

# Oil spill contingency planning workshop for offshore petroleum

Operator and titleholder workshop  
20 March 2012





# Agenda

**Welcome and introduction**

**Cameron Grebe**

GM Environment, NOPSEMA

**AMOSC/APPEA opening  
statement**

**Nick Quinn**

AMOSC

**OSCP regulation – key  
principles**

**Matt Smith**

Manager Spill Assessment, NOPSEMA

**Question & Answer**

**NOPSEMA**

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**Facilitated workshop session**

**Nick Quinn**

**Industry next steps**

**AMOSC**

# Welcome and introduction

Cameron Grebe





## What can we agree on?

- The operator is the best person to manage the risk.
- A safe and environmentally responsible offshore petroleum industry.
- Industry wants the flexibility of an objectives based approach.
- Industry needs a strong, independent and professional regulator.
- An industry, government and regulator prepared and ready to respond to significant oil spill incidents.

# AMOSC/APPEA opening statement

Nick Quinn



# OSCP regulation – key principles

a) Acceptability criteria

b) Content requirements

Matt Smith

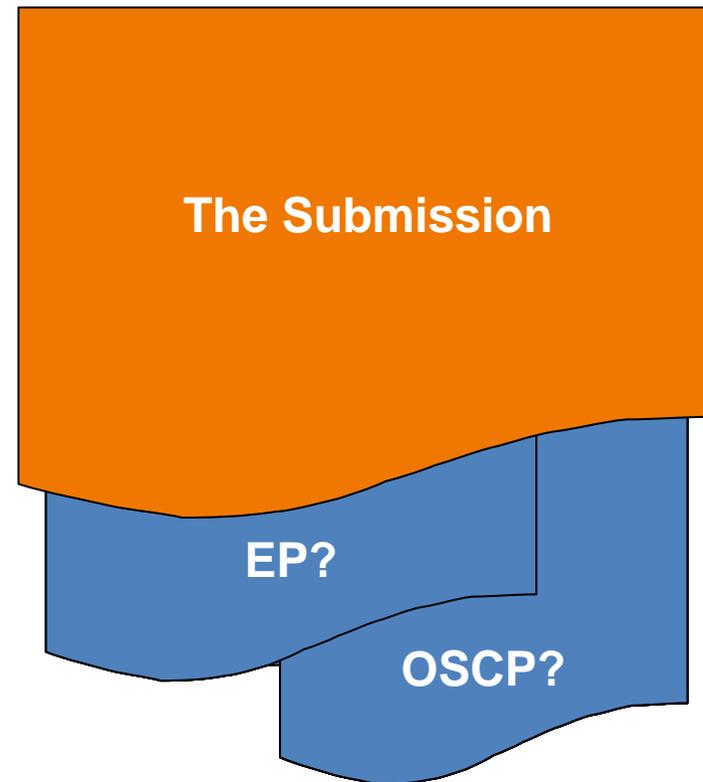




# The Oil Spill Contingency Plan

## One submission

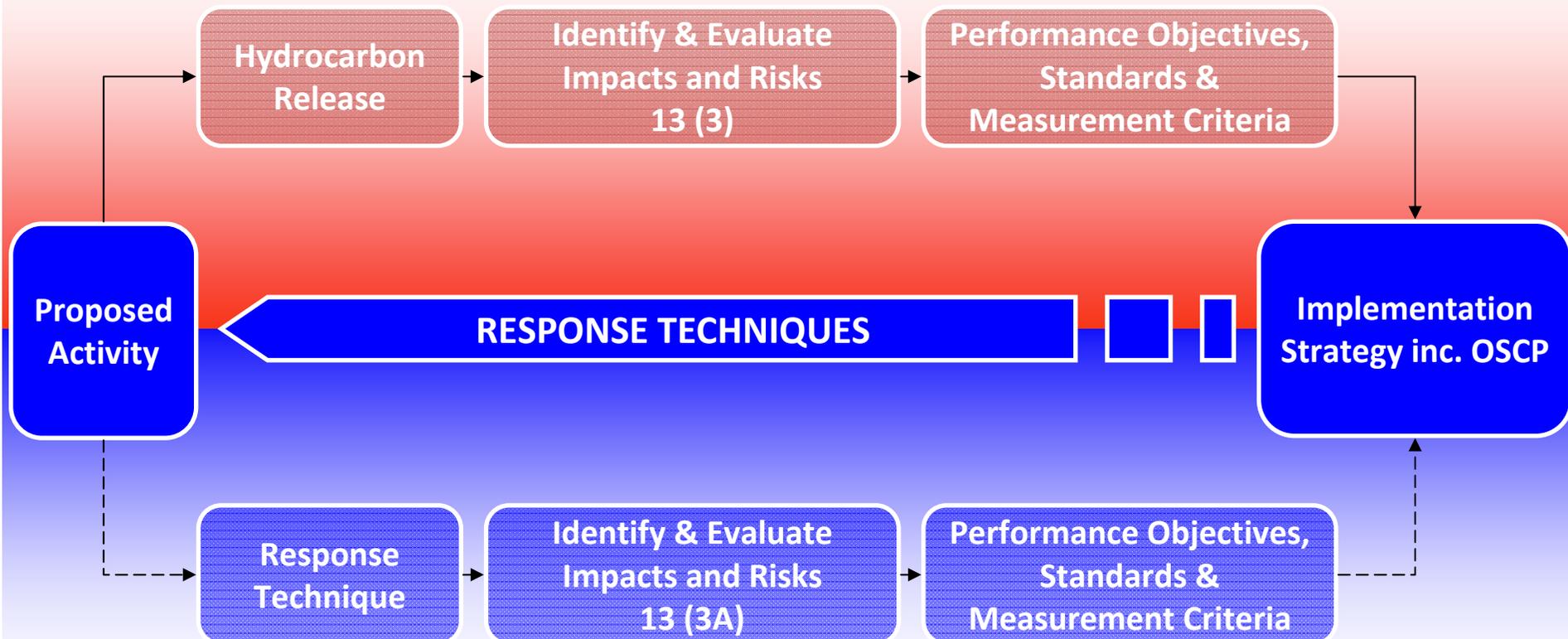
- Regulation 14(8) states that the EP must **contain** an OSCP
- OSCP's are not accepted on their own
- OSCP's assessed for suitability for the activity defined in the EP
- The structure of the submission is not prescribed.
- The EP submission as a whole must comply with the Regulations and meet the acceptability criteria defined in Regulation 11(1).





