

# EPPR Working Group Meeting

Final report



Keflavik, Iceland  
June 13 - 14, 2012

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## **1 Call meeting to order**

The EPPR annual meeting was hosted by Iceland in Keflavik June 13 and 14, 2012. The meeting was held back to back with the EPPR Recommended Practices in the Prevention of Marine Oil Pollution (RP3) workshop. Because of the related content of PAME's "Health, Safety and Environment" (HSE) project and the "Recommended Practices in the Prevention of Marine Oil Pollution" (RP3) project, both Working Groups organized workshops in Keflavik in order to conduct joint sessions within each workshop.

EPPR Chair Ole Kristian Bjerkemo called the meeting to order.

## **2 Welcome by Icelandic Hosts**

Kristján Geirsson, Head of Delegation (HoD) for Iceland and Head of Environment Agency of Iceland, welcomed everyone to Iceland. He informed the meeting about new developments in Iceland related to EPPR's portfolio, discussed some points about EPPR's work and the Icelandic contribution to the Working Group in the future.

### **2.1 Introductions**

Delegation members from Canada, Denmark/Greenland, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, United States, other AC working groups and Observers introduced themselves to the group. Please see Annex 1 for the list of participants.

### **2.2 Approval of Agenda**

The EPPR Chair requested some amendments to the Agenda of the meeting. The meeting participants accepted the amended Agenda. Please see Annex 2 for the timed agenda.

EPPR Chair also asked the HoD's to develop proposals for venue of the next EPPR meeting.

## **3 Outcomes from the 2012 Deputy Ministers meeting in Stockholm and other Arctic Council fora**

EPPR Chair gave an overview of the outcome of the relevant Arctic Council meetings attended since the last EPPR meeting.

The Deputy Ministers meeting was held in Stockholm in May 2012. Highlights from the meeting were:

1. Preparation for the Kiruna statement (2013 Ministerial meeting)
2. Adoption of Communication Strategy for Arctic Council
3. Adoption of the project “Adaptation Actions for a Changing Arctic”
4. Final adoption of documents to establish the standing Arctic Council secretariat
5. Report from the Task Force on Marine Oil Pollution Preparedness and Response

EPPR’s follow up activities of the Deputy Ministers meeting is reflected in this report.

Directly after the Deputy Ministers meeting, a Working Group chairs meeting was held. In this meeting, further details about the Communication Strategy and the adoption of the project Adaption Actions for a Changing Arctic were discussed.

The EPPR Chair and EPPR Executive Secretary also participated in the SAO meeting held in Luleå in November 2011. In addition, the EPPR Chair attended the Task Force (TF) meeting on Marine Oil Pollution Preparedness and Response in Alaska in March 2012. In this meeting, the TF requested EPPR to develop operational guidelines to support the agreement. The EPPR Chair agreed for EPPR to support the Task Force in this effort. The mandate to EPPR on this issue was approved by the Senior Arctic Officials (SAOs) in the SAO meeting in Stockholm in March 2012, in which the EPPR Chair participated.

### **3.1 Arctic Council Project “Adaptation Actions for a Changing Arctic” (EPPR Chair)**

The Adaptation Actions for a Changing Arctic (AACCA) project was identified in the Nuuk Ministerial Declaration 2011. An important basis for the project was a scoping workshop in Oslo which resulted in a draft proposal submitted to the fall 2011 SAO meeting. Based on the decision in the SAO meeting, the project plan, output etc. has been further developed.

There are a lot of examples of changes in the Arctic including sea-ice loss, increases in tourism, increased pressures on living and non-living resources, increased stresses on indigenous populations, and increased threats to the Arctic biodiversity.

The main objectives for the project are to compile reports and studies conducted

over the last 10 years, highlighting Key Findings and Recommendations. The project will focus on what has been done and define focus for future Arctic Council activities.

The AACA was adopted by the Arctic Council Deputy Ministers meeting in May 2012.

There is quite a tight timeline. The final report is to be delivered to the SAOs in January 2013 and finally to the Ministers in Kiruna in May 2013.

### **Conclusions:**

**The document EPPR wrote regarding relevant reports that was submitted to the Task Force in 2011 will be circulated to the HoD's for review and updating. The updated report will be submitted to the AACA Steering Committee. The secretariat will clarify whether National reports should be included and inform the HoD's accordingly.**

### **3.2 Arctic Council Communication Strategy – EPPR's Strategic Plan of Action**

Norway presented a discussion document which included a proposal for updating EPPR's Strategic Plan and to implement the Arctic Council Communication Strategy in the Strategic Plan.

EPPR's updated Strategic Plan was approved by the SAOs in April 2010. The plan is a tool by which EPPR evaluates its mission and focus and is used in the consideration of new projects. The plan is intended to be a fairly high level document describing overarching goals and is supplemented by the detailed work plan that is updated after each Working Group meeting. In accordance with EPPR's rules of procedure, the Strategic Plan was approved by the SAOs. It is stated in the Strategic Plan (SP) that it should be updated regularly.

In the Arctic Council Deputy Ministers meeting, the Arctic Council Communication Strategy was approved. It is stated that the Working Groups should implement the AC Communication Strategy and develop Communication Plans. While it is not stated that EPPR must develop a separate Communication Plan, EPPR must address the different communication topics which are relevant for EPPR.

### **Conclusions:**

**EPPR decided to update its Strategic Plan of Action. The US will lead the process in co-operation with Canada and the secretariat.**

**The communication plan will be a separate document. The secretariat will prepare a draft for review by EPPR.**

## **4 The Nuuk Ministerial Mandates**

### **4.1 Recommended Practices for Arctic Oil Spill Prevention Project (RP3)**

The RP3 project is co-chaired by Michel Chenier from Canada and Ole Kristian Bjerkemo of Norway. Mr. Chenier gave a presentation on the project that included an update from the RP3 workshop, information on the project background, the current status and the proposed way forward. To prepare EPPR on the status of the RP3 project, the co-chair had also prepared an information document which was submitted to the participants prior to the meeting.

The workshop held June 11-12 in Keflavik successfully brought together experts to discuss the draft RP3 report, develop new information, and chart a path forward. The workshop enjoyed broad participation from all Arctic Council member states different authorities, industry and observers.

The objective of the workshop was to identify and develop information in the four major topical areas for the RP3 project: Oil and Gas, Land-based activities, Arctic shipping and Maritime Surveillance. As an important basis for the discussions, a draft report prepared by the contracted consultant DnV, was circulated prior to the workshop. The report will be revised based on the results from the workshop and circulated for further comments. The 3rd.draft report will be submitted to EPPR for review at the end of August 2012.

