°8 "Intermediate and long-term storage sites management", p.56.

Refer to TG n°9 Template "Waste Storage Daily follow-up sheet", p.58.

• See Appendix n°4 "Watertight protection of storage sites", p.79.

● For information on environmental monitoring, see the Australian Maritime Safety Agency - AMSA, 2007. Management and disposal of oil spill debris at: http://www.amsa.gov.au/Marine Environment Protection/National Plan/Supporting Documents/ Management and disposal of oil spill debris.asp