# Future needs and challenges regarding maritim operations and safety management in the High North

Trondheim 261011



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# To be presented

- MarSafe North: The project
- MarSafe North: The User Requirement and state-of-the art findings
- MarSafe North: Visons and Future Needs and Technical requirements
- MarSafe North: Key drivers for Maritime Safety Management in the High North

## The MarSafe project



MarSafe North
Maritime Safety management in the High North

Nautical operations,
The user needs

Management and control, The regulator

Communication,
The technology

The objective of Marsafe North is to provide recommendations that will contribute to increased maritime safety in the High North, equivalent or better than the safety level in the North Sea.

## The MarSafe North participants



Total project: 23 000 000 NOK

Funding from MarOff: 9 200 000 NOK

Project periode: 2008 – 2011

Project owner: Kongsberg Seatex,

Tony Haugen

Project management: MARINTEK,

Kay Fjørtoft

Homepage: www.sintef.no/marsafe

Reference group



**JEBSENS** 





State-of-the-Art (North Sea)



Arctic challenges



New:
Infrastructure?
Technologies?
Operations?
Procedures?
Regulations?



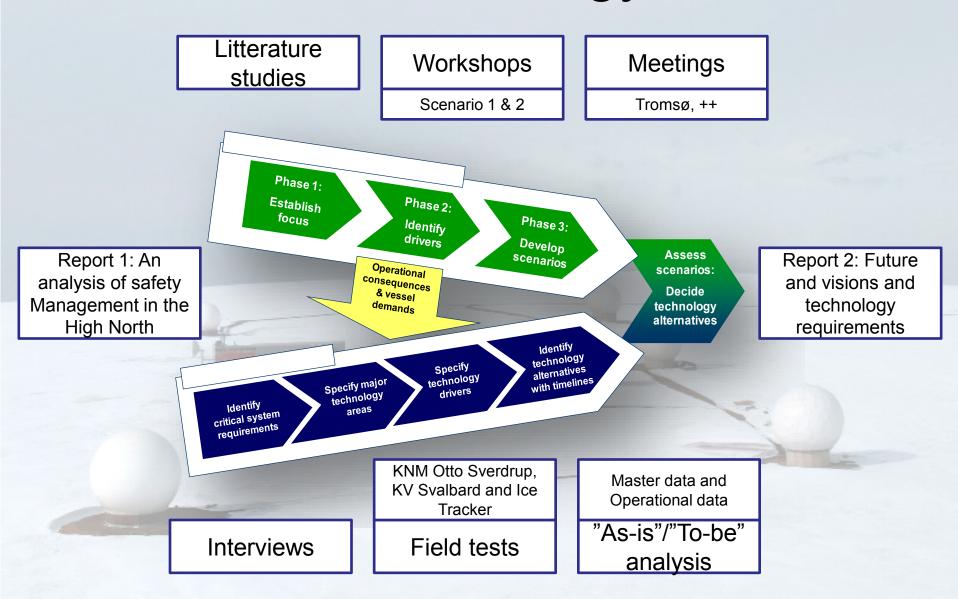
State-of-the-Art (High North)



**Business as usual** 

**Business** as usual

# Methodology

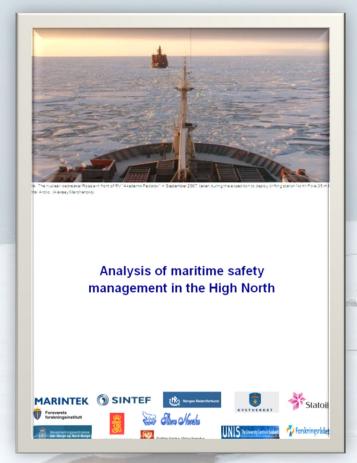


# Work packages and leaders

WP1 Management and dissemination	MARINTEK, Kay Fjørtoft
WP2 Nautical operation and transport	Kongsberg Seatex, Tony Haugen
WP3 Dynamic risk assessment and emergency response	MARINTEK, Tor Einar Berg
WP4 Supervision, monitoring and control	Kongsberg Norcontrol IT, Staffan Nordloef
WP5 Infrastructure and integrated coastal management	The Norwegian Coastal Administration, John Morten Klingsheim
WP6 Environmental surveillance and sensing	Kongsberg Satellite services, Gunnar Pedersen
WP7 Arctic communication technologies	MARINTEK, Beate Kvamstad
WP8 Radionavigation and tracking technologies	Kongsberg Seatex, Tony Haugen

