



Australian Government
Australian Maritime Safety Authority

Leveraging Predictive Tools for Effective Maritime Emergency Response

Case studies from AMSA

Giovanna Lorenzin

Phil Gaden

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Introduction

- Why and where AMSA needs access to modelling?
- Oil spill trajectory modelling
- Container drift modelling
- Large vessel drift tool
- Search and Rescue drift modelling




Shen Neng grounding, GBR 2010 (Image: QLD Government)

Why AMSA needs access to modelling?

- Functions of AMSA are to:
 - Protect the environment from pollution
 - Manage ship breakdowns (casualties)
 - Save lives through coordinating search and rescue action



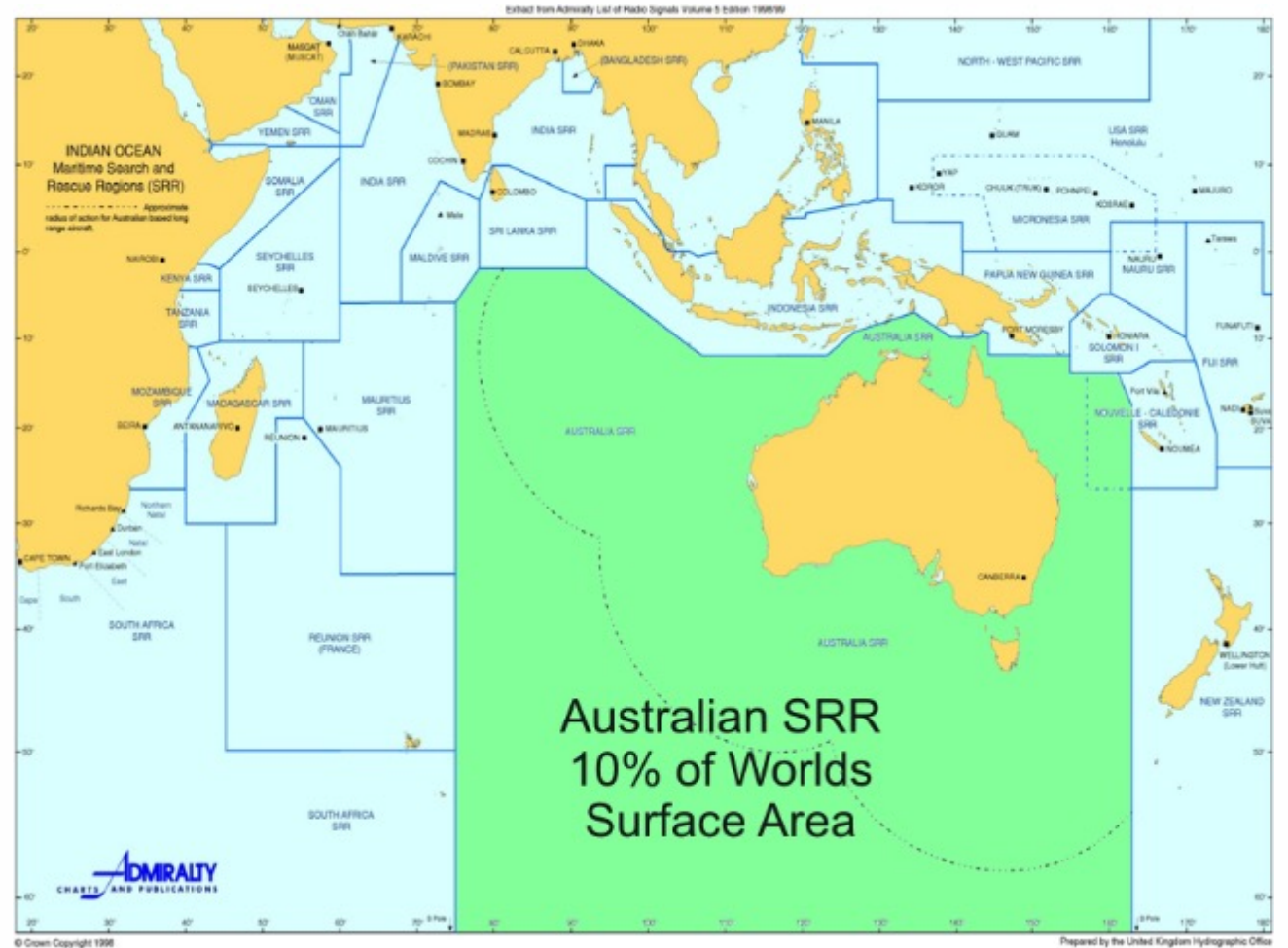
*Rena oil spill, Bay of Plenty (NZ) 2011
(Image: Giovanna Lorenzin - AMSA)*

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Where do we need the models?

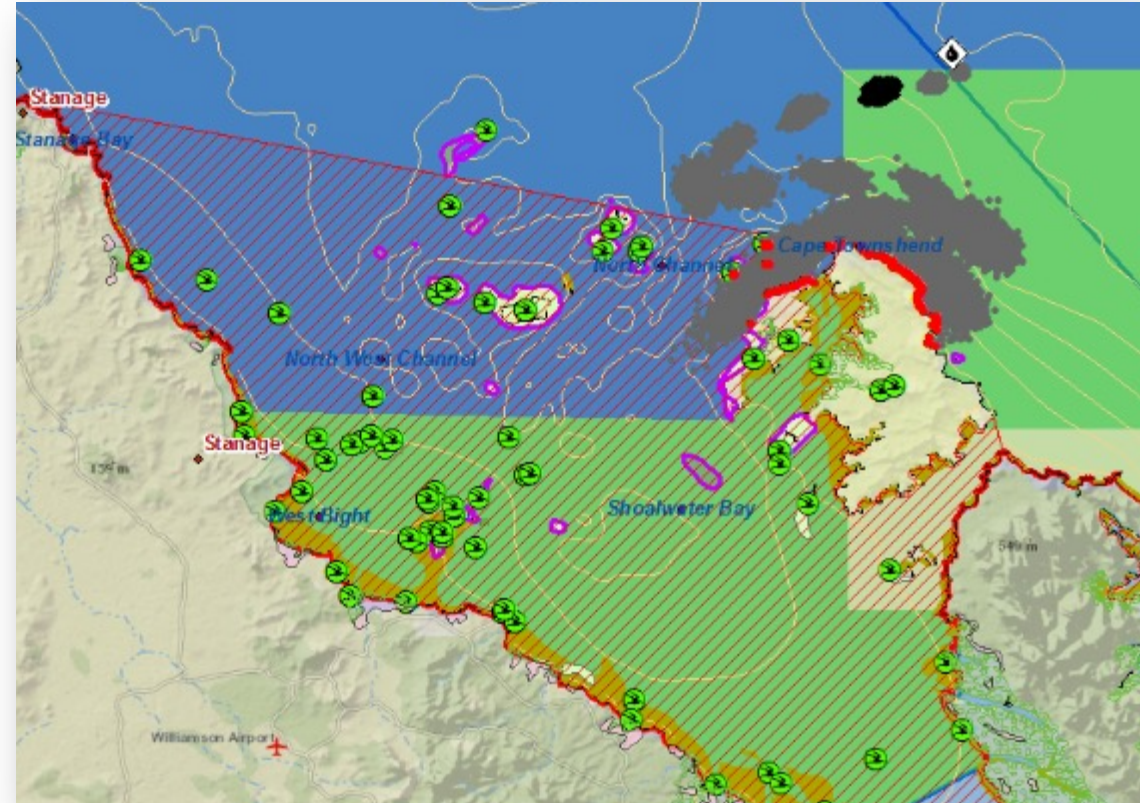
- Australian EEZ - Oil spill and Shipping Casualty Management
- Australian Search and Rescue Region – for search and rescue
- Global – to support regional partners



