# Imbiber Beads® HEROS™ Fast Attack System

Overcoming Logistical
Spill, Leak and Fire Response Obstacles

Imbibitive Technologies



#### Purpose

- \* Understand the current spill response industry
- \* Identify and analyze the limitations and logistical challenges during spill response operations
- \* Provide industry with an advanced alternative HEROS™ Treat and Skim™ Fast Attack Response System
- \* Demonstrate cost effectiveness
- \* Provide recommendations for the implementation of the HEROS™ system
- \* Disrupt the current spill response regime

### **Insanity**

"Doing the same thing over & over again and expecting different results"

#### **Historical Outcome**



### **Understanding the Limitations of Current Spill Response Regimes**

- \* An oil spill will spread six square miles within the first twelve hours with little wind or current assistance (US OTA March 1990)
- \* Oil and chemical spills often reach
  UNMANAGEABLE PROPORTIONS
  before response operations are able to
  mobilize and reach the spill site
- Leads to long, costly and ineffective RECOVERY operations



# Public Review Panel on Tanker Safety & Marine Spill Response Capability (Canada)

- \* "A major research and development effort is urgently needed to develop more effective spill clean-up equipment and technology because what is now available is essentially primitive and largely ineffectual".
- \* Dr. David Brander-Smith, 1990.

#### ITOPF – Cost of Oil Spills

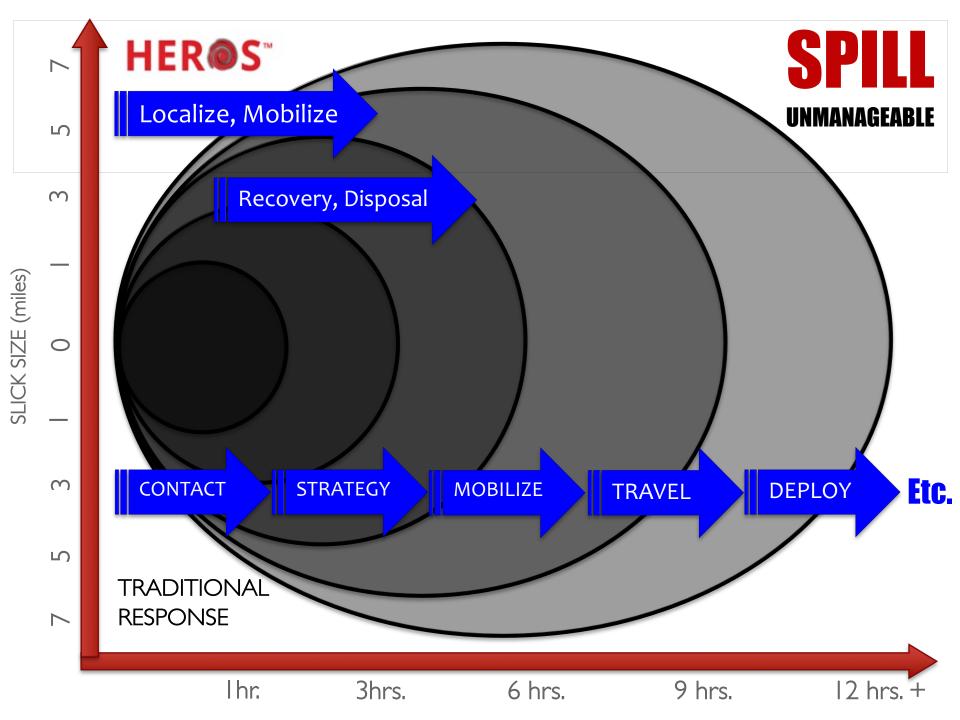
IOSC – Savannah, GA (2003)

\* "An active response is therefore often adopted even when technical opinion is agreed that it is unlikely to have a significant benefit. This is usually due to the fact that oil spilled on the surface of the sea spreads rapidly, thereby extending over an area that is too great to be countered effectively by available techniques. Added to this are the limitations on containment and collection systems imposed by winds, waves and currents and the severely reduced effectiveness of chemical dispersants on high viscosity oils and water-in-oil emulsions (mousse). Responding in such circumstances can lead to high cleanup costs for little or no benefit in terms of mitigating the oil's impact on coastlines and sensitive resources".

### **Understanding the Limitations of Current Spill Response Regimes**

50 Yrs. AVERAGE RECOVERY RATE

FIVE TO FIFTEEN
PERCENT
5-15%



## Multi-Million Dollar Question?

HOW CAN WE REDUCE THE TIME, EFFORT AND COST ASSOCIATED WITH CLEANING UP OIL AND CHEMICAL SPILLS?

