National Contingency Planning and IMO Workshops in the Caribbean Region

Authors and Acknowledgements

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contributions – Benjamin Couzigou, Philip deSuzanne, Brian Lewis, Veronique Moriniere

Introduction

- IMO-REMPEITC Centre mandate to promote a harmonized approach to combating marine environmental pollution through training, workshops, and technical assistance.
- Workshops for countries developing National Contingency Plans for Oil Spill Response in the region.
- Combined OPRC (IMO) Model Course for oil spill response followed by workshop exercise using a modified ERA approach

Workshop Objectives

- build a local oil spill response strategy based on a probable and significant spill scenario for the country;
- develop and train a local oil spill response committee on contingency planning involving all stakeholders touched directly or indirectly by the oil spill scenario;
- develop support agency cooperation at the local level and improve links between all stakeholders, including industries, NGOs and governmental institutions;
- heighten awareness for authorities regarding the ratification and implementation of regional and international conventions.

Workshop Objectives

- introduce the process for developing national contingency plan development, including the development of guidelines for local and sub-national plans;
- provide stakeholders with the opportunity to evaluate the benefits, limitations, and drawbacks of spill response strategies such as dispersant use, in-situ burning and mechanical response;
- provide guidance to the lead agency and the national oil spill response committee in order to finish the drafting of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan in a regionally harmonized form to facilitate future cooperation

Objective of Response Contingency Plans

Minimize adverse effects of a spill

Goals in Plan

- Provide emergency procedures
- Provide response organization
- Identify risks and resources at threat
- Identify countermeasures and tools
- Meet regulatory and policy requirements

Course:

- Common understanding
- Background in response
- References to existing/ draft plans
- Local equipment



IMO OPRC Introductory Course for the Response to Marine Oil Spills



BELIZE

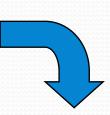
Day 1: January 27, 2009

	Day 1: January 27, 2009							
Мо	<u>dule</u> <u>Subject</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Instructor</u>					
01	Course Introduction	0800	J. Ramos					
02	Background Knowledge	0820	E. Taylor					
03	International Contingency Planning Arrangements	0840	CCA					
04	Oil Spill Properties, Fates & Effects	0910	E. Taylor					
05	Health and Safety	0940	CCA					
Bre	eak	1010						
06	Command Control & Communications	1040	J. Ramos/J. Hulse					
07	Response Strategies:		CCA					
	7.1 Monitoring and In-situ Burning	1110						
	7.2 Dispersants	1125						
	7.3 Containment and Recovery	1145						
	Video of Equipment in use	1200						
Lui	nch	1230						
80	Shoreline Cleanup	1400	E. Taylor					
09	Storage and Disposal of Recovered Oil and Waste	1430	CCA					
10	Sampling, Evidence Gathering, Liability and Cost recovery	1500	J. Ramos					
Bre	eak	1530						
11	Media Management and Awareness	1600	E. Taylor					
	Video of a Major Spill (ERIKA)	1630						
Q 8	A session with general discussion	1700						
<u>Enc</u>	d O OPRC Model Training Course	1730	Introductory Level .					
			·					

ERA Workshop Process

FORMULATE PROBLEM

- Scenario(s)
- Habitat/Resources of Concern
 & Endpoints
- Stressors (Response) & Interaction with Resources



ANALYSIS

- Characterize Exposure
- Characterize Effects



RISK CHARACTERIZATION

- Estimated potential of effects
- Optimized response strategies

Aurand, Walko & Pond- USCG Guidebook, 2000

Workshop Activities

For a defined scenario - groups will determine

- Fate and Behavior of Oil
- 2. Environmental and Human Resources at Risk (RARs)
- 3. Response Objectives and Options
- 4. Tactics Plan

Work Groups

Blend of Stakeholders and Participants:

- Government agencies (National, Provincial)
- Oil industry
- Transportation industry
- Emergency responders
- Communities
- Resource Managers
- Non-governmental organization Suitanilla EPN Sandino CC Mario Brenes Fuerza Naval Aura Reyes Empresa Energetica
- Local and international expertise