Map: Admiralty Charts and Publications

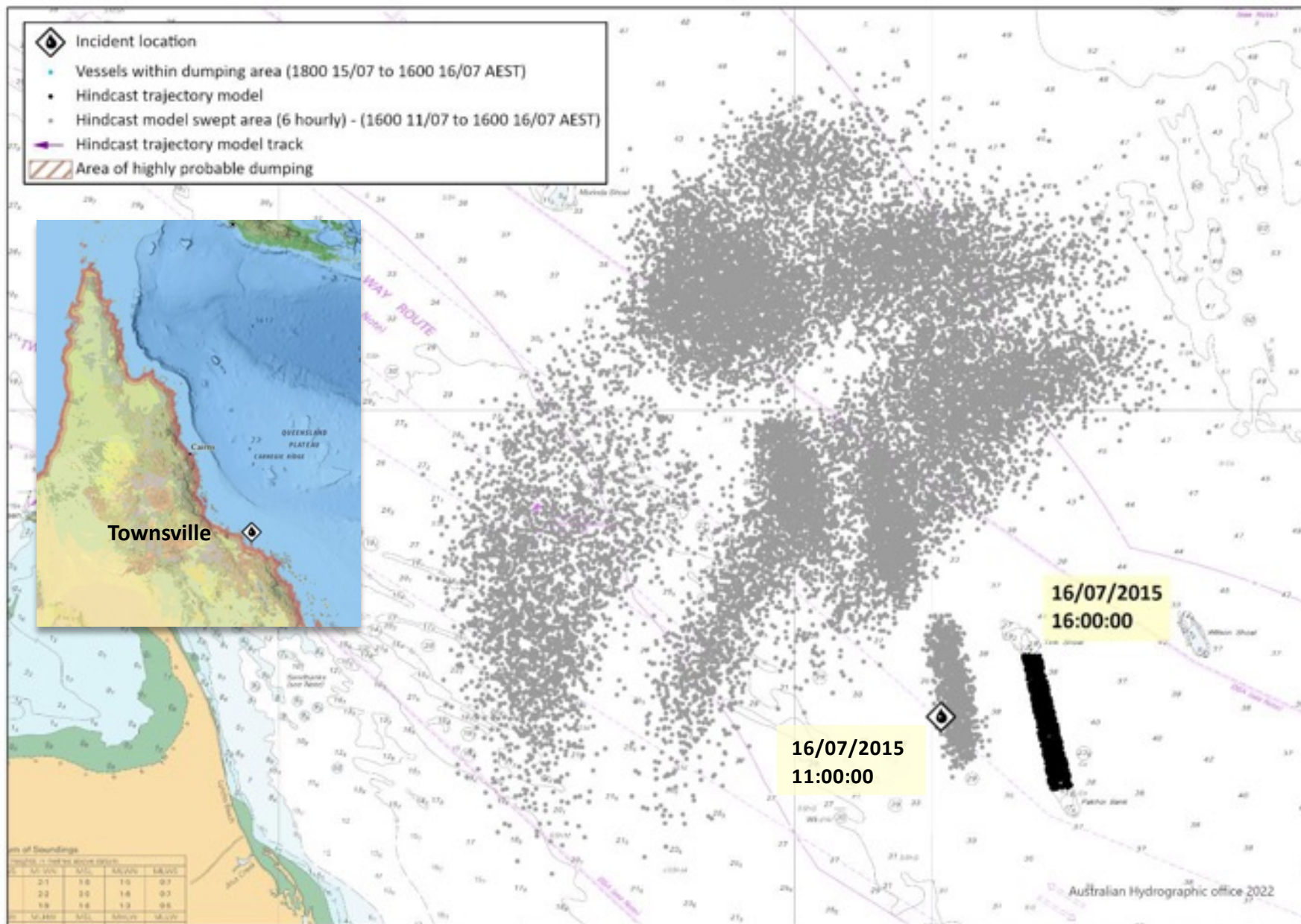
Oil Spill Trajectory Model (OSTM)

- During an oil spill, **the first concern** is:
 - What is the direction and speed of movement?
 - How will the oil weather and spread?
 - What will the oil impact and when?
- Predicts speed of movement, weathering and spreading characteristics of the oil under prevailing currents and weather
- **Spill data:** location, oil type, volume, release time/date, spill duration
- **Accuracy:**
 - Input data
 - Consensus forecasting

