The Interspill Committee announces the preliminary programme together with the Call for Papers for Interspill 2022 and invites authors to submit abstracts.

**THE CLOSING DATE FOR SUBMISSION OF ABSTRACTS IS 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

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**PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME**

Interspill 2022 will be held at the RAI Exhibition and Conference Centre in Amsterdam from 21-23 June 2022. The event will be held over three floors of the centre with an Exhibition on the ground floor which will also host innovation, training, industry workshops and seminars. The Mezzanine floor will be used for the opening and closing ceremonies, some conference sessions and for major product or innovation launches. The Conference will mostly be held on the third floor in a fully automated venue with ample seating. Most sessions will be held here but there will be a flow of topics across all three floors of the exhibition to encourage activity throughout the event.

The event will be preceded by an optional extra day of short courses to set the scene ahead of the main event aimed at professionals and those new to spill preparedness and response.

Over recent years the oil spill community has made significant progress and demonstrated its commitment to providing an inclusive working environment. Interspill will ensure it builds on that progress at this 2022 event, both through the speakers and content of the conference, and through a dedicated event which will take place alongside the conference programme, dealing with diversity, equality and inclusion within the oil spill community.

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**KEY THEMES**

Industry, government, national, international authorities and academia strive for excellence and continual improvement in spill preparedness and response in the context of unstable oil prices and an evolving energy mix with many emergent fuel technologies to take into account. At the same time regulators and manufacturers are committed to reducing emissions.

Vessels are increasing in size and becoming more automated in operation; the oceans are increasingly busy, but their health is declining and pollutants including debris and plastic threaten the diversity within and on which we rely. Oil production is increasingly focused on mature basins, often with ageing infrastructure which poses an oil spill risk, meanwhile rationalisation has recently seen a lot of internal oil spill resource and corporate knowledge retire from corporations.

At the same time our most important resource, the people in our industry, are drawn from different cultures, religions and genders. When an incident occurs they are expected to work seamlessly together as part of a team to achieve success and safe partnership working. Against this backdrop, Interspill 2022 will be a face-to-face forum to discuss these issues and showcase innovative solutions which will improve global readiness and demonstrate why spill preparedness remains highly relevant and adds true value to all who invest in it and use the oceans for commerce.

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**CALL FOR PAPERS**

Interspill are delighted to invite papers on the topics listed below and request all abstracts of 250 words to be submitted for review no later than 30 September 2021.

When reviewing abstracts, as well as the overall quality of the abstract, the Interspill Conference Committee will take into account whether the content is relevant to the programme, its originality, whether it promotes knowledge and understanding of the wider oil spill response community and whether it demonstrates diversity, equality and inclusion within the oil spill community.

In particular, Interspill encourages the sharing of relevant experiences through the presentation of case studies.
TOPICS

Offshore: Effective preparedness and response is achieved by using technology and best practice to ensure rapid and appropriate response, and to maximise the opportunity for containment and recovery whilst utilising all resources available, including vessels of opportunity or fishing fleets to support specialist response vessels. We invite papers to report on developments and innovations in containment, recovery, ISB, NEBA/SIMA, management of vessels of opportunity and fishing fleets.

Sub-sea: Protection of the oceans is key to the survival of the diversity within them. Response organisations need up to date information to target their response and to measure its effectiveness. We invite papers that report on innovations and developments in deep and shallow water analysis and detection, well-capping technologies, deep water containment and dispersant injection.

Shipping Risks: The latest generation of ‘box ships’ can carry 24,000 containers and hold nearly 5 million gallons of fuel. Shipping is buoyant and the risk of congested shipping channels and new routes, such as the north-west passage, offer new spill preparedness and response challenges. The consequences of spills of lower emission fuels such as VLSFO, LNG, hydrogen and other emergent technologies, which are increasingly being used, also require consideration. There have been issues involving other emergent technologies, which are increasingly being used, also require consideration. There have been issues involving.

Inland Risks: Oil and HNS transport by inland waterways presents its own risks whilst inland pipeline and oilfields across both arid and temperate climates require different plans to those offshore. Major inland storage locations represent significant accumulations of liquids at risk. Advances in leak detection and remote monitoring are key to protection of groundwater, wetland and river environments. The effects of interference to rail and road transportation have been illustrated at major incidents in UK and US in recent years. This session will examine the unique challenges of preparedness and response in these environments.

