

*Working together: innovative thinking
in OSR best practice*

*Premiam Conference
June 22nd 2016*

This presentation:

- 1. What is the OSR – JIP? What has it done?**
- 2. Some examples of innovative thinking/work developed as part of the JIP:**
 - **SIMA: (formerly known as NEBA)**
 - **Tiered Preparedness and Response: the new model**
 - **Our work with international Offshore Petroleum Environment Regulators Forum**
- 3. I'll also mention:**
 - **Risk-based offshore preparedness**
 - **Promoting a common Incident Management System**

The GIRG Process



Prevention

Better capabilities and practice in well engineering design and well operations management



Intervention

Improved capping response in the event of an incident and to study further the need for – and feasibility of – global containment solutions



IPIECA

Response

Effective and fit-for-purpose oil spill response preparedness and capability



Governments, regulators, NOIAs, OSROs and industry initiatives

OSR-JIP outputs comprise four elements

1. **Good Practice Guidance**: 24 Good Practice Guides and their translations. Replaces the existing Oil Spill Response report series
2. **Short technical reports** in the “JIP” series, developed to communicate technical good practice or to make it accessible to external parties.
3. **Pure research** & longer technical documents: detailed technical research and information
4. **Outreach, Communications** and “outreach” materials, videos/animations, “Glance/Scan” materials

Dispersants

- Bench scale testing
- Dispersant logistics/supply chain planning
- Regulatory Approval of Dispersant Products and Authorization of their Use



In-Situ burning

- ISB equipment selection
- Residue and burn studies

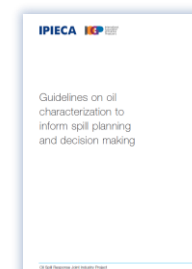
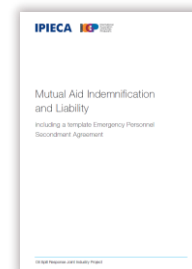
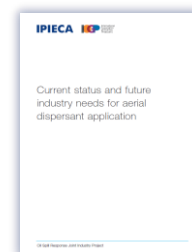


IPIECA **IGP** International Association of Oil & Gas Producers

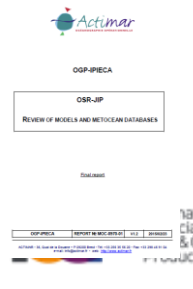
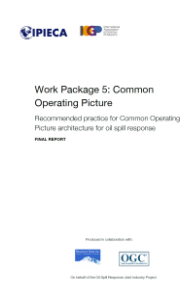
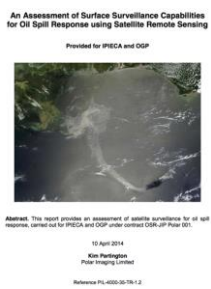
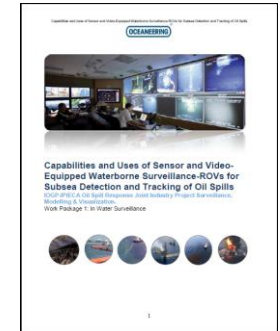
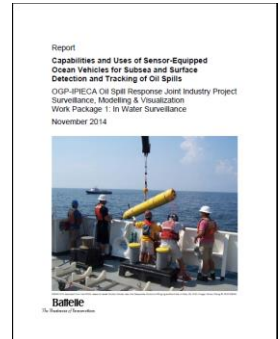
Guidelines for the selection
of in-situ burning equipment

Oil Spill Response Joint Industry Project

- A scenario-based/risk assessment based planning standard for an upstream release and estimation of the associated quantities of equipment required
- Current status and future industry needs for aerial dispersant application
- Mutual aid indemnification and liability including pro-forma legal templates for global use
- Guidelines on oil characterization to inform spill response decisions



Surveillance, Modelling & Visualization



STRATEGY

- Oil Spill Preparedness & Response: a framework
- Incident Management Strategies
- Net Environmental Benefit Analysis

PREPAREDNESS

- Contingency Planning
- Sensitivity Mapping
- Tiered Preparedness & Response
- Training