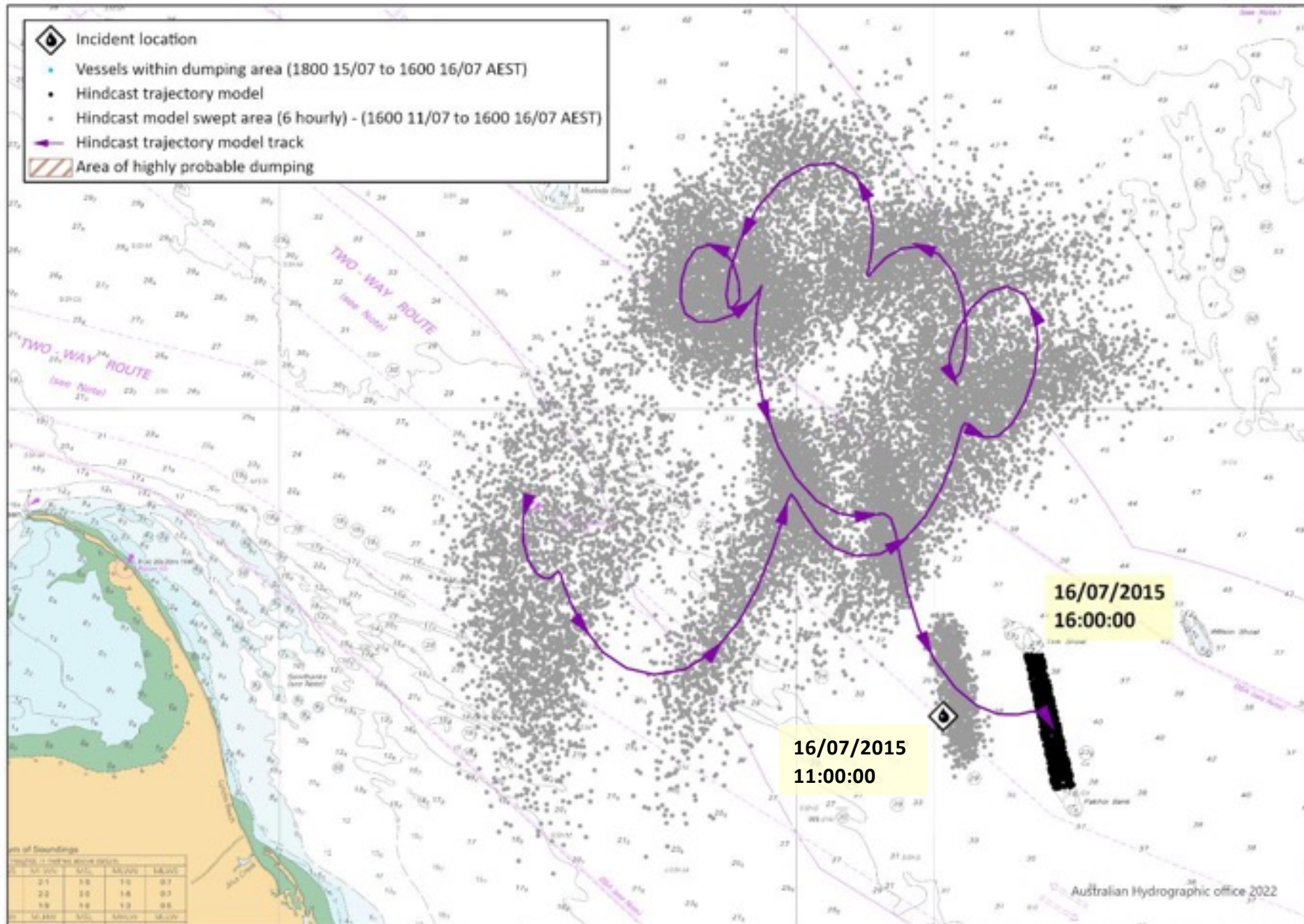


OSTM example from OILMAP software from RPS

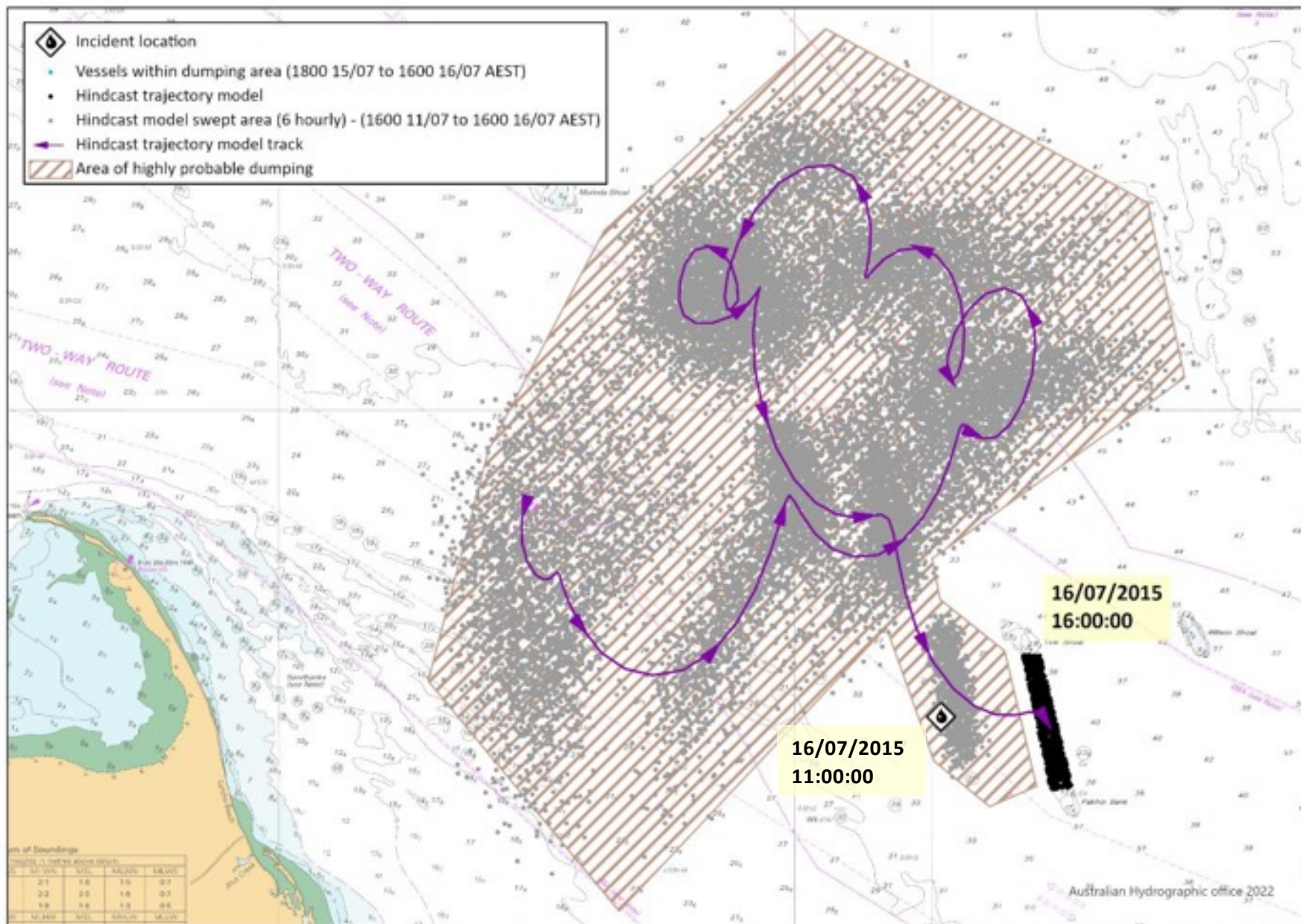
Mystery spill (July 2015) – Cape Upstart (GBR)