# PREVENT SPREADING

## Understanding the Limitations of Current Spill Response Regimes

- \* The capability to "respond" to oil spills has progressed over the past few decades
  - \* Improvements in command & control
  - \* Improved aerial & underwater surveillance
  - \* Improved computer trajectory modeling & software
  - \* Improved strategic planning
  - \* Increased reliance on disposal technologies

HOWEVER ...

RECOVERY STATISTICS
REMAIN UNCHANGED



- The slick will spread to unmanageable proportions.
- Trajectory models identify where the oil is headed.
- Deploy skimmers and booms in an attempt to recover the oil.
- •Ineffective containment booms and sorbent booms will be deployed in an attempt to protect eco-sensitive areas near-shore and onshore.
- Oil will start coming ashore.

- •Local environment impacted. Local economy impacted.
- Responsible Party and their underwriters billed excessive amounts relative to the volume of oil actually recovered.
- Responsible Party fined for damaging the environment in contravention of Clean Water Act.
- •A report of the incident will be written with a section entitled "Lessons Learned".

### **Excessive Costs Unsustainable**

- March 1989 (Exxon Valdez) 6% of 11-million gallons @ \$2.5
   Billion operational cost plus fines and social/environmental impact
- April 2010 (DWH) 3% of 200-million gallons @ \$7.5 Billion operational cost plus fines (\$26 Billion) and social/environmental impact
- \* May 2019 (Houston Ship Channel) 450K gallons of fuel additive @ \$1 Billion
- \* No Measurable Performance Criteria (OPA'90)

#### Super-Absorbent Polymers

- \* 1966 Victor Mills (P&G) water-sensitive SAP
- \* Brand name "Pampers"
- Premium priced versus cloth diapers
- \* Eliminated the "liquid phase"
- Baby's bottom kept dry and free from rashes and infections
- Revolutionized the personal hygiene industry

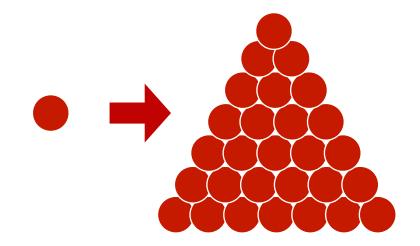
### "Expansive Imbibition for Practical Pollution Particulation"

Dr. Richard Hall (The Dow Chemical Company 1970)

 Imbiber Beads®The world's only Super Absorbent Polymer "engineered" for organic compounds

Liquids diffuse into the IMBIBER
BEADS® and bind with their solid
structure

The process causes them to swell "up to" 27x their original volume.



\* The result is a revolutionary absorption capability and the ONLY product that can offer complete capture and containment



#### How Do Imbiber Beads® Work?



### Fuel & Solvent Spills The Problem

Intercontinental Terminals
March 2019 – Houston, TX

#### **Liability Considerations**

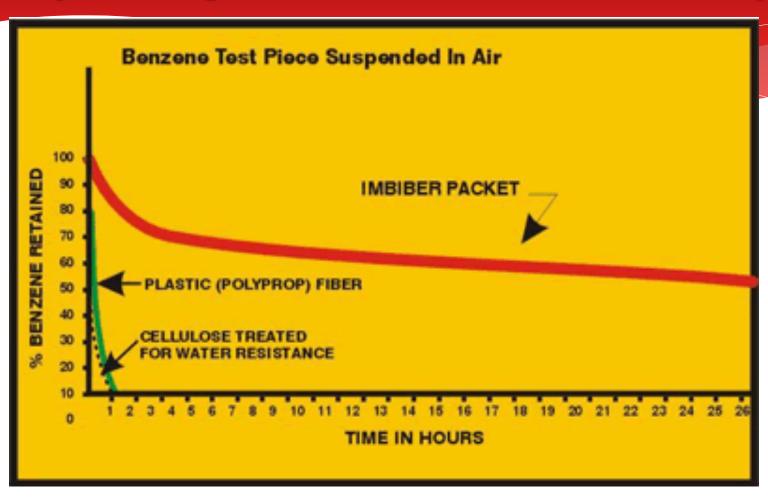
- **★** Spreads quickly.
- **★** Colorless? Odours?
- **★** Explosive/toxic vapors?
- ★ Foams ? Gean-up?
- ★ SOP evaporate, evacuate or dissipate?
- ★ Other Considerations Fuels & solvents near urban centers?



#### **Absorbent or Adsorbent?**

- ★ It is the vapors that we inhale that are toxic.
- ★ It is the vapors that support combustion.

