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Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL)

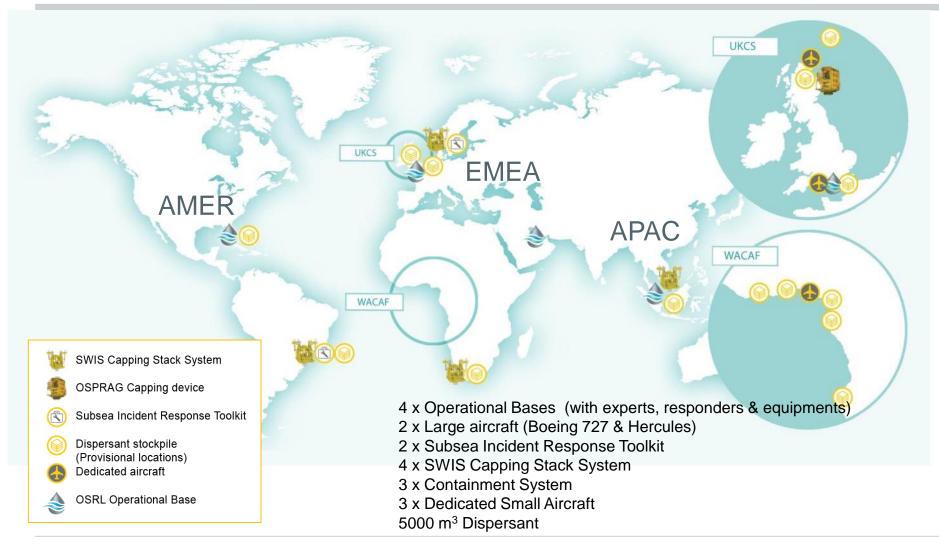
- Largest international industry funded cooperative
- Owned by major oil and gas production / transportation companies
- Train and respond effectively anywhere in the world



40 + Participate Members & 100+ Associate Members



Global Response Capability





What do we do?



Preparedness



- Training
- Contingency planning
- Oil spill modelling
- Exercises and drills
- Equipment hire
- Personnel Secondments

Response



- Technical advice
- Specialist personnel
- Equipment and transportation
- Aerial dispersant application
- Response integration



Why Do We Need An Oil Spill Response Capability?

- ¹World oil supply 97 Million barrels per day
- ²Seaborne oil trade accounts for 10 Billion tonne-miles per year
- Oil spill prevention is working to reduce the volume of oil spilled, but spills still happen

■ ³The ocean is the greatest supplier of essential resources in the world;

- Natural services are worth \$21 trillion a year
- Oxygen for 1 of every 2 breaths we breathe
- Jobs for 350 million people
- Our common aim is to protect our shared values!

³ Source World Economic Forum



¹ Source U.S. Energy Information Administration

² Source ITOPF

The Overall Approach

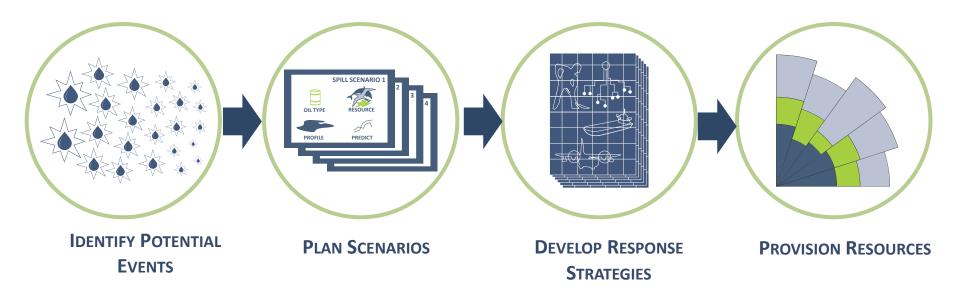
- ➤ How do we identify and maintain appropriate response capability?
 - Risk Based Preparedness Process
 - Tiered Preparedness and Response
 - Overcome Barriers







Risk Based Preparedness Process



Source: JIP Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Framework





Identify Potential Events

- ➤ What can go wrong?
- Up to and include the credible worst case.
- ➤ Site specific.
- Potentially help to identify further prevention measures.

