



Navigation in the Malamocco-Marghera Channel And Marghera Port Current Layout - Risk Assessment Report





Activity	Risk Assessment on current layout
Task	Qualitative Risk Assessment, Semi-Quantitative Risk Assessment, Quantitative Risk Assessment on current layout.
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – workshop minutes



List of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
ALARP	As-Low-As-Reasonably-Practicable
ET	Event Tree
ETA	Event Tree Analysis
FT	Fault Tree
FTA	Fault Tree Analysis
HAZID	Hazards Identification (Analysis)
IALA	International Association of marine aids To navigation and Lighthouse Authorities
PRA	Probabilistic Risk Assessment
QRA	Quantitative Risk Assessment
RA	Risk Assessment
SIRA	Simplified IALA Risk Assessment



1 Foreword

Risk assessment is a set of formal methods for investigating the limits of a system (often uncertain limits).

A risk exists if a potential source of damage (hazard) is present. Typically, to protect against a hazard, e.g., due to a system that may give rise to undesirable consequences under certain conditions, safeguards are put in place to prevent the occurrence of such hazardous conditions and associated undesirable consequences. The mere presence of a hazard is not, therefore, sufficient to define a risk condition. There is also a condition of uncertainty as to whether this hazard will be transformed from potential to actual harm by exceeding the safeguards.

Risk assessment takes the form of a process aimed at identifying the elements that can lead to accidents - these elements are called Top Events - and calculating their frequency. Identification is followed by an assessment of the consequences that Top Events may cause.

If a risk is characterized by a consequence with a high severity and a low probability, a system should be designed to reduce the severity by acting on the effects of the incident (mitigation). If, conversely, a risk is characterized by low severity consequences and a high frequency of occurrence, additional redundancies should be arranged and/or the reliability of the system components should be improved to reduce the probability of occurrence (prevention) of the Top Event.

Therefore, the results of the risk analysis allow actions to be taken on both risk components, PROBABILITY and/or SEVERITY.

If carried out by an experienced team, the risk assessment methods allow to identify all the hazards and initiating events that can result in the Top Event under investigation and describe how this Top Event can lead to different incident scenarios depending on the effectiveness of barriers, if any, and the different escalation scenarios assumed.

Figure 1 shows the typical steps of a risk analysis.



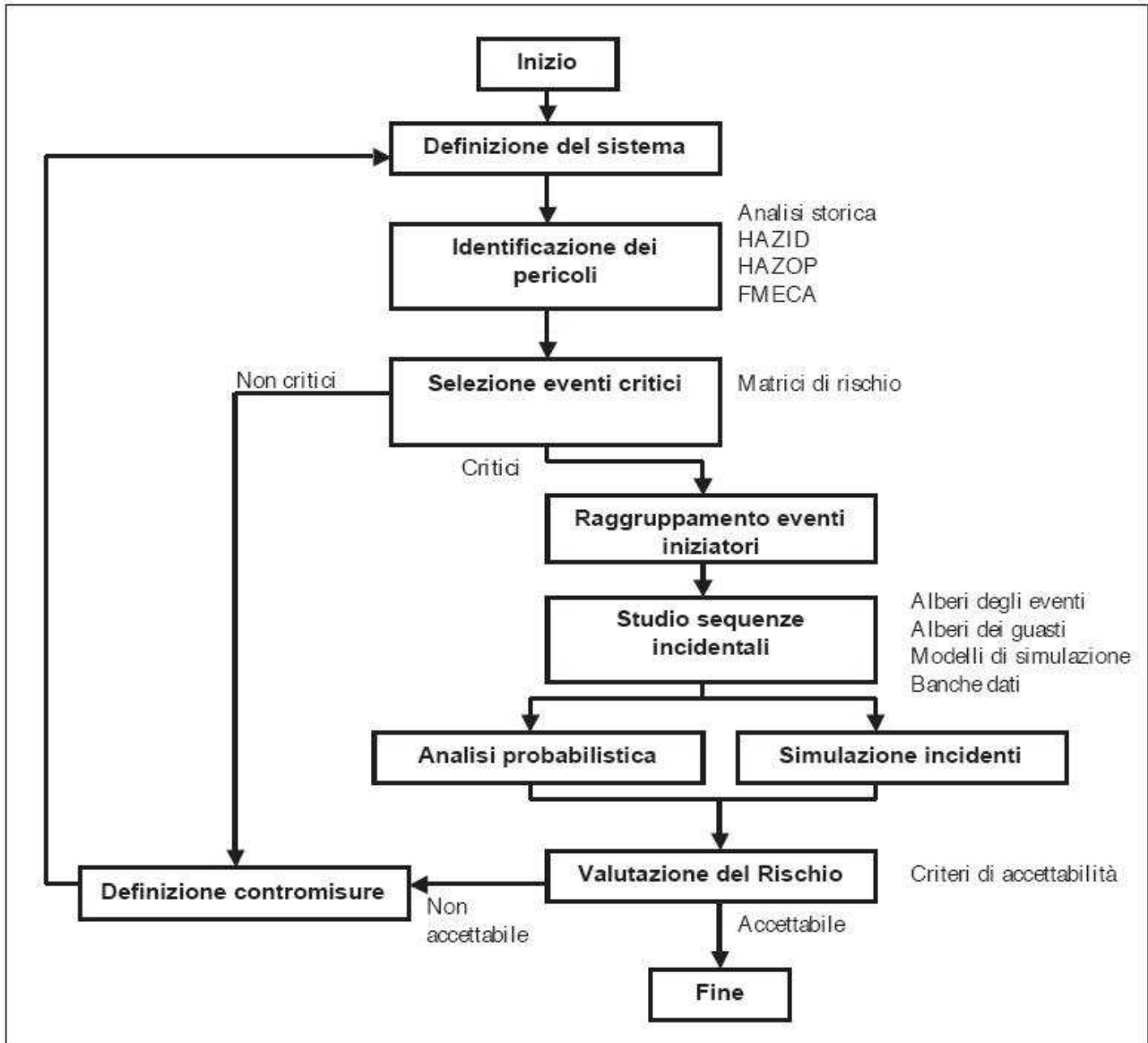


Figure 1: Risk Assessment logic diagram

The above general flowchart has been applied and detailed, as described below, to the activities covered by this report. It is worth noting that during the selection of the critical events, for the events not considered as critical it is sufficient to define preventive and/or mitigative measures, if deemed necessary. This allows to drop them from the set of the potential critical events and, hence, to exclude them from the loop. For a more thorough description of the flowchart, reference is made to UNI ISO 31000.

The Risk Assessment (RA) activities described in this report concern the Malamocco-Marghera channel and the quays of Port of Marghera, and involve three consecutive phases:



1. Qualitative Risk Assessment, with the objective of identifying hazards;
2. Semi-quantitative Risk Assessment, with the objective of assessing the effectiveness of the barriers and determining the residual risk;
3. Quantitative Risk Assessment, with the aim of determining the specific protection levels and quantifying the probability of incident events.

Figure 2 shows the conceptual scheme of this Risk Assessment.

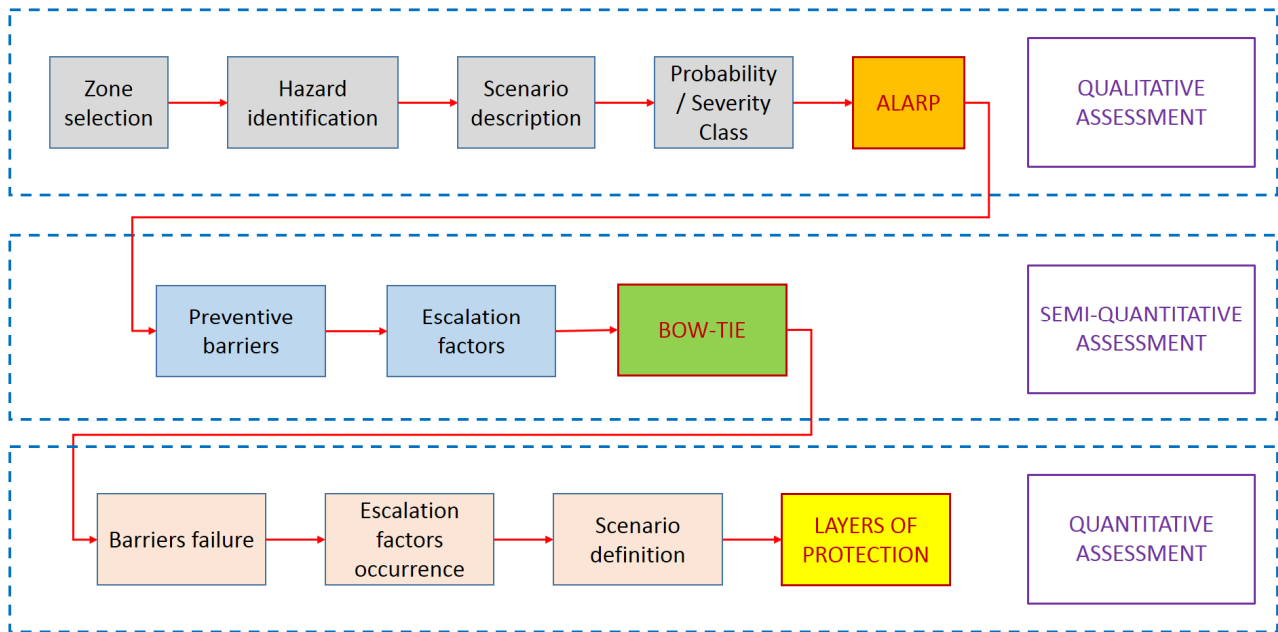


Figure 2: RA conceptual framework

Phase 1 consists of the following activities:

- Hazard identification (HazId);
- Definition of probability and severity classes;
- Definition of the ALARP matrix;
- Prioritization of hazards;
- Formulation of recommendations for risk reduction.

Phase 2 consists of the following activities:

- Definition of risks for the different types of ships;
- Definition of the barriers;
- Construction of the specific Bow-Ties;
- Residual risk assessment.

Phase 3 consists of the following activities:

- Determination of the probability of failure of the barriers;
- Determination of the probability of occurrence of the Top Events (through failure tree analysis - FTA);
- Determination of the probability of occurrence of incident scenarios (by means of event tree analysis - ETA);



- Definition of the protection layers.

The Bow-Tie model (shown in Figure 3) provides a suitable visual tool to visualize the risk in one picture. The Bow-Tie method allows to represent all the preventive and protective barriers concerning a specific event, namely the Top Event, which consists in the loss of control of a given hazard. The Bow-Tie method permits to start from the identification of the hazards, describe how they can cause the occurrence of the Top Event and, finally, to develop the Top Event in different incidents, thus assessing the effectiveness of the risk reduction measures.

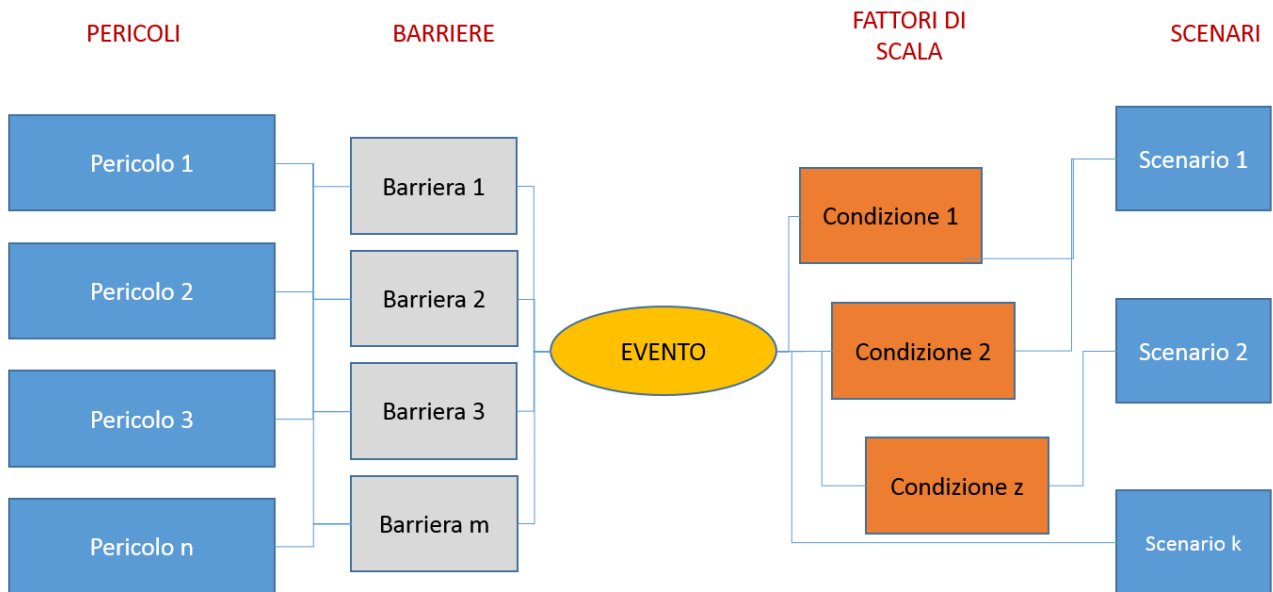


Figure 3: Bow-Tie model

In order to quantify the probability of occurrence, specific Bow-Ties are decomposed into fault trees and event trees.

Fault tree analysis (FTA) is a type of failure analysis, based on Boolean algebra, in which an undesired system state is examined. It is mainly used in safety and reliability engineering to understand how systems can fail, to identify the best ways to reduce risk, and to determine the probability of occurrence of the undesired state (Figure 4).

In FTA, the failure is represented by the top event, and the contributing factors are represented by lower-level events connected by logical gates. The two main logical gates used in FTA are "and" (x) and "or" (+). The "And" gate represents a requirement that all its input events must occur simultaneously for the output event to occur; the "or" gate, on the other hand, represents a requirement that only one of its input events to occur for the output event to occur.



The Event Tree Analysis, on the other hand, is a well-established methodology in the field of the Probabilistic Risk Assessment (PRA). The ETA allows to describe the final state of a system or a possible scenario resulting from an initiating event and a sequence of intermediate events. Each Event Tree is therefore defined by an initiating event and at least one event describing either the intervention of a barrier or the occurrence of a dependent sub-event. The Event tree analysis (ETA) can thus be viewed as a logic modelling technique that explores the incident scenarios arising from a single initiating event and traces a path through a series of intermediate events to assess the probability of occurrence of the different final scenarios (Figure 5).
 closely intertwined: if an intermediate event in an ET refers to the failure of a protective barrier to perform its intended function, the probability to fail of the barrier can be described by means of a suitable Fault Tree (FT).

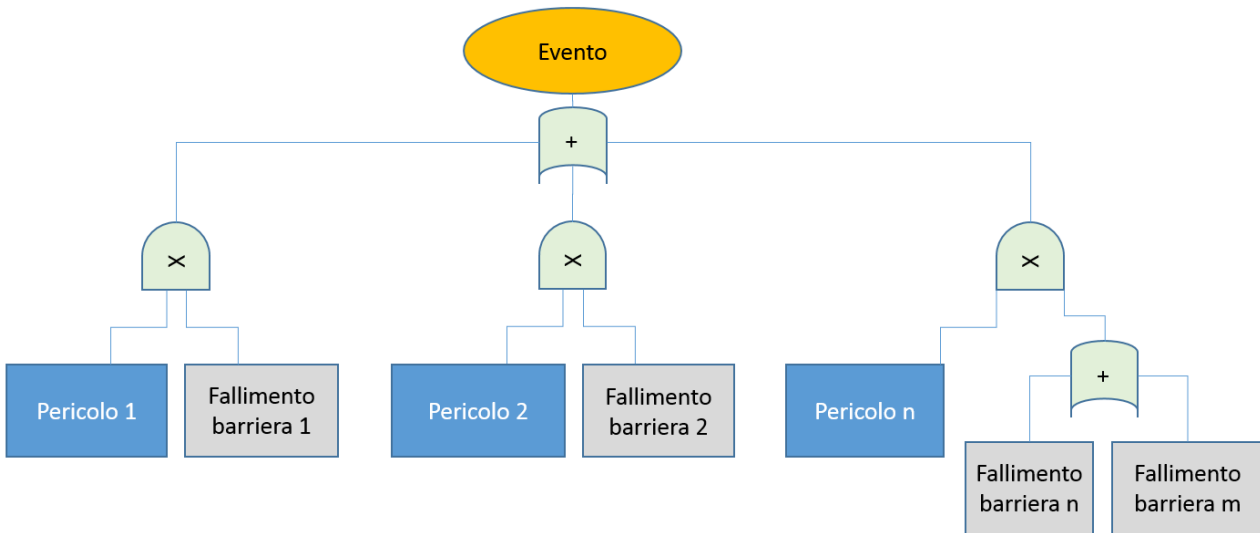


Figure 4: Fault Tree Analysis (FTA) – Framework



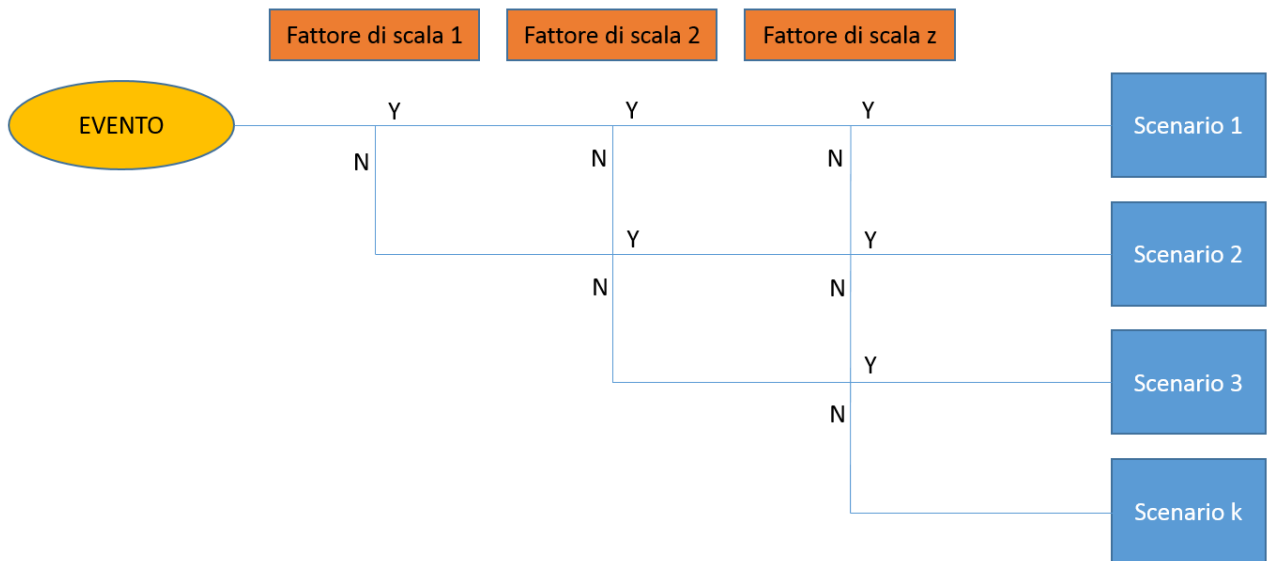


Figure 5: Event Tree Analysis (ETA) - Framework



2 Phase 1: Qualitative Risk Assessment

The qualitative risk analysis is based on a brainstorming-type approach that allows, through the analysis of known hazards, to arrive at potential accident scenarios (OSHA standard 1910.119).

The analysis was conducted in two workshops:

- 28 June 2022;
- 5 October 2022.

In which participated:

- North Adriatic Sea Port Authority;
- Maritime Authority - Venice Coast Guard;
- CETENA;
- DHI Italy;
- Force Technology.

The workshop minutes are attached (Appendix 1).

The hazards identified are the following (details in Annex 2):

Ship-related hazards

1. Loss of control - steering and propulsion - channel
2. Loss of control - steering and propulsion - port area
3. Loss of buoyancy / stability
4. a. Unavailability of external maneuvering gear (tug) - port
b. Unavailability of external maneuvering gear (tug) - channel
5. Electro-instrumental failures

Hazards due to environmental conditions

6. Adverse weather conditions (fog, wind, tidal current)
7. Incorrect weather forecasts (nowcasting)
8. Ice
9. Night navigation

Navigation hazards

10. Accessibility problems (e.g., poor channel maintenance)
11. Unfavorable tidal conditions - low tide
12. Inconsistency between channel morphology and cartography
13. a. Incidents on land (fires, releases, explosions) - port
b. Accident ashore (fires, releases, explosions) - moorings

Human factor hazards

14. Pilot unavailability (accident / pilot failure / indisposition)



15. Human error (on board) - incorrect / untimely action
16. Human error (on board) - no action

External hazards

17. Route's intersection with minor units
18. Presence of other ships / convoys
19. Floating obstacles
20. Human error (ashore) - management
21. Shore-based electro-instrumental failure - management

The classification of probabilities and consequences was done according to the Simplified IALA Risk Assessment (SIRA) methodology proposed by IALA. The SIRA process is based on the principles established in IALA Risk Management Guideline 1018.

Risk management involves a structured process that identifies hazards and scenarios with associated risks before taking action to reduce the risk to the lowest reasonably practicable level (ALARP).

The probability classes used in the SIRA process are listed in Table 1 below.

Table 1: SIRA – Probability classes

Improbabile	Raro	Possibile	Probabile	Molto probabile
< 1 occ. ogni 20 anni	1 occ. tra 2 e 20 anni	1 occ. tra 2 mesi e 2 anni	1 occ. tra 1 settimana e 2 mesi	> 1 occ. ogni settimana

Risk has been divided into three components:

- Environmental risk;
- Human Risk;
- Economic Risk.

For each of the three components, the severity classes provided by the SIRA are reported in Table 2 below.

Table 2: SIRA – Severity classes

Rischio ambientale	Rischio per l'uomo	Rischio economico
Molto elevato danno irreversibile su area vasta	Molto elevato lesioni gravi / decesso di molte persone	Molto elevato perdite > 50,000,000 €
Elevato danno a lungo termine in area limitata	Elevato lesioni gravi / decesso di poche persone	Elevato perdite tra 5,000,000 € e 50,000,000 €
Medio danno a breve termine in area piccola	Medio lesioni a molte persone	Medio perdite tra 50,000 € e 5,000,000 €
Basso danno limitato	Basso lesioni minori per una o più persone	Basso perdite tra 1,000 € e 50,000 €
Minimo nessun danno	Minimo nessuna lesione / insignificanti	Minimo perdite < 1,000 €

The results of the qualitative analysis are shown in Table 3 below. The risk levels shown in Table 3 have been evaluated without taking into consideration the effectiveness of the barriers already in



place in the area under investigation. Therefore, these risk levels are to be intended as the intrinsic risks related to the characteristics of the Malamocco-Marghera channel, the types and number of ships, the environmental conditions, and the commercial activities.

Table 3: Outcomes of qualitative risk analysis

		PROBABILITA'				
		Improbabile	Raro	Possibile	Probabile	Molto probabile
		< 1 occ. ogni 20 anni	1 occ. tra 2 e 20 anni	1 occ. tra 2 mesi e 2 anni	1 occ. tra 1 settimana e 2 mesi	> 1 occ. ogni settimana
RISCHIO AMBIENTALE						
Molto elevato	danno irreversibile su area vasta					
Elevato	danno a lungo termine in area limitata					
Medio	danno a breve termine in area piccola	3				
Basso	danno limitato		14, 16	10, 12, 20	2, 15	11, 17, 18
Minimo	nessun danno	8, 13a, 13b	4a, 4b	5, 21	1, 7, 19	6, 9
		PROBABILITA'				
		Improbabile	Raro	Possibile	Probabile	Molto probabile
		< 1 occ. ogni 20 anni	1 occ. tra 2 e 20 anni	1 occ. tra 2 mesi e 2 anni	1 occ. tra 1 settimana e 2 mesi	> 1 occ. ogni settimana
RISCHIO PER L'UOMO						
Molto elevato	lesioni gravi / decesso di molte persone					
Elevato	lesioni gravi / decesso di poche persone					17
Medio	lesioni a molte persone	13b				
Basso	lesioni minori per una o più persone	13a				
Minimo	nessuna lesione / insignificanti	3, 8	4a, 4b, 14, 16	5, 10, 12, 20, 21	1, 2, 7, 15, 19	6, 9, 11, 18
		PROBABILITA'				
		Improbabile	Raro	Possibile	Probabile	Molto probabile
		< 1 occ. ogni 20 anni	1 occ. tra 2 e 20 anni	1 occ. tra 2 mesi e 2 anni	1 occ. tra 1 settimana e 2 mesi	> 1 occ. ogni settimana
RISCHIO ECONOMICO						
Molto elevato	perdite > 50,000,000 €					
Elevato	perdite tra 5,000,000 € e 50,000,000 €	3				17
Medio	perdite tra 50,000 € e 5,000,000 €		14, 16, 4a	10, 12, 20	1, 7, 15	6, 9, 11, 18
Basso	perdite tra 1,000 € e 50,000 €		4b	5	2	
Minimo	perdite < 1,000 €	8, 13a, 13b		21	19	

Based on the analysis, **Errore. L'origine riferimento non è stata trovata.** reports the identified priorities for action.

- GREEN risks do not require additional risk control options unless they can be implemented at low cost in terms of time, money and effort;
- YELLOW risks fall within the ALARP zone and must be reduced to the “as low as reasonably practicable” (ALARP) level by the implementation of additional control options, which are likely to require additional funding;



- ORANGE risks require substantial and urgent efforts to reduce them to “ALARP” levels within a defined period. Significant funding is likely to be required and services may need to be suspended or restricted until risk control options have been actioned;
- RED are intolerable risks for which substantial and immediate improvements are necessary. Major funding may be required and ports and waterways are likely to be forced to close until the risk has been reduced to an acceptable level.

Table 4: Defining priorities for intervention

RIEPILOGO					
PERICOLI INDIVIDUATI			AMBIENTE	UOMO	ECONOMICO
1	Perdita di controllo - governo e propulsione - canale		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	RICHIEDE RIDUZIONE
2	Perdita di controllo - governo e propulsione - area portuale		PUO' ESSERE RIDOTTO	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	PUO' ESSERE RIDOTTO
3	Perdita di galleggiabilità / stabilità		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI
4a	Indisponibilità organi di manovra esterni (rimorchiatore) * - porto		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	PUO' ESSERE RIDOTTO
4b	Indisponibilità organi di manovra esterni (rimorchiatore) * - canale		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI
5	Avarie elettrostrumentali		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	PUO' ESSERE RIDOTTO
6	Condizioni meteo avverse (nebbia, vento, corrente di marea)		PUO' ESSERE RIDOTTO	PUO' ESSERE RIDOTTO	NON ACCETTABILE
7	Previsioni meteo errate (nowcasting)		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	RICHIEDE RIDUZIONE
8	Ghiaccio		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI
9	Navigazione notturna		PUO' ESSERE RIDOTTO	PUO' ESSERE RIDOTTO	NON ACCETTABILE
10	Problemi di Accessibilità (es. cattiva manutenzione canali)		PUO' ESSERE RIDOTTO	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	RICHIEDE RIDUZIONE
11	Condizioni di marea sfavorevoli - bassa marea -		RICHIEDE RIDUZIONE	PUO' ESSERE RIDOTTO	NON ACCETTABILE
12	Incoerenza tra morfologia del canale e cartografia		PUO' ESSERE RIDOTTO	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	RICHIEDE RIDUZIONE
13a	Incidente a terra (incendi, rilasci, esplosioni) ** - porto		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI
13b	Incidente a terra (incendi, rilasci, esplosioni) ** - ormeggi		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI
14	Indisponibilità pilota (incidente / avaria pilotina / malore)		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	PUO' ESSERE RIDOTTO
15	Errore umano (a bordo) - azione errata / intempestiva		PUO' ESSERE RIDOTTO	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	RICHIEDE RIDUZIONE
16	Errore umano (a bordo) - mancata azione		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	PUO' ESSERE RIDOTTO
17	Incrocio con unità minori		RICHIEDE RIDUZIONE	NON ACCETTABILE	NON ACCETTABILE
18	Presenza di altre navi / convogli ***		RICHIEDE RIDUZIONE	PUO' ESSERE RIDOTTO	NON ACCETTABILE
19	Ostacoli galleggianti		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI
20	Errore umano (a terra) - gestione		PUO' ESSERE RIDOTTO	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	RICHIEDE RIDUZIONE
21	Avaria elettro-strumentale a terra- gestione		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI

As a result of the analysis, the following recommendations are issued (Table 5).

Table 5: Risk reduction recommendations

Pericoli	Raccomandazioni
Perdita di controllo - governo e propulsione - canale	Rimorchio. Check list pre-ingresso. Procedure e verifiche
Perdita di controllo - governo e propulsione - area portuale	Rimorchio. Check list pre-ingresso. Procedure e verifiche
Perdita di galleggiabilità / stabilità	Verifica preventiva. Procedure
Indisponibilità organi di manovra esterni (rimorchiatore) * - porto	Prevedere (ulteriore) rimorchiatore
Indisponibilità organi di manovra esterni (rimorchiatore) * - canale	Prevedere (ulteriore) rimorchiatore
Avarie elettrostrumentali	Ridondanza dei sistemi / esterne (PPU, NAS)
Condizioni meteo avverse (nebbia, vento, corrente di marea)	Limitazioni, navigazione strumentale. Previsioni. Procedure
Previsioni meteo errate (nowcasting)	Navigazione strumentale, previsioni ensemble, procedure. Forecasting / Nowcasting
Ghiaccio	Disposizioni normative
Navigazione notturna	Segnalamento marittimo, navigazione strumentale
Problemi di Accessibilità (es. cattiva manutenzione canali)	Manutenzione e monitoraggio
Condizioni di marea sfavorevoli - bassa marea -	Disposizioni normative
Incoerenza tra morfologia del canale e cartografia	Monitoraggio e trasmissione dati a istituto idrografico
Incidente a terra (incendi, rilasci, esplosioni) - porto	Limitazione alla navigazione e attuazione procedure di emergenza
Incidente a terra (incendi, rilasci, esplosioni) - ormeggi	Limitazione alla navigazione e attuazione procedure di emergenza
Indisponibilità pilota (incidente / avaria pilotina / malore)	Prevedere pilotina davanti alla nave (ridondanza della risorsa) - NAS - pilotaggio VHF
Errore umano (a bordo) - azione errata / intempestiva	Formazione, osservazione di ulteriori soggetti
Errore umano (a bordo) - mancata azione	Formazione, osservazione di ulteriori soggetti
Incrocio con unità minori	Gestione tipologie di navi diverse (passeggeri). Disposizioni normative
Presenza di altre navi / convogli ***	Gestione tipologie di navi diverse (passeggeri). Disposizioni normative
Ostacoli galleggianti	Vedetta
Errore umano (a terra) - gestione	Prevedere backup / livelli di controllo
Avaria elettro-strumentale a terra- gestione	Prevedere ridondanza

It is worth noting that most of the recommendations listed in Table 5 are already in place in the area under consideration and their effectiveness has been assessed in Phase 2 as described below.

3 Phase 2: Semi-Quantitative Risk Assessment

Phase 2 aims to assess the risk reduction after the implementation of the recommendations, which translate into preventive and protective barriers capable of interrupting the sequence of events leading to the final accident scenarios. The recommendations and the type of ships to which they apply were discussed during the workshops.

The hazards identified are:

- ship-related;
- related to environmental conditions;
- related to navigation;
- related to the human factor;
- external.

They were related to different types of vessels:

- Bulk;
- Container;
- Cruise;
- RO-PAX;
- RO-RO;
- Tanker.

For each of the combinations, specific barriers were evaluated through the development of specific Bow-Ties.

The following colors were used to distinguish the hazards identified:

- All hazards identified during the HazId workshops and the What-if? brainstorming are shown in orange;
- All hazards, which can increase the probability of failure of a barrier but were not deemed capable of causing the Top Event on their own, are marked in light orange.



3.1 Bow-Ties for Bulk Vessels

The following paragraphs report the bow-ties for each type of hazard identified.

3.1.1 Ship-related hazards

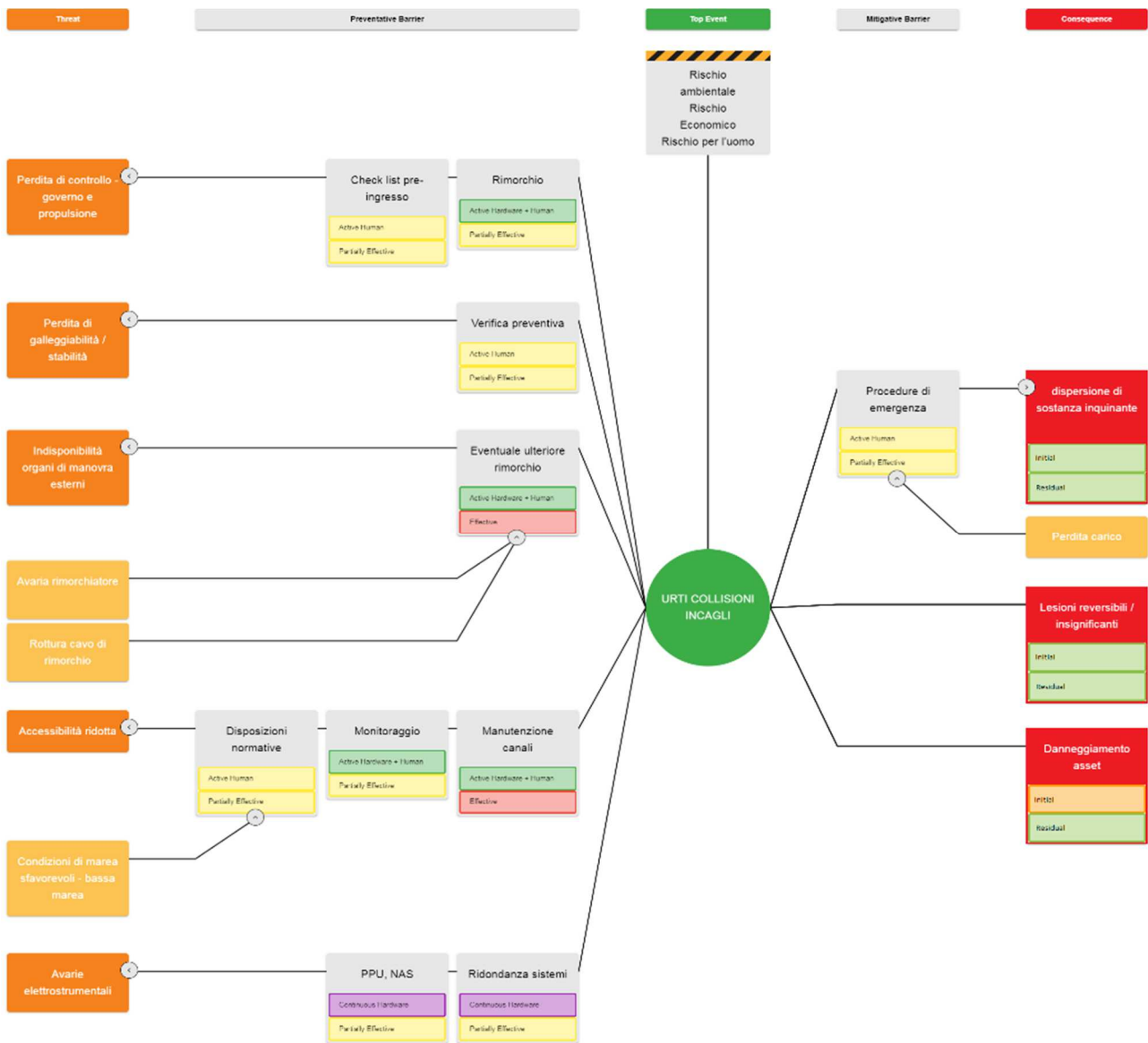


Figure 6: Bow-Tie Bulk - Ship-related hazards

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Pre-entry checklist;



- Tugs (or possible additional tugs);
- Preventive technical checks;
- Rules and regulatory provisions
- Channel monitoring and maintenance;
- Redundancy of systems;
- Navigation assistance (NAS, PPU).

With respect to the protective barriers, the following barrier was considered:

- - Emergency procedures and drills.

3.1.2 Hazards related to environmental conditions

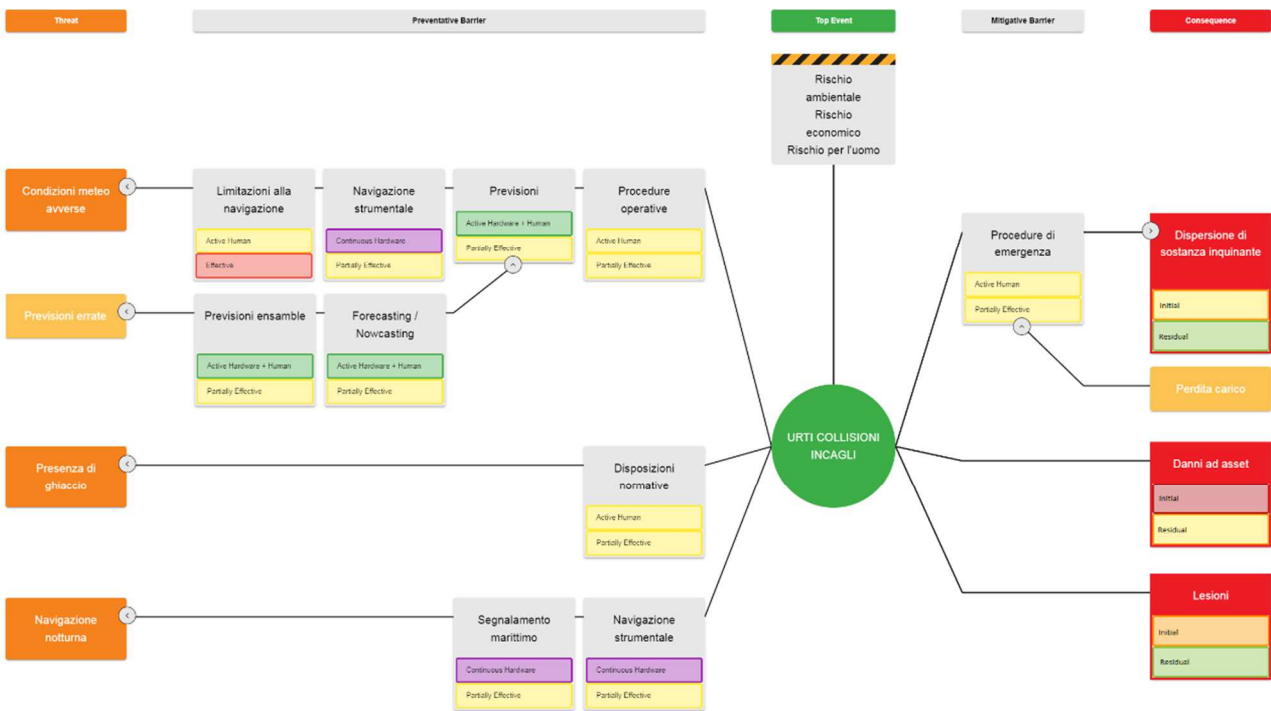


Figure 7: Bow-Tie Bulk - Hazards related to environmental conditions

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Navigation restrictions;
- Instrumental navigation;
- Weather forecasts;
- Forecasting ensemble;



- Forecasting and Nowcasting;
- Operating procedures and instructions;
- Sound and light maritime signals.

