



Preparedness for Oil Spill Incidents

Andy Nicoll PAJ Symposium 2012



Presentation Overview

- OSRL in context
- Causes and Consequences
- Risk Assessment Process
- Industry Action
 - Reducing consequences
- Summary













Oil Spill Response Ltd. (OSRL)

1984



Heritage **Members** 1993



EARL established 1995



Management taken over from **BP**

2000



Global Alliance formed

2005



Global Response Network developed

2005



Formal merger of OSRL & EARL to form OSRL/EARL

2006



Tier 3 base set up in Bahrain **3** 2007



Change of company name to Oil Spill Response

2010



2011



Post Macondo (Gulf of Mexico)

A unique industry cooperative



Oil industry's Tier 3 spill response provider of choice



Wholly owned by 42 oil / energy companies



A global remit (onshore and offshore)



Industry funded and not-for-profit



A major focus on preparedness; oil spill training, planning & exercises, project support

Our Mission

To provide resources to respond to oil spills efficiently and effectively on a global basis



Typical Causes of Incidents















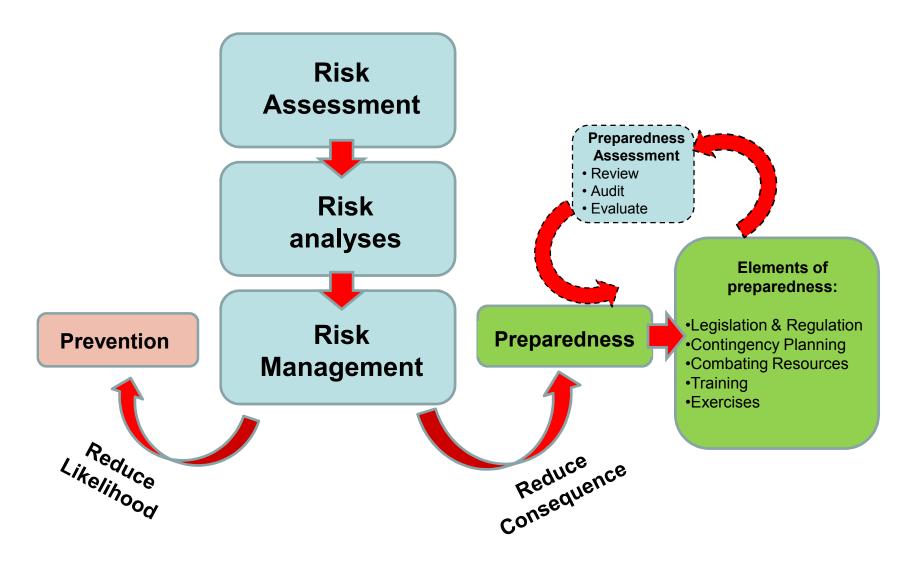




Typical Consequences



Oil Spill Risk Evaluation Process





Reducing Likelihood

Prevention

- Improvements in facility design
- Location of facilities in areas of lower incident probability
- Robust maintenance and inspection programmes
- High quality shipping / operating standards
- Security / anti terrorism measures

Reducing Consequence

Preparedness

- Legislation and Regulation
- Contingency Planning
- Response resources (Equipment AND)
 - people)
- Training
- Exercises





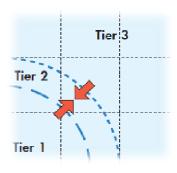
Legislation & Regulation

- Safety Case Approach
- Worst Case Scenario
- Global Approach
- Sovereignty

- Prescriptive measures
- Most Credible Scenario
- Regional Approach
- Local autonomy



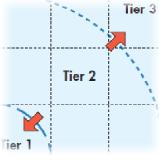
Contingency Planning and Tiered Response



Operational factors

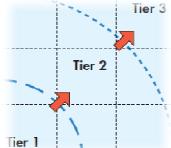
- Probability and frequency of a spill occurring
- Worst case scenario incidents
- Oil type





Setting factors





- Legislation
- **National / Local Requirements**
- Available Capabilities





Equipment - Hardware

- Not more equipment than necessary (Sufficient to fill gap until next Tier arrives)
 - Matched with personnel numbers
 - Matched with risk profile
 - Able to be handled /ease of use
 - Simple to maintain (access to spare parts)
 - Matched with logistics / storage capability
 - Matched with maintenance capability

Training

- Identify training needs:
 - Management
 - Operational / Tactical
 - Refresher
- Training Standards
 - IMO Model Courses
 - National requirements



Four Types of Exercise

Tabletop Exercise

Notification Exercise

Full Incident Management Exercise



Principles of Exercises

- Set clear, realistic measurable objectives
- Aim is to "improve" (not to "impress")
- Keep it simple to begin with! (do it often)
- Evaluating is as important as conducting











Implications for OSRL

- More Responders
- More Equipment
- More Exercises
- More Callouts
- More Preparedness Requests
- Involvement in industry special projects
 - OSPRAG Cap
 - SWRP project





Summary (truisms)

- Improvements in Prevention will give most beneficial outcome
- Risk Assessment is an integral part of effective Contingency
 Planning
- It is important not to just fight the last war
- Response plans must be credible /deliverable / exercised
- Response equipment alone does not in itself equate to improved preparedness
- Remember the fundamental principles of building response capacity based in a tiered structure based upon risk exposure.
- "Education, Education, Education!"



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