

Activities and Risks

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Offshore Protocol mechanisms (for managing risks arising from operational discharges)



- Best available, environmentally effective and economically appropriate Techniques (Article 3)
- Authorisations (Article 5)
- Waste management for operational discharges (Article 9)
 - Chemical use plan (Art.9.1)
 - Annex I (permitted discharge under 'special' permit at concentrations above agreed limits)
 - Annex II (permitted discharge under 'general' permit
- Oil and oily mixture and drilling fluids and cuttings (Article 10)

Activities **Pollution Operators Installations**

Barcelona Convention – definition of "Pollution"

OGP

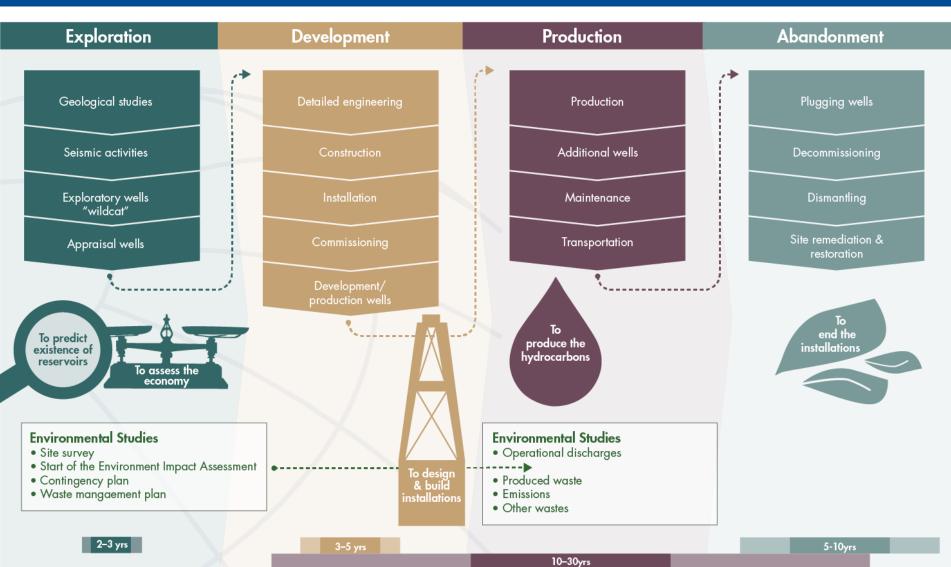
"Pollution" means the introduction by man, directly or indirectly, of substances or energy into the marine environment, including estuaries, which results, or is likely to result, in such deleterious effects as harm to living resources and marine life, hazards to human health, hindrance to marine activities, including fishing and other legitimate uses of the sea, impairment of quality for use of seawater and reduction of amenities.

Activities Operators **Pollution** Installations

Protocol, Article 1 (d) (i)-(iii)

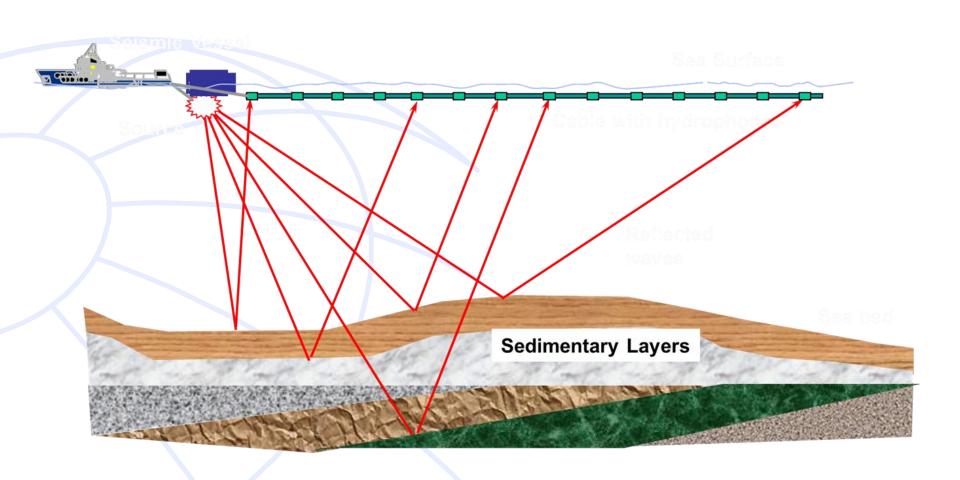
- Scientific research
- Exploration activities (seismological activities and exploration drilling)
- Exploitation activities (installation of facilities, development drilling, recovery of hydrocarbons, pipelines and transfer to ships, maintenance





Exploration Seismic





Exploration Activities and Risks

Seismic Survey (2-D, 3-D)

 Sound – mitigation include seasonal restrictions, softstart/ramp-up, hard start, Marine Mammal Observers

Exploration drilling

- Deep water (>300 metres) or shallow water, bottomtype (further shallow seismic)
- Drilling muds (water based, synthetic based, oilbased) recovery of drilling fluids, discharge of fluids and cuttings, physical alteration of the sea-bed, contamination
- Drilling incident ('blow out') triggering emergency response
- Relief wells
- Cementing fluids...





Field Appraisal

OGP

- Seismic survey
 - Risks and mitigation as for exploration seismic
- Additional wells to evaluate the type of deposit, its scope and its likely yield
 - Risks as for exploration drilling





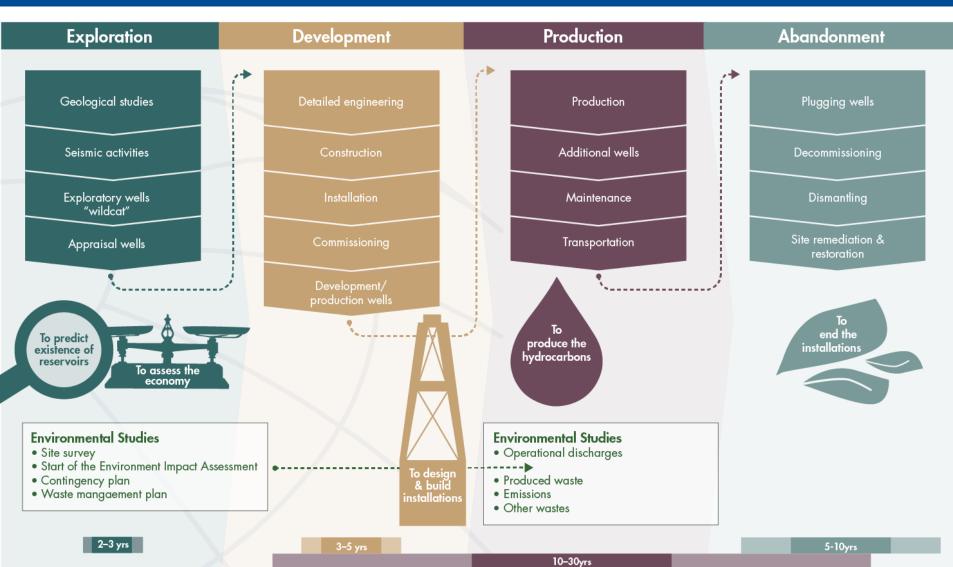
• Installation of facilities and infrastructure









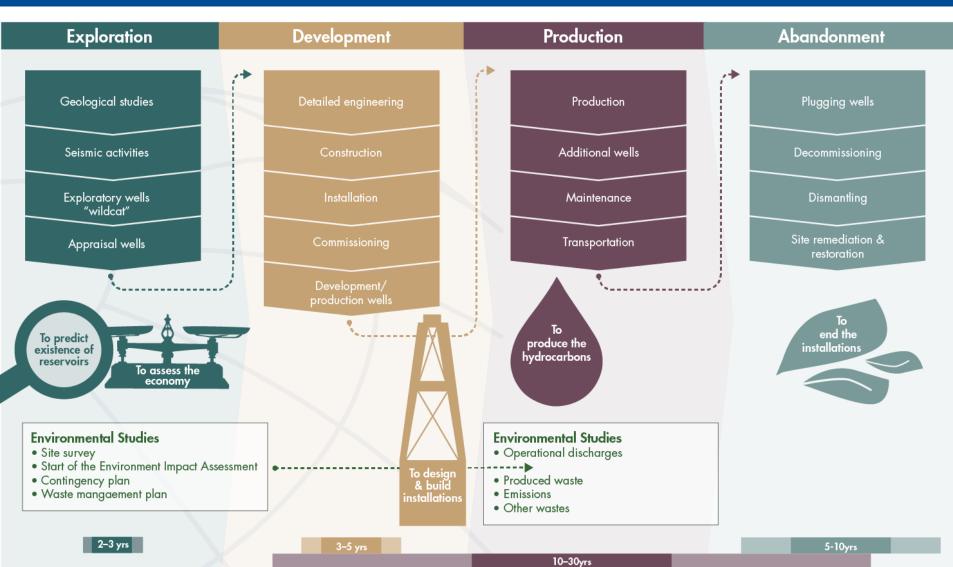


Field Development



- Additional Seismic
- Installation of facilities
 - Structure fixed, floating, sub-sea
 - Pipelines laid on sea bed, trenched, trenched and covered, rock dumped, commissioning
 - Development drilling (muds and cuttings, well integrity)
 - Start of production

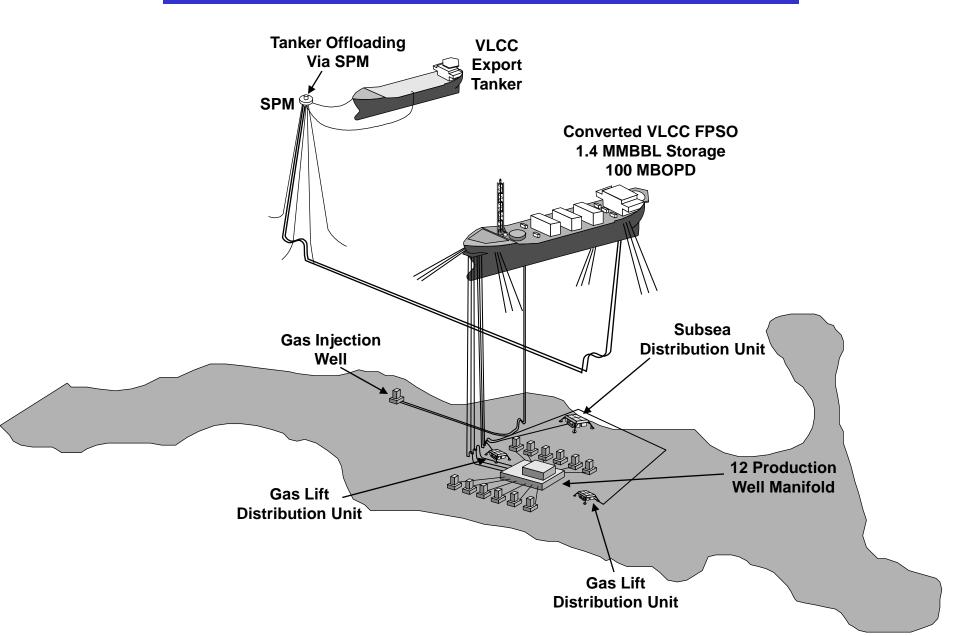


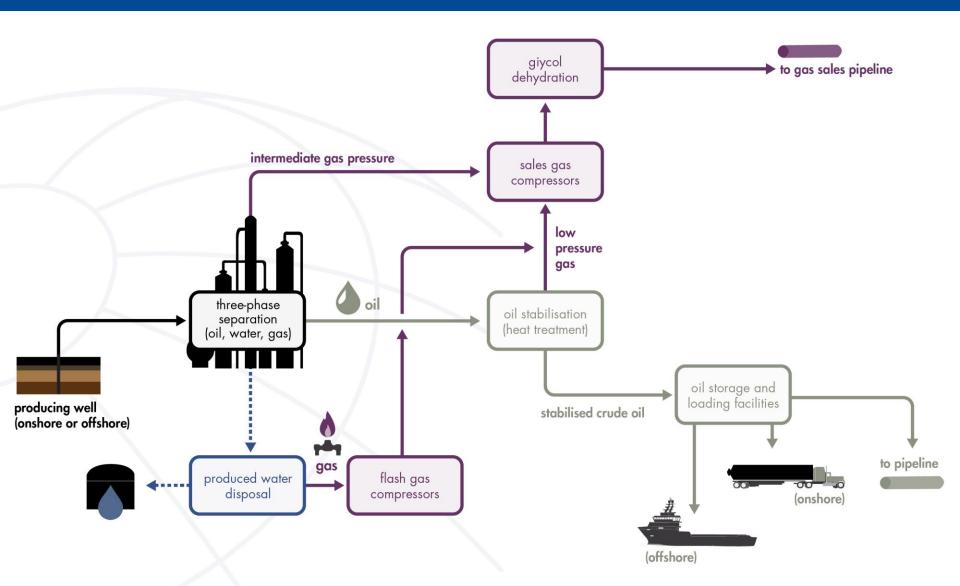




TYPICAL TURRET MOORED FPSO Helideck Control Bridge Utilities Accommodation Compression Separation Flare Crude Offloading to Shuttle Tanker Thrusters Superstructure Oil Storage Tanks Hull -Thrusters 6 Anchor Chains **Anchor Chains** Risers

Kuito Phase 1A Development





Production (possibly over 30-40 years)



Discharges from oil production:

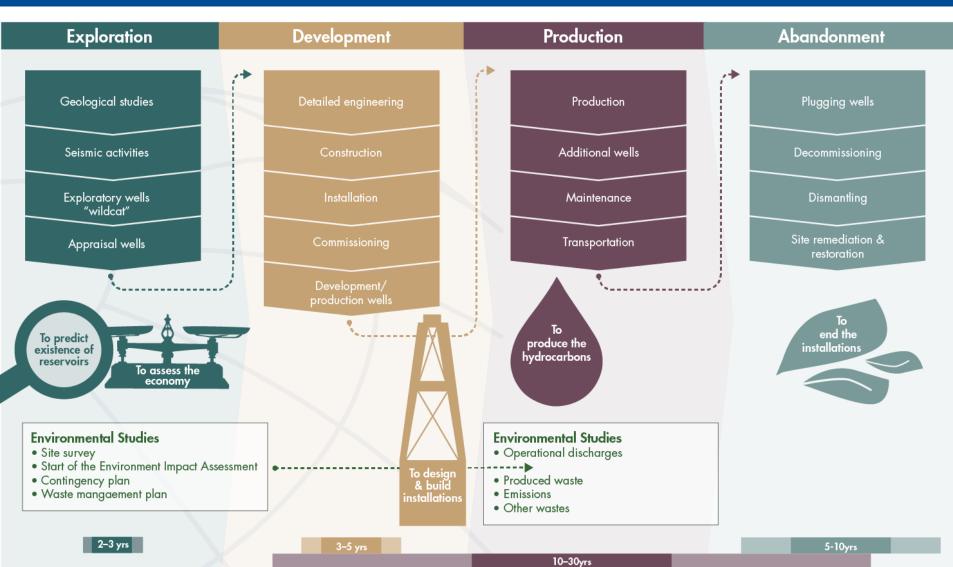
- Increasing volumes of water as production advances
- Oil contamination (controlled by performance standard and application of Best Available Techniques)
- Produced water will contain residues of production chemicals, biocides, H₂S scavengers, scale inhibitors, completion and work-over chemicals (controlled via the Chemical Use plan)
- Contaminants mobilised by geochemical transformations in the reservoir
- 4-d Seismic
- Discharges from gas production:
 - Substantially lower volumes of production water (containing process chemicals)
- Maintenance
- Scales, sludges and sands
- Loss of containment episodes during production, transfer to vessel or loss of pipeline integrity

Production Discharges



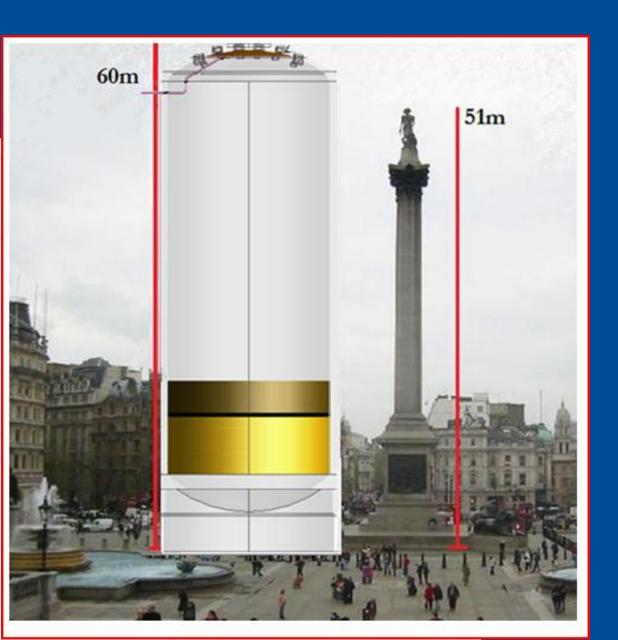
- Produced water (which will be the largest discharge by far)
 - 40 mg/l is a technology standard
 - Oil in water concentrations (below the standard) are not considered to pose a significant risk
 - Most chemicals (probably >90% by weight) are biologically benign
 - Natural components in produced water (fro the reservoir) may occur at higher concentrations than in seawater, but they are also not biologically significant
- Produced water can be re-injected for disposal but this is not necessarily BAT







DGP



Decommissioning



- Full or partial removal
- Plugging & abandonment of wells
 - Longer term seepage concerns
 - Longer-term liability for operator or owner?
 - Pipeline infrastructure
- Availability of handling facilities on shore
- Naturally occurring radioactive scale
- What if a coral reef has been established on the platform
- Rigs to reefs?

Remember...



 The entire cycle can take 40-50 years which is 'several terms of office'

Thank you!