

Study on ESI-based Marine Oil Spill Emergency Response Decision Support

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Abstract—On the basis of field coastline investigation and high-resolution satellite images, an ESI database was established for Dapeng Bay and shorelines around it in Shenzhen by applying the Marine Oil-spill Emergency Response Decision Support and Dispatch Command System in this paper. An oil-spill shoreline emergency cleanup decision support process was developed and cases were studied in this paper, and functions of the system such as forecast & warning, sensitive resources and emergency resources management were applied to intelligently generate countermeasures for ESI-based shoreline sensitive resource emergency response.

Keywords—component; oil spill; shoreline; ESI; decision support

I. INTRODUCTION

In 1976, Michel et al.[1], in the research on Cook Inlet, came up with the concepts of coastal environmental graphs and classification of coastlines by relative sensitivity. Since then, shoreline classification has been gradually refined to cover some shoreline types in the North, Central and East America. At present, NOAA has integrated both static and real-time data in its Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA)[2], including information about shoreline ESI map, vessel locations, weather conditions and currents etc. to provide an integrated and easy-to-use platform for staff involved environmental emergency response and decision makers. In the NOAA's website, the public may download the shoreline ESI atlas. Ever since 1989, the geographic information system (GIS) has begun to be used in preparation and management of the ESI atlas of U.S.A., as a result, it is become easier for the information management, updating and transmission. The shoreline ESI atlas has been widely used in U.S.A.

In 90s, China begun to introduce the shoreline ESI map, for example, Chen Rongchang, et al.[3] developed the Jiaozhou Bay shoreline ESI and then integrated it into the oil spill emergency response system; Li Yun, et al.[4] used GIS to establish the environmental sensitivity map containing ESI, which has become an important part of the oil-spill contingency plan in Zhuhai Port. In general, ESI has not seen widely application in China.

In any oil-spill incident, there is a great possibility for the floating oil to directly pollute the shoreline, and the pollution of coastal environment is relatively high risk. Because the pollution consequence of spilled oil and method of clean-up

depend on the shoreline type, the shoreline ESI map plays an important role in oil spill emergency response.

II. ESTABLISHMENT OF ESIMAP

A. Environmental Sensitivity Map and ESI

The shoreline Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) is a sensitivity index developed by Hazardous Materials Response Division, Office of Response and Restoration, NOAA. NOAA set up the oil-spill emergency response sensitivity maps for the coastal regions and Great Lakes in USA. The first ESI graph was produced just a few days before the incident of oil-leaking from the well "IXTOC 1" in the Gulf of Mexico in 1979[5]. From then on, ESI map has become an integral part of the oil-spill contingency plan and emergency response in U.S.A., and the atlas of ESI, has covered most of American coastlines including those in Alaska and Great Lakes. Generally speaking, an ESI map contains three types of information:

Shoreline type: An index to classify shoreline's environmental sensitivity as per some certain criteria on the basis of the sensitivity of shoreline to oil, the oil retention characteristic and the difficulty in oil cleaning up.

Biological resources: Include animals, rare plants and habitats sensitive to oil, for example, submerged vegetation and coral reef.

Resources for human activities: specific areas with additional sensitivity and value due to human development and use, for example, beaches, parks, marine protected areas, water intakes and cultural relics etc.

In principle, shorelines, in terms of environmental sensitivity, are divided into ten types on the basis of ESI, i.e. from ESI 1 to ESI 10, where the higher an ESI is, the more sensitive the shoreline is, and meanwhile different ESIs represent different shoreline types, referring to Table I[5]. In addition, in the process of emergency response, shorelines with different ESIs need to be dealt with different response plans and actions. Because ESI has a complete classification system and widely used in many countries, ESI has great influence on oil spill response and become a standard to some extent.

TABLE I. CRITERIA FOR SHORELINE ESI CLASSIFICATION

ESI	Criteria	ESI	Criteria
1A	exposed rocky coast	8A	1) sheltered steep scarp on batholith, mud or clay 2) sheltered rocky coast (impermeable)
1B	Exposed solid man-made structures	8B	1) sheltered solid man-made structures 2) sheltered rocky coast (permeable)
1C	exposed rocky platform	8C	sheltered riprap
2A	Exposed marine-erosion platform on batholith, mud or clay	8D	sheltered rocky-gravel coast
2B	exposed steep scarp and slope, clayish	8E	Peat coastline
3A	Fine ~ medium-sized sand beach	9A	sheltered intertidal zone
3B	steep scarp and slope, sand-beach-like	9B	Low-vegetation coast
3C	tundra cliff	9C	High-salt intertidal zone
4	Coarse sand-beach	10A	seawater swamp
5	beach with mixture of sand and gravel	10B	freshwater swamp
6A	1) gravel beach 2) gravel beach (grains and cobblestones)	10C	swamp
6B	1) riprap 2) gravel beach (cobblestones and stones)	10D	1) shrubby wetland 2) mangroves
7	exposed intertidal zone	10E	immersed low tundra

