Oil Spill Preparedness and Response: The Singapore Experience





Scope

- Introduction
- MPA's Strategy in Combating Oil Spill
- Regional Cooperation Mechanisms
- Singapore's participation in the Arctic





More than 140,000 ships call annually

More than **50,000** ships pass through the Singapore Strait each year



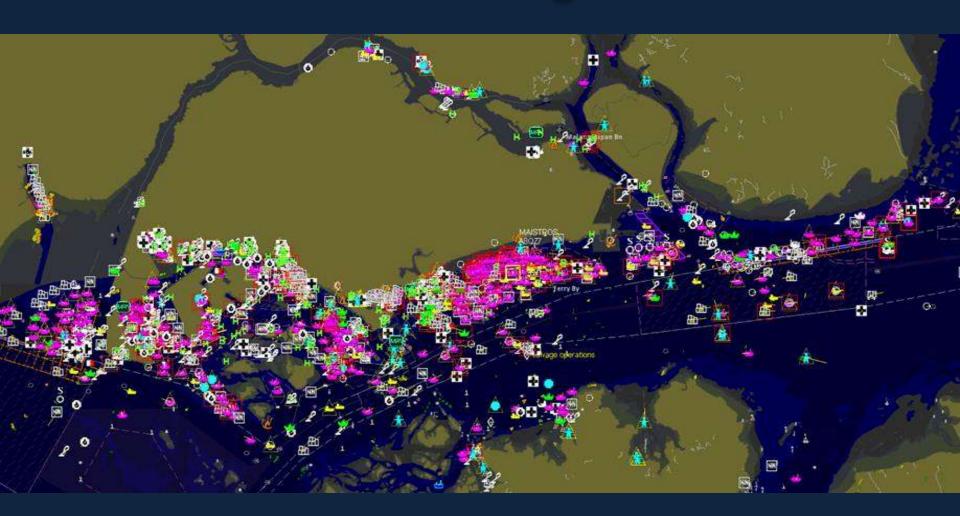


About 1,000 vessels in the Singapore Port at any time

About 42 million tons of bunker lifted each year



A Typical Day in the Port of Singapore and surrounding waters



MPA is the Lead Agency for all marine emergencies

 E.g. Oil Spill, SAR, collision, contact

Chairs EmergencyOperations Committee

CoordinatesOperations At Sea



Major Clean-up Operations



Oct 1997 "Evoikos"

Spilled 28,500 metric ton MFO

Clean up cost US\$3.2 mil



Oct 2000 "Natuna Sea"

Spilled 7,000 metric ton Nile Crude oil

Cleanup cost US\$1.6 mil



May 2010 "Bunga Kelana 3"

Spilled 2,500 metric ton of Bintulu Crude

Cleanup cost S\$9.5 mil

So HOW does MPA manage oil spills?

MPA's Strategy

Prevention

Review

2P3R

Preparedness

Concept

Recovery



Response







Enforcement on port regulations

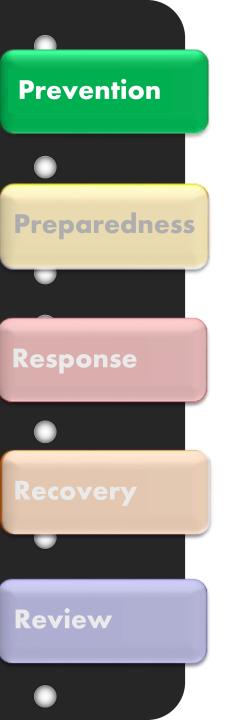
- 24 hours patrol
- Check for compliance of port regulations



Harbour Pilots

Regular checks to ensure shipboard safety

- Flag State Control
- Port State Control
- Port Inspectors
- Port Chemists
- Safety measures for handling of oil and chemicals





MPA Patrol Craft on 24 hours patrol



Regular checks onboard ships





Marine Emergency Action Plan

- National Contingency Plan for all marine emergencies
- Includes the Oil Spill Contingency Plan



Oil Spill Contingency Plan

- Government, private agencies and oil companies are parties to the plan
- List of response capabilities & sensitivity mapping
- Enable MPA to call upon resources from oil industry and response companies



Memorandum of Understanding with ITOPF

- Agreed rates for vessels and equipment deployment
- Technical Adviser invited to EOC

