EMSA

Inventory of National Policies Regarding the Use of Oil Spill Dispersants in the EU Member States 2010

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INTRODUCTION TO THE EMSA INVENTORY OF NATIONAL POLICIES REGARDING THE USE OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS IN THE EU MEMBER STATES

EMSA is tasked by Regulation (EC) No 2038/2006 to "draw up on a regular basis a list of the private and state pollution response mechanisms and response capabilities in the various regions of the European Union". In order to fulfil this task of providing accurate and up to date information in the EU and EFTA coastal Member States with regard to dispersants, EMSA contacts the respective Member States and prepares specific inventories such as the Inventory of national policies regarding the use of oil spill dispersants in the EU Member States.

The present edition of the dispersant inventory replaces previous versions published in 2005 and 2007. This update is based on information provided and verified by the competent national authorities in each Member State on changes in national policies since 2007. This current 2010 update was expanded and provides additional geo-referenced information with regard to dispersant application equipment and dispersant stockpiles, which are, for the first time also provided in GIS-based maps.

This inventory contains information for each Member State regarding:

- The national rules and regulations for usage of oil spill dispersants as an oil spill response method at sea;
- The testing and approval procedures for dispersants;
- The equipment and stockpiles for dispersant application including GIS-based maps.

A list of dispersants, which have been approved for use by various EU/EFTA countries, based on the replies from the Member States, is also provided. It should be emphasised that this list is only for information purposes.

EMSA would like to thank all parties that have contributed to the contents of this document.

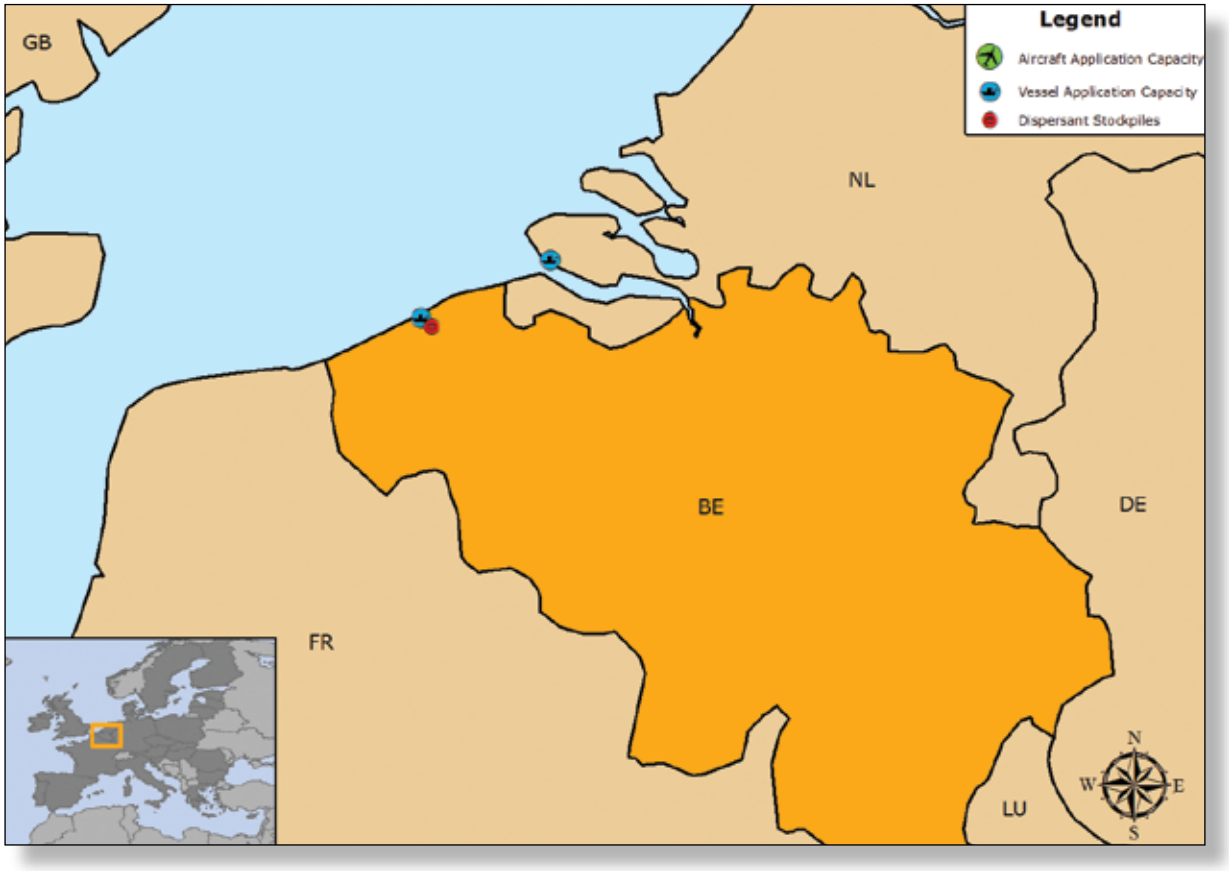
BACKGROUND INFORMATION REGARDING DISPERSANT USAGE

Once oil is spilled into the sea, the primary goal of any response action is to mitigate the socio-economic and environmental impact by removing the spilled oil from the water surface as fast as possible. The purpose of oil spill dispersants is to transfer the oil from the sea surface, in the form of very small droplets and subsequent dilution into a very large volume of water, which favours the natural biodegradation process. When used in an appropriate and timely manner, dispersants can remove a significant amount of oil from the water surface with a consequent benefit of reducing the risk of oiling of sea birds and mammals as well as shorelines. However, the potential risk of using dispersants is that marine organisms will be exposed to higher levels of dispersed oil (and soluble components from the dispersed oil) than they would have been, if dispersants had not been used. The degree of harm that might be suffered by marine organisms exposed to dispersed oil is a function of exposure conditions (dispersed oil concentration, duration of exposure and the rate of dispersion and dilution), plus the inherent sensitivity of the particular organism to dispersed oil.

The use of dispersants as an oil pollution response method at sea remains a widely discussed issue in the EU due to the above mentioned environmental trade-offs. Following the widespread use of substantial amounts of dispersants during the response to the Deepwater Horizon incident in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010, one can expect new information on the environmental impacts and long term effects of dispersant use. However, comprehensive information was not available at the time this document was prepared.

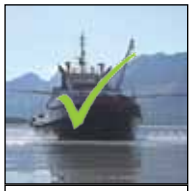
Country Profiles

BELGIUM



Dispersant use allowed

Dispersant testing and approval



Vessel dispersant application capability

Aircraft dispersant application capability

Dispersant stockpiles

Exercises/training involving the use of dispersants

Competent national authority with overall responsibility for oil pollution response at sea:

The Directorate-General Environment of the federal public service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment

I. USAGE OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS

The use of oil spill dispersants is allowed as a secondary response option.
No change in the national policy regarding dispersant usage is currently being considered.

1.1. National contingency plan

The use of oil spill dispersants is not described in Belgium's National Contingency Plan as such. It is covered in the operational plan for combating oil spills in Belgian waters, which is attached to the NCP.

1.2. Previous experience with dispersant usage

Oil spill dispersants have been used once in Belgium, for a minor spill (200 L dispersant sprayed from ship). Dispersant (aerial) spraying was considered during TRICOLOR spill but not carried out due to unsuitable weather conditions.

II. DISPERSANT TESTING AND APPROVAL

2.1. Product testing and approval scheme

No formal dispersant testing or product approval schemes are in place in Belgium. Belgium relies on dispersants that have been tested for their effectiveness and toxicity (by at least two different methods) and have been approved for use by at least two of the contracting parties to the Bonn Agreement.

2.2. List of approved dispersants

No list of approved dispersants exists in Belgium. The Management Unit of the North Sea Mathematical Models (MUMM) - a department of the Royal Belgian Institute for Natural Sciences - advise on the use of the products accepted by the other contracting parties to the Bonn Agreement.

III. RESPONSE STRATEGY

3.1. Authorisation required prior to the dispersant use

During an oil spill incident, official authorisation is required prior to the dispersant use. Authorisation for the use of dispersant must be granted by MUMM (department of the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences) after Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA).

3.2. Use restrictions/specific circumstances to use dispersants

On the shoreline dispersant are not used. According to the provision of national law for the protection of the marine environment, the volume of oil spill dispersants used is restricted to less than 20% of the volume of oil treated and no more than 100 t of dispersant per treated spill.

IV. DISPERSANT APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND DISPERSANT STOCKPILES

Belgium possesses limited vessel dispersant application capability. No aircraft dispersant application capability is available. Dispersant stockpiles are available in Belgium.

V. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

Regular exercises (simulation) of spraying by response vessel are in place in Belgium.

VI. RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO OTHER MEMBER STATES IN CASE OF REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Belgium could provide the following types of assistance to other Member States in case of an oil spill incident requiring the use of dispersants:

- Dispersant application equipment only: Up to 4 portable sets VIKOSPRAY;
- Dispersants: (Limited quantities of) Slickgone NS;
- Aerial surveillance.

Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
Multi-purpose salvage vessel (Union Beaver)	1	Equipped with 2 dispersant-spray arms, 2 sweeping arms, and brush skimmers, and has an on-board storage capacity of about 300 m^3	Flushing	URS n.v. (Antwerp, Belgium/ Terneuzen, Netherlands)
Dispersant spraying equipment VIKOMA Vikospray 2000	4	Ship mountable spray arms. Portable sets of spraying equipment deployed using "ships of opportunity": navy patrol vessels and ships of the Flemish authority	Jabbeke	DG Environment of the Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment

Aircraft application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
No aircraft dispersant application capability is available				

Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics***	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
DASIC SLICKGONE NS	Approx. 10,000 L	Type 3	Jabbeke	Directorate-General Environment

* Type: 1 – Conventional dispersant; 2 – Concentrated dispersant sprayed pre-diluted; 3 - Concentrated dispersant, sprayed undiluted.

VII. SUMMARY

Dispersant use allowed	Authorisation prior to dispersant use required	Connection to contingency plan	Previous experience with dispersant usage	Dispersant testing	Product approval procedure & list of approved dispersants	Dispersant application capability	Dispersant stockpiles	Training and exercises
Yes, as a secondary response option	Yes, from MUMM (a department of the Royal Belgian Institute for Natural Sciences)	No	Yes	No	No/Acceptance of dispersants approved for use by other Bonn Agreement countries	Shipboard: Yes, limited Aerial: No	Yes, approx. 10,000 L	Yes

Dispersant spraying arm (© Cedre).

BULGARIA

Dispersant use allowed

Dispersant testing and approval

Vessel dispersant application capability

Aircraft dispersant application capability

Dispersant stockpiles

Exercises/training involving the use of dispersants

Competent national authority with overall responsibility for oil pollution response at sea:

The Executive Agency Maritime Administration to the Ministry of Transport, Information Technologies and Communications

I. USAGE OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS

Use of dispersant at sea is carried out after permission issued by Basin Directorate for Black Sea Region – Varna to the Ministry of Environment and Waters.

No change in the national policy regarding dispersant usage is currently being considered.

1.1. National contingency plan

There is still a need for a national policy on dispersants usage. In the National Contingency Plan common information on dispersants is described.

1.2. Previous experience with dispersant usage

Oil spill dispersants have not been used in Bulgaria.

II. DISPERSANT TESTING AND APPROVAL

2.1. Product testing and approval scheme

No standard dispersant testing or approval schemes are in place in Bulgaria.

2.2. List of approved dispersants

No list of approved dispersants exists in Bulgaria. The Ministry of Environment and Waters is the competent authority for dispersants approval.

III. RESPONSE STRATEGY

3.1. Authorisation required prior to the dispersant use

During an oil spill incident, official authorisation is required prior to the dispersant use. Basin Directorate for the Black Sea Region – Varna to Ministry of Environment and Waters is the responsible authority to grant permission to use dispersants.

3.2. Use restrictions / specific circumstances to use dispersants

According to the National Contingency Plan for combating oil spills, oil spill dispersants shall not to be used in waters with a depth of less than 25 metres, in the areas without currents and at water temperature under 10 C°.

IV. DISPERSANT APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND DISPERSANT STOCKPILES

Bulgaria does not maintain any vessel or aircraft dispersant application capability, nor does it hold any dispersant stockpiles.

V. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

Bulgaria has no regular exercises and training programmes established for the use of oil spill dispersants.

VI. RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO OTHER MEMBER STATES IN CASE OF REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Bulgaria can not provide assistance to other Member States in case of an oil spill incident requiring the use of dispersants.

Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No vessel dispersant application capability is available				

Aircraft application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No aircraft dispersant application capability is available				

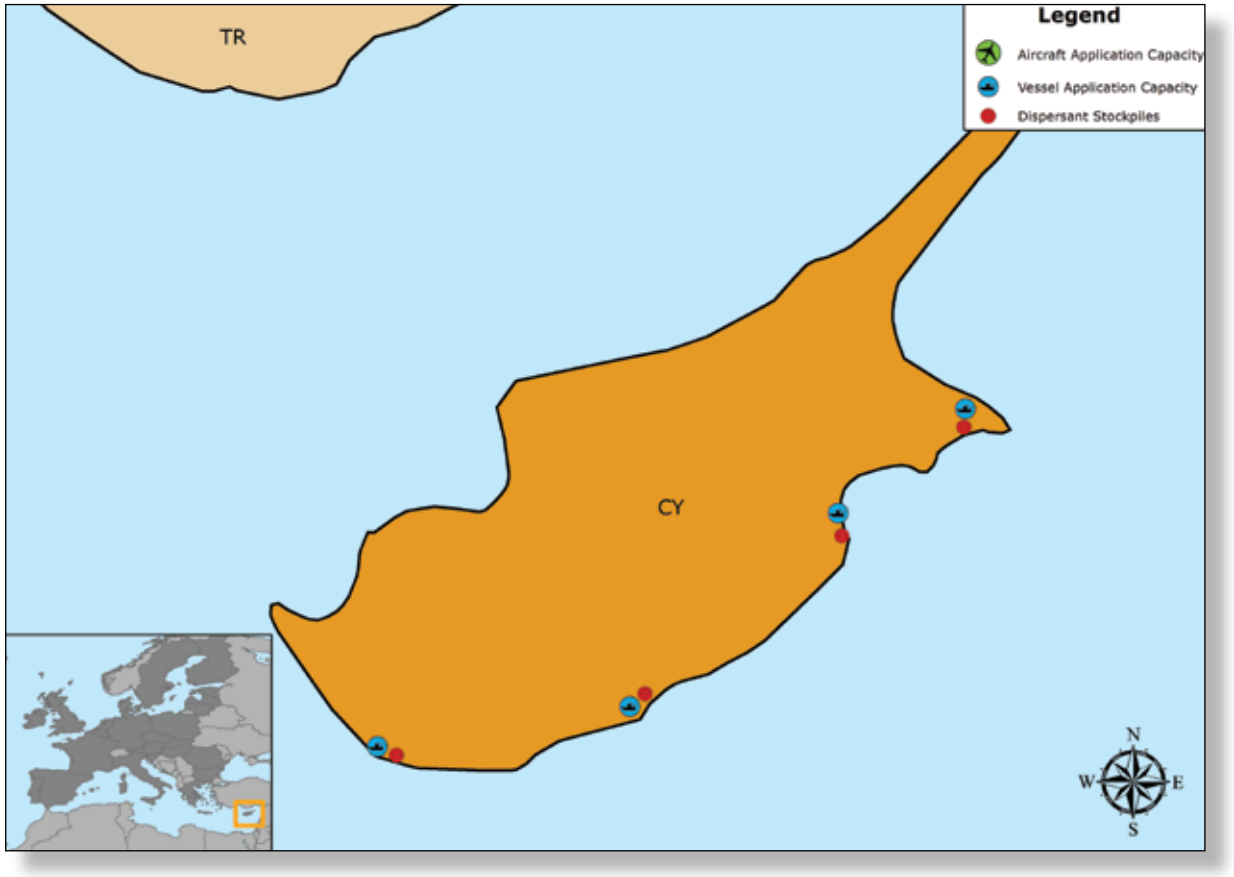
Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No aircraft dispersant application capability is available				

VII. SUMMARY

Dispersant use allowed	Authorisation prior to dispersant use required	Connection to contingency plan	Previous experience with dispersant usage	Dispersant testing	Product approval procedure & list of approved dispersants	Dispersant application capability	Dispersant stockpiles	Training and exercises
No	Yes, from the Ministry of Environment	Yes	No	No	No	Shipboard: No Aerial: No	No	No

Shipboard dispersant spraying system, during an exercise near Saint Barthélemy, French West Indies (© Cedre).

CYPRUS



Dispersant use allowed

Dispersant testing and approval

Vessel dispersant application capability

Aircraft dispersant application capability

Dispersant stockpiles

Exercises/training involving the use of dispersants

Competent national authority with overall responsibility for oil pollution response at sea:

The Department of Fisheries & Marine Research (DFMR), under the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment

I. USAGE OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS

The use of approved oil spill dispersants is allowed as a secondary response option.

No change in the national policy regarding dispersant usage is currently being considered in Cyprus.

1.1. National contingency plan

The use of oil spill dispersants is described in Cyprus' National Contingency Plan, in Appendix XII: "The use of dispersants: conditions and limits of dispersants at sea".

1.2. Previous experience with dispersant usage

Since 1980, dispersants have been used in Cypriot waters in limited quantities with small spills.

II. DISPERSANT TESTING AND APPROVAL

2.1. Product testing and approval scheme

Dispersant testing and approval schemes are in place in Cyprus. Regarding dispersant testing, only the effectiveness of dispersants is tested. Dispersants which have been approved for use in other EU countries (particularly the UK and France) may be considered for use in Cypriot waters if accompanied by relevant certificates. The Department of Fisheries and Marine Research, Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment is the competent authority for dispersants approval.

2.2. List of approved dispersants

A list of dispersants approved for use in the territorial water of Cyprus exists and is attached to the National Contingency Plan (Appendix XII/2). According to this list, selected dispersants are approved for use in Cyprus. The authority responsible for the list is the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment.

III. RESPONSE STRATEGY

3.1. Authorisation required prior to dispersant use

During an oil spill incident, an official authorisation is required prior to dispersant use. The Director Department of Fisheries and Marine Research under the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment is the responsible authority to grant permission to use dispersants.

3.2. Use restrictions / specific circumstances to use dispersants

Dispersants may be used only in water depths of more than 30 metres, outside the boundaries of coastal national parks, marine reserves and specially protected areas identified in the National Contingency Plan.

IV. DISPERSANT APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND DISPERSANT STOCKPILES

The Department of Fisheries and Marine Research possesses vessel dispersant spraying capability in various ports of Cyprus. No aircraft dispersant application capability is available. Limited amounts of dispersant stockpiles are available in Cyprus and are maintained by the Royal Air Force Base in the ports of Limassol, Paphos and Paralimni, as well by private sector.

Test	Method	Selection criteria	Laboratory
Efficacy	Empirically in test facility	Approved and certified within EU (i.e. UK/FR)	-
Toxicity	No testing	According to experiences and exchange of information with other EU Member States	

List of approved dispersants			
ATLANTOL AT7	EMULGAL C-100	FINASOL OSR 52	OIL SPILL DISPERSANT/ NF
AGMA OSD 379 SUPER CONCENTRATE	FINASOL OSR 2	FINASOL OSR 121	OIL SPILL ELIMINATOR N/T
BP ENERSPERSE	FINASOL OSR 4	GAMLEN OD 4000 (PE 998)	SHELL DISPERSANT CONCENTRATE
COREXIT 9600	FINASOL OSR 5 CONCENTRATE	GAMLEN OSR 2000	SHELL DISPERSANT LT
DASIC SLICKGONE LTE	FINASOL OSR 7	GAMLEN OSR LTL26	SUPER DISPERSANT 25
DASIC SLICKGONE NS	FINASOL OSR 12		

V. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

Training is continuous. At least once per year a large scale oil spill response exercise is carried out. The use of dispersants/operation of spray guns is simulated.

VI. RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO OTHER MEMBER STATES IN CASE OF REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Cyprus will make human resources and technical equipment available to other Member States on request, if the means for transportation and logistical arrangements are provided by third parties.

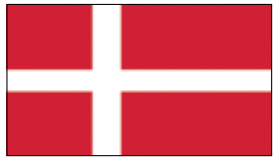
Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
Oil dispersant spraying unit	4	Diesel (Yanmar L40) driven Pump set, Hypo (6500) 6 Roller, 60 L/min @ 30 psi with flow meter and two outlets. Two Sprays Arms with hoses. It can be fitted on a boat or truck	Larnaca (1) Limassol (2) Paphos (1)	Department of Fisheries & Marine Research
Olymbia spraying pump with Petter Engine	2	Maximum output: 60 L/min It can be fitted on boat or on truck	Limassol (1) Paralimni (1)	Department of Fisheries & Marine Research
AR.503D Diaphragm Pump with Petter AA1 Diesel Engine	1	Maximum output: 50 L/min Accessories: 2 spray 50' delivery hose It can be fitted on boat or on truck	Limassol	Department of Fisheries & Marine Research
AR.100D Diaphragm Pump with Petter AA1 Diesel Engine	3	Maximum output: 96 L/min Accessories: 2 spray 50' delivery hose It can be fitted on boat or on truck	Larnaca (1) Limassol (2)	Department of Fisheries & Marine Research
AR.30D Diaphragm Pump with Petter AA1 Diesel Engine	1	Maximum output: 48 L/min Accessories: 2 spray 50' delivery hose It can be fitted on boat or on truck	Limassol	Department of Fisheries & Marine Research
CAT PUMP model 1010	1	Maximum output: 45 L/min It can be fitted on boat or on truck	Limassol	Department of Fisheries & Marine Research

Aircraft application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
No aircraft dispersant application capability is available				

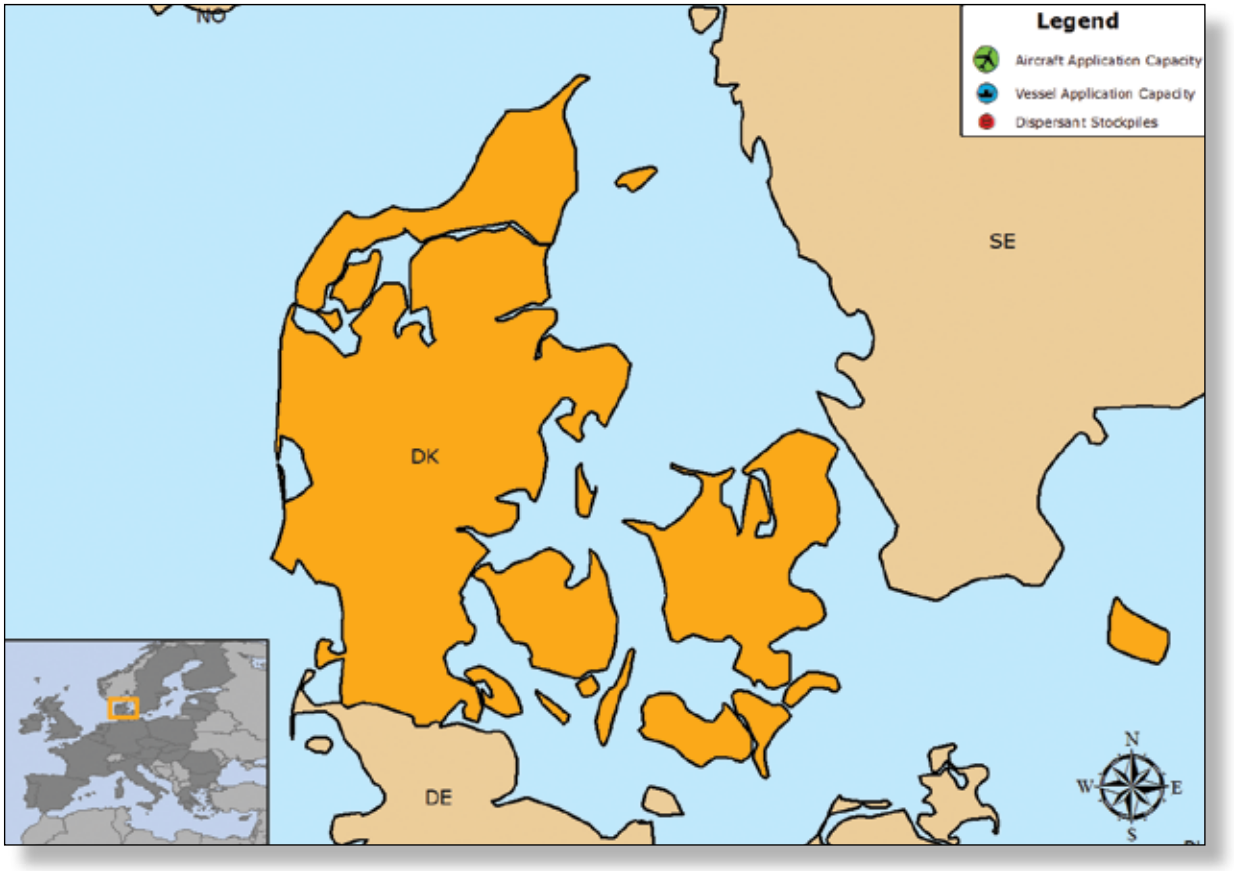
Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
Various dispersants	13 tonnes	Type 2 / 3	Limassol	Royal Air Force
Various dispersants	7 tonnes	Type 2 / 3	Larnaka	Royal Air Force
Various dispersants	1 tonne	Type 2 / 3	Paphos	Royal Air Force
Various dispersants	1 tonne	Type 2/3	Paralimni	Royal Air Force

VII. SUMMARY

Dispersant use allowed	Authorisation prior to dispersant use required	Connection to contingency plan	Previous experience with dispersant usage	Dispersant testing	Product approval procedure & list of approved dispersants	Dispersant application capability	Dispersant stockpiles	Training and exercises
Yes, as a secondary response option	Yes, from DFMR (Department of Fisheries and Marine Research)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Shipboard: Yes, limited Aerial: No	Yes, approx. 22,000 L	Yes



DENMARK



Dispersant use allowed

Dispersant testing and approval

Vessel dispersant application capability

Aircraft dispersant application capability

Dispersant stockpiles

Exercises/training involving the use of dispersants

Competent national authority with overall responsibility for oil pollution response at sea:

The Soevaerrnets Operative Kommando (SOK) (Danish Royal Navy)

I. USAGE OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS

The use of oil spill dispersants is allowed as a last resort response option.

No changes in the national policy regarding dispersants usage are being considered, but at regional level Denmark follows the discussions which are currently being undertaken within the framework of the Helsinki Commission (HELCOM), regarding new opportunities for the usage of oil spill dispersants in the Baltic Sea.

1.1. National contingency plan

The use of oil spill dispersants is described in Denmark's National Contingency Plan, in Part II of the Response Manual, Section 3.

1.2. Previous experience with dispersant usage

Oil spill dispersants have not been used in Danish waters for the past 10 years.

II. DISPERSANT TESTING AND APPROVAL

2.1. Product testing and approval scheme

No standard dispersant testing or approval schemes are in place in Denmark. Denmark accepts dispersants which have been approved by 2 or 3 other Bonn Agreement countries and in the list published in the Bonn Agreement.

2.2. List of approved dispersants

No list of approved dispersants exists in Denmark.

III. RESPONSE STRATEGY

3.1. Authorisation required prior to the dispersant use

During an oil spill incident, official authorisation is required prior to the dispersant use. The Ministry of the Environment on the advice of the Danish Environmental Protection Agency is the responsible authority to grant permission to use dispersants.

3.2. Use restrictions / specific circumstances to use dispersants

In the Danish North Sea sector, Denmark recognises a limited scope for dispersant use, when mechanical recovery is not possible and when particularly sensitive resources are threatened. In the Baltic Sea sector, dispersant use is not supported.

IV. DISPERSANT APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND DISPERSANT STOCKPILES

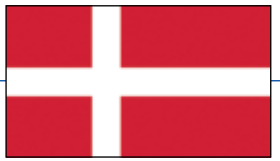
The Danish Navy and Air Force do not maintain vessel or aircraft dispersant application capability, nor do they hold any dispersant stockpiles.

V. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

Denmark has no regular exercises and training programmes established for the use of oil spill dispersants.

VI. RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO OTHER MEMBER STATES IN CASE OF REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Denmark can not provide assistance to other Member States in case of an oil spill incident requiring the use of dispersants.



Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No vessel dispersant application capability is available				

Aircraft application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No aircraft dispersant application capability is available				

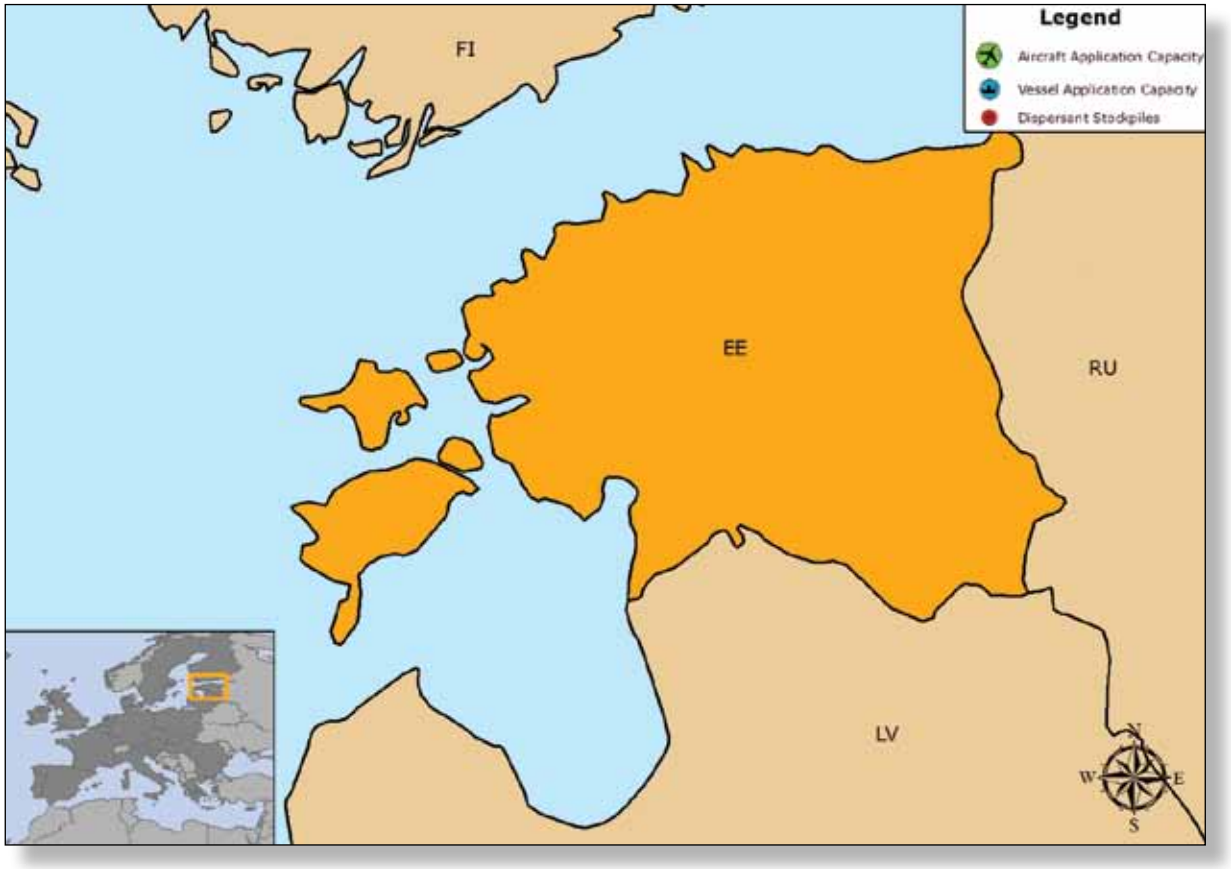
Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No dispersant stockpiles				

VII. SUMMARY

Dispersant use allowed	Authorisation prior to dispersant use required	Connection to contingency plan	Previous experience with dispersant usage	Dispersant testing	Product approval procedure & list of approved dispersants	Dispersant application capability	Dispersant stockpiles	Training and exercises
Yes, as a last resort option	Yes, from Ministry of the Environment on the advice of the Danish Environmental Protection Agency	Yes	No (in the past 10 years)	No	No/Acceptance of dispersants approved for use by other Bonn Agreement countries	Shipboard: No Aerial: No	No	No

Shipboard dispersant spraying system (© Cedre).

ESTONIA



Dispersant use allowed

Dispersant testing and approval

Vessel dispersant application capability

Aircraft dispersant application capability

Dispersant stockpiles

Exercises/training involving the use of dispersants

Competent national authority with overall responsibility for oil pollution response at sea:

The Estonia Police and Border Guard Board under the Ministry of the Interior

I. USAGE OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS

The use of oil spill dispersants is allowed as a last resort response option. The use of dispersants is limited in accordance with the Helsinki Commission recommendation 22/2. However, permits to use dispersants can be issued if the situation warrants.

No changes in the national policy regarding dispersants usage are being considered, but at regional level Estonia follows the discussions which are currently being undertaken within the framework of the Helsinki Commission (HELCOM), regarding new opportunities for the usage of oil spill dispersants in the Baltic Sea.

1.1. National contingency plan

The use of oil spill dispersants is not described in Estonia's National Contingency Plan.

1.2. Previous experience with dispersant usage

Oil spill dispersants have not been used in Estonia's waters for the past 20 years.

II. DISPERSANT TESTING AND APPROVAL

2.1. Product testing and approval scheme

No standard dispersant testing or approval schemes are in place in Estonia.

2.2. List of approved dispersants

No list of approved dispersants exists in Estonia.

The Estonian Environment Inspectorate, under the Ministry of Environment is the competent authority for dispersants approval.

III. RESPONSE STRATEGY

3.1. Authorisation required prior to the dispersant use

During an oil spill incident, an official authorisation is required prior to dispersant use. The Estonia Environment Inspectorate under the Ministry of Environment is the responsible authority to grant permission to use dispersants.

3.2. Use restrictions / specific circumstances to use dispersants

The use of dispersants is in principle prohibited in Estonia and, in an oil spill response option, would only be considered on a case by case basis.

IV. DISPERSANT APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND DISPERSANT STOCKPILES

Estonia does not maintain vessel or aircraft dispersant application capability, nor does it hold any dispersant stockpiles.

V. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

None.

VI. RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO OTHER MEMBER STATES IN CASE OF REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Estonia can not provide assistance to other Member States in case of an oil spill incident requiring the use of dispersants.

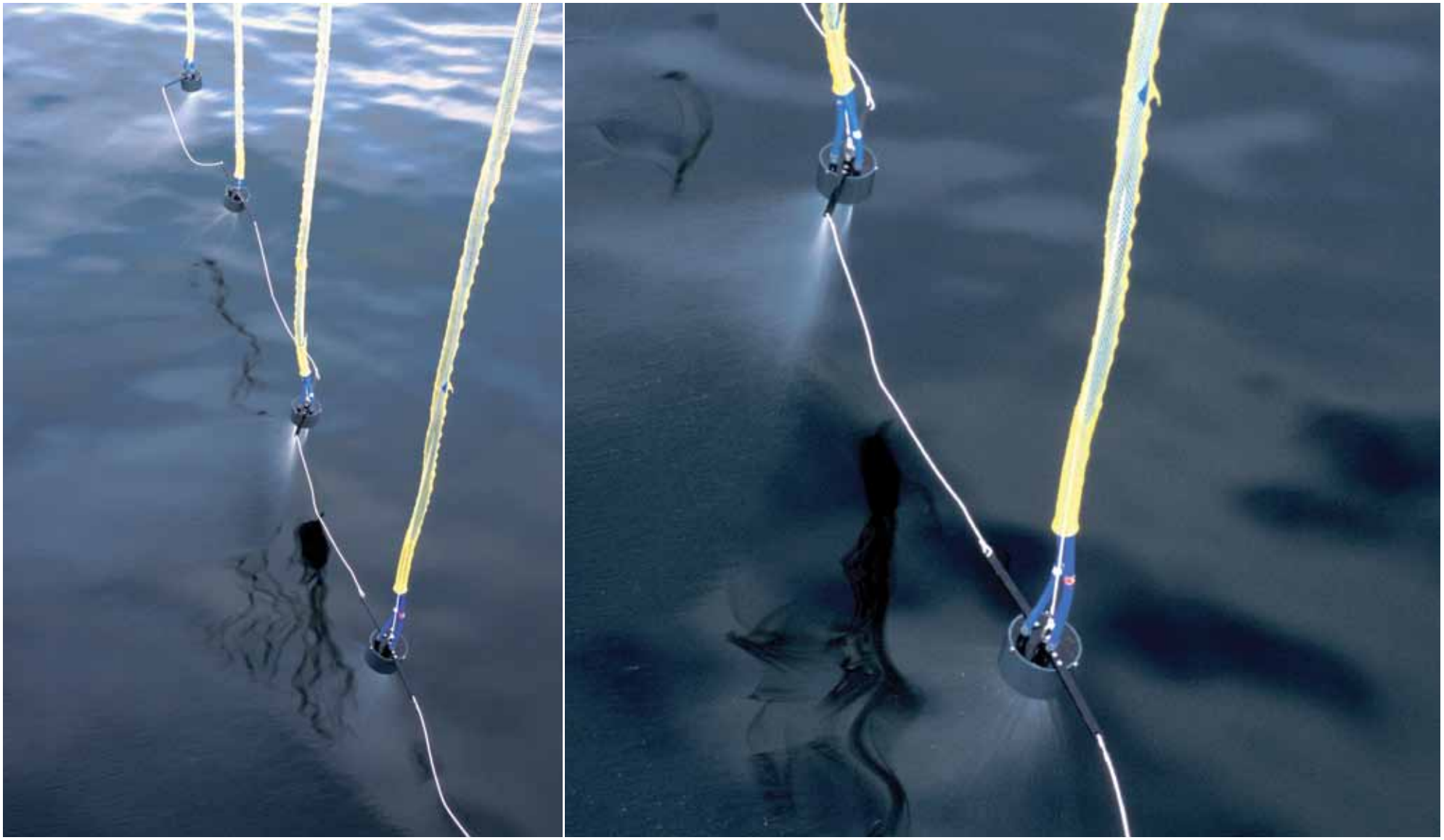
Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No vessel dispersant application capability is available				

Aircraft application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No aircraft dispersant application capability is available				

Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No dispersant stockpiles				

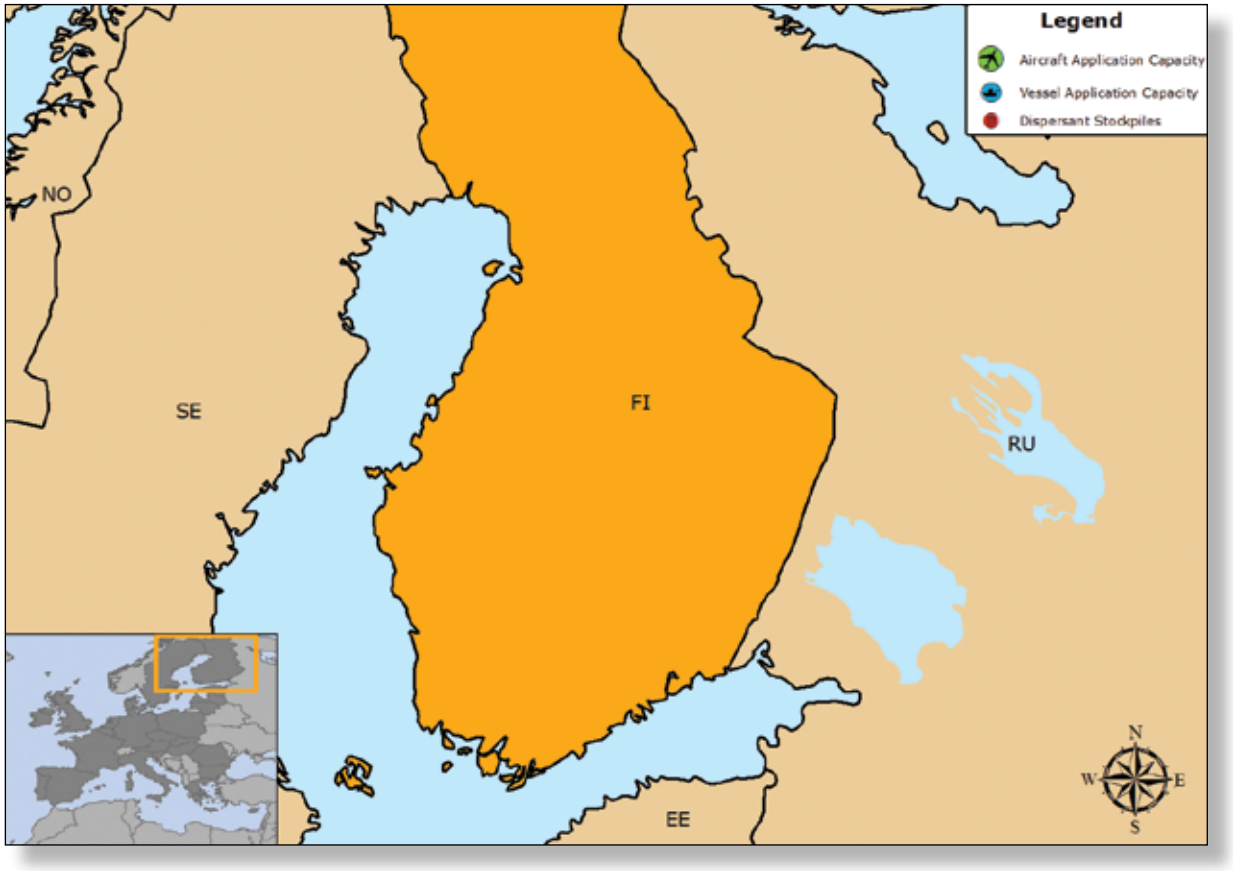
VII. SUMMARY

Dispersant use allowed	Authorisation prior to dispersant use required	Connection to contingency plan	Previous experience with dispersant usage	Dispersant testing	Product approval procedure & list of approved dispersants	Dispersant application capability	Dispersant stockpiles	Training and exercises
Yes, as a last resort response option	Yes, from Estonia Environment Inspectorate (under the Ministry of Environment)	No	No (in the past 20 years)	No	No	Shipboard: No Aerial: No	No	No



Shipboard dispersant spraying system (© Cedre).

FINLAND



Dispersant use allowed

Dispersant testing and approval

Vessel dispersant application capability

Aircraft dispersant application capability

Dispersant stockpiles

Exercises/training involving the use of dispersants

Competent national authority with overall responsibility for oil pollution response at sea:

The Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE), under the Ministry of Environment

I. USAGE OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS

The use of oil spill dispersants is allowed as a last resort response option. The use of dispersants is limited in accordance with the Helsinki Commission recommendation 22/2. However, permits to use dispersants can be issued if the situation warrants.

No changes in the national policy regarding dispersants usage are being considered, but at regional level Finland follows the discussions which are currently being undertaken within the framework of the Helsinki Commission (HELCOM), regarding new opportunities for the usage of oil spill dispersants in the Baltic Sea.

1.1. National contingency plan

The use of dispersants is clearly described in the National Contingency Plan (Decree on Oil-Combating, 2009).

1.2. Previous experience with dispersant usage

Oil spill dispersants have not been used in Finland.

II. DISPERSANT TESTING AND APPROVAL

2.1. Product testing and approval scheme

No standard dispersant testing or approval schemes are in place in Finland.

2.2. List of approved dispersants

No list of approved dispersants exists in Finland.

III. RESPONSE STRATEGY

3.1. Authorisation required prior to the dispersant use

During an oil spill incident, an official authorisation is required prior to the dispersant use. The Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE), under the Ministry of Environment is the responsible authority to grant permission to use dispersants.

3.2. Use restrictions / specific circumstances to use dispersants

Due to the sensitive ecology of the Baltic Sea, it has been internationally agreed in the Helsinki Convention that the oil combating policy of Baltic Sea countries is based on the mechanical recovery of oil. The Helsinki Convention allows the use of chemicals only with very strict limitations.

IV. DISPERSANT APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND DISPERSANT STOCKPILES

Finland does not maintain vessel or aircraft dispersant application capability, nor does it hold any dispersant stockpiles.

V. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

None.

VI. RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO OTHER MS IN CASE OF REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Finland can not provide assistance to other Member States in case of an oil spill incident requiring the use of dispersants.

Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No vessel dispersant spraying equipment				

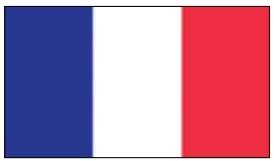
Aircraft application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No aircraft dispersant spraying equipment				

Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No dispersant stockpiles				

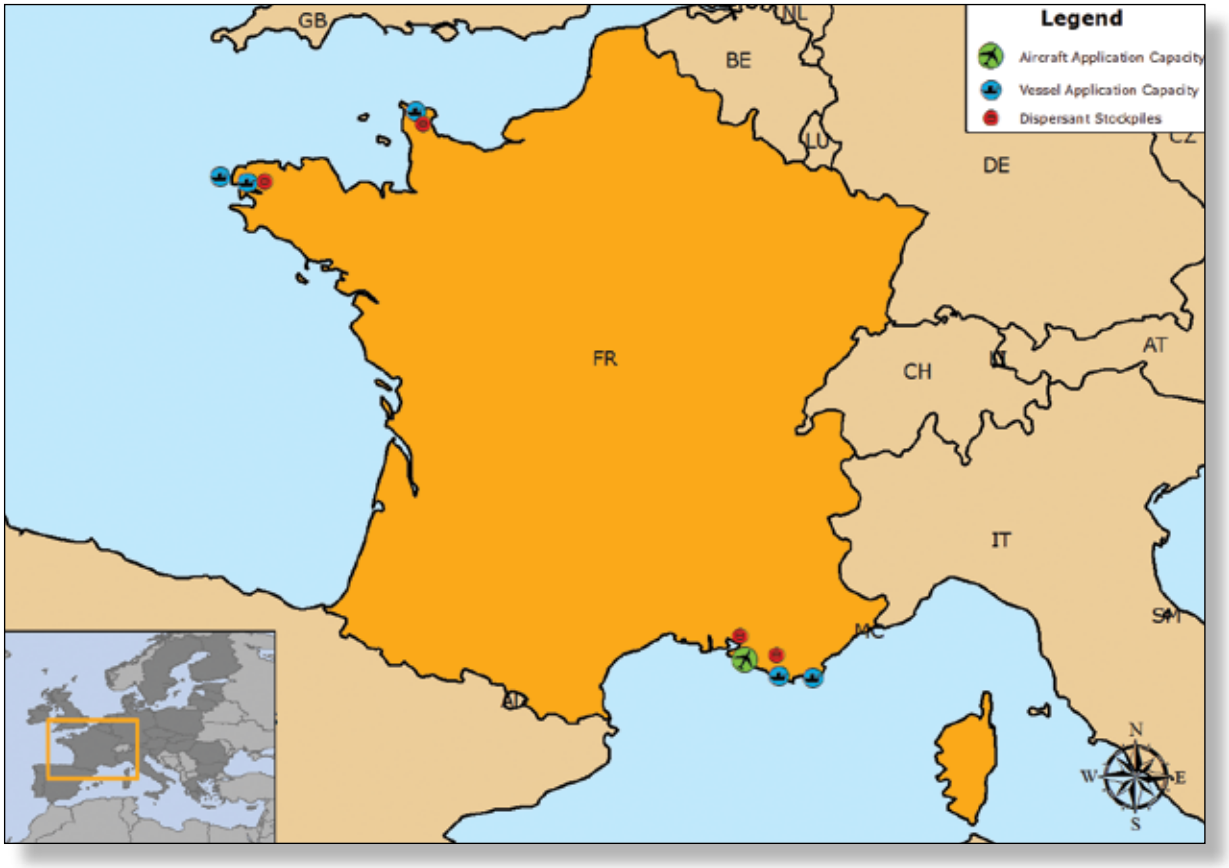
VII. SUMMARY

Dispersant use allowed	Authorisation prior to dispersant use required	Connection to contingency plan	Previous experience with dispersant usage	Dispersant testing	Product approval procedure & list of approved dispersants	Dispersant application capability	Dispersant stockpiles	Training and exercises
Yes, as a last resort response option	Yes, from Estonia Environment Inspectorate (under the Ministry of Environment)	Yes	No (in the past 20 years)	No	No	Shipboard: No Aerial: No	No	No

Dispersant spraying after the Adamandas spill in La Possession Bay, Reunion Island, Indian Ocean (© Cedre).



FRANCE



Dispersant use allowed

Dispersant testing and approval

Vessel dispersant application capability

Aircraft dispersant application capability

Dispersant stockpiles

Exercises/training involving the use of dispersants

Competent national authority with overall responsibility for oil pollution response at sea:

The Maritime Prefect

I. USAGE OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS

The use of oil spill dispersants is allowed in France. No change in the national policy regarding dispersant usage is currently being considered.

1.1. National contingency plan

The use of dispersants is clearly described in France's National Contingency Plan. All three Plans dedicated to the Channel, the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea refer to experts and specialised technical documents, such as the CEDRE (Centre for Documentation, Research and Experimentation on Accidental Water Pollution) Guidelines on dispersant use, CEPPOL (Centre of Practical Expertise for marine pollution response - French Navy) sensitive areas charts designed by state environment coastal services, ecological guidelines from IFREMER, and NEBA tools.

1.2. Previous experience with dispersant usage

France has only used dispersants in very small quantities. No real previous experience of extensive dispersant use during a major oil spill.

II. DISPERSANT TESTING AND APPROVAL

2.1. Product testing and approval scheme

Standard dispersant testing and approval procedures exist in France. Tests measuring the effectiveness, determining the acute toxicity and assessing the biodegradability of the dispersants are performed. According to this approval procedure, all dispersant products have to pass successfully all three tests step by step: effectiveness first, toxicity and then biodegradability in order to be approved; if a product fails in one of these tests the procedure is interrupted. Each approval granted is valid for a period of five years. The CEDRE is the competent body for dispersants approval.

2.2. List of approved dispersants

A regularly updated list of dispersants approved for use at sea is available on the CEDRE website (http://www.cedre.fr). According to this list, selected dispersants have been approved for use in France (see table next page).

III. RESPONSE STRATEGY

3.1. Authorisation required prior to the dispersant use

The Maritime Prefect is the only one who decides the opportunity to use dispersant. He dispatches experts and different tools in order to define the risks and opportunities. Marine charts with three geographical limits along the French coast, defining areas where dispersants can be used without major risk, are used as a basis for this.

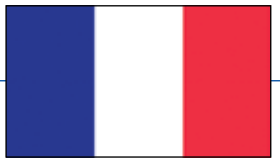
3.2. Use restrictions / specific circumstances to use dispersants

Geographical limits for dispersant applications along the French coastal waters have been defined. Three oil spill scenarios are considered: 10, 100 and 1,000 tonnes of oil to be treated with dispersants. The larger the quantity of oil which has to be dispersed, the greater the distance from the coast and the greater the water depth which is required in order for dispersant use to be approved. Outside these coastal waters, the use of dispersants can be contemplated without major risk to the marine environment.

In all cases, the Maritime Prefect concerned is the only authority who decides.

IV. DISPERSANT APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND DISPERSANT STOCKPILES

The French Navy has available resources of dispersant spraying equipment, upon which the Maritime Prefects rely (shipboard dispersant application equipment). In some cases the resource to external spraying capability may also be considered, e.g. dispersant application equipment from OSR / EARL (Oil Spill Response and East Asia Response Ltd) and the MCA (Maritime & Coastguard Agency) in the UK. France has four sea-going pollution recovery vessels (ALCYON, AILETTE, JASON and ARGONAUTE) specially equipped with pollution response equipment, including dispersant spraying arms. The French Navy owns other shipboard dispersant spraying sets which can equip other vessels of opportunity, such as the French Navy's



Test	Method	Selection criteria	Laboratory
Efficacy	NF T 90 - 345	≥ 60%	Centre for Documentation, Research and Experimentation on Accidental Water Pollution (CEDRE)
Intrinsic acute toxicity	NF T 90 – 349 (Shrimp: *Paleomonetes varians*)	At least ten times lower than reference toxicant (Noramium DA50)	Museum National D'Histoire Naturelle – Station de Biologie Marine de Concarneau (MNHN)
Biodegradability	NF T 90 - 346	≥ 50%	Institut National de l'Environnement Industriel et des Risques (INERIS)

List of approved dispersants (updated in December 2009)				
BIOREICO R93	DISPOIL	FINASOL OSR 52	INIPOL IP 80	NU CRU
COREXIT 9500	DISPOLENE 36S	FINASOL OSR 61	INIPOL IP 90	OCEANIA 1000
DASIC SLICKONE NS	EMULGAL C – 100	FINASOL OSR 62	INIPOL IPC	RADIAGREEN OSD
DISPEREP 12	FINASOL OSR 51	OD 4000 (PE 998)	NEUTRALEX C	O.S. D-2B
DISPER M				

training vessels and tug boats, although the four offshore emergency tug boats are chartered by the French Navy (Abeille Liberté, Abeille Bourbon, Abeille Flandres, Abeille Languedoc).

If necessary, aircraft dispersant application capability would be requested from neighbouring countries through regional cooperation agreements, for example British MCA aircraft would be requested through the Bonn Agreement or Manche Plan (furthermore, an agreement will be signed in 2011).

France maintains around 1,400 tonnes of dispersants stockpiles : 270 tonnes for the Channel sea, 450 tonnes for the Atlantic Ocean, 450 tonnes for the Mediterranean Sea, around 5 x 50 tonnes for each overseas district or territory.

V. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

Linked to each contingency plan, there is a compulsory annual exercise for each maritime area (Channel, Atlantic, Mediterranean), in which ships make use of dispersant spraying sets. Furthermore, the CEPPOL (www.ceppol.fr) has set up a initial training and a once a year compulsory operational qualification for using dispersant spraying sets, for each French navy vessels who can be equipped with spraying sets, and each chartered emergency vessels.

VI. RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO OTHER MEMBER STATES IN CASE OF REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

France can provide assistance to other Member States in case of an oil spill incident requiring the use of dispersants: only dispersants products, or assistance with vessels equipped with dispersant spraying sets and dispersants products if required (Bonn Agreement, Manche Plan, Biscaye Plan, Lion Plan, Ramogepol).

Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
Sea going pollution recovery vessels (ALCYON, AILETTE, JASON, & ARGONAUTE)	4	Specially equipped with pollution response equipment, including dispersant spraying arms	ARGONAUTE & ALCYON in Brest; JASON & AILETTE in Toulon	French Navy
Shipboard dispersant spraying sets	28	Can equip other vessels of opportunity, such as training vessels and tug boats (ABEILLE LIBERTE, ABEILLE BOURBON, AIBEILLE FLANDRES, ABEILLE LANGUEDOC)	Toulon, Brest and Cherbourg	French Navy

Aircraft application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
Helicopter buckets – SIMPLEX	2	Capacity: 560 L of dispersant products	Marseille	FOST (Fast Oil Spill Team)

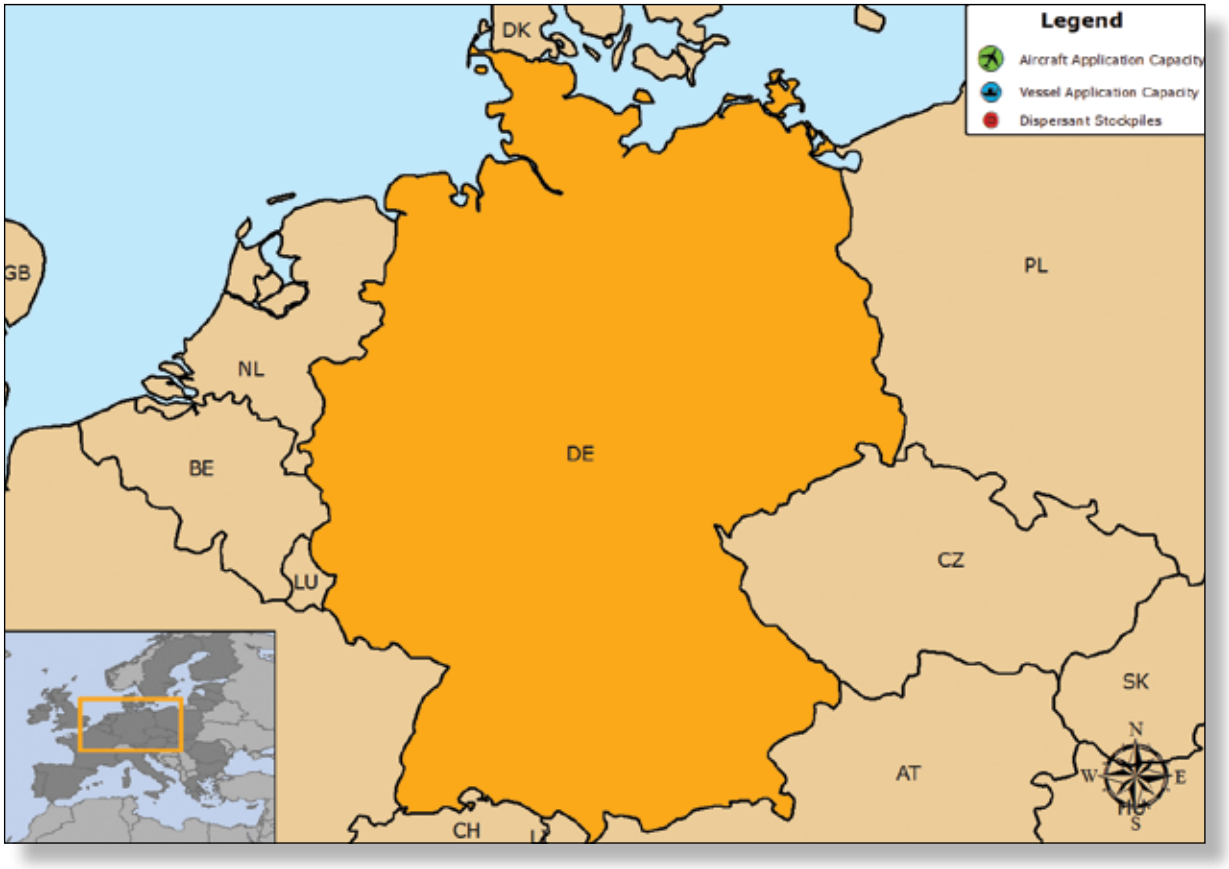
Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics***	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
DISPOLENE 36 S	120 m³	Type 3	Toulon, Brest, Cherbourg	French Navy
FINASOL OSR 52	32 m³	Type 3	Brest	French Navy
FINASOL OSR 62	200 m³	Type 3	Toulon, Brest	French Navy
GAMLEN OD 4000	690 m³	Type 3	Toulon, Brest, Cherbourg	French Navy
INIPOL IP 80	450 m³	Type 3	Toulon, Brest, Cherbourg	French Navy
INIPOL IP 90	60 m³	Type 3	Marseille	FOST (Fast Oil Spill Team)

* Type: 1 – Conventional dispersant; 2 – Concentrated dispersant sprayed pre-diluted; 3 - Concentrated dispersant, sprayed undiluted.

