

ITOPF's Spill Response During the Pandemic **COVID-19: A POSITIVE EXPERIENCE?**

Richard H. Johnson, Technical Director



Petroleum Association of Japan Symposium

22 Feb 2022





Challenge: Providing a safe working environment

ITOPF Emergency Response During COVID-19



Border closures



Flight options – commercial and private charter.



Response arrangements under COVID-19



Support & medical care in-country



In-country travel options



Additional risk assessments



Appropriate PPE



Buddy system on site



Technical advisors in good health



Awareness of quarantine rules in UK and abroad



Remote working in hotel on arrival

ITOPF Emergency Response During COVID-19

- Remote advice unaffected by COVID-19
- Mobilisation
 - full risk assessments
 - associated restrictions addressed
 - PPE sourced
- Dynamic/ever changing situations
- Country-specific – rules and regs change
- Threshold of incident – quarantine
- Rotation duration
- Transboundary - multiple personnel



SPILL RESPONSE

ITOPF Remote Advice in COVID-19 Era (Jan 2020- present)

● 83 Remote Advice/Information Cases



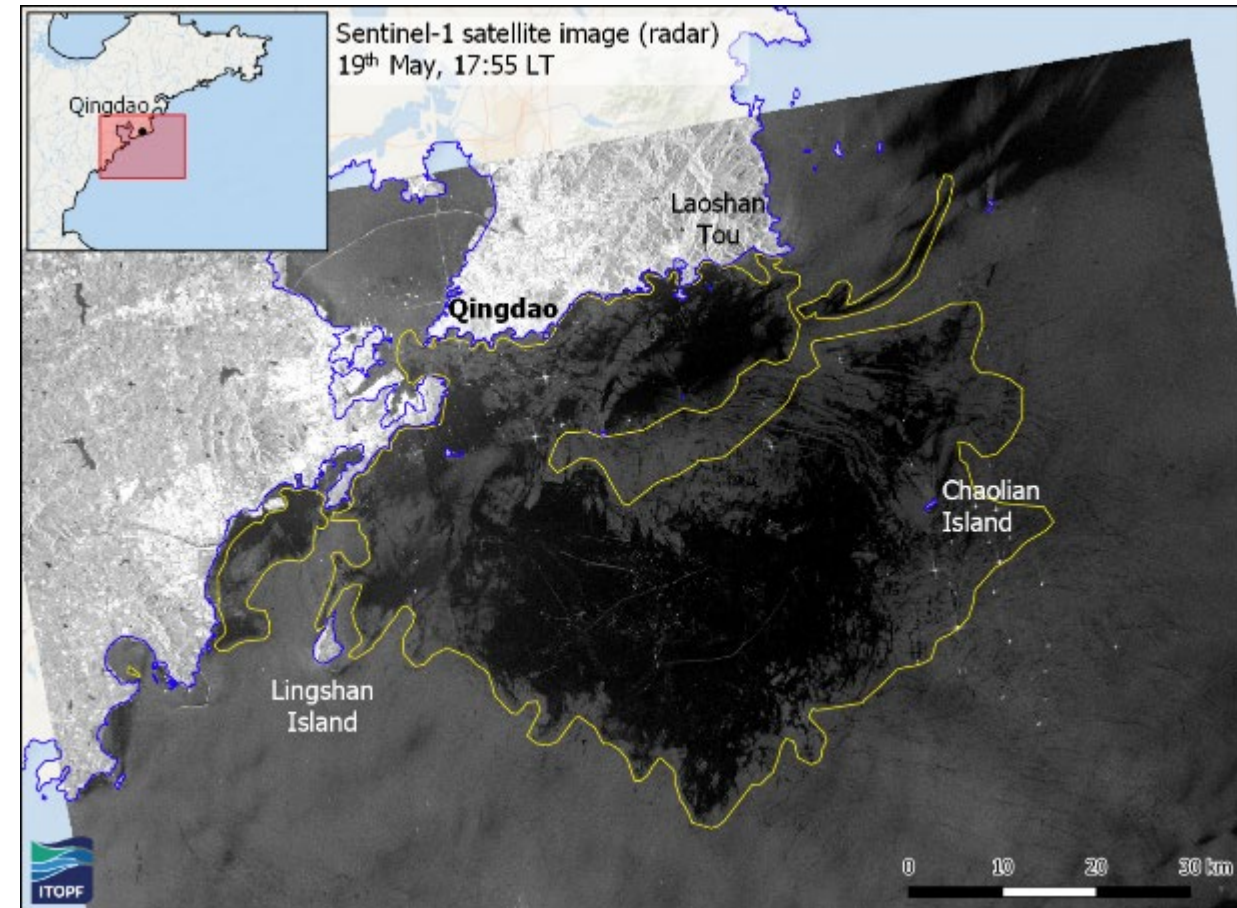
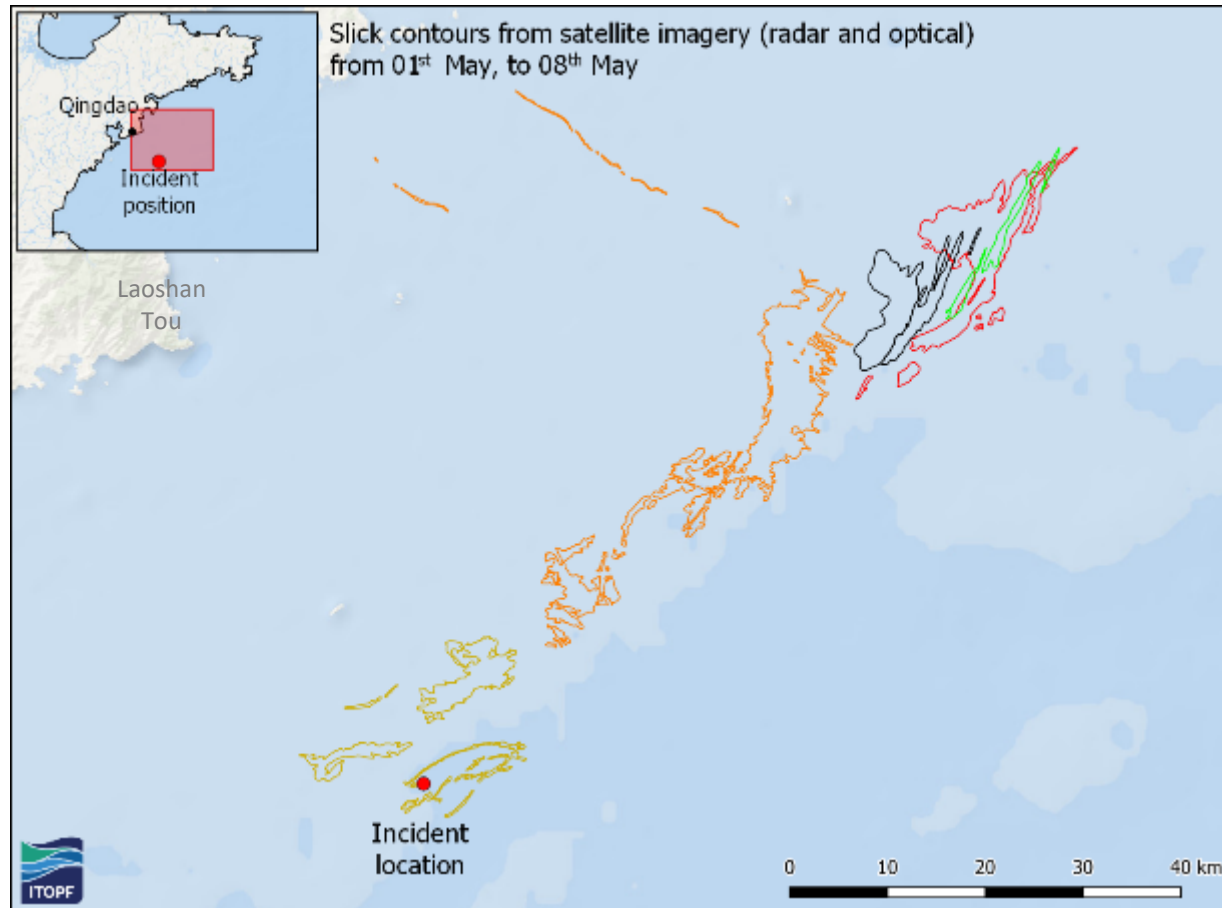


- Suezmax – 150,000 DWT
- 9,500 MT (one tank)
- Oil type – unknown
- 1200 + fishing vessels at sea (>7 weeks +)
- 32 SPRO's
- **Covid restrictions – no ITOPF entry**
- ITOPF heavily involved remotely
- CLC limit – circa US\$ 74 million
- Environmental damage?
- Fisheries?

A SYMPHONY – Remote Advice

Remote Sensing (MMM group)

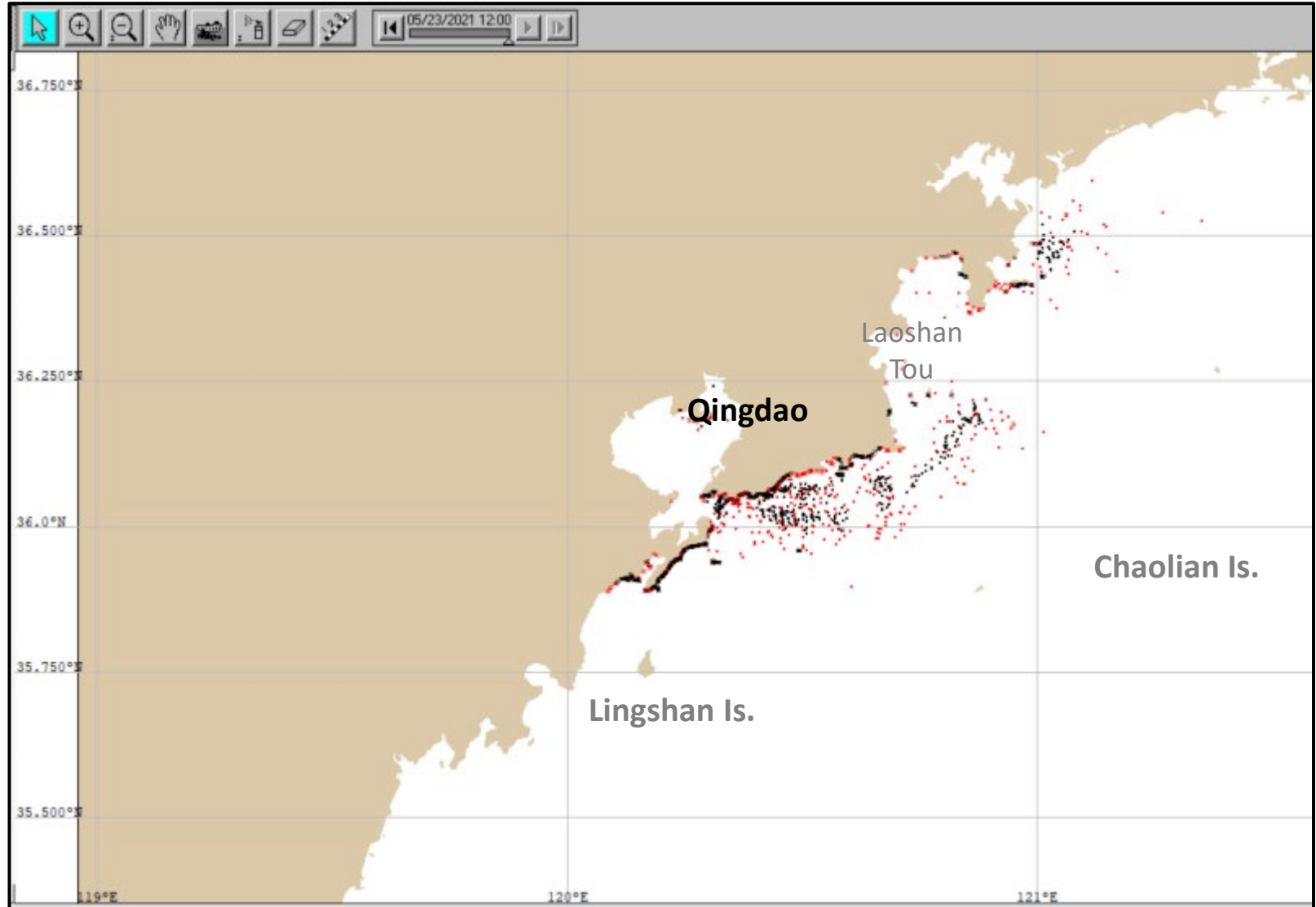
- Assisted with satellite imagery interpretation
- Instructed surveyors to ground truthing where the images indicated shoreline oiling.