The output from the RP3 Workshop was an important issue for the EPPR meeting. Based on the discussion on the results of the workshop, EPPR discussed the way forward and how the final report should be developed. It was proposed to issue two products: a thorough technical report and a shorter high level overview document of perhaps 10-12 pages containing recommendations for the Ministerial meeting. EPPR will discuss the final draft report in the fall meeting.

#### **Conclusions:**

**The joint workshop with PAME provided useful input to the Project.**

**The project plan will be updated by the co-leads of the RP3 project and submitted to the HoD's for comment.**



**EPPR decided that the report to the Ministerial should be a short “High level” report with recommendations.**

**The full report will be a technical report from EPPR.  
The way content of the high level report as well as potential recommendations will be discussed in conference call between HoD’s.**

**Note: The conference call will be held September 11<sup>th</sup>**

#### **4.2 Development of Operational Guidelines in support of the Task Force Agreement on Marine Oil Pollution Preparedness and Response**

Brianne Rossi from Canada presented the topic to the meeting and referred to the mandate to EPPR from the SAOs.

The SAOs at the March 2012 meeting tasked EPPR to develop Operational Guidelines in support to the Task Force Agreement on Marine Oil Pollution Preparedness and Response. EPPR was tasked to focus on notification and coordination/cooperation of response operations as first priorities. The first draft of the guidelines will be presented at the October meeting of the Task Force. The Finnish delegation reminded that the response manual used in the Baltic Marine Environment Commission HELCOM and available on Internet ([http://www.helcom.fi/groups/response/en\\_GB/main/](http://www.helcom.fi/groups/response/en_GB/main/)) could be used when developing the draft further. Also the Bonn agreement ([http://www.bonnagreement.org/eng/html/counter-pollution\\_manual/welcome.html](http://www.bonnagreement.org/eng/html/counter-pollution_manual/welcome.html)) and the Copenhagen agreement on Marine Oil spill response are built along the same lines. Coordination and cooperation in response operations and notification are the two important key elements which will be given priority before the May 2013 Ministerial meeting. Nevertheless, EPPR will also start preparation of guidelines related to other important issues which are described in the draft agreement.

#### **Conclusions:**

**In their March 2012 meeting, the SAOs mandated EPPR to support the TF by developing Operational Guidelines.**

**Canada has offered to lead this activity with contributions from Sweden, US, Denmark and Norway.**

**The operational guidelines will not be a part of the legally binding agreement.  
The first draft will be presented for the TF in their early fall meeting.  
The priorities for EPPR should be according to the mandate, which is to**

**focus on notification and coordination/cooperation of response.  
Other issues may be addressed when the agreement is finished.**

## **5 Update on Current Projects**

### **5.1 Arctic Automated Mutual Assistance Vessel Rescue Network (AAMverNet)**

Benjamin Strong from US Coast Guard gave an update on this project. The user survey is completed and one conclusion is that all Arctic nations employ some sort of vessel tracking system for search and rescue purposes. The AAMver Net information is available for use by all countries. The member states were asked to inform their SAR authorities about the AAMverNet.

There is a link to request AAMverNet. data on the EPPR website. (Click the Resources Tab). Mr. Strong noted that in an Arctic rescue situation, the nearest ship may be not the most appropriate ship because of ice conditions. AAMverNet is introducing a way to locate ice class vessels for search and rescue. This supplemental AAMverNet information is being called IcePIC. There are 11100 Ice Class vessels registered in Lloyds register, yet only 4103 of those ships are enrolled in AAMverNet, proportionately lower than for non-ice class vessels. AAMverNet can be used determine the best vessel for response based on latitude. EPPR participants are asked to consider ways to encourage ice class vessels to register to IcePIC.

### **5.2 Arctic Region Oil Spill Response Resource and Logistics Guide (Arctic ERMA)**

Ann Heinrich from US gave an update on behalf of Dr. Amy Merten on the Arctic ERMA (Environmental Response Management Application).

Arctic ERMA is a web-based online mapping tool for visualizing information relevant to oil spills and natural disasters. The goals for the project are;

- improve oil spill response by identifying the available resources and the logistical constraints that need to be accounted for in the Arctic,
- conduct a survey of the type and location of oil spill response equipment, logistical facilities, and personnel in participating Arctic countries,
- develop and disseminate the Arctic Oil Spill Response Maps and Guides electronically .

The Arctic ERMA was used in a Shell emergency response drill in Anchorage in May 2012. Canada is planning an ERMA Workshop in Edmonton in the fall 2012. New developments in Arctic ERMA include improved delivery of ice data and Polar

Projection in Summer /Fall. There is also a potential connection between this project and the ongoing EPPR project "Occupational safety and health of Arctic oil spill response workers "(See item 5.7).

Countries will be contacted for data by the project lead. EPPR participants will be invited to the workshop in Edmonton, Canada 2012

In the discussion afterwards, Norway pinpointed that Arctic ERMA has some similarities with a Norwegian initiative called Barents Watch, which can be accessed at [www.barentswatch.no](http://www.barentswatch.no)

### **5.3 Arctic Rescue (Russian Federation)**

Igor Veselov from the Russian Federation presented the results from an International Conference in Yakutsk, August 23-25, 2011. The conference was organized by the Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (EMERCOM of Russia) with the support of the Government of the Republic Sakha (Yakutia) and Siberian Branch of the Russian Federation Academy of Science. Over 100 persons from different institutions in Arctic Council states attended.

The main topics from the conference:

- Emergency situations in the Arctic, prevention and response
- Search and rescue in the Arctic. Collaboration of the Arctic states in SAR operations
- People and territory safety protection in the area of potentially dangerous enterprises of the Arctic

Information regarding Russian Federation plans to build up their forces and capabilities in the Arctic was briefed. EMERCOM of Russia will set up ten complex search and rescue centers, Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation plans to purchase new rescue vehicles of different types and open rescue coordination centers.

Mr. Veselov also highlighted the International Permafrost Conference to be held in Russia this year. Finally, he invited all EPPR representatives to a conference in Norilsk, Russia from 22 to 25 of August this year. The conference is titled "Emergency preparedness and response in the Arctic: Role of the complex search and rescue centers".

