

# Proactive safety management in maritime traffic

**Jakub Montewka**

Aalto University

Finnish Geospatial Research Institute

**IMISS 2015 – International Maritime Incident and Near Miss Reporting Conference**

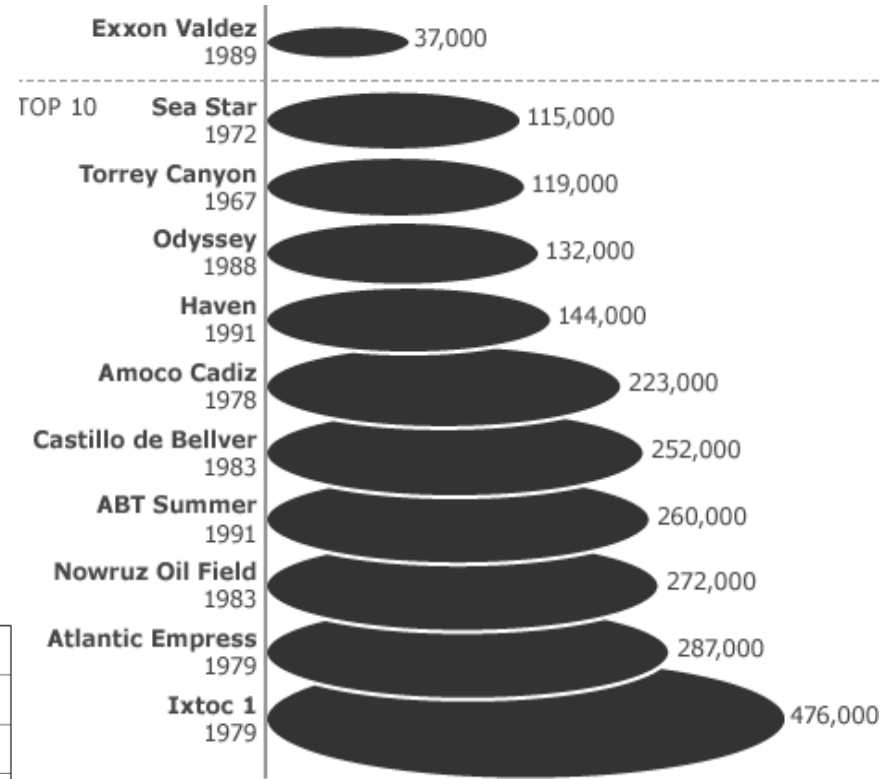
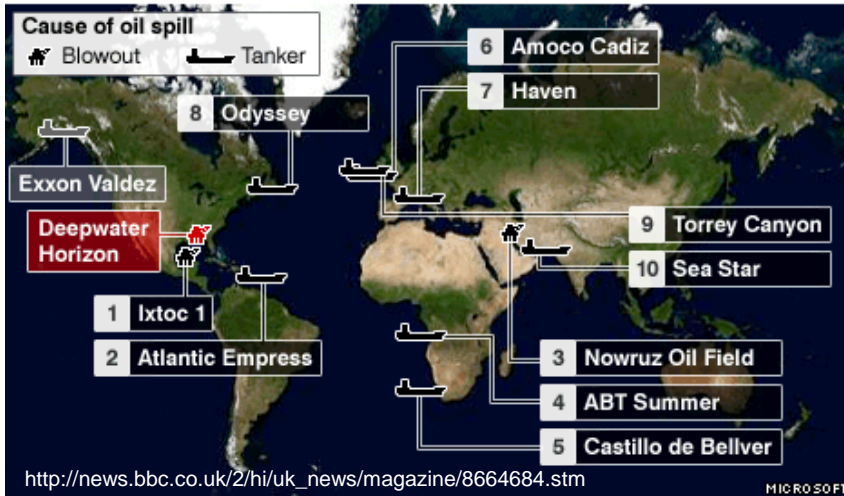
25 August 2015

Maritime Center Vellamo, Kotka, Finland

# Introduction

Maritime accidents are low-probability, however high-consequence events which may have a devastating effect on the natural environment.

