

## **DEPLOYMENT METHODES**

Method A: *Inflating the boom while pulling it out with a tender boat.*

Method B: *Deploying the boom from a moving vessel.*

Method C: *Using the boom as a submersible protection system.*

### **Different deployment situations:**

**1. / Tender boat from a shoreline:** *This is the best, quickest and most common way of deployment of long booms, inflating it in the same time as it is pulled out from the packaging box on a protective sliding sheet, to action area by a tender boat. With the chain secured to the boat, so that the boom can be inflated. Adjust the air speed for a smooth and reliable deployment in relation to boat speed. The boom stays buoyant when only partly inflated.*

**IMPORTANT:** *Be aware of that the tender boat must be able to stop, as soon as the boom is completely out.*

**2. / Response vessel on open water:** *When deploying the boom from a moving boat, speed 3- 6 knots. The boom is pulled out by one at the boom chain attached sea anchor (parachute). IMPORTANT is to seal "nail stitch" the air channel before it is let out. The inflation end of the boom that still is in the bottom of the box has to be secured to the boat and when the complete boom is out it ready to be inflated. It is advisable to blow in air in the parachute end of the boom before it is sealed and deployed to give buoyancy to the boom. The complete inflation is done from the vessel, in the same time it is pulled to final place.*

**3. / Leaking ship with a tender boat:** *A larger ship equipped with the MARBOOM and a tender boat can take care of an oil spill first response themselves, by letting their tender-boat pull out the system around the ship, for a quick respond. See 1. The nearest Coast Guard or local response organization MUST immediately be contacted to skim up the contained oil.*

**4. / Leaking ship with NO tender boat:** *Pull a line around the ship from the wind side, past the leakage to the lee side and back to the wind side on the other side of the ship. Let out the complete length of the boom which thereby can contain the leaking oil. The nearest Coast Guard or local response organization MUST immediately be contacted to skim up the contained oil.*

**5. / From shoreline (A) to shoreline (B):** Pull the boom, partly air filled, from A to B. Add 10-15% length to the boom before cutting it. As soon as the boom is in place, it can be completely inflated.

**6. / Protecting a rocky shoreline:** The Protection Boom, with long skirt, is made for protecting a shoreline. Deploy the boom, see 2 above, close to the shoreline and let it drift or pull it ashore and then lift it up and secure the boom that approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of its total height is above the water surface. This protects the shoreline from splash-water above the waterline and also the marine life underneath.

**7. / Protecting a beach:** Deploy a high freeboard Beach boom outside the breaking waves, and secure it with anchors (attached to a link of the chain) for not drifting ashore. The chain can touch the seabed.

**8. / Helicopter deployment:** First make the boom package, pallet, buoyant by attaching an inflated boom or floating device around the pallet. When at the oil spill sight it places the boom there, pulls it out while inflating it in the same time in a low flight. A 2nd alternative is to lift up the boom completely from the floating pallet, inflating it and bring it to place. IMPORTANT is that the boom does not twist.

**9. / Remote areas:** Bringing a full-length boom to a remote spill sight might be difficult, if not flown out by a helicopter. Smaller units, that fits in a jeep or backpack, can be connected to make a long boom if needed. ATTENTION: One of our smaller standard packages might contain the right lengths for this type of operation.

**10. / Bunker Boom:** The most economical way is to use the Oil Boom, as this can quickly surround an entire ship from only one pallet, after being deployed. See 1.

**11. / Debris Boom in a stream:** Set the boom with a sharp angle and approximate 20% boom length should be added to compensate for developed curve from the current.

**12. / Submersible boom:** In relatively shallow water (7- 12 ft. (3- 4 meter)) a boom can be laid out to sink to the bottom. MARBOOM has the unique quality to work as a submersible boom, and when inflated from either side, it will float up to the surface (a backpack air-blower should be used). As one pillow floats the next is filled with air and floats and filling the next etc., that the complete boom is deployed and on place within minutes.

## **RECOVERING METHODES**

### **1. / If reusing the boom:**

*a./ The boom should be taken ashore, that no tear occurs in the material and laid out on a flat surface, preferable a lawn, so that the air can escape out.*

*b./ A faster way is to roll up the boom on a reel or to*

*c./ mangle, squeezing out the air from the boom, using an air mangle. The only way for the air to escape is through the both openings at each end of the boom. The boom should be totally deflated before repacking it.*

### **2. / If disposing of the boom:**

*When not reusing, dirty oil smeared booms, all the flotation pillows should be cut open, making the boom easy to handle and transport. The chain should be taken out for reuse, installed into a new MARBOOM Replacement boom or returned to us for credit refund when buying a new boom. This offers further great savings.*

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