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Ships and marine technology — Marine environment protection — Vocabulary relating to oil spill response

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.n — Vocabu Navires et technologie maritime — Protection de l'environnement marin — Vocabulaire relatif à la réponse aux déversements de pétrole





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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by ISO/TC 8, *Ships and marine technology*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Marine environment protection*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 16165:2013), of which it constitutes a minor revision. The changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- the ASTM references have been updated;
- minor typographical corrections;
- removal of "mud" from term and definition 3.10.2.5 to reflect ISO 14688-1:2017;
- modifications in line with the latest edition of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (2018 ed):
 - the title is changed from "terminology" to "vocabulary",
 - new <u>Clause 2</u>, Normative references, is inserted, and
 - former <u>Clause 2</u>, and all the entries, are consistently renumbered.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Communication is important in the implementation of an effective oil spill response and this s will refinitis.

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ans that oil s, communication will be most effective if there is a common understanding of the terms used. Many of the terms and definitions listed here have been widely used for many years, while others are the result of recent experience. The gradual evolution of our understanding of oil spill behaviour and response measures means that oil spill terminology will continue to develop.

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Ships and marine technology — Marine environment protection — Vocabulary relating to oil spill response

1 Scope

This document contains terms and definitions relating to oil spills and their control. This document provides standardized terminology relating to oil spill response, defined as the broad range of activities related to spill cleanup, including surveillance and assessment, containment, recovery, dispersant use, *in situ* burning, shoreline cleanup and disposal.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

In developing this document, an attempt was made to use existing definitions wherever possible. For example, comprehensive terminology is available on containment booms, performance of recovery skimmers and on bioremediation, as provided by the publications of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), Committee F20, on Hazardous Substances and Oil Spill Response. Other areas had less coverage by standards organizations and gaps were filled through a review of a variety of sources. In this document, whenever a published source serves as the primary basis for a definition, this source is indicated by an abbreviated code. The complete citations for these codes are provided in the Bibliography.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1 Oil/oil slick properties

3.1.1

crude oil

naturally occurring form of petroleum, mainly occurring in a porous underground formation such as sandstone

[SOURCE: ISO 1998-1:1998, 1.05.005]

3.1.2

emulsification

process in which microscopic droplets of water are mixed in the oil, or vice versa

3.1.3

emulsion

mixture of oil and water in which droplets are interspersed in varying concentrations throughout the oil, or vice versa, formed when these fluids are mixed by mechanical or hydraulic action

Note 1 to entry: Emulsions are more precisely referred to as water-in-oil emulsions. Water-in-oil emulsions are sometimes referred to as a "mousse."