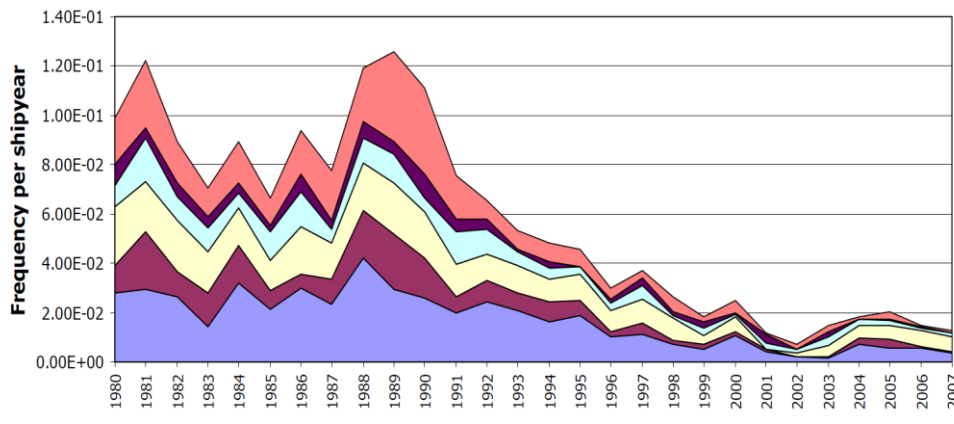
Oil spills mapped



Source: ITOPI, Oil Spill Intelligence Report

Tanker Casualties, Historical data

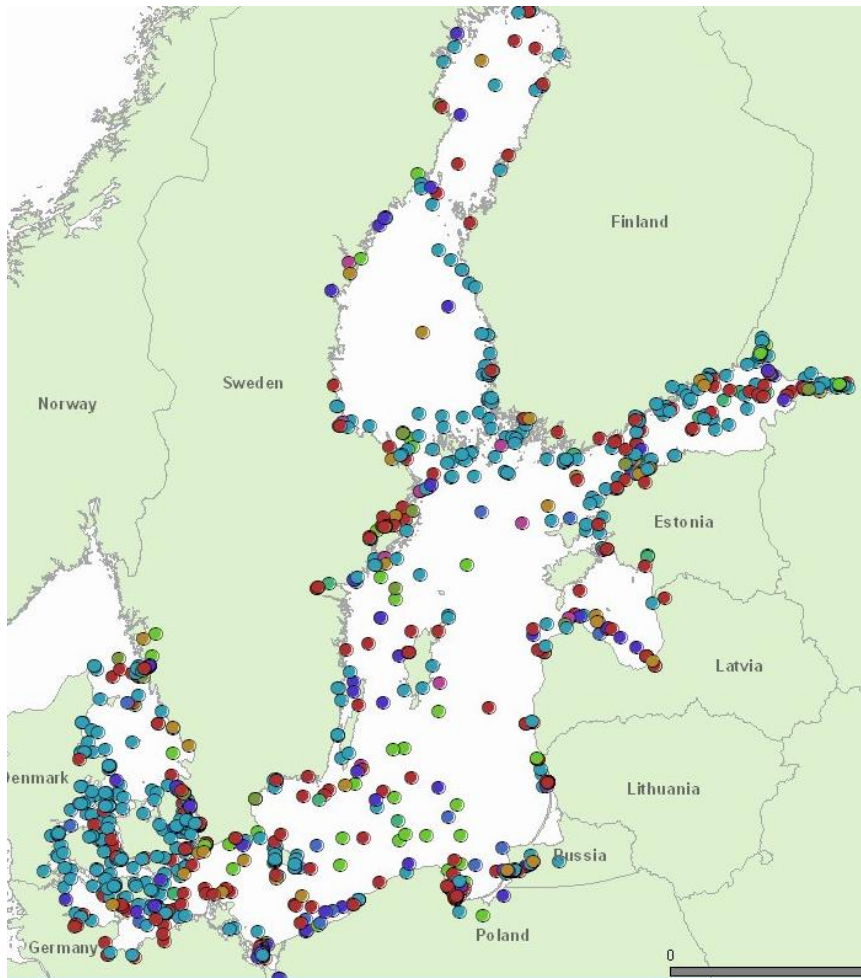
Collision Contact Grounding Fire Explosion NASF



Annual fluctuation of incident frequencies per ship-year (adopted from MEPC 58/INF.2)

# Introduction

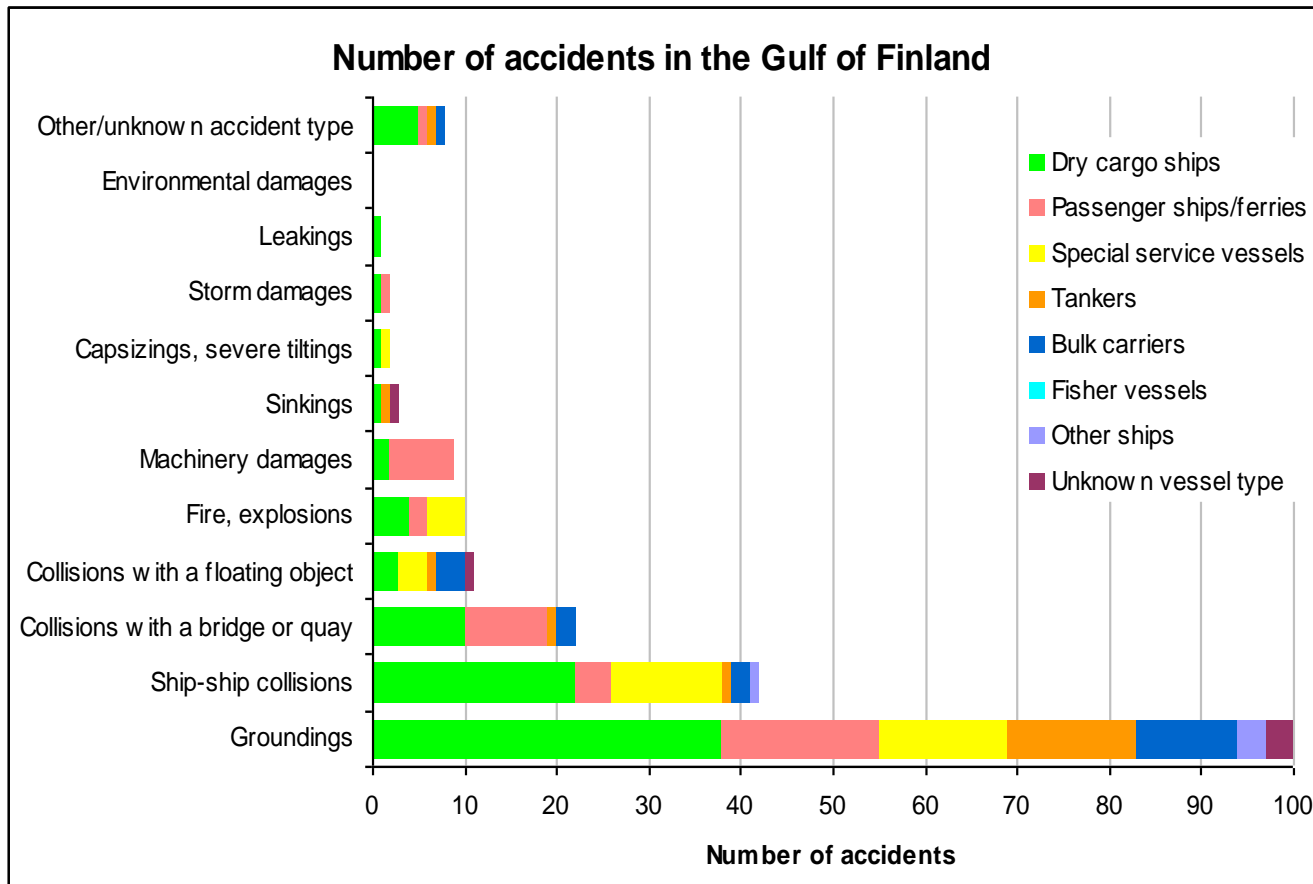
## ACCIDENTS IN THE BALTIC SEA 1989-2008