### **5.4 Development of Safety Systems in the Implementation of Economic and Infrastructural projects**

#### 5.4.1 Report from activities in Russia

Igor Veselov gave a presentation about ongoing activities in Russia related to this project.

The Russian Federation continues the work on securing the safety for people and the environment while implementing economic and infrastructural projects. Events of note include construction in 2011 of an oil production platform in the open sea in the Pechora sector of the Barents Sea by a Russian oil production company.

In addition, a large-scale international rescue exercise was held in September 2011 in the Caspian Sea. The aim of the exercise was to be prepared for potential accidents involving the release of oil, to improve the international emergency management system and assure that response capabilities are effective in protecting people and the environment.

While not in the Arctic, the Caspian Sea experiences weather conditions quite similar to the Arctic. The exercise involved both oil spill and SAR responses. The scenario involved a collision of a tanker with the ice-resistant fixed oil-producing platform.

#### 5.4.2 Report from workshop in Kirkenes (Norway)

The workshop and an exercise (Barents 2012) was an activity related to the Russian Arctic Council project "Safety Systems in Implementation of Economic and Infrastructural Projects". The exercise was based on two agreements, one on SAR and another on Oil Spill Response. Beach cleaning was also part of the exercise.

There were 52 participants from Russia, Denmark, Norway, US and UK in the workshop. The key issues for the workshop were prevention, preparedness and response. There were 21 presentations on search and rescue (SAR), prevention of oil pollution, and oil spill response (OSR).

Many of the presentations were relevant for EPPR's work on Operational Guidelines as a support for the Task Force and the RP3 project.

Norway will prepare a report from the workshop.

### 5.5 Radiation Projects (US)

Ann Heinrich from US gave an update on the different radiation projects.

### 5.5.1 Emergency Exercise: Saida Bay 2012

The Exercise is scheduled for 20-21 June 2012. The scenario is an aircraft crash into radiological waste cask which causes a radiological release. Both onsite and offsite response capabilities will be exercised, including coordination, communication, notification, personnel protection, and protective action recommendations. All of the EPPR countries have been invited to the exercise. Norway, Finland and US will be present at the exercise.

### 5.5.2 Emergency Rescue Team Equipment: Nerpa Shipyard

This project is related to EPPR's contribution to improve the capabilities to handle radiation accidents in NW Russia. As a result of the emergency exercise "Arctic 2010" conducted at the Nerpa Shipyard, one lesson learned was that some of the response equipment and software used at the site was outdated. This project included selection, procurement, customization, training, procedures updating, and installation of equipment and software. This project is in its final stages and the current status is as follows:

- Modernization plan for equipment and software tools for the facility's emergency rescue team is complete.
- Development of software for assessing parameters of ionizing radiation from sources of various geometries with and without shielding is complete.
- Equipment procurement, test and transfer to Nerpa Shipyard are in progress.

### 5.5.3 EMERCOM Crisis Center Support

The EMERCOM Crisis center is designed and prepared to handle all kinds of accidents that might occur in Russia. The aim of this project is to improve the capabilities of the emergency response staff in the Crisis center to be better prepared to manage radiation accidents. Some of the activities since the last meeting include:

- Creating an inventory of the 300+ video holdings
- Converting videos into a digital format
- Creating a catalogue for the library
- Ensuring accessibility for users

This project will be completed in May 2013.

#### 5.5.4 Community Radiation Information: Compendium of Good Practices in Emergency Public Information

Experience from accidents has shown that information is a key issue in addition to the crisis management and the response actions. In this project, experts assess emergency public information issues and develop strategies to improve the ability to communicate radiological issues effectively to the public and the media. Since the last meeting, project experts have worked on the following issues:

- Collected over 350 emergency public information messages issued by different emergency responders
- Analyzed the content and selected both good and bad examples from the compendium
- Analyzed US NRC and US CDC sample message maps related to radiation risk and protective measures
- Conducted a brainstorming seminar with public information officers from Rosenergoatom, Rosatom, and EMERCOM on 13 Mar 2012

The results of the brainstorming session provide suggestions to improve public communications. This information, along with the ongoing study of communications from the Fukushima event will be merged and the draft compendium of good practices will be updated.

#### 5.5.5 Training: International Consequence Management training course

EPPR is conducting an International Consequence Management training course in Snekkersten, Denmark on October 2-5, 2012. The training is hosted by the Danish Emergency Management Agency. The purpose of the course is to prepare first responders to conduct consequence management activities in a thorough and safe manner. The course will cover an overview of consequence management, response scenarios, planning, responder health and safety, monitoring techniques, data interpretation and assessment, decontamination, and dose assessment. Two tracks will be offered within the course: one focusing on monitoring and sampling and one focusing on dose assessment. Participants may attend one or both sessions. The course will include classroom instruction, equipment demonstrations, and practical exercises.

#### Conclusions:

People who want to attend the training should submit their names by June 30 to the registration email: [nuc@dema.gov.dk](mailto:nuc@dema.gov.dk). For additional information, either Ann Heinrich or Mr. Per Grim of Denmark ([prg@brs.dk](mailto:prg@brs.dk)) may be contacted.

## **5.6 IMO Arctic Region Chapter: In-Situ Burn (ISB) of Oil Spills on Water and Broken and Solid Ice Conditions**

Chantal Guenette from Canada presented an update on EPPR's in-situ burning project conducted in partnership with the IMO. The background for the presentation was the draft IMO report which was submitted to EPPR ahead of the meeting. EPPR is responsible for drafting chapter 7, which focuses on specific aspects of in-situ burning in Arctic conditions. The IMO ISB Guidelines are intended to be a more general guideline that provides information for planners as opposed to a field guide that provides detailed instructions on deployment considerations.

The complexity of an oil spill in ice can be much larger than a similar oil spill in open water. The differences in oil distribution in scenarios with thick solid multiple-year and fresh first-year ice are significant. Also, an oil spill in an autumn freezing situation or a spring thawing scenario represents different challenges in predicting fate and behavior of the oil.

Additional knowledge is needed for conducting ISB in the Arctic or other cold regions. All of the same issues and requirements need to be addressed but other considerations concerning the environment and personnel safety must be added.

The project is following the IMO timeline.

## **5.7 Occupational safety and health of Arctic oil spill response workers**

Walter Parker from US gave a presentation on behalf of George Conway who was not able to attend the meeting.

The purpose of the project is to improve regional operational capabilities to protect Arctic oil spill response workers by providing information to enhance safety and health practices during an oil spill response.

