

### **KYSTVERKET**

Risk Assessment Preparedness Accidental spills from ships

Ove Njøten Norwegian Coastal Administration

## Risk assessment task given by the Norwegian Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs

The last risk assessment with some adjustments was conducted in 2000/2001.

- The preparedness against acute pollution from ships should be based on knowledge about environmental risk.
- The risk assessment should include the further development of traffic (2025) from ships in Norwegian waters, including the effect of risk reducing measures as Emergency Towing vessels, Traffic separation schemes, VTS etc.
- Svalbard is not included.



# 3 step analyses

**1.** Analyses of the probability of accidents with spills from shipping accidents

**2.** Environmental **Risk Analyses- The** conscience of different spills shipping accidents

DET NORSKE VERITAS

Miljorisiko ved akut oljeforurensning fra

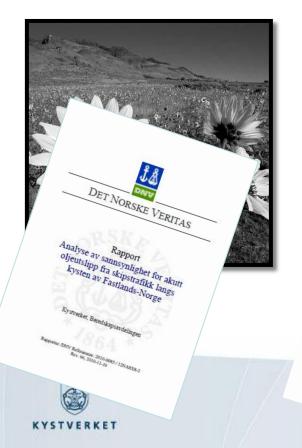
skipstrafikken langs kysten av Fastlands Norge for 2008 og prognoser for 2025

0/DNV Referansear: / 12U0060.5

**3**. Analyses of the preparedness

**Right recovery** equipment and how much – response time -



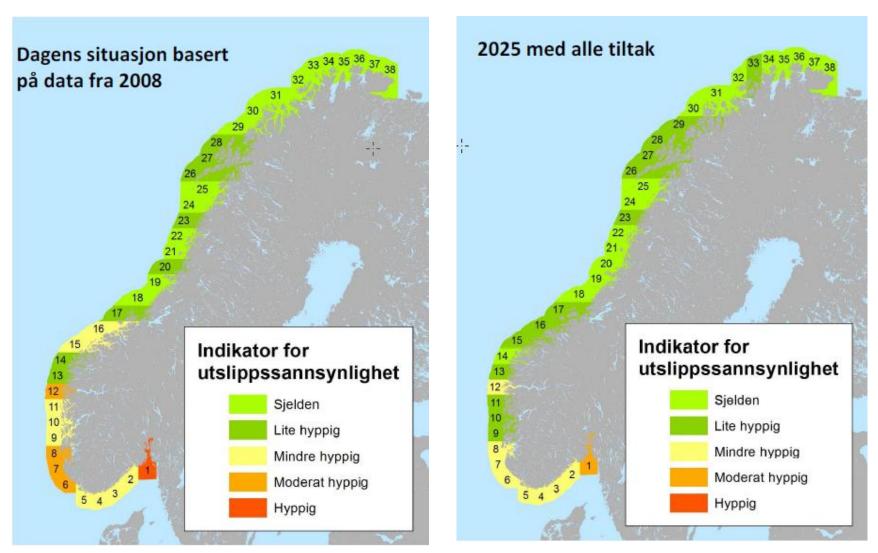


## Step 1:

## Analyses of the Probability of acute spills from shipping accidents 2008-2025 Input

- Traffic data for 2008 AIS data > 300 Gross register ton
- Divided into 12 categories of type ships and 7 size categories
- Prognoses of shipping for 2025.
  Expected increase in sailed distance from 2008 to 2025 is 16%
- Assumption: Probability of spills is proportional to sailed distance.





Geografisk fremstilling av utslippssannsynlighet beregnet for 2008 og for 2025 med alle tiltak (VTS, TSS og slepebåt)



## **Main Findings - Propability**

- Solofjord, South/west of Norway, Mongstad/Fedje is the areas with the highest probability of oil spills
- The largest increase towards 2025 is in the North of Norway.
- Most likely incident: Bunker oil from cargo ship, 400 ton
- Crude oil: Most likely between 2000-20000 ton.



