

# **Aerial Observation in the Gulf of Mexico**







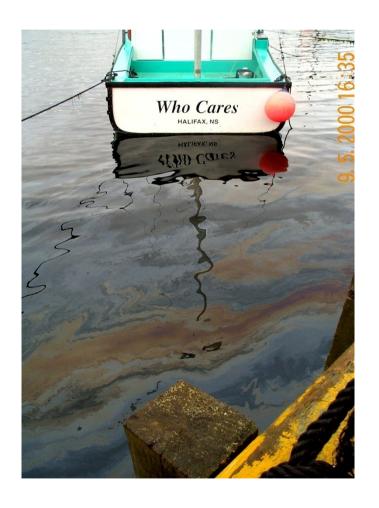
Transports Canada





#### The Issue

- Frequent and deliberate oil discharges at sea (Accidental or Illegal)
- Individual releases are chronic and the damage is devastating
- Presence of oiled birds on our beaches



#### **NASP Goals**

- To prevent pollution from ships
- To protect the marine environment from the adverse effects of shipping



### **NASP** Objectives

- Enforcement of Domestic Laws & Regulations
- Deterrence
- Emergency Response
- Program Support
- Ice Reconnaissance
- Enhancing Marine
  Domain Awareness



#### NASP Resources / Area of Coverage



TC Dash 8 – Moncton, N.B. & Vancouver, B.C.



TC Dash 7 - Ottawa, Ontario

Surveillance of Canada's Arctic Waters



**Provincial Airlines King Air 200** 

Pollution surveillance in Newfoundland

# Working Smarter – Multitasking with Environment Canada and Marine Security







Partnership to Create a Marine Aerial Reconnaissance Team (MART) – Centre of Excellence



# Mission Equipment Modernization MSS6000 Components / Sensors

- Side Looking Airborne Radar (SLAR)
- Electro-optical Infrared Camera System (EO/IR)
- Ultraviolet / Infrared Line Scanner (UV/IR)
- Digital Still & Video Camera Systems
- Automatic Identification System (AIS)
- Satellite Communication System
- User Console



## Deployment to the Deepwater Horizon Incident





### **Background**

- March 2010 TC participated in the USCG's Spill of National Significance Exercise. Discussions were held regarding mutual aid & TC's Surveillance Capability.
- •April 21, 2010 USCG reported a fire following an explosion on a mobile drilling platform, Deepwater Horizon
- April 30, 2010 Request for assistance from USCG and BP was received

#### **Background**

- May 1, 2010 TC deployed its Moncton based Dash 8 aircraft & 13 personnel (7 TC and 6 EC)
- Flew 297 hours flown in total
- First mission was flown on May 2
- Conducted 2 patrols per day until May 11
- Reduced to 1 scheduled patrol/day May 12 July 15
- Arranged for Icelandic Coast Guard to replace us on July 15 when the Dash 8 returned to Moncton.

#### Requirement for Aerial Surveillance

Aerial surveillance was considered a critical coordination mechanism during the response operations. Daily sorties were required to keep up with the rapidly changing location and condition of surface oil.

TC's Dash 8 was the primary aerial reconnaissance asset from May 2 to July 15. The main tasks were to:

- Map the spatial extent of the oil spill
- Alert in-situ burn and dispersant teams to fresh oil through the Command Centre Liaison
- Direct skimmers to the heavy oil Eyes on oil meant boats on oil
  8 pm remote sensing briefing enabled response crews to hit heaviest oil at day-break.



#### Requirement for Aerial Surveillance

#### **Dispersant Related Activities:**

- TC Dash 8 was the primary aircraft used for positive identification of oil. (Airspace priority was given to TC between 3000 and 10,000 feet)
- Once heavy oil locations were identified by TC, the positions were reported back to the Incident Command Post.
- Oil sightings were classified and heavier oiled locations were identified for dispersant spotter planes.
- Once the locations were confirmed as target areas for dispersants, the areas were then scheduled for dispersant spraying by the Dispersant team.

