

APPENDIX A – Glossary of Terms

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A

Abbreviations for Units of Measure

24"	24 inch
515'	515 feet
beq	becquerels
cc	cubic centimetre
g	gram
Gbeq	Giga (10^9) becquerels
h	hour
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
l	litre
m	metre
m ²	square metre
m ³	cubic metre
MMBO	million barrels of oil (1 barrel = 42 U.S. gallons or 35 imperial gallons).
MMBW	million barrels of water
MMSCFD	million cubic feet per day
nm	nautical miles
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
psi	pounds force per square inch (1 bar \approx 14.5 psi).
s	second
te	tonne (1000 kg)
mg	milligrams (10^{-3} g)
μ g/g	micrograms (10^{-6} g) per gram
ng/g	nanograms (10^{-9} g) per gram

ADP

Asset Development Process.

B

BARREL

The unit of measurement used for petroleum and its products: (1 barrel = 42 U.S. gallons or 35 imperial gallons).

BENTHIC

Associated with the seabed.

BENTHIC EPIFAUNA

Animals living on the seabed.

BENTHIC INFAUNA

Animals living in the seabed.

BENTHOS

The bed of the sea or lake.

BLACK DOUBLE CONE

Marking device for marine vessel under tow.

BECQUERELS

A measure of radioactivity. Becquerel rays are the alpha, beta and gamma rays emitted by radioactive substances.

C

COP

Cessation of Production.

COPEPOD

Planktonic crustaceans.

CRANE BARGE

A barge that carries a large crane (or cranes) for use in assembling or repairing offshore structures.

CRUDE OIL

The oil that is produced from a reservoir (after any associated gas has been removed); often referred to simply as crude.

CUPOLA

Internal dome inside the Maureen Platform storage tanks, enabling two compartments to be established in each tank, if necessary.

D

DECOMMISSIONING

All activities necessary to take out of service and dispose of a facility.

DEMERSAL

Sea bottom living organisms. A demersal trawl is designed to catch demersal fish by dragging a bag along the sea bed.

DEVELOPMENT WELL

A well drilled with a view to producing oil or gas from a proven field.

DINOFLAGELLATES

Unicellular (plant) organisms with two tails.

DIVING BELL

A pressure chamber from which divers work underwater, the water being kept out by means of high internal gas pressure; can also be used as an observation chamber.

DPFV

Dynamically Positioned Fall-pipe Vessel.

DRILL CUTTINGS

Bits of rock and drilling mud that result from oil and gas well drilling operations.

DRILLING MUD

Oil based mud used for lubrication during drilling operations. May be kerosene based (low toxicity), diesel-ranged oil based, paraffinic synthetic oil based, PAO synthetic oil based.

DSV

Diving Support Vessel.

DTI

Department of Trade and Industry – the government agency responsible for ensuring compliance with the Petroleum Act 1998, and the competent authority on decommissioning for OSPAR purposes.

DTI GUIDELINES

Draft guidelines published by the DTI's Oil and Gas Directorate to provide guidance to those engaged in preparing decommissioning of offshore installations and pipelines. The full title of these guidelines, which are in draft form and can be found at the DTI Web page at www.og.dti.gov.uk, is "Guidance Notes for Industry Decommissioning of Offshore Installations and Pipelines under the Petroleum Act 1998."

E

EDUCTOR

Device for evacuating liquid from a space.

ENVID

Environmental hazard identification.

EUPHAUSID

Mid water shrimp

F

FALL PIPE

Pipe for accurately placing material on the seabed.

FAUNA

The animals of a specified region or time.

FLUORESCENCE

Crystalline compound which has a bright yellowish-red fluorescence in solution. Its harmless nature enables it to be used in human medical applications. Used to test the tank integrity of the Maureen Platform.

G

GEOTEXTILE MEMBRANE

Textile membrane to stabilise material prior to rock/magnetite placement.

GRAVITY INSTALLATION

An installation, generally made of reinforced concrete or steel, which sits on the sea bed and is kept in position by its own weight, no piling being used.