# OSCP Approach – Regulation 13(3)

## Regulation 13(3) – Normal Operations



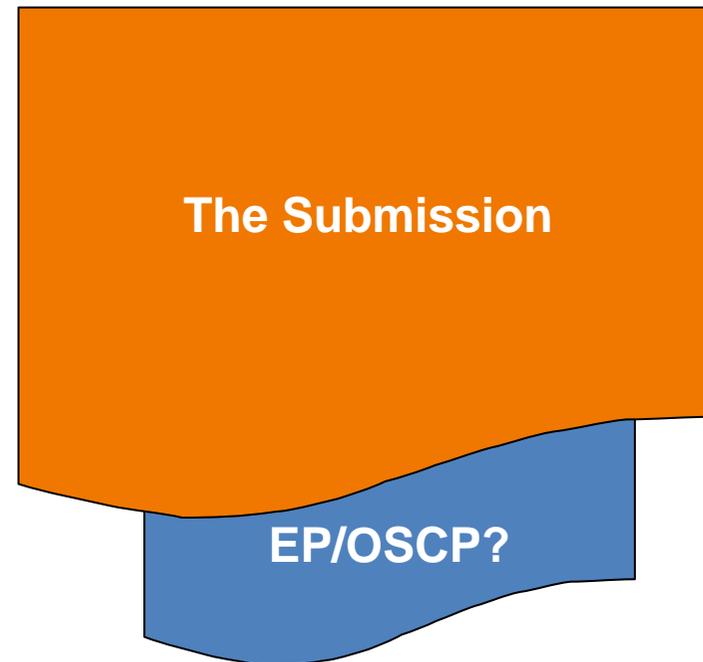
## Regulation 13(3A) – Potential Emergency Conditions



# The Oil Spill Contingency Plan

## Acceptability Criteria – Reg 11(1)

- a) **Nature and scale**
- b) **ALARP**
- c) Acceptable level
- d) **Environmental performance objectives, standards and measurement criteria**
- e) Implementation strategy to ensure that systems, practices and procedures are continually reduced to ALARP
- f) **Appropriate consultation**
- g) Complies with the Act and the regulations.



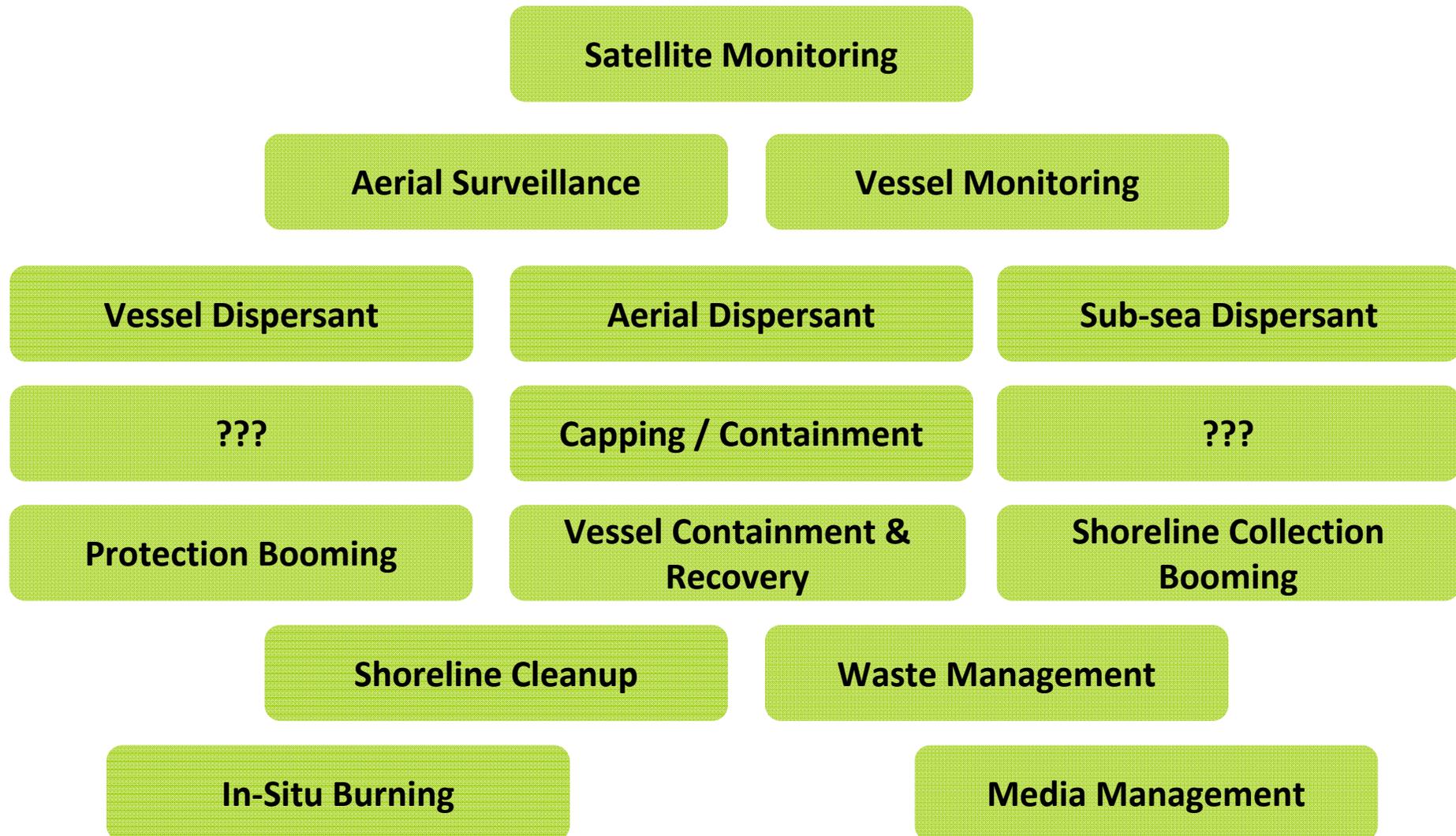


## Example Warning

- NOPSEMA recognises the importance of providing examples to demonstrate concepts
- Concepts should then be applied by operators whilst thinking deeply about and developing the submission
- Examples should be taken at face value and are deliberately not specific to any circumstance
- Examples should not to be replicated in any submission under any circumstance.
- Examples only outline possible approaches, best practices and guidance on core concepts



# Nature & Scale: Response Techniques



# Nature & Scale...

## Any questions?





# ALARP

Prevention:  
NORMAL  
OPERATIONS

- 1. Why is this risk unlikely?
- 2. What can I do to manage the impacts and risks?
- 3. Am I doing enough? Why?

**POSSIBLE APPROACH**

- 1. What response techniques am I going to use?
- 2. How much resource/capability do I have?
- 3. How long is it going to take to deploy?
- 4. Am I doing enough? Why?

Respond:  
POTENTIAL  
EMERGENCY  
CONDITIONS

Preparedness:  
POTENTIAL  
EMERGENCY  
CONDITIONS

- 1. What does it do? How and how often?
- 2. What are the consequences for this event?
- 3. What if it does happen?
- 4. Am I doing enough? Why?



