

WASTE SORTING AT SOURCE

Waste segregation should start during the collection phase and primary storage management

- Collect separately different types of waste on the shoreline, when possible and appropriate.
- Each type of waste may be channelled towards the best treatment and final disposal technical options.

Segregation requirements should be adjusted by the response coordinators and beach masters depending on:

- expected amount and categories of waste;
- previously identified treatment and final disposal options available.

CATEGORIES OF OILY WASTE

Oily liquids

Pastes (oil with some sand)

Solids (sand with some oil)

Sorbent, geotextile

Plant matter (posidonia)

Solid debris (plastic, metal...)

Fauna (fishes, turtles, birds...)

APPROPRIATE STORAGE PITS, TANKS OR CONTAINERS



metallic drums



plastic drums



IBC



flexible tank



collapsible tank



oiltight pit



oiltight skip



loose deposit on geotextile



plastic bags



big bags



skips

CATEGORIES OF UNCONTAMINATED WASTE (from worksite or from beach prior to oiling)

Plant matter

Solid debris (plastic, metal, PPE...)

Household waste



big bags



skips



bins

Primary storage site must be proportionate to:

- daily volume of waste expected
- segregation options
- space needed for pre-treatment, if any (settling, dripping), and for storage of machinery
- space needed for circulation and road access marked by signage (rope, tape, chain)

Complementary requirements to segregation process

- labelling of waste containers helps volunteers to respect the segregation options;
- keeping a daily record of the volume and categories of waste collected.

