

## 3.2 Sorting at source

Segregating the waste at the source allows choosing specific and best suited methods for each type of waste, ensuring cost effective and ecologically sound treatment (and diminishes the cost related to pre-treatment). Contaminated material should be segregated into liquid, solid, non biodegradable (oiled plastics, contaminated clean-up equipment...), biodegradable (oiled seaweed, fauna) types. The OSW classification should be used for this purpose.

Taking into account that waste will not be “pure” but already more or less mixed, the need for the best waste segregation must be emphasized, as early as possible, on the working sites by appropriate management of waste collection and temporary storage. This will require the immediate use of different waste containers for the different types of waste and clear labelling and identification to avoid mixing of containers during the rest of the management process.

Segregation efforts on site, up to individual waste streams, can be adapted to the:

- ↳ volume of oil spilled and related waste amount expected, and
- ↳ final disposal and treatment options available previously identified.

Response personnel need to be trained and informed about the importance of segregating the waste and about the related consequences and costs of an inappropriate mixing of OSW.


### Proposed content of this Sub-section of the Plan

→ **Recommendations for sorting at source.**

→ **Operational instructions for sorting** (refer to the OSW classification), **storage on site and list of suppliers** (What container for what type of OSW?).

### Recommendations to develop this Sub-section

**Refer to the Questionnaire** of REMPEC, Section 1, Question 1-2.

 **Refer to TG n°4** “Waste sorting at source during recovery”, p.51.

With reference to the waste categories previously identified, and to comply with this objective of sorting at source, recommendations on possible storage material should be included in the OSWMP. It is recommended to identify the adequate containers (bins, bucket etc...) available in the country, and the suppliers, quantities immediately available, costs etc. This can allow reducing the time required to organise the collection of the polluted material.