VII. SUMMARY

Dispersant use allowed	Authorisation prior to dispersant use required	Connection to contingency plan	Previous experience with dispersant usage	Dispersant testing	Product approval procedure & list of approved dispersants	Dispersant application capability	Dispersant stockpiles	Training and exercises
Yes, when that is the appropriate response option	Yes, the Maritime Prefect decides the opportunity to use dispersant or not (NEBA analysis)	Yes	Previous experience only for small pollution, only small dispersant quantities usage	Yes	Yes, a list is available on CEDRE website	Shipboard: Yes Aerial: Yes, limited	Yes, approx. 1,400 tonnes	Compulsory exercise once a year for each equipped ship (most often, twice a year)

GERMANY



Dispersant use allowed

Dispersant testing and approval

Vessel dispersant application capability

Aircraft dispersant application capability

Dispersant stockpiles

Exercises/training involving the use of dispersants

Competent national authority with overall responsibility for oil pollution response at sea:

The Central Command for Maritime Emergencies (CCME) under the Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development

I. USAGE OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS

The use of oil spill dispersants is allowed as a last resort response option.

A working group of experts is closely following the latest developments on this issue. Based on the results of the permanent working group, Germany reviews its policy on the possible usage of dispersants for the North Sea on a regular basis.

At regional level Germany follows the discussions which are currently being undertaken within the framework of the Helsinki Commission (HELCOM), regarding new opportunities for the usage of oil spill dispersants in the Baltic Sea.

No change in the national policy regarding dispersant usage is currently planned.

1.1. National contingency plan

The use of oil spill dispersants is not described in Germany's National Contingency Plan.

1.2. Previous experience with dispersant usage

Oil spill dispersants have not been used in Germany in the last 20 years.

II. DISPERSANT TESTING AND APPROVAL

2.1. Product testing and approval scheme

No formal dispersant testing or product approval schemes are in place in Germany.

2.2. List of approved dispersants

No list of approved dispersants exists. Dispersants which have been successfully tested and approved for use in the UK or France may be applied in Germany.

III. RESPONSE STRATEGY

3.1. Authorisation required prior to the dispersant use

During an oil spill incident, official authorisation is required prior to dispersant use. Authorisation can be granted by the Central Command for Maritime Emergencies (CCME) after a Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA) has been carried out and if the decision has been made to adapt the national contingency plan (not yet adapted).

3.2. Use restrictions / specific circumstances to use dispersants

In the North Sea sector, dispersants are used as a last response option and suitable criteria for their use are still under examination in Germany and have to be harmonised with those of neighbouring countries.

Currently, dispersant application is prohibited within shallow coastal areas (less than 10 metres depth) and in locations with limited water exchange, and can be used restrictively in depths of between 10 and 20 metres, whereas new generation dispersants may be used offshore in "spot" spraying. There is no restriction in waters deeper than 20 metres. In the Baltic and Wadden Sea sectors, dispersant use is forbidden.

IV. DISPERSANT APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND DISPERSANT STOCKPILES

Germany does not maintain any vessel or aircraft dispersant application capability, nor does it hold any dispersant stockpiles.

Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No vessel dispersant spraying equipment				

Aircraft application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No aircraft dispersant spraying equipment				

Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No dispersant stockpiles				

V. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

Germany has no regular exercises and training programmes established for the use of oil spill dispersants.

VI. RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO OTHER MEMBER STATES IN CASE OF REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Germany can not provide assistance to other Member States in case of an oil spill incident requiring the use of dispersants. Aerial surveillance is available, but not in connection with the application of dispersants.

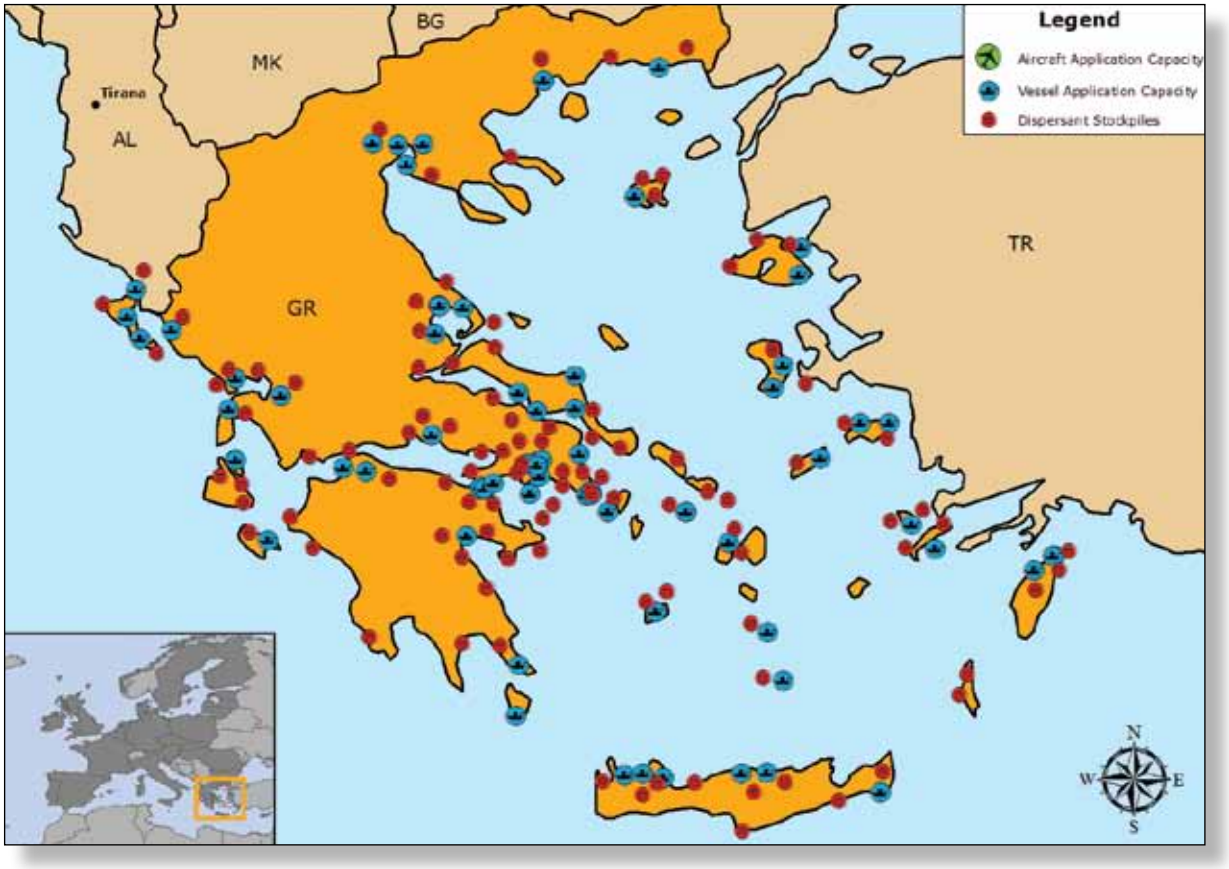
VII. SUMMARY

See table below.

Dispersant use allowed	Authorisation prior to dispersant use required	Connection to contingency plan	Previous experience with dispersant usage	Dispersant testing	Product approval procedure & list of approved dispersants	Dispersant application capability	Dispersant stockpiles	Training and exercises
Yes, as a last resort response option	Yes, from the CCME (Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Housing)	No	No, in the last 20 years	No	No	Shipboard: No Aerial: No	No	No

Aerial dispersant spraying during an exercise near the Isle of Wight, United Kingdom with the OSR Hercules which is equipped with an ADDS pack system (© Cedre).

GREECE



Dispersant use allowed

Dispersant testing and approval

Vessel dispersant application capability

Aircraft dispersant application capability

Dispersant stockpiles

Exercises/training involving the use of dispersants

Competent national authority with overall responsibility for oil pollution response at sea:

The Marine Environment Protection Division (MEPD) under Ministry of Citizen Protection

I. USAGE OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS

The use of oil spill dispersants is allowed as a secondary response option. The use of oil spill dispersants can be allowed only in exceptional cases and when the recovery of oil at sea is not possible.

No change in the national policy regarding dispersant usage is currently being considered in Greece, but the Ministry of MEPD has constituted a Working Group of Experts of relative Public Authorities to consider the issue of dispersant usage.

The main tasks of this Working Group are:

- The modification of the method for identifying the effectiveness indicator of dispersants;
- The examination and determination of the conditions and methods of the sampling procedures, taking into consideration the existing distribution of dispersant stockpiles and the management and monitoring of sampling procedures, that will be brought into effect;
- The proposal for the handling/destruction of dispersants of 2nd and 3rd generation, which are considered to be inappropriate.

1.1. National contingency plan

The use of dispersants is clearly described in Greece's National Contingency plan, in paragraphs 6.30 to 6.34.

1.2. Previous experience with dispersant usage

Oil spill dispersants have not been used in Greece in recent years.

II. DISPERSANT TESTING AND APPROVAL

2.1. Product testing and approval scheme

Standard dispersant testing and approval procedures exist in Greece. The Ministerial Decree No 5219 (2000) defines the requirements for oil spill dispersant control, testing and approval procedures, and is currently under revision. Each "approval" certification which is issued is notified to the Ministry of Citizen Protection, MEPD, and is valid for a period of seven years.

The dispersants that have been granted this certification may be used in an oil spill response operation. Dispersants which have been approved for use in other EU Member States may also be considered for use in Greece, following certification by the State Chemical Laboratory.

Tests measuring the effectiveness, determining the acute toxicity, assessing the biodegradability and determining the dynamic viscosity, flash point and cloud point of the dispersants are performed (see next page).

2.2. List of approved dispersants

A list of dispersants approved for use in the territorial water of Greece exists and is published by the State Chemical Laboratory. According to this list, the following dispersants are approved for use in Greece.

III. RESPONSE STRATEGY

3.1. Authorisation required prior to the dispersant use

During an oil spill incident, official authorisation is required prior to dispersant use. The Marine Environment Protection Division is the responsible authority to grant permission to use dispersants.

3.2. Use restrictions / specific circumstances to use dispersants

Dispersant use is permitted only in high seas outside enclosed and sensitive sea areas, and when mechanical recovery is impossible due to weather and sea conditions.

Test	Method	Selection criteria		Laboratory
Effectiveness	LR 448 OP *	Type 2 dispersants 30 % minimum for 2000 mPa Fuel oil	Type 3 dispersants 60% minimum for 2000 mPa Fuel oil 45% minimum for 500 mPa Fuel oil	State Chemical Laboratory
Toxicity	Ministerial Decree No 5219 (2000)	microscopic organisms - EC50 or LC50 (24 hours) > 100 ppm shrimps - EC50 or LC50 (48 hours) > 10.000 ppm		Hellenic Centre for Marine Research
Biodegradability	NF T 90-346	50%		State Chemical Laboratory
Dynamic viscosity	ASTM D445 IP 71 BS 4708	250 mPa maximum at 0 °C		State Chemical Laboratory
Flash point	ASTM D93 IP 34 BS 2839	60 °C minimum		State Chemical Laboratory
Cloud point	ASTM D2500 IP 219	-10 °C maximum		State Chemical Laboratory

* Warren Spring Laboratory (WSL) effectiveness test method (http://www.mms.gov/tarprojects/590/ExtendedExposureReportFinal.pdf).

ASTM – American Society for Testing Materials

NF – French standards (Norme Française)

IV. DISPERSANT APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND DISPERSANT STOCKPILES

Greece possesses antipollution vessels around the country and stockpiles of 2nd and 3rd generation dispersants. No aircraft dispersant application capability is available.

V. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

According to Greece's National Contingency Plan, port authorities and vessels carry out at least one antipollution exercise per year, which includes among others, the use of dispersant spraying equipment.

VI. RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO OTHER MEMBER STATES IN CASE OF REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Greece could provide the following types of assistance to other Member States in case of an oil spill incident requiring the use of dispersants:

- Dispersant application equipment only: Government resources available;
- Dispersants: Government resources available.

List of approved dispersants (updated in December 2009)			
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	OILER 60	MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	UNICLEAN OSD ENVIRO

Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
Dispersant spraying equipment				
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	Discharge rate: 3 m³/h	Agios Kirikos Ikaria	Public Power Corporation S.A. – Ikaria Department
Portable dispersant spraying systems	2	Discharge rate: 120 L/h & 33 L/min	Agria Magnisias	AGET HERCULES S.A.
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	Discharge rate: 150 L/min	Agria Magnisias	ELINOIL S.A.
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	ALLONI DIESEL	Alexandroupolis	AEGEAN OIL S.A.
Portable dispersant spraying systems	2	ZANETTI KEPNER -With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Alexandroupolis Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	RUGGERINI	Alikes Kerkiras	HELLENIC FUELS S.A.
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	-	Aliveri	AGET HERCULES SA
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	-	Aliveri	Public Power Corporation S.A. – Aliveri Department
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	SOLO 444	Aspropirgos	HALYPS BUILDING MATERIALS S.A.
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	CAMPEON	Aspropirgos	MELCO OIL
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	EDACTOR	Aspropirgos	HELPE PACHI
Portable dispersant spraying systems	2	-	Avlona/ Lemnos	Public Power Corporation S.A. – Lemnos Department
Portable dispersant spraying systems	5	POLYSPRAY - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Central Warehouse of Antipollution means Elefsina	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	KEPNER - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Chania Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	ZANETTI - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Chios Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	COMET – MTP MC 16 SC 2T Discharge rate: 2000 L/h	East Coast of Chios Island	Public Power Corporation S.A. – Chios Department
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	MOTORI MICHELA	Elefsina	Elefsina Shipyards
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	JET MAN - Discharge rate: 150 L/h	Elefsina	EKO ABEE - Elefsina
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	CHEMSPRAY YMC 105 - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Elefsina Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	-	Gouvia kerkiras	BP HELLAS S.A.
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	MINI WIDESPRAY ROCLEAN - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Gythio Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division

Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	INTERPRESS – Capacity: 14,20 L/h	Halkida	AGET HERCULES
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	Discharge rate: 1,5 m³/h	Halkida	SUN OIL AEBE
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	KEPNER RUGGERINI - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Halkida Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	CHEMSPRAY YMC 105 - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Herakleio Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	POLYSPRAY - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Igoumenitsa Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	ZANETTI - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Isthmia Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	FICHTEL & SACHSA6 - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Ithaka Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	-	Kalamaki korinth	MOURIKIS S.A. (Wood Industry)
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	-	Kalamaki korinth	SOYAN MILLS S.A.
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	Subaru Robin - Discharge rate: 150 L/h	Kalamaki Mytilini	Public Power Corporation S.A. - Mytilini Department
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	LISTER PETTER - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Kalamata Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	ZANETTI - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Kalymnos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	Discharge rate: 1000 L/h	Kanamati Rodos	EKO AEBEE
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	-	Kanava	Public Power Corporation S.A. Milos Department
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	Discharge rate: 150 L/h	Kavala	REVOIL S.A.
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	POLYSPRAY - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Kavala Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	KEPNER - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Kefallinia Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	KEPNER - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Kerkira port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	KEPNER - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Kimi Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	Discharge rate: 150 L/h	Kokkari Samos	SILK OIL

Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	ZANNETI	Lafasi kalymnos	Public Power Corporation S.A. – Kalymnos Department
Portable dispersant spraying systems	2	Discharge rate: 20 L/min	Lafolagado	SHELL HELLAS
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	RUGERINI	Lavrio Port	Authority Lavrio Port
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	RUGERINI - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Lavrio Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	ZANETTI- With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Leros Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	POWER SPRAYER TS-22	Linoperamata Herakleio	Public Power Corporation S.A. – Herakleio Department
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	-	Linoperamata Herakleio	BP HELLAS S.
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	-	Marina Lefkas	Marina Lefkas
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	YANMAR - Discarge rate: 150 L/h	Mastihari Kos	Public Power Corporation S.A. – Kos Department
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	DEMARTENO - Discarge rate: 150 L/h	Mastihari Kos	Marine Kos
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	ZANETTI - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Milos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	ZANETTI DAL DEGAN	Monolithos Thira	Public Power Corporation S.A. – Thira Department
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	MINI WIDESPRAY ROCLEAN - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Mytilini Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	RUGGERINI - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Nafplio Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	-	Naousa Parou	Public Power Corporation S.A. – Paros Department
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	KEPNER - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Neapolis Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	CHEMSPRAY YMC 105 - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Neapolis Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	-	Panormos Area	ELINOIL S.A.
Portable dispersant spraying systems	2	CHEMSPRAY YMC 105 RUGGERINI - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Patra Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division

Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
Seaborne dispersant spraying systems PSEKA	1	-	Piraneus	Environmental Protection Engineering S.A.
Seaborne dispersant unit COOLER PEGLER CP 178	1	-	Piraneus	Environmental Protection Engineering S.A.
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	RUGGERINI - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Piraneus Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	-	Port Akantia	NIREYS DRY DOCK
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	Discharge rate: 1,8 m³/h	Port Akantia	ALUMINIUM S.A.
Portable dispersant spraying systems	4	Discharge rate: 500 L/h	Port of Thessaloniki	ILIAS ORFANIDIS
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	Discharge rate: 500 L/h	Port of Volos	ILIAS ORFANIDIS
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	POLYSPRAY - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Preza Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	POLYSPRAY - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Pylos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	KEPNER TYPE - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Rafina Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	CHEMSPRAY YMC 105 - MINI WIDESPRAY ROCLEAN With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Rodos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	Discharge rate 150 L/min	Saint George	EKO ABEE
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	RUGERINI	Saint Nikolaos Bay	Public Power Corporation S.A. – Lavrio Department
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	-	Saint Nikolaos Bay	DOW CHEMICAL HELLAS S.A.
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	POLYSPRAY ZANETTI - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Saint Nikolaos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	-	Saint Onoufrios Cania	SILK OIL A.E.
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	Discharge rate: 500 L/h	Siteia Atherinolakkos	Public Power Corporation S.A.- Siteia Department
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	RUGERINI - Discharge rate: 20 m³/h	Skala Pmfilon Mytilini	BP HELLAS S.A.
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	RUGERINI - Discharge rate : 20 m³/h	Skala Pmfilon Mytilini	PETROGAZ S.A.
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	Discharge Rate : 150 L/h	Skaramagas	EKO ABEE Skaramagas

Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	Discharge rate: 58 L/min	Soroni Rodos	Public Power Corporation S.A. - Rodos Department
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	-	Sousaki Korinth	FULGOR S.A.
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	-	Sousaki Korinth	Sulphur Hellas S.A.
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	ZANETTI	Syros	Public Power Corporation S.A. – Syros Department
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	-	Syros	NEORION SHIPYARDS S.A.
Portable dispersant spraying systems	2	SPRAYERS	Syros	SEKAVIN S.A.
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	MINI WIDESPRAY ROCLEAN RUGGERINI - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Syros Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	Discharge rate: 2000 L/h	Thessaloniki	HELPE S.A.
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	Discharge rate: 400 L/h	Thessaloniki	MAMIDOIL JETOIL S.A.
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	Discharge rate: 2000 L/h	Thessaloniki	AGET HERCULES
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	Discharge rate: 500 L/h	Thessaloniki Port	Authority of Thessaloniki Port
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	CHEMSPRAY YMC 105 - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Thessaloniki Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	POLYSPRAY - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Thira Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	Discharge rate: 20 L/min	Tsiggeli Almirou	MILLS LOULI
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	Discharge rate: 150 L/h	Tsiggeli Almirou	SOVEL S.A. / EIFOROS S.A.
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	Discharge rate : 22 L/min	Tsiggeli Almirou	AGET HERCULES S.A.
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	Discharge rate: 0,5 m^3/h	Vasiliko Halkida	SELMAN S.A.
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	MINI WIDESPRAY ROCLEAN - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Vathi Port Authority Samos	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	2	CHEMSPRAY YHC-105 KEPNER -With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Volos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	POLYSPRAY - With spraying arms for dispersant application from vessels	Zakynthos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division

Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
Vessels				
Multi-purpose oil spill combating vessels	1	VESSEL No: 413 - With spraying capacity	Elefsina Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Multi-purpose oil spill combating vessels	1	VESSEL No 417 - With spraying capacity	Lavrio Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Multi-purpose oil spill combating vessels	1	VESSEL No 419 - With spraying capacity	Patra Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Multi-purpose oil spill combating vessels	3	VESSEL No 401, VESSEL No 416, VESSEL No 420 With spraying capacity	Piraeus Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Multi-purpose oil spill combating vessels	1	T/B – OIL REC AEGIS	Piraeus	EPE/EMS1MC
Multi-purpose oil spill combating vessels	1	VESSEL No 414 - With spraying capacity	Port of Chania	Marine Environment Protection Division
Multi-purpose oil spill combating vessels	1	VESSEL No 415 - With spraying capacity	Port of Kavala	Marine Environment Protection Division
Multi-purpose oil spill combating vessels	2	Oil spill response vessels Storage capacity per vessel: 40 m³	Port of Thessaloniki	ILIAS ORFANIDIS
Multi-purpose oil spill combating vessels	1	Auxiliary vessel with inflatable keel No storage capacity	Port of Volos	ILIAS ORFANIDIS
Multi-purpose oil spill combating vessels	1	High speed craft (Lambro 37) with Skimmer and pumps Fighting Pollution	St. Theodoroi	Motor Oil Hellas Corinth Refineries S.A.
Portable dispersant spraying systems	1	VESSEL No 420 - With spraying capacity	Syros Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
Multi-purpose oil spill combating vessels	1	VESSEL No 418 - With spraying capacity	Thessalonoki Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division

Aircraft application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
No aircraft dispersant application capability is available				

Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics***	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	600 L	Type 2/3	Agalis Bay	S & B Industrial Minerals S.A.
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	1,900 L	Type 2/3	Agios Kirikos Ikaria	Public Power Corporation S.A. Ikaria Department
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	1,600 L	Type 2/3	Agria Magnisias	AGET HERCULES S.A.
OILER 60	1,800 L	Type 2/3	Agria Magnisias	ELINOIL S.A.
FINA SOL	1,826 L	Type 2	Aigio Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	7,400 L	Type 2/3	Alexandroupolis	Marine Environment Protection Division
OILER – 60	800 L	Type 2/3	Alexandroupolis	AEGEAN OIL S.A.
DISPERSER - B	800 L	Type 2	Alexandroupolis	EKO ABEE
FINA SOL	3,071 L	Type 2	Alexandroupolis Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	1,200 L	Type 2/3	Alikes Kerkiras	HELLENIC FUELS S.A.
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	1,000 L	Type 2/3	Aliveri	AGET HERCULES S.A.
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	8,000 L	Type 2/3	Aliveri	Public Power Corporation S.A. - Aliveri Department
FINA SOL	2,490 L	Type 2	Aliveri Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	3,071 L	Type 2	Andros Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	400 L	Type 2/3	Aspropirgos	PETROGAZ S.A.
Marichem Oil Spill Dispersant	800 L	Type 2/3	Aspropirgos	MELCO OIL
Uniclean OSP Enviro Concentrated	5,000 L	Type 2	Aspropirgos	HELPE ASPROPIRGOU
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	2,200 L	Type 2/3	Aspropirgos	Hellenic Fuels S.A.
SEAHORSE	600 L	Type 3	Astros Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
OIL DISPERSER	1,000 L	Type 2	Avlona Mrina	Public Power Corporation S.A. – Lemnos Department
CHEMO	78,000 L	Type 3	Central Warehouse of Antipollution Means Elefsina	Marine Environment Protection Division
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	11,400 L	Type 2/3	Central Warehouse of Antipollution Means Elefsina	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	18,924 L	Type 2	Chania Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division

Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics*	Location	Contact point / Owner
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	7,400 L	Type 2/3	Chania Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	830 L	Type 2	Chios Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
CHEMO	2,600 L	Type 3	Chios Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	800 L	Type 2/3	Chios Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT-25	1,000 L	Type 2/3	East Coast of Chios Island	REVOIL
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	2,100 L	Type 2/3	East Coast of Chios Island	Public Power Corporation S.A. - Chios Department
OILER 60	1,260 L	Type 2/3	East Coast of Chios Island	Public Power Corporation S.A. - Chios Department
Marichem Oil Spill Dispersant	800 L	Type 2/3	Elefsina	Elefsina Shipyards
OILER 60	800 L	Type 2/3	Elefsina	Elefsina Shipyards
Marichem Oil Spill Dispersant	200 L	Type 2/3	Elefsina	Nikolopoulos dry Dock
Marichem Oil Spill Dispersant	210 L	Type 2/3	Elefsina	Savvas Dry Dock
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	800 L	Type 2/3	Elefsina	Privatesea Marine Services
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	400 L	Type 2/3	Elefsina	HALYPS BUILDING MATERIALS S.A.
OILER 60	200 L	Type 2/3	Elefsina	TITAN S.A.
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	400 L	Type 2/3	Elefsina	TITAN S.A.
OILER 60	600 L	Type 2/3	Elefsina	HALIVOURGIKI S.A.
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	800 L	Type 2/3	Elefsina	EKO ABEE ELEFSINA
OILER 60	3,000 L	Type 2/3	Elefsina	HELPE ELEFSINAS
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	28,800 L	Type 2/3	Elefsina Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SEA WASH No2	15,600 L	Type 3	Elefsina Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	1,000 L	Type 2/3	Glyfa port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	200 L	Type 2/3	Gouvia KerikasS	BP HELLAS S.A.
FINA SOL	3,071 L	Type 2	Gythio Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	7,000 L	Type 2/3	Gythio Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division

Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics*	Location	Contact point / Owner
CHEMO	600 L	Type 3	Halkida	Halkida Shipyards
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	3,000 L	Type 2/3	Halkida	SUN OIL AEBE
FINASOL	5,644 L	Type 2	Halkida Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	2,000 L	Type 2/3	Halkida Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	2,988 L	Type 2	Herakleio Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	1,660 L	Type 2	Ierapetra Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	830 L	Type 2	Ierissos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	1,000 L	Type 2/3	Igoumenitsa	HELLENIC FUELS S.A.
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	600 L	Type 2/3	Igoumenitsa	Authority of Igoumenitsa Port
FINA SOL	6,000 L	Type 2	Igoumenitsa Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	498 L	Type 2	Itea Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	1,328 L	Type 2	Ithaka Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
OILER 60	420 L	Type 2/3	Kalamaki korinth	SULPHUR HELLAS S.A.
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	1,600 L	Type 2/3	Kalamaki korinth	SOYAN MILLS S.A.
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	200 L	Type 2/3	Kalamaki korinth	MOURIKIS S.A. WOOD INDUSTRY
FINA SOL	13,612 L	Type 2	Kalamata Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	3,000 L	Type 2/3	Kalamata Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
OILER 60	2,000 L	Type 2/3	Kaloi Limenes	SEKA S.A.
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	800 L	Type 2/3	Kaloi Limenes Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	4,316 L	Type 2	Kalymnos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
OILER 60	300 L	Type 2/3	Kanamati Rodos	EKO ABEE
FINA SOL	1,494 L	Type 2	Karpathos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	800 L	Type 2/3	Karpathos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	3,486 L	Type 2	Karistos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	1,494 L	Type 2	Kasteli Kissamou Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division

Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics*	Location	Contact point / Owner
FINA SOL	5,810 L	Type 2	Katakolo Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
OILER 60	10,000 L	Type 2/3	Kavala	Kavala OIL S.A.
OILER 60	4,000 L	Type 2/3	Kavala	REVOIL S.A
OILER 60	4,000 L	Type 2/3	Kavala	PENYLAN HOLDINGS LIMITED
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	800 L	Type 2/3	Kavala	B.F.L. S.A.
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	1,000 L	Type 2/3	Kavala	AGET HERCULES
FINA SOL	11,786 L	Type 2	Kavala Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	2,000 L	Type 2/3	Kefallinia Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	3,154 L	Type 2	Kerkira Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	4,482 L	Type 2	Killini Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	2,490 L	Type 2	Kimi Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	2,000 L	Type 2/3	Kimi Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
OIL DISPERSER	2,600 L	Type 2	Kokkari SAMOS	Public Power Corporation S.A. - Samos Department
FINA SOL	2,988 L	Type 2	Korinthos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	6,640 L	Type 2	Kos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	800 L	Type 2/3	Kos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
OILER 60	360 L	Type 2/3	Lafasi Kalymnos	Public Power Corporation S.A. - Kalymnos Department
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	700 L	Type 2/3	Lafolagado	SHELL HELLAS
SEA WASH	800 L	Type 3	Lakki Leros	Marine Environment Protection Division
OILER 60	2,050 L	Type 2/3	Larimna	LARKO S.A.
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	320 L	Type 2/3	Lavrio Port	Authority of Lavrio Port
FINA SOL	5,976 L	Type 2	Lavrio Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	1,660 L	Type 2	Lefkada Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SEAHORSE	400 L	Type 3	Leonidio Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division

Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics***	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
FINA SOL	2,800 L	Type 2	Leros Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	2,200 L	Type 2/3	Linoperamata Herakleio	Public Power Corporation S.A. – Herakleio Department
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	1,600 L	Type 2/3	Linoperamata Herakleio	BP HELLAS S.A.
OILER 60	200 L	Type 2/3	Linoperamata Herakleio	PETROGAZ S.A.
OILER 60	1,800 L	Type 2/3	Linoperamata Herakleio	EKO ABEE I & II
OILER 60	250 L	Type 2/3	Marina Lefkas	Marina Lefkas
FINASOL	1,660 L	Type 2	Markopoulo Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
OILER 60	200 L	Type 2/3	Mastihari Kos	EKOTA S.A. Kos
OILER 60	1,470 L	Type 2/3	Mastihari Kos	Public Power Corporation S.A. – Kos Department
OIL DISPERSER	840 L	Type 2	Mastihari Kos	Public Power Corporation S.A. – Kos Department
OILER 60	800 L	Type 2/3	Megara	DESFA
FINA SOL	1,527 L	Type 2	Mesologgi Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	6,640 L	Type 2	Milos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	668 L	Type 2	Mithimna Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
OILER - 60	100 L	Type 2/3	Mithimna Port Authority	PETROGAZ S.A.
FINASOL	2,905 L	Type 2	Mitilini	Marine Environment Protection Division
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	800 L	Type 2/3	Mitilini	Marine Environment Protection Division
OIL DISPERSER	1,050 L	Type 2	Monolithos Thira	Public Power Corporation S.A. - Thira Department
FINA SOL	332 L	Type 2	Moudros Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	2,988 L	Type 2	Mykonos Tourlos	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	1,328 L	Type 2	Myrina Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	800 L	Type 2/3	Myrina Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	2,490 L	Type 2	Nafplio Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division

Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics*	Location	Contact point / Owner
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	2,700 L	Type 2/3	Naousa Parou	Public Power Corporation S.A. – Paros Department
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	200 L	Type 2/3	Nea Peramos	Zouplios Dry Dock
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	4,600 L	Type 2/3	Neapolis Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
OILER 60	300 L	Type 2/3	Nidri Lefkadas	Lefkada Port Fund
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	2,000 L	Type 2/3	Pachi	HELPE PACHI
OILER 60	800 L	Type 2/3	Pachi	HELPE PACHI
OILER 60	100 L	Type 2/3	Panormos Area	ELINOIL S.A.
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	2,310 L	Type 2/3	Patra	CHRIS OIL
FINA SOL	6,557 L	Type 2	Patra Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	12,800 L	Type 2/3	Patra Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SEA WASH No2	2,000 L	Type 3	Patra Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	2,000 L	Type 2/3	Pigadia Karpathos	Public Power Corporation S.A. - Karpathos Department
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	4,800 L	Type 2/3	Piraeus Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	1,660 L	Type 2	Poros Kefallinias Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	3,200 L	Type 2/3	Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	9,296 L	Type 2	Port Authority of Isthmia	Marine Environment Protection Division
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	5,400 L	Type 2/3	Port of Thessaloniki	ILIAS ORFANIDIS
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	1,000 L	Type 2/3	Port of Volos	ILIAS ORFANIDIS
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	1,600 L	Type 2/3	Port of Antikira	DIA .V. PE.TH.B. S.A.
FINA SOL	1,660 L	Type 2	Porto Heli Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
OILER 60	800 L	Type 2/3	Porto Lagos	ELINOIL S.A.
FINA SOL	365 L	Type 2	Porto Lagos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	5,312 L	Type 2	Preveza Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	5,312 L	Type 2	Pylos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division

Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics*	Location	Contact point / Owner
FINASOL	1,660 L	Type 2	Rafina Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SEA HORSE	2,000 L	Type 3	Rafina Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	1,660 L	Type 2	Rethymno Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	4,150 L	Type 2	Rodost Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	2,600 L	Type 2/3	Rodost Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	800 L	Type 2/3	Rodost Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	540 L	Type 2/3	Saint George	EKO ABEE
OILER 60	8,000 L	Type 2/3	Saint Nikolaos Bay	Public Power Corporation S.A. – Lavrio Department
OILER 60	860 L	Type 2/3	Saint Nikolaos Bay	DOW CHEMICAL HELLAS S.A.
FINA SOL	2,158 L	Type 2	Saint Nikolaos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	720 L	Type 2/3	Saint Onoufrios Chania	SHELL HELLAS
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	1,400 L	Type 2/3	Saint Onoufrios Chania	SILK OIL S.A.
CHEMO	2,400 L	Type 3	Samos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	3,000 L	Type 2/3	Samos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	800 L	Type 2/3	Samos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	664 L	Type 2	Sigri Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
OILER 60	2,000 L	Type 2	Siteia Atherinolakkos	Public Power Corporation S.A. - Siteia Department
OILER 60	2,200 L	Type 2/3	Skaramangkas	Skaramangkas Shipyards
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	2,200 L	Type 2/3	Skaramangkas	EKO ABEE Skaramangkas
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	4,000 L	Type 2/3	Skaramangkas	EPE
FINA SOL	498 L	Type 2	Skiathos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
UNICLEAN OSD ENVIRO CONCETRATE	1,000 L	Type 2	Soroni Rodos	Public Power Corporation S.A.- Rodos Department
OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	200 L	Type 2/3	Sousaki Korinth	FULGOR S.A.

Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics*	Location	Contact point / Owner
OILER 60	32,000 L	Type 2/3	St. Theodoroi Korinth	Motor Oil Hellas Refineries S.A.
FINA SOL	1,328 L	Type 2	Stratoni Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	2,000 L	Type 2/3	Stylida Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	2,520 L	Type 2/3	Syros	Public Power Corporation S.A. – Syros Department
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	2,000 L	Type 2/3	Syros	NEORION SHIPYARDS S.A.
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	2,000 L	Type 2/3	Syros	SEKAVIN S.A.
FINA SOL	8,051 L	Type 2	Syros Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	3,000 L	Type 2/3	Syros Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	11,000 L	Type 2/3	Thessaloniki	HELPE SA
OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	1,450 L	Type 2/3	Thessaloniki	MAMIDOIL JETOIL S.A.
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	400 L	Type 2/3	Thessaloniki	AGET HERCULES
OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	1,000 L	Type 2/3	Thessaloniki Port	Authority of Hessaloniki Port
CHEMO	3,600 L	Type 3	Thessaloniki Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	13,200 L	Type 2/3	Thessaloniki Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
OIL SPILL ELIMINATOR	9,000 L	Type 3	Thessaloniki Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	3,320 L	Type 2	Thira Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	332 L	Type 2	Tolo Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	2,000 L	Type 2/3	Tsiggeli Almirou Magnisia	SOVEL S.A. / Aeiforos S.A.
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	2,000 L	Type 2/3	Tsiggeli Almirou Magnisia	MILLI LOULI S.A.
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	2,000 L	Type 2/3	VATHI AVLIDAS	AGET HERCULES
FINA SOL	2,822 L	Type 2	VESSEL No 401	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	7,500 L	Type 2/3	VESSEL No 413	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	3,000 L	Type 2/3	VESSEL No 414	Marine Environment Protection Division
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	800 L	Type 2/3	VESSEL No 414	Marine Environment Protection Division

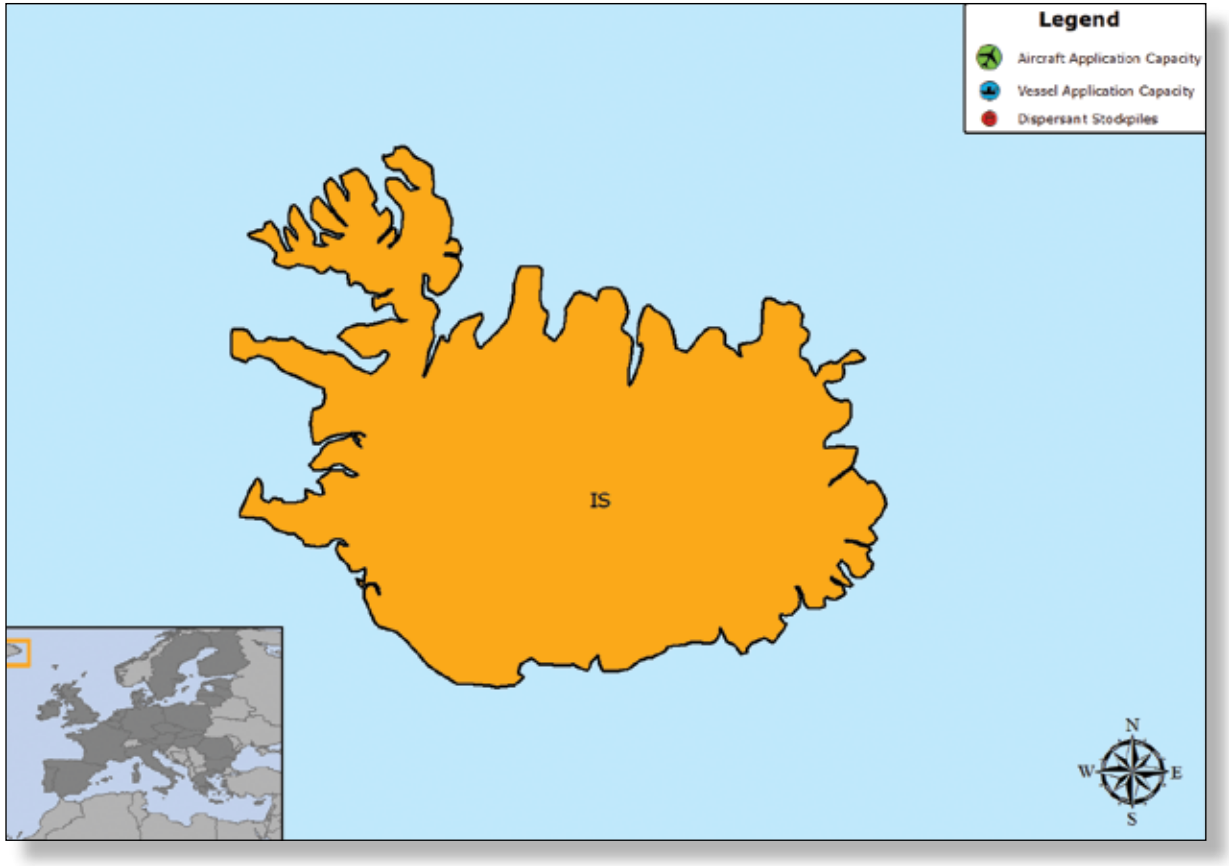
Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics*	Location	Contact point / Owner
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	3,600 L	Type 2/3	VESSEL No 415	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	580 L	Type 2/3	VESSEL No 416	Marine Environment Protection Division
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	800 L	Type 2/3	VESSEL No 416	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	9,000 L	Type 2/3	VESSEL No 417	Marine Environment Protection Division
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	800 L	Type 2/3	VESSEL No 417	Marine Environment Protection Division
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	800 L	Type 2/3	VESSEL No 420	Marine Environment Protection Division
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	800 L	Type 2/3	VESSEL No 420	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	12,865 L	Type 2	Volos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	11,200 L	Type 2/3	Volos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	930 L	Type 2/3	Voudis Milos	S & B Industrial Minerals S.A.
OILER 60	1,400 L	Type 2/3	Xaranou Mykonos	Xaranou Mykonos
FINA SOL	1,992 L	Type 2	Ydra Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	498 L	Type 2	Zakynthos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
FINA SOL	800 L	Type 2	Antikyra Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	1,000 L	Type 2/3	Kanava Milos	Public Power Corporation S.A. – Milos Department
FINA SOL	3,320 L	Type 2	Tinos Port Authority	Marine Environment Protection Division

* Type: 1 – Conventional dispersant; 2 – Concentrated dispersant sprayed pre-diluted; 3 - Concentrated dispersant, sprayed undiluted.

VII. SUMMARY

Dispersant use allowed	Authorisation prior to dispersant use required	Connection to contingency plan	Previous experience with dispersant usage	Dispersant testing	Product approval procedure & list of approved dispersants	Dispersant application capability	Dispersant stockpiles	Training and exercises
Yes, as a secondary response option	Yes, from MEPD (Marine Environment Protection Division under Ministry of Citizen Protection	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Shipboard: Yes Aerial: No	Yes, approx. 692,000 L	Yes

ICELAND



Dispersant use allowed

Dispersant testing and approval

Vessel dispersant application capability

Aircraft dispersant application capability

Dispersant stockpiles

Exercises/training involving the use of dispersants

Competent national authority with overall responsibility for oil pollution response at sea:

The Environment Agency of Iceland (EAI) under the auspices of the Ministry of Environment

I. USAGE OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS

The use of oil spill dispersants is allowed as a last resort response option.

No change in the national policy regarding dispersant usage is currently being considered in Iceland.

1.1 National contingency plan

The use of oil spill dispersants is not described in Iceland's National Contingency Plan.

1.2 Previous experience with dispersant usage

Oil spill dispersants have been used in Iceland, minor amounts in harbour spills.

II. DISPERSANT TESTING AND APPROVAL

2.1 Product testing and approval scheme

No standard dispersant approval schemes are in place in Iceland.

2.2 List of approved dispersants

No list of approved dispersants exists in Iceland. The EAI is the competent authority for dispersants approval.

III. RESPONSE STRATEGY

3.1 Authorisation required prior to the dispersant use

During an oil spill incident, an official authorisation is required prior to the dispersant use. The EAI is the responsible authority to grant permission to use dispersants.

3.2 Use restrictions / specific circumstances to use dispersants

A major consideration in the contemplated use of dispersants would be a concern to avoid tainting commercial fish stocks, particularly salmon farms scattered around the coast.

Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No vessel dispersant capability is available				

Aircraft application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No aircraft dispersant spraying equipment				

Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No dispersant stockpiles				

IV. DISPERSANT APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND DISPERSANT STOCKPILES

Iceland does not maintain any vessel or aircraft dispersant application capability, nor does it hold any dispersant stockpiles.

V. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

Iceland has no regular exercises and training programmes established for the use of oil spill dispersants.

VI. RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO OTHER MEMBER STATES IN CASE OF REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

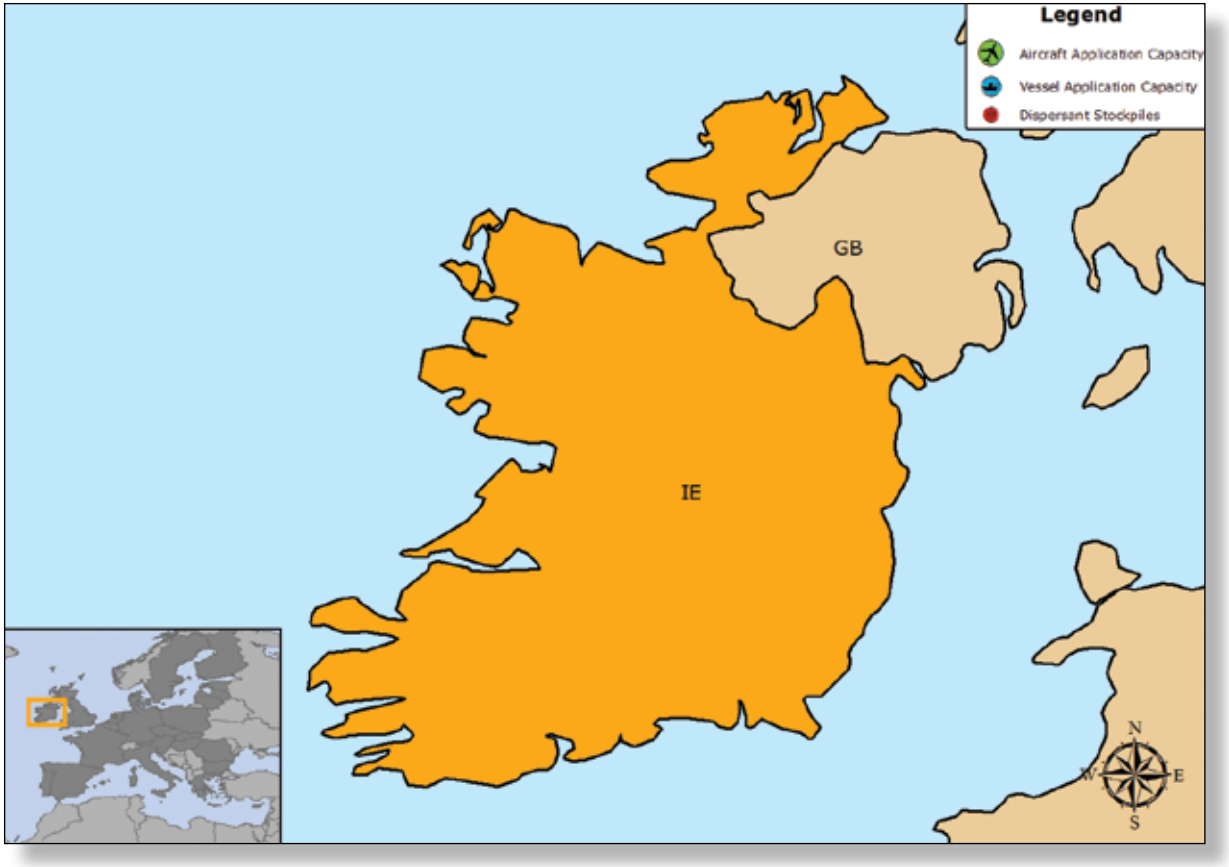
Iceland can not provide assistance to other Member States in case of an oil spill incident requiring the use of dispersants.

VII. SUMMARY

Dispersant use allowed	Authorisation prior to dispersant use required	Connection to contingency plan	Previous experience with dispersant usage	Dispersant testing	Product approval procedure & list of approved dispersants	Dispersant application capability	Dispersant stockpiles	Training and exercises
Yes, as a last resort response option	Yes, from EAI (Environment Agency of Iceland under the auspicious of the Ministry of Environment)	No	Yes	No	No	Shipboard: No Aerial: No	No	No

Vessels conduct controlled burns that are part of a coordinated federal, state and local effort to minimize the amount of oil in the water near the Deepwater Horizon oil spill site in the Gulf of Mexico, Sunday, June 13, 2010 (© USCG by Lt. Cmdr. Paul Rooney).

IRELAND



Dispersant use allowed

Dispersant testing and approval

Vessel dispersant application capability

Aircraft dispersant application capability

Dispersant stockpiles

Exercises/training involving the use of dispersants

Competent national authority with overall responsibility for oil pollution response at sea:

The Irish Coast Guard has the delegated authority of the Department of Transport to authorise and control the use of dispersants in Irish waters

I. USAGE OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS

The use of oil spill dispersants is allowed as a secondary response option. The policy on dispersants is that the use of dispersants in Irish waters is forbidden unless authorised by the Department of Transport, Sea Pollution Act 1991 sect 11 (C). No change in the national policy regarding dispersant usage is currently being considered.

1.1 National contingency plan

The use of oil spill dispersants is expected to be clearly described in Ireland's National Contingency Plan, which is currently being drafted.

1.2 Previous experience with dispersant usage

Oil spill dispersants have not been used in Ireland.

II. DISPERSANT TESTING AND APPROVAL

2.1 Product testing and approval scheme

There exist no standard Irish regulations or formal evaluation procedures for the testing and approval of dispersants. Dispersants which have been tested and approved for use in the UK may be considered for use in Ireland.

2.2 List of approved dispersants

No list of approved dispersants exists in Ireland.

III. RESPONSE STRATEGY

3.1 Authorisation required prior to the dispersant use

Oil spill dispersant may not be used without the authorisation of the Irish Coast Guard unless it is deemed that the immediate situation requires its use to prevent or reduce substantially hazards to human life or limb or to reduce substantially explosion or fire hazards to property. Where any dispersant is used the Irish Coast Guard should be notified immediately.

3.2 Use restrictions / specific circumstances to use dispersants

Dispersant spraying must be authorised by Irish Coast Guard. The Coast Guard must consult with nominated State bodies before authorising dispersant use in the following areas:

- Water depth less than 30 metres
- Inside the straight base lines and the mainland
- Within one nautical mile of charted banks

The decision to use dispersants will be on a case by case basis. The use of dispersants in shallow waters, bays, harbours and inlets may not be authorised except in exceptional circumstances.

IV. DISPERSANT APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND DISPERSANT STOCKPILES

Dispersant stockpiles are not available in Ireland, neither is vessel or aircraft dispersant application capability. When used, dispersants and aircraft dispersant spraying resources are brought in from other European countries (e.g. the UK).

Aircraft dispersant application is also possible through Ireland's arrangements with OSRL/OEARL (Oil Spill Response and East Asia Response Ltd), based in the UK. The Irish Coast Guard is an associate member of the OSRL, which maintains a large inventory of oil pollution response equipment, including dispersant spraying capability.

V. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

Ireland has no regular exercises and training programmes established for the use of oil spill dispersants.

Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No vessel dispersant capability is available				

Aircraft application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No aircraft dispersant application capability is available				

Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No dispersant stockpiles				

VI. RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO OTHER MEMBER STATES IN CASE OF REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

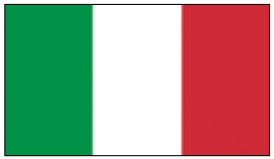
Ireland can not provide assistance to other Member States in case of an oil spill incident requiring the use of dispersants.

VII. SUMMARY

See table below.

Dispersant use allowed	Authorisation prior to dispersant use required	Connection to contingency plan	Previous experience with dispersant usage	Dispersant testing	Product approval procedure & list of approved dispersants	Dispersant application capability	Dispersant stockpiles	Training and exercises
Yes, as a secondary response option	Yes, from the Irish Coast Guard	Yes	No	No	No / Acceptance of dispersants approved for use by UK	Shipboard: No Aerial: No	No	No

Dispersant drums (© ITOPF).



ITALY

Dispersant use allowed

Dispersant testing and approval

Vessel dispersant application capability

Aircraft dispersant application capability

Dispersant stockpiles

Exercises/training involving the use of dispersants

Competent national authority with overall responsibility for oil pollution response at sea:

The Ministry for Environment and Territory and Sea

I. USAGE OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS

The use of oil spill dispersants is allowed as a secondary response option.

No change in the national policy regarding dispersant usage is currently being considered.

1.1 National contingency plan

The use of dispersants is clearly described in Italy's National Contingency Plan.

1.2 Previous experience with dispersant usage

No.

II. DISPERSANT TESTING AND APPROVAL

2.1 Product testing and approval scheme

A standard approval scheme for marine de-polluting products was defined by the Italian Ministry for Environment and Territory and Sea. A Decree Law defining procedures for recognising the suitability of dispersant and absorbent products to be used at sea for the clearance of contamination by hydrocarbon oils was issued in December 2002.

These procedures were prepared by a group of experts belonging to the main Italian research institutions: ICRAM (Central Institute for the Scientific Research Applied to the Sea), APAT (Agency for Environmental Protection and Technical Services), ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità), IRSA-CNR (Water Research Institute of the National Research Council) and include analyses on the effectiveness, toxicity, biodegradability, stability and bioaccumulation of de-polluting products with dispersant or absorbent action. The methods, selection criteria and laboratory responsible for these tests are presented in the tables.

The Ministry for Environment and Territory and Sea, is the competent authority for dispersants approval.

2.2 List of approved dispersants

A regularly updated list of dispersants approved for use at sea is available on the Ministry for Environment and Territory and Sea website (http://www.tutelamare.it). According to this list, selected dispersants have been approved for use in Italy.

III. RESPONSE STRATEGY

3.1 Authorisation required prior to the dispersant use

During an oil spill incident, an official authorisation is required prior to the dispersant use. The Ministry for Environment and Territory and Sea is the responsible authority to grant permission to use dispersants.

3.2 Use restrictions / specific circumstances to use dispersants

The use of dispersants may be considered as a response option to an oil spill when mechanical recovery is impossible and sensitive ecological resources are at risk. Dispersant use is decided on a case-by-case basis.

Test	Method	Selection criteria	Laboratory
Effectiveness	National Decree Law 12/2002	> 60%	Private and public laboratories authorised by the General Directorate for Nature Protection of the Italian Ministry for Environment and Territory at Sea
Toxicity	Acute Toxicity in Algae (Phaeodactylum tricornutum and Skeletonema costatum) EN ISO 10253: 1995	LC50 > 1 mg/L	
	Acute Toxicity in marine crustacean (Mysidopsis bahia) IRSA-CNR: VIGANO L. (1996)	LC50 > 1 mg/L	
	Acute Toxicity in marine fish (Dicentrarchus labrax) OECD N. 203 (17 July 1992)	LC50 > 1 mg/L	
	Chronic Toxicity in marine crustacean (Mysidopsis bahia) RSA-CNR: VIGANO L. (1996)	NOEC > 0.1 mg/L	
	Chronic Toxicity in marine fish (Dicentrarchus labrax) OECD N. 204(4 April 1984)	NOEC > 0.1 mg/L	
Biodegradability	OECD n. 306 (17 July 1992)	Reduction in Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC) ≥ 70% in at least 28 days	
Stability	National Decree Law 12/2002	Remains nearly unchanged within 2 hours with acceptable deviations within 10%.	
Bioaccumulation	National Decree Law 12/2002	The negative logarithm of the octanol-water partition coefficient (log Pow) ≤ 3	

EN ISO – European Normalization International Organization for Standardization

IRSA-CNR – Water Research Institute – National Research Council (Istituto di Ricerca Sulle Acque – Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche)

OECD - Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

NOEC – no observed effect concentration

LC50 – 50% Lethal Concentration

The General Directorate for Nature Protection of the Italian Ministry for Environment and Territory and Sea, in collaboration with the Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA), the Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS) and The Capitanerie di Porto – Coast Guard Corp, is elaborating new procedures for dispersant testing and approval that presumably will come into effect during next year.

List of approved dispersants		
BIOVERSAL HC	CHIMSPERSE	F-500
CLEANING ECO 83	NTI 53 E101 S.P. NAT B. STIM-1	

IV. DISPERSANT APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND DISPERSANT STOCKPILES

Vessel dispersant application capability (shipboard spraying equipment and specialised response vessels) is available to the Italian Government through arrangements with the private sector (Castalia Ecolmar) and is allocated to various ports around the country.

Aircraft dispersant application capability is not available in Italy. Stockpiles of dispersants are available in Italy (around 28,000 L) through arrangements with the private sector (Castalia Ecolmar).

V. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

No.

VI. RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO OTHER MEMBER STATES IN CASE OF REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

No.

Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment

Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
Deep-sea Supply Vessel	10	Suitable for deep-sea and international shipping with a minimum speed of 12 knots, have technical and mechanical equipment, which will permit recovery of hydrocarbons, solid materials and carcasses, chemical attack of pollutants, and fire and rescue. The ability to recoil (storage of oil) is over 200 cubic meters.	Harbour of Genova, Livorno, Civitavecchia, Lipari, Trapani, Otranto, Ortona, Ravenna, Trieste, Olbia/Golfo Aranci	Castalia Ecolmar
Coastal supply vessels	25	Suitable for coastal shipping with a minimum speed of 10 knots, have technical and mechanical equipment, which will permit recovery of hydrocarbons, solid materials and carcasses, chemical attack of pollutants, and fire and rescue. The ability to recoil (storage of oil) is over 40 cubic meters.	Harbour of Imperia, Savona, La Spezia, Piombino, Porto S. Stefano, Fiumicino, Formia, Salerno, Cetraro, Milazzo, Augusta, Porto Palo di Capo Passero, Santa Margherita Ligure, Licata, Arbatax, Crotone, Corigliano Calabro, S.A.Militello, Bari, Manfredonia, Ancona, Venezia, Cagliari , Oristano, Porto Torres,	Castalia Ecolmar
Spraying equipment (dispersant spraying equipment)	35		On supply vessels	Castalia Ecolmar

Aircraft application - dispersant spraying equipment

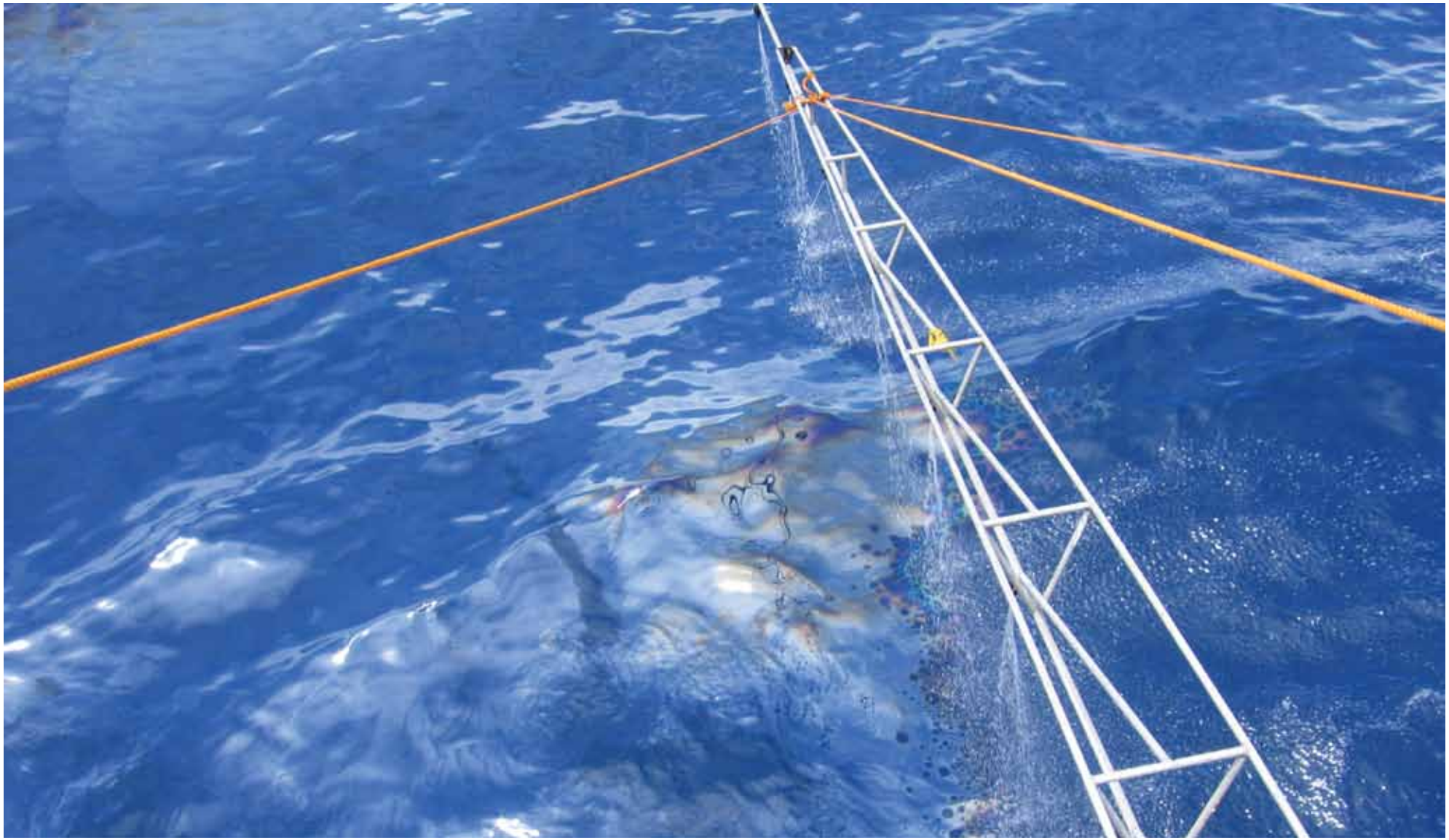
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No aircraft dispersant application capability is available				

Dispersant stockpiles

Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics*	Location	Contact point / Owner
BIOVERSAL HC	1,400 L		Civitavecchia harbour	
BIOVERSAL HC/CLEANING ECO 83	1,000 L		Deep-sea supply vessels	Castalia Ecolmar
	1,250 L		Coastal supply vessels	Castalia Ecolmar

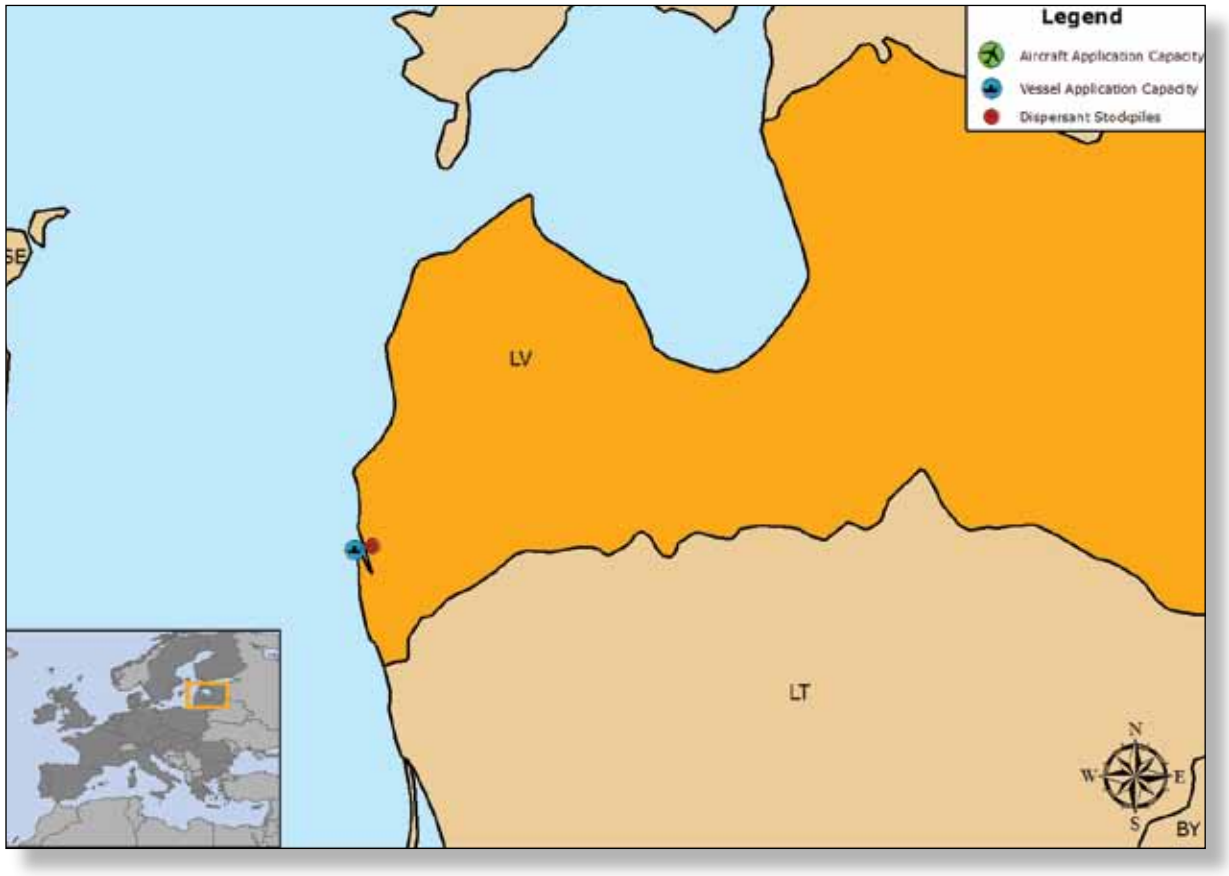
VII. SUMMARY

Dispersant use allowed	Authorisation prior to dispersant use required	Connection to contingency plan	Previous experience with dispersant usage	Dispersant testing	Product approval procedure & list of approved dispersants	Dispersant application capability	Dispersant stockpiles	Training and exercises
Yes, as a secondary response option	Yes, from the Ministry for Environment and Territory and Sea	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Shipboard: Yes Aerial: No	Yes, approx. 28,000 L	No



Dispersant spraying arm (© ITOPF).

LATVIA



Dispersant use allowed	Dispersant testing and approval	Vessel dispersant application capability	Aircraft dispersant application capability	Dispersant stockpiles	Exercises/training involving the use of dispersants

Competent national authority with overall responsibility for oil pollution response at sea:

The Latvian Coast Guard (Naval Forces Flotilla) is the competent executive authority for dealing with oil pollution response at sea.

The State Environmental Service under the Ministry of Environment is the coordinating authority for implementation of the National Oil and HNS Contingency Plan.

The State Environmental Service is the competent authority for granting permission for dispersant use

I. USAGE OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS

The use of oil spill dispersants is allowed as a last resort response option. Use of dispersants is generally prohibited, but individual permit may be issued for a single application use.

No change in the national policy regarding dispersant usage is currently being considered. At regional level, Latvia is following the discussions that are being undertaken within the framework of the Helsinki Commission regarding new opportunities for the usage of dispersants in the Baltic Sea.

1.1 National contingency plan

The procedure for granting permits for dispersant use is clearly described in the National Oil and HNS Contingency Plan.

1.2 Previous experience with dispersant usage

Oil spill dispersants have not been used in Latvia.

II. DISPERSANT TESTING AND APPROVAL

2.1 Product testing and approval scheme

No standard dispersant testing or approval scheme is in place in Latvia. The Laboratory of the Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre SC Ltd. may carry out testing of dispersant hazards to human health; the Latvian Institute of Aquatic Ecology may carry out dispersant toxicity tests.

2.2 List of approved dispersants

No list of approved dispersants exists in Latvia.

III. RESPONSE STRATEGY

3.1 Authorisation required prior to the dispersant use

During an oil spill incident, an official authorisation is required prior to the dispersant use. The State Environmental Service is the competent authority for granting permission for dispersant use.

3.2 Use restrictions / specific circumstances to use dispersants

The use of dispersants may be considered as a response option to an oil spill when mechanical recovery is impossible and sensitive ecological resources are at risk. Dispersant use is decided on a case-by-case basis by the State Environmental Service experts.

IV. DISPERSANT APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND DISPERSANT STOCKPILES

Latvia possesses limited vessel dispersant application capability: one dispersant spray unit for a vessel of opportunity. No aircraft dispersant application capability is available. Very limited dispersant stockpiles are available in Latvia.

V. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

Latvia has no regular exercises and training programmes established for the use of oil spill dispersants.

VI. RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO OTHER MEMBER STATES IN CASE OF REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Latvia could provide the following types of assistance to other Member States in case of an oil spill incident requiring the use of dispersants:

- Dispersant application equipment: One dispersant spray unit for a vessel of opportunity;
- Dispersants: 2,000 L of dispersant concentrate Dasic Slickgone NS.

Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
Diesel driven dispersant spraying system*	1 self-sufficient set	Max. dispersant rate in flow 100 L/min	Port of Liepaja	MRCC Riga/ Naval Forces Flotilla

Aircraft application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
* Currently installed on a sea barge JL-1, may be installed on an aircraft				

Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics***	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
Dasic Slickgone NS	2,000 L	Type 2/3	Port of Liepaja	MRCC Riga/ Naval Forces Flotilla

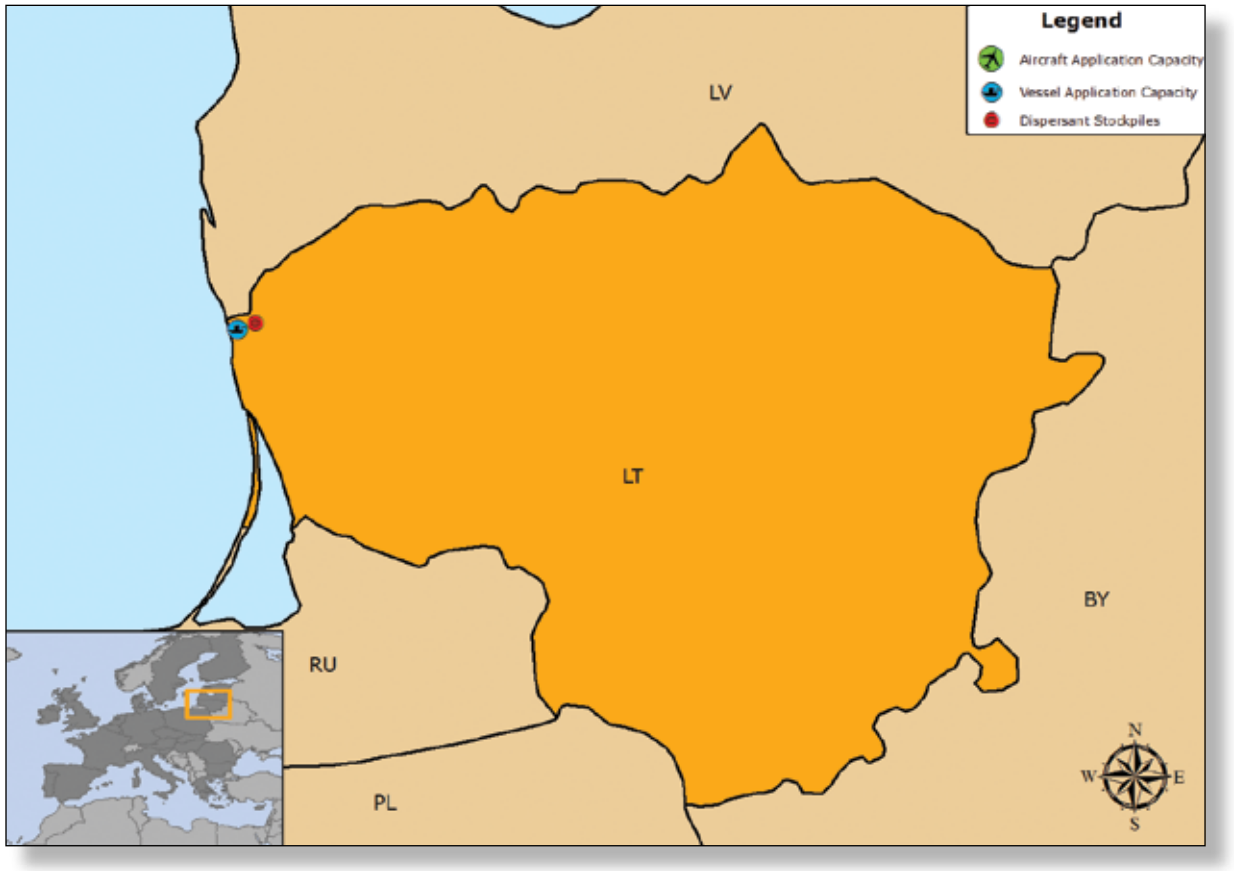
* Type: 1 – Conventional dispersant; 2 – Concentrated dispersant sprayed pre-diluted; 3 - Concentrated dispersant, sprayed undiluted.

VII. SUMMARY

Dispersant use allowed	Authorisation prior to dispersant use required	Connection to contingency plan	Previous experience with dispersant usage	Dispersant testing	Product approval procedure & list of approved dispersants	Dispersant application capability	Dispersant stockpiles	Training and exercises
Yes, as a last resort response option	Yes, from State Environmental Service	Yes	No	No	No	Shipboard: Yes, limited Aerial: No	Yes, 2,000 L	No

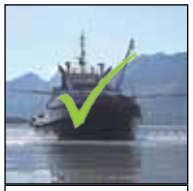
Refilling with dispersants (© USCG by Air Force Techn. Sgt. Prentice Colter).

LITHUANIA



Dispersant use allowed

Dispersant testing and approval



Vessel dispersant application capability

Aircraft dispersant application capability

Dispersant stockpiles

Exercises/training involving the use of dispersants

Competent national authority with overall responsibility for oil pollution response at sea:

The Naval Force Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre of Ministry of National defence

I. USAGE OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS

The use of oil spill dispersants is allowed as a last resort response option.

1.1 National contingency plan

The use of oil spill dispersants is not described in Lithuania's National Contingency Plan. Currently Lithuania is preparing the order of Minister of Environment of issuance of permits to use chemicals in oil spills in the marine area. The marine area working plan indicated the need to issue permits to use dispersants. These will be issued by The Regional Environmental Protection Department of the Ministry of Environment.

1.2 Previous experience with dispersant usage

Oil spill dispersants have been used twice in Lithuania, since 1990.

II. DISPERSANT TESTING AND APPROVAL

2.1 Product testing and approval scheme

No standard dispersant approval scheme is in place in Lithuania. The procedure which is usually followed is that the company selling the dispersant has to provide the Regional Environmental Protection Department of the Ministry of Environment with the exact description of the product, including a sanitary certificate, a safety data sheet of the product and other relevant information, against which the decision on the dispersant approval is made on a case by case basis. Laboratory testing of dispersants is not being performed in Lithuania, which uses relevant information on laboratory dispersant testing performed in other countries.

2.2 List of approved dispersants

No list of approved dispersants exists in Lithuania.

III. RESPONSE STRATEGY

3.1 Authorisation required prior to the dispersant use

During an oil spill incident, an official authorisation is required prior to the dispersant use. The Region Environmental Protection Department of the Ministry of Environment is the competent authority for granting permission for dispersant use.

3.2 Use restrictions / specific circumstances to use dispersants

Due to the sensitive ecology of the Baltic Sea, it has been internationally agreed in the Helsinki Convention that the oil combating policy of Baltic Sea countries is based on the mechanical recovery of oil. The Helsinki Convention allows the use of chemicals only with very strict limitations.

IV. DISPERSANT APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND DISPERSANT STOCKPILES

Vessel dispersant application platforms are used in Lithuania and two sets of dispersant spraying system are available. No aircraft dispersant application capability is available. Limited dispersant stockpiles are available to the Butinge offshore oil terminal.

V. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

Annual exercises (2 times/year) with Butinge offshore oil terminal. International exercises such as BALEX DELTA, Oil spill exercises with Polish and Russian (Kaliningrad district) MRCCs.

VI. RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO OTHER MEMBER STATES IN CASE OF REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

SAR vessel SAKIAI with equipment and crew.

Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
Vessel dispersant application platforms with portable dispersant spray system	1		Port of Klaipeda	The NAVY of the Lithuanian Armed Forces
Vessel dispersant application platforms with portable dispersant spray system	1		Butinge offshore oil terminal	Butinge offshore oil terminal

Aircraft application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
No aircraft dispersant application capability is available				

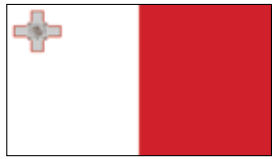
Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics***	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
SIMPLE GREEN	400 L	Type 2/3	Butinge offshore oil terminal	Butinge offshore oil terminal

* Type: 1 – Conventional dispersant; 2 – Concentrated dispersant sprayed pre-diluted; 3 - Concentrated dispersant, sprayed undiluted.

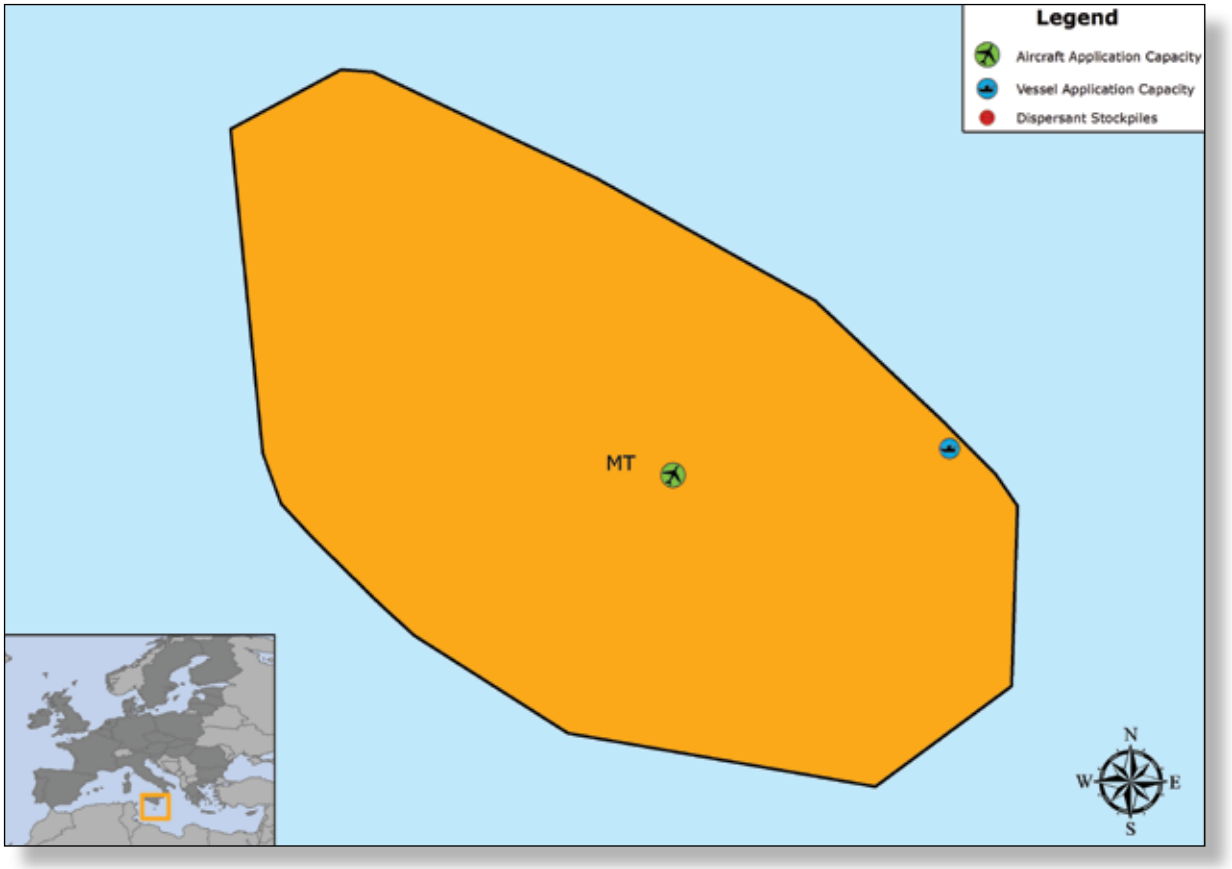
VII. SUMMARY

Dispersant use allowed	Authorisation prior to dispersant use required	Connection to contingency plan	Previous experience with dispersant usage	Dispersant testing	Product approval procedure & list of approved dispersants	Dispersant application capability	Dispersant stockpiles	Training and exercises
Yes, as a last resort response option	Yes, from the Region Environmental Protection Department of the Ministry of Environment	No	Yes	No	No	Shipboard: Yes, limited Aerial: No	Yes, approx. 400 L	Yes

Oil dispersant is carefully pumped from tanks into a Basler BT-67 fixed wing aircraft, which will deploy its load over the oil spill of the Deepwater Horizon, Gulf of Mexico, May 5 2010 (© USCG by Petty Officer 3rd class Stephen Lehmann).



MALTA



Dispersant use allowed

Dispersant testing and approval

Vessel dispersant application capability

Aircraft dispersant application capability

Dispersant stockpiles

Exercises/training involving the use of dispersants

Competent national authority with overall responsibility for oil pollution response at sea:

The Authority for Transport in Malta (TM)

I. USAGE OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS

Mechanical recovery is favoured over the use of dispersants, however their application may be allowed as a secondary response option.

A change in the national policy for dispersant use by the Malta Environment and Planning Authority (MEPA) is underway.

1.1 National contingency plan

The use of dispersants is addressed in Malta's National Contingency Plan.

1.2 Previous experience with dispersant usage

Oil spill dispersants have not been used in Malta.

II. DISPERSANT TESTING AND APPROVAL

2.1 Product testing and approval scheme

Product testing and approval scheme will be developed in line with the new policy on dispersant use.

2.2 List of approved dispersants

The Malta Environment and Planning Authority (MEPA) is developing more detailed procedures for dispersant use. A list of approved dispersants will also be issued in the future.

III. RESPONSE STRATEGY

3.1 Authorisation required prior to the dispersant use

During an oil spill incident, an official authorisation from relevant authorities, specifically environment, will be required prior to the dispersant use.

3.2 Use restrictions / specific circumstances to use dispersants

The policy for dispersant use is presently being developed.

IV. DISPERSANT APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND DISPERSANT STOCKPILES

Malta may make use of vessels such as tugs, patrol craft, workboats and Civil Protection craft to apply dispersants. Limited aircraft dispersant application capability is available. Currently there are no viable dispersant stockpiles.

V. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

No regular training and exercises are established yet but may be included in line with the new dispersant policy.

VI. RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO OTHER MEMBER STATES IN CASE OF REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

No resources are available to other Member States in case of a request for assistance.

Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
Boatspray 1000	3	Vessel mounted	Kordin	Oil Pollution Response Module (OPRM)

Aircraft application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
TCR Helitask	2	Helicopter system	Qormi	Oil Pollution Response Module (OPRM)

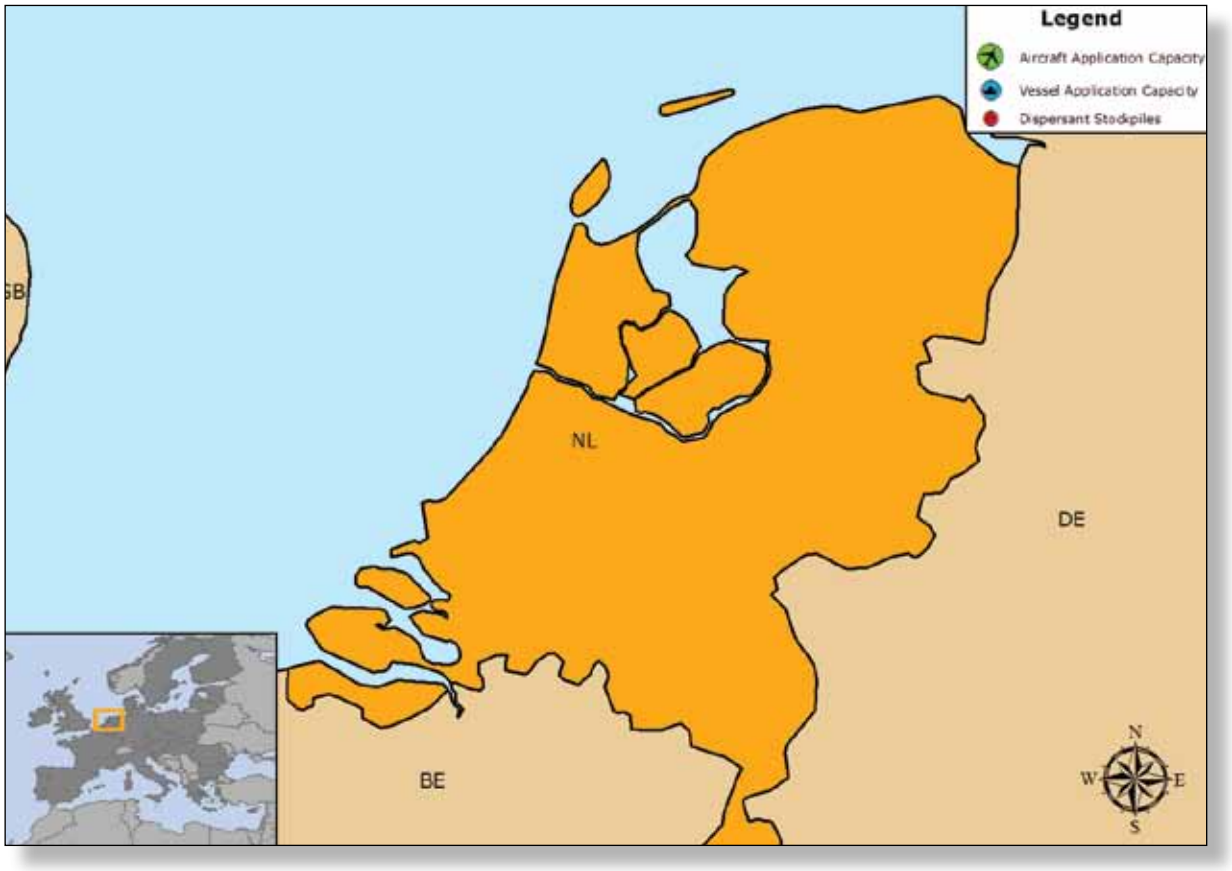
Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
No dispersant stockpiles				

VII. SUMMARY

Dispersant use allowed	Authorisation prior to dispersant use required	Connection to contingency plan	Previous experience with dispersant usage	Dispersant testing	Product approval procedure & list of approved dispersants	Dispersant application capability	Dispersant stockpiles	Training and exercises
Yes, as a secondary response option	Yes	Yes	No	No (under development)	No (under development)	Shipboard: Yes, limited Aerial: Yes, limited	No	No

Oil dispersant is carefully pumped from tanks into a Basler BT-67 fixed wing aircraft, which will deploy its load over the oil spill of the Deepwater Horizon, Gulf of Mexico, May 5 2010 (© USCG by Petty Officer 3rd class Stephen Lehmann).

THE NETHERLANDS



Dispersant use allowed

Dispersant testing and approval

Vessel dispersant application capability

Aircraft dispersant application capability

Dispersant stockpiles

Exercises/training involving the use of dispersants

Competent national authority with overall responsibility for oil pollution response at sea:

The Netherlands Coast Guard, operationally assisted by RWS Noordzee

I. USAGE OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS

The use of oil spill dispersants is allowed as one of the response options.

The use of dispersants is allowed and a decision tree (flowchart) is under construction.

1.1 National contingency plan

The use of dispersants is clearly described in Netherlands's National Contingency Plan.

1.2 Previous experience with dispersant usage

Oil spill dispersants have been used in Netherlands only for testing purposes (Ref. RWS-NIOZ oil on water trials in September 2009).

II. DISPERSANT TESTING AND APPROVAL

2.1 Product testing and approval scheme

The Netherlands is planning to make arrangements with the UK in order to call upon their assets for dispersant spraying.

This will also imply that the UK testing/approval procedures will be applicable for NL waters.

2.2 List of approved dispersants

The list of approval dispersants included in the Bonn Agreement Manual.

III. RESPONSE STRATEGY

3.1 Authorisation required prior to the dispersant use

During an oil spill incident, an official authorisation is required prior to the dispersant use. The RWS Noordzee, Netherlands Coast Guard is the competent authority for granting permission for dispersant use. A test run will be made to study the effectiveness by the Netherlands RWS Water Dienst that will follow the procedures applicable in the UK and agreements in EMSA/CTG.

3.2 Use restrictions / specific circumstances to use dispersants

Depending on the type and quantity of the oil slick, a response plan will be made considering the best response means.

If applicable then the following conditions should be met:

- oil volume > 300 m^3; layer thickness 50-200 µm and water depth > 20 m;
- oil volume < 200 m^3; layer thickness 50-200 µm and water depth > 5 m.

No operational limitations exist when:

- There is sufficient visibility (with regard to spray aircraft)
- Oil is one slick or more then one big slicks
- Layer thickness is over 50 µm
- Viscosity is < 5000 cSt
- Wind force between 3 and 7 Bft.

