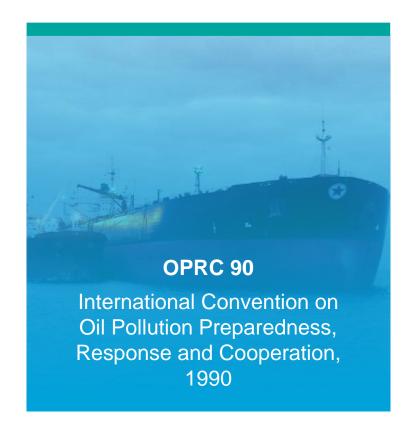
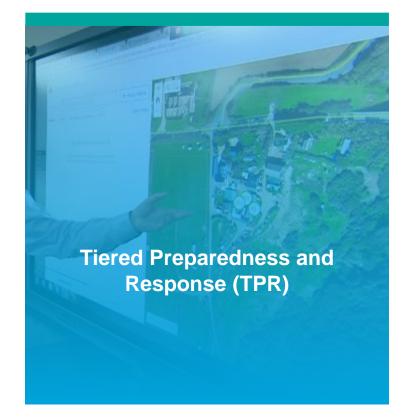


What are we talking about?

Oil spill contingency planning







What and why?

What

Oil spill contingency planning is the process of developing a suitable spill response capability, that is in compliance with the regulatory framework and commensurate with the oil spill risks of an organisation, facility, nation

Why

- ♦ OPRC 90
- International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation, 1990

International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation, 1990



Who?

- Developed by the IMO
 - International Maritime Organization
- Through the MEPC
 - Marine Environment Protection Committee

Basic intent of OPRC 90

- Promote points of contact within countries
- Promote the preparation of national and local contingency plans
- Develop notification procedures
- Promote and develop cooperation agreements
- Develop national and regional resources
- Encourage international cooperation

Article 3

- OPRC 90, Article 3, Oil Pollution
 Emergency Plans
- Each party to OPRC 90 requires plans for
- Flagged vessels
- Offshore units under its jurisdiction
- Authorities or operators in charge of sea ports, oil handling facilities under its jurisdiction

Meaning

- Any of the entities that could have an oil pollution incident which could enter the marine environment, will have a written plan to assist with the containment, recovery and formal notification process of a spill and response effort
- Coordinated and approved within a national system, under the CNA, in accordance with Article 6

Article 6

 OPRC 90, Article 6, National and regional systems for preparedness and response

Meaning

- Each Party shall establish a national system for responding promptly and effectively to oil pollution incidents
- Coordinated and approved within a national system, under the CNA
- NOSCP
- Pre-positioned equipment, planned exercises/training, detailed plans and communications (TPR)



What is TPR?

- Tiered preparedness and response is an internationally recognised system
- In accordance with OPRC 90, a CNA has the responsibility to understand and devise a country tiered structure for oil spill preparedness and response

- TPR is used to categorise and structure levels of preparedness and response to allow seamless escalation in the event of an oil spill incident
- Establishing a robust oil spill preparedness and response framework
- TPR also allows for resources to be cascaded rapidly from local, regional/national and international stockpiles

What is the aim of TPR?

- Provide suitable resources at the right place allowing capability:
- Commensurate to the assessed risk
- Encouraging cooperation, mutual assistance and shared resources
- Scalable response via mechanisms for escalation (3 tier system)
- Tested, maintained and validated
- Employs appropriate response options reflecting NEBA/SIMA

Basically, TPR ensures

- Pre-positioned, and warehoused, oil spill combatting equipment and ancillaries
- Exercise programme for organisations
- Training for personnel
- Detailed plans
- Communication capability
- Mechanism to coordinate

Tier 1 - local

- Preparedness and response capability for spills that may be mitigated by locally available resources
- Facility specific OSCP

Mechanisms for Tier 1

- Trained spill response personnel onsite
- Oil spill equipment and associated apparatus on-site

Tier 2 - regional

- Preparedness and response capability for spills that require equipment and personnel resources beyond those available for Tier 1
- Assistance from entities outside of the immediate geographical area which include national resources
- Organisation/regional OSCP

Mechanisms for Tier 2 delivery

- Mutual aid agreements
- Industry led cooperatives
- Government led cooperatives
- 'for profit' commercial centres

Tier 3 – international/global

- Preparedness and response capability which requires resources on an international scale, mobilisation of national and international resources
- Bilateral and multilateral cooperation and agreements
- Customs and immigration procedures
- NOSCP

