



Oil Spill Response



Tier 2 Mutual Aid Models in Asia

19 March 2014

Overview

▶ Regional Context

▶ Tier 2 Examples

▶ Links with Tier 3



Oil Spill Response



Regional Context

Growing risk

- ▶ Environmental diversity
- ▶ Accelerating economic growth
 - Energy demand
- ▶ Increased E&P activities
 - Peaked production
 - Deepwater and Remote activities



Asia -Tier 2 Models

- ▶ Wide range of approaches to Tier 2 in region (NOC, industry, commercial)
- ▶ Structure and resources vary
- ▶ Location (geography, logistics) impact
- ▶ Dispersants – approvals and permits
- ▶ Links to Tier 3

Tier 2 examples

PIMMAG (Malaysia)

- ▶ Petroleum Industry of Malaysia Mutual Aid Group
- ▶ Formed in December 1993.
- ▶ Bases 7
- ▶ Operation
 - Management based in Kuala Lumpur
 - Employs own response staff
- ▶ Governance
 - Advisory Board (HSE Managers from industry)
 - Board of Directors (Presidents/General Managers from industry)
- ▶ Preparedness
 - Provides training to industry and regulator
- ▶ Funded
 - Annual fee to cover operating budget



IESG (Thailand)

- ▶ Industry Environmental Safety Group
- ▶ Over 40 yrs old
- ▶ Bases
 - Equipment partly at IESG bases, partly at Members' bases
- ▶ Operation
 - No full time management
 - Members must mobilise /deploy equipment
- ▶ Governance
 - Advisory Board (HSE Managers from industry)
 - Board of Directors (Senior Managers from Industry)
- ▶ Preparedness
 - Provides training for Members' operations teams
- ▶ Funding
 - Annual fee to cover operating budget

OSCT (Indonesia)

- ▶ Established 2011
- ▶ Bases
 - Main base in Jakarta
 - Satellite bases across Indonesia
- ▶ Operations
 - Management + own responders
- ▶ Governance
 - Privately owned
 - No industry involvement
- ▶ Preparedness
 - Provides training and consultancy to industry
- ▶ Funding
 - Membership fee and operating fees set by OSCT on commercial terms

COES (China)

► Established 2003

► Operations

- Management based in Tanggu, Bohai Gulf
- Each base manned with response staff
- Own offshore response vessels

► Governance

- Owned by China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC)
- No IOC industry involvement

► Preparedness

- Provides training and environmental services

► Funding

- Annual fee linked to Member's daily production of oil

AMOSC (Australia)

- ▶ Australian Marine Oil Spill Centre
- ▶ Established 1991
- ▶ Bases
 - Main base in Victoria
 - New satellite base in West Australia
- ▶ Operations
 - Management + small response team
 - Supported by industry ‘core group’ of responders
- ▶ Governance
 - Owned by downstream industry association (AIP)
 - Board of Directors (HSE Managers from industry)
- ▶ Preparedness
 - Provides training to industry
- ▶ Funding
 - Annual subscription to cover operating budget





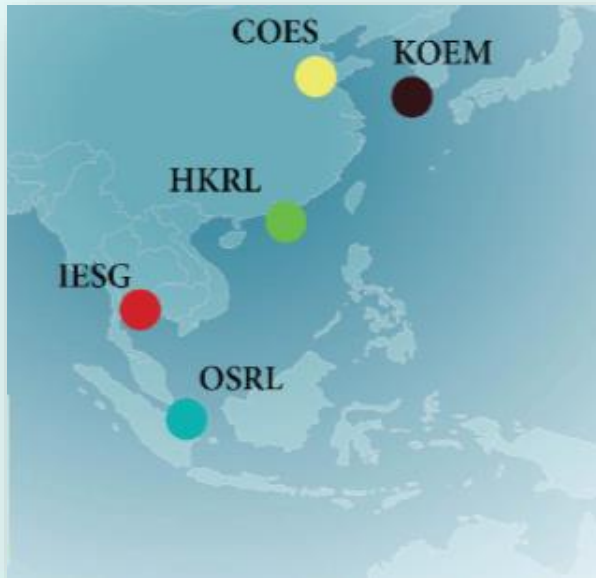
Oil Spill Response



Partnerships

RITAG

► Regional Industry Technical Advisory Group



► Initiated in 2010

► Information sharing, experiences, lessons learned

Engaging Industry - Regional

► Tier 2

- In-country mutual aid
- Integrating with Tier 3

► Regional Industry Technical Advisory Group (RITAG)

- Beijing 2010
- Information sharing
- Technical support
- Experience sharing
- Encourage bilateral co-operation



MoU

► OSCT, Indonesia

- Signed in 2014
- No industry mutual aid
- MOU with OSCT
- Protocols for technical and logistic cooperation

► AMOSC, Australia

- Alliance Agreement 2009
- Montara experience
- AMOSC will be the 'lead' response organisation
- Exercises in 2011 and 2013

Protocols

Mobilisation

Resources

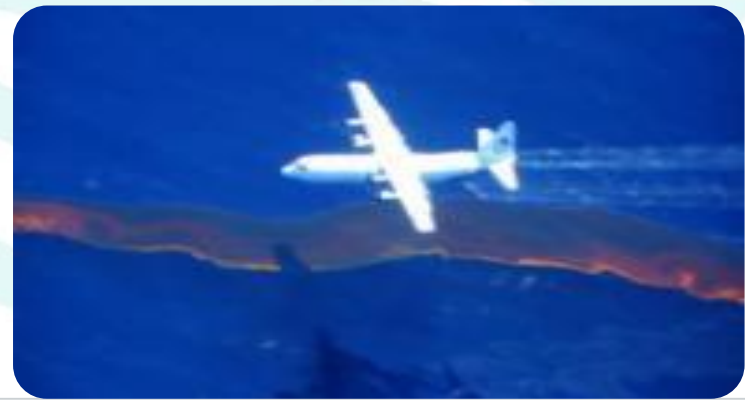
Incident Management

Communications

Logistics

Montara- Australia

Location	Timor Sea
Event	Loss of well control
Oil Type	Light crude
Quantity	Estimated discharge rate 500 bbls/day
OSRL support	Aerial Surveillance, Dispersant Spraying, Containment & Recovery



AMOSC and OSRL

Scenario

- ▶ Shell tanker spill, close to Melbourne
- ▶ AMOSC request OSRL support on behalf of Shell
- ▶ Personnel, equipment, Hercules
- ▶ Two OSRL staff injured in car accident in Australia

AMOSOC and OSRL

► Objectives

- Activation and notification procedures
- Logistics – visas, permits etc.
- Communication
 - With Shell
 - Internally between OSRL and AMOSOC
- Resource allocation
- How to sustain over 6 weeks
- Right skills, right place

AMOSC and OSRL

► Lessons

- Communication
- improve the information flow 'around the response'
- Common terminology
- Should use incident command terminology
- Contracts
- Understanding mutual contracts / commitments / roles with Members

Tier 2

- ▶ Key element of the Tiered Response Concept
- ▶ Different model
 - Design must be ‘fit for purpose’
 - Capability expectations must be clear
- ▶ Operations
 - Essential to have Management and core response team
 - Logistic capability must be ensured
 - Opportunity to assist with dispersant approvals / permits

Tier 2

► Funding & Governance

- Access to adequate funding for operating expenses and equipment purchases
- Proper governance structure to ensure adherence to agreed standards and strategic direction

► Links

- Important role in integrating Tier 3 in a response
- Role in National Plan and exercises

Questions?

Arti Chopra, Technical Engagement Coordinator, OSRL