Team Leader- Spokesperson

Grupos de trabajos - Ejercicio

Alvaro Duarte – Aduanas CF Roberto Chacon – Fuerza Naval SO Arceno Sirias – Fuerza Naval Elba Segura – INPESCA Enrique Torres – DGTA Norman Gutierrez – MARENA Moises Barrera – EPN Corinto Juan Icaza – Complejo Petrolero Benjamin Ivan Agenal – EPC
CF Omar Diaz – Fuerza Naval
TN Horacia Reyes – Fuerza Naval
Onasis Delgado – INE
Freddy Granillo – DGTA Corinto
Yaniree Alvarez – MARENA Leon
Angel Perez – EPN Corinto
Carlos Huete – EPN Sandino
Jose Rodriguez – DGTA

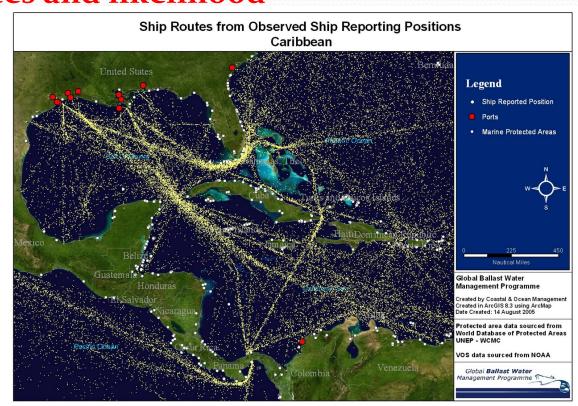
CC Mario Brenes - Fuerza Naval
Aura Reyes - Empresa Energetica de Corinto
Ernesto Leon- Esso
Nelly Harding - INE
Pedro Rodriguez - DGTA Sandino
TC Nestor Solis - Defensa Civil
Francisco Mejia - EPN El Bluff
Ricardo Estrada - EPN Corinto

CeliaXiomara – UdeM

Setting the Stage

Spill Risks – sources and likelihood

- Locations
- Oil Types
- Volumes
- Frequencies
- Shipping
 - Cargo
 - Passengers
 - Fuels
 - Transfers

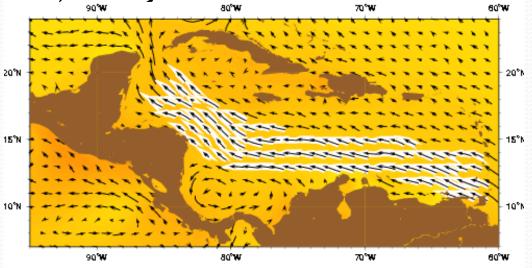


Scenario

Nature of the Spill:	Crude oil tanker en-route from Venezuela to Europe suffers onboard explosion and rupture to two tanks. Vessel holds position for assessment and offloading after stabilizing.
Vessel	T/V Hugo with total capacity of 120,000 barrels
Date or Time of Year:	16 Feb 2012
Time of Discharge (and Tidal Stage):	04:30 hrs
Location:	18° 26.4'N & 62° 46.6' W
Oil Type:	Medium Crude Oil (<i>Venezuela Maracaibo</i>)
Spill Size:	Release: 10,000+ barrels (instantaneous)
Weather:	Temp: 26 C (air); 21 C (water) Winds: from NW at 10 -15 knots Current: to West at 1.5 knots Forecast for next 24 hours: Winds will switch to out of SE overnight at 10 knots by 0700. Extended forecast for Day 3: Winds return from NW at 5 knots.

Activity 1 – Fate & Behavior

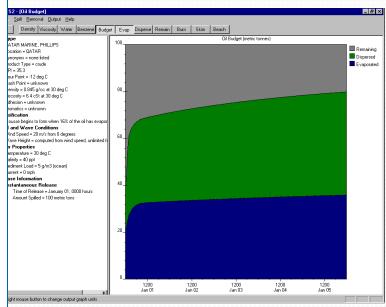
- Oil properties and expected fate
- Persistence and toxicity
- Weathering mass balance
- Trajectories (surface; subsurface if dispersed)
- Forecasting (weather trajectory)