Plastic Pollution and Marine Litter: The pressing need to address the increasing harm to the marine environment and wildlife caused by plastic and marine litter is brought to our screens daily and can no longer be ignored. However, the scale of it means truly innovative, practical and cost-effective solutions in recovery, processing and disposal of recovered products are required. We seek papers on tools and techniques in marine and river clean up, recovery of nurdle losses from vessels, loss of baled plastics and shoreline clean up. There is interest in how the claims and compensation regimes should address this area where it is often difficult to trace the polluter.

Non-Hydrocarbon Incidents: Whilst marine fuel spills are in decline there is an increase in chemical and HNS spills at sea, on inland waters and on land. Spontaneous container fires have increased with significant consequences as well as spills from packaged chemicals. Emergent fuels, like ammonia, hydrogen, LNG and biofuels will bring advances in reducing emissions but also the need to alter established response techniques when containment is lost.

Crisis and Incident Management: The pandemic has forced changes in response, including greater use of remote monitoring and incident management, which technology has made possible. It has also highlighted the broad scope of incidents that response teams have to manage and how best they can prepare for such a range of incidents. Training (actual and simulated), exercising and workflow management tools are key to managing safe response. However, it requires mental resilience and critical thinking to be effective. It is not just the environment that is at risk, but also the reputations of all stakeholders.

Outreach and Engagement: Any response incident will have affected parties and may also affect communities. Prior outreach and engagement can build relationships that can help collaboration with industry partners, affected communities and understanding of the work necessary in such an incident. This will encourage mutual aid and assist decision making. It may also help to manage activist engagement in incidents. The work of the industry could be useful in STEM subjects and encourage the brightest and most capable to join the industry and undertake research into it.

Dispersants: Dispersants are a key tool in any response effort’s toolbox yet governments and regulators are often reticent to sanction their use due to public perception concerns. Speed and pre-approvals for use, effectiveness monitoring, and the presentation of data is time critical. Dispersant composition may have to evolve as the products that could be spilled change and the environmental liability of their use must be recognised. Equally improvements in deployment on vessels, particularly those of opportunity or fishing vessels, and airborne deployment, possibly also by UAV, should be explored.

Surveillance, Modelling and Visualisation: Advances in spill monitoring using remote sensing, data processing and handling including sub-surface modelling should enable a common operating picture to be delivered with intuitive situational awareness tools. This empowers incident commanders, but relevant data should be cascaded to ensure stakeholders are informed of the situation to ensure speed of decision making can be improved. In general, use of UAVs, satellites and the rapid processing of their images should enable better surveillance and tracking of polluters by regulators.
**WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS**
Interspill 2022 will again feature the popular Academic and Science Workshops as well as Industry and Innovation Seminars which allow the scientific and university community to engage with end users and for manufacturers and innovators to showcase their latest developments. Contributions to these presentations are also welcome.

**SHORT COURSES**
Aimed especially at professionals and those new to the spill preparedness and response community, these courses will offer an excellent introduction to spill preparedness & response as well as claims & compensation.

**POSTER EXHIBITION**
The Poster Exhibition is an important feature of Interspill 2022, incorporated into the networking activities and event programme. Poster displays are invited from all communities with innovative or thought-provoking topics to be presented.

**CASE STUDIES**
Learning from real incidents and accidents is vital for our industry. Understanding the root cause of why incidents occurred is vital to continuous improvement. We seek relevant case studies of incidents that have taken place since mid 2018.

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**SUBMISSION ARRANGEMENTS**
Authors are requested to submit a short abstract, up to 250 words, to the Conference and Workshop Committee by email address call4papers@interspill.org by 30 September 2021.

Authors are requested to indicate whether their paper is for the conference, for the poster exhibition, for the academic, science or innovation workshops or spill industry seminars.

**AUTHORS WILL BE NOTIFIED OF ACCEPTANCE BY 30 NOVEMBER 2021 AND FULL PAPERS WILL BE REQUIRED FOR CONSIDERATION BY 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

Interspill is owned by European spill industry trade organisations; UK and Ireland Spill Association, NOSCA and SYCOPOL. The Conference and Exhibition is managed by the owners with the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds (IOPC Funds), the International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation (ITOPF), the global oil and gas industry association for advancing environmental and social performance (IPIECA), the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA), and the Centre of Documentation, Research and Experimentation on Accidental Water Pollution (CEDRE).

For further information see www.interspill.org and contact:

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**CALL FOR PAPERS DEADLINE IS 30 SEPTEMBER 2021. SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW AT CALL4PAPERS@INTERSPILL.ORG**

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**CO-ORGANISED BY:**

**THE INTERSPILL COMMITTEE:**