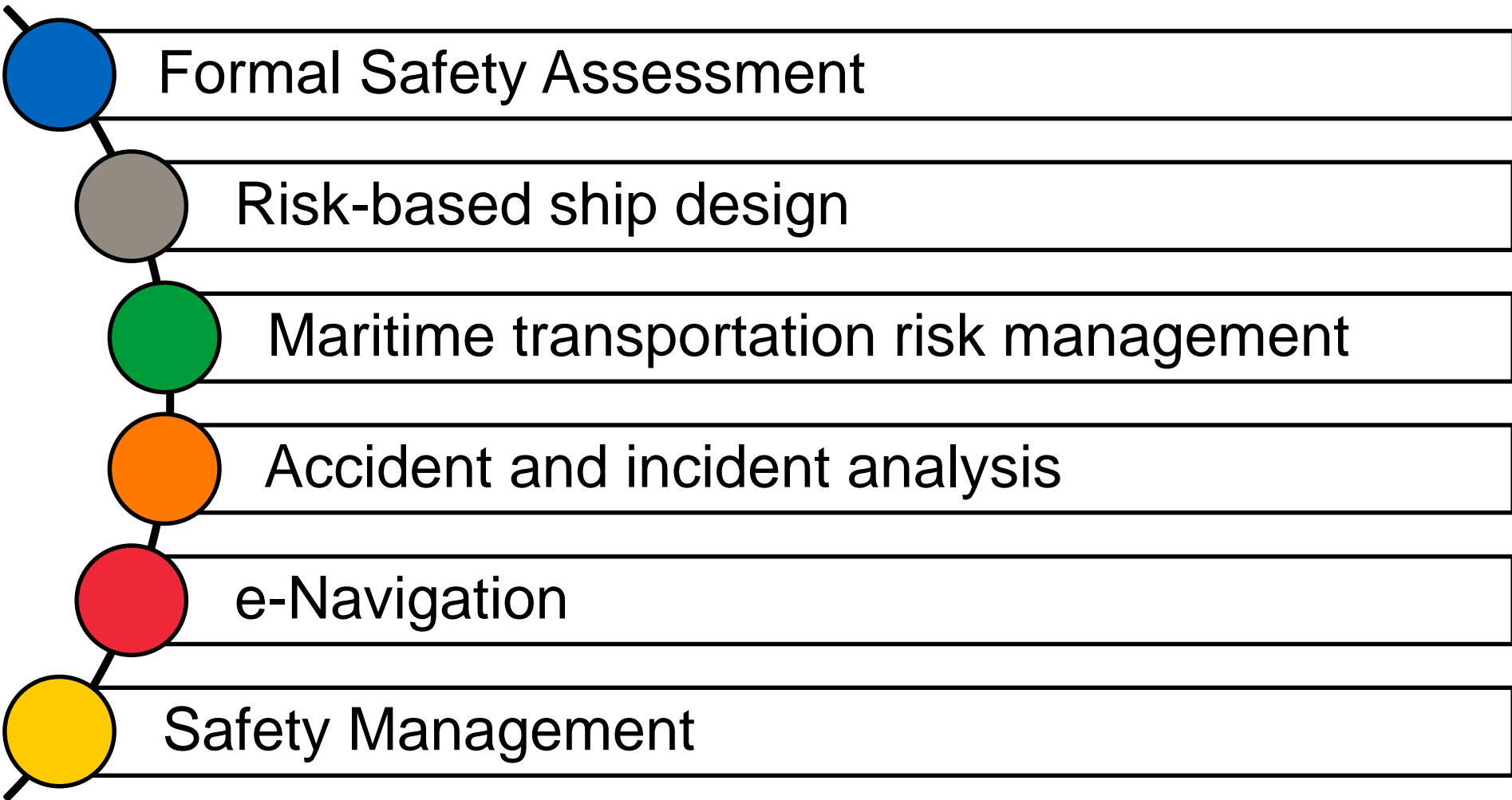
Source:  
<http://maps.helcom.fi/website/MARIS/viewer.htm>

# Introduction

## ACCIDENTS IN THE GULF OF FINLAND 1989-2008



# Main research topics



# Formal Safety Assessment

## A starting point for maritime risk

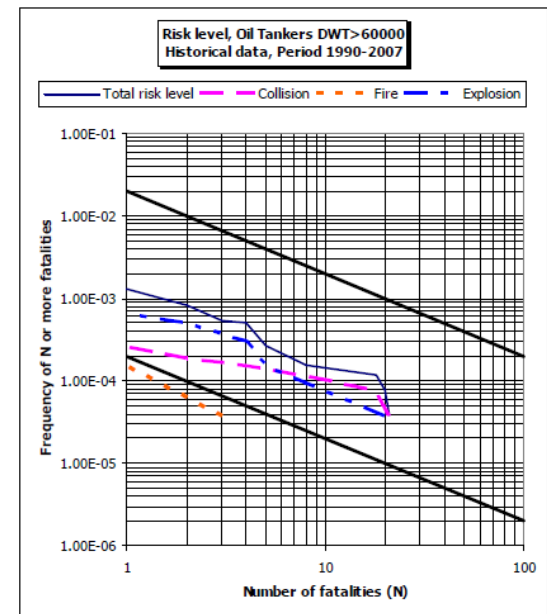
- Conceived as a proactive, rather than reactive tool to make decisions regarding **regulations at IMO level**
- First applied to assess the need for **ship design** changes and carrying of new **safety equipment**
- Later also used as a tool for decision making in other contexts:
  - Navigational risk
  - Implementation of routing schemes (TSS)
  - Operational risk

# Formal Safety Assessment

## State of art in Research

- Results of FSA studies
  - Container vessels
  - Cruise vessels
  - RoPax vessels
  - LNG carriers
  - ...
- Critical reflections on concepts, methods and process
- Reviews and accounts of expert group meetings

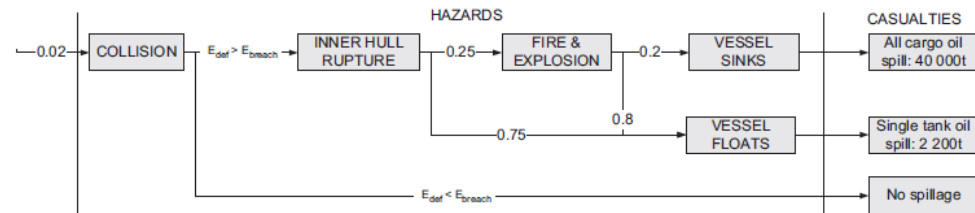
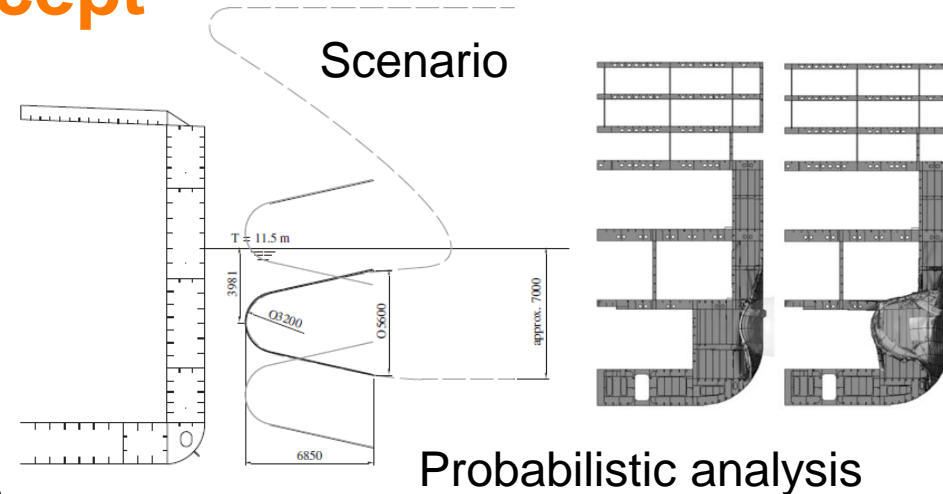
### Societal risk level ALARP



