



**Oil Spill Model Development  
Northwest Canadian Pacific Coast  
Technical Background**

Submitted to

**Living Oceans Society  
Offshore Oil and Gas Campaign**

**Sointula, British Columbia**

**2007 August 14**

Submitted by

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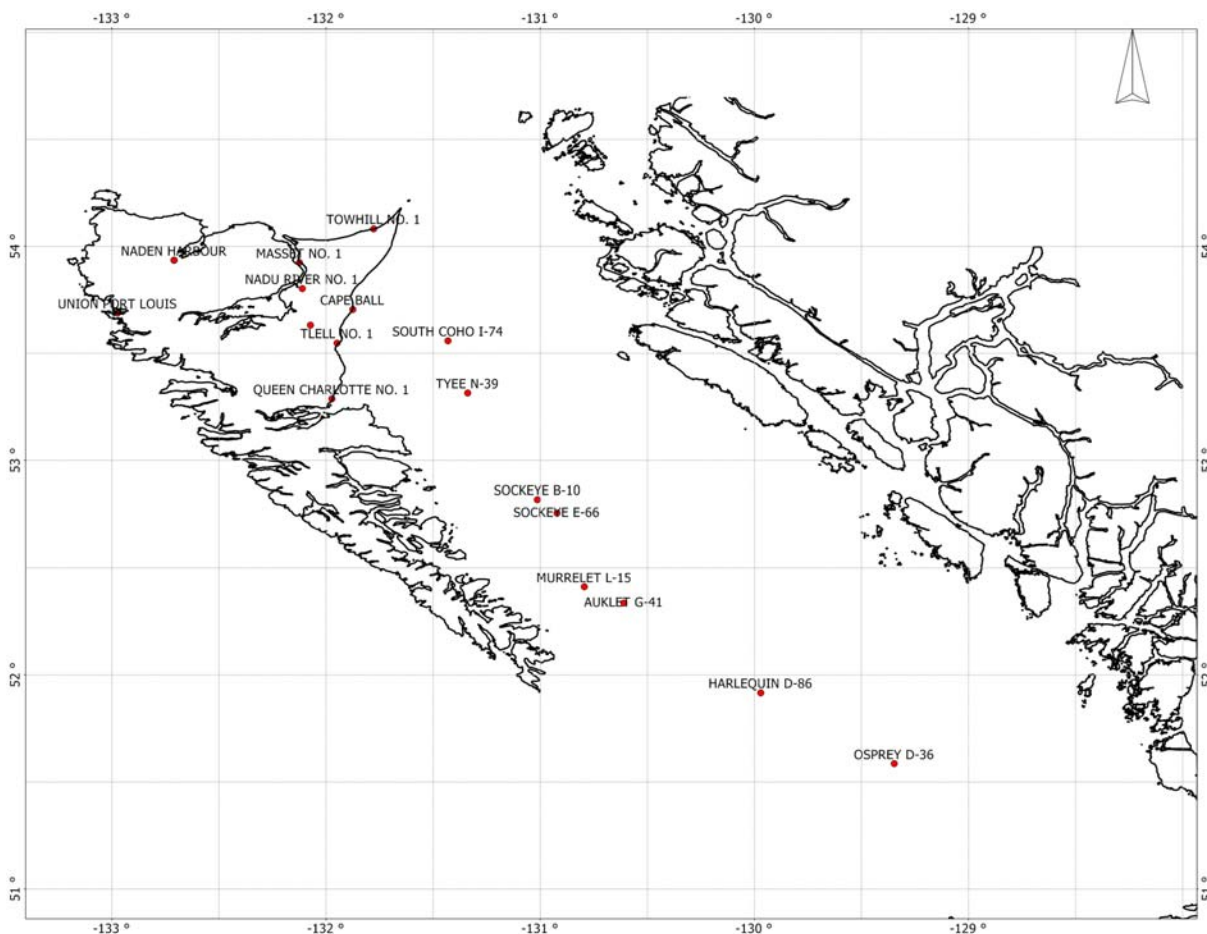


## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

In January 2007, the Living Oceans Society (Living Oceans), Sointula, B.C. requested Triton Consultants Ltd., an oceanographic and engineering consultancy based in Vancouver, to develop an oil spill model of the northwest Canadian Pacific coast. The aim of this model was to assess the potential impact of an oil spill on the BC coast. Living Ocean's Offshore Oil and Gas Campaign has a goal to clearly demonstrate the risks of offshore oil activity through application of internationally-accepted scientific methods. The fate of oil spilled during drilling operations or from damaged tankers was investigated by Living Oceans using this model with assistance from Triton and US NOAA's National Ocean Service of Response and Restoration. Modelling efforts were concentrated on potential oil drilling operations in the Queen Charlotte Basin (Figure 1) and shipping operations in Douglas Channel (Figure 2) as these pose the most immediate risks to the coast.

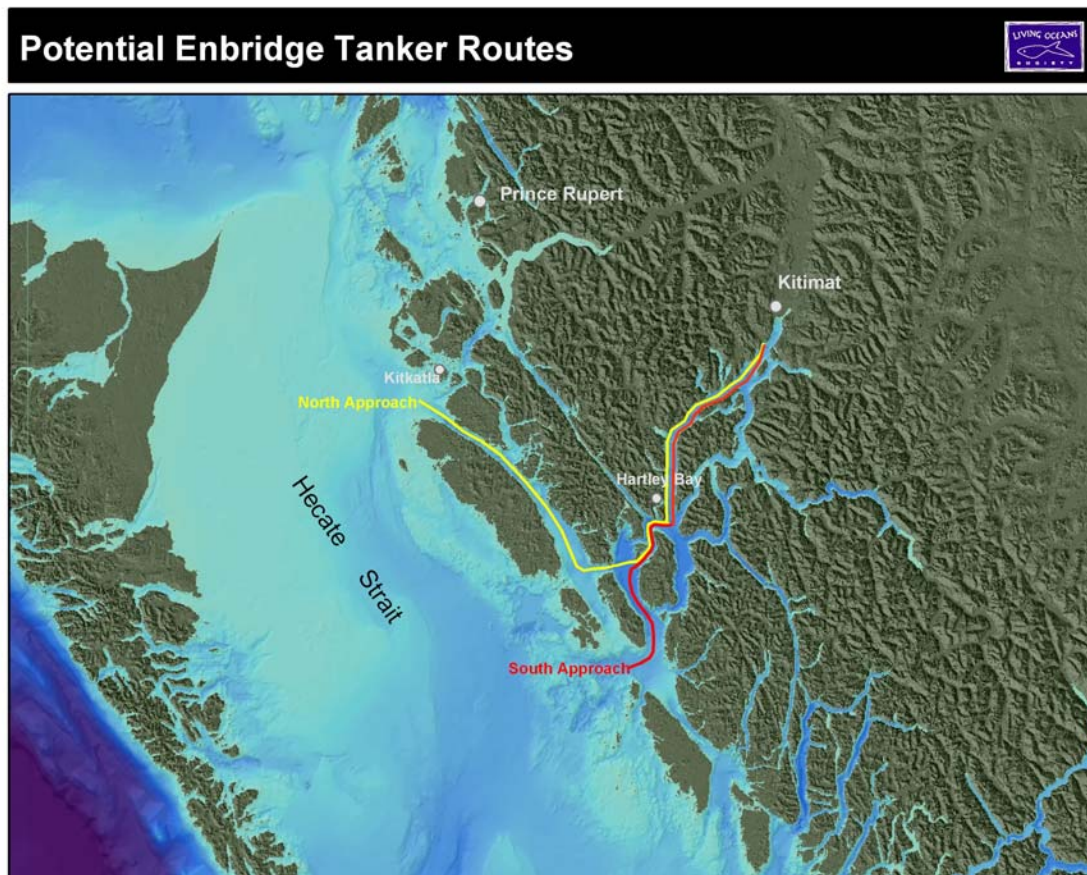
This technical report described the background engineering and scientific data and assumptions leading to the selection of the oil spill model and development of the model itself.

**Figure 1: Exploratory Wells<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> Created from GIS data provided on Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources website <http://www.offshoreoilandgas.gov.bc.ca/offshore-map-gallery/download.htm> on 2007 March 27.

Figure 2: Potential Shipping Routes - Douglas Channel<sup>2</sup>



## 1.1 MODEL SELECTION

Several oil spill modelling software packages were evaluated during the preparation of Triton's proposal for undertaking this modelling work. The report *A Review of Models in Support of Oil and Gas Exploration off the North Coast of British Columbia* (M.G.G. Foreman, et al, 2006) was reviewed for guidance in selecting the appropriate modelling tool. That report was prepared with an aim to select the best available global technology for modelling such phenomena. The key conclusions of the study were considered and many of the software packages identified in the report investigated including ASA's OILMAP, Sintef's OSCAR and US NOAA's GNOME. Triton investigated these three packages in detail and determined that each has its own relative advantages and disadvantages, but all three were deemed suitable for the present application.

GNOME was selected for the use in the present study for the following reasons:

- The high cost of the commercial software (OILMAP and OSCAR) relative to the project budget

<sup>2</sup> Prepared by Living Oceans Society from data provided by Enbridge during the permit application process.





- The fact that the expectations of the present study are high but less onerous than for a real-time oil spill response scenario
- The fact that NOAA's GNOME experts are based in Washington State meant that support was readily available in person within a few hours drive, in the same time zone, and the model had been tested extensively, by NOAA, in West Coast waters.
- Colleagues in other engineering and oceanographic consulting firms had come to the same conclusion independently on other oil industry projects.

## 1.2 DESCRIPTION OF GNOME

GNOME is a publicly available<sup>3</sup> oil spill trajectory model that simulates oil movement due to winds, currents, tides, spreading, evaporation and weathering. GNOME was developed by the Hazardous Materials Response Division (HAZMAT) of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Office of Response and Restoration (NOAA OR&R). HAZMAT uses this model during spill response to calculate a "best guess" of a spill's trajectory and the associated uncertainty in that trajectory.

To use GNOME, the user describes a spill scenario by entering information into the program; GNOME then creates and displays an oil spill "movie" showing the predicted trajectory of the oil spilled in the scenario. Typical GNOME users make use of NOAA-provided GNOME Location Files for their regions of interest; these files contain pre-packaged tide and current data, and make it easier to work with GNOME. However, for the present North Coast application, no Location Files presently exist in the GNOME database, requiring the use of GNOME in diagnostic mode<sup>4</sup> and the development of the hydrodynamic database and tools described in Section 2 of this report. NOAA describes GNOME as "an excellent tool for creating scenarios and building intuition regarding oil spill trajectories at a particular location" that can:

- Estimate the trajectory of spills by processing user-provided information on wind and weather conditions, circulation patterns, river flow, and the oil spill(s) to be simulated.
- Predict the trajectories that can result from the inexactness (uncertainty) in current and wind observations and forecasts.
- Use weathering algorithms to make simple predictions about the changes the oil will undergo while it is exposed to the environment.
- Quickly be updated, re-run, and saved with new information.
- Provide trajectory output (including uncertainty estimates) in a geo-referenced format that can be used as input to GIS (geographic information system) programs.

