# CleanSeaNet Products and Requirements

Marc Journel



#### **CleanSeaNet**

The European satellite oil pollution and vessel detection and monitoring system.

Linked into national/regional response chain strengthening operational pollution surveillance and response for deliberate and accidental spills.







**Directive 2005/35/EC**\* of 7 September 2005 on ship-source pollution and on the introduction of penalties, including criminal penalties, for pollution offences

#### Article 10

#### Accompanying measures

**2.** In accordance with its tasks as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1406/2002, the European Maritime Safety Agency shall:

(a) work with the Member States in developing technical solutions and providing technical assistance in relation to the implementation of this Directive, in actions such as tracing discharges by satellite monitoring and surveillance;

(b) assist the Commission in the implementation of this Directive, including, if appropriate, by means of visits to the Member States, in accordance with Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1406/2002.

\* as amended by Directive 2009/123/EC of 21 October 2009



# CleanSeaNet : Near Real Time service – 30 min\*



### T0 = End of scene acquisition

T = T0 + 30 min



\* Satellite images are acquired in segments up to 1400 km long. 30 min are for a 400 km long image

#### **Catching Polluters**

- In case of a discharge detected by CleanSeaNet
  PROVING A MARPOL VIOLATION REQUIRES COMPLEMENTARY
  EVIDENCE
- Evidence can be collected ON SITE AND/OR IN PORT





#### **Operational use of CleanSeaNet**

Routine monitoring of all European waters looking for illegal discharges :

- Detection of possible spills
- Detection of vessels
- Identification of polluters by combining CleanSeaNet and Vessel traffic information available through SafeSeaNet

Supporting enforcement actions by the Coastal States

- On site verification and follow-up
- Inspection of suspected vessels in the next port of call

Supporting response operations to accidental pollution



#### Admiral Kuznetsov off the Southern Irish coast 17/02/2009



Satellite image: © ESA (European Space Agency) / EMSA 2009 Photo: © MCA/Irish Coast Guard



#### **CleanSeaNet Fact Sheet**

- CSN V1 operational since April 2007
- CSN V2 started operations in December 2010 Full operations 1 February 2011
- > 2,000 analysed satellite images per year 2,521 in 2014
- 27 countries (23 EU coastal states, Iceland, Norway, Montenegro, and Turkey) (Danish area extended to Greenland)
- Distributed Service-Network approach via regional service providers (acquiring and processing satellite data)
- NRT: 30 minutes end product delivery
- Alert passed to response authorities (Coast Guard, Customs, Navy, ...)



#### **CleanSeaNet Coverage Density**



Coverage density from 1-2 images to more than 20 images per month



#### **CleanSeaNet Detections – Trends**





#### **CleanSeaNet Detections - 2014**



Class A – detection is probably a spill (mineral /vegetable/fish oil or a chemical product) Class B – detection is possibly a spill (mineral/vegetable/fish oil or a chemical product)



#### **CleanSeaNet Verification Results**

	2014		2013	
Detections	2630		2030	
Feedback	1177		1081	
Checked	656		494	
Mineral oil	69	11 %	50	10 %
Other substance	94	14 %	48	10 %
Unknown feature	48	7 %	30	6 %
Natural phenomena	48	7 %	31	6 %
Nothing observed	397	61 %	335	68 %



#### **CleanSeaNet Verification Results**





#### Tasking areas for ordering of services

Area	Service provider
1	eGEOS
2	CLS
3	CLS
4	Edisoft
5	KSAT
6	KSAT
7	KSAT
8	KSAT
9	KSAT





#### **CleanSeaNet service architecture**







>>> 26 Coastal States <<<





- Near Real Time service coverage is required within all Tasking Areas
- Services may be ordered for any sea area worldwide
- Services may be ordered outside Tasking Areas, and outside Service Provider Ground Station masks
- By using the on-board recorded of the satellite, when the satellite enters into the Ground Station coverage of the contractor, the acquired images may be downloaded and processed
- For these services NRT delivery is preferred but not mandatory
  - CS can define a maximum accepted delivery times for these acquisitions