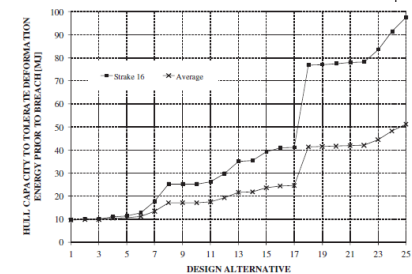
# Risk-based ship design

## Concept

- **Traditional ship design** relies extensively on prescriptive rules
  - Little flexibility
  - Possibly sub-optimal designs
- **Risk-based ship design**
  - Incorporates risk analysis in the ship design process
  - Risk is a design objective
  - Often in combination with optimization techniques



Optimization



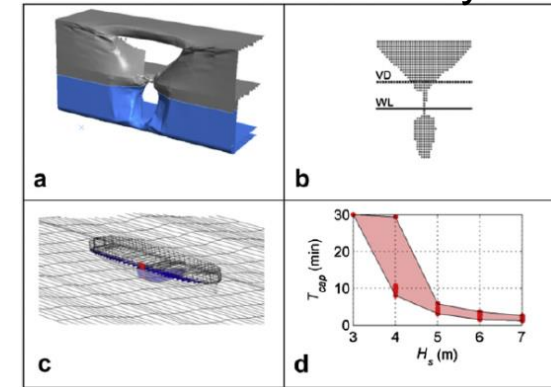


# Risk-based ship design

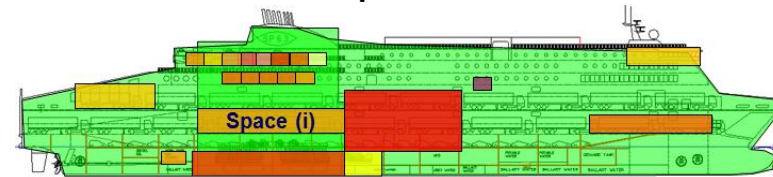
## State of the art in research

- Probabilistic damage stability regulations
  - Revised SOLAS part B-1
  - $A$  (attained subdivision index)  $\geq R$  (required)
- Risk analysis methods applied to:
  - Collision and grounding damage
  - Flooding and stability in waves
  - Fire and fireproof compartmentation
  - Influence of noise, vibration, motion on human error in collision and grounding
- Tools exist, but many open issues
  - Influence of local design on existing methods
  - Cross-validation across methods

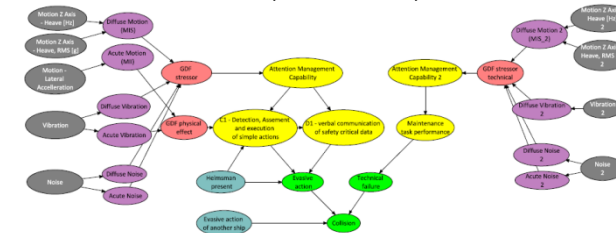
### Collision - stability



### Fire - compartmentation



### Vibration, noise, motion



Hogstrom and Ringsberg. 2012. Marine Structures.  
 Puisa. 2013. FAROS workshop  
 Montewka et al. 2014. PSAM conference

# Maritime transportation risk management

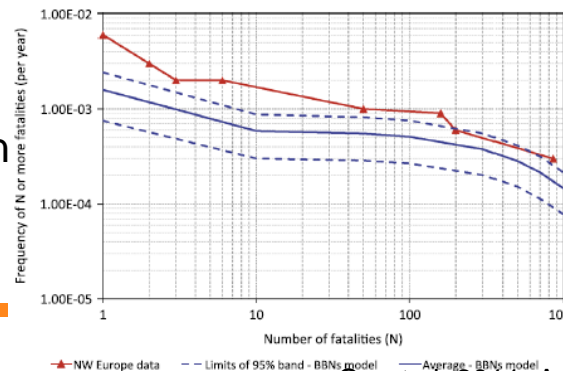
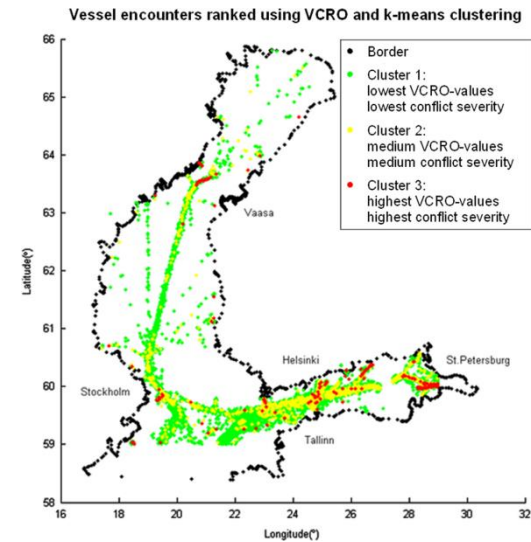
## Concept

- Assess risk of maritime transportation in a sea area
- Aims
  - Identify high risk areas
  - Identify importance of contributing factors
  - Evaluate effect of modifications to traffic schemes
  - Evaluate need of RCOs and effect of implementation
- A number of frameworks on how to address the problem
  - Traffic flow, simulation, Bayesian Networks, Near-miss analysis

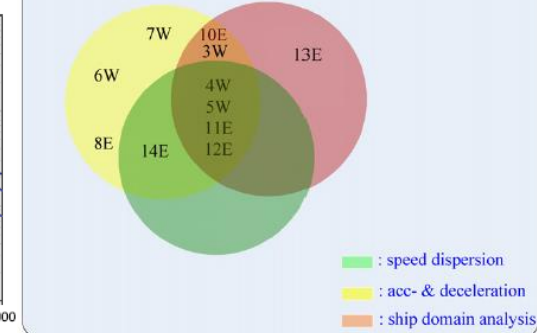
### Accident probability



### Encounters analysis



### Risk indicators



BRISK Project report. 2011.

Qu et al. 2011. Accident Analysis and Prevention

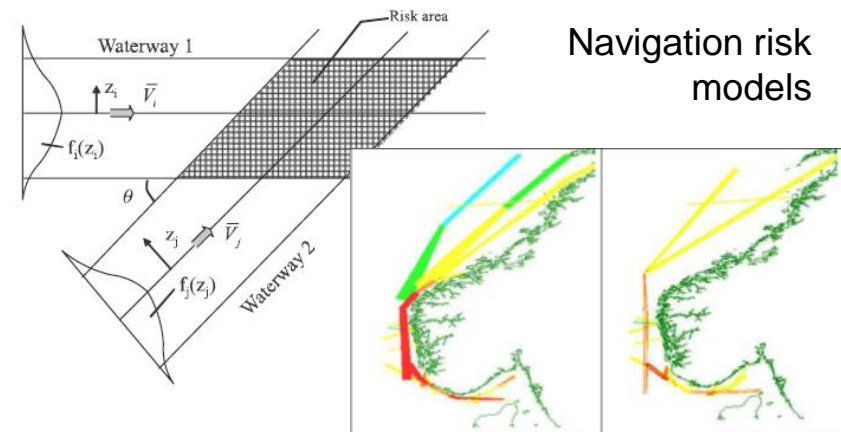
Montewka et al. 2014. Reliability Engineering and System Safety.