A SYMPHONY – Remote Advice

Remote Modelling

- Provided Gnome outputs to assist planning
- Aerial surveillance recommended by ITOPF



A SYMPHONY – at sea pollution /response

- Adsorbent mis-use



- Dispersant mis-use



ITOPF provided advice through correspondents/surveyors to MSA

A SYMPHONY – Remote Advice

Remote Surveying (MMM)

- ITOPF's templates provided to shoreline surveyors

ITOPF History

- Built on apps/platform used in previous incidents
- Ever – evolving/improving
- Long distances – multiple surveyors, not just ITOPF
- How to share information

ITOPF SHORELINE SURVEY REPORT

1. General information

Name of observer	LWT 120		
Company/Organization	<input type="checkbox"/> Oil Spill Response Centres <input type="checkbox"/> Other if other, please specify <small>*Type surveyors (to survey an oil spill immediately, abroad, in a foreign port) **Environmental survey (to survey along a large stretch of the shoreline)</small>		
Survey type			
Length of surveyed shoreline	About 2km		
Date	May-23-2022	Time	11:00:00hrs to 17:00hrs

2. Location information

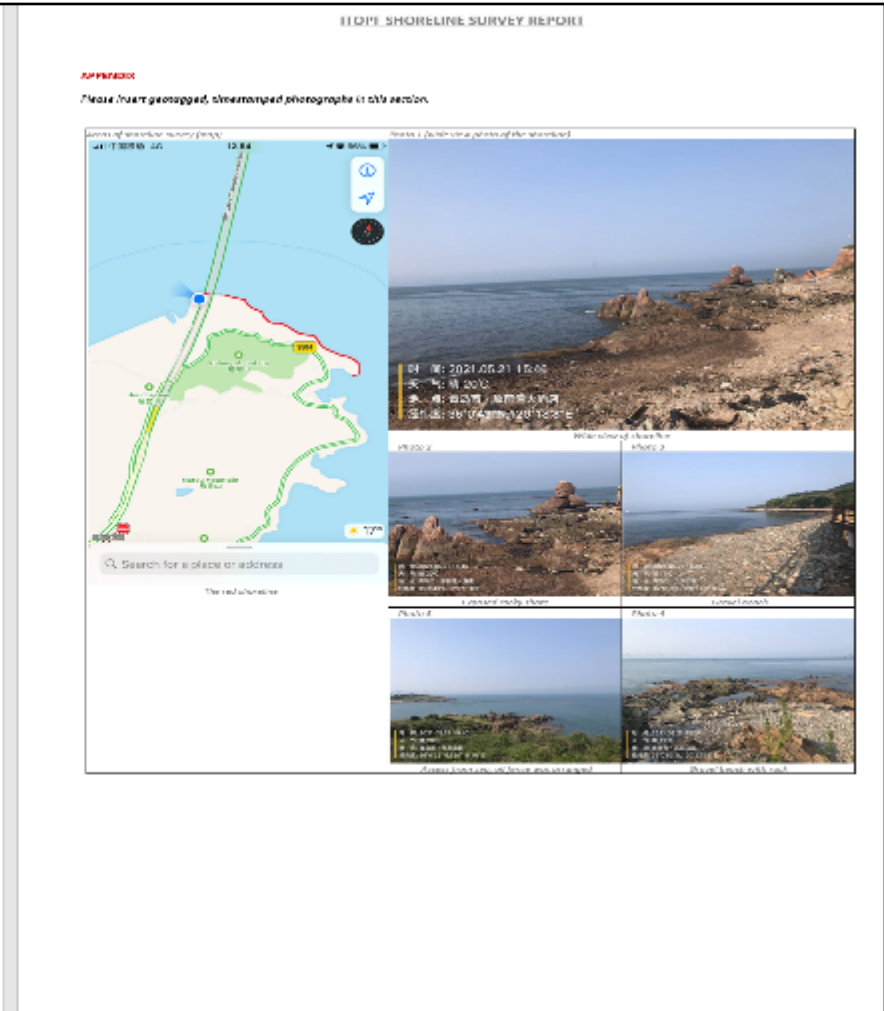
Province	Chonqing
Municipality	Cunqiao
Name of beach	Shoreline from Jiangshapi to Joushanzi
Location (start of survey)	107°57'07" E, 30°57'07" N
Location (end of survey)	107°57'07" E, 30°57'07" N
Type of shoreline	<input type="checkbox"/> Rocky beach <input type="checkbox"/> Flooded land and gravel beach <input type="checkbox"/> Artificial beach <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal flat <input type="checkbox"/> Other if other, please describe shoreline type

3. Survey findings

Is oil present on the shoreline water?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Please describe the type of surface oil (see Appendix for guidance on descriptors)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oil - Sheen <input type="checkbox"/> TR - Thin slick <input type="checkbox"/> PI - Thick oil	<input type="checkbox"/> Oil - Tar <input type="checkbox"/> TR - Surface oil residue <input type="checkbox"/> PI - General petroleum
Please describe the thickness of oil present	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.1 mm <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0.1 to 1 mm <input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 5 mm <input type="checkbox"/> 5 to 20 mm	<input type="checkbox"/> 20 mm or thicker <input type="checkbox"/> No oil
Please describe the concentration of surface oil (see Appendix for guidance on descriptors)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very light <input type="checkbox"/> Light <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	<input type="checkbox"/> Very light <input type="checkbox"/> Light <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy
Is oil present below the surface?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, up to 10cm <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, up to 1m	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, up to 10cm <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, up to 1m
Describe the composition of oil on the water at the survey location.	<input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Low	<input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Low

4. Other observations

Have oil spill clean up having been conducted at this location by local authorities and/or volunteers?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, please describe the nature of clean up	No clean up has been conducted at this location by local authorities or volunteers.	
Organization conducting clean up	Local government	
Name and capacity of personnel involved in the clean up	About 20 workers involved, 10 workers involved	
Name and capacity and description of additional machinery	7 workers used 1 truck	
Additional observations, or comments (optional)	Some pollution occurred by 10/10/2022, but the clean up strategy is not clearly defined.	



A SYMPHONY – Remote Advice

Remote Clean-up Advice

- ITOPF technical guidance notes provided to response teams
- Completed ITOPF survey reports
 - confirmed contamination
 - showed techniques used

TECHNICAL GUIDANCE NOTE: MECHANICAL RECOVERY OF OIL FROM SANDY BEACHES

OBJECTIVE
Manual removal of surface oil and debris supported by limited capacity beach loader to collect and discharge to a staging area.

RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT: No visible surface oil coating beach debris.

SCOPE
Suitable for light to heavy contamination of sandy beaches (day and night) and debris collection.

DESCRIPTION OF TECHNIQUE
1. Identify areas for collection and the usual deployment of personnel and resources specific to the technique.
2. Advancing parallel to the shore, work down the shoreline plan remaining the visible oil and debris and the usual equipment and personnel to be used.
3. Work down the beach in the usual direction of deployment of personnel and resources specific to the technique.
4. Loader to be used to transport waste along the beach, the higher the machine is, the better the collection of debris.
5. Filled bags are collected from the beach by crane or other means to avoid manual handling of bags.

GENERAL PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS
Manual layout:
Bulk PPE (gloves, boots, eye protection)
Full protective suit (no pressure to be relaxed for safety)
High top
Raincoat and flat shoes
Sorbent pads for contamination
Food and water
Personal kit
Plastic sheeting for rain protection and waste temporary storage (if available)

TECHNIQUE OUTLINE

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS
A collection must be prepared in advance of using the protection, and this to be done in the event of a spillage. The collection must be done in a way that is safe for the public and the environment. The collection must be done in a way that is safe for the public and the environment. The collection must be done in a way that is safe for the public and the environment.

TECHNICAL GUIDANCE NOTE: MECHANICAL RECOVERY OF OIL FROM PORT/ HARBOURS

OBJECTIVE
Manual removal of surface oil and debris supported by limited capacity beach loader to collect and discharge to a staging area.

RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT: No visible surface oil coating beach debris.

SCOPE
Suitable for light to heavy contamination of port/harbour waters with debris for recovery.

DESCRIPTION OF TECHNIQUE
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- approx. 70 km contaminated shoreline
- manual and mechanical clean-up methodologies
- Clean-up appeared to be mostly technically reasonable

TECHNICAL GUIDANCE NOTE: MANUAL RECOVERY ON SANDY SHORELINES

OBJECTIVE
Manual removal of surface oil and debris supported by limited capacity beach loader to collect and discharge to a staging area.

RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT: No visible surface oil coating beach debris.

