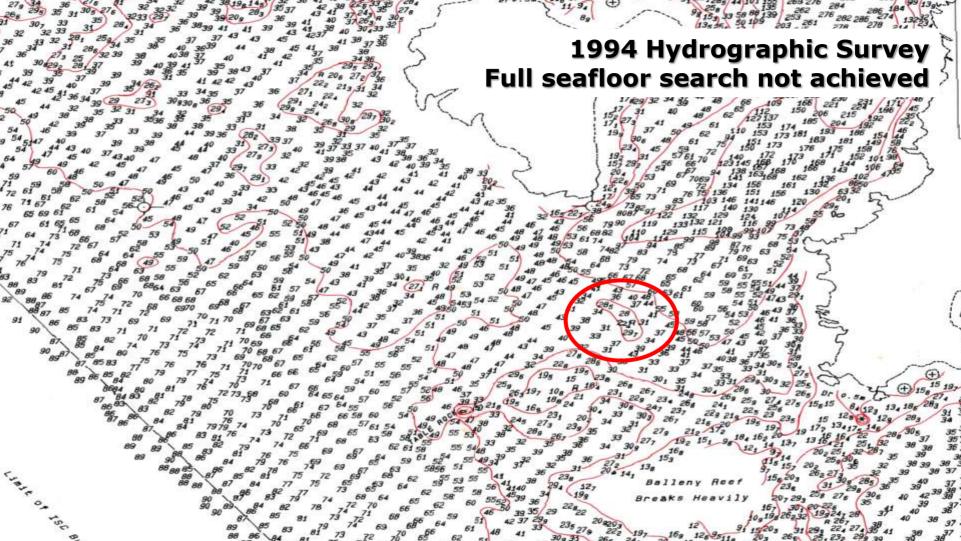


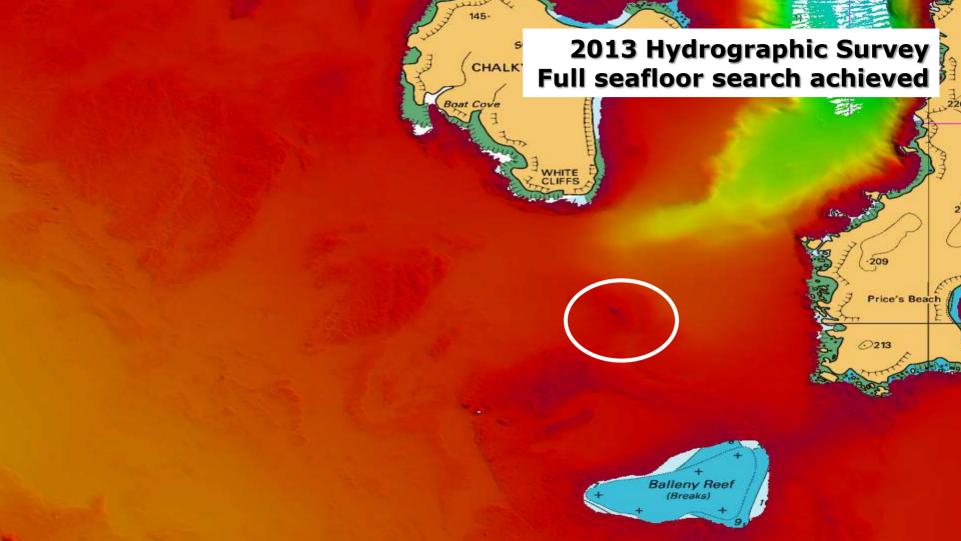


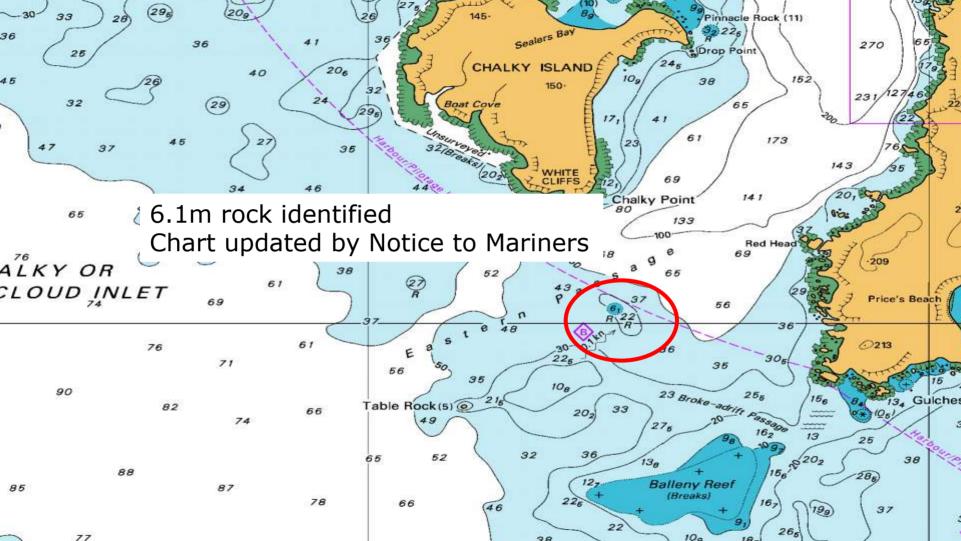
New Zealand Hydrography Risk Assessment Stuart Caie | Senior Hydrographic Surveyor













Risk = Likelihood x Consequence

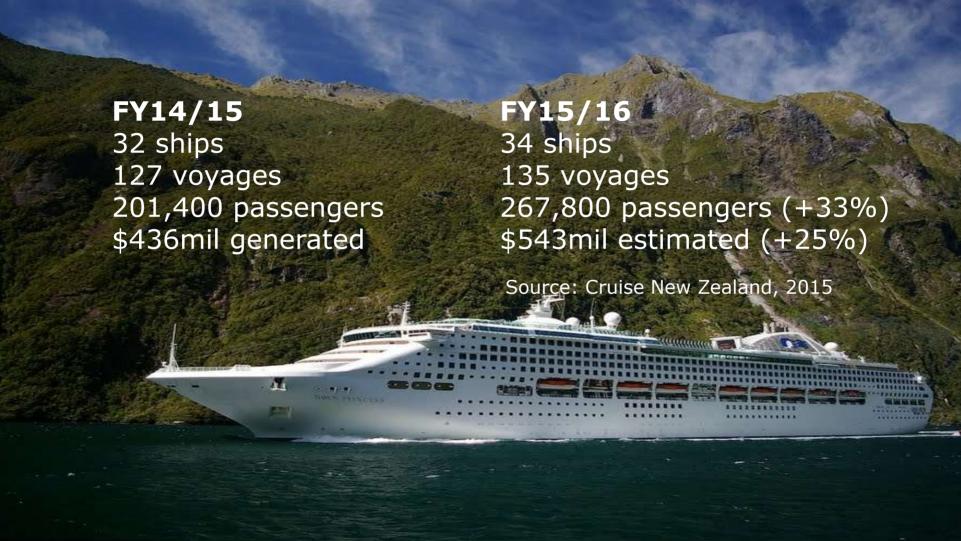
What is risk traffic = no risk

Project scope



- Evidence led, risk based assessment
- To identify areas of risk and prioritise charting improvements
- Berth to EEZ
- Analytical GIS based risk model
- AIS vessel traffic data (SOLAS and Domestic)
- Data gathering
- Likelihood layers: Metocean conditions, type of navigation, hazards
- Consequence layers: Environmental impact, cultural sensitivity, economic sensitivity
- Resultant risk presented as heat maps