And the following mitigative barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills.

3.1.3 Navigational hazards

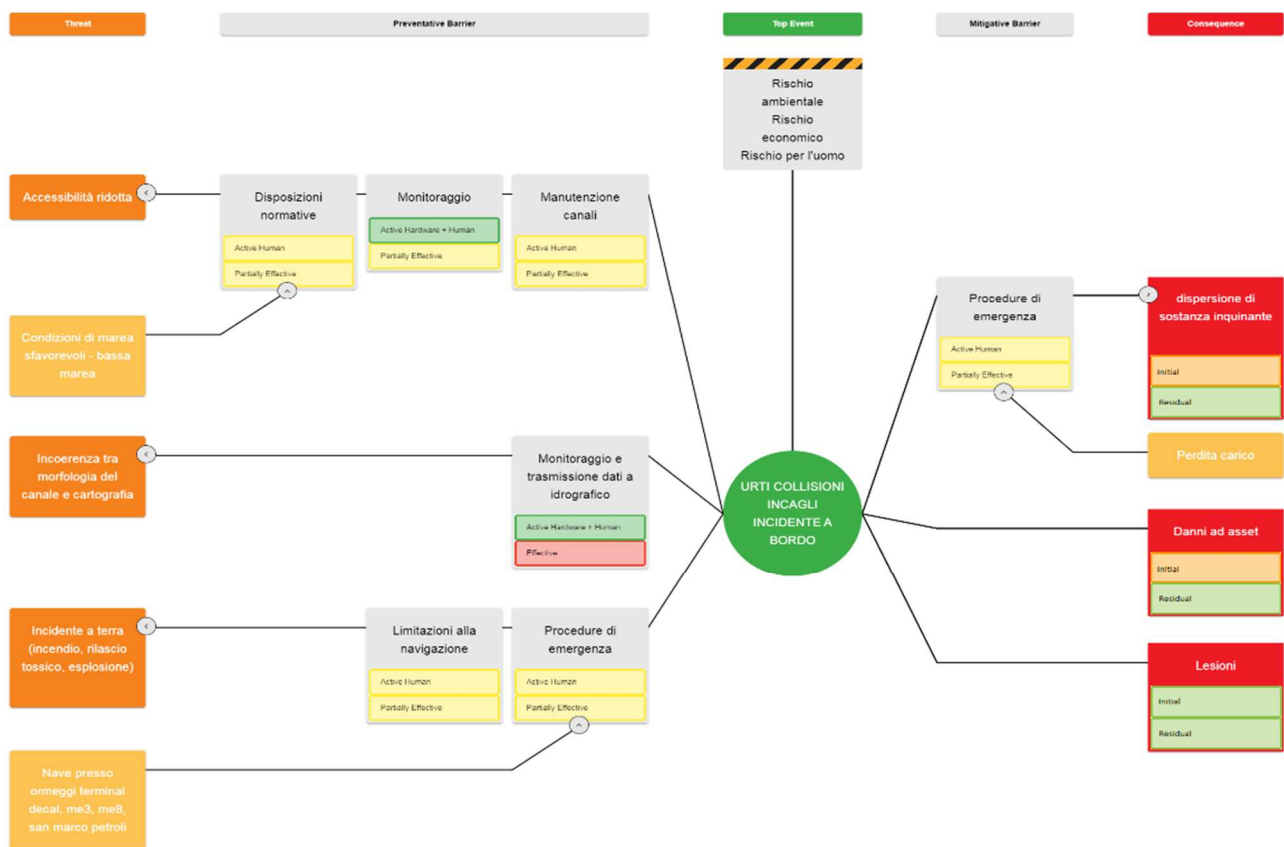


Figure 8: Bow-Tie Bulk - Navigational hazards

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Channel monitoring and maintenance;
- Monitoring and data transmission to Hydrographic Institute;
- Restrictions on navigation;
- Onshore emergency procedures.

And the following mitigative barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills.

It is worth noting that “Reduced accessibility” and “Low tide condition” hazards were included both the bow-ties concerning the Ship-related hazards and the Navigational hazards, respectively. In the first case, the hazards refer to the impact they could have on the navigation of the specific type of ship considering the average draught of similar vessels, their manoeuvring capabilities, and destination docks. In this case, on the other hand, the two hazards are related to the characteristics of the channels and are focused on navigational aspects rather than the ships themselves. The same applies to the following bow-ties for the other types of ships.

3.1.4 Human factor hazards

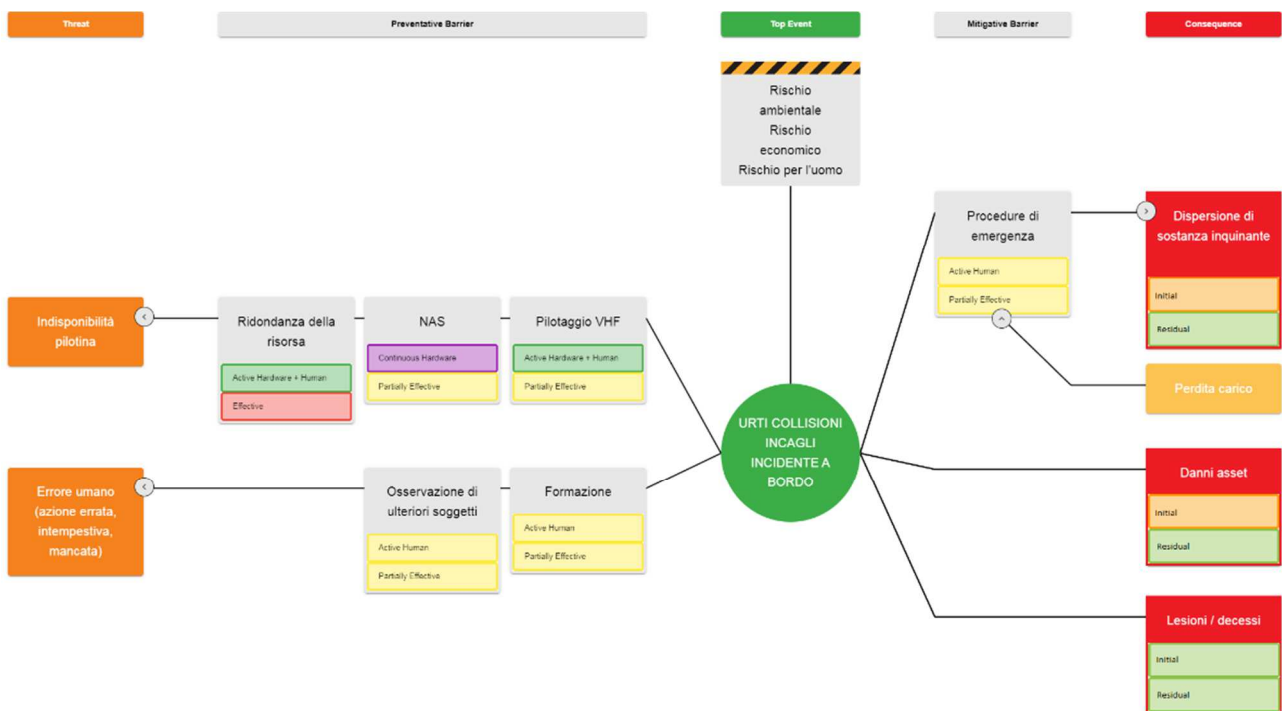


Figure 9: Bow-Tie Bulk - Human factor hazards

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Redundancy of the pilot boat (additional pilot boat docked in the harbor and ready to intervene);
- NAS;
- VHF piloting;



- Additional third parties involved in the monitoring of the activities and supporting the decision-making process;
- Staff training.

And the following mitigative barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills.

3.1.5 External hazards

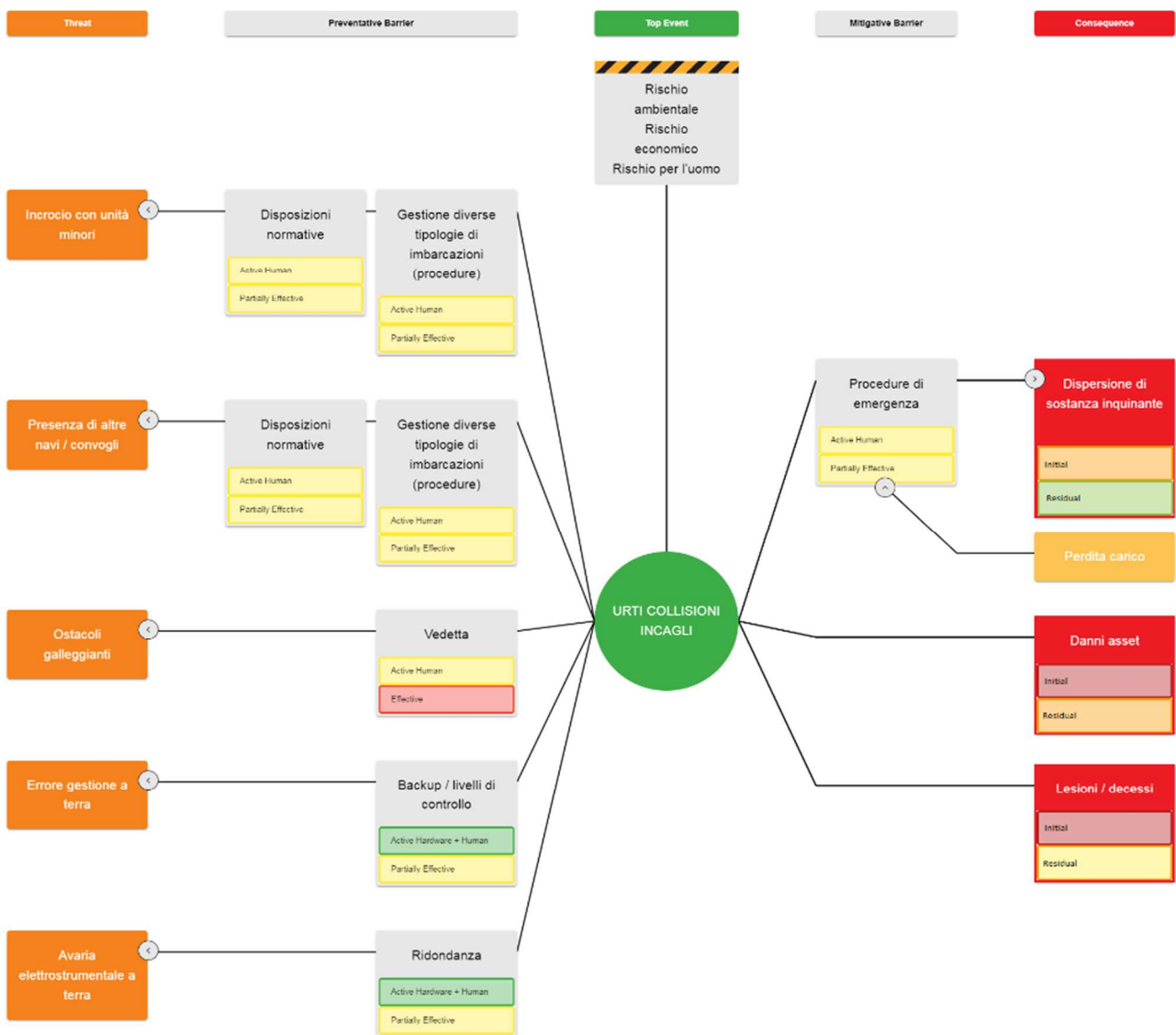


Figure 10: Bow-Tie Bulk - External hazards



The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Procedures for handling different types of vessels;
- Lookout;
- Backup and different levels of control;
- Redundancy of the pilot boat (additional pilot boat docked in the harbor and ready to intervene).

And the following mitigative barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills.



3.2 Bow-Ties for Container Vessels

3.2.1 Ship-related hazards

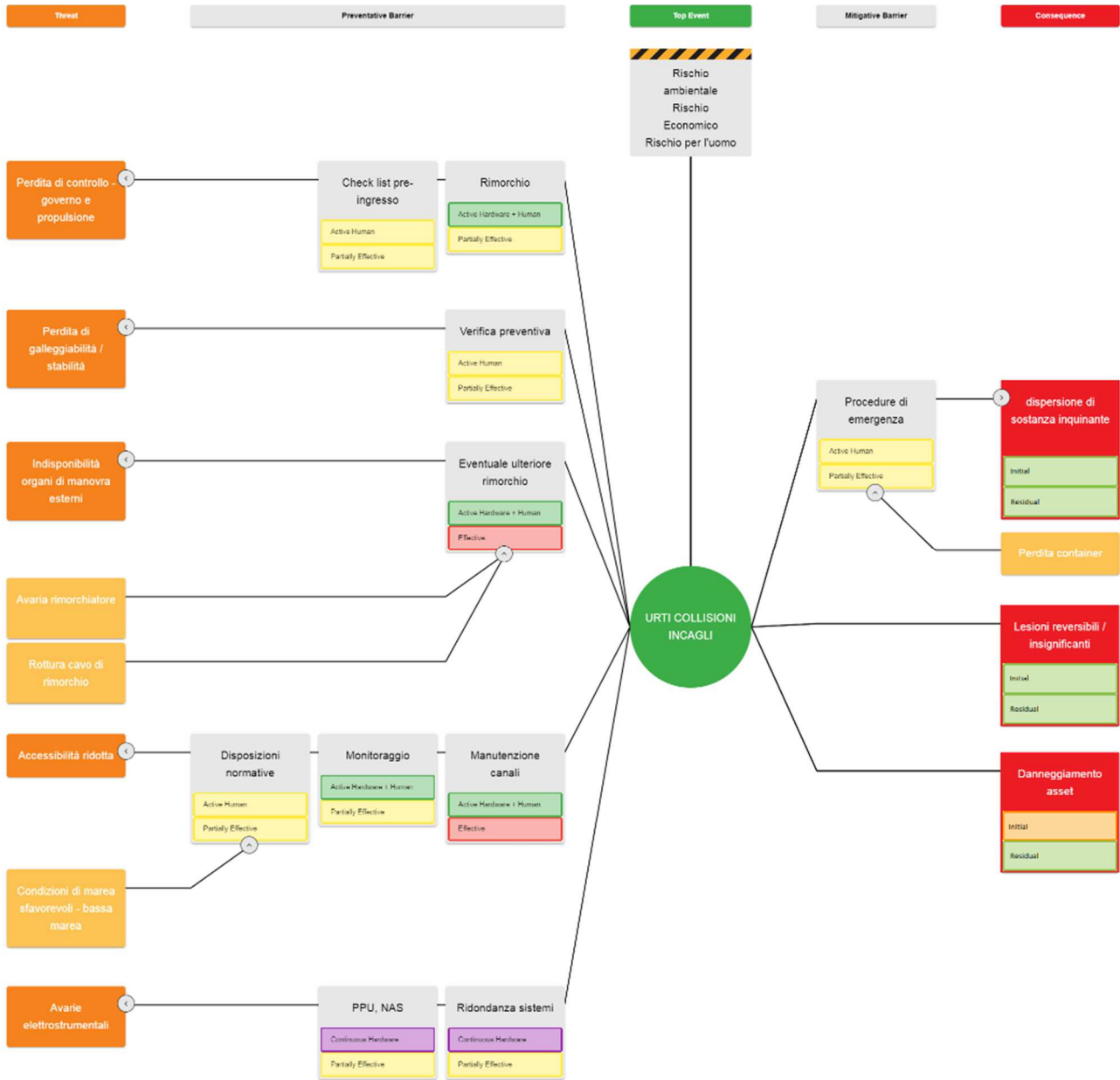
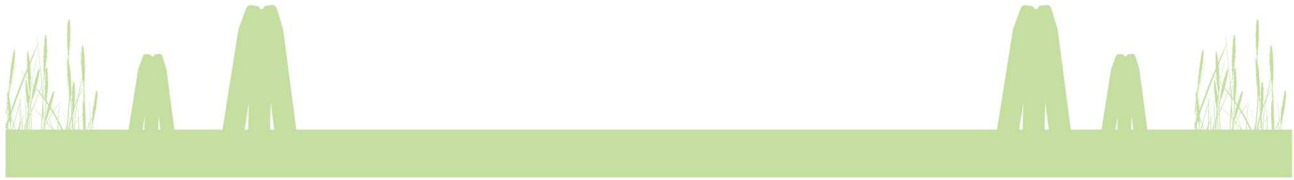


Figure 11: Bow-Tie Container - Ship-related hazards

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Pre-entry checklist;
- Tug (or possible additional tug);
- Preventive technical checks;



- Channel monitoring and maintenance;
- Systems redundancy;
- Navigation assistance (NAS, PPU).

And the following mitigative barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills.

3.2.2 Hazards related to environmental conditions

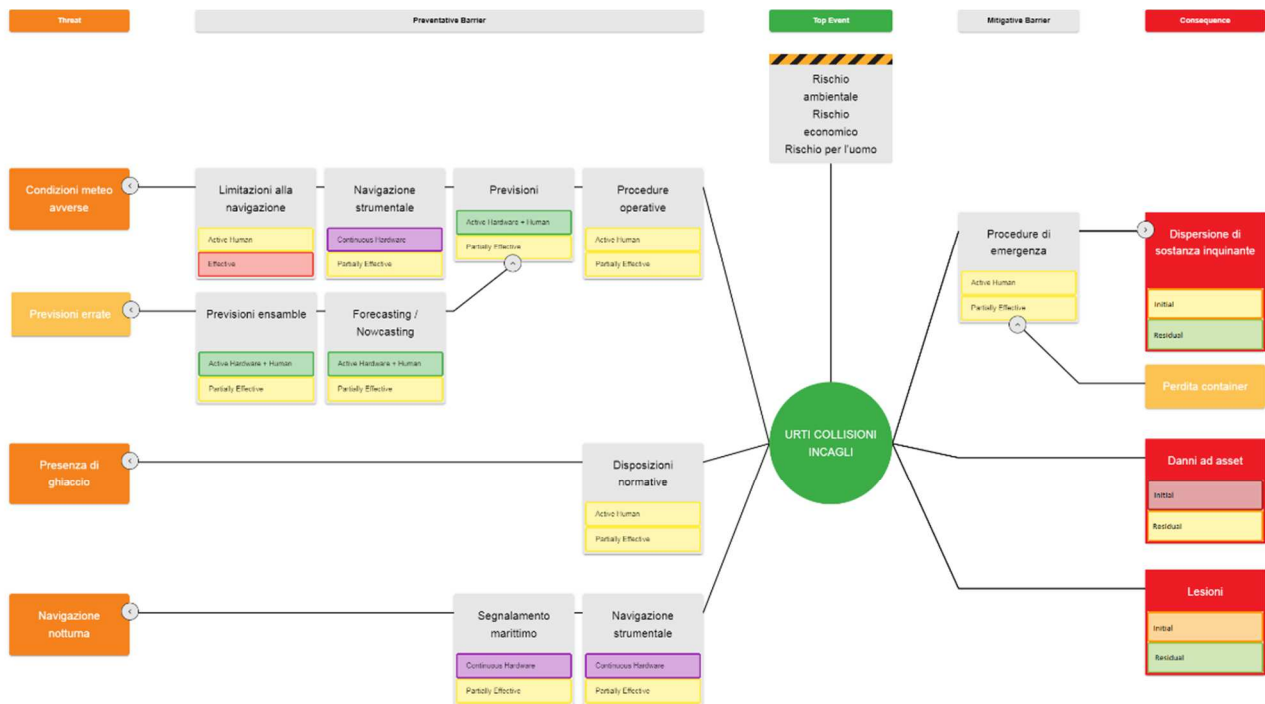


Figure 12: Bow-Tie Container - Hazards related to environmental conditions

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Navigation restrictions;
- Instrumental navigation;
- Weather forecasts;
- Forecasting ensemble;
- Forecasting and Nowcasting
- Operating procedures and instructions;
- Sound and light maritime signals.



And the following mitigative barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills.

3.2.3 Navigation-related hazards

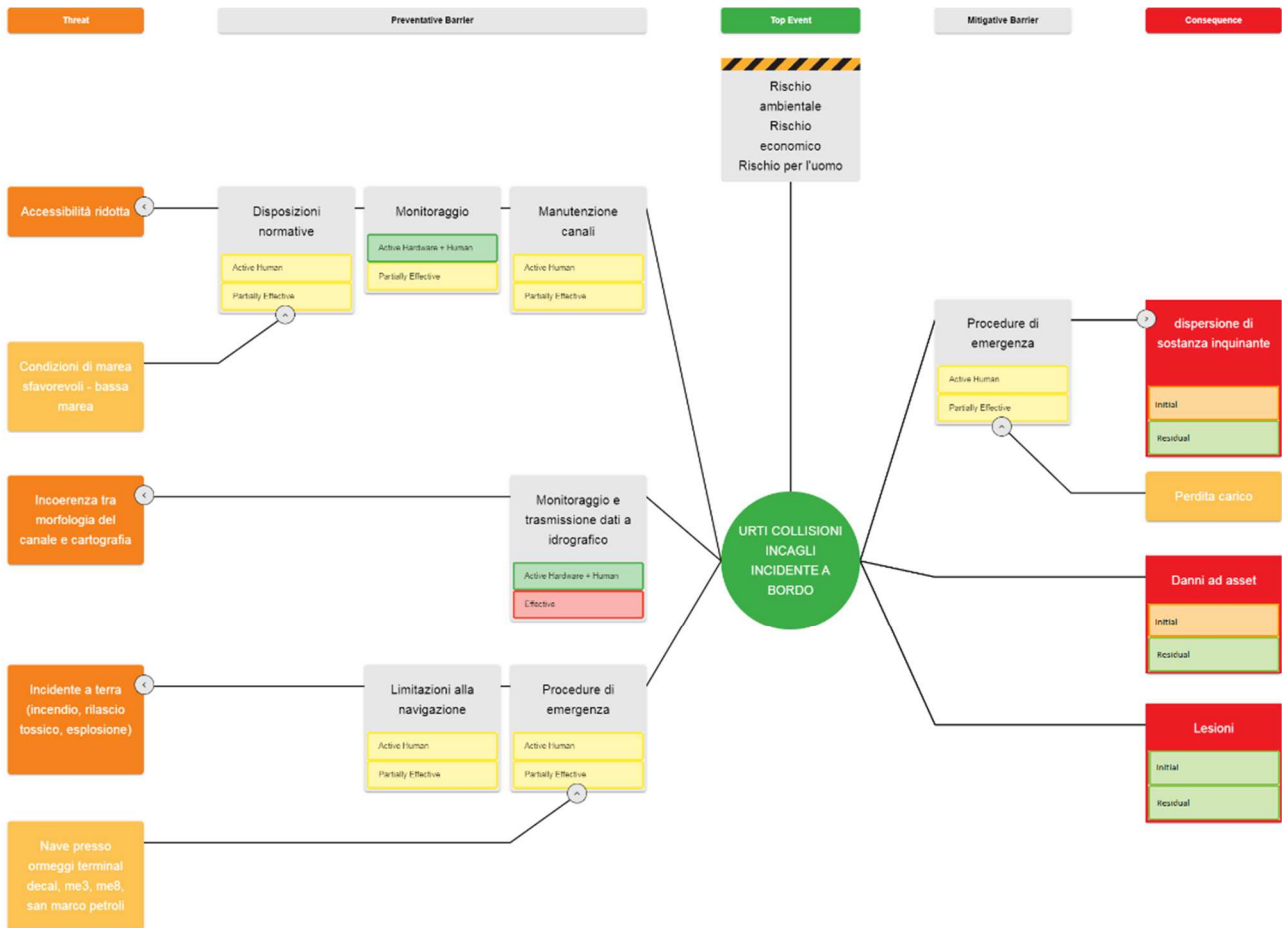


Figure 13: Bow-Tie Container - Navigation-related hazards

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Channel monitoring and maintenance;
- Monitoring and data transmission to Hydrographic Institute;
- Restrictions on navigation;
- Onshore emergency procedures.

And the following mitigative barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills.



3.2.4 Human factor hazards

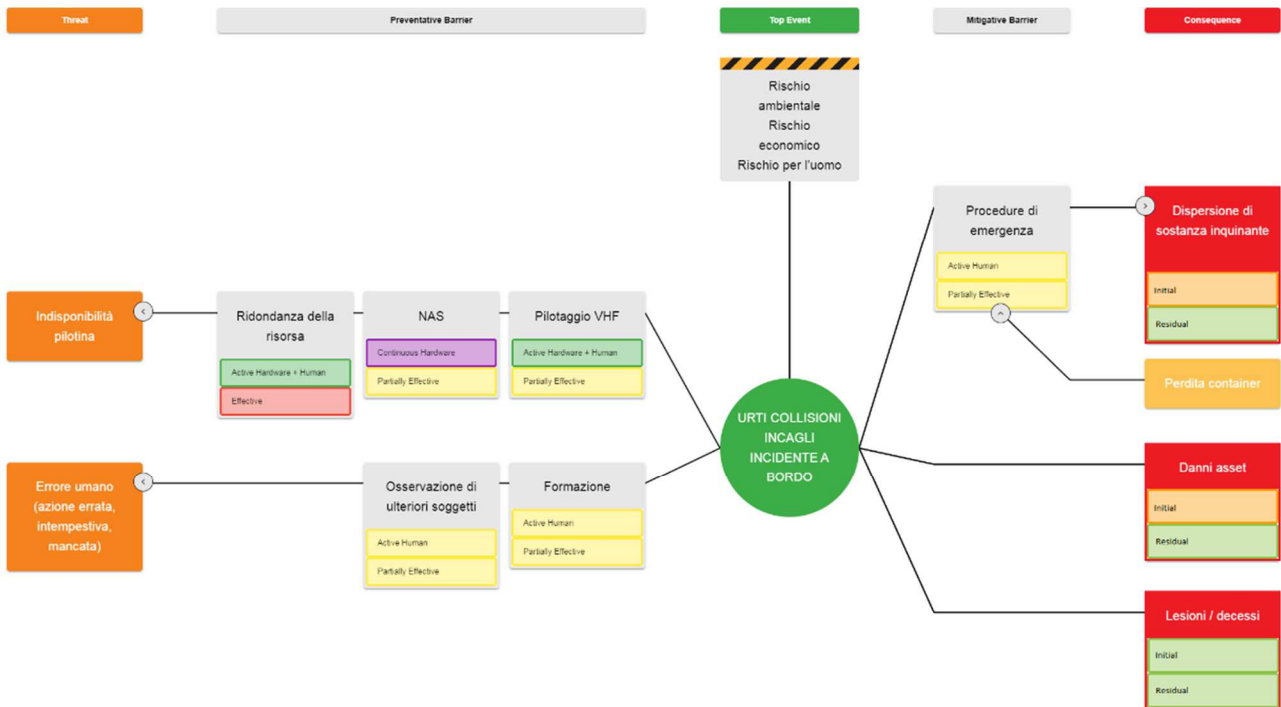


Figure 14: Bow-Tie Container - Human factor hazards

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Redundancy of the pilot boat (additional pilot boat docked in the harbor and ready to intervene)
- NAS;
- VHF piloting;
- Additional third parties involved in the monitoring of the activities and supporting the decision-making process;
- Staff training.

And the following mitigative barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills.



3.2.5 External hazards

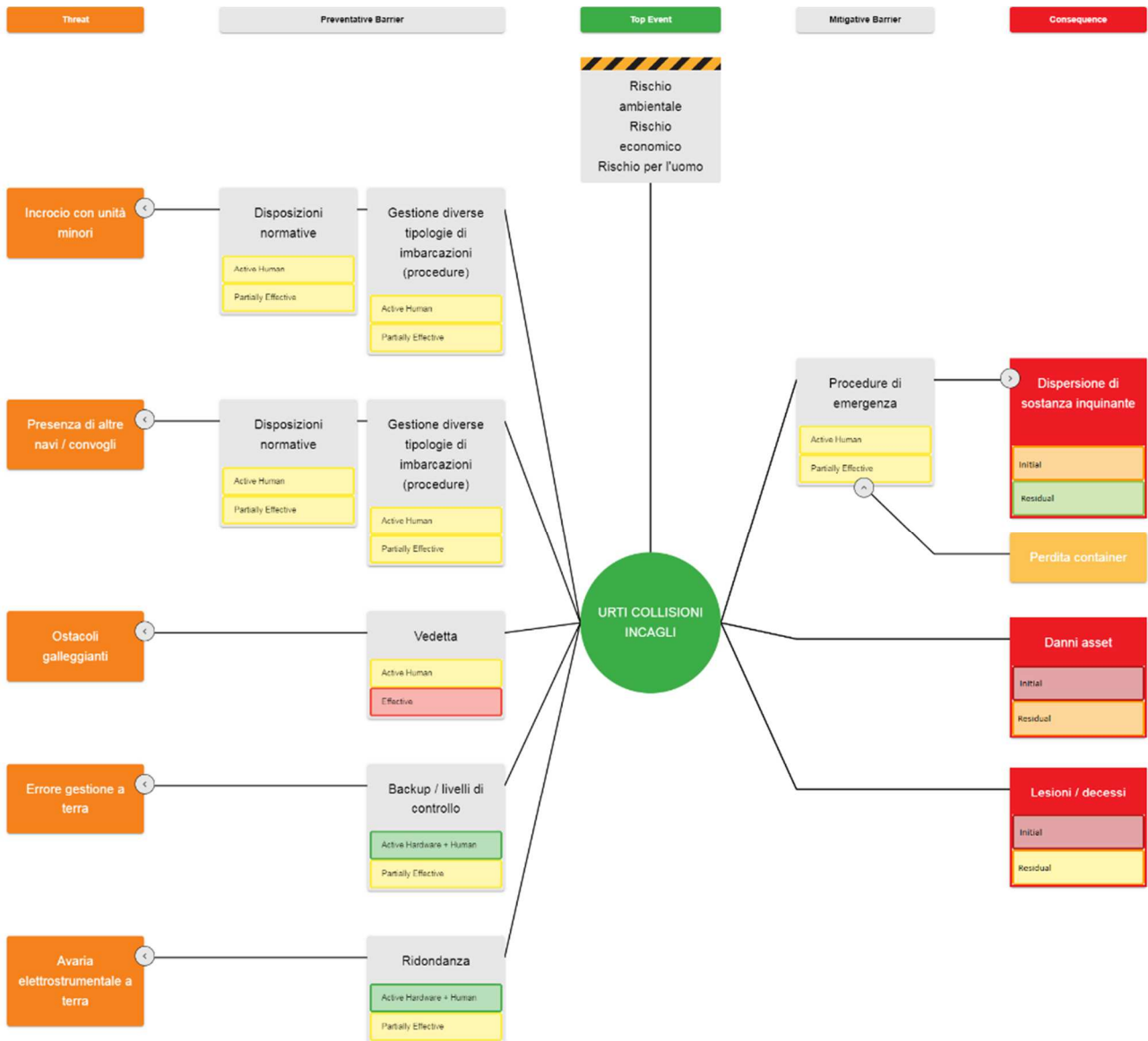


Figure 15: Bow-Tie Container - External hazards

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Procedures for handling different types of vessels;
- Lookout;
- Backup and different levels of control;
- Redundancy of the pilot boat (additional pilot boat docked in the harbor and ready to intervene).



And the following mitigative barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills.

3.3 Bow-Ties for Cruise type vessels

3.3.1 Ship-related hazards

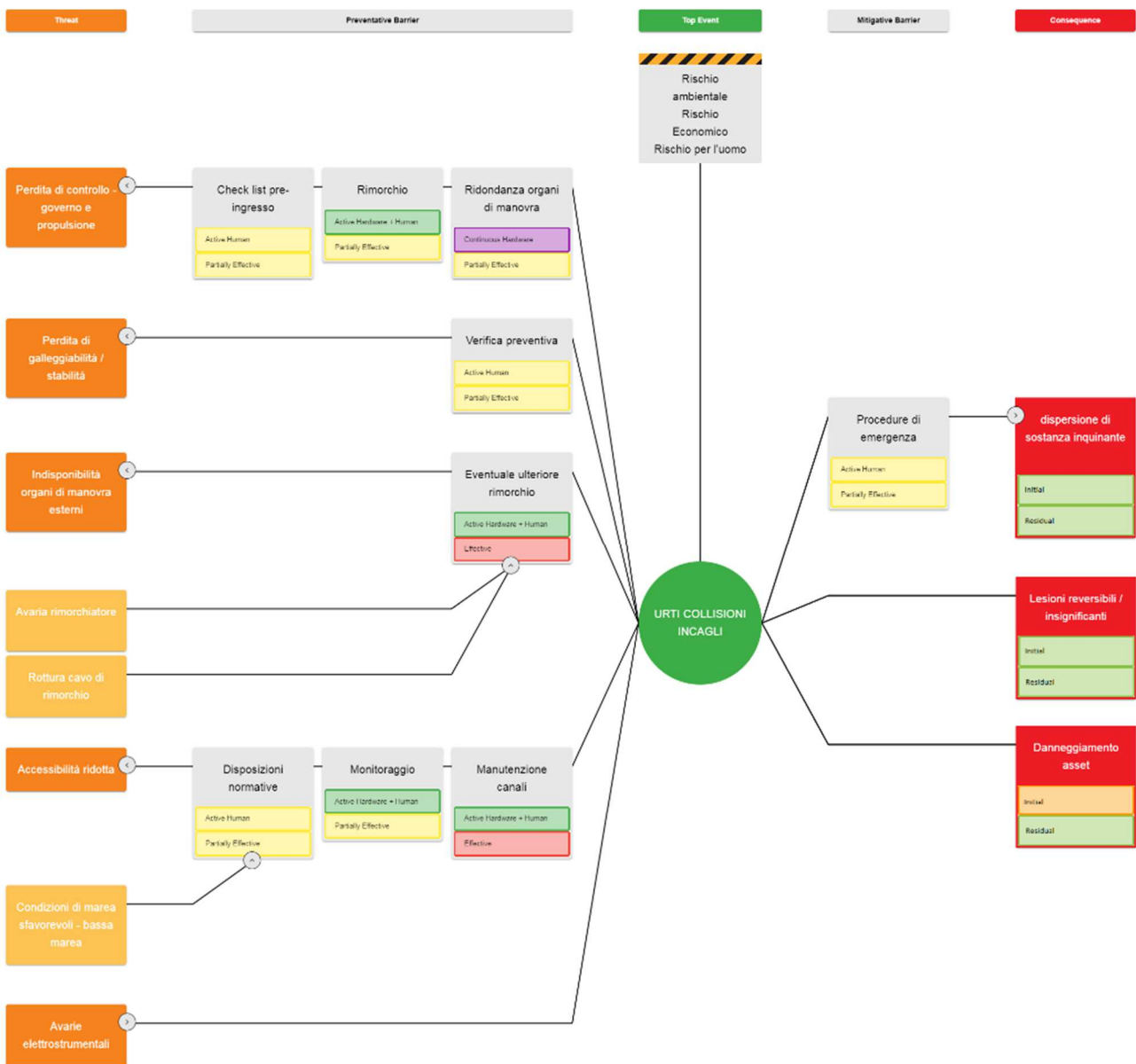


Figure 16: Bow-Tie Cruise - Ship-related hazards



The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Pre-entry checklist;
- Tug (or possible additional tug);
- Redundancy of manoeuvring devices;
- Preventive technical checks;
- Channel monitoring and maintenance.

And the following mitigative barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills.

3.3.2 Hazards related to environmental conditions

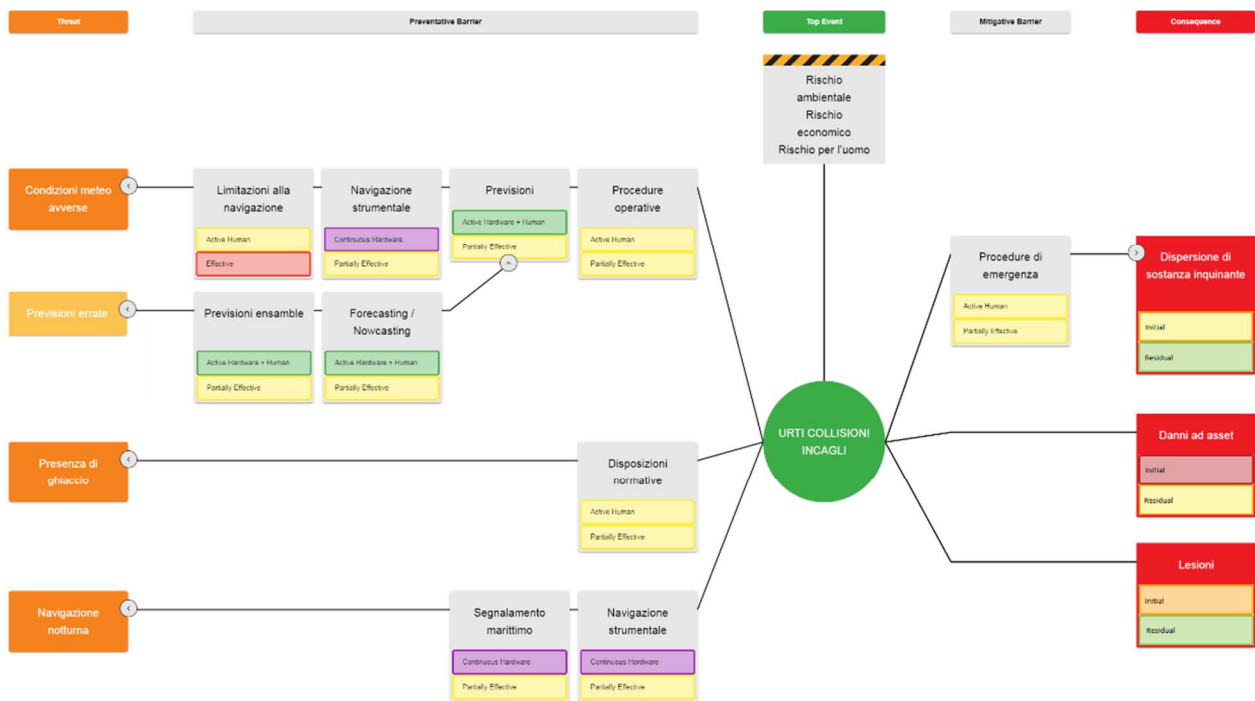


Figure 17: Bow-Tie Cruise - Hazards related to environmental conditions

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Navigation restrictions;
- Instrumental navigation;
- Weather forecasts;
- Forecasting ensemble;
- Forecasting and Nowcasting



- Operating procedures and instructions;
- Sound and light maritime signals.

And the following mitigative barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills.