## <u>Step 2:</u>

Analyze of environmental risk related to acute pollution from shipping accidents

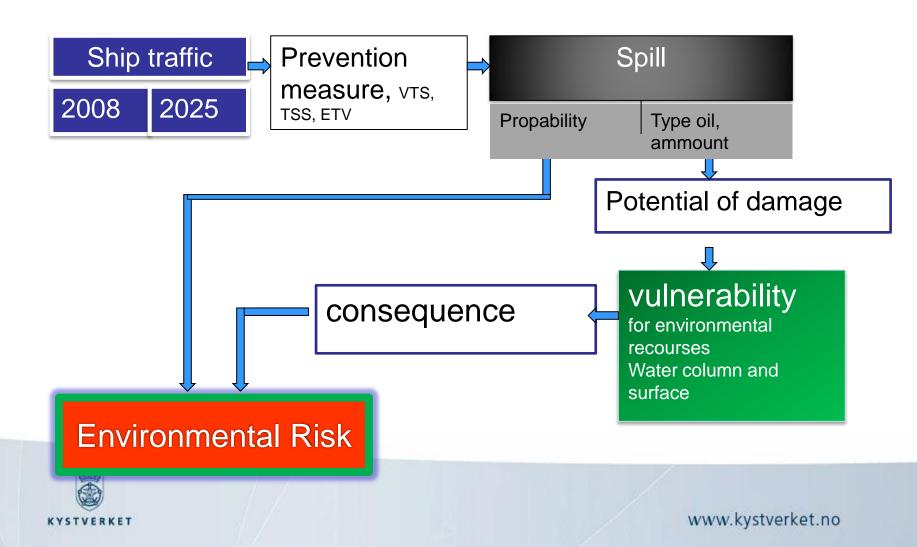
• The analyze looks into consequence for seabirds sea mammals, Habitats on beaches and fish.

•The type of spill is to consider, how the oil spreads on the surface, how is spread in the water column.

•The Probability analyses is a input to the total risk analyses.



## **Environmental Risk**



# <u>Step 3:</u> Analyzes of preparedness

- How much oil spill recovery equipment should we have and were should it be placed
- expertise : how many qualified people do we need the operate equipment and do work in a oil spill incident



# Input

- Environmental risk analyses— were is the highest risk, and what will most likely happen in this area.
- NCA own reports and experience for accidental spills for the last 10 years
- Scientific papers



## Resources

- Municipalities equipment and qualified personnel
- Industry recourses- equipment and qualified personnel
- NCA and other governmental bodies equipment and qualified personnel
- International agreements equipment and qualified personnel



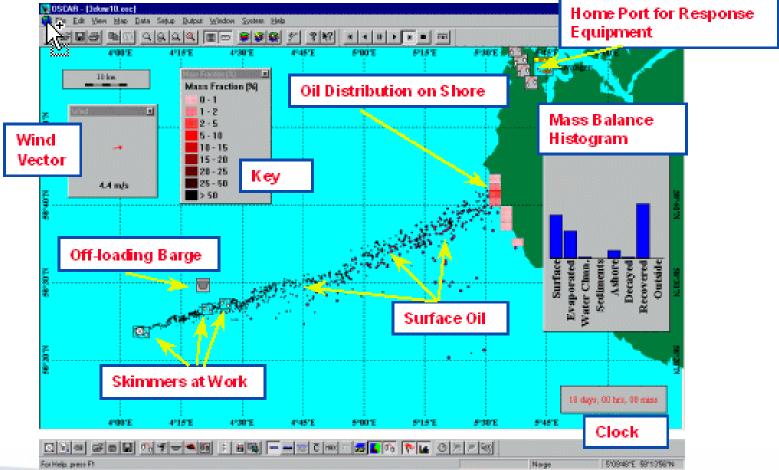
# Methodology – High risk preparedness

- 7 incidents of ship accidents simulated trough OSCAR (SINTEF - mathematical model to measure effects of different measures dealing with oil spills).
- Other aspects dealt with out side of OSCAR
  - Beach cleanup operation
  - Competence and management