- Small operational/maintenance spills due to minor incidents
- Loss of well control leading to a blowout
- Ruptured flow lines, pipelines, risers, subsea equipment due to earthquake
- Loss of containment due to tank storage failure
- Loss of containment during offloading/transfers/bunkering
- Loss of containment from ship collision
- Loss of containment from ship grounding
- Loss of containment due to explosion

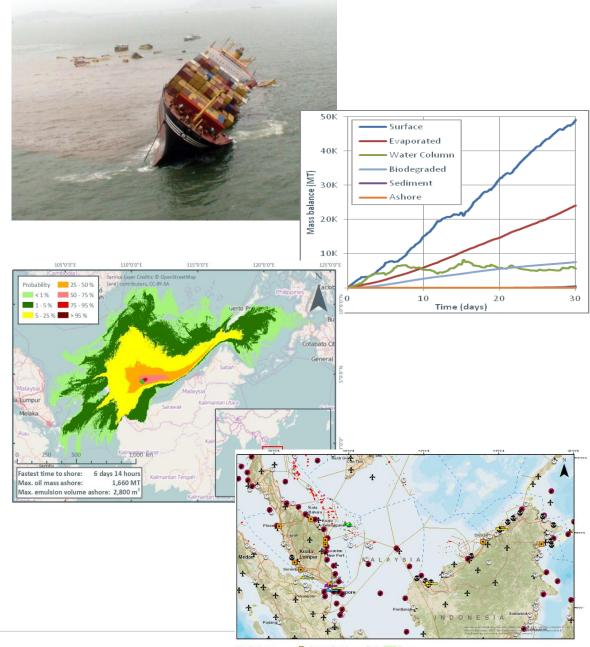
Source: JIP 12 GPG Contingency Planning for Oil Spills on Water





Plan Scenarios

- What type of oil and how much?
- Where could it happen?
- What are the local conditions?
- Where could the spilled oil go and how might it behave in the environment?
- What impacts could it have and how severe could the consequence be?







Develop Response Strategies

- What techniques are needed?
- ➤ How much of each technique is needed?
- What is the response timeframe?
- ➤ How will the response adapt over time?
- Strategies are developed for each planning scenario, and incorporate stakeholder engagement.
- Using NEBA as a tool.







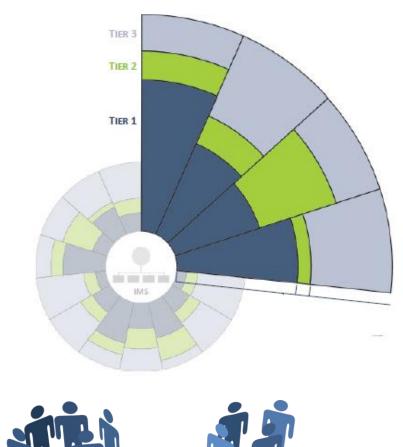


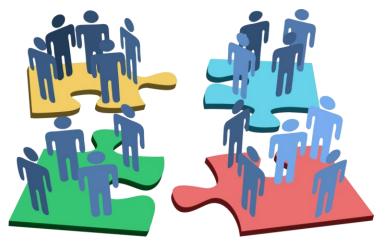




Provision Resources

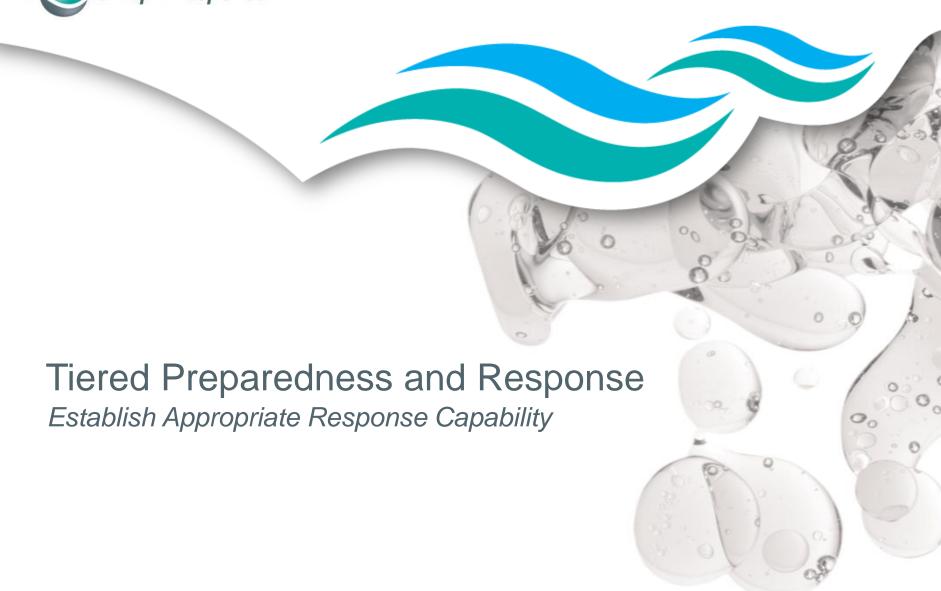
- Tiered Preparedness and Response (TPR) principle to arrange resources.
- Cooperation to bolster one's own capabilities through sharing











Tiered Preparedness and Response

- ➤ A planning approach to:
 - Define different levels of response capability provision;
 - Not used to define the size or scope of a spill;
 - Plan for suitable resources to be mobilized and cascaded to an incident location efficiently;
 - Enable response escalation for an oil spill of any magnitude.
- ▶ The following resources are considered :