SCOPE
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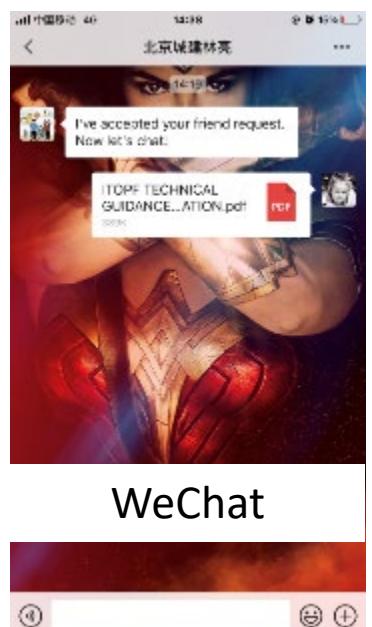
A SYMPHONY – Remote Advice

Remote Mapping (MMM)

- Use of GIS platform to assist planning/monitoring



A SYMPHONY – shoreline pollution /response



ITOPF Spills Attended in COVID-19 Era (Jan 2020- present)



	Date of incident	Name of ship	Location	Nature of incident	GT	DWT	Product spilt	Volume spilt
	10 Oct '17	MSC SUSANNA	Durban, South Africa	Lost containers	107,849	117,095	Nurdles	49.5 MT
	08 Sept '19	GOLDEN RAY	Brunswick River, Georgia, USA	Grounding	71,178	20,995	Bunker/cargo	unknown
	04 Jan '20	STONE I*	Enstead Oil Terminal, Denmark	Other	23,248	37,889	LSVGO	Unknown
	26 Feb '20	STELLAR BANNER	Maranhão State, Brazil	Grounding	151,596	300,660	VLSFO	Unknown
	23 Mar '20	KAAMI	Isle of Skye, Scotland, UK	Grounding	2,715	4,293	MGO	<63 MT
	25 Jul '20	WAKASHIO	Off Pointe D'Esny, Mauritius	Grounding	101,932	203,130	VLSFO	1,000 MT
	03 Sep '20	NEW DIAMOND*	South coast of Sri Lanka	Explosion/fire	160,079	299,986	VLSFO, LSMGO	Unknown
	18 Aug '20	South Africa incident	West & Eastern Cape South Africa	Lost containers			Nurdles	7 containers – 175 MT
	12 Feb '21	AM GHENT	Port of Gibraltar	Bunkering ops	51,265	93,168	VLSFO	0.85MT
	20 May'21	X-PRESS PEARL	Nr Colombo, Sri Lanka	Fire and sinking	31,629	36,150	DG, Nurdles, Oil	unknown
	28 Aug '21	SEABIRD	Myrtoan Sea, Greece	Sinking	4,337	7,650	VLSFO	unknown
	15 Jan'21	MARE DORICUM	Callao, Peru	Discharge ops	81,499	158,319	Buzios crude oil	1,000 MT

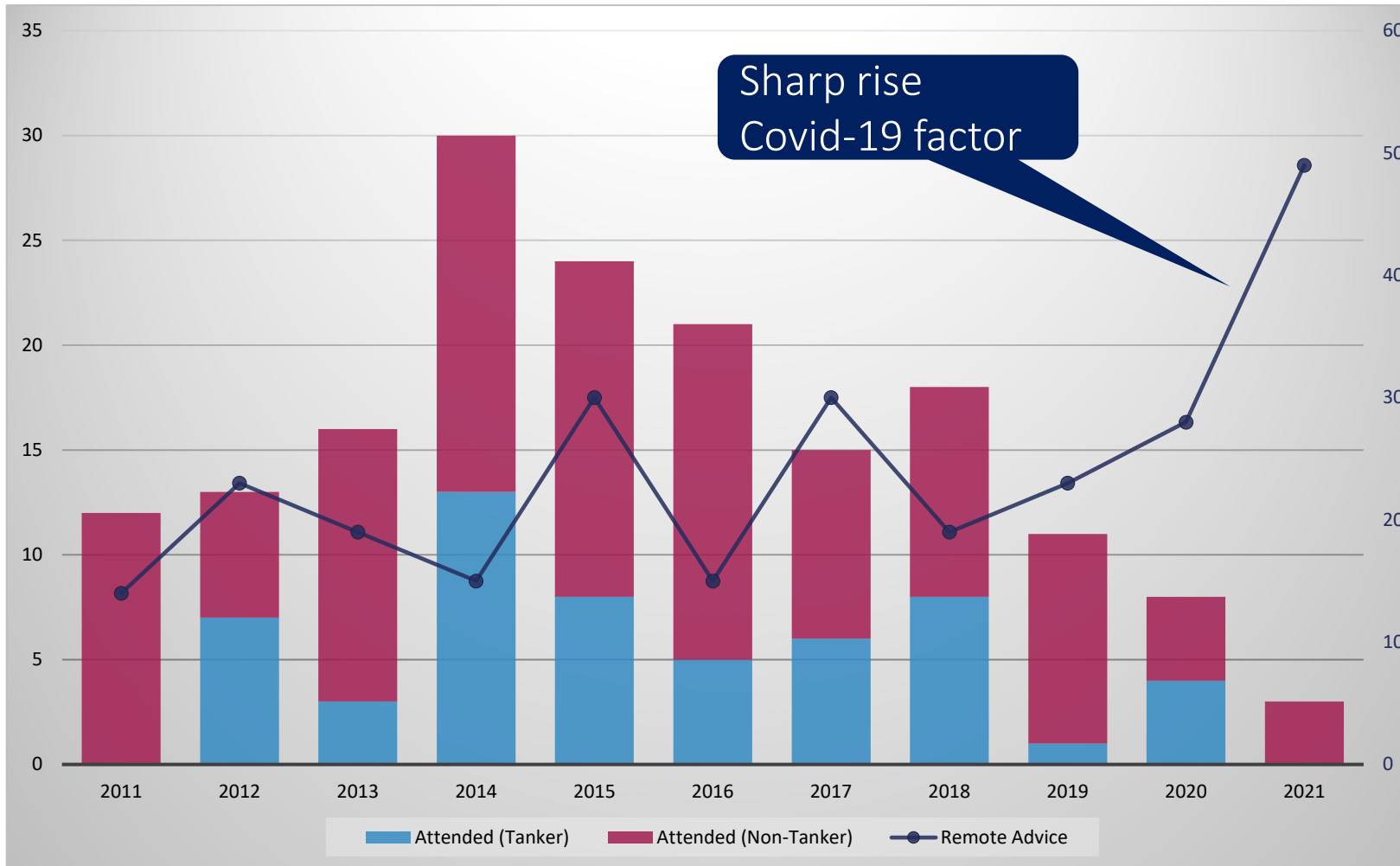
SPILL RESPONSE

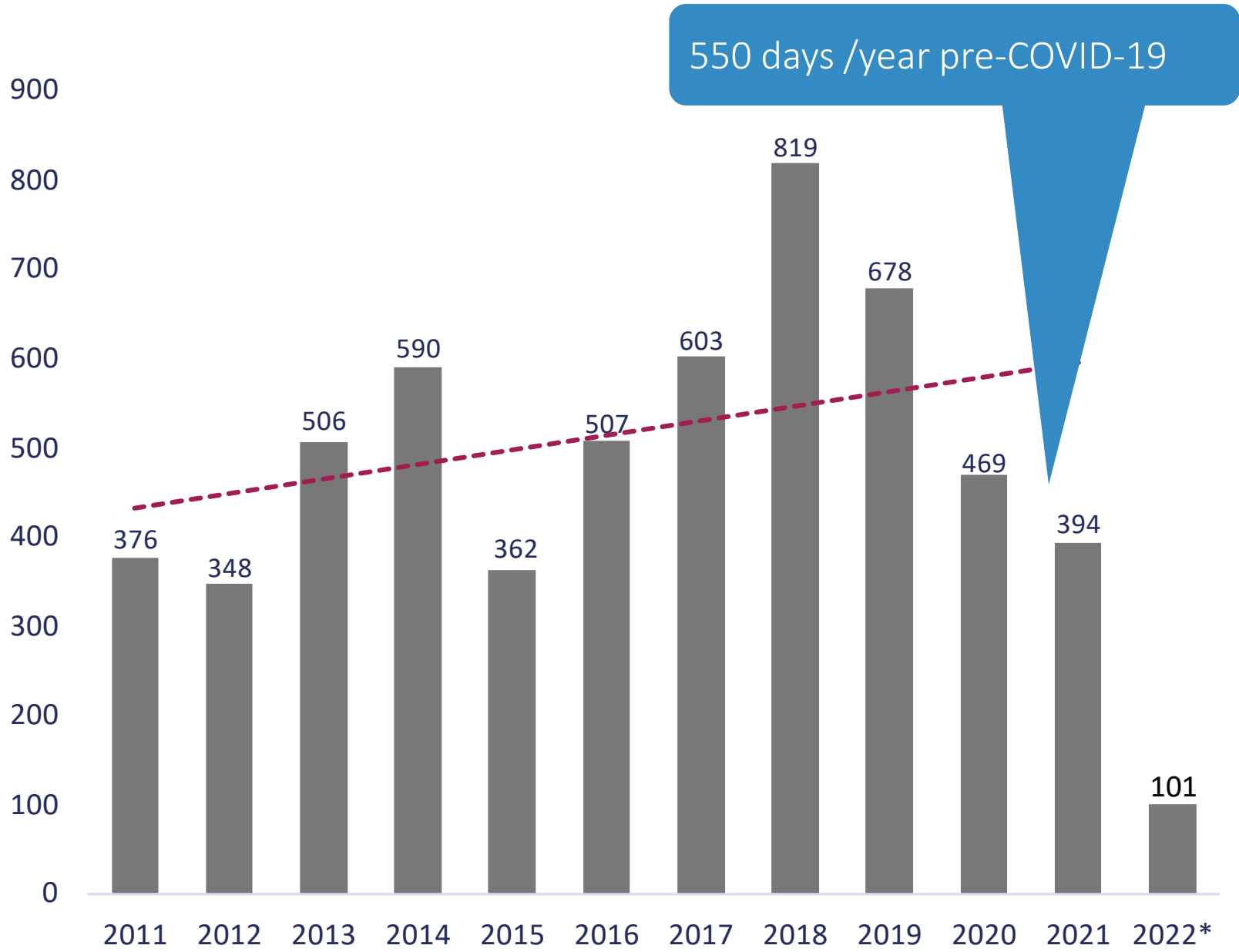
ITOPF Spills Attended in COVID-19 Era (Jan 2020- present)



SPILL RESPONSE

ITOPF On-site attendance and Remote advice cases (2010-2021)