IMPACTS

- Impacts on Marine Ecology
- Impacts on Shorelines

RESPONSE

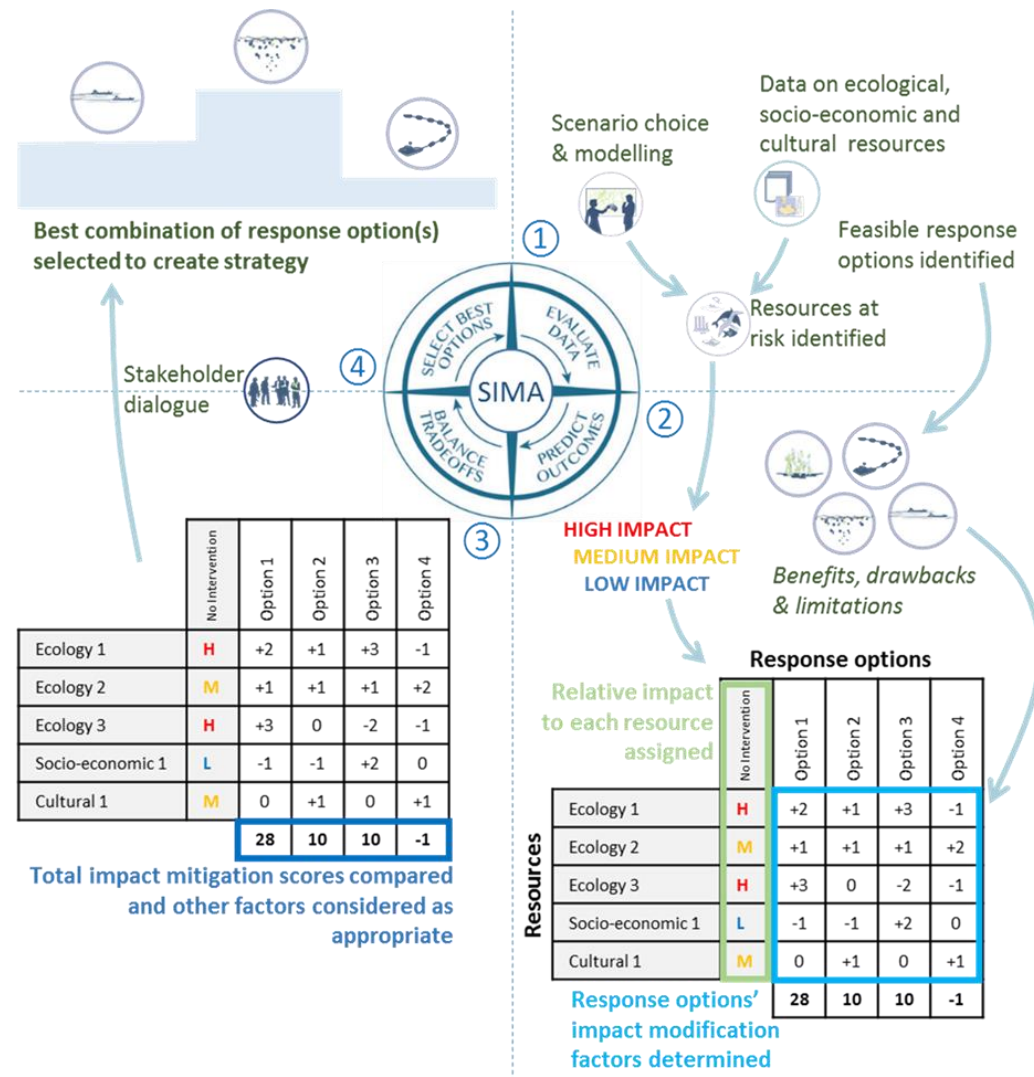
- Aerial Surveillance
- Satellite Remote Sensing
- In Water Surveillance
- Dispersants: Sea surface
- Dispersants: Subsurface
- At Sea Containment and Recovery
- In-Situ Controlled Burning
- Shoreline Response Planning and SCAT
- Shoreline Cleanup Techniques
- Inland Responses
- Waste Management
- Oiled Wildlife Management
- Economic Assessment & Compensation
- Responder Health and Safety

NEBA (SIMA) Joint work with American Petroleum Institute (API)