GROUT

Friable cement compound used as a fill material.

H

HSE

Health and Safety Executive.

HAZID

Hazard Identification Study.

HAZOP

Hazard and Operability Study.

HIDECK

The integrated topsides of the Maureen Platform. Also known as the integrated deck, or simply topsides.

HUNDRED YEAR STORM

A combination of storm conditions (wave height and sustained wind speed) that should, on average, only occur once every hundred years in a particular area. Offshore structures are designed to withstand such storms.

HVAC

Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning.

HYDROCARBONS

Any compound containing only hydrogen and carbon.

I**J****JIP**

Joint Industry Project. For example, the UKOOA Drill Cuttings JIP.

JNCC

Joint Nature Conservation Committee.

K**KP**

Kilometer Point. KPs are reference points along a pipeline.

L**LAT**

Lowest Astronomical Tide

LSA

Low Specific Activity. LSA Scale, a by-product of naturally occurring radioactive material in the water which is produced with oil from the reservoir and which may be deposited in pipework and other processing/transportation equipment.

M**MAGNETITE**

Natural iron ore, Fe_3O_4 .

MATING

Installing the topsides of a platform onto its base, by use of a special barge carrying the topsides, which can be deballasted onto the base.

MAUREEN DECOMMISSIONING PROGRAMME

This document, submitted by the Maureen Owners in compliance with Part IV of the Petroleum Act 1998.

MAUREEN DRILLING TEMPLATE (DRILLING TEMPLATE, OR TEMPLATE)

Described in Section 2.4 (Summary) and 4.2.2.

MAUREEN FACILITIES

The installation and associated pipelines and subsea equipment installed in Block 16/29a to exploit the Maureen and Moira Fields, consisting of (1) the Maureen Platform and Drilling Template, (2) the Maureen Loading Column, (3) the Maureen Oil Loading Pipeline, and (4) the Moira Subsea Facilities. These facilities are further described in Section 2.4 (Summary) and Section 4.2.

MAUREEN FIELD

An oil field located in Block 16/29a on the United Kingdom Continental Shelf.

MAUREEN LOADING COLUMN

A concrete installation, located 2.3 km from the Maureen Platform, whose function is to load crude oil into tankers. Also commonly referred to as the "Articulated Loading Column" or "ALC". Further description is provided in Section 2.4 (Summary) and Section 4.2.3.

**MAUREEN OIL LOADING PIPELINE
(OIL LOADING PIPELINE, OR
LOADING PIPELINE)**

A 24" oil pipeline from the Maureen Platform to the Maureen Loading Column. Further description is provided in Section 2.4 (Summary) and Section 4.2.4.

MAUREEN OWNERS

The licensees who hold an interest in Block 16/29a and own the Maureen Facilities, consisting of the following companies:

Phillips Petroleum Company United Kingdom Limited (Operator), Fina Exploration Limited, Agip (UK) Limited, BG International Limited, and Pentex Oil UK Limited.

**MAUREEN PLATFORM
(PLATFORM)**

Located 260 km (163 miles) offshore from Aberdeen, Maureen is the world's first large re-usable platform. The platform is also referred to as the Maureen Alpha Production Platform or the Main Platform. Described in Section 2.4 (Summary) and Section 4.2.1.

MEDUSAE

Stage of jellyfish and anemone life-cycles.

MODULE

A package of plant, equipment, etc. installed on (or for installation on) an offshore structure such as a production platform.

MOIRA FIELD

Satellite oil field located 10 km from the Maureen Platform.

MOIRA PIPELINES

For description see Section 4.2.5.

MOIRA SUBSEA FACILITIES

For description see Section 4.2.5.

MOIRA UMBILICAL

For description see Section 4.2.5.

MOIRA WELLHEAD

For description see Section 4.2.5.

**MOIRA WELLHEAD PROTECTION
STRUCTURE (WPS)**

For description see Section 4.2.5.