Zhang et al. 2015 Ocean Engineering

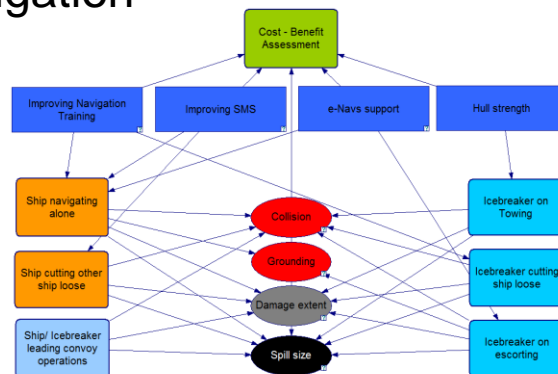
# Maritime transportation risk management

## State of the art in research

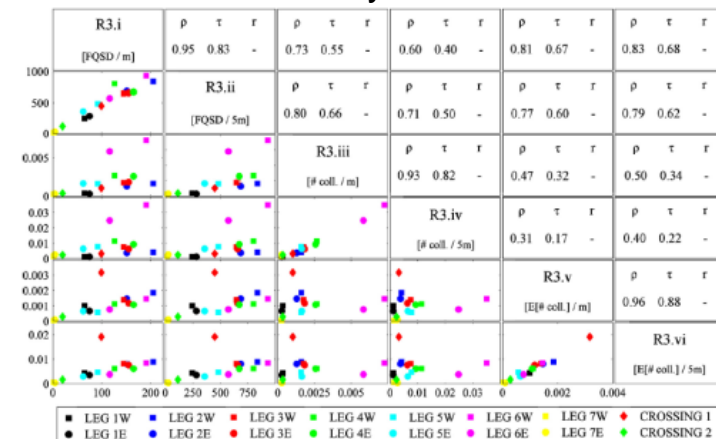
- Various methods
  - Collision, grounding, fire, sinking,...
  - Often data-driven
  - Little attention to human error
- Open / ongoing issues:
  - Reliability and validity
  - Risk management for winter navigation



RMM winter navigation



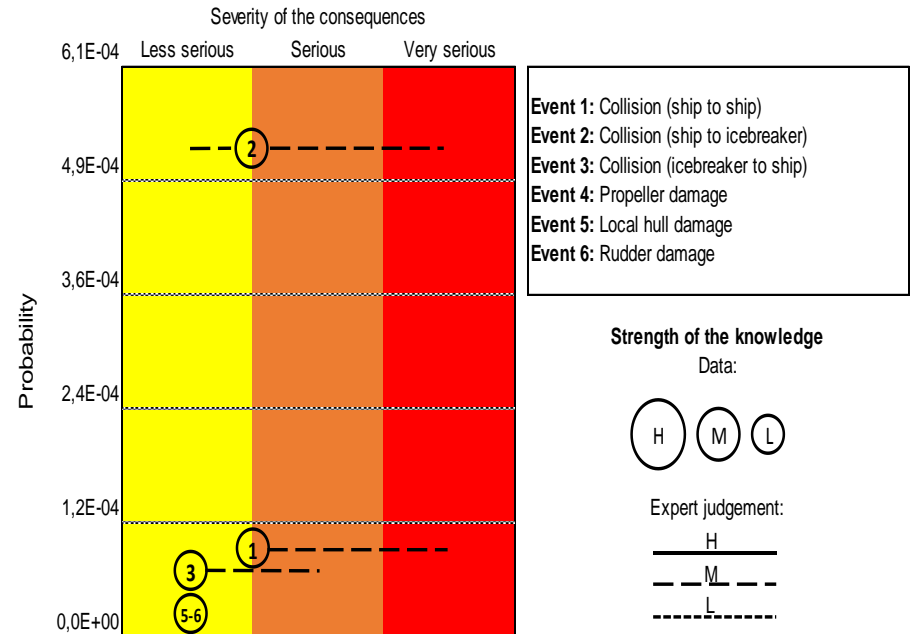
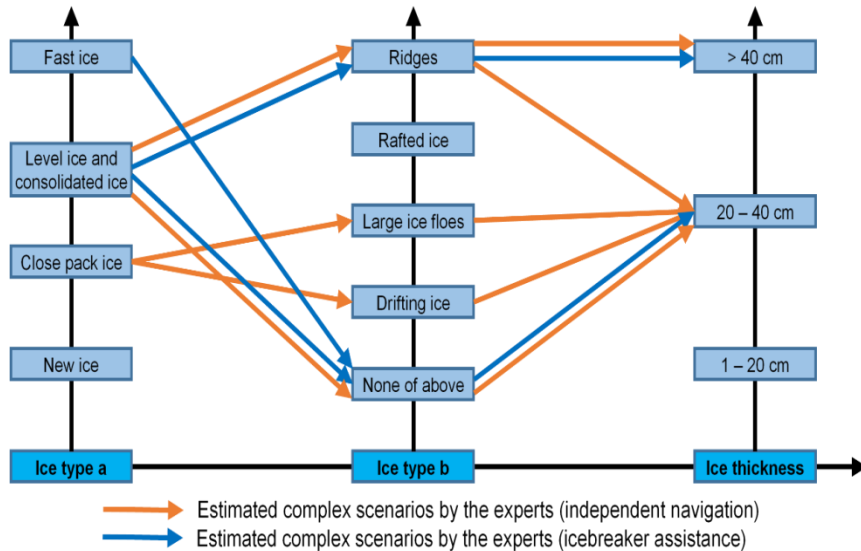
Reliability tests for risk models



# Maritime transportation risk management

## An example from own yard

### Risk analysis for winter navigation in the Baltic Sea



Icebreaker assistance (all operations)