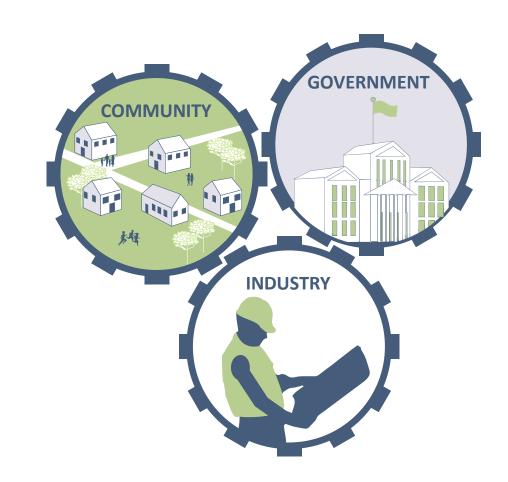
Response network for Tier 3

- ♦ OSRL (Oil Spill Response Limited)
- ♦ CCA (Clean Caribbean and Americas)
- ♦ AMOSC (Australian Marine Oil Spill Centre)
- PAJ (Petroleum Association of Japan)
- ♦ GRN (Global Response Network)
 - ♦ A collaborative group of companies from around the world



Why plan?

- Legislative requirement
- Inline with industry good practices
- Better control of the incident
- Highlights tiered capability
- Delegated roles and responsibilities
- Ensure effective response
- Correct use of response techniques



Who is involved?

The plan should be

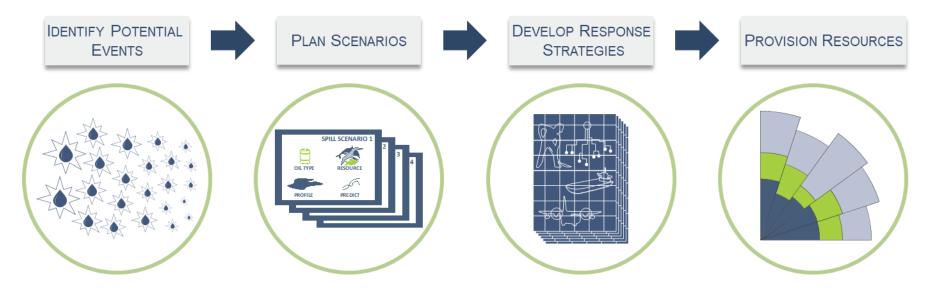
- Based on spill risk assessment
- User-friendly
- Concise
- Adaptable
- Practical
- Able to interact with other plans
- Agreed and communicated with stakeholders
- Updated and revised

Benefits of a plan

- Saves time in an emergency
- Provides a response structure and procedures
- Improves operational efficiency and effectiveness
- Instils confidence in response processes and teams
- Identifies links with response organisations
- Helps protect company reputation

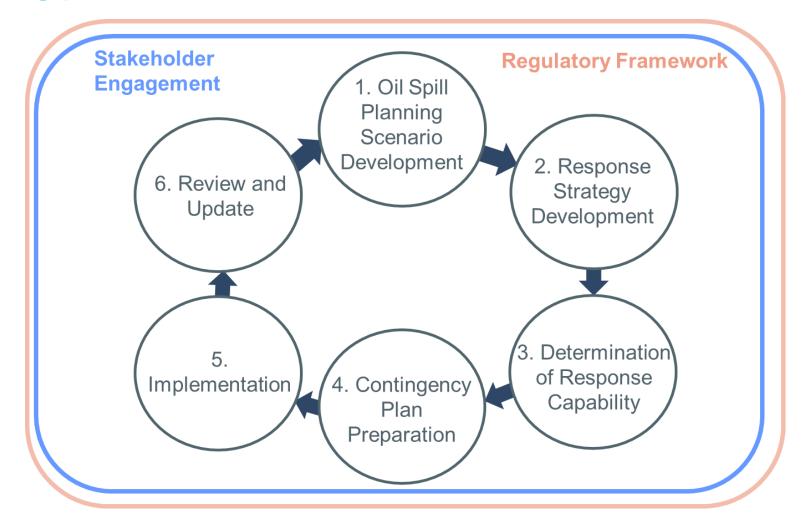
Key to preparedness

The key for contingency planning and preparedness is made up of four core components



A scalable process that can apply to one facility or multiple operations across an entire geographic region