Prevention

Preparedness



Recovery

Review



Regular Exercises

- Joint Oil Spill Exercise (Ex JOSE) involves both government agencies and relevant stakeholders, e.g. terminals.
- Organised every year



Booming of "oil spill" during Exercise JOSE



Boundary cooling of casualty vessel during Exercise JOSE



3 Tiered Response



Incident of national interest, with potential for large-scale impacts

 Require extensive multi-agency response, all local resources and potentially overseas resources



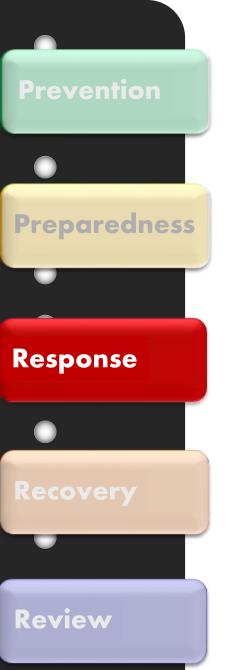
Incident with wider extent of pollution

- EOC convened
- Involves government agencies & other stakeholders



Local incident

 Clean-up done by vessel's and terminal's own capabilities





MPA's Tools for Combating Oil Spill

- 24hrs Marine Safety Control Centre
- Patrol craft with approved dispersants





Terminal's Tools for Combating Oil Spill

- Anti-oil pollution craft with approved dispersants
- Skimmers
- Oil booms
- Trained personnel





Preparedness Response Review

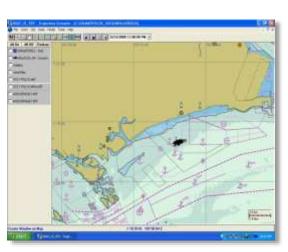


Maintaining Situational Awareness

- On-scene Commander
- Oil Spill Modeling Tool
- Closed Circuit TV
- Live Video Links with patrol craft at sea
- Live Video Links with Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)
- Aerial Reconnaissance
- Satellite imaging
- Reporting by other vessels in the vicinity









Recovery - Back to Normalcy

- Removing weathered oil from sea by skimmers
- Proper disposal of collected oil at approved reception facilities (e.g. Cleanseas, NSL)
- Shore-line clean up (coordinated by NEA)





Review











Continuous Review is critical for an effective oil spill contingency plan

- MPA engages experts e.g. ITOPF, CEDRE to conduct independent review of the contingency plan, resources and response strategy.
- Test and review plans annually Ex JOSE
 - To update SOPs, contact lists, etc.
- Lessons learnt from previous cases