Valdez-Banda et al. 2015, Accident Analysis and Prevention

# Accident / incident analysis

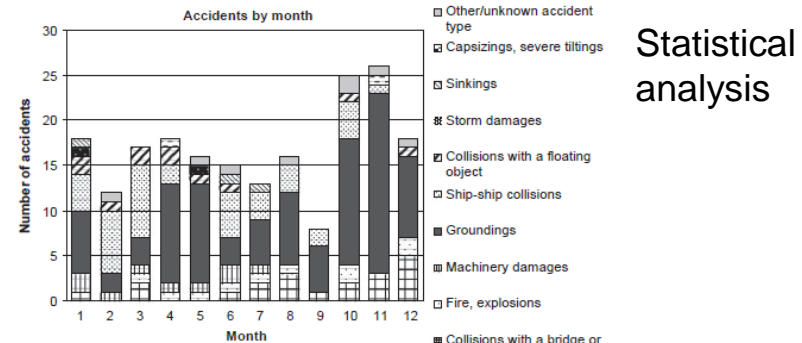
## Concept

- **Global analysis** of accident and incident data
  - Statistical analyses
  - Trends
  - Relations between parameters under which events occurred
  - Constrained by data availability and what data is recorded
- Analyses of **specific accidents**
  - Understanding specific failure mechanisms
  - Insight of factors affecting incident occurrence
  - Can lead to proposals for corrective action
  - Constrained by the method used to analyse accident

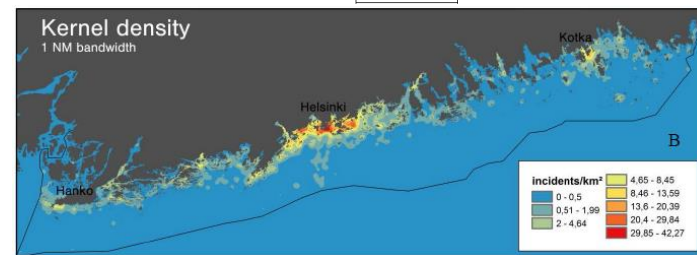
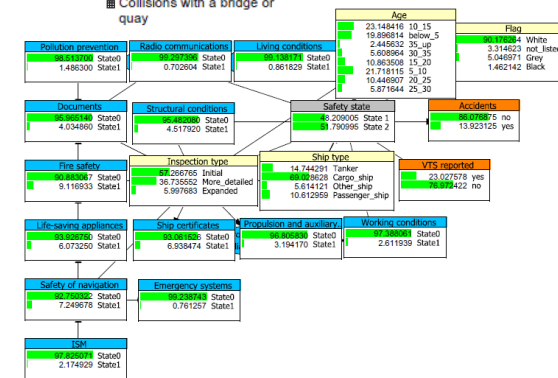
# Accident / incident analysis

## State of the art in research

- Methodological frameworks
  - Grounded theory, HFACS, CAST
  - Machine learning techniques
  - Visual data mining
- Discussions on:
  - Reliability / deficiencies of methods
  - Studies on underreporting
- Mainly global data analyses
  - Global statistics and specific geographical areas
  - Accident trends for ship types
  - Influence of environmental factors
- Relatively underdeveloped



Machine learning of inspections and accidents



Data mining of boating incidents

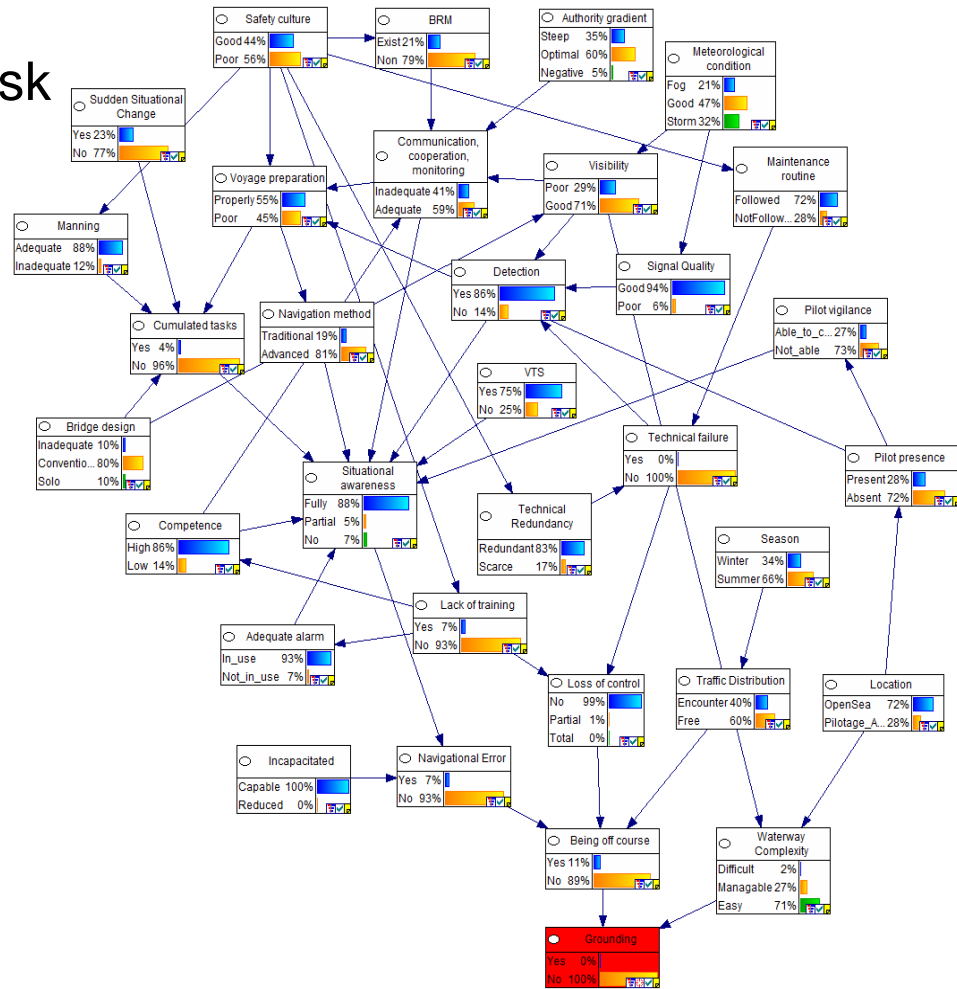
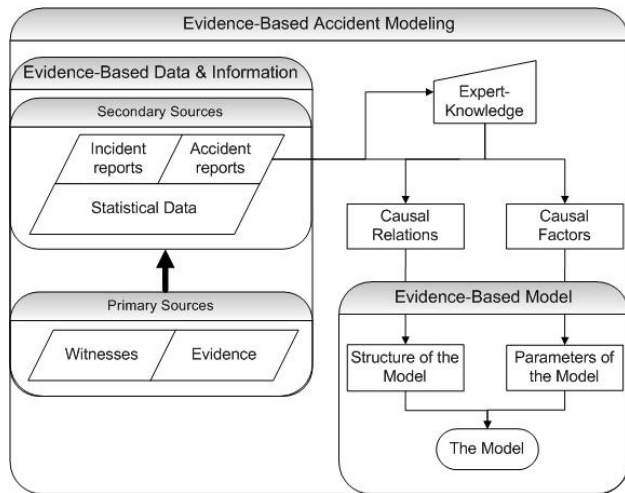
Kujala et al. 2009. Reliability Engineering and System Safety.  
 Hänninen et al. 2014. Expert Systems with Applications.  
 Goerlandt et al. 2015, Scientific Journals of the Maritime University of Szczecin