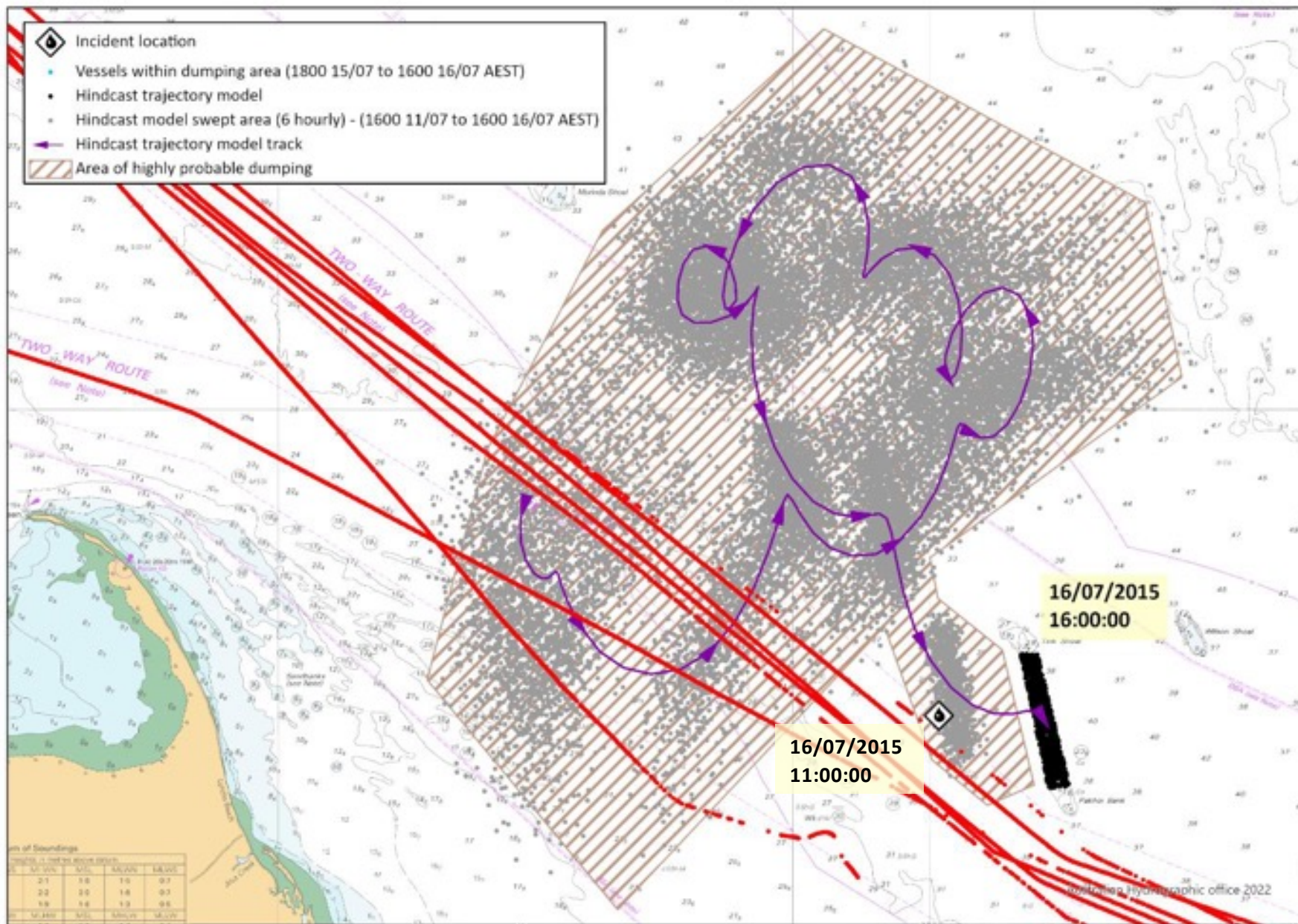
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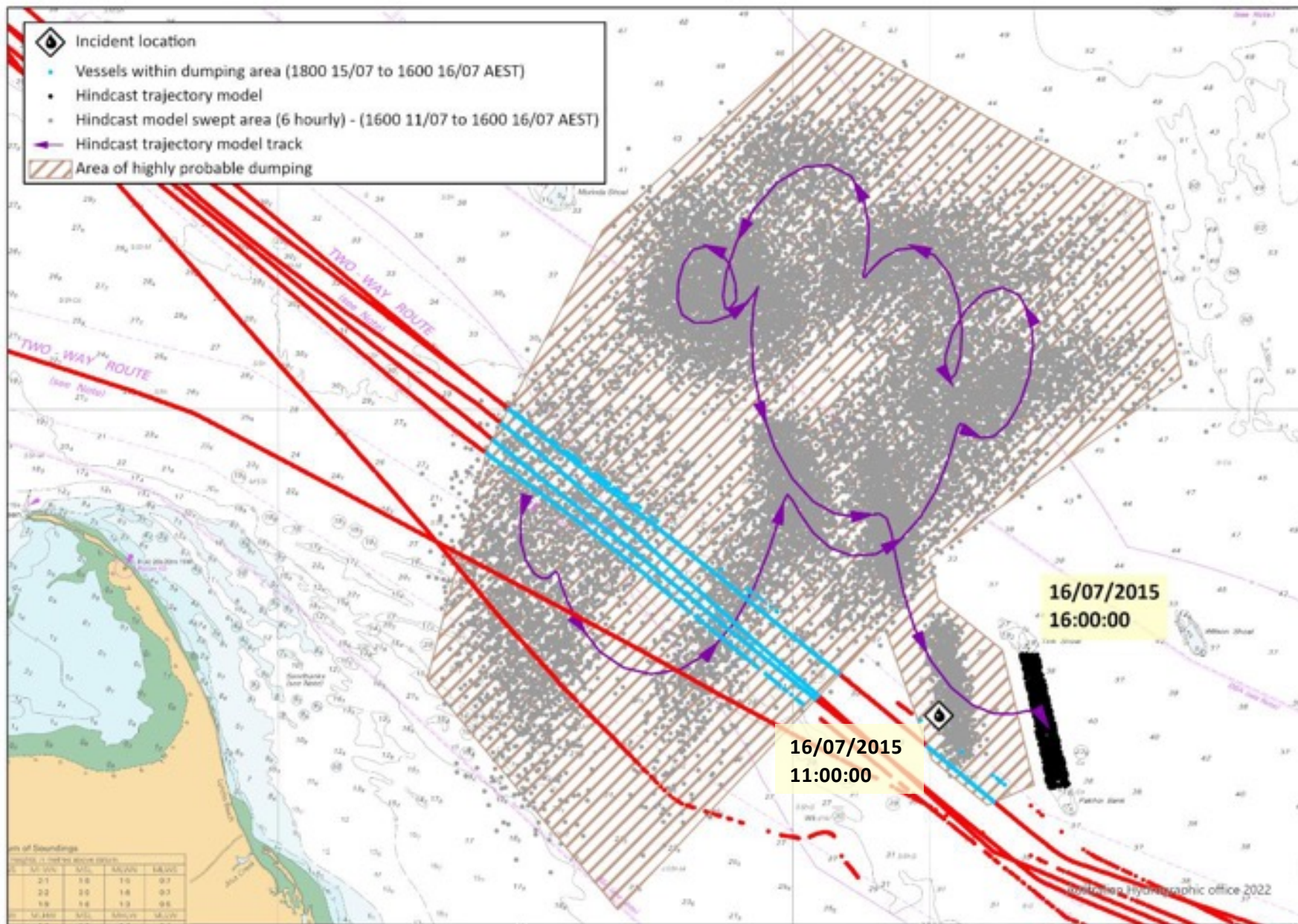
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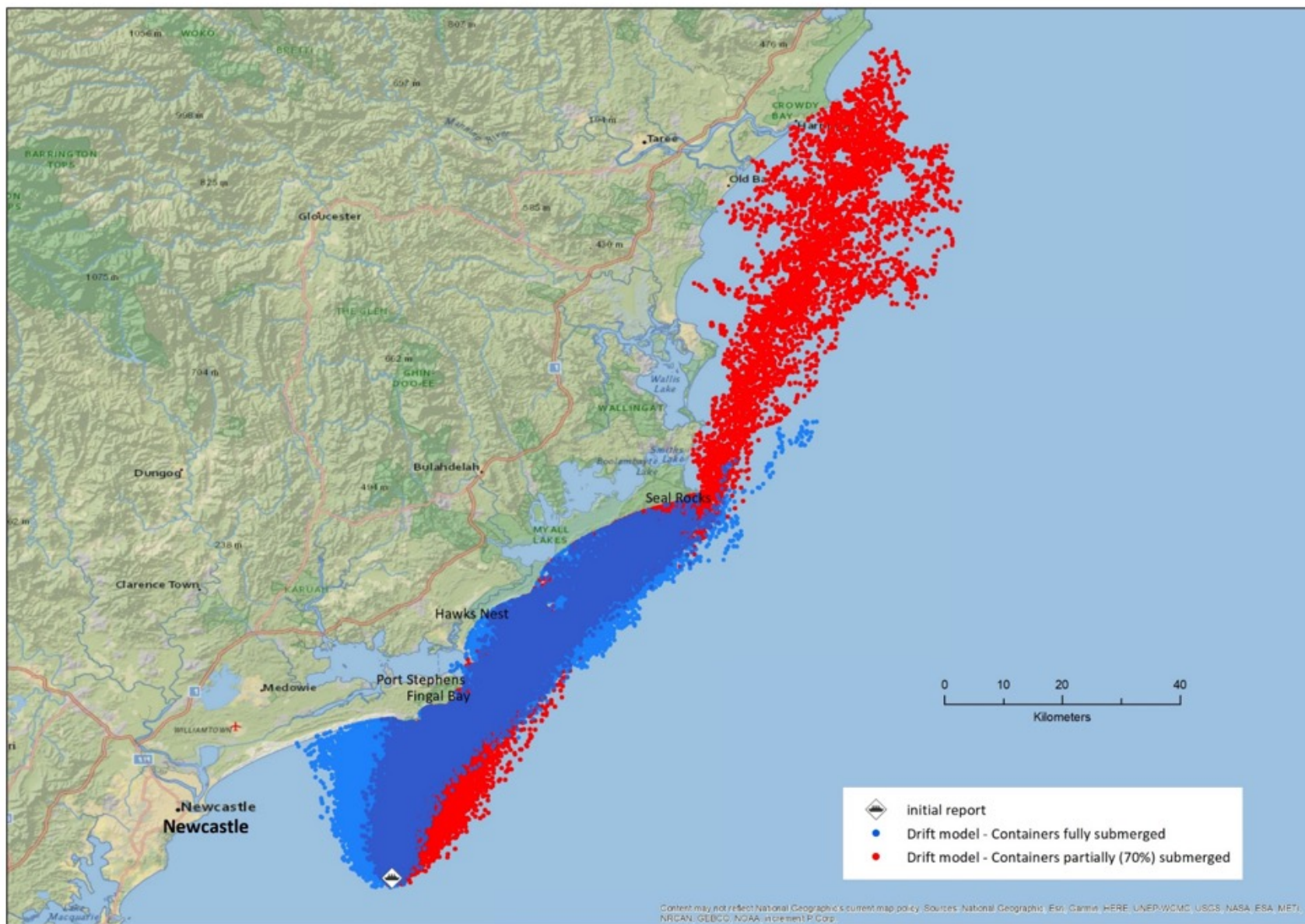