# Summary of main findings

"State of the art, User Requirement"



- 1. Environment and geography
- Emergency preparedness, SAR (Search and Rescue) services and EER (Escape, Evacuation and Rescue)
- 3. Information and data
- 4. Communication, surveillance and tracking
- National and international governance

# **Environment and Geography**



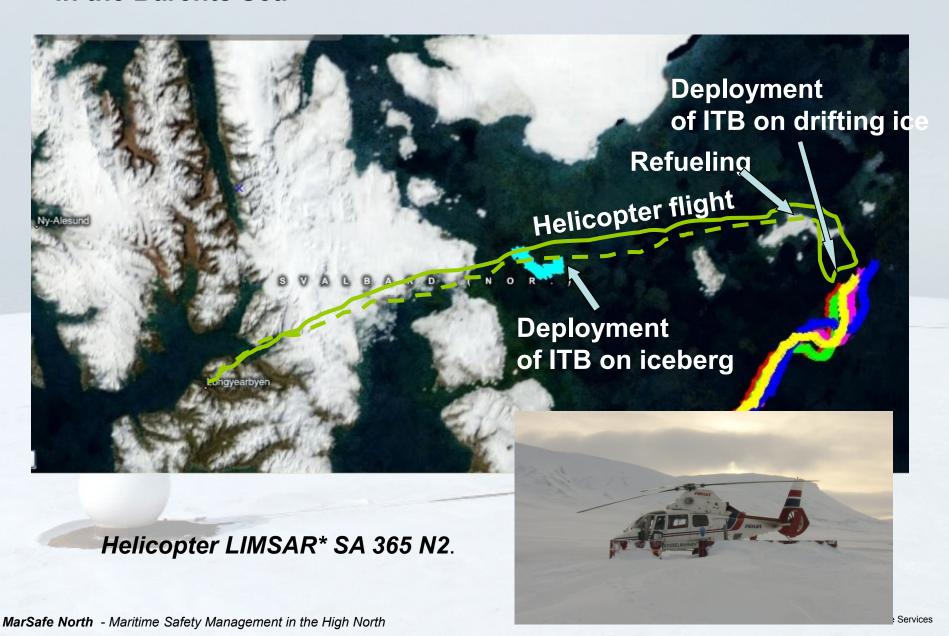
Prosjektet MarSafe North har studert de klimamessige utfordringene ved maritime operasjoner i nordområdene og har særlig hatt fokus på virkningen av de tøffe værforholdene, lave temperaturene, redusert sikt, is og ising, virkningen dette har på utstyr samt bruken av det. De store geografiske avstandene i kombinasjon med dårlig tilgang til informasjon, begrenset SAR/akuttberedskap og dårlig utviklet kommunikasjonsinfrastruktur og annen infrastruktur representerer spesielle utfordringer innen overvåkning.

#### MarSafe North hovedfunn:

- Det er behov for forbedring av lokal data, med meteorologiske- , hav- og ismeldinger. Informasjonen bør gjøres tilgjengelig for skip i utsatte områder så snart prognosene blir oppdatert.
- Måling av istykkelse, deteksjon av både isfjell og mindre isbiter er viktig for å opprettholde sikker navigering
- · Ising på skipsutstyr fører til farlige arbeidsoperasjoner på dekk
- Avgjørende for maritim sikkerhet er kvalifisering av navigatører gjennom sertifisering og opplæring.
- Dagens tilgjengelig ustyr for rømning, evakuering- og redning er ofte uegnet for krevende arktiske miljøforhold
- · Lange avstander kombinert med få beredskapsressurser og dårlig utviklet
- kommunikasjonsinfrastruktur fører til lang reaksjonstid i kritiske situasjoner
- Utplassering av seks sporingsenheter på isflak drivende fra de nord i Barentshavet langs østsiden av Svalbard har vist at isen driver med en gjennomsnittlig hastighet på 0,18 m/s og bidrar til isforurensning i Isfjorden og Adventsfjorden.

