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Non-Operational Section

1. Response Primacy and Organisation

Premier has a tiered response structure to manage releases associated with its UKCS operations. Premier has the capability to expand and contract its response depending upon the extent of the release. Refer to **Section 1.5 Organisation of Response and Roles and Responsibilities** for additional details.

Responsibilities	
Offshore (Operational Response)	Onshore (Tactical Response)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal safety • Integrity of installation • Initial PON 1 notifications • Mobilise in-field response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordination of tier 2 / 3 response • Mobilise oil spill response contractor and response resources • On-going liaison with relevant authorities

The tier levels align with internationally agreed reference terminology and are designed to trigger the understood level of response activity. Refer to **Op 3.3 Tier Selection Guide** for tier selection considerations.

Tier 1

Offshore, the Ensco 100 OIM has the responsibility for initiating the response and assuming the role as On-Scene Commander for all Tier 1 spills with support from the Premier Offshore Drilling Supervisor.

Tier 2 and Tier 3

The Premier Oil EMT Duty Manager is responsible for directing the internal response and the co-ordination for Tier 2 / 3 spills falls to the onshore Emergency Management Team (EMT) which operates out of the Petrofac Emergency Response Service Centre (ERSC).

The Premier EMT is comprised of trained specialists capable of managing the specific issues relating to a release of oil to sea, with a comprehensive documentation suite and processes to support such activities. Based on a rota system, the EMT will be mobilised and fully operational within one hour of notification.

Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL), based in Southampton, is the designated response contractor in the unlikely event of a release of oil to sea. OSRL will assist in the development of the response strategy and provide the necessary response equipment upon request.

Strategic support to the Duty Manager and the EMT is available through the Premier Oil Corporate Emergency Response Team (CERT). The responsibility for assessing the requirements to notify the CERT lies with the Duty Manager.



In the event of a major incident, the CERT will notify and liaise with the relevant partners and other key stakeholders.

1.1. Releases within the 500 m Safety Zone

In the event of an oil release to sea occurring within the 500 m safety zone of the Ensco 100, the OIM will initially assume the role of On-Scene Commander and is responsible for undertaking all possible measures to control the release, notifying all relevant statutory and corporate entities and mobilising Tier 1 response resources as deemed necessary. Further assistance can be provided through the onshore EMT if required.

When Non-Production Installations (NPIs) are operating in a field on behalf of Premier, they will follow a Premier specific OPEP. Where an oil release to sea is part of a PFEER or Health and Safety type incident, the Ensco will hold the "Primacy" for the wider incident response however, Premier would lead on the pollution response¹². When the incident is an oil release to sea only,

¹² It is Premier that holds the contracts with the response contractors (OSRL).

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then Premier will assume primacy from the outset for Tier 2 or Tier 3 releases. Primacy for Tier 1 releases will be the Ensco 100 OIM.

1.2. Release out with the 500 m Safety Zone, Unknown Source

Where the source of visible oil on the sea surface is unknown, Premier will mobilise the appropriate emergency response and make all relevant notifications. As soon as the source is identified, the relevant Operator will be notified by Premier and expected to lead the response thereafter. Premier will then revert to a supporting role.

1.3. Release with Potential or Actual Shoreline Impact (UK)

In the event of a release of oil to sea from Catcher drilling operations which results in oil beaching, or having the potential to beach on the UK shoreline, the responsibility for dealing/responding to any pollution of the shoreline rests principally with the Local Authorities. In the event of a release approaching the UK shoreline, Premier will alert the authorities of the coastal administrations who are responsible for the areas which are likely to be affected.

1.4. Field Vessels and Rigs in Transit

In the event of an oil release to sea during transit, reporting to Government Agencies and to Premier rests with the vessel or rig owner who will implement the appropriate MARPOL approved Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP)¹³. Premier will support the response as necessary.

1.5. Organisation of Response and Roles and Responsibilities

1.5.1. Premier Response Responsibilities

The following documents detail the interface between Premier and Ensco whilst operations are being undertaken during Catcher development drilling.

- AB-CT-PMO-WE-DR-IF-0001 - Premier Oil UK Limited/Ensco Management Systems Emergency Response Document
- AB-CT-PMO-WE-DR-IF-0002 - Premier Oil UK Limited/Ensco Management Systems Interface Document
- AB-CT-PMO-WE-DR-PL-0001 - Catcher Drilling HSEQ Plan
- AB-CT-SBS-PM-SF-PL-0001 - Catcher Area Development: Project HSE Plan

Premier will take primacy for an oil release to sea response with support given, where necessary, by Ensco.

¹³ This plan is approved by a classification society or Flag State and is required under Regulation 26, Annex 1 of MARPOL 73/78.