RESPONDERS



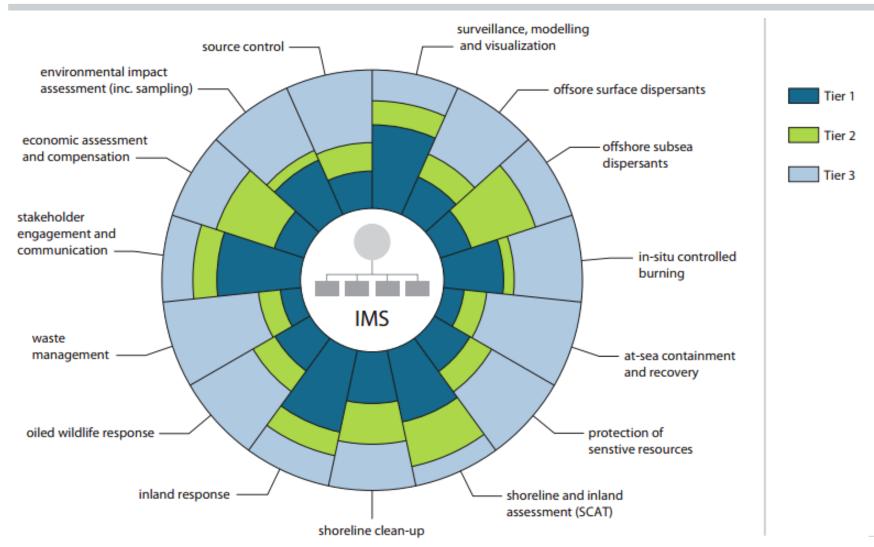
EQUIPMENT



ADDITIONAL SUPPORT



The Complete Model





Tailored Tiered Response

Example: Offshore Surface Dispersants

Location

Factors

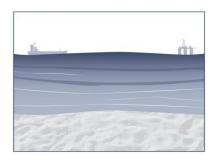
Dispersant Response



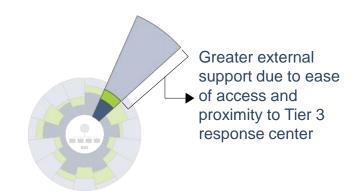
A remote location in a country with access challenges and/or severe weather



Greater local capacity due to limitations of external resources entering the country



A coastal location adjacent to a Tier 3 response center









Underestimating the magnitude of the problem

- Underestimating the volume of oil spill, or the scale of the response required
- Prudent over-response is required

Not wanting to escalate or ask for help

- ➤ A proactive culture is required involving trust within organisations
- Secure collaboration in industry, between industry and government and between governments:
 - Encourage cooperation
 - Mutual assistance



Not considering all response options

- Net Environmental Benefit Analysis
 - All applicable response options should be considered.
 - Select only response options to minimize impacts
 - Engage with stakeholders
 - Where possible difficult decisions should be made prior to an incident





EFFECTIVENESS:

WHICH TOOLS WILL ACHIEVE THE DESIRED RESULTS?



FEASIBILITY:

WHICH TOOLS CAN BE REALISTICALLY AND SAFELY USED?



NEBA:

WHICH TOOLS WILL MINIMIZE IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COMMUNITY?



REGULATIONS:

WHICH TOOLS ARE
ADDRESSED IN THE
REGULATORY FRAMEWORK?



Lack of familiarity and understanding

- ➤ All personnel should be appropriately trained and competent to perform the required role
- Response capabilities should be regularly exercised and tested;
 - Exercises should be carried out and involve all parties
 - Lessons identified should be captured and actioned, making them lessons learnt



Protracted immigration and customs clearance

- ➤ Key stakeholders such as customs and immigration should be:
 - Consulted and made part of the solution
 - Involved in exercises
- Legitimate process to expedite clearance should be understood and tested
- Logistical plans should be drawn-up covering mobilisation through to demobilisation







Case Study – 2013 Rayong Spill

▶ Time: 27 July 2013

Location: Rayong, Thailand

Source: leak from single buoy mooring (SBM) hose

Oil spill: 50 tonnes - Oman Export Blend Crude

Sensitivities: Ko Samet – Tourist beach









Tiered Canability in a Resnonse

Response Options	Tier 1 & 2	Tier 3
Source control	By incident owner	-
Surveillance modelling and visualization	Aerial surveillance	Trajectory Modelling
Offshore dispersants	Vessel dispersant application	OSRL Hercules: Aerial dispersant application

ion Tier 1/2 response personnel and equipment, VOOs

At-sea containment and recovery Shoreline Assessment SCAT Team (SCAT) Thai military personnel, and Shoreline cleanup local contractors

Local contractors

Waste management

Summary - How Can We Plan for Success

- Provide resources and capability against the risks
- Apply Tiered Preparedness and Response to promote collaboration and partnership
- Involve all relevant stakeholders and overcome common barriers together



Thank you - Stay in touch

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