- Metrological, hydrological and ocean data
- Detection of ice
- Icing on equipment and constructions
- Qualification, certification and training of personnel
- Escape, evacuation and rescue
- Geographical long distances

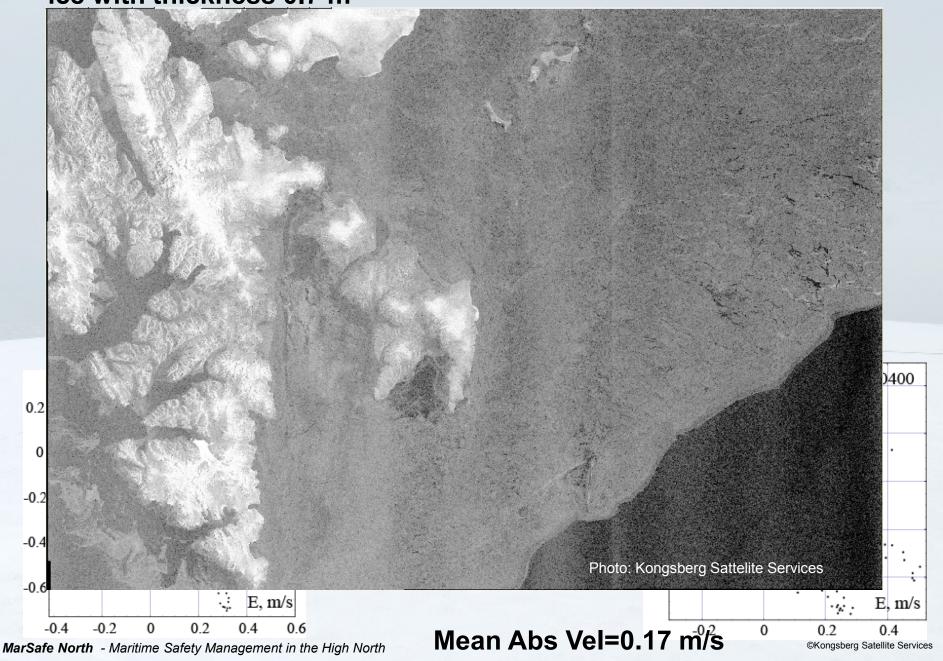
# Deployment of 6 ice tracking buoys on drifting ice (5) and iceberg in the Barents Sea