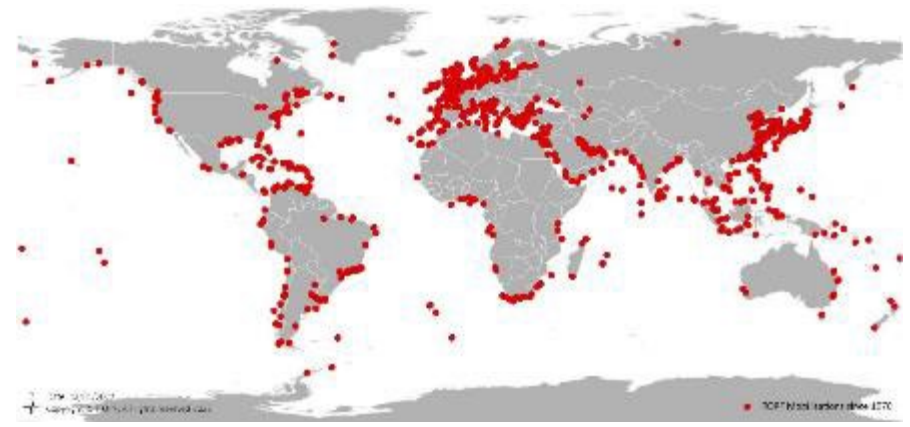




ITOPF

SPILL-DAYS

10 Years



> 825 incidents

in 100 countries

Avg. 20 spills/yr



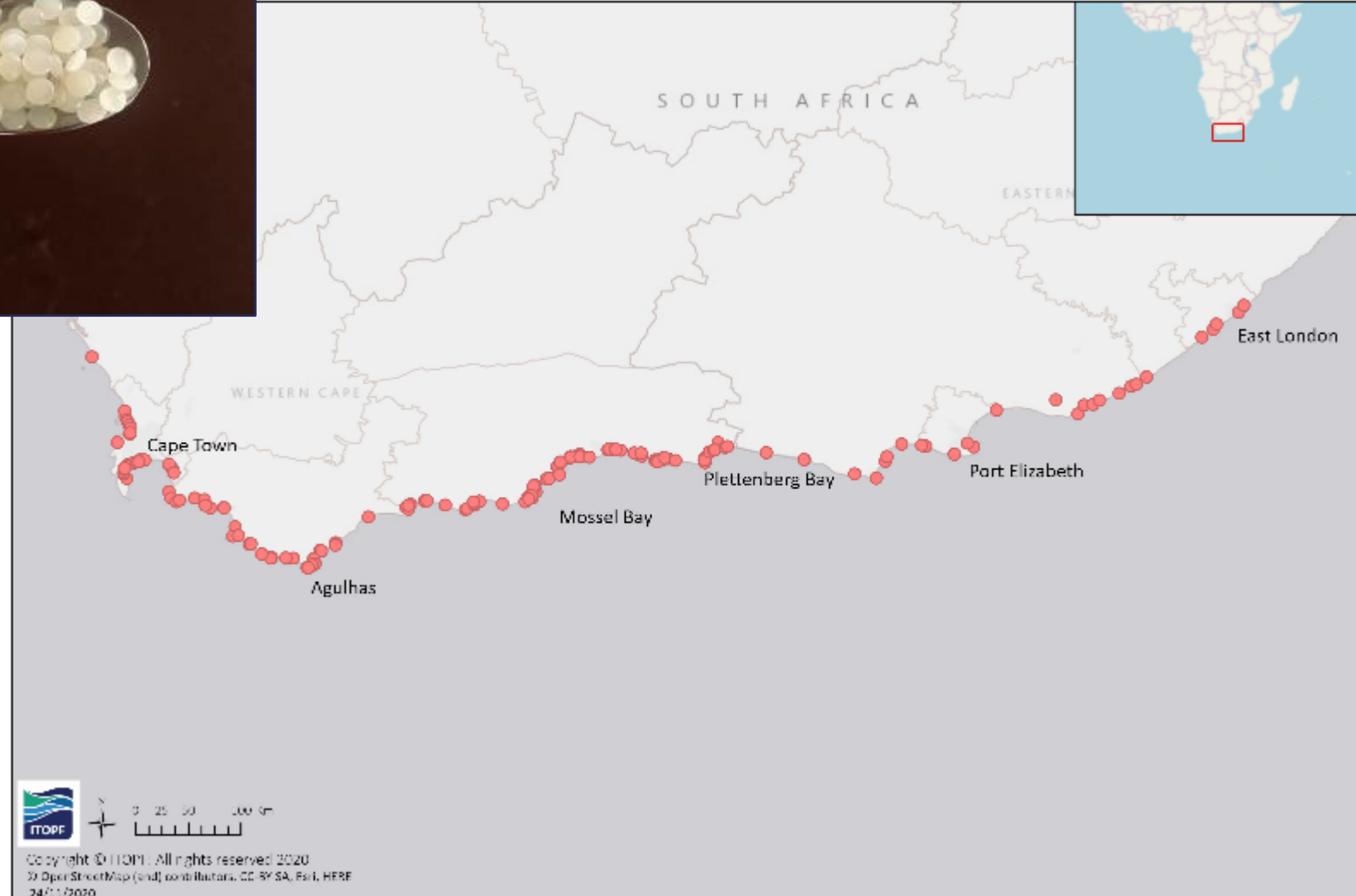
ITOPF Spills Attended in COVID-19 Era (Jan 2020- present)





- 2000km of coastline

- 18th August 2020
- 34 nm off South Africa
- 31 containers were lost overboard
- Seven contained nurdles
- Each container \approx 25 MT of nurdles
- Several breached.
- 5th Oct. initial stranding
- 4th Nov. clean-up commence
- Clean- up continues



WAKASHIO

CASE STUDY

- Capesize Bulk carrier
 - 101,932 GT
 - 203,130 DWT
- In ballast
- *En route* - Singapore to Brazil
- Oil onboard:
 - 90 MT lube oil
 - 207 MT Low Sulphur Marine Gas Oil (LSMGO)
 - **3,894 MT Very Low Sulphur Fuel Oil (VLSFO)**



GROUNDING AT POINTE D'ESNY

25 JULY 2020



GROUNDING AT POINTE D'ESNY

25 JULY 2020



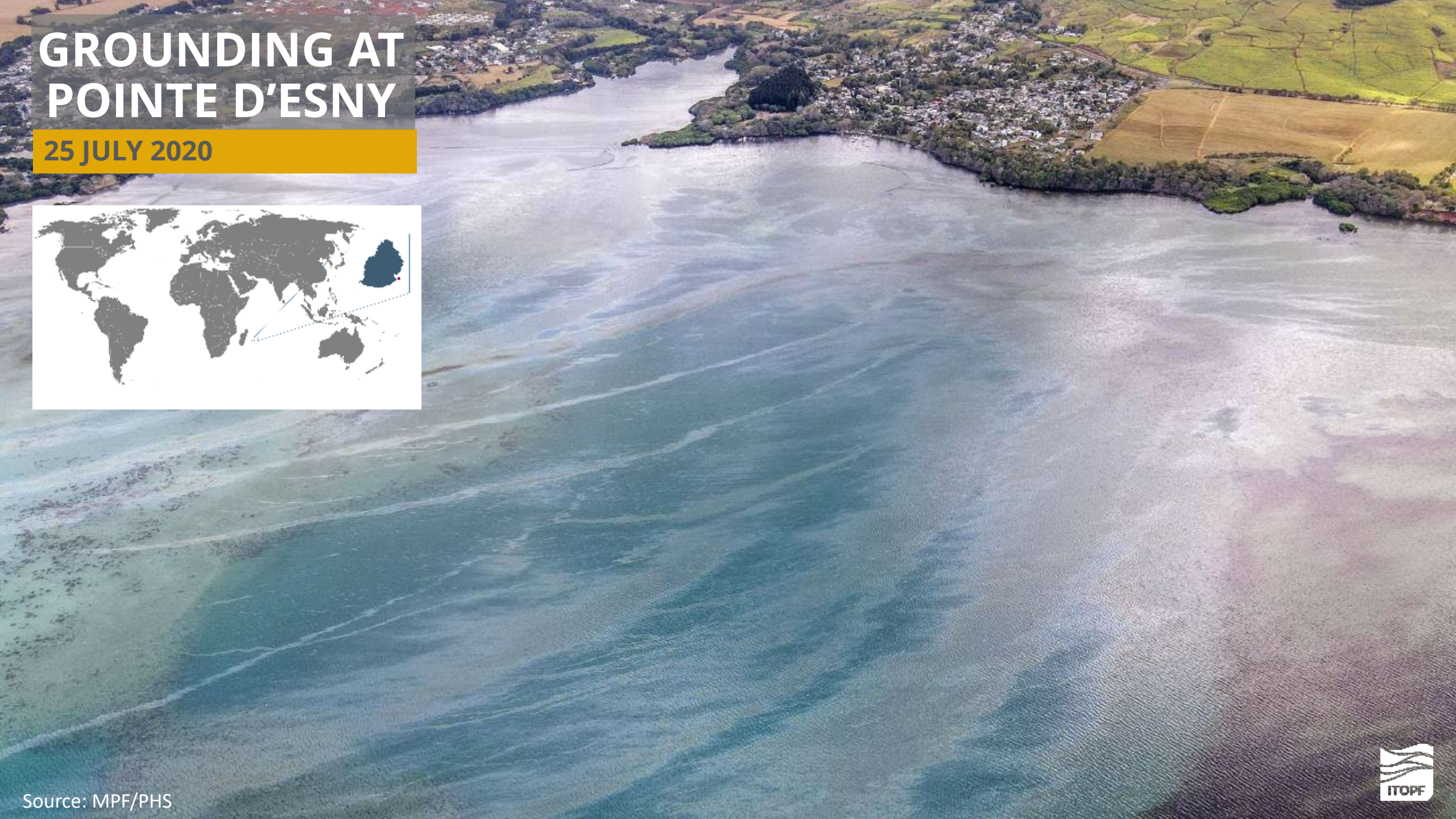
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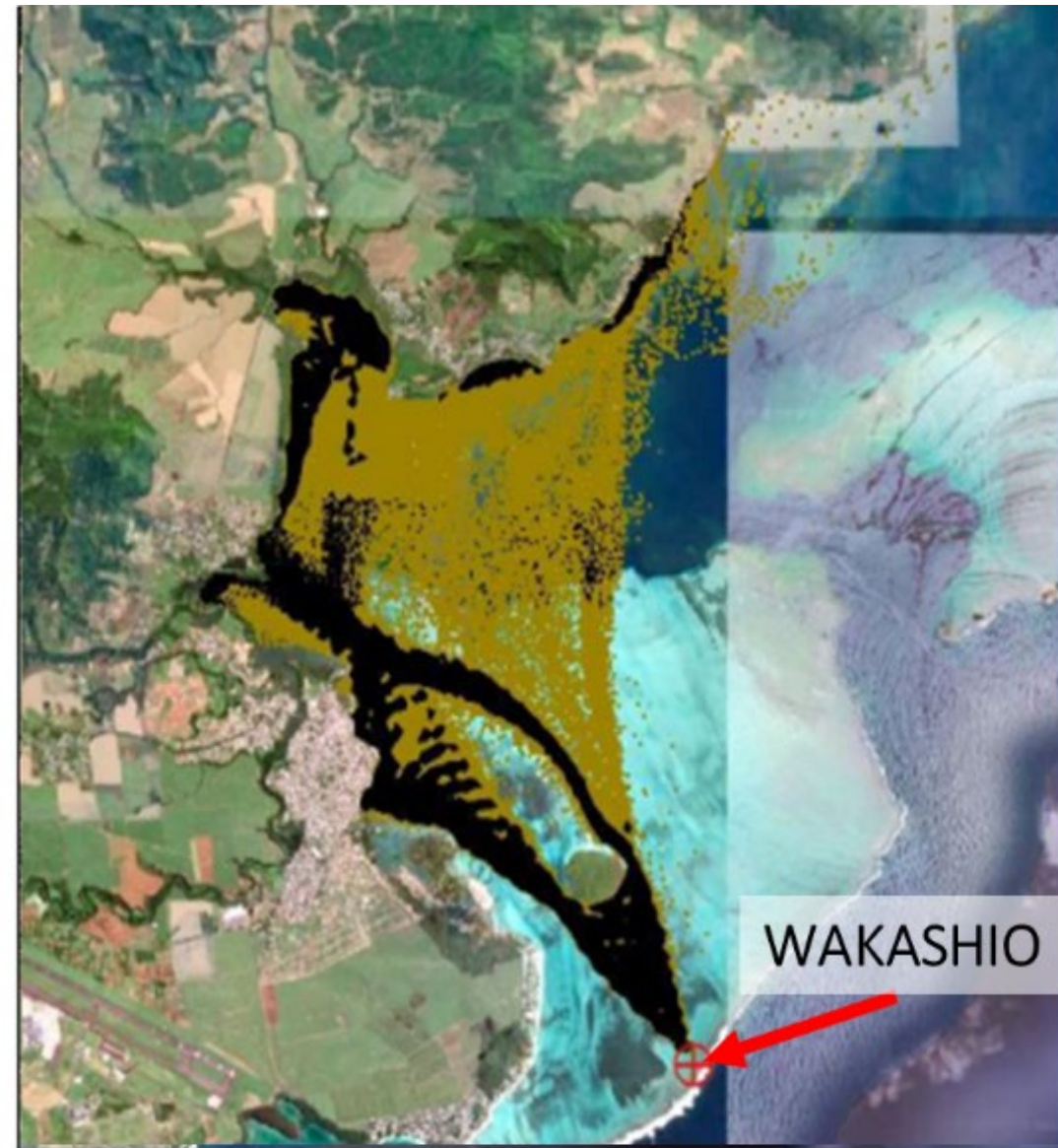
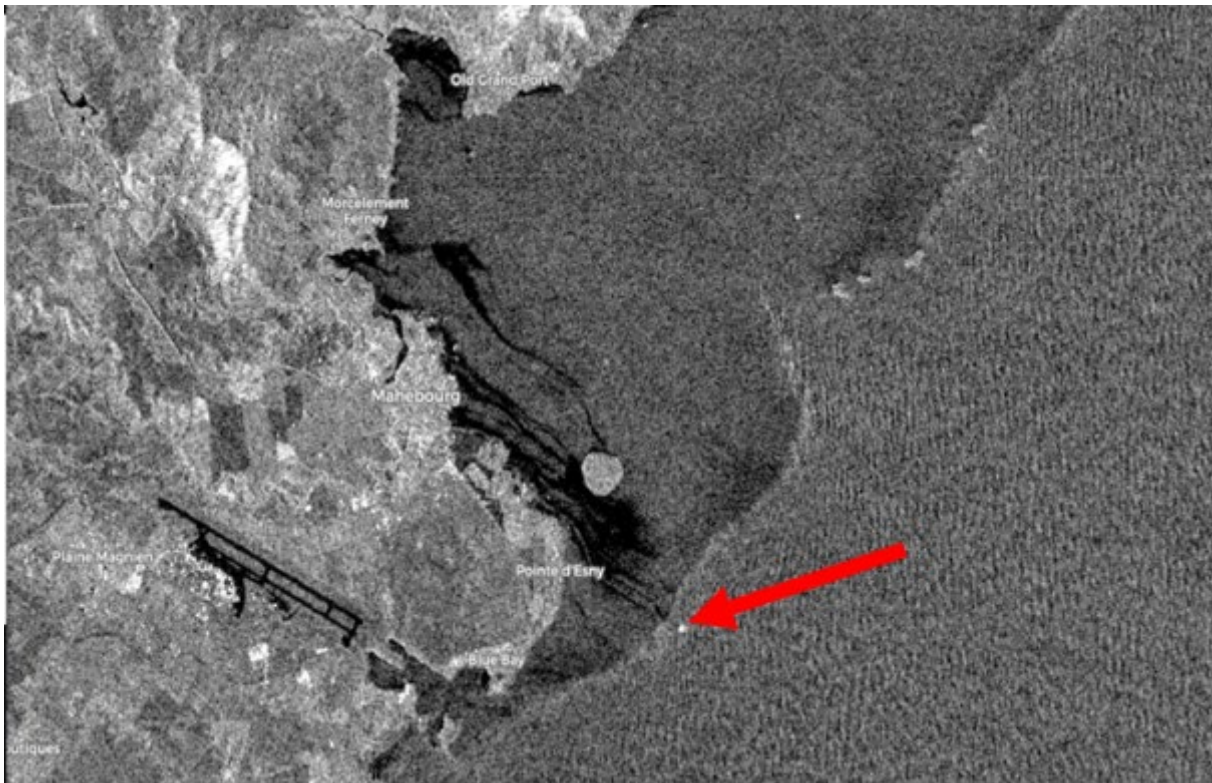