### **NASP Advantage**

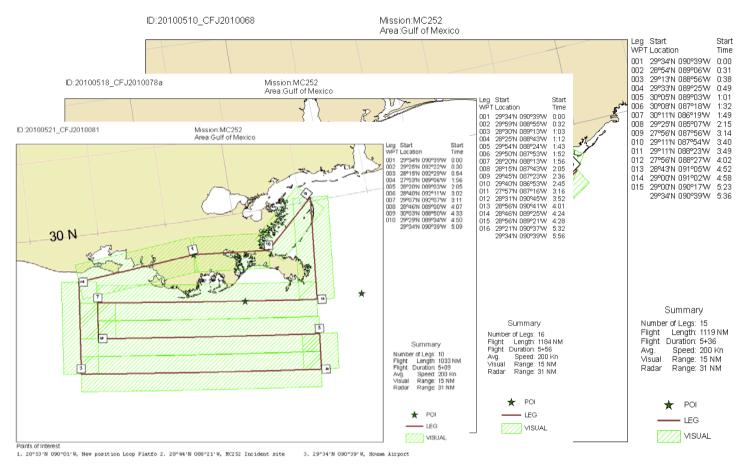
# **Experienced and Trained People**





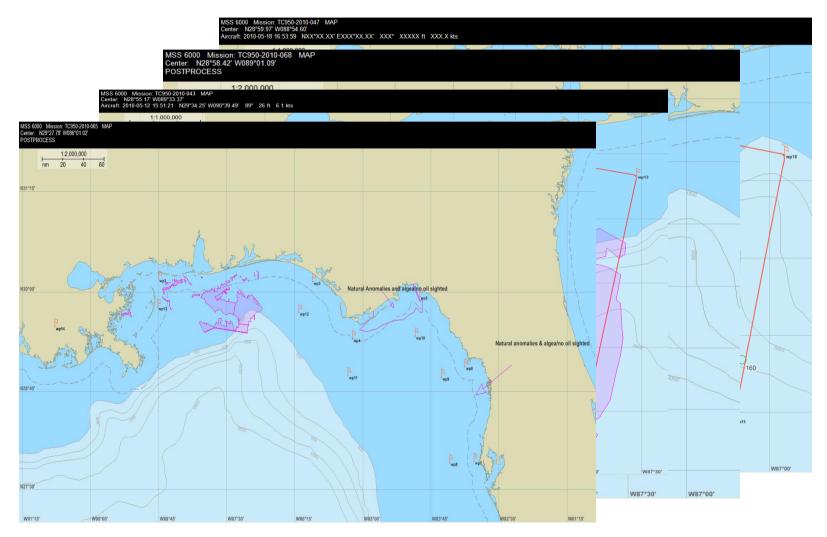