## Simplified activity description and ALARP demonstration

- Crude oil releases > XX tonnes will be treated with dispersants where safe to do so.
- The likely spill locations are in deep water and dispersal of oil before it weathers will reduce risks to shorelines and bird/mammal colonies within the ZPL.
- As identified through the risk assessment process and NEBA, the net benefits of dispersant application in protecting the identified priorities outweigh the negative consequences to other environmental receptors within the ZPL.
- Whilst most dispersants are likely to be effective on this crude, two are preferred for lower toxicity. Of these two, stocks of XXXX dispersant allows use and reuse for the longest time.
- The crude has been tested and found to be effectively dispersed with Australian approved XXXX dispersant and the supply vessel holds 4 tonnes on site for deployment with further stockpiles available in Exmouth (30 tonnes) and Geelong (90 tonnes).
- The crude was analysed for its weathering characteristics which has informed our decision to only spray fresh oil within the 40 hour window for effectiveness.
- Spraying will only occur within the areas defined (see map X), at a ratio of 20:1 or greater and cease when no longer visually effective.
- Due to the properties of this crude alternative strategies are not sufficient to meet our objectives, although a monitor and evaluate strategy will be utilised to support the incident response. Daily operational monitoring (Type I) will inform the response.
- Whilst vessel recovery systems will be deployed in very large events through Tier 3 contractors, dispersants will be our primary response to prevent shoreline impact.
- A Type II scientific monitoring management plan (see appendix X) will be implemented to measure environmental impacts of spill and response activities against baseline data.

**EXAMPLE TEXT SUPPLIED ONLY  
TO DEMONSTRATE A CONCEPT**



## Simplified activity description and ALARP demonstration

- Crude oil releases > XX tonnes will be treated with dispersants where safe to do so.
- The likely spill locations are in deep water and dispersal of oil before it weathers will reduce risks to shorelines and bird/mammal colonies within the ZPI.
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- Whilst most dispersants are likely to be effective on this crude, two are preferred for lower toxicity. Of these two, stocks of XXXX dispersant allows us to disperse for the longest time.
- The crude has been tested and found to be effectively dispersed with Australian approved XXXX dispersant and the supply vessel holds 4 tonnes on site for deployment with further stockpiles available in Exmouth (30 tonnes) and Geelong (90 tonnes).
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ALARP...  
Any questions?





## Performance Objectives

- What do you want to achieve?
  - Response outcome focus?
  - Environmental outcome focus?

## Performance Standards

- How are you going to achieve it?
  - Detail your minimum standard?
  - Timing/resources/technique mobilisation?

## Measurement Criteria

- How do you measure when it has been achieved?
  - Auditable record of achievement?
  - Monitor efficacy of response techniques?
  - Termination criteria?



## Simplified example - performance objectives

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## Simplified example – performance objectives

- Crude oil releases > XX tonnes will be treated with dispersants where safe to do so.
- dispersal of oil before it weathers
- monitor and evaluate strategy will be utilised to support and inform the incident response.
- vessel recovery systems deployed in very large events
- dispersants will be our primary response to prevent shoreline impact.
- measure environmental impacts of spill and response activities against baseline data.

**EXAMPLE TEXT SUPPLIED ONLY  
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## Simplified example - performance standards

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## Simplified example – performance standards

- Crude oil releases > XX tonnes
- As identified through the risk assessment process and NEBA
- stockpiles available in Exmouth (30 tonnes) and Geelong (90 tonnes).
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- Type II scientific monitoring management plan (see appendix X)

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## Simplified example – measurement criteria

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## Simplified example - measurement criteria

- two are preferred
- stocks of XXXX dispersant
- supply vessel holds 4 tonnes on site for deployment further stockpiles available in Exmouth (30 tonnes) and Geelong (90 tonnes).
- within the 10 hour window
- areas defined (see map X)
- ratio of 20:1 or greater
- cease when no longer visually effective.
- Daily operational monitoring
- scientific monitoring management plan (see appendix X) will be implemented
- measure environmental impacts of spill and response activities

**EXAMPLE TEXT SUPPLIED ONLY  
TO DEMONSTRATE A CONCEPT**

# Performance Objectives, Standards, & Measurement Criteria...

Any questions?





# Stakeholder Consultation

- What is appropriate...
  - Who is a relevant person?
  - What is sufficient information?
  - How much allows an informed assessment of possible consequence?
  - What are functions, interests or activities?
  - What is a reasonable period?
- Planning Consultation Vs Ongoing Consultation
- Regulations post 1 April



## Consultation – OSRO's

- What information is required to make a judgement on expectations and responsibilities?
- How do you ensure OSRO's operate in compliance with the accepted EP?
- What cost recovery arrangements do you have in place?
- How do you assure response capabilities to be delivered?

# Stakeholder Consultation...

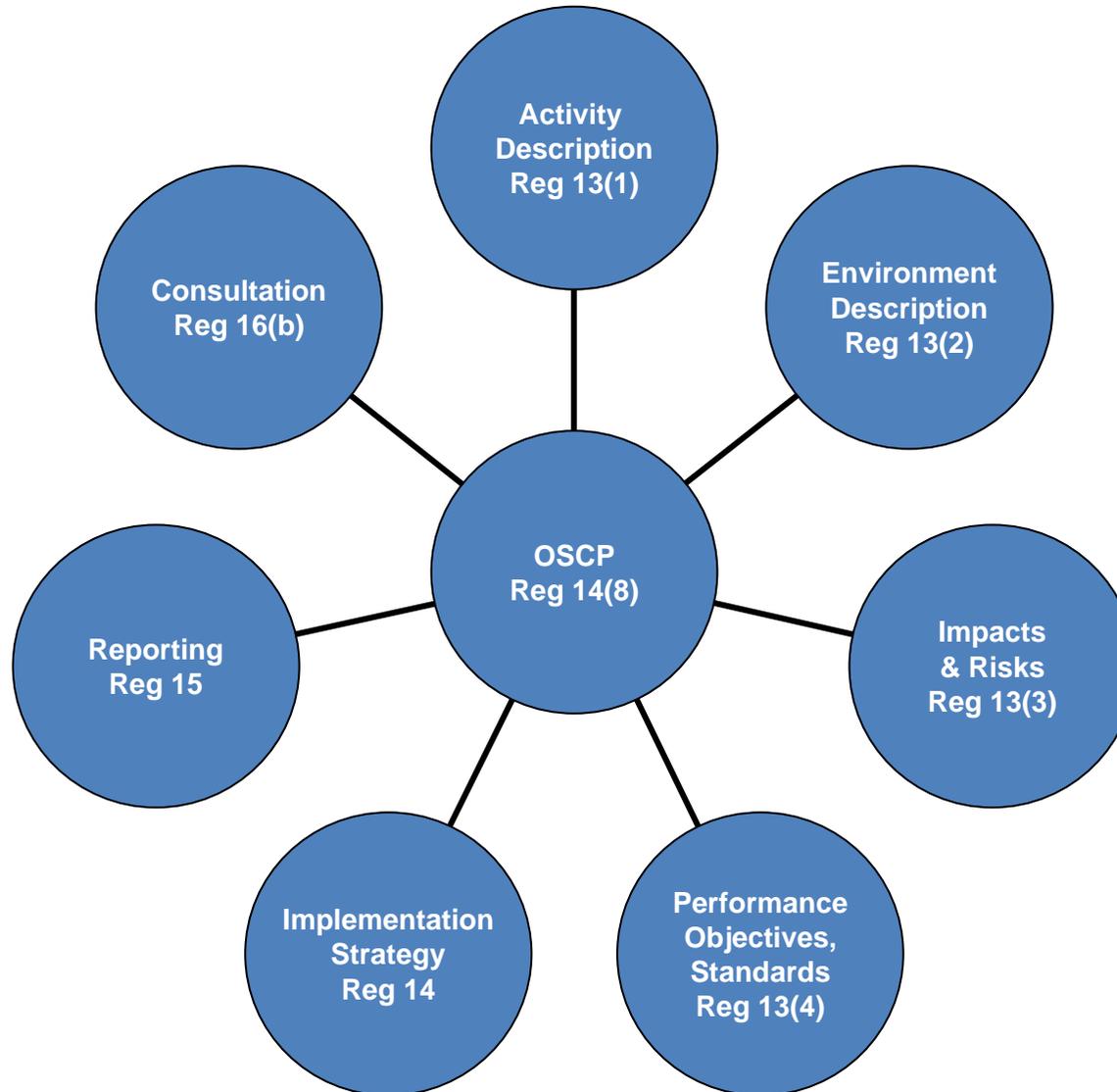
## Any Questions?