ACTIVITY 1 ESTIMATE OIL FATE & BEHAVIOR

TEAM TEAM LEADER:
DATE AND TIME: □ LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN TEAM ATTACHED
EXPERTISE (List personnel and/or agencies with expertise in fate & behavior modeling, dispersant use and modeling, and trajectory modeling. This will feed into NOSCP.)
TOOLS USED (OR REQUIRED) (eg., ADIOS2, Gnome, etc.) Note any that are already on hand, have been used before, and degree of familiarity.
INPUT DATA (Make sure group has identified information needed and where such information would be obtained at the time of an actual spill, which includes forecasting.)
Oil type and volume Winds (0 – 72 hours) Currents (0-72 hours) Tidal Curves Air and Water Temperature NOTE- Value of overflights and feedback loop
RESULTS □ Fate (Evaporation, Natural Dispersion, Emulsification, Viscosity, Benzene) □ Mass Balance Tables for 0 – 72 hours □ Record information on ICS 209 □ Trajectory envelopes (6, 12, 24, 48, 72 hours) □ Estimated shoreline oiling (in absence of response strategies)

NOTES (continue on reverse if needed)



Oil Name = ECUADOR

API = 27.5 Pour Point = 5 deg C

Wind Speed = variable windsWave Height = 1 meters

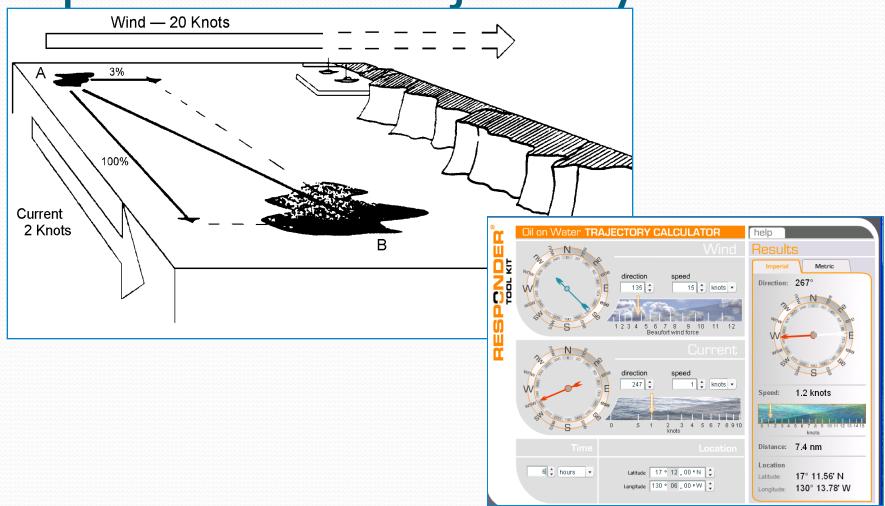
Water temperature = 20 deg C

Time of Initial Release = January 13, 0900 hours

Total amount of Oil Released = 200 cu m

Date	&Time	Released cu m		porated rcent		persed rcent		aining ccent
Jan	130900	200	_ pe.	11	- be	0	- bei	89
	1000	200		16		1		83
	1200	200	-	20	_	1	_	79
	1400	200		22		1		77
	1600	200	-	24	-	1	-	75
	1800	200		24		1		75
	2000	200	-	25	-	1	-	74
Jan	140200	200		26		1		73
	0800	200	-	26	-	1	-	73
	1400	200		27		1		72
	2000	200	-	27	-	1	-	72
Jan	150200	200		27		1		71
	0800	200	-	28	-	1	-	71

