

Contingency Plan for Accidental Marine Pollution

Ivana Marović Gugić, dipl.ing. Senior maritime safety inspector Ministry of the Sea Transport and Infrastructure Harbour Master Office Split



Pursuant to the Environmental Protection Act and Maritime Code, the Government of the Republic of Croatia, at its session on 31 July 2008, adopted the following:

CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR ACCIDENTAL MARINE POLLUTION

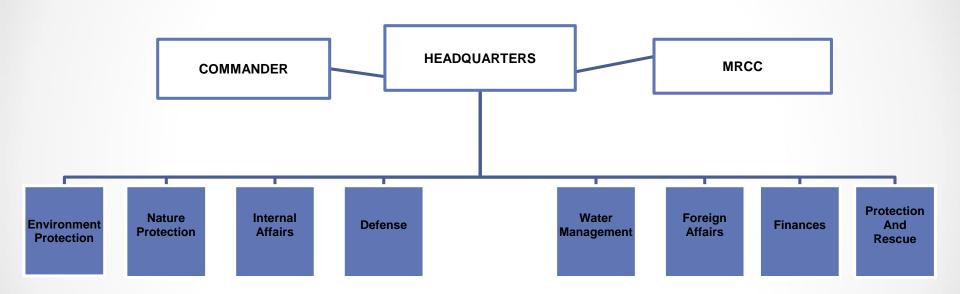
The Contingency Plan for Accidental Marine Pollution is a sustainable development and environmental protection document, that establishes the procedures for preparedness plan and response, and measures for predicting, preventing and restricting accidental marine pollution or unusual natural marine phenomenon.

To be implemented in case of accidental marine pollution caused by oil and/or oil mixture if the amount exceeds 2000m³ of hazardous and noxious substances. In case's of unusual natural marine phenomenon

To be implemented in marine areas, on the seabed and marine subsoil of the Republic of Croatia, which includes the maritime domain, internal sea waters, territorial sea and the Protected Ecological and Fishery Zone

December 2018. ammendments to the Law on protection of environment - the Plan will be valid for a period of ten years Ammendments to the Maritime Code – in procedure







Main tasks of Headquarters' are:

- Command activities in line with the Contingency Plan,
- Implementing measures for the prevention of marine pollution,
- Mobilization of human recourses, available equipment and resources from the land, sea and air
- decision to use dispersants, waste management for colected material
- Requesting assistance from other countries or activation of the Subregional Plan,
- Task assignment and monitoring the MRCC and COC's activities



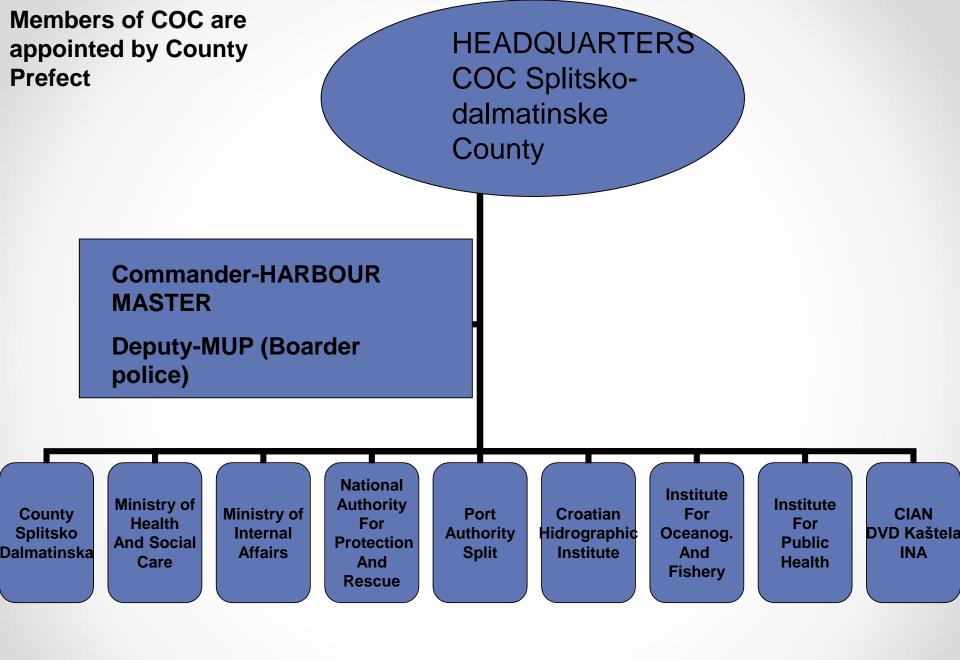
Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre Rijeka (MRCC)