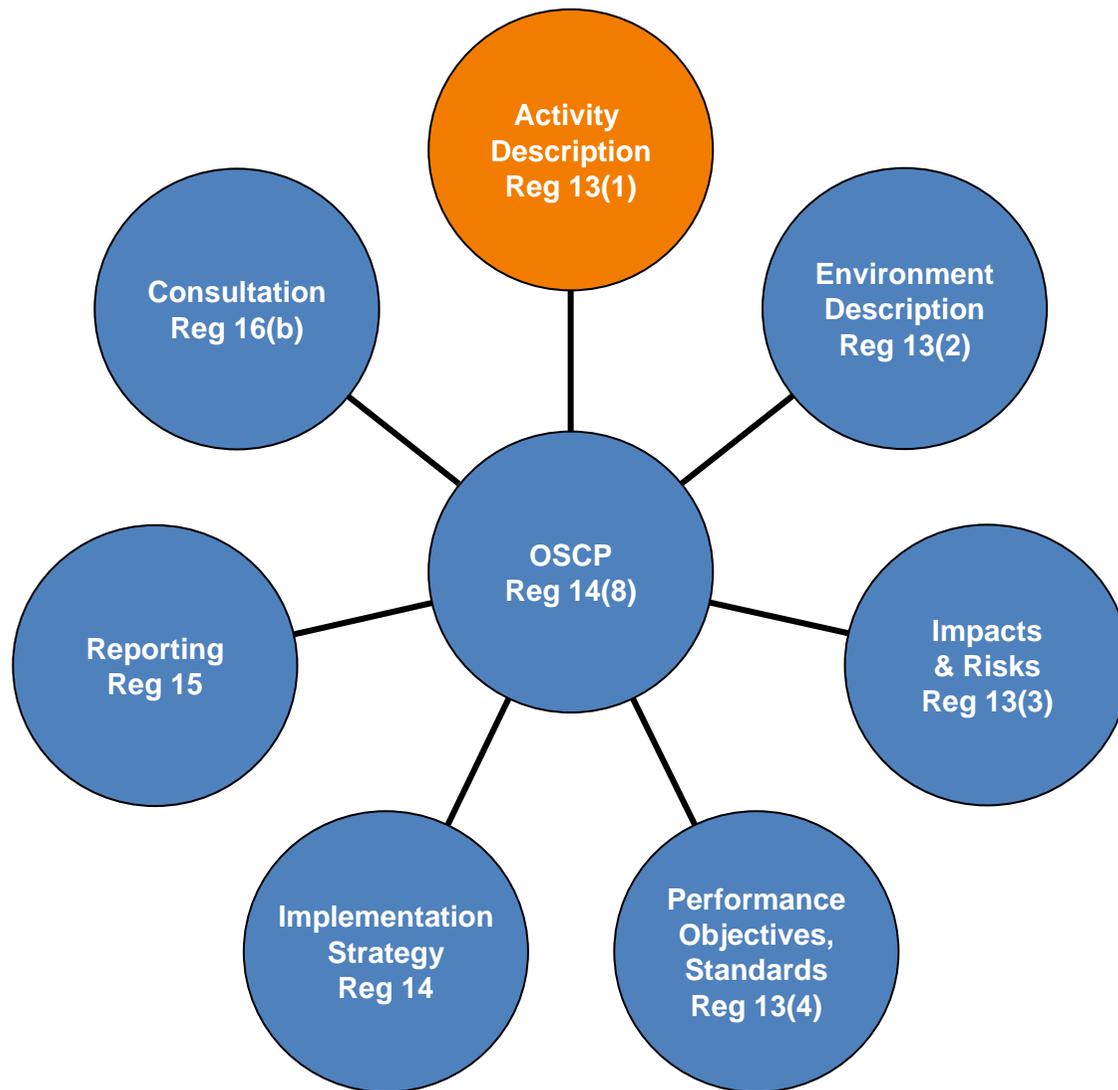


# Submission Content Requirements of the Regulations



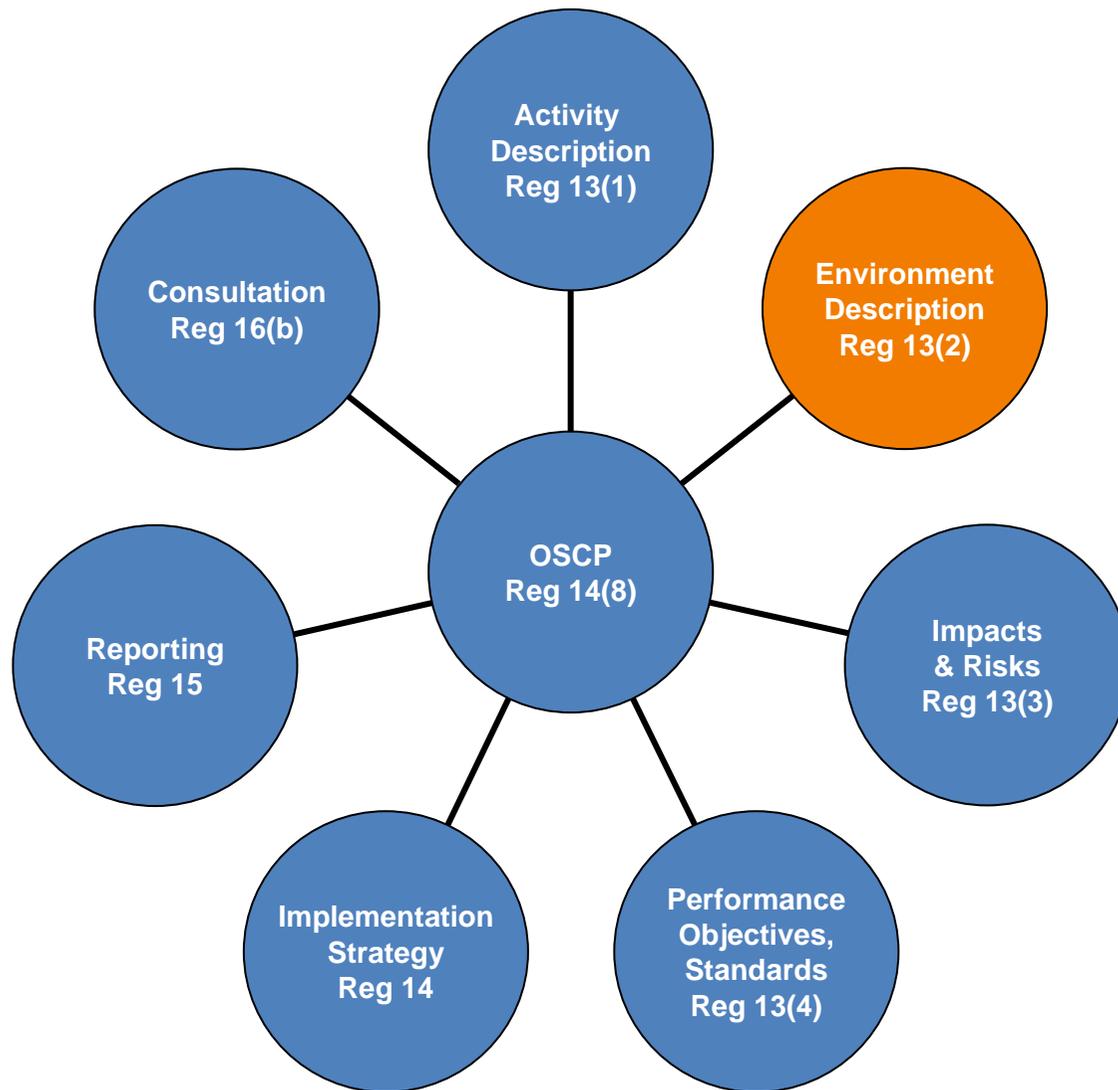