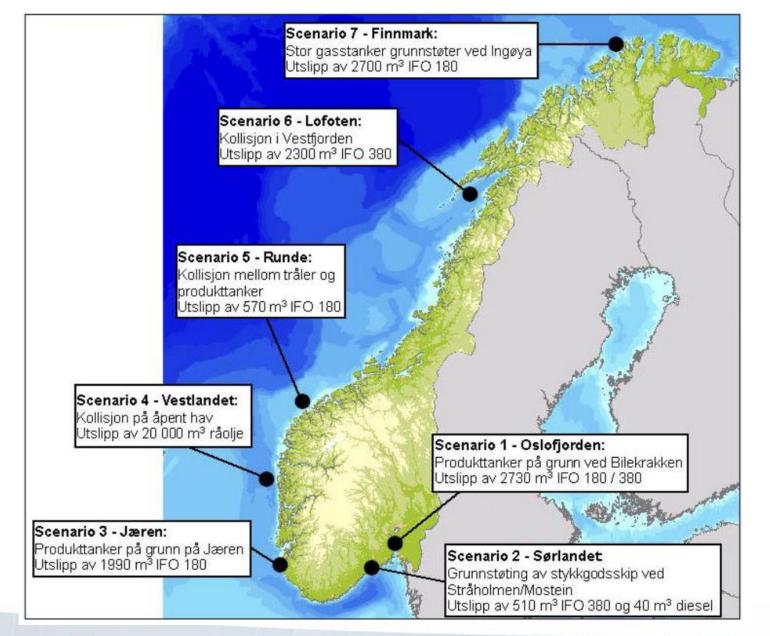
Gap analyze between recommended

solution and today's preparedness

## OSCAR



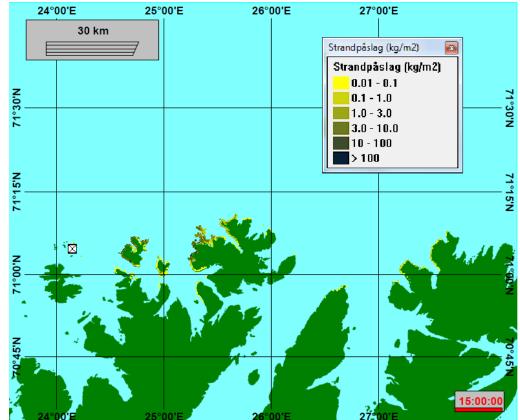






# Simulation

- MEMW OSCAR 6.0 (Oil Spill Contingency And Response)
- Oil drift and weathering.
- Distribution of oil on the surface, in the water column, in sediments and stranded oil.
- 10 different actions (total oil spill recovery operation) is analyzed for each incident.





# Environmental target for the action in each simulation

- Stop spreading of oil
- Consider use of dispersant
- Collect oil on surface.
- Protect environmental sensitive areas.
- Prohibit re mobilization of oil
- Clean up within certain time





### Systems with recover capacities





## **Different action simulations**

#### More recourses

Shorter Response time 

			Tiltakspakke 1						Tiltakspakke 2						Tiltakspakke3											
		SYSTEM	Dispergering	Inringning	Hav A	Hav B	Kyst A	Kyst B	Fjord A	Fjord B	Dispergering	Inringning	Hav A	Hav B	Kyst A	Kyst B	Fjord A	Fjord B	Dispergering	Inringning	Hav A	Hav B	Kyst A	Kyst B	Fjord A	Fjord B
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	3 timer		1	1							1	1							1	1						
	6 Timer				1		1	1	1	1			1		1	1	1	1			1		1	1	1	1
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å	24 timer													1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1	1
	36 timer																									
	48 timer																				1	1	2	2	- 2	2



## Evaluation

Responstid	Tiltakspakke	1	2	3
1	Rangering	1	1	1
	- Mengde opptatt olje	320 tonn	320 tonn	335 tonn
	- Lengde påvirket kystlinje	217 km	225 km	218 km
	- Influert havområde	175 km²	175 km²	175 km <sup>2</sup>
2	Rangering	1	1	1
	- Mengde opptatt olje	275 tonn	285 tonn	310 tonn
	- Lengde påvirket kystlinje	218 km	216 km	219 km
	- Influert havområde	178 km <sup>2</sup>	172 km <sup>2</sup>	170 km <sup>2</sup>
3	Rangering	-	-	-
	- Mengde opptatt olje	210 tonn	225 tonn	230 tonn
	- Lengde påvirket kystlinje	226 km	224 km	224 km
	- Influert havområde	180 km <sup>2</sup>	180 km²	180 km²

 +Oil trough environmental sensitive areas

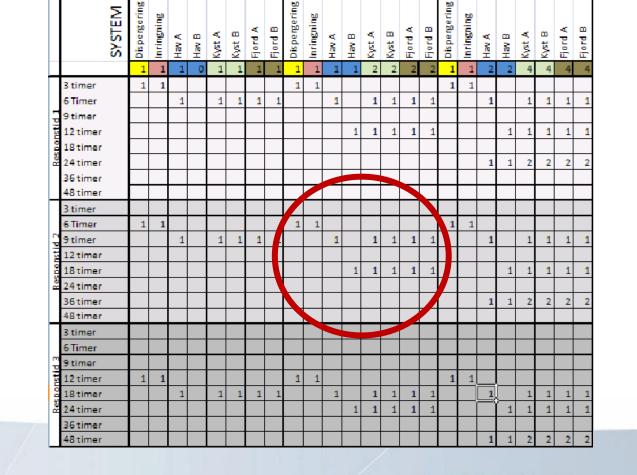


+ a cost/benefit analyses

# Recommended preparedness

Tiltakspakke 1

- Tiltakspakke 2
- Responstid 2



Tiltakspakke 2



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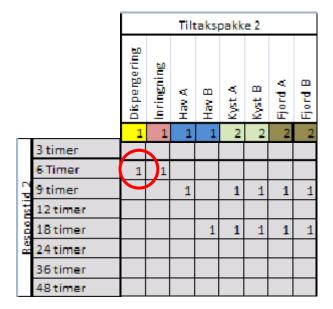
Tiltakspakke3

