

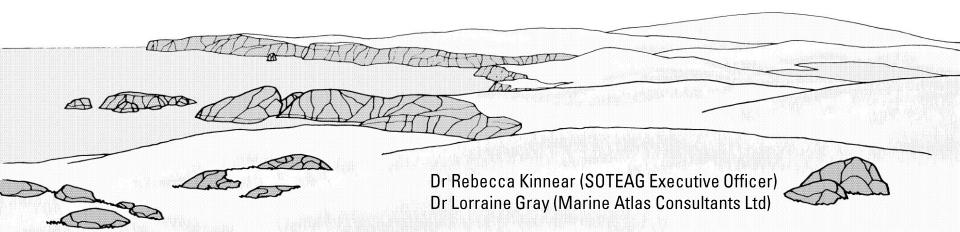
SOTEAG

SHETLAND OIL TERMINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY GROUP





PREMIAM conference June 2016







SOTEAG's role is relevant and essential to:

- Preserve Shetlands natural heritage.
- Share the many years experience of environmentally responsible industrial activity in a sensitive environmental setting.

SOTEAG will provide early warning of environmental change and advise on remedial action, where appropriate, which if neglected, could lead to unacceptable environmental consequences.

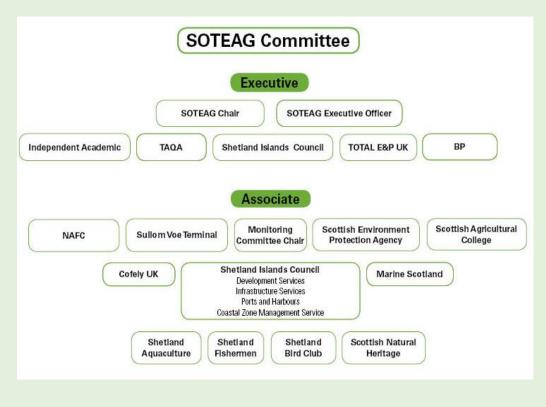






SOTEAG has monitored the environment around Shetland's Sullom Voe Oil Terminal and Port for more then 3 decades.

- Integrity is assured by the selection of:
 - an independent Chairperson
 & Executive Officer
 - a diverse membership drawn from academia, the oil industry, central and local government, government statutory agencies, indigenous industries and environmental NGO's.
 - The number of Oil Industry Reps and Shetland Island Councillors are always balanced.







Core environmental monitoring programme

The monitoring committee is based on the expertise of the person, not the institution to which they are affiliated.

Monitoring Programme	Frequency
Marine chemistry and macrobenthos (1978)	Biennial (even years)
Rocky shore (1974)	Annual
Dog whelks (1991)	Every three years
Seabirds (1978)	Annual

Designed to detect and measure both chronic and acute change in the surrounding environment.

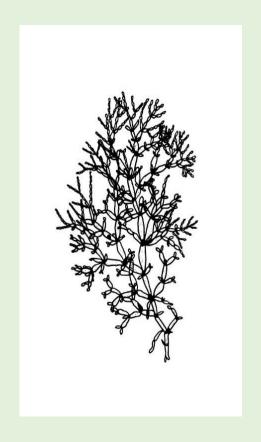
It provides an up to date and accurate baseline should a spill occur.

SOTEAG is contributing to the 2015-2018 National Seabird Census with RSPB, JNCC and SNH etc.

The monitoring programme is reviewed by independent reviewers annually.







SOTEAG data is one of a kind; over 30 years of almost continuous environmental data for rocky shores, seabirds and marine chemistry/macrobenthos.

Reports for the last three years can be obtained through the SOTEAG website.

All SOTEAG data is being collated and is due to be deposited in nationally recognised/managed data archives.

Data will conform to MEDIN data standards (marine environmental data and information network).





Wildlife Response Co-ordinating Committee

Established 1990 and tested thoroughly by Braer (1993) Oil Spill.