The primary output is intended as a supplement to the Arctic Council's "Field Guide for Oil Spill Response in Arctic Waters".

The results of the project would represent a significant contribution to the understanding and control of the unique hazards to these workers.

Delegates questioned the broad scope of the proposed questionnaire and requested that Dr. Conway try to narrow the focus to key data. The group raised the question whether this was a problem throughout the Arctic or just in certain

areas. It was noted that an update on what the countries are doing to protect first responders would be informative. The possibility that industry has a project in this area should be checked as well. Based on the discussions, Mr. Parker was asked to relay the request to pare down the size of the data request to Dr. Conway.

**Conclusions:**

**HoD's are asked to identify a point of contact to Dr. Conway (gconway@cdc.gov) and a data request will be sent. Data are requested by August 15.**

## **6 Status on Arctic JIP project and discussion of EPPR options for next steps**

The full name of the project is "OGP Arctic Oil Spill Response Technology Joint Industry Programme (JIP)".

The background for the project is among other things:

- Increased focus on oil exploration in Arctic and sub-Arctic regions
- Unique aspects of Arctic exploration present different challenges for environmental protection
- Last few decades have seen significant advances in Arctic spill prevention and response technology

The EPPR Chair gave a short version of a presentation held in the EPPR Workshop in Kirkenes. (The full presentation is available on EPPR's website under the link for the Kirkenes workshop).

The JIP was established by nine oil companies to work on issues related to oil spill response. The objectives for the JIP are:

- Create an international research program to further enhance knowledge and capabilities in the area of Arctic oil spill response (OSR)
- Raise awareness of existing industry OSR capabilities in the Arctic region
- Working together, the JIP companies are ensuring the most efficient use of resources, funding and expertise to improve technologies and methodologies for Arctic OSR

EPPR Chair raised the question whether it would be interesting for EPPR to follow this project in future meeting.

**Conclusions:**

**EPPR took the note of the update. It was decided to invite representatives**



from JIP to update on the project in future EPPR meetings.

## **7 Day one wrap up, review of decisions and adjournment of meeting**

EPPR Chair wrapped up day one.

## **8 Opening of Meeting**

### **8.1 Record of Decisions taken on Day 1**

EPPR Chair went through the draft Record of Decision from day one.

## **9 Review and comment on updated Arctic Guide**

Ann Heinrich, US gave the presentation on behalf of Maria Holleran Rivera.

The aim of the Arctic Guide is to provide broad information on activities in the Arctic that pose a risk to the Arctic environment, discuss the responsibilities of the Arctic states regarding emergency prevention, preparedness and response programs and activities and to list up-to-date contact information for persons in each Arctic state with responsibilities related to emergency prevention, preparedness and response.

The guide was first produced in 1997 under Sweden's leadership. This revision and update put the information formerly in two separate documents (the Risk Matrix and Arctic Guide) in one document for ease of use and to improve information flow.

Based on the presentation, EPPR discussed the way forward. From the discussion, the following points were highlighted:

- Thanks to Maria for the good job.
- Some countries have yet to update their sections.
- There were some questions related to the name of the document. Since this is not a guideline, another name may be more appropriate.
- The project list could be shorter, and it may be better to refer readers to the EPPR action plan.

### **Conclusions:**

**Countries are asked to provide comments on the Arctic Guide draft.**  
**Schedule for Arctic Guide update;**

**July 16 – EPPR Comments on current draft**  
**August 15 – revised draft re-circulated to EPPR**  
**September 17 – distribution to TF**  
**November 15 – distribution to SAO/Ministers**

All updates are to be sent to Ms. Ann Heinrich, US  
([ann.heinrich@nnsa.doe.gov](mailto:ann.heinrich@nnsa.doe.gov))

## **10 New Project Proposals;**

### **10.1 Arctic oiled wildlife response guideline**

The project was proposed at the October, 2011 EPPR meeting by Sea Alarm. However, according to the Arctic Council procedural rules, a project proposal must be proposed by a member country. Since no country volunteered to lead the proposed project “Arctic oiled wildlife response guidelines,” the project cannot be approved. The subject could be revisited in the future should a country wish to propose work in this area.

#### **Conclusions:**

**No country volunteered to lead this project. According to the Arctic Council procedural rules this cannot be an EPPR project as it is not proposed by a member country.**

## **11 Discussion of EPPR’s options (if any) in the implementation of the SAR Agreement**

Ann Heinrich gave a short introduction and an invitation to discuss the role for EPPR in relation to the new SAR agreement. The SAR agreement is the first binding agreement initiated by the Arctic Council. She pointed out that the competent authorities dealing with the SAR agreement in the various AC member states are very different. Based on the introduction, EPPR discussed relevant topics related to this issue. Some points from the discussion were:

- Exercises are conducted under the SAR agreement
- Are gaps identified in “lessons learned” of which EPPR should take note?
- Relationship between SAR and other emergencies in the Arctic
  - SAR events may have pollution emergencies as well
- Should EPPR contribute?

This item was raised for discussion not for decisions.

There are linkages between SAR and EPPR's area of work. Many oil spills start with a SAR operation. The SAR agreement is state of the art, and it is not clarified how the follow up is to be done. It might be an idea that EPPR can give presentations in future SAR –agreement meetings. It was also discussed that many of these same issues must be decided regarding the oil spill agreement currently being negotiated. Delegates were asked to consider these issues and the implications for EPPR's work in the future for further discussion within EPPR.

**Conclusion:**

**The issue will be considered in the context of EPPR's update of the Strategic Plan.**

**12 Technical Exchanges and Delegation Updates –  
Permanent Participants and countries are invited to  
present on relevant activities (short presentations)**

**12.1 Permanent Participants**

There were no presentations from PP's.

**12.2 Canada**

Tanya Bryant reminded EPPR about the AMOP Technical Seminar on Environmental Contamination and Response.

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/scitech/default.asp?lang=En&n=66A57AF7-1>

Chantal Guenette informed about the CANUSNORTH 2012 – Exercise. The scenario is a blow-out situation from an oil drill ship and the goal of the exercise is to clarify incident management and lead agency for an accident in the area between Arctic US and Canada.

Contact person; joanne.monroe@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Norm Snow gave an update on the workshop in Edmonton, Canada which EPPR members will be invited.