Ecologically sensitive situations and areas have been identified.

IV. DISPERSANT APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND DISPERSANT STOCKPILES

The Netherlands has no intention to stock dispersants and would seek assistance from UK since they have both the dispersants and the spraying aircraft.

V. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

The Netherlands has no regular exercises and training programmes established for the use of oil spill dispersants.

VI. RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO OTHER MEMBER STATES IN CASE OF REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

The Netherlands could provide the following types of assistance to other Member States in case of an oil spill incident requiring the use of dispersants:

- The decision tree is available for information to other Member States;
- Aerial surveillance.

Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No vessel dispersant capability is available				

Aircraft application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No aircraft dispersant application capability is available				

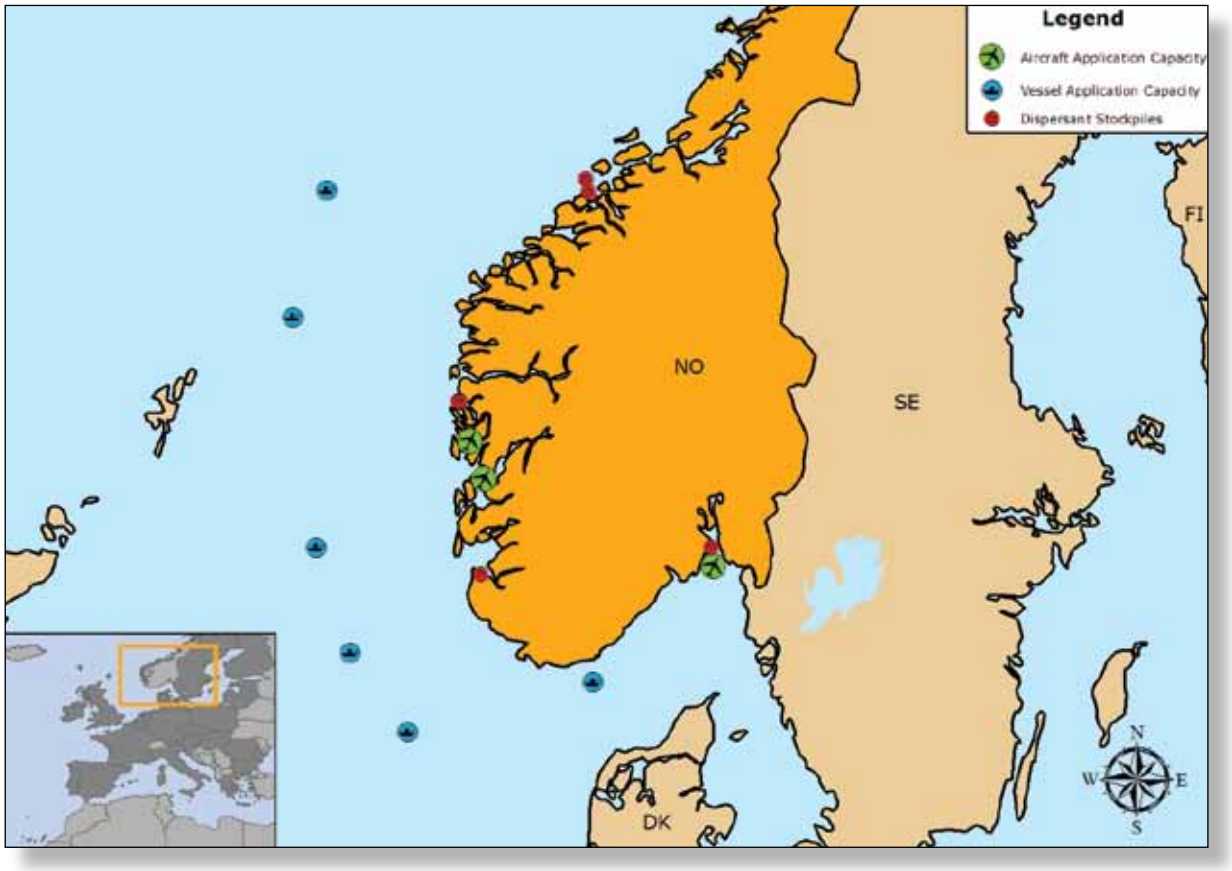
Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No dispersant stockpiles				

VII. SUMMARY

Dispersant use allowed	Authorisation prior to dispersant use required	Connection to contingency plan	Previous experience with dispersant usage	Dispersant testing	Product approval procedure & list of approved dispersants	Dispersant application capability	Dispersant stockpiles	Training and exercises
Yes, as a response option	Yes, from RWS Noordzee, Netherlands Coast Guard	Yes	Yes, only for testing purposes	No	No / Acceptance of dispersants included in the Bonn Agreement Manual	Shipboard: No Aerial: No	No	No

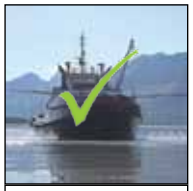
A spotter plane locates oil spilled by the mobile offshore drilling unit, Deepwater Horizon, and vectors a plane loaded with oil dispersant to the site off the shore of Louisiana, May 5, 2010. To date, the unified response has dropped a total of 156, 364 gallons of oil dispersant on the oil spill (© USCG by Petty Officer 3rd class Stephen Lehmann).

NORWAY



Dispersant use allowed

Dispersant testing and approval



Vessel dispersant application capability

Aircraft dispersant application capability

Dispersant stockpiles

Exercises/training involving the use of dispersants

Competent national authority with overall responsibility for oil pollution response at sea:

The Norwegian Coastal Authority (NCA)

I. USAGE OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS

The use of oil spill dispersants is allowed as a secondary response option.

A new regulation entered into force in 2009. Due to 24/7 service, the NCA is the competent authority when incidents occur. No change in the national policy regarding dispersant usage.

1.1 National contingency plan

All companies in charge of oil operations (oil terminals, refineries, offshore oil fields) are obliged to consider and document dispersants as an oil spill response method in their contingency plans; the use of dispersants must be documented as a combat strategy in oil spill contingency plans before an incident occurs. The Climate and Pollution Agency (Klif), under the Ministry of Environment, is responsible for pollution preparedness requirements.

1.2 Previous experience with dispersant usage

Oil spill dispersants have been used in Norway in two incidents, one in 2006 and one in 2010 (minor incident). Dispersants have been used in tests (3 times) of dispersant equipment on a planned release at sea. In the tests, oil was released.

II. DISPERSANT TESTING AND APPROVAL

2.1 Product testing and approval scheme

A dispersant testing scheme is in place in Norway. Dispersants shall undergo effectiveness and algae toxicity testing and only if they pass these tests can they be approved for use.

The Climate and Pollution Agency (Klif), under the Ministry of Environment, is the competent authority for dispersants approval.

2.2 List of approved dispersants

No list of approved dispersants exists.

The Climate and Pollution Agency (Klif) is in charge of the regulation concerning dispersants. In Norway there is no approval of dispersants, but the requirements of the regulation must be fulfilled before use.

Test	Method	Selection criteria	Laboratory
Efficacy	IFP * / WSL**	There is no specific threshold for approval, as different oils are used. The aim of the screening is to select the most effective dispersant, the dosage ratios and the "time window" for use of dispersants for the relevant oils.	SINTEF in Trondheim
Toxicity	ISO/ DIS 10253 (Planktonic algae - *Skeletonema costatum*)	EC_{50} > 10 mg/L	Several laboratories

For activities that are producing, handling or dealing with oil, the IFP* (Institut Français du Pétrole) test method is being used, whereas for activities which are not producing or dealing with oil, the WSL** Warren Spring Laboratory test method is used (http://www.mms.gov/tarprojects/590/ExtendedExposureReportFinal.pdf).

ISO/DIS – International Organization for Standardization/ Draft International Standard

EC_{50} – 50% Effective concentration

In addition, Klif and NCA have produced documents that clarify the assessments that must be done before dispersants are used. The assessment involves information on: natural dispersion, vulnerable natural resources/ sensitive areas, depth and distance to shore, possible stranding of oil, chemical dispersability of the oil spill, wind conditions, strategy for spraying of dispersants, operations in darkness, spraying capacity, salinity of the water, surveillance, how to quantify the amount of oil after an operation has been completed.

III. RESPONSE STRATEGY

3.1 Authorisation required prior to the dispersant use

During an oil spill incident, an official authorisation is required prior to the dispersant use. NCA authorises dispersant use in situations where dispersants would be beneficial, but these have not been laid out in a contingency plan as part of requirements from Klif.

3.2 Use restrictions/specific circumstances to use dispersants

Oil spill dispersants are used in Norway when it can be demonstrated that they provide better environmental results than mechanical recovery. Emergency response assessment of whether or not the use of dispersants is the best overall response method for the environment. In general, an assessment is made according to subjects described in 2.2. e.g., dispersants should be used where water exchange is good. In addition, natural resources such as spawning areas and birds in the area are very important factors in the assessment.

IV. DISPERSANT APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND DISPERSANT STOCKPILES

Dispersant stockpiles are available in Norway, mostly through private sector resources.

V. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

In Norway exercises for vessels, aircrafts and personnel involved the use of oil spill dispersants are conducted but not regularly.

VI. RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO OTHER MEMBER STATES IN CASE OF REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Norway could provide assistance to other Member States in case of an oil spill incident requiring the use of dispersants. It will depend on the incident; Norway has dispersants and expertise, mostly in private companies.

Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
Vessels using spray arms	6 offshore vessels	Spray arms in bow and on the ship sides	Distributed among offshore oil fields in Norway	NOFO

Aircraft application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
Helicopter bucket	1	800 L	Bergen	NOFO
Helicopter bucket	1	800 L	Oslofjord	NOFO
Bucket	1	3,000 L	Heidrun offshore area	NOFO

Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics*	Location	Contact point / Owner
DASIC SLICKGONE NS	287,000 L	Type 3	Onboard ships in offshore sector Norway	NOFO
DASIC SLICKGONE NS	44,000 L	Type 3	On the Draugen and Heidrun offshore installations	NOFO
DASIC SLICKGONE NS	59,000 L	Type 3	On shore at "Vestbase" in Kristiansund	NOFO
DASIC SLICKGONE NS	59,000 L	Type 3	On shore at "Vestbase" in Kristiansund	NOFO
DASIC SLICKGONE NS	53,000 L	Type 3	On shore at "Mongstad base" north of Bergen	NOFO
DASIC SLICKGONE NS	131,000 L	Type 3	On shore at "GMC base" in Stavanger	NOFO
DASIC SLICKGONE NS	10,000 L	Type 3	North of Bergen	Hydro Stureterminalen
Corexit 9527	20,000 L	Type 3	Refinery at Slagentangen (Oslofjord)	Exxon Mobile

NOFO: Norwegian Clean Seas Association for Operation Companies

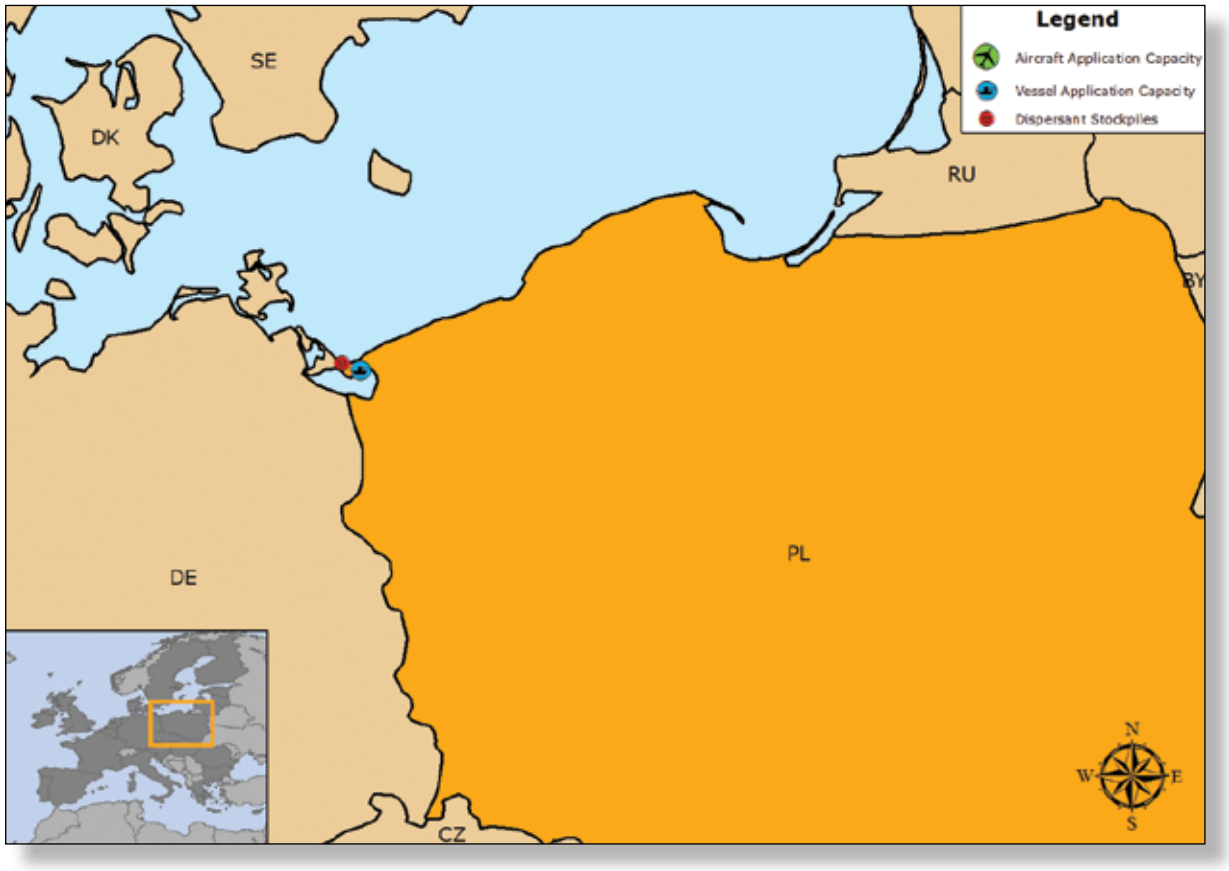
* Type: 1 – Conventional dispersant; 2 – Concentrated dispersant sprayed pre-diluted; 3 - Concentrated dispersant, sprayed undiluted.

VII. SUMMARY

Dispersant use allowed	Authorisation prior to dispersant use required	Connection to contingency plan	Previous experience with dispersant usage	Dispersant testing	Product approval procedure & list of approved dispersants	Dispersant application capability	Dispersant stockpiles	Training and exercises
Yes, as a secondary response option	Yes[1]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, product approval procedures occur. No list of approved dispersants exists	Shipboard: Yes Aerial: Yes, from helicopters	Yes, approx. 650,000 L	Yes

[1] NCA authorises dispersant use in situations where dispersants would be beneficial, but these have not been laid out in a contingency plan as part of requirements from Klif.

POLAND



Dispersant use allowed

Dispersant testing and approval

Vessel dispersant application capability

Aircraft dispersant application capability

Dispersant stockpiles

Exercises/training involving the use of dispersants

Competent national authority with overall responsibility for oil pollution response at sea:

The Director of one of the three regional Maritime Offices, subordinated to the Minister of Maritime Economy

I. USAGE OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS

The use of oil spill dispersants is allowed as a secondary response option.

There is no specified contact point regarding the use of dispersants in Poland. According to Polish law, the Director of one of the three regional Maritime Offices, subordinated to the Minister of Maritime Economy, is the competent authority for that purpose, and the official inquiry contact point – the Department of Maritime and Inland Waters Administration in the Ministry of Infrastructure - could also be considered.

A change in the national policy regarding dispersant usage is currently being considered, following the current discussions within the framework of the Helsinki Commission regarding new opportunities for the usage of dispersants in the Baltic Sea, and in accordance with internal legal and organisational arrangements.

1.1 National contingency plan

The use of dispersants is clearly described in Poland's National Contingency Plan, in Attachment F – "Operations combating to pollution and threats at sea", which describes the use of dispersants in general as a secondary option, especially when the oil comes ashore. Following paragraph F.43 of the Attachment, the use of chemical agents and other non-mechanical means in oil combating is restricted under the relevant HELCOM Recommendation 22/2 regarding Restricted Use of Chemical Agents and Other Non-Mechanical Means in Oil Combating Operations in the Baltic Sea Area.

1.2 Previous experience with dispersant usage

Oil spill dispersants have been used in Poland. The last use of oil spill dispersants in ports was in January 2005, during the oil spill incident in Swinoujscie Harbour, where 90 L of dispersants was used.

II. DISPERSANT TESTING AND APPROVAL

2.1 Product testing and approval scheme

No standard dispersant laboratory testing or approval scheme is in place in Poland.

In an emergency case, Poland would consider the use of any dispersant (concentrates type 2 or 3) from the Bonn Agreement list, that is accepted for use in at least two Bonn Agreement Contracting Parties and which has been subjected to at least two testing procedures for toxicity.

2.2 List of approved dispersants

No list of approved dispersants exists in Poland.

III. RESPONSE STRATEGY

3.1 Authorisation required prior to the dispersant use

During an oil spill incident, an official authorisation is required prior to the dispersant use. The local maritime authorities (Harbour Masters) are the responsible authority to grant permission to use dispersants.

3.2 Use restrictions / specific circumstances to use dispersants

No information provided.

IV. DISPERSANT APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND DISPERSANT STOCKPILES

Limited vessel dispersant spraying capability is available in Poland. No aircraft dispersant application capability is available. A very limited amount of dispersant stock is available in Poland.

V. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

No trainings on exercises.

VI. RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO OTHER MEMBER STATES IN CASE OF REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Lack of capability.

Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
Portable spray unit VIKOMA VIKOSPRAY 1000 (on board vessel CZESLAW II)	1	This unit is equipped with four spray lances with a capacity of 40 L/min, connected by 10 metres hoses to the power unit, which allows continuous chemicals to water dosage	Swinoujscie	Maritime Search and Rescue Service (SAR)

Aircraft application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
No aircraft dispersant application capability is available				

Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics***	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
SINTAN	200 L	Type 2/3	Swinoujscie	Maritime Search and Rescue Service

* Type: 1 – Conventional dispersant; 2 – Concentrated dispersant sprayed pre-diluted; 3 - Concentrated dispersant, sprayed undiluted.

VII. SUMMARY

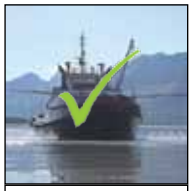
Dispersant use allowed	Authorisation prior to dispersant use required	Connection to contingency plan	Previous experience with dispersant usage	Dispersant testing	Product approval procedure & list of approved dispersants	Dispersant application capability	Dispersant stockpiles	Training and exercises
Yes, as a secondary response option	Yes, from the local maritime authorities (Harbour Masters)	Yes	Yes	No	No / Acceptance of dispersants approved for use by other Bonn Agreement countries	Shipboard: Yes Aerial: No	Yes, 200 L	No

The crew of a Basler BT-67 fixed wing aircraft release oil dispersant over an oil discharge from the mobile offshore drilling unit, Deepwater Horizon, off the shore of Louisiana, May 5, 2010. To date, the unified response has dropped a total of 156,364 gallons of oil dispersant on the oil spill (© USCG by Petty Officer 3rd class Stephen Lehmann).

PORTUGAL

Dispersant use allowed

Dispersant testing and approval



Vessel dispersant application capability

Aircraft dispersant application capability

Dispersant stockpiles

Exercises/training involving the use of dispersants

Competent national authority with overall responsibility for oil pollution response at sea:

The Maritime Authority Directorate General (DGAM)

I. USAGE OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS

The use of oil spill dispersants is allowed as a secondary response option.

The use of dispersants is in principle prohibited in Portugal, and if dispersants are deemed necessary, their use would be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Portugal is trying to improve the decision mechanism to use dispersants.

1.1 National contingency plan

The use of oil spill dispersants is not described in Portugal's National Contingency Plan.

1.2 Previous experience with dispersant usage

Oil spill dispersants have been used in Portugal in 1975 in Leixões (JACOB MAERSK's accident), in 1989 in Sines (MARÃO's accident) and in 1990 in Madeira Island (ARAGON's accident).

II. DISPERSANT TESTING AND APPROVAL

2.1 Product testing and approval scheme

No standard dispersant testing or approval schemes are in place in Portugal.

2.2 List of approved dispersants

No list of approved dispersants exists.

III. RESPONSE STRATEGY

3.1 Authorisation required prior to the dispersant use

During an oil spill incident, an official authorisation is required prior to the dispersant use. The Ministries of Health and Environment are the responsible authorities to grant permission to use dispersants.

3.2 Use restrictions / specific circumstances to use dispersants

The use of dispersants to combat an oil spill is only considered on a case-by-case basis, when the oil spill is offshore, in deep water and away from any sensitive fishery area.

IV. DISPERSANT APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND DISPERSANT STOCKPILES

There is limited ship dispersant application capability, but no aerial capacity. The stock of dispersants is many years old and probably out-of-date.

V. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

Regular exercises and training programmes established for vessels, aircrafts and personnel involved the use of oil spill dispersants are not in place in Portugal. But since 2009 EMSA has provided technical assistance to Portugal on their use, and it should be a component of Portugal's futures exercises.

VI. RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO OTHER MEMBER STATES IN CASE OF REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Portugal could provide dispersant application equipment (one ocean-going ship) to other Member States in case of an oil spill incident requiring the use of dispersants.

Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
Ship	1	Two arms with dispersant spraying equipment	Base Naval de Lisboa	DGAM/NAVY

Aircraft application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
No aircraft dispersant application capability is available				

Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics***	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
No dispersant stockpiles is available (the existing stock of dispersants as many years old and is probably out-of-date)				

VII. SUMMARY

Dispersant use allowed	Authorisation prior to dispersant use required	Connection to contingency plan	Previous experience with dispersant usage	Dispersant testing	Product approval procedure & list of approved dispersants	Dispersant application capability	Dispersant stockpiles	Training and exercises
Yes, as a secondary response option	Yes, from the Ministries of Health and Environment	No	Yes	No	No	Shipboard: Yes, limited Aerial: No	No	No

Marine Spill Response Corporation's C-130 aircraft sprays dispersant on an oil slick south of the Mississippi coastline. The U.S. Coast Guard is working in partnership with BP PLC, local residents and other federal agencies to aid in preventing the spread of oil following the April 20 explosion on mobile offshore drilling unit Deepwater Horizon. (© USCG by US Navy Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class (AW/SW) Jonathen E. Davis).

ROMANIA

Dispersant use allowed

Dispersant testing and approval

Vessel dispersant application capability

Aircraft dispersant application capability

Dispersant stockpiles

Exercises/training involving the use of dispersants

Competent national authority with overall responsibility for oil pollution response at sea:

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry

I. USAGE OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS

The use of oil spill dispersants is not allowed.

1.1 National contingency plan

The use of oil spill dispersants is not described in Romania's National Contingency Plan.

1.2 Previous experience with dispersant usage

Oil spill dispersants have not been used in Romania.

II. DISPERSANT TESTING AND APPROVAL

2.1 Product testing and approval scheme

No standard dispersant testing or approval schemes are in place in Romania.

2.2 List of approved dispersants

No list of approved dispersants exists in Romania.

III. RESPONSE STRATEGY

3.1 Authorisation required prior to the dispersant use

During an oil spill incident, an official authorisation is required prior to the dispersant use.

3.2 Use restrictions / specific circumstances to use dispersants

The use of dispersants is not recommended for the Black Sea (special area according to MARPOL 73/78), but with the recommendation of the Consultative Committee of the Operative Commandment for Marine De-pollution, dispersants could be used as a secondary response under the conditions of requesting an international support, or involving private partnership, but proving that the dispersants used are biodegradable and are on a list of approved dispersants.

IV. DISPERSANT APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND DISPERSANT STOCKPILES

Romania does not maintain any vessel or aircraft dispersant application capability, nor hold any dispersant stockpiles.

V. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

Regular exercises and training programmes established for vessels, aircrafts and personnel involving the use of oil spill dispersants are not in place in Romania, since there is no vessel or aircraft dedicated for dispersants spraying.

VI. RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO OTHER MEMBER STATES IN CASE OF REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Romania can not provide assistance to other Member States in case of an oil spill incident requiring the use of dispersants.

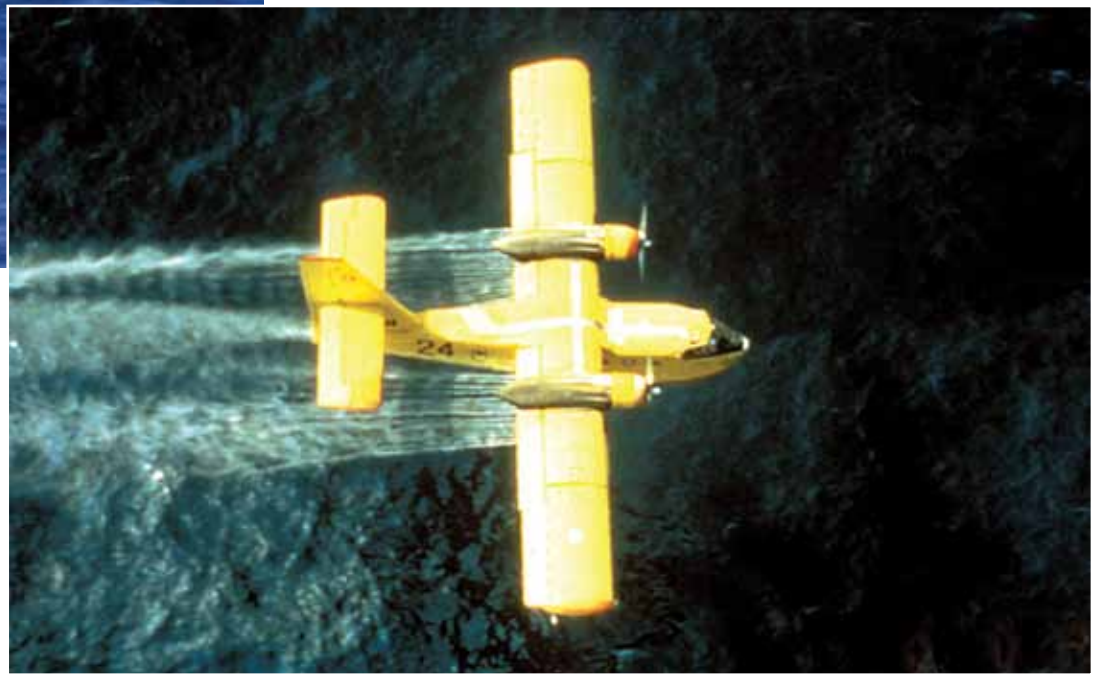
Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No vessel dispersant application capability is available				

Aircraft application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No aircraft dispersant application capability is available				

Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No dispersant stockpiles				

VII. SUMMARY

Dispersant use allowed	Authorisation prior to dispersant use required	Connection to contingency plan	Previous experience with dispersant usage	Dispersant testing	Product approval procedure & list of approved dispersants	Dispersant application capability	Dispersant stockpiles	Training and exercises
No	Yes, from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry	No	No	No	No	Shipboard: No Aerial: No	No	No



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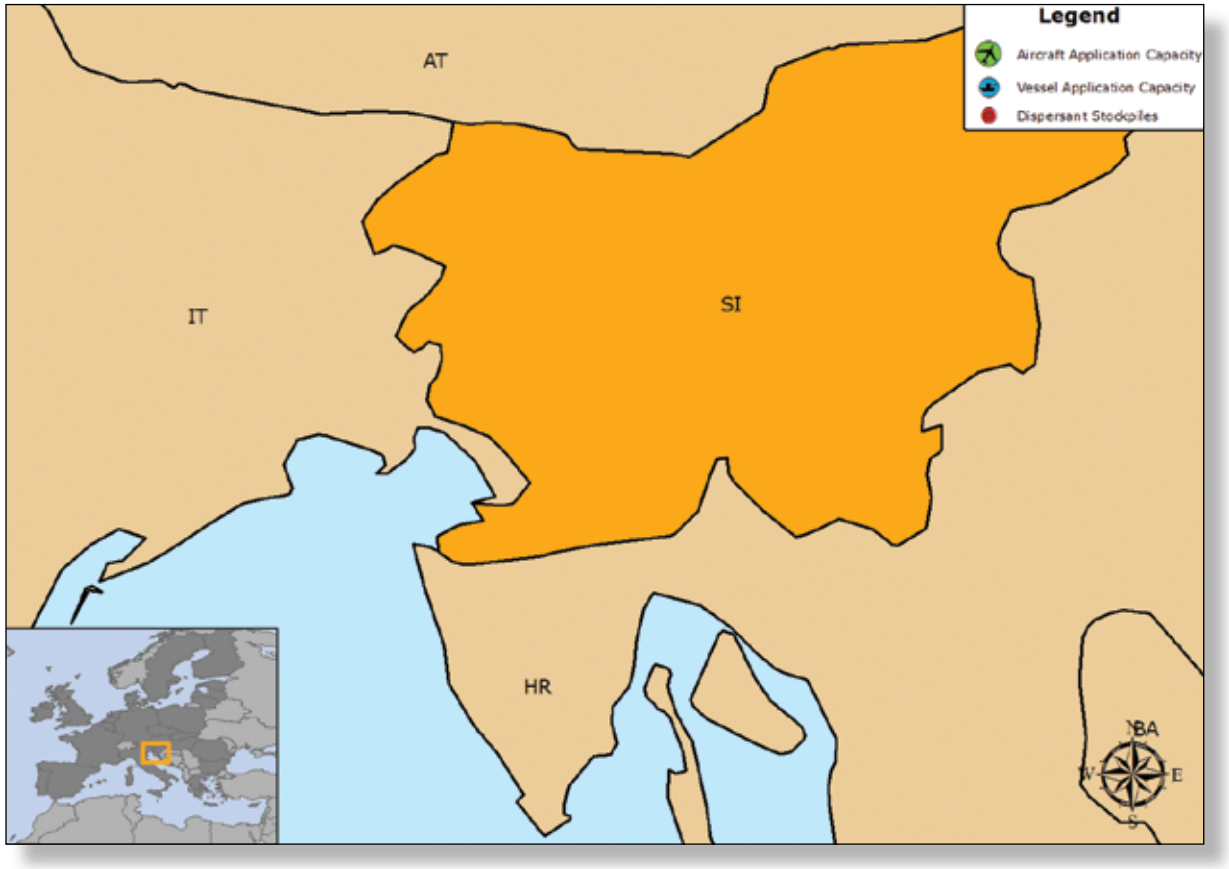
SLOVENIA



Dispersant use allowed

Dispersant testing and approval

Vessel dispersant application capability

Aircraft dispersant application capability

Dispersant stockpiles

Exercises/training involving the use of dispersants

Competent national authority with overall responsibility for oil pollution response at sea:

"No information was provided [1]"

I. USAGE OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS

The primary response method to oil spills at sea is mechanical containment and recovery. Due to the shallowness of the Slovenian sea, with depths of less than 25 metres, the use of dispersants is prohibited and oil spill dispersants have never been used in Slovenian waters.