The GNOME user manual (NOAA, 2002) is available online and provides an excellent tutorial on use of the model.

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

The general approach taken by Triton for this study was to develop the necessary tools and to provide the technical advice which would allow Living Oceans to undertake their own spill analyses. This approach was adopted for a number of reasons including:

- The requirement that the range of scenarios to be considered (i.e., spill location, type, size, date) could not be specified a priori, since they require constant revision following consideration of previous oil spill model results (i.e., the simulation parameters evolve as experience is gained from previous simulations)

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<sup>3</sup> Available from <http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/>

<sup>4</sup> Diagnostic Mode is designed primarily for expert modellers, such as contingency planners and the modellers who provide full tactical support for spill response teams.



- The cost efficiencies that this approach implies
- The simplification of communication between Living Oceans staff specifically responsible for the spill modelling, habitat experts and those responsible for dissemination of the information to the public.

This approach required completion of the following tasks prior to Living Ocean preparing simulations of the scenarios summarized in Appendix C

- Re-activation of archived files pertaining to an existing computational model grid of the northwest coast (Hecate Domain)
- Construction of a new computational model grid of Douglas Channel and adjacent channels (Douglas Domain) specifically for this project.
- Implementation of hydrodynamic models based on the Hecate and Douglas domains (both two-dimensional and three-dimensional)
- Development of the a Windows-based conversion utility GNOMEUtil for converting the results of the hydrodynamic model to a format compatible with GNOME
- Compilation of wind data summaries and wind time series for use in the GNOME scenario modelling
- Training of Living Oceans personnel on the use of the conversion utility and the GNOME modeling system
- Documentation of key assumptions in this report to Living Oceans.

Each of these tasks is described in detailing in the following report sections.

## 2.1 REACTIVATION OF EXISTING HECATE DOMAIN GRID

Figure 3 shows the triangular finite element model grid of the Hecate Domain. This grid was originally developed by the Institute of Ocean Sciences (IOS) and consists of 7575 nodes<sup>5</sup>. Water depths in the Hecate model domain are shown in Figure 4.

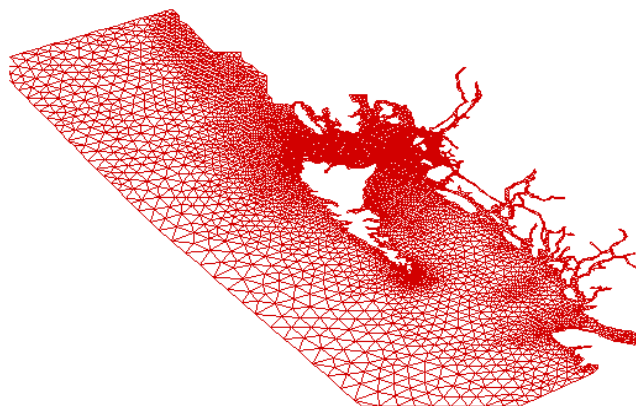
The spatial resolution of this model is suitable for oil spill modeling in Hecate Strait and the open coast, but is insufficiently detailed for modelling spills within the coastal fjord system (see Section 2.2 Construction of Douglas Channel Grid)

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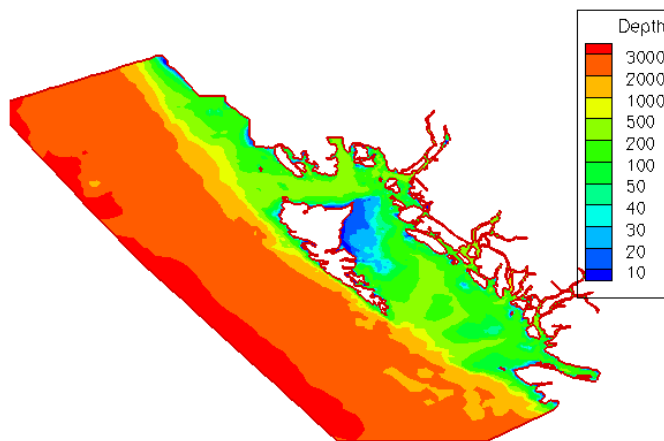
<sup>5</sup> For comparison, note that a typical NOAA GNOME domain has many fewer than 1000 nodes.



**Figure 3: Hecate Domain - Grid Network**



**Figure 4: Hecate Domain - Water Depths (m)**





## 2.2 CONSTRUCTION OF DOUGLAS CHANNEL GRID

As described in Section 2.1, the Hecate domain grid is too coarse to be used for modelling inter-coastal spills. It was therefore necessary to increase the number of computational triangles in regions of particular importance. However, Triton's experience had shown that a very significant effort was required to input the detailed information from each high resolution nautical chart and it was decided to concentrate on those areas of greatest interest to the Living Ocean Society; specifically areas centred on Douglas Channel encompassing marine developments at Kitimat and the proposed shipping route (see Figure 2).

Rather than dramatically increasing the number of computational nodes in the Hecate model by appending the high resolution Douglas region to it, it was decided to construct a second grid that could be used independently. The disadvantage of this approach was that the spills that propagate out of the Douglas domain into the Hecate domain would be more difficult to simulate; however, this was not seen as a major limitation relative to the major efficiency advantages of maintaining the modest size of the Hecate domain.

Significant challenges were encountered during compilation of the Douglas Channel grid, such as:

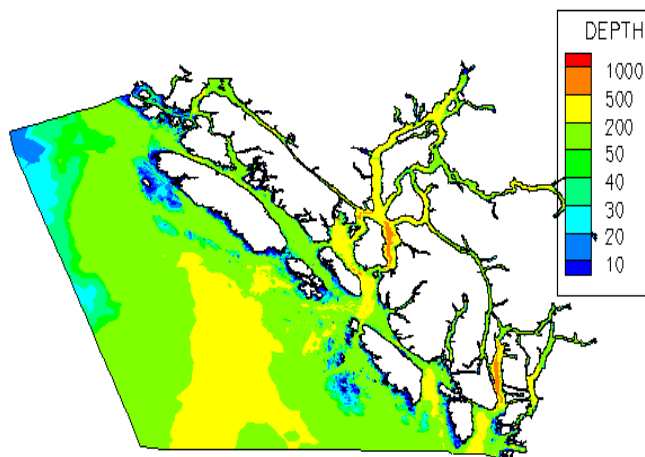
- Corrupt CHS fieldsheet files with regions of missing data that could not be identified until many days of manipulation were invested.
- Erroneous elevations of digital contours (e.g., some 20 fathom contours digitizes as 20 m)
- Apparent mixture of horizontal datums within a single dataset (NDI Environmental Dataset).

Eventually many of the relevant CHS nautical charts (CHS 3724, 3742, and 3743) had to be digitized by hand to provide a model grid that could be used with confidence. The above issues resulted in this portion of the work requiring two or three times the anticipated level of effort.

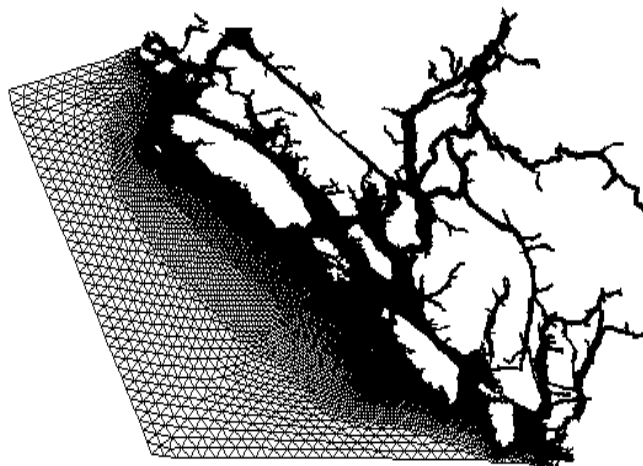
Figure 6 shows the computational grid network for the Douglas domain consisting of 158,328 nodes which is more than two orders of magnitude more detailed than a typical NOAA domain. Figure 5 shows the modelled variation of water depth across the domain.



**Figure 5: Douglas Domain - Water Depth (m)**



**Figure 6: Douglas Domain - Grid Network**





## 2.3 HYDRODYNAMIC MODEL SELECTION

The model grids described above were used in a series of numerical finite element hydrodynamic models to compute currents throughout the model domains. Triton made use of the finite element models developed by Dr. Roy Walters (formerly US Geological Survey and the New Zealand National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research) including two harmonic models (Tide2D, Tide3D) and two time-stepping models (RiCOM2D and RiCOM3D). These models have been used by the Institute of Ocean Sciences (DFO Sidney, B.C.), are well-respected within the scientific community and have proven to produce accurate estimates of hydrodynamic conditions as long as they are applied correctly and in the appropriate circumstances.

The relative benefits of the various models considered are summarized in Table 1.

**Table 1: Model Comparison**

Criterion	Harmonic Model (Tide2D, Tide3D)	Time-stepping Model (RiCOM2D, RiCOM3D)
Physics - Advection	Simplified treatment of advection	included
Physics – Density Effects	Included	Not included (in available version)
Modelling Consultant Involvement	Required for generation of initial harmonic database; not required to generate scenarios	Required for every scenario considered.
Ease of File Transfer	Files generated locally from database – no need to transfer	File size can reach 1GB; cannot be transferred by email and very difficult to transfer between team members - even by FTP

Triton's recommendation, which was accepted by Living Oceans, was that the modelling be done with Tide3D. Tide3D is a three-dimensional frequency domain solution to the non-linear, shallow water equations for sea level and velocity using a finite element discretisation in space and a harmonic expansion in time (Walters, 1987). Because the governing equations are elliptic, there are no stability criteria such as associated with hyperbolic time-stepping methods.