Open Water Trajectory

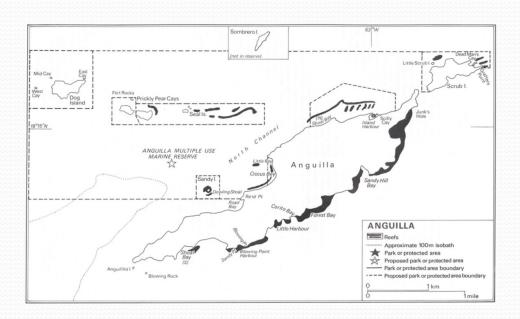


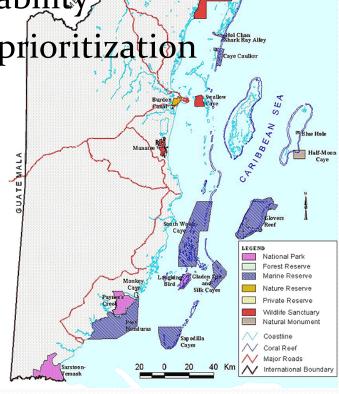
Activity 2 Resources at Risk

Sensitivity Mapping

Definition of sensitivity and vulnerability

• Participants: identification, status, prioritization





BELIZE Coastal and Marine Reserves

ACTIVITY 2 RESOURCES AT RISK
TEAM TEAM LEADER:
EXPERTISE (List personnel and/or agencies with expertise in resources at risk, sensitive areas, public and human use areas, etc. This will feed into NOSCP.)
TOOLS USED (OR REQUIRED) (eg., Sensitivity or ESI maps, Atlases, databases, etc.) Note any that are already on hand, have been used before, and degree of familiarity.
INPUT DATA (Make sure group has identified information needed and where such information would be obtained at the time of an actual spill, which includes forecasting.)
 Use oil distribution to define geographic area for potentially exposed resources: surface water, sub-surface, and shoreline) Review Table WA 2-4 for Caribbean Habitats and consider as basis for team Review Table WA 2-3 for Human Use sensitivities Note exposure routes to RAR Ensure team has considered seasonal or time-critical information
RESULTS Tabulated Resources at Risk Matrix (see ERA Sample Form 2) Identify critical habitats or species RARs and Protection Priorities (complete ICS 232) Provide time requirement to implement protection Note RARs and map



Ex. Contributing knowledge sources:
Dept. of Environment, TIDE (Celia Mahung),
GeoBelize, CZMAI, Tom Rimshaw (EAI
consultant –satellite imagery), Fisheries
Dept., Southern Environmental Alliance, Land
Information Centre (GIS – coastal zone
habitat maps), Local communities and
fishermen, Port (navigation maps), Belize
Audubon Society (Ms. Ana Hoare), Rio Grande
Coop, Nichole Auil Gomez (in Florida – expert
on manatees), SATTIM (Gregory Chod –
Punta Gorda)

NOTES (continue on reverse if needed)

Sensitive Areas & Timing

- World Heritage Sites
- RAMSAR
- Critical wetlands
- Marine protected areas/ marine parks (MPAs)
- Subtidal habitats
- Shoreline types
- Socio-economic concerns
- Intakes
- Cultural sites

- Dog Island
- Prickly Pear Cays
- Little Bay
- Shoal Bay/Island Harbour
- Sandy Island

Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI)

ESI	ESTUARINE	LACUSTRINE	PIVEDINE
NO.			RIVERINE
1A	Exposed rocky shores	Exposed rocky shores	Exposed rocky banks
18	Exposed, solid man-made structures	Exposed, solid man-made structures	Exposed, solid man-made structures
2A	Exposed wave-cut platforms in bedrock, mud, or clay	Shelving bedrock shores	Rocky shoals; bedrock ledges
2B	Exposed scarps and steep slopes in clay		
3A	Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches	Eroding scarps in unconsolidated sediments	Exposed, eroding banks in unconsolidated sediments
3B	Scarps and steep slopes in sand		
4	Coarse-grained sand beaches	Sand beaches	Sandy bars and gently sloping banks
5	Mixed sand and gravel beaches	Mixed sand and gravel beaches	Mixed sand and gravel bars and gently sloping banks
6A	Gravel beaches	Gravel beaches	Gravel bars and gently sloping banks
6B	Riprap	Riprap	Riprap
7	Exposed tidal flats	Exposed tidal flats	
8A	Sheltered rocky shores and sheltered scarps in bedrock, mud, or clay	Sheltered scarps in bedrock, mud, or clay	
8B	Sheltered, solid man-made structures	Sheltered, solid man-made structures	Sheltered, solid man-made structures
8C	Sheltered riprap	Sheltered riprap	Sheltered riprap
8D	Vegetated, steeply-sloping bluffs	. ,	Vegetated, steeply-sloping bluffs
9A	Sheltered tidal flats	Sheltered sand/mud flats	
9B	Vegetated low banks	Sheltered, vegetated low banks	Vegetated low banks
10 A	Salt- and brackish-water marshes		
10B	Freshwater marshes	Freshwater marshes	Freshwater marshes
10C	Swamps	Swamps	Swamps
10D	Scrub-shrub wetlands	Scrub-shrub wetlands	Scrub-shrub wetlands

