

Challenges to be met in the oil spill countermeasures onshore in the Baltic

Seminar State-of-the-art technologies and oil spill response in
the Baltic Sea Region

18th November 2021

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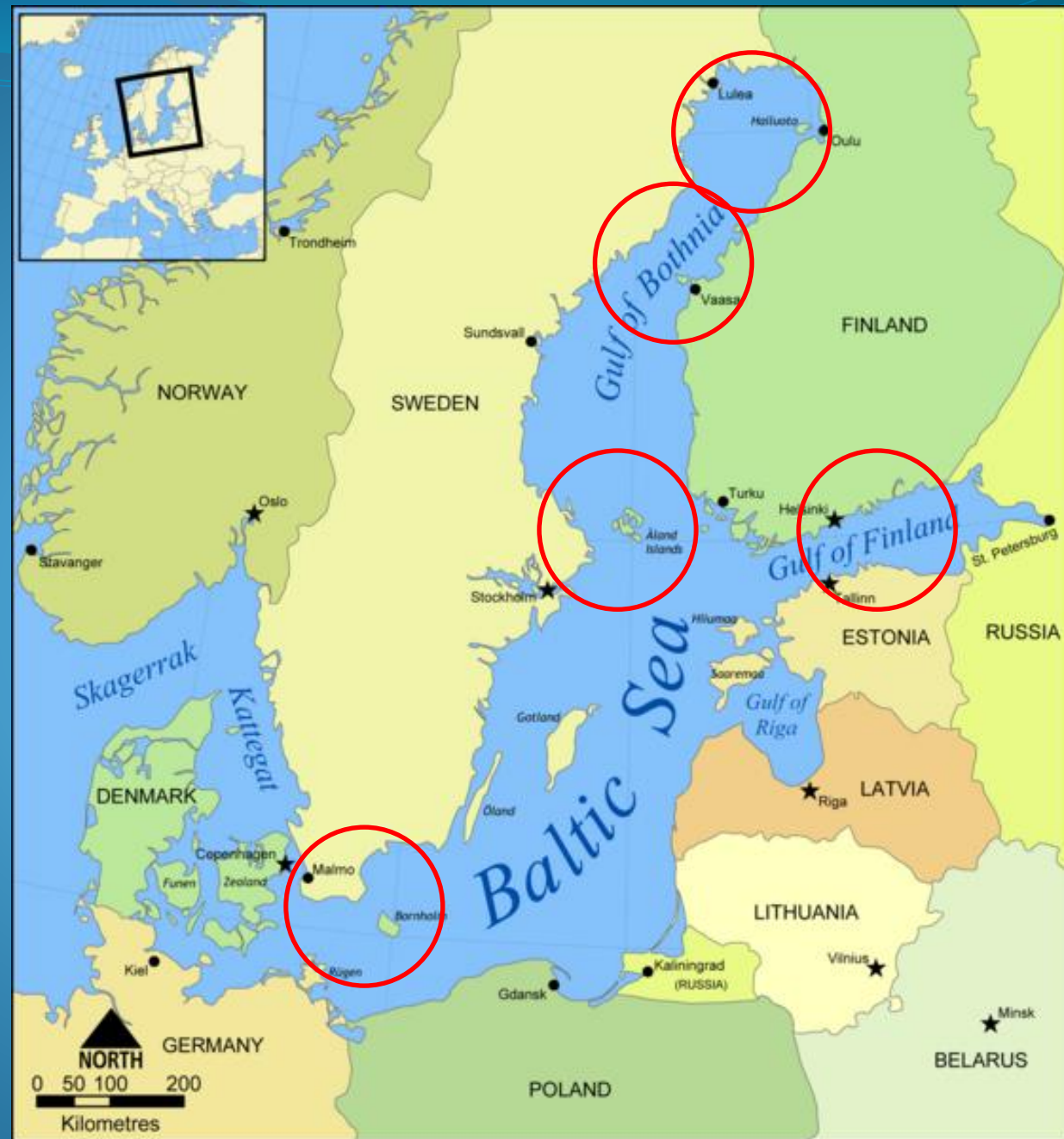
- This presentation covers some key background elements affecting the onshore OSR work in the Baltic
- The observations made in the OILSPILL project will be presented in the Final OILSPILL Seminar in 24th November
<https://blogit.utu.fi/oilspill/2021/11/03/join-the-oil-spill-final-conference-online-on-24-november-2021/>
- Main shipping routes
- Accidents
- Illegal spills
- Other releases
- FSA/BRISK – case studies
- HELCOM co op
- General preparedness
- Conclusions



Baltic Sea

Nine countries,
nine languages.

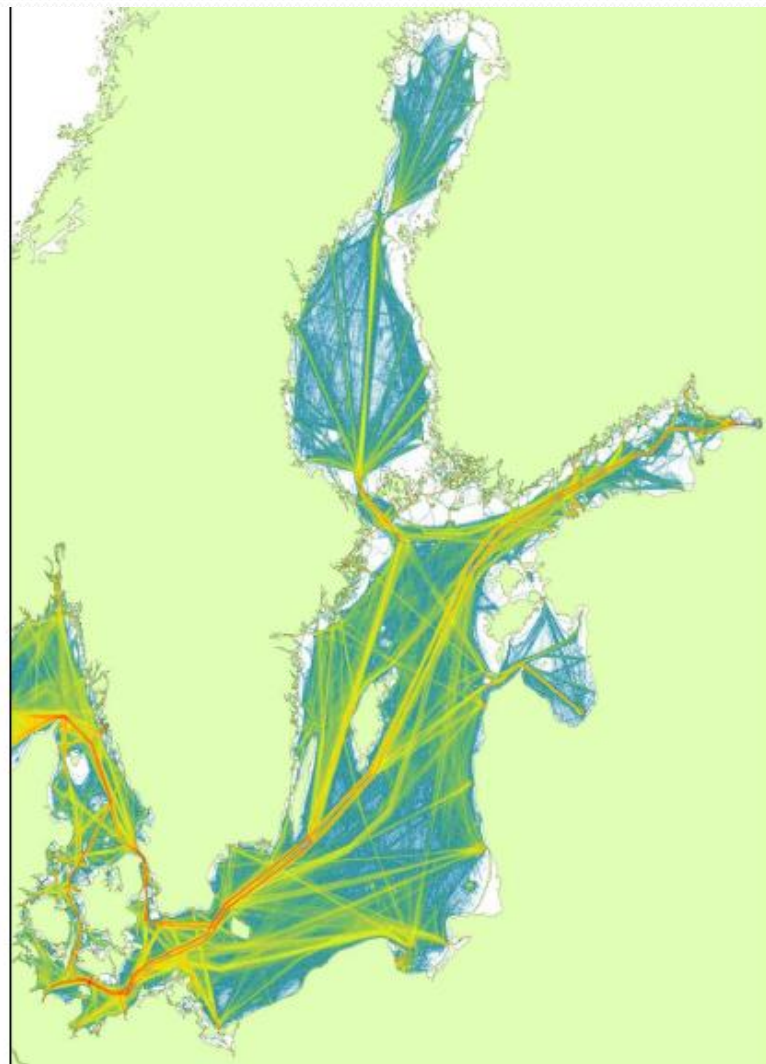
Connected to North
Sea/Atlantic Ocean
through narrow Danish
straits