GROUNDING AT POINTE D'ESNY

25 JULY 2020



REMOTE SENSING AND MODELLING



8:30am on August 6th to 8:30am on August 25th
Maximum concentration of floating oil

Project: R0079 - Mauritius Ship Spill
Scenario: Surface release of very low Sulphur Fuel Oil after a ship ran aground
Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984
Units: Degree
Date created: 25/08/2020

Legend

⊕ Spill location

Maximum floating oil concentration [g/m³]

0.004 - 0.3
0.3 - 5
5 - 50
50 - 200
> 200

COVID-19. Travel to Site

- Initial remote advice on grounding and response options
- Provided regular modelling and satellite imagery
- Mobilised 11th August
 - Borders closed
 - No commercial flights
 - Via Paris and Reunion
 - PCR
 - Chartered flight
 - Airport opened specifically
- COVID-19 Delayed permissions



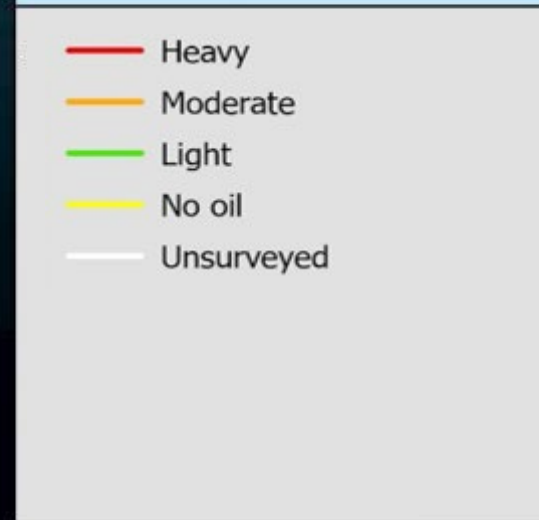
INITIAL RESPONSE AT SEA



ROLE OF ITOPF

- Initial remote advice
- Provided regular modelling & satellite imagery
- Mobilised –delay due to COVID & permissions
- Aerial surveillance
- Shoreline surveys
- Objective technical advice
 - in command centre & NCC (National Crisis Centre)
 - P&I, stakeholders, IMO interaction
- Significant international involvement
- ITOPF drafted detailed response plan
- Divided sites between contractors
 - Le Floch & Polyeco - Local workforce (~500 people)
- Five months on-site
- Claims/damage analysis ongoing





SHORELINE SEGMENTATION

SHORELINE CONTAMINATION



SHORELINE CONTAMINATION

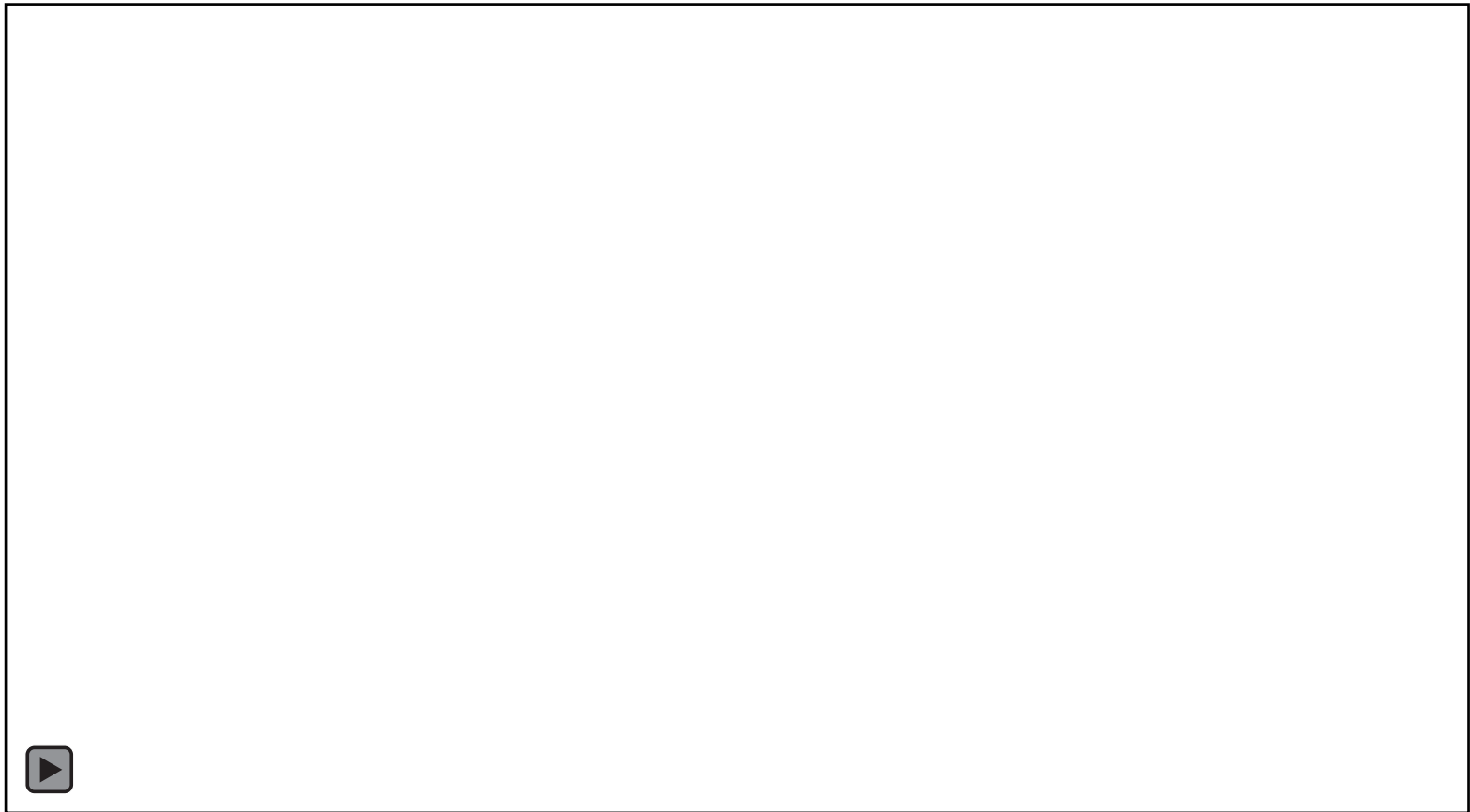


VLSFO

BEHAVIOUR



- Viscosity: 34 cSt at 50°C when fresh
- Low viscosity maintained for months
- Less sticky than conventional fuels
- Permeated deep into sandy sediment
- Infiltrated mangrove mud via animal burrows and root network



ITOPF Images



SHORELINE CLEANUP TECHNIQUES

- Manual collection
- High volume low pressure flushing
- Hot water high pressure washing



