

# Conclusion

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Chemical risk assessment is a first step to target compounds of higher concern

Refine the environmental pressure and the scale of assessments:

*1/ Characterization and quantification of releases induced*

*2/ Understanding of their behaviour and fate in the marine environment*

- Future actions**
- Investigated chemical local accumulation around OW foundation (water, **sediment and biotas**)   → 
  - Improve knowledge on ICCP release: Cl<sub>2</sub> production rate, chlorination by-products...  
  - Ecotoxicology :bioassay/ risk assessment approach
    - GACP
    - ICCP
    - Others chemicals: } Cocktails of compounds 

Chemical risk assessment is a first step to target compounds of higher concern  
Refine the environmental pressure and the scale of assessments

Define environmental survey in OWF

- 1/ *Identify existing chemical elements within OWF*
- 2/ *Estimate levels and differentiate inputs*

**Future actions** • Develop protocols /procedure

- Consider all marine compartments



- Define relevant chemical for tracing activities of OWF



- Develop use passive integrative samplers



- Use biomonitoring assessments



- Anticipate ecological quality of OWF



Thanks a lot for your attention

## ECOAP consortium



FRANCE ENERGIES MARINES, UNCAEN UNIVERSITÉ CAEN NORMANDIE, Aix-Marseille université, EDF renouvelables, Université Bretagne Sud ubs:, Institut de la Corrosion French Corrosion Institute, skyborn, UNIVERSITÉ DE TOULON, OFB OFFICE FRANÇAIS DE LA BIODIVERSITÉ, INERIS, OW OCEAN WINDS, Rte Le réseau de transport d'électricité, Smel Synergie Mer et Littoral Recherche & développement, Qair, Cedre, SAIPEM, Ifremer, mio Mediterranean Institute of Oceanography, RWE, Shell, INRAE

## Fundings



anr, FRANCE 2030, RÉGION SUD, PROVENCE ALPES CÔTE D'AZUR, Région BRETAGNE, RÉGION NORMANDIE

