

EPPR EMERGENCY PREVENTION, PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

PAME-I 2020, 5-7 FEBRUARY 2020
OSLO, NORWAY

ABOUT EPPR

- EPPR meets twice a year
- EPPR's secretariat in Tromsø, Norway
- Jens Peter Holst Andersen – EPPR Chair
- Two vice chairs
 - Kathy Nghiem, Canada
 - Ole Kristian Bjerkemo, Norway
- Expert group Search and Rescue (SAR)
- Expert group Marine Environmental Response (MER)
- Expert group Radiation (RAD)

Mandated to contribute to the prevention, preparedness and response to environmental and other emergencies, accidents, and Search and Rescue (SAR)

PPR IN SMALL COMMUNITIES

- Better understanding of preparedness and risk exposure in small and remote communities
- Ensuring access to best practices, capacity building and raising awareness through relevant outreach activities
- Finding meaningful ways to engage and develop the project further

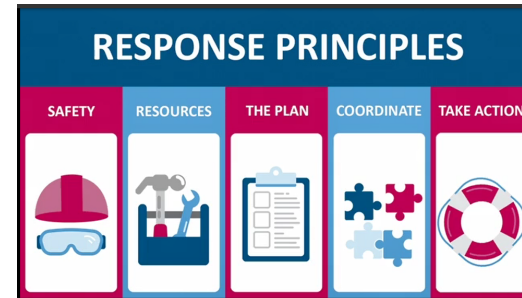


DELIVERIES PPR PROJECT

- Report to 2017 Ministerial meeting
- Movie # Response principles – delivery 2019 Ministerial meeting



The project "Oil Spill Preparedness in Small Communities" was approved by the Emergency Prevention, Preparedness and Response (EPPR) Working Group of the Arctic Council in June 2015. The project co-leads Norway, U.S., Canada and Aleut International Association developed a community self-assessment tool that will help EPPR better understand community preparedness and risk exposure.



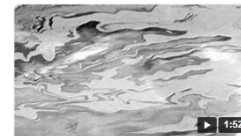
EPPR Oil Response CH6



EPPR Oil Response CH1



EPPR Oil Response CH3



SAOFI204_2019_RUKA_07-03-04 EPPR Oil Response CH2



SAOFI204_2019_RUKA_07-03-04 EPPR Oil Response CH5

MOVIE # 2 OIL POLLUTION RISK AND IMPACTS TO COMMUNITIES

- Project team (AIA, Canada, Norway and US) and contracted production company
- A first draft script in place and currently being developed further
- One film with length up to 10 minutes, which can be divided to 5-6 short themed clips for outreach purposes

ARCTIC MARINE RISK ASSESSMENT – GUIDELINE AND TOOL

- An identified need for a common approach to marine risk assessments in the Arctic
- Guideline focusing on Arctic conditions and risk influencing factors
- In 2018, the project performed a wide screening of existing methods, tools and data currently used in marine risk assessments in general, not only in the Arctic Region.
- Based on the screening of existing methods, tools and data, the project analyzed how Arctic conditions may influence marine shipping risk, and related environmental risk
- The guideline is made as an open online web resource and is currently being finalized

Guideline for Arctic Marine Risk Assessment

Guideline for Arctic Marine Risk Assessment

Objective

The Guideline contains best practice methods and data sources for conducting regional and area-wide risk assessments concerned with ship traffic and operations in Arctic.

The Guideline aims to:

- Engage Arctic stakeholders to agree on best practice methodology and data sources, and make these readily available.
- Better understand, communicate and incorporate specific arctic risk influencing factors (ARIFs) into the risk assessment process.

Users

Intended users of the Guideline are stakeholders involved with, or responsible for, optimization of risk management strategies concerning prevention and preparedness for loss of life and acute environmental damage in the Arctic region, e.g.:

- Governments and administrations, that have authority to implement prevention and preparedness measures.
- Inter-governmental Organizations (IGOs) and Non-governmental Organization (NGOs).
- Consultants.

Although the Guideline is not intended for voyage planning purposes, ship owners and operators may use elements of the Guideline to obtain information about Arctic risk factors and data sources.

