

Case study

SUNDARBAN OIL SPILL ASSESSMENT (2014)

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CEDRE MISSIONS

- Cedre was established as a consequence of the Amoco Cadiz accident in 1978
- Mission is to assist French authorities in charge of response to accidental inland or marine water pollution by all types of pollutants including hydrocarbons and Hazardous Noxious Substances
- in order to improve the processes of
 - Preparing response
 - Conducting response
- Support can also be provided to foreign authorities or private sector structures



Joint United Nations / Government of Bangladesh Mission

Supported by the Government of Bangladesh, the United Nations Development Programme, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Environment Programme, the European Commission's Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection through the European Union Civil Protection mechanism,

USAID and **France**













9 Dec Oil spill accident in Sundarbans releasing **350,000** litres of heavy fuel oil (**HFO**)















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10 Dec & First response















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Always difficult to locate buried pollution



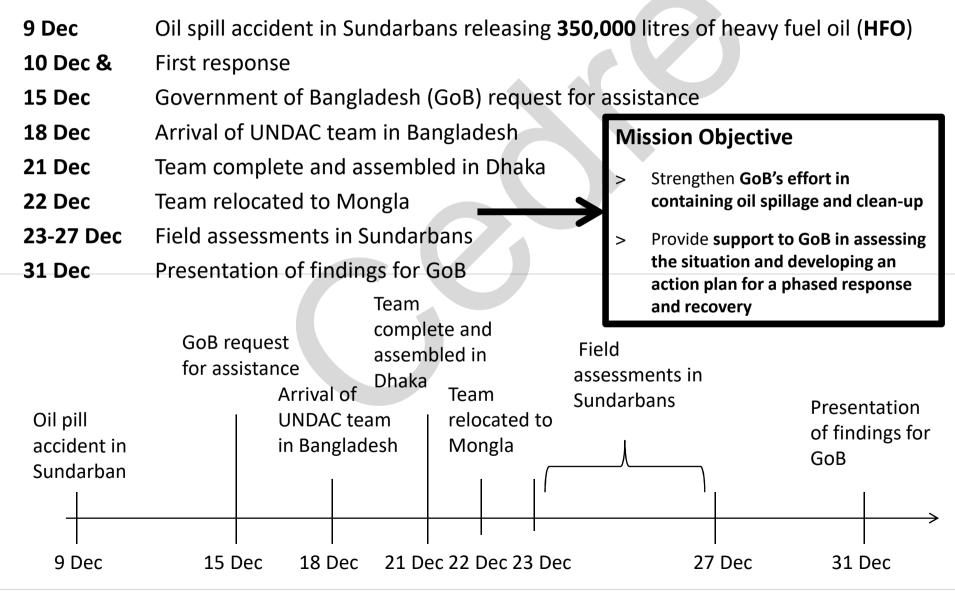










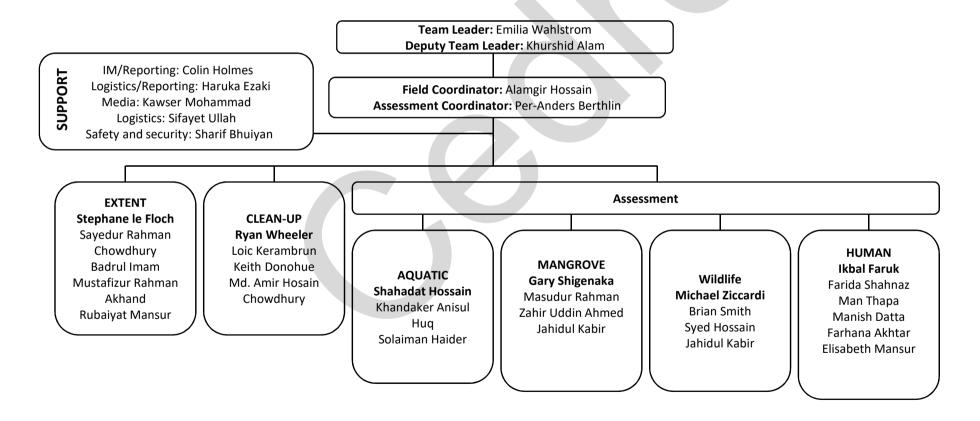




Team Structure

25 core members; 14 nationals of Bangladesh and

11 international staff





> Overall Objective of the extend team

- Determine the extent of the pollution spread area
- Identify and roughly describe contamination levels using a reproducible frame of reference

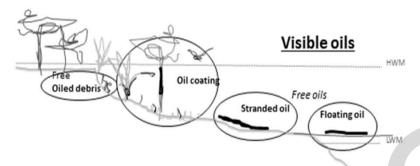
> Key Questions

- To perform a survey (visual plus touching) of the shoreline in relevant rivers and their connecting channels
- To evaluate whether the pollution can be remobilized or not
- To establish detailed maps to the possible extent of the polluted/oiled areas for situation/assessment reports and for strategizing different field activities involved in the response operations



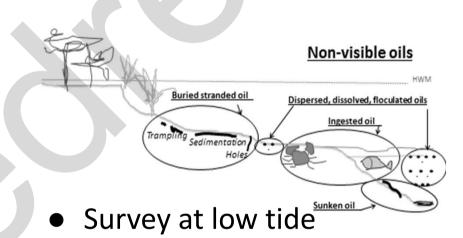
Methodology followed

> Where is the pollution?