# Iterative Process of the Regulations (13(3A))





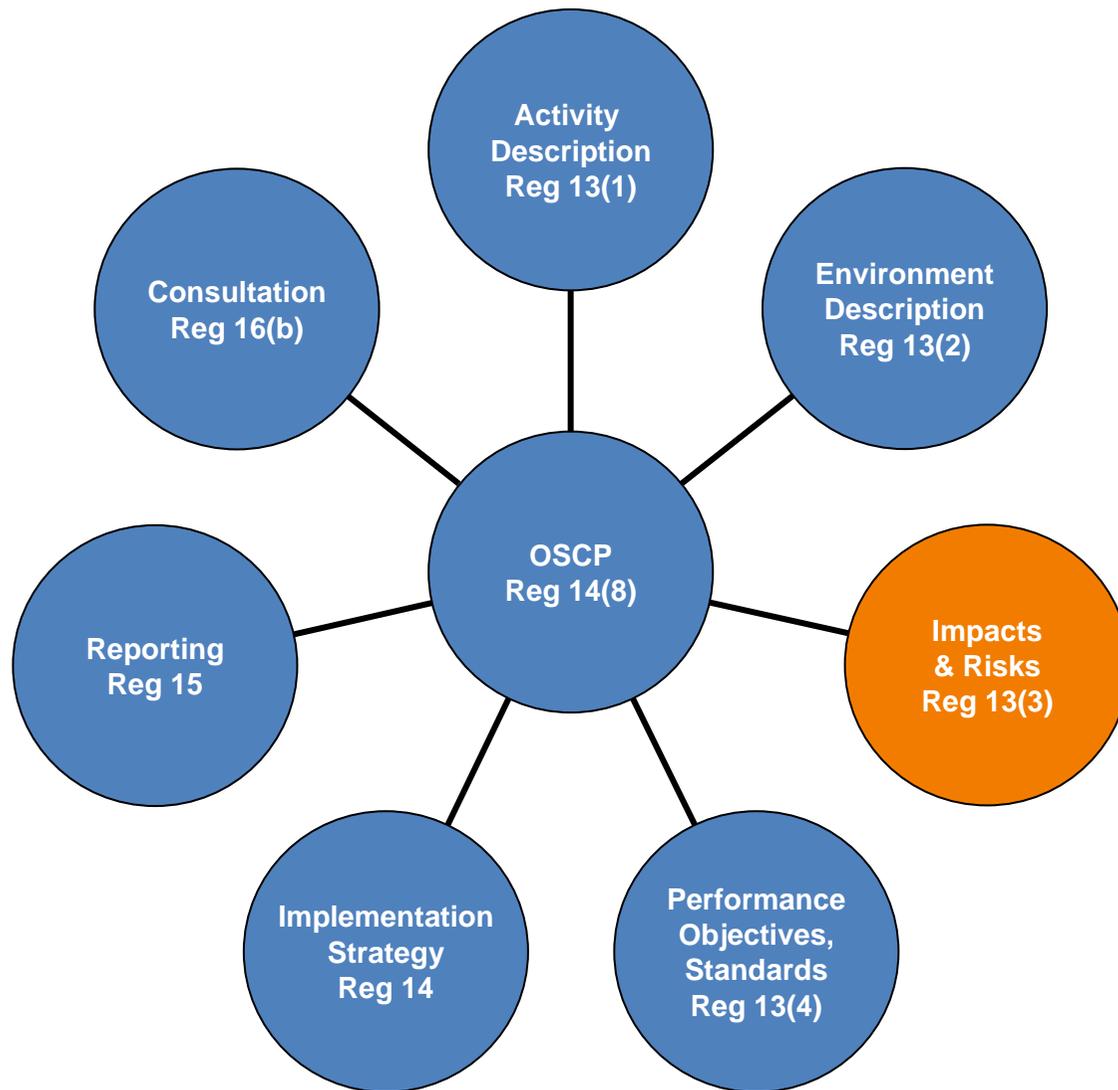
# 13(1)