3.3.3 Shipping hazards

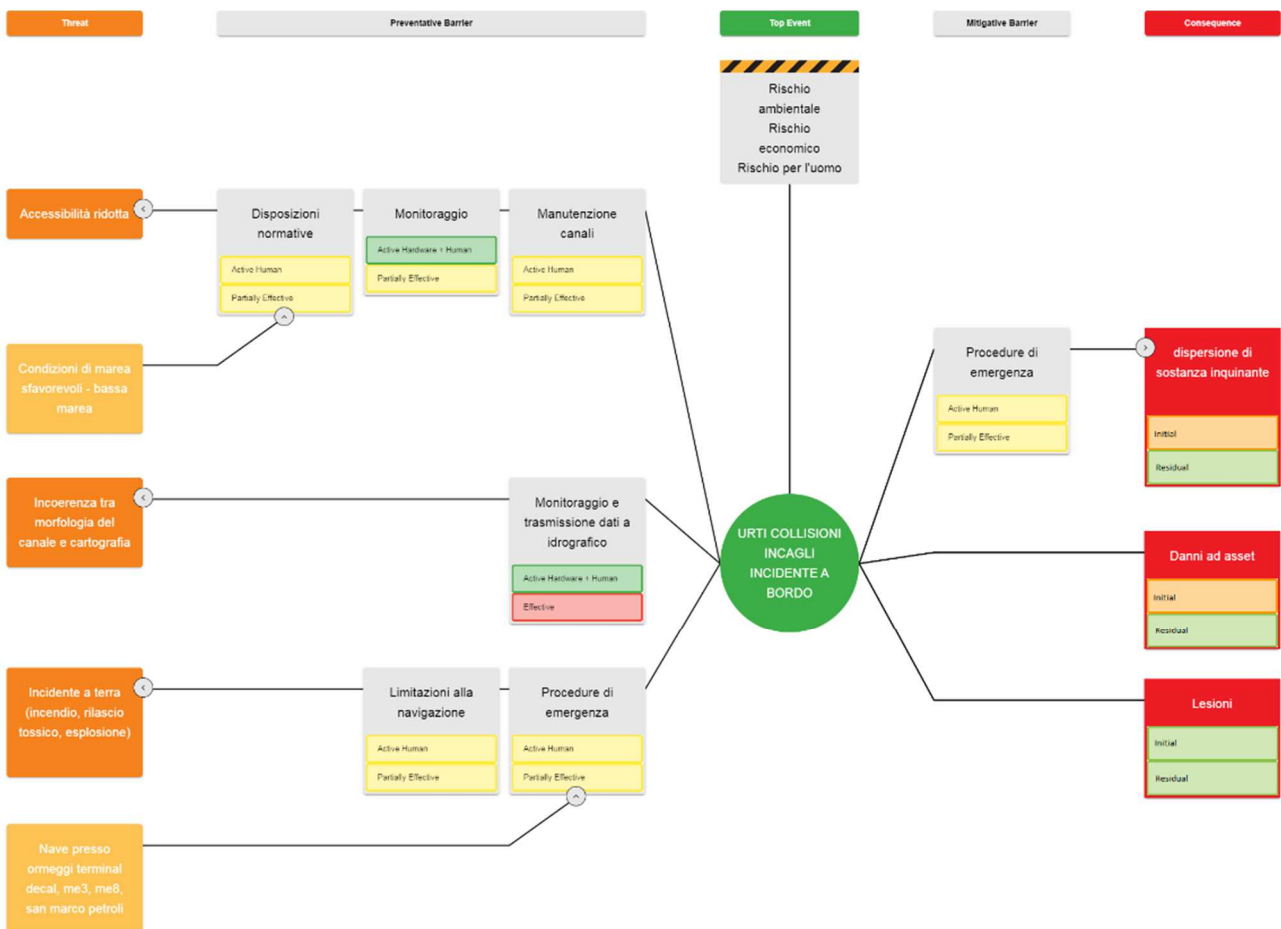


Figure 18: Bow-Tie Cruise - Shipping hazards

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Channel monitoring and maintenance;
- Monitoring and data transmission to Hydrographic Institute;
- Restrictions on navigation;
- Onshore emergency procedures.



And the following mitigative barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills.

3.3.4 Human factor hazards

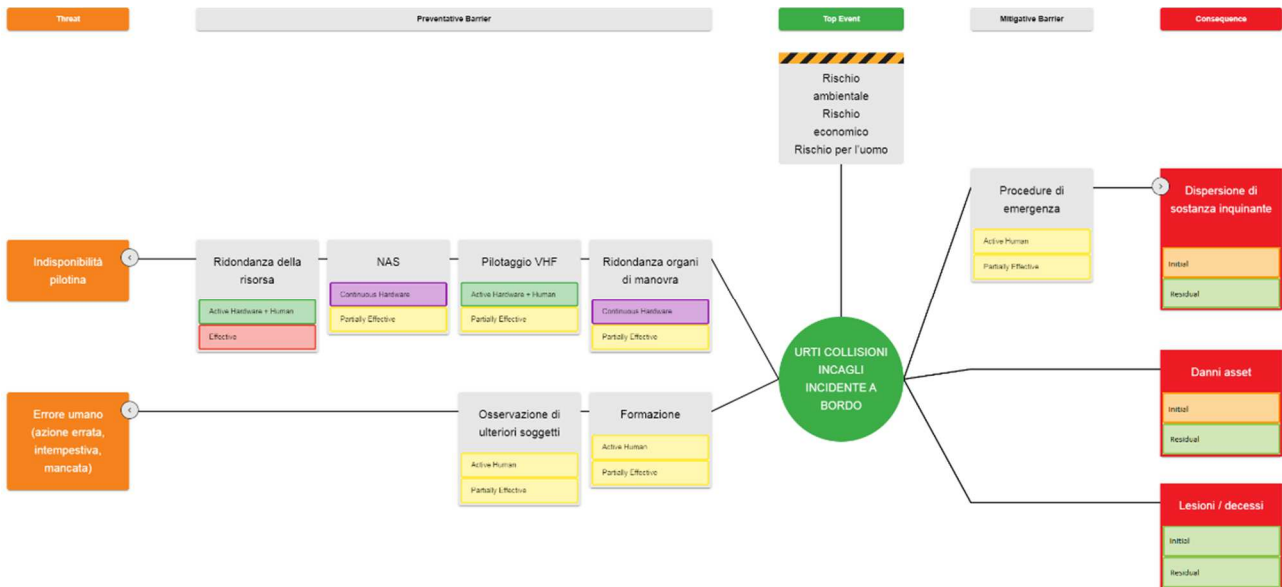


Figure 19: Bow-Tie Cruise - Human factor hazards

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Redundancy of the pilot boat (additional pilot boat docked in the harbor and ready to intervene);
- NAS;
- VHF piloting;
- Redundancy of manoeuvring organs;
- Additional third parties involved in the monitoring of the activities and supporting the decision-making process;
- Staff training.

And the following mitigative barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills.



3.3.5 External hazards

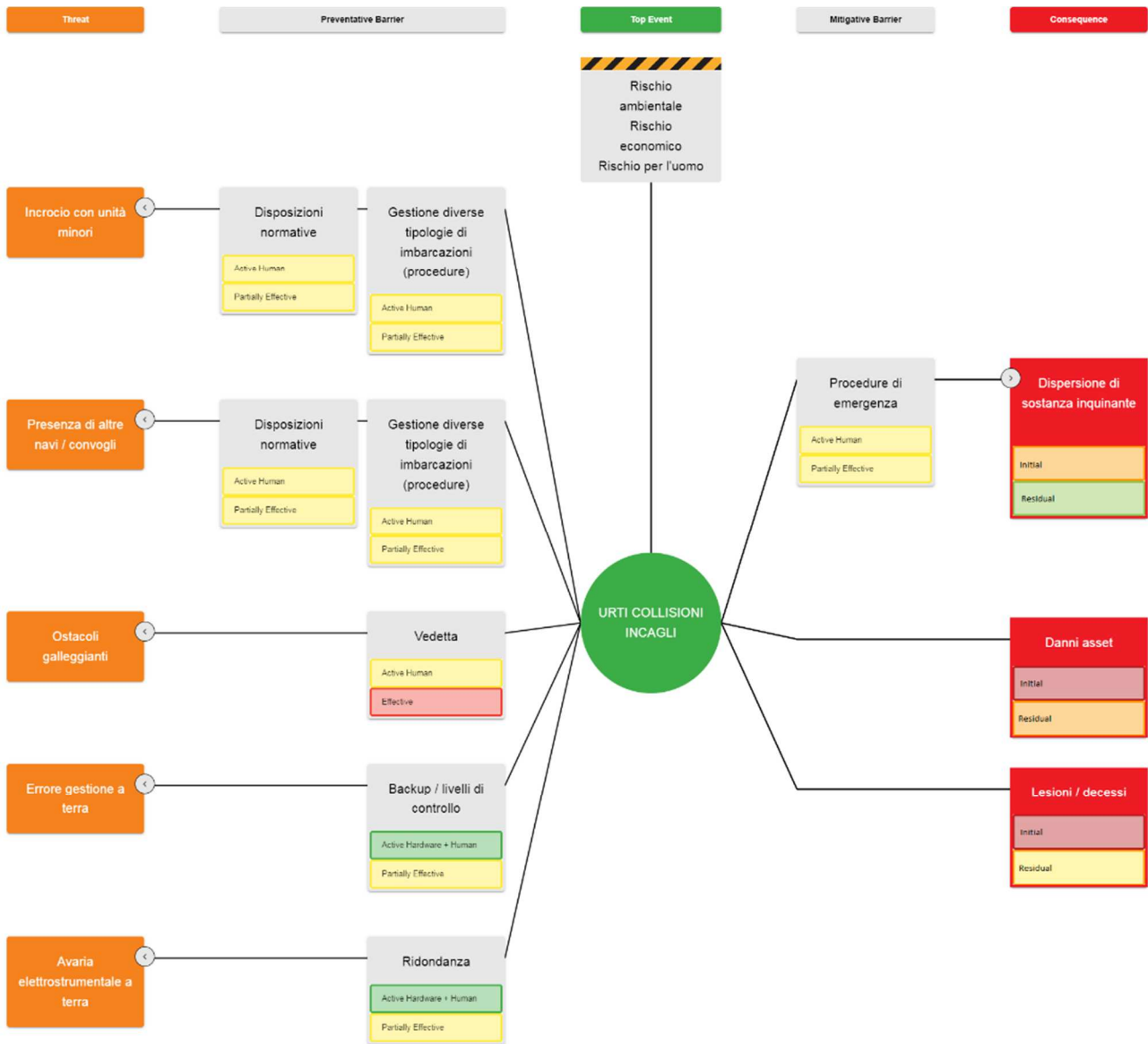


Figure 20: Bow-Tie Cruise - External hazards

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Procedures for handling different types of vessels;
- Lookout;
- Backup and different levels of control;
- Redundancy of the pilot boat (additional pilot boat docked in the harbor and ready to intervene).



And the following mitigative barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills.



3.4 Bow-Ties for RO-PAX vessels

3.4.1 Ship-related hazards

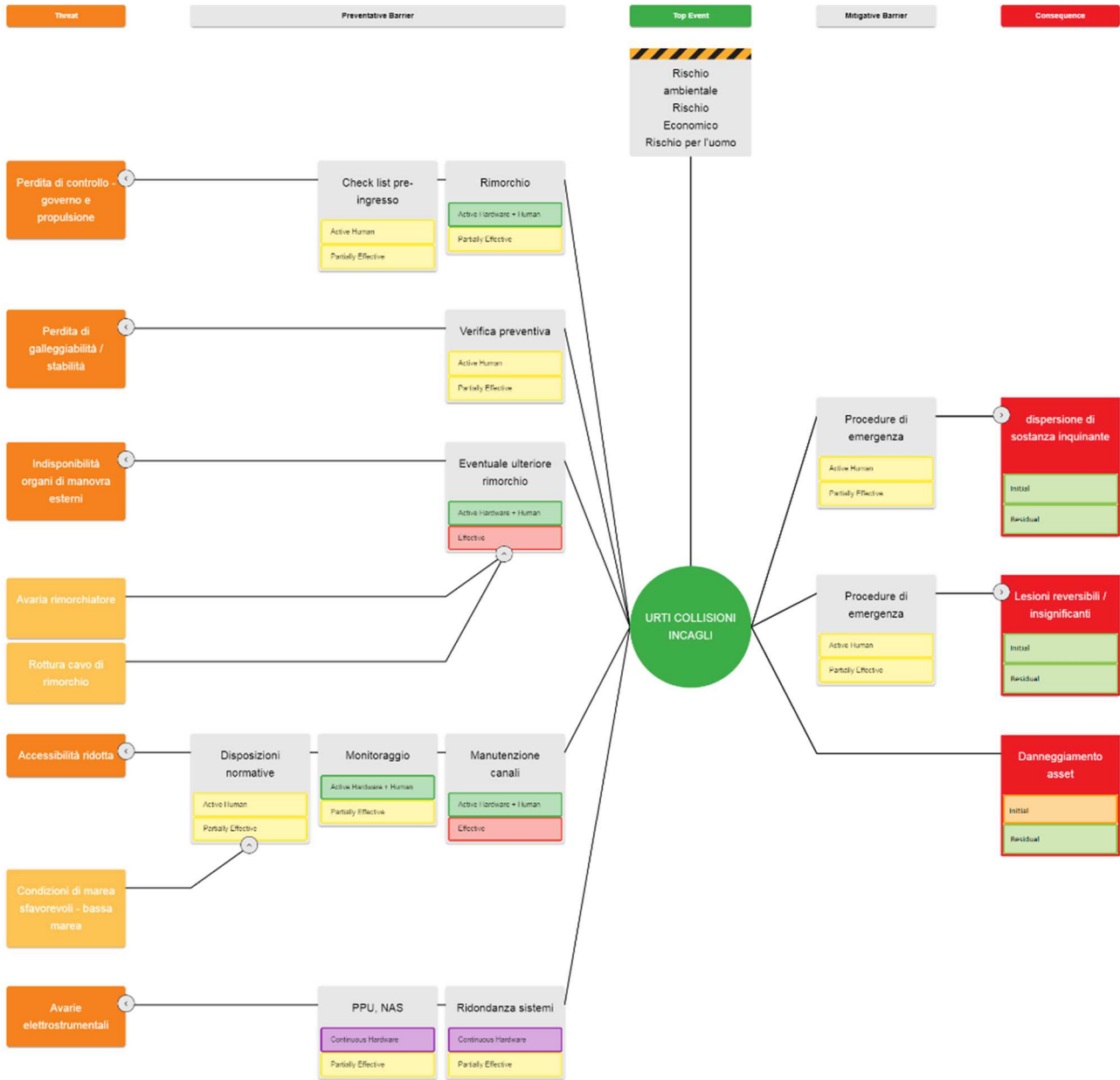
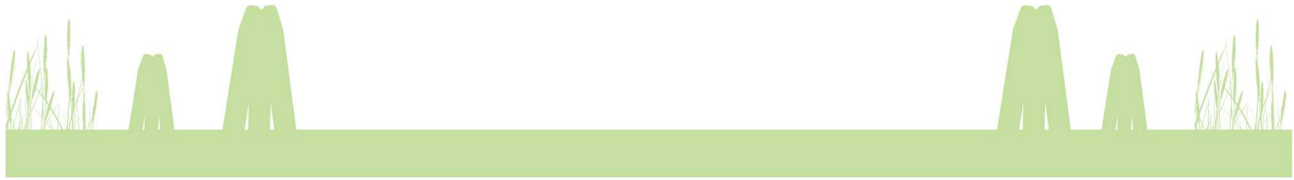


Figure 21: Bow-Tie RO-PAX - Ship-related hazards

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Pre-entry checklist;
- Tug (or possible additional tug);
- Preventive technical checks;



- Channel monitoring and maintenance;
- PPU, NAS;
- Redundancy of systems.

And the following mitigative barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills.

3.4.2 Hazards related to environmental conditions

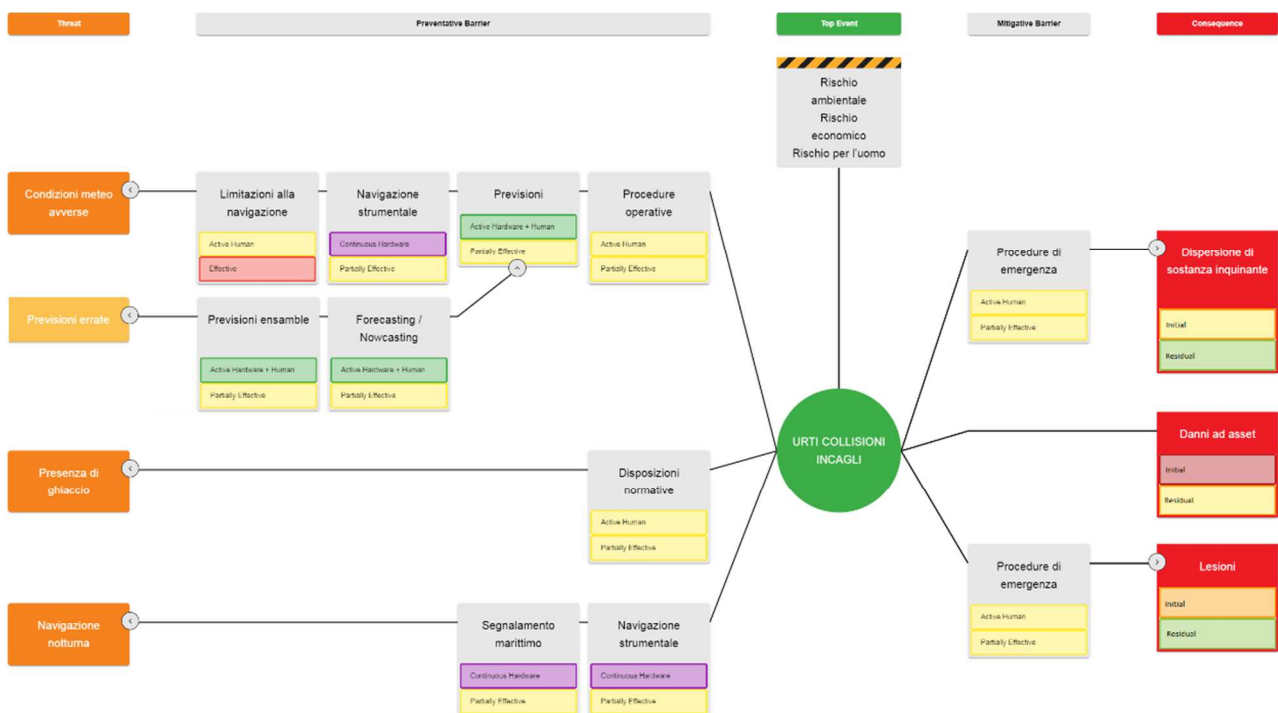


Figure 22: Bow-Tie RO-PAX - Hazards related to environmental conditions

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Navigation restrictions;
- Instrumental navigation;
- Weather forecasts;
- Forecasting ensemble;
- Forecasting and Nowcasting
- Operating procedures and instructions;
- Sound and light maritime signals.



And the following mitigative barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills.

3.4.3 Shipping hazards

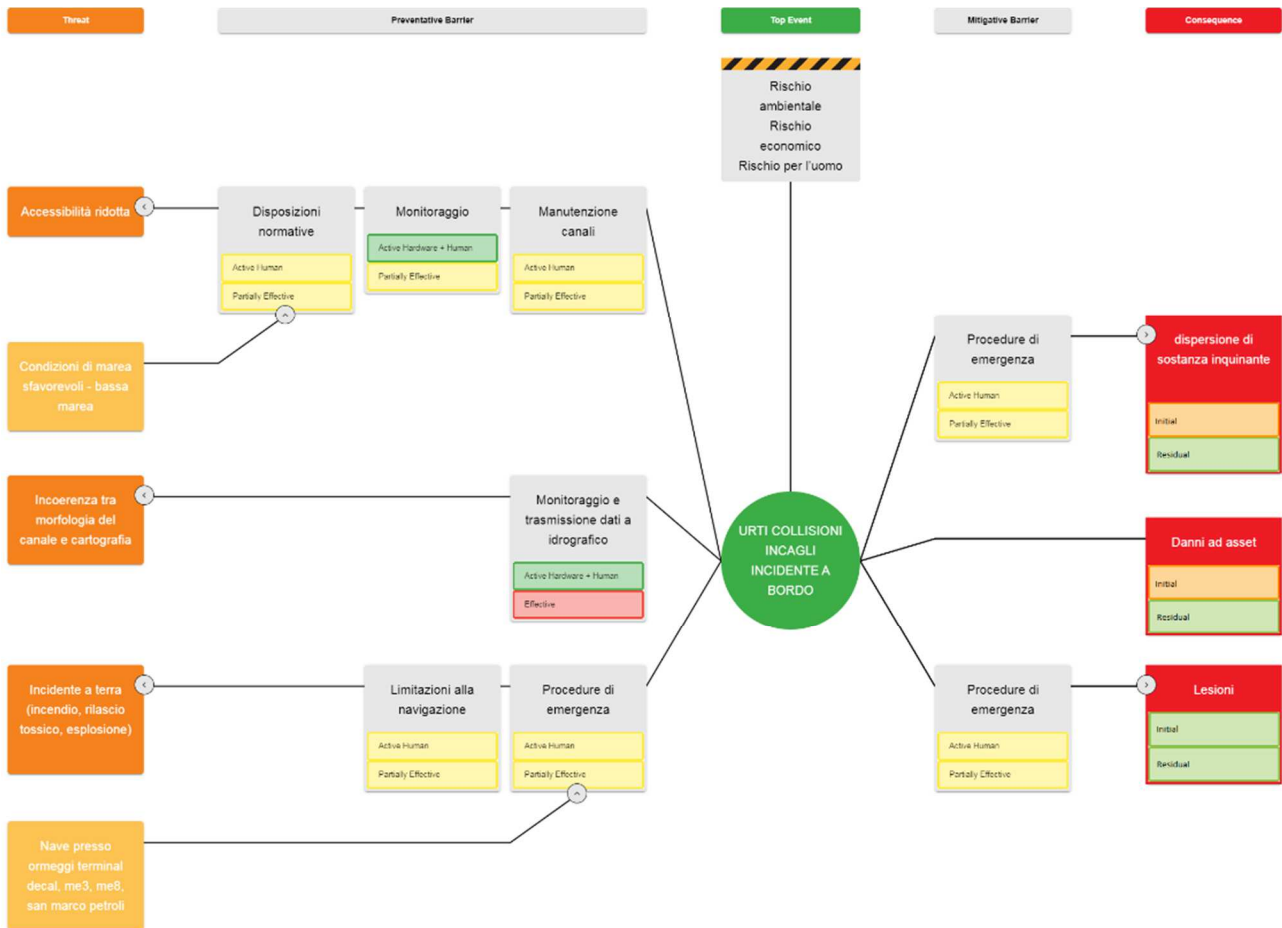


Figure 23: Bow-Tie RO-PAX - Shipping hazards

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Channel monitoring and maintenance;
- Monitoring and data transmission to Hydrographic Institute;
- Restrictions on navigation;
- Onshore emergency procedures.

And the following mitigative barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills.



3.4.4 Human factor hazards

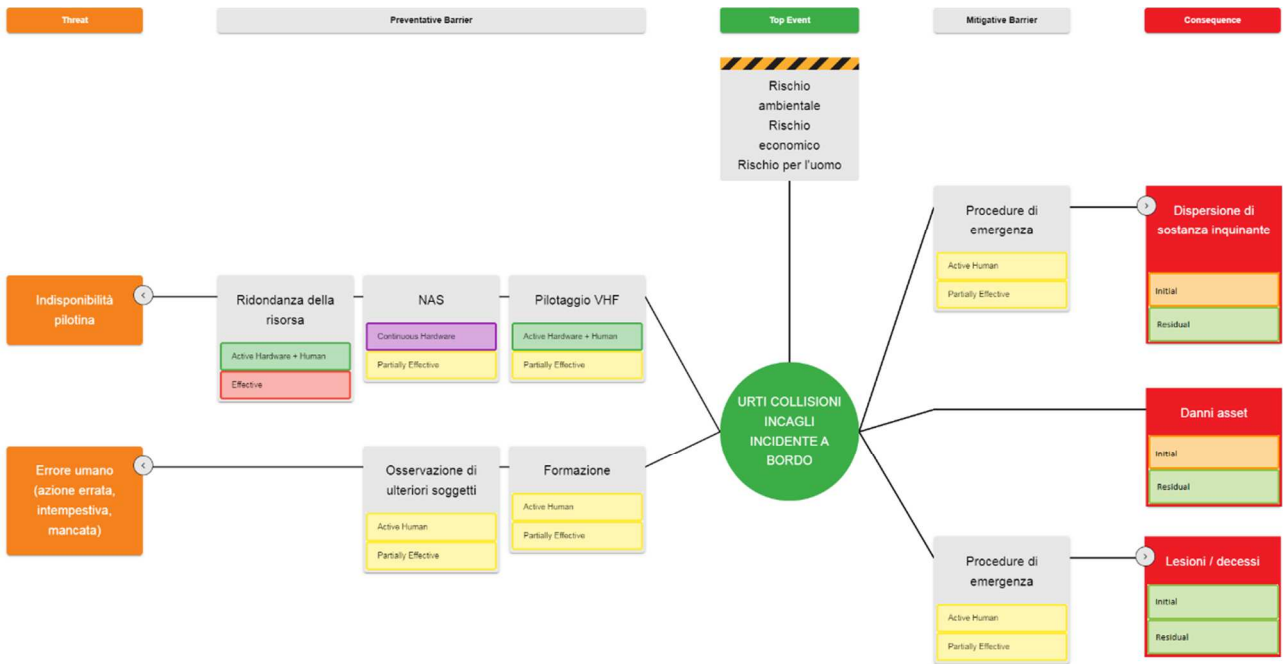


Figure 24: Bow-Tie RO-PAX - Human factor hazards

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Redundancy of the pilot boat (additional pilot boat docked in the harbor and ready to intervene);
- NAS;
- VHF piloting;
- Additional third parties involved in the monitoring of the activities and supporting the decision-making process;
- Staff training.

And the following mitigative barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills.



3.4.5 External hazards

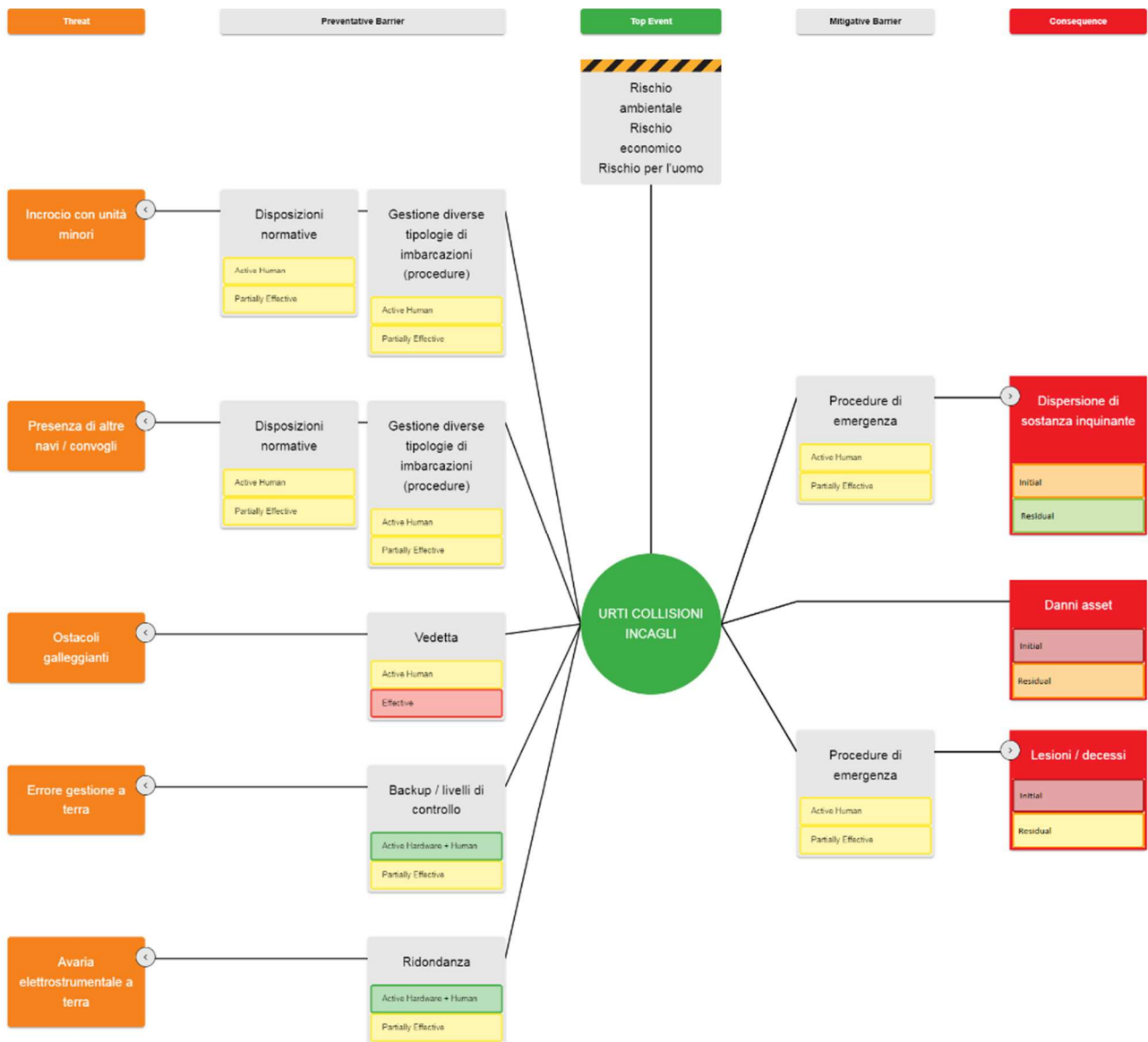


Figure 25: Bow-Tie RO-PAX - External hazards

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Procedures for handling different types of vessels;
- Lookout;
- Backup and different levels of control;
- Redundancy of the pilot boat (additional pilot boat docked in the harbor and ready to intervene).



And the following protective barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills.



3.5 Bow-Ties for RO-RO vessels

3.5.1 Ship-related hazards

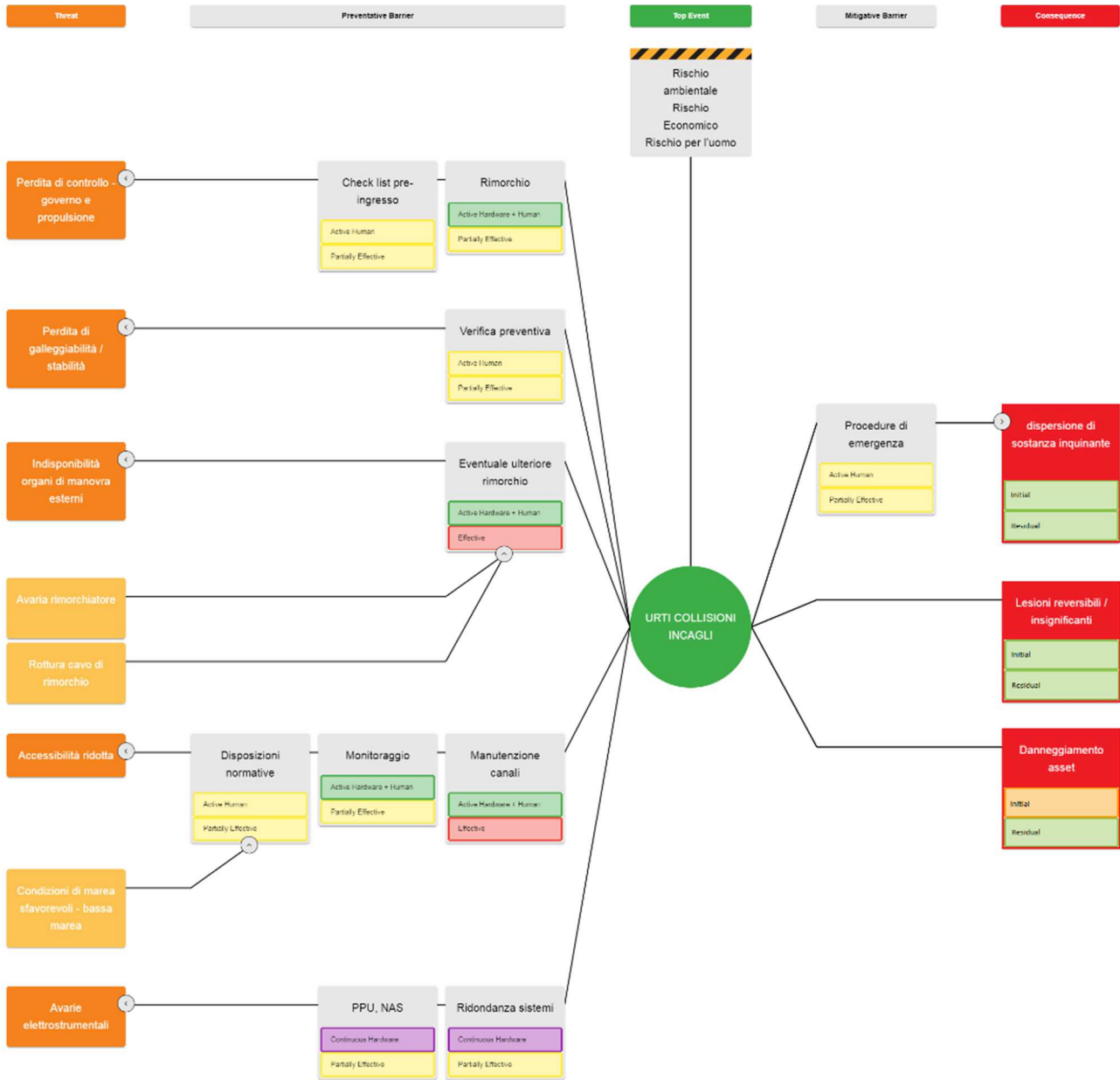
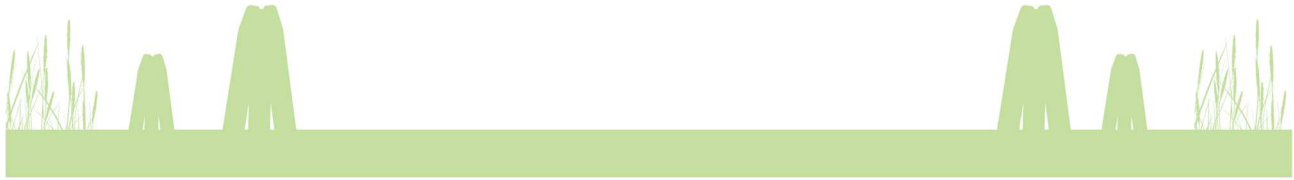


Figure 26: Bow-Tie RO-RO - Ship-related hazards

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Pre-entry checklist;
- Tug (or possible additional tug);
- Preventive technical checks;



- Channel monitoring and maintenance;
- PPU, NAS;
- Redundancy of systems.

And the following protective barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills.

3.5.2 Hazards related to environmental conditions

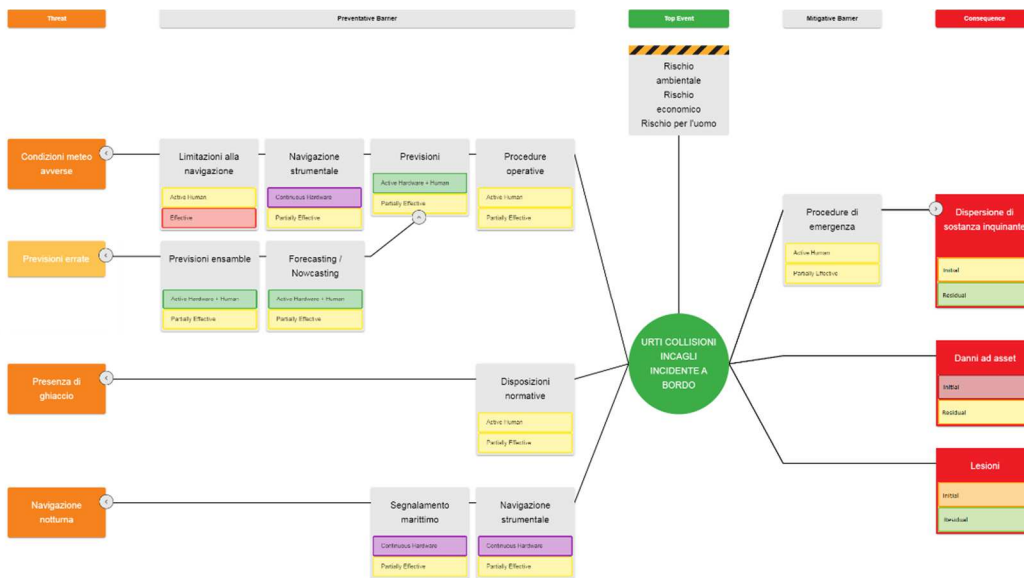


Figure 27: Bow-Tie RO-RO - Hazards related to environmental conditions

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Navigation restrictions;
- Instrumental navigation;
- Weather forecasts;
- Forecasting ensemble;
- Forecasting and Nowcasting
- Operating procedures and instructions;
- Sound and light maritime signals.

And the following protective barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills.



3.5.3 Shipping hazards

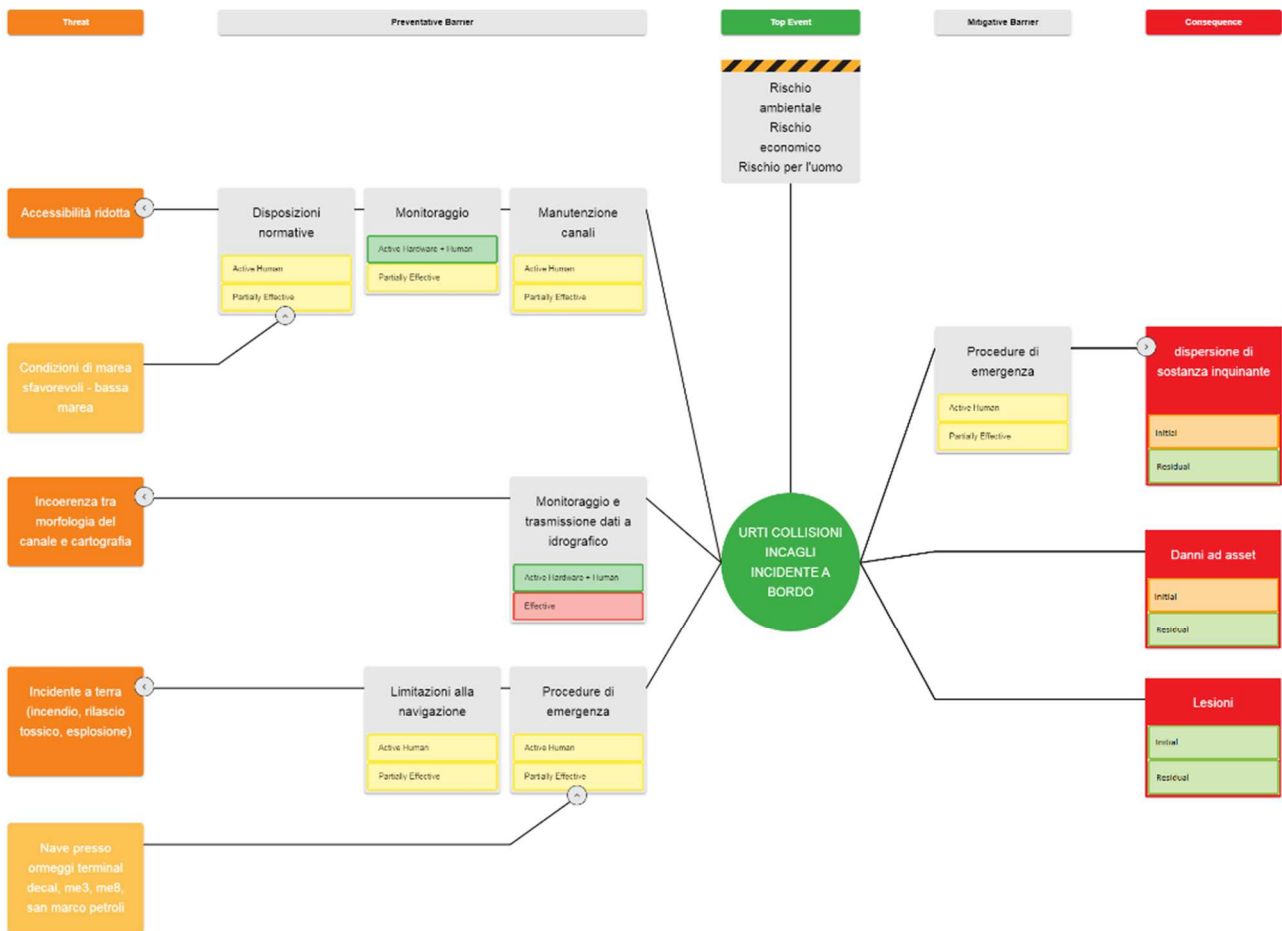


Figure 28: Bow-Tie RO-RO - Shipping hazards

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Channel monitoring and maintenance;
- Monitoring and data transmission to Hydrographic Institute;
- Restrictions on navigation;
- Onshore emergency procedures.