The use of dispersants is not described in Slovenia's National Contingency Plan and no change in the national policy regarding dispersant usage is currently being considered in Slovenia.

II. DISPERSANT TESTING AND APPROVAL PROCEDURES

No dispersant laboratory testing or approval scheme is in place in Slovenia, since dispersant use is prohibited. For this reason, no list of approved dispersants exists.

III. DISPERSANT STOCKPILES AND DISPERSANT APPLICATION CAPABILITY

Since dispersant use is prohibited, Slovenia does not possess dispersant stockpiles, or any type of dispersant application equipment.

IV. SUMMARY

See table below.

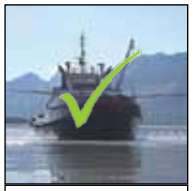
Dispersant use allowed	Authorisation prior to dispersant use required	Connection to contingency plan	Previous experience with dispersant usage	Dispersant testing	Product approval procedure & list of approved dispersants	Dispersant application capability	Dispersant stockpiles	Training and exercises
No	No	No	No	No	No	Shipboard: No Aerial: No	No	No

[1] Slovenia did not provide updated information. The information shown is taken from the 'Inventory of national policies regarding the use of oil spill dispersants in the EU Member States 2007'.

SPAIN

Dispersant use allowed

Dispersant testing and approval



Vessel dispersant application capability

Aircraft dispersant application capability

Dispersant stockpiles

Exercises/training involving the use of dispersants

Competent national authority with overall responsibility for oil pollution response at sea:

The Safety and Marine Pollution Section of the Directorate General Merchant Marine (DGMM) under the Ministry for Transport and Public Works

I. USAGE OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS

The use of oil spill dispersants is allowed as a last resort response option.

Oil spill dispersants are not favoured in Spain due to the presence of large commercial fish stocks and associated industry and therefore their use is assessed on a case-by-case basis.

No change in the national policy regarding dispersant usage is currently being considered.

1.1 National contingency plan

Dispersant use is not described in Spain's National Contingency Plan, since the NCP describes the organisation of the oil pollution response, but not the operational aspects, which have to be individually developed in each specific case (currently an update of the relevant national laws is being considered).

1.2 Previous experience with dispersant usage

Oil spill dispersants have been used in Spain.

II. DISPERSANT TESTING AND APPROVAL

2.1 Product testing and approval scheme

New regulations for the dispersant approval scheme including laboratory testing procedures are being drafted. Currently, the Directorate General Merchant Marine (DGMM) under the Ministry for Transport and Public Works, which is the competent authority, approves the dispersants based on the product documentation considering the results of the efficiency, toxicity and biodegradability tests undertaken in other States.

2.2 List of approved dispersants

Spain has a list of approved dispersants.

III. RESPONSE STRATEGY

3.1 Authorisation required prior to the dispersant use

The local use of dispersants is controlled, authorised and supervised by the local maritime authorities (Harbour Masters).

3.2 Use restrictions / specific circumstances to use dispersants

Dispersant use is considered mainly when an oil spill is very recent, involving low viscosity oil and covering a limited geographical area, away from sensitive areas.

IV. DISPERSANT APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND DISPERSANT STOCKPILES

The Directorate General of the Merchant Marine (DGMM) owns a limited number of vessels equipped with on board dispersant application capability and also charters other tug boats from the private sector if needed.

SASEMAR, the Spanish Maritime Rescue and Safety Agency has an agreement with OSRL/ EARL (Oil Spill Response and East Asia Response Ltd), which offers Spain access to aircraft dispersant application capability.

List of approved dispersants			
BIOVERSAL HC (VALID UNTIL 26.08.2010)	BS-300 (VALID UNTIL 26.08.2010)	OD 400 (VALID UNTIL 29.09.2010)	RADIAGREEN OSD (VALID UNTIL 31.10.2010)

Spain possesses a limited amount of dispersant stockpiles, mainly from private sector oil companies at the ports of their operation.

V. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

Spain has no regular exercises and training programmes established for the use of oil spill dispersants.

VI. RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO OTHER MEMBER STATES IN CASE OF REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Spain could provide aerial surveillance to other Member States in case of an oil spill incident requiring the use of dispersants.

Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment

Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
Vessels equipped with on board dispersant application capability	8	DON INDA	Corcubión	Directorate General Merchant Marine (DGMM)
		CLARA CAMPOAMOR	Valencia	
		LUZ DE MAR	Algeciras	
		MIGUEL DE CERVANTES	S.C. de Tenerife	
		MARIA DE MAEZTU	Bilbao	
		MARIA ZAMBRANO	Cadiz	
		MARIA PITA	Vigo	
		MARTA MATA	Palma de Mallorca	

Aircraft application - dispersant spraying equipment

Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No aircraft dispersant application capability is available				

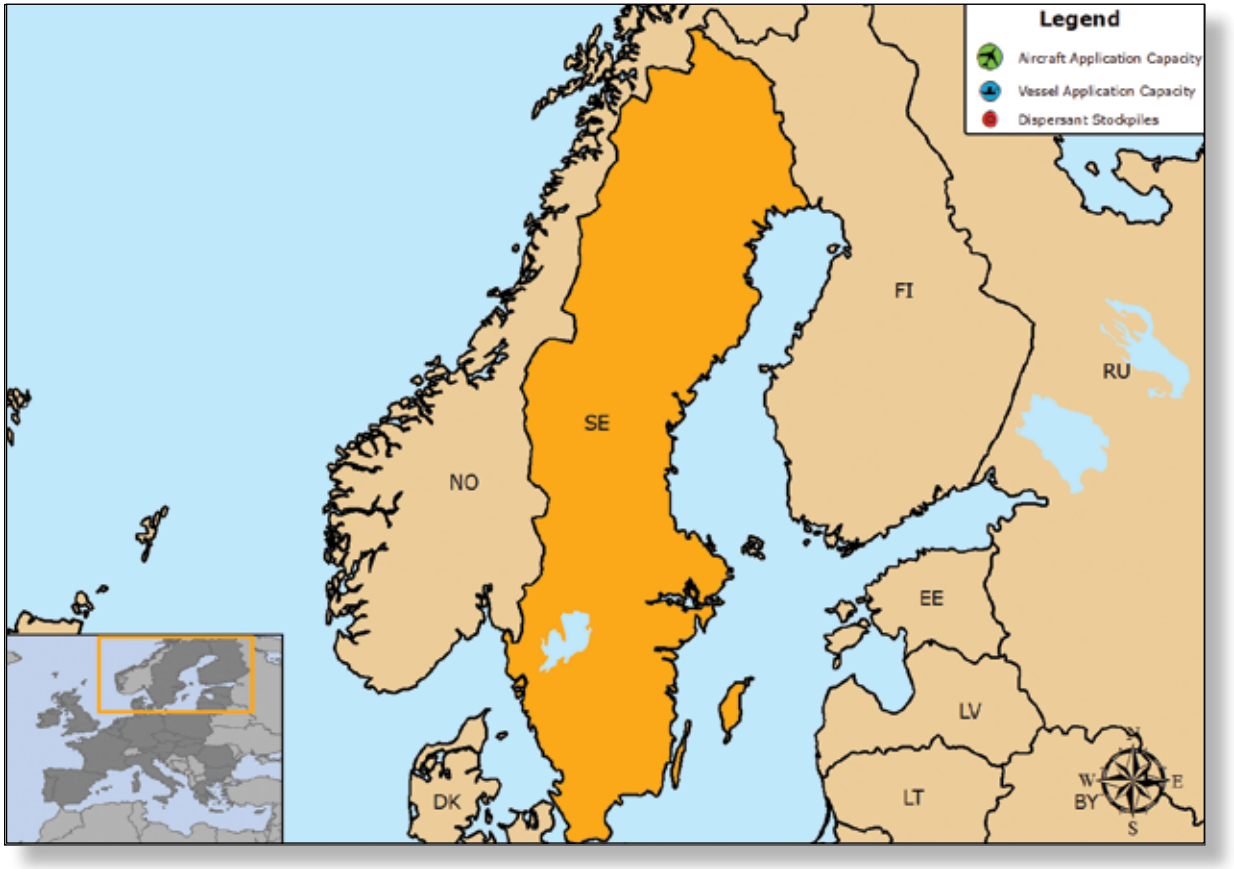
Dispersant stockpiles

Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
For the moment there is no information available on the dispersants stockpiles from the private sector.				

VII. SUMMARY

Dispersant use allowed	Authorisation prior to dispersant use required	Connection to contingency plan	Previous experience with dispersant usage	Dispersant testing	Product approval procedure & list of approved dispersants	Dispersant application capability	Dispersant stockpiles	Training and exercises
Yes, as a last resort response option	Yes, from the respective maritime administration	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Shipboard: Yes Aerial: No	No information available	No

SWEDEN



Dispersant use allowed

Dispersant testing and approval

Vessel dispersant application capability

Aircraft dispersant application capability

Dispersant stockpiles

Exercises/training involving the use of dispersants

Competent national authority with overall responsibility for oil pollution response at sea:

The Swedish Coast Guard

I. USAGE OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS

The use of oil spill dispersants is allowed as a last resort response option.

Sweden is currently considering a possible change to the national policy regarding dispersant use and is also closely following the discussion at regional level regarding new opportunities for the usage of dispersants in the Baltic Sea within the framework of the Helsinki Commission.

1.1 National contingency plan

Dispersant use is not described in Sweden's National Contingency Plan.

1.2 Previous experience with dispersant usage

Oil spill dispersants have not been used in Swedish waters for the past twenty years (Sweden started to use dispersants in 1973 and used them for about ten years).

II. DISPERSANT TESTING AND APPROVAL

2.1 Product testing and approval scheme

No standard dispersant approval schemes are in place. Sweden has no intention of using dispersants and the knowledge of which "non toxic dispersants" to use in case of an emergency is being discussed in Sweden and in the HELCOM Response group.

2.2 List of approved dispersants

No list of approved dispersants exists in Sweden.

III. RESPONSE STRATEGY

3.1 Authorisation required prior to the dispersant use

During an oil spill incident, an official authorisation is required prior to the dispersant use. The Swedish Coast Guard is the responsible authority to grant permission to use dispersants.

3.2 Use restrictions / specific circumstances to use dispersants

There are no specific circumstances to use dispersants in Sweden.

IV. DISPERSANT APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND DISPERSANT STOCKPILES

Sweden does not maintain any vessel or aircraft dispersant application capability, nor holds any dispersant stockpiles.

V. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

Sweden has no regular exercises and training programmes established for the use of oil spill dispersants.

VI. RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO OTHER MEMBER STATES IN CASE OF REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Sweden could not provide assistance to other Member States in case of an oil spill incident requiring the use of dispersants.

Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No vessel dispersant application capability is available				

Aircraft application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No aircraft dispersant application capability is available				

Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
No dispersant stockpiles				

VII. SUMMARY

Dispersant use allowed	Authorisation prior to dispersant use required	Connection to contingency plan	Previous experience with dispersant usage	Dispersant testing	Product approval procedure & list of approved dispersants	Dispersant application capability	Dispersant stockpiles	Training and exercises
Yes, as a last resort response option	Yes, from the Swedish Coast Guard	No	No, in the past twenty years	No	No	Shipboard: No Aerial: No	No	No

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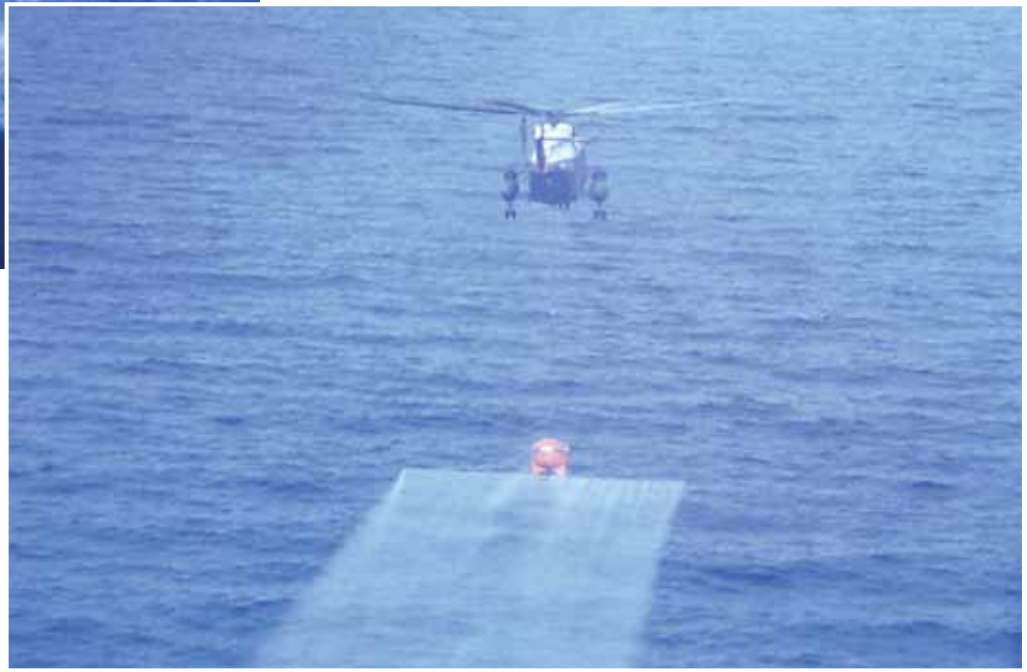
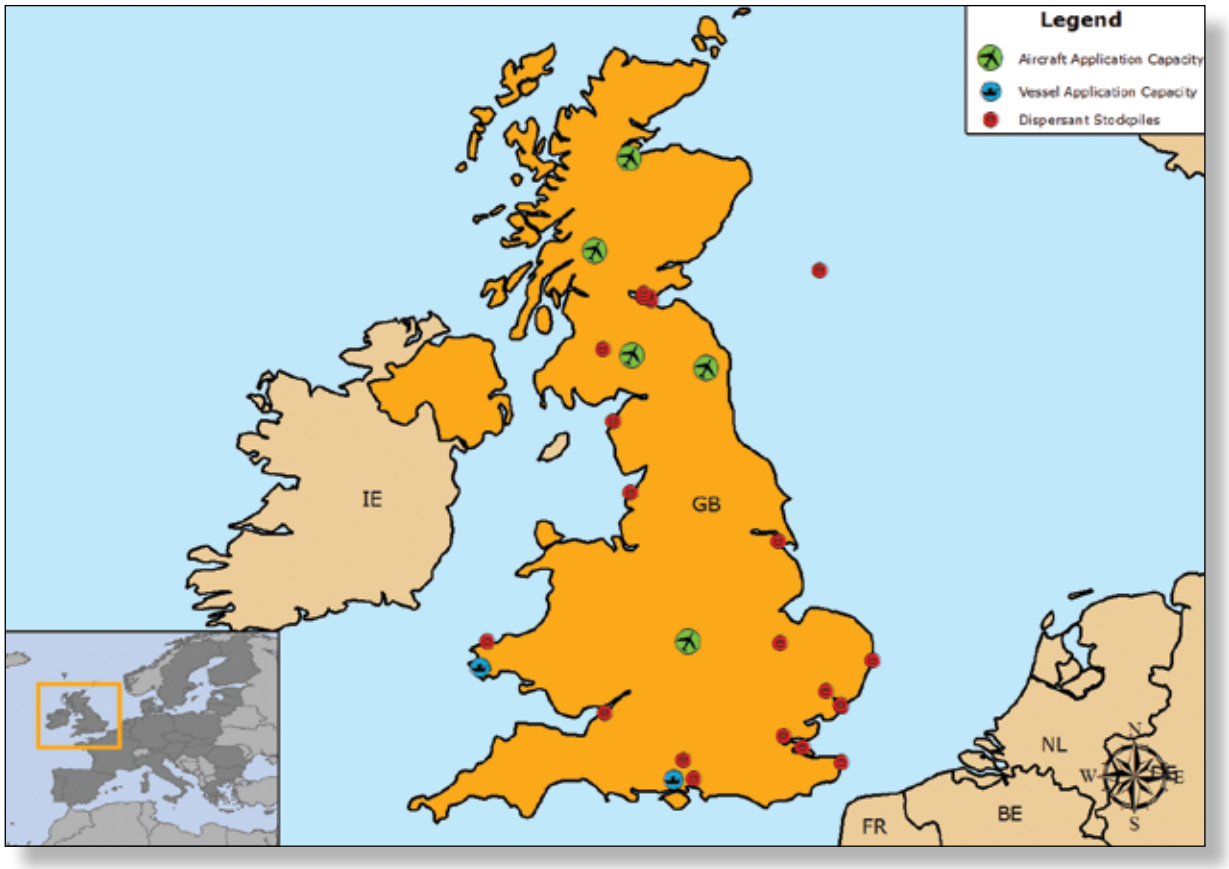


UNITED-KINGDOM



Dispersant use allowed

Dispersant testing and approval

Vessel dispersant application capability

Aircraft dispersant application capability

Dispersant stockpiles

Exercises/training involving the use of dispersants

Competent national authority with overall responsibility for oil pollution response at sea:

The Maritime and Coastguard Agency (marine pollution from shipping)

The Department for Energy and Climate Change (oil and gas exploration)

The Environment Agency (land based source)

The Marine Management Organisation is the authority for approving dispersants for the UK

I. USAGE OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS

The UK's primary response to an oil spill is the aerial application of dispersants, although some mechanical recovery equipment is held as a secondary response option.

The UK is currently developing testing protocols to allow the offshore use of dispersants on heavy fuel oils.

1.1 National contingency plan

The use of dispersants is clearly described in the UK's National Contingency Plan (NCP), in Chapter 6 and Appendix J.

1.2 Previous experience with dispersant usage

Oil spill dispersants have been used in United Kingdom.

II. DISPERSANT TESTING AND APPROVAL

2.1 Product testing and approval scheme

Dispersant testing and approval schemes are in place in the UK. The Marine Management Organisation is the authority for approving dispersants for the UK.

All dispersants stocks, other than products kept in the manufactures' original, unopened and undamaged package, must be tested for efficacy within five years from the date of manufacture and on a five-yearly cycle thereafter. All stocks held in the original, sealed manufacture's packaging must be tested for efficacy within ten years of the date of manufacture and thereafter at no longer than five-yearly intervals.

2.2 List of approved dispersants

The MMO, as operators of the approved scheme, maintains a list of currently approved products. A copy of this list is available on the MMO website: (http://www.marinemanagement.org.uk/protecting/pollution/documents/approval_approved_products.pdf).

This list is updated every year, or whenever a new product is approved.

III. RESPONSE STRATEGY

3.1 Authorisation required prior to the dispersant use

Approval of the use of dispersants is given by the Marine Management Organisation in England and Wales, Marine Scotland in Scotland and the Environment and Heritage Service (EHS), within the Department of the Environment, for Northern Ireland.

Approval is not formally required where approved products are used in deeper waters, more than one mile away from the 20 metres contour line but consultation prior to use is encouraged. Prior approval for dispersant use is needed in sea depths of less than 20 metres or within 1 nm of such depths.

3.2 Use restrictions / specific circumstances to use dispersants

Oil spill dispersants are used where deemed effective and when the environmental advantages outweigh the disadvantages of cost and ecological damage.

The use of dispersants in sea depths of less than 20 metres or within one nautical mile of such depths is prohibited, unless the dispersant use is approved by the UK authorities.

IV. DISPERSANT APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND DISPERSANT STOCKPILES

Test	Method	Selection criteria	Laboratory
Efficacy	WSL* Report LR448	Type 1/2: 30% Type 3: 60%	National Environmental Technology Centre of AEA Technology PLC
Toxicity	Sea Test Brow shrimp *(Crangon crangon)*	These tests are assessed on the basis of comparing the mortalities occurring in five replicate "controls" against those in five replicate "treatments". Each set of five replicates must be subject to statistical analysis to ensure that the set is homogenous. If this is not the case for treatment or control, the test is invalid. Once it has been confirmed that the replicate groups are homogenous the two sets are compared statistically (Student's t-test, F variance ratio) for differences in their mean. If the oil toxicity is significantly ($p<0.05$) greater in the treatment than in the controls then the product has failed the test. The sea test compares the toxicity of treated oil (treated with dispersant or other product) against that of oil alone (no product added, oil that is mechanical dispersed). The oil used in both toxicity tests is Kuwait crude.	Centre for Environment, Fisheries & Aquaculture Sciences (CEFAS)
	Rocky shore test Common limpet *(Patella vulgata)*		

* Warren Spring Laboratory (WSL) effectiveness test method (http://www.mms.gov/tarprojects/590/ExtendedExposureReportFinal.pdf)

List of approved dispersants (updated in March 2010)			
AGMA DR 379	EMULSOL LW	OSD/LT OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	SEACARE ECOSPERSE 52
AGMA OSD 569	FINASOL OSR 51	OD 4000	SEACARE OSD
CAFLON OSD	FINASOL OSR 52 SR 52	OSR 4000	SUPER DISPERSANT 25
DASIC SLICKGONE EW	GARD SLICKSOL	RADIAGREEN OSD	VECLEAN OIL DISPERSANT
DASIC SLICKGONE NS	NU CRU	SEACARE ECOSPERSE	W-2096

V. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

The Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) runs accredited oil spill training courses which include advice on the use of dispersants.

VI. RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO OTHER MEMBER STATES IN CASE OF REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

United Kingdom could provide the following types of assistance to other Member States in case of an oil spill incident requiring the use of dispersants:

- Dispersant application equipment only;
- Dispersant application equipment with trained personnel;
- Dispersants;
- Personnel with dispersant usage expertise;
- Aerial surveillance.

Vessel application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
Cooper Pegler Beachguard Super Unit Mk1	4	500 L trailerised dispersant application unit, towable by tractor or 4 wheel drive unit. Diesel engine drives low pressure pump. Dispersant is dispensed through 4 x 100 m hoses	Southampton (2) Scotland (2)	Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA)
Ship mountable electric driven pump unit	1 pump unit, with 2 spray sets	Ship mountable electric driven pump unit, with 2 spray support pipes, 8 m long, with 5 down-pipes with spray nozzles per set	Milford Haven (South Wales)	Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA)
Dispersant spraying system	1		Hound point Marine Terminal	BP Forties Pipeline System (BP FPS)

Aircraft application - dispersant spraying equipment				
Equipment	**Quantity**	**Characteristics**	**Location**	**Contact point / Owner**
Lockheed Electra L188 aircraft	2	Mobilisation: 6 hours/dispersant capacity: 15 tonnes	Coventry	Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA)
CESSNA F406 aircraft	1	Mobilization: 2 hours/dispersant capacity: 1,5 tonnes (externally mounted spray system)	Inverness	BP Forties Pipeline System (BP FPS)
CESSNA F406 aircraft	1	Dispersant capacity: 1,5 tonnes (externally mounted spray system)	Coventry	Private sector MCA Contract
Palletised spraying systems	1	Application rate of 5-22 tonnes/km²	Coventry	Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA)

UK Government Dispersant Stockpiles - Owners and Contact Point = Maritime Coastguard Agency												
Product name	**Dispersant stockpile location**											
	Inverness	Cornwall	Halifax	East Kent	Southampton	Prestwick	Shetland	N-Ireland	Coventry	South Wales	Stornoway	Totals per type
Superdispersant 25	134	107	100	32	20	83.5			35	19		530.5
AGMA Superconcentrate DR379	95		57	41	8.5						31	232.5
Dasic Slickgone NS	60	10	42	13	13			48.5		17		203.5
Dasic Slickgone LTSW						20	56			3		79

Product name	Dispersant stockpile location											
	Inverness	Cornwall	Halifax	East Kent	Southampton	Prestwick	Shetland	N-Ireland	Coventry	South Wales	Stornoway	Totals per type
Finasol OSR 51				58	58							116
Enersperse 1583		14					9					23
Dasic Slickgone EW	10	10										20
Corexit 9500									11			11
Totals per stockpile	299	141	199	144	99.5	103.5	65	48.5	46	39	31	1215.5

UK Private Sector - Dispersant stockpiles				
Equipment	Quantity	Characteristics	Location	Contact point / Owner
DASIC Slickgone NS	33,000 L	Type 3	BP Tug Hopetoun	BP FPS
BP ENERSPERSE 1583	2 x 14,000 L	Type 2/3	BP Tug, Cramond & Dalmeny	BP FPS
BP ENERSPERSE 1583	60,000 L	Type 2/3	North Wall, Rosyth	BP FPS
BP ENERSPERSE 1583	48 x 25 L	Type 2/3	OSRB, Pitreavie	BP FPS
BP ENERSPERSE 1583	54,000L	Type 2/3	2 x Road Tankers, Grangemouth	BP FPS

BP FPS – BP Forties Pipeline System

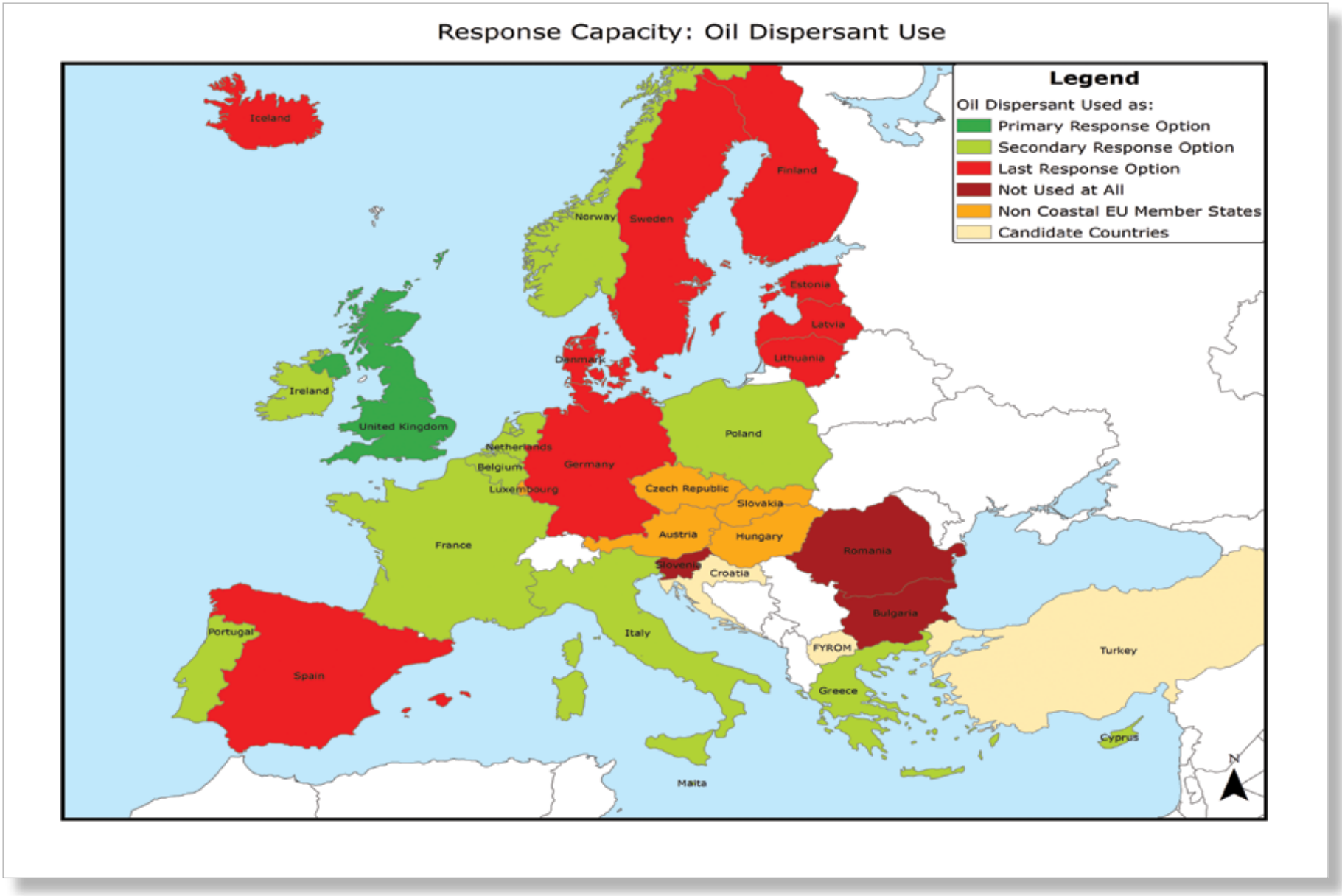
MCA -Maritime and Coastguard Agency

A number of UK Ports also hold small stocks of dispersant (mostly less than 5,000L) to respond to incidents within their own area of jurisdiction.