## Vapor Release (Safety of Public/Personnel)





### **Understanding the Limitations of Current Spill Response Regimes**

\* In spite of best intentions, the fundamental issue remains:

To date, there is currently NOTECHNOLOGY, PRODUCT, OR SYSTEM being utilized to help prevent an oil spill from becoming unmanageable before responders have a chance to arrive at the site

# The Solution: HEROS<sup>TM</sup> Treat and Skim<sup>TM</sup> System

HEROS™ features several response technologies featuring IMBTEC's flagship product Imbiber Beads® plus state-of-theart delivery and recovery systems which make up the components for a completely integrated system solution

#### **Proof of Concept**

#### 2001 - 2007



HEROS™ template was created by the Maritime Disaster Prevention Centre (MDPC – Yokahama) under the guidance of the Commandant of the Japanese Coast Guard.

#### **As a Result ...**

MDPC placed strategic inventories 23
HIGH RISK LOCATIONS

### HEROS<sup>TM</sup> Treat and Skim<sup>TM</sup> – Components

Imbiber Beads®

HEROS™ Wrap

Delivery Systems

Recovery

















### HEROS™ Treat and Skim™ – How it Works



### HEROS<sup>TM</sup> Treat and Skim<sup>TM</sup> – How it Works

Localization

Mobilization

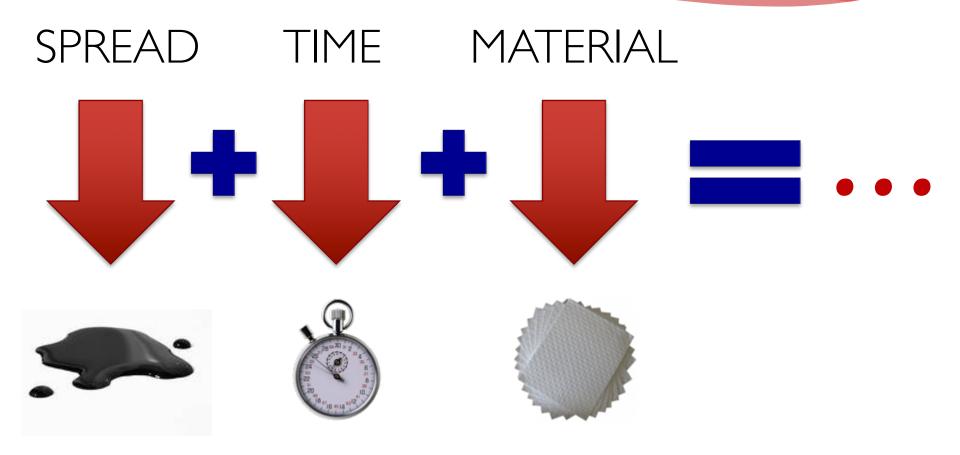
Recovery & Disposal



Provide Time for Response Operation

Energy from Waste

#### HEROS™ Treat and Skim™ —The Result

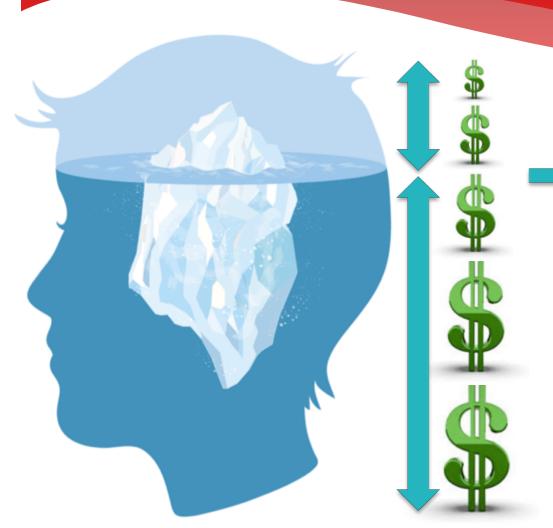


### HEROS™ Treat and Skim™ – The Result





## Response Operation Costs – Only the Tip of the Iceberg



Actual Response Costs

# ANCILLARY COSTS

- \* Litigations
- \* Demurrages
- \* EPA Fines
- Civil Lawsuits
- Environmental Damage
- Economic Impacts
- Operational Shutdowns

# Spread Sheet Comparison (Example: Texas City 'Y' Spill)

	<b>Contractor Response</b>	HEROS™ Response
Spill Size	l 68,000 gallons	1 68,000 gallons
Response Cost	\$125,000,000	\$3,883,177 *
Cost per Gallon Spilled	\$744 / gal	\$23 / gal
Time Frame	33 Days	I-3 Days
Avg. Spill Recovery Rate	5-15%	50% +
Cost Per Gallon Recovered	\$4,960 - \$14,880 / gal	\$46 / gal

<sup>\*</sup> Added 50% of total cost for labour

### Final Thoughts

The constraints faced by responders for recovering significant volumes of spilled oil **CANNOT** be used as validation for not improving performance and maintaining the status quo

The SPILL RECOVERY operation, which should be the most critical part of the response plan, has demonstrated that it is in fact the weakest