# Accident / incident analysis

## State of the art in research

Evidence-based, probabilistic risk model for ship grounding accident



# e-Navigation concept

- The harmonised collection, integration, exchange, presentation and analysis of maritime information onboard and ashore by electronic means to enhance berth to berth navigation and related services, for safety and security at sea and protection of the marine environment
- Platform for developing tools to support decision making for safety and environmental protection

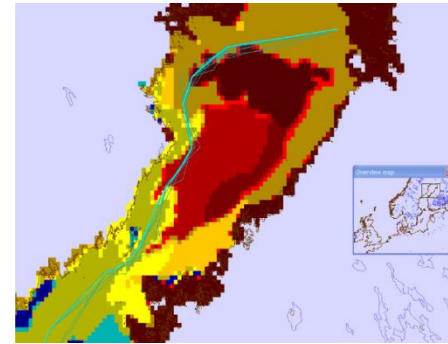


# e-Navigation

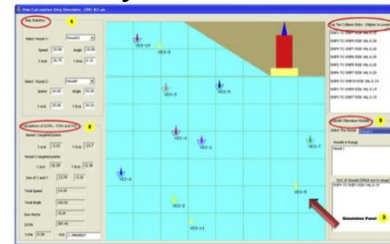
## state of the art in research

- Ship routing
  - Optimization of routes in waves account for speed, accelerations, slamming,...
  - Optimization of routes in ice presently only speed
- Dynamic risk
  - Route exchange
  - VTS collision avoidance system
  - On-board maneuvering support
  - Ship risk factors
  - Algorithms and test-beds

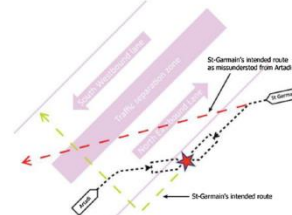
### Route optimization



### CAS system



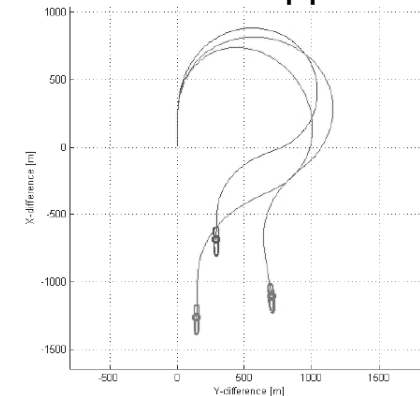
### Communicating routes



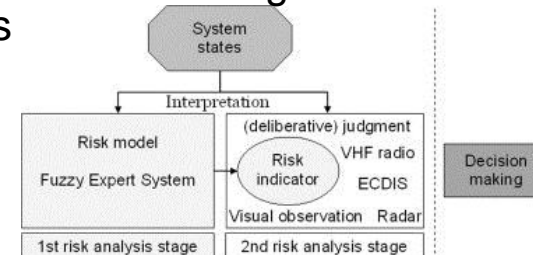
### Dynamic risk



### On-board support



### Algorithms



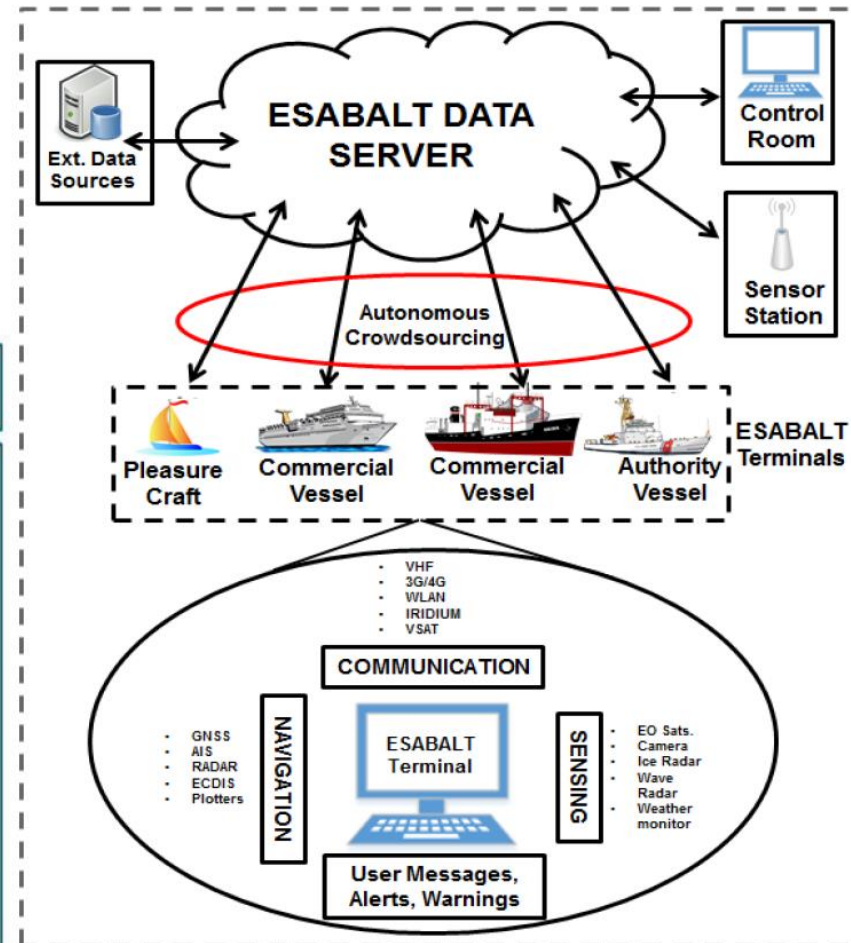
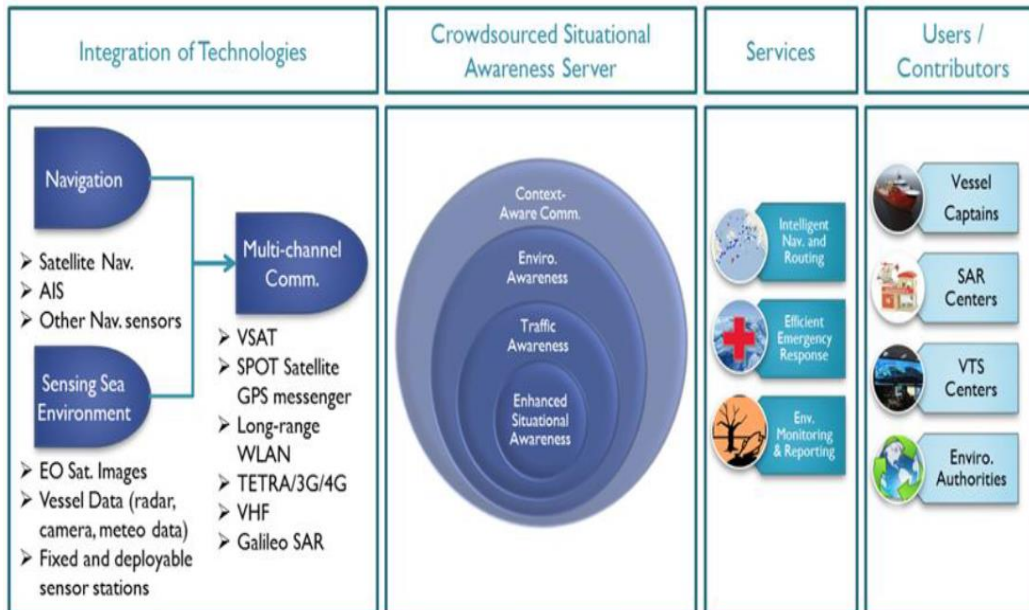
Kotovirta et al. 2009. Cold Regions Science and Technology.  
 Bukhari et al. 2013. Expert Systems with Applications.  
 Porathe et al. 2014. Accident Analysis and Prevention.  
 Balmat et al. 2009. Ocean Engineering.  
 Baldauf et al. 2011. TransNav  
 Goerlandt et al. 2015. Safety Science

