

Sri Lanka

	At Sea		On Shore	
	<i>Pr</i>	<i>Re</i>	<i>Pr</i>	<i>Re</i>
Pr = preparedness, Re = response				
Governmental Level	X		X	X
Marine Environment Protection Authority			X	X
Disaster Management Center		X		
Sri Lanka Coast Guard		X		X
Sri Lanka Navy		X		X
Sri Lanka Ports Authority		X		
Ceylon Petroleum Corporation				X
Sri Lanka Army				X
Central Authorities				
Local Authorities				X

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN

TITLE: National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCOP)

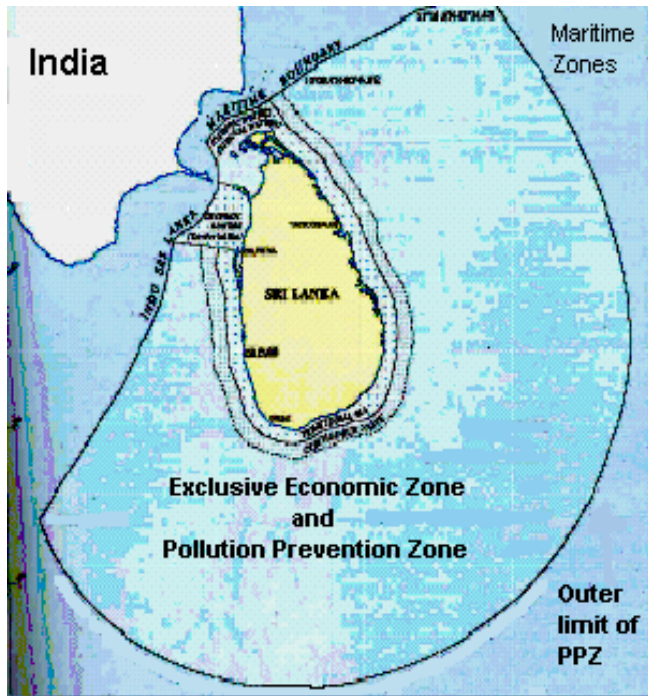
Prepared: Marine Environment Protection Authority

Became Effective (year): 2004

SCOPE

Geographical Coverage:

The NOSCOP applies to oil spills which cause or could cause damage to the environment covering coastal area and the sea. It applies to the waters, which are under the jurisdiction of Sri Lanka for pollution prevention purposes, including the EEZ or pollution zone and the territorial sea. 1.2.2 The area of response extends to high seas where the oil spill has the potential to harm Sri Lanka's interests like beaches, estuaries and other areas connected to the sea in terms of power of intervention, under the Intervention Convention of 1969.



Applicable to Pollution by: Oil (Hydrocarbon)

Levels of Emergency: Oil spill risks and the responses they require could be classified into three Tiers according to the size of the spills and the proximity to a response centre. Three levels of tiered responses are defined according to the following spill scenarios:

Tier I - up to 50 tones – a relatively small spill requiring local responses using local resources and own capabilities according to local “oil pollution emergency plan”, e.g.; bunkering operations; ship transfer.

Certain specified locations and associated management institutions such as Ports, harbour terminals, repair yards of ships, dry docks, off shore installations dealing with oil, pipe lines or any other apparatus used for transferring oil to, or from a ship to have their own Oil Spill Contingency Plans (OSCO) capable of handling oil spillage (Tier I) arising from causes most proximate to that institution. Each such contingency plan must be consistent in strategy with that of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan

The Combat Agency

(Potential polluters) will generally be able to respond to and clean up a spill utilizing local resources. In cases where additional resources are required these will generally be available from the local port authority, or by utilizing National Plan resources in the region or from adjacent industry operators under mutual aid arrangements.

Tier II: between 50-100 tones – a medium spill that requires implementation of the national oil spill contingency plan. This operates with local and additional external resources area plans or industry mutual help plans pooled resources. Spill is to consist of a larger volume of oil that may occur in the vicinity of a response centre or smaller spills at distant locations for which resources from several sources may be required; for