The WRCC have a contingency in place to enable them to act quickly and efficiently, carrying out the collection, cleaning and rehabilitation of oiled wildlife.



A desktop exercise was carried out last year to test the procedures in place should a spill occur.

It was very useful and highlighted a number of areas that needed to be improved – however it was also a good opportunity to test the oil spill response maps.



Members

- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds*
- Scottish Environment Protection Agency*
- Scottish Natural Heritage*
- Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals*
- Marine Scotland*
- Hillswick Wildlife Sanctuary
- Shetland Islands Council
- Shetland Biological Records Centre
- Sullom Voe Terminal * Local representatives of national organisations





Marine Atlas commissioned by SOTEAG to create oil spill response maps.

- Working Group made up of local and national oil spill responders
- Huge involvement of key stakeholders in the process.
- Local Data Providers heavily involved.

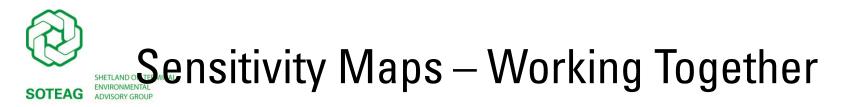
The Sullom Voe maps went online August 2014. Updated oil spill response maps for Sullom Voe and Yell Sound have been created for inclusion in the Sullom Voe Harbour Oil Spill Plan and the Shetland Marine Pollution Contingency Plan.

The maps identify areas that are environmentally sensitive in the event of an oil spill and can be used to advise how to protect these areas.

The maps provide an effective visualisation of a wide array of data available.

The maps are available through the SOTEAG website as layerable pdf's, GIS, and google earth files.

The Shetland wide oil spill sensitivities maps are nearing completion and should be ready for circulation in July.



High quality tactical, strategic and operational maps tailored by the oil spill responders:

- Available in GIS, Google Earth and layerable PDF oil spill responders **prefer Google Earth**
- Benefited from previous exemplar work (Shetland Marine Atlas and SOTEAG) - established fora and quality baseline data
- A Working Group, Local Data Providers Group, and a Specialist Group were established (MEDIN compliant)



SHORELINE RANKING

Google Earth

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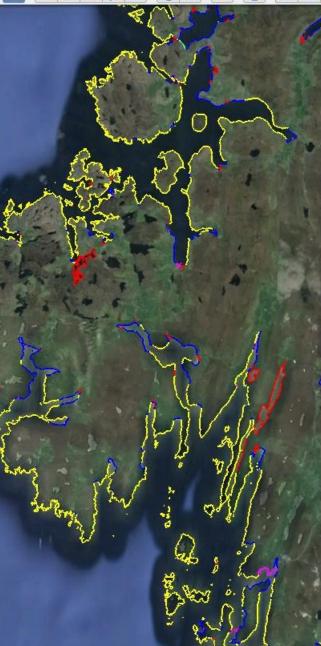
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My Places

Shetland.kmz

- Shetland
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- **Temporary Places**



Coastal Protection and Clean-Up

Data © SOTEAG copyright (2016).

Saltmarsh; lagoon (houb); sand dune; mudflat; spit (ayre); rare plants; wildfowi / wader ground

Sensitive areas.

Avoid oil entry.

Leave alone where possible.

Gross contamination to be removed by hand tools.

Generally of high biological interest.

Physical disturbance or dispersant application may be damaging.

Oil should be prevented from entering these areas.

Recovery rate is slow.

Protective measures:

- 1. Containment and recovery using booms.
- 2. Direct to less sensitive shore to avoid wide-spread contamination.

Preferred clean-up option:

- 1. Containment and recovery using booms.
- 2. Natural cleansing.

Possible clean-up option:

- 1. Manual beach cleaning.
- 2. Sorption methods.
- 3. Low pressure sea water flushing.
- 4. Removal of oiled vegetation.

Exposed coastline; Cliffs.

Largely self-cleaning due to high energy wave exposure.

Access generally difficult.

Safety considerations are essential.

Recovery rate is moderate to fast.