And the following protective barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills.



3.5.4 Human factor hazards

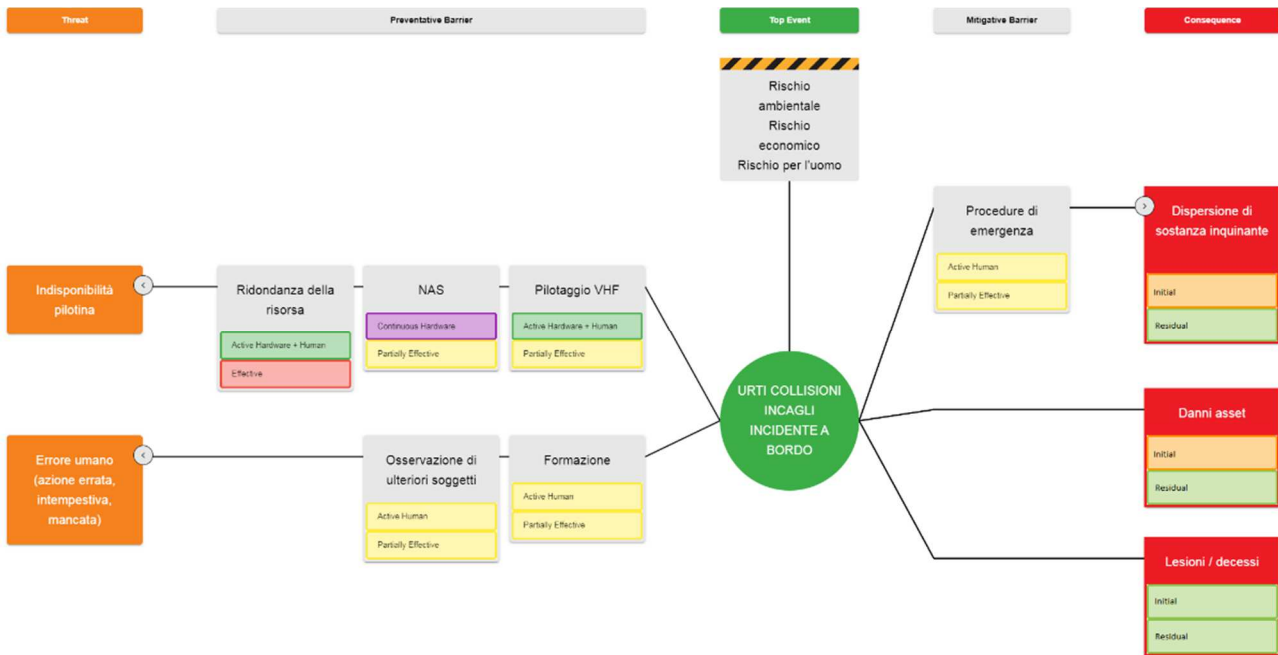


Figure 29: Bow-Tie RO-RO - Human factor hazards

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Redundancy of the pilot boat (additional pilot boat docked in the harbor and ready to intervene);
- NAS;
- VHF piloting;
- Additional third parties involved in the monitoring of the activities and supporting the decision-making process;
- Staff training.

And the following protective barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills.



3.5.5 External hazards

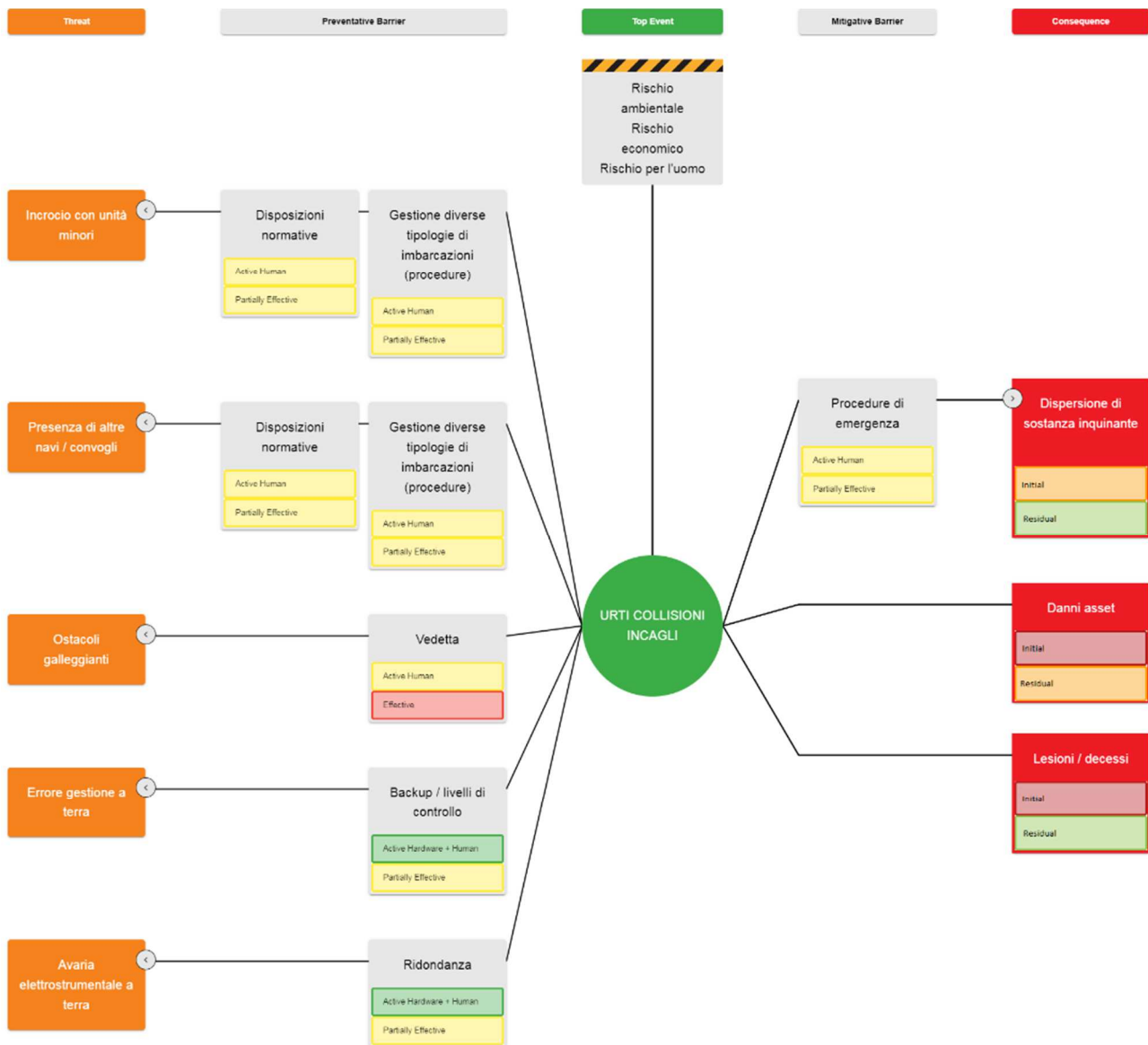


Figure 30: Bow-Tie RO-RO - External hazards

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Procedures for handling different types of vessels;
- Lookout;
- Backup and different levels of control;
- Redundancy of the pilot boat (additional pilot boat docked in the harbor and ready to intervene).



And the following protective barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills.

3.6 Bow-Ties for Tanker-Type Vessels

3.6.1 Ship-related hazards

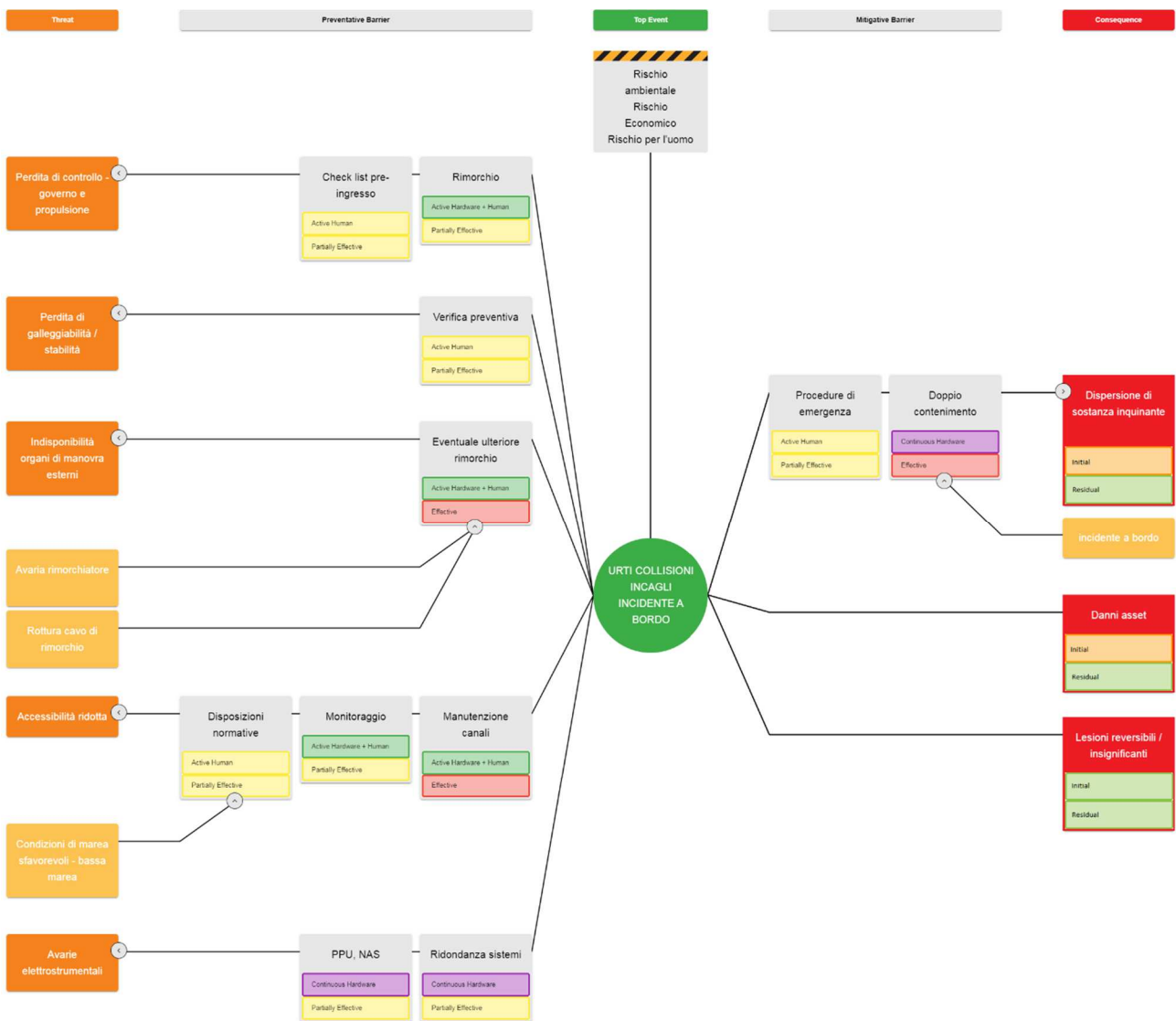


Figure 31: Bow-Tie Tanker - Ship-related hazards

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Pre-entry checklist;



- Tug (or possible additional tug);
- Preventive technical checks;
- Channel monitoring and maintenance;
- PPU, NAS;
- Redundancy of systems.

And the following protective barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills;
- Double hull

3.6.2 Hazards related to environmental conditions

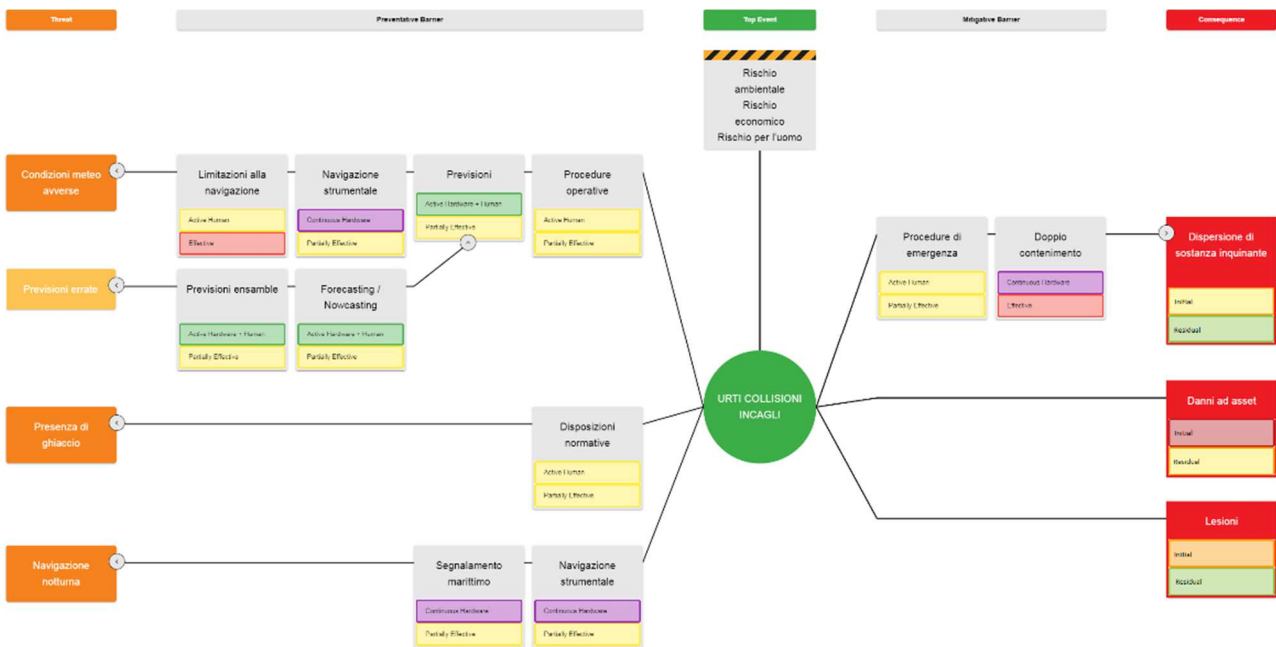


Figure 32: Bow-Tie Tanker - Hazards related to environmental conditions

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Navigation restrictions;
- Instrumental navigation;
- Weather forecasts;
- Forecasting ensemble;
- Forecasting and Nowcasting
- Operating procedures and instructions;



- Sound and light maritime signals.

And the following protective barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills;
- Double hull.

3.6.3 Shipping hazards

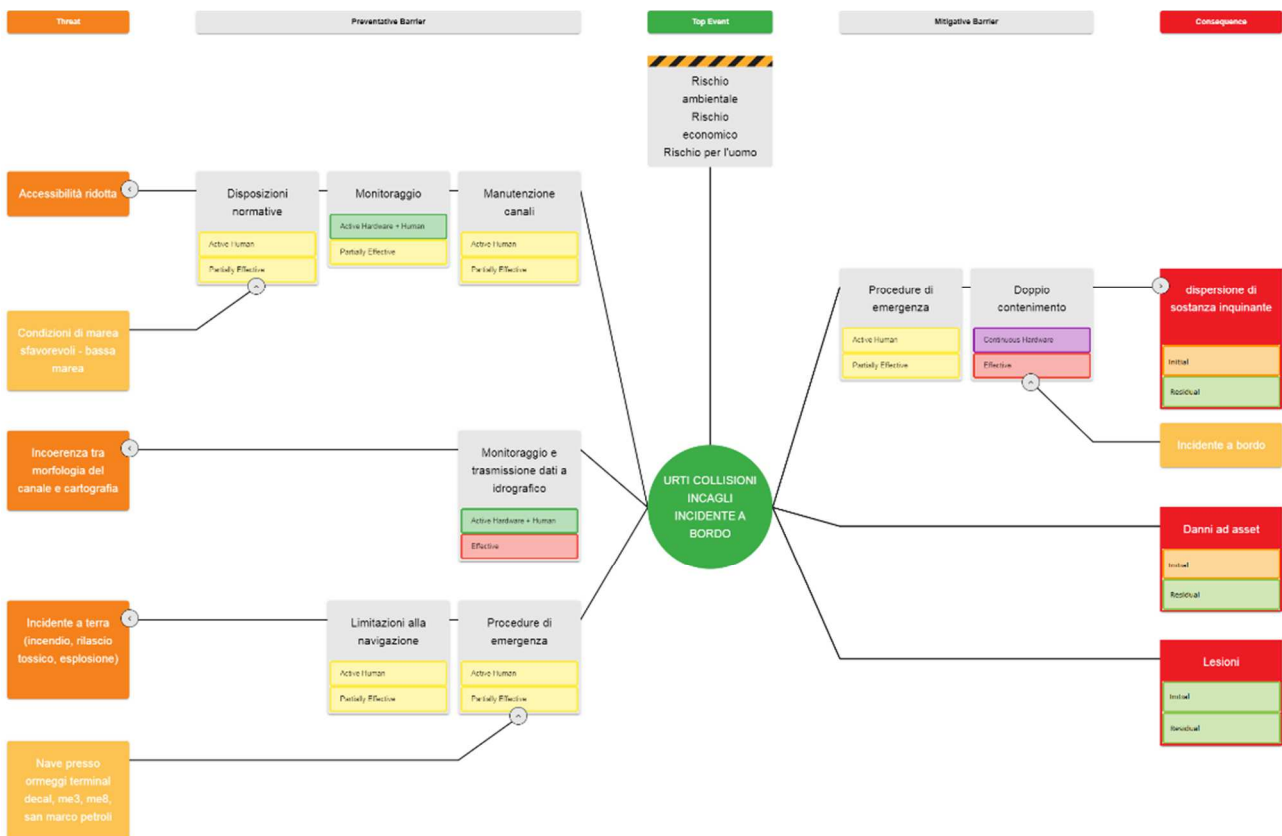


Figure 33: Bow-Tie Tanker - Shipping hazards

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Channel monitoring and maintenance;
- Monitoring and data transmission to Hydrographic Institute;
- Restrictions on navigation;
- Onshore emergency procedures.

And the following protective barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills;



- Double hull.

3.6.4 Human factor hazards

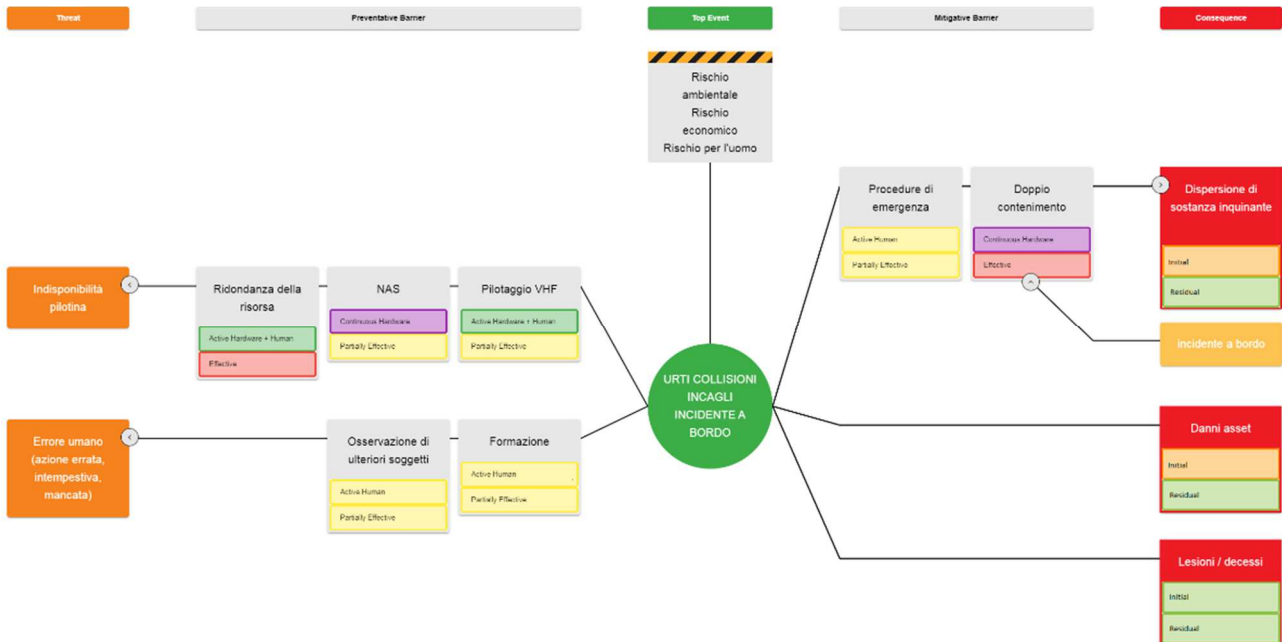


Figure 34: Bow-Tie Tanker - Human factor hazards

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Redundancy of the pilot boat (additional pilot boat docked in the harbor and ready to intervene);
- NAS;
- VHF piloting;
- Additional third parties involved in the monitoring of the activities and supporting the decision-making process;
- Staff training.

And the following protective barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills;
- Double hull.



3.6.5 External hazards

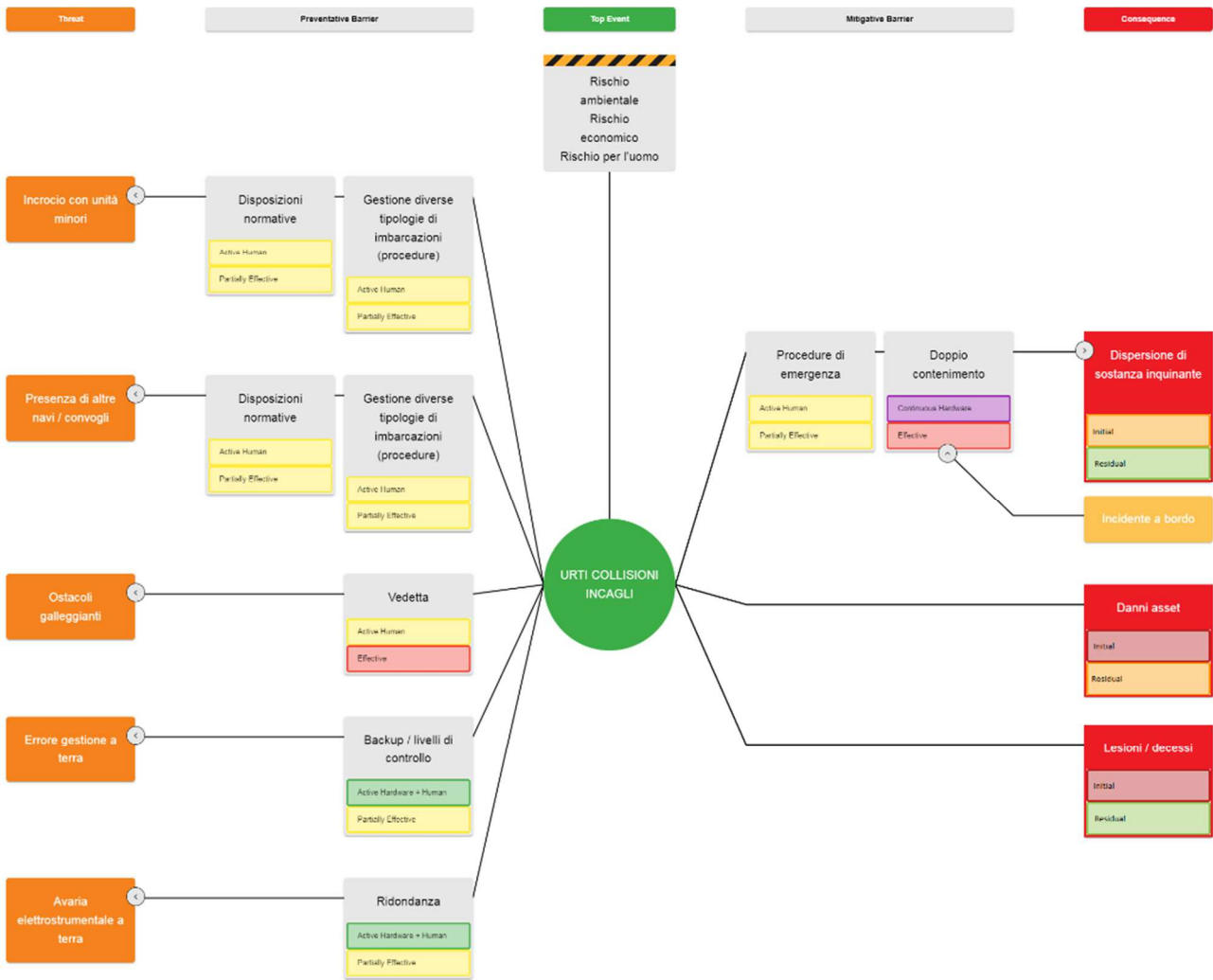


Figure 35: Bow-Tie Tanker - External hazards

The following preventive barriers were considered:

- Procedures for handling different types of vessels;
- Lookout;
- Backup and different levels of control;
- Redundancy of the pilot boat (additional pilot boat docked in the harbor and ready to intervene).

And the following protective barriers:

- Emergency procedures and drills;
- Double hull.



The results of the semi-quantitative analysis are shown in Table 6 below, which shows the reduction in the risk levels due to the mitigation measures. The risks are aggregated by considering the combination in "OR" of the risks resulting from the previous analysis. The aggregate risk levels shown in the three matrices (Table 6) below have been calculated by summing up, for each hazard listed in Chapter 2 above, the relevant risk levels achieved for each type of ship. Since an economic, environmental, or human damage may occur when any ship, due to one of the listed hazards, is involved in an accident, the aggregate risk level of the scenario resulting from that specific hazard is calculated as the sum of the single risk levels obtained for each type of ship given that hazard. This implies that the aggregate risk level is highly influenced by the order of magnitude of the risk with the highest probability of occurrence. This level has therefore been used in the matrices below.

Table 6: Outcomes of the Semi-quantitative Assessment

		PROBABILITA'				
		Improbabile < 1 occ. ogni 20anni	Raro 1 occ. tra 2 e 20anni	Possibile 1 occ. tra 2 mesi e 2 anni	Probabile 1 occ. tra 1 settimana e 2 mesi	Molto probabile > 1 occ. ogni settimana
RISCHIO AMBIENTALE						
Molto elevato	danno irreversibile su area vasta					
Elevato	danno a lungo termine in area limitata					
Medio	danno a breve termine in area piccola	3				
Basso	danno limitato		14, 16			
Minimo	nessun danno	8, 13a, 13b	4a, 4b, 10, 12, 20	5, 21, 6, 9, 2, 15	1, 7, 19, 11, 17, 18	
RISCHIO PER L'UOMO						
Molto elevato	lesioni gravi / decesso di molte persone					
Elevato	lesioni gravi / decesso di poche persone					
Medio	lesioni a molte persone	13b				
Basso	lesioni minori per una o più persone	13a		17		
Minimo	nessuna lesione / insignificanti	3, 8	4a, 4b, 14, 16	5, 10, 12, 20, 21, 6, 9, 11	1, 2, 7, 15, 19, 18	
RISCHIO ECONOMICO						
Molto elevato	perdite > 50,000,000 €					
Elevato	perdite tra 5,000,000 € e 50,000,000 €	3				
Medio	perdite tra 50,000 € e 5,000,000 €	14, 16, 4a	10, 12, 20	17		
Basso	perdite tra 1,000 € e 50,000 €		1, 7, 15	11	18	
Minimo	perdite < 1,000 €	8, 13a, 13b	2, 5, 4b	21, 6, 9	19	

Red elements in Table 6 highlight those hazards whose risk level has been reduced or mitigated by the effect of the barriers.



The residual risk is shown in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Residual risk

RIEPILOGO					
PERICOLI INDIVIDUATI			AMBIENTE	UOMO	ECONOMICO
1	Perdita di controllo - governo e propulsione - canale		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI
2	Perdita di controllo - governo e propulsione - area portuale		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI
3	Perdita di galleggiabilità / stabilità		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI
4a	Indisponibilità organi di manovra esterni (rimorchiatore) * - porto		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI
4b	Indisponibilità organi di manovra esterni (rimorchiatore) * - canale		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI
5	Avarie elettrostrumentali		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI
6	Condizioni meteo avverse (nebbia, vento, corrente di marea)		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI
7	Previsioni meteo errate (nowcasting)		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI
8	Ghiaccio		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI
9	Navigazione notturna		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI
10	Problemi di Accessibilità (es. cattiva manutenzione canali)		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	PUO' ESSERE RIDOTTO
11	Condizioni di marea sfavorevoli - bassa marea -		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	PUO' ESSERE RIDOTTO
12	Incoerenza tra morfologia del canale e cartografia		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	PUO' ESSERE RIDOTTO
13a	Incidente a terra (incendi, rilasci, esplosioni) ** - porto		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI
13b	Incidente a terra (incendi, rilasci, esplosioni) ** - ormeggi		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI
14	Indisponibilità pilota (incidente / avaria pilotina / malore)		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI
15	Errore umano (a bordo) - azione errata / intempestiva		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI
16	Errore umano (a bordo) - mancata azione		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI
17	Incrocio con unità minori		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	PUO' ESSERE RIDOTTO	RICHIEDE RIDUZIONE
18	Presenza di altre navi / convogli ***		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	PUO' ESSERE RIDOTTO
19	Ostacoli galleggianti		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI
20	Errore umano (a terra) - gestione		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	PUO' ESSERE RIDOTTO
21	Avaria elettro-strumentale a terra- gestione		NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI	NON RICHIEDE AZIONI

The only residual risk that requires further mitigation is the economic risk related to the dangerous scenario involving the routes' intersection between a ship and a smaller unit, which has nonetheless changed from red to orange due to the reduction in both the probability of occurrence and the severity.

4 Phase 3: Quantitative Risk Assessment

Phase 3 includes the following activities:

- analysis of historical data on events that occurred;
- quantification of the probability of occurrence of root events;
- development of fault trees and event trees, according to section 1;
- quantification of the probability of occurrence of incident scenarios;
- analysis of data resulting from full-mission simulations and definition of confidence factors.

4.1 Accident analysis

The analyzed data on transits and events refer to the period 2010-2022 and are shown in Table 8.

The ships were divided according to the following criteria:

- Bulk carriers group includes all the ships whose ship type belongs to one of the following categories: “Bulk Carriers”, “General Dry Cargo Ships”, “Other Type of Ships”, and “OBO-Combination Carrier”. As far as the abovementioned categories are concerned, the ships whose payload was “RO-RO”, “TEU”, “FUEL”, and “DIESEL OIL” were excluded. “Heavy Load Carrier” ships were not included in this group.
- Containerships group includes all the ships which were recorded as such in the transits file. The ships whose payload was “TEU” but were not classified as “Containership” were excluded from this group.
- Cruises group includes all the “Passenger Ships” in the transits file.
- RO-PAX group includes all the “Ro-ro passenger vessel” in the transits file.
- RO-RO group includes all the “Ro-ro cargo ship” in the transits file.
- Tanker group includes all the ships whose ship type belongs to one of the following categories: “Chemical tankship”, “Oil tankship”, and “Tankship”. Gas carrier ships, such as the LPG carriers, were excluded from this group.

For the sake of completeness, events involving other types of ships and barges were grouped under “Others”.

Figures 36 and 37 report the histograms of transits and events, respectively.



Table 8: Analysed data

Type	Transits	Events	Incidence %
Bulk	10230	39	0,38
Container	9064	8	0,09
Cruise	6296	7	0,11
RO-PAX	2854	1	0,04
RO-RO	1977	0	0,00
Tanker	6925	15	0,22
Others	6033	9	0,15

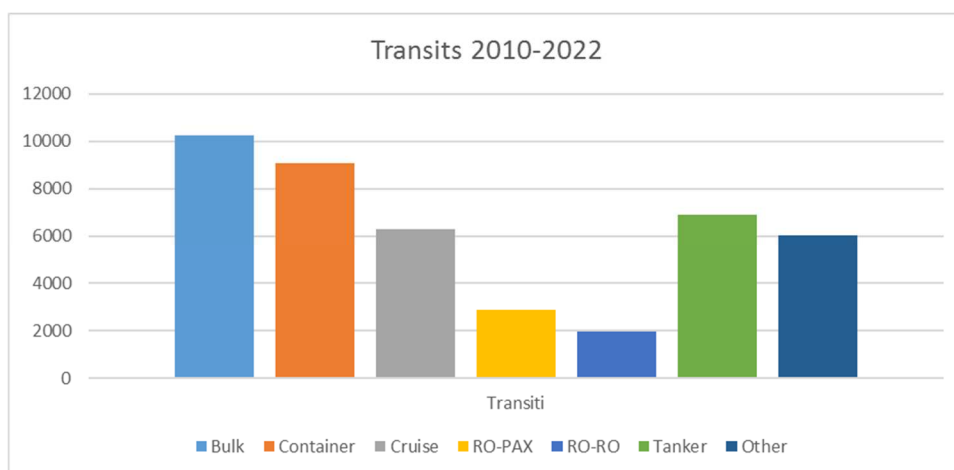


Figure 36: transits 2010-2022 by ship type

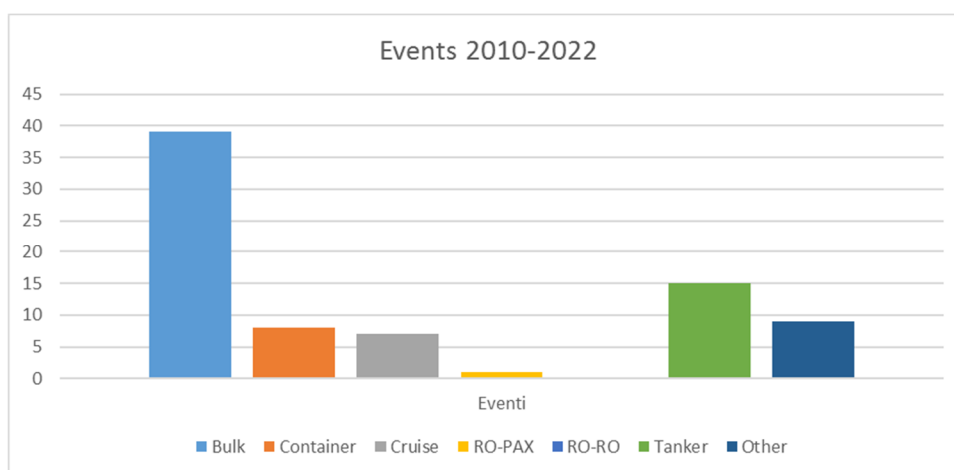


Figure 37: Events 2010-2022 by ship type

The percentage of incidence per ship type is shown in figure 38. The data show that up to 60% of the incidents involved ships carrying potentially dangerous goods such as tankers and bulk carriers.



The RO-RO and RO-PAX account for less than 4% of the events; no accident has been recorded so far involving a RO-RO ship.

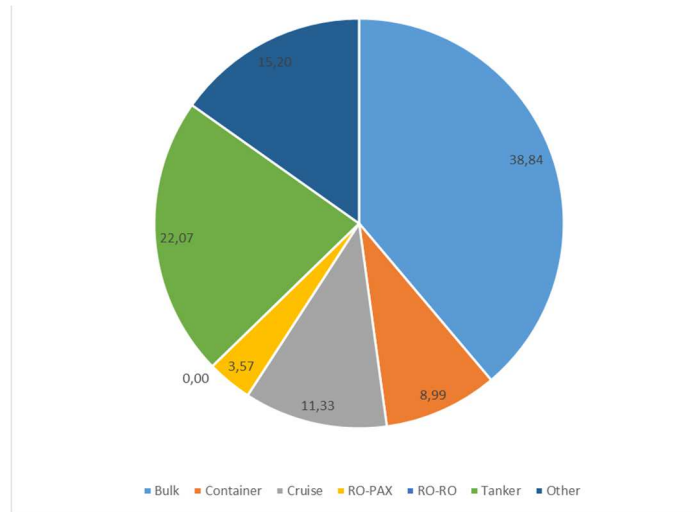


Figure 38: Event percentage incidence by ship type

Figure 39 shows the events divided by type. It can be easily seen that the events concerning a machinery failure outnumbered all the others.

The events were classified according to the available historical data. If one record involved one or more events, only the first event was considered because it was assumed that the following events were caused by the occurrence of the first one. According to this criterion, any incident involving, for example, the failure of the rudder and leading to grounding was considered as a “Rudder failure” event.

Incidents such as “Cables on the propeller” or “Pontoon Recovery” were grouped under the “Other” category.

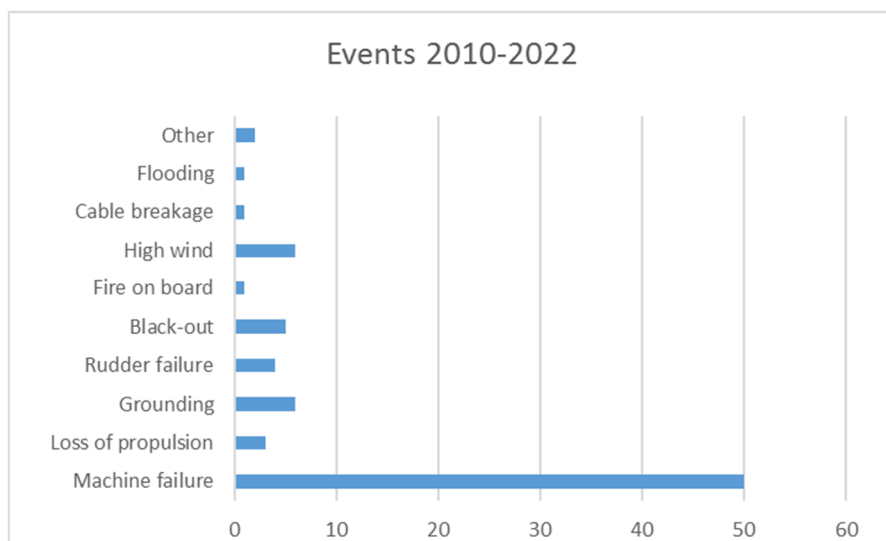


Figure 39: Events distribution



The recorded events, divided by vessel type, are reported in Table 9 and shown in the figure 40.