Image Sources: Various NGOs, by Social Media

SHORELINE CLEANUP TECHNIQUES

- Manual collection
- High volume low pressure flushing
- Hot water high pressure washing



KEY ISSUES

- Remobilisation
- Improvised boom
- Boom failure
- Coral damage
- Waste collection
- COVID



COVID-19. Limitations on-site



CHANGING REGULATIONS

- Border closed to foreigners and returning residents in Aug
- In isolation until results of 1st PCR test returned negative
- Accompanied by **Health Inspectors** during daily activities
- Rules on **social distancing & PPE**: mask, gloves, Tyvek suit
- In **quarantine** hotel until results of 14-day PCR test
- Regulations changed in late August to mandatory 8-day quarantine
- Country opened in September- mandatory in-room isolation for 8 days (still in quarantine for 14)
- In November - **14 day in room isolation** due to a local case of Covid
- *Covid +ve: Communal ward in govt centre pending two –ve results, beyond 14 days, antibody test required.*



X-PRESS PEARL CASE STUDY

X-PRESS PEARL, Colombo, Sri Lanka

- **Journey:** Hazira, India to Colombo, Sri Lanka
 - **Incident:** Nitric acid fire
 - **Date:** 20th May 2021
 - **Location:** 10 km from shore, Port of Colombo.
 - **No. of containers:** 1,486
 - **Container contents:** 81 DG – 15 products, (nitric acid, sodium hydroxide, methanol), plastic nurdles, machinery, h' hold goods, food.
 - **Containers with plastics (nurdles):** 422
 - **Containers overboard:** unknown
 - **Oil on board:** 255 M³ VLSFO & 50 M³ MGO
-
- **Immediate pollution:** fire, smoke, fumes, containers in water, plastics stranding in hrs
 - **Oil:** No immediate release. Then slight sheen.
Bunkers transferred/burned in fire of 800-900 °C



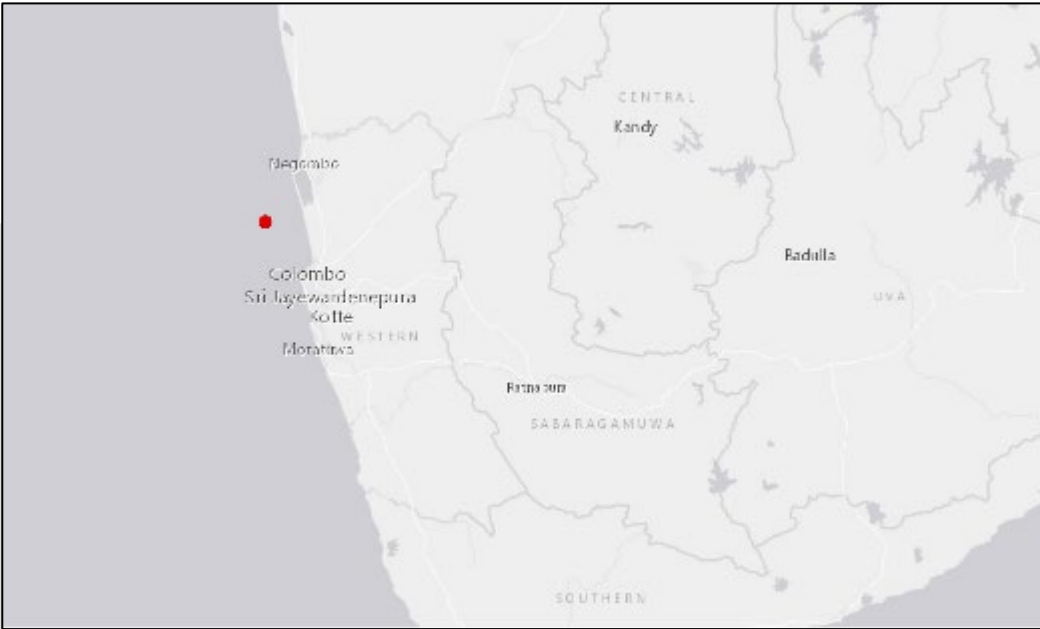
Overview

X-PRESS PEARL, Colombo, Sri Lanka



ITOPF logistics:

- Notified by Sri Lanka Coastguard
- In contact with P&I club very early
- Heavily involved remotely
- NEW DIAMOND experience
- Covid restrictions – complete Lockdown
 - Reassurance needed/met that we could survey/join meetings (otherwise no better than working remotely)
 - No commercial flights (1st June changed)
 - No quarantine needed
 - UK Red List, so hotel quarantine on return – mitigated
 - Self isolation in country (+ve exposure)
 - Risk assessments
 - Remain on site (Nine months continuous. Two people)
 - Extended (Two month stays)





X-PRESS PEARL, Colombo, Sri Lanka



ITOPF immediate actions:

- Cargo manifest – identified DG
- Characterised, provided info on fate and behaviour
- Modelled – aerial plume, trajectories of DG, potential oil, containers

ITOPF arrival

- **Date:** 2nd June 2021 (COVID-19 effects)

Initial Players/actors

- **Authorities:** Attorney General, Sri Lanka Navy and Coast Guard, India assistance. MEPA, NARA
- **Shipside:** Club and correspondent
- **Salvage:** Smit initially (sank 20m), Resolve for caretaking/containers (Monsoon). Wreck removal....
- **Clean up contractors:** ITOPF facilitated OSRL thru club

Overview



X-PRESS PEARL, Colombo, Sri Lanka

Other parties/issues

- Govt requested international assistance - urgent
 - But unclear what was needed
- British High Commission asked ITOPF for assistance
 - UK MCA, CEFAS
- UNEP involvement, EU task force (Cedre/ISPRA)
- EMSA
- Numerous contractors/manufacturers in contact
- ITOPF assisted drawing up plans and requirements

Nurdle Spill....



What are Nurdles?

- Pre-production resin pellets
- Raw building blocks of all plastic products
- Different polymers, shapes, sizes and colours
- Typically:
 - less than 5mm in diameter
 - 0.024-0.025 g in weight



Transportation



1 x Nurdle =
~0.025g

1 x Bag = 25kg

1 Bag = ~1,000,000
Nurdles

1 x Container =
~980 Bags

1 x Container =
~25MT

1 x Container =
~1,000,000,000
Nurdles



Nurdle Spill....



- A lot of material moved in early stages
- 1000+ military personnel involved at height

Extent of contamination



Extent of contamination



Shoreline clean-up methods



Nurdlebergs



Shoreline clean-up methods



Manual recovery options...Trommels and Sieves



Shoreline clean-up methods



Nurdle Spill....