SHORELINE RANKING

Source	SOTEAG. Contains BGS and Ordnance Survey data
Copyright	SOTEAG / DEFRA / Ordnance Survey
Notes	Bay dunes, rare habitat
Feature	Local Conservation Site
Ranking	Sensitive
BGS_Sediment	BOULDERS/LOOSE ROCK

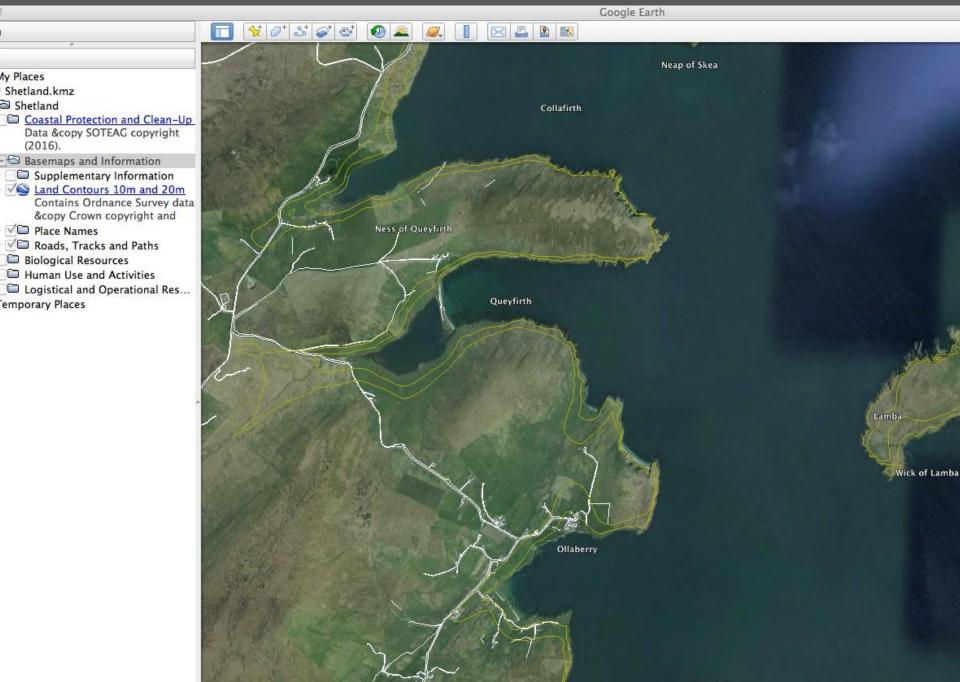
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BASEMAPS



BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES - SEABIRDS

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Places Shetland.kmz Shetland Coastal Protection and Clean-Up Priorities Data © SOTEAG copyright (2016). Basemaps and Information Biological Resources Conservation Designated Area Birds Note before use: Birds Black Guillemot Notes on Black Guillemot and their Vulnerability to Oil Pollution Birds Apr - Mid-July Note on Main Breeding Bird Species and their Vulnerability to Oil Pollutior Birds Mid-July - Sept Data © SOTEAG copyright (2013). Birds Oct - Mar Notes on Wintering Bird Species and their Vulnerability to Oil Pollution Birds Waders (All Year) Sea Mammals Note before use: Seabed Habitats Note before use: Human Use and Activities Logistical and Operational Resources Boat Access Data originally from Shetland Islands' Marine Spatial Plan (© NAFC Marine Devential for Enhanced Collection Out of bounds to volunteers Sixed Spur Boom Sites mporary Places

SOURCE	Mapped by SOTEAG using recent SOTEAG survey data (where available). Where recent survey data was not available, Seabird 2000 data was used.	
COPYRIGHT	SOTEAG / Seabird 2000 Partners.	
MAP	35	
COASTAL_SECTION	Hoo Stack & N & S Isles of Gletness	
SURVEY_DETAIL	Breeding (Apr - Mid-July): moderate numbers of Black Guillemots at Hoo Stack (25 adults; 2016) and Isles of Gletness (31 adults; 2016).	
ADDITIONAL_SURVEY_DETAIL		