Table 9: Event data

ID	Event	#	Incidence %	Bulk	Container	Cruise	RO-PAX	RO-RO	Tanker	Others
1	Machine failure	50	62,5	28	3	1	1		12	5
2	Loss of propulsion	3	3,75			1			1	1
3	Grounding	6	7,5	1	2				1	2
4	Rudder failure	4	5	2	1				1	
5	Black-out	5	6,25	4	1					
6	Fire on board	1	1,25		1					
7	High wind	6	7,5	1		5				
8	Cable breakage	1	1,25	1						
9	Flooding	1	1,25	1						
10	Other	2	2,5	1						1

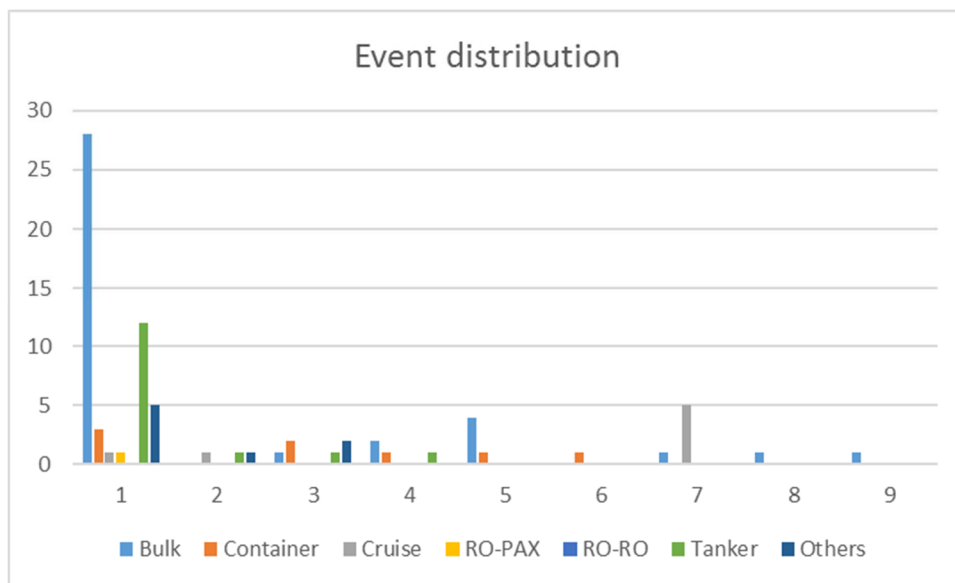


Figure 40: Events distribution by ship type

From the analysis of transits and accident data, it is possible to derive the probabilities, expressed as annual occurrences, of each type of event reported per ship type.

The result of accident analysis is reported in Table 10.

The development of the following Quantitative Risk Analysis (QRA) is based on the results of the event analysis described above.



Table 10: Accident analysis results

Event type	Bulk (occ/y)	Container (occ/y)	Cruise (occ/y)	RO-PAX (occ/y)	RO-RO (occ/y)	Tanker (occ/y)
Machine failure	1,779E-04	4,413E-06	1,853E-06	5,840E-07	0	4,332E-05
Loss of propulsion	0	0	3,088E-05	0	0	6,017E-05
Grounding	5,295E-05	2,452E-05	0	0	0	3,008E-05
Rudder failure	1,588E-04	1,839E-05	0	0	0	4,513E-05
Black-out	2,542E-04	1,471E-05	0	0	0	0
Fire on board	0	7,355E-05	0	0	0	0
High wind	5,295E-05	0	7,721E-05	0	0	0
Cable breakage	3,177E-04	0	0	0	0	0
Flooding	3,177E-04	0	0	0	0	0

4.2 Fault Tree Analysis

The following figures show the results of the fault-tree analysis, broken down by type of vessel and hazard, based on the bow-ties described in the previous paragraph.

The failure rates used are taken from:

- the accident analysis above (table 10);
- specific databases:
 - Tanker failures database (TNO 2022);
 - Coloured books (TNO 2017);
 - Nonelectronic Parts Reliability Data Publication (NPRD 2016);
 - Failure frequency guidance - Process equipment leak frequency data for use in QRA (DNV-GL 2013);
 - Lees' Loss Prevention in the Process Industries (4th Edition 2012).



BULK

Figures from Figure 41 to Figure 45 show the fault trees divided by type of hazard.