B. Establishment of Shoreline ESI Map for Shenzhen Dapeng Bay

The oil-spill emergency decision making was mainly considered in this research, focusing on the protection zones, ecologic resources, fishery resources and recreation resources etc. These resources can be divided into ecologic resource, human activities resource and shoreline resource, respectively. The shoreline investigation mainly involves original data of sensitive resources, including natural conditions as shoreline type and slope, and information about shoreline utilization and resources etc. In the shoreline investigation, both the field investigation and data collection were adopted together. In the study, the field record form, the handheld GPS, shooting and video recording were used to record information about shoreline resources. Ships and vehicles were used as transport tools for the investigation: ride vehicles to the shoreline that is accessible by road or take ships to shorelines that are farther or hardly accessible by road. Data investigation includes collecting literatures related to sensitive resources in waters of Dapeng Bay, for instance, marine protected areas, nautical charts and satellite images etc.

In this study, the Marine Oil-spill Emergency Response Decision Support and Dispatch Command System developed by China Waterborne Transport Research Institute[6] was applied to build the shoreline environment sensitive resource database which was intended to be applied in oil-spill emergency decision support. Firstly, the 0.4m-resolution satellite images and nautical charts were used in the study as base map to generate shoreline vector map as seen in Figure I; secondly, the shoreline was divided into 321 segments in the

average length of 500 m and each segment was connected with the image data from field investigation; finally, on the basis of shoreline division, both the field investigation and the literature investigation were used to define attribute parameters of each segment of shoreline, including ID, description, location, length, shoreline type, shelter condition, off-shore function, onshore functions, resources, ESI, SI, PI etc. referring to Table II. In addition, an ESI-corresponding shoreline pollutant clean-up measures library was developed.

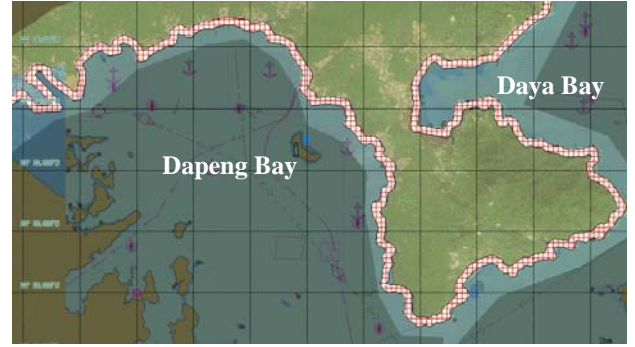


FIGURE I. SATELLITE-IMAGE-BASED SHORELINE VECTOR MAP

TABLE II. ATTRIBUTE DATA FORM OF A SINGLE SEGMENT OF SHORELINE

Field name	ID	Description	Location	Length
Meaning	a unique numeric code corresponding to a shoreline segment	Name of a shoreline segment	Text description of the geographical location of a shoreline segment	Length of the shoreline segment
Field name	Shoreline type	shelter condition	water function	onshore function
Meaning	Description about shoreline substrate, for instance, sand beach, riprap, mangrove etc.	Exposed, sheltered or half- sheltered	Functional description about waters around shoreline	Functional description about land around shoreline
Field name	Resource	ESI	SI	PI
Meaning	Other resource types, such as recreational area, natural reserve, and aquaculture area etc. except shoreline	Shoreline environmental sensitivity index	Sensitivity index	Priority index of protection

III. APPLICATION OF ESI IN OIL-SPILL EMERGENCY DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM

A. Oil-spill Shoreline Emergency Response Decision Process

Some of pollutants from oil-spill incidents at near-shore waters will be driven to the coastline under the action of current and wind. For such different types of substrates as rock,

man-made buildings, gravel, sand beach, mangrove and swamp, different measures and equipment are needed to clean up pollutants along the shoreline and in the near-shore waters. When and how pollutants reach the shoreline, as well as the range of pollution, are important in decision-making. The study provided decisions to emergently clean up spilled oil along the shoreline on the foundation of ESI database and the Marine Oil-spill Emergency Response Decision Support and Dispatch Command System, referring to Figure II for detailed decision-making process.