The past "BRISK"-risk analyses

Ship Traffic

- Baltic Sea is one of the heavily trafficked seas in the world
- Around 2,000 ships at sea at any given time
- High traffic intensity in the Gulf of Finland and on the main route towards the North Sea
- AIS information 2008 - 2009



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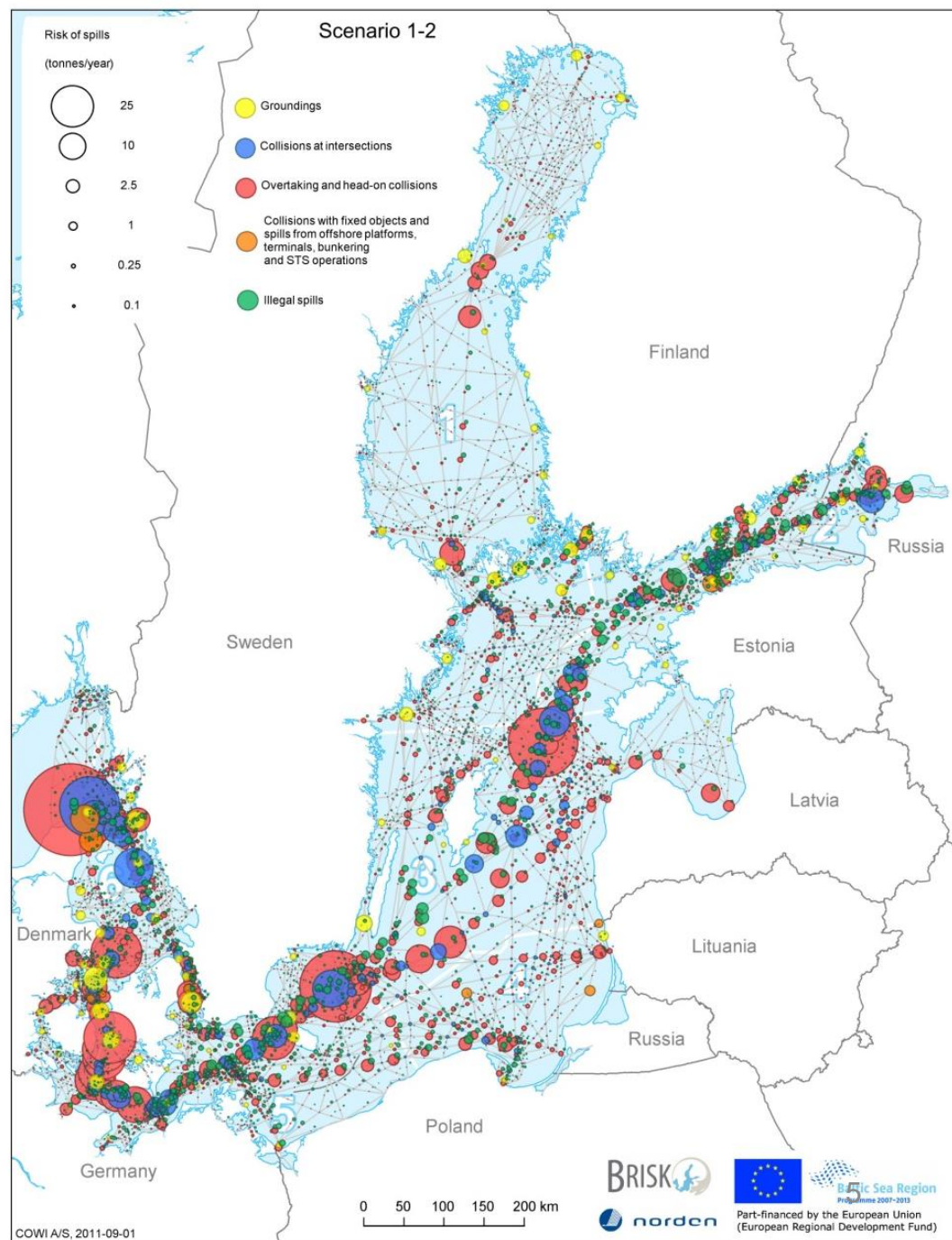
Scenario Results

All spills

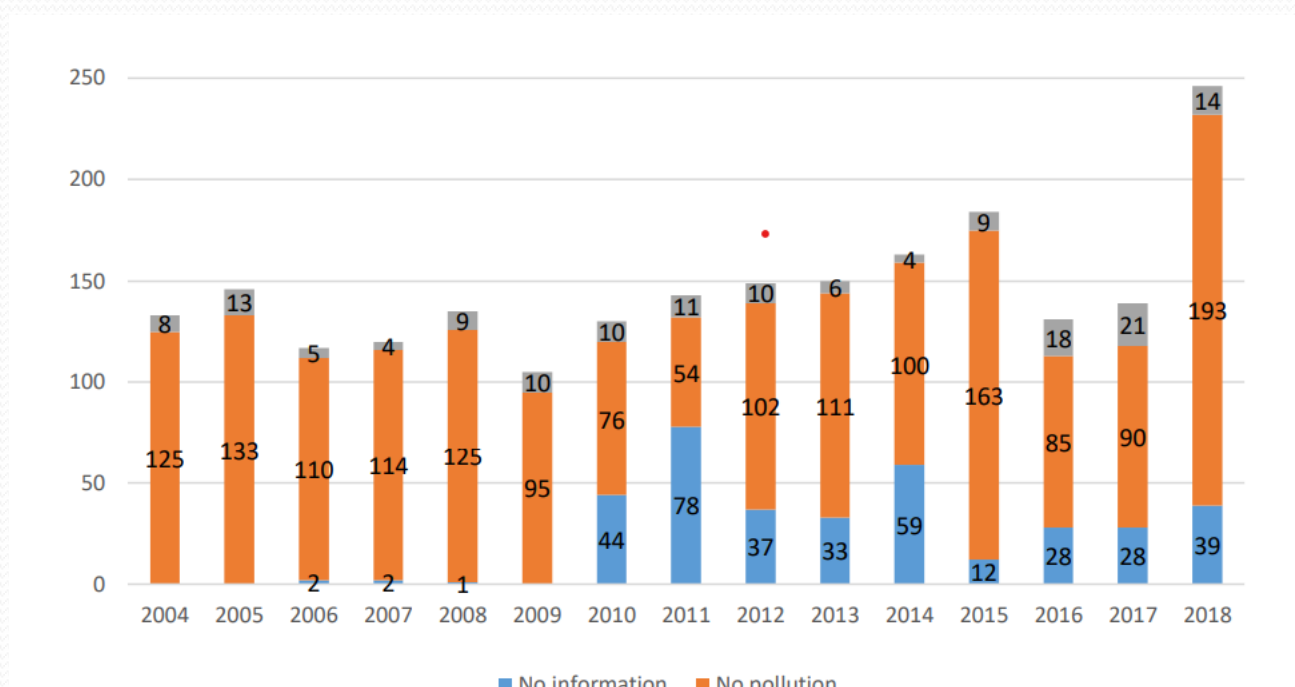
- Existing Ship Traffic
- Existing Response Capacities
- Existing Navigational Aid