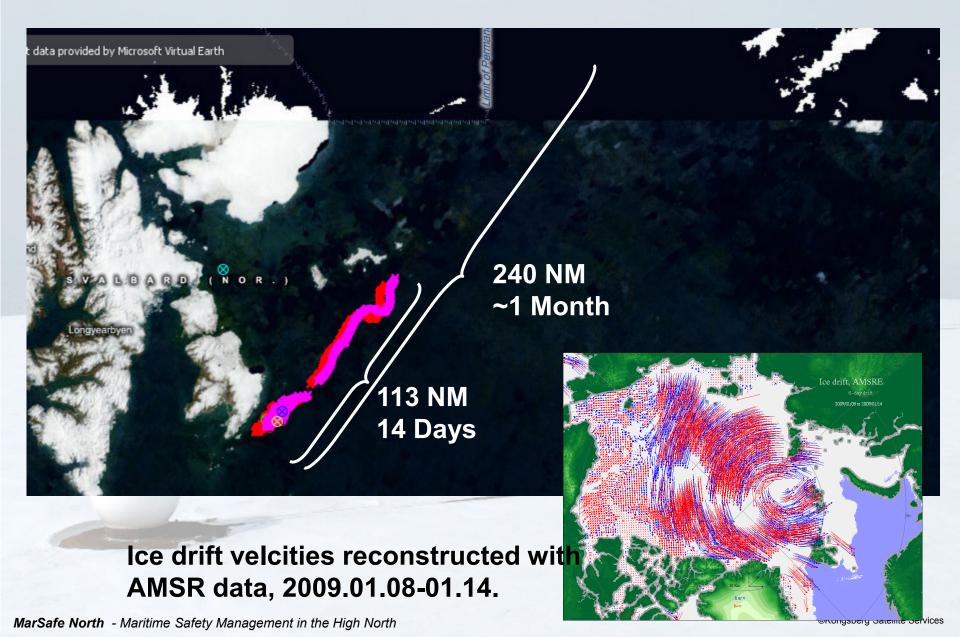


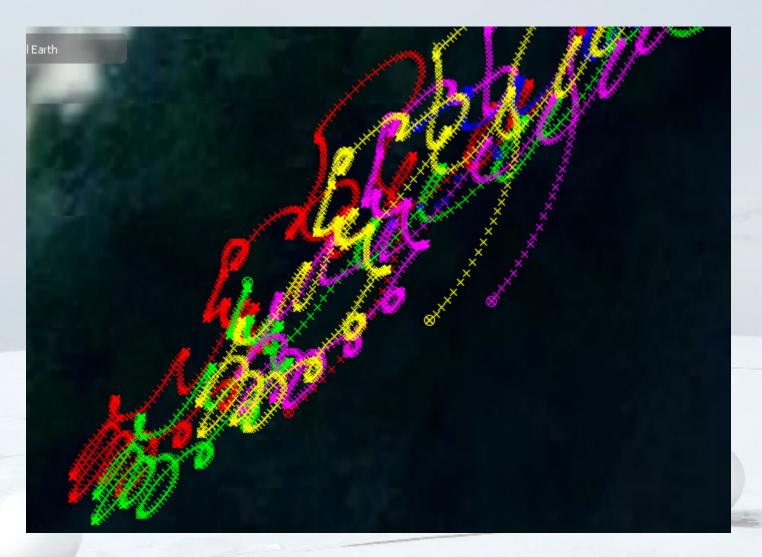
Deployment of IT buoy on drifting ice with thickness 0.7 m. 20 km to the East from Kong Karls Land. March 15, 2010.

North and East components of buoys velocities on drifting first-year ice with thickness 0.7 m



# Time estimates for the drift of multiyear pack ice from the strait between Svalbard and FJL to the South-East of Svalbard





Patterns of IT buoys trajectties near South-East of EDGEØYA. Loops and corner points are formed onthe trajectories due to inertial oscillations and tides.



Trajectory of the buoy installed on the iceberg in Olga Strait. March 15 – April 12, 2010.

# Emergency Preparedness, Search and Rescue & Escape, Evacuation and Rescue EER



Prosjektet MarSafe North har studert dagens status innen beredskaps- og søk og redningsoperasjoner (SAR) i nordområdene, samt status på utstyr for rømning, evakuering og redning.

#### MarSafe Norths hovedfunn:

- Begrenset tilgang til beredskapsressurser versus store avstander og ansvarsområder reduserer sikkerheten til sjøs i nordområdene.
- Ustyr for rømning, evakuering og redninger ofte ikke tilpasset operasjoner i arktiske områder
- Det er ingen, eller svært begrenset, tradisjon for automatisk informasjonsdeling på tvers av organisasjoner, bedrifter og nasjoner i beredskapssituasjoner. Delt situasjonsbilde er viktig, men i dag helt fraværende, i slike operasjoner.
- Strandsettingssoner og nødhavner har tidligere ikke vært utviklet forSvalbard, men dette er nå under utarbeidelse gjennom MarSafe North prosjektet.
   Dagens kapasitet på slepeberedskap i nordområdene er begrenset og tilfredsstiller ikke fremtidens krav til
- Skip som opererer i arktiske farvann må ha sterk fokus på autonome løsninger både når det gjelder under daglige operative forhold så vel som i en nødsituasjoner. Det er ofte langt til nærmeste skip. En mulighet er å opprette avtaler med andre som opererer i området slik at flere skip arbeider i samme område samtidig.



- Limited availability of SAR resources combined with long distances
- Unsuited equipment for escape, evacuation and rescue
- Harmonization of information sources and shared situation awareness
- Places of refuge around Svalbard
- Tug capacity on special ship

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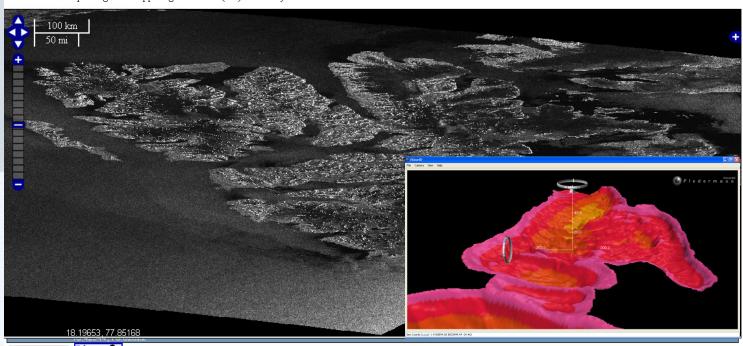
forl

Sjuøvene



## **MarSafe** Svalbard Communication Tests

Click on the blue 'plus' sign in the upper right corner to (de-)activate layers.