The shallow water equations can be written as:

Continuity

$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (H + \eta) \bar{U} = 0$$

Momentum

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + (u \cdot \nabla)u + f \times u + g \nabla \eta - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( N \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) = - \frac{g}{\rho_0} \int_z^0 \nabla \rho dz$$

where





$$N \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \Psi \quad (z = 0)$$

$$N \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \tau_l u \quad (z = -H)$$

The equations are approximated using standard Galerkin techniques. The spatial domain is discretised by defining a set of 2-dimensional triangular elements in the horizontal plane and sigma coordinates in the vertical. A standard Lagrangian basis of polynomial degree  $p$  is defined on the master element and this basis is used to interpolate variable quantities within each element.

The numerical solution applies harmonic decomposition of the governing shallow water equations and solves the equations in the frequency domain rather than using time-stepping procedures. This technique is exceptionally computationally efficient and is particularly suited to modeling tidal motions where the number of frequencies is small in number or for modeling steady state forcing mechanisms such as quasi-stationary wind/pressure systems or river flow.

Tide3D has two major limitations:

- Drying flats can not be modeled (no drying elements)
- Non-steady or non-harmonic forcing conditions cannot be modeled

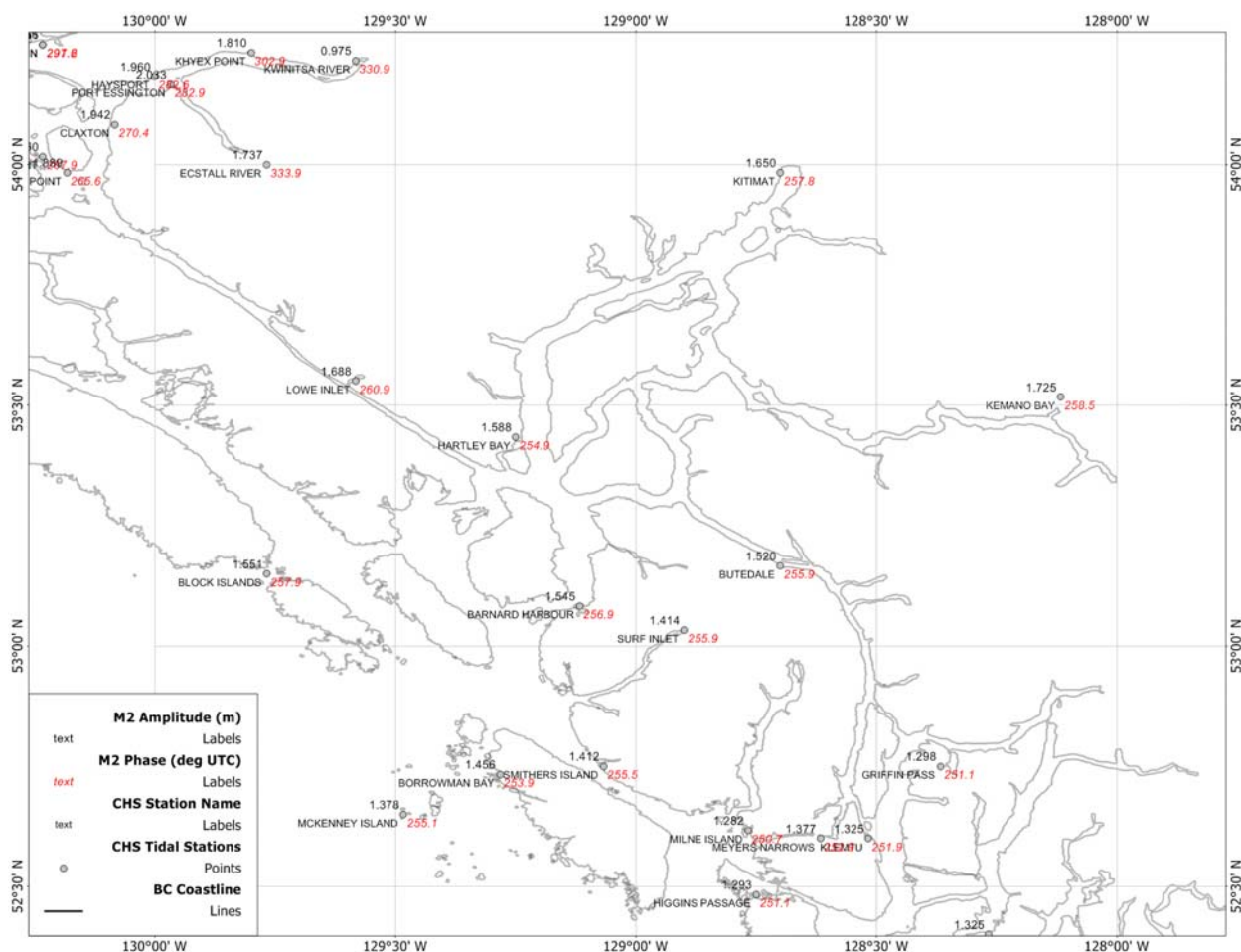
Neither limitation is significant in the present application given the scale of the area modeled.

## 2.4 HYDRAULIC MODELLING

The harmonic tidal model was calibrated on the basis of available CHS tidal height data in the study region. Figure 7 and Figure 8 are plots of the variation of M2 (typical semi-diurnal) and K1 (typical diurnal) in the vicinity of Douglas Channel. The annotations indicate the CHS station name, the amplitude of the constituent in metres (black text), and the tidal phase relative to Greenwich (red text).

