



Cedre NEWSLETTER

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Emergency response

The main event in April was the *Oleg Naydenov* incident. The Russian trawler sank on 14th April 2015, 15 nautical miles south of the island of Gran Canaria, in waters 2700 m deep, with 1400 tonnes of IFO 380 on board. Leaks (between 5 and 10 litres of fuel per hour) were observed using a subsea robot sent on an exploratory mission by the Spanish Government. Oil washed up on the southern shores of Gran Canaria and affected a few turtles and birds. Cedre was contacted by the Spanish centre **SASEMAR** (*Sociedad Estatal de Salvamento y Seguridad Marítima*) to provide information on the potential behaviour and weathering of the oil in order to improve spill response operations. Cedre was also called upon as part of an exercise organised by Total in Donges, France, as well as within the framework of the UTMD Convention (convention on hazardous substances) by responding to an enquiry on the handling of a hazardous substance transported by aircraft.

Pollumar Plan, Côte d'Ivoire

The Ivory Coast spill response centre (CIAPOL) commissioned Cedre to revise and update its national Pollumar plan (contingency plan in case of accidental pollution at sea, in lagoons and in coastal areas) ([Newsletter n°223](#)). From 31st March to 2nd April, two engineers ran a discussion workshop on the first draft of the plan, followed by a crisis management exercise. This workshop, organised by CIAPOL, gave rise to fruitful debates involving nearly 70 people: from authorities, administrations, research centres, **NGOs** and industry.

Collaboration with PNMI/Finistère Fisheries Committee

The Iroise Marine Nature Park (PNMI) and the Finistère Fisheries Committee have been working together since November 2013 to implement sustainable development contracts for professional fishermen, in order to encourage good practices in particular in terms of pollution response. As part of the experimentation phase for these contracts, 9 volunteer fishermen attended a spill response training course from 20th to 21st April at Cedre. They learnt about oil pollution (small spills in ports and major oil spills), response products and techniques (floating boom deployment, sorbent booms, response trawl nets etc.), as well as safety measures (personal protective equipment, decontamination of personnel and equipment etc.). **CEPPOL** presented the involvement of fisheries in the French maritime emergency organisation (**ORSEC**). Finally, the financial aspects and compensation procedures in the event of a spill (**IOPC Funds**) were addressed through a presentation by the **Allegans** network. Another similar training course is set to be organised by Cedre in late November 2015.

Training courses

The pace of training courses stepped up a gear this month with both external and on-site courses:

Training for **ENSAM** students

On the 28th, Cedre ran a training day on response to oil and chemicals spills at sea in bulk or in packaged form for 15 student officers studying at ENSAM (*Ecole nationale de la Sécurité et de l'Administration de la Mer*), to be posted at **MRCCs** and DMLs (Delegations for the sea and shoreline). The following day, we made our premises available for further training with lectures by the Chief Prosecutor of Brest and the **Allegans** network. The trainees also visited CNS Brest (vessels safety centre) and **CEREMA**.

SARA training

As part of the training programme devised following the revision of the spill contingency plans for its facilities in Martinique, French Guiana and Guadeloupe, SARA called upon Cedre to train the personnel working in its depots in Guiana. Two trainers were present on site from 14th to 17th April to run a practical training course for six agents from the Dégrad des Cannes and Kourou depots. This course was the opportunity to present the response organisation and

techniques outlined in the contingency plan for these sites and to check and test the equipment through practical exercises.

CNFPT training, Ria d'Etel

From 28th to 30th April, 14 trainees attended a training course at Cedre on oil spill response at sea organised by the CNFPT delegation for Brittany upon request by the Ria d'Etel joint union. Since 2012, this union has been running a marine pollution working group whose role is to improve the response to small and medium spills at sea and to contribute to good management of major spills under the **ORSEC** organisation. During this three day course at Cedre, local councillors and technicians from the municipalities of Erdeven, Etel, Belz, Locoal-Mendon, Plouhinec and the joint association of Gâvres-Quiberon and Ria d'Etel took part in practical training sessions. The course mainly focused on response strategies as well as the techniques and equipment that can be deployed for oil spill response in coastal areas. This was also the opportunity to present the marine spill response section of the local contingency (Infra POLMAR) plan produced last year by **VIGIPOL** for the municipalities within the Ria d'Etel catchment basin.

Arctic Oil Spill Response Technology project

Cedre continues to take part in the Arctic Oil Spill Response Technology project conducted under the Joint Industry Programme and aiming to improve knowledge of the behaviour and impact of oil in the Arctic environment ([Newsletter 232](#)). An agent from Cedre was present at the experimentation site in Svea (Svalbard, Norway) in February then in March to take part in the water and ice core sampling campaigns, in partnership with teams from Canada, the United States, Denmark and Norway. Over 300 samples have now been taken by Cedre. A third sampling campaign is scheduled for May, before the rise in temperatures prevents access to the ice.

Arctic Technology Conference, Copenhagen

Cedre attended the fourth Arctic Technology Conference, which was held from 23rd to 25th March 2015 in Copenhagen (Denmark), organised by the Offshore Technology Conference (OTC). Among the technologies developed to meet the technological challenges imposed by development in the Arctic, emphasis was placed on remote sensing and modelling tools. A session was devoted to spill prevention.

ICOPCE in Singapore

From 21st to 24th April, Cedre's Emergency Response Coordinator attended the fifth International Chemical and Oil Pollution Conference and Exhibition (ICOPCE), held every two years. This conference is organised by the Maritime and Port Authority (MPA) of Singapore and attracts around 250 participants from the whole of Southeast Asia, as well as Russia and Australia. The representative of Cedre took part in a panel discussion on national contingency plans and gave a presentation on emerging techniques in the organisation of chemical and oil spill response.

Remote sensing seminar, Middelburg, Netherlands

At the initiative of the Bonn Agreement secretariat, a remote sensing seminar was held at University College Roosevelt in Middelburg from 14th to 16th April. It attracted over 60 participants from both the public sector and industry. Cedre attended this event. The discussions mainly focused on the implementation of aerial surveillance measures intended to ensure compliance with Annexes II (control of pollution by noxious liquid substances in bulk) and VI (prevention of air pollution from ships) of MARPOL 73/78.

GESAMP meeting, IMO headquarters

From 13th to 17th April, Cedre attended the 52nd meeting of the **GESAMP** expert group during which around 20 chemicals submitted by industry were assessed to determine their potential hazard according to MARPOL 73/78, Annex II.

Entry into force of the Nairobi International Convention

The **Nairobi International Convention** adopted on 18th May 2007 (Nairobi WRC 2007) on the removal of wrecks entered into force on 14th April. This convention fills a gap in maritime law, by providing a set of uniform international rules in terms of liability and compensation. It recognises Coastal States' right to remove wrecks within their Exclusive Economic Zone when they constitute a hazard for navigation or the environment. It makes owners financially liable for the costs generated by wreck removal operations and requires them to be insured against this risk (or ensure other financial security to cover liability). The convention enables States Parties to take action against insurers to obtain reimbursement of the cost of wreck removal operations.

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