- Operational activities in line with the Contingency Plan,
- Coordinating activities in line with county contingency plans,
- Coordinating implementation of measures for the prevention of marine pollution
- Informing operational bodies of the other countries and REMPEC on potential/present marine pollution by the Pollution Reporting System (POLREP)
- The MRCC activates the Coast Guard in case of pollution within the Protected Ecological and Fishery Zone and, if necessary, in the territorial sea and internal sea waters,



County Operational Centre (COC)

- Implements the County contingency plans procedures and measures for predicting, preventing, restricting and achieving preparedness.
- The scope and geographical coverage of the County contingency plan matches the County borders if oil spill does not exceeds more than 2000 m³



Contingency plan activation

Pollution (more than 2000 m3) command of headquarters, coordination MRCC with County operational centre (COC)

Threat of pollution for other countries.
Contact to REMPEC activation of the Sub regional Contingency plan

Pollution between COC's Command and coordination MRCC with COC

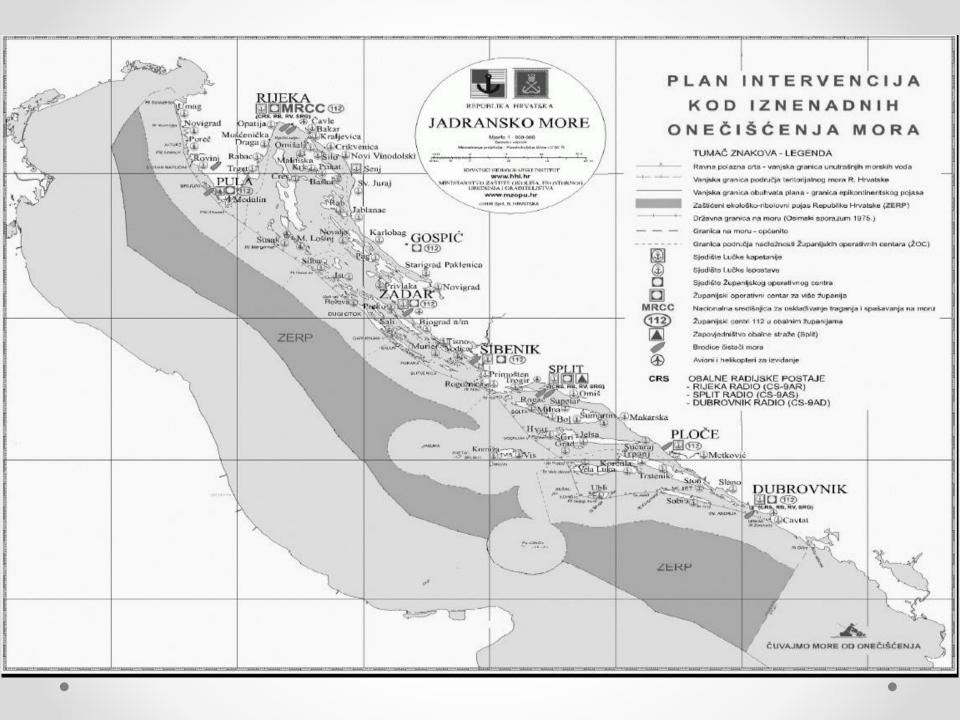
COC Primorskogoranske RIJEKA

Istarska
Primorsko-goranska
Ličko-Senjska
Zadarska

COC Splitskodalmatinske županije SPLIT

> Šibensko-kninska Splitsko-dalmatinska Dubrovačko-neretvanska

Pollution in one COC command of the COC





Resources (MMPI)

- 8 Harbour Masters offices
- 71 branch offices
- MRCC Rijeka, NATIONAL HEADQUARTER FOR SEARCH AND RESUE AT SEA
 - VTS (Vessel traffic service) 3 centers (Rijeka, Split, Dubrovnik)





Resources from other members of Headquarters and COC-s





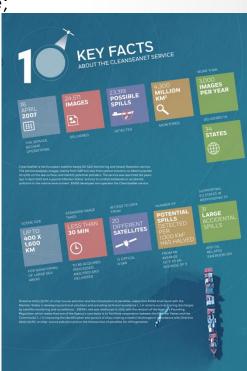
Sub-Regional Contingency Plan for Prevention of, Preparedness for and Response to Major Marine Pollution Incidents in the Adriatic Sea