### EMSA satellite product classes for CleanSeaNet

EMSA product class (Resolution.Are a)	Resolution Class Description e	SAR product examples (Azimuthal Resolution)	Swath
HR2	High Resolution 2 where resolution:	RADARSAT-2 STANDARD (24.7) COSMO SCANSAR WIDE (30m)	100 Km 100 Km
	10m < x <= 30m		
MR1.1	Medium Resolution:	RADARSAT-2 ScanSAR Wide (100m)	500 Km
MR1.2	30m < x <=100m	RADARSAT-2 ScanSAR Narrow (60m)	300 Km
MR1.3		SENTINEL-1 INTERF. WIDE SWATH MR (90m)	250 Km
MR1.4		SENTINEL-1 EXTRA WIDE SWATH HR (50m)	400 Km
MR1.5		SENTINEL-1 EXTRA WIDE SWATH HR (92m)	400 Km
MR1.6		COSMO SCANSAR HUGE (100m)	200 Km
		TERRASAR-X Wide ScanSAR (40m)	200 Km



### **Zoning North Europe Sentinel-1**





#### **TerraSAR-X**



Only KSAT is currently able to acquire and process TerraSAR-X images

Figure 3-8: Image Sample Mono-static Pursuit Mode



No major changes in terms of products, information content, and delivery time

- Oil spill detection
- Vessel detection
- Polluter identification
- SAR derived wind
- Production of an alert report (warning and notification of detected spill or clean sea)

Quality improvement in particular in the field of polluter identification

AIS data available to service providers since release 1.7 of the EODC





CSNDC SIBILLA JSP CSNDC SIBILLA JSP





100 Engo	Clea	anSeaNet Aler	t Report	BON	IN AGF	REEME	NT A	quisition:	2015-04-	03 17:38:20 UTC
	4 Scene	ID: 1000891	RADARS	AT-2 - SCW	A - SCWA				List of Spills	GIS Viewer
			Details of possible Spi	ll n°1 - OS_	1000891_1					
Centre Position		SAR Wind	at Center	Area	Length	Width	Class	Alert	Number of	Oilspill
Latitude Lor	ngitude	Direction (From)	Speed (m/s)	(km²)	(km)	(km)	(A/B)	Level	slicks	Warning Issued
57° 45' 43" N 000°	57' 41" E	118.00	2.82	1.11	6.34	1.22	Α	Red	1	YES
		1.19-31					Met	eorological	and Ocean Data	
		2 1 × 1			$\Delta$	Sea State	2	N/A	Wave Height	1.9
		_3		/		Met.Wind			Direction (from)	112
						Met. wind			Speed (m/s)	3.5
		-++ 🔺	West	/		Current		I	Direction (from)	N/A
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			}							
					Φ					
		19.W	с <i>ны</i> /		22/1					
			Possible sour	ce informa	tion					

N.	Detected	Dist.(Km)	Identified	Туре	IMO	Name	MMSI	C/S	Latitude	Longitude	Time (UTC)	Track	
1	No	N/A	Yes	OFFSHOR	N/A	forties oil field	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	



	Clea MSA scene	anSeaNet Aler			ROPEA	N UNIC	DN Ad	quisition:	2015-03-	17 17:33:00 UTC
			Details of possible Spi	ll n°3 - OS_	1000617_3	l				
Centre	Position	SAR Wind	at Center	Area	Length	Width	Class	Alert	Number of	Oilspill
Latitude	Longitude	Direction (From)	Speed (m/s)	(nm²)	(nm)	(nm)	(A/B)	Level	slicks	Warning Issued
54° 43' 57" N	005° 23' 28" E	90.00	3.55	1.45	20.24	1.53	А	Red	4	NO
2013k	· · · · · · · · · · · · ·	63 83.45 65 83.45		,			Met	eorologica	I and Ocean Data	
*** +> ->		1- and a second	)			Sea State		N/A	Wave Height	0.8
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	and the second	1	/	фъ н	e.	Met.Wind			Speed (m/s)	4.4
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	1		/ *	1105						
1		1	3							
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#### Possible source information