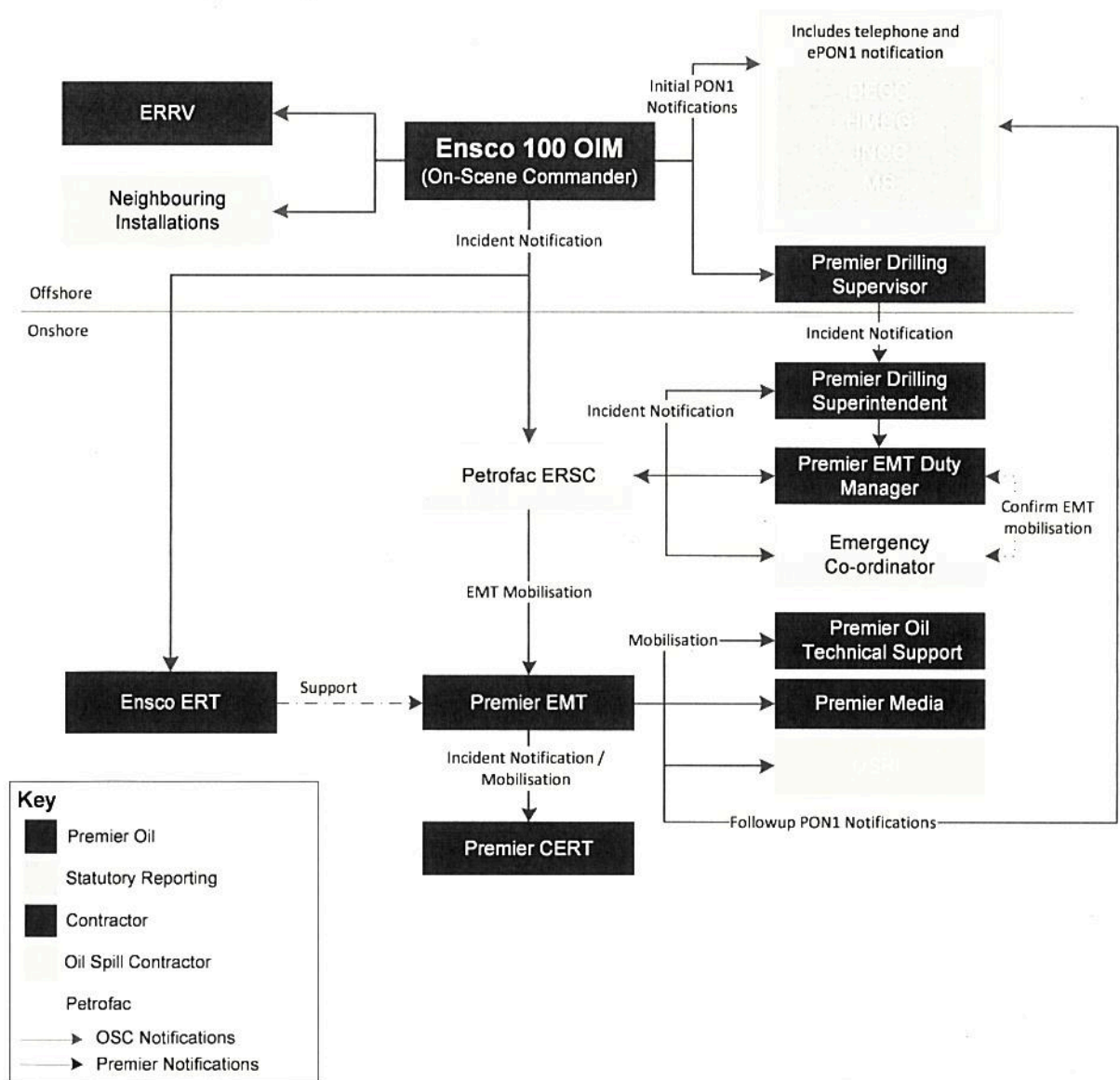
1.5.2. Emergency Management Team Activation



In the event of a pollution incident arising from the Ensco 100, the Ensco OIM will report the incident to the Premier Offshore Drilling Supervisor onboard.

The Premier Offshore Drilling Supervisor will contact the onshore Emergency Response Operator (ERO) in the Petrofac Emergency Response Service Centre (ERSC). The ERO notifies the on-call Duty Manager and duty Emergency Co-ordinator (EC).

If deemed necessary, the Duty Manager will contact the ERO and instruct the ERO to immediately mobilise the duty EMT responders.

The diagram below illustrates the initial offshore response notification chain that mobilises the onshore response organisation.



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1.5.3. Onshore Response Structure

The following diagram details the composition of the Premier response organisation and the communication pathways established between the various agencies who may become engaged in the response.

