PERSISTENCE, FATE, AND EFFECTIVENESS OF DISPERSENSANTS USED DURING THE DEEPWATER HORIZON OIL SPILL

Monica Wilson, Larissa Graham, Chris Hale, Emily Maung-Douglass, Stephen Sempier, and LaDon Swann

The Deepwater Horizon (DWH) oil spill was the first spill that occurred in the deep ocean, nearly one mile below the ocean’s surface. The large-scale applications of dispersants used at the surface and wellhead during the Deepwater Horizon oil spill raised many questions and highlighted the importance of understanding their effects on the marine environment.

Emergency responders used a large amount of dispersants during the 2010 DWH oil spill. They applied approximately 1.8 million gallons of chemical dispersants (Corexit 9527A and 9500A, referred to as Corexit in this document) to surface waters that were oiled from April 22 through July 19. They also injected roughly 771,000 gallons of dispersants directly into the flow of oil and gas from the Macondo wellhead (Figure 1). Before this event, scientists did not know how effective dispersants were when used in the deep ocean. Most studies were based on sea surface spills and predicted where the oil would go and how long it would stay in the environment. Deep waters have higher pressures and lower temperatures that can cause dispersed oil to behave differently than it does on the surface.
HOW DISPERSANTS WORK

Chemical dispersants break large oil slicks into small oil droplets. The smaller droplet size affects how the oil moves in the water and how it interacts with the environment. The natural processes that remove oil from the environment occur more easily when oil is in the form of small droplets. For example, ultraviolet light from the sun, evaporation, and bacteria that feed on oil can remove it from the water more easily when dispersants are used. However, dispersants can accelerate the mixing of oil from the surface into the water column, which increases marine life’s exposure to the oil.

PERSISTENCE OF DISPERSANTS

To understand how long dispersants remain in nearshore and offshore environments, scientists measured the concentration of dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate (DOSS). DOSS, or dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate, is one of the surfactants in Corexit 9527A and 9500A. DOSS, and other surface-active agents, lowers the tension between oil and water particles allowing them to mix (emulsify). DOSS is a common ingredient in consumer products, such as detergents, cosmetics, and laxatives, and therefore, can end up in lakes, rivers, and coastal waters through stormwater runoff or our wastewater systems.

Nearshore waters

Nearly four years after the spill, scientists found DOSS in oiled samples collected on Gulf of Mexico beaches. Scientists collected tar balls and sand patties between June 2012 and January 2014 from Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana shores. DOSS was found in these samples. However, the amount of oil and DOSS in different samples was patchy and inconsistent.
because the oil washing up on the beach was from offshore oil mats.\textsuperscript{7}

DOSS found in the nearshore environment is not always linked to the use of dispersants. Although scientists have used DOSS to track Corexit in the environment, DOSS does not always have a direct link to Corexit (see page 2). After the oil spill, the community of Orange Beach, Alabama, conducted its own water sampling to determine if DOSS was present in nearshore and inland waters. DOSS was found in the water samples, but it did not come from the dispersants used during DWH. The amount of DOSS in the samples was higher than expected given the samples’ distance from where responders sprayed the dispersants. The more likely source of DOSS was from stormwater pollution from nearby communities, which use detergents, cosmetics, laxatives, and other everyday products that contain DOSS.\textsuperscript{8}

\textit{Offshore waters}

Another study found deep-sea coral communities covered in brown clumps of material containing oil from the well. The
corals were located 4,500 feet below the surface and up to seven miles from the wellhead. Scientists sampled the coral communities six months after the DWH oil spill and found DOSS was still present. The breakdown of DOSS is slower in deeper waters where lower temperatures delay the uptake by bacteria and sunlight cannot penetrate. 

**EFFECTIVENESS**

Both chemical and environmental factors determine how well dispersants break up oil. The type of oil, the amount of oil, how weathered the oil is, the type of dispersant, and how the dispersants are applied to the oil can influence how well dispersants work. Physical properties of the water, such as temperature, water salinity, and wave energy, may also affect the dispersants’ effectiveness. Dispersants are less effective on oils that have:

- Higher viscosity, the oil is thick and doesn’t flow easily;
- Weathered causing the oil to become more viscous or have a thicker consistency;
- Cooled significantly below their pour point, which is the lowest temperature at which a liquid remains pourable, or;
- Emulsified, when two liquids such as oil and sea water combine and mix.

**SURFACE APPLICATION OF DISPERSANTS**

During the DWH oil spill, responders applied chemical dispersants to the oil slick at the sea surface using planes and boats. This method exposed the dispersants to direct sunlight, which could have caused some of the ingredients in them to be less effective. To understand what happened to the dispersants in the environment, scientists tested four ingredients found in Corexit (2 butoxyethanol, dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate (DOSS), dipropylene glycol butyl ether, and propylene glycol) to determine whether sunlight affected them. They discovered that the exposure to direct sunlight did not directly affect the dispersants. However, the sunlight altered other chemical components in the water, which caused the Corexit to degrade.