N.	Detected	Dist.(Km)	Identified	Туре	IMO	Name	MMSI	C/S	Latitude	Longitude	Time (UTC)	Track
1	Yes	1.0576006	Yes	VESSEL	N/A	RIMAR	N/A	N/A	54° 49' 03" N	005° 27' 46" E	17:33:30.100Z	No







#### A new approach implemented at service providers'

- Polluter identification not always simple in dense trafic areas with current and wind
  - EMSA forwarding spill data to modelers that in return provide hind casting information. Only available with SMHI.
  - By using the replay function, the user may identify visually which vessel could be the possible source.
- New approach developed under the SeaU project
  - A fake spill is generated for all possible candidates (vessels in range of the maximum drift of the spill) using AIS position messages
  - The drift is calculated for each faked spill until the time of acquisition. An automatic correlation process returns the best candidate

New approach implemented at CLS and KSAT

- Fully automatic but not fast enough to have the results available in time for the alert report
- Manual analysis by the provider and if required, delivery at a later stage of the results of automatic polluter identification tool
- Implementation foreseen at EMSA as a tool directly available to the end user via the future SafeSeaNet ecosystem common graphical user interface



## 22 March 2013 - The whole chain in action

- 1. CleanSeaNet detection on 22 March in Croatian waters. Analysis shows that the spill was detected approximately 5 hours after the discharge.
- 2. Possible source (MMSI) reported by the CSN service provider. Track available in alert report based on AIS information available in CSNDC
- 3. Slovenia enters an overriding factor message in Thetis regarding a possible pollution in Croatian waters
- 4. Inspectors found (source: feedback in CSN and Thetis) evidence of a discharge of oily products:
  - An OWS line containing oil residues
  - Oil spots on starboard side hull (about 10 square meters)
- 5. The master and the company were fined 4,600.00 Euros. The ship was not detained.



### 22 March 2013 - The whole chain in action

	Clea	anSeaNet Aler	t Report		CRO	ATIA	Ac	quisition:	2013-03-	22 05:16:37 UTC
<u>//****///////////////////////////////</u>	Clea MSA Scene	ID: <b>124923</b>	RADARS	AT-2 - SAR	_R - SCWE	3			List of Spills	GIS Viewer
			Details of possible Sp	ill nº1 - OS	_124923_1					
Centre I	Position	SAR Wind	at Center	Area	Length	Width	Class	Alert	Number of	Oilspill
Latitude	Longitude	Direction (From)	Speed (m/s)	(km²)	(km)	(km)	(A/B)	Level	slicks	Warning Issued
44° 43' 43" N	013° 56' 14" E	64.00	3.91	3.44	7.61	0.45	А	Yellow	1	NO
							Met	eorological	and Ocean Data	
30	ar in N					Sea State			Wave Height	0.2
13.52	13%54 13%56 13%56				Q				Direction (from)	64
	and the second			19		Met.Wind			Speed (m/s)	4.2
	44°45'	•	198	197 O		Current		[	Direction (from)	N/A
	· 44°44'	•				Current			Speed (m/s)	N/A
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	44°43'				~		Com	ments from	n Service Provide	r
				6	~					
RSAT-2 - 2	2013-03-22 05:17:20									
			Dessible serve							

Possible source information

N	Detected	Dist.(Km)	Identified	Туре	IMO	Name	MMSI	C/S	Latitude	Longitude	Time (UTC)	Track
1	Unknown	60.5	Yes	N/A	N/A	unknown		unknown	45° 08' 27" N	013° 25' 30" E	03:23:32Z	N/A



## 22 March 2013 - The whole chain in action







#### List of possible spills

Spill #	Spill Identifier	Centre	Position	Area	Length	Width	Alert	Oil Spill Warning	Possible Source	
on map		Latitude	Longitude	(km²)	(km)	(km)		Issued	Detected	Identified
1	OS_19294_2	49° 59' 37" N	006° 00' 12" W	20.79	36.4554	8.8846	Red	N/A	Yes	No
2	OS_19294_3	53° 38' 47" N	003° 14' 03" W	7.34	4.1814	2.5221	Green	N/A	Yes	No
3	OS_19294_4	50° 22' 58" N	002° 14' 32" W	1.72	5.396	0.7452	Green	N/A	Yes	No