# e-Navigation

## state of the art in research

### ESABALT project

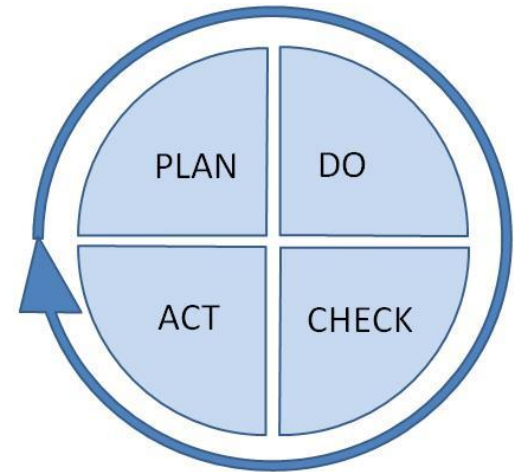
A common platform for crowdsourced information exchange to enable cooperation for enhanced maritime safety in the Baltic Sea.



Thombre et al. 2015. TRANSNV conference

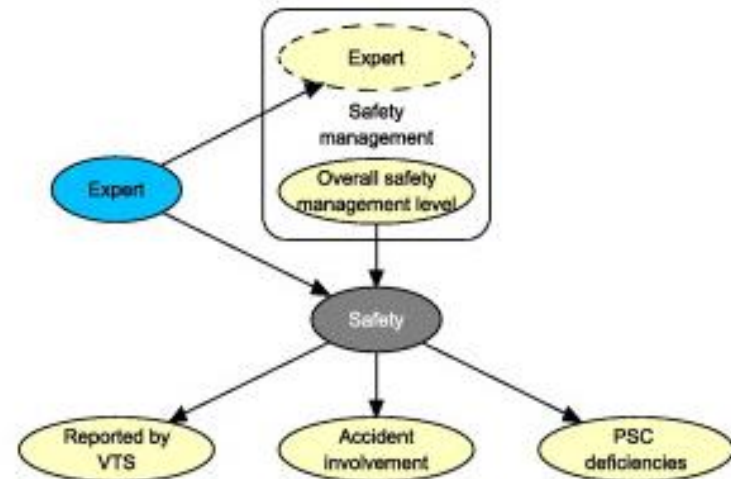
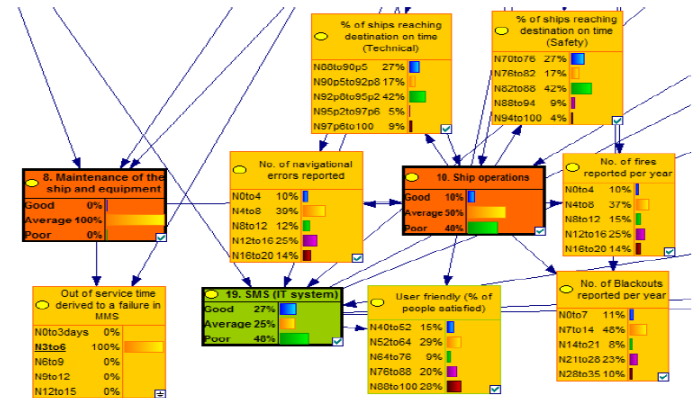
# Safety Management concept

- Safety management systems are used to monitor and assess the safety performance of a system
- Used as a basis for:
  - Documenting rule compliance
  - Decision making for safety investments
  - Continuous improvement
- Relatively recently implemented in the maritime industry through ISM code



# Safety Management state of the art in research

- Relatively new issue in maritime safety research
- Leading indicators programme
- Bayesian Network model for assessing safety performance
  - Current utility is mainly for:
    - providing an integrated system assessment
    - Exploring dependencies with accidents
  - Outlook for proactive decision support tools
- Much room for research on maritime safety management



# Discussion

- Trends in the shipping industry and regulatory bodies for exploring the possibilities of various tools in improving maritime safety are reflected in the research fields
- Relatively large focus on engineering and technical solutions and mathematical analyses
- There are gaps between science and practice

# Discussion

- Research on maritime risk and safety is quite scattered
- Few schools specifically focus on this, mainly isolated individuals or ad-hoc cooperations
- Comparatively much focus on ship design and technical engineering solutions
- Potential of operational risk and safety management, accident analysis could be further explored

# Discussion

- There is a lack of conferences/workshops where practitioners from specifically the maritime safety research community can meet and discuss their work
  - Specific research areas have a history in conferences
    - Ship design: IMDC and ICCGS
    - Maritime navigation: TransNav, MTE, IMAM
  - A number of very general conferences about risk and safety exist
    - ESREL, PSAM, ICVRAM-ISUMA
    - Typically only minor role for maritime safety research
-



# IWNTM 2015

4th International Workshop  
on Nautical Traffic Models

26-29 August 2015, Espoo, Finland



**Aalto University**

**Research Group on Maritime  
Risk and Safety**

# Advertisement

**The International Workshop on Nautical Traffic Models** aims to establish a venue where the international research community can meet, present and discuss advances in following topics:

- modeling and simulation of maritime transportation flows on different geographical scales
  - risk assessment and management for maritime transportation (environmental and societal)
  - design and evaluation of countermeasures to enhance the safety of maritime transport
  - accident analysis in maritime operations
-



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