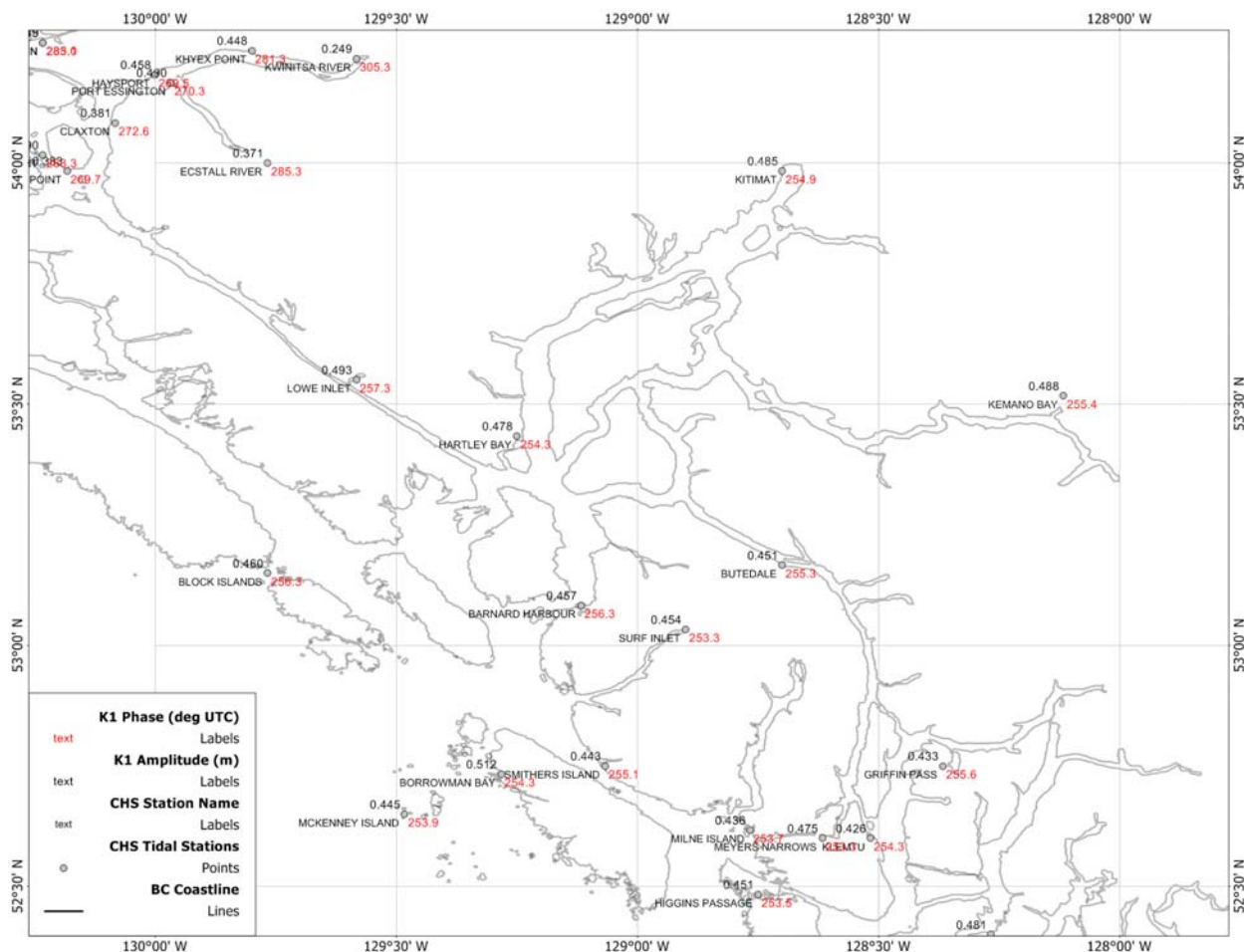


**Figure 7: Measured CHS Variation of M2**





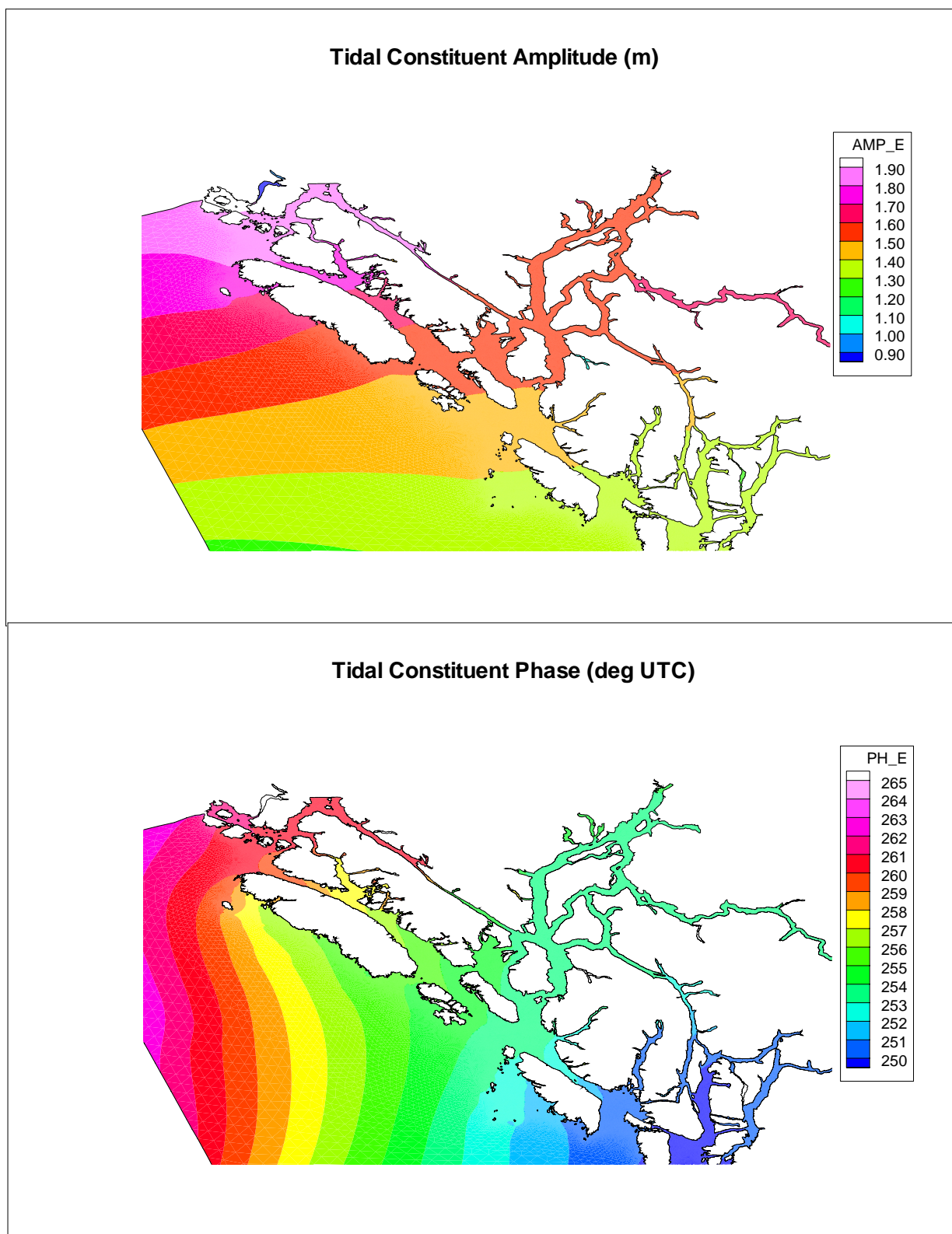
**Figure 8: Measured CHS Variation of K1**



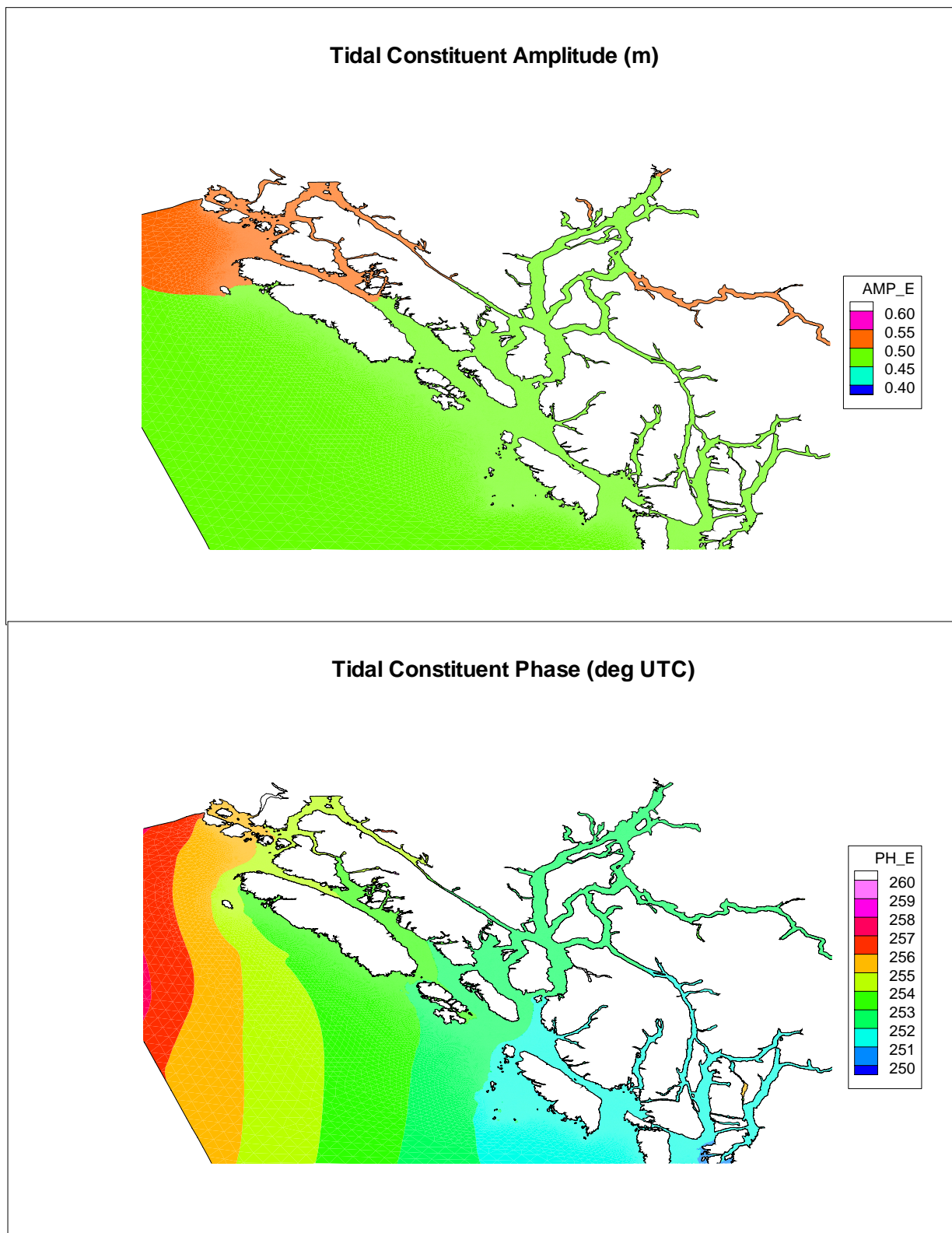
Note that successful calibration of the model in this area implies good calibration in the majority of the exposed regions of the Douglas model and the vast majority of the Hecate domain, since the two domains are driven in series only from the western (open North Pacific) boundary of the Hecate domain.

Seasonal effects (January and July) were included by applying a monthly-averaged wind field, computing tidal residuals based on the eight tidal constituents, and including the effects of measured water density variations where available. Water density fields across the Hecate domain were computed from temperature and salinity data provided by Dr. Michael Foreman of the Institute of Ocean Sciences. Unfortunately, there was insufficient density data available in Douglas Channel to include these effects in the Douglas domain.

**Figure 9: Modelled Variation of Tidal Constituent - M2**



**Figure 10: Modelled Variation of Tidal Constituent - K1**





A comparison of Figure 7 with Figure 9 (M2) and Figure 8 with Figure 10 (K1) indicates that a good calibration, in terms of tidal height, had been achieved. Ideally, the model would then be verified against long-term current measurements at important locations. A search was undertaken for existing current data in the area of interest. This search yielded a series of oceanographic reports by Debrocky Seatech done 30 years ago (Webster, 1978) which included a number of oceanographic datasets and discussions that were useful but not sufficient for verification. As an alternative, a less rigorous but indicative verification was made against maximum tidal currents indicated on the CHS charts.

## 2.5 DEVELOPMENT OF GNOMEUTIL

A key aspect of the project was the development of a utility to generate a database of GNOME-compatible (time-stepping) hydrodynamic files covering the area of interest from the Tide3D harmonic database. The utility was developed using Microsoft .NET languages and was named GNOMEUtil. The utility runs on Windows-based computers with the Microsoft .NET framework 1.1 installed, or on Linux, Solaris, Mac OS X, Windows, and Unix machines with Mono framework 1.2 installed.

Below are a number of screenshots demonstrating the use of the utility. When the utility is launched, the user is prompted to browse to the folder containing the Tide3D database. Figure 11 is the first tab of the input dialog which solicits the name of the GNOME time-varying current file (\*.cur), an overall scale factor (usually 1.0), along- and cross-axis uncertainty (NOAA recommends 50% and 25% respectively, minimum uncertainty (not presently used in GNOME), and any user specified comments.

Figure 11: GNOMEUtil - GNOME Tab

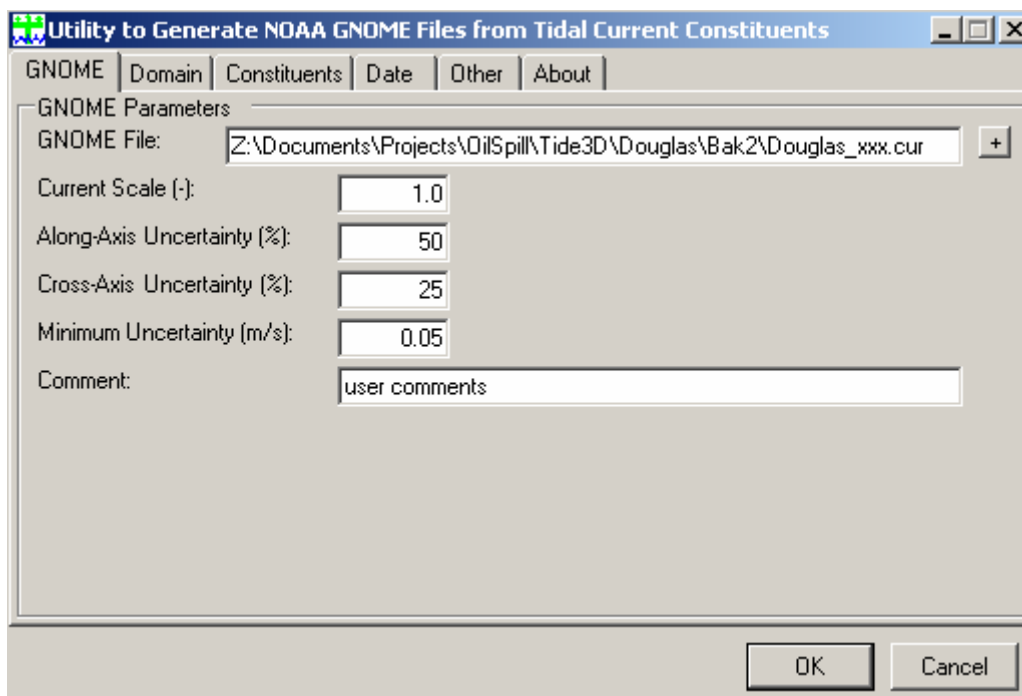


Figure 12 shows the second tab of the input dialog which solicits the name of the nodal neighbours file (\*.ngh), the triangular element topology file (\*.ele), and the option to read an existing GNOME currents file (\*.cur) which greatly improves the speed with which the output currents file is read by GNOME.