**12.3 Denmark**

Nils Westergaard gave a presentation about the new Joint Arctic Command, and

the challenges related to security and oil exploration in Greenland. The exercise SAREX Greenland Sea 2012 will be conducted in the fall. The aim of the exercise is to exercise the SAR organizations of the 8 Arctic Nations in a live exercise providing SAR cooperation training to all participants in a remote Arctic environment.

For further information see the following link:

<http://forsvaret.dk/GLK/SAREX2012/>

#### **12.4 Finland**

Miliza Malmelin informed about the planning of Fennovoima Ltd's new nuclear power plant in Pyhäjoki in Finland. The power plant will be the northernmost nuclear power plant in Finland, quite near the Arctic. She also informed about a new report from the Committee for Nuclear Energy Competence in Finland. The Committee was set up in October 2010 by the Finnish Ministry of Employment and the Economy to examine the long-term competence needs of the nuclear energy sector. The report is available at:

<http://www.tem.fi/index.phtml?C=98132&l=en&s=2682&xmid=4814>

Magnus Nyström informed about the exercise BALEX Delta 2012. According to the decision of HELCOM Response 13/2010 Finland is the lead country to organize and conduct the annual joint Baltic operational marine pollution response exercise BALEX DELTA in 2012. The exercise will take place during week 35 in sea area outside Helsinki with more than 20 oil response vessels and participants from all of the Baltic States. The exercise is followed by a seminar. For further information about the exercise see;

[www.environment.fi/syke/balexdelta](http://www.environment.fi/syke/balexdelta)

#### **12.5 Iceland**

Kristján Geirsson informed about recent developments in Iceland. There have recently been modifications to the Act on Marine and Coastal Pollution leading to structural changes in Oil Pollution response in ports. A new Coast Guard vessel with oil spill response equipment and emergency towing capabilities has been acquired. Iceland has also a new Coast Guard maritime Patrol Aircraft (Dash 8) with a Side Looking Airborne Radar (SLAR) for detection of oil spills. He furthermore described the establishment of an Area To Be Avoided and related routing measures off the SW coast of Iceland, increasing the safety of navigation and diminishing risk of groundings in that area. The measures have already proven

their importance.

In addition, he informed about a joint project by Greenland, Iceland, Faroe Islands and Norway called North Atlantic Sensitivity and Response map (NASARM) that has recently been finalized. The project establishes a comprehensive web-based information system of the North Atlantic Ocean from the coast of Greenland in the West to the coast of Norway in the East. The map includes among other things important and sensitive areas, possible pollutants, and information for decision making in oil spill response operations. See the link below for further information <http://kort.ust.is/nasarm>.

#### 12.5.1 Presentation from Iceland on radiological capabilities

Sigurdur Emil Pálsson from Icelandic Radiation Safety Authority gave a presentation about Icelandic work in expanding the radiological response capabilities. He presented information on different mobile system for finding, identifying and quantifying sources. Their work is conducted in close cooperation with other Icelandic authorities such as Coast Guard, Police and Customs.

Due to its basaltic bedrock Iceland has a low natural background.

The Radiation Safety Authority has conducted field tests at sea with the Coast Guard and police, at Keflavik airport with the Customs Authority and in the center of Reykjavik with the police. Each exercise included searching for secreted sources, locating the source, identifying the radioisotope, estimating the area at risk, and recovering the source.

#### 12.6 Norway

Rune Bergstrøm informed about a new national contingency plan for oil spill response. Norway has plans for 6 new oil recovering vessels and two of them will be ice class vessels. Two of them are under construction. Norway has just also got their new airplane for oil recovery this week. Norway is strengthening the local communities with new equipment all along the coast.

He presented a tool for contingency planning at Svalbard, which is an archipelago in the Norwegian Arctic with the northernmost settlement. In Svalbard 65 % of the land area and 87% of the sea area within 12 nautical miles have been protected either as national parks or nature reserves. The GIS tool has been developed primarily as a simple tool to help decide on the proper operational response after oil spill incidents. The vulnerability towards oil spill has been determined by international experts on Arctic ecosystems and species based on the best knowledge about the each species' behavior, habitat utilization, etc. As these

ecosystems and species are widespread all over the Arctic, these estimates may be of interest for the other Arctic nations, when implementing this sort of data into their contingency planning.

<http://kart.kystverket.no/>

### **12.7 Sweden**

Bernt Stedt informed about the increased risks in the Baltic area and different activities to reduce these risks. Based on this, the Swedish government has set a goal for oil spill response. The new goal is to be able to handle a single spill of 10 000 tonnes with own national resources. Because of this Sweden has improved the response capabilities in the area. In the last years the Swedish Coast Guard has acquired 4 medium sized vessels, 3 large multipurpose OSR and ETV vessels and three airplanes for maritime surveillance (Dash 8).

He also informed about an oil spill which occurred around December 2011. The spill was from a land-based tank and the leakage was about 8000 liters of tall oil which is a product from the pulp industry.

### **12.8 Russian Federation**

Andrey Bryksin from State Marine Pollution Control, Salvage and Rescue Administration (SMPCSRA) gave a presentation about the oil spill response system for incidents at sea. In the presentation he highlighted the extensive renewal program of vessels. The first new vessels are already delivered to the bases.

He also informed about the structural change within SMPCSRA and their international cooperation and agreements. Finally he informed about international exercises where vessels from SMPCSRA participated.

### **12.9 United States**

Mark Everett presented on U.S. involvement in the CANUSNORTH exercise scheduled to take place in Toktoyaktuk, Northwest Territories, Canada, in mid-August 2012. A joint Canada-US team of exercise planners has developed a scenario involving a spill from an offshore production platform in the Canadian Beaufort Sea with a spill trajectory toward the US Beaufort Sea. The exercise will consist of seminars, workshops, and trainings based on this scenario which will inform planners and responders of both nations about potential challenges, best practices, and a how to develop/deploy an effective unified response.

The United States Coast Guard District has developed and is in the process of executing Operation Arctic Shield 2012. This is the fifth consecutive year of increased USCG summer operations in the Arctic, but this year marks a significant increase in both quantity and complexity of activity. This is due in large part to Shell Oil's initiation of summer exploratory drilling in the Chukchi and Beaufort Seas. There will be a three-part emphasis this year including: Outreach to coastal communities; Safety (SAR & security response); and Oil Spill Response, including the first-ever shipboard SORS (Spill Oil Recovery System) deployment in the Arctic. Various sea and shore-based activities will commence in late May and continue through October 2012.

