

OIL & GAS

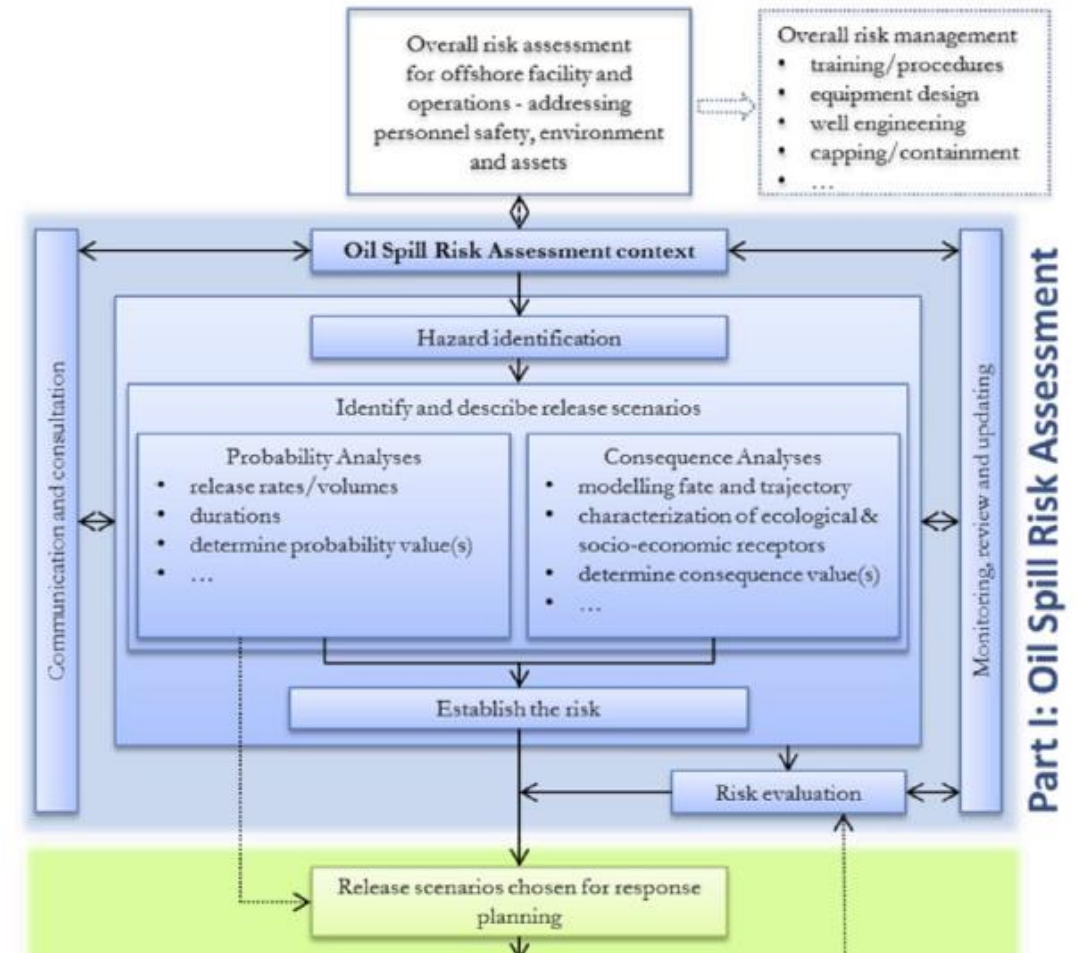
Miljørisikoanalyser som styringsverktøy

Odd Willy Brude

2. mai 2018

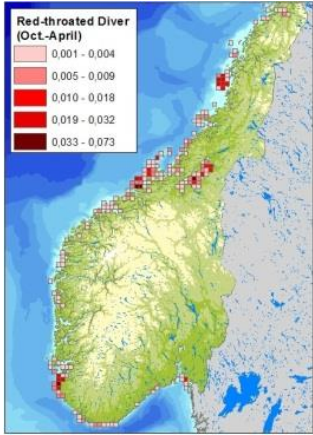
Miljørisikoanalyser som styringsverktøy

- Litt om analyser og bruk
 - Utfallsrom / variasjon
 - Risikobasert tenkning
- Problemstillinger fra Barentshavet
 - Svømmetrek / Polarfront / Iskant
 - Risikokommunikasjon / formidling
 - Dynamisk tilnærming
 - ismåke / MARAMBS / isbjørn
- ERA Acute - ny miljørisikometodikk
 - Metode / software
 - NEBA / SIMA

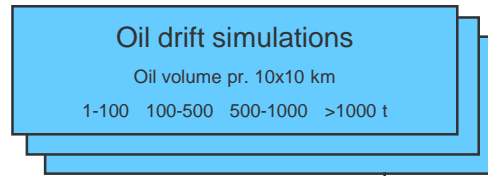
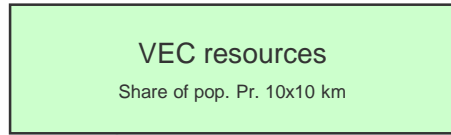


Oil spill risk assessment and response planning for offshore installations (IOPG / IPIECA 2014)

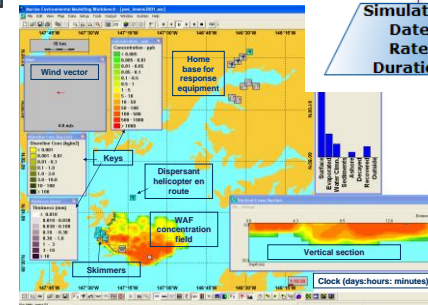
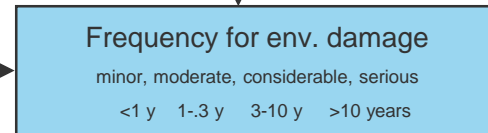
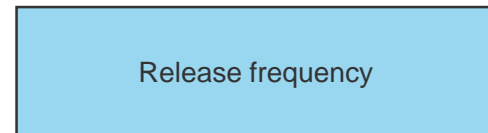
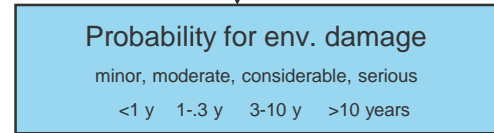
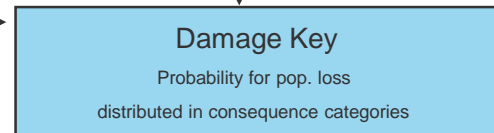
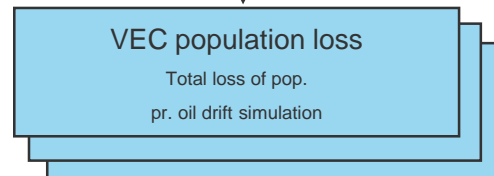
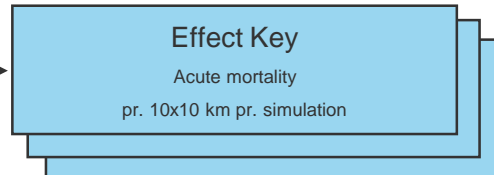
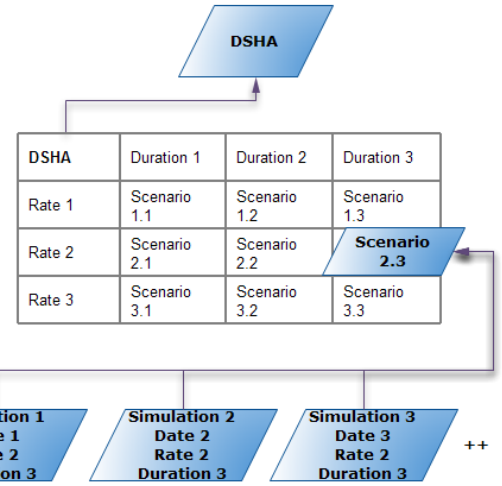
Miljørisikoanalyser - MIRA



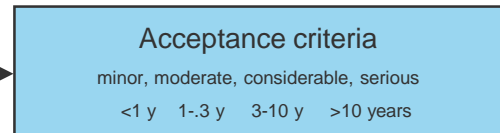
VEC - Valued ecosystem components



Oil spill scenarios



oil spill model



Individual vulnerability

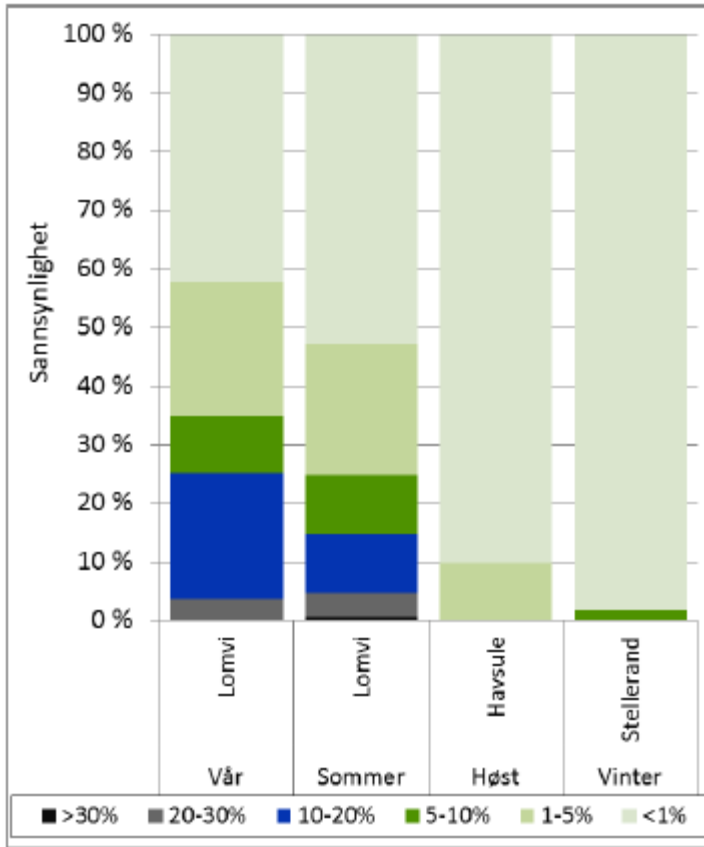
population vulnerability

Effect key

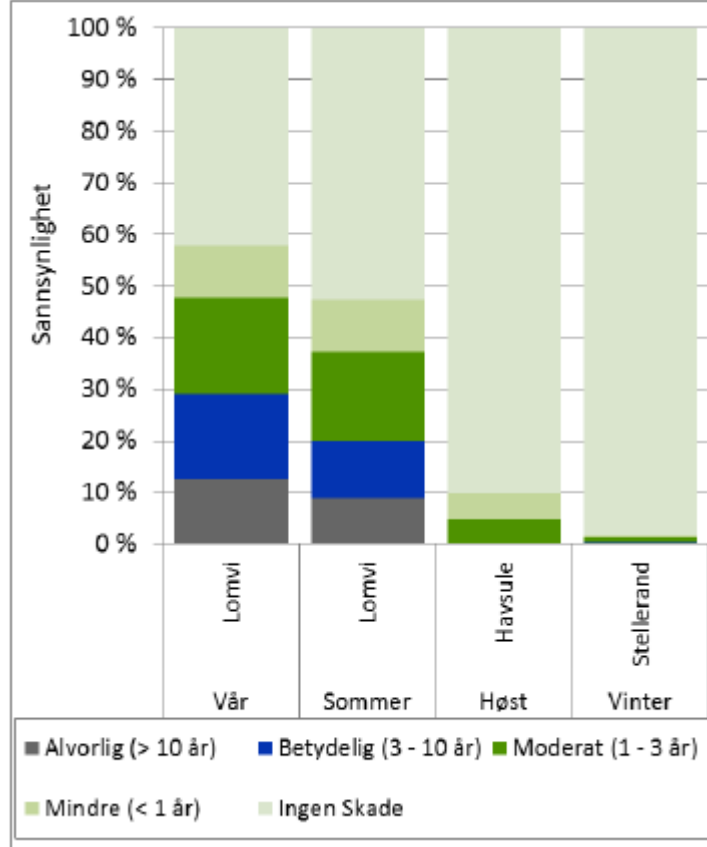
Oil mass (tons) in 10 x 10 km grid cell	Effect key – acute mortality rate		
	Individual vulnerability for VEC seabird		
	S ₁	S ₂	S ₃
1-100	5 %	10 %	20 %
100-500	10 %	20 %	40 %
500-1000	20 %	40 %	60 %
≥1000	40 %	60 %	80 %

Konsekvenspotensial

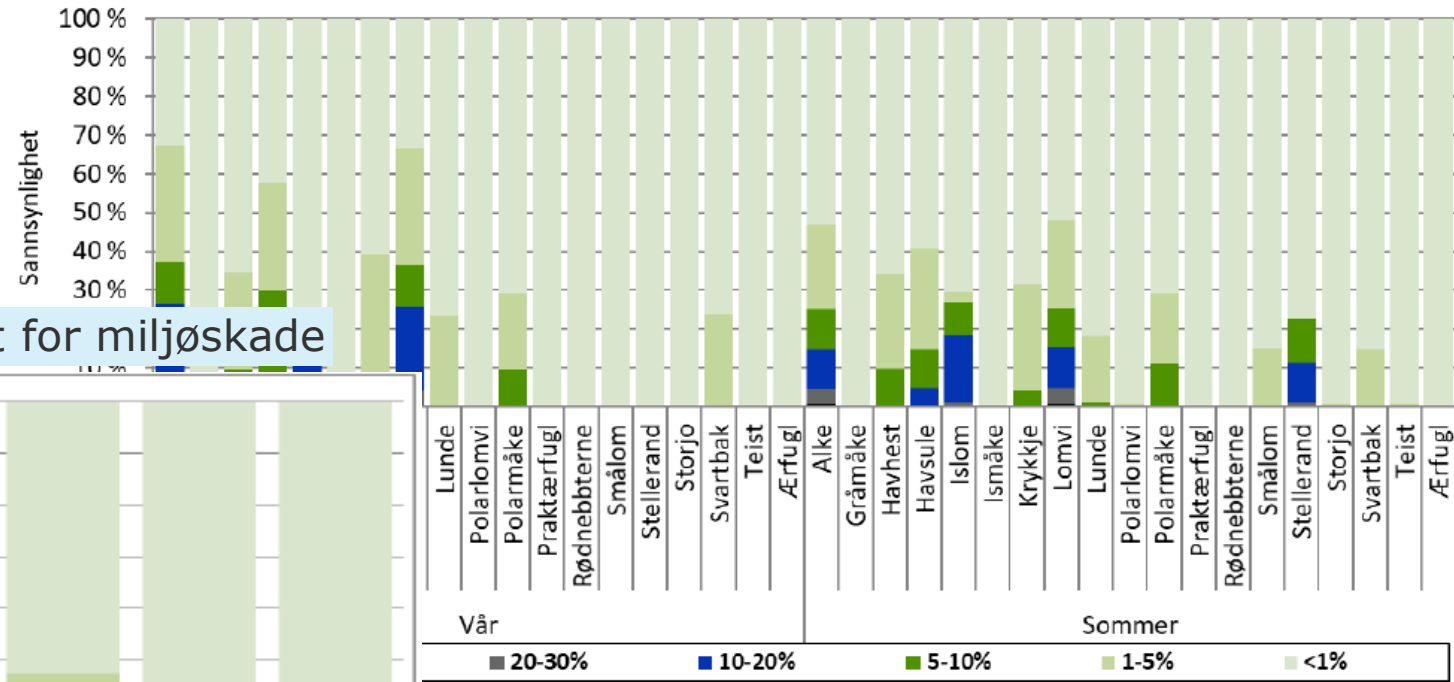
Sannsynlighet for bestandstap



Sannsynlighet for miljøskade

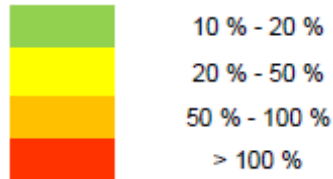


Overflate - Vår & Sommer

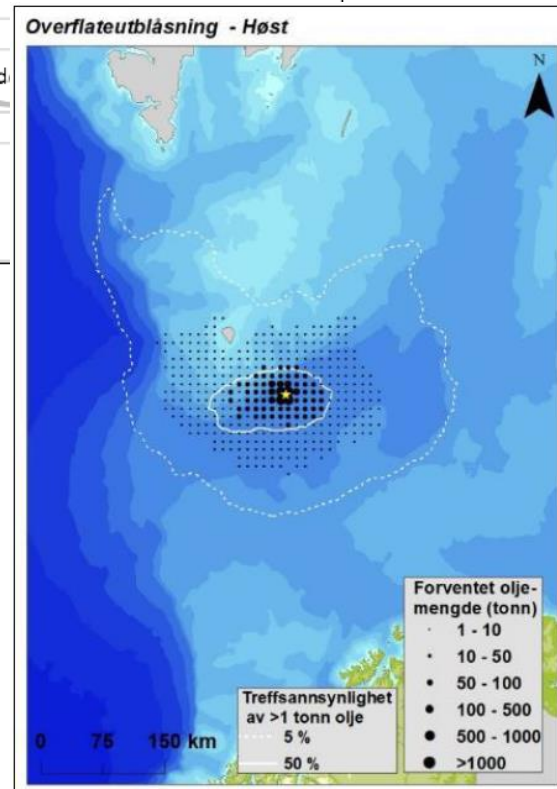
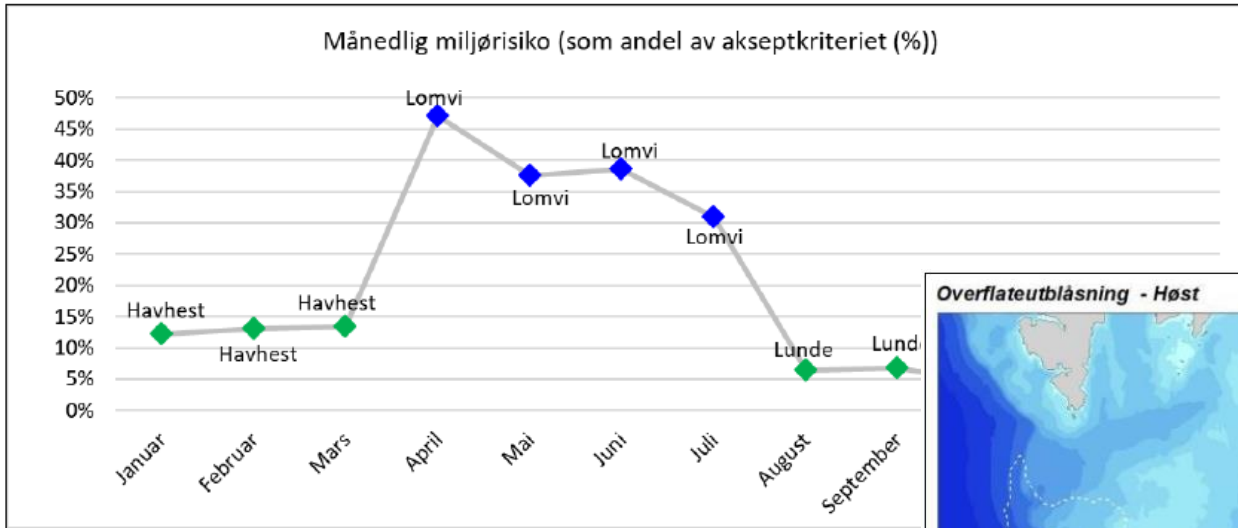