#### INFO

#### Location: Isfjord/Skansbukta /Billefjorden

#### • comtest:

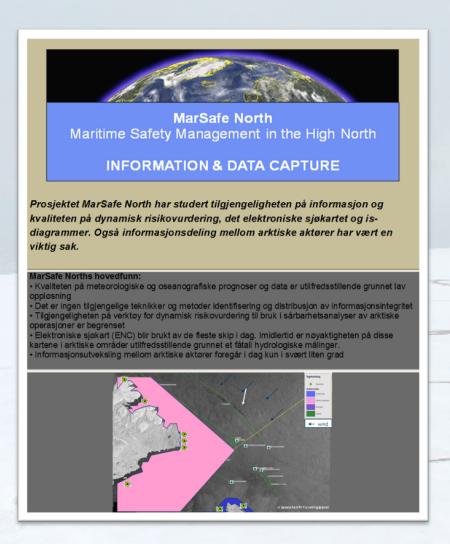
- **Position:** 78.6621 N 016.4137 E
- **Date**: 18:00
- O VHF: Fair
- MF273: Fair
- MF267: NO
- MF241: NO
- MF261: NO
- HF401: Fair
- 111-401, 1 am
- o Mobile: Fair
- O VSAT: Excellent
- o GSM: Fair
- o InmarsatC: NO
- o ImmarsatB: NO
- o href: svalbard1.jpeg





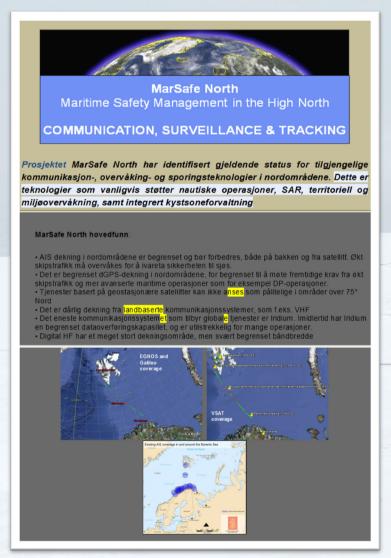


## Information and data capture



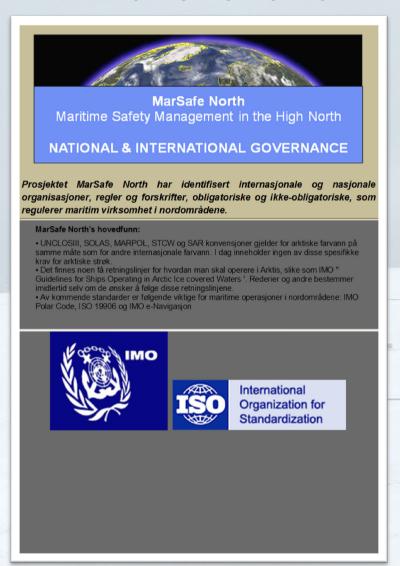
- Quality on metrological and oceanlogical prognoses
- Information integrity
- Dynamic risk assessment
- Electronic sea map
- Information exchange

## Communication, Surveillance & Tracking



- Limited AIS coverage
- Limited dGPS coverage
- Poor coverage from satellites in a geostationary orbit
- Poor coverage on terrestrial communication systems
- Limited capacity for Iridium
- Limited capacity for digital HF

## National and International Governance



- IMO Polar Code
- IMO STCW
- · ISO-19906
- COMSAR World Wide Navigational Warning Service (WWNWS)
- COMSAR e-Navigation
- Increased demand for new roles for "Vessel Traffic Services" (VTS)