Mystery spill (July 2015) – Cape Upstart (GBR)



Containers overboard (June 2018) – YM Efficiency

Model generated in SARMAP software - RPS



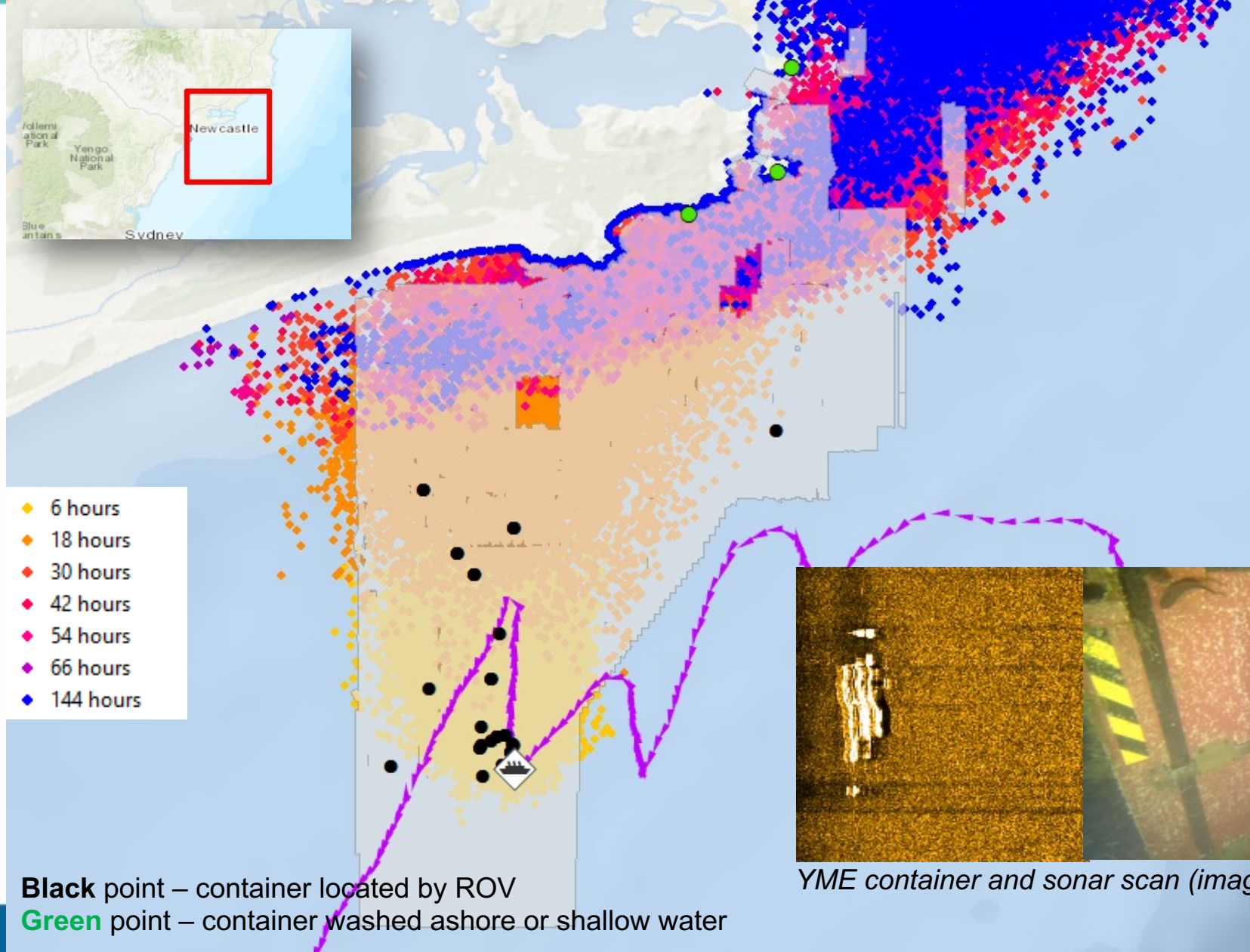
- YM Efficiency – loss of 81 containers – 1 June 2018 off Newcastle (NSW)
- Drift model to help locate and retrieve containers