## Description of the Activity



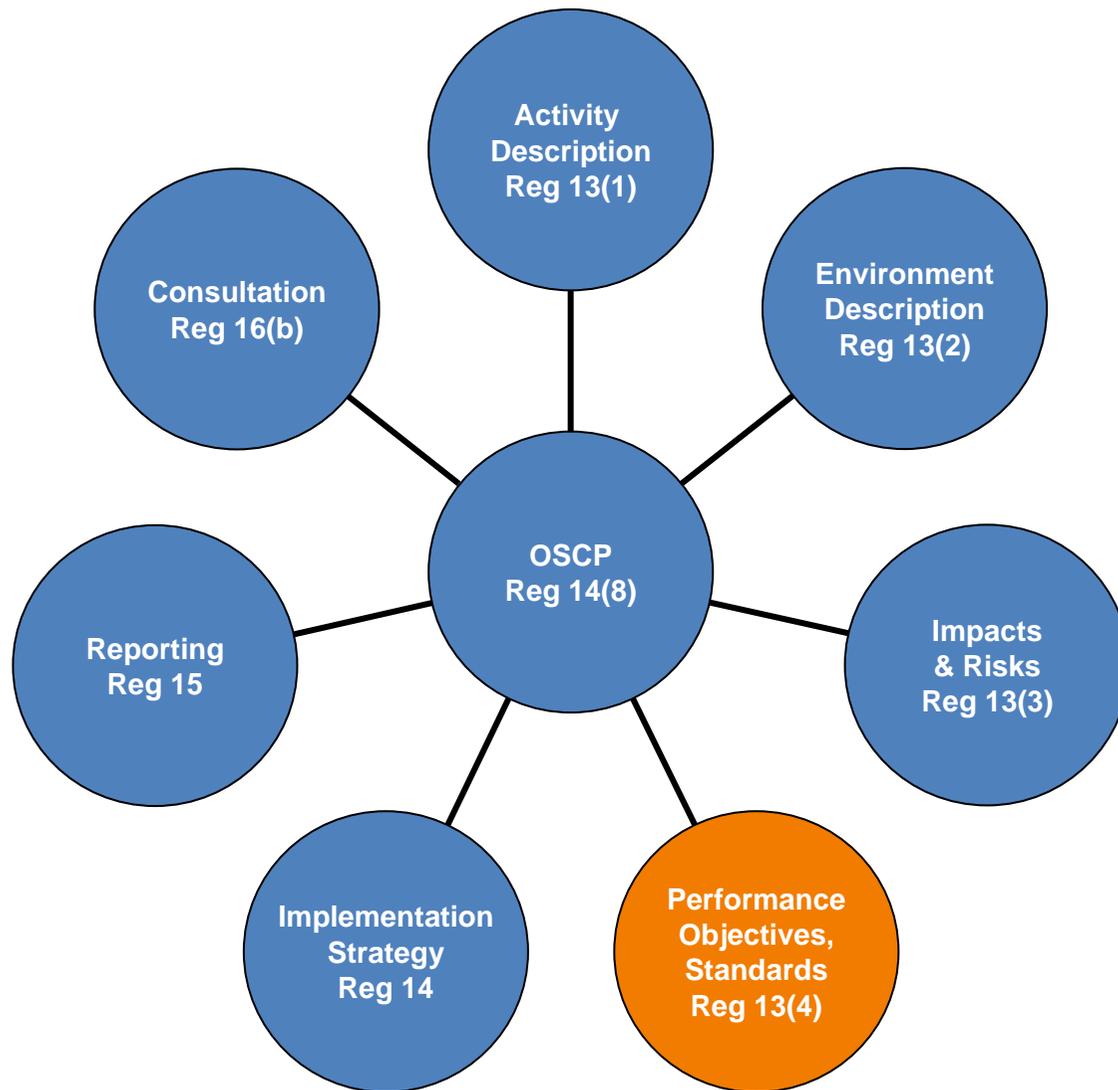
# 13(2)

## Description of the Environment



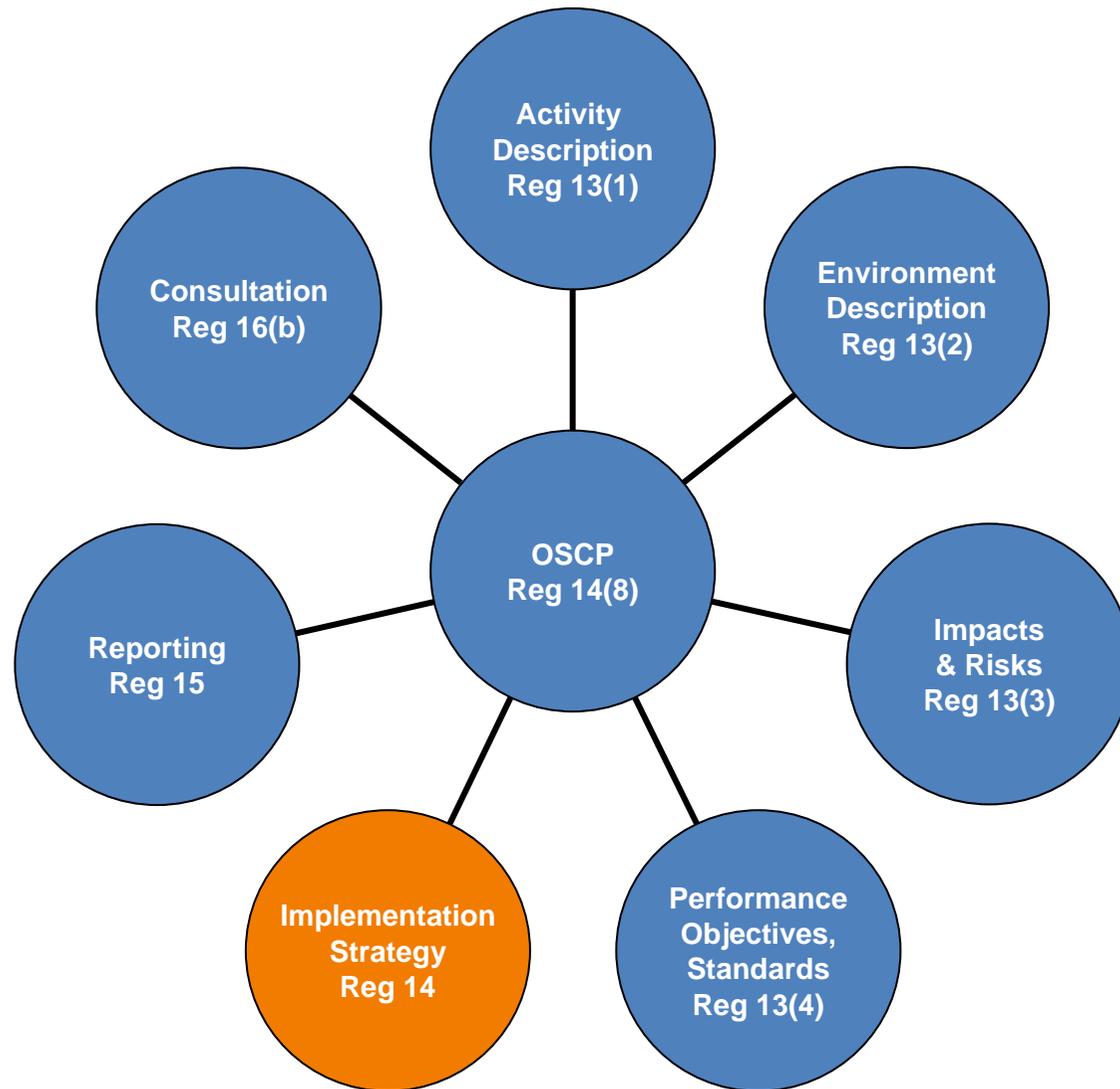
# 13(3)

