



**ARCTIC
RESPONSE
TECHNOLOGY**
OIL SPILL PREPAREDNESS

JIP – FATE OF DISPERSED OIL UNDER ICE

Dr. CJ Beegle-Krause, SINTEF

Dr. Miles McPhee, McPhee Research Inc.

Dr. Harper Simmons, University of Alaska

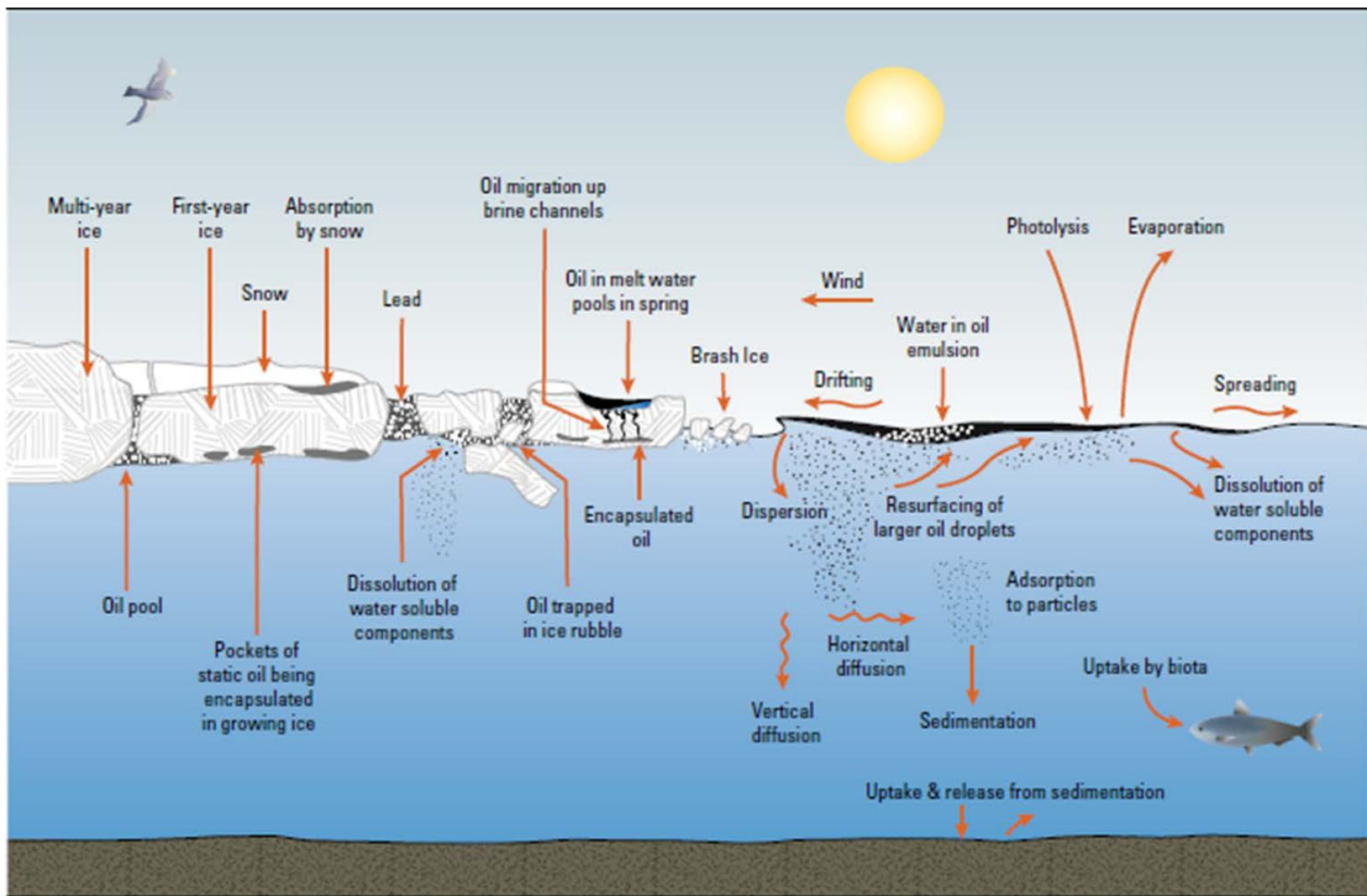
Ms. Ragnhild Lundmark Daae

Dr. Mark Reed

7 May 2014'

IOSC 2014, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, USA

OIL IN ICE – AFTER DALING 1990, MODIFIED IN NRC REPORT



COLLABORATION AMONG TEN COMPANIES

- International research programme
- Builds upon decades of R&D in arctic oil spill response
- Brings together experts across industry, academia and independent research centres
- Research integrity through technical review and public dissemination of results