YM Efficiency (Image: Challenger rescue aircraft)

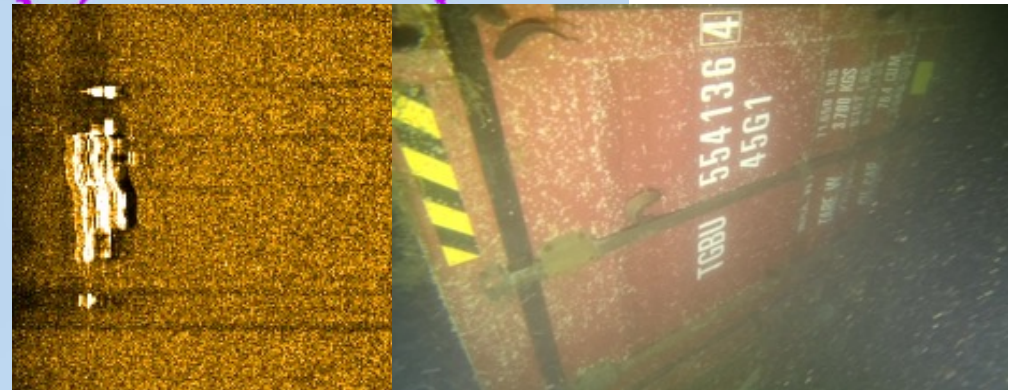
Containers overboard (June 2018) – YM Efficiency

Model generated in SARMAP software - RPS



Black point – container located by ROV

Green point – container washed ashore or shallow water



YME container and sonar scan (images: Subsea)

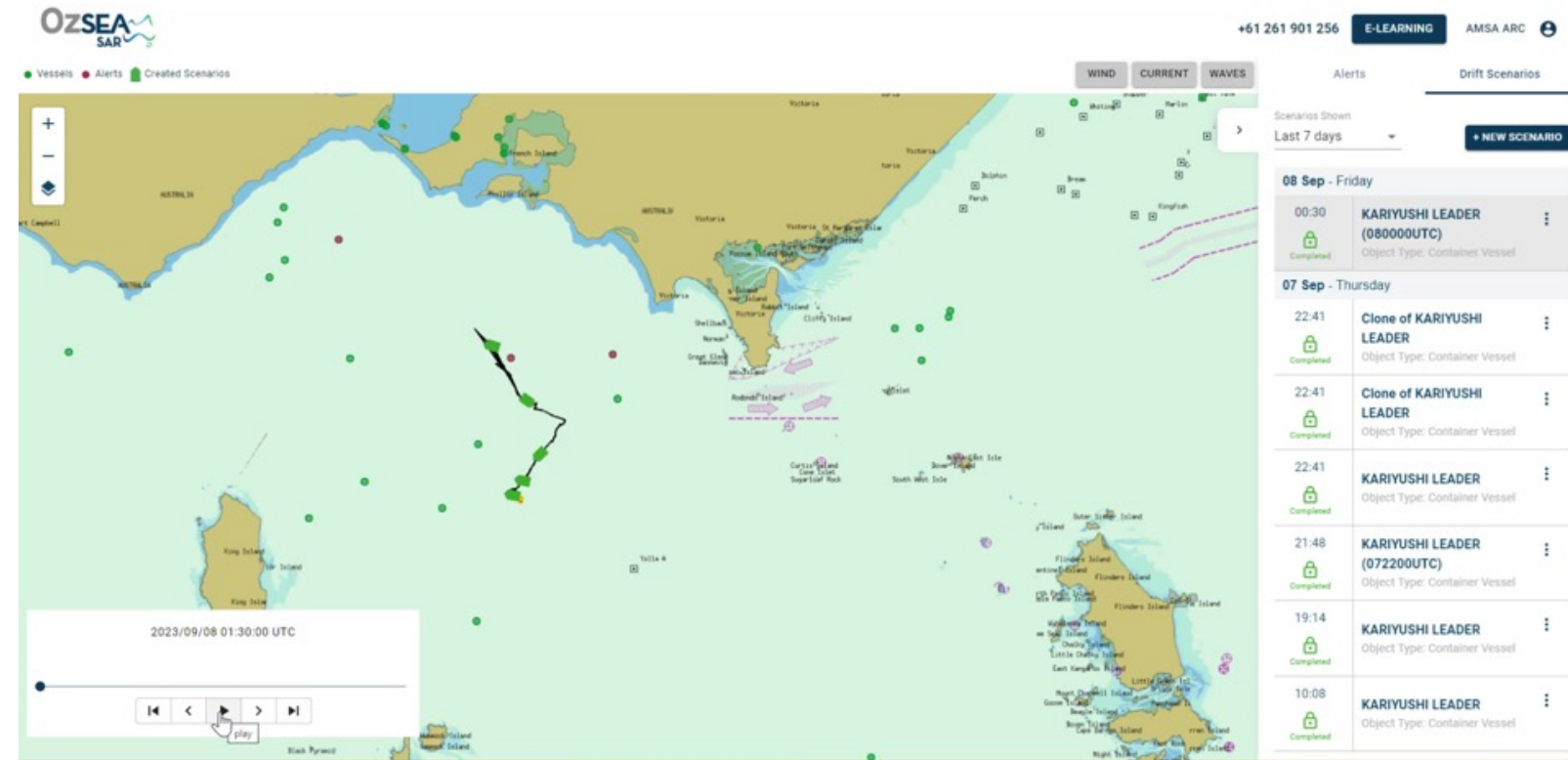
Large Vessel Drift - Kariyushi Leader - Disabled

- Kariyushi Leader – disabled steering – 6 September in Bass Strait
- Storm force winds forecast in 36 hours.
- Drift models allow timely decision making – closest emergency towage asset around 18 hours from scene



Drift Model Output

- OzSea SAR Drift Forecast – by Seaport OPZ indicated high likelihood of grounding if no action taken.
- Various scenarios were modelled to determine best course of action
- Ship was given direction under Protection of the Sea (Powers of Intervention) Act 1981 to take tow.



