GIWACAF Webinar #3 - Oil Spill Contingency Planning

Oil & Gas Industry in Angola

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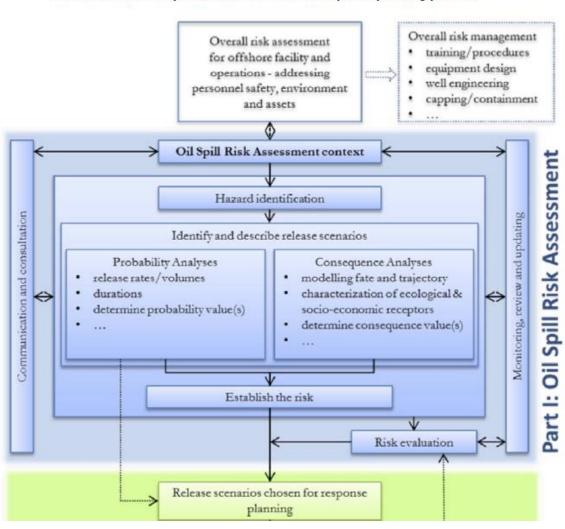
- Regulatory Requirements Industry regulations and NOSCP
- 2. Industry Operations Risk Assessment
- 3. High risk scenario studies
- 4. Preparedness and Response Tiered Concept
- 5. Outline Oil Spill Response Strategies
- 6. Available resources
 - ☐ In-House required resources as per regulatory requirements and studies
 - ☐ In country resources (NOSCP) and Industry Mutual Aid Agreement
 - ☐ Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSROs)
- 7. Training and Exercise
- 8. Case Study Angola Costal Sensitivity Mapping

1. Regulatory Requirements – Industry regulations and NOSCP

Legislation									
National	International								
General Environmental Law 5/98 of June 19, 1998	Oil Pollution, Preparedness, Response and Cooperation Convention (OPRC) Regulations 1990								
Decree on Environmental Protection for Petroleum Industry 39/00 of October 10, 2000	Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78), Annex 1, Regulation 26								
Executive Decree 11/05 of January 12, 2005	Civil Liability Convention (CLC, 1992)								
Presidential Decree 141/12 ARTICLE 43 (Approval of chemical products for combating pollution)	International Oil Pollution Compensation Fund (IOPC Fund 1992)								
Resolution nº 87-A/08 of December 22nd National Contingency Plan Against Oil Spills at Sea"	Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage caused by the carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances (HNS 1996)								
Presidential Decree 117/20									
Approves the General Regulation to Assess the Environmental Impact and the Environmental Licensing Procedure									

1. Operations Risk Assessment

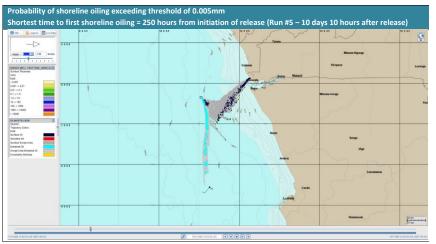
Overview of the oil spill risk assessment and response planning process





3. Hypothetic High Risk Scenario – OILMAP spill trajectory modeling

- Subsea Well Uncontrolled Crude Release of 10,000 bbl. per day
- The oil spill modeling provides a useful indication of which areas are at risk of oiling in the event of a spill, based on environmental data and oil properties, predicting probability, timing and oil thickness that will impact areas at risk





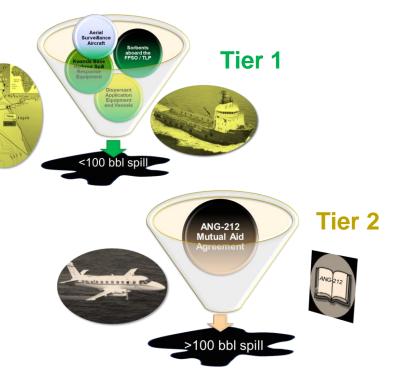
4. Preparedness and respond tiered concept

Tiered Preparedness and Response, as defined by the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)