The United States Coast Guard actively participated in Shell Oil's exercise of their Chukchi Sea Oil Spill Response Plan on 24 May. This exercise of the Chukchi worst case discharge scenario was mandated by the U.S. Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE). Some elements of the Coast Guard's involvement were contribution of staffing to the incident command post, establishment of an incident management team at the District office in Juneau, and notification of the Russian Federation and Canada under the terms of the respective MOU/JCPs.

The United States Coast Guard is sponsoring a two-part Spill of National Significance (SONS) exercise this summer. The exercise will consist of a full day of interagency training for senior response personnel followed several weeks later by a half day interagency senior agency representative seminar. Both events will center on implementing the new SONS and National Incident Commander instruction recently promulgated by the US Coast Guard.

Benjamin Strong, USCG, informed about a planned emergency evacuation exercise from a cruise ship where 400 people will be evacuated from the sea. The exercise is to be held April 1st, 2013 in the Caribbean. Further information will be submitted to EPPR as soon as it is ready.

Larry Dietrich gave an Alaskan update on the following issues:

#### Alaska Offshore Drilling

Vessels are being staged to conduct drilling this summer in Alaska's Chukchi and Beaufort Seas. Up to three wells will be drilled. Many steps have been taken to incorporate technologies that have evolved since the Gulf of Mexico spill including a capping stack and subsea containment system. Two floating drill ships will be employed with each serving as a backup relief well rig for the other. The spill response capability will meet Alaska's response planning standards. The response planning standards force the need to have the response capability on

scene and immediately ready to deploy. Distances to these areas do not allow for the timely arrival for response resources from outside the region forcing observance of the age old Arctic mantra “if you need it, bring it.” Arctic offshore drilling is not new to Alaska and some 70 wells have been successfully drilled offshore in the Arctic for over 30 years. There are currently four offshore production platforms operating in Alaska’s Arctic. The Trans Alaska Pipeline still serves as a viable transportation system for oil produced in the Arctic to an ice free deepwater port in Valdez, Alaska.

#### Aleutian Risk Assessment

The Aleutian Risk Assessment is evaluating the risks from spills from vessel traffic using the circumpolar route. The circumpolar route is the shortest route between the Pacific west coast and the Pacific rim countries and passes along and through the Aleutian Islands including areas of the Bering Sea which is arguably the most productive commercial fishery in the world. Phase 1 of the risk assessment has been completed and Phase 2 is underway. The end results will include recommendations for spill prevention and response for vessels using this shipping route.

#### Cook Inlet Risk Assessment

The Cook Inlet Risk Assessment is evaluating risks from vessel traffic using Cook Inlet to transit to Alaska’s highest volume port in Anchorage, Alaska. Cook Inlet is ice infested in the winter which poses unique risks for shipping in combination with very high (30 foot) tides which create very strong currents and large forces when ice is present. This risk assessment is approximately 50% complete and will include recommendations for spill prevention and safe shipping including ice conditions.

#### Bering Sea Port Access Study

The Bering Sea Port Access Study is being conducted by the United States Coast Guard and will evaluate safe shipping through the Bering Strait. The Bering Strait is the gateway to Arctic shipping and is split by the international boundary that is shared by the US and Russia. Initial work has been completed and the work is ongoing.

#### Southeast Alaska Vessel Traffic Study

The Southeast Alaska Vessel Traffic Study is the first step in assessing vessel traffic in southeast Alaska. Southeast Alaska is the primary corridor for cruise ship traffic visiting Alaska. The cruise ships transport approximately a million passengers per year through narrow passages with high levels of traffic. Additional work including a casualty study is forthcoming.

#### Pipeline Leak Detection



The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation has recently released a report on best available technology for pipeline leak detection. The report includes the proceedings of a best available technology conference which included vendors and reports on pipeline leak detection systems.

#### Mechanical Recovery Technology

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation is currently reviewing two years worth of testing and demonstrations with a new generation disc skimmer. Testing has been focused on establishing the recovery rate when used in conjunction with a recovery system which matches operating times with personnel, vessels, swath widths, boom type, encounter rates and other criteria.

#### **12.10 Observers**

WWF did not have anything they wanted brought to the table.

#### **Conclusions:**

**EPPR took note of the updates.**

### **13 Any other business**

#### **13.1 Short presentation from CAFF regarding Arctic Biodiversity Data Service, Monitoring and assessment activities**

Courtney Price, Communications Officer, CAFF had a presentation with focus on:

- Arctic biodiversity of global importance
- The Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Programme (CBMP)
- The Arctic Biodiversity Assessment (ABA)
- The Arctic Biodiversity Data Service (ABDS)

CAFF's cornerstone program is the Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program (CBMP), an international network of scientists, government agencies, indigenous organizations and conservation groups working together to harmonize and integrate efforts to monitor the Arctic's living resources. The goal is to facilitate more rapid detection, communication, and response with respect to the significant biodiversity-related trends and pressures affecting the circumpolar area. The CBMP has been endorsed by the Arctic Council and is the biodiversity component of the [Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks](#) (SAON).

- Following the establishment of the CBMP, the CAFF Working Group agreed that it was necessary to provide policy makers and conservation managers with a synthesis of the best available scientific and traditional ecological knowledge on Arctic biodiversity. This will be provided by CAFF's Arctic Biodiversity Assessment (ABA) Project.

The project is an in depth status and trends report on Arctic biodiversity.

Data from both the CBMP and ABA (as well as other CAFF programs and activities) will be integrated to the new Arctic Biodiversity Data Service (ABDS). The ABDS is an online, interoperable and circumpolar data management system designed to provide scientists, practitioners, managers, policy makers and others access to information on the status and trends of Arctic biodiversity.

**Conclusions:**

**EPPR took note of the update.**

## **14 Administration**

### **14.1 Update on EPPR's Website**

EPPR has launched its new website which can be located at: <http://www.arctic-council.org/eppr>. Joe Listopad from US informed about the new website.

All of the presentations from the EPPR meeting will be uploaded on the password area of the website.

**Conclusions:**

**Delegates are requested to review the new EPPR website and supply relevant information.**

### **14.2 Record of Decisions and Follow up Actions**

Please find the Record of decisions in Annex 3.

### **14.3 Scheduling of the Next Meeting and closing of the Meeting**

There will be a conference call between HoDs the 11 for follow up on the RP3 project.

The date for next EPPR meeting depends on Conclusions made on the Task Force meeting next week (June 18-22, 2012).