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED INTERVALS BETWEEN SPILL EVENTS

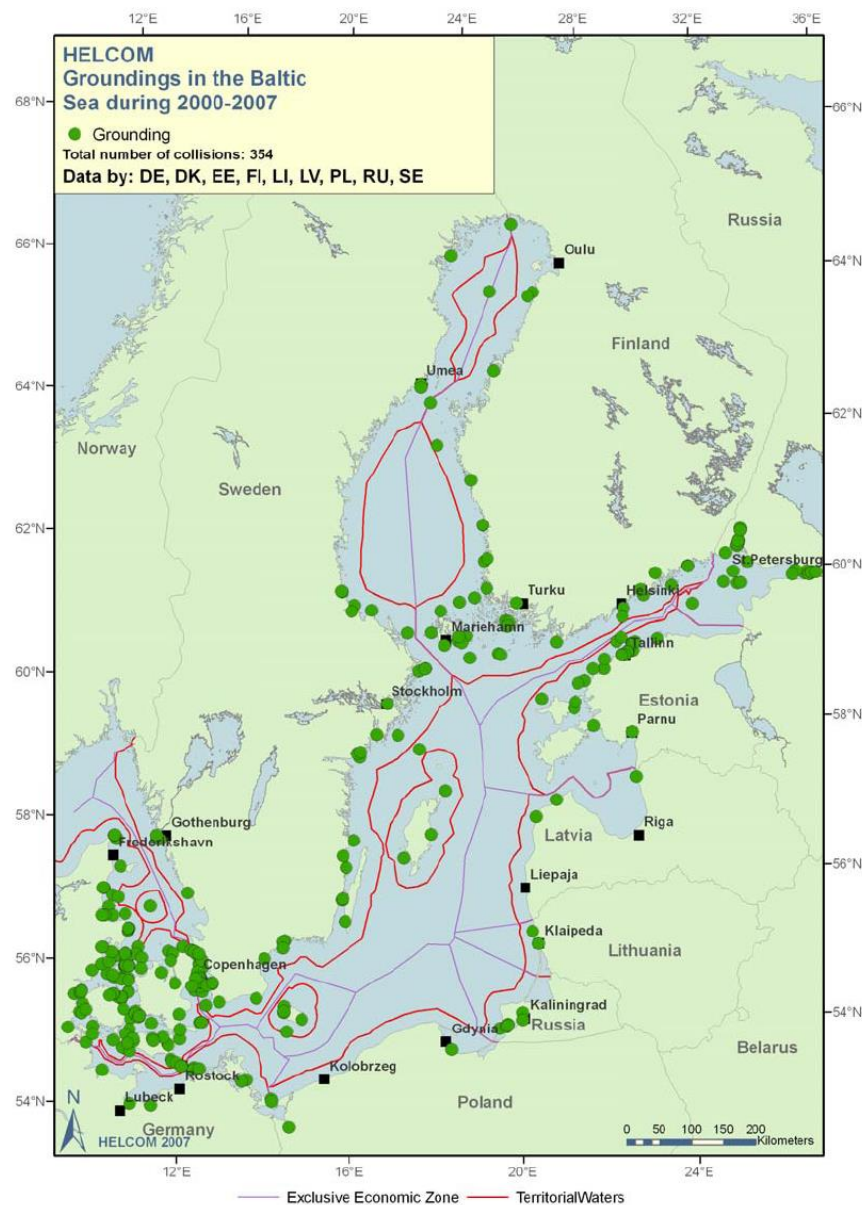
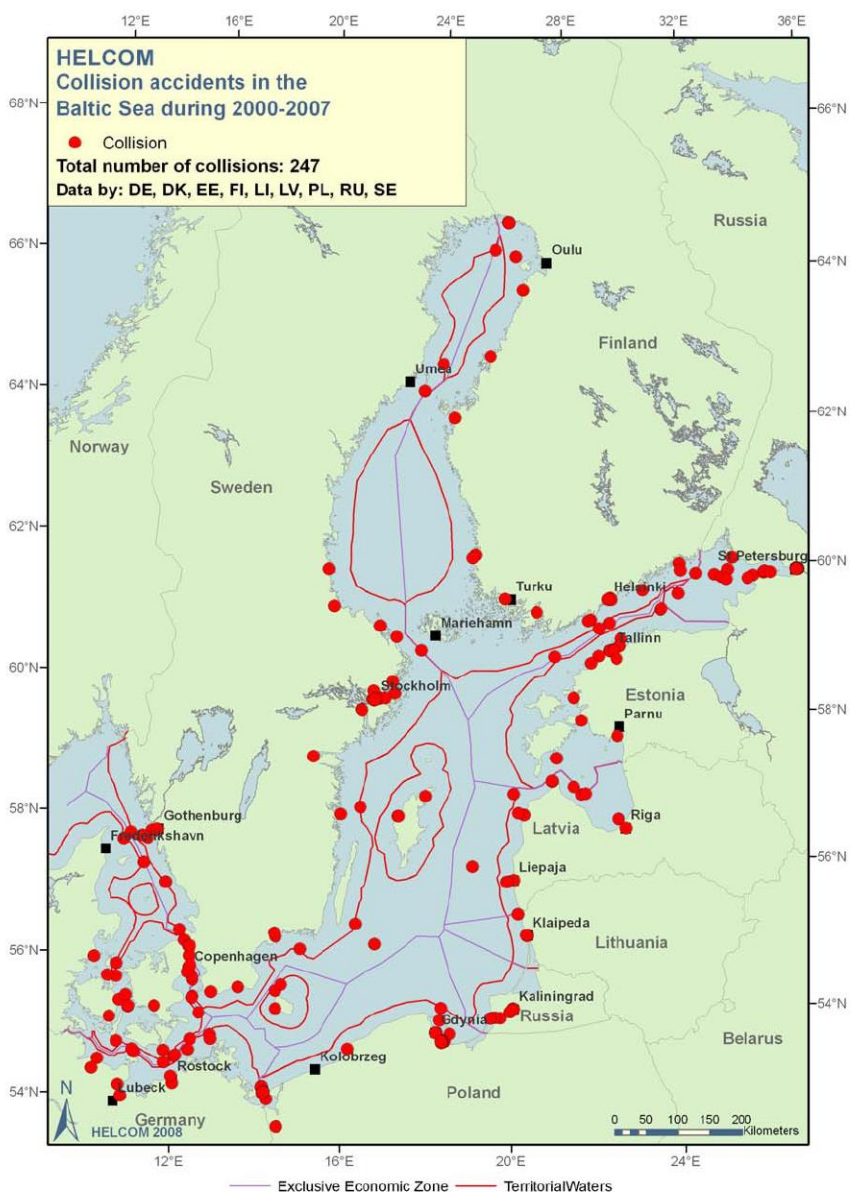
Sub-region	Large accidents: 300–5.000 tonnes spilt	Exceptional accidents: 5.000+ tonnes spilt
1. Gulf of Bothnia	36 years	600 years
2. Gulf of Finland	39 years	255 years
3. Northern part of the Baltic Proper	30 years	175 years
4. South-eastern Baltic Proper	140 years	1,060 years
5. South-western Baltic Proper	17 years	97 years
6. Sound and Kattegat	11 years	65 years
Entire Baltic Sea	4 years	26 years