- Good Practice Guidance completed two years ago....
- Feeling that more detailed implementation (“how-to”) guidelines were needed
- Work product developed jointly between API and OSR-JIP
- Simultaneous bridging to “SIMA” in a parallel process
 - Consulted widely on this process
 - Transition to a term that better reflects the process and its objectives
 - Includes ecological, socio-economic and cultural aspects (“NEBA in its broadest sense”)
 - We realize that this will take time
 - Widely supported by regulators

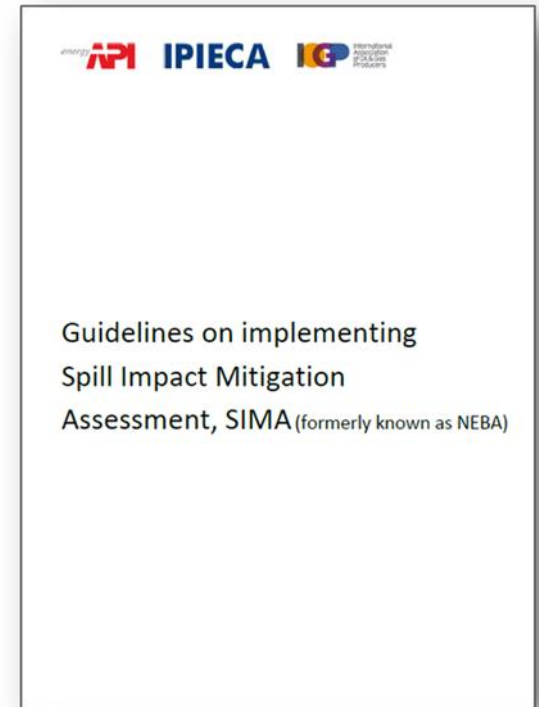
NEBA (SIMA) Joint work with API

- Primarily for large or higher consequence spill scenarios
- Develops response strategy maximising mitigation of impacts - across ecological, socio-economic and cultural sensitivities
- Transparent approach, engages relevant stakeholders



NEBA (SIMA) Joint work with API

- Adheres to existing NEBA principles
- Qualitative basis: expert knowledge and judgement remain important
- Assesses how much each feasible response option mitigates (or exacerbates) the impact to each key resource cf. no intervention
- Each options' benefits, drawbacks and effectiveness are considered
- Strategy outcome: a combination of primary / secondary / supplementary response options





International Offshore Petroleum
Environmental Regulators



- IOPER Guiding Principles for Regulating Offshore Oil Spill Response Preparedness:
 1. Response capability should be fit for purpose
 2. Performance levels are set to promote effective preparedness
 3. Response capability is built to be adaptable
 4. Roles and responsibilities are clearly stated
 5. Levels of response are scalable
 6. Response capability is sustainable
- We have mapped these principles to the key issues and priorities as we see them

1. Response capability should be fit for purpose

- The key to defining “fit for purpose” is understanding scenarios, which lead to understanding risks and defining needs

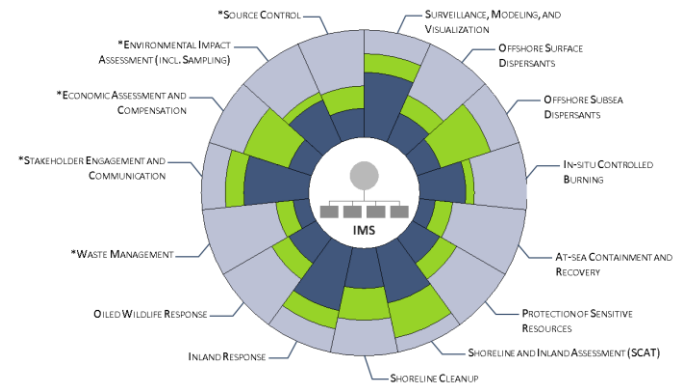
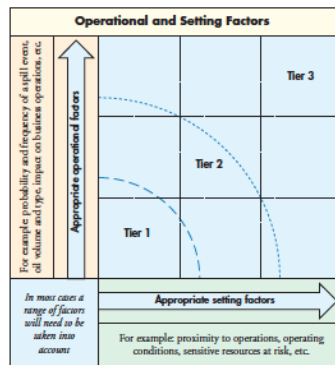
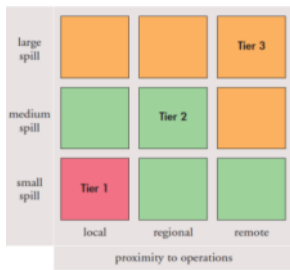
Example:

- “Risk Assessment and Response Planning for offshore installations” presents a detailed methodology for an operator to carry out an assessment of response resource needs and capability and to prove to themselves and the regulator that they have the ability to cascade resources in to the spill area

This provides a validated link into a step-wise contingency planning process, which is how the industry is – or should be – consistently planning for upstream OSR

3. Response capability is built to be adaptable

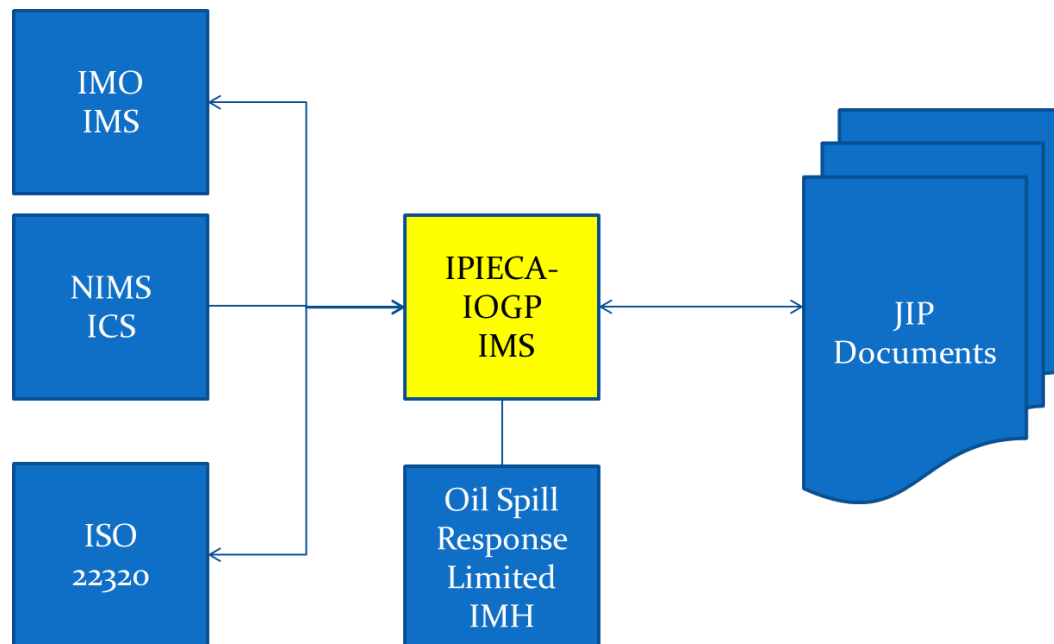
- As response equipment and services have evolved to become more specialized, so too must the Tiered Preparedness and Response model
- Modern technology, advanced logistics capabilities, and new communication tools have improved industry's ability to cascade resources to an incident location.
- The new model facilitates a tiered response by depicting which response capabilities are needed and in what timeframe



EVOLVING
MODEL

4. Roles and responsibilities are clearly stated

- Our firm view is that ICS or an “ICS – like” approach is required to manage large amounts of equipment, people and transactions
- However our experience with IMS and ICS is that ICS doesn’t always translate well into local “coordinated command” systems
- We have designed an IMS which is “ICS - like” and recognizes multiple command and coordination challenges