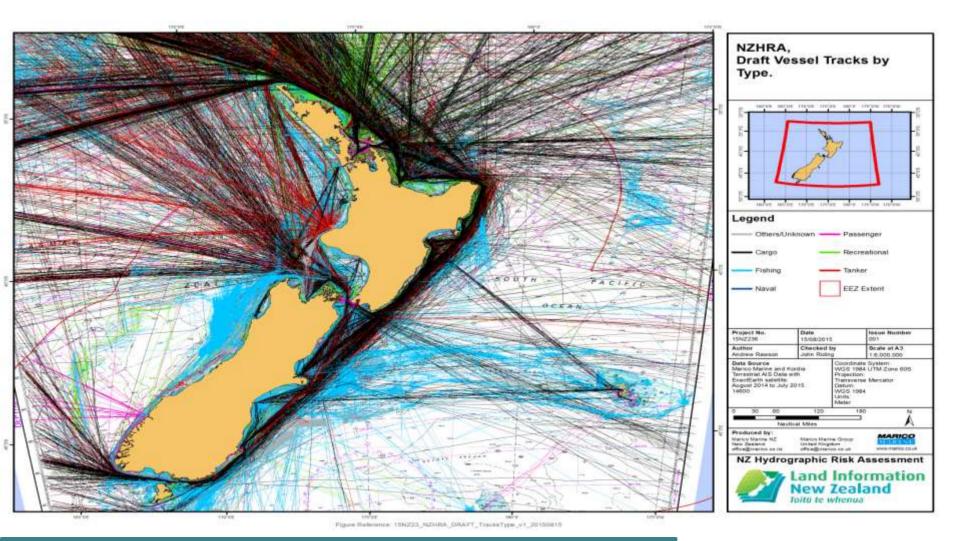
Project outcomes

- Identify and classify areas of greatest risk to vessel traffic
- Which areas should be surveyed to most effectively reduce risk to shipping and encourage economic expansion?
- To identify and prioritise charting improvements
- Most effective use of available budget
- Develop 5 year rolling survey programme
- Work with others to coordinate NZ bathymetry collection
- Potential to collect other marine datasets (acoustic backscatter & water column data)

Between July 2014 & June 2015...

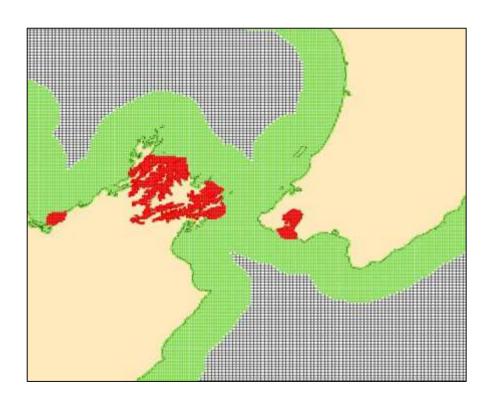
- 5,500,000 commuters used ferries in Auckland
- 1,400,000 passengers visited the Bay of Islands
- 1,350,000 passengers crossed Cook Strait
- 720,000 passengers cruised around Fiordland
- 325,000 passengers travelled between Diamond Harbour and Quail

Island



Risk model cell resolution

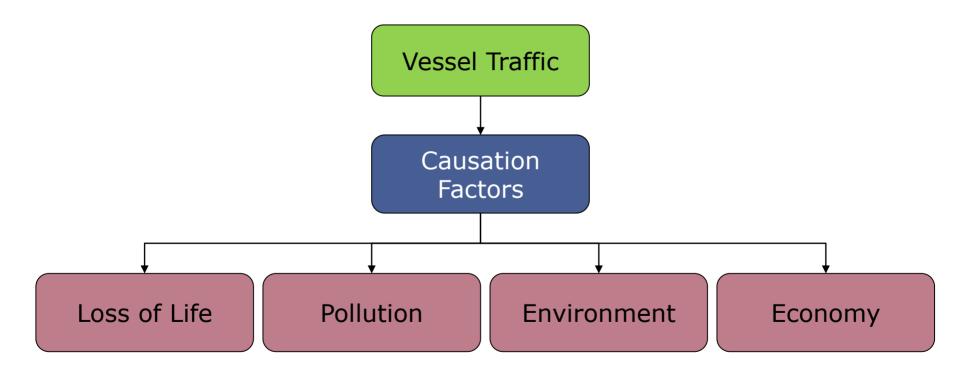




- Beyond 12NM 2 Km
- Inside 12NM 1Km
- Harbour Limits 500m

Risk model (high level)