Art	Andel av akseptkriteriene															
	Vår				Sommer				Høst				Vinter			
	Mindre	Moderat	Betydelig	Alvorlig	Mindre	Moderat	Betydelig	Alvorlig	Mindre	Moderat	Betydelig	Alvorlig	Mindre	Moderat	Betydelig	Alvorlig
Havhest	0,1 %	0,5 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,1 %	0,5 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %
Krykkje	1,0 %	4,2 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,8 %	3,3 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %
Lomvi	1,5 %	9,1 %	10,2 %	16,0 %	1,2 %	6,9 %	8,4 %	15,3 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %
Polarlomvi	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,1 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %
Polamåke	1,1 %	4,9 %	0,9 %	0,0 %	1,1 %	4,9 %	1,0 %	0,0 %	0,1 %	0,4 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %
MAX	1,5 %	9,1 %	10,2 %	16,0 %	1,2 %	6,9 %	8,4 %	15,3 %	0,1 %	0,4 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %

Art	Andel av akseptkriteriene															
	Vår				Sommer				Høst				Vinter			
	Mindre (<1 år)	Moderat (1 - 3 år)	Betydelig (3 - 10 år)	Alvorlig (>10 år)	Mindre (<1 år)	Moderat (1 - 3 år)	Betydelig (3 - 10 år)	Alvorlig (>10 år)	Mindre (<1 år)	Moderat (1 - 3 år)	Betydelig (3 - 10 år)	Alvorlig (>10 år)	Mindre (<1 år)	Moderat (1 - 3 år)	Betydelig (3 - 10 år)	Alvorlig (>10 år)
Alke	1,1 %	4,2 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	1,0 %	4,1 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %
Havhest	3,4 %	13,5 %	0,2 %	0,0 %	0,1 %	0,2 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	2,6 %	10,6 %	0,1 %	0,0 %	3,3 %	13,1 %	0,2 %	0,0 %
Havsule	2,0 %	8,2 %	0,1 %	0,0 %	1,9 %	7,4 %	0,1 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,1 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %
Krykkje	3,2 %	13,1 %	1,2 %	0,0 %	2,2 %	9,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	2,2 %	9,2 %	0,7 %	0,0 %	3,1 %	12,9 %	1,1 %	0,0 %
Lomvi	2,2 %	13,8 %	21,6 %	47,1 %	1,9 %	12,3 %	18,2 %	38,6 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %
Lunde	0,0 %	0,2 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	1,6 %	6,4 %	0,1 %	0,0 %	1,7 %	6,7 %	0,2 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %
Polarlomvi	0,2 %	1,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,1 %	0,4 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,2 %	0,8 %	0,0 %	0,0 %
MAX	3,4 %	13,8 %	21,6 %	47,1 %	2,2 %	12,3 %	18,2 %	38,6 %	2,6 %	10,6 %	0,7 %	0,0 %	3,3 %	13,1 %	1,1 %	0,0 %



Sesongvariasjon i miljøkonsekvens og -risiko



DEA Norge AS søker om boring av brønn Gråspett (2018/4635)

Miljødirektoratet har mottatt søknad fra DEA Norge AS om tillatelse til boring av letebrønn 7321/4-1 Gråspett i PL721 i Barentshavet.

24.04.2018

Olje og gass

Brønn 7321/4-1 Gråspett er lokalisert 309 km fra norskekysten. Avstand til Bjørnøya er 93 km.

Boring av brønnen er planlagt med tidligst oppstart 25. august 2018. Boringen er planlagt gjennomført med den halvt nedsenkbare riggen Island Innovator. Estimert varighet er 37 døgn.

DEA Norge AS vurderer at miljørisiko for brønnen er akseptabel og at de foreslåtte beredskapstiltak er tilstrekkelige ut fra en vektet rate på 1120 Sm³/ for overflateutblåsning. DEA planlegger med 3 NOFO-systemer på åpent hav. Høyeste miljørisiko er beregnet for pelagisk sjøfugl i vårsesongen, med høyest utslag for lomvi og havhest. Det er også beregnet høy risiko for kystnær sjøfugl på Bjørnøya. DEA planlegger for borestart etter 25. august 2018 for å redusere miljørisiko for sjøfugl.

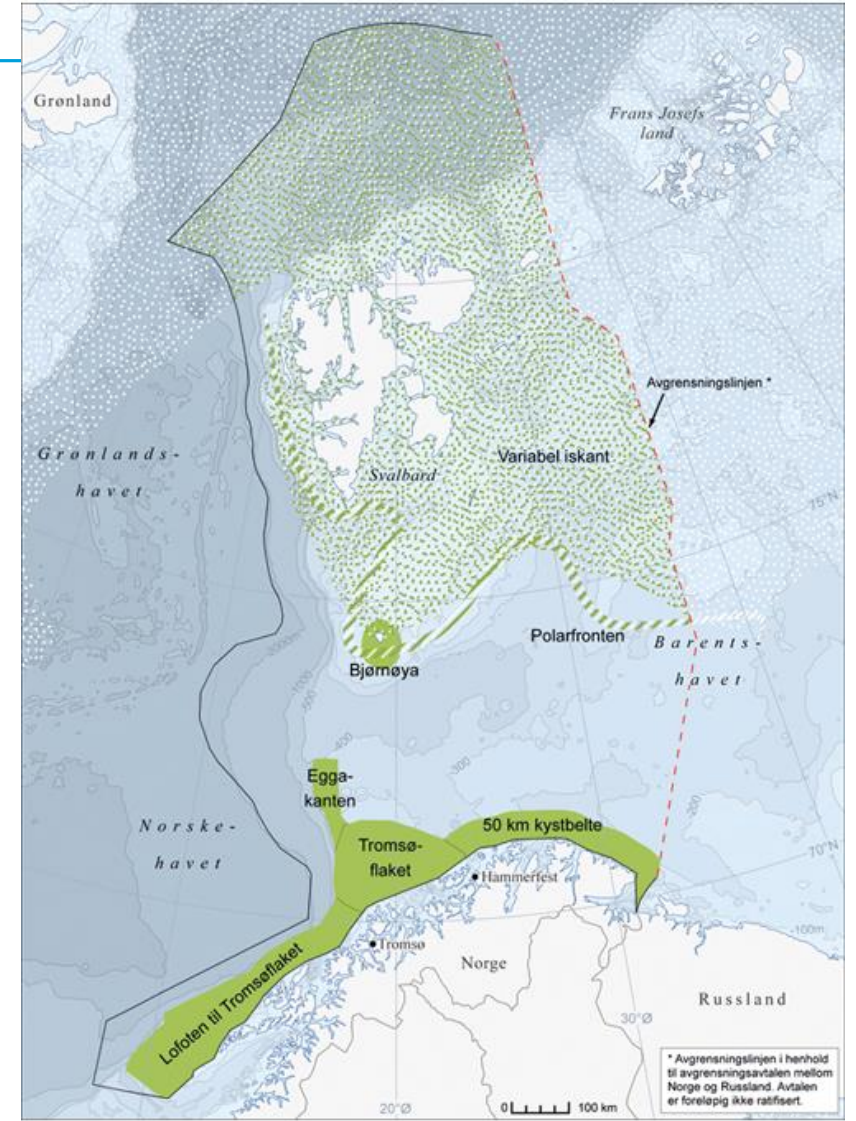
Tilnærming til dynamiske VØK'er / SVO'er

Eksempler fra Barentshavet



Særlig verdifulle og sårbare områder

- Høy miljøverdi i de særlig verdifulle og sårbare områdene er blitt ytterligere bekreftet og styrket.
 - Lofoten til Tromsøflaket
 - Eggakanten
 - Iskantsonen
 - Polarfronten
 - Bjørnøya
 - Kystbeltet



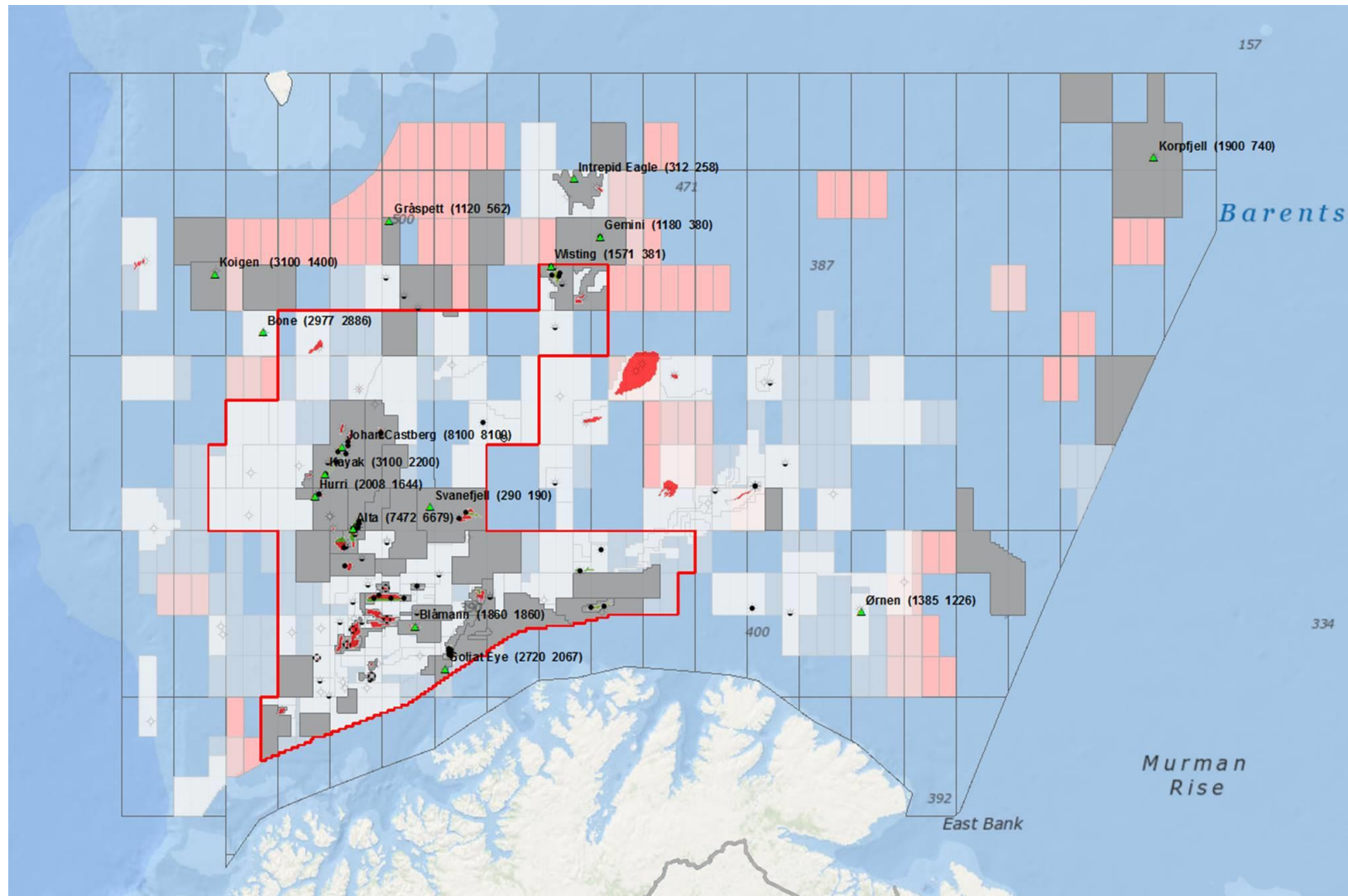
Kartografi: Norsk Polarinstitutt 2011. Kilde: IBCAO

Miljørisiko akutt utslipp

- Utredet i forvaltningsplaner og åpningsprosessene
- Nivå på linje med de andre havområder på norsk sokkel
- Miljørisiko avhenger av mange forhold:
 - sannsynligheten for utslipp
 - type utslipp, størrelse og varighet på utslippet, utslippslokasjon (overflate/sjøbunn)
 - dets geografiske posisjon i forhold til sårbare områder og ressurser og rådende vær/strømforhold (drivbane)
 - tidspunkt i forhold til perioder på året når sårbarheten for akutte utslipp er særlig stor
- I tillegg vil effektiviteten av ulykkesforebygging og beredskap mot akutt forurensning være viktige faktorer.

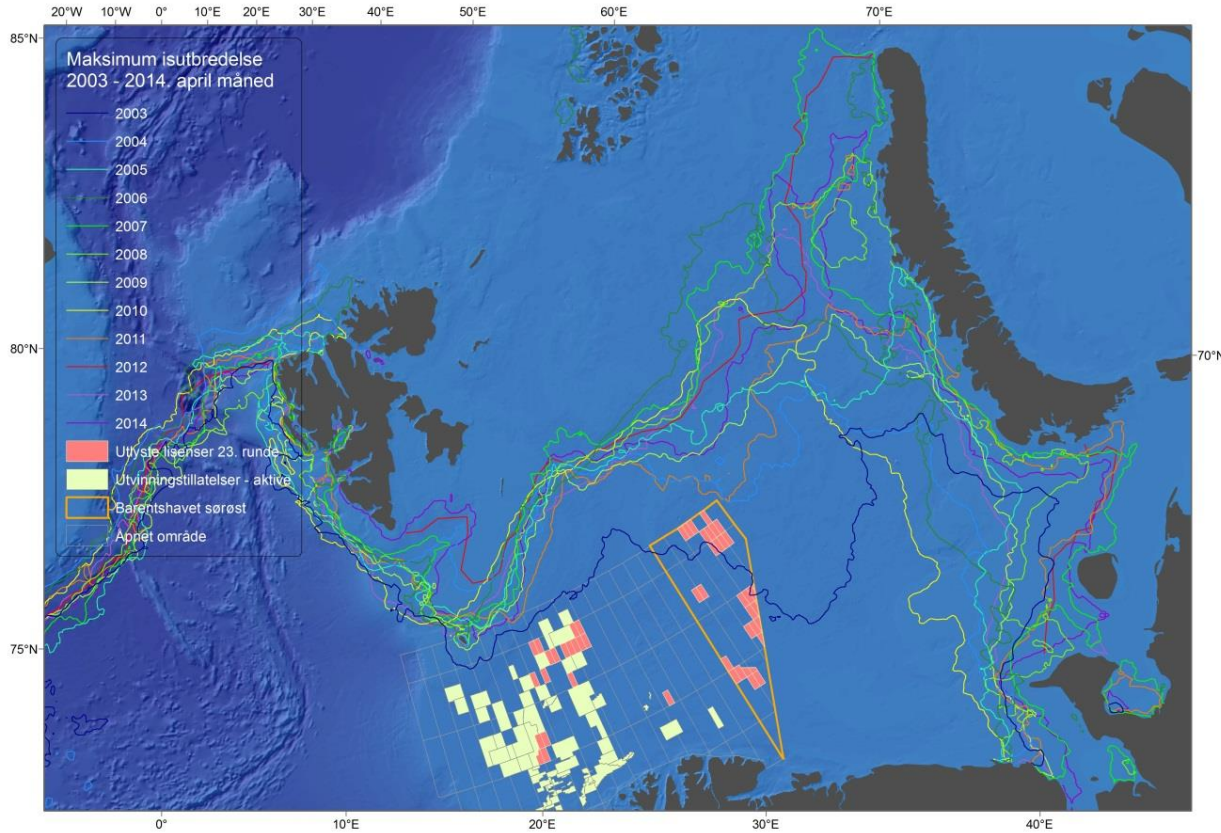


Aktivitet i Barentshavet

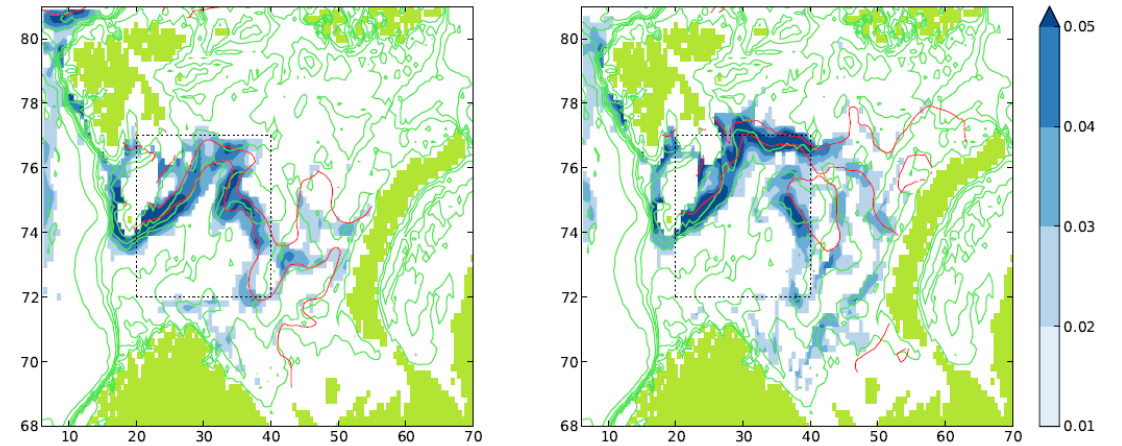


Stor variasjon / mye dynamikk

Iskant



Polarfront

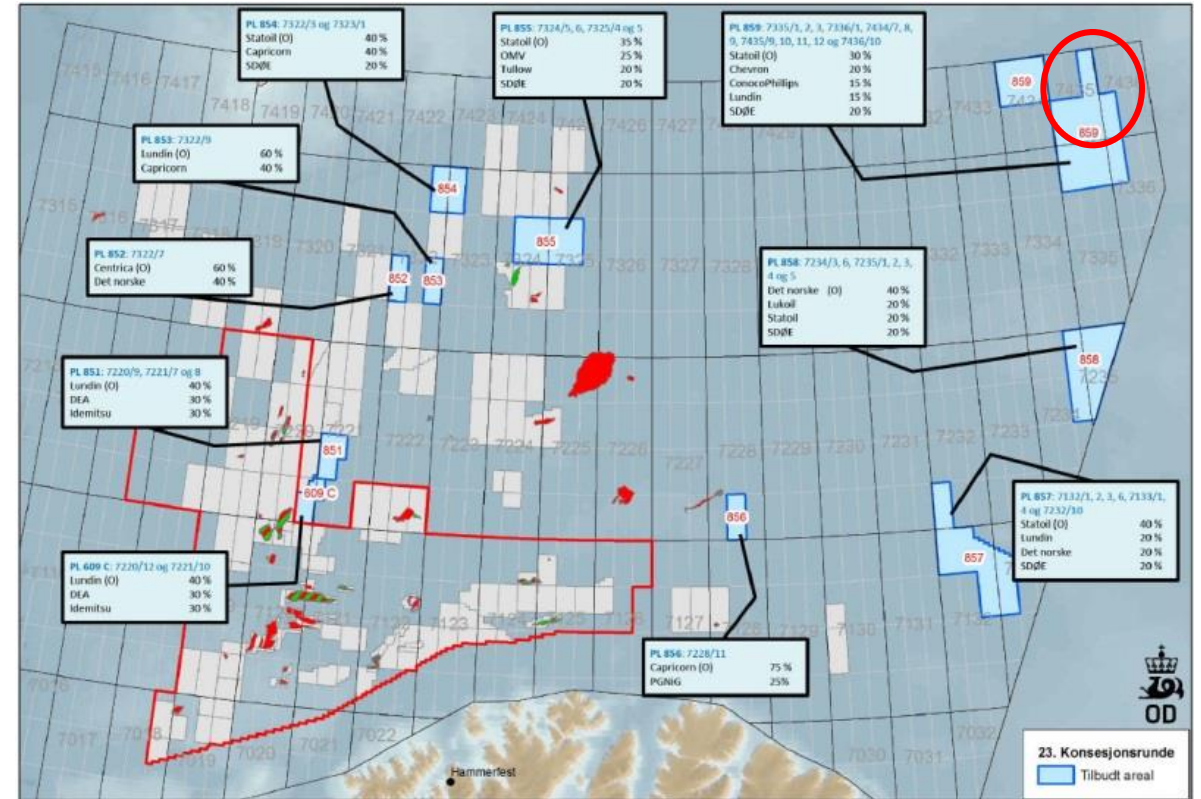


Figur 2.2: Observert middelfrontposisjon i de sju kalde og varme år. De røde konturene er 0 og 2 graders isotermer