- Survey at low tide
- Visual observation of the shoreline from a speed boat





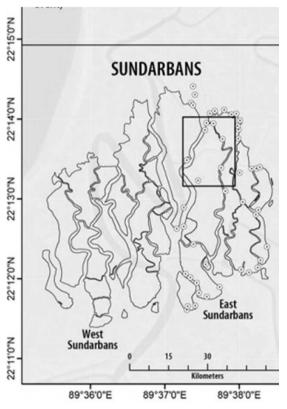
- Buried versus sunken oil





To look for visible oil

> For the potential visible oil



- Large area: to start from the incident location (N22.35'75; E89.66'97) and perform a survey downstream and upstream
- Identify and describe contamination levels using a reproducible frame of reference

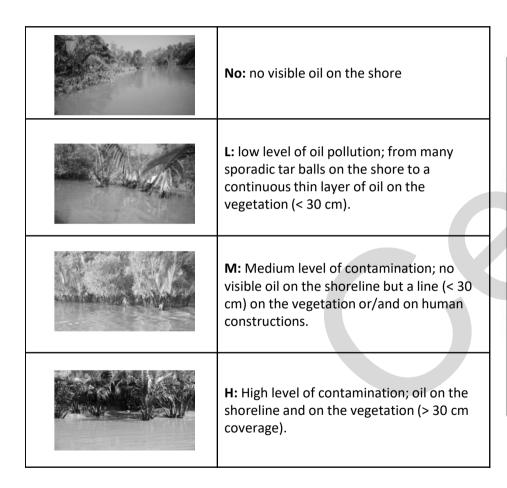


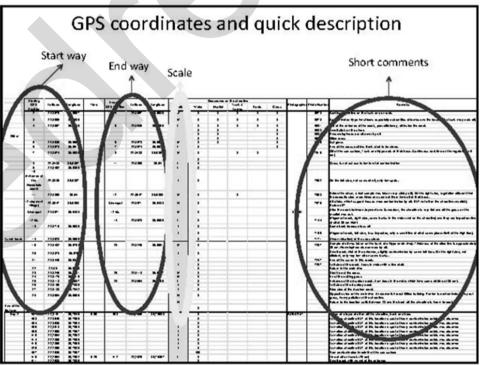


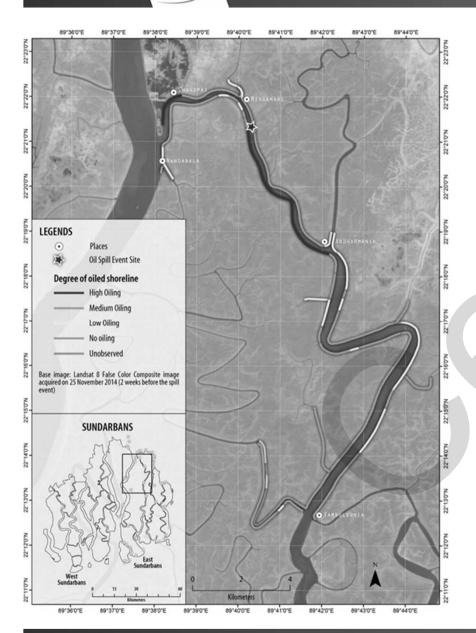




An appropriate scale to describe the spill







Degree of oiling	Length (km)	Percentage (%)
No oil	35,73	44
Low	17,79	22
Medium	18,99	23,5
High	8,41	10,5
Total of shoreline assessed	80,92	

But

- Only a first assessment
- No oil doesn't mean no oil
- Not possible to estimate the volume of oil

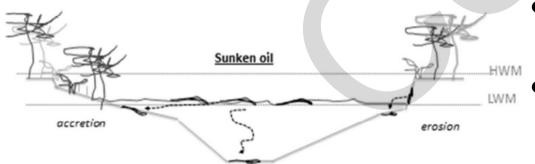
To look for non visible oil



> Tool

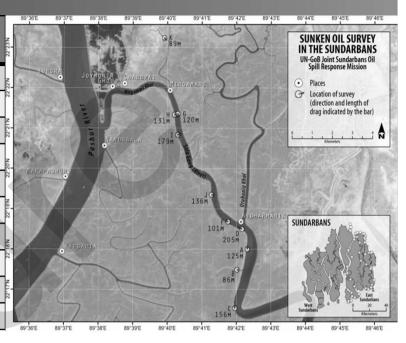
- 20m long rope weighted with 2 weights (<1 kg) one at the extremity and 7 meters before
- Equipped with some stripes of oleophilic material, each 50 cm

> Methodology



- The rope is dragged along a 100m long transect parallel to the shore
- Transects were carried out in particular sites according the initial oiling severity
- Transects were geo-referenced and depth recorded