### **Typical Days Work – Flight Track**



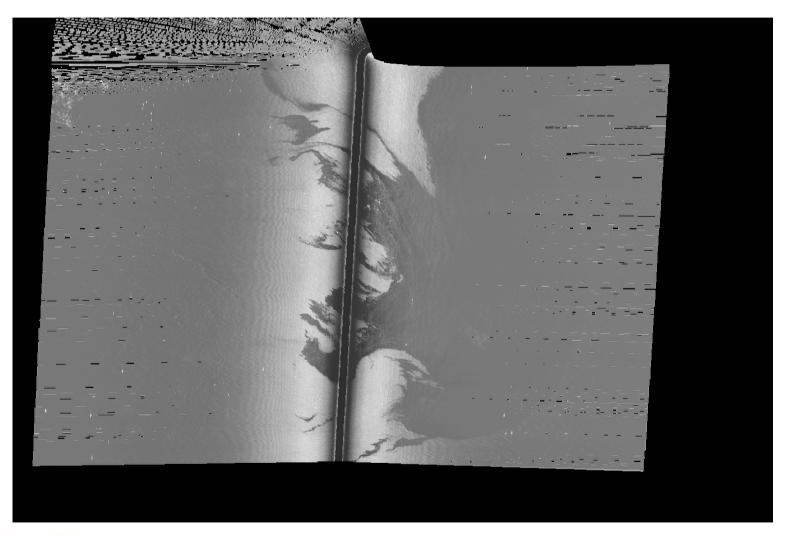


### **Polygon Creation – Spatial Extent**

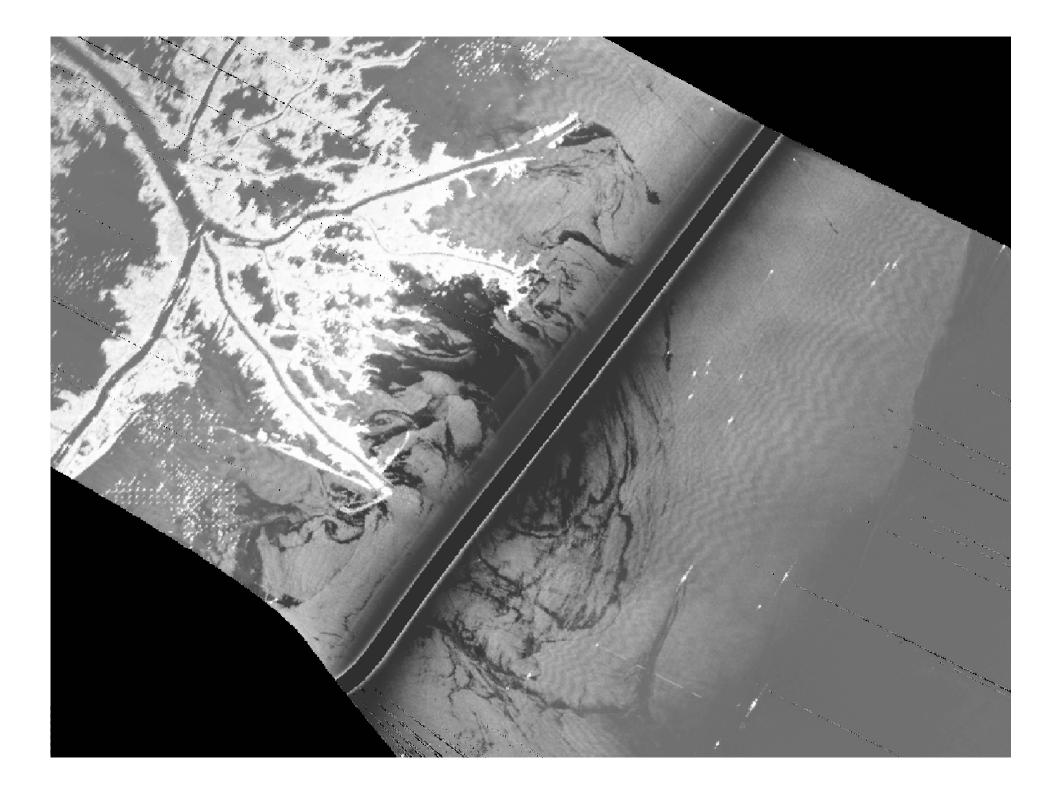