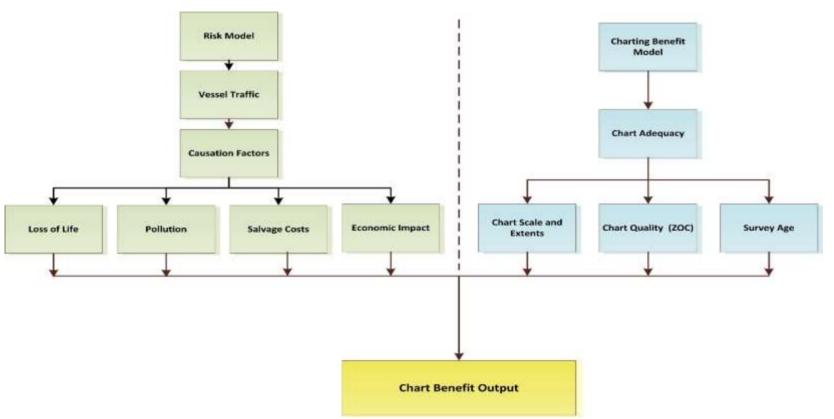
Risk model (detailed)

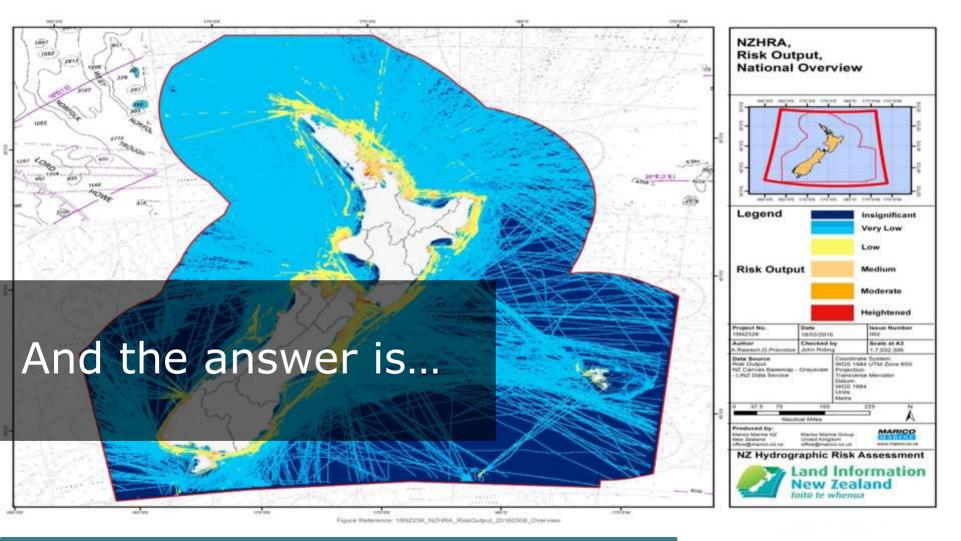


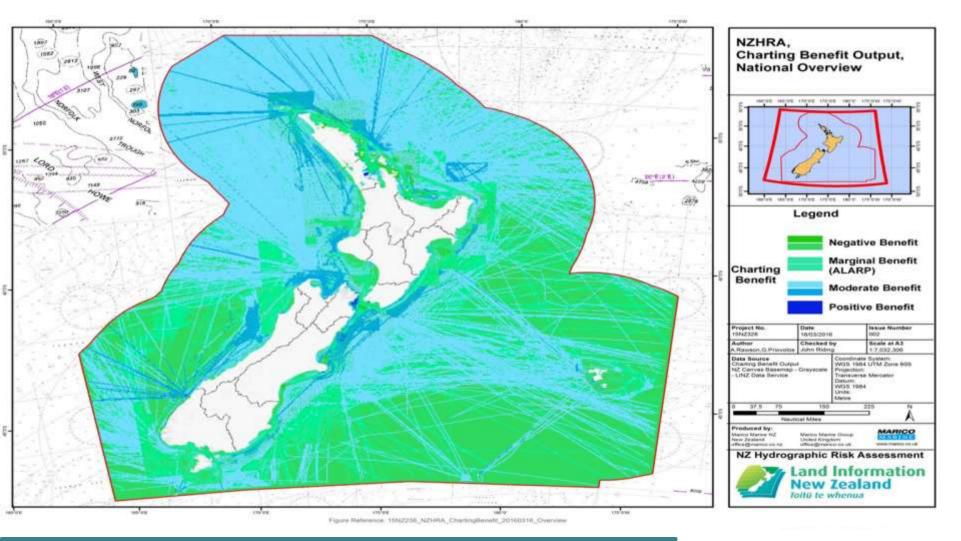
									IJCA	A TEGIC	טווע	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		О	1	2	3	4	5	Rating	Category Weighting	Model Weighting	Overall Weighting
					CON	TINUOUS SCALES					-	
		Potential Loss of Life		Insignificant	Low	Moderate	High	Catastrophic		42.0%		
Traffic		Potential Oil Outflow		Insignificant	Low	Moderate	High	Catastrophic		38.0%		25%
		Vessel Damage + Salvage Costs		Insignificant	Low	Moderate	High	Catastrophic	1	5.0%		25%
		Economic Costs		Insignificant	Low	Moderate	High	Catastrophic		15.0%		
					L	IKELIHOOD SCALES						
	Charting	Chart Quality		Α	В	С	D	U	3		15.00%	
		Survey Age		<5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	>30 years	1	30.0%	5.00%	25%
		Chart Scale and Extents		Excellent	Good	Moderate	Poor	Unacceptable	2		10.00%	
	Route Characteristics	Navigational Complexity		Open Sea >10nm	Offshore Navigation (5- 10nm)	Coastal Navigation (1- 5nm)	Port Approaches	Constrained Navigation (<1nm)	3	17.5%	8.75%	
		Depth of Water 15m Contour	>10nm	5-10nm	2.5-5nm	1.5-2.5nm	1-1.5nm	Within 1nm	2	17.5%	5.83%	
Causation Risk Criteria		Traffic Density		Insignificant	Low	Moderate	High	Catastrophic	1	<u> </u>	2.92%	