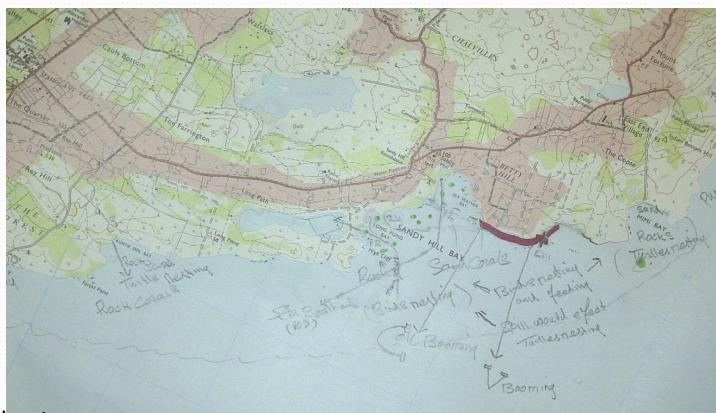
Work Products

- FORM 2
 - Habitat- Subhabitats
 - Human Use
 - Seasonality
- ICS 232
 - Protection Priority
 - Administrator / Trustee / Owner
 - ID on map

Zone (if needed)	Habitat	Sub-habitat	Resource Category	Example Organisms

1. Incident Name		2. Operational	2. Operational Period (Date / Time)			
			From:	To:	ICS	Site Index 3 232a-OS
3. Index	x to ACP/0	GRP sites shown on Si	tuation Map			
Site #	Priority	Site Name and/or Ph	ysical Location	Action		Status
	ll					

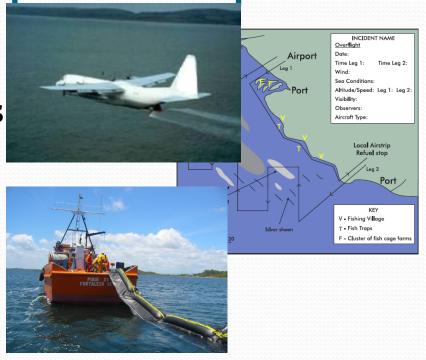
Sensitive Areas



- Use charts
- Teams to ID shoreline types A
- ID key sensitive AND vulnerable areas in projected trajectory

Activity 3 Response Options

- Objectives
- Response Strategies Objectives
 - On-Water
 - On-Shore
 - Monitoring
 - Support







ACTIVITY 3 RESPONSE OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

TEAM	TEAM LEADER:

EXPERTISE (List personnel and/or agencies with roles at Command level and those knowledgeable in spill response strategies, pro's and con's, tradeoffs, etc. This will feed into NOSCP.)

Incident Command



TOOLS USED (OR REQUIRED) (eg., OSR Plans, Manuals or Guides, etc.) Note Single Resources that are already on hand, have been used before, and degree of familiarity.

Single Resources Task Forces Strike Teams

INPUT DATA

- ☐ List of typical spill response objectives
- ☐ List of Response Strategies to be considered (Natural Processes- monitoring, Mechanical, Dispersants, In-situ Burning, Shoreline Protection and Cleanup
- Operational conditions: winds, sea state,

RESULTS

- Define Objectives for 24 and 48 hours, taking into consideration geographic area, RARs, and timing
- Define Strategies and Areas of Operation
- □ Complete Sample Form 3 (Response Option Summary) for each strategy selected
- □ Complete ICS 202 (Response Objectives)



Objectives

- Ensure the safety of citizens and response personnel
- Control the source of the spill
- Manage coordinated response effort
- Maximize protection of environmentally sensitive areas
- Contain & recover spilled material
- Recover & rehabilitate injured wildlife
- Remove oil from impacted areas
- Minimize economic impacts
- Keep stakeholders informed of response activities
- Keep the public informed of response activities

Specific Objectives for Operational Period

- Monitor field operations for safety and conduct briefings as needed
- Reduce oil in affected tanks to stop leak. Continue to monitor for additional discharge
- Ensure staffing for around the clock operations
- Establish decontamination sites for vessel and shore operations crews
- Implement dispersant application
- Continue containment & recovery at source