Ådlandsvik (2009). Vannmasser og polarfront i Barentshavet
<http://noracia.npolar.no/litteratur/vannmasser-og-polarfront-i-barentshavet.pdf>

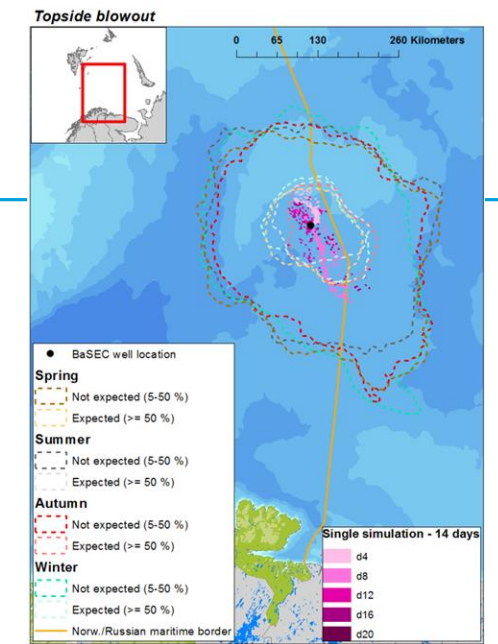
Miljørisikoanalyse for Blokk 7435/9

- BaSEC studie 2015/16
- Utblåsningsrater fra 400 til 5000 m³/døgn og utblåsningsvarigheter fra 2 til 84 døgn
- Miljørisikoanalyse
- Modellbasert oljevernberedskapsanalyse



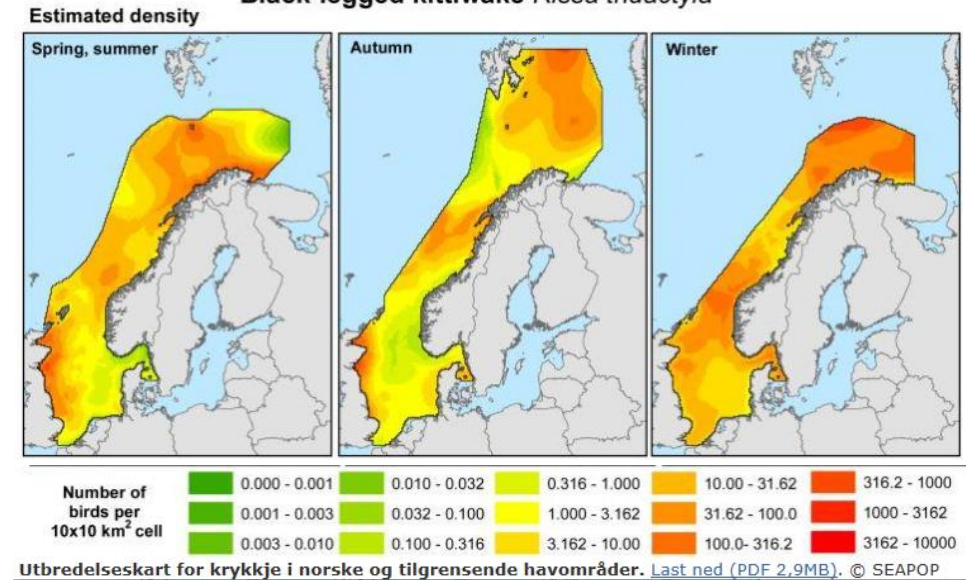
Miljørisikoanalyse for Blokk 7435/9

- Ingen stranding av olje
- Begrenset effektområdet i vannsøylen (<40 km fra utslippspunktet) som kan gi effekter og dødelighet på fiskeegg og -larver.
- Sjøfugl mest berørt ved en utblåsning (krykkje, lunde, polarlomvi)
- Spørsmål vedr. datagrunnlag og dynamikk
 - SEAPOP / SEATRACK
 - Is og iskant / polarfront



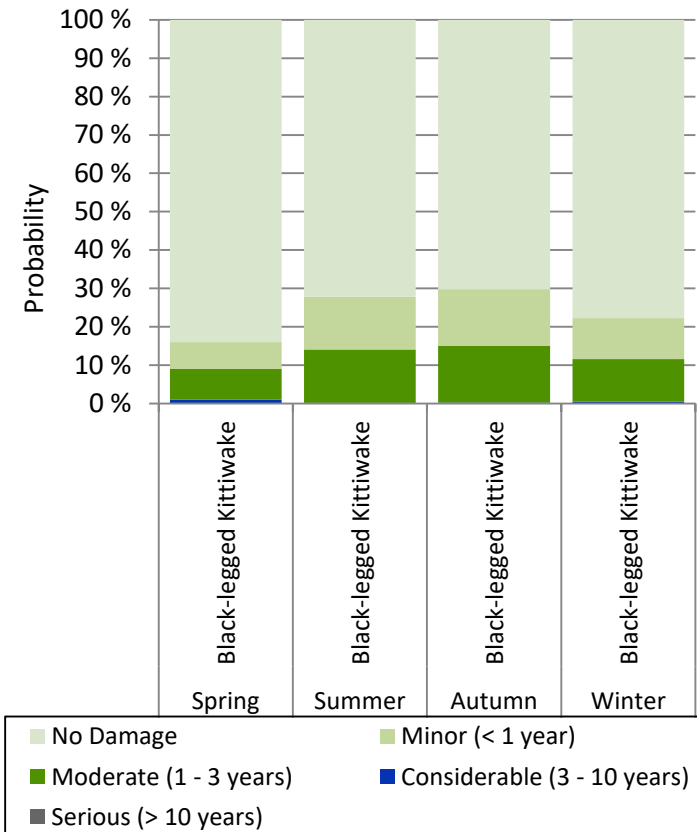
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Black-legged kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla*

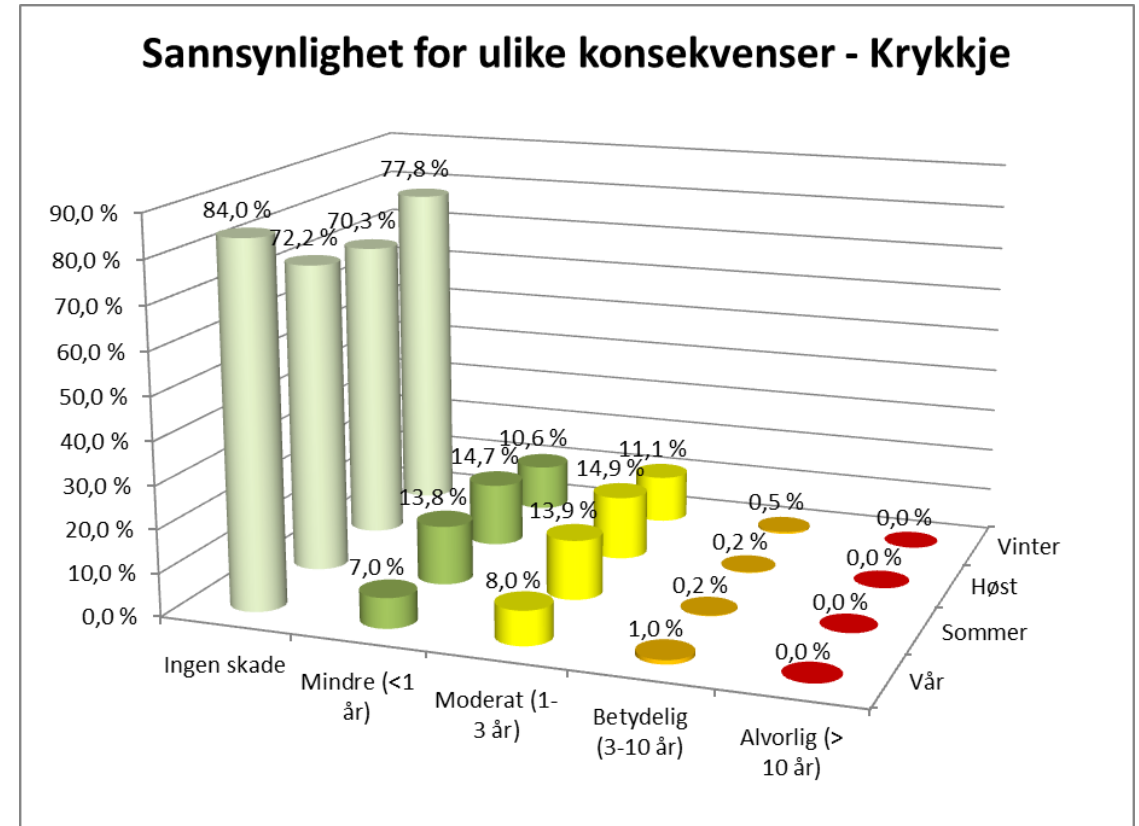


Utbredelseskart for krykkje i norske og tilgrensede havområder. Last ned (PDF 2,9MB). © SEAPOP

Sannsynlighet for ulike bestandstap

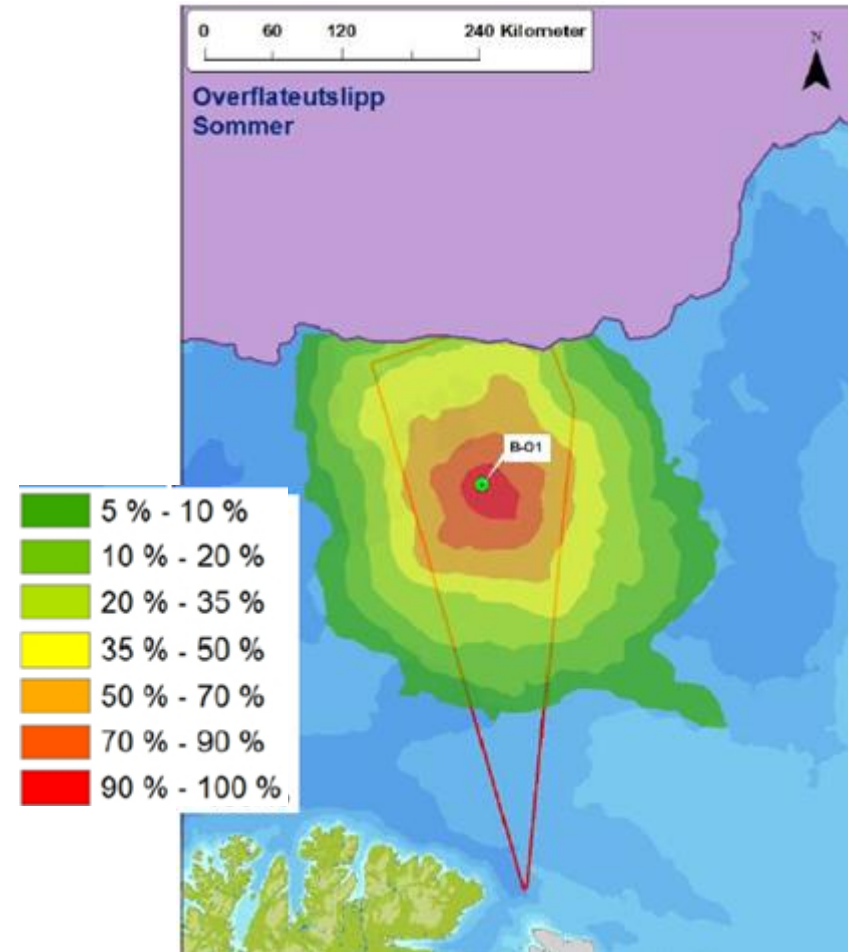
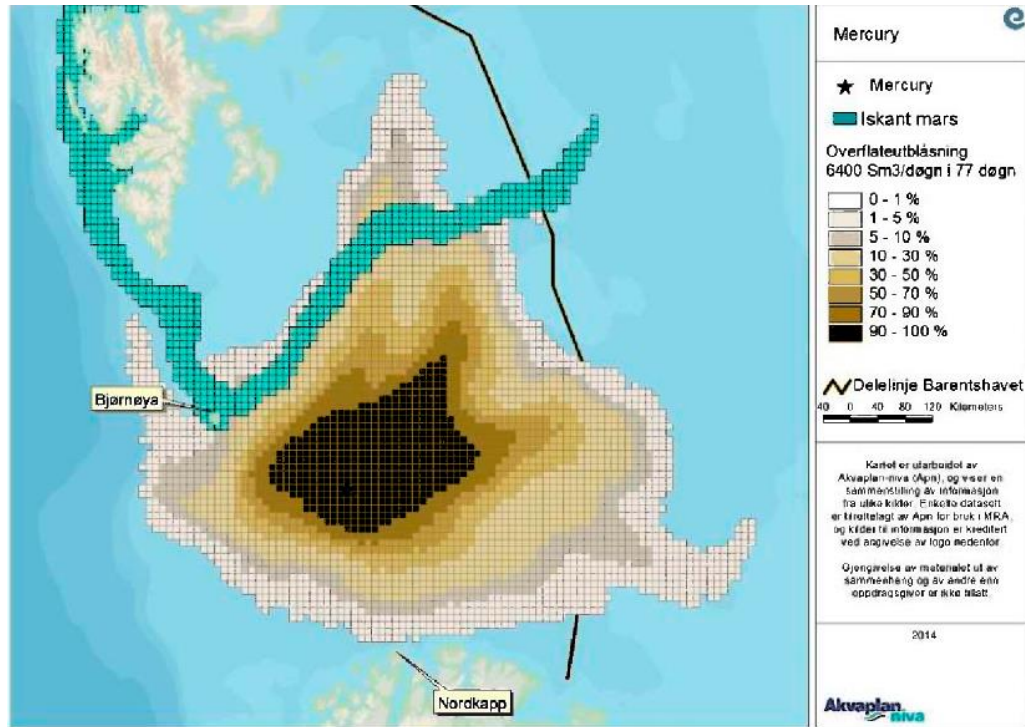