Accident development. Helcom 2018

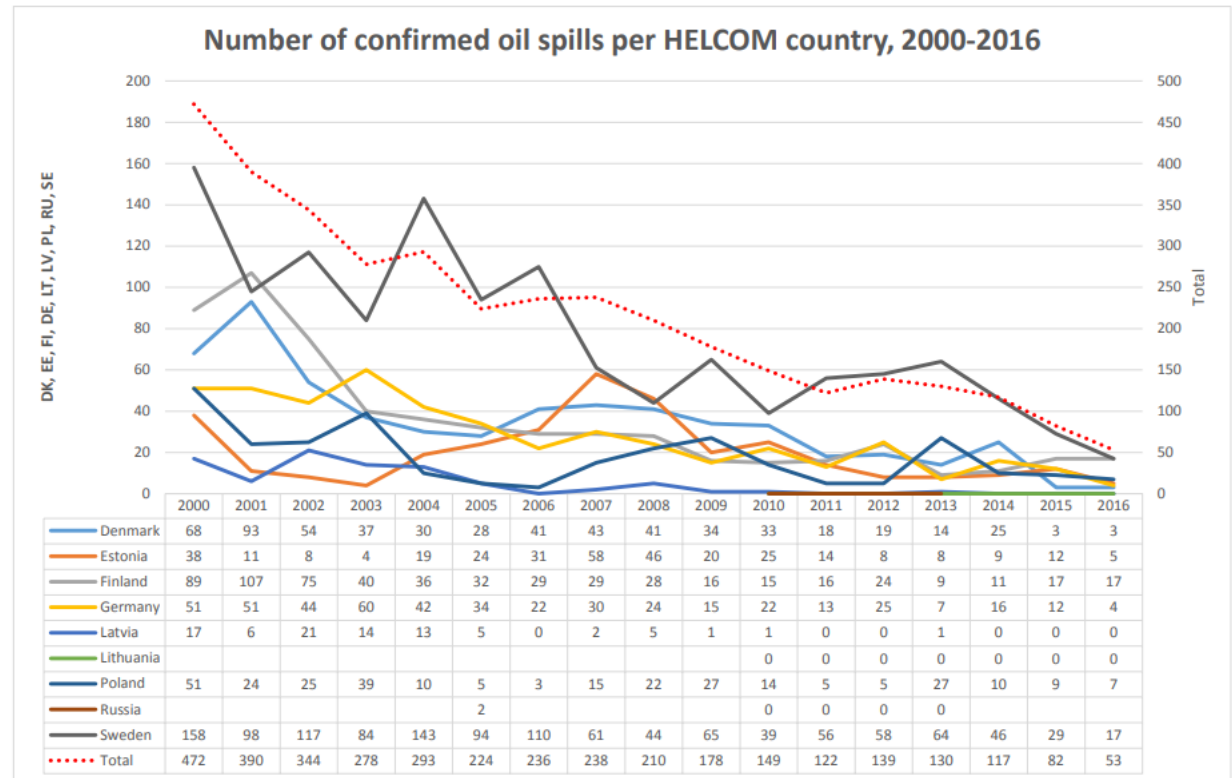


Collisions (left) and groundings (right) 2000 – 2007, by HELCOM

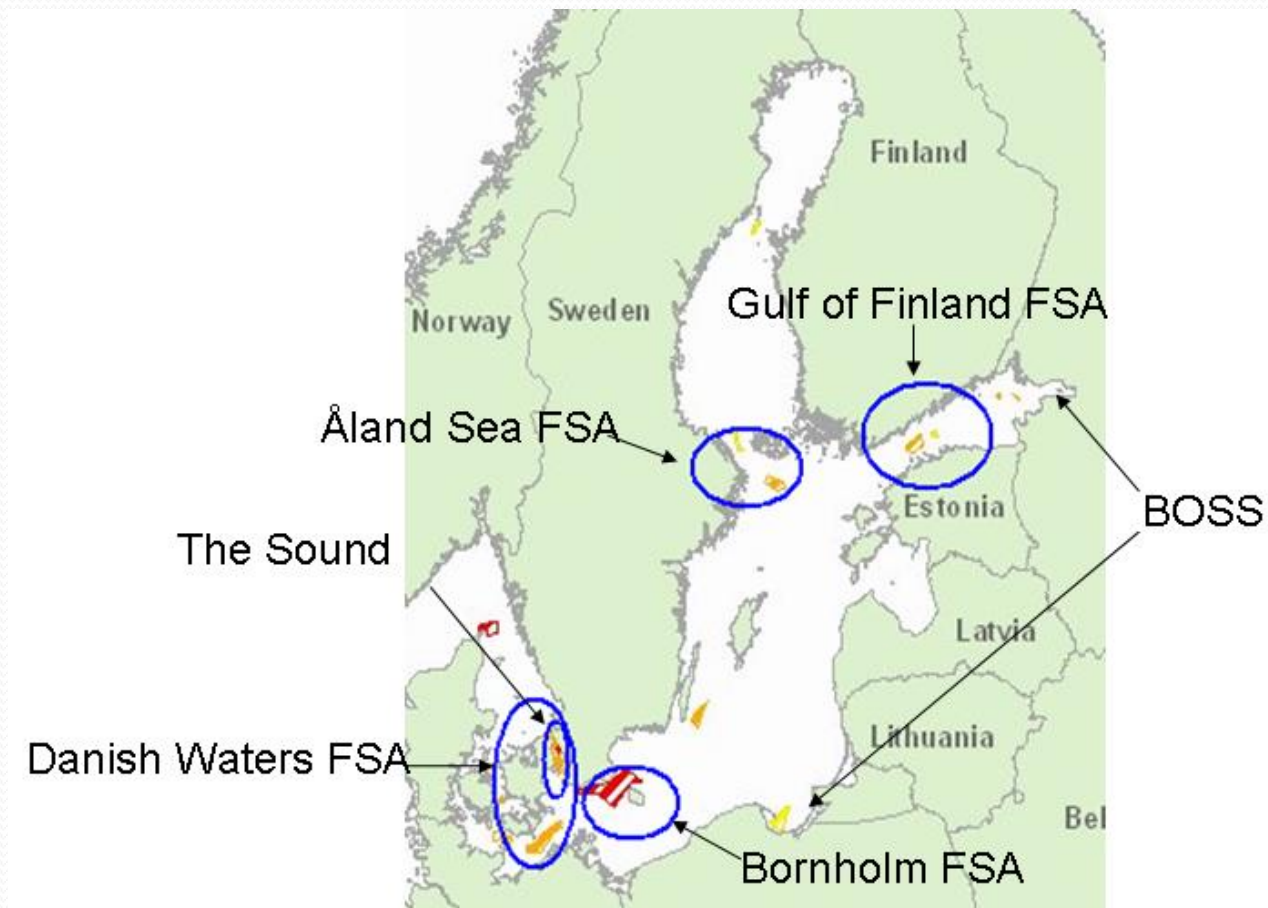


Illegal spills – decreasing....