Six areas of research:

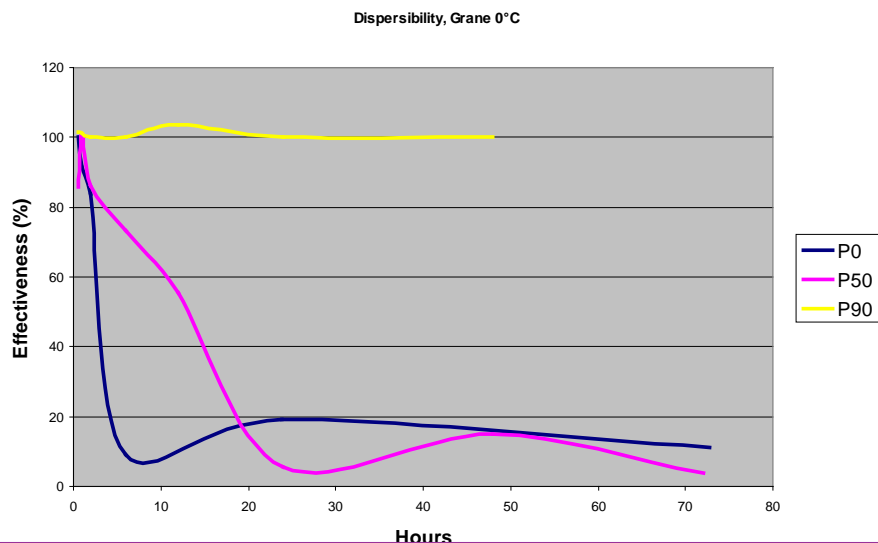
Dispersants
Environmental Effects
In Situ Burning (ISB)
Mechanical Recovery
Trajectory Modelling
Remote Sensing



www.arcticresponsetechnology.org

JIP 2009 ARCTIC RESPONSE TECHNOLOGES, USE OF DISPERSANTS

Weathering vs dispersibility

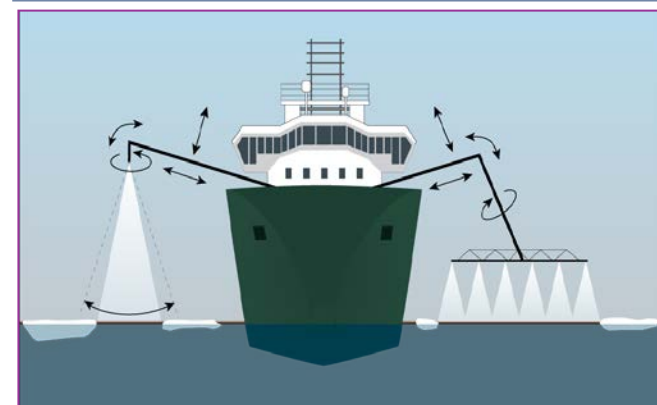


Will the oil be dispersible given enough energy?

A number of experiments show that the presence of ice will reduce the speed of the weathering process,

Presence of ice will also reduce the energy level from waves.

Application technology designed for open water is probably not the best for use in ice covered areas



ARCTIC RESPONSE TECHNOLOGY JOINT INDUSTRY PROGRAM (OGP) 2012-2015

Dispersants
Working
Group

Environmental
Effects
Working Group

Trajectory
Modeling
Working Group

Remote
Sensing
Working Group

Mechanical
Recovery
Working Group

In-Situ
Burning
Working
Group

Experimental
Field
Releases

Project 1:
Fate of
dispersed oil
under
dynamic drift
ice pack

Project 3:
Environment
al impacts of
Arctic spills
and their
response

Project 4:
Trajectory
modeling in
ice

Project 5: Oil
spill detection
and
monitoring in
low visibility
& ice

Project 6:
Mechanical
recovery in
ice infested
waters

Project 7:
State of
knowledge
ISB Arctic /
ice

Project 10:
Counter-
measure
verification
through
controlled
field releases
and
exercises

Project 8:
Aerial ignition
capability

Project 9:
Herders to
expand ISB
window

Project 2:
Dispersant
testing under
realistic field
conditions



ARCTIC RESPONSE TECHNOLOGY JIP: PROJECT 1

Fate of Dispersed Oil Under Ice

"The primary objective is to develop a detailed numerical model that predicts the potential for a dispersed oil plume to resurface and re-form a new slick under the ice. Ideally, dispersed oil plumes will remain in the water column indefinitely while biodegradation proceeds."