Ship threats

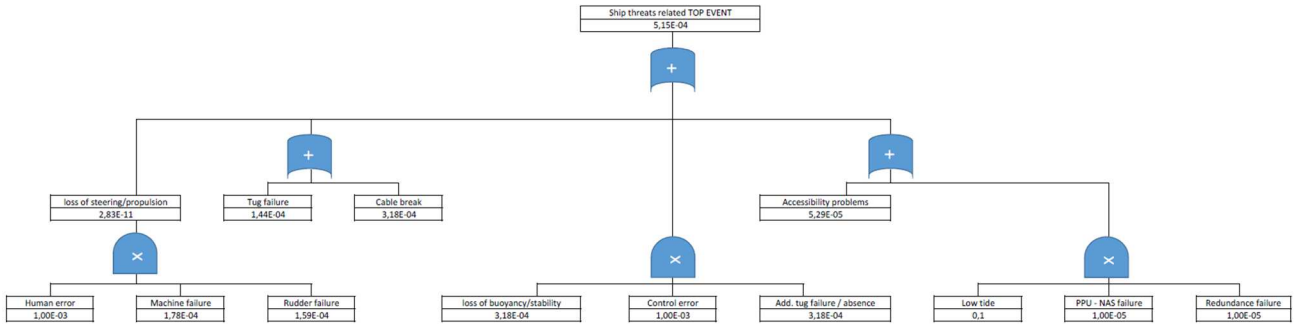


Figure 41: Fault Tree – BULK – Ship related Top Event

Environmental threats

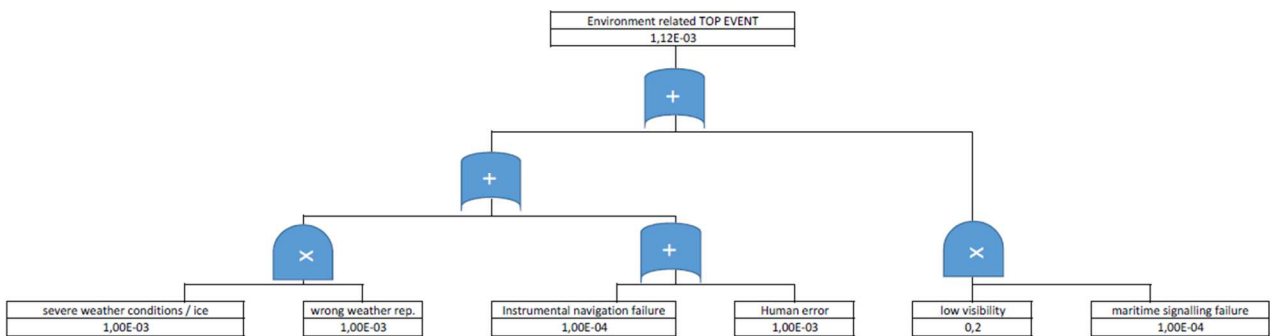


Figure 42: Fault Tree – BULK – Environment related Top Event

Waterway threats

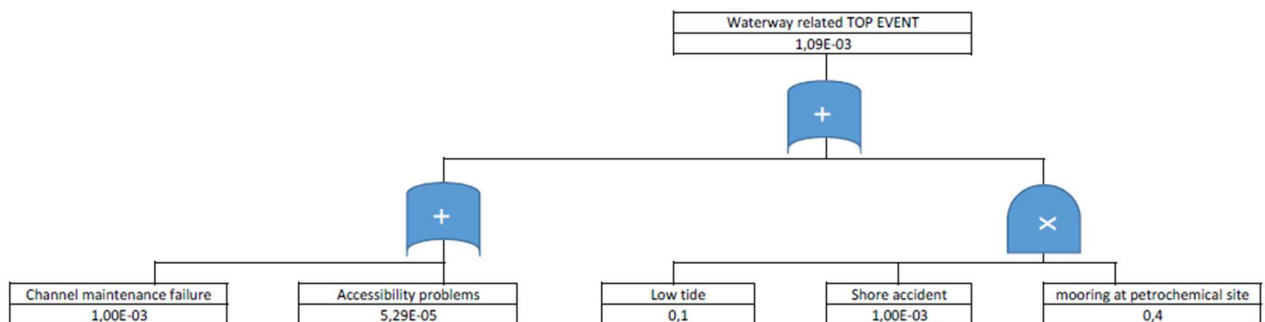


Figure 43: Fault Tree – BULK – Waterway related Top Event

Human based threats



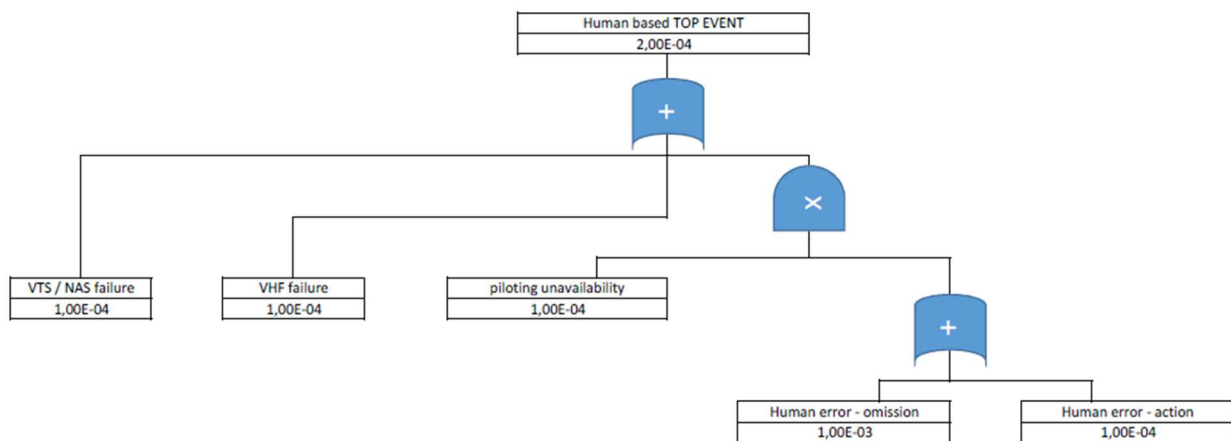


Figure 44: Fault Tree – BULK – Human based Top Event

External threats

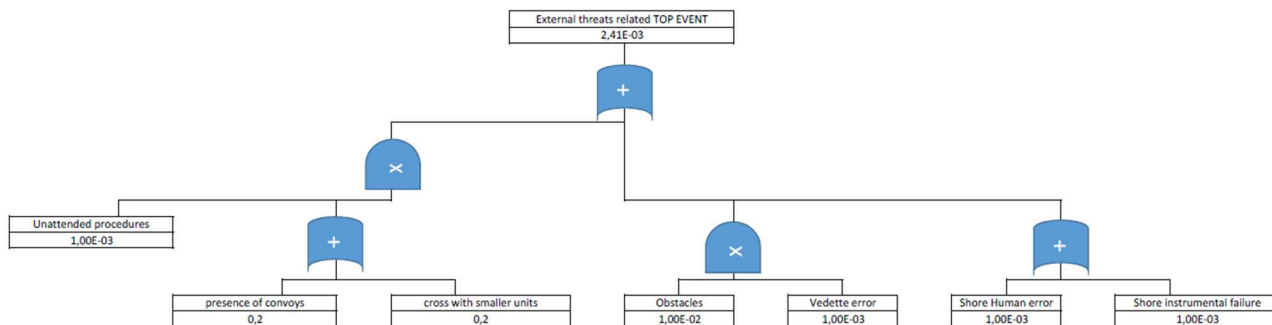


Figure 45: Fault Tree – BULK – External threats related Top Event

CONTAINER

Ship threats

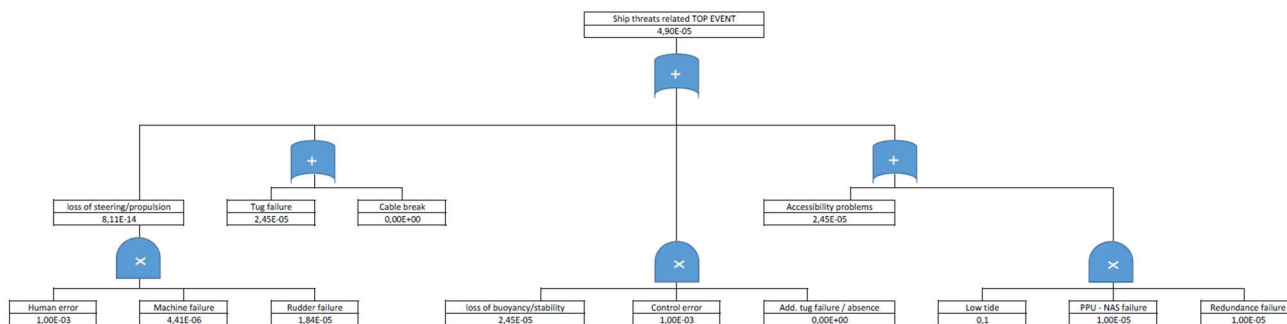


Figure 46: Fault Tree – CONTAINER – Ship related Top Event

Environmental threats



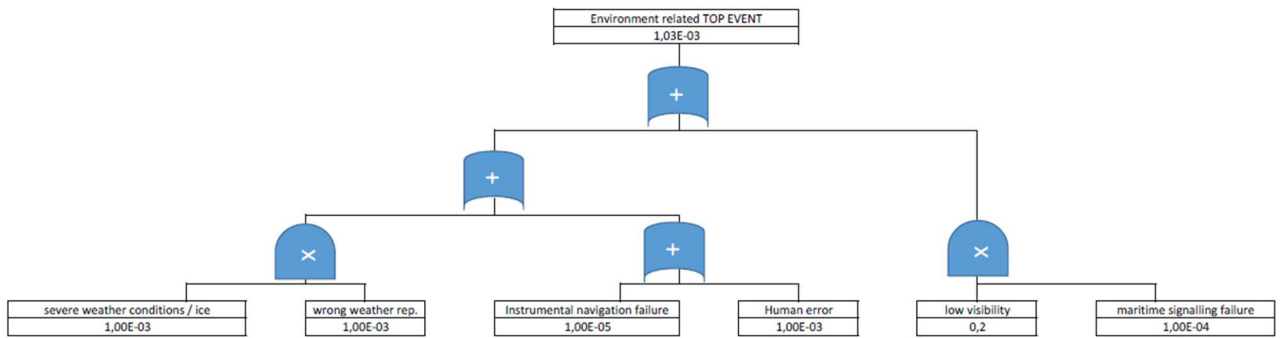


Figure 47: Fault Tree – CONTAINER – Environment related Top Event

Waterway threats

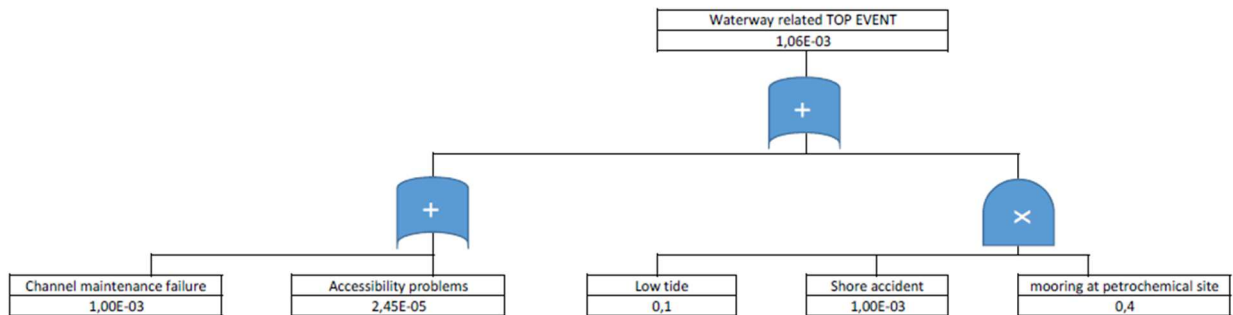


Figure 48: Fault Tree – CONTAINER – Waterway related Top Event

Human based threats

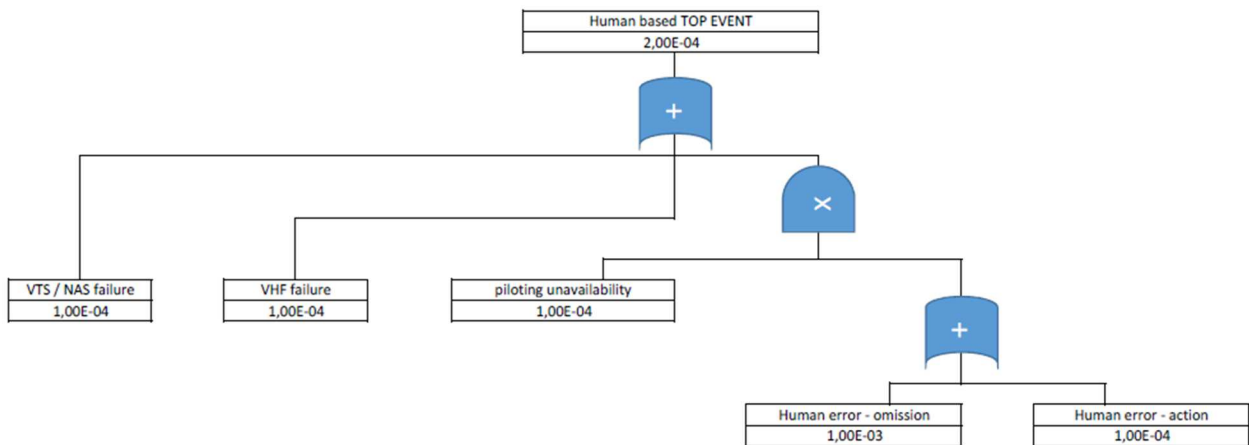


Figure 49: Fault Tree – CONTAINER – Human based Top Event

External threats



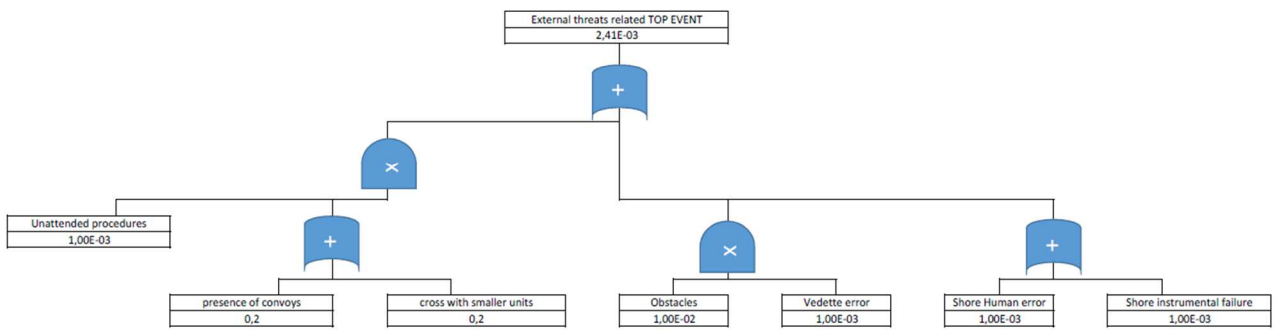


Figure 50: Fault Tree – CONTAINER – External threats related Top Event

CRUISE

Ship threats

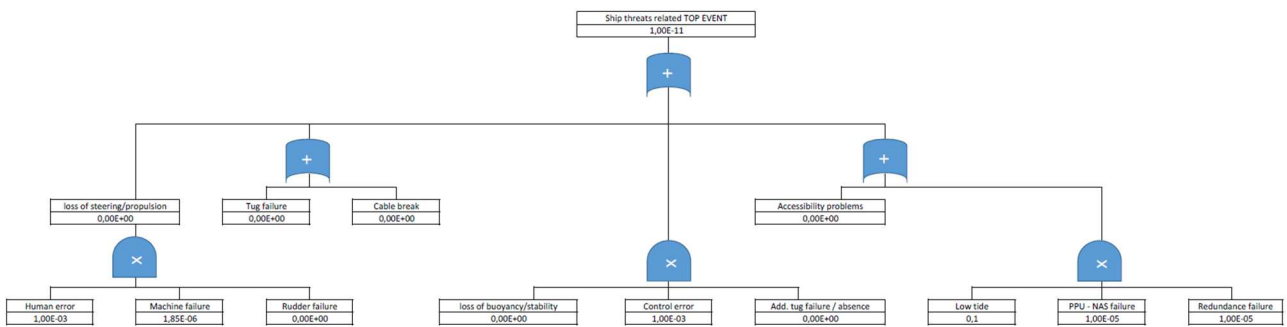


Figure 51: Fault Tree – CRUISE – Ship related Top Event

Environmental threats

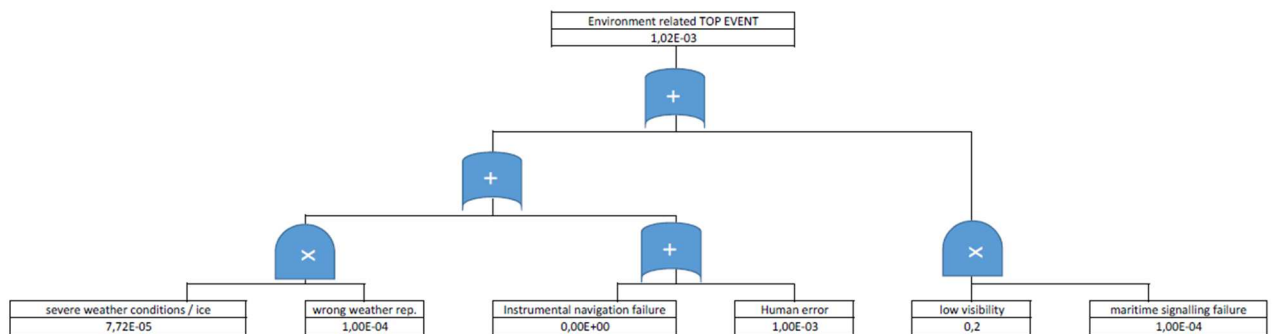


Figure 52: Fault Tree – CRUISE – Environment related Top Event

Waterway threats



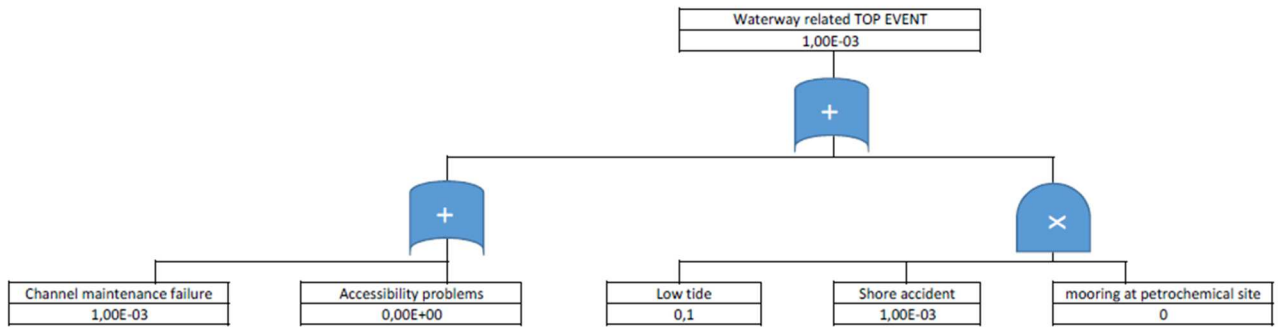


Figure 53: Fault Tree – CRUISE – Waterway related Top Event

Human based threats

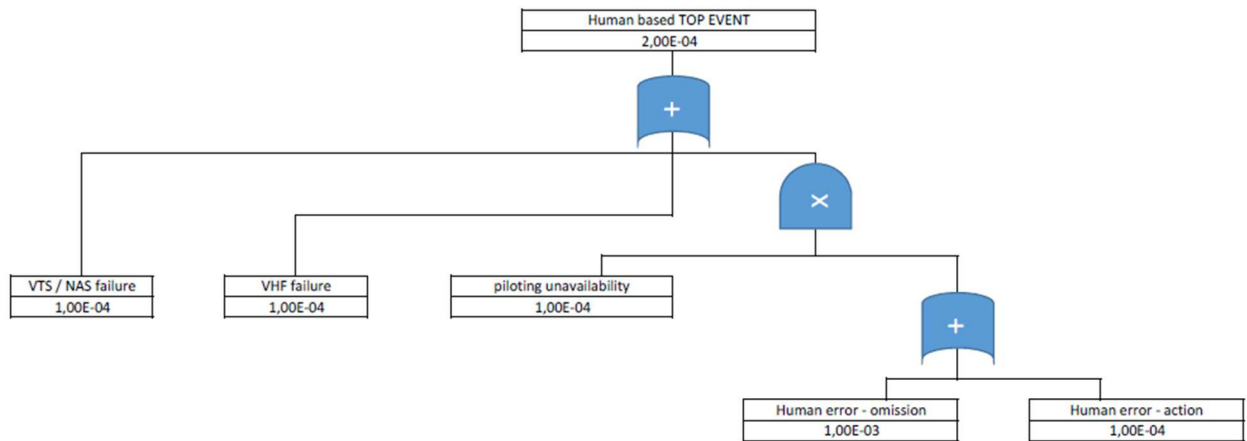


Figure 54: Fault Tree – CRUISE – Human based Top Event

External threats

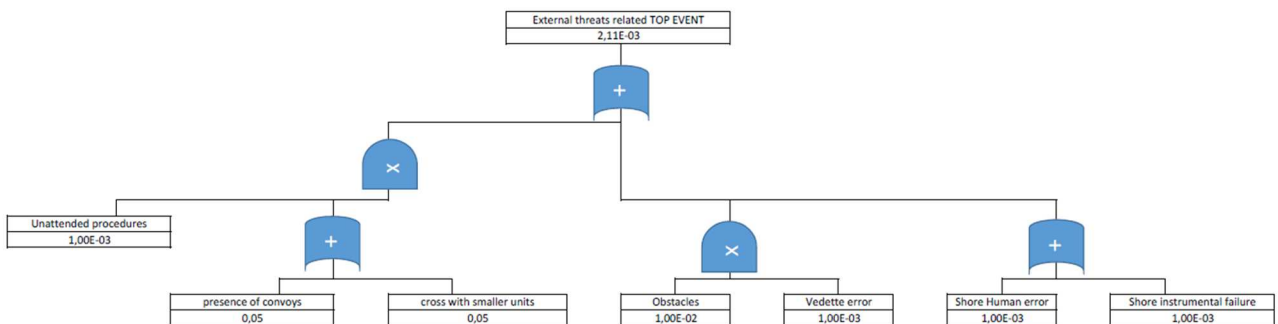


Figure 55: Fault Tree – CRUISE – External threats related Top Event



RO-PAX

Ship threats

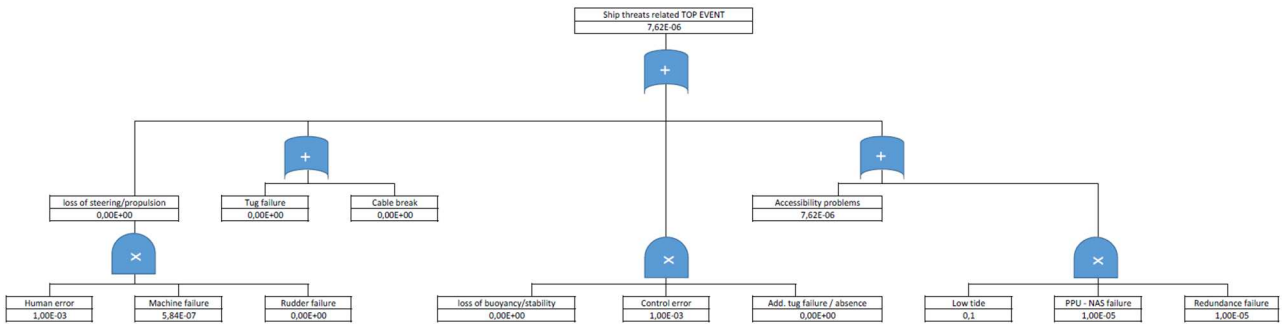


Figure 56: Fault Tree – RO-PAX – Ship related Top Event

Environmental threats

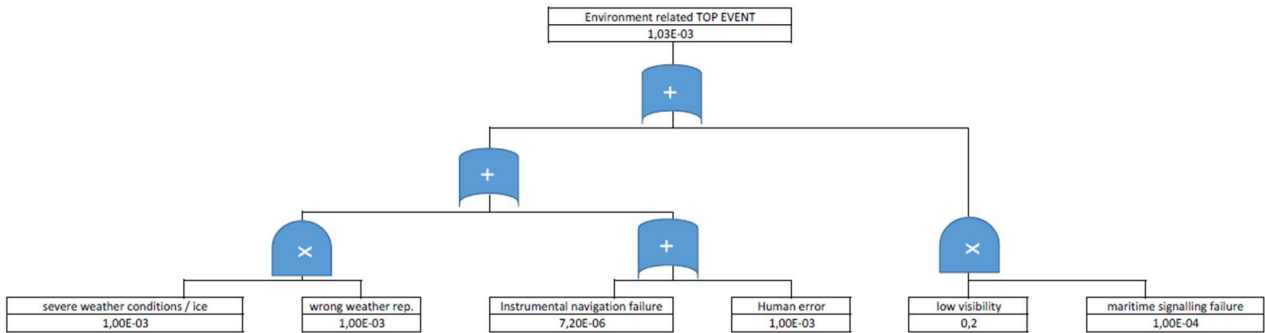


Figure 57: Fault Tree – RO-PAX – Environment related Top Event

Waterway threats

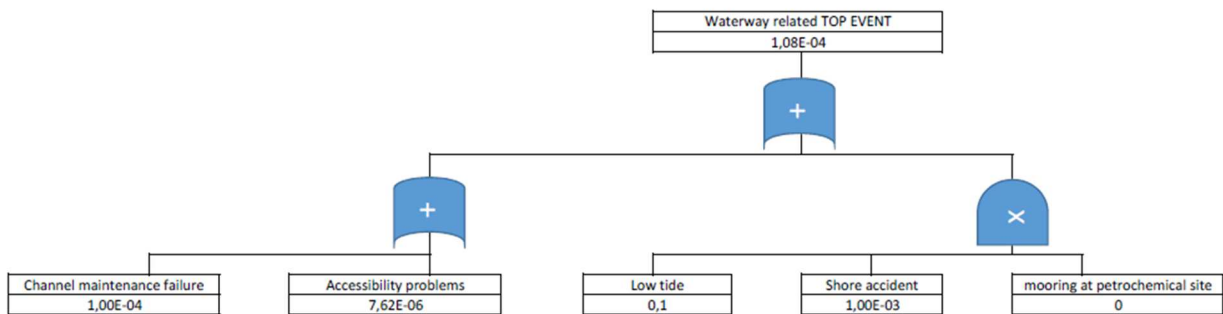


Figure 58: Fault Tree – RO-PAX – Waterway related Top Event

Human based threats



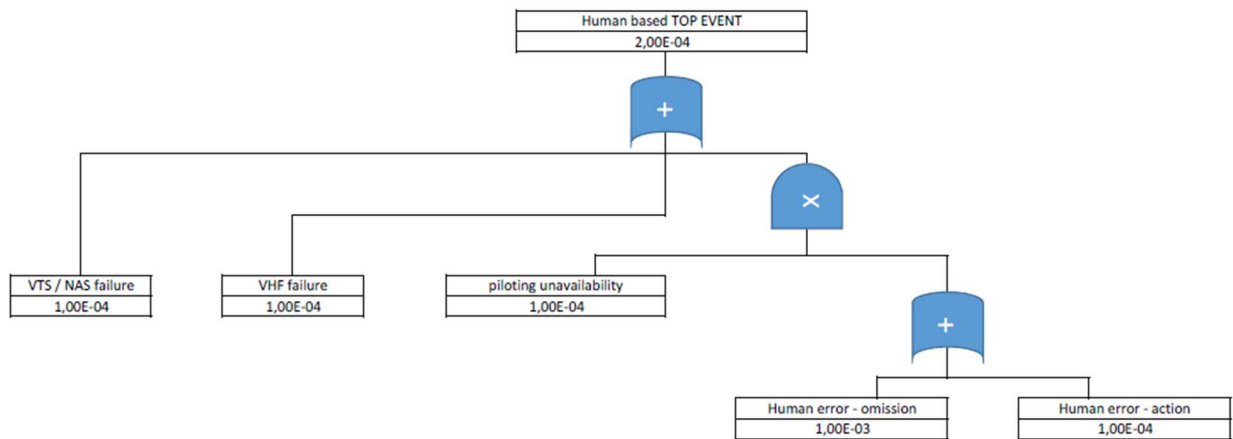


Figure 59: Fault Tree – RO-PAX – Human based Top Event

External threats

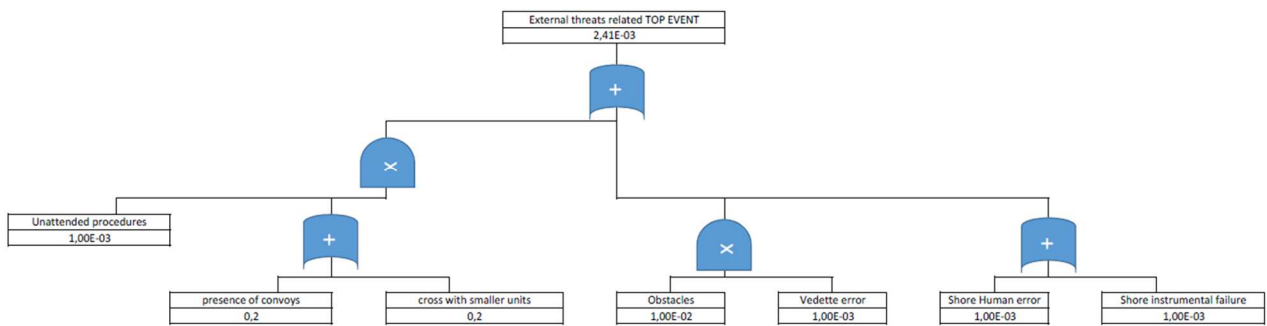


Figure 60: Fault Tree – RO-PAX – External threats related Top Event

RO-RO

Ship threats

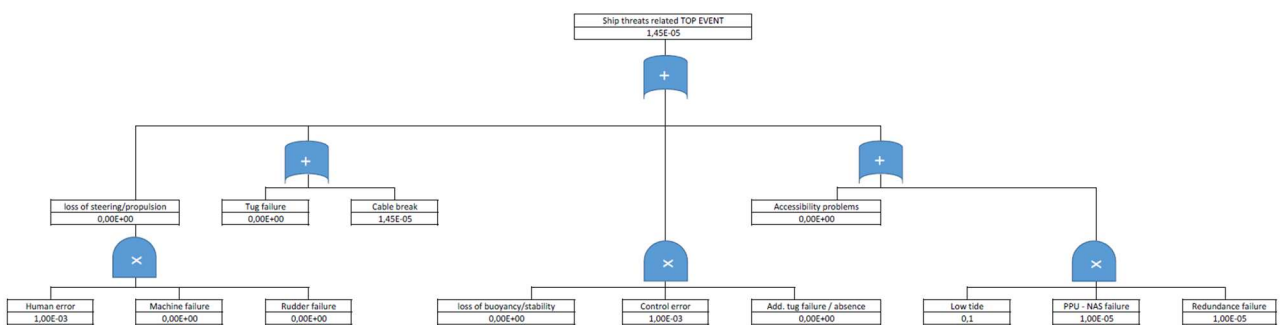


Figure 61: Fault Tree – RO-RO – Ship related Top Event



Environmental threats

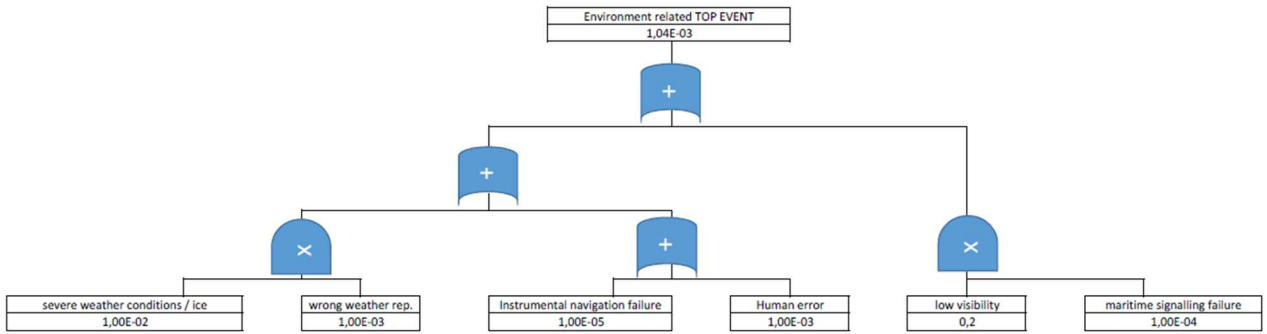


Figure 62: Fault Tree – RO-RO – Environment related Top Event

Waterway threats

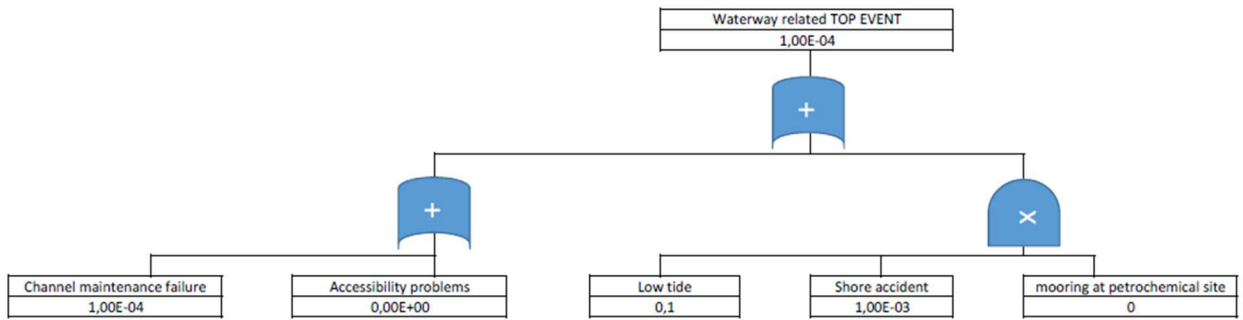


Figure 63: Fault Tree – RO-RO – Waterway related Top Event

Human based threats

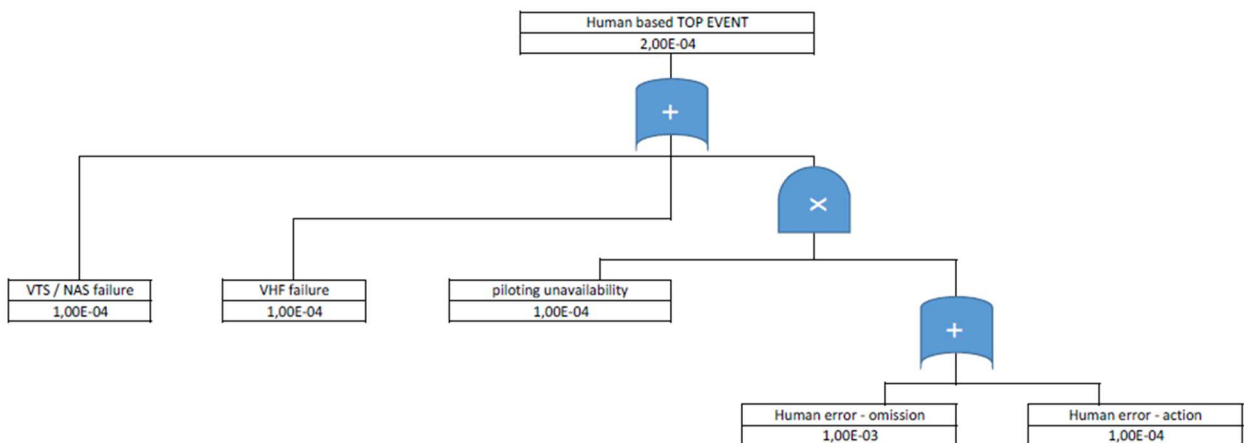


Figure 64: Fault Tree – RO-RO – Human based Top Event



External threats

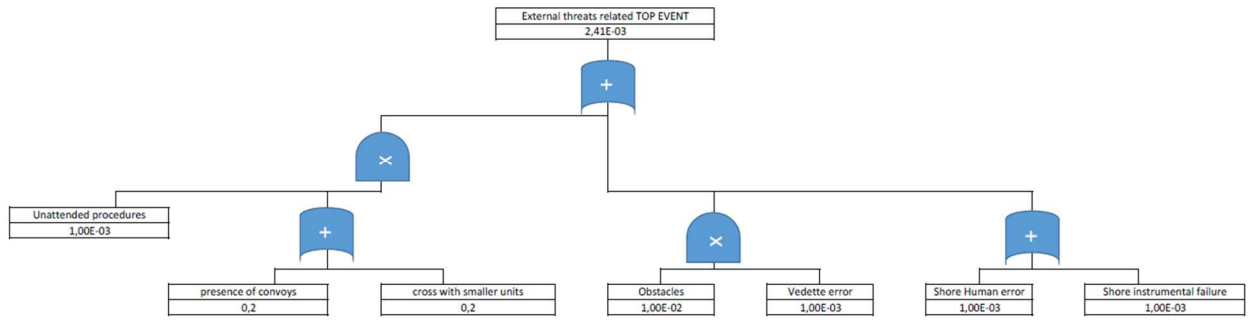


Figure 65: Fault Tree – RO-RO – External threats related Top Event

TANKER

Ship threats

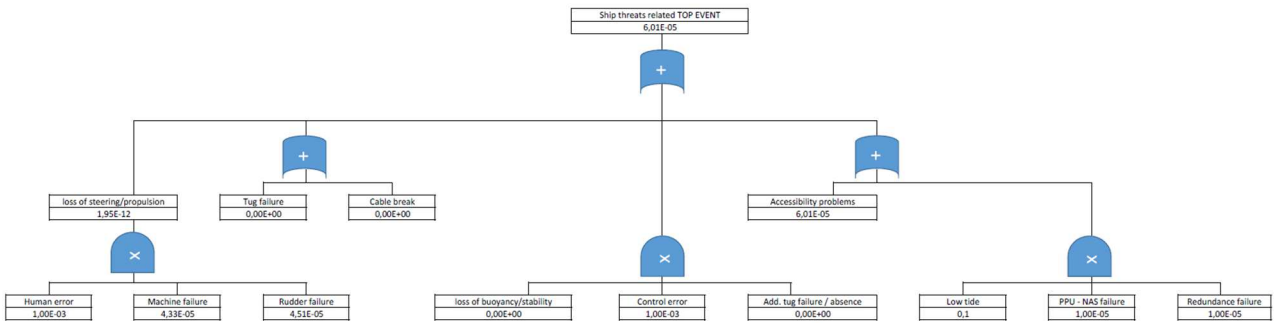


Figure 66: Fault Tree – TANKER – Ship related Top Event

Environmental threats

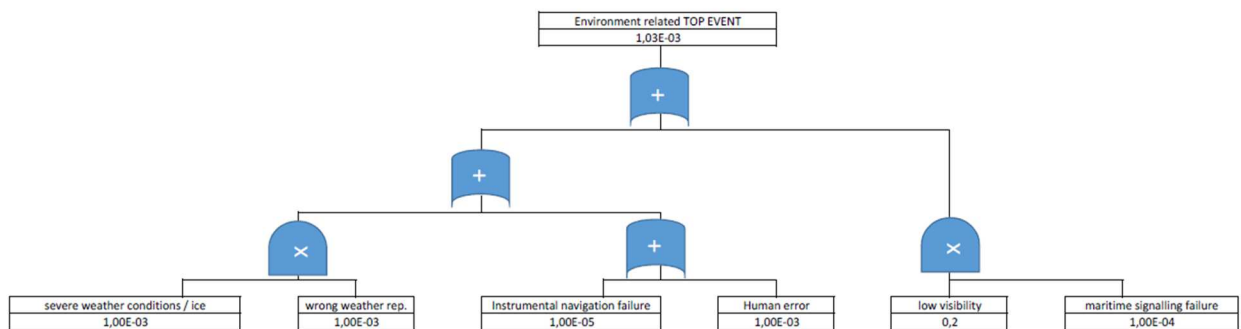


Figure 67: Fault Tree – TANKER – Environment related Top Event

Waterway threats



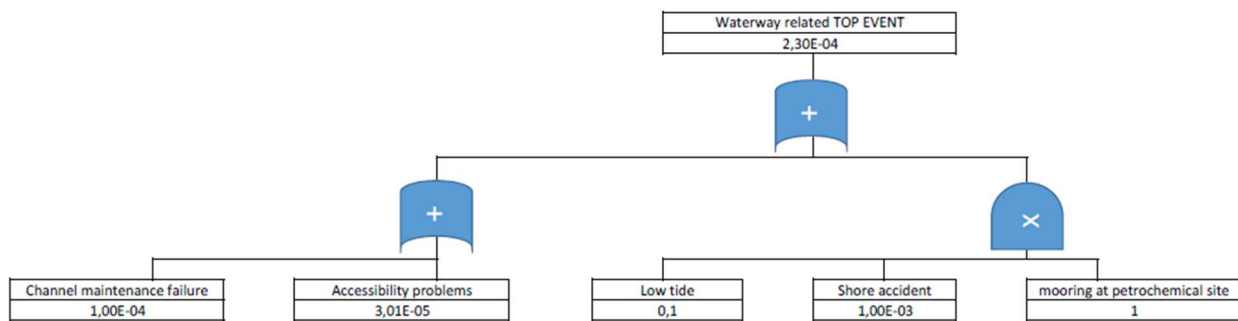


Figure 68: Fault Tree – TANKER – Waterway related Top Event

Human based threats

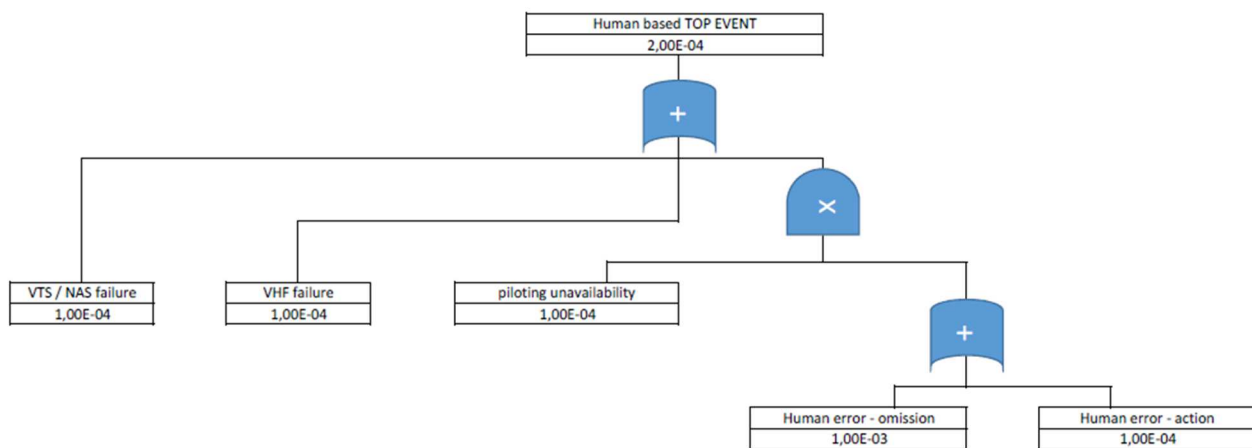


Figure 69: Fault Tree – TANKER – Human based Top Event

External threats

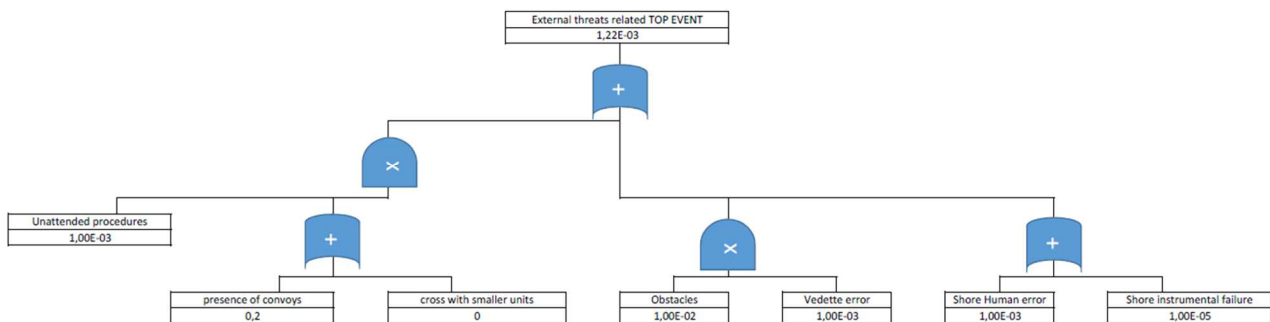


Figure 70: Fault Tree – TANKER – External threats related Top Event

Results of the FTA



The results of the FTA are summarized in Table 11.

Table 11: FTA results – TOP EVENTS probabilities

TOP EVENT	Bulk (occ/y)	Container (occ/y)	Cruise (occ/y)	RO-PAX (occ/y)	RO-RO (occ/y)	Tanker (occ/y)
Ship related TE	5,15E-04	4,90E-04	1,00E-11	7,62E-06	1,45E-05	6,01E-05
Environment related TE	1,12E-03	1,03E-03	1,02E-03	1,03E-03	1,04E-03	1,03E-03
Waterway related TE	1,09E-03	1,06E-03	1,00E-03	1,08E-03	1,00E-04	2,30E-04
Human based TE	2,00E-04	2,00E-04	2,00E-04	2,00E-04	2,00E-04	2,00E-04
External threats related TE	2,41E-03	2,41E-03	2,11E-03	2,41E-03	2,41E-03	1,22E-03

Data from the FTA will be used as input data for the Event Tree analysis.

4.3 Event Tree Analysis

Through the ETA, the probability of occurrence of the final incident scenarios is calculated starting from the probability of the Top Event and developing it through the definition of a sequence of intermediate events. Each event tree (ET) splits into two branches at each intermediate event, i.e., scaling factor. The upper branch leads to the final incident scenarios for which this intermediate event has occurred. It is assumed that the intermediate events are statistically independent from each other. Therefore, the probability of each final event is calculated by multiplying the probability of the Top Event by the probabilities of all the intermediated events belonging to the sequence that led to that final scenario.

Once the ETA is completed, the results obtained will be further refined by comparison with the results of the full mission simulations performed (Annex ... to be completed with the outcomes of the simulations). These outcomes will be considered as likelihood indices and will therefore modify, according to the Bayes' theorem of conditional probability, the probabilities of the final incident scenarios determined by means of the historical data.

The gates probabilities used are taken from:

- the accident analysis above (table 10);
- specific databases:
 - Tanker failures database (TNO 2022);
 - Coloured books (TNO 2017);
 - Nonelectronic Parts Reliability Data Publication (NPRD 2016);



- Failure frequency guidance - Process equipment leak frequency data for use in QRA (DNV-GL 2013);
- Lees' Loss Prevention in the Process Industries (4th Edition 2012).

BULK

Environmental impacts

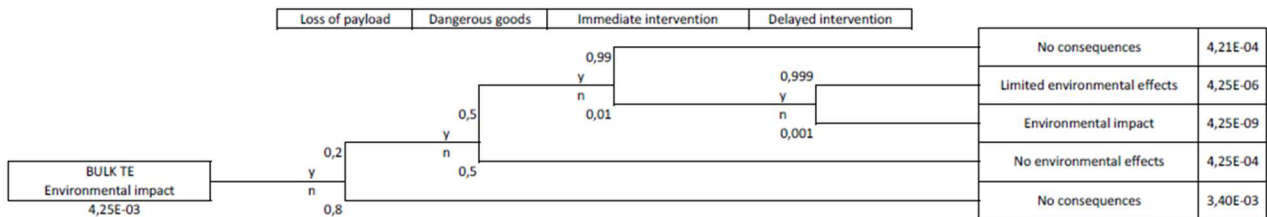


Figure 71: Event Tree – BULK – Environmental impact

Impact on humans

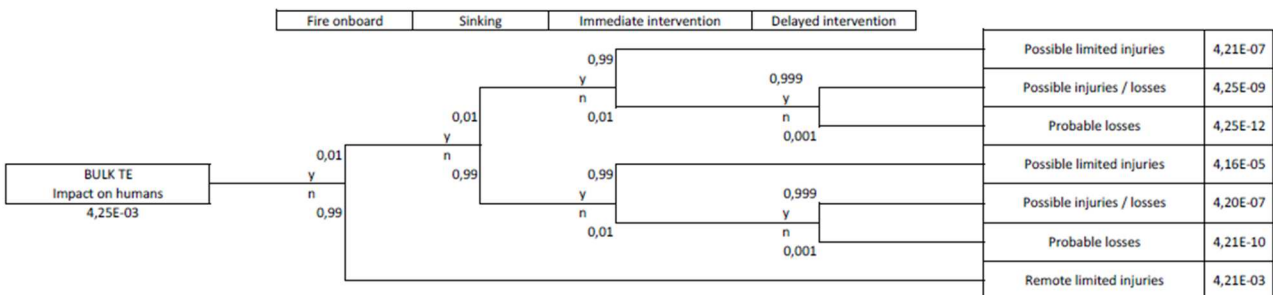


Figure 72: Event Tree – BULK – Impact on humans

Impact on assets

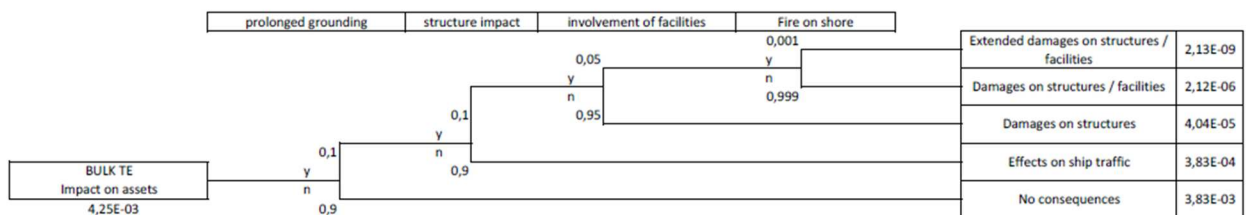


Figure 73: Event Tree – BULK – Impact on assets

CONTAINER

Environmental impacts



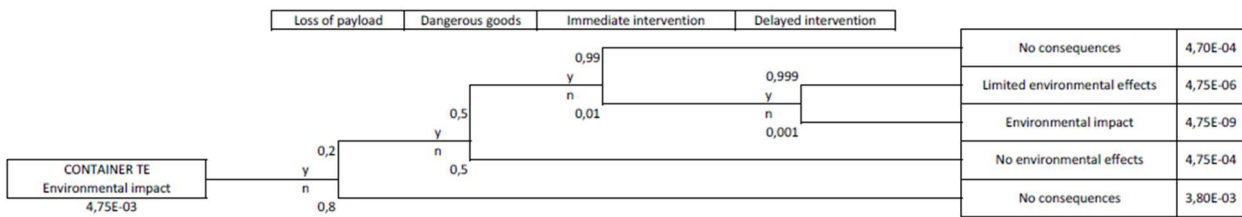


Figure 74: Event Tree – CONTAINER – Environmental impact

Impact on humans

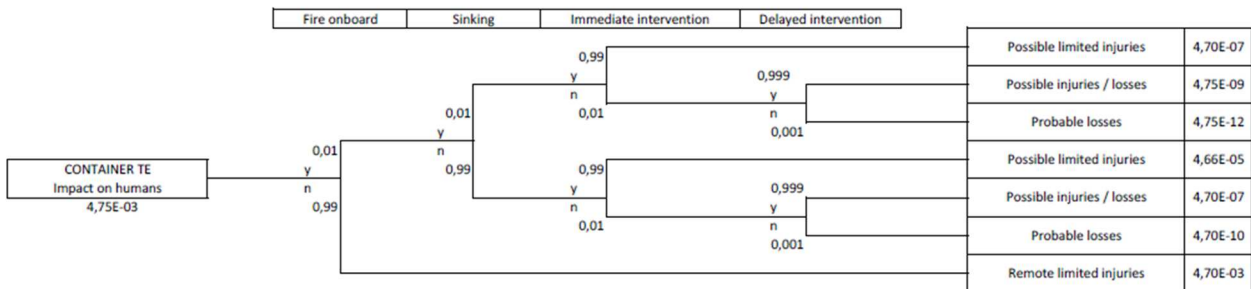


Figure 75: Event Tree – CONTAINER – Impact on humans

Impact on assets

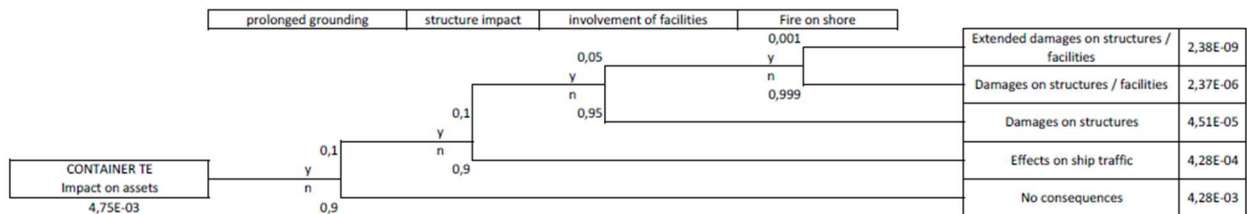


Figure 76: Event Tree – CONTAINER – Impact on assets

CRUISE

Environmental impacts



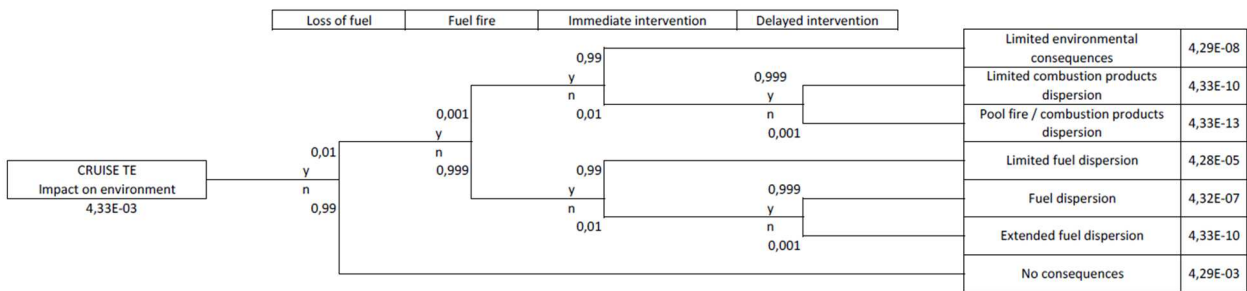


Figure 77: Event Tree – CRUISE – Environmental impact

Impact on humans

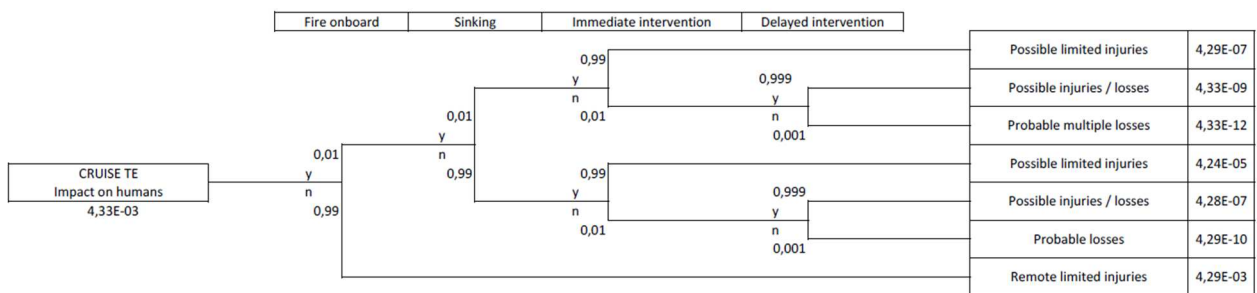


Figure 78: Event Tree – CRUISE – Impact on humans

Impact on assets

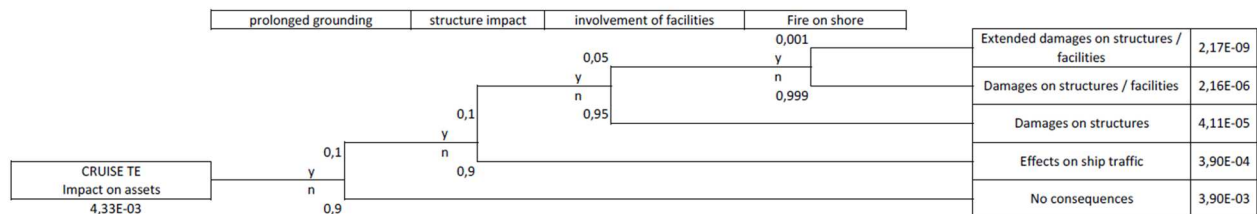


Figure 79: Event Tree – CRUISE – Impact on assets

RO-PAX

Environmental impacts



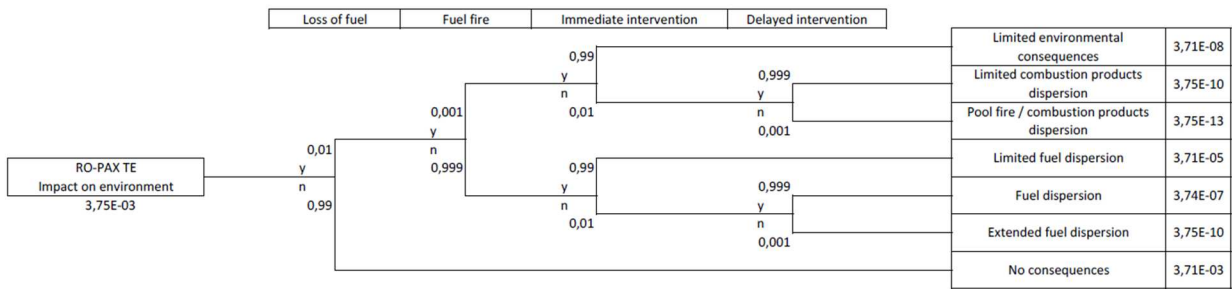


Figure 80: Event Tree – RO-PAX – Environmental impact

Impact on humans

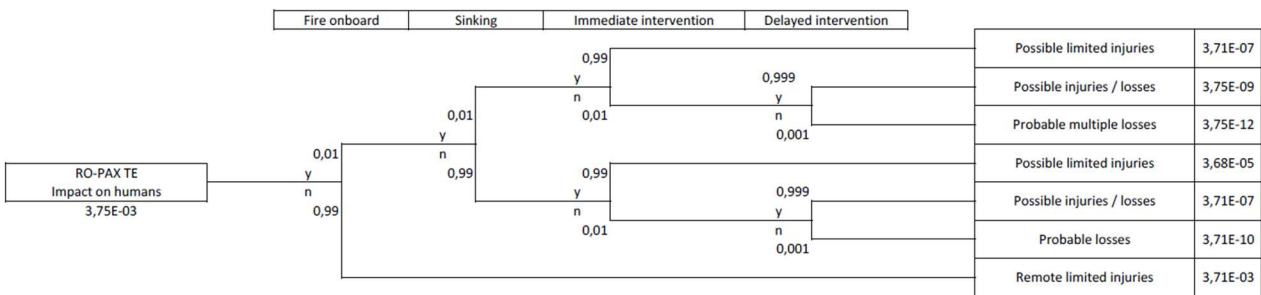


Figure 81: Event Tree – RO-PAX – Impact on humans

Impact on assets

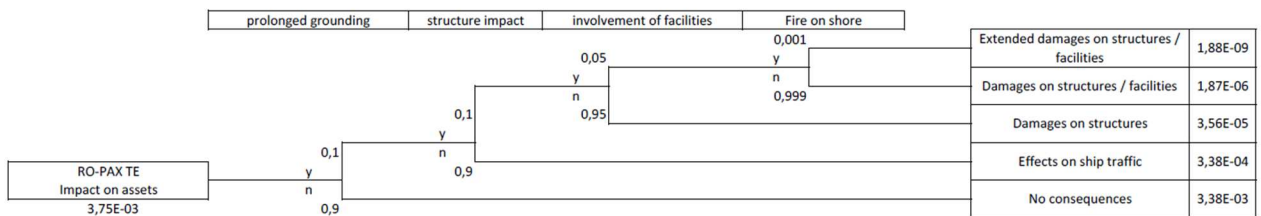


Figure 82: Event Tree – RO-PAX – Impact on assets

RO-RO

Environmental impacts



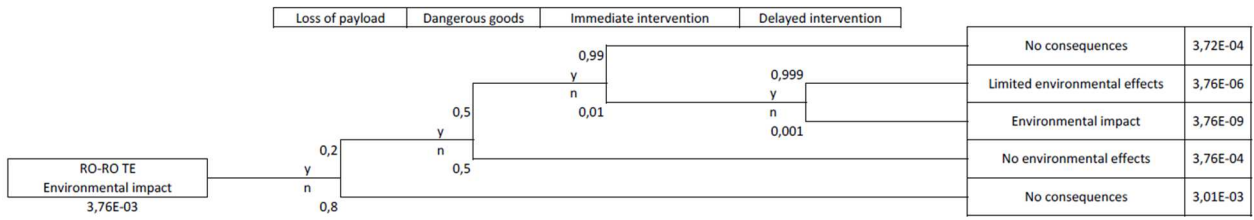


Figure 83: Event Tree – RO-RO – Environmental impact

Impact on humans

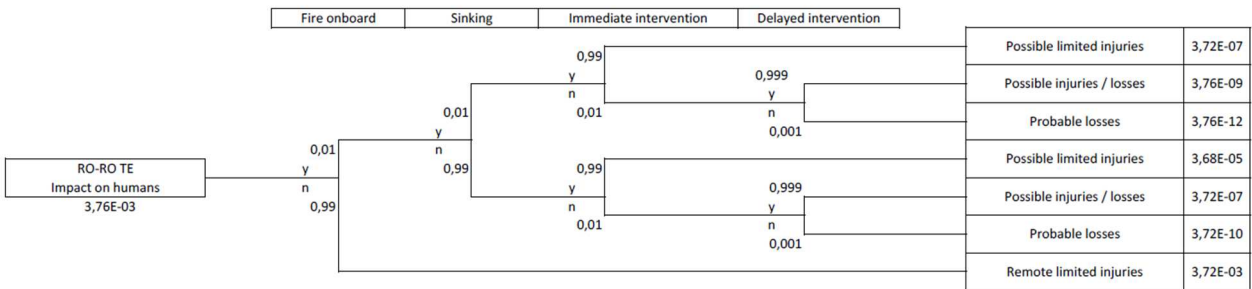


Figure 84: Event Tree – RO-RO – Impact on humans

Impact on assets

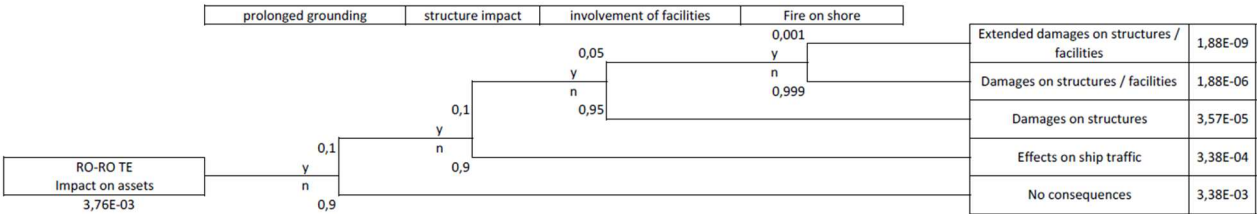


Figure 85: Event Tree – RO-RO – Impact on assets

TANKER

Environmental impacts



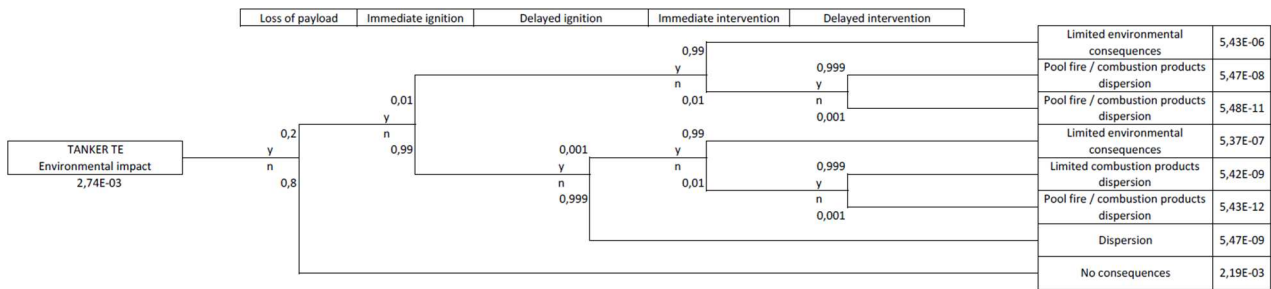


Figure 86: Event Tree – TANKER – Environmental impact

Impact on humans

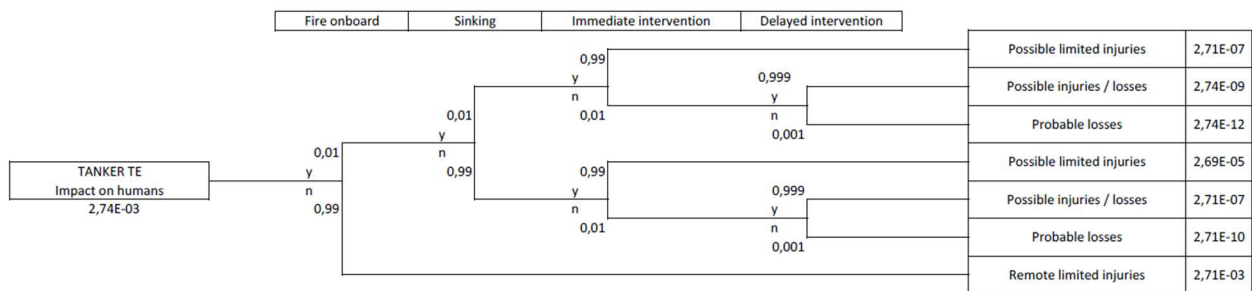


Figure 87: Event Tree – TANKER – Impact on humans

Impact on assets

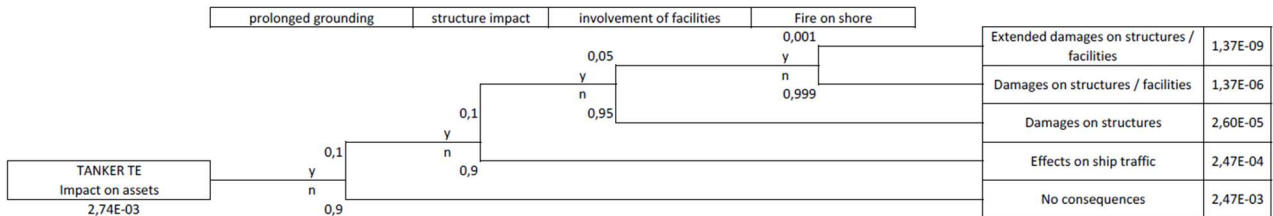


Figure 88: Event Tree – TANKER – Impact on assets

Results of the ETA

The results of the ETA are summarized in Tables 12-17 below and show the probabilities of occurrence of the incident scenarios as defined in previous phases of the Risk Assessment, i.e., impacts on environment, impacts on humans, impacts on assets. For each type of ship and type of risk, the probabilities of occurrence were calculated by summing the probabilities of all final scenarios having the same effect.

Table 12: ETA results – Accidental scenarios probabilities – BULK

Bulk environment	P (occ/y)
No consequences	3,82E-03
No environmental effects	4,25E-04
Limited environmental effects	4,25E-06
Environmental impact	4,25E-09
Bulk humans	P (occ/y)
Possible limited injuries	4,20E-05
Possible injuries / losses	4,24E-07
Probable losses	4,25E-10
Remote limited injuries	4,21E-03
Bulk assets	P (occ/y)
Extended damages on structures / facilities	2,13E-09
Damages on structures / facilities	2,12E-06
Damages on structures	4,04E-05
Effects on ship traffic	3,83E-04
No consequences	3,83E-03

Table 13: ETA results – Accidental scenarios probabilities – CONTAINER

Container environment	P (occ/y)
No consequences	4,27E-03
No environmental effects	4,75E-04
Limited environmental effects	4,75E-06
Environmental impact	4,75E-09
Container humans	P (occ/y)
Possible limited injuries	4,71E-05
Possible injuries / losses	4,75E-07
Probable losses	4,74E-10
Remote limited injuries	4,70E-03

Container assets	P (occ/y)
Extended damages on structures / facilities	2,38E-09
Damages on structures / facilities	2,37E-06
Damages on structures	4,51E-05
Effects on ship traffic	4,28E-04
No consequences	4,28E - 03

Table 14: ETA results – Accidental scenarios probabilities – CRUISE

Cruise environment	P (occ/y)
Limited environmental consequences	4,29E-08
Limited combustion products dispersion	4,33E-10
Pool fire / combustion products dispersion	4,33E-13
Limited fuel dispersion	4,28E-05
Fuel dispersion	4,32E-07
Extended fuel dispersion	4,33E-10
No consequences	4,29E-03
Cruise humans	P (occ/y)
Possible limited injuries	4,28E-05
Possible injuries / losses	4,32E-07
Probable multiple losses	4,33E-12
Probable losses	4,29E-10
Remote limited injuries	4,29E-03
Cruise assets	P (occ/y)
Extended damages on structures / facilities	2,17E-09
Damages on structures / facilities	2,16E-06

Damages on structures	4,11E-05
Effects on ship traffic	3,90E-04
No consequences	3,90E-03

Table 15: ETA results – Accidental scenarios probabilities – RO-PAX

RO-PAX environment	P (occ/y)
Limited environmental consequences	3,71E-08
Limited combustion products dispersion	3,75E-10
Pool fire / combustion products dispersion	3,75E-13
Limited fuel dispersion	3,71E-05
Fuel dispersion	3,74E-07
Extended fuel dispersion	3,75E-10
No consequences	3,71E-03
RO-PAX humans	P (occ/y)
Possible limited injuries	7,46E-07
Possible injuries / losses	3,75E-07
Probable multiple losses	3,75E-12
Probable losses	3,71E-10
Remote limited injuries	3,71E-03
RO-PAX assets	P (occ/y)
Extended damages on structures / facilities	1,88E-09
Damages on structures / facilities	1,87E-06
Damages on structures	3,56E-05
Effects on ship traffic	3,38E-04
No consequences	3,38E-03

Table 16: ETA results – Accidental scenarios probabilities – RO-RO

RO-RO environment	P (occ/y)
No consequences	3,03E-03
Limited environmental effects	3,76E-06
Environmental impact	3,76E-09
RO-RO humans	P (occ/y)
Possible limited injuries	3,72E-05
Possible injuries / losses	3,76E-07
Probable losses	3,76E-10
Remote limited injuries	3,72E-03
RO-RO assets	P (occ/y)
Extended damages on structures / facilities	1,88E-09
Damages on structures / facilities	1,88E-06
Damages on structures	3,57E-05
Effects on ship traffic	3,38E-04
No consequences	3,38E-03

Table 17: ETA results – Accidental scenarios probabilities – TANKER

TANKER environment	P (occ/y)
Limited environmental consequences	5,43E-06
Limited combustion products dispersion	5,42E-09
Pool fire / combustion products dispersion	5,48E-08
Dispersion	5,47E-09
No consequences	2,19E-03
TANKER humans	P (occ/y)
Possible limited injuries	2,73E-05

Possible injuries / losses	2,73E-07
Probable losses	2,73E-10
Remote limited injuries	2,71E-03
TANKER assets	P (occ/y)
Extended damages on structures / facilities	1,37E-09
Damages on structures / facilities	1,37E-06
Damages on structures	2,60E-05
Effects on ship traffic	2,47E-04
No consequences	2,47E-03

Scenarios with a probability of occurrence less than 1E-06 occ/y are considered not credible. Thus, the remaining credible scenarios are the following:

Table 18: ETA results – Accidental scenarios probabilities – BULK

Bulk environment	P (occ/y)
No consequence	3,82E-03
No environmental effects	4,25E-04
Limited environmental effects	4,25E-06
Bulk humans	P (occ/y)
Possible limited injuries	4,20E-05
Remote limited injuries	4,21E-03
Bulk assets	P (occ/y)
Damages on structures	4,04E-05
Effects on ship traffic	3,83E-04
No consequences	3,83E-03

Table 19: ETA results – Accidental scenarios probabilities – CONTAINER

Container environment	P (occ/y)
No consequences	4,27E-03
No environmental effects	4,75E-04

Limited environmental effects	4,75E-06
Container humans	P (occ/y)
Possible limited injuries	4,71E-05
Remote limited injuries	4,70E-03
Container assets	P (occ/y)
Damages on structures	4,51E-05
Effects on ship traffic	4,28E-04
No consequences	4,28E -03

Table 20: ETA results – Accidental scenarios probabilities – CRUISE

Cruise environment	P (occ/y)
Limited fuel dispersion	4,28E-05
No consequences	4,29E-03
Cruise humans	P (occ/y)
Possible limited injuries	4,28E-05
Remote limited injuries	4,29E-03
Cruise assets	P (occ/y)
Damages on structures	4,11E-05
Effects on ship traffic	3,90E-04
No consequences	3,90E-03

Table 21: ETA results – Accidental scenarios probabilities – RO-PAX

RO-PAX environment	P (occ/y)
Limited fuel dispersion	3,71E-05
No consequences	3,71E-03
RO-PAX humans	P (occ/y)
Remote limited injuries	3,71E-03
RO-PAX assets	P (occ/y)
Damages on structures	3,56E-05

Effects on ship traffic	3,38E-04
No consequences	3,38E-03

Table 22: ETA results – Accidental scenarios probabilities – RO-RO

RO-RO environment	P (occ/y)
No consequences	3,03E-03
Limited environmental effects	3,76E-06
RO-RO humans	P (occ/y)
Possible limited injuries	3,72E-05
Remote limited injuries	3,72E-03
RO-RO assets	P (occ/y)
Damages on structures	3,57E-05
Effects on ship traffic	3,38E-04
No consequences	3,38E-03

Table 23: ETA results – Accidental scenarios probabilities – TANKER

TANKER environment	P (occ/y)
Limited environmental consequences	5,43E-06
No consequences	2,19E-03
TANKER humans	P (occ/y)
Possible limited injuries	2,73E-05
Remote limited injuries	2,71E-03
TANKER assets	P (occ/y)
Damages on structures	2,60E-05
Effects on ship traffic	2,47E-04
No consequences	2,47E-03

It can be deduced that all credible scenarios are already easily manageable given the current system configuration. In particular, the only risk in Table 7 that required further mitigation was the economic risk associated with the routes' intersection between a ship and a small unit. The outcomes of the

quantitative analysis show that the probability of occurrence of dangerous scenarios involving damages on structures or effects on ship traffic is equal to $2.35E-03$ occ/y. This value is one order of magnitude below the lowest probability reported in the risk matrices shown in Table 7, i.e., one event every 20 years ($5.0E-02$ occ/y). For what above, it can be concluded that the outcomes of the quantitative analysis suggest that the mitigative and protective measures already in place are sufficient to limit the economic risk.