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Image © 2016 DigitalGlobe
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SEABIRD CAVEATS



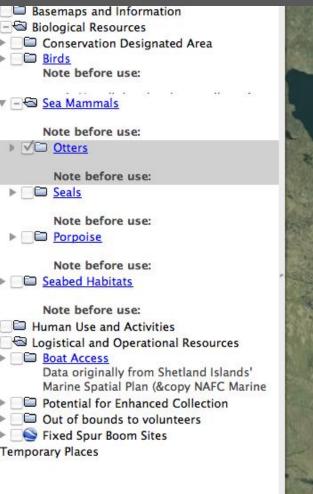
Note before use:

 Not all data has been collected systematically and all areas have not been surveyed so there will be an observer bias.

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- Seabirds breeding elsewhere in Shetland can use areas as flyways, and can feed there.
- 3. This data was created in 2016 and has not been updated since.
- For further bird-specific detail on oil sensitivity, click on blue map titles.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES - OTTERS



Source	Conroy, JWH & Kruuk, H. (1996). Collation of existing and new survey information for otters: North Shetland (RASD Ref RASD/094/96 N2K)
Copyright	SOTEAG / Conroy & Kruuk (1996).
Notes	Otters were mapped from this report showing key coastal areas and these were extended out to the 10m contour.
holts	12
site	dragon ness
total_individuals	8
ShetlandPopn%	1

840 m

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Image © 2016 Getmapping plc Image © 2016 DigitalGlobe

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Genny Gifford

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Calla

Deter F/A

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES - SEALS

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Seals

Note before use:

- Not all data has been collected systematically and all areas have not been surveyed so there will be an observer bias.
- Seals occur everywhere along the coast of Shetland, these sites represent particularly important areas (either designated or selected by local wildlife experts).

Image © 2016 Getmapping plc

Image © 2016 DigitalGlobe Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

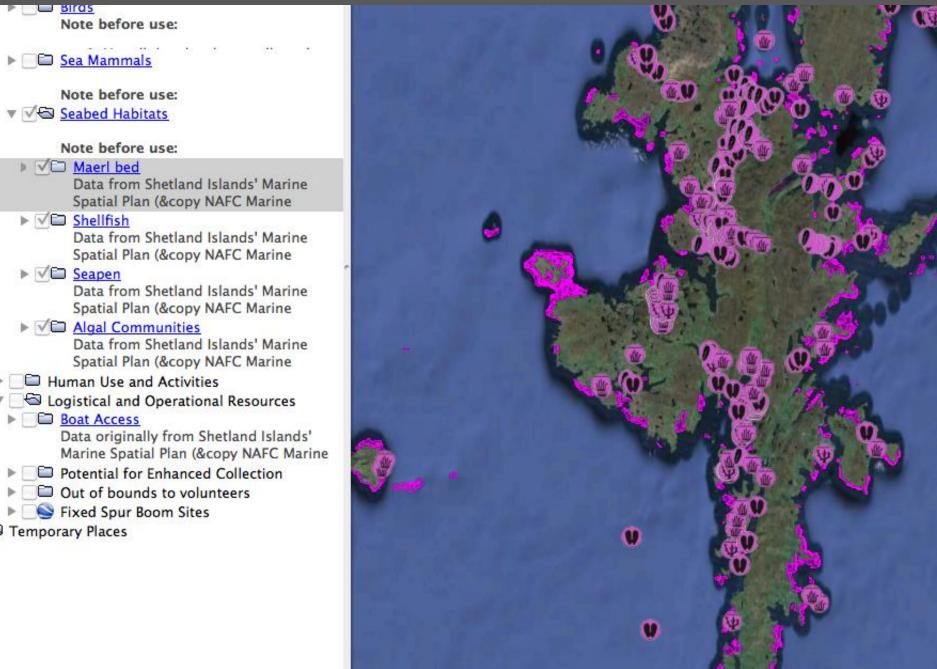
15.1 km

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES - PORPOISE

Source	SOTEAG	
Copyright	SOTEAG	
Notes	Mapped with local experts using sightings data as baseline.	
Feature	Porpoise feeding area	
Ranking	High Density	

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BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES - SEABED HABITATS



SEABED HABITAT INTERACTIONS

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17. All Year.