Phase I

- Literature Review

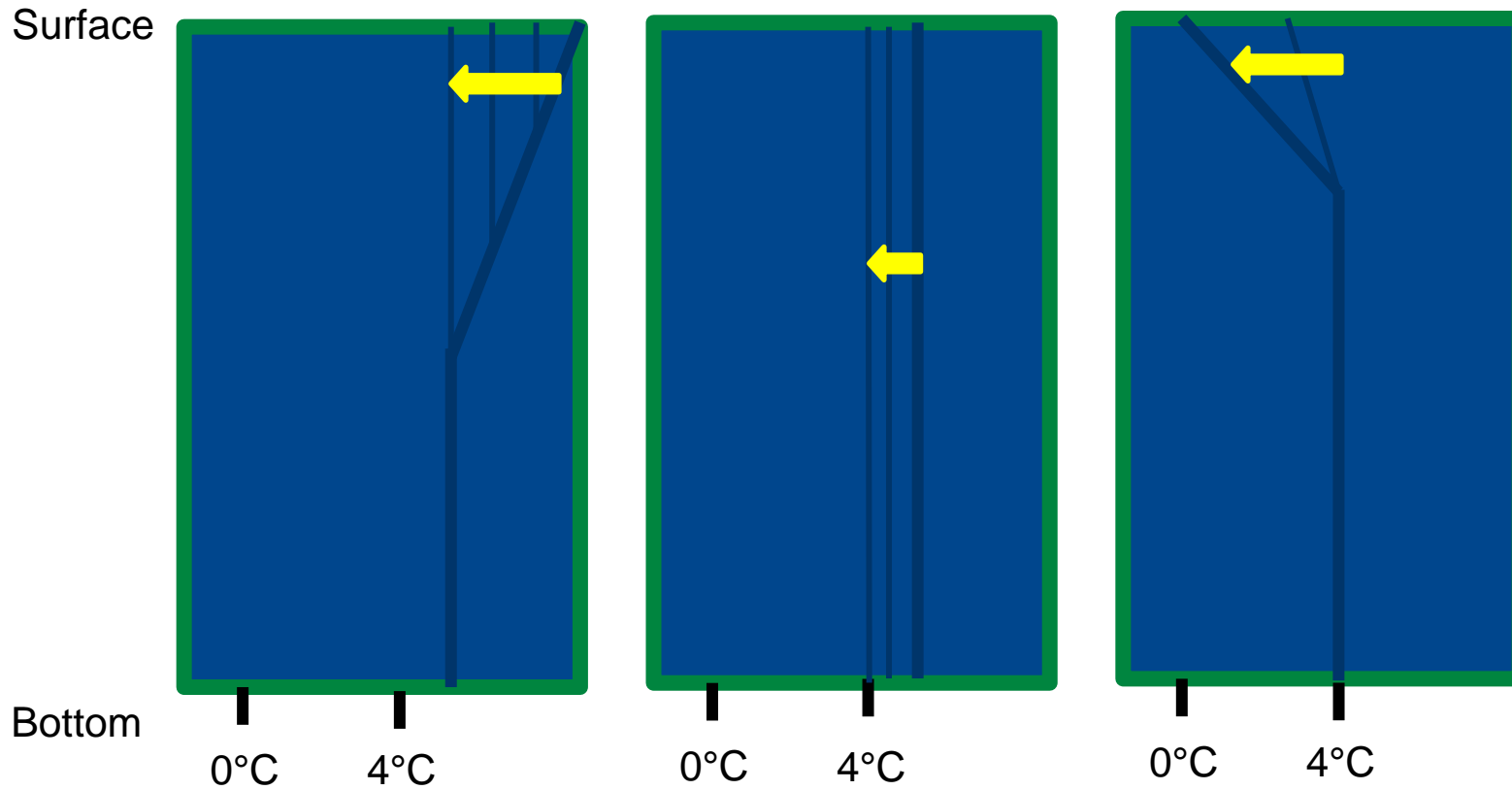
Phase II

- Designing and conducting a program to collect data on under-ice turbulence and currents in a low-energy, land-fast ice environment. First case will be quite water under land-fast ice as a minimum energy environment.
- Designing and conducting a program to conduct dye tracer studies in parallel with the data collection efforts defined above,
- Running the plume model using defined oil droplet sizes and oil densities and the turbulence/current data to predict the behavior of dispersed oil;
- Preparing a detailed report describing the findings of tasks in Phase 2.