**Figure 12: GNOMEUtil - Domain Tab**

Utility to Generate NOAA GNOME Files from Tidal Current Constituents

GNOME Domain Constituents Date Other About

Domain

NGH File: Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Tide3D\Douglas\Bak2\Douglas.ngh +

ELE File: Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Tide3D\Douglas\Bak2\Douglas.rtr +

☒ Reuse Existing Topology

CUR File: Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Tide3D\Douglas\Bak2\DouglaswithTop.cur +

OK Cancel

Figure 13 shows the third tab of the input dialog which solicits up to ten Tide3D harmonic constituent model output files (\*.mop) such as M2 (twice-a-day effect of the moon), S2 (twice-a-day effect of the sun) and Z0 (tidal residual, seasonally constant component).

**Figure 13: GNOMEUtil - Constituents Tab**

Utility to Generate NOAA GNOME Files from Tidal Current Constituents

GNOME Domain Constituents Date Other About

Tidal Harmonics

K1	Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Tide3D\Douglas\Bak2\K1.mop	+
K2	Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Tide3D\Douglas\Bak2\K2.mop	+
M2	Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Tide3D\Douglas\Bak2\M2.mop	+
N2	Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Tide3D\Douglas\Bak2\N2.mop	+
O1	Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Tide3D\Douglas\Bak2\O1.mop	+
P1	Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Tide3D\Douglas\Bak2\P1.mop	+
Q1	Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Tide3D\Douglas\Bak2\Q1.mop	+
S2	Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Tide3D\Douglas\Bak2\S2.mop	+
Z0	Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Tide3D\Douglas\Bak2\ResidualsJan.mop	+
.		+

OK Cancel



Figure 14 allows the user to specify the starting Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), desired duration of the simulation in hours, and the time interval between surface current velocity fields<sup>6</sup>.

**Figure 14: GNOMEUtil - Date Tab**

Utility to Generate NOAA GNOME Files from Tidal Current Constituents

GNOME | Domain | Constituents | **Date** | Other | About

Simulation Interval

UTC Start Date:

July, 2007

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4

Today: 2007-07-11

UTC Start Time (hh:mm:ss): 0:0:0

Duration (hours): 72

Timestep (hh:mm:ss): 1:0:0

OK Cancel

Figure 15 is the final tab of the dialog box requesting the user to specify whether the harmonic database files (\*.mop) are from a Tide2D or Tide3D simulation, and the typical latitude of the domain for tidal prediction.

<sup>6</sup> Typically one hour; GNOME interpolates linearly to the specified timestep of the spill simulation (typically 15 minutes).



**Figure 15: GNOMEUtil - Other Tab**

This development of GNOMEUtil meant that it was now possible to generate a large number of hydrodynamic files from the hydrodynamic models results which could represent typical tidal and non-tidal currents at each vertex of the Hecate and Douglas domain grids.

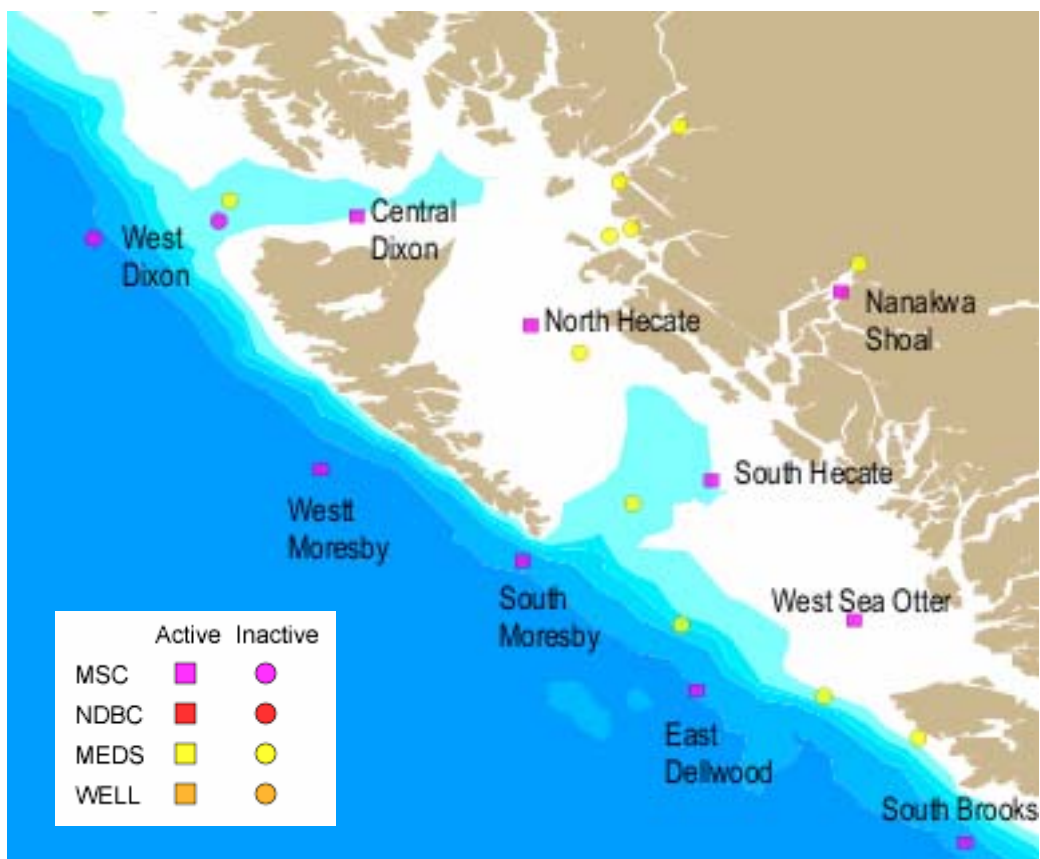
## 2.6 WIND FIELDS

GNOME provides the ability to model a time-varying spatially-uniform wind as a universal spill mover. Available wind data from the Marine Environmental Data Service stations identified in Table 2 and plotted in Figure 16 were compiled and formatted for use in GNOME. These stations are marine buoys which measure true overwater winds. Therefore, no modifications of the raw wind measurements were required prior to reformatting into a GNOME-compatible format.

**Table 2: MEDS Wind Stations**

Station	Location	Latitude (deg N)	Longitude (deg W)
1	West Dixon Entrance (C46205)	54.30	133.40
2	Central Dixon Entrance (C46145)	54.38	132.43
3	North Hecate Strait (C46183)	53.57	131.14
4	West Moresby (C46208)	52.50	132.70
5	South Moresby (C46147)	51.82	131.20
6	East Dellwood (C46207)	50.86	129.91
7	South Brooks (C46132)	49.73	127.92
8	Nanakwa Shoal (C46181)	53.82	128.84
9	South Hecate Strait (C46185)	52.42	129.80

**Figure 16: Wind Stations**

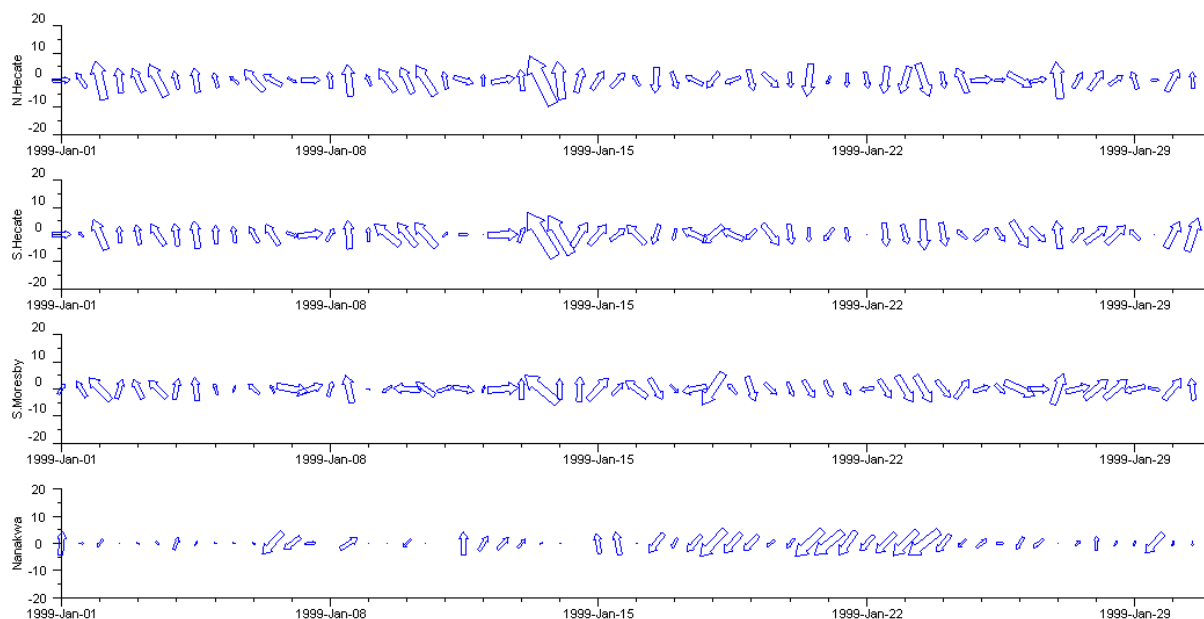


Bivariate histograms of wind speed versus direction are included in Appendix A and B.