Risk Assessment process

This Guideline applies the risk management process as defined in ISO 31000:2018. The Guideline uses the six steps of risk management process with some customization to fit the objective of capturing the arctic risk influencing factors.

1

Scope,
context
and
criteria

2

Risk
identification

3

Risk
analysis

4

Risk
evaluation

5

Risk
treatment

6

Report

Enter guideline

Tools and resources

Arctic Risk Influencing Factors



Ice



Topside icing



Low temperature



Extended periods of
darkness or daylight



High latitude



Remoteness



Lack of crew
experience



Lack of emergency
equipment



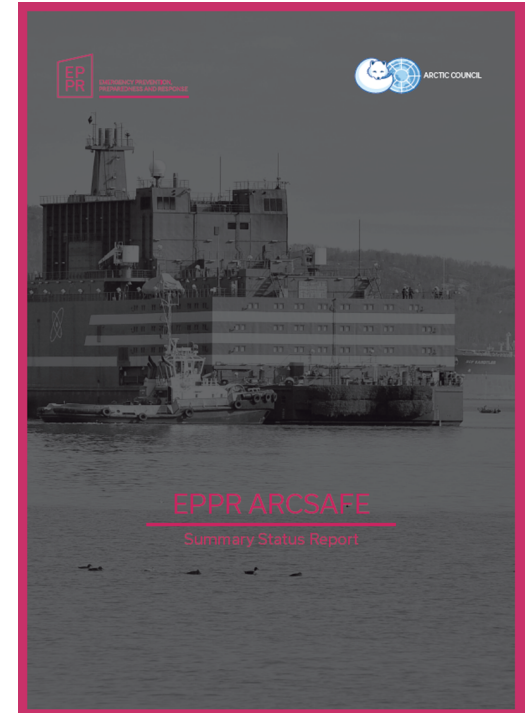
Severe weather
conditions



The environment

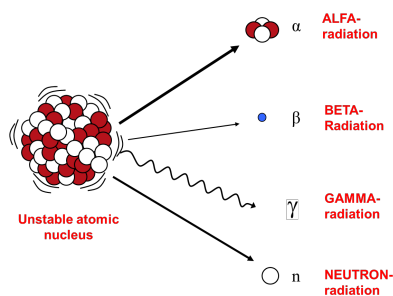
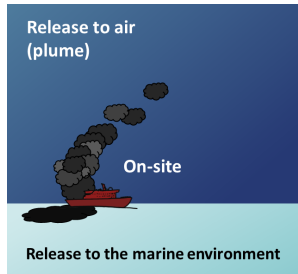
ARCSAFE PROJECT

- Launched in 2016
- Cross-country cooperation network(s) to improve emergency prevention, response and the safety of rescue workers in case of a maritime accident involving a potential release of radioactive substances in the Arctic
- Project leads Norway, U.S., Russian Federation, Sweden, Kingdom of Denmark



ARCSAFE BACKGROUND

- Potential sources of acute radioactive pollution
 - Transports of radioactive materials
 - Nuclear-powered ships
 - Emerging sources
- Worst-case scenario: Fire/explosion in nuclear-powered vessel



+ PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT



May affect for example:

- Emergency workers, emergency helpers, crew
- Local communities: inhabitants and their livelihoods
- The Arctic environment
- Industries
- Political and other interests

ARCSAFE ACTIVITIES

- Technical workshop in Russia 2017
- In conjunction with EPPR-I 2019 meeting in Bodø, ARCSAFE/RADSAR workshop and RADEX TTX
- RADEX TTX: Scenario with a nuclear icebreaker at the coast
- RADEX TTX Evaluation Report

NEW PROJECT - LOW SULPHUR FUELS, FATE AND BEHAVIOR IN COLD WATER CONDITIONS

- Project proposal from Norway
- The project included a characterization study on 3 hybrid/LSFO-fuels and 5 different marine diesel oils
- Sub task 1: The fate of Low Sulphur fuel oil when spilled at a cold sea surface (EPPR)
- Sub task 2: Environmental toxicity of low Sulphur fuel oils (PAME)

THANK YOU



@EPPR_Arctic

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