VS

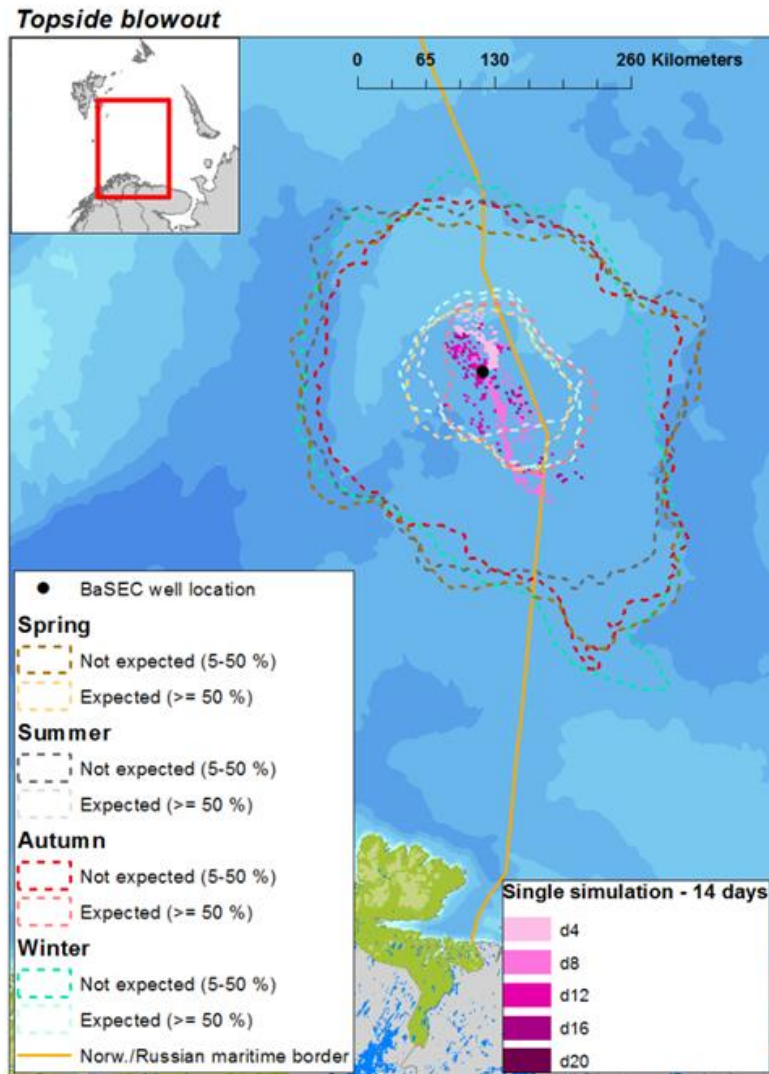


Risikokommunikasjon rundt iskant

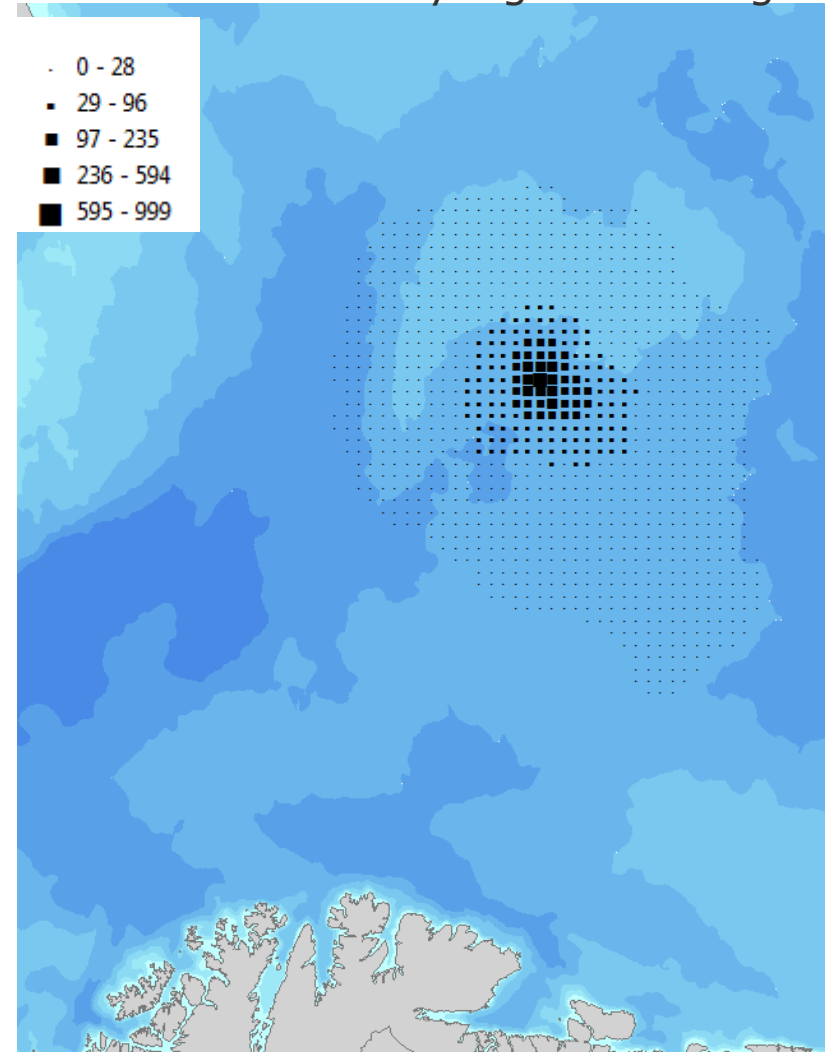
- Eksempler fra tidligere analyser



Resultater av oljedriftsmodellering

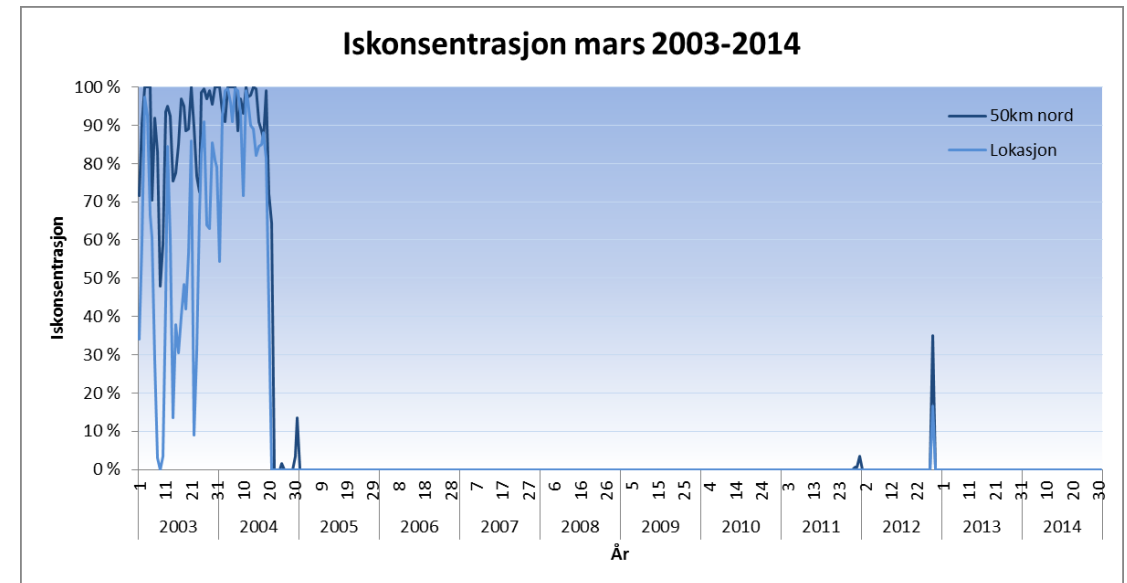


Sannsynlighet * mengde

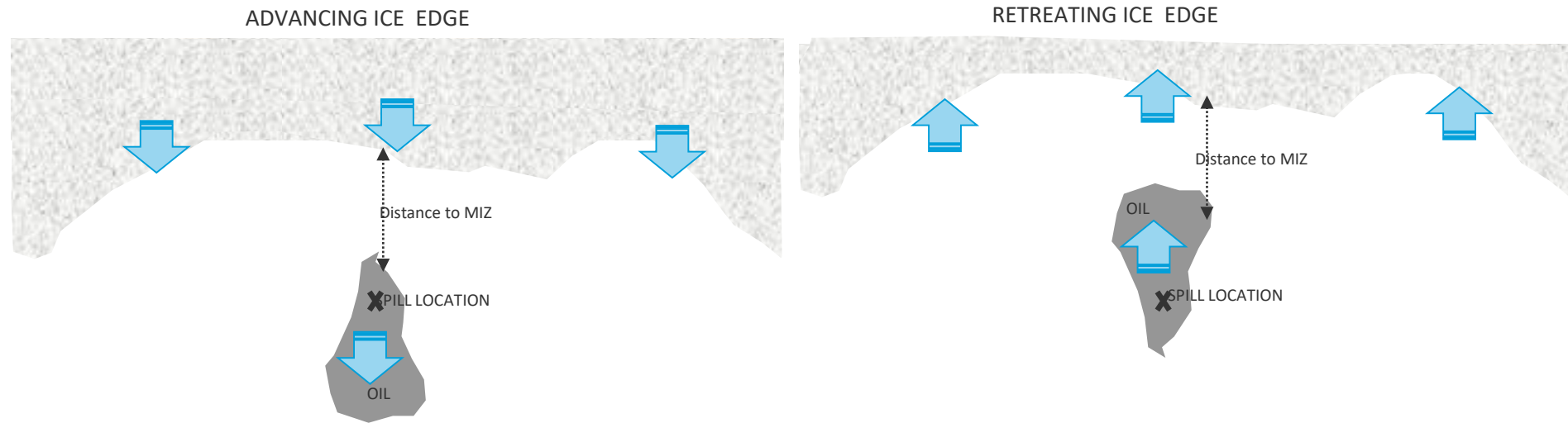


Miljørisikoanalyse for Blokk 7435/9

- Oljedriftsmodellering med iskonsentrasjoner
- De siste 12 årene har det vært 12 % sannsynlighet for mer enn 15 % iskonsentrasjon på lokasjonen i perioden januar – april
- Oljedriftsberegningene som er utført for blokk 7435/9 viser at det er svært lite sannsynlig at olje driver inn til en iskant som er mer enn 50-100 km unna.
 - Samvariasjon i isdrift / oljedrift

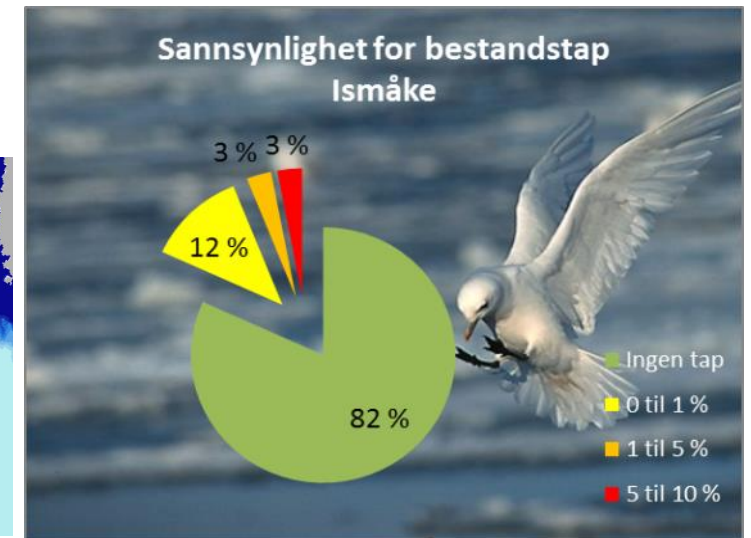
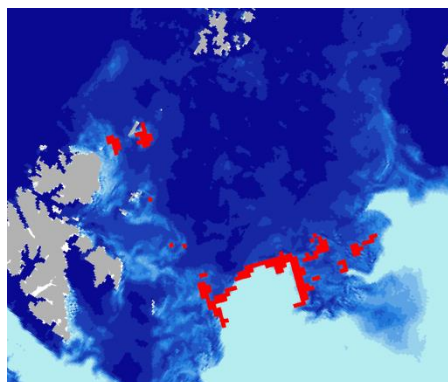
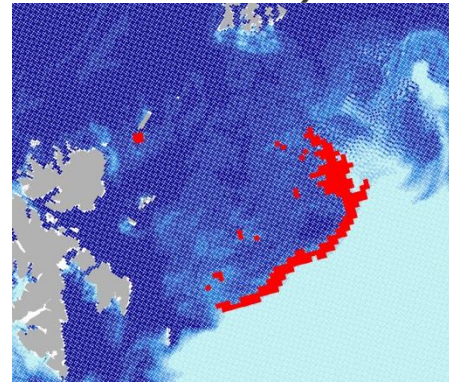
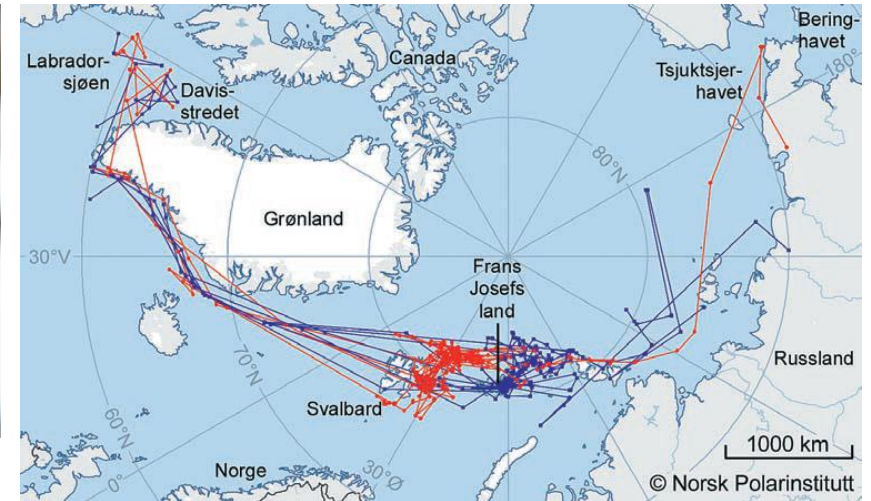


Sammenheng isdrift - oljedrift



Miljørisikoanalyse for Blokk 7435/9

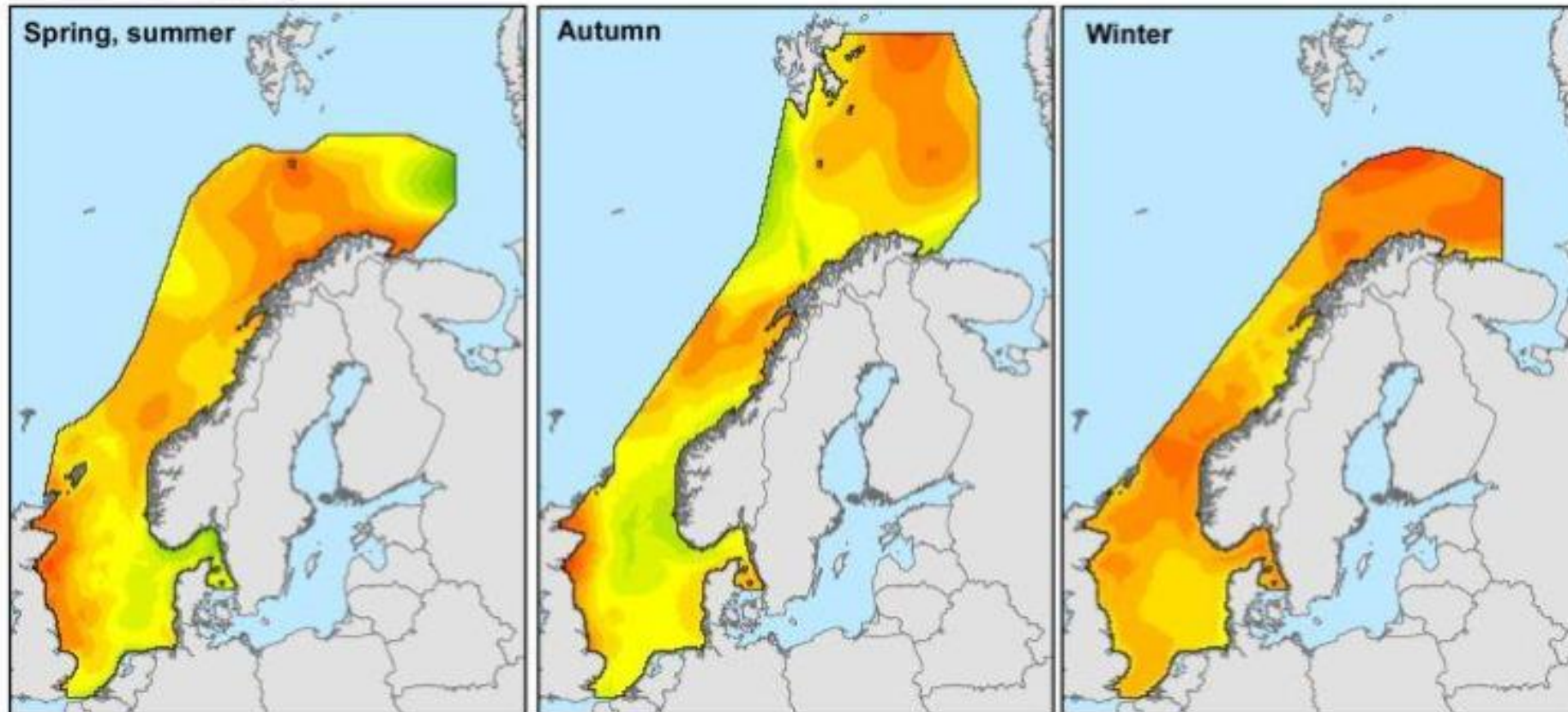
- Miljørisiko i iskantsonen
- Tilrettelagt dynamiske data for ismåke
 - 20-50 % iskonsentrasjon
 - Månedlige datasett (eks feb 2004)
- Miljørisikonivå
 - Sannsynlighet for utblåsning 1.41×10^{-4} per leteboring (en utblåsning for hver 7092 letebrønn)



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Black-legged kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla*

Estimated density

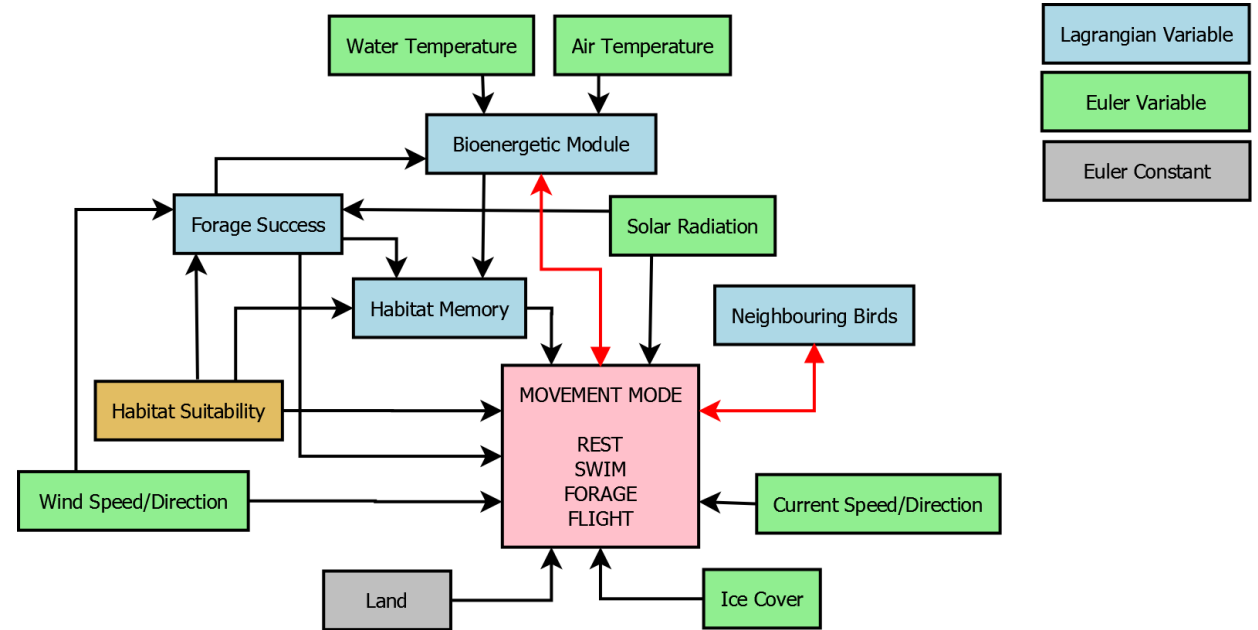
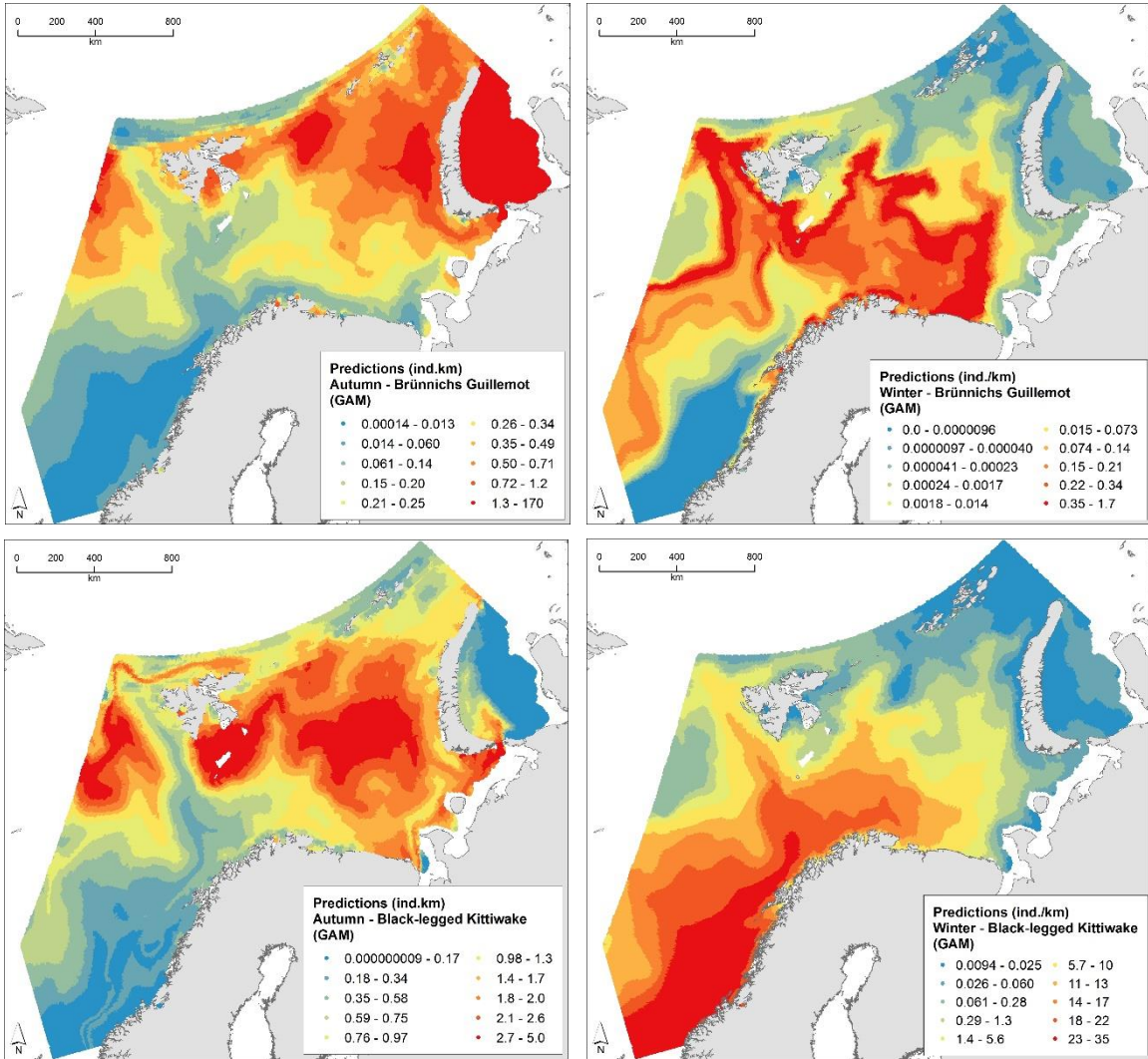