The next EPPR meeting may be held immediately prior to the next Task Force meeting or it may be necessary to hold the meeting independently in which case the EPPR meeting will most likely be in Copenhagen. (Note: after the EPPR and Task Force meetings were held the date for the next EPPR meeting was set for October 5 and 6 in Copenhagen.)

#### **14.4 Closing of the meeting**

EPPR Chair thanked everybody for their contribution and wished all safe travels back home.



## Annex 1: List of Meeting Participants

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## **Annex 2 Timed agenda**

### ***WEDNESDAY 13 JUNE 2012***

#### **09:00 – 09:45**

1. Host Country Welcome and Presentation of Activities
2. EPPR Work Group Convenes (EPPR Chair)
  - 2.1. Introductions (EPPR WG Participants)
  - 2.2. Approval of Agenda (EPPR Chair)

#### **09:45 – 10:00**

3. Outcomes from the 2012 Deputy Ministers Meeting in Stockholm (EPPR Chair)
  - 3.1. Arctic Council Project “Adaptation Actions for a changing Arctic”
  - 3.2. Arctic Council Communication Strategy – EPPR’s Strategic Plan of Action

#### **10:00 – 10:15**

#### **Health break**

**10:15** Presentation from Iceland on radiological capabilities; (Sigurdur Emil Palsson)

#### **10:45 – 12:00**

4. The Nuuk Ministerial Mandates
  - 4.1. Recommended Practices in the Prevention of Marine Oil Pollution Project (RP3)



4.2. Development of Operational Guidelines in support of the Task Force Agreement on Marine Oil Pollution Preparedness and Response

**12:00 – 13:00**                      **Lunch**

**13:00 – 14:00**

**5.**                      Update on Current Projects

5.1. Arctic Automated Mutual Assistance Vessel Rescue Network (AAMverNet) (US)

5.2. Arctic Region Oil Spill Response Resource and Logistics Guide (Arctic ERMA) (US)

5.3. Arctic Rescue (Russian Federation)

5.4. Development of Safety Systems in the Implementation of Economic and Infrastructural projects

5.4.1. Report from activities in Russia

5.4.2. Report from workshop in Kirkenes (Norway)

**14:00 – 15:00**

5.5. Radiation Projects (US)

5.5.1. Emergency Exercise: Saida Bay 2012

5.5.2. Emergency Rescue Team Equipment: Nerpa Shipyard

5.5.3. EMERCOM Crisis Center Support

5.5.4. Community Radiation Information: Compendium of Good Practices in Emergency Public Information

5.5.5. Training: International Consequence Management training course

**15:00 – 15:15**                      **Health break**

**15:15 – 17:00**

5.6. IMO Arctic Region Chapter: In-Situ Burn (ISB) of Oil Spills on Water and Broken and Solid Ice Conditions (Canada)

5.7. Occupational safety and health of Arctic oil spill response workers (US)

6. Status on Arctic JIP project and discussion of EPPR options for next steps (EPPR Chair)

7. Day one wrap up, review of decisions, and adjournment of meeting (EPPR Chair)

*Dinner hosted by Iceland*

**THURSDAY 14 JUNE 2012****09:00 – 10:00**

8. Opening of Meeting (EPPR Chair)

8.1. Record of Decisions taken on Day 1 (EPPR Chair)

9. Review and comment on updated Arctic Guide (US)

**10:00 – 10:15 Health break****10:15 – 12.00**

10. New Project Proposals;

10.1. Arctic oiled wildlife response guideline – (Secretariat)

11. Discussion of EPPR's options (if any) in the implementation of the SAR Agreement (US)

12. Technical Exchanges and Delegation Updates – Permanent Participants and countries are invited to present on relevant activities (short presentations)

12.1. Permanent Participants

12.2. Canada

12.3. Denmark

12.4. Finland

**12:00 – 13:00**

**Lunch**

**13:00 – 15:00**

12.5. Iceland

12.6. Norway

12.7. Sweden

12.8. Russian Federation

12.9. United States

12.10. Observers

**15:00 – 15:15 Health break**



**15:15 – 17:00**

**13. Any other business**

13.1. Short presentation from CAFFs Arctic Biodiversity Data Service,  
Monitoring and assessment activities (Courtney Price, Communications  
Officer, CAFF)

**14. Administration**

14.1. Update on EPPR's Website

14.2. Record of Decisions and Follow up Actions (Chair and Secretariat)

14.3. Scheduling of the Next Meeting (Chair)

14.4. Closing of the meeting

## Annex 3 Records of Decisions

The following Record of Decisions summarizes decisions made during the EPPR Working Group Meeting in Keflavik

### 3. Outcomes from the 2012 Deputy Ministers Meeting in Stockholm

*Conclusions:*

*EPPR took note of the update.*

#### 3.1. Arctic Council Project “Adaptation Actions for a changing Arctic”

*Conclusions:*

*The document EPPR wrote regarding relevant reports that was submitted to the Task Force in 2011 will be circulated to the HoDs for review and updating. The updated report will be submitted to the AACA Steering Committee. The secretariat will clarify whether National reports should be included and inform the HoDs accordingly.*

#### 3.2. Arctic Council Communication Strategy – EPPR’s Strategic Plan of Action

**Conclusions:**

*EPPR decided to update the Strategic Plan of Action. The US will lead the process in co-operation with Canada and the secretariat. The communication plan will be a separate document. The secretariat will prepare a draft for review by EPPR.*

### 4. The Nuuk Ministerial Mandates

#### 4.1. Recommended Practices in the Prevention of Marine Oil Pollution Project (RP3)

*Conclusions:*

*The joint workshop with PAME provided useful input to the Project.*

*The project plan will be updated by the co-leads of the RP3 project and submitted to the HoDs for comment.*

*EPPR decided that the report to the Ministerial should be a short “High level” report with recommendations.*

*The full report will be a technical report from EPPR.*

*The way forward will be discussed in conference call between HoDs.*

#### 4.2. Development of Operational Guidelines in support of the Task Force Agreement on Marine Oil Pollution Preparedness and Response

##### *Conclusions:*

*In their March 2012 meeting, the SAOs mandated EPPR to support the TF by developing Operational Guidelines.*

*Canada has offered to lead this activity with contributions from Sweden, US and Norway.*

*The operational guidelines will not be a part of the legally binding agreement. The first draft will be presented for the TF in their early fall meeting.*

*The priorities for EPPR should be according to the mandate, which is to focus on notification and coordination/cooperation of response.*