	MetOcean	Prevailing Wave/Wind		Sheltered at Most Times	Mainly Sheltered	Moderate Exposure	Mainly Exposed	Exposed on Most Days	3	17.5%	5.83%	
isk		Tides/Current	Open Sea	1-2kts	2-3kts	3-4kts	4-5kts	>5kts	3		5.83%	
a.		Longwave/Surge		Very Unlikely	Unlikely	Occasional	Often Poor	Frequent	2		3.89%	
Causatic		Poor Visibility		Very Unlikely	Unlikely	Occasional	Often Poor	Frequent	1		1.94%	
	Navigational Hazards	Sea Mounts	>10nm	5-10nm	2.5-5nm	1.5-2.5nm	1-1.5nm	Within 1nm	1	17.5%	2.19%	
		Isolated Dangers - Rocks/Wrecks/etc.	>2.5nm	2.5-2nm	1.5-2	1-1.5nm	500m-1nm	<500m	2		4.38%	
		Charted Tidal Hazards Breaking Reefs	>2.5nm >10nm	2.5-2nm 5-10nm	1.5-2 2.5-5nm	1-1.5nm 1.5-2.5nm	500m-1nm 1-1.5nm	<500m Within 1nm	2 3		4.38% 6.56%	
	Mitigation	Harbour Risk Mitigation Resources		Available				Absent	2	10.0%	4.00%	
		Pilotage		Pilotage				No Pilotage	3		6.00%	
	Bathymetry	Dynamic Seabed - Estuarial		Insignificant	Low	Moderate	High	Significant	3	7.5%	4.50%	
		Seismic/Volcanic Factors	>10nm	5-10nm	2.5-5nm	1.5-2.5nm	1-1.5nm	Within 1nm	2	7.5%	3.00%	
					co	NSEQUENCE SCALES						
	Loss of Life	Response Complexity		100.0%	102.5%	105.0%	107.5%	110%	N/A	N/A		
	Property	Salvage Complexity		100.0%	102.5%	105.0%	107.5%	110%	N/A	N/A		
	Environmental Impact	Formal Reserves - World Heritage	>20nm	10-20nm	5-10nm	2.5-5nm	1-2.5nm	<1nm	3	N/A	17.65%	