VII. SUMMARY

Dispersant use allowed	Authorisation prior to dispersant use required	Connection to contingency plan	Previous experience with dispersant usage	Dispersant testing	Product approval procedure & list of approved dispersants	Dispersant application capability	Dispersant stockpiles	Training and exercises
Yes, as a primary response option	Yes, from the respective statutory licensing authorities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Shipboard: Yes Aerial: Yes	Yes, approx. 1,400 tonnes	Yes

Overview of policies and response capacities regarding oil spill dispersant usage in the coastal EU/EFTA countries


Response Capacity: Oil Dispersant Use
Legend
Oil Dispersant Used as:
Primary Response Option
Secondary Response Option
Last Response Option
Not Used at All
Non Coastal EU Member States
Candidate Countries
Iceland
Norway
Sweden
Finland
Estonia
Latvia
Lithuania
Denmark
Ireland
United Kingdom
Netherlands
Belgium
Luxembourg
Germany
Poland
Czech Republic
Slovakia
Austria
Hungary
France
Slovenia
Croatia
Romania
Bulgaria
Portugal
Spain
Italy
FYROM
Greece
Turkey
Cyprus
Malta
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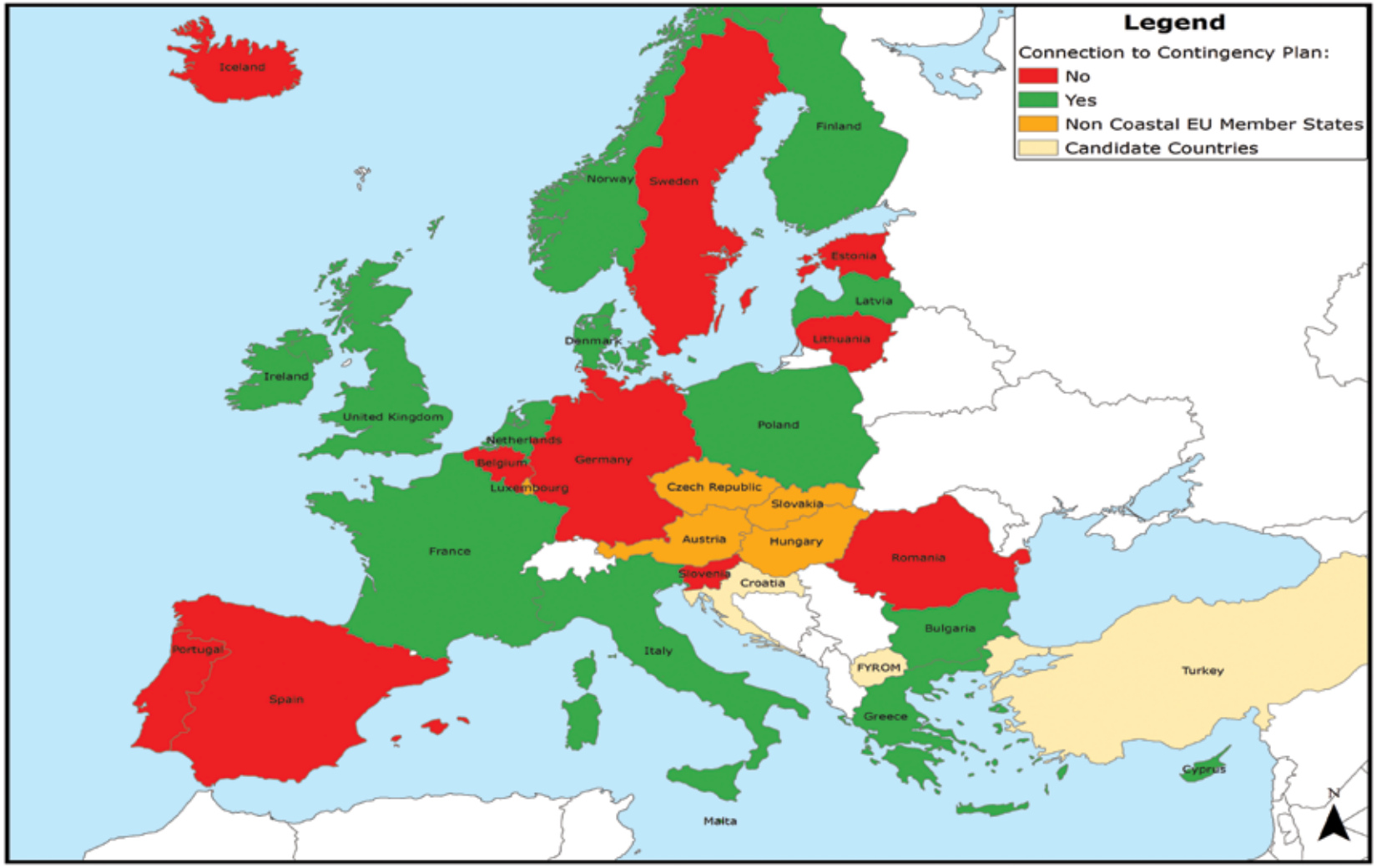
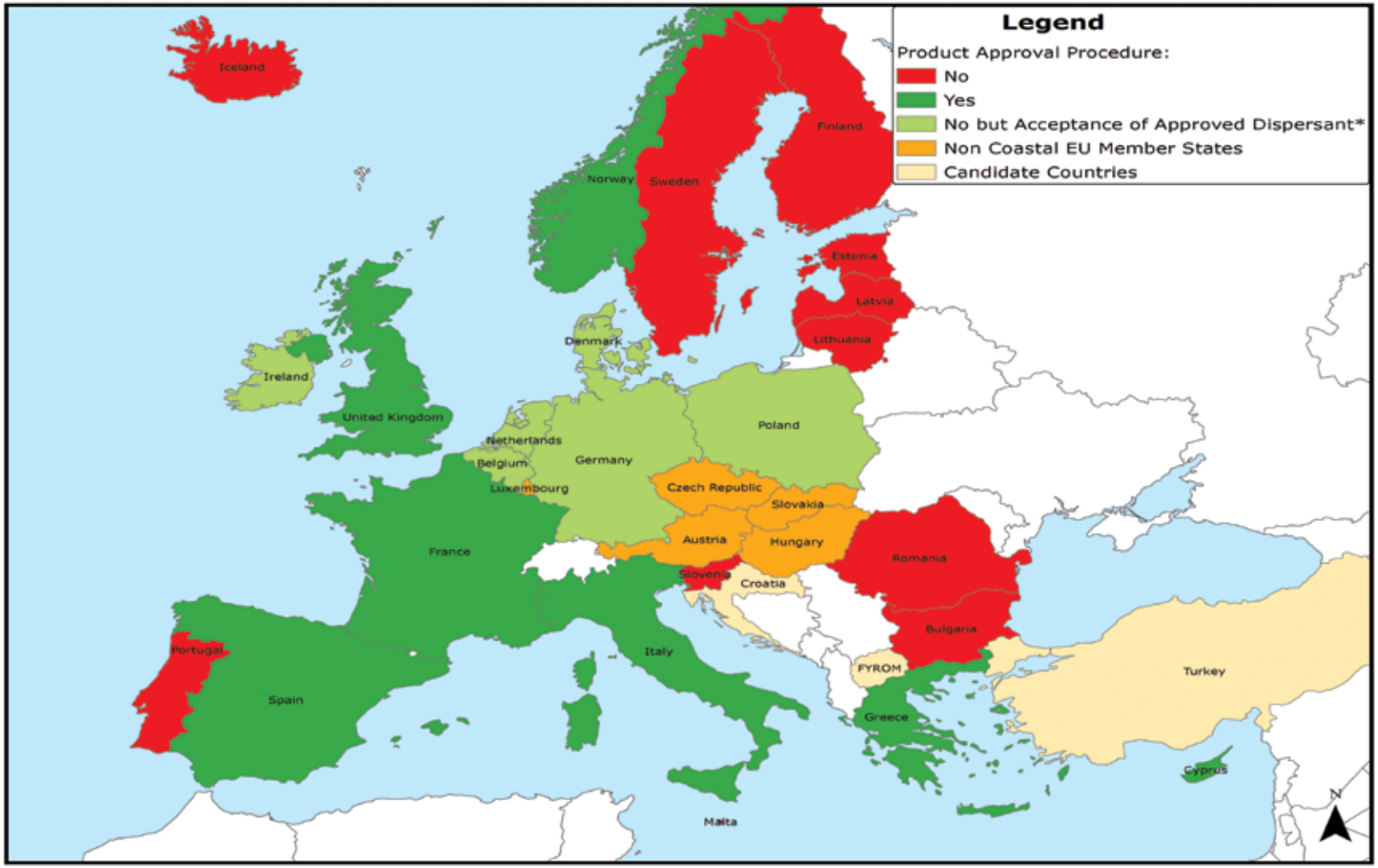
Response Capacity: Connection to contingency plan

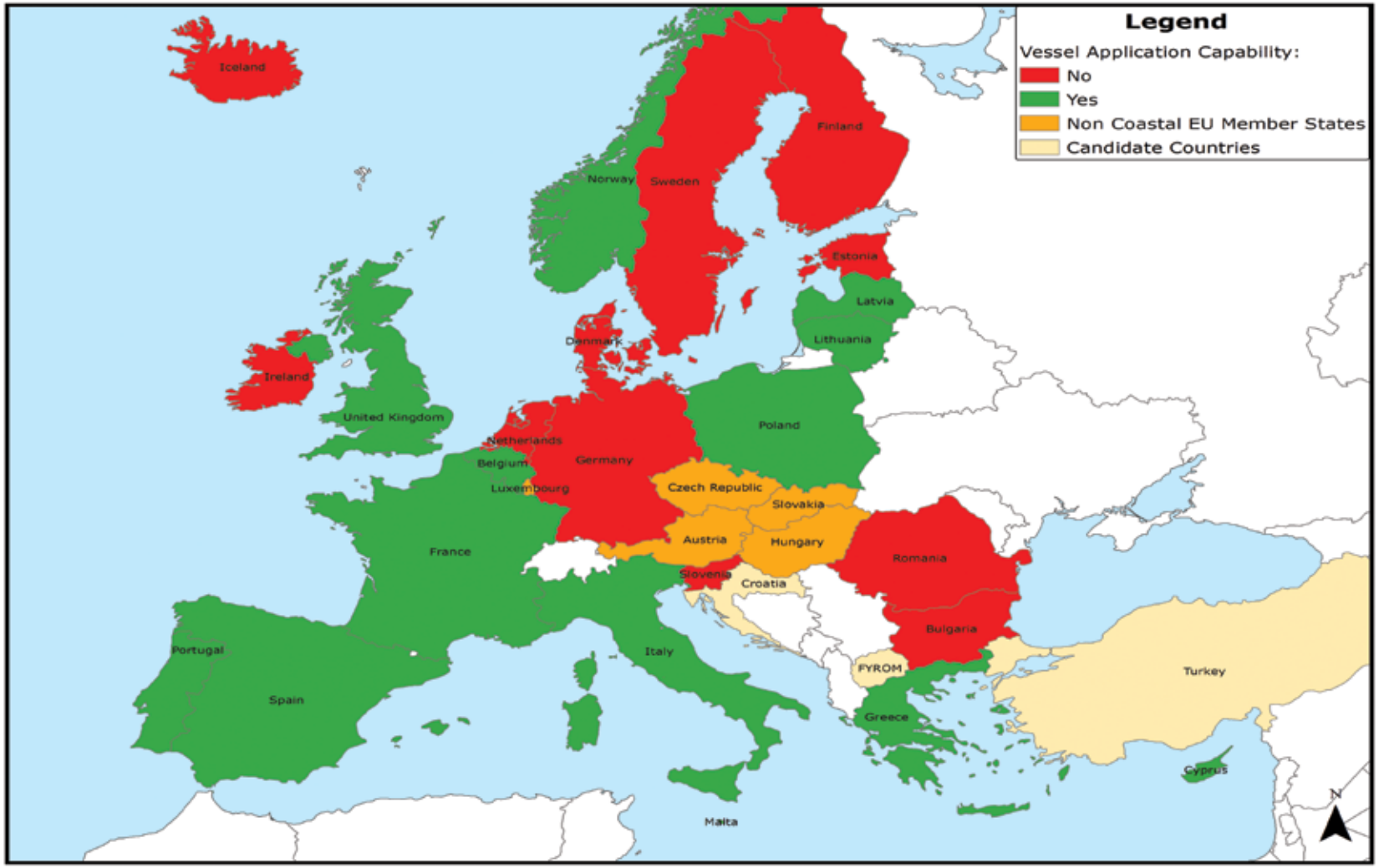


Response Capacity: Product approval procedure & list of approved dispersants

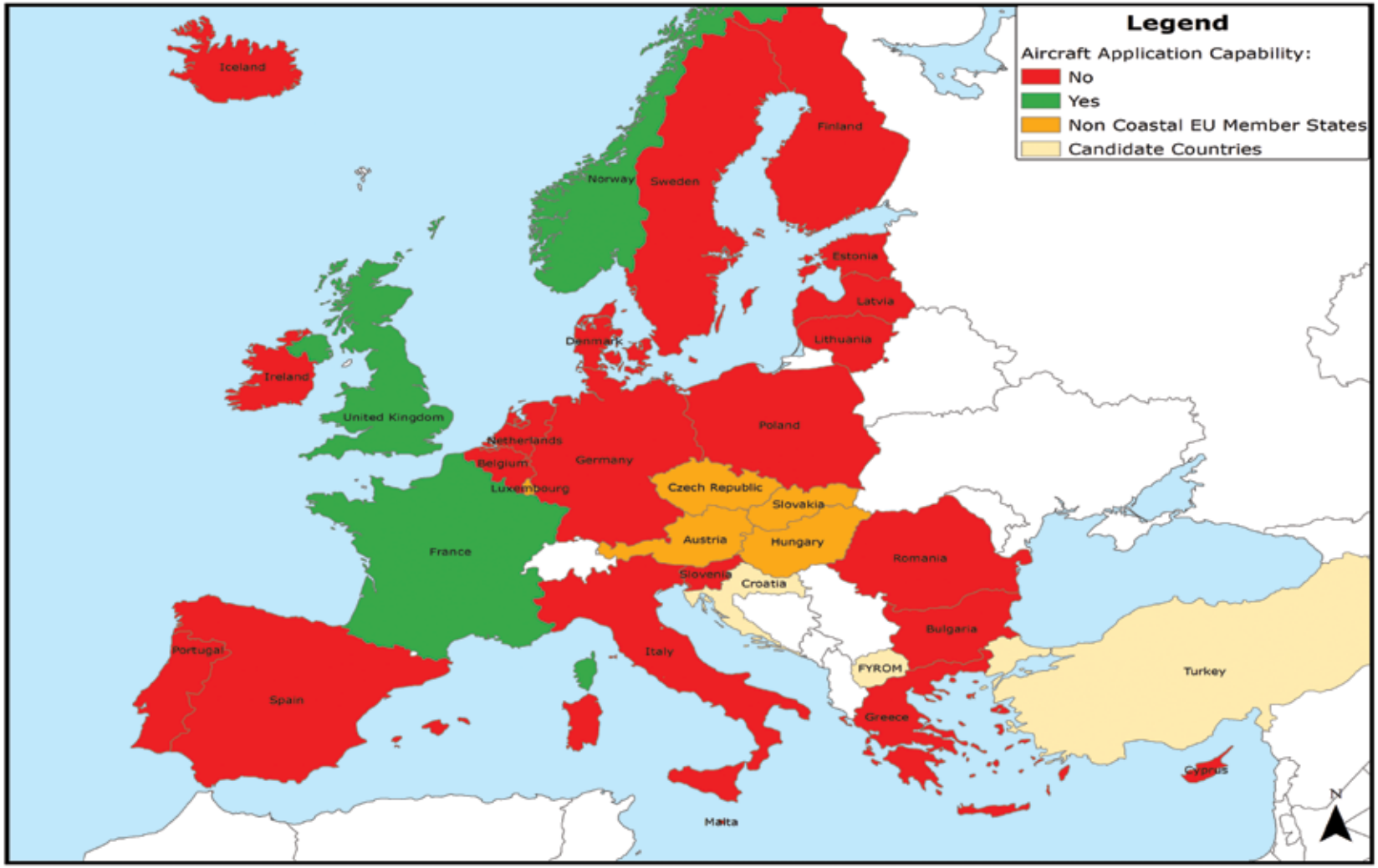


* No but Acceptance of Dispersants Approved or Used by other EU Countries/ Regional Agreements

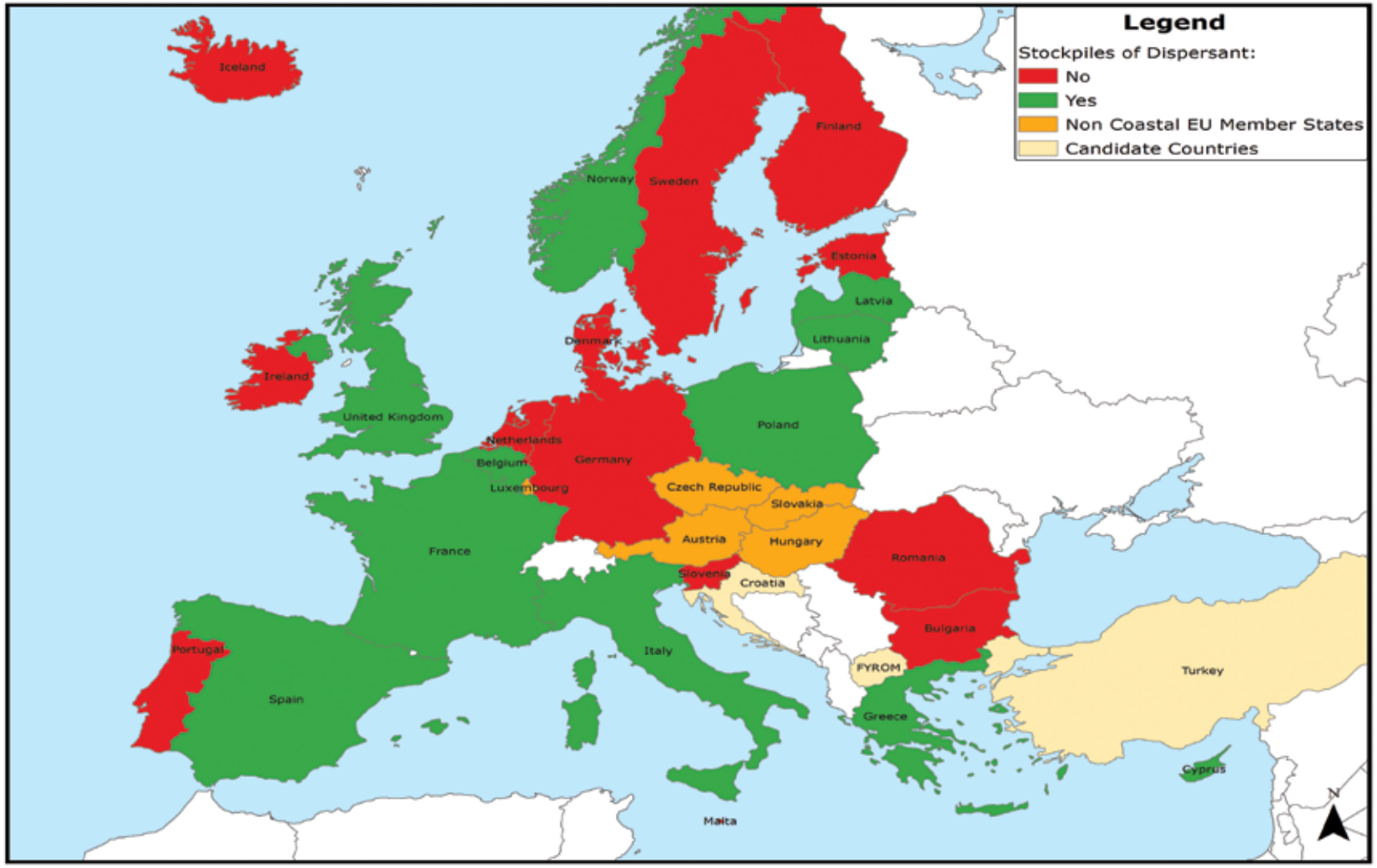
Response Capacity: Vessel Application Capability



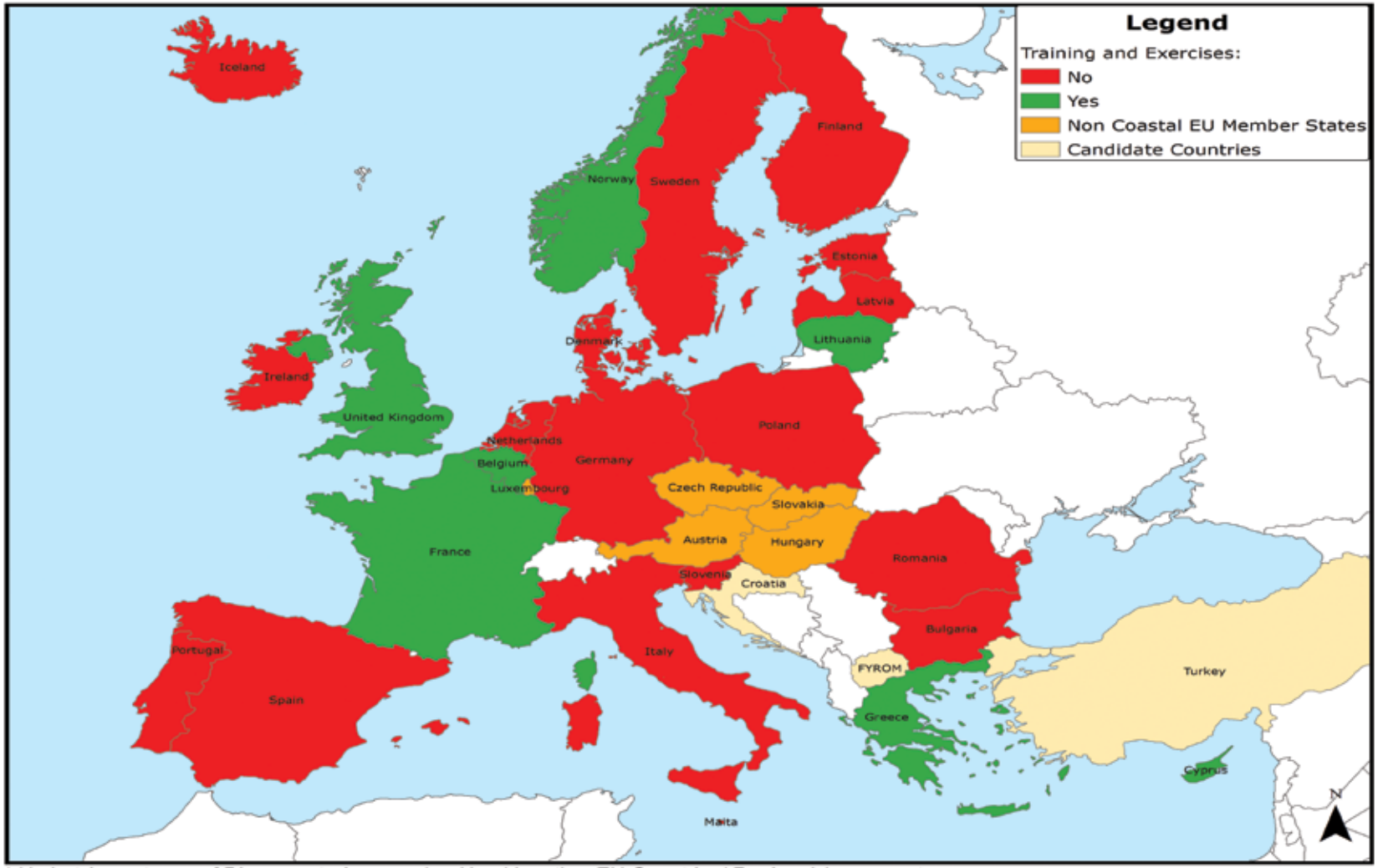
Response Capacity: Aircraft Application Capability



Response Capacity: Stockpiles of Dispersant



Response Capacity: Training and Exercises



* No but Acceptance of Dispersants Approved or Used by other EU Countries/ Regional Agreements

LIST OF OIL SPILL DISPERSANTS APPROVED FOR USE IN THE EU/ EFTA COUNTRIES [1]

Product name	Type *	Country
AGMA DR 379	Type 2/3	United Kingdom
AGMA OSD 379 SUPER CONCENTRATE	Type 2/3	Cyprus
AGMA OSD 569	Type 2	United Kingdom
ATLANTOL AT7	Type 3	Cyprus
BIOREICO R93	#	France
BIOVERSAL HC	Type 2/3	Italy, Spain
BP ENERSPERSE	Type 3	Cyprus
BS-300	Type 2/3	Spain
CAFLON OSD	Type 2/3	United Kingdom
CHIMSPERSE	Type 2/3	Italy
CLEAN SEA ECO 83	Type 2/3	Italy
COREXIT 9500	Type 2/3	France
COREXIT 9600	#	Cyprus
DASIC SLICKGONE EW	Type 2/3	United Kingdom
DASIC SLICKGONE LTE	#	Cyprus
DASIC SLICKGONE NS	Type 2/3	Belgium, Cyprus, France, United Kingdom
DISPER M	#	France
DISPEREP 12	#	France
DISPOIL	#	France
DISPOLENE 36S	#	France
EMULGAL C – 100	#	Cyprus, France
EMULSOL - LW	Type 1	United Kingdom
F-500	#	Italy
FINASOL OSR 12	#	Cyprus
FINASOL OSR 121	#	Cyprus
FINASOL OSR 2	#	Cyprus
FINASOL OSR 4	#	Cyprus
FINASOL OSR 5 CONCENTRATE	#	Cyprus
FINASOL OSR 51	Type 2/3	Cyprus ,United Kingdom, France
FINASOL OSR 52	Type 2/3	Cyprus, France
FINASOL OSR 52 SR 52	Type 2/3	United Kingdom
FINASOL OSR 61	Type 2/3	France
FINASOL OSR 62	Type 2/3	France
FINASOL OSR 7	#	Cyprus
GAMLEN OD 4000 (PE 998)	Type 2/3	Cyprus
GAMLEN OSR 2000	#	Cyprus
GAMLEN OSR LTL26	#	Cyprus
GARD SLICKSOL	Type 2/3	United Kingdom
INIPOL IP 80	#	France
INIPOL IP 90	#	France
INIPOL IPC	#	France
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	Type 2/3	Greece
NEUTRALEX C	#	France
NTI 53 E101 S.P. NAT B. STIM-1	#	Italy
NU CRU	Type 2/3	France, United Kingdom
O.S. D-2B	#	France
OCEANIA 1000	#	France
OD 400	Type 3	Spain
OD 4000	Type 2/3	United Kingdom
OD 4000 (PE 998)	#	France
OIL SPILL DISPERSANT/ NF	Type 1	Cyprus
OIL SPILL ELIMINATOR N/ T	#	Cyprus

Product name	Type *	Country
OILER 60	Type 2/3	Greece
OSD/LT OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	Type 1	United Kingdom
OSR 4000	Type 1	United Kingdom
RADIAGREEN OSD	Type 2/3	France, Spain, United Kingdom
SEACARE ECOSPERSE	Type 2/3	United Kingdom
SEACARE ECOSPERSE 52	Type 2/3	United Kingdom
SEACARE OSD	Type 1	United Kingdom
SHELL DISPERSANT CONCENTRATE	Type 2	Cyprus
SHELL DISPERSANT LT	Type 1	Cyprus
SUPER DISPERSANT 25	Type 2/3	Cyprus, Greece, United Kingdom
UNICLEAN OSD ENVIRO	Type 2/3	Greece
VECLEAN OIL DISPERSANT	Type 2/3	United Kingdom
W-2096	Type 2/3	United Kingdom

(1) Please note that this list in not exhaustive. It includes only information on approved dispersants made available by the respective administrations.

* Type: 1 – Conventional dispersant; 2 – Concentrated dispersant sprayed pre-diluted; 3 - Concentrated dispersant, sprayed undiluted.

Unknown.

About EMSA

The European Maritime Safety Agency is one of the European Union's decentralised agencies. Based in Lisbon, the Agency provides technical assistance and support to the European Commission and Member States in the development and implementation of EU legislation on maritime safety, pollution by ships and maritime security. It has also been given operational tasks in the field of oil pollution response, vessel monitoring and long-range identification and tracking of vessels.

www.emsa.europa.eu

EUROPEAN MARITIME SAFETY AGENCY