Mobile Animal Ranging Assessment Model for the Barents Sea - PILOT

■ MARAMBS Pilot (Statoil / DHI)

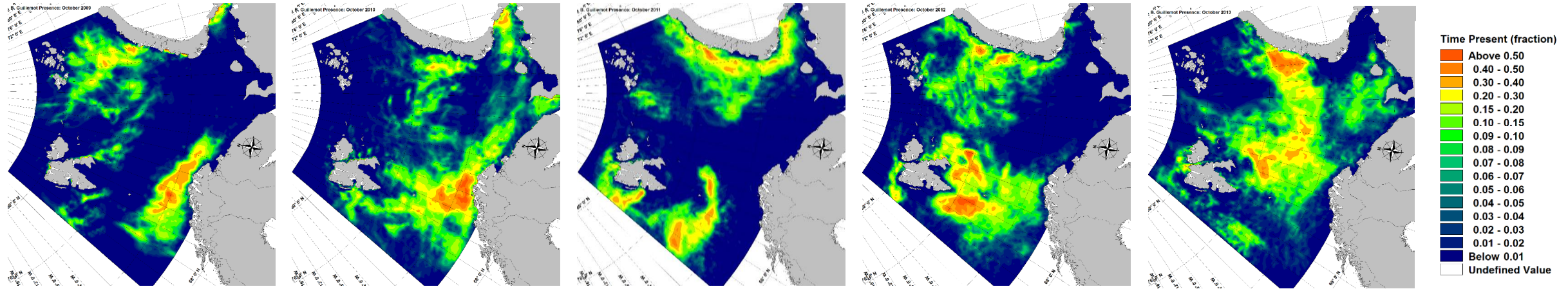


MARAMBS habitat model + CBIRD model

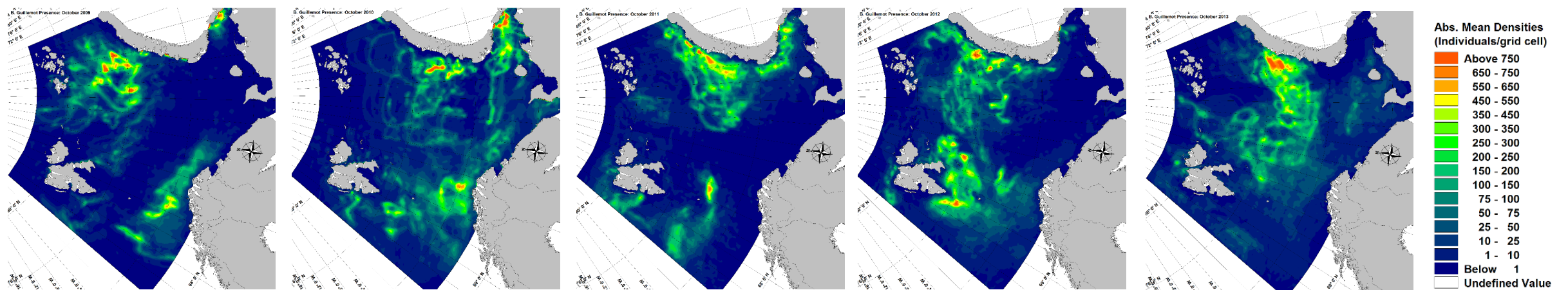


MARAMBS ABM Data

■ Predicted fraction of time present (October 2009 - Brünnichs Guillemot)

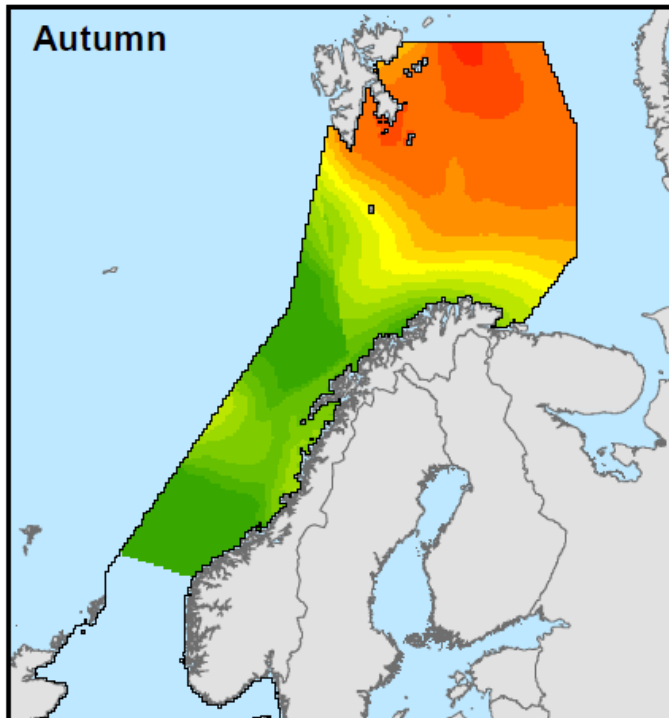


■ Predicted density

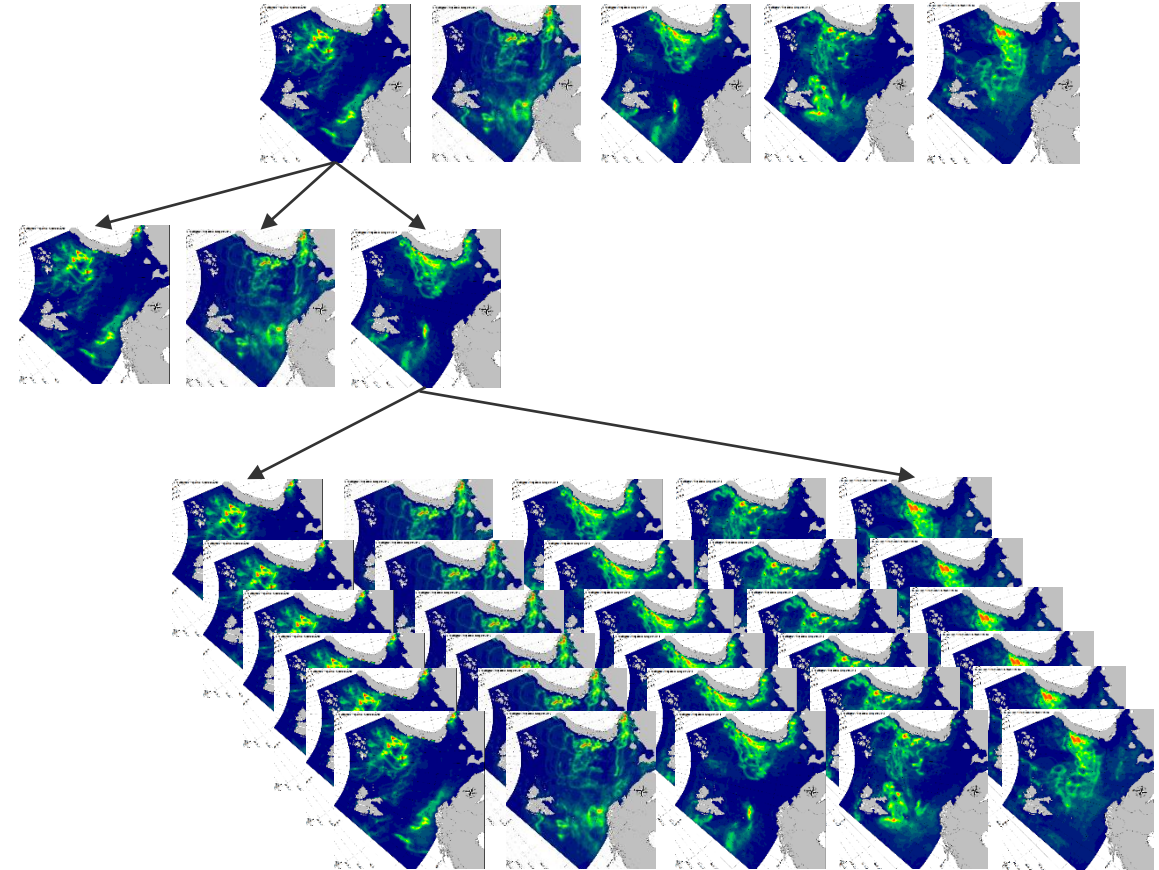


MARAMBS ABM Data vs SEAPOP

MARAMBS ABM Autumn – 5 years x 3 mnd x 30 days = 450 datasets



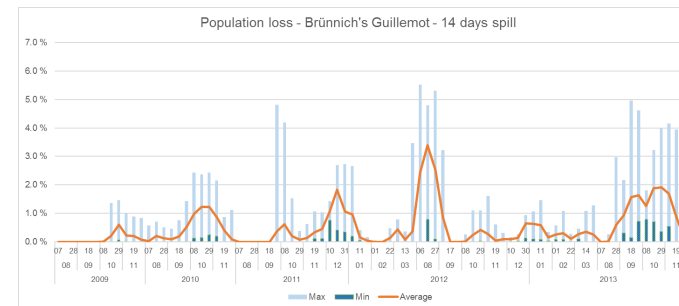
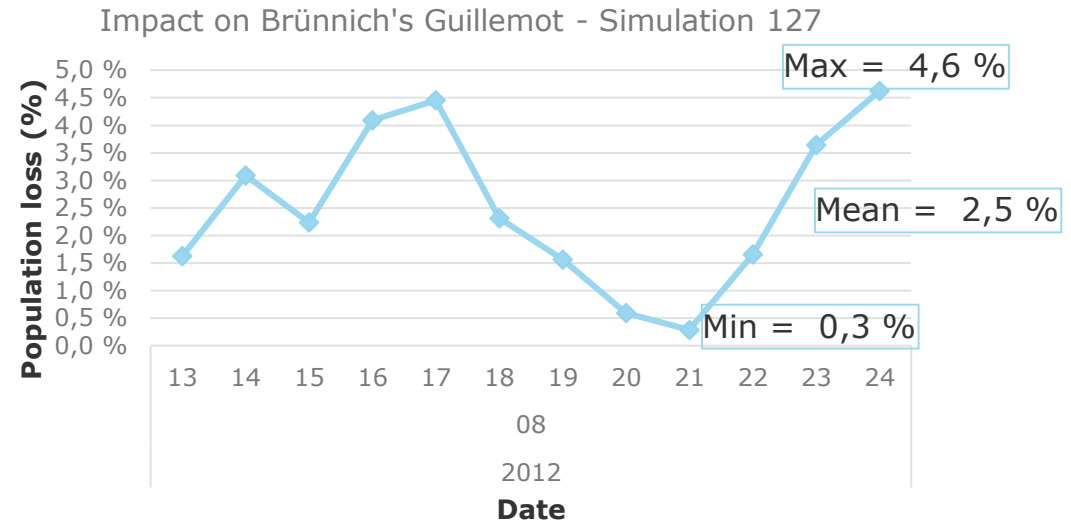
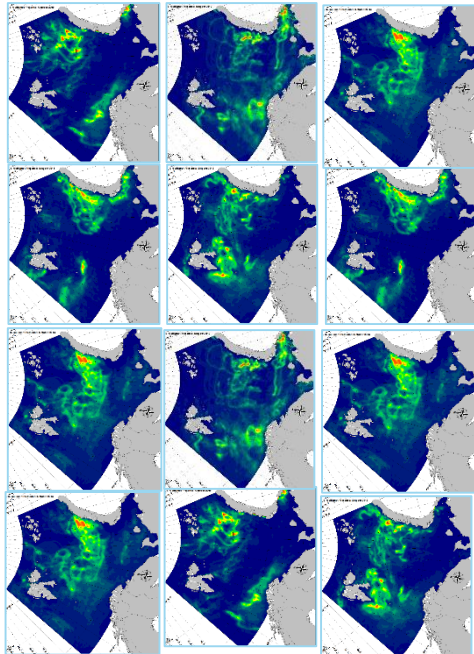
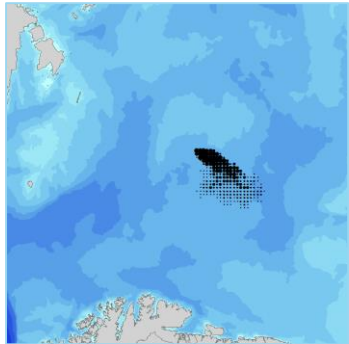
SEAPOP



ABM

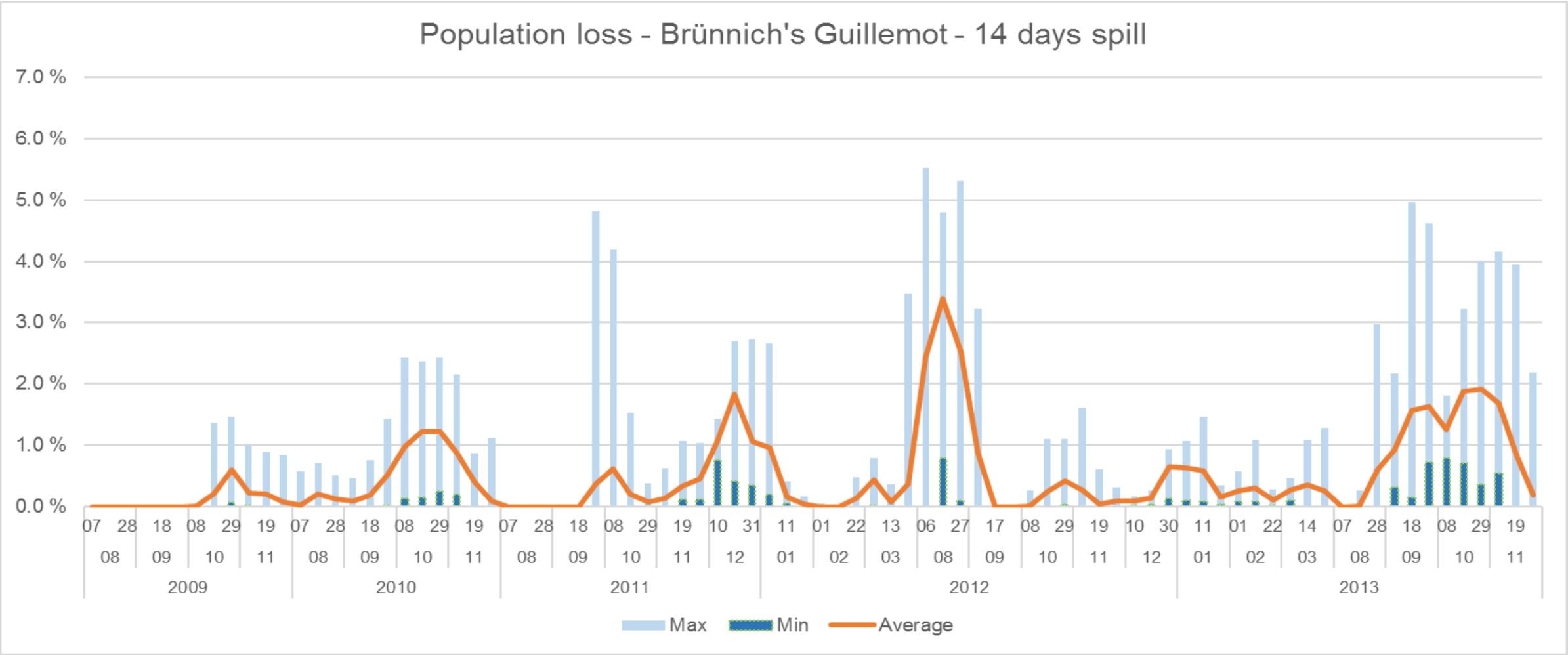
MARAMBS ABM Impact calculations

Example: Oil drift 13.08.2012 (5 days duration + 7 days following time) to 24.08.2012