Strategies for Resources at Risk

1. Incident Name 2. Opera			2. Operational Period (Date / Time)	Site Index	
T/V				C\$ 232a-O\$	
3. Ind	ex to AC	P/GRP sites shown on Situation	Мар	1	
Site #	Priority	Site Name and/or Physical Loc	cation Action	Status	
S 1	A	0ffshore	Open water skimming	In Prgrss.	
S 2	A	Cape Flattery	In-situ burning	Schedid	
S3	A	Cape Flattery	Open water skimming	In Prgrss	
S8	A	Sekiu River	Exclusion Prevent oil from entering river mouth	In Prgrss	
S 9	A	Hoko River	Exclusion Prevent oil from entering river mouth	In Prgrss	

Work Products

- FORM 3
 - Response Summary for each Selected Strategy (tradeoffs)
- ICS 202
 - Objectives

Response Option	
Use	
Logistics	
Limitations	
Effectiveness	

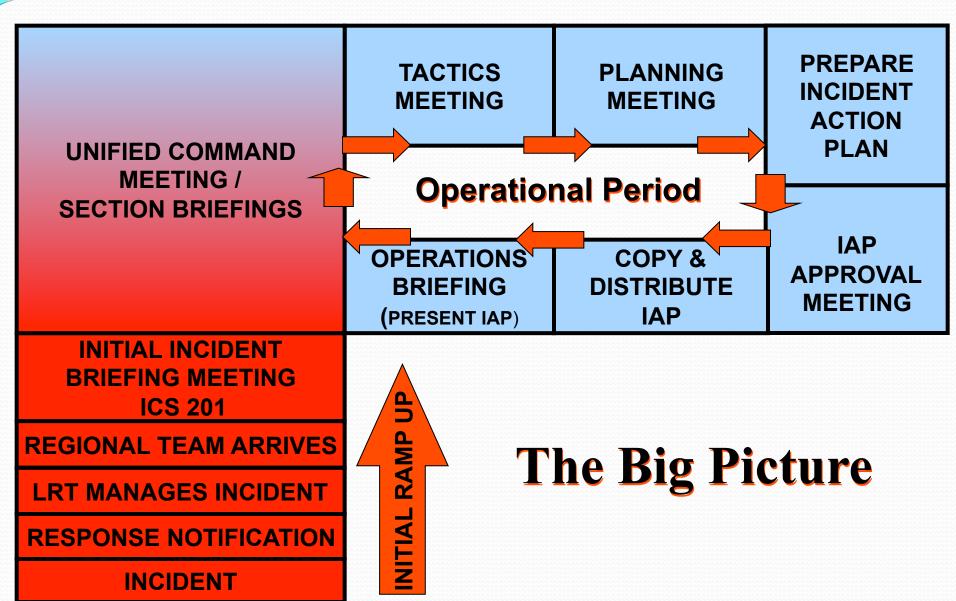
T/V Hanford From: 01/01/00-0600 To: 01/02/00-0600 ICS 202-08					
A. Objectives for specified Operational Period Monitor field operations for safety and conduct briefings as needed Reduce oil in affected tanks to stop leak. Continus conditional discharge Ensure staffing for arrown for around the clock operations.	1. Incident Name	2. Ope	erational Period (Date / Time)		I INCIDENT OBJECTIVES
Ensure the safety of citizens and response personnel Control the source of the spill Manage coordinated response effort Maximize protection of environmentally sensitive areas Contain & recover spilled material Recover & rehabilitate injured wildlife Remove oil from impacted areas Minimize economic impacts Keep stakeholders informed of response activities Keep the public informed of response activities 4. Objectives for specified Operational Period Monitor field operations for safety and conduct briefings as needed Reduce oil in affected tanks to stop leak. Continue to monitor for additional discharge Ensure staffing for around the clock operations	T/V Hanford	From:	01/01/00-0600 To: 01/02	2/00-0600	ICS 202-OS
Monitor field operations for safety and conduct briefings as needed Reduce oil in affected tanks to stop leak. Continue to monitor for additional discharge Ensure staffing for around the clock operations	Control the source of the Manage coordinated respo Maximize protection of en Contain & recover spille Recover & rehabilitate in Remove oil from impacted Minimize economic impact Keep stakeholders infor	spill onse effor ovironmen d materia njured wi d areas ts med of re	t t tally sensitive areas l ildlife sponse activities		
	Monitor field operations in Reduce oil in affected tan Ensure staffing for aroun	for safety iks to stop nd the cloc	o leak. Continue to monit ok operations	tor for additi	onal discharge