- Number of illegal spills decreased due to the good airborne and satellite surveillance / better understanding.
- New problems tanks wash/illegal dumping
- Plastics etc....



FSA-related risk assessments made in the Baltic Sea area

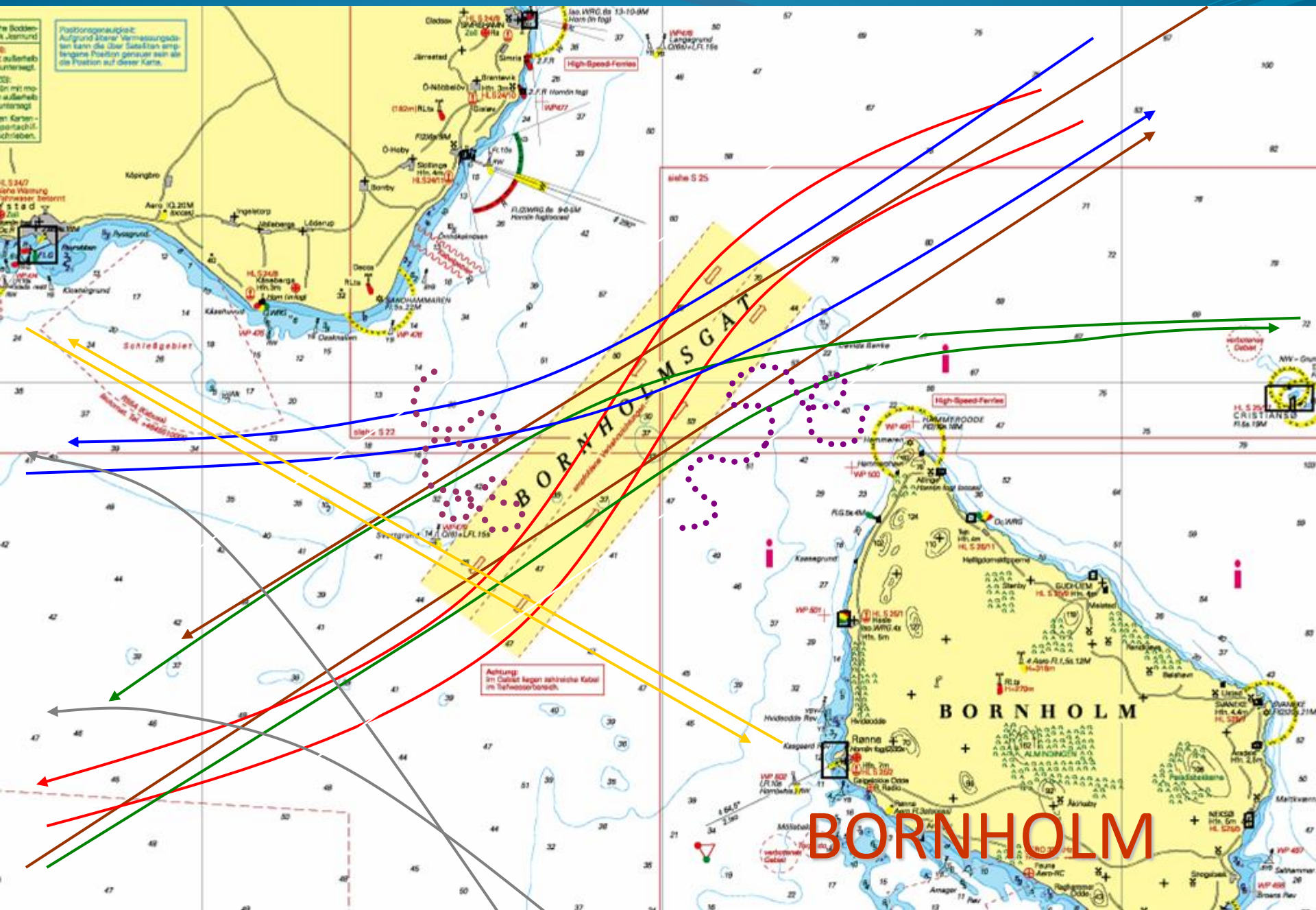




Most significant oil accidents in the Baltic Sea 1980 - 2001

11/17/2021

Year	Name of ship	Quantity of Oil Spilled (tons)	Place of Incident
1980	Furenas	200	The Sound, Sweden
1980	Eva Oden	250	Göteborg, Sweden
1980	Furenäs/Karnen	200	The Sound, Denmark
1980	Lloyd Bage	130	Helsinki, Finland
1981	Jose Marti	1000	Dalarö, Sweden
1981	Serif	375	Öland, Sweden
1981	Globe Asimi	16000	Klaipėda, Lithuania
1982	Sivona	800	The Sound, Sweden
1984	Eira	200	Vaasa, Finland
1984	Ibn Roch	300	Great Belt North, Denmark
1985	Sotka	350	Åland Sea, Sweden
1986	Thuntank 5	150-200	Gävle, Sweden
1986	Jan	320	Aalborg Bight, Denmark
1987	Antonio Gramsci	580	Porvoo, Finland
1987	Okba Bnou Nafia	120	Malmö, Sweden
1987	Tolmiros	250	West Coast, Sweden
1990	Volgoneft	1000	Karlskrona, Sweden
1995	Hual Trooper	180	The Sound, Sweden
1998	Nunki	100 m ³	Kalundborg Fjord, Denmark
2001	Baltic Carrier	2700	Kadetrenden, Denmark