BEFORE

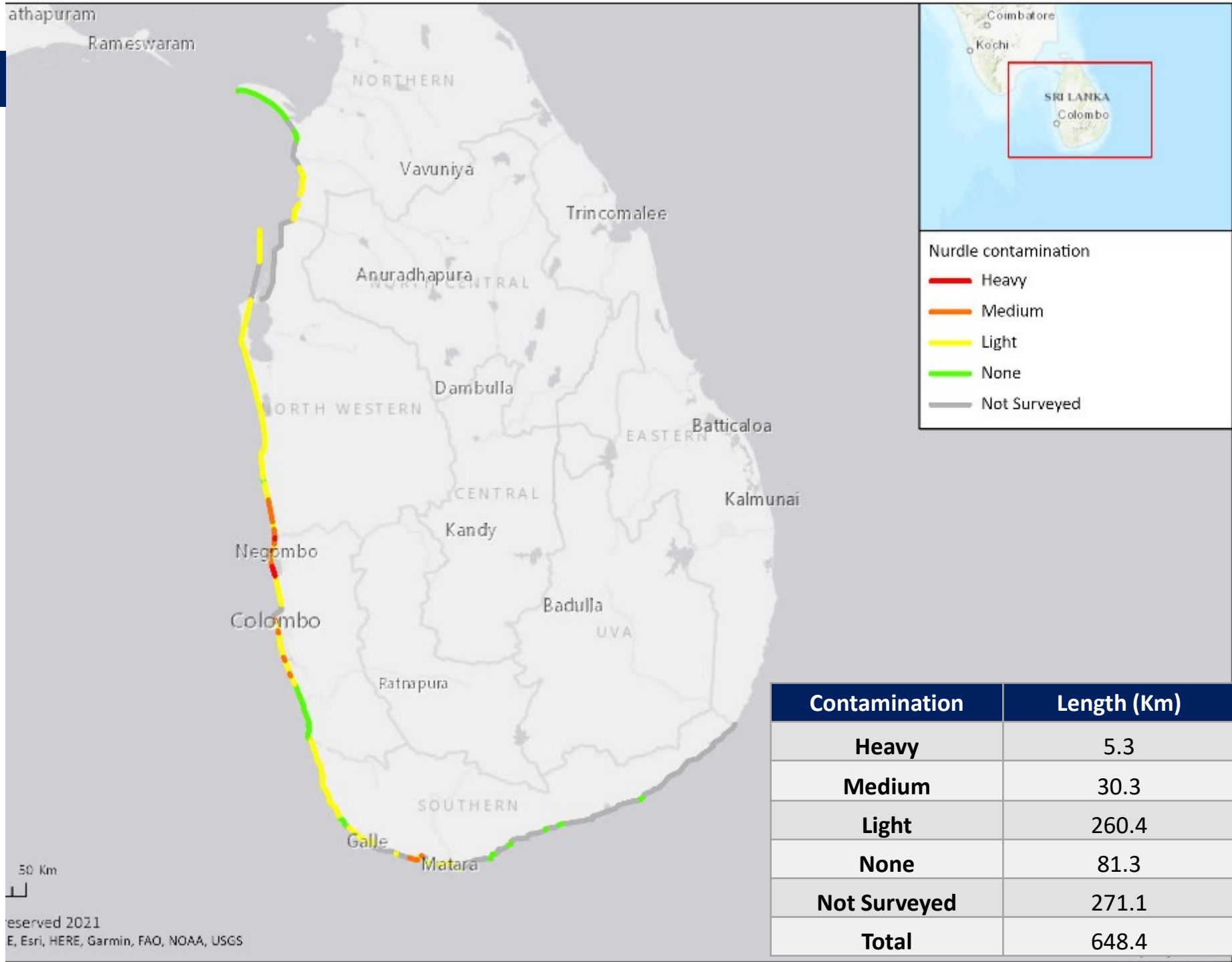
- Shoreline at Sarakkuwa

AFTER

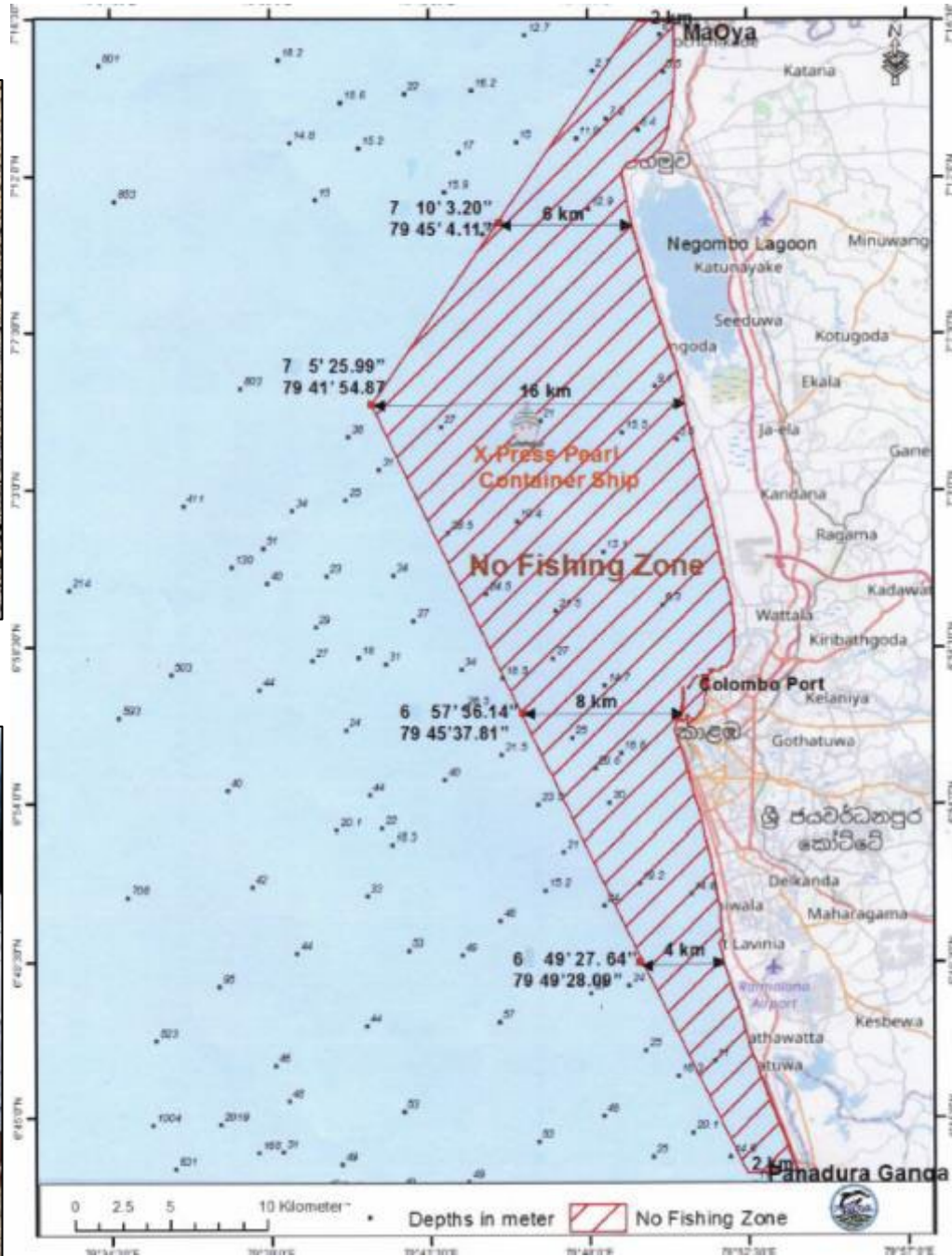


Extent of Contamination

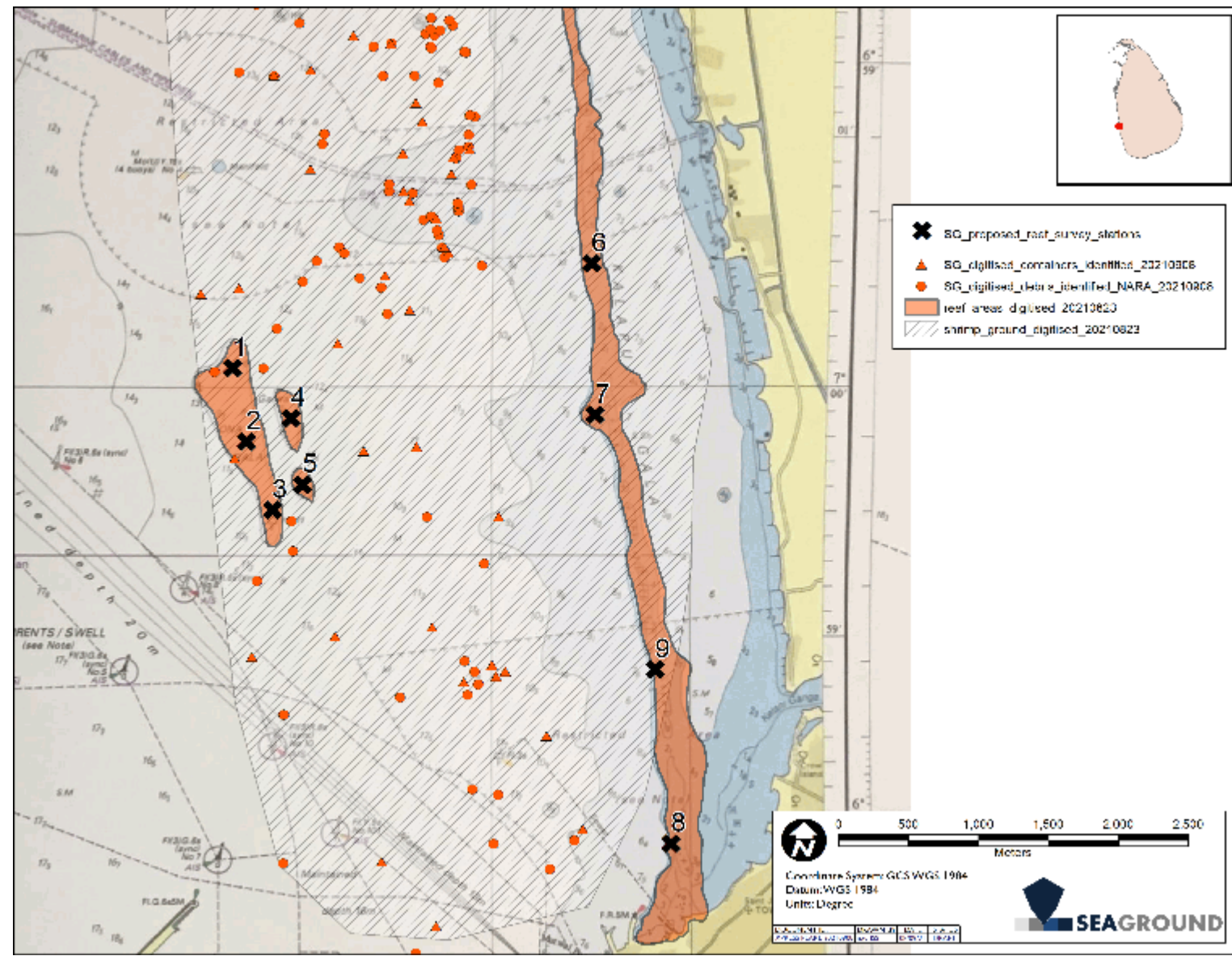
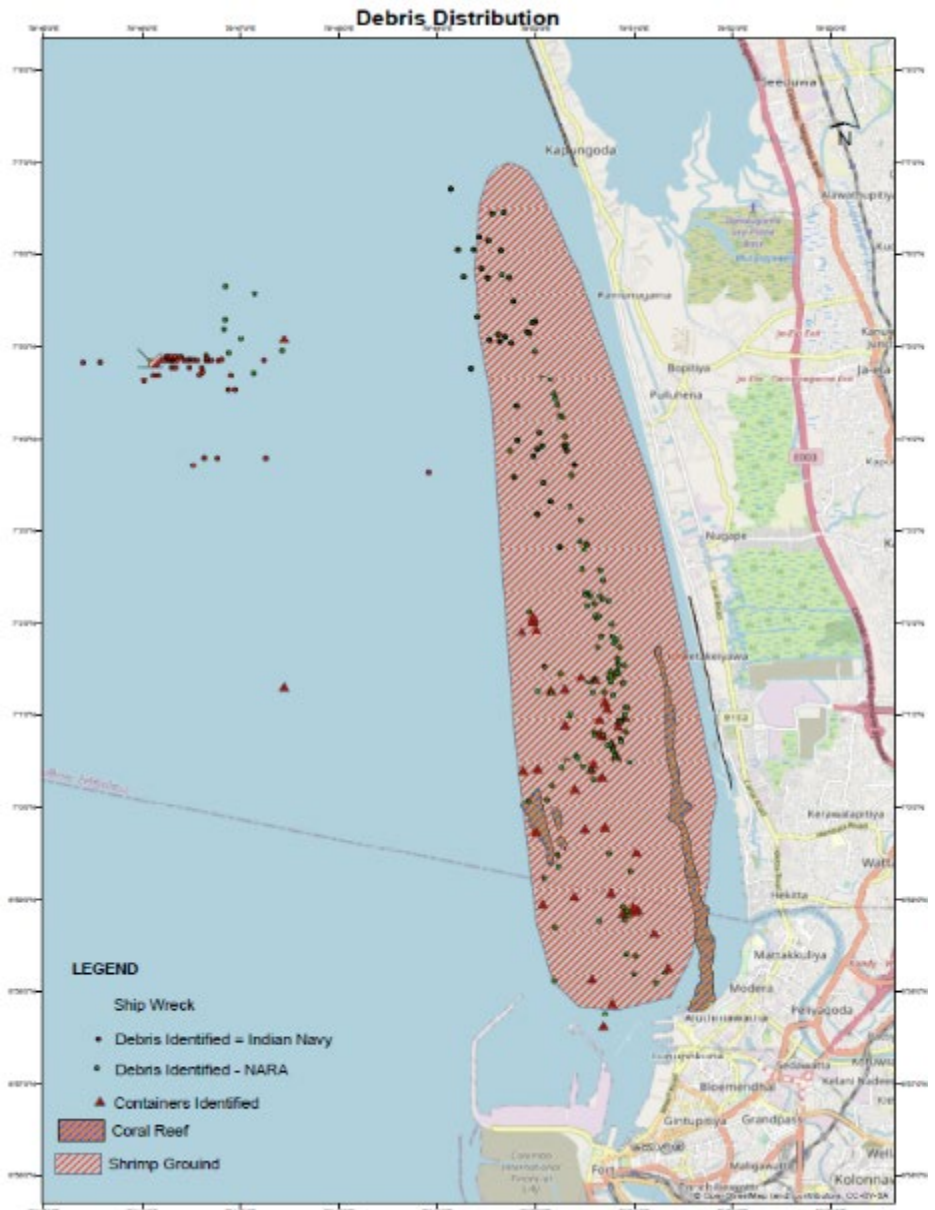
- 300 km shoreline contamination
- Burned debris & nurdles