## Description and Evaluation of Impacts and Risks



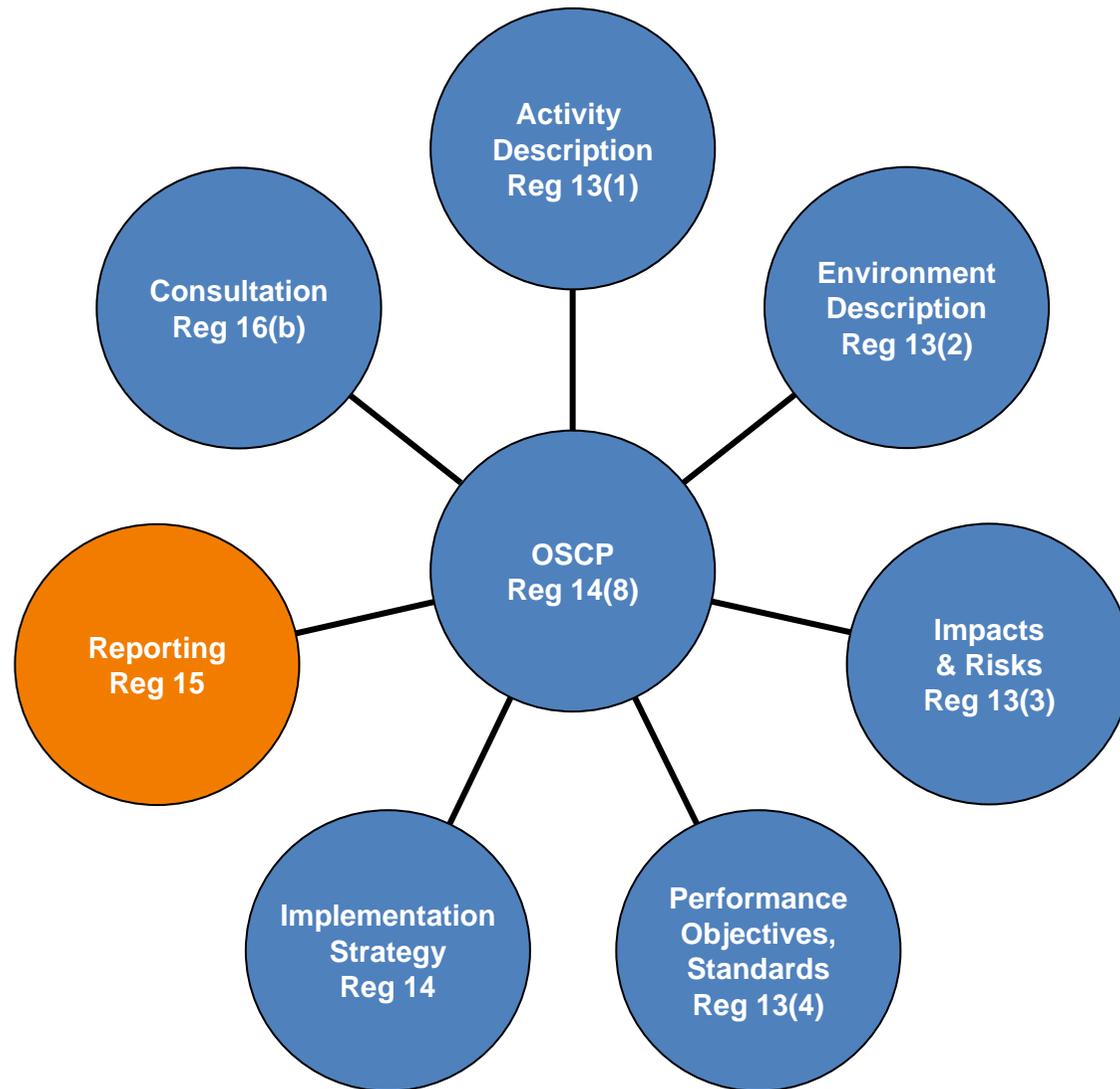
# 13(4)