12

5 - 6

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15 - 16

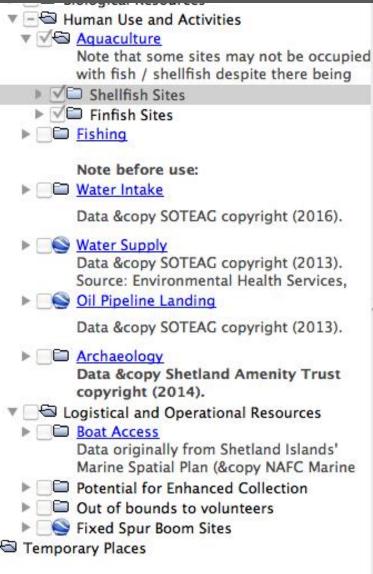
Horse Mussel Beds are present at Calna Taing (south of the fixed boom site) and oil collected within the boom should be cleaned up immediately to prevent sinking to the seabed.

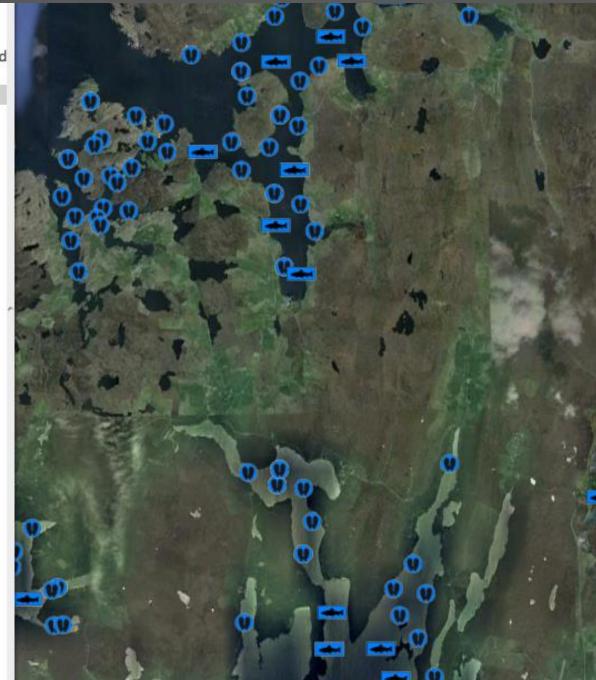
18. All Year.

A small saltmarsh covering 250m² lies at the southern end of Otter Loch formed where the Otter burn enters Sullom Voe at Houbs Ayre.

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HUMAN USE AND ACTIVITIES - AQUACULTURE





AQUACULTURE DETAIL

Owner	Cribba Sound Ltd
Contact	Lindsay Angus
Detail	01806 533345
Site_ref	2
Species	Mussels
Area_Name	Vementry
Location	Cribba Sound
WL_ID	2002/100/VS
Longitude	-1.453783
Latitude	60.318996

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HUMAN USE AND ACTIVITIES - FISHERIES

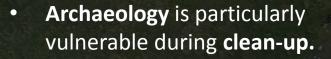


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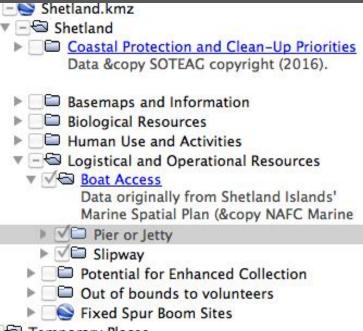