Tier 1				Tier 2			Tier 3				
	Spill occurs within immediate site		Minor / slight environmental impact		Local site resources (Tier 1) are NOT		Potential impact to sensitive areas		Regional resources (Tier 2) are NOT		Significant shoreline impact expected
	proximity Local site resources (dispersant application systems) are sufficient to combat spill		Source of spill has been stopped Loss of production for 1 day or less without disability Spill involves a single Lost Time Incident (LTI)		sufficient to combat response Regional resources (Tier 2) are sufficient to combat spill Spill size* is		Local / national media attention Loss of production between 1 day and 1 week		sufficient to combat spill International Tier 3 resources are required Spill size* >1000bbls		Loss of production for more than 1 week International media attention Spill involves multiple injured
	Spill size* <100 bbls No immediate concern over shoreline impact		without disability No media interest Able to respond to spill immediately	>100k bbls Dange explo	>100bbls,<1000		Spill involving a single LTI with disability Spill occurs within Block vicinity		Major release, uncontrolled well blowout Major spill extends beyond site vicinity		people Spill involve a minimum single fatality Potential to impact to other countries Persistent damage
Tier 1 Resources				Tier 2 Resources			Tier 3 Resources				

5. Oil Spill Response Strategies

- A. Monitor, Evaluate and Sample
- B. Dispersant Application
- C. Offshore Containment and Recovery
 - Source Control Subsea WellIntervention
- D. Shoreline Protection and Clean up
 - NEBA (Net Environmental Benefit Analysis)
- E. Waste Management





6. Available resources

6.1 <u>In-House required resources as per regulatory requirements and studies</u>

One set of containment & recovery (SONANGOL)





Some set of clean-up operation (CVX)



6. Available resources

6.1 <u>In-House required resources as per regulatory requirements and studies</u>

Dispersant Spraying System – spray (ExxonMobil)



Some Containment & recovery sites (BP)



Shoreline protection equipment (TEPA)

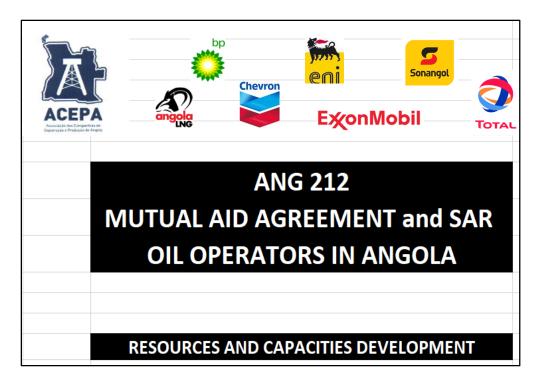




6. Available resources

6.2. <u>In country resources</u>
National Oil Spill Contingency Plan and Industry Mutual Aid Agreement





6. Available resources

6.3. Regional resources and OSROs

- West Africa dispersant stockpile
- West Africa Surveillance Plane (WASP)
- GIWACAF
- Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSROs):
 - □ OSRL
 - □ AMBIPAR
 - ☐ LAMOR









7. Training and Exercise

- Training & Competency Matrix to ensure ER personnel are skilled and competed to perform their ER positions as per plans
- Oil spill response exercises / drills are performed regularly to ensure:
 - personnel training in the ERPs and procedures,
 - proficiency in executing the ERP and test equipment's functionality
- Industry Joint exercises are conducted to test mutual aid agreement
- Participation in Government OSR training and exercise
- Lessons learned from exercises are used to enhance Emergency Response plans and capabilities

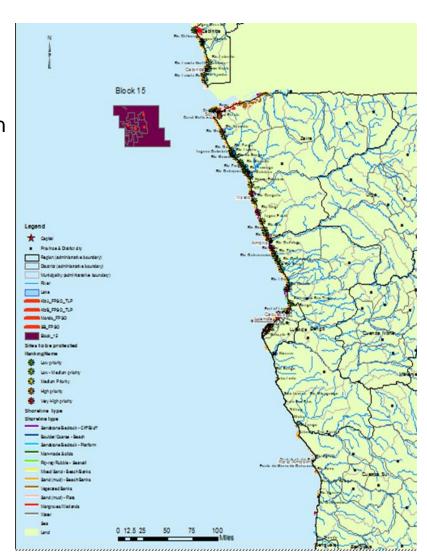






8. Case Study: Industry Joint Project - Angola Sensitivity Map

- The Oil & Gas Industry through ACEPA (Association of Exploration & Production Companies in Angola)
 have developed Coastal Sensitivity Mapping for Angola
- This project had identified the most environmental,
 socio-economic sensitive areas along the
 coastline
- A protection plan was developed for each site considering site description, resources to protect, access to site, operational constrains and hazards, protection strategy and type of equipment to be use



THANK YOU