*Other issues may be addressed when the agreement is finished.*

## 5. Update on Current Projects

##### *Conclusions:*

*EPPR took note of the updates.*

*5.2 Arctic Region Oil Spill Response Resource and Logistics Guide: Countries will be contacted for data by the project lead. EPPR participants will be invited to a workshop in Edmonton, Canada 2012.*

*5.5.5 International Consequence Management Training Course (radiological response): People who want to attend the training should submit their names to Mr. Per Grim in Denmark by June 30. Email [prg@brs.dk](mailto:prg@brs.dk)*

*5.7 Occupational Safety and Health in Arctic Oil Spill Response Workers: HoDs need to identify point of contact to Dr. Conway ([gconway@cdc.gov](mailto:gconway@cdc.gov)) and a data request will be sent. Data are requested by August 15.*

## 6. Status on Arctic JIP project and discussion of EPPR options for next steps

##### *Conclusions:*

*EPPR took note of the update. It was decided to invite representatives from JIP to update on the project in future EPPR meetings.*

## **9. Review and comment on updated Arctic Guide**

*Conclusions:*

*Countries are asked to provide comments on the Arctic Guide draft. Schedule for Arctic Guide update:*

*July 16 – EPPR Comments on current draft*

*August 15 – revised draft re-circulated to EPPR*

*September 17 – distribution to TF*

*November 15 – distribution to SAO/Ministers*

*All updates are to be sent to Ms. Ann Heinrich, USA at [ann.heinrich@nnsa.doe.gov](mailto:ann.heinrich@nnsa.doe.gov).*

## **10. New Project Proposal**

### 10.1 Arctic oiled wildlife response guideline

No country volunteered to lead this project. According to the Arctic Council rules of procedures this cannot be an EPPR project as it is not proposed by a member country.

## **11. Discussion of EPPR's options (if any) in the implementation of the SAR Agreement (US)**

The issue will be considered in the context of EPPR's update of the Strategic Plan.

## **12. Delegations Updates**

EPPR took note of the updates.

## **13. CAFF – short presentation from CAFF**

EPPR took note of the update.

## **14. Administration**

### 14.1 Website

Delegates are requested to review the new EPPR website and supply relevant information.

#### 14.3 Scheduling next meeting

There will be a conference call between HoDs on 11 or 12 September for follow up on the RP3 project.

The date for the next EPPR meeting depends on conclusions made on the Task Force meeting next week (June 18-22, 2012).

The next EPPR meeting may be held immediately prior to the next Task Force meeting or it may be necessary to hold the meeting independently in which case the EPPR meeting will most likely be in Copenhagen.

*Note: at a later date it was agreed to hold the Fall meeting on October 5 and 6 in Copenhagen.*



## Annex 4 EPPR Work plan 2011 – 2013 – (Revised June 2012)

EPPR's Strategic Plan Framework consists of four objectives and strategic priorities on which the Work Plan is based and in some instances represents a continuation of ongoing activities. The four objectives are listed below. The actions under the three thematic sections are related to one of the four objectives. The objective number is listed in the left column.

- Objective 1: Information sharing
- Objective 2: Improve prevention measures aimed at reducing accidents which could result in environmental emergencies in the Arctic
- Objective 3: Improve emergency preparedness programmes at local, national, regional and international levels to ensure they are commensurate with the level of risk that exists, including arrangements for mutual assistance.
- Objective 4: Improve response capabilities so that they are commensurate with existing threats

### ACCIDENTAL OIL AND HNS POLLUTION

Strategic Plan Objective	Action	Activities	Lead(s)	Timeline
3	Provide technical support to the Arctic Council Oil Spill Emergency Preparedness and Response Task Force	Develop Operating Guidelines First Guidelines for Notification and Communication	Canada Norway Sweden USA	First draft by Oct. 9th. 2012
3	Arctic Rescue	Establish Rescue centres in the northern Russia	Russia	Pilot Centre establ. Aug 2012
		Conference Norilsk	Russia	August 2012
2 and 3	Development of Safety Systems in Implementation of Economic and Infrastructural Projects	Exercise	Russia	Fall 2011
		Workshop and exercise	Russia Norway	June 2012
3 and 4	IMO Arctic Region Chapter; In situ Burn (ISB) of Oil Spills on water and Broken and Solid Ice Conditions	Develop text to IMO Guideline	Canada US Norway	Draft text June 2012
				Final July 2013



1	Arctic Emergencies Report (Revised Update of Analysis of Agreements)	Prepare report	US and EPPR countries	Delivered Oct. 2011
3	Arctic Region Oil Spill Response Resource and Logistics Guide	Guide GIS tool	US	
1,2,3	Update the Arctic Guide for Emergency Prevention, Preparedness and Response	Revised Guide will include revised Environmental Risk Matrix	US	Draft text September, 2012
2	Develop recommendations and/or best practices in the prevention of marine oil pollution RP3 Report	Report(s)		



Objective	Action	Activities	Lead(s)	Timeline
3	Technical Crisis Center support to the EMERCOM Crisis Situation Management Center, Phase II		US Russia	
3 and 4	Conduct of Radiation Emergency Exercises	Exercise	US Russia Norway Finland Sweden	
3 and 4	Conduct of Radiation Emergency Training	Training	US Russia	
3	Emergency Rescue Team Technical Support		US Russia	

1, 2,3,4	Community Radiation Information		US Russia	
3 and 4	Improve Technical Analysis Capabilities for Radiological Emergency Response		US Russia	
3 and 4	Technical Crisis Center support to the EMERCOM Crisis Situation Management Center, Phase II		US Russia	

**NATURAL DISASTERS  
and OTHER HAZARDS**

Objective	Action	Activities	Lead(s)	Timeline
3	Arctic Automated Mutual Assistance Vessel Rescue Network (AAmverNet)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AAmverNet Fact Sheet – 2011</li> <li>• Notice to Mariners – 2012</li> <li>• Test and Evaluate AAmverNet 2013</li> </ul>	US Canada	See activities. Finalized 2013
1,2,3,4	Occupational Safety and Health of Arctic Oil Spill response Workers	Guide	US	2014

**CO-OPERATION  
WITH OTHERS**

Objective	Action	Activities	Leads	Timeline
1	Cooperation with Oil Industry	Meetings and information sharing	Norway	
1	Coordination with University of the Arctic	Information sharing	US	
1	Liaison with PAME working group	Project co-operation and information sharing	Chairmanship	