5 System vulnerability assessment

Systemic Vulnerability Assessment is a method used to identify and evaluate the vulnerability of complex systems, such as critical infrastructure, to disruptive events or shocks.

The process typically involves the following steps:

1. **System definition** - Defining the boundaries and components of the system to be assessed;
2. Identification of hazards - Identifying potential hazards or disruptive events that could affect the system;
3. **Risk assessment** - Evaluating the likelihood and potential consequences of the identified hazards;
4. **Vulnerability analysis** - Assessing the susceptibility of the system to the identified hazards, considering both the physical and organizational factors that may affect the system's response;
5. **Mitigation strategies** - Developing strategies to reduce the system's vulnerability to the identified hazards and to enhance its resilience in the face of disruptive events.

Steps 1 to 3 are already covered by the QRA described in the previous sections of the document, therefore steps 4 and 5 will be conducted in this section.

Starting from the fault trees developed in section 4.2, it is possible to identify the root elements to which the system is most susceptible. Such elements are the starting points of the so-called *minimal cut sets*. In the fault tree analysis, a minimal cut set is a combination of root events that, when they occur together, will cause the top event (the undesired outcome) to occur. A minimal cut set is considered "minimal" because no basic event in the set can be removed without breaking the causal chain that leads to the top event. A minimal cut set represents the smallest set of events that must occur in order to cause the top event to occur. By identifying and analysing minimal cut sets, it is possible to identify the root elements to which the system is most vulnerable, and to define priorities for intervention.

It should be emphasised, in any case, that the results of the risk analysis show that the accident scenarios with consequences for the environment, human beings, and the economy are well within the limits of acceptability, however the vulnerability analysis was conducted, in order to identify potential areas for improvement and optimisation of operations.

The following tables list the root elements to which the system is most vulnerable.



Table 25: System vulnerability

Root element
VULNERABILITY 1. Low visibility + Navigation assistance failure
VULNERABILITY 2. Low tide + Navigation assistance failure
VULNERABILITY 3. Severe weather conditions + wrong weather report
VULNERABILITY 4. Cross with smaller units + Navigation assistance failure

The above vulnerabilities do not apply to all types of vessels, as some (cruise) already have their systems in redundancy, so they cannot be considered vulnerable to electro-instrumental failures.

The effects of such vulnerabilities are evident from the analysis of fault trees.

The occurrence of the above chains of events would cause an increase in the frequency of top events by up to three orders of magnitude, and in detail:

Table 26: Effect of vulnerabilities on system safety

TOP EVENTS	Accidental scenarios	P (occ/y) STANDARD	P (occ/y) WITH VULNERABILITY 1	P (occ/y) WITH VULNERABILITY 2	P (occ/y) WITH VULNERABILITY 3	P (occ/y) WITH VULNERABILITY 4
BULK Environment	No consequences	3,82E-03	2,78	2,78E-01	2,90	1,39E-01
	No environmental effects	4,25E-04	3,12E-01	3,12E-02	3,24E-01	1,56E-02
	Limited environmental effects	4,25E-06	3,12E-03	3,12E-04	3,24E-03	1,56E-04
	Environmental impact	4,25E-09	3,12E-06	3,12E-05	3,24E-06	1,56E-05
BULK Humans	Possible limited injuries	4,20E-05	3,84E-02	3,84E-03	3,96E-02	1,92E-03
	Possible injuries / losses	4,24E-07	4,01E-04	4,01E-05	4,13E-04	2,01E-05
	Probable losses	4,25E-10	3,18E-07	3,18E-08	3,30E-07	1,59E-08
	Remote limited injuries	4,21E-03	3,84	3,84E-01	3,96	1,92E-01
BULK Assets	Extended damages on structures / facilities	2,13E-09	1,77E-06	1,77E-07	1,89E-06	3,38E-08
	Damages on structures / facilities	2,12E-06	1,77E-03	1,77E-04	1,89E-03	3,38E-05
	Damages on structures	4,04E-05	3,91E-02	3,91E-03	4,03E-02	1,94E-03



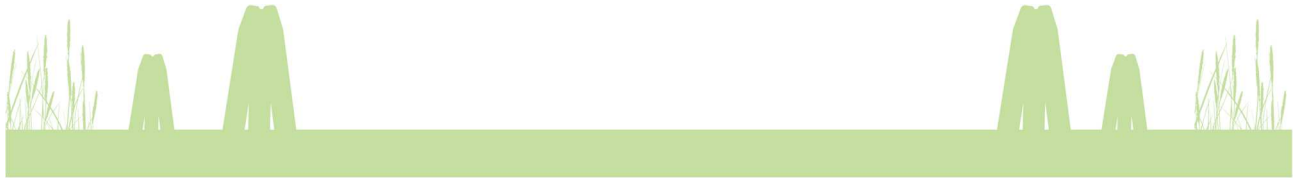
	Effects on ship traffic	3,83E-04	3,22E-01	3,22E-02	3,34E-01	1,61E-02
	No consequences	3,83E-03	2,78	2,78E-01	2,90	1,39E-01
CONTAINER Environment	No consequences	4,27E-03	3,71	3,71E-01	3,83	1,86E-01
	No environmental effects	4,75E-04	4,54E-01	4,54E-02	4,66E-01	2,27E-02
	Limited environmental effects	4,75E-06	4,54E-03	4,54E-04	4,66E-03	2,27E-04
	Environmental impact	4,75E-09	4,54E-06	4,54E-07	4,66E-06	2,27E-07
CONTAINER Humans	Possible limited injuries	4,71E-05	4,31E-02	4,31E-03	4,43E-02	2,16E-03
	Possible injuries / losses	4,75E-07	4,54E-04	4,54E-05	4,66E-04	2,27E-05
	Probable losses	4,74E-10	4,54E-07	4,54E-08	4,66E-07	2,27E-08
	Remote limited injuries	4,70E-03	4,46	4,46E-01	4,58	2,23E-01
CONTAINER Assets	Extended damages on structures / facilities	2,38E-09	2,04E-06	2,04E-07	2,16E-06	1,02E-07
	Damages on structures / facilities	2,37E-06	2,04E-03	2,04E-04	2,16E-03	1,02E-04
	Damages on structures	4,51E-05	4,25E-02	4,25E-03	4,37E-02	2,12E-03
	Effects on ship traffic	4,28E-04	3,92E-01	3,92E-02	4,04E-01	1,91E-02
	No consequences	4,28E-03	3,92	3,92E-01	4,04	1,91E-01
CRUISE Environment	Limited environmental consequences	4,29E-08	3,92E-05	3,92E-06	4,04E-05	1,91E-06
	Limited combustion products dispersion	4,33E-10	4,06E-07	4,06E-08	4,18E-07	2,03E-08
	Pool fire / combustion products dispersion	4,33E-13	4,06E-10	4,06E-11	4,18E-10	2,03E-11
	Limited fuel dispersion	4,28E-05	4,02E-02	4,02E-03	4,14E-02	2,01E-03
	Fuel dispersion	4,32E-07	4,06E-04	4,06E-05	4,18E-04	2,03E-05
	Extended fuel dispersion	4,33E-10	4,06E-07	4,06E-08	4,18E-07	2,03E-08
	No consequences	4,29E-03	4,02	4,02E-01	4,14	2,01E-01
CRUISE Humans	Possible limited injuries	4,28E-05	4,04E-02	4,04E-03	4,16E-02	2,02E-03

	Possible injuries / losses	4,32E-07	4,12E-04	4,12E-05	4,24E-04	2,06E-05
	Probable multiple losses	4,33E-12	4,12E-09	4,12E-10	4,24E-09	2,06E-10
	Probable losses	4,29E-10	4,02E-07	4,02E-08	4,14E-07	2,01E-08
	Remote limited injuries	4,29E-03	4,02	4,02E-01	4,14	2,01E-01
CRUISE Assets	Extended damages on structures / facilities	2,17E-09	1,88E-06	1,88E-07	2,00E-06	9,44E-08
	Damages on structures / facilities	2,16E-06	1,88E-03	1,88E-04	2,00E-03	9,44E-05
	Damages on structures	4,11E-05	3,73E-02	3,73E-03	3,85E-02	1,87E-03
	Effects on ship traffic	3,90E-04	3,70E-01	3,70E-02	3,82E-01	1,85E-02
	No consequences	3,90E-03	3,70	3,70E-01	3,82	1,85E-01
RO-PAX Environment	Limited environmental consequences	3,71E-08	3,51E-05	3,51E-06	3,63E-05	1,71E-06
	Limited combustion products dispersion	3,75E-10	3,52E-07	3,52E-08	3,64E-07	1,71E-08
	Pool fire / combustion products dispersion	3,75E-13	3,52E-10	3,52E-11	3,64E-10	1,71E-11
	Limited fuel dispersion	3,71E-05	3,51E-02	3,51E-03	3,63E-02	1,71E-03
	Fuel dispersion	3,74E-07	3,52E-04	3,52E-05	3,64E-04	1,71E-05
	Extended fuel dispersion	3,75E-10	3,52E-07	3,52E-08	3,64E-07	1,71E-08
	No consequences	3,71E-03	3,51	3,51E-01	3,63	1,71E-01
RO-PAX Humans	Possible limited injuries	7,46E-07	7,18E-04	7,18E-05	7,30E-04	3,59E-05
	Possible injuries / losses	3,75E-07	3,52E-04	3,52E-05	3,64E-04	1,76E-05
	Probable multiple losses	3,75E-12	3,52E-09	3,52E-10	3,64E-09	1,76E-10
	Probable losses	3,71E-10	3,51E-07	3,51E-08	3,63E-07	1,75E-08
	Remote limited injuries	3,71E-03	3,51	3,51E-01	3,63	1,75E-01



RO-PAX Assets	Extended damages on structures / facilities	1,88E-09	1,64E-06	1,64E-07	1,76E-06	8,20E-08
	Damages on structures / facilities	1,87E-06	1,64E-03	1,64E-04	1,76E-03	8,20E-05
	Damages on structures	3,56E-05	3,33E-02	3,33E-03	3,45E-02	1,66E-03
	Effects on ship traffic	3,38E-04	3,27E-01	3,27E-02	3,39E-01	1,63E-02
	No consequences	3,38E-03	3,27	3,27E-01	3,39	1,63E-01
RO-RO Environment	No consequences	3,03E-03	2,76	2,76E-01	2,88	1,38E-01
	Limited environmental effects	3,76E-06	3,64E-03	3,64E-04	3,76E-03	1,82E-04
	Environmental impact	3,76E-09	3,64E-06	3,64E-07	3,76E-06	1,82E-07
RO-RO Humans	Possible limited injuries	3,72E-05	3,62E-02	3,62E-03	3,74E-02	1,82E-03
	Possible injuries / losses	3,76E-07	3,64E-04	3,64E-05	3,76E-04	1,82E-05
	Probable losses	3,76E-10	3,64E-07	3,64E-08	3,76E-07	1,82E-08
	Remote limited injuries	3,72E-03	3,62	3,62E-01	3,74	1,81E-01
RO-RO Assets	Extended damages on structures / facilities	1,88E-09	1,64E-06	1,64E-07	1,76E-06	8,20E-08
	Damages on structures / facilities	1,88E-06	1,64E-03	1,64E-04	1,76E-03	8,20E-05
	Damages on structures	3,57E-05	3,33E-02	3,33E-03	3,45E-02	1,66E-03
	Effects on ship traffic	3,38E-04	3,04E-01	3,04E-02	3,16E-01	1,52E-02
	No consequences	3,38E-03	3,04	3,04E-01	3,16	1,52E-01
TANKER Environment	Limited environmental consequences	5,43E-06	5,21E-03	5,21E-04	5,33E-03	2,61E-04
	Limited combustion products dispersion	5,42E-09	5,21E-06	5,21E-07	5,33E-06	2,61E-07
	Pool fire / combustion products dispersion	5,48E-08	5,24E-05	5,24E-06	5,36E-05	2,62E-06
	Dispersion	5,47E-09	5,24E-06	5,24E-07	5,36E-06	2,62E-07
	No consequences	2,19E-03	2,09	2,09E-01	2,21	1,05E-01

TANKER Humans	Possible limited injuries	2,73E-05	2,53E-02	2,53E-03	2,65E-02	1,26E-03
	Possible injuries / losses	2,73E-07	2,53E-04	2,53E-05	2,65E-04	1,26E-05
	Probable losses	2,73E-10	2,53E-07	2,53E-08	2,65E-07	1,26E-08
	Remote limited injuries	2,71E-03	2,53E-01	2,53E-02	2,65E-01	1,26E-02
TANKER Assets	Extended damages on structures / facilities	1,37E-09	1,13E-06	1,13E-07	1,25E-06	5,60E-08
	Damages on structures / facilities	1,37E-06	1,13E-03	1,13E-04	1,25E-03	5,60E-05
	Damages on structures	2,60E-05	2,25E-02	2,25E-03	2,37E-02	1,13E-03
	Effects on ship traffic	2,47E-04	2,18E-01	2,18E-02	2,30E-01	1,09E-02
	No consequences	2,47E-03	2,18	2,18E-01	2,30	1,09E-01



6 Full Mission Simulations

To test the system's boundary operating conditions and simulate new operational scenarios, full mission manoeuvre simulations were carried out. Thanks to the simulations, it was possible to explore the effect, also combined, of the main risk constituent elements (e.g. wind, tide, visibility, failures, etc.), allowing the following objectives to be achieved:

- To provide a criterion of verisimilitude of the numerical outcomes of the risk analysis by introducing, where appropriate, a confidence level to the numerical result;
- Assess the risk of new operational scenarios (absence of historical data);
- Verifying the effectiveness of risk mitigation measures (barriers).

Manoeuvre simulations were performed at Force Technology's simulation centre in Lyngby (DK). For the description of the simulators, the test protocol and the runs performed, please refer to the project report: *007 - Malamocco existing channel - Full-mission simulations*.



Table 1: current layout (simulations held W48 2022)

SHIP	VENTO	NOTTE	NEBBIA	AVARIE	CONVOGLIO
RO/RO RO/PAX	Manovre con 30 Kn di vento risultano fattibili ma i margini di sicurezza riscontrati suggeriscono di non spingersi oltre.	-	Limite inferiore di visibilità riscontrato pari a 1,5 LOA con almeno 1 LOA dalla prua.	Gli scenari testati hanno avuto esito positivo in quanto la navigazione si è conclusa con il contatto con una sponda libera del canale. Considerazione: se avarie di perdita di governo si manifestassero in condizioni di vento sostenuto, in assenza di rimorchiatori e vicino a infrastrutture o altre navi ormeggiate, l'evento potrebbe determinare danni agli asset e/o alle persone.	-
CRUISE	Nave da 100.000 GT, con propulsione ad assi e 18 Kn di vento, manovre completate ma con margini di sicurezza esigui dalla strettoia del canale MM. Nave da 140.000 GT, con propulsione ad assi e 15 Kn di vento, manovre completate con successo.	La navigazione notturna nei canali provvisti di adeguati segnalamenti luminosi, seppur differente rispetto al giorno in termini di percezione delle distanze, non ha evidenziato criticità.	Limite inferiore di visibilità riscontrato pari a 1,5 LOA con almeno 1 LOA dalla prua.	Grazie alla ridondanza dei sistemi intrinseca per questa categoria di navi e alle normative che ne impongono l'uso dei rimorchiatori, gli scenari testati non hanno avuto sempre esito positivo.	Dalle simulazioni effettuate, si osserva che la distanza di un miglio tra unità appartenenti a questa categoria di navi, in cui la nave avanti ha una avaria, è sufficiente a garantire che la nave dietro si fermi in tempo evitando la collisione.
CONTAINER	Dalle simulazioni emerge che un vento di 25 nodi risulta eccessivo per navi porta container di dimensioni simili alla nave da testata (280 m).	La navigazione notturna con navi dal pescaggio indicativamente non superiore a 10,50 m, lungo canali provvisti di adeguati segnalamenti luminosi, seppur differente rispetto al giorno in termini di percezione, non ha evidenziato criticità. Gli esercizi di navigazione in canali sprovvisti di adeguati segnalamenti luminosi non sono andati a buon fine.	Limite inferiore di visibilità riscontrato pari a 1,5 LOA con almeno 1 LOA dalla prua.	Si è riscontrato che avarie elettrostrumentali che non consentono di monitorare la posizione della nave conducono all'incaglio.	-
TANKER	-	La navigazione notturna con navi dal pescaggio indicativamente non superiore a 10,50 m, lungo canali provvisti di adeguati segnalamenti luminosi, seppur differente rispetto al giorno in termini di percezione, non ha evidenziato criticità. Gli esercizi di navigazione in canali sprovvisti di adeguati segnalamenti luminosi non sono andati a buon fine.	Limite inferiore di visibilità riscontrato pari a 1,5 LOA con almeno 1 LOA dalla prua.	-	-
BULK	-	La navigazione notturna con navi dal pescaggio indicativamente non superiore a 10,50 m, lungo canali provvisti di adeguati segnalamenti luminosi, seppur differente rispetto al giorno in termini di percezione, non ha evidenziato criticità. Gli esercizi di navigazione in canali sprovvisti di adeguati segnalamenti luminosi non sono andati a buon fine.	Limite inferiore di visibilità riscontrato pari a 1,5 LOA con almeno 1 LOA dalla prua.	Tutti gli scenari testati hanno avuto esito positivo (avarie elettrostrumentale, rottura cavo di rimorchio).	Dalle simulazioni effettuate, si osserva che la distanza di un miglio tra unità appartenenti a questa categoria di navi, in cui la nave avanti ha una avaria, è sufficiente a garantire che la nave dietro si fermi in tempo evitando la collisione.

Table 2: current layout + augmented nautical signals (simulations held W9 2023). The column 'RIMORCHIATORI' is a summary of both sessions (W48 2022 + W09 2023).

SHIP	VENTO	NOTTE	NEBBIA	AVARIE	RIMORCHIATORI
NOTE GENERALI		Nel corso delle simulazioni è stato osservato che le navi ad elevato pescaggio (11m) sono più soggette al fenomeno dell'effetto banco. Tale effetto risulta rilevante per la navigazione proporzionalmente alla velocità della nave ed è stato osservato nell'area non infrastrutturata del canale. Di giorno si riscontra una maggiore facilità nel riprendere il controllo della nave mentre di notte l'insorgere di tale effetto unito probabilmente alla minore percezione delle distanze, determina una inferiore capacità di recuperare la normale conduzione della nave. Le simulazioni sono state condotte con singolo pilota.	-	-	Generalmente nel tratto di canale che va dalla bocca di MALAMOCCO a prima di FUSINA (in entrambe le direzioni di percorrenza), i rimorchiatori presenti in configurazione escort non sono stati chiamati a intervenire anche nei casi in cui si è innescato il moto a zig zag dovuto all'effetto banco.
RO/RO RO/PAX	-	-	-	Dalla simulazione effettuata emerge che il rimorchiatore in modalità escort, a seguito di black-out e con vento sostenuto, non è riuscito a scongiurare l'incaglio.	E' emerso che il rimorchiatore in modalità escort, in caso di black-out/perdita di governo della nave e in condizioni di vento sostenuto, non è stato in grado di produrre effetti positivi rispetto alla configurazione priva di rimorchiatore.
CRUISE	Nave da 100.000 GT, con propulsione a POD e 18 Kn di vento, manovre completate con successo.	-	-	-	In manovra fino a 20 nodi di vento non si è manifestata la necessità dell'intervento dei rimorchiatori.
CONTAINER	-	Sono state eseguite simulazioni con vento e nave con pescaggio 11 m sia di notte sia di giorno. È emerso che l'esercizio risulta complesso sia di giorno sia di notte, a causa dell'insorgere dell'effetto banco, ma di notte la capacità di ripresa della normale navigazione è risultata inferiore rispetto al giorno, probabilmente a causa di una ridotta percezione delle distanze.	-	-	-
TANKER	-	L'implementazione dei segnalamenti luminosi ha reso sicura la navigazione nei canali secondari. Dopo l'inserimento dei due nuovi segnalamenti luminosi rossi (a indicare la secca sulla sponda sud-ovest del bacino 4) le manovre di ingresso nel canale Industriale Sud sono state eseguite con successo.	-	-	-
BULK	-	Con nave da 11 m di pescaggio e grazie alla presenza dei nuovi segnalamenti luminosi, le simulazioni sono state concluse con successo. Le simulazioni sono state eseguite lungo il tratto di canale in cui la velocità della nave non genera un significativo effetto banco.	La simulazione effettuata conferma la formula messa a punto tramite le simulazioni della W48 del 2022.	E' stata simulata una avaria elettrostumentale, la navigazione è stata proseguita a vista e nonostante la nebbia (con visibilità impostata al limite dalla nuova formulazione) l'esercizio è stato completato con successo.	-

7 Probabilistic assessment of multiple scenarios

To simulate the occurrence of one or more scenarios, for statistically define a multiple scenarios situation, a Monte Carlo (MC) simulation approach was set-up. The MC approach simulates the occurrence of 18 different scenarios, each with a probability distribution whose expected value is the calculated probability reported in Tables 12-17. The simulation runs for a specified number of times (10,000 times for this study), each time randomly selecting a set of scenarios based on their probability distribution. The simulation records the number of times each scenario occurred, the number of runs where multiple scenarios occurred, and the number of runs where no incident scenario occurred.

The MC sampling, which shows the aggregate adversities affecting the system, is represented in Fig. 89, where:

- B1: Bulk environmental scenario
- B2: Bulk injuries / loss scenario
- B3: Bulk asset damage scenario
- Co1: Container environmental scenario
- Co2: Container injuries / loss scenario
- Co3: Container asset damage scenario
- C1: Cruise environmental scenario
- C2: Cruise injuries / loss scenario
- C3: Cruise asset damage scenario
- RP1: RO-PAX environmental scenario
- RP2: RO-PAX injuries / loss scenario
- RP3: RO-PAX asset damage scenario
- RR1: RO-RO environmental scenario
- RR2: RO-RO injuries / loss scenario
- RR3: RO-RO asset damage scenario
- T1: Tanker environmental scenario
- T2: Tanker injuries / loss scenario
- T3: Tanker asset damage scenario

Figure 89 shows the frequency of each scenario over 10.000 simulations and the frequency of multiple scenarios.



The simulation allows to evaluate the likelihood of different scenarios occurring and may assist in selecting the most appropriate safeguards.

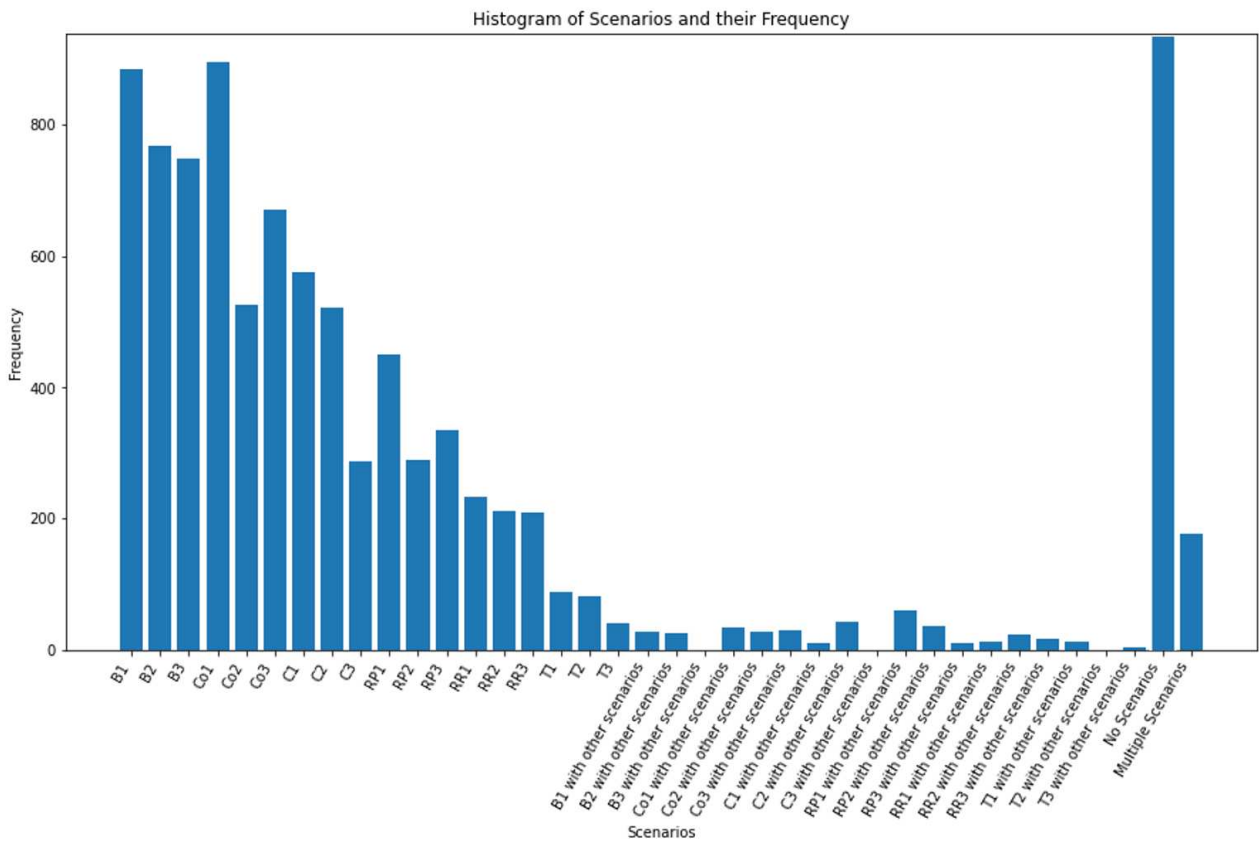


Figure 89: Accidental scenarios and their frequency over 10.000 MC sampling

The statistics of accidental scenarios are the following.

Accidental scenarios	Statistics over 10.000 simulations
B1: Bulk environmental scenario	0,091
B2: Bulk injuries / loss scenario	0,078
B3: Bulk asset damage scenario	0,0755
Co1: Container environmental scenario	0,094
Co2: Container injuries / loss scenario	0,053
Co3: Container asset damage scenario	0,062
C1: Cruise environmental scenario	0,059
C2: Cruise injuries / loss scenario	0,057
C3: Cruise asset damage scenario	0,035
RP1: RO-PAX environmental scenario	0,049
RP2: RO-PAX injuries / loss scenario	0,027
RP3: RO-PAX asset damage scenario	0,037
RR1: RO-RO environmental scenario	0,023

RR2: RO-RO injuries / loss scenario	0,021
RR3: RO-RO asset damage scenario	0,0205
T1: Tanker environmental scenario	0,0095
T2: Tanker injuries / loss scenario	0,009
T3: Tanker asset damage scenario	0,003
B1 with other scenarios	0,002
B2 with other scenarios	0,002
B3 with other scenarios	0,0002
Co1 with other scenarios	0,0025
Co2 with other scenarios	0,0024
Co3 with other scenarios	0,0024
C1 with other scenarios	0,0005
C2 with other scenarios	0,0028
C3 with other scenarios	0,0001
RP1 with other scenarios	0,0055
RP2 with other scenarios	0,0035
RP3 with other scenarios	0,0005
RR1 with other scenarios	0,0006
RR2 with other scenarios	0,0012
RR3 with other scenarios	0,0009
T1 with other scenarios	0,0007
T2 with other scenarios	0,0001
T3 with other scenarios	0,0002
No scenarios	0,1489
Multi scenarios	0,0195

The simulations carried out show that the most probable scenario is the absence of accidents and, subsequently, the most probable scenarios involve Bulk or Container incidents having remarkable environmental impacts. The probability of having multiple scenarios is about 2%



8 Risk Assessment Summary

In conclusion, this risk assessment began by identifying and evaluating potential hazards associated with the navigation in the Malamocco – Marghera Channel and Marghera port. The identified hazards were then evaluated based on their likelihood and potential impact to determine their level of risk. Based on the risk analysis, several barriers were recommended to mitigate or reduce the risks to an acceptable level. Following the implementation of these barriers, a quantitative risk assessment was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the controls and determine the residual risk.

Following the QRA, a vulnerability analysis was conducted in order to determine the conditions to which the system is most vulnerable. Finally, a probabilistic assessment was conducted to estimate, through Monte Carlo simulations, the occurrence of the different risk scenarios, even combined. Parallel to these analyses, navigation simulations were performed in order to test the limits of the system and study its response under such conditions.

Overall, this risk assessment report provides a solid foundation for assessing the risks associated with the navigation in the Malamocco – Marghera Channel and Marghera port and it should be used as a guide for ongoing risk management efforts.

The results of the various analyses conducted are summarised below.

8.1 QRA summary

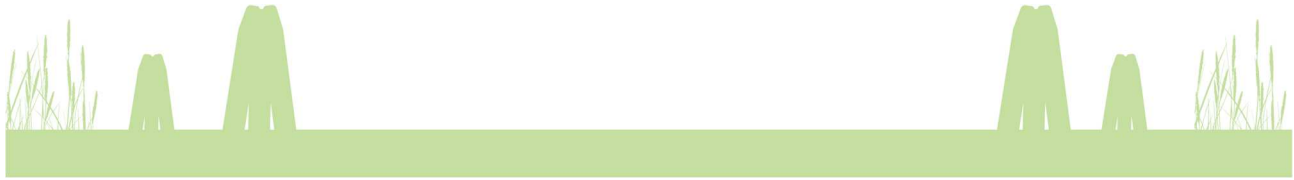
Here is the summary of the QRA.

Hazard	Top Event (occ/year)	Scenario (occ/year)
Ship related hazards - Loss of control - Loss of stability - Unavailability of external maneuvering gear - Electro-instrumental failures	BULK: 5,15E-04 CONTAINER: 4,90E-04 CRUISE: 1,00 E-11 RO-PAX: 7,62E-06 RO-RO: 1,45E-05 TANKER: 6,01E-05	BULK Impact on environment No consequences 3,82E-03 No environmental effects 4,25E-04 Limited environmental effects not credible Environmental impact not credible BULK impact on humans Possible limited injuries 4,20E-05

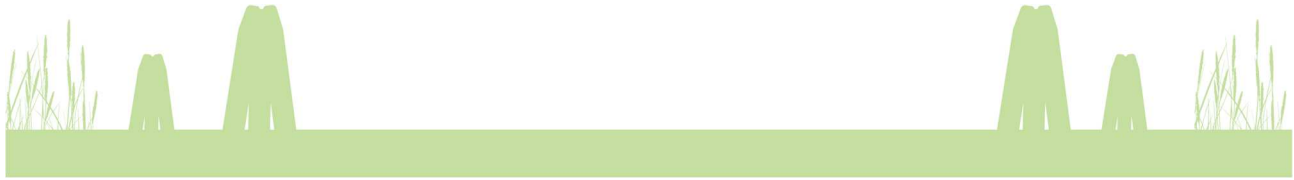
<p>Environment related hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adverse weather conditions - Incorrect weather forecasts - Ice - Low visibility 	<p>BULK: 1,12E-03 CONTAINER: 1,03E-03 CRUISE: 1,02 E-03 RO-PAX: 1,03E-03 RO-RO: 1,04E-03 TANKER: 1,03E-03</p>	<p>Possible injuries / losses not credible Probable losses not credible Remote limited injuries 4,21E-03 BULK impact on assets Extended damages not credible Damages on structures / facilities not credible Limited damages on structures 4,04E-05 Effects on ship traffic 3,83E-04 No consequences 3,83E-03</p>
<p>Navigation related hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction of accessibility - Low tide - Inconsistency between cartography and morphology - Accident on land / shore 	<p>BULK: 1,09E-03 CONTAINER: 1,06E-03 CRUISE: 1,00 E-03 RO-PAX: 1,08E-03 RO-RO: 1,00E-04 TANKER: 2,30E-04</p>	<p>CONTAINER impact on environment No consequences 4,27E-03 No environmental effects 4,75E-04 Limited environmental effects not credible Environmental impact not credible CONTAINER impact on humans Possible limited injuries 4,71E-05 Possible injuries / losses not credible Probable losses not credible Remote limited injuries 4,70E-03 CONTAINER impact on assets Extended damages not credible Damages on structures / facilities not credible Limited damages on structures 4,51E-05</p>



<p>Human related hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pilot unavailability - Human error 	<p>BULK: 2,00E-04 CONTAINER: 2,00E-04 CRUISE: 2,00E-04 RO-PAX: 2,00E-04 RO-RO: 2,00E-04 TANKER: 2,00E-04</p>	<p>Effects on ship traffic 4,28E-04 No consequences 4,28E-03</p> <p>CRUISE impact on environment Limited environmental consequences not credible Limited combustion products dispersion not credible Pool fire / combustion products dispersion not credible Limited fuel dispersion 4,28E-05 Fuel dispersion not credible Extended fuel dispersion not credible No consequences 4,29E-03</p> <p>CRUISE impact on humans Possible limited injuries 4,28E-05 Possible injuries / losses not credible Probable multiple losses not credible Probable losses not credible Remote limited injuries 4,29E-03</p> <p>CRUISE impact on assets Extended damages not credible Damages on structures / facilities not credible Limited damages on structures 4,11E-05 Effects on ship traffic 3,90E-04 No consequences 3,90E-03</p> <p>RO-PAX impact on environment Limited environmental consequences not credible Limited combustion products dispersion not credible Pool fire / combustion products dispersion not credible</p>
<p>External hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Route intersection with minor units - Convoys - Floating obstacles - Human error ashore - Shore-based instrumental failure 	<p>BULK: 2,41E-03 CONTAINER: 2,41E-03 CRUISE: 2,11E-03 RO-PAX: 2,41E-03 RO-RO: 2,41E-03 TANKER: 1,22E-03</p>	<p>Limited fuel dispersion 3,71E-05 Fuel dispersion not credible Extended fuel dispersion not credible No consequences 3,71E-03</p> <p>RO-PAX impact on humans Possible limited injuries not credible Possible injuries / losses not credible Probable multiple losses not credible Probable losses not credible Remote limited injuries 3,71E-03</p> <p>RO-PAX impact on assets</p>



	<p>Extended damages not credible</p> <p>Damages on structures / facilities not credible</p> <p>Limited damages on structures 3,56E-05</p> <p>Effects on ship traffic 3,38E-04</p> <p>No consequences 3,38E-03</p> <p>RO-RO impact on environment</p> <p>No consequences 3,03E-03</p> <p>Limited environmental effects not credible</p> <p>Environmental impact not credible</p> <p>RO-RO impact on humans</p> <p>Possible limited injuries 3,72E-05</p> <p>Possible injuries / losses not credible</p> <p>Probable losses not credible</p> <p>Remote limited injuries 3,72E-03</p> <p>RO-RO impact on assets</p> <p>Extended damages not credible</p> <p>Damages on structures / facilities not credible</p> <p>Limited damages on structures 3,57E-05</p> <p>Effects on ship traffic 3,38E-04</p> <p>No consequences 3,38E-03</p> <p>TANKER impact on environment</p> <p>Limited environmental consequences not credible</p> <p>Limited combustion products dispersion not credible</p> <p>Pool fire / combustion products dispersion not credible</p> <p>Dispersion not credible</p> <p>No consequences 2,19E-03</p> <p>TANKER impact on humans</p> <p>Possible limited injuries 2,73E-05</p> <p>Possible injuries / losses not credible</p> <p>Probable losses not credible</p> <p>Remote limited injuries 2,71E-03</p> <p>TANKER impact on assets</p> <p>Extended damages not credible</p> <p>Damages on structures / facilities not credible</p> <p>Limited damages on structures 2,60E-05</p> <p>Effects on ship traffic 2,47E-04</p> <p>No consequences 2,47E-03</p>
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The residual risks remaining credible after the implementation of controls are the following:

- Limited injuries related to intersection with minor units;
- Limited damages on structures related to groundings;
- Effects on ship traffic related to groundings or floating obstacles.

Based on the analysis conducted, in order to control the residual risks, it is recommended to maintain the following control measures be implemented:

- Supervision of compliance with procedures and regulatory provisions;
- Carrying out planned channel maintenance operations.

8.2 Vulnerability assessment summary

The system vulnerabilities are identified as following.

Table 27: System vulnerability

Root elements
1. Low visibility + Navigation assistance failure
2. Low tide + Navigation assistance failure
3. Severe weather conditions + wrong weather report
4. Cross with smaller units + Navigation assistance failure

The occurrence of the above reported vulnerabilities would cause an increase in the frequency of various accidental scenarios, as shown in table 26.

In order to minimise the effects of increasing the probability of occurrence of the accident scenarios, which arise when the combinations of events in the table 25 occur, the following areas for improvement can be identified, which would bring the accident scenarios within acceptable limits even under vulnerability conditions:

- Redundancy of electro-instrumental equipment (e.g. use of PPU in Low visibility / Low Tide);
- Improved of the visibility limits in fog;
- Improved maritime light signals;
- Nowcasting (very short-term weather forecasts);



- Observance of limits and regulations.

8.3 Probabilistic assessment summary

The probabilistic assessment was done to evaluate the occurrence of one or more scenarios and statistically define a multiple scenarios situation. The Monte Carlo (MC) simulations carried out show that the most probable scenario is the absence of accidents and, subsequently, the most probable scenarios involve Bulk or Container incidents.