OSI OIL SPILL INDIA 2016, 11TH & 12TH AUGUST, 2016 Area Time **Geo-Coordinate** Depth Concentration Dragging Result (ft) of oil on Bank Length (m) Point A 09:57 N22.30003 E89.70523 125 3.4 High Nil 10:14 N22.29153 E89.70022 86 Point B 8.6 High Nil Point C 11:11 N22.27561 E89.69926 13.4 High 156 Nil Nil Point D 12:18 N22.30837 E89.70264 11.5 High 205 **Point F** 12:33 N22.31139 E89.69592 35.6 101 Nil Low N22.35556 E89.66998 Point G 13:16 3 High 120 Nil Point H Nil 13:25 N22.35596 E89.67167 11 High 1031 Point I 13:51 N22.34723 E89.67152 4 High 179 Nil Point J 14:05 N22.32252 E89.68790 8 136 Nil High **Point K** 17:05 N22.38730 E89.66512 2.5 89 Nil Low

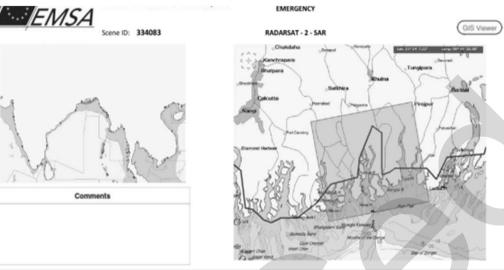


Preliminary conclusion

- Survey in the more polluted part of the river,
- No proof of sunken oil (slicks or patches)
- BUT only preliminary result (clay-oil flocculation)

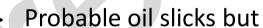






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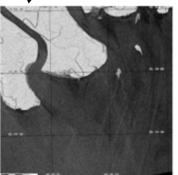
Spill #	Spill Identifier	Centre Position Area		Area	Length	Width	Alert	Oil Spill Warning	Possible Source	
on map	Spin identifier	Latitude	Longitude	(Km ²)	(Km)	(Km)	Alert	Issued	Detected	Identified
1	OS_334083_1	021° 44' 09.38" N	089° 40' 11.98" E	1.83285	3.080	0.144	Not applicable	No	No	No
2	OS_334083_2	021° 38' 44.64" N	089° 50' 00.90° E	1.847456	1.834	1.594	Not applicable	No	No	No



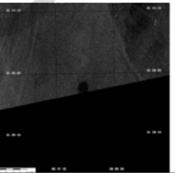
- Persistence and location 15 days after the spillage?
- Shape is round, compact and coherent



Linked rather to a wreck-source spillage or a viscous oil slick than a remaining fluid oil











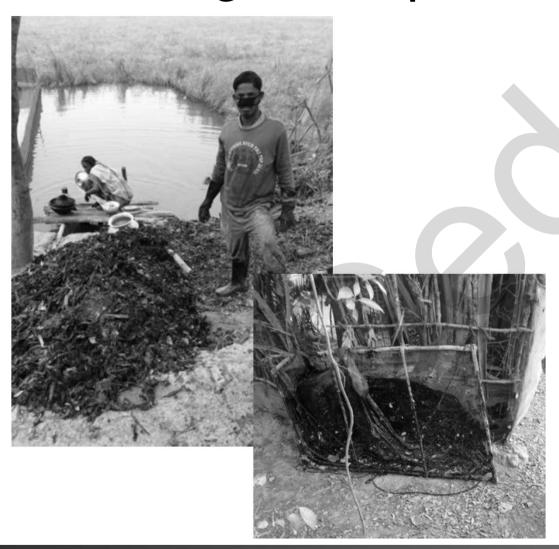
Findings - extent

Oil tanker accident in wildlife sanctuary

- > Main shorelines 40 km up and downstream of incident site, except creeks, show varying degrees of oil
- > Timely tidal variations and the decision to ban tanker traffic after the spill minimized the impacts
 - No visible impact on mangrove forest floor observed
 - Implications that most of oil washed out along Shela and Pashur rivers (main rivers)



Findings - response



Litres of oil collected (data from Bangladesh Petroleum Company)

Date	Oil collected / litres
12 December, 2014	5,200
13 December, 2014	18,000
14 December, 2014	17,000
15 December, 2014	8,200
16 December, 2014	7,800
17 December, 2014	4,600
18 December, 2014	4,700
19 December, 2014	800
20 December, 2014	1,400
21 December, 2014	500
Total	68,200

Lost 281 800 ???



CONCLUSION

- > Important support from the GoB (transportation of the team, food, security...)
- > Nice collaboration between experts and representatives of Bangladesh (Ministry, University...)
- > Recommendations were delivered to GoB
 - Immediate: waste treatments, maritime traffic, surveillance network...
 - Mid-term: to develop a follow up strategy
 - Long term: oil contamination in specific species, need for mangrove ecosystem restoration...





Great thank you to **Budrul, Mostafizur**, **Sayed** and **WCS**





OIL SPILL INDIA 2016, 11TH & 12TH AUGUST, 2016