# Drivers (6) and keys (27) for improved maritime operation and safety management in the high north



- 1. Communication, surveillance and tracking
- 2. Maritime operations
- 3. Vessels and constructions
- 4. Selection, education and training
- 5. Information and data
- Emergency preparedness, Search and Rescue (SAR) and Escape, Evacuation and Rescue (EER)

## **Examples:**

- Poor SAR / EER possibilities,
- No transparency and low QoS
- No specific Arctic courses and education
- Low coverage and low bandwidth
- No ice classed constructions
- Low grade of regulated operation procedures

Emergency preparedness, Search and Rescue (SAR) and Escape, Evacuation and Rescue (EER)

As-is To-be

#### Information and data

As-is To-be

Selection, education and training

As-is To-be

Communication surveillance and tracking

As-is To-be

## **Vessel and constructions**

As-is To-be

## **Maritime Operations**

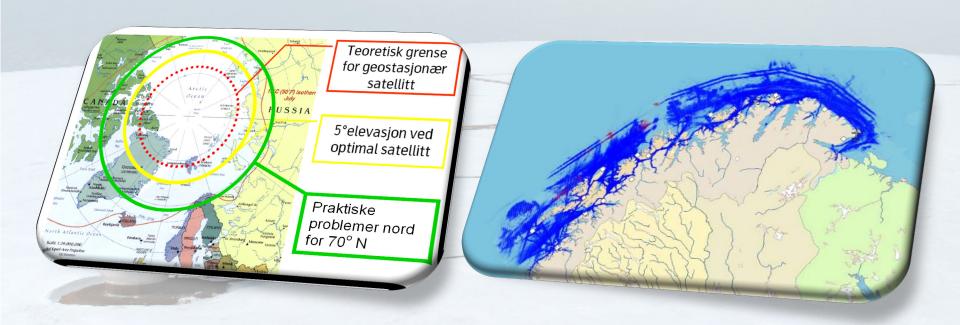
As-is To-be

## **Examples:**

- New activities needs improved SAR / EER
- Transparency, standards and high QoS
- Use of real data for training and education
- New industry needs more bandwidth
- Equipment and construction built for arctic
- Common procedures

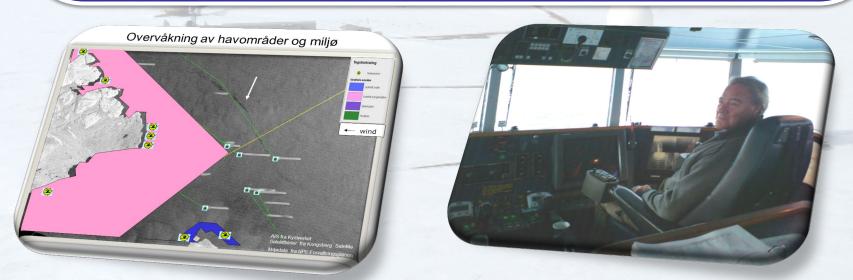
## Communication, surveillance and tracking

- 1. Improve communication services (broadband satellite communication system, on-site and terrestrial communication systems)
- 2. Improve satellite services for traffic and environmental monitoring (AIS, SAR and optical satellites)
- 3. Improve infrastructure for navigational information (dGNSS, metocean)
- 4. Improve technologies for tracking and tracing of people and equipment



## Maritime operations

- 5. Extend VTS services for remote assistance and pilotage and VTS collaboration
- 6. Establish safe sailing corridors with validated navigational information
- 7. Ensure Arctic presence and increased activity
- 8. Improve decision support systems and routines for operational planning
- 9. Specify common safety procedures across organisations, information systems and humans
- 10. Develop and provide Arctic e-Navigation services
- 11. Develop special recommendations for smaller leisure vessels (e.g. AIS, communication equipment and life saving appliances)
- 12. Improve the understanding of arctic GNSS conditions



### **Vessels and constructions**

13. Design and certify vessels, constructions and equipment for operations in ice and Arctic climate conditions



## Selection, education and training

- 14. Educate and train seafarers and personnel for normal maritime operations in the Arctic
- 15. Select and educate and certify personnel for abnormal maritime operations in the Arctic
- 16. Facilitate remote training ship-shore
- 17. Use dynamic risk assessment as a tool for training of shared situational awareness
- 18. Define special training requirements