DESCRIPTION OF ICE GROWTH PROCESS

Stage	Pancake cycle	Congelation Growth cycle
Young ice	Frazil ice Pancake ice rafting	Frazil ice Grease ice Nilas Finger rafting
First-year ice	Cementing and consolidation (ice floes and sheet ice) Rafting and ridging	Congelation ice (sheet ice) Rafting and ridging
Multi-year ice	Weathered from melt Ridging	Weathered from melt Ridging

FORMATION OF SEA ICE IN A FRESHWATER LAKE

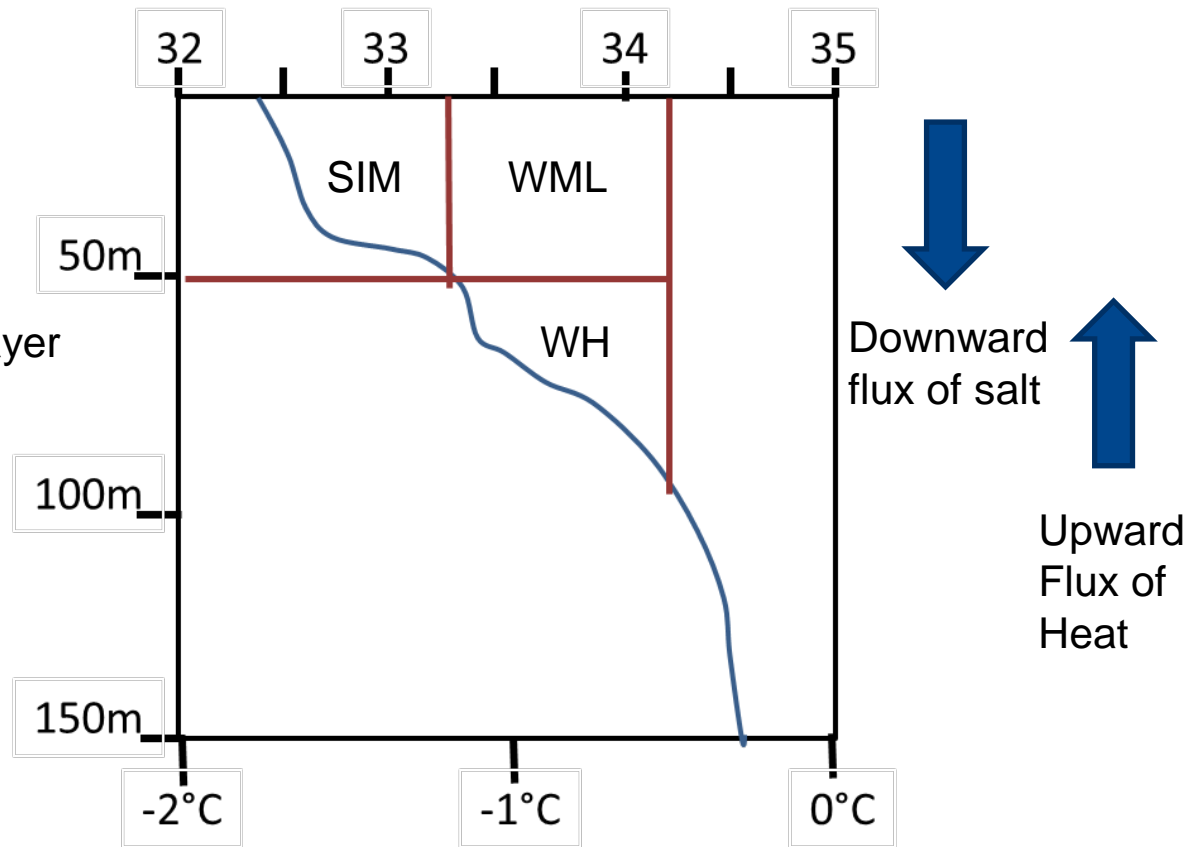


CHANGES IN ARCTIC SURFACE SALINITY DUE TO SEASONAL ICE FORMATION AND WIND MIXING

SIM – Seasonal Ice Melt

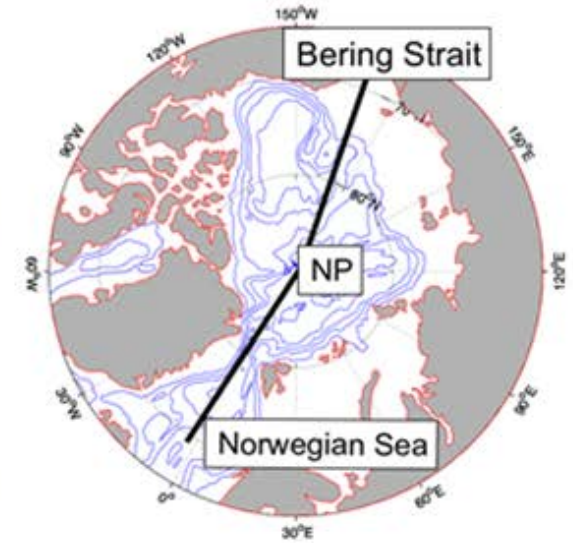
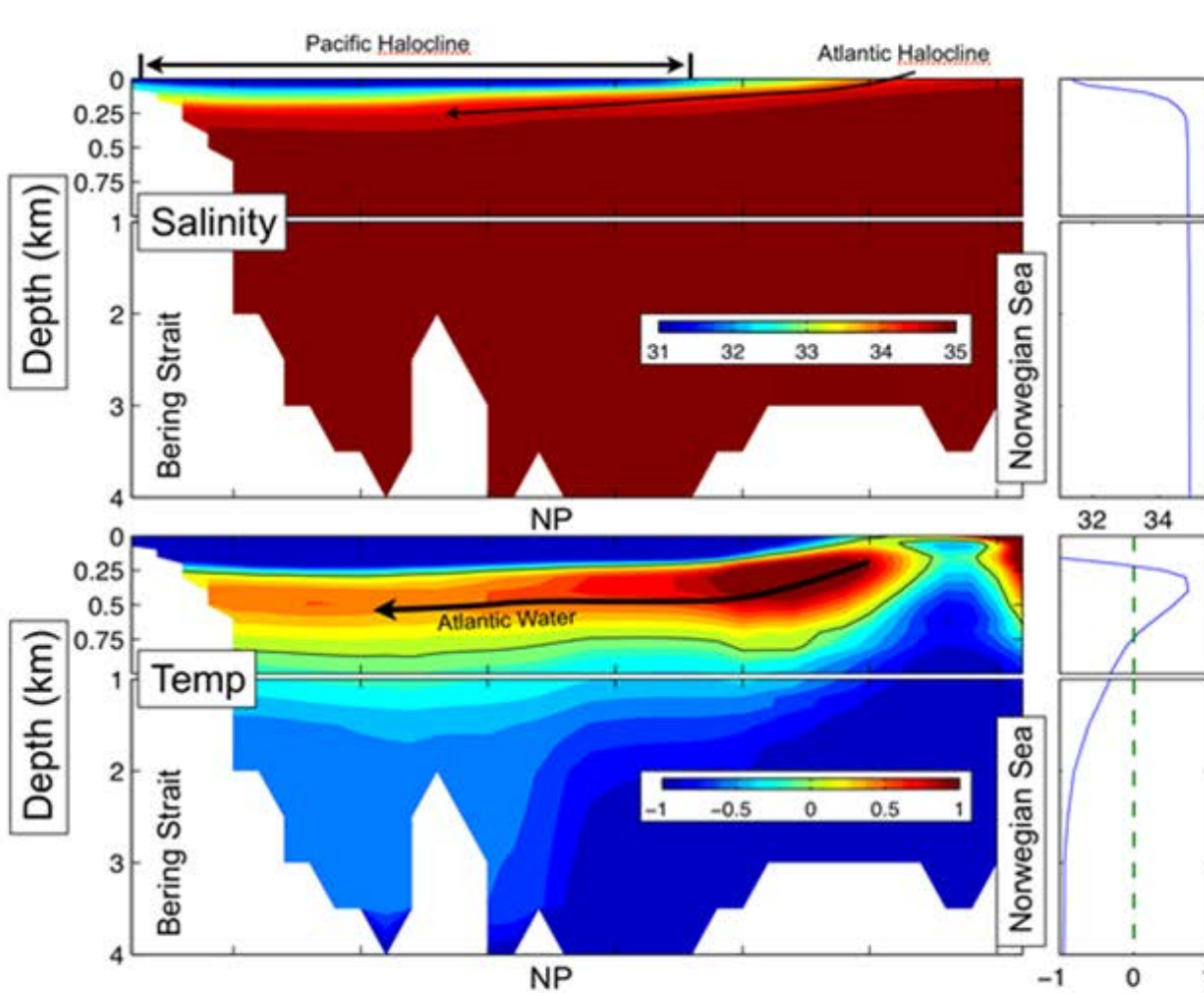
WML – Winter Surface Mixed Layer

WH – Winter Halocline



Rudels et al (1996)

WATER COLUMN STRUCTURE BETWEEN BERING STRAIT AND NORWEGIAN SEA



THANK YOU
QUESTIONS?