The planning process



Regulatory framework

- International legislation implemented in country through national legislation and regulation
- OSCP may require consultation with relevant stakeholders
 - Government bodies
 - Environment groups
 - NGOs
- OSCP may require approval at a regional and/or national level

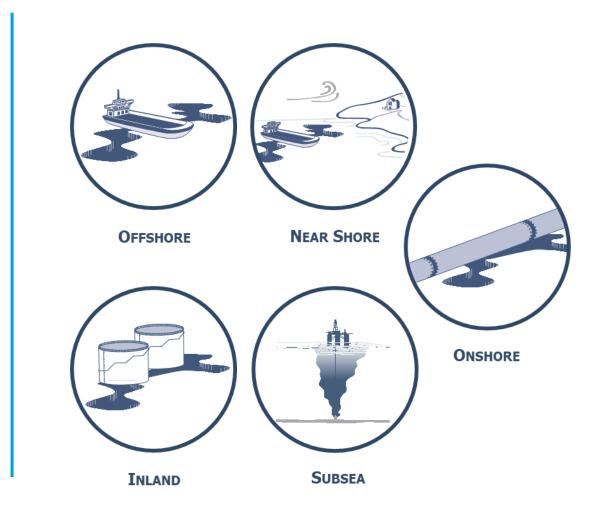
Stakeholder engagement

- When forming a plan there should be coordination between:
 - Responsible party
 - Government
 - Industry
 - Communities
 - Scientific experts
 - Other potentially impacted stakeholders
- Open communication and transparent decision making
- Clarification of policy and realistic expectations

1. Scenario development

- Oil spill risk assessment
 - Likelihood
 - Types
 - Behaviours
 - Quantity
 - Sensitivities
- Identify and analyse potential oil spill incidents
- Evaluate response challenges and risk
- Select oil spill planning scenarios

Location



2. Response strategy development

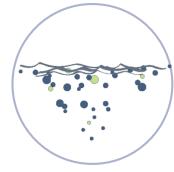
- Set scenario response objectives
- Consider response strategy options
- Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA)
- Site Impact Mitigation Assessment (SIMA)

Type













DISPERSANTS

MECHANICAL RECOVERY

IN-SITU BURNING

3. Determine response capability

- Tactical planning and resource identification
- Tiered provision of resources
- Supporting response elements

4. Plan preparation/key components

- Operational Overview
- Key actions and checklist
- Response organisation
- Risk assessment
- Oil spill modelling
- Response strategy
- Response resources
- Waste management
- Contacts

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5. Implementation

- Familiarisation of the plan
- Conduct training and exercises
- Verify capability and usability of the plan





6. Review and update

- Review the planning process
- Plan maintenance should be scheduled in line with company policy
- Plan update should occur
 - Inline with statutory regulation
 - When an operational risk changes
 - Following lessons learnt from a real-time incident and/or exercise

A plan with critical information



What is a NOSCP?

- It is a plan prescribing national preparedness and response systems to effectively respond to oil spill incidents
- It ensures an effective oil spill response will reduce environmental, economic and health impacts
- Includes public, non-governmental organisations, and private resources, for responses to marine oil spills

 A NOSCP explains and describes the national preparedness and response system as prescribed in OPRC 90, article 6

What is a National Oil Spill Contingency Plan NOSCP objectives

- The main objective of the NOSCP is to ensure a coordinated, timely and effective response to oil spills
- The NOSCP will communicate government expectation, and focus, on national policies and protocols for oil spill preparedness and response for industry
- The NOSCP will describe government roles and responsibilities, alongside procedures and processes when responding to an oil spill
- The NOSCP should remain strategic, not tactical
- Tactical plans are authored regionally and/or by owners/operators (facility/regional OSCP)

Critical elements of a NOSCP

- Oil spill risk assessment
- Notification process
- Oil spill assessment
- National oil spill response management organisation
- Sensitivity mapping
- Response resources
- Response strategies

- Waste management
- Demobilisation and termination of response
- Restoration and post-spill monitoring
- Training, exercising and plan updating requirements
- Cost recovery (claims, etc.)

Basically, an NOSCP

- Provides critical information at a national level
- Highlights operational plans
- Defines the oil spill response management structures nationally
- Should be readily available prior to a major oil spill

Remember...

- The NOSCP should define national policy and roles and responsibilities for oil spill preparedness, planning and response
- The NOSCP should highlight legislation that authorises the CNA or lead agency to prepare and implement the plan





Thank you...