Floating or submerged materials, such as sea sand, mangrove leaves, seaweed, and seagrass, also influence the effectiveness of dispersants. In lab studies, scientists tested the role of different natural materials on dispersant effectiveness. When small amounts of...
floating oil were present, natural materials (such as seaweed) that float on the surface adsorbed the oil. The dispersant was less effective because there was less oil in the water column to disperse. However, when there was a large amount of floating oil, wave action moved the seaweed and similar materials causing the oil to be mixed into the water column. This made the dispersant more effective at breaking down the oil (Figure 2).  

**DEEP-WATER APPLICATION OF DISPERGANTS**

Before the DWH oil spill, responders had never used dispersants in deep water to break up oil. While responders were applying Corexit almost one mile below the sea surface, the federal government started a monitoring program to test the effectiveness of the dispersant. They also monitored how the dispersant was affecting the environment, water and air quality, and human health. Results from the program indicated that the dispersant was effective at breaking up oil and reducing the amount of oil that reached the surface. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), applying the dispersant at depth meant a smaller amount of dispersant was needed compared to what would be needed to disperse the same amount of oil once it reached the surface. It also reduced the amount of oil reaching the ocean surface and minimized human contact with dispersants. The monitoring plan developed and used during the DWH oil spill is available on U.S. EPA’s website and listed in the reference section.  

Some scientists have been unable to determine whether applying a dispersant at depth was successful in breaking down oil into smaller droplets (Figure 3). Studies show that DOSS, and possibly other chemicals...
“Octopus” oil droplets are generated when oil premixed with dispersants is released in the water column. (Chang Li and David Murphy/DROPPS photo)

Other scientists do not agree that dispersant use below the surface was as effective. To test the effectiveness of dispersants, some scientists developed a **hydrodynamic model** that recreated the conditions during the DWH oil spill. The model indicated that the dispersants were not effective at depth and that applying them at the wellhead may not have changed the amount of oil rising to the surface. The model results suggested that the size of the oil particles being released at depth were already small and mostly neutrally buoyant, meaning they were not rising or were rising slowly. They were small and mostly neutrally buoyant because they were traveling through the wellhead at high speed and through a small diameter pipe. Model results were confirmed in an experiment that used a **high-pressure visual autoclave** to evaluate the effect of droplet size on the movement of oil through the water column. Results indicated that using dispersants at depth only reduced the amount of oil reaching the sea surface by 1-3%.

Do we need to be concerned with the effectiveness and persistence of dispersants in the Gulf of Mexico? Scientists learn more every day, but there are still many questions related to using a large amount of dispersants and applying them in deep waters. Future research from programs, such as the Gulf of Mexico Research Initiative (GoMRI), will continue to study the use of dispersants to determine their persistence and effects on the marine environment.

For more information about these ongoing studies, go to GoMRI’s website:

http://gulfresearchinitiative.org

To learn more about how oil and dispersants impact aquatic life and how these organisms break down these chemicals, refer to our other publications which can be found on the Oil Spill Science Outreach Program website at: http://gulfseagrant.org/oilspilloutreach
GLOSSARY

Corexit 9527A and 9500A
Dispersants approved for use in US waters and those that were used to minimize the presence of surface oil slicks during the Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

Dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate (DOSS)
A primary component of both dispersant formulas used in the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. It increases the attraction between oil and water molecules and hinders the formation of large oil slicks on the surface of the ocean. DOSS can also be found in consumer products such as detergents, cosmetics, and laxatives and, therefore, can be found in coastal waters.

Dispersants
Chemicals that are used during oil spill response efforts to break up oil slicks and can limit floating oil from impacting sensitive ecosystems such as coastal habitats.

Emulsify
Make into a fine dispersion of droplets of water and oil, with one being suspended in the other. For crude oils, it refers to the process where sea water droplets become suspended in the oil by mixing due to turbulence.

High-pressure visual autoclave
A device in which high pressure conditions can be established to measure the size of oil droplets in water.

Hydrodynamic model
Computer-based models used as a tool to describe the way a body of water moves.

Salinity
The average concentration of dissolved salts in a body of water.

Surfactant
Compounds that work to break up oil. Dispersants contain surfactants that break the oil slick into smaller droplets that can more easily mix into the water column.

Weathered oil
When processes such as evaporation, dissolution, bacterial decomposition, or exposure to sunlight change the chemical composition and physical appearance of oil.
REFERENCES


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