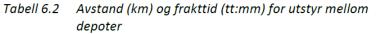
## **GAP-analyses**

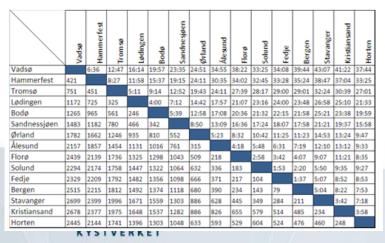
 A GAP Analyses has so been done for each of the 7 areas were the risk is highest

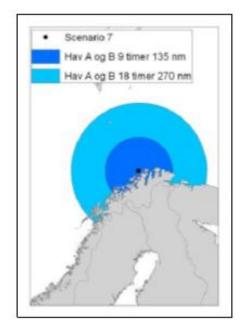
 For all other areas a GAP Analyses has been done for the most likely incident (400 ton bunker oil – cargo ship)







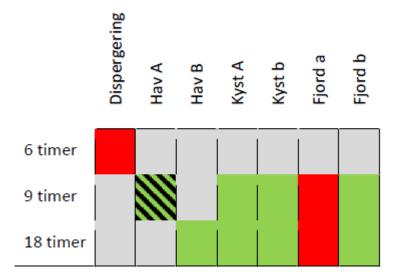




#### •NCA?

- •Coastguard?
- Industry recourses?
- International
- recourses?
- •NCA equipment ?

## Gap for response at sea



Farge	Betydning									
	Fartøy og/eller utstyr ikke tilgjengelig innenfor ønsket responstid									
	Fartøy og utstyr kan være tilgjengelig innenfor ønsket responstid									
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## Response – shore cleanup

Nøkkeltall	Resultat
Lengde påvirket kystlinje	216 km
Påvirket kystlinje i mob a- og naturvernområder	~26 km

**goal** Clean up before 15. mars, nesting season - seabirds



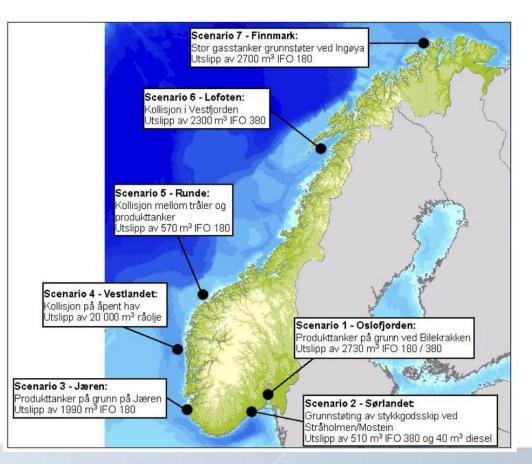
# Beach cleanup operation

- 216 km polluted beach line will demand 54000 day's work. (4 meter beach-clearing pr person/day).
- In the case in the north of Norway (Scenario 7) there is 77days from the incident to the goal to finish the cleanup. This means that there is a need for 701 persons each day..



## Result

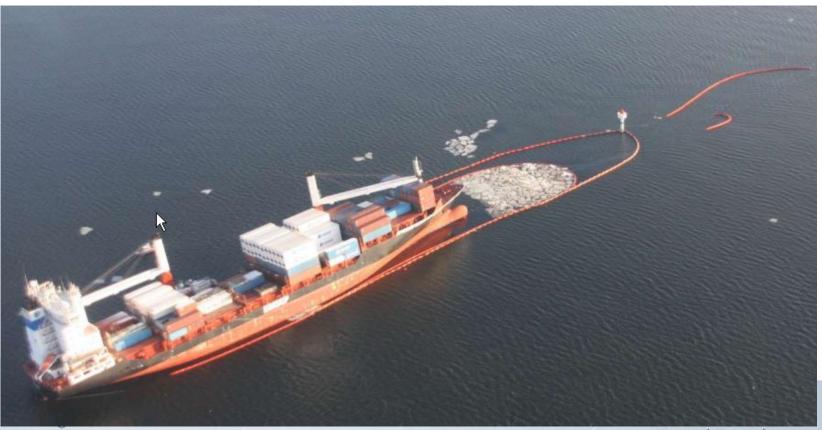
- Quick response is essential
- Big operation on shore (Beach cleaning) on all incidents.





## Some Recommendations:

• oil booms on sight within 6 hours to ring in vessel.



# Emergency towing vessels:

• Oil recovery capacity











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KTSIVERKEI

• 7 new NCA multi task vessels with oil recovery capacity.



