Danube Delta Project
for
improving hazard and crisis management in and between Moldova, Ukraine and Romani

Principles on oil spill exercise program
The goal of an incident exercise program is:

• To assess the plan, the equipment and the capability of the response team
• To test the national organization in charge of managing oil spill response
• To test the regional cooperation between countries
• To improve, with proper feedback, the different systems
Exercise categories

• Different categories = different level of a plan to be exercised

• Increase the level of difficulty gradually
  Keep your team motivated

• Prepare a real exercise, not a demonstration
Exercise categories

- Notification exercise
- Equipment deployment exercise
- Tabletop exercise
- Full scale exercise
Notification exercise:

- Test the procedures to alert and call out the response teams
- Test communication system
- Check availability of personnel
- Assess the ability to transmit information quickly and accurately

Duration: 1 or 2 hours

Simple level of organization
Equipment deployment exercise

- Test the capability of a local team to respond to a Tier 1 or 2 type spill
- Provide experience of local conditions and of spill scenarios
- Enhance individual skills and teamwork

Duration: 4 to 8 hours

logistic ?
Simple to medium level of organization
Table top exercise

it consists in proposing an incident scenario and inputs to a response team who will simulate the response
- do not involve the mobilization of equipment or personnel
Focus on :
- the role and action of the individuals
- the interactions between the various parties
- the development of information and response strategies
Duration: 6 to 8 hours
Availability of personal?
Medium to high level of organization
Full scale exercise include the participation of All the parties:
- the incident management team
- the field operations teams + the response equipment
- and international representatives (tank owners, insurances, experts....)

Duration: 10 to 12 hours
High level of organization (on site mobilization of different organizations and the response equipment)
General objectives of a Table top/full scale exercise?

Will focus specially on the test of:

- The structure of the national organization in charge of accidental pollution response: **who commands who?**

- The management of the incident and of the national incident response team: **Who does what?** Identified position and task, Flow chart. Organization and running of the incident team

- The national accidental pollution response plan: **how?** Definition of a strategy

- The communication procedures with all the stakeholders

- The national incident command post, facilities and equipment: communication, maps, tools, computers....
ICS in Tier 3: one national level

Strategic committee
responsible of the overall management of the incident

Incident Commander
Planning, Operations, Logistic, Finance

Incident scene
On-Scene Commander, OSC, and On-Scene Response team
(staging area manager, safety officer, assistant, etc.)

On Site operations
Task leader 1, Task leader 2, Task leader 3, Task leader 4
### Example of roles in Incident Command team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planning</th>
<th>Operations</th>
<th>Logistics</th>
<th>Finances</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>In charge:</strong> ?</td>
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<td>Disposal Plans: ?</td>
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<td>- External assistance management : ?</td>
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<td>-Waste management planning: ?</td>
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<td>Salvage / Wreck management: ?</td>
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<td>Environmental monitoring (sampling) &amp; post monitoring: M ?</td>
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How to organize an exercise?

Exercise planning consists of 4 separate activities:

- Design
- Develop
- Conduct
- Review
Design phase

- Appoint the exercise coordinator: responsibility of the exercise
- Set objectives: primary and secondary
- Determinate exercise scope: number of participants, location, duration...
- Establish exercise plan: set the date, availability of personnel, mobilization, day 1, 2, 3...
- Obtain management approval: support of the hierarchy, validations of the cost...
Development phase

- Establish coordination
- Develop a detailed scenario: timeline, simulated parameters: type and volume of oil, impact, weather, sea conditions...
- Finalize plans: facilities, services, equipment, communications, meals, accommodations, transport
- Identification of “role-players” (I.E persons that will simulate external organizations, ministries, industries, etc. During the exercise
- Create a media relations team: objectives ?, how communicate ?, when ?
Conducting the exercise

- Initiate play: phone call? Fax? Captain? Port....
- Briefing participants: category, scope and objectives of the exercise
- Maintaining the exercise: prepare sufficient inputs to drive the exercise to termination
- Evaluating activities: designate 1 or 2 persons in charge of the evaluation (exercise controller)
- Terminating play: not at prescribed time, objectives achieved?
Review phase

• Collect data: feed back from all the participants
  2 stages:  - just after the end of the exercise
            - more formal session: structured report

• Analyze events: performance and effectiveness of all the parties?
  shortcomings, gaps?

• Report findings and recommendations

• Plan improvements : modification of the plan? More training?
  more equipment?
Conclusion

- Various type of exercise for each level (local, national and international)

- Exercises permit to test the general incident organization

- Analysis of shortcomings and gaps will assist the country to improve their organization, procedures and general level of preparedness

- “it is better to make mistakes during an exercise than during a real pollution”
Thank you for your attention.