### Information and data

- 19. Improve transparency in the information management for shared situational awareness
- 20. Offer improved quality and integrity on information sources
- 21. Use additional sensors to capture real time data for maritime operations
- 22. Improve models for ice drift and metocean forecasts and warnings
- 23. Increase mapping activity for Electronic Navigational Charts (ENC)

#### Masterdata

- Maps (Electronic Navigational Charts
  - ENC)
- Metocean
- · Other environmental data
- Ship information and rules and regulations

#### **Operational data**

- Common operations these are operations that most maritime actors are involved in one way or another, such as e.g. navigation.
- Fisheries
- Transport
- Passenger vessel and cruise traffic
- SAR operations
- Offshore operations
- Vessel Traffic Services (VTS)
- Training and education
- Other nautical operations, such as e.g. research and leisure "operations" at sea.
- Coast guard
- Navy
- Territorial surveillance

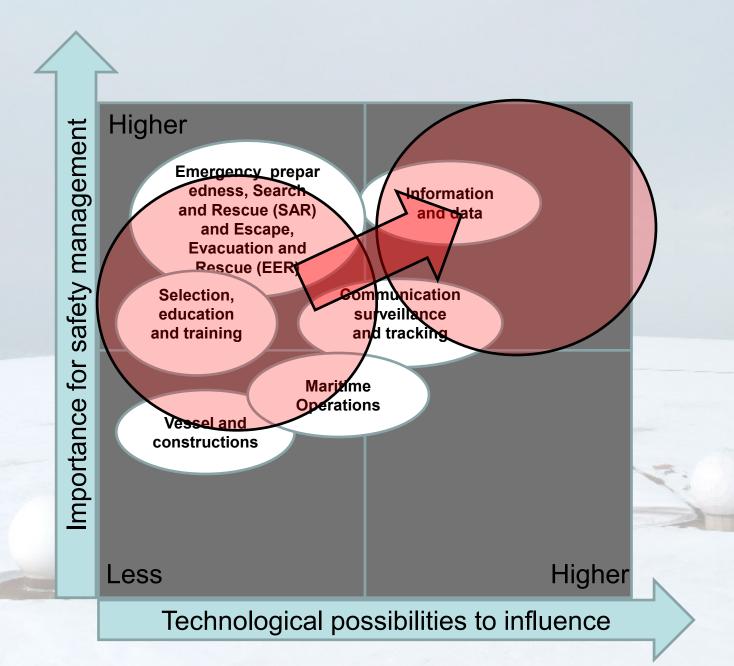
# **Emergency preparedness, Search and Rescue (SAR) and Escape, Evacuation and Rescue (EER)**

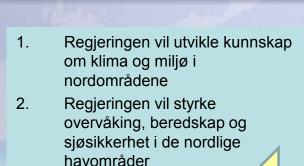
- 24. Establish emergency preparedness procedures for self assistance
- 25. Optimise use of available SAR and oil spill response resources
- 26. Design appropriate life saving appliances (e.g. clothing, life boats)
- 27. Establish contingency plans for possible use of places of refuge



# Summary

- 1. Communication, surveillance and tracking
  - 4 identified keys for improved maritime safety management in the high north
- 2. Maritime operations
  - 8 identified keys for improved maritime safety management in the high north
- 3. Vessels and constructions
  - 1 identified key for improved maritime safety management in the high north
- 4. Selection, education and training
  - 5 identified keys for improved maritime safety management in the high north
- 5. Information and data
  - > 5 identified keys for improved maritime safety management in the high north
- 6. Emergency preparedness, Search and Rescue (SAR) and Escape, Evacuation and Rescue (EER)
  - 4 identified keys for improved maritime safety management in the high north





3. Regjeringen vil stimulere bærekraftig utnyttelse a petroleumsressursene og fornybare ressurser til havs

 Regjeringen vil fremme landbasert næringsutviklir nord

5. Regjeringen vil videreutvikle infrastrukturen i nord

6. Regjeringen vil opprettho fast suverenitets hevd tyrke samarbeid over gi nord

> egjeringen vil sikre urfolk ultur og livsgrunnlag

Identified requirements

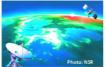
Prioritisation

Future needs



Analysis of maritime safety management in the High North





Future and visions for maritime safety

management in the High North