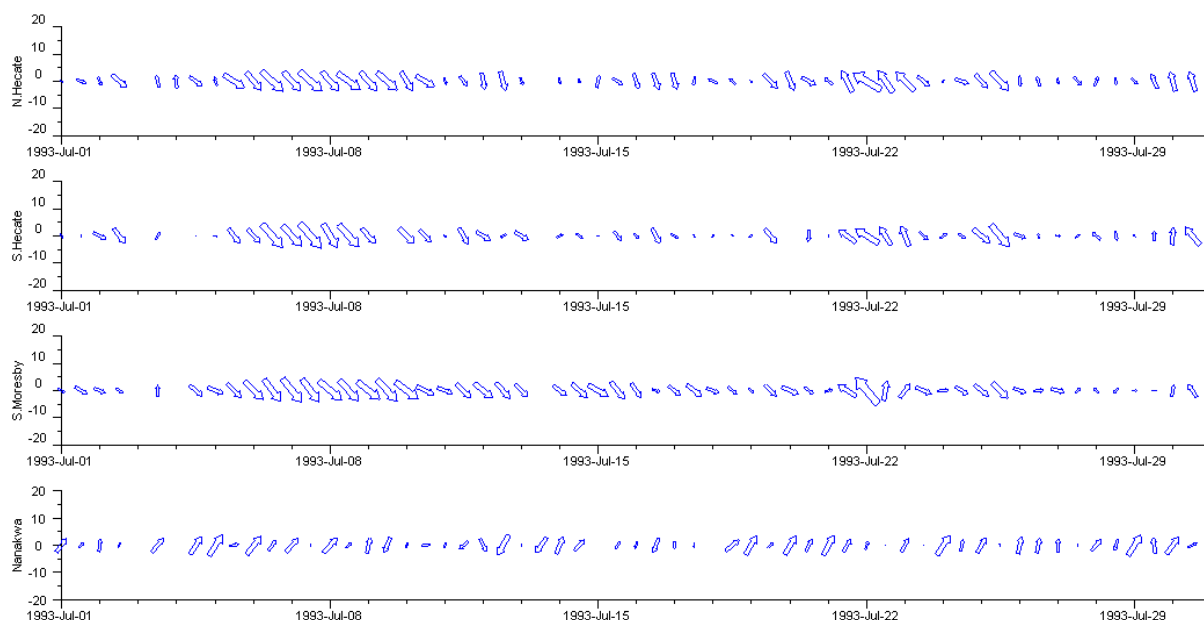
Several questions arose over the course of the project concerning the most appropriate wind station to use in a specific spill simulation. Fortunately, the spatial variation of wind in Hecate Strait is modest (see Figure 17 and Figure 18).



**Figure 17: Sample Spatial Variation of Wind - January**



**Figure 18: Sample Spatial Variation of Wind - July**



Monthly average (January and July) wind fields were computed from the available buoy data which were used in the hydraulic modelling.

## 2.7 GNOME MODELLING

As noted previously, the actual GNOME spill modelling was undertaken by Living Oceans personnel. Appendix C contains a summary of the final scenarios as modelled. The results of these simulations are



presented on Living Oceans' website ([www.livingoceans.org](http://www.livingoceans.org)). It is beyond the scope of this report to describe the details of these simulations.

### **3.0 REFERENCES**

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## **Appendix A – Wind Speed/Wind Direction Histograms - January**

COASTAL ENGINEERING ANALYSIS PACKAGE  
 CEADData - Bivariate Histogram

Project Number: 07-101  
 Client: Living Oceans Society  
 Description: North Coast Oil Spill Modelling  
 Analyst: M.R. Larson  
 Analysis Date: 2007-05-22 09:00:16

INPUT PARAMETERS  
 Row Variable

File (-): Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Wind\QCWind.h5  
 Group (-): /Variables/Node\_1988  
 Dataset (-): /Variables/Node\_1988/U  
 (i,j,k): (1,1,1)  
 Station: West Dixon Entrance

Column Variable

File (-): Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Wind\QCWind.h5  
 Group (-): /Variables/Node\_1988  
 Dataset (-): /Variables/Node\_1988/UDir  
 (i,j,k): (1,1,1)  
 Station: West Dixon Entrance

Time Screening

Start Time (YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS): 1988-01-01 00:00:00  
 Stop Time (YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS): 2007-12-31 23:00:00  
 Season of Interest (MM DD MM DD): 1 1 1 31  
 Hours of Interest: All

Parameter Screening

Parameter Screening: None (All Valid Records)

OUTPUT PARAMETERS

Potential Number of Observations in Specified Time Interval (-): 14880  
 Actual Number of Valid Observations in Specified Time Interval (-): 12456

/Variables/Node_1988/UDir (from deg T)									
Total	337.5	22.5	67.5	112.5	157.5	202.5	247.5	292.5	337.5
	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	
/Variables/Node_1988/U (m/s)	Total Observations (Count)								
Calm	1128								
0.00									
	549	127	66	72	53	56	51	64	60
2.50									
	1760	253	164	216	224	295	249	187	172
5.00									
	2882	398	306	396	360	432	428	311	251
7.50									
	2765	378	86	409	441	526	368	283	274
10.00									
	1848	115	26	257	465	493	172	191	129
12.50									
	1018	38	14	158	399	251	61	71	26
15.00									
	380	37	7	52	191	60	16	13	4
17.50									
	108	4	2	10	78	11	0	3	0
20.00									
	18	0	0	2	16	0	0	0	0
22.50									
Total	12456	1350	671	1572	2227	2124	1345	1123	916

COASTAL ENGINEERING ANALYSIS PACKAGE  
 CEADData - Bivariate Histogram

Project Number: 07-101  
 Client: Living Oceans Society  
 Description: North Coast Oil Spill Modelling  
 Analyst: M.R. Larson  
 Analysis Date: 2007-05-22 09:00:58

INPUT PARAMETERS  
 Row Variable

File (-): Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Wind\QCWind.h5  
 Group (-): /Variables/Node\_1988  
 Dataset (-): /Variables/Node\_1988/U  
 (i,j,k): (2,1,1)  
 Station: Central Dixon Entrance

Column Variable

File (-): Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Wind\QCWind.h5  
 Group (-): /Variables/Node\_1988  
 Dataset (-): /Variables/Node\_1988/UDir  
 (i,j,k): (2,1,1)  
 Station: Central Dixon Entrance

Time Screening

Start Time (YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS): 1988-01-01 00:00:00  
 Stop Time (YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS): 2007-12-31 23:00:00  
 Season of Interest (MM DD MM DD): 1 1 1 31  
 Hours of Interest: All

Parameter Screening

Parameter Screening: None (All Valid Records)

OUTPUT PARAMETERS

Potential Number of Observations in Specified Time Interval (-): 14880  
 Actual Number of Valid Observations in Specified Time Interval (-): 10458

/Variables/Node_1988/UDir (from deg T)									
Total	337.5	22.5	67.5	112.5	157.5	202.5	247.5	292.5	337.5
	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	
/Variables/Node_1988/U (m/s)	Total Observations (Count)								
Calm	1301								
0.00									
684	138	114	122	98	60	32	55	65	
2.50									
1707	286	191	258	307	283	129	117	136	
5.00									
2294	233	190	378	580	381	182	212	138	
7.50									
2175	94	206	472	684	280	136	190	113	
10.00									
1317	47	131	318	477	114	66	115	49	
12.50									
714	9	66	233	324	24	18	30	10	
15.00									
218	2	33	53	112	2	0	12	4	
17.50									
46	0	2	5	37	2	0	0	0	
20.00									
2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
22.50									
Total	10458	809	933	1839	2621	1146	563	731	515

Project Number: 07-101  
Client: Living Oceans Society  
Description: North Coast Oil Spill Modelling  
Analyst: M.R. Larson  
Analysis Date: 2007-05-22 08:59:07

```
File (-): Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Wind\QCWind.h5
Group (-): /Variables/Node_1988
Dataset (-): /Variables/Node_1988/U
(i,j,k): (3,1,1)
Station: North Hecate Strait
```

```

File (-): Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Wind\QCWind.h5
Group (-): /Variables/Node_1988
Dataset (-): /Variables/Node_1988/UDir
          (i,j,k): (3,1,1)
          Station: North Hecate Strait

```

```

Start Time (YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS): 1988-01-01 00:00:00
Stop Time (YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS): 2007-12-31 23:00:00
Season of Interest (MM DD MM DD): 1 1 1 31
Hours of Interest: All

```

Parameter Screening: None (All Valid Records)

Potential Number of Observations in Specified Time Interval (-):	14880
Actual Number of Valid Observations in Specified Time Interval (-):	10542

										/Variables/Node_1988/UDir (from deg T)
Total	337.5	22.5	67.5	112.5	157.5	202.5	247.5	292.5	337.5	
		N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	
/Variables/Node_1988/U (m/s)						Total Observations (Count)				

Calm	1274								
0.00									
2.50	817	162	93	130	191	108	47	29	57
5.00	1429	323	201	237	187	146	118	101	116
7.50	2042	504	122	237	325	258	269	162	165
10.00	2044	379	60	215	499	414	199	116	162
12.50	1415	139	17	157	589	346	46	48	73
15.00	819	34	15	60	500	174	8	16	12
17.50	392	14	9	11	306	39	1	7	5
20.00	182	0	1	6	150	18	1	4	2
22.50	29	3	3	1	18	1	1	0	2
25.00	11	4	2	2	3	0	0	0	0

	11	2	1	4	2	0	0	1	1
27.50	7	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	0
30.00	7	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
32.50	12	3	0	0	1	1	1	4	2
35.00	7	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
37.50	11	3	0	0	3	0	2	1	2
40.00	11	0	0	4	1	0	1	2	3
42.50	7	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
45.00	6	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	1
47.50	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
50.00	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2
999.00									
Total	10542	1579	528	1071	2779	1507	697	493	614





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Total	10000	813	357	990	2342	1639	1074	1109	920
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Project Number: 07-101  
Client: Living Oceans Society  
Description: North Coast Oil Spill Modelling  
Analyst: M.R. Larson  
Analysis Date: 2007-05-22 09:02:27

```
File (-): Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Wind\QCWind.h5
Group (-): /Variables/Node_1988
Dataset (-): /Variables/Node_1988/U
(i,j,k): (5,1,1)
Station: South Moresby
```

```

File (-): Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Wind\QCWind.h5
Group (-): /Variables/Node_1988
Dataset (-): /Variables/Node_1988/UDir
(i,j,k): (5,1,1)
Station: South Moeresby

```

```
Start Time (YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS): 1988-01-01 00:00:00
Stop Time (YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS): 2007-12-31 23:00:00
Season of Interest (MM DD MM DD): 1 1 1 31
Hours of Interest: All
```

Parameter Screening: None (All Valid Records)

Potential Number of Observations in Specified Time Interval (-):	14880
Actual Number of Valid Observations in Specified Time Interval (-):	6354

										/Variables/Node_1988/UDir (from deg T)
Total	337.5	22.5	67.5	112.5	157.5	202.5	247.5	292.5	337.5	
		N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	
/Variables/Node_1988/U (m/s)						Total Observations (Count)				

Calm	1882								
0.00									
2.50	205	26	26	22	38	23	27	24	19
5.00	638	98	74	48	79	96	102	67	74
7.50	1065	128	114	103	187	171	128	133	101
10.00	1064	77	109	111	160	246	134	110	117
12.50	814	23	66	85	240	157	101	68	74
15.00	372	3	23	49	145	58	36	31	27
17.50	203	6	2	19	113	38	13	11	1
20.00	54	5	4	3	33	5	2	1	1
22.50	17	1	0	2	9	1	2	1	1
25.00	10	0	0	2	3	3	0	2	0

