

U.S. Antarctic Program Resupply Perspectives

Brian Stone

Antarctic Infrastructure & Logistics





Why McMurdo Station?

- * Deep water access for ships
- * Relatively stable ice edge
- * Annual sea ice breakout
- * Access to Ross Ice Shelf and the continent
- * Critical for access to South Pole & deep field.





Vessel Operations

Early Operation Deep Freeze

- * Ice edge cargo transfers
- * McMurdo break-in for fuel resupply
- * Unpredictable ice conditions increase risk.
- * Personnel losses
- * Cargo offload at McMurdo started mid-1960's.





Vessel Support Over the Years

- * 1950's
 - * US Navy ships
 - * Navy & USCG operated icebreakers (smaller)
- * 1960's
 - * US Navy transfers all icebreakers to USCG
- * 1970s
 - * NSF assumes full responsibility for USAP.
 - * USCG commissions Polar-class breakers
- * 1980's
 - * Introduction of civilian ships
- * 2000's
 - * B-15 iceberg creates need for 2-ship ops
 - * NSF contracts with FESCO for icebreaker support
 - * NSF contracts with Sweden for ODEN
- * Present
 - * MAERSK PEARY (tanker)
 - * GREEN WAVE (dry cargo)
 - * VLADIMIR IGNATYUK (icebreaker)



Key Considerations for Ships

- * Icebreaking or ice-strengthened
- * Must burn light fuels (MGO)
 - * 2011 IMO rule
 - * Increases cost – limits availability of backups
- * Self-supporting for offload/onload (limited port facilities)



Icebreaker Support





Vessel Support over the years





Ice Wharves and Piers

- * Mid-1960's abandoned ice edge as routine site for cargo offload.
- * Introduction of containerized cargo meant higher weights and increased risk of ice edge transfers.
- * Improvements to "Edisto Quay" from 1969-1973.
- * Ice wharf destroyed in winter storm in 1973.
- * USAP switched to ice pier. (1973-present)





Modular Causeway System

- * Ice pier not suitable for cargo offload
- * US Army providing MCS and 40-person team to assemble.
- * Down and back on cargo vessel
- * 3 days setup / 3 days teardown



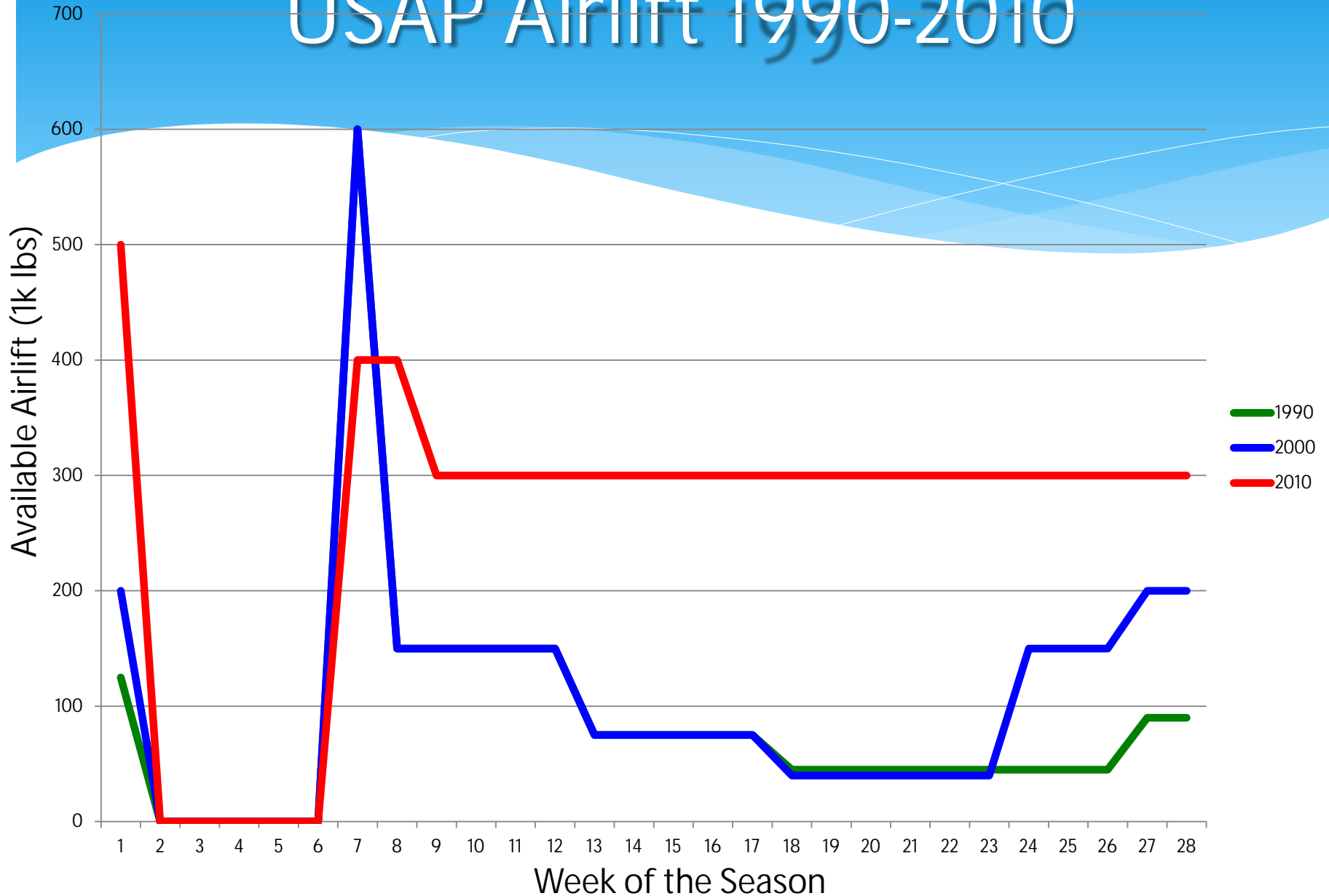


USAP Cargo Vessel Movements

- * Southbound cargo volumes vary greatly with on-ice activities. Construction activity = more weight
- * Some cargo cannot be easily flown
 - * Hazardous cargo
 - * Frozen foods
- * Rolling stock & breakbulk
- * Northbound cargo drivers
 - * Solid & Hazardous waste
 - * Science cargo
 - * Outsized items
- * Backlog of non-hazardous retrograde



USAP Airlift 1990-2010





Transformative Capabilities

- * Pegasus Runway
 - * First WINFLY/Late-Season use
 - * White-ice development 2002 led to year-round wheeled ops by 2004
 - * Greater flexibility in aircraft types
- * C-17 Globemaster 3
- * South Pole resupply capability – traverse and air support