Environmental performance objectives, standards & measurement criteria



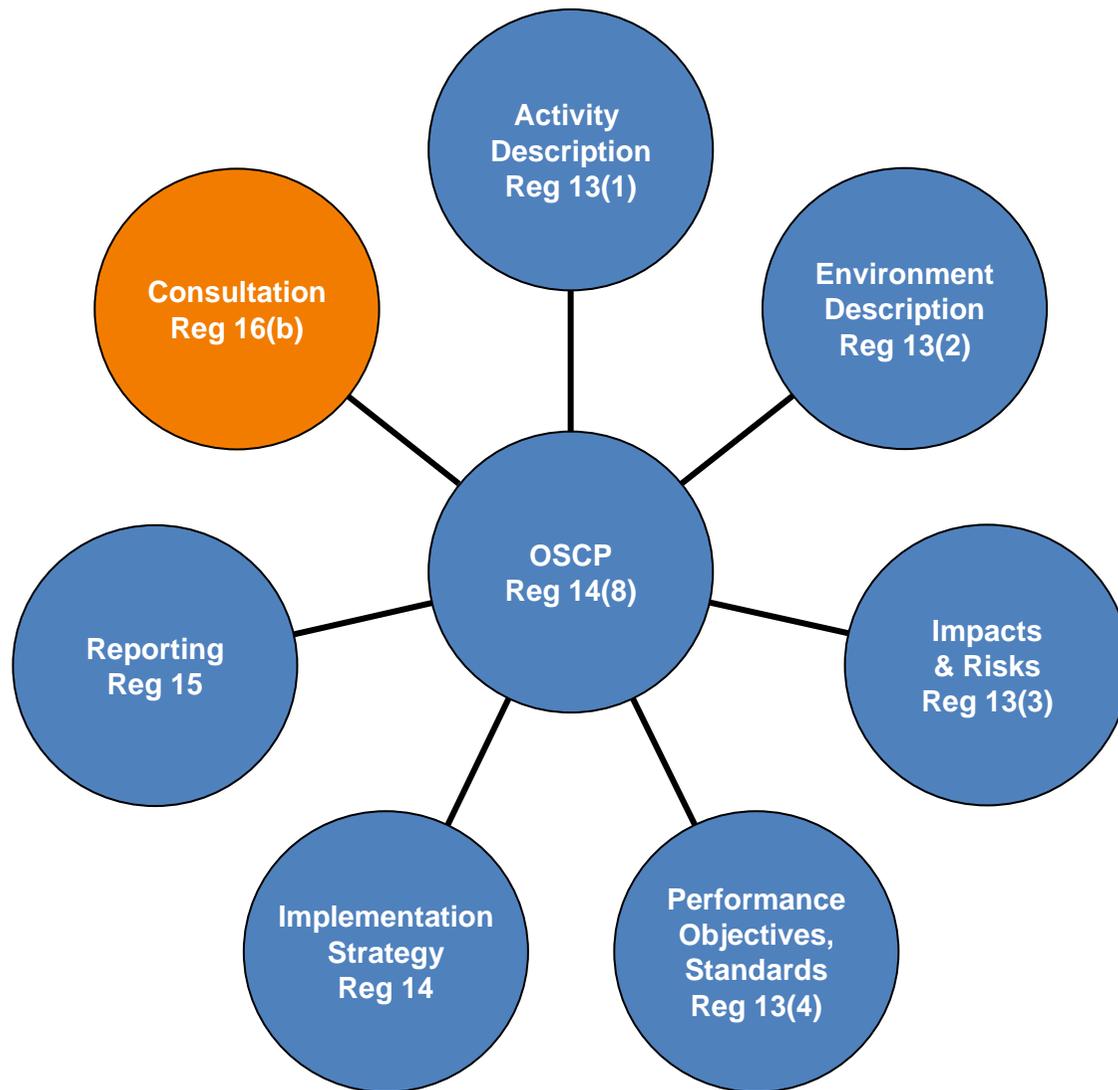
# 14

## Implementation Strategy



# 15

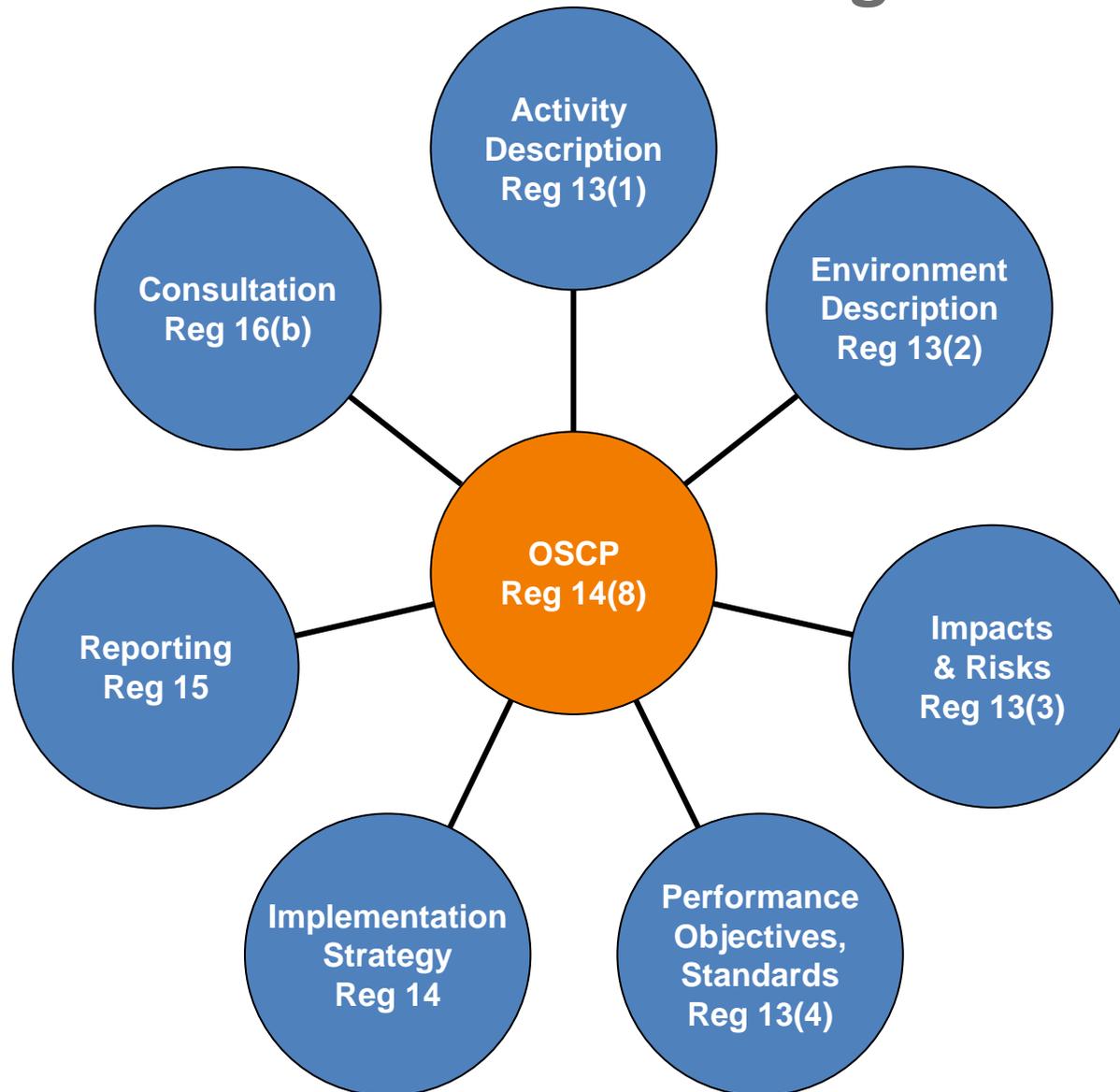
## Reporting



# 16(b) Reporting

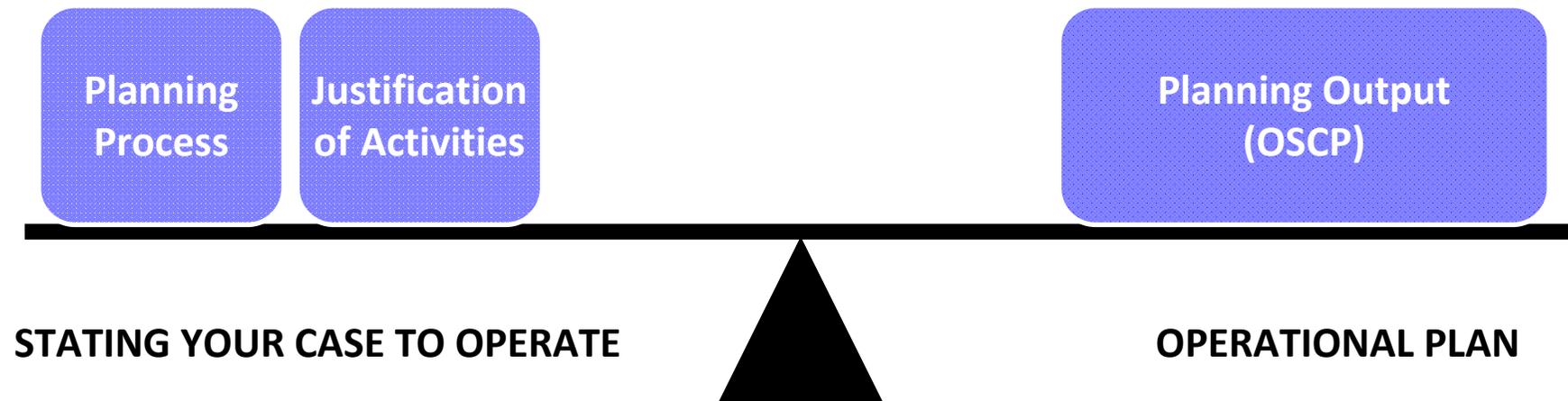


# Does the OSCP address the Regulations?





# Industry Challenge - Balance



# Submission Content...

## Any questions?