Note: Possible spills outside alert area are presented on map as

Additional spills may also have been reported outside the map - Please consult GIS Viewer

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	Clea	anSeaNet Aler	t Report	UN	ITED K	INGDO	M Ac	quisition:	2012-02-	25 10:37:49 UTC
		ID: <b>19294</b>	ENVISAT	- ASAR/W	S				List of Spills	GIS Viewer
			Details of possible Sp	oill n°1 - OS	_19294_2					
Centre	Position	SAR Wind	at Center	Area	Length	Width	Class	Alert	Number of	Oilspill Warning
Latitude	Longitude	Direction (From)	Speed (m/s)	(km²)	(km)	(km)	(A/B)	Level	slicks	Issued
49° 59' 37" N	006° 00' 12" W	0	0	20.79	36.4554	8.8846	А	Red	1	Unkown
				л т т	TTF		Met	eorological	and Ocean Data	
22 03 0 000	16.5 × 0m) 23.6 30.8	37.0 2		F ID	and a second	Sea State		N/A	Wave Height	0
								. [	Direction (from)	0
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44122 B# 8*	6° 0° 5°54 5445	47 54 5442	65	)						
Longitude (V) SAR Product (Lond 1) D	MISAT/AGAR WS : 2012-02-25110.39.03.4763522									
			Possible sour	ce informa	tion					

N.	Detected	Dist.(Km)	Identified	Туре	IMO	Name	MMSI	C/S	Latitude	Longitude	Time (UTC)	Track
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- 1. CleanSeaNet detection on 25 February 2012 in UK territorial waters
- Master indicates a tank cleaning operation of palm oil that stopped at 13.5 nautical miles from the coast
- 3. CleanSeaNet clearly shows the ship discharging within the 12 nautical miles limit
- 4. Company pleads guilty
- 5. Fined £15,000 + £7,500 costs





#### **G&O Offshore Installations monitoring**



EMSA Clea					ID: 136250 RADARSA			T-2 - SAR - SCWA				List of Spills GIS Viewer		iewer
						Details of possible	Spill n°2 - OS	_136250_2	!					
	Centre Position				SAR Wind at Center			Length	Width	Class	Alert	Number of	Oils	
	Latitude	l	Longitude	Direc	tion (From)	Speed (m/s)	(km²)	(km)	(km)	(A/B)	Level	slicks		Warning Issued
Ę	55° 25' 51" N	00	5° 04' 09" E		218.00	3.80	4.16	8.05	2.15	А	Green	1	YE	S
								Meteorological and Ocean Data						
5. <u>a.</u> ×9#6 (sa			1.0.21.1		+++ -++-	1			Sea State		N/A	Wave Height		
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and Sec	Detected	Dist.(Km)	Identified	Туре	IMO	T G I I G								Ina

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### Addressing Illegal Discharges in the Marine Environment

Introductory overview and guidance document

8<sup>th</sup> CTG Meeting 23 October 2013 EMSA, Lisbon 34

### Addressing Illegal Discharges in the Marine Environment



## Introductory overview and guidance document



### **Development of the document**





Workshop 2011

Working Group Meetings

Workshop 2013






#### **Objective**



### Promote the use of existing tools

Provide complete overview for authorities involved in the enforcement chain





Provide useful information for supporting effective prosecution of offenders



Support harmonised enforcement





#### **Building on existing material**

AUTHO	AFT RE		ERT RE	PORTI	NG AU	THOR	TY	OPE	ILOT RATOR RATOR	12						JTE / A			LIGHT	TYPE			NGHT 00
No	Area Code	IME UTC	LAT	l (north)	POSITI L		east/we			WIDTH km	1 CO	REA )VER %	OILED AREA km <sup>2</sup>	01		ARAN RCEN			GE Oth.	MIN VOLU m <sup>1</sup>	ME V	MAX OLUME m <sup>3</sup>	Combat
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11	1	CLEAN THE BA		_						-			Bonn	80	F								-