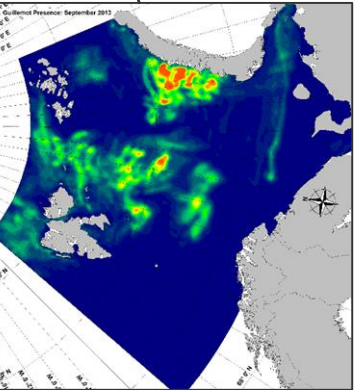
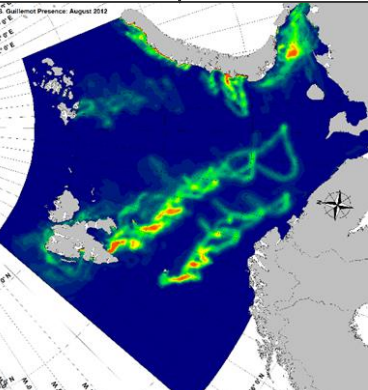
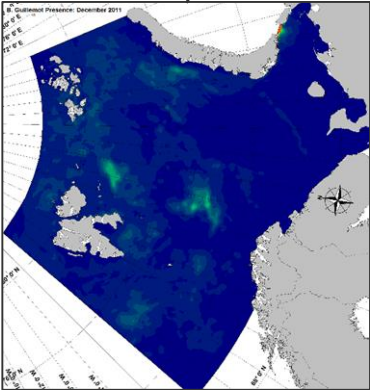
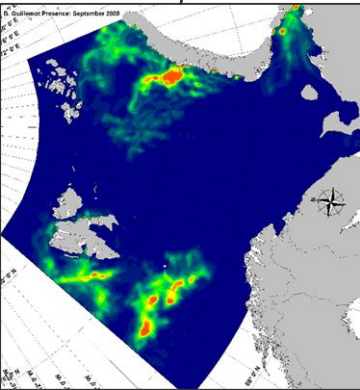
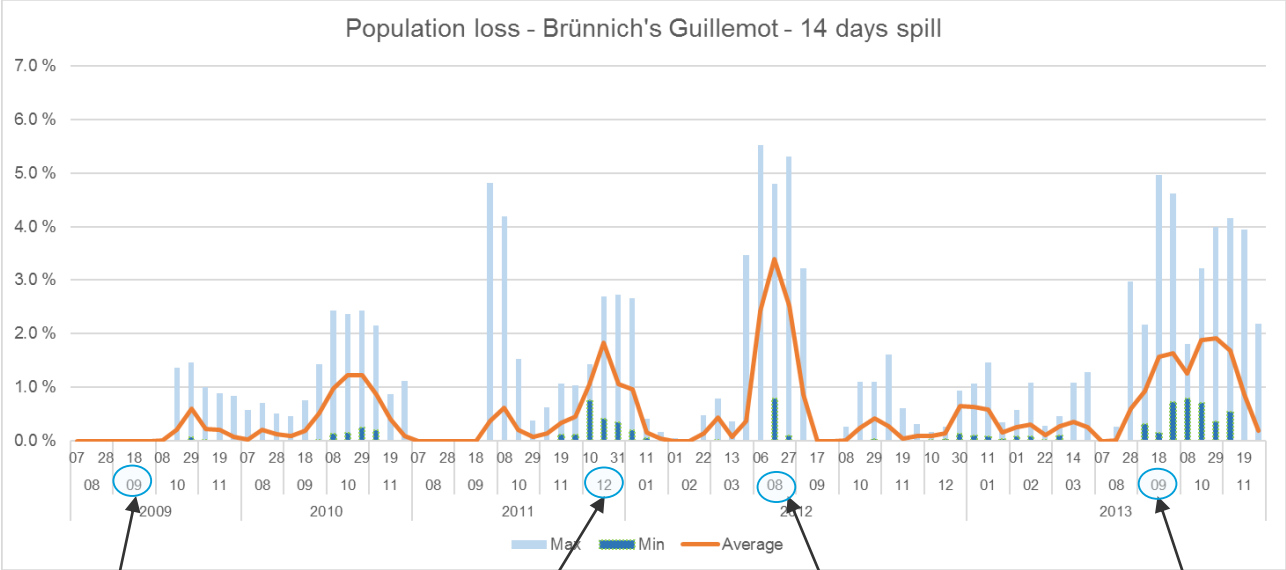


Brünnich's Guillemot

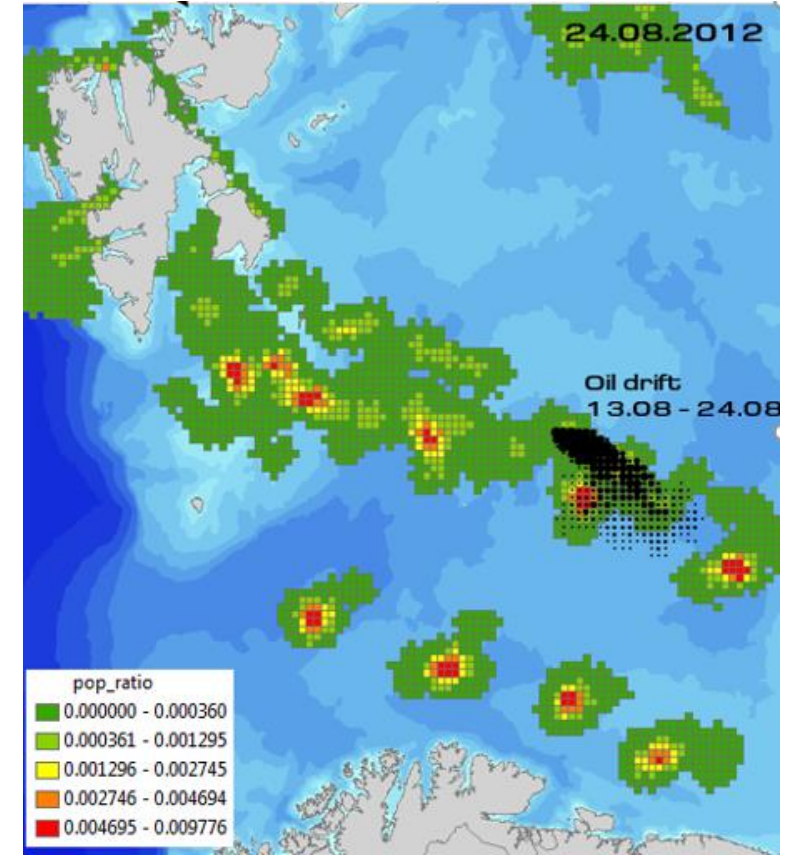
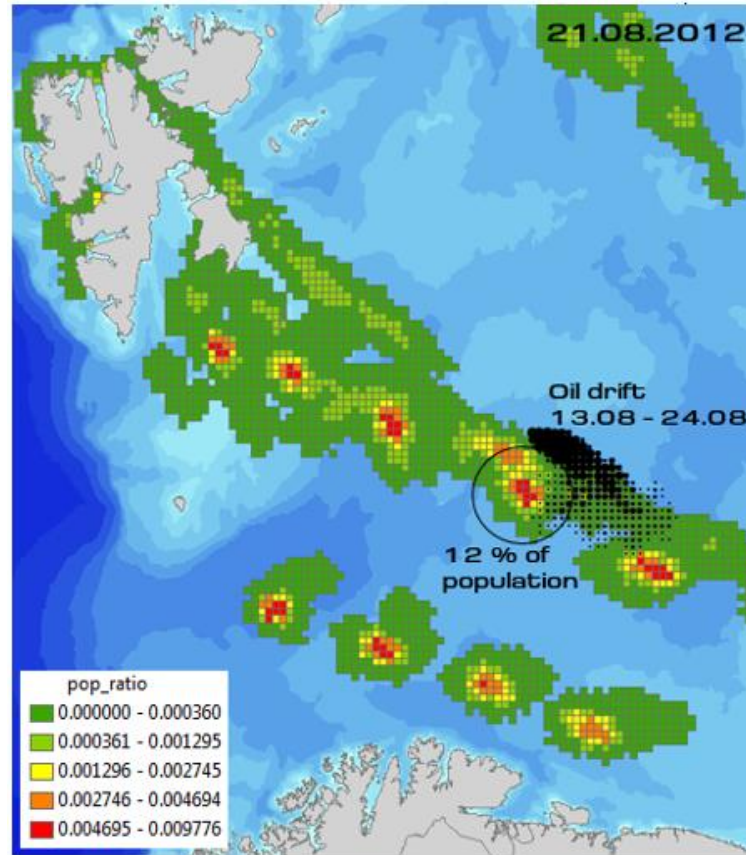
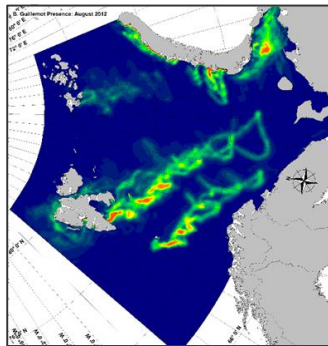
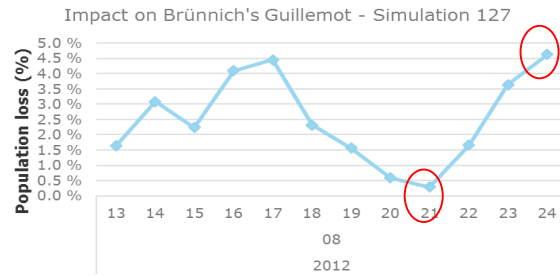
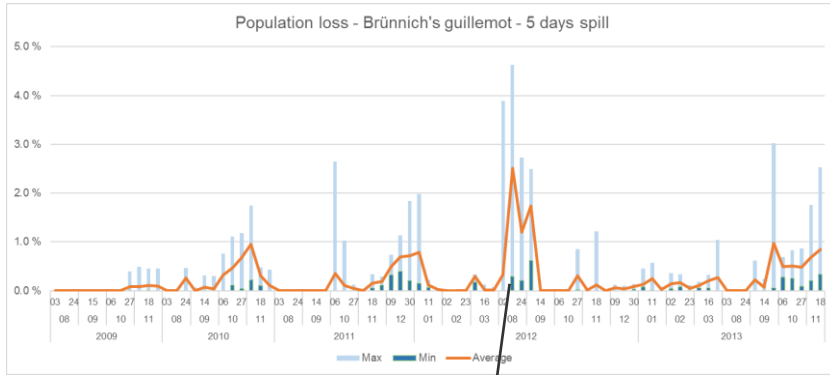
Population loss - Brünnich's Guillemot - 14 days spill



Brünnich's Guillemot



Impact calculation



Variation in impact ABM data

Average population losses per month

5 day spill

14 day spill

35 day spill

Black-legged Kittiwake						Brünnich's Guillemot					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Jan				0.60 %	0.30 %	Jan				0.31 %	0.14 %
Feb				0.15 %	0.19 %	Feb				0.00 %	0.12 %
Mar				0.19 %	0.09 %	Mar				0.11 %	0.19 %
Aug	0.16 %	0.33 %	0.32 %	0.76 %	0.06 %	Aug	0.00 %	0.08 %	0.00 %	1.35 %	0.00 %
Sept	0.47 %	0.27 %	0.19 %	0.13 %	0.05 %	Sept	0.00 %	0.04 %	0.00 %	0.58 %	0.42 %
Oct	0.98 %	0.64 %	0.24 %	0.42 %	0.23 %	Oct	0.03 %	0.49 %	0.17 %	0.10 %	0.49 %
Nov	0.61 %	0.40 %	0.68 %	0.72 %	0.87 %	Nov	0.09 %	0.46 %	0.12 %	0.05 %	0.76 %
Dec			0.72 %	1.04 %		Dec			0.63 %	0.06 %	
Jan				1.08 %	1.00 %	Jan				0.39 %	0.46 %
Feb				0.23 %	0.40 %	Feb				0.05 %	0.23 %
Mar				0.40 %	0.13 %	Mar				0.30 %	0.30 %
Aug	0.45 %	0.73 %	1.03 %	1.73 %	0.11 %	Aug	0.00 %	0.12 %	0.00 %	2.78 %	0.21 %
Sept	0.81 %	0.88 %	0.25 %	0.45 %	0.20 %	Sept	0.00 %	0.27 %	0.12 %	0.29 %	1.38 %
Oct	2.74 %	1.00 %	0.78 %	0.94 %	0.64 %	Oct	0.27 %	1.14 %	0.30 %	0.23 %	1.69 %
Nov	1.01 %	0.67 %	1.55 %	1.78 %	2.06 %	Nov	0.17 %	0.45 %	0.31 %	0.13 %	0.92 %
Dec			1.51 %	1.78 %		Dec			1.32 %	0.30 %	
Jan				1.66 %	2.25 %	Jan				0.54 %	1.01 %
Feb				0.62 %	1.16 %	Feb				0.27 %	0.65 %
Mar				1.57 %	0.31 %	Mar				1.88 %	0.42 %
Aug	1.02 %	1.66 %	1.34 %	2.95 %	0.23 %	Aug	0.00 %	0.27 %	0.00 %	3.90 %	1.73 %
Sept	2.52 %	2.22 %	0.76 %	1.12 %	0.67 %	Sept	0.10 %	1.24 %	0.59 %	0.31 %	2.81 %
Oct	5.57 %	1.62 %	2.47 %	2.24 %	2.08 %	Oct	0.98 %	1.63 %	0.55 %	0.51 %	3.35 %
Nov	1.40 %	1.11 %	3.06 %	4.04 %	4.81 %	Nov	0.42 %	0.40 %	1.67 %	0.43 %	1.40 %
Dec			2.82 %	3.70 %		Dec			1.63 %	1.16 %	

ABM vs SEAPOP

RISK

Acute population loss	Environmental damage Recovery time (years)			
	Minor (<1 y)	Moderate 1-3 yrs.	Cons. 3-10 yrs.	Serious >10 yrs.
1-5 %	50 %	50 %		
5-10 %	25 %	50 %	25 %	
10-20 %		25 %	50 %	25 %
20-30 %			50 %	50 %
≥ 30 %				100 %

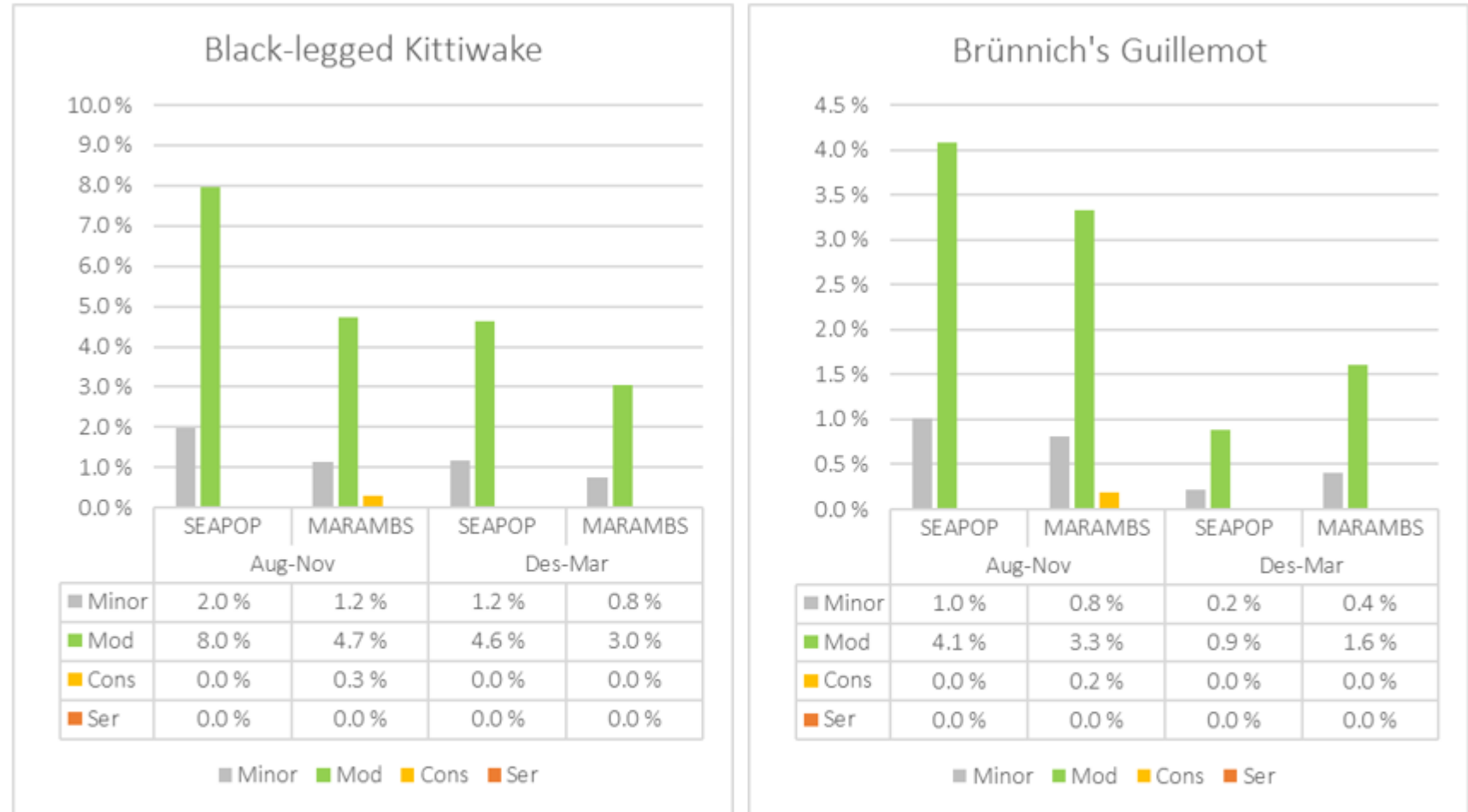
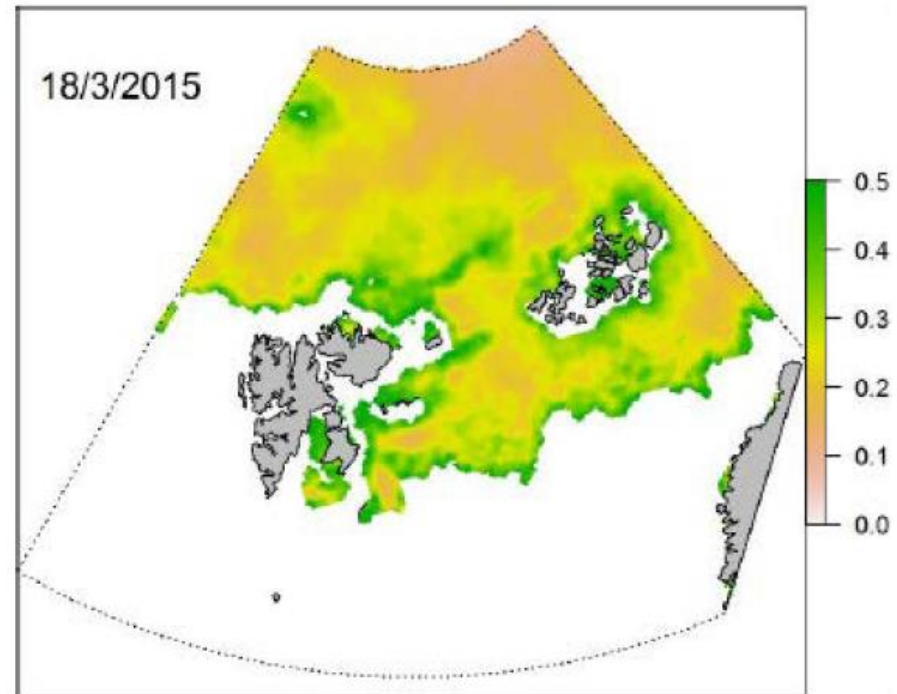


Figure 8 Risk for environmental damage for SEAPOP data and MARAMBS daily distribution data for autumn and winter period. Data is weighted for the three blowout durations and is shown as part of the operational acceptance criteria.