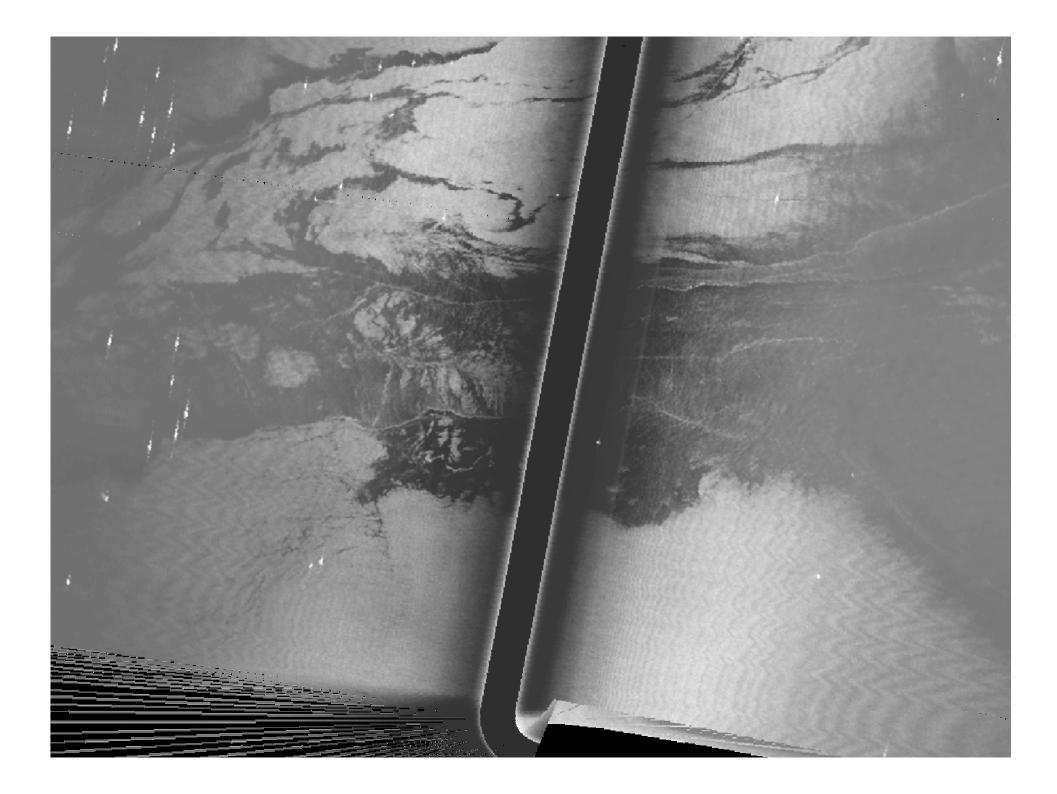


### **SLAR Imagery**

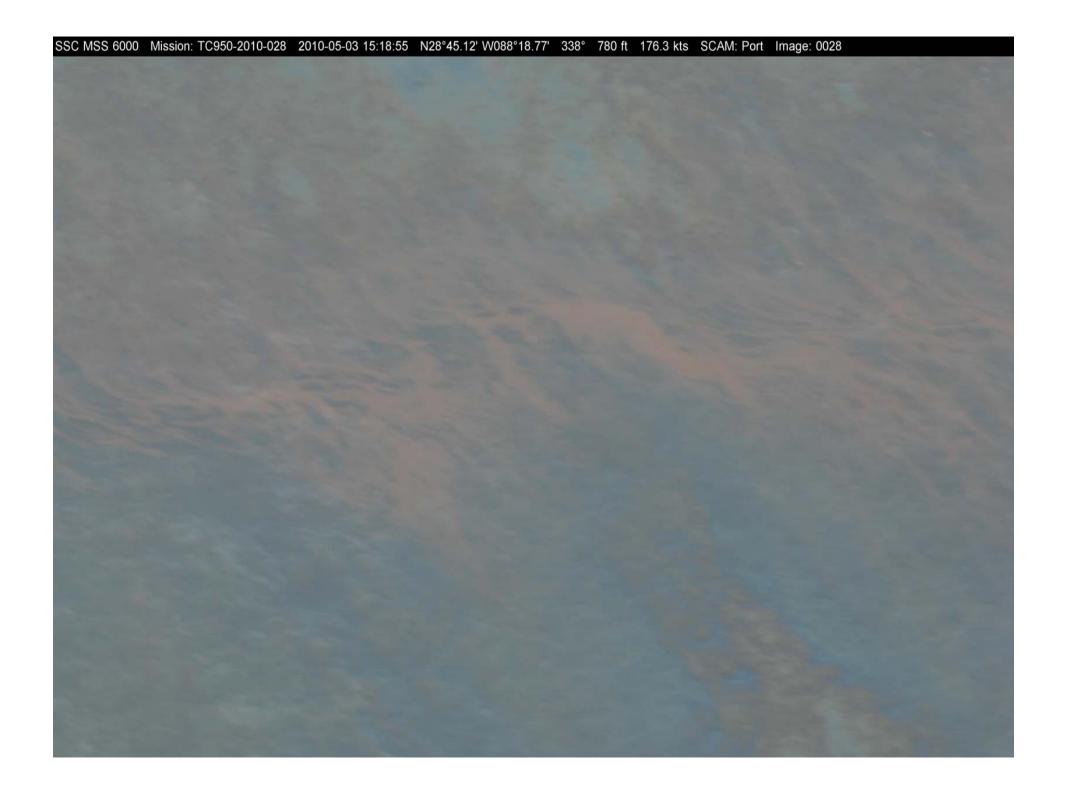


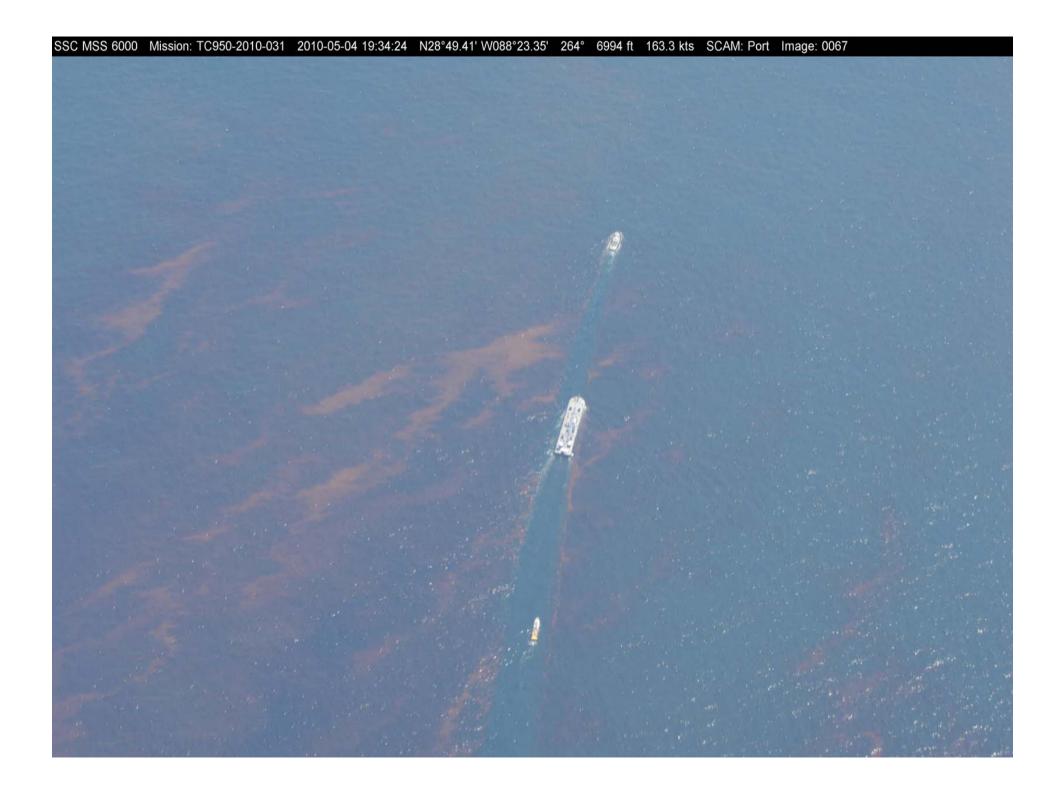


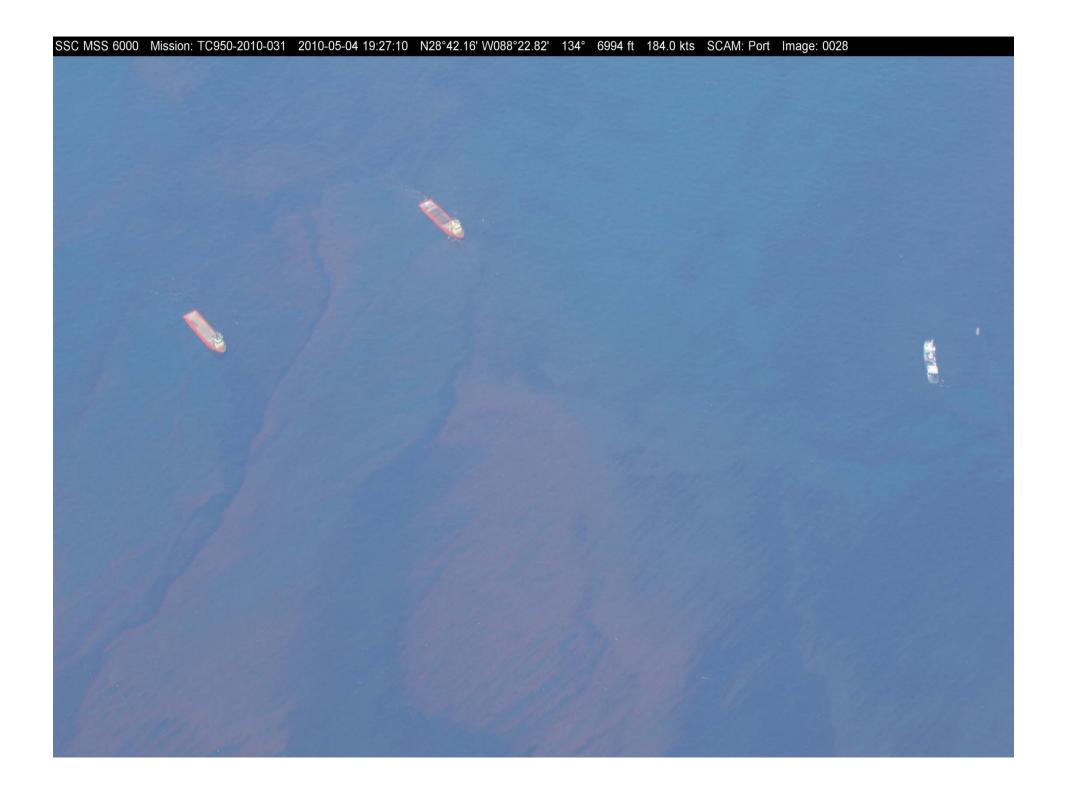