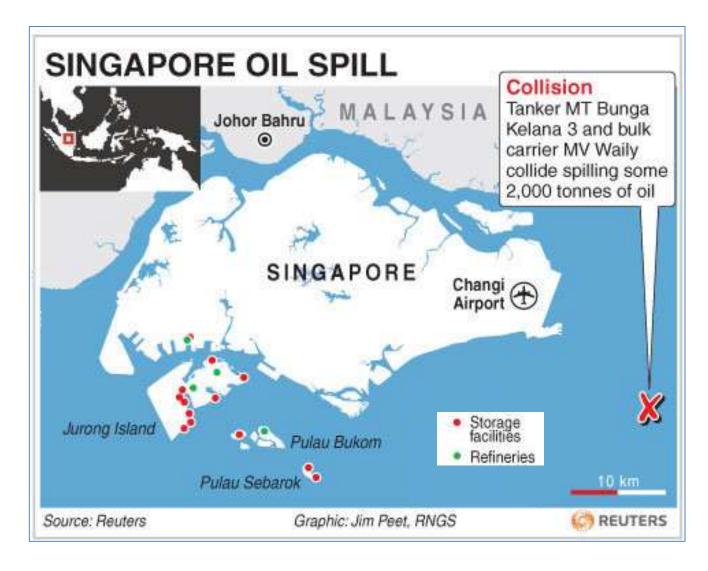


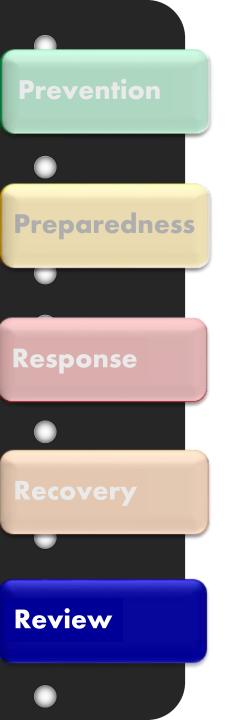
Preparedness

Response

Recovery

Review





Immediate

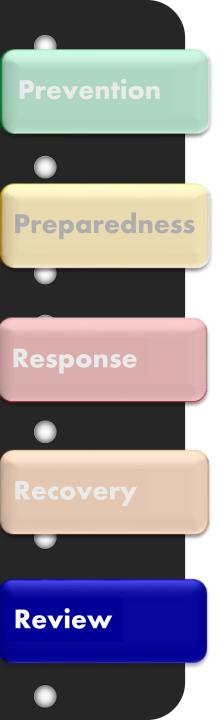
- 4 MPA patrol craft deployed to survey the situation
- EOC activated.
- Salvage and oil spill response companies activated



Phase 1

- Dispersant spraying
- Deploy containment boom
- Recover oil within boom with skimmer
- Air & satellite surveillance





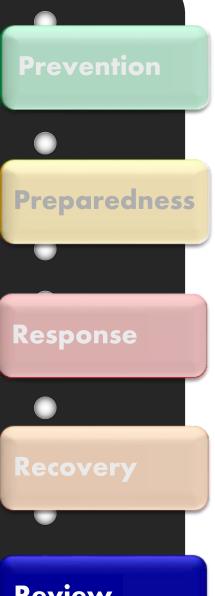
Phase 2

- Air & satellite surveillance
- Protective/Containment booms deployed @ sensitive areas based on OILMAP projection
- Containment boom deploy @ Tanah Merah & Changi Naval Base for recovery by skimmers

Phase 3

- Air & satellite surveillance
- Protective/Containment booms deploy @ East Coast Park
- Deployment of flotsam collector for retrieval of weathered tar balls & oily debris





Lessons Learnt

- Inter-agency Coordination shoreline protection & clean-up measures better coordinated.
- Surveillance Capabilities through commercial operators
- Prioritization of sensitive areas
- Better public communications
- Guidelines for dispersants used



Review

BE PREPARED! Cooperation is KEY! Oil spills may not be localised...



Regional Cooperation

Mechanisms for Oil Spill Combat

Revolving Fund Committee (RFC)

of the pla

What is it

- Mechanism for member states to request and provide support for oil spills.
- Funding available for combat of oil spill (managed by Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore).



What it covers

- Coverage area
- Division of responsibilities for lead and supporting parties.
- Designation of Liaison Officers, Communications, Alerting, Movement of Resources.
- Administration, logistics, funding.
- Listing of all resources available.
- Comms exercise



ASEAN Regional Oil Spill Contingency Plan (Draft)

What is it

- Developed under the MOU on ASEAN Cooperation Mechanism for Joint Oil Spill Preparedness and Response.
- Mechanism for member states to request and provide support for oil spills.
- Does not replace the National response system of the affected state.

What it covers

- Division of responsibilities for lead and supporting parties.
- Designation of Liaison
 Officers, Communications,
 Movement of Resources.
- Administration, logistics, funding.
- Listing of all resources available.
- Joint training and exercise programme.



Arctic MOSPA

Agreement on Cooperation on Marine Oil Pollution **Preparedness and Response in the Arctic**

ARCTIC COUNCIL

What is it

- Instrument on Arctic marine oil pollution preparedness and response.
- Mechanism for member states to provide mutual assistance on oil pollution preparedness and response in the Arctic
- Does not replace the National response system of the affected state.

What it covers

- Coverage area
- Division of responsibilities
- Designation of Liaison Officers, Communications, Movement of Resources.
- Administration, logistics, funding.
- Joint training and exercise programme.



Singapore's Participation in the Arctic

- Observer Status in the Arctic Council.
- Participates actively in the EPPR
- Sharing of experience and know-how:
 - Oil spill clean-up Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
- Participated in the US-led MOSPA Exercise Planning workshop in Sep 2015.



Seattle 2014 UAV workshop

Conclusion

- Risk of major oil spill in both Singapore Straits and the Arctic is very real
- Be prepared and respond expeditiously and effectively
- Cooperation by all stakeholders is critical success is through concerted effort by all stakeholders
- Many similarities in the mechanisms for the combat of oil spill –
 Sharing of experiences and best practices beneficial to all parties