Isbjørn

- Norsk Polarinstitutt har modellert isbjørn habitat bruk med RSF (Resource Selection Function) basert på satellitt-telemetri data fra 226 binner fra 1990-2015 (NPI og Statoil, 2016)
- Isbjørn har en habitat preferanse for områder med 15-75 % iskonsentrasjon
- RFS gir grunnlag for å predikere daglig historisk utbredelse basert på 12.5 km iskonsentrasjonskart når de skaleres til konsentrasjonskart /tetthetskart. Dette er utført i utvalgte år i perioden 2003 – 2011.



Figur 34 Eksempel på predikert isbjørntetthet (antall/100 km²) 15 mars 2015. Kilde (Norsk Polarinstitutt 2016)

Report to Statoil on Work Package 1 (WP1):
Polar bears and sea ice



Karen Lone, Jon Aars, Christian Lydersen, Kit M. Kovacs



Isbjørn - tetthetskart

- Biweekly (Jan 1–14)

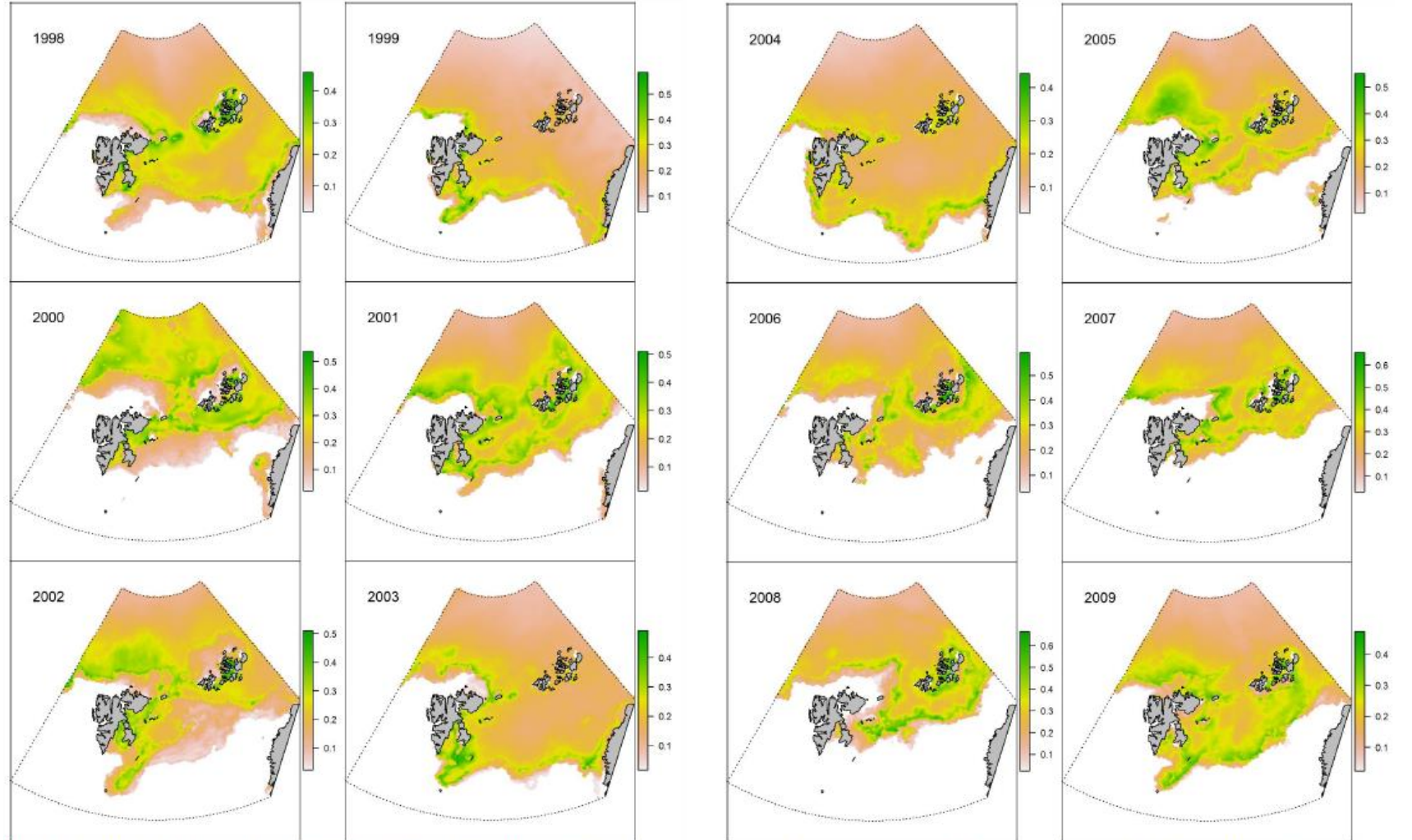
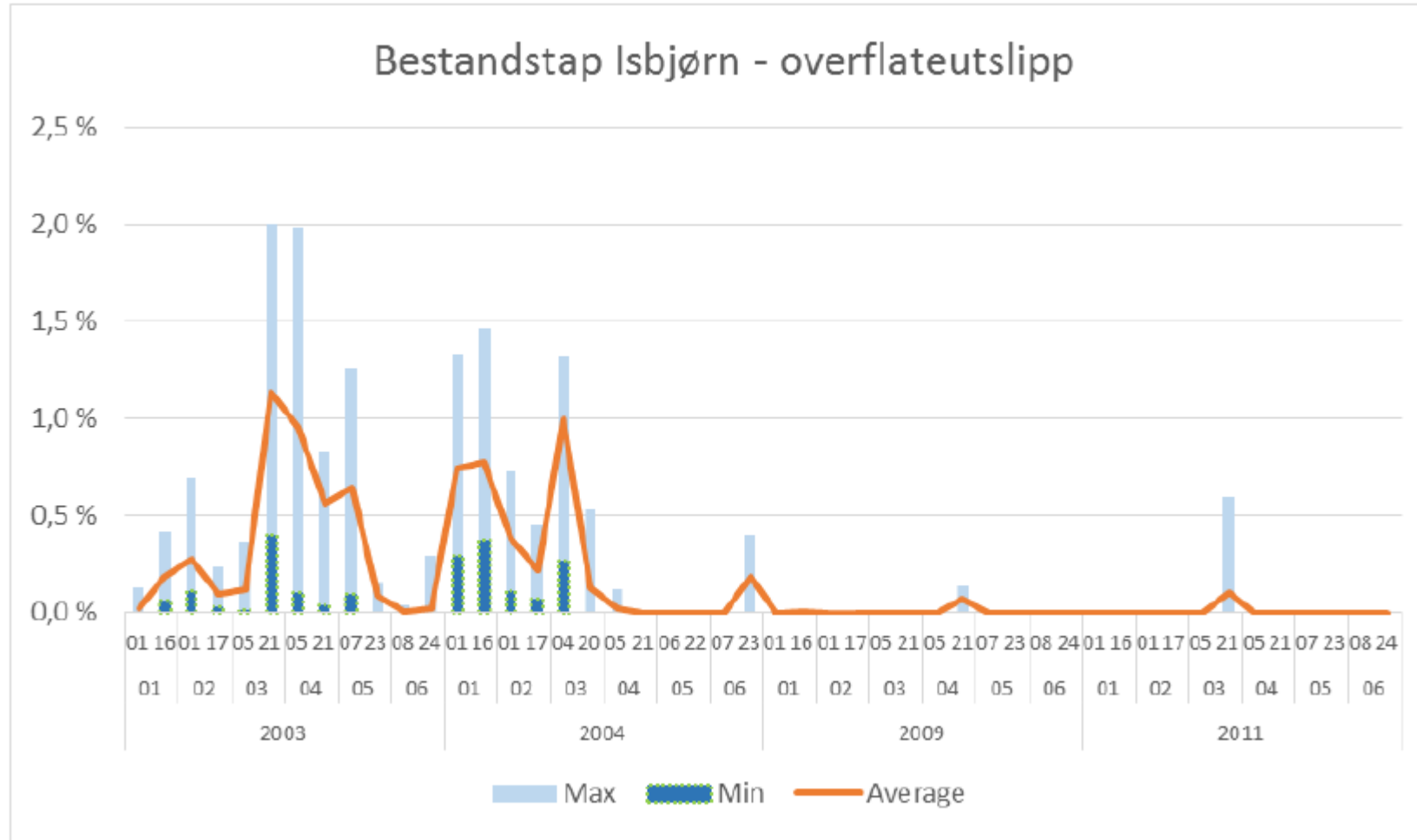


Figure 15 (cont.). Predicted maps of bear density (bears/100km²) for biweekly period 1 (1 January – 14 January) for the 24 years of the study. Part 2, years 1998-2003.

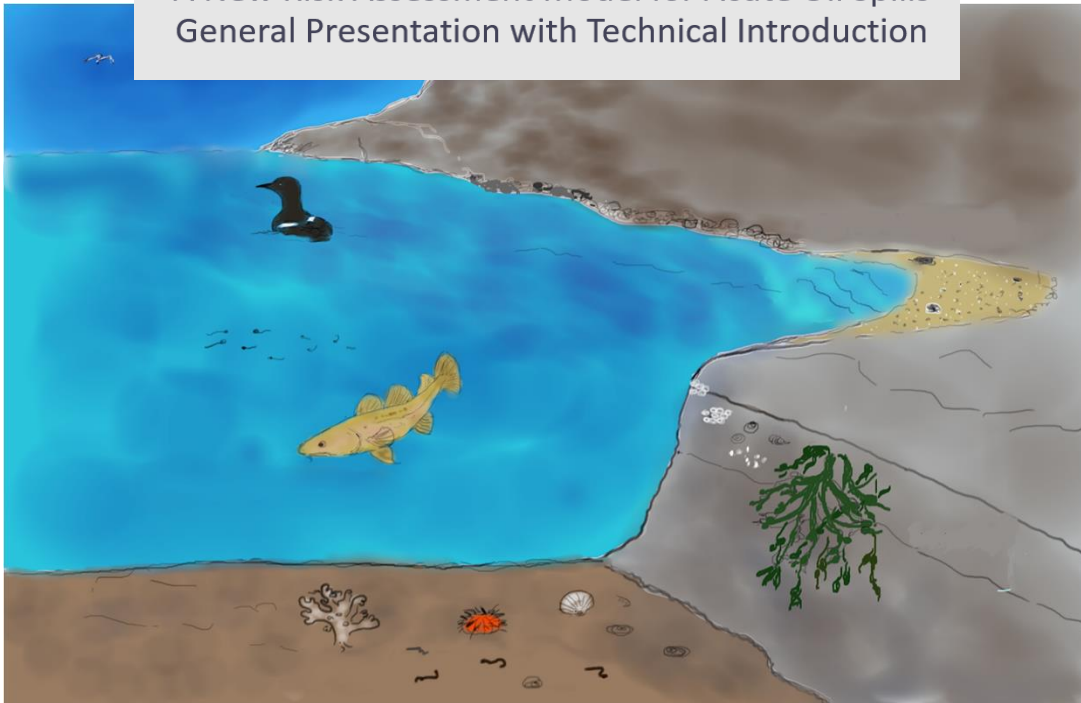
Figure 15 (cont.). Predicted maps of bear density (bears/100km²) for biweekly period 1 (1 January – 14 January) for the 24 years of the study. Part 3, years 2004-2009.



ERA Acute – ny miljørisikometodikk

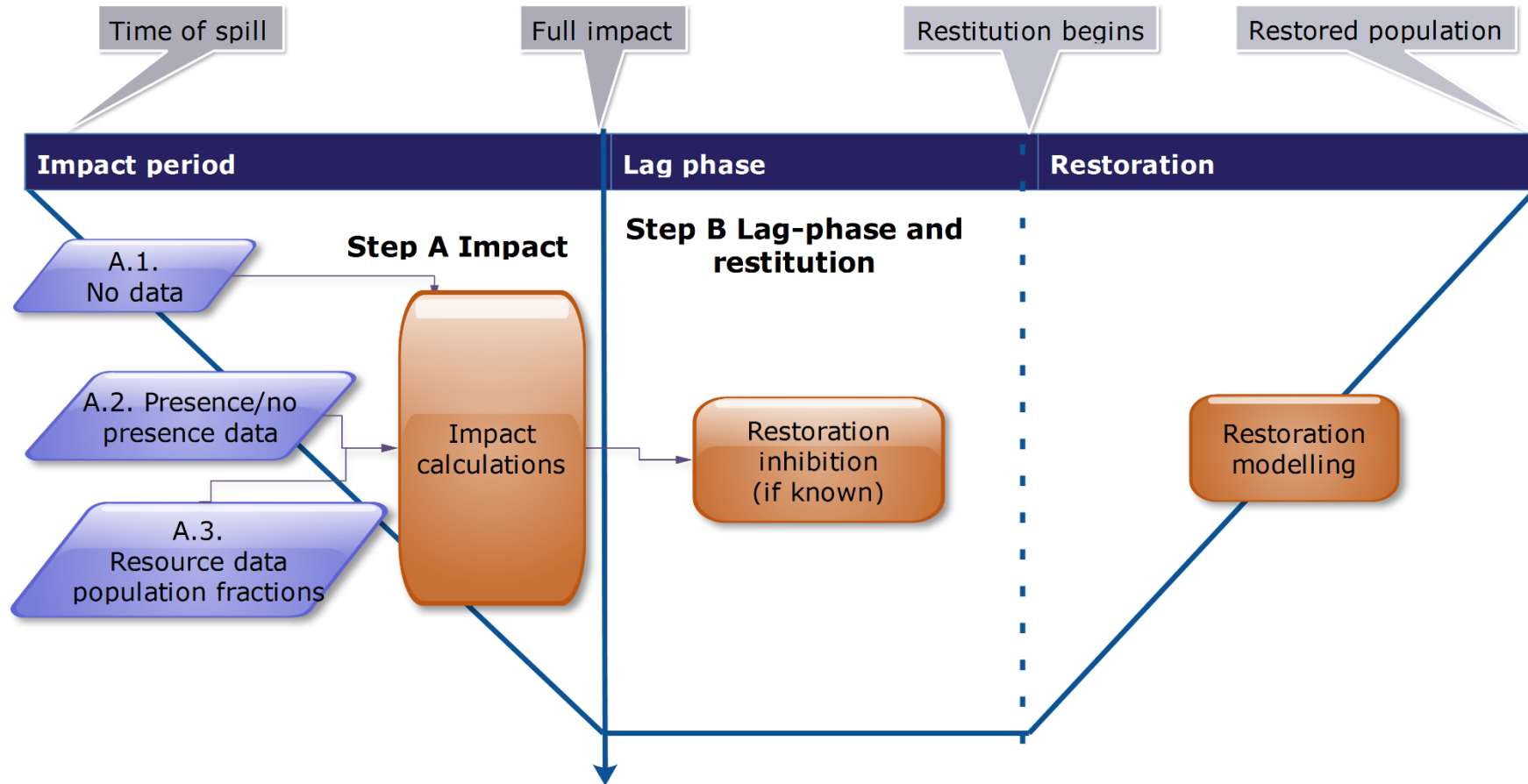
ERA Acute

A New Risk Assessment Model for Acute Oil Spills
General Presentation with Technical Introduction

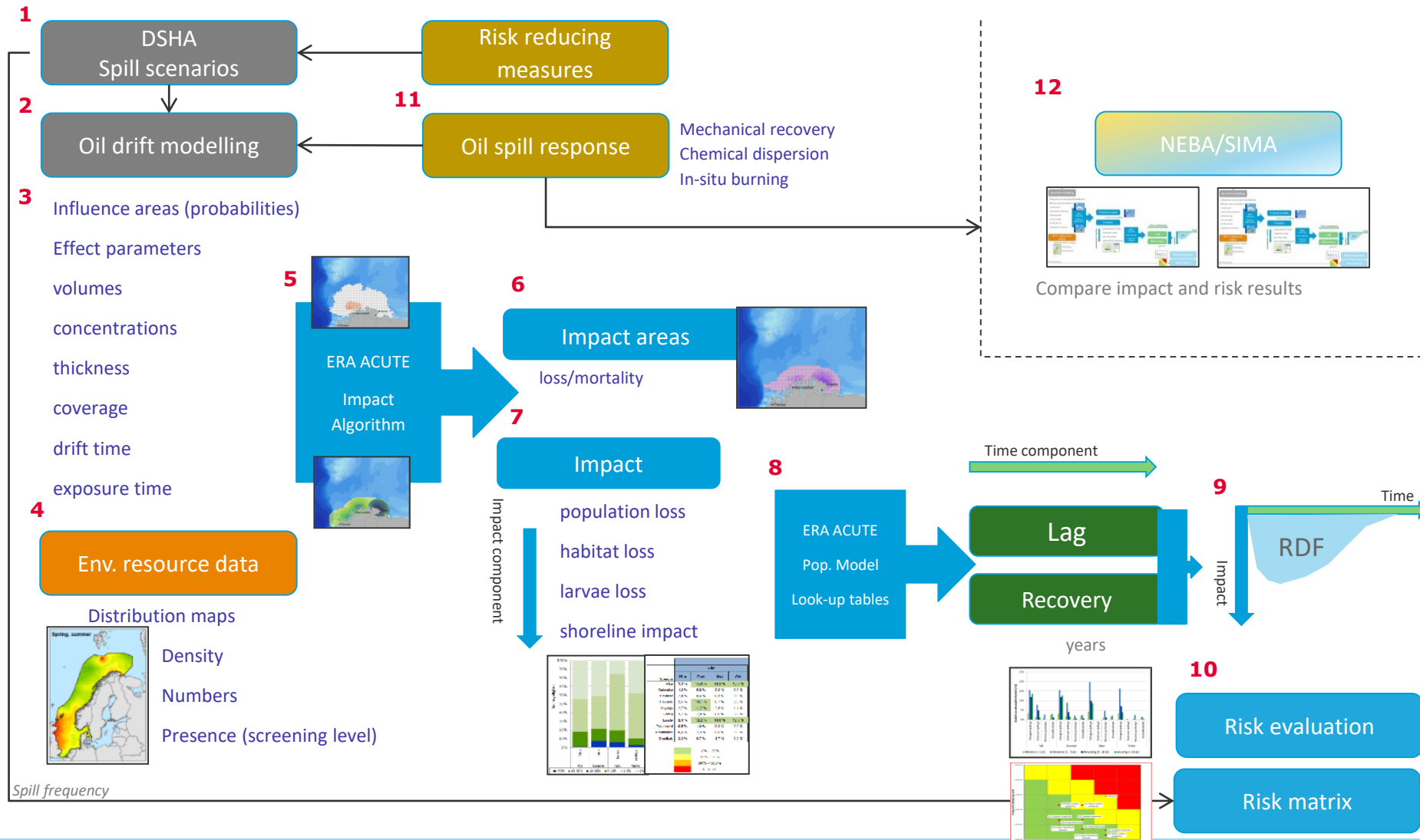


4 environmental compartments

- Sea surface (Resources mainly exposed at surface)
 - Sea birds
 - Marine mammals
 - Marine reptiles at sea
- Shoreline
 - Coastal habitats
 - Mangroves
 - Turtle nesting sites
- Water column
 - Fish stock resources
- Sea floor
 - Hard bottom substrate
 - Soft bottom substrate



ERA ACUTE Applications



Impact calculation – Sea surface (seabirds, marine mammals)

MIRA

Effect key – individual vulnerability

Oil mass (tons) in 10 x 10 km grid cell	Effect key – acute mortality rate		
	Individual vulnerability for VEC seabird		
	S ₁	S ₂	S ₃
1-100	5 %	10 %	20 %
100-500	10 %	20 %	40 %
500-1000	20 %	40 %	60 %
≥1000	40 %	60 %	80 %

ERA Acute

$$(1) \quad N_{let} = \sum_{i=1}^n p_{beh} \times Cov_i | > T \times p_{phy} | (Hoil_i > T) \times N_i$$

$$(2) \quad N_{let} = \sum_{i=1}^n N_i - (1 - p_{beh} \times Cov_i | > T \times p_{phy})^{T_{exp}} \times N_i$$

p_{beh} , the probability of encountering the sea surface

p_{phy} , the conditional probability of mortality given encounter with oil above an oil film thickness (T).