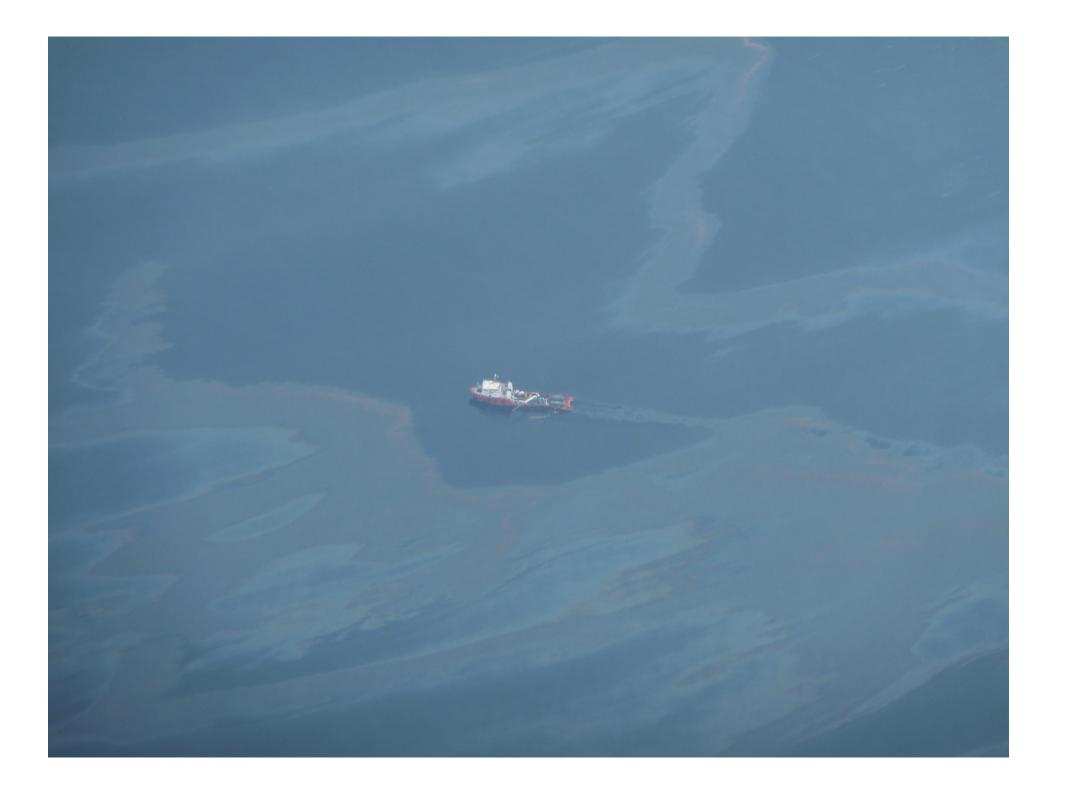
















#### Conclusion

 This unfortunate event resulted in a great learning experience for the NASP and presented us with an opportunity to use the role equipment in a real life scenario.

#### **Questions or Comments:**

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