IMPACTS ON OTHER HUMAN USE ASSETS

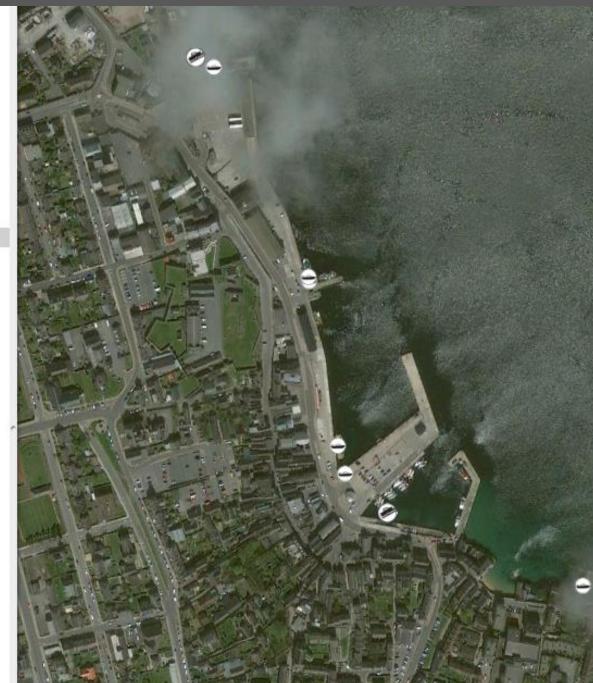


- Industries that rely on seawater for operations e.g. power station & proposed gas plant intakes.
- A number of houses have vulnerable **Private Water Supplies**.

LOGISTICAL AND OPERATIONAL RESOURCES – PIERS AND SLIPWAYS







LOGISTICAL AND OPERATIONAL RESOURCES – ENHANCED COLLECTION

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Collection Beach - Easy Access

Collection Beach - Sensitive

Collection Beach - Difficult Access.kmz

Out of bounds to volunteers

Fixed Spur Boom Sites

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SOTEAG Source SOTEAG Copyright Feature Name St Ninians Feature Sand dune, tourism Feature Classification Sensitive

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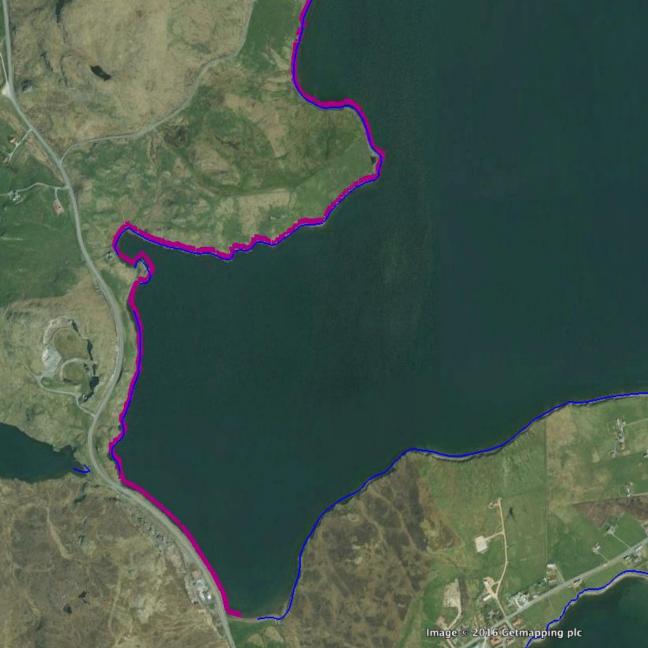
Image © 2016 DigitalGlobe Image © 2016 Getmapping plc

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LOGISTICAL AND OPERATIONAL RESOURCES – OUT OF BOUNDS

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SOTEAG – 39 YEARS OF IMPACT MITIGATION

Comprehensive contingency planning, **consisting of:**

- Pre-agreed clean up techniques and strategy;
- Identification of key sensitivities;
- Incorporating past spill experience;
- Regular exercises and training.









Thank You Any questions?