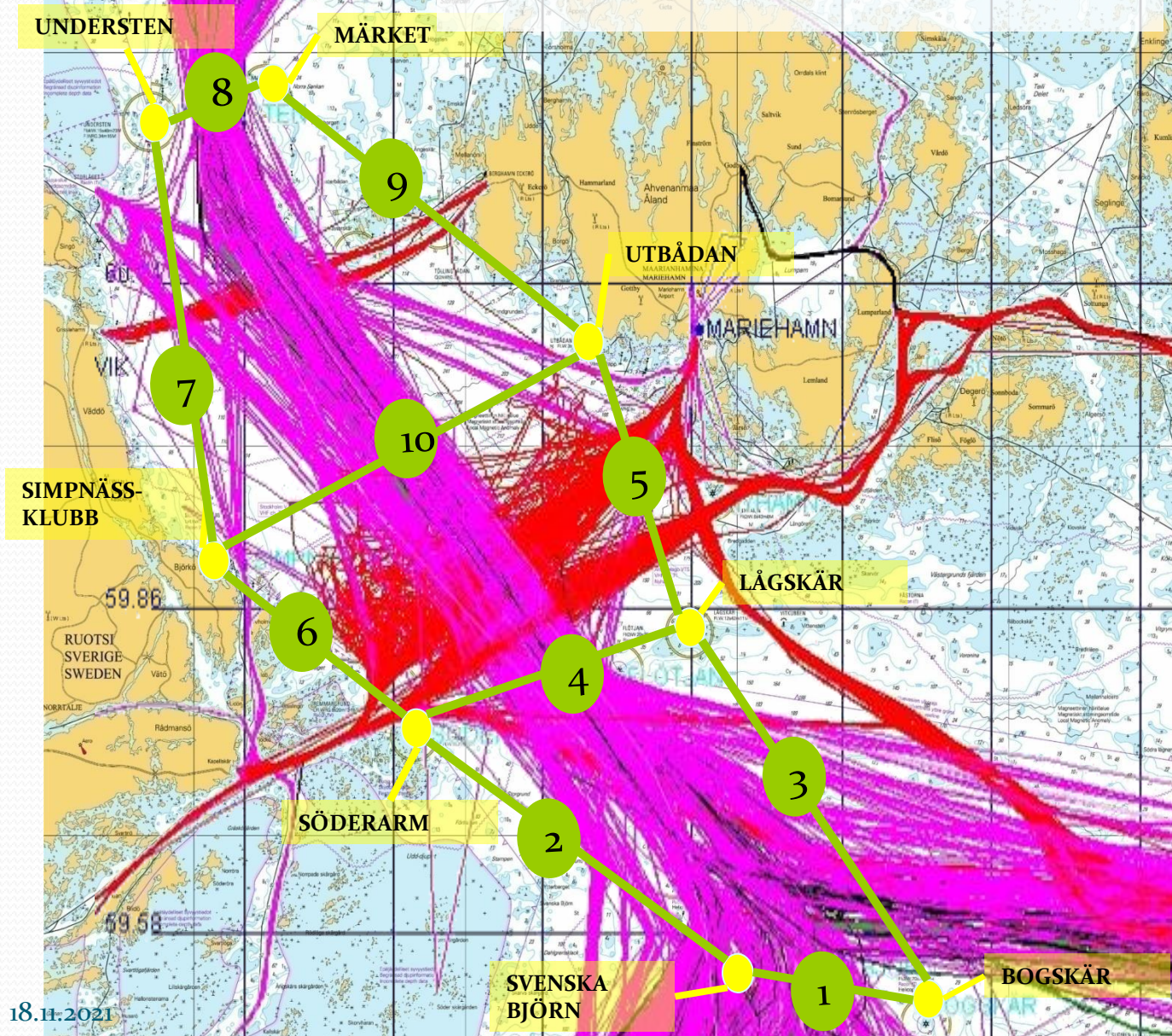


Fu Shan Hai, 2003



BaSSY - Baltic Sea Safety Case Sea of Åland FSA

Traffic analysis for FSA based on AIS- surveillance



	Passenger ships
	Tankers
	Tugs
	Other vessel types



GOFREP analyses based on traffic 2008 / VTT

Report-R-06593-09

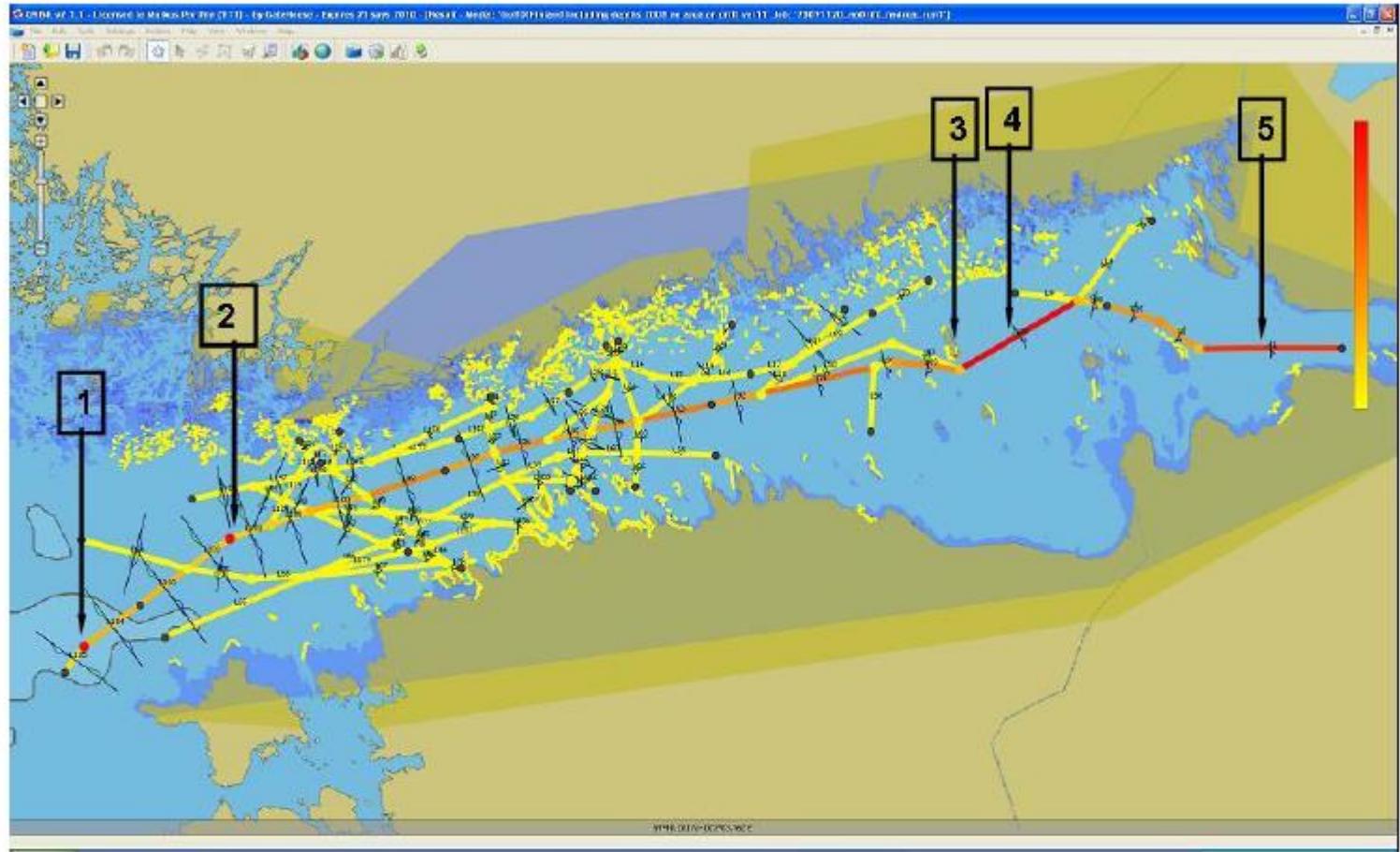
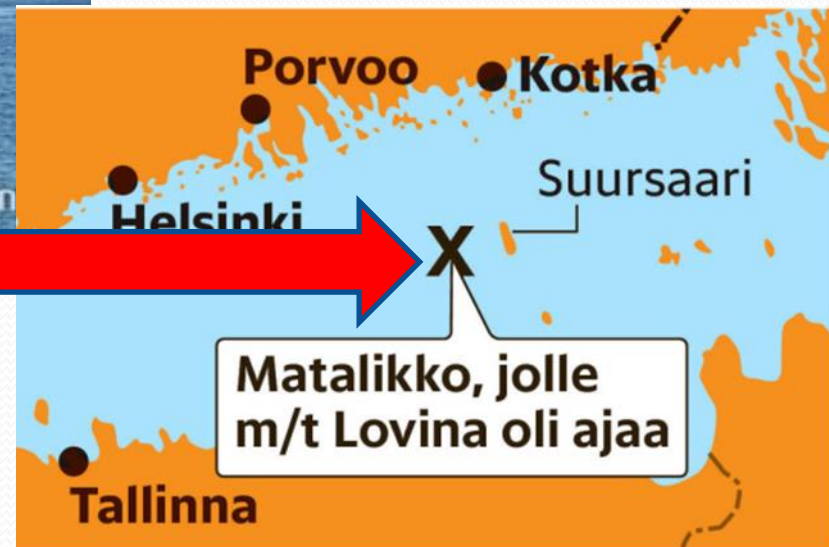