8.4 Simulations summary

Simulations showed that the system, even when taken to its limits, responds in accordance with the findings of the risk analysis and vulnerability analysis. The congruence between simulations and risk and vulnerability analysis is a mutual confirmation of the reliability of the results, and the applicability of the methodology to the study at hand.



9 Conclusions

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a summary of the main results obtained in the course of the analyses carried out and detailed in this report.

Methodology used for the risk analysis

The methodology used consists of several consecutive phases:

- A qualitative hazard identification phase, performed in accordance with IALA's SIRA (Simplified IALA Risk Assessment) methodology;
- A semi-quantitative risk assessment, performed using Bow-Tie methodology;
- A quantitative risk analysis, performed through The Fault Tree Analysis (FTA) and Event Tree Analysis (ETA) methodologies;
- A vulnerability analysis, to define the elements to which the system is most vulnerable;
- A probabilistic analysis to determine the probability of having multiple risk scenarios.

For the quantification of occurrences and damages, historical data were analysed where available, supplemented with data from specific navigation simulations. Compare paragraph 1 for details of the methodology used.

As envisaged by the methodology, the activities were carried out in coordination with the main stakeholders involved Venice Port Authority, Coast Guard and technical-nautical services. Compare paragraph 2 for list of meetings.

Current Layout Assessment

The use of the infrastructure with the application of the current ordinances for navigation, is to be considered safe. Most of the risks examined are outside the credibility range, and those that are credible are scenarios that have no or negligible impact. Compare paragraphs 3 and 4 for details of the cases analysed and the correlated values of occurrence and risk.

Verification of mitigations to date implemented for ships carrying dangerous goods in bulk

The analyses conducted show that there is no difference, in terms of risk, between the transport of dangerous goods in bulk and the transport of other goods. Incidentally and consequences are similar and do not warrant specific mitigations, such as night time transit restrictions. Compare paragraph 4 for detail.

Testing fog navigation and possible risk mitigation



The analysis, and in particular the simulations carried out, have shown that under foggy conditions navigation is currently primary carried out with the use of sight and secondary by the help of on-board instrumentation (such as radar). Under these conditions, it seems appropriate to regulate navigation (maintaining visibility appropriate to manoeuvres) proportionally to size and bridge position of the vessel. The tests carried out show that having 1,5 of ship length visibility and (in any case) not less than 1 ship length of visibility at the bow provides sufficient risk mitigation. The second pilot on the bridge, who monitors the electronic instruments and operates according to a protocol regulating the duties of the two pilots, can reasonably be a useful element of risk mitigation. Since an element of vulnerability of the system to risk mitigation was found (albeit managed through navigation restrictions), redundancy of navigation aids (such as PPU's that could be effectively used by the second pilot) could be implemented.

Verification of nighttime navigation and possible mitigation to risk

The experience of port stakeholders, in correlation with the restrictions now in place for night navigation, shows no relevant differences between day and night navigation in terms of safety.

Taking advantage of the opportunity to simulate manoeuvres in each port channel not currently performed at night and improving maritime signalling, day/night differences were instead shown in the case of the following three conditions coexisting:

- Navigation in the section of the Malamocco-Marghera canal between the curve of San Leonardo and Fusina;
- Navigation with a draft equal to or greater than 11 m;
- Navigation at a speed greater than 6kn.

Under these conditions, in the mentioned stretch of the channel, a bank effect is generated that during the day can be immediately corrected, while at night, relying on visual navigation alone, it takes longer to be perceived and consequently to implement measures to correct the heading. Compare paragraph 6 for details.

In the case of typical visual navigation it is therefore appropriate to provide a minimum additional margin of safety for night navigation in that stretch of channel, for ships close to the maximum draft. This margin is surmountable with the use of navigational aids assigned to a second pilot dedicated to instrumental navigation, thus able to immediately perceive the heading perturbations generated by the bank effect on par (or better) with what is visually perceived during the day.

Regarding the secondary channels, there is no evidence from both experience of port stakeholders and simulations performed of differences between day and night under the condition that adequate



maritime signalling is implemented, particularly in the evolution basins, south channel and west channel north branch. Compare paragraph 6 for detail.

Verification of navigation in strong winds and possible mitigation to the risk

For bulk carriers and tankers, the mitigations now applied (limit of navigation above 30 kn) are to be considered adequate.

For container ships (280 m LOA tested) navigation in 25 kn winds is not safe. Compare paragraph 6 for detail.

For cruise ships between 250 m and 300 m LOA, traditional shaft line propelled, simulations show that manoeuvres up to 18 kn winds are feasible but safety margins are small.

For cruise ships between 250 m and 300 m LOA, azimuth propelled, simulations show that manoeuvres up to 18 kn winds are safe.

For cruise ships between 300 m and 330 m LOA, traditional shaft line propelled, simulations show that manoeuvres up to 15 kn winds are safe.

Compare paragraph 6 for detail.

Verification of mitigations implemented to date for tugs

During the simulations carried out, for all types of ships tested, in the part of the channel from the MALAMOCCO inlet to FUSINA (in both directions), tugs in escort configuration were not used even in cases where "zig zag" navigation was triggered (due to the bank effect) and in adverse weather conditions.

The simulation carried out also shows that the tug in escort configuration, in the case of blackout of the tested vessel and with strong wind, failed to avoid grounding.

Compare paragraph 6 for detail.

Verification of mitigations implemented to date for second Pilot

There is no evidence that the use of a second pilot performing traditional pilotage service, based on sight and only secondarily on the use of instrumentation, without a precise procedure between what is carried out by the first and what by the second pilot, brings any benefit in terms of risk mitigation. It is pointed out that in cases of low visibility, especially for big ships close to the maximum size for the channels, a second pilot dedicated to monitor the instrumentation can be an effective risk mitigation. This solution could mitigate differences between day and night navigation.

Compare paragraphs 6 and 8 for detail.



Additional mitigation factors

In addition to what mentioned above, other risk mitigation factors suggested are:

- The current wind limits take into account the possibility that during the route between Malamocco and Marghera, wind conditions may worsen exceeding the safe threshold for navigation. This results (in some cases) in the setting of wind limits below those actually sustainable for safe navigation.

By having a **now-casting** weather forecasting system, it would be possible to mitigate this gap;

- Implementation of a **port VTS system** to cover the port areas and channels induces further risk mitigation, particularly with regard to the possibility of interference between ships, interference with smaller vessels and the possibility of incurring localized weather phenomena;
- **Pilot training.** Analyses have shown that pilotage services are mainly carried out in a traditional manner (mainly based on visual navigation). Thus, ship movements are mainly interpreted on the basis of visual perceptions not taking full advantage of the potential of advanced electronic navigation systems.

The proper use of electronic instrumentation (e.g., PPUs) improves the speed of response in the controls required for course keeping, especially in cases where the bank effect arises and in low visibility conditions.

Dedicated training for pilots to keep abreast of the new technologies available and to show the benefits of using navigational aids, resulting in the propensity to use them, would be an additional risk mitigation measure.



Appendix 1: Workshop minutes

Meeting WHAT-IF? AdSP – Venice

Data: 28/06/2022

Orario: 14.00 – 18.00

Partecipanti:

- AdSP: Paolo Menegazzo, Andrea Bucella, Gianandrea Todesco, Elisabetta Raminella, Antonia Bantourakis
- Capitaneria di Porto: Daniele Ferrari
- DHI: Andrea Pedroncini
- Force Technology: Clara Giarrusso
- CETENA: Tomaso Vairo, Agostino Benvenuto, Dario Cangelosi, Vincenzo Incandela, Isacco Di Gregorio

INTRODUZIONE

Vairo descrive le fasi del processo dell'Analisi di Rischio (AR). L'identificazione dei rischi sarà svolta servendosi della metodologia SiRA (Simplified Risk Analysis) dello IALA il cui utilizzo è stato precedentemente concordato con l'Autorità di Sistema Portuale del Mare Adriatico Settentrionale (nel seguito ADSP).

I potenziali rischi legati alle aree e alle attività oggetto di questa analisi sono: il rischio di perdita di vite umane, il rischio ambientale e il rischio economico.

Alcuni degli scenari (Target Scenarios) dai quali possono scaturire i suddetti rischi (elencati dettagliatamente nella tabella What-If? compilata durante l'incontro) sono quelli legati all'accessibilità al canale Malamocco-Marghera (nel seguito MMC), al traffico marittimo, alla potenziale perdita di controllo e alla ridotta manovrabilità delle navi, alle condizioni meteo-marine e all'occorrenza di errori umani.

ANALISI - WHAT-IF?

Menegazzo ricorda che è necessario declinare i pericoli in funzione delle caratteristiche delle singole tipologie di nave.

Vairo risponde che in questa prima fase si cercherà di individuare il maggior numero possibile di pericoli e solo in un secondo momento, quando si dovrà assegnare a ogni pericolo una frequenza e una severità, si procederà a dettagliare lo studio in funzione della tipologia di nave. Di conseguenza, navi di tipologia diversa avranno associati pericoli con frequenze e severità diverse.

Vairo espone al gruppo di lavoro i punti su cui si svilupperà la discussione:

- Perdita di controllo – governo
- Perdita di controllo – motore
- Condizioni Meteo (nebbia, vento, corrente di marea)
- Notte
- Traffico (unità minori / composizione convogli)
- Accessibilità / Navigabilità
- Errore Umano
- Avarie Elettrostrumentali
- Incoerenza tra morfologia del canale e cartografia
- Incendio a bordo / esplosione
- Rottura cavo di rimorchio
- Avaria rimorchiatore
- Indisponibilità pilota (incidente / avaria pilotina / malore)

Vairo chiede al gruppo di lavoro se vi sono altre tipologie di pericoli da aggiungere.

Menegazzo osserva che sarebbe meglio distinguere tra *corrente di marea* e *altezza di marea*. Infatti, mentre la prima è legata alla velocità con cui l'acqua scorre nei canali e, quindi, potrebbe interessare la manovrabilità delle navi lungo il percorso, la seconda influenza la possibilità di ingresso in laguna delle diverse unità. In seguito a questo commento, l'*altezza di marea* è stata aggiunta alla lista.

Ferrari propone di aggiungere la *perdita di stabilità*.

Ferrari si dice disponibile a condividere con il gruppo di lavoro i dati storici relativi agli incidenti.

Bucella propone di considerare anche gli *atti terroristici* tra i pericoli.

Benvenuto replica che, ai fini della presente analisi, si devono considerare solo gli atti involontari. Di conseguenza, l'osservazione di Bucella non è stata aggiunta alla lista.

Ferrari propone di approfondire quanto riassunto sotto la voce *Condizioni Meteo* e distinguere tra scarsa visibilità, che potrebbe essere causata anche da pioggia violenta, e nebbia. Il termine utilizzato da Ferrari è *Visibilità Limitata* ai sensi della COLREG. Inoltre, si propone di aggiungere la presenza di *neve* sulle banchine in quantità tale da non consentire alle navi di attraccare. In funzione della bassa probabilità di accadimento di questo scenario, il gruppo di lavoro ha scelto di non considerarlo.

Menegazzo propone di considerare anche possibili variazioni dell'intensità del vento e della nebbia.

Ferrari consiglia di aggiungere sotto la voce *Traffico* possibili ostacoli galleggianti, non facilmente individuabili né prevedibili. Tra gli ostacoli alla navigazione sono compresi anche i banchi di sabbia non segnalati. Come confermato dai membri della AdSP, il passaggio delle navi causa la continua creazione di banchi di sabbia lungo il MMC e ai suoi lati, i quali sono prodotti dal cedimento del canale e dalla sabbia / limo / terra sospesi e poi trasportati dalle onde e dalle correnti.

L'ADSP conferma che l'aggiornamento della batimetria della laguna è effettuato più di una volta all'anno. Tuttavia, la dinamicità della laguna comporta una continua modifica e alterazione dei fondali.

Un punto toccato da Ferrari è la possibilità che la nave incontri un *incendio scaturito a terra*. In tal caso, l'AdSP ferma la nave e inibisce il transito lungo il canale. Tra le cause di incendio a terra o nelle aree adiacenti al canale, Ferrari annovera l'incendio di imbarcazioni in vetroresina e l'incendio di sterpaglie nelle barene che fiancheggiano la parte sud-ovest del canale.

Ferrari domanda perché il rimorchiatore è stato inserito tra i pericoli. Difatti, ci si aspetterebbe che il rimorchiatore venga considerato al pari di una misura di sicurezza e di mitigazione del rischio che una nave possa perdere il controllo o subire una collisione. Tuttavia, egli osserva che, essendo una unità al pari della nave che assiste, tutti gli scenari sotto esame si estendono allo stesso.

Vairo e Cangelosi rispondono che il rimorchiatore è da intendersi come un organo di manovra che consente alla nave di percorrere in sicurezza il canale.

Menegazzo chiede se si debba inserire tra gli errori umani anche l'errore dell'operatore VTS preposto alla gestione del traffico. Un possibile scenario pericoloso potrebbe sorgere da una errata gestione delle comunicazioni e/o informazioni: l'operatore conferma l'accesso in laguna a una nave nel momento in cui il canale è occupato da un'altra unità in uscita, o viceversa. Ferrari ritiene questa eventualità improbabile. Pertanto, questo tipo di scenario è considerato riconducibile solo ad *Avarie Elettrostrumentali* quali *malfunzionamenti o perdite del segnale GPS*.

Ferrari ricorda che il VTS può essere interpretato sia come supporto alla navigazione sia come strumento per efficientare il porto. In questa analisi, però, il gruppo di lavoro è concorde nel considerarlo come aiuto alla navigazione.

L'area VTS non si estende all'interno della laguna. La possibilità di estendere l'area VTS anche all'interno della laguna potrebbe configurarsi come barriera.

Vairo chiede se sia possibile ipotizzare un'avaria del rimorchiatore. In questo caso si tratterebbe di un guasto capace di far cadere una delle barriere (LoP). Ferrari conferma che, se consideriamo il rimorchiatore come un organo di manovra, è ragionevole prevedere un suo malfunzionamento.



Il gruppo di lavoro stabilisce che una avaria al rimorchiatore sarà considerato come un possibile scenario solo per quelle navi per le quali esso è considerato un organo imprescindibile di manovra. Per le restanti unità, quest'ultimo verrà considerato come una barriera.

Incandela chiede ai membri dell'AdSP se, durante le fasi decisionali che regolamentano l'accesso e il transito lungo il canale, si utilizzano le previsioni meteo o le condizioni meteo reali.

Ferrari risponde che le procedure fanno riferimento alla "lettura istantanea delle condizioni meteo". Queste condizioni sono monitorate in due stazioni lungo il MMC. Ferrari ricorda che l'ultimo istante utile per negare l'accesso alla laguna a una nave è quando essa si presenta al punto di imbarco pilota (circa 2 nm fuori dalla bocca di porto di Malamocco). Tuttavia, una volta che la nave ha fatto il suo ingresso in laguna, il rapido mutare delle condizioni meteo deve essere gestito contestualmente dal comandante della nave, dal pilota e dal personale della Capitaneria di Porto (nel seguito CP). Menegazzo fa notare che questo tema è attualmente in discussione ed è quindi favorevole a inserire nella lista anche lo scenario "Previsione Errata delle condizioni meteo".

Menegazzo conferma che il MOSE non rappresenta un pericolo nella corrente analisi.

Cangelosi chiede se il transito lungo il canale è consentito solo in una direzione per volta alle navi di grandi dimensioni.

Ferrari conferma che il transito è unidirezionale per le navi sopra le 1500 tsl. Le unità più piccole come i pescherecci, le draghe, le barche per il trasporto turistico (che possono arrivare a contare anche a 200 pax), i natanti, le lance turistiche, etc. possono viaggiare in entrambe le direzioni anche in presenza di una grande unità in transito.

Benvenuto chiede come vengono formati i convogli.

Ferrari risponde che un convoglio può arrivare a contare fino a 6 – 7 navi le quali giungono all'ormeggio in un periodo di tempo molto ristretto. Per tal motivo, i limiti imposti sul numero di unità che compongono il convoglio dipende dalla disponibilità limitata del personale e dei mezzi coinvolti nelle operazioni. In caso di avaria in convoglio, infatti, il rimorchio è, insieme alle ancore, l'unico sistema per evitare collisioni o incagli. Il parametro limitante nella pratica quotidiana è rappresentato dal numero di ormeggiatori. Ferrari ricorda che, se si facesse riferimento al numero di piloti, un singolo convoglio potrebbe arrivare a contare anche 10 navi. Le navi distano tra di loro da 0.7 a 1.0 nm che equivale a una nave ogni circa 10 – 15 min.

Benvenuto chiede se vi siano procedure nel caso in cui una nave del convoglio riscontri un problema o si incagli.

Ferrari risponde che, se una nave dovesse essere soggetta a una avaria o ad incaglio, le navi che seguono dovrebbero dare fondo alle ancore e mantenere la posizione servendosi, se necessario, dei thrusters. Tuttavia, come sottolineato dallo stesso Ferrari, in caso di condizioni meteomarine avverse - vento e corrente di marea sostenuti - le navi potrebbero scarrocciare e finire in secca urtando i lati del canale.

Ferrari ricorda che il rimorchiatore non è obbligatorio finché la nave si trova nella parte iniziale del MMC. Viceversa, questo diviene obbligatorio davanti alle infrastrutture portuali. Ferrari fa notare che, data la velocità con cui le navi transitano nella parte iniziale del MMC (7 – 10 kn), la presenza di uno o più rimorchiatori ausiliari potrebbe non essere sufficiente per arrestare la nave in caso di necessità.

Menegazzo chiede di approfondire questo punto in quanto le attuali ordinanze non prescrivono l'obbligo di avere un rimorchiatore lungo il percorso né il minimo numero - ciò è invece previsto da altre Autorità Portuali in Italia. L'AdSP si aspetta quindi che l'analisi contribuisca anche a dare indicazioni sul numero di rimorchiatori necessari e su come utilizzarli (ad esempio, il loro posizionamento).

Ferrari ricorda che, dato il numero ristretto di rimorchiatori, le navi sono costrette a prenotare i rimorchiatori necessari. Nel caso in cui non vi fossero unità disponibili, la nave deve attendere fuori dalla bocca di porto.

Ferrari fa anche notare che il numero degli ormeggiatori necessari per singola nave dipende da più fattori, tra cui la tipologia di nave e le condizioni meteo-marine.

Vairo chiede quali procedure si seguono nel caso di navi passeggeri.



Ferrari risponde che, nel caso di navi passeggeri, la distanza tra queste in un convoglio è pari a 2 nm. Ferrari auspica che il risultato delle analisi fornisca informazioni utili in merito a tale valore.

Ferrari esprime la sua convinzione che sia meglio non fare distinzioni tra navi passeggeri e navi cargo ma, piuttosto, trattarle come unità dotate di diverse caratteristiche.

Il gruppo di lavoro è concorde nell'accettare questa proposta.

ANALISI - RISPOSTA

Vairo ricorda che quanto annotiamo nella colonna "*risposta*" costituisce l'evento centrale del Bow-Tie. La colonna "*conseguenze*" rappresenta la severità del danno risultante. Le caratteristiche delle navi sono prese in considerazione in bow-ties specifici per ogni tipologia di nave, e le condizioni che possono sorgere al momento dell'evento (condizioni al contorno) saranno considerate come *Fattori di Scala*.

Vairo chiede se dobbiamo considerare anche la possibilità che la nave si incaghi e blocchi il canale.

Ferrari risponde in modo affermativo.

Vairo domanda quali pericoli si debbano prevedere per la navigazione notturna e sia Ferrari sia Menegazzo fanno presente che in merito alla pericolosità della navigazione notturna i piloti hanno dei pareri contrastanti.

Menegazzo si aspetta che le analisi offrano la possibilità di far chiarezza su quanto la navigazione notturna sia più pericolosa rispetto a quella diurna.

Menegazzo riporta che il canale è segnalato tramite pali luminosi dotati di:

- Luci bianco/giallo – ogni 80 m su entrambi i lati del canale (non sono segnalamenti marittimi prescritti dalle convenzioni);
- Luci verde e rosso – ogni miglio su entrambi i lati del canale, come previsto dalle convenzioni.

Ferrari suggerisce di organizzare un sopralluogo notturno del canale al fine di verificare le condizioni di visibilità.

Cangelosi domanda se le luci della città e della zona portuale / industriale di Marghera possono ridurre l'efficacia delle misure luminose adottate.

Menegazzo ritiene che le luci della zona industriale non siano un problema per la navigazione, rimane comunque in attesa di una nostra valutazione in merito.

Vairo chiede se vi siano differenze tra navigazione notturna e in presenza nebbia.

Ferrari risponde che il problema della scarsa visibilità notturna è risolvibile mediante l'ausilio di illuminazione. Lo stesso non può dirsi per la nebbia. In tal caso, è necessario fare affidamento sulla strumentazione di bordo.

Pedroncini chiede se la presenza di nebbia comporta delle limitazioni sul transito delle navi lungo il canale.

Menegazzo risponde che, in caso di nebbia, le navi non entrano in laguna. Riteniamo opportuno approfondire il tema in termini di visibilità limite per la percorrenza del canale.

Bantourakis ricorda che nel caso di navigazione notturna, il limite di pescaggio delle navi è di 1 metro inferiore rispetto al limite diurno. Questa prescrizione deriva dal fatto che il canale ha le sponde a "V" e quindi questa riduzione del pescaggio massimo rende, di fatto, più ampia la sezione utile del canale.

Menegazzo ritiene che i risultati dell'analisi di rischio possano suggerire attenuazioni dei limiti imposti dalle attuali ordinanze.

Bantourakis ricorda che le petroliere, le navi che trasportano merci pericolose alla rinfusa e le gasiere non possono navigare di notte in laguna (secondo l'ordinanza 175 del 2009 la navigazione notturna lungo il canale è consentita a tali unità solo se hanno una stazza lorda non superiore alle 6000 tonnellate).

Menegazzo fa presente che di notte è comunque consentito l'accesso a navi portacontainer di dimensioni molto maggiori di quelle delle navi il cui transito è interdetto. Menegazzo riporta il caso in cui, a causa dell'alta marea, diverse navi gasiere sono rimaste fuori dalla bocca di porto per 3-4 giorni perché le paratie del MOSE erano sollevate di giorno e abbassate di notte. Questo spiega come le limitazioni al traffico delle navi che trasportano merci pericolose si configuri come uno dei driver principali per presente analisi di rischio.



Cangelosi suggerisce che alcune delle assunzioni contenute nelle leggi e nelle ordinanze che regolano il traffico in laguna potrebbero non essere più in linea con le attuali capacità del sistema portuale in termini, ad esempio, di strumentazione e mezzi. Inoltre, alcune categorie di navi hanno subito notevoli cambiamenti nel corso degli anni, ad esempio, l'introduzione del doppio scafo per le navi che trasportano liquidi infiammabili/sostanze pericolose.

Ferrari ricorda che la legge n° 171 del 1973 fa riferimento alle navi che trasportano sostanze pericolose contenute nell'Annesso I, MARPOL, e nell'IBC Code, Cap.17 (NLS).

Cangelosi chiede come sia fatto il canale in corrispondenza delle banchine.

Ferrari afferma che il canale è scosceso e irregolare al pari del tratto più meridionale. Questa precisazione segue la domanda circa la possibilità che la nave urti il fondale durante il suo tragitto lungo il MMC.

Ferrari ricorda che il pilota è obbligato a registrare il pescaggio della nave nel momento in cui sale a bordo. Il pilota non ha con sé alcun strumento durante la navigazione che gli fornisca in modo preciso la batimetria. Per tale motivo, l'esperienza e la conoscenza del percorso svolgono quindi un ruolo cruciale. Ferrari ricorda che i piloti hanno a disposizione la PPU che fornisce la profondità puntuale del fondale in funzione della marea. Ciononostante, è raro che il pilota utilizzi lo strumento.

Menegazzo fa presente che i piloti più esperti sono restii a servirsi di questo strumento.

L'utilizzo di tale strumento potrebbe essere considerato come una barriera nella presente analisi di rischio o inserito tra le raccomandazioni sì da favorirne l'utilizzo.

ANALISI – ASSEGNAZIONE DELLA FREQUENZA

Ferrari propone di unire le voci *Perdita di Controllo* dovute *a governo e motore* in quanto i dati a disposizione dell'AdSP non distinguono tra i due casi. Ferrari conferma di aver registrato, in media, almeno 6 avarie all'anno legate alla perdita di manovrabilità.

Ferrari ricorda che è quasi impossibile che la nave si presenti alla bocca di porto con un angolo di sbandamento superiore a 3°. Nel caso in cui ciò avvenisse le verrebbe negato l'accesso alla laguna o il transito lungo il canale. Ferrari riporta un episodio in cui una nave ha subito una perdita di stabilità dopo essersi staccata dalla banchina, scaturita dal fatto di essersi poggiata sul fondo (da un lato) durante le operazioni di carico all'insaputa dell'equipaggio.

Menegazzo propone di inserire la perdita dell'ECDIS tra le *Avarie Elettrostrumentali*.

Il gruppo di lavoro concorda con la proposta.

Bucella propone di analizzare separatamente i pericoli connessi alla navigazione con la nebbia e di notte. Inoltre, si fa notare che scenari in cui vi è coesistenza di nebbia e vento sono improbabili.

Cangelosi domanda se vi possono essere errori nella costituzione dei convogli.

Ferrari risponde che il numero e la tipologia di navi che vanno a costituire i convogli sono stabiliti di volta in volta da CP. Il processo non fa uso di software.

Menegazzo propone di considerare tra gli *"Errori Strumentali – Gestione"* lo spegnimento improvviso dell'AIS. Come confermato da Ferrari, si registrano circa 40 avarie del sistema all'anno sebbene le conseguenze non siano mai rilevanti grazie alla presenza di strumenti alternativi.

Incandela chiede se vi sono limitazioni in merito all'uso dei bow thrusters all'interno del canale.

Ferrari risponde che non vi sono limitazioni ma fa presente che la loro efficacia è vincolata alla velocità della nave - al di sopra dei 4 kn la loro efficacia scende generalmente al 25% e pertanto non sono utilizzati.

NOTE FINALI

CETENA elenca i dati / documenti mancanti necessari alle fasi successive dell'attività. A tal fine, CETENA richiede all'AdSP quanto segue:

- Pianetto contenente le nomenclature delle aree e la destinazione d'uso degli approdi oggetto di analisi;
- Dati storici sugli incidenti occorsi;



- Diagrammi di transito.

Menegazzo chiede che l'analisi di rischio sia suddivisa in stato di fatto e di progetto e che l'analisi dello stato di fatto del canale venga conclusa entro metà dicembre (consegna dei report dell'analisi di rischio qualitativa e quantitativa).



Meeting WHAT-IF? AdSP – Venice

Data: 05/10/2022

Orario: 10.00 – 13.00

Partecipanti:

- AdSP: Paolo Menegazzo, Andrea Bucella, Antonia Bantourakis, Antonio Revedin
- Capitaneria di Porto: Daniele Ferrari
- Guardia Costiera di Venezia: Matteo La Sorte
- Force Technology: Clara Giarrusso
- CETENA: Tomaso Vairo, Agostino Benvenuto, Dario Cangelosi, Vincenzo Incandela, Isacco Di Gregorio

INTRODUZIONE

Menegazzo introduce i temi della riunione e chiede allo studio Benvenuto di riepilogare i risultati raggiunti nella riunione precedente tenutasi in data 28/06 e riprendere l'analisi *What-if?*. Si desidera anche discutere riguardo i pericoli che saranno studiati tramite le simulazioni e quale sarà l'uso dei dati storici.

Vairo riepiloga il lavoro svolto e invita a proseguire l'attività con l'assegnazione della severità a ciascuno dei pericoli individuati durante l'ultima sessione.

ANALISI – ASSEGNAZIONE DELLA SEVERITA'

Menegazzo chiede come si intende affrontare il tema della navigazione notturna. La probabilità di avere unità in navigazione di notte è certa e, quindi, non può essere trattata al pari di un evento straordinario. Menegazzo solleva la possibilità di rimuovere la navigazione notturna dalla lista dei pericoli o di trattarla in modo differente.

Ferrari concorda con lo studio Benvenuto sulla necessità di mantenere la “navigazione notturna” come voce separata. Deve però emergere che le conseguenze della navigazione notturna sono minimali.

Vairo ricorda ai presenti che un pericolo non è un rischio. Tuttavia, se concatenato con altri eventi, può condurre a un rischio.

AdSP sottolinea che la navigazione notturna è normata ed è necessario considerare le normative vigenti nel corso dello studio.

Menegazzo propone di considerare la “navigazione notturna” come una “situazione di scarsa visibilità”.

Ferrari osserva che, essendo le misure di mitigazione diverse, potrebbe essere più corretto tenere i due pericoli separati sì da poter valutare separatamente le misure e le eventuali barriere.

Si procede con l'assegnazione della severità alle singole voci.

Cangelosi propone di separare il pericolo di urto in canale dal pericolo di urto in area portuale.

Ferrari concorda in quanto si può assumere che l'urto abbia conseguenze ambientali ed economiche diverse a seconda che avvenga lungo il canale, dove vi sono argini di sabbia e assenza di infrastrutture, o in area portuale. Dalla discussione emerge la constatazione che il canale Malamocco-Marghera è l'unica via di accesso al porto di Marghera. Pertanto, le conseguenze economiche di un incaglio lungo il canale sono maggiori di un evento simile in zona portuale. I presenti sottolineano anche che, in zona portuale, la velocità delle unità è minore e, quindi, la conseguenza (economia) di un urto con la banchina è minore di quanto si possa immaginare.

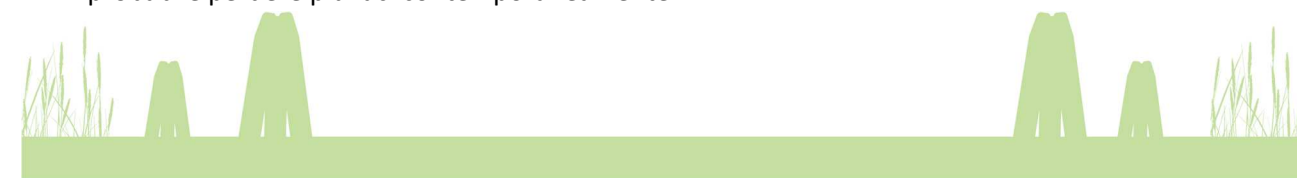
Per quanto riguarda il rischio al personale operativo durante le fasi di rimorchio, Ferrari ricorda che non sono presenti membri dell'equipaggio in prossimità dell'argano del rimorchiatore do che quest'ultimo è stato voltato alla nave da supportare.

Si conclude l'assegnazione della severità ai pericoli individuati durante la prima sessione.

NOTE DELL'INCONTRO DEL 2022-10-05 – MATTINA

Si riportano di seguito le note di interesse raccolte durante la riunione.

- L'illuminazione notturna prevede dei pannelli solari per singolo segnale, pertanto è estremamente improbabile perdere più luci contemporaneamente.



- Una ricorrente causa di avaria dei thruster è l'aspirazione di sabbia dovuta alla vicinanza con il fondale. L'aspirazione di sabbia aumenta la temperatura del motore con conseguente spegnimento delle macchine al superamento della soglia di sicurezza. La nave interessata perde quindi la disponibilità dei thruster e vede ridursi notevolmente le capacità di manovra.
- Piano di Emergenze Esterne: CP ha a disposizione un piano di Emergenze Esterne il quale distingue tra l'area portuale, con il livello più basso di severità delle conseguenze, e 4 ormeggi con un livello medio di severità delle conseguenze. Gli ormeggi sono: DECAL, San Marco/Petroli, ME3 e ME8. Questi ultimi si trovano lungo la Darsena della Rana.
- Quando il pilota non può salire a bordo, sono previste tre misure operative:
 1. Pilotina davanti alla nave con pilotaggio remoto;
 2. Navigation Assistance Service (NAS);
 3. Collegamento VHF.
- I rimorchiatori operano in quattro modalità diverse:
 1. Escort Attivo: presenza del rimorchiatore voltato a poppa dell'unità;
 2. Escort Passivo: presenza del rimorchiatore senza che sia legato all'unità;
 3. Push / Pull: in fase di manovra;
 4. Tractor: il rimorchiatore è utilizzato come Azimuth Stern Drive. In questo ruolo è voltato a prua e traina la nave.
- La presenza del rimorchiatore è obbligatoria per tutte le unità al di sopra delle 12.000 t e per tutte le navi che trasportano materiale pericoloso al di sopra delle 4.000 t. Ciò che ci si aspetta di mostrare con le simulazioni è quando prendere a rimorchio la nave, dove lungo il canale e dove lungo la nave (prua / poppa).
- Dopo Fusina è obbligatorio avere un rimorchiatore Escort Passivo ma le simulazioni devono indagare la reale utilità della sua presenza. È utile ricordare che il rimorchiatore è voltato alla nave dopo Fusina in quanto la velocità della nave scende sotto i 6 kn, rendendo così efficace il ruolo del rimorchiatore. Come noto, l'efficacia del rimorchiatore a velocità maggiori di 7-8 kn è limitata e la sua presenza può essere controproducente se non dannosa.
- Le simulazioni dovrebbero aiutare a individuare le situazioni in cui la nave non riesce ad arrivare in porto e verificare se, con l'ausilio di uno o più rimorchiatori, la situazione può essere risolta. Rimangono valide le osservazioni precedenti in merito alla posizione del rimorchiatore, ruolo dello stesso e luogo nonché momento in cui esso si lega alla unità da supportare.
- È consuetudine prevedere un rimorchiatore escort legato (Attivo o Tractor) per petroliere o navi con pescaggio molto elevato a partire da Malamocco. La presenza del rimorchiatore dopo Fusina è dovuta a questioni di manovrabilità. Tuttavia, se le simulazioni dimostrano che la nave può arrivare alla banchina senza ausilio, è possibile avanzare la richiesta di rimuovere il rimorchiatore.
- Il porto di Venezia ha a disposizione 7 pilotine. Per ogni unità transitante vi sono due pilotine: la prima trasporta il pilota mentre la seconda rimane armata in banchina e pronta ad intervenire in caso di avaria o necessità.
- Al momento, i rimorchiatori sono dislocati a Marghera. Si prevede di dislocarne alcuni anche a Malamocco. In caso di necessità di intervento nella bocca di Malamocco, il rimorchiatore impiegherebbe circa 1.5 ore per coprire la distanza che lo separa dalla bocca di porto. Il tempo di percorrenza si riduce a 30 min fino a Fusina.
- Bulk Carrier e Tanker vanno considerate separatamente in quanto sono dotate di capacità di manovra diverse. Inoltre, le banchine che le accolgono sono diverse e, quindi, percorrono tratti di canale diversi.

NOTE PRINCIPALI DELL'INCONTRO DEL 2022-10-05 – POMERIGGIO

- I diagrammi di transito in uso non distinguono tra nave transitante di grandi o piccole dimensioni. Ferrari vorrebbe che i nuovi diagrammi di transito cogliessero la differenza che vi è tra il transito di una nave di grandi dimensioni a fianco di una nave di piccole dimensioni in banchina e lo scenario opposto.



La severità delle conseguenze di un eventuale urto è diversa. Inoltre, la manovrabilità delle unità e gli effetti dovuti alla ristrettezza dei canali andrebbero indagati per i due casi.

- Nei diagrammi di transito sarebbe utile testare l'interazione tra gli scafi e fornire delle indicazioni in merito alla velocità di transito. CP fa infatti notare che la velocità non è tenuta in considerazione negli attuali diagrammi di transito.
- CP ha condiviso la bozza di ordinanza in cui si introducevano i fattori di scala. I fattori aumentano all'aumentare del dislocamento così che all'aumentare delle dimensioni della nave aumenti contestualmente lo spazio da lasciare libero nel canale.
- Si consiglia la consultazione del PIANC per quanto riguarda i coefficienti moltiplicativi da adottare per la verifica delle dimensioni dei bacini di manovra.
- CP desidererebbe svolgere alcune simulazioni nei bacini di manovra B21 e A10. Altre simulazioni dovrebbero essere svolte nel Terminale Sud dove attraccano anche petroliere.
- È emersa la necessità di valutare la distanza cui si fanno procedere le navi in convoglio (0.7 – 1.0 nm) in quanto diverse categorie di navi riescono ad arrestarsi anche in spazi minori. È stata osservata una distanza pari a 3-4Lpp per completare l'arresto ma alcune navi riescono ad arrestarsi anche prima. Nella valutazione della distanza di arresto è necessario considerare anche la corrente, favorevole o contraria.
- Si ricorda che nel tratto che collega la bocca di porto di Malamocco con la curva di San Leonardo, le navi potrebbero rallentare a 7 – 8 kn qualora le condizioni meteo non siano proibitive (10 kn di vento) Viceversa, CP può autorizzare le unità a viaggiare a velocità maggiori in caso di condizioni meteo-marine avverse in tutti i casi in cui il comandante richieda di tenere una velocità maggiore per garantire la minima *velocità di manovra*.
- Dopo Fusina si arriva all'approdo con almeno un rimorchiatore voltato.
- Potrebbe essere utile svolgere simulazioni di accostamento con rimorchiatore. Il rimorchiatore voltato a poppa che rallenta la nave si da costringere quest'ultima ad aumentare i giri dell'elica. Il thruster di prua tiene la prua nel mezzo al canale.
- CP ha richiamato l'attenzione su:
 1. Canale Ovest – Ramo Nord: in cui la profondità del canale è minore ma sono state predisposte delle barriere di sabbia per limitare le conseguenze di un incaglio;
 2. Canale Enel – Ovest: in cui vi è un accosto non usato da tempo. Il desiderio è quello di utilizzarlo nuovamente ma, qualora si procedesse in tal senso, si ridurrebbe ulteriormente la larghezza del canale in caso di nave ormeggiata. Gli approdi sono ENEL 1 ed ENEL 2.
- Per quanto concerne il doppio pilota (ordinanza 115-03), CP ne consiglia l'impiego quando:
 1. Si ricorre alla PPU: poiché si affiancherebbe alla navigazione classica quella strumentale;
 2. Si naviga in canali o bacini stretti.CP auspica che le simulazioni permettano di dimostrare che la variazione del dislocamento della nave non sia un parametro significativo ai fini della valutazione dell'utilità di un secondo pilota a bordo.
- Per le unità che trasportano merci pericolose, CP ricorda che il problema non è l'incaglio ma l'urto con le banchine o altre navi. Pertanto, piuttosto che intervenire sul pescaggio, CP è propensa a concentrarsi sulla manovrabilità delle unità stesse. I maggiori pericoli sono, difatti, legati alla navigazione lungo il canale con infrastrutture più che il potenziale incaglio.
- Dall'incontro è emerso che alcuni bacini non hanno illuminazione.

NOTE FINALI

I presenti si accordano per organizzare una riunione il giorno 13/10 con orario 14.30 – 17.00.

Al fine di favorire la preparazione di una lista di simulazioni, CP fornirà a CETENA le usuali procedure seguite, comprese quelle legate alla *consuetudine / abitudine*, così che possano essere simulati scenari il più possibile vicini alle reali attività del porto.