	7	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	0
27.50	5	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
30.00	6	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0
32.50	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
35.00	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
37.50	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
40.00	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
42.50	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
45.00	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
47.50									
Total	6354	368	420	456	1017	802	545	448	416

25.00

---

Total	11086	908	647	482	1956	1927	1178	868	694
-------	-------	-----	-----	-----	------	------	------	-----	-----

25.00

	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
27.50									
Total	7372	582	207	562	2387	1079	639	612	891

COASTAL ENGINEERING ANALYSIS PACKAGE  
 CEADData - Bivariate Histogram

Project Number: 07-101  
 Client: Living Oceans Society  
 Description: North Coast Oil Spill Modelling  
 Analyst: M.R. Larson  
 Analysis Date: 2007-07-12 14:13:26

INPUT PARAMETERS  
 Row Variable

File (-): Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Wind\QCWind.h5  
 Group (-): /Variables/Node\_1988  
 Dataset (-): /Variables/Node\_1988/U  
 (i,j,k): (8,1,1)  
 Station: Nanakwa Shoal

Column Variable

File (-): Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Wind\QCWind.h5  
 Group (-): /Variables/Node\_1988  
 Dataset (-): /Variables/Node\_1988/UDir  
 (i,j,k): (8,1,1)  
 Station: Nanakwa Shoal

Time Screening

Start Time (YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS): 1988-01-01 00:00:00  
 Stop Time (YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS): 2007-12-31 23:00:00  
 Season of Interest (MM DD MM DD): 1 1 1 31  
 Hours of Interest: All

Parameter Screening

Parameter Screening: None (All Valid Records)

OUTPUT PARAMETERS

Potential Number of Observations in Specified Time Interval (-): 14880  
 Actual Number of Valid Observations in Specified Time Interval (-): 10824

/Variables/Node_1988/UDir (from deg T)									
Total	337.5	22.5	67.5	112.5	157.5	202.5	247.5	292.5	337.5
/Variables/Node_1988/U (m/s)	Total Observations (Count)								
Calm	680								
0.00									
	2404	503	446	71	48	100	261	574	401
2.50	1869	245	759	27	25	204	327	166	116
5.00	1811	205	888	16	6	304	360	20	12
7.50	1762	246	1159	13	4	169	165	4	2
10.00	1408	225	1081	5	3	33	59	2	0
12.50	765	58	689	0	0	2	15	0	1
15.00	124	4	119	0	0	0	1	0	0
17.50	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.00									
Total	10824	1486	5142	132	86	812	1188	766	532





## **Appendix B – Wind Speed/Wind Direction Histograms – July**

COASTAL ENGINEERING ANALYSIS PACKAGE  
CEAData - Bivariate Histogram

Project Number: 07-101  
Client: Living Oceans Society  
Description: North Coast Oil Spill Modelling  
Analyst: M.R. Larson  
Analysis Date: 2007-05-22 09:31:14

INPUT PARAMETERS  
Row Variable

File (-): Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Wind\QCWind.h5  
Group (-): /Variables/Node\_1988  
Dataset (-): /Variables/Node\_1988/U  
(i,j,k): (1,1,1)  
Station: West Dixon Entrance

Column Variable

File (-): Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Wind\QCWind.h5  
Group (-): /Variables/Node\_1988  
Dataset (-): /Variables/Node\_1988/UDir  
(i,j,k): (1,1,1)  
Station: West Dixon Entrance

Time Screening

Start Time (YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS): 1988-01-01 00:00:00  
Stop Time (YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS): 2007-12-31 23:00:00  
Season of Interest (MM DD MM DD): 7 1 7 31  
Hours of Interest: All

Parameter Screening

Parameter Screening: None (All Valid Records)

OUTPUT PARAMETERS

Potential Number of Observations in Specified Time Interval (-): 14880  
Actual Number of Valid Observations in Specified Time Interval (-): 11874

/Variables/Node_1988/UDir (from deg T)									
Total	337.5	22.5	67.5	112.5	157.5	202.5	247.5	292.5	337.5
	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	
/Variables/Node_1988/U (m/s)	Total Observations (Count)								
Calm	809								
0.00									
1086	95	68	123	115	142	215	180	148	
2.50	3791	245	125	182	327	606	710	920	676
5.00	4015	125	54	104	389	698	509	941	1195
7.50	1716	34	23	51	265	287	68	121	867
10.00	413	7	11	24	101	61	19	13	177
12.50	41	0	0	8	12	4	0	0	17
15.00	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
17.50									
Total	11874	506	281	493	1209	1799	1522	2175	3080

COASTAL ENGINEERING ANALYSIS PACKAGE  
CEAData - Bivariate Histogram

Project Number: 07-101  
Client: Living Oceans Society  
Description: North Coast Oil Spill Modelling  
Analyst: M.R. Larson  
Analysis Date: 2007-05-22 09:32:50

INPUT PARAMETERS  
Row Variable

File (-): Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Wind\QCWind.h5  
Group (-): /Variables/Node\_1988  
Dataset (-): /Variables/Node\_1988/U  
(i,j,k): (2,1,1)  
Station: Central Dixon Entrance

Column Variable

File (-): Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Wind\QCWind.h5  
Group (-): /Variables/Node\_1988  
Dataset (-): /Variables/Node\_1988/UDir  
(i,j,k): (2,1,1)  
Station: Central Dixon Entrance

Time Screening

Start Time (YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS): 1988-01-01 00:00:00  
Stop Time (YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS): 2007-12-31 23:00:00  
Season of Interest (MM DD MM DD): 7 1 7 31  
Hours of Interest: All

Parameter Screening

Parameter Screening: None (All Valid Records)

OUTPUT PARAMETERS

Potential Number of Observations in Specified Time Interval (-): 14880  
Actual Number of Valid Observations in Specified Time Interval (-): 11185

/Variables/Node_1988/UDir (from deg T)									
Total	337.5	22.5	67.5	112.5	157.5	202.5	247.5	292.5	337.5
	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	
/Variables/Node_1988/U (m/s)	Total Observations (Count)								
Calm	146								
0.00									
1431	149	135	189	207	170	185	233	163	
2.50	3349	83	134	451	577	282	412	1090	320
5.00	3408	9	31	360	515	77	194	1795	427
7.50	1980	11	26	121	317	16	23	990	476
10.00	670	14	13	37	60	18	17	276	235
12.50	156	17	6	12	11	14	11	45	40
15.00	34	2	5	3	7	4	1	7	5
17.50	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3
20.00	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
22.50									
Total	11185	286	350	1173	1694	581	845	4440	1670

COASTAL ENGINEERING ANALYSIS PACKAGE  
 CEADData - Bivariate Histogram

Project Number: 07-101  
 Client: Living Oceans Society  
 Description: North Coast Oil Spill Modelling  
 Analyst: M.R. Larson  
 Analysis Date: 2007-05-22 09:33:41

INPUT PARAMETERS  
 Row Variable

File (-): Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Wind\QCWind.h5  
 Group (-): /Variables/Node\_1988  
 Dataset (-): /Variables/Node\_1988/U  
 (i,j,k): (3,1,1)  
 Station: North Hecate Strait

Column Variable

File (-): Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Wind\QCWind.h5  
 Group (-): /Variables/Node\_1988  
 Dataset (-): /Variables/Node\_1988/UDir  
 (i,j,k): (3,1,1)  
 Station: North Hecate Strait

Time Screening

Start Time (YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS): 1988-01-01 00:00:00  
 Stop Time (YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS): 2007-12-31 23:00:00  
 Season of Interest (MM DD MM DD): 7 1 7 31  
 Hours of Interest: All

Parameter Screening

Parameter Screening: None (All Valid Records)

OUTPUT PARAMETERS

Potential Number of Observations in Specified Time Interval (-): 14880  
 Actual Number of Valid Observations in Specified Time Interval (-): 10285

/Variables/Node_1988/UDir (from deg T)									
Total	337.5	22.5	67.5	112.5	157.5	202.5	247.5	292.5	337.5
	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	
/Variables/Node_1988/U (m/s)	Total Observations (Count)								
Calm	708								
0.00									
1579	229	175	178	239	244	174	155	185	
2.50	2783	533	134	121	574	498	184	192	547
5.00	2549	427	15	42	904	283	27	78	773
7.50	1787	63	2	36	568	130	2	22	964
10.00	744	2	1	18	369	29	0	12	313
12.50	117	0	0	5	101	3	0	1	7
15.00	16	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0
17.50	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
20.00									
Total	10285	1254	327	400	2773	1187	387	460	2789

COASTAL ENGINEERING ANALYSIS PACKAGE  
 CEADData - Bivariate Histogram

Project Number: 07-101  
 Client: Living Oceans Society  
 Description: North Coast Oil Spill Modelling  
 Analyst: M.R. Larson  
 Analysis Date: 2007-05-22 09:34:29

INPUT PARAMETERS

Row Variable

File (-): Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Wind\QCWind.h5  
 Group (-): /Variables/Node\_1988  
 Dataset (-): /Variables/Node\_1988/U  
 (i,j,k): (4,1,1)  
 Station: West Moresby

Column Variable

File (-): Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Wind\QCWind.h5  
 Group (-): /Variables/Node\_1988  
 Dataset (-): /Variables/Node\_1988/UDir  
 (i,j,k): (4,1,1)  
 Station: West Moresby

Time Screening

Start Time (YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS): 1988-01-01 00:00:00  
 Stop Time (YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS): 2007-12-31 23:00:00  
 Season of Interest (MM DD MM DD): 7 1 7 31  
 Hours of Interest: All

Parameter Screening

Parameter Screening: None (All Valid Records)

OUTPUT PARAMETERS

Potential Number of Observations in Specified Time Interval (-): 14880  
 Actual Number of Valid Observations in Specified Time Interval (-): 11317

/Variables/Node_1988/UDir (from deg T)									
Total	337.5	22.5	67.5	112.5	157.5	202.5	247.5	292.5	337.5
	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	
/Variables/Node_1988/U (m/s)	Total Observations (Count)								
Calm	325								
0.00									
1000		65	48	70	127	166	172	209	143
2.50	3474	102	34	60	305	566	651	930	826
5.00	3631	75	13	40	371	445	372	632	1683
7.50	1940	42	5	40	278	162	114	103	1196
10.00	762	31	2	32	92	38	11	5	551
12.50	177	6	0	11	11	3	0	0	146
15.00	8	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0
17.50									
Total	11317	321	102	260	1184	1381	1320	1879	4545