Model generated in OzSeaSAR software (DHI)

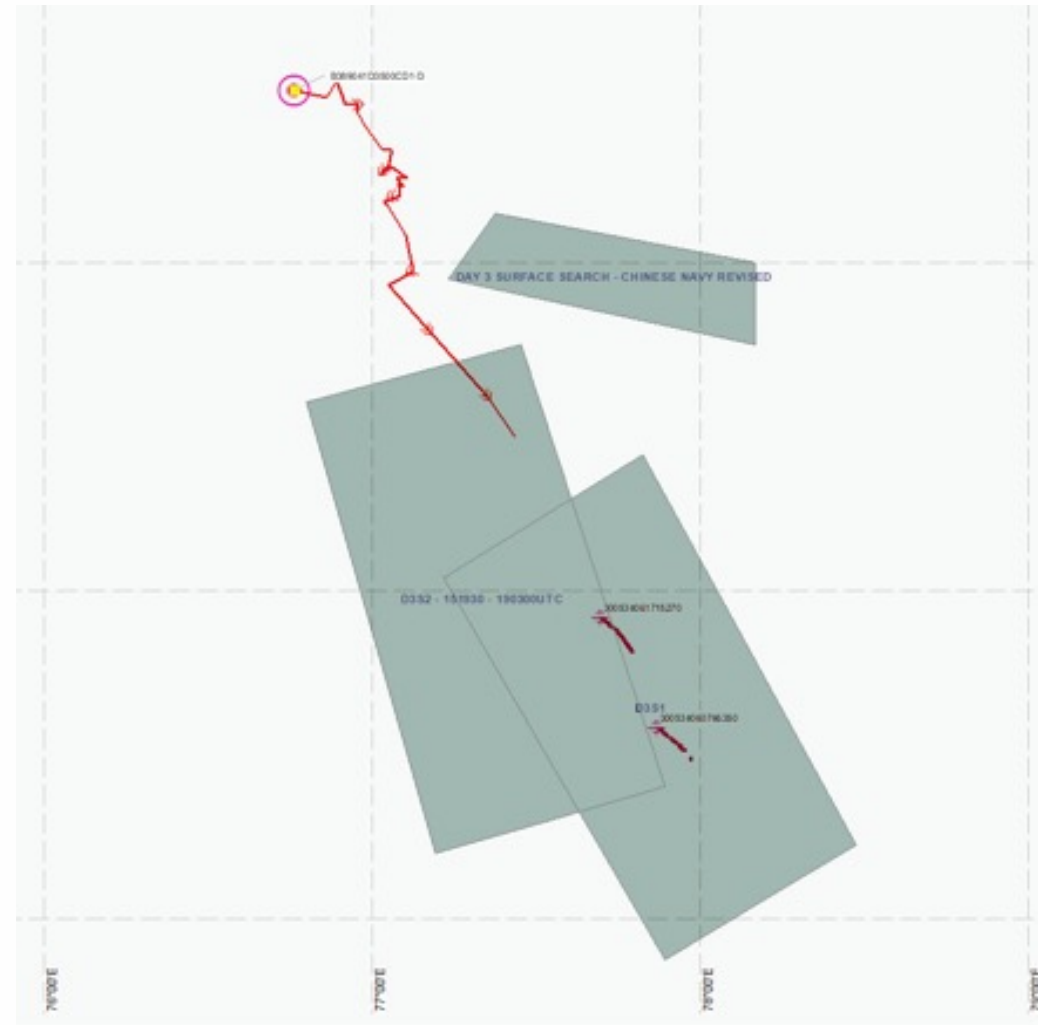


Search & Rescue Drift Modelling

- What am I searching for?
- What is my datum?
- Where do I look?

Determination of model inputs (target types)