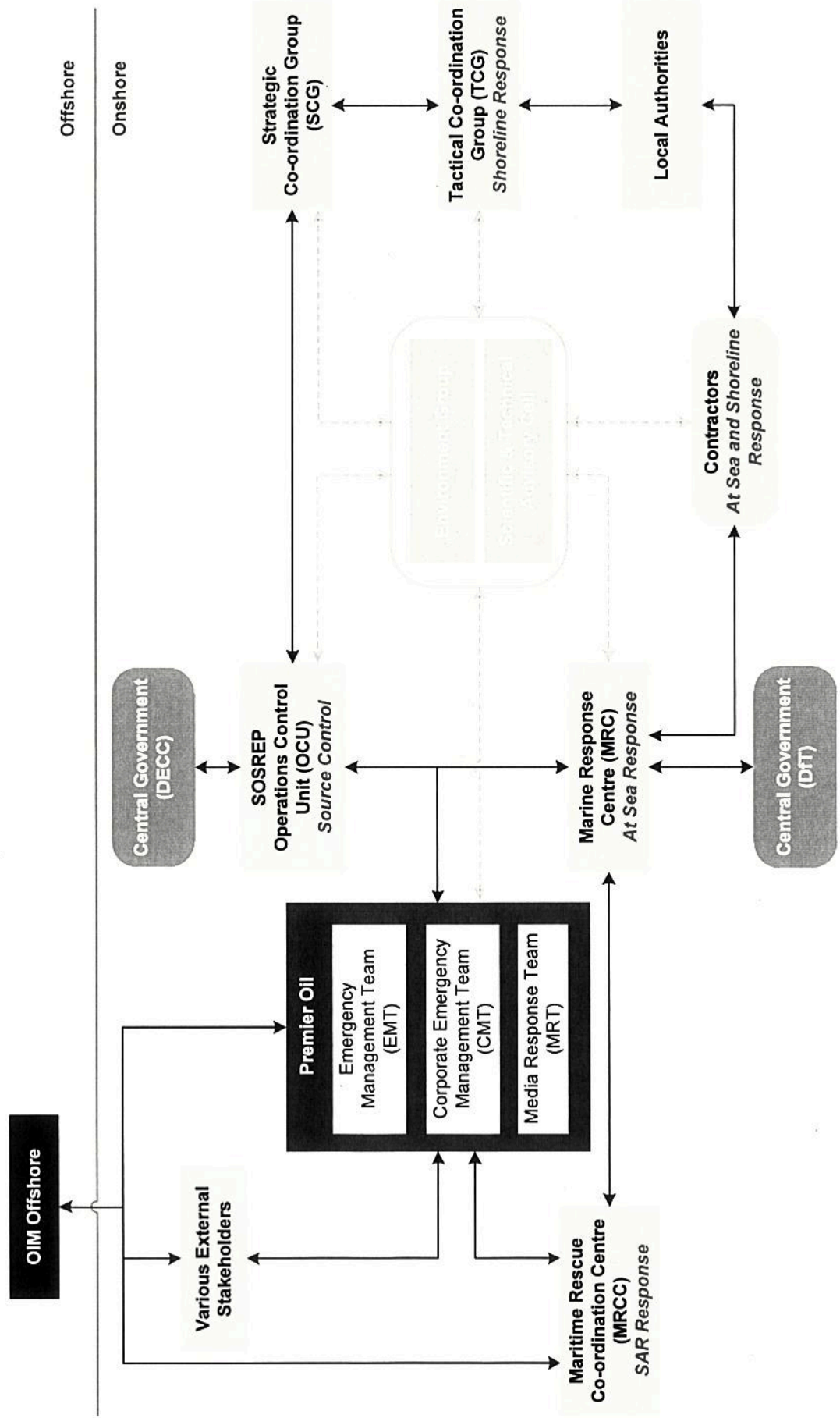
Once the Premier EMT is operational, the HSEQ Advisor will undertake all relevant notifications and assist the Duty Manager in mobilising the oil spill response contractor in support. There is an expectation that for major incidents OSRL will provide, in addition to remote support, a Technical Advisor to the EMR.



The Duty Manager will decide whether or not to mobilise the CERT.

The Premier organisation has been structured to allow additional internal support resources to be employed should the need arise.



↔ Incident Co-ordination / Collaboration
 ⇄ Advice

Onshore Response Structure



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1.6. Roles and Responsibilities of Statutory Authorities

Summary of oil spill response strategic responsibilities and jurisdictions in the UK.

200 Nautical Mile Limit	<p>HMCG (HM Coastguard)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordinate maritime Search & Rescue; • First point of contact for OIM; • Will mobilise MCA's CPSO. <p>DECC (Dept. of Energy & Climate Change)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • License offshore exploration & production operations & approve OPEPs; • Advise DfT in the event of an oil spill; • Monitor actions taken to control & clean up incident; • Have authority to send a DECC Inspector to the EMR to monitor the response on behalf of the SOSREP; • Liaise