Embedding Tiered Preparedness and Response

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Why Do We Need An Oil Spill Response Capability?

» 1 World oil production equals 75 Million barrels per day
» 2 Seaborne oil trade accounts for 10 Billion tonne-miles per year
» Oil spill prevention is working to reduce the volume of oil spilled, but spills still happen
» 3 The ocean is the greatest supplier of essential resources in the world:
   - Natural services are worth $21 trillion a year
   - Oxygen for 1 of every 2 breaths we breathe
   - Jobs for 350 million people
   - Industry worth US $1.2 Trillion
» Our common aim is to protect our shared values!

1 Source U.S. Energy Information Administration
2 Source ITOPF
3 Source World Economic Forum
A Globally Recognized Framework

Tiered preparedness and response is recognized as the basis on which to establish a robust oil spill preparedness and response framework, which should:

– be commensurate with the assessed risk;
– encourage cooperation, mutual assistance and integration of shared resources;
– be fully scalable via a mechanism of escalation through the three tiers;
– be tested, maintained and verified as part of a defined preparedness framework; and
– employ the most appropriate response options reflecting a net environmental benefit analysis (NEBA)
What Is Tiered Preparedness And Response?

Tiered Preparedness and Response is an internationally recognized planning approach used to:

– Define and structure levels of oil spill response capabilities; this approach is not used to categorize the size or scope of a spill
– Plan for appropriate resources to be rapidly mobilized and cascaded to an incident location
– Enable response escalation for an oil spill of any magnitude

The following resources are considered when using Tiered Preparedness and Response:

- RESPONDERS
- EQUIPMENT
- ADDITIONAL SUPPORT
The Evolution of TPR

Evolvement of the Tiered Preparedness and Response Model
Determine Response Capability - Tiered Approach

Three Tiers categorised for planning purposes using:
- Potential severity of impact and requisite complexity and scale of response

**Tier 1:**
- Resources necessary to handle a local spill and/or provide an initial response

**Tier 2:**
- National or regional resources necessary to supplement a Tier 1 response

**Tier 3:**
- Global resources necessary for spills that require a substantial additional response due to incident scale, complexity, and/or impact potential
Common Barriers And Targets for Success

- Underestimating the magnitude of the problem
  - Underestimating the volume of oil spill or the scale of the response required
  - Prudent over-response is required

- Not wanting to escalate or ask for help
  - A proactive culture is required involving trust within organisations
  - Secure collaboration in industry, between industry and government and between governments;
    - encourage cooperation
    - mutual assistance
    - integration of shared resources
Common Barriers And Targets for Success

- Limited response options available
- Net Environmental Benefit Analysis
  - All applicable response options should be considered
  - Select only response options to minimize impacts
  - Engage with stakeholders
  - Defined process before, during and after a spill
  - Where possible difficult decisions should be made prior to an incident
Common Barriers And Targets for Success

- Lack of familiarity and understanding
- All personnel should be appropriately trained and competent to perform the required role
- Response capabilities should be regularly exercised and tested;
  - Exercises should involve all parties
  - Lessons identified should be captured and actioned, making them lessons learnt
  - Potential barriers should be identified and overcome to ensure a seamless and cohesive response can be achieved
Common Barriers And Targets for Success

- Protracted immigration and customs clearance
- Logistical bottlenecks
- Key stakeholders such as customs and immigration should be;
  - Consulted and made part of the solution
  - Involved in exercises
- Legitimate process to expedite clearance should be understood and tested
- Logistical plans should be drawn-up covering mobilisation through to demobilisation
Summary - How Can We Plan for Success

- Prudent over-response
- Encourage cooperation
- Required resources should be identified and access to them fully understood
- Ensure personnel are appropriately trained and competent to perform their function
- Involve all relevant stakeholders
- Employ NEBA to select the most appropriate options
- Test all parts of the capability regularly by way of exercises and drills
Thank you - Stay in touch

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