COASTAL ENGINEERING ANALYSIS PACKAGE  
 CEADData - Bivariate Histogram

Project Number: 07-101  
 Client: Living Oceans Society  
 Description: North Coast Oil Spill Modelling  
 Analyst: M.R. Larson  
 Analysis Date: 2007-05-22 09:35:14

INPUT PARAMETERS  
 Row Variable

File (-): Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Wind\QCWind.h5  
 Group (-): /Variables/Node\_1988  
 Dataset (-): /Variables/Node\_1988/U  
 (i,j,k): (5,1,1)  
 Station: South Moresby

Column Variable

File (-): Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Wind\QCWind.h5  
 Group (-): /Variables/Node\_1988  
 Dataset (-): /Variables/Node\_1988/UDir  
 (i,j,k): (5,1,1)  
 Station: South Moresby

Time Screening

Start Time (YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS): 1988-01-01 00:00:00  
 Stop Time (YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS): 2007-12-31 23:00:00  
 Season of Interest (MM DD MM DD): 7 1 7 31  
 Hours of Interest: All

Parameter Screening

Parameter Screening: None (All Valid Records)

OUTPUT PARAMETERS

Potential Number of Observations in Specified Time Interval (-): 14880  
 Actual Number of Valid Observations in Specified Time Interval (-): 7008

/Variables/Node_1988/UDir (from deg T)									
Total	337.5	22.5	67.5	112.5	157.5	202.5	247.5	292.5	337.5
	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	
/Variables/Node_1988/U (m/s)	Total Observations (Count)								
Calm	318								
0.00	843	31	38	62	104	200	173	150	85
2.50	2171	25	25	85	203	334	408	647	444
5.00	2223	16	9	27	124	154	178	540	1175
7.50	1119	7	9	12	65	75	44	73	834
10.00	314	0	2	4	23	16	12	9	248
12.50	17	0	2	1	7	2	0	0	5
15.00	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
17.50									
Total	7008	79	85	191	529	781	815	1419	2791

COASTAL ENGINEERING ANALYSIS PACKAGE  
 CEADData - Bivariate Histogram

Project Number: 07-101  
 Client: Living Oceans Society  
 Description: North Coast Oil Spill Modelling  
 Analyst: M.R. Larson  
 Analysis Date: 2007-05-22 09:36:17

INPUT PARAMETERS  
 Row Variable

File (-): Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Wind\QCWind.h5  
 Group (-): /Variables/Node\_1988  
 Dataset (-): /Variables/Node\_1988/U  
 (i,j,k): (6,1,1)  
 Station: East Dellwood

Column Variable

File (-): Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Wind\QCWind.h5  
 Group (-): /Variables/Node\_1988  
 Dataset (-): /Variables/Node\_1988/UDir  
 (i,j,k): (6,1,1)  
 Station: East Dellwood

Time Screening

Start Time (YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS): 1988-01-01 00:00:00  
 Stop Time (YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS): 2007-12-31 23:00:00  
 Season of Interest (MM DD MM DD): 7 1 7 31  
 Hours of Interest: All

Parameter Screening

Parameter Screening: None (All Valid Records)

OUTPUT PARAMETERS

Potential Number of Observations in Specified Time Interval (-): 14880  
 Actual Number of Valid Observations in Specified Time Interval (-): 9826

/Variables/Node_1988/UDir (from deg T)										
Total	337.5	22.5	67.5	112.5	157.5	202.5	247.5	292.5	337.5	
	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW		
/Variables/Node_1988/U (m/s)	Total Observations (Count)									
Calm	784									
0.00										
	747	68	31	38	59	120	156	152	123	
2.50	2543	117	37	33	114	300	528	719	695	
5.00	3135	150	27	21	132	348	338	490	1629	
7.50	2170	151	10	5	90	200	75	68	1571	
10.00	409	35	2	1	57	56	5	4	249	
12.50	30	1	0	3	18	4	1	0	3	
15.00	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	
17.50	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
20.00										
Total	9826	522	107	101	478	1028	1103	1433	4270	

COASTAL ENGINEERING ANALYSIS PACKAGE  
 CEADData - Bivariate Histogram

Project Number: 07-101  
 Client: Living Oceans Society  
 Description: North Coast Oil Spill Modelling  
 Analyst: M.R. Larson  
 Analysis Date: 2007-05-22 09:36:58

INPUT PARAMETERS  
 Row Variable

File (-): Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Wind\QCWind.h5  
 Group (-): /Variables/Node\_1988  
 Dataset (-): /Variables/Node\_1988/U  
 (i,j,k): (7,1,1)  
 Station: South Brooks

Column Variable

File (-): Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Wind\QCWind.h5  
 Group (-): /Variables/Node\_1988  
 Dataset (-): /Variables/Node\_1988/UDir  
 (i,j,k): (7,1,1)  
 Station: South Brooks

Time Screening

Start Time (YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS): 1988-01-01 00:00:00  
 Stop Time (YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS): 2007-12-31 23:00:00  
 Season of Interest (MM DD MM DD): 7 1 7 31  
 Hours of Interest: All

Parameter Screening

Parameter Screening: None (All Valid Records)

OUTPUT PARAMETERS

Potential Number of Observations in Specified Time Interval (-): 14880  
 Actual Number of Valid Observations in Specified Time Interval (-): 6927

/Variables/Node_1988/UDir (from deg T)									
Total	337.5	22.5	67.5	112.5	157.5	202.5	247.5	292.5	337.5
	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	
/Variables/Node_1988/U (m/s)	Total Observations (Count)								
Calm	1456								
0.00									
	728	59	48	45	81	113	126	144	112
2.50									
	1261	37	11	41	170	214	169	286	333
5.00									
	1112	16	0	19	145	108	52	111	661
7.50									
	1052	7	0	3	171	49	4	8	810
10.00									
	1044	4	0	0	71	16	0	0	953
12.50									
	273	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	251
15.00									
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
17.50									
Total	6927	123	59	108	660	500	351	549	3121



COASTAL ENGINEERING ANALYSIS PACKAGE  
 CEADData - Bivariate Histogram

Project Number: 07-101  
 Client: Living Oceans Society  
 Description: North Coast Oil Spill Modelling  
 Analyst: M.R. Larson  
 Analysis Date: 2007-07-12 14:14:46

INPUT PARAMETERS  
 Row Variable

File (-): Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Wind\QCWind.h5  
 Group (-): /Variables/Node\_1988  
 Dataset (-): /Variables/Node\_1988/U  
 (i,j,k): (8,1,1)  
 Station: Nanakwa Shoal

Column Variable

File (-): Z:\Documents\Projects\OilSpill\Wind\QCWind.h5  
 Group (-): /Variables/Node\_1988  
 Dataset (-): /Variables/Node\_1988/UDir  
 (i,j,k): (8,1,1)  
 Station: Nanakwa Shoal

Time Screening

Start Time (YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS): 1988-01-01 00:00:00  
 Stop Time (YYYY MM DD HH:MN:SS): 2007-12-31 23:00:00  
 Season of Interest (MM DD MM DD): 7 1 7 31  
 Hours of Interest: All

Parameter Screening

Parameter Screening: None (All Valid Records)

OUTPUT PARAMETERS

Potential Number of Observations in Specified Time Interval (-): 14880  
 Actual Number of Valid Observations in Specified Time Interval (-): 8878

/Variables/Node_1988/UDir (from deg T)									
Total	337.5	22.5	67.5	112.5	157.5	202.5	247.5	292.5	337.5
/Variables/Node_1988/U (m/s)	Total Observations (Count)								
Calm	442								
0.00									
	1966	246	200	56	65	435	532	274	158
2.50									
	2500	83	305	4	6	932	1111	49	10
5.00									
	2849	24	172	1	3	860	1785	3	1
7.50									
	1036	6	68	0	1	159	801	1	0
10.00									
	85	0	8	0	0	4	73	0	0
12.50									
Total	8878	359	753	61	75	2390	4302	327	169



## **Appendix C – GNOME Scenario Summary**

Scenario	Scenario	Spill Latitude		Spill Longitude		Spill	Spill	Simulation/Spill Start	Spill Stop	Simulation Stop	Model	Wind File
No.	Name	deg N	min	deg W	min	Type	Amount	UTC	UTC	UTC		
1	NessWinter	52	50.543	129	44.295	med. crude	11 million gallons	2007-Jan-01 00:00	2007-Jan-10 16:30	2007-Feb-01 00:00	Hecate	NS SM Jan 07 combo.WND
2	Ness Summer	52	50.543	129	44.295	med crude	257000 barrels	2007-Jul-01 00:00	2007-Jul-10 16:30	2007-Aug-01 00:00	Hecate	South Moresby July 31 93 06.WND
3	Grenville Winter	54	2.440	130	53.850	med crude	257000 barrels	2007-Jan-01 00:00	2007-Jan-10 16:30	2007-Jan-15 00:00	Hecate	NHS Jan 98 - 07.WND
4	Grenville Summer	54	2.440	130	53.850	med crude	700 tonnes	2007-Jul-01 00:00	2007-Jul-03 00:00	2007-Jul-12 00:00	Hecate	NHS July 98 -06. WND
5	Fin Island Winter	53	17.130	129	18.040	med crude	10000 barrels	2007-Jan-01 00:00	2007-Jan-01 04:00	2007-Jan-15 00:00	Douglas	Nanakwa Shoal Jan 07.WND
6	Fin Island Summer	53	17.130	129	18.040	med crude	10000 barrels	2007-Jul-01 00:00	2007-Jul-01 04:00	2007-Jul-15 00:00	Douglas	NS July 05 06 14 dys.WND
7	Sockeye B10 Winter	52	49.140	131	0.730	med crude	1000 barrels	2007-Jan-01 00:00	2007-Jan-01 04:00	2007-Feb-01 00:00	Hecate	SM Jan 05 - 07.WND
8	Sockeye B10 Summer	52	49.140	131	0.730	med crude	1000 barrels	2007-Jul-01 00:00	2007-Jul-01 04:00	2007-Aug-01 00:00	Hecate	South Moresby July 31 93 06.WND
GENERAL NOTES:												
1	All simulations done with unsteady wind as universal mover											
2	All simulations done with diffusion mover (diffusion coefficient of 100,000 cm <sup>2</sup> /s, uncertainty factor 2.0)											
3	General model settings: include minimum regret, prevent land jumping											
4	Computational timestep of 15 minutes used throughout											
5	Refloat half life set to 72 hours											
6	All simulations based on harmonic prediction using eight major tidal constituents											
7	All other GNOME parameters set to their default values											