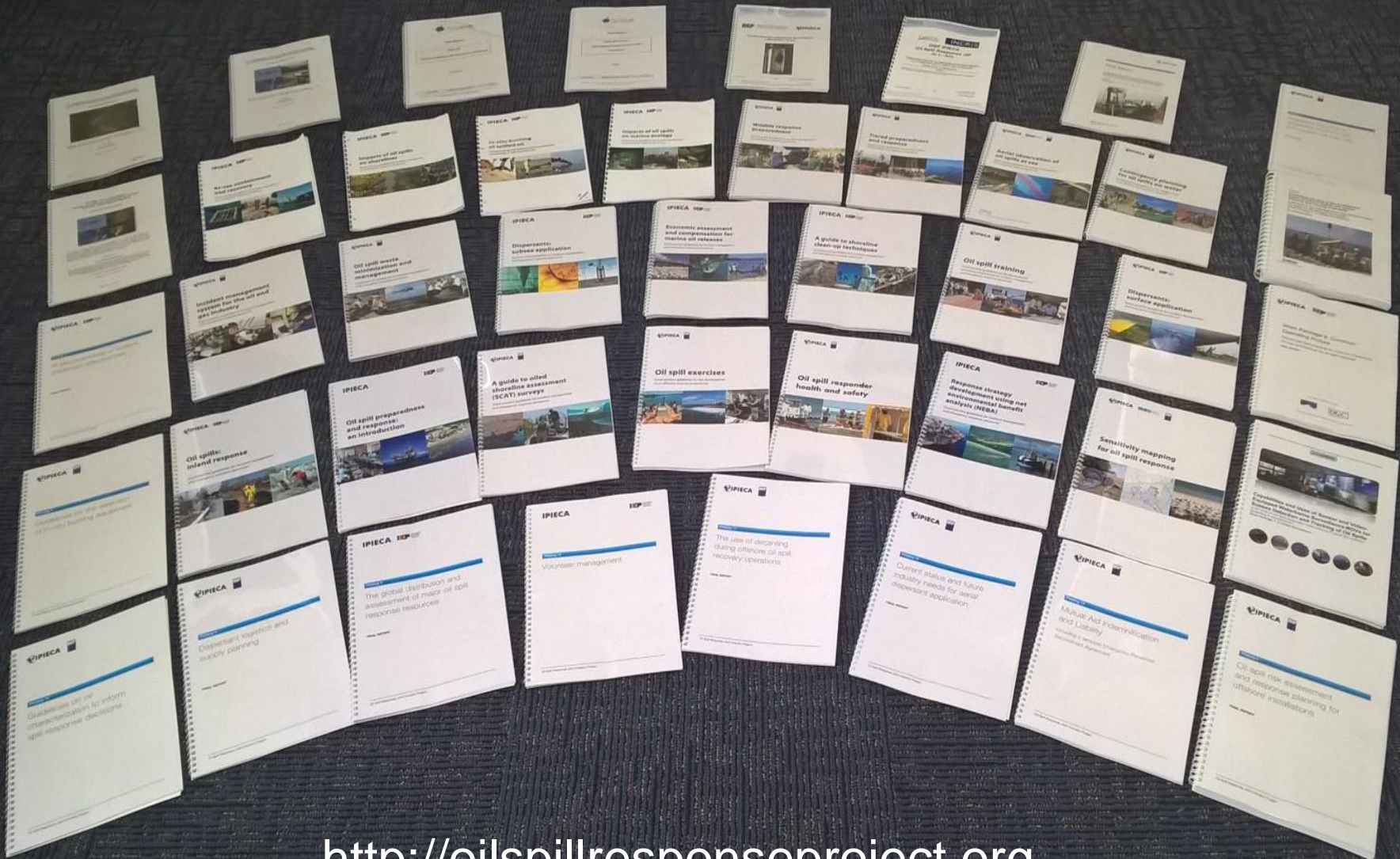


Summary: where we have the opportunity to work together

- Consistent use of global SIMA/NEBA methodology – not Arctic SIMA, US SIMA, European SIMA etc.
- Adoption of pre-approvals where supported by peacetime SIMA conclusions
- Ready access to all response tools as supported by SIMA
- Support for utilizing the most effective response tools first
- Adoption of clear TPR principles in planning

Summary: where we have the opportunity to work together

- Support efforts to remove or reduce barriers (people, equipment....)
- Participation in exercises and drills
- Adopt a risk – based approach to offshore response planning
- Set realistic expectations for OSRO competency and capability
- Set realistic principles for exercise frequencies and the basics of Contingency Planning



<http://oilspillresponseproject.org>