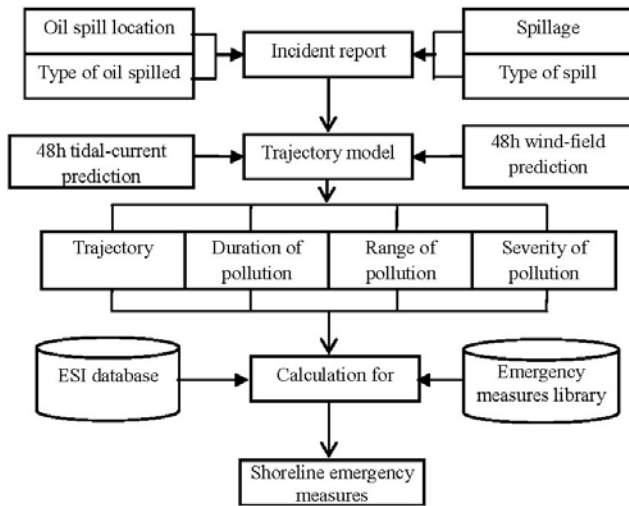


FIGURE II. OIL-SPILL SHORELINE EMERGENCY RESPONSE DECISION SUPPORT PROCESS

B. Case Study

The study assumes that a 100-ton oil-spill incident happened at the anchorage for dangerous goods in Shenzhen Dapeng Bay. See Table III for the incident scenario. The basic data for oil-spill drift and dispersion simulation forecast came from the joint wind-field and current field prediction established through the models FVCOM and WRF[7]. It is known from the result from the incident scenario trajectory forecast that after the oil spill incident happens, the spilled pollutants will be drifted and dispersed over the surface under the action of current and wind. It takes 11 hours for the pollutants to reach the shoreline after the incident occurs, and afterwards most pollutants remain absorbed to the shoreline, seeing the Figure III and Figure IV for the spilled oil drift path.

TABLE III. INCIDENT SCENARIO

Incident parameter		Oil-spill incident
Incident scenario	Duration of spill	1 hour
	Type of oil spilled	fuel oil
	Spillage	100t
	Location of spill	Anchorage for dangerous goods
Weather and sea condition	Sea-surface wind	48h wind-field prediction
	Current field	48h current-field prediction
Time length of forecast		24h

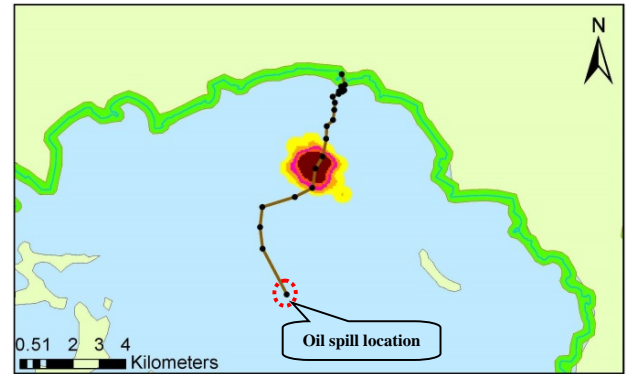


FIGURE III. OIL SPILL DRIFT PATH (6 HOURS AFTER THE INCIDENT)

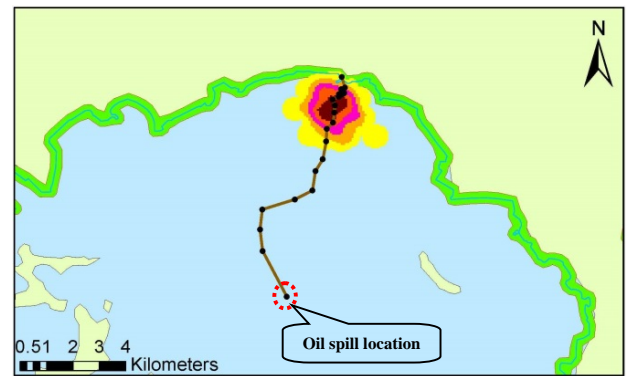


FIGURE IV. Oil spill drift path (11 hours after the incident)

According to the calculation by overlaying and coupling the drift path, the duration of pollution and range resulting from the oil-spill drift forecasting, with the shoreline sensitive resource map, that 11 segments of the shoreline may be possibly affected in total and the polluted shoreline is up to 4,625 m in length. ESIs for the shoreline that may be polluted include three types: 1B, 3A and 6B. Shorelines with ESI 1B refers to exposed solid man-made structures and recommended to clean up using the manual removal, pumping, high-pressure flushing etc.; Shorelines with ESI 3A are medium-sized sand beach, and recommended to clean up using manual removal, pumping, low-pressure flushing and dispersants etc.; Shoreline with ESI 6B are man-made riprap and recommended to clean up by manual removal, pumping and high-pressure flushing etc. Because the higher ESI means that the resource sensitivity is higher, it is recommended to remove pollutants on shorelines with ESI 6B in the first place.

IV. CONCLUSION AND OUTLOOK

The paper discussed the standard classification and development of ESI as well as its application at home and abroad; made a field investigation on Shenzhen Dapeng Bay and its peripheral shorelines, and collected information concerning sensitive resources; applied the Marine Oil-spill Emergency Response Decision Support and Dispatch Command System, on the basis of high-resolution satellite images, to divide the investigated shoreline into 321 segments and defined their attribute parameters needed for ESI.

In this paper, an oil-spill shoreline emergency response decision support process was developed and cases were studied, and functions of the Marine Oil-spill Emergency Response Decision Support and Dispatch Command System such as prediction & warning, sensitive resources and emergency resources management were applied to intelligently produce countermeasures for ESI-based shoreline sensitive resource emergency response.

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