Fisheries



Reef assessment



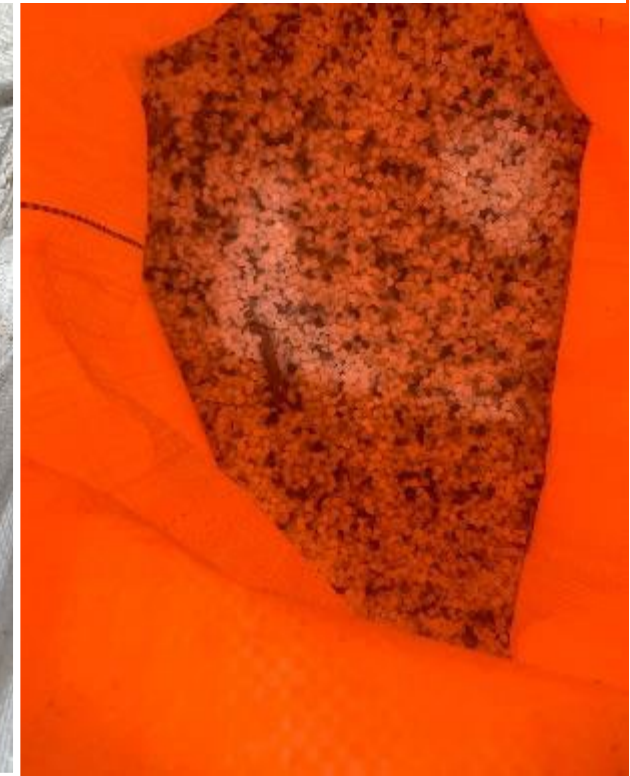
Environmental Damage



Waste Management



- 2,000+ x 1 tonne big bags of nurdles/sand



ROLE OF ITOPF

- Initial remote advice on HNS and oil
- Modelling and continued satellite imagery support
- Mobilised on 1st June
(COVID restrictions – bio-bubble)
- Objective technical advice
- Work closely with MEPA, lead agency
- Joint aerial surveillance for oil monitoring
- Designed and implemented a shoreline contamination survey
- Designed shoreline clean-up plans
- Waste
- Advised authorities on submission of claims
- Regular contact with P&I Club
- Fisheries Advice
- Environmental Monitoring Advice



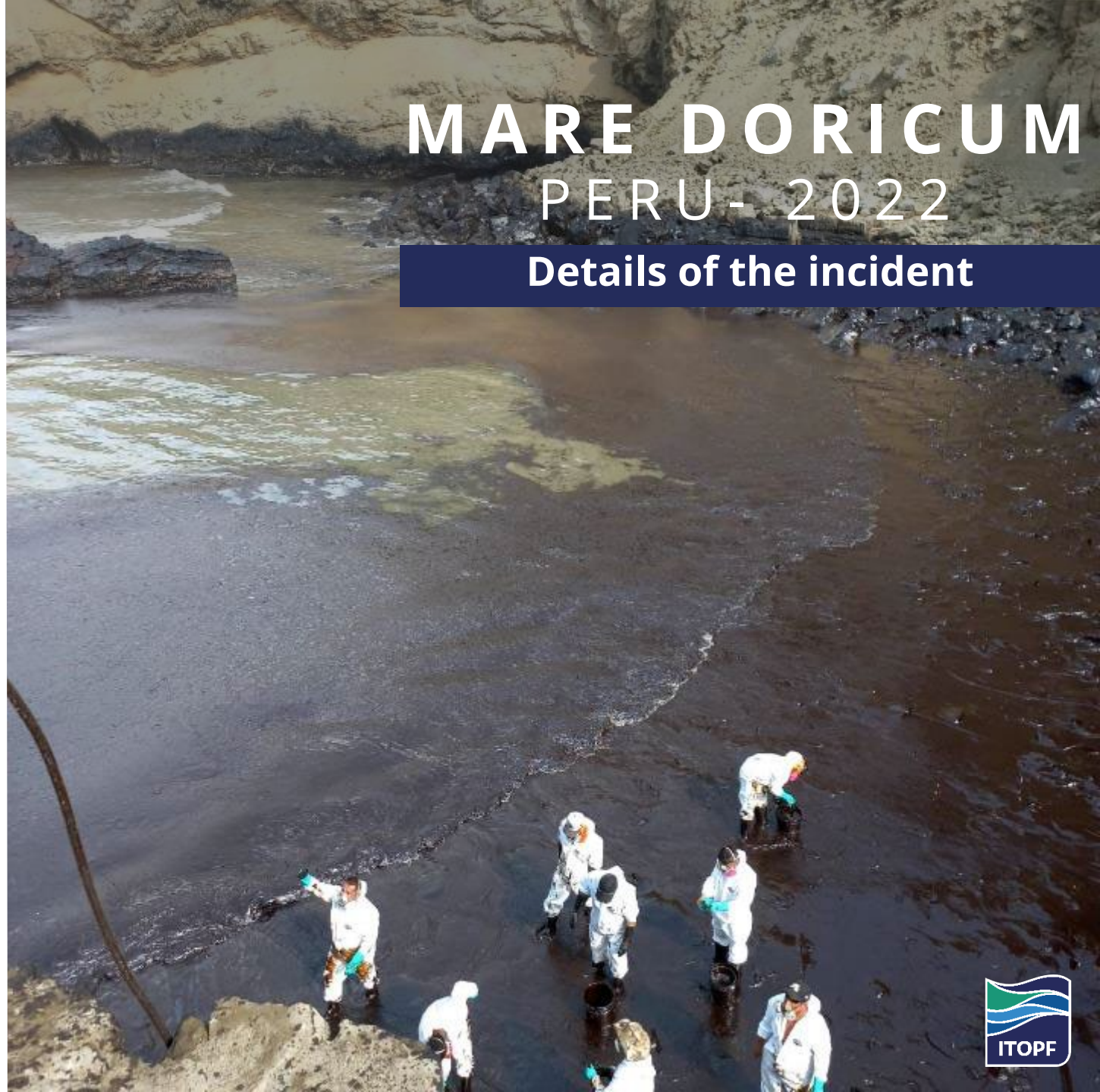


KEY ISSUES

- Politicised – affects decision making / operations
- Media interest
- Govt/Contractor led response?
- Nurdles – dispersion/remobilisation
 - long response
- Toxicity? – unburnt/burnt - PAH's, dioxins?
- Waste Not resolved (2000+ big bags – 1,100 MT+ solid)
- Fisheries ban - extensive area, now much reduced
- Environmental damage
- Claims: US\$ xx million (clean-up)
 - US\$ xx million (17,000 fishermen)
 - US\$???(environment)
- COVID-19
- Ongoing ITOPF rotations

- Date: 15th January 2022
- Location: Port of El Callao, Peru
- Product spilled: Buzios crude oil (28,2° API)
- Amount spilled: approx. 1,450 t (official data)
- Circumstances of the incident: during discharging operations. Cause and responsibility under investigation.

Name	MARE DORICUM
Type of vessel	Oil Tanker
IMO	9446374
Gross tonnage	81,499
Deadweight	158,319
Flag	Italy
Year Built	2009



MARE DORICUM

PERU-2022

Details of the incident

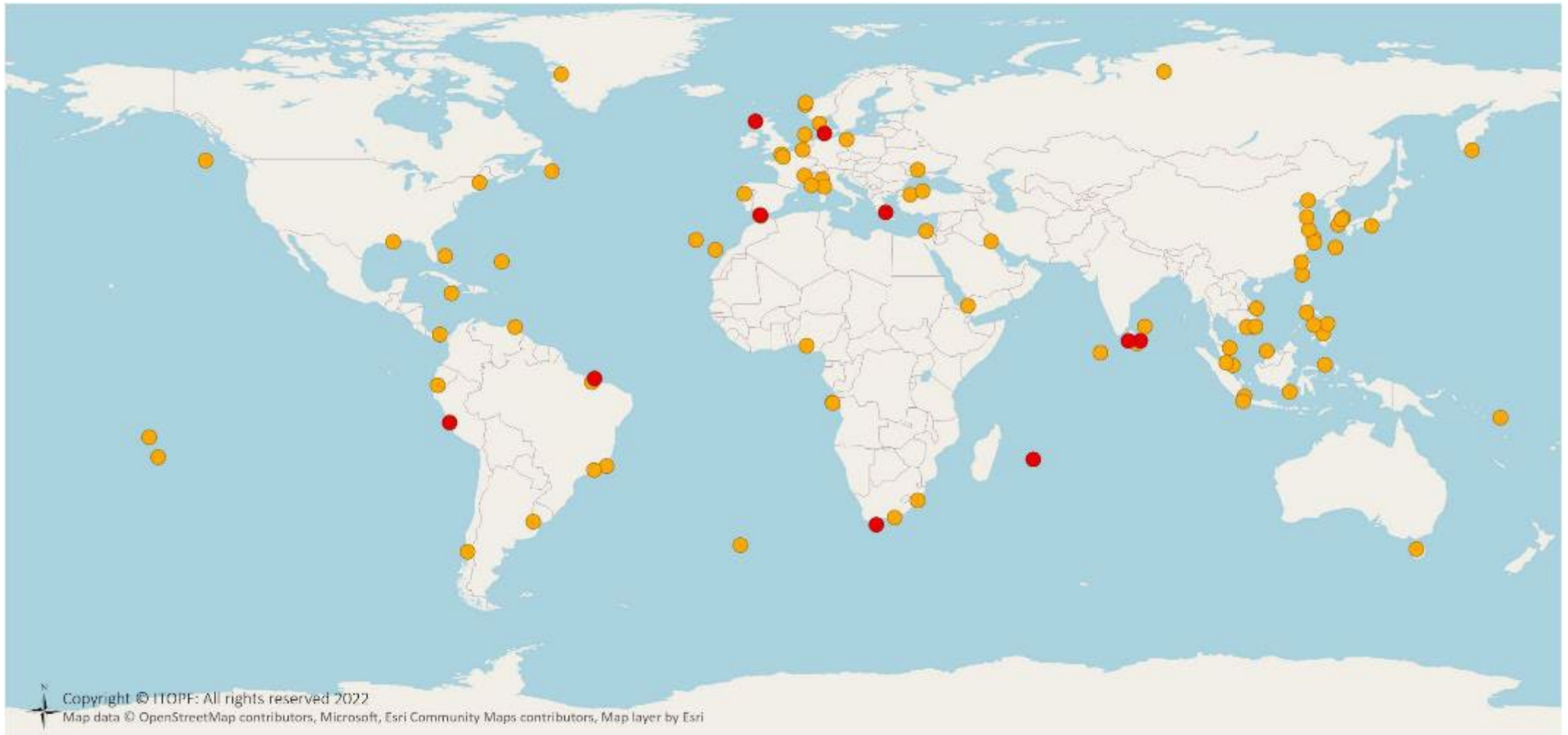
MARE DORICUM PERU - 2022

Resources impacted

- Responsibility is still under investigation – liability remains unclear
- Approximately 50 km of shoreline impacted, including islets and islands that belong to a UNESCO site
- Large stretches of inaccessible areas with floating emulsified oil
- More than 35 contractor companies on site
- Hundreds of fishermen and restaurant owners affected

SPILL RESPONSE

ITOPF Spills in COVID-19 Era (Jan 2020- present)



ITOPF's Spill Response During the Pandemic **COVID-19: A POSITIVE EXPERIENCE?**

Richard H. Johnson, Technical Director



Petroleum Association of Japan Symposium

22 Feb 2022