Figure 14 Results of collision and grounding frequency analysis. The legs, waypoints and shoreline areas with the highest accident frequencies are shown in red. Positions 1 and 2 are waypoints with a high frequency of bending collisions, position 3 denotes a high frequency of powered groundings, and positions 4 and 5 denote legs with a high frequency of overtaking collisions.

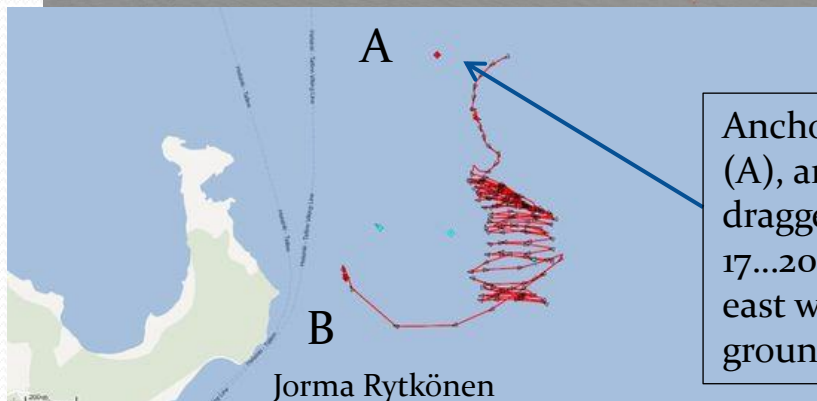
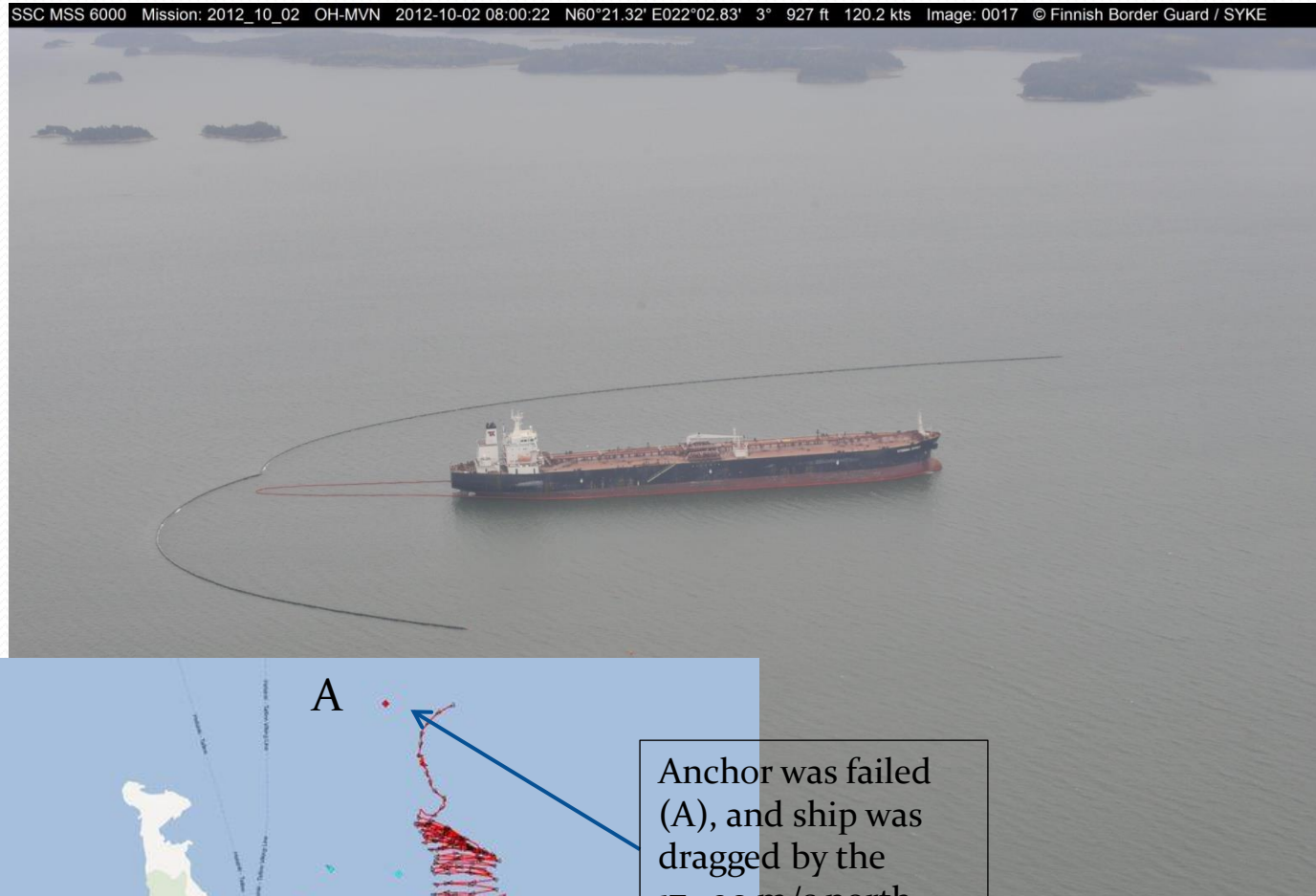
MT Proponentis accident Feb./2007