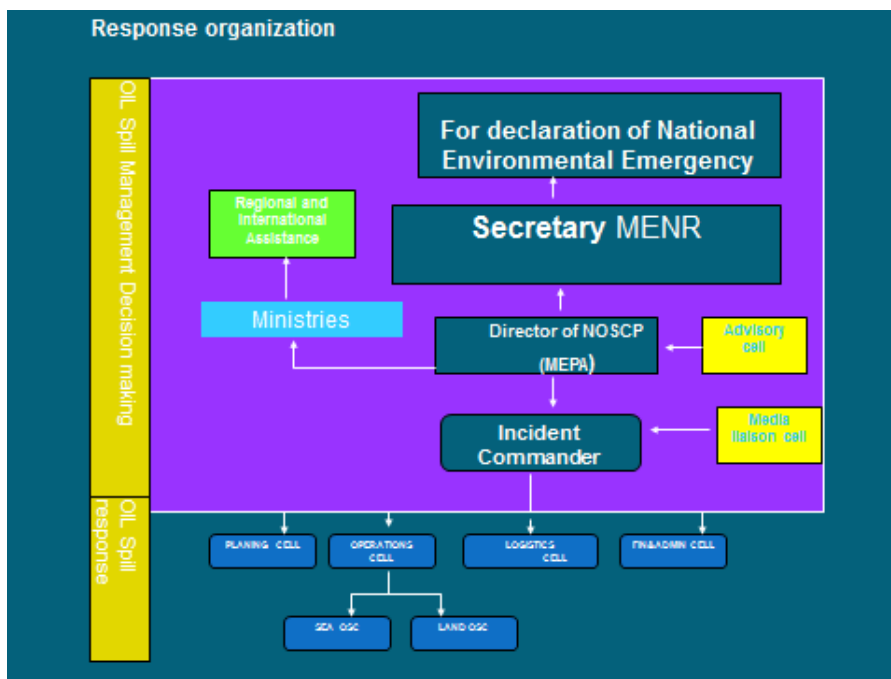
instance industry and governmental resources.

Tier III - above 100 tones – a large spill requiring international assistance. This includes spills of national interest for which a national contingency plan with international cooperation will be required. Tier III response is dimensioned for large tanker accidents or offshore blowouts where arrangements will usually call for the entire oil spill response resources in a nation and extending it for international assistance. The response plan for such a spill will usually be part of the National Emergency Response Plan

RESPONSIBILITIES

According to administrative division (geographically)

Marine Environment Protection Authority is responsible for implementation of the Plan as when necessary with the help of other agencies. MEPA as the Lead Agency should formulate and implement the plan in the event of oil spills with support of other agencies in the event of oil spill in Exclusive economic Zone of Sri Lanka.



The above chart indicates the oil spill response organization. Accordingly if any major (Tier II, or III level) oil spill occurs in Sri Lankan waters, Director NOSOP (MEPA) will appoint Incident commander to take necessary action to response oil spill. The Incident Management Team will be gathered to the Operation room to assist the Incident Commander to prepare Incident Action Plan. There are two On scene commanders to give commander to offshore oil spill combat teams and onshore oil spill combat teams. There will be a team leaders in all combat team to lead the team.

The combat team in offshore areas to be comprised by officers in following agencies

Sri Lanka Navy

Sri Lanka Coast Guard

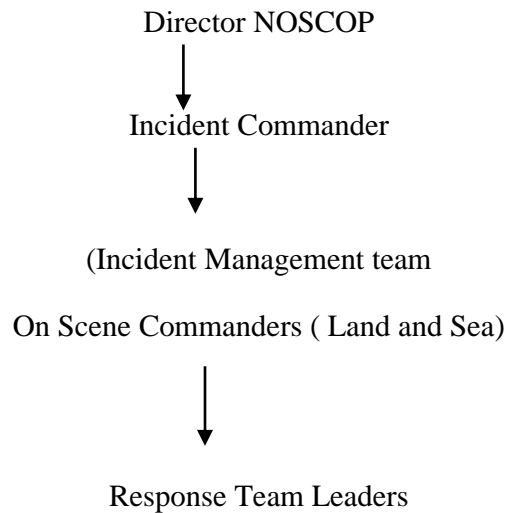
Sri Lanka Ports Authority

Ceylon Petroleum Cooperation and Ceylon Petroleum Storage Terminal Limited.

And Oil companies

According to administrative hierarchy (decision-making)

General Manager of MEPA is the Director of NOS COP. In the event of oil spill he will nominate Incident Commander. Incident commander is responsible for manage overall response.



RELATION TO OTHER CONTINGENCY PLANS

REPOSENSE STRATEGY:

Response operations shall take place as close to the source of the spill as possible. • Mechanical methods have first priority. Chemical methods can be used if NEBA (Net Environment Benefit Analysis) shows that use of dispersants is reducing the overall environmental impact. • Enhanced capabilities for oil recovery from shorelines. There are five main strategies that are currently used to clean up oil spills in water. In many spill situations spill responders employ more than one strategy in different locations or in different phases of the cleanup operation. Selection oil spill response strategies depend on several factors. Therefore, response strategies should be selected after evaluation of all these factors. Details of strategy for oil spill combat operations are given in annex vii of the NOS COP

USE OF DISPERSANTS (Policy): Dispersant can be used after carrying out NEBA, the comprehensive dispersant usage policy will be introduced shortly

SENSITIVE AREAS:

Sensitive areas has been identified and map of sensitive areas has been incorporated to NOS COP. Sensitive environment index 1- 10 has formulated to priorities environment sensitive areas.