Consequence Risk Criteria		Marine Reserves	>20nm	10-20nm	5-10nm	2.5-5nm	1-2.5nm	<1nm	2.5		14.71%	
		Coastal (Sensitive Recources)	>20nm	10-20nm	5-10nm	2.5-5nm	1-2.5nm	<1nm	2		11.76%	
		Wetland Resources	>20nm	10-20nm	5-10nm	2.5-5nm	1-2.5nm	<1nm	1.5		8.82%	
		Aquaculture/Fishing Grounds/Shellfish	>20nm	10-20nm	5-10nm	2.5-5nm	1-2.5nm	<1nm	2		11.76%	
		Harvest Sites Tourism	>20nm	10-20nm	5-10nm	2.5-5nm	1-2.5nm	<1nm	2		11.76%	
		Cultural (Iwi)/Treaty History Sites	>20nm	10-20nm	5-10nm	2.5-5nm	1-2.5nm	<1nm	2		11.76%	
		Recreational/Social Amenity	>20nm >20nm	10-20nm 10-20nm	5-10nm 5-10nm	2.5-5nm 2.5-5nm	1-2.5nm 1-2.5nm	<1nm <1nm	2		11.76%	
	Economic Impact	Port Access Channels	>2.5nm	2.5-2nm	1.5-2nm	1 to 1.5nm	500m to 1nm	<500m	3		24.00%	50%
		Critical Infrastructure (Berths) - Economic	······	2.5-2.1111	1.5-2				1	l		
		Contribution	Absent	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Critical	1		8.00%	
		Proximity to Sites of High Economic Contribution	>20nm	10-20nm	5-10nm	2.5-5nm	1-2.5nm	<1nm	2	N/A	16.00%	
		Proximity to Sites of Moderate Economic Contribution	>20nm	10-20nm	5-10nm	2.5-5nm	1-2.5nm	<1nm	1		8.00%	
		Proximity to Sites of Low Economic Contribution	>20nm	10-20nm	5-10nm	2.5-5nm	1-2.5nm	<1nm	0.5		4.00%	
		Cruise Ship Stops	>20nm	10-20nm	5-10nm	2.5-5nm	1-2.5nm	<1nm	2		16.00%	
		Pipelines/Cables	>10nm	5-10nm	2.5-5nm	1.5-2.5nm	1-1.5nm	Within 1nm	3		24.00%	