Code	Description	Layer thickness interval (µm)	Litres per km <sup>2</sup>
1	Sheen	0.04 - 0.30	40 - 300
2	Rainbow	0.30 - 5.0	300 – 5000
3	Metallic	5.0 – 50	5000 - 50,000
4	Discontinuous True Oil Colour	50 – 200	50,000 - 200,000
5	Continuous True Oil Colour	More than 200	More than 200,000



#### **Part 1: General information**





### Chapter 1: Legal framework







- UNCLOS
- MARPOL
- EU legislation



# Chapter 2: cooperation

#### International



Investigators and Prosecutors







INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION



# Chapter 3: Pollution in the marine environment





Float on the surface Dissolve rapidly in the water Sink to bottom

- Annex I: Oil
- Annex II: Noxious Liquid Substances
- Annex III: Harmful Substances in Packaged Form
- Annex IV: Sewage
- Annex V: Garbage





# Chapter 4: Production of oily waste by vessels







- How oily waste is produced
- Illegal disposal of waste
- Reasons for discharging illegally



#### Part 2: The enforcement chain







Let 50\* 12\* 34.15" Long -59 27\* 55.15"

Chapter 5: The illegal discharge enforcement chain

Chapter 6: Initial indication of a possible violation

& decision to follow-up

- Chapter 7: Collecting additional evidence
- Chapter 8: Concluding the case
- Chapter 9: Post-case actions

Chapter10: Cooperation tools



#### Chapter 5: The illegal discharge enforcement chain

. by patrol be .

#### Step 1 Initial indication of a possible violation

Slick detection at sea	Inspection in port	Information received
by satellite monitoring by aircrafts by patrol boats by coastal stations by other vessels	<ul> <li>by Port State Control</li> <li>by martime police</li> <li>by other authorities</li> <li>consider security bond</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>from witness (crew member, passenger, other)</li> <li>from polluting vessel or other vessel</li> <li>on polluting substance washed up on shore or in port</li> </ul>
	Possible actions	

1. Confirm information (e.g. sending asset on site to confirm information/conduct further investigations, requesting international cooperation for on site/in-port investigation, requesting an inspection/investigation in port in the country/in a foreign country) 2. Inform responsible authorities: national (operational and judicial), and states along route of vessel 3. Decide to follow up (or not)







#### Step 4 Post-case actions

- Updating information systems with relevant data from the case . Fulfilling reporting obligations (including receiving feedback from Flag state) .
- . Providing feedback on lessons learnt to relevant fora
- Improving procedures/manuals

### Chapter 6: Initial indication of a possible violation & decision to follow-up



- Detection at sea
- Inspection in port
- Information received







### Chapter 7: Collecting additional evidence



- Cooperation in the collection of evidence
- Characterising the spill
- Establishing the link with the polluter
- Proving intent, recklessness or serious negligence
- Additional evidence to support the case

Code	Description	Layer thickness interval (µm)	Litres per km <sup>2</sup>
1	Sheen	0.04 - 0.30	40 - 300
2	Rainbow	0.30 - 5.0	300 – 5000
3	Metallic	5.0 - 50	5000 - 50,000
4	Discontinuous True Oil Colour	50 - 200	50,000 - 200,000
5	Continuous True Oil Colour	More than 200	More than 200,000



#### **Chapter 8: Concluding the case**





- Actions to be taken:
- Where should the case be brought?
- Will there be a request for transfer?
- Who should be prosecuted?
- Criminal or administrative proceedings?
- Any costs to be claimed?
- Feedback
- Documentation



#### Chapter 9: Post-case actions



- Fulfilling mandatory reporting obligations and voluntary reporting procedures
- Providing feedback across the enforcement chain
- Disseminating information on particular lessons learnt or issues of interest
- Reviewing and improving existing procedures and updating guidance information
- Publicising information on the outcome of a case



#### **Chapter 10: Cooperation tools**





#### **Available online**







#### Thank-you