Activity 4 Tactics Plan

- Planning Process
- Field Organization
- Tactics for Selected Strategies (and for Stated Objectives)



ICS Process



Work Product -

Tactics Worksheet

2- Teams/Assignments -to match objectives

1. Incident Name T/V Hanford			2. Operational Period (Date / Time) From: 01/01/00-0600 To::01/02/00-0600											OPERATIONAL P	OPERATIONAL PLANNING WORKSHEET ICS 215-OS				
	4. Work Assignments		5. Resource / Equipment												9. "X" here if 204a Needed				
3. Division / Group or Location		Resource	Skimmer	Handcrew	Portable toilet	20 cu yd dumpster									6. Notes / Remarks	7. Reporting Location	8. Requested Arrival Time	\	
А	On-water recovery	Req.	3															×	
		Have	-		┡	-						Ш		+	_				
		Need	0	\vdash	⊢	-	F		F		Ш	Ш	\dashv	-	-	-	\square	_	
В	Shoreline cleanup crews	Req.	-	3	2	1	-		-	\square		Ш	-	-	_	Stgng.	90		
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C	Shoreline cleanup crews	Req.		2	2					SO			25	+		Stgng. area 2	06		
		Have	-	0	0	0	ra	a	hir	e	+	$\vdash \vdash$	\dashv	+					
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		Need			-	-	-	-	-	\vdash	-	\vdash	-	-		-	\vdash		

1- Divisions/Groups

Outcomes

- Definition of the local area objectives, response priorities, and logistics requirements.
- Definition of an oil spill response strategy for a plausible spill in the local area.
- Stakeholder agreement regarding oil spill strategy.
- Development of local oil spill planning committee processes.
- Development of local oil spill response strategies for other areas within the country, promoting integration of these local strategies into the national contingency plan.
- Assessment of the need for a sensitivity mapping workshop.
- Development mobilization exercise based on the same scenario.
- Assessment of training needs including an IMO model Train the Trainer course and additional IMO OPRC Model training courses.

Coordinator & Facilitators

- Appropriate knowledge of setting, spill management and available tools/aids
- Hands-on training and guidance with each activity
- Assist to keep discussion focused but open for all participants
- Coach team leads/spokesperson on key messages for their briefing
- Lead concluding discussion on use of information developed during workshop and next steps

Tools

Manuals, Guidelines, References, Websites



HOW TO DEVELOP A NATIONAL OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN



ELECCIÓN DE OPCIONES
DE RESPUESTA A
MINIMIZAR LOS DAÑOS
Autisis del Beneficio Ambiental Neto

Assessment of Oil Spill Response Capabilities:

A Proposed International Guide for Oil Spill Response Planning and Readiness Assessments



Technical Report IOSC-



DESARROLLO DE MAPAS DE SENSIBILIDAD PARA LA RESPUESTA A DERRAMES DE HIDROCARBUROS









Status of NCPs

Country	Workshop	NCP Status
Anguilla	Feb 2012	In revision (2008 ver)
Aruba	Dec 2011	In revision (1993 ver)
Belize	Jan 2009	In revision (2008 ver)
Costa Rica	May 2009	Draft due March 2012
Guatemala	June 2009	Approved
Honduras	March 2011	Preliminary draft Nov2011
Nicaragua	Jan 2010	Pending approval
St. Vincent/Grenadines	Feb 2009	In revision (2009 ver)



Conclusions

- Workshop activities entail specific aspects of response awareness and decision-making using a plausible significant spill scenario for the point of discussion and assumptions.
- Results of the activities provide immediate content for oil spill response contingency planning and illustrate how a scenario-based approach can be used to build key information for national and regional spill contingency plans.

Conclusions

- Leadership and focal points for national planning efforts bear the responsibility to continue the efforts for national planning with pertinent stakeholders.
- Need for commitment from leadership to provide time and resources needed to those charged with NCP development.
- Need for regional cooperation for response to significant oil spills given limited resources and geographic proximity.

Thank you!

Mission reports:

http://cep.unep.org/racrempeitc *Events-Activities*