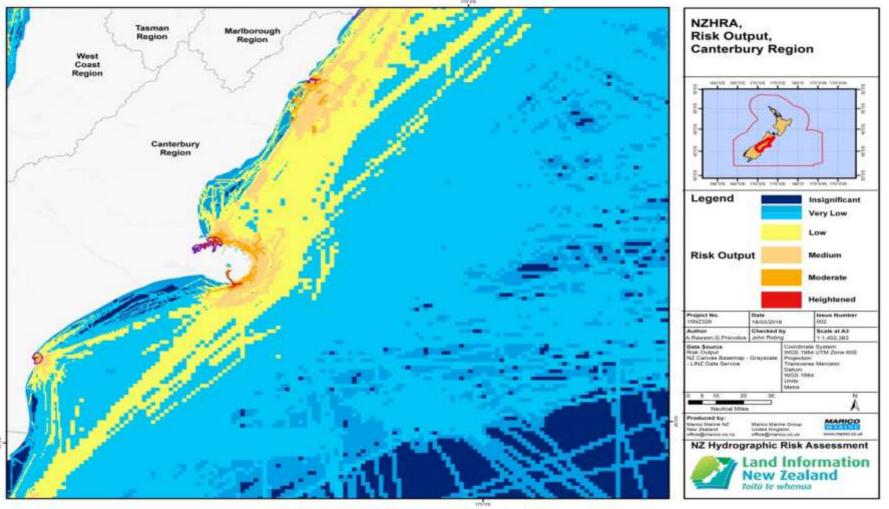
Chart Benefit Analysis

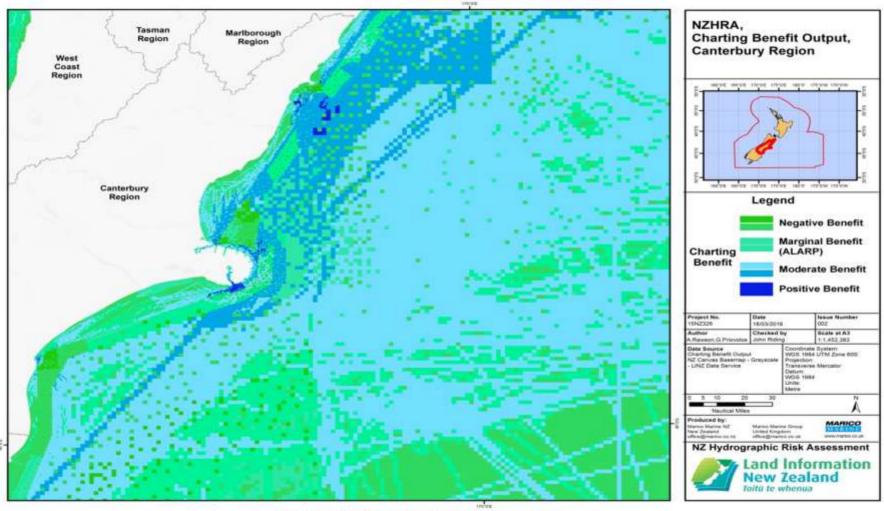


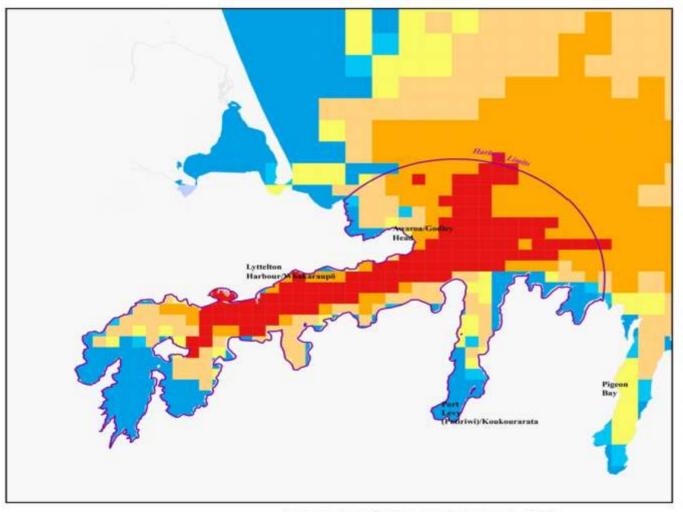


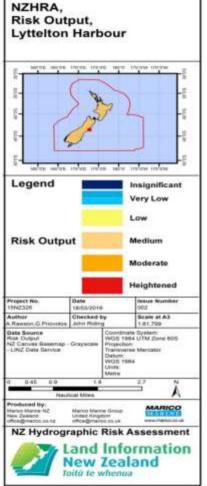


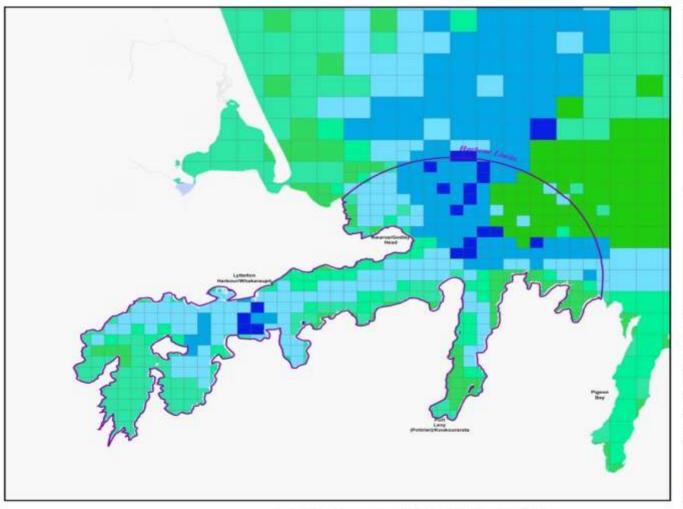


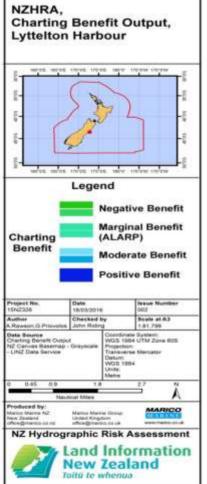












Next steps

- Identify priorities for FY 16/17 survey programme
- May 2016 Draft report
- June 2016 Final report published
- Phase 3 Collaborate with MNZ Coastal Navigation Safety Review
- Engage with stakeholders & seek collaboration opportunities to collect fundamental datasets
- Develop 5 year rolling survey programme