Karttakeskus

JJ HS

Largest Oil Combating Exercise BALEX DELTA in August 2012 – MT Kyeema Spirit grounding, Monday 8 October at 6.55am close to Muuga Port, Estonia



Anchor was failed (A), and ship was dragged by the 17...20 m/s north-east wind and grounded (B)

Case MT LOVINA 20.10.2012



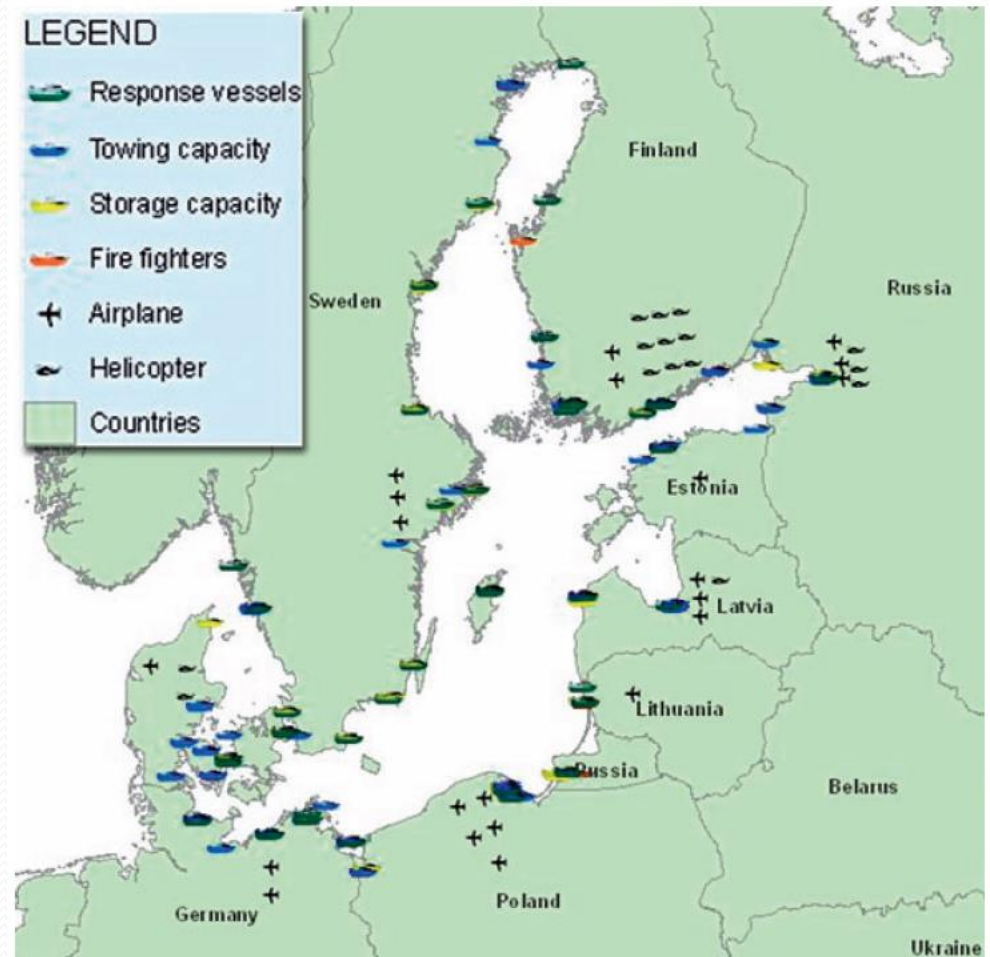
Note: MT Propontis' accident
2/2007 !!

November 7, 2012 – Maersk Hakone arrived to Muuga Port – 330 x 60 m VLCC carrier – was idling a couple of days due to the hard wind – 12th November in port - loading (??)



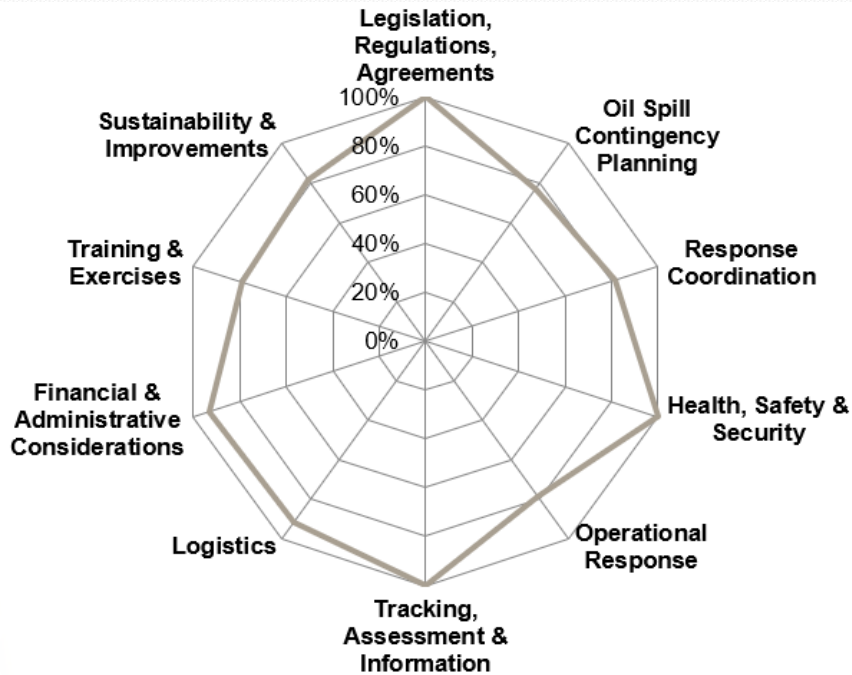
Baltic Sea Approach

- Baltic sea oil combating preparedness is coordinated by the help of HELCOM
- Manual 1
- Manual 2
- Manual 3
- Groups:
- Response
- Maritime
- Shore
- EWG's



Response capacities in the Baltic Sea area

Targeted preparedness



Example: attributes describing OSR preparedness as defined by the RETOS-tool

Conclusions / 1

- Maritime traffic is still increasing: oil and containers, larger ship sizes....
- LNG is expected to come in a longer run (?)
- Changes in oil types ? Crude oil /MDO/HFO/biofuels/ semi-products
- Several risk assessments made – need for a total safety concept/evaluation with security ? FSA/BRISK/OpenRisk
- Winter navigation and assistance – novel solutions required ?
- New RCO's available; ECDIS, AIS, VTS, GOFREP, ENSI (Enhanced Navigation Support Information)

Conclusions / 2

- Accident sites/Near-miss situations form a good database for the further analyses.....
- There are certain shortages detected among the onshore OSR work such as:
 - equipments
 - tanks for recovered oil
 - Booms for rapid deployment
 - Ice-related OCR tools in the Northern Baltic
 - better surveillance tools for drones
 - tank washes, plastics chemicals ?
 - wrecks, dumped ammo, UXOs etc (?)

More Information

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