Table 1. A generic look-up table for p_{beh} and p_{phy} and T .

NO	Wildlife groups	p_{beh}			p_{phy}			T (μm)
		Low	Best	High	Low	Best	High	
1	Pelagic diving seabirds	79%	79%	89%	80%	90%	100%	2
2	Pelagic surface foraging seabirds	45%	45%	51%	80%	90%	100%	2
3	Coastal diving seabirds	67%	67%	76%	80%	90%	100%	2
4	Coastal surface feeding seabirds	31%	33%	44%	69%	78%	87%	2
5	Wetland surface feeding seabirds	48%	48%	54%	80%	90%	100%	2
6	Wading seabirds	35%	35%	35%	80%	90%	100%	2
7	Baleen whales	35%	53%	88%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	10
8	Toothed whale	40%	60%	100%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	10
9	True seals, walruses and sea lions	83%	90%	96%	0.4%	2.8%	5.8%	10
10	Fur seals	63%	78%	93%	50%	72%	93%	10
11	Sea cows	95%	98%	100%	0.8%	4.3%	8.3%	10
12	Aquatic mammals	79%	88%	97%	50%	72%	93%	10
13	Sea turtles	95%	99%	100%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	10

Recovery calculation – Sea surface (seabirds, marine mammals)

MIRA

ERA Acute

Lag-phase – lag time of shoreline cells and sensitivity factor

Damage key – population impact

Acute population reduction	Consequence category – environmental damage Theoretical restitution time in year			
	Minor <1 year	Moderate 1-3 years	Considera. 3-10 years	Serious >10 years
1-5 %	50 %	50 %		
5-10 %	25 %	50 %	25 %	
10-20 %		25 %	50 %	25 %
20-30 %			50 %	50 %
≥ 30 %				100 %

$$(3) \quad t_{lag,su} = \sum_{i=1}^n N_{hab_i} \times t_{lag,sh_i} \times SF_r$$

Restitution-phase – lag time of shoreline cells and sensitivity factor

a discrete logistic population model

$$(4) \quad N_{t+1} = \frac{N_t R}{1 + (aN_t)^b}$$

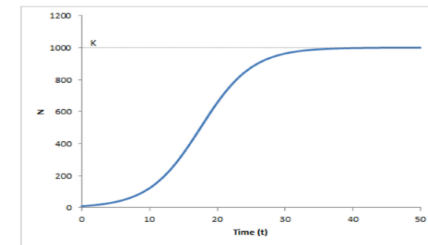
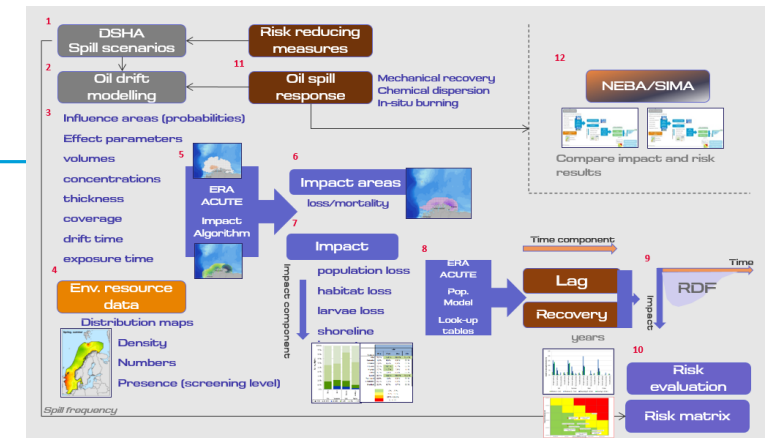
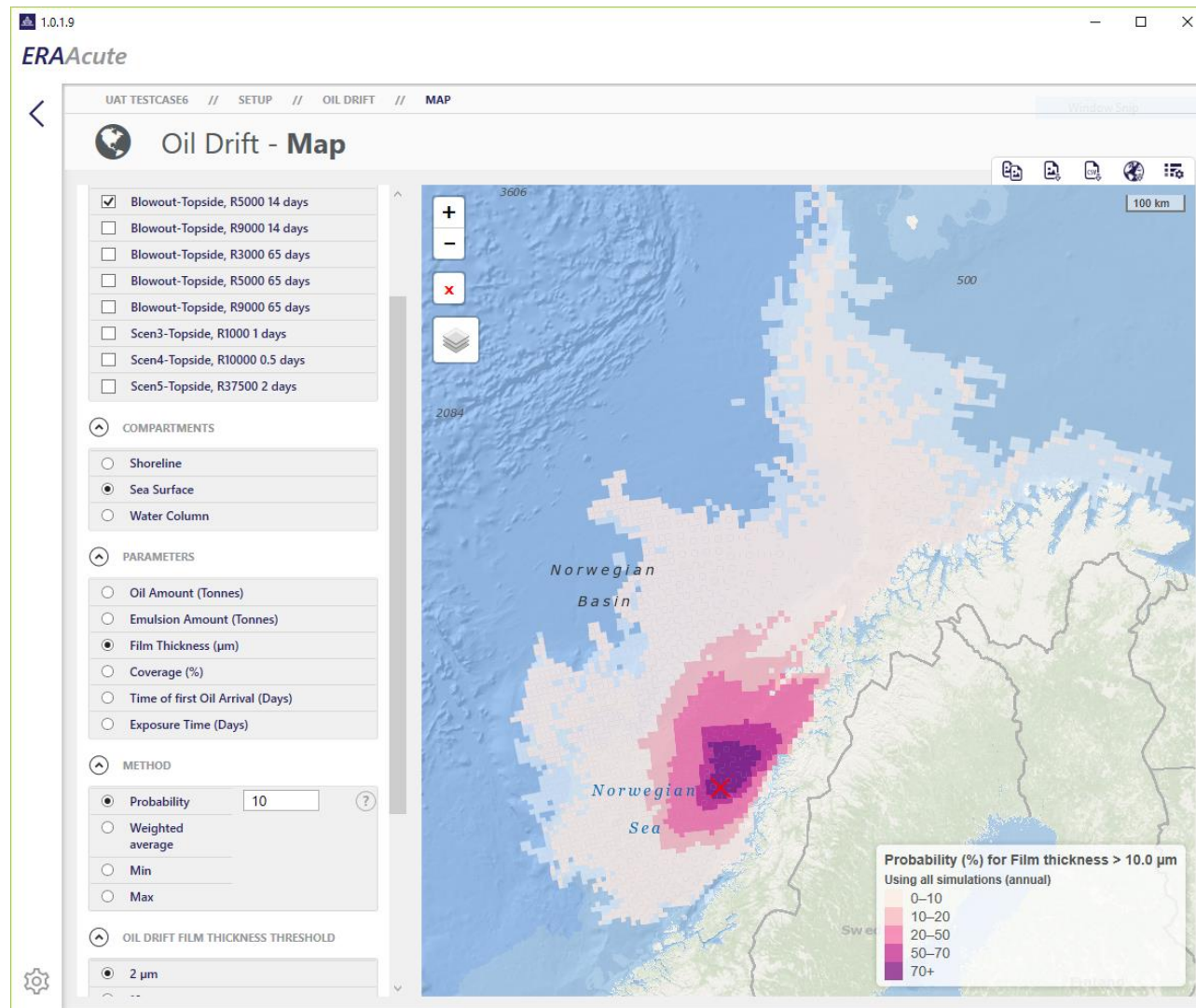


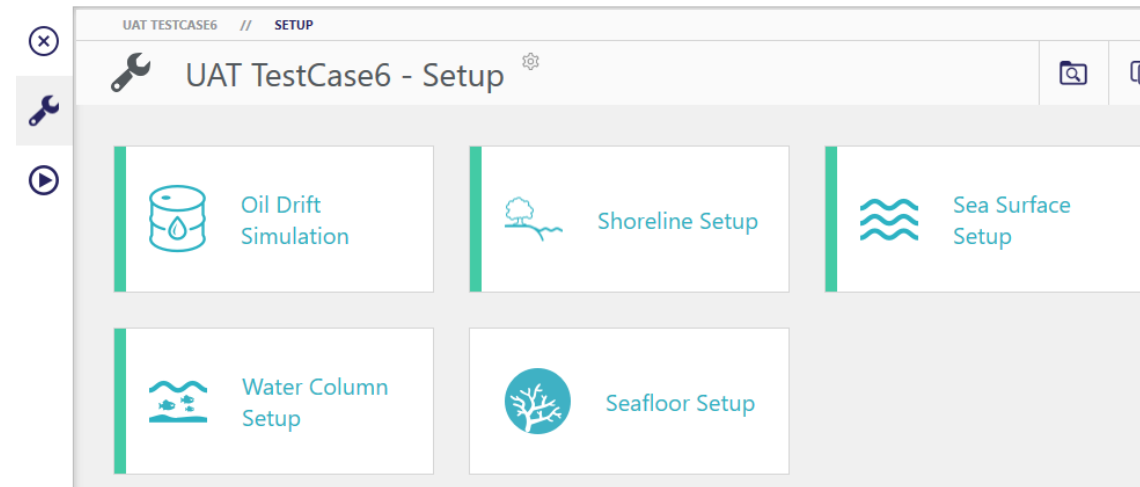
Table 2. A generic look-up table for population growth rates (R and r).

Wildlife group	Typical species	Families	R	r
Albatross and skuas	Albatross (Southern royal, Grey-headed Antipodean, Northern royal), skua (brown, great, subantarctic), Northern fulmar	Diomedidae, Stercorariidae, Procellariidae	1.05	4.9%
Auks, petrels and shearwaters,	Auks (razorbill, common guillemot, Atlantic puffin), petrels (black, white-chinned, Chatham), shearwaters (Bullers, flesh-footed), Black-legged kittiwake	Alcidae, Procellariidae	1.10	9.5%
Gannets	Gannets (northern, masked australasian), penguins (Snares crested, Southern rockhopper, Fiordland)			

Inngangsdata



1.0.1.9
ERAAcute



Resultater

UAT TESTCASE6 // RUN // RESULTS

Run - Results

Case Resources

CASE

Show Case Summary

DSHA

Show DSHA Summary

Blowout

Scen3

Scen4

Scen5

SCENARIO

- Topside R3 65 days
- Topside R1 5 days**
- Topside R2 5 days
- Topside R3 5 days
- Topside R1 14 days
- Topside R2 14 days
- Topside R3 14 days
- Topside R1 65 days
- Topside R2 65 days
- Topside R3 65 days

1.0.1.9 ERAAcute

UAT TESTCASE6 // RUN // RESULTS

Run - Results

Case Resources

Blowout **Topside R3 65 days** Seasurface

COMPARTMENTS

- Seasurface
- Shoreline
- Watercolumn

EQUATION

- NOTEXP
- TEXP

PARAMETER VALUE

- Best guess
- High
- Low

RESOURCES

- Atlantic Puffin
- Common Eider
- Grey Seal
- Puffin
- Razorbill

ENDPOINT

- Impact
- Resource Damage Factor
- Lag time
- Restitution time
- Impact time
- Total Recovery time

Result map

% of simulations within categories per VEC

Average per month

Average and max per resource

Monthly simulation values

Risk time

Risk matrix

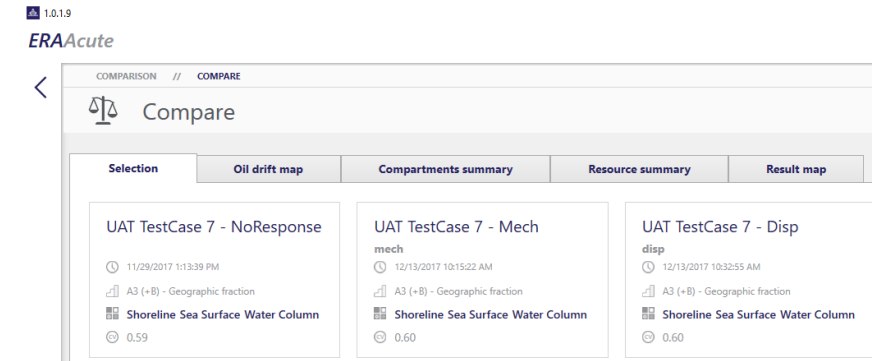
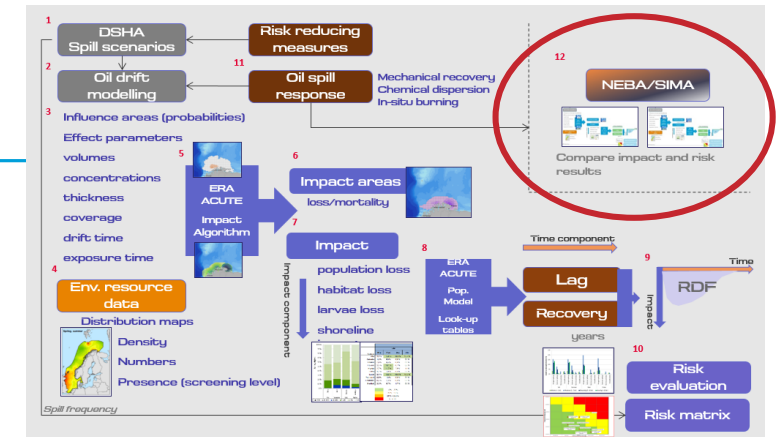
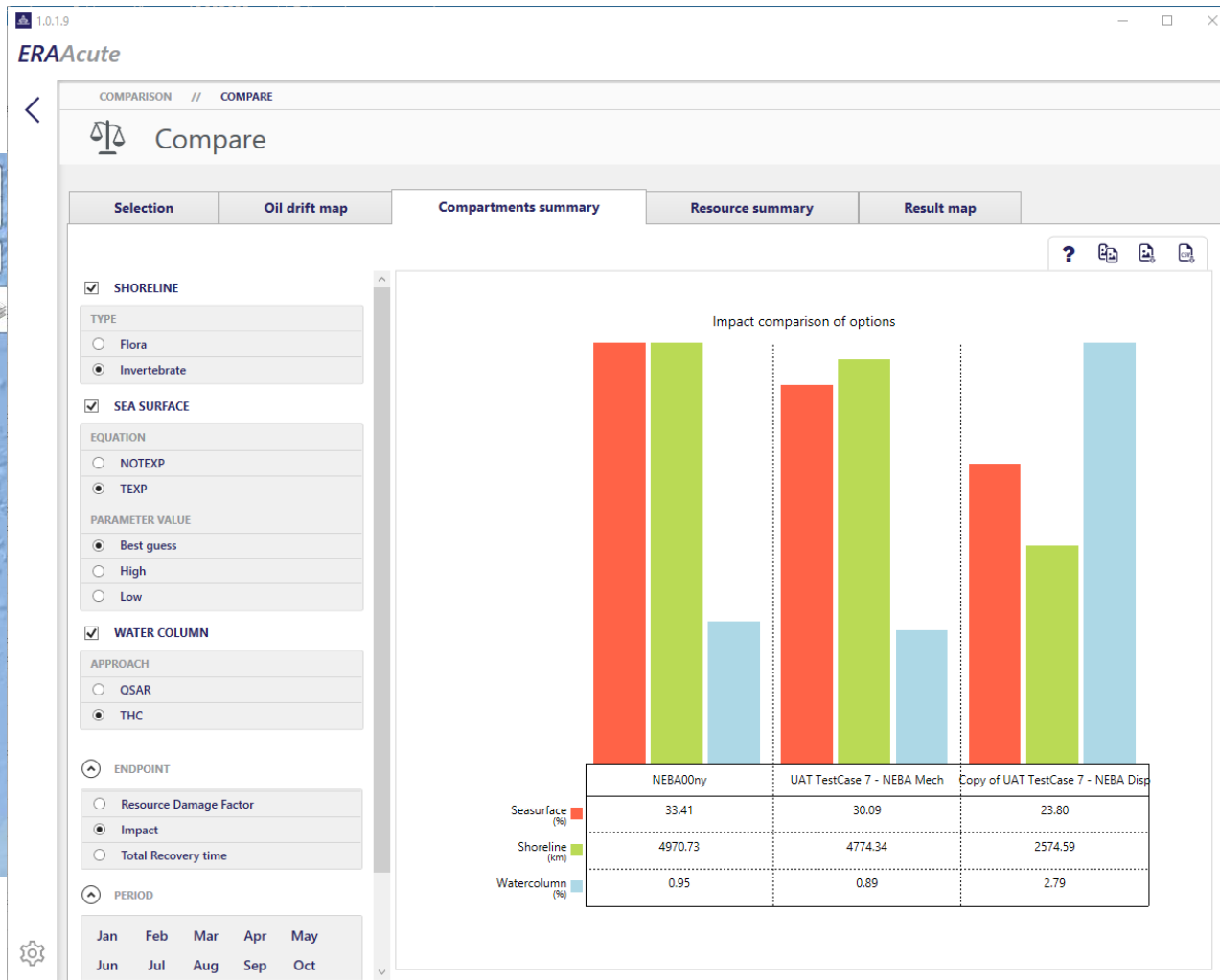
Risk probability

RDF	Category	Probability	Frequency
< 1.0	Price Fix	0.02 %	0.00e+0
1.0 - 5.0	Hammer Dash	0.02 %	0.00e+0
5.0 - 10.0	Apple core	0.02 %	0.00e+0
10.0 - 20.0	Twilight Sparkle	0.02 %	0.00e+0
> 20.0	Nightmare Moon	100.00 %	1.05e+4

Resource data map

Atlantic Puffin

Beredskapstiltak (NEBA/SIMA)





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