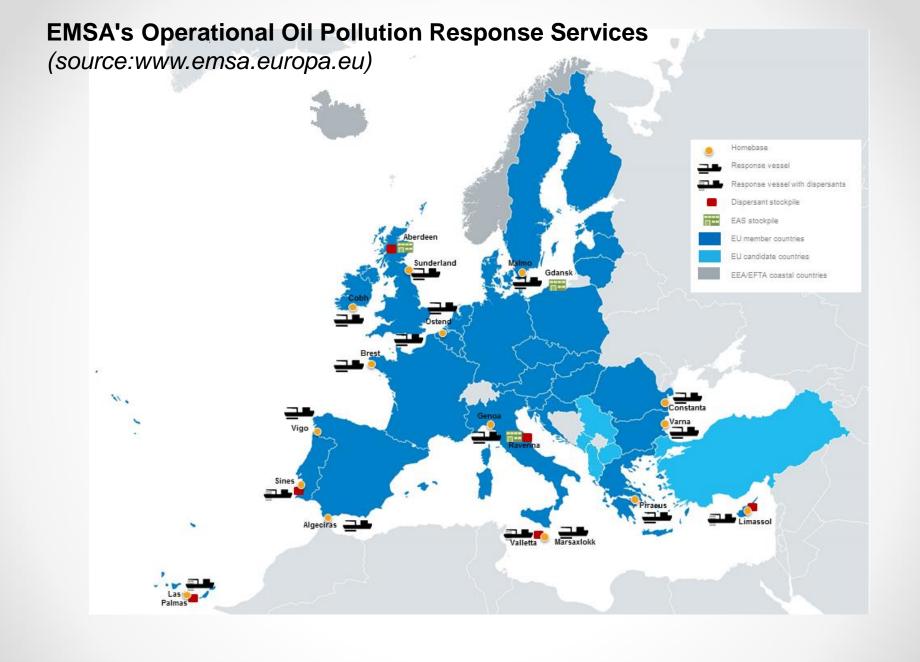
- Countries: Croatia, Italy, Slovenia
- Date of signature: 9 December 2005
- Plan status: Not yet in force.
 The Republic of Italy is still in the process of Agreement ratification.



EMSA resources EU and EFTA MS

- CleanSeaNet is a European satellite-based oil spill and vessel detection service
 - Identifying and tracing oil pollution on the sea surface;
 - Monitoring accidental pollution during emergencies;
 - Contributing to the identification of polluters.





The Equipment Assistance Service (EAS)

- Consists of a stand-alone oil pollution response equipment.
- Following a request for assistance, the maximum mobilisation time required (i.e. equipment loaded on trailers and ready to be shipped) is 12 hours, excluding the transit time.
- Ravenna, Italy (EAS Adriatic Sea).
 - Technical support personnel qualified and trained in the maintenance and deployment of the oil pollution response equipment.
- No. of sets in EAS Adriatic Sea: 4 Fire Boom, 1Speed Sweep, 1 Current Buster, 1 Roboom-Roskim Integrated System and 3 Trawl Net System
- EAS HR project for the future



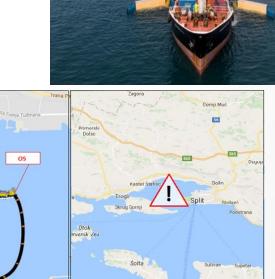


MAR-ICE network response to incidents involving chemicals or hazardous and noxious substances

- o offers remotely product and incident-specific information and expert advice within 1 hour Relevant substance-specific documentation Additional expert advice on specific product properties and hazards through direct contact with a knowledgeable chemical company.
- Risk assessment for responders and the environment
- Drift and weathering modelling results, indicating areas potentially impacted by the released chemical
- Advice on response methods and options

ADRIATIC 2017, 2.- 5. October 2017, Split, National Headquarters + 3 COC's

16 national participants EMSA vessel







Full Scale Civil Protection Exercise Adriatic 2018, 21 – 25 May 2018, Split

Republic of Slovenia:

Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief

Montenegro:

Ministry of Interior, Directorate for Emergency Management

The Netherlands and Sweden: exercise participants

Scenario:

collision of ships
search and rescue of human lives at sea
taking measures to combat pollution of the sea and the shore
fire-fighting on vessels
conducting underwater activities
determining the place of refuge