- Affects drift characteristics
- Affects search track spacings

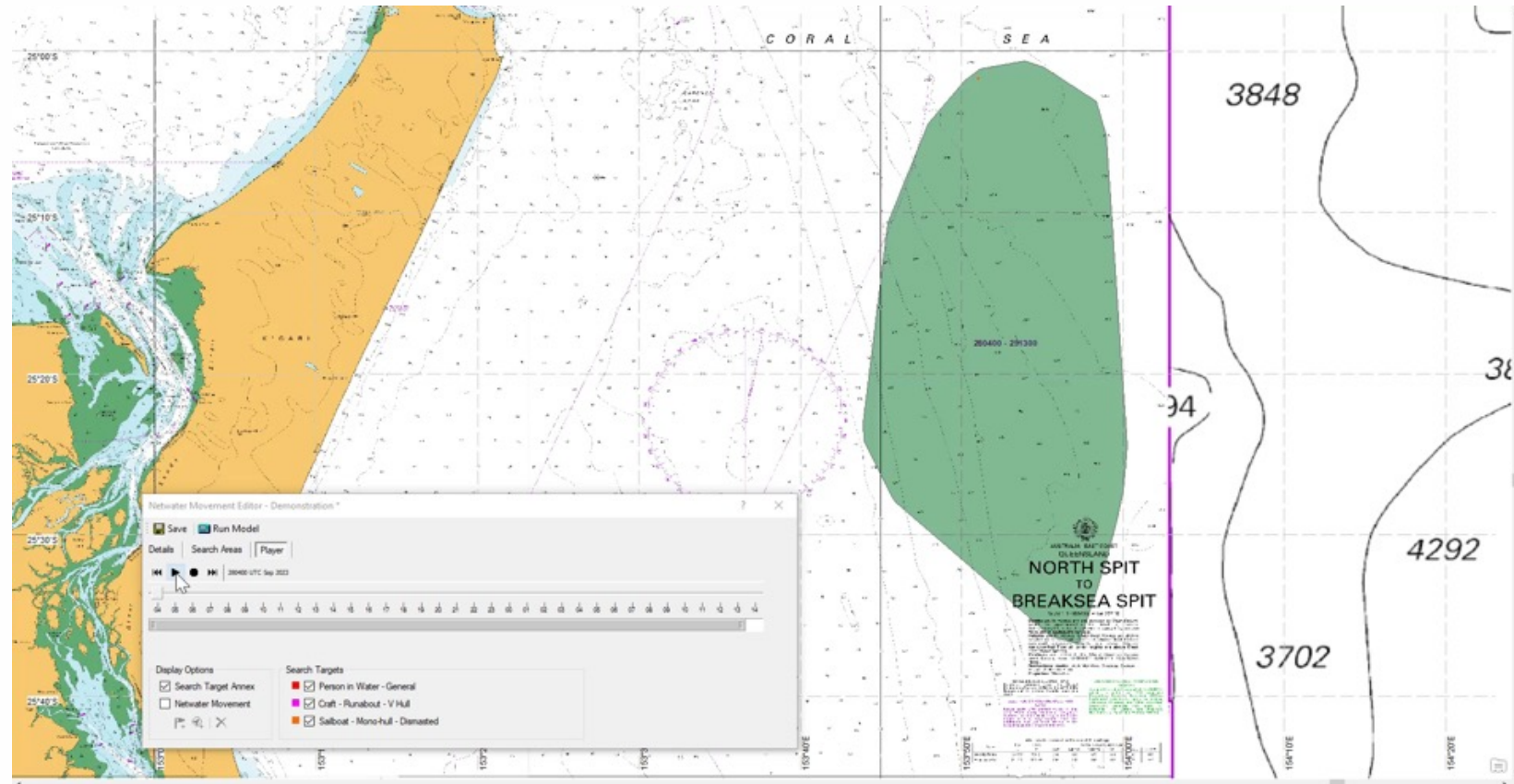


Model generated in NetWaterMovement software - NEXUS



Drift Model Output

- Different target types are affected differently by wind (leeway)
- Search areas must
 - be developed quickly
 - be validated
 - allow for unknowns

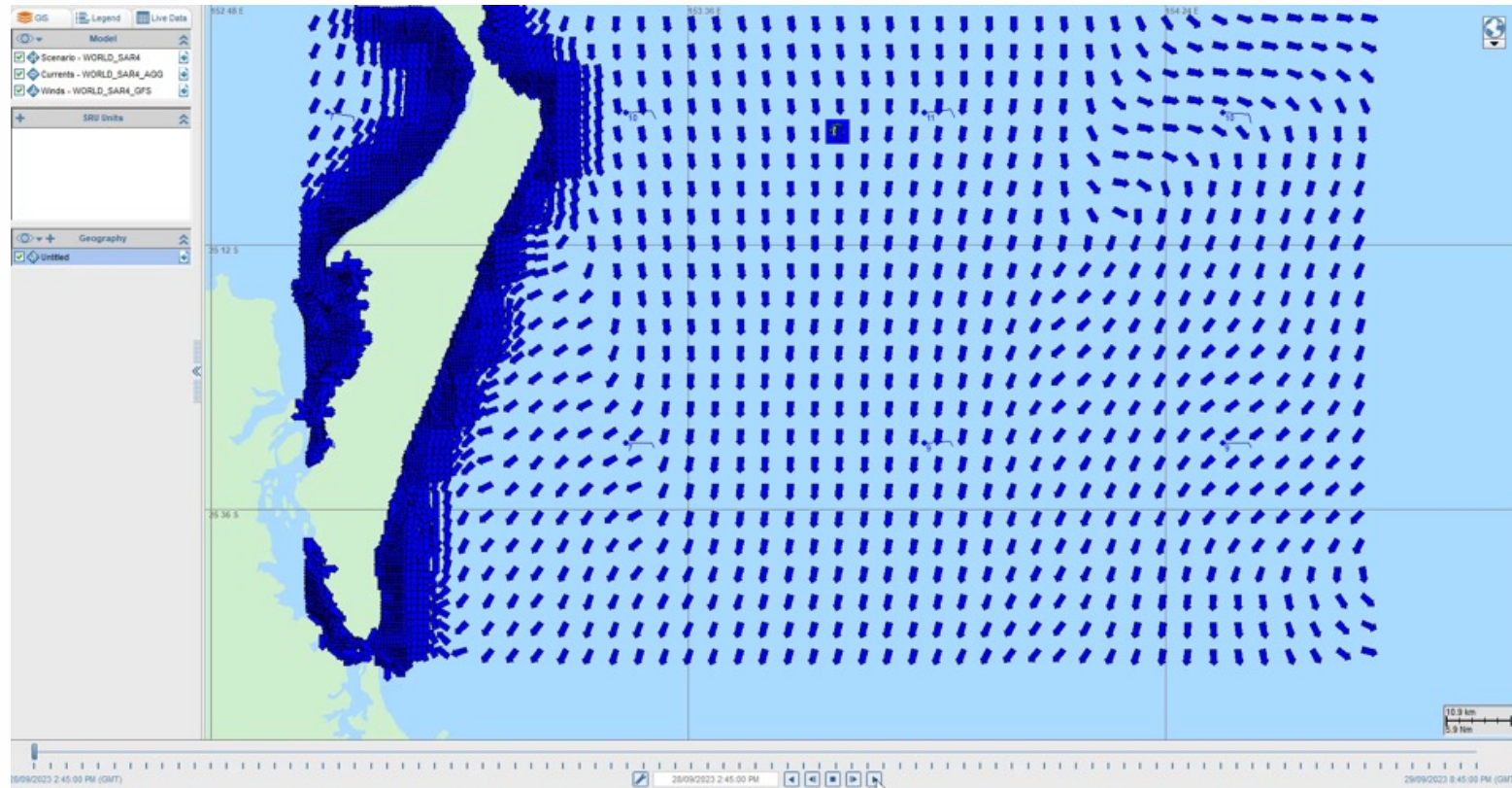


Model generated in NetWaterMovement software - NEXUS



Consensus Modelling

- ASA Software SARMAP used to provide validation by allowing users to select different data sets.
- HYCOM / GFS / BLUELINK / ACCESS
- Useful in distant areas of our search and rescue region
- supporting foreign search and rescue authorities.



Model generated in SARMAP software - RPS

Validation of Drift Planning

- Self Locating Datum Marker Buoys (SLDMB's)
- Run multiple models on different platforms for consensus
- BoM local weather observations
- Local knowledge
- Surface drift observations from assets on scene



Video: Challenger rescue aircraft

Thank you...



Montara oil spill 2009 (image: Mark Hamilton Photography)

Giovanna Lorenzin
giovanna.lorenzini@amsa.gov.au

Phil Gaden
philip.gaden@amsa.gov.au

Australian Maritime Safety Authority
www.amsa.gov.au