MORPHOLOGY

Scientific study of the form and structure.

N

NEPHROPS

Lobster family.

NERITIC

Part of sea adjoining the coast and extending to a depth of approx. 200 m.

NORM

Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material.

NPD

Naphalene/Phenanthrene/
Dibenzothiophene, hydrocarbon
compounds.

NSTF

North Sea Task Force.

O

OIL

A mixture of liquid hydrocarbons of different molecular weights.

OIL FIELD

A geographical area under which an oil reservoir lies.

OLF

Norwegian Operators Association.

OPERATOR

The owner designated to operate the facilities on behalf of the joint venture owners.

OSPAR CONVENTION

A convention for the protection of the marine environment of the north-east Atlantic. The name comes from merging the earlier Oslo and Paris Conventions.

OVI

Oil Vulnerability Index.

P

PAH

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

PAO

Poly alpha olefin-based synthetic oil.

PCB

Polychlorinated biphenyls are a family of compounds produced commercially by directly chlorinating biphenyl. They are considered environmental pollutants.

PELAGIC

Mid-water.

PERMEABILITY

A measure of the capacity of a rock or stratum to allow water or other fluids such as oil to pass through it.

PETROLEUM

A generic name for hydrocarbons, including crude oil, natural gas liquids, natural gas and their products.

PHYTOPLANKTON

Plants that drift in the water column.

PIGGING

A pig is a device that is forced through pipelines for cleaning purposes or to monitor the pipe condition. Pigging is the name of this activity.

PLUGGING

The process whereby a well that is no longer (and never likely to be) needed is filled with concrete and abandoned.

PRESSURE

The force of one body acting on another by weight or the application of power. Measured as force per unit area e.g. pounds per square inch (psi).

PRODUCTION DRILLING

Drilling of wells in order to bring a field into production.

PRODUCTION TREE

An array of pipes and valves fitted to a production wellhead to control the flow of oil or gas and prevent a possible blowout. Also known as a Christmas Tree.

PRODUCTION TUBING

The pipe in a production well through which oil or gas flows from the reservoir to the surface; also known as the production string.

PRODUCTION WELL

A well used to remove oil or gas from a reservoir.

R

RBM

Riser Base Manifold.

RISER PIPELINE

A pipe that connects a platform to a subsea well head for subsea pipeline.

ROV

(REMOTELY OPERATED VEHICLE)

Remotely controlled machines used for underwater inspection and maintenance tasks.

S

SAFETY CASE

A document required by law which details the installations' management of health and safety, and the control of major accident hazards.

SELECTION CRITERIA

The criteria applied by the Maureen Owners to arrive at the Selected Decommissioning Options for the Maureen Facilities, and include technical feasibility, complexity, technical risk, safety, environmental impacts, impacts on other users of the sea (shipping and fishing), costs and economics, legal requirements and OSPAR Decision 98/3.

SFF

Scottish Fishermen's Federation.

SH&E

Safety, Health and Environment.

SNH

Scottish Natural Heritage.

T

TANKER

A ship or vehicle used to transport oil, refined products or liquefied products or liquefied gas.

TAXA

Any taxonomic division.

TBT

Tributyl tin. A substance contained in some paints used in the past on platforms and marine vessels to repel barnacles and weeds.

THF

Total hydrocarbon fraction.

TOE

Total Organic Extractables.

TOPSIDES

All platform facilities above the waterline.

TSG

Tecnomare Steel Gravity structure. The base of the Maureen Platform - designed by Technomare.

U

UKCS

UK Continental Shelf.

UKOOA

United Kingdom Offshore Operators Association.

V

W

WASTE HIERARCHY

A term used to describe the gradation of environmental requirements associated with waste disposal, from the highest level (least detrimental impact) to the lowest level (most detrimental impact).

WELLHEADS

The control equipment fitted to the top of a well casing, incorporating outlets, valves, blowout preventers, etc.

Y

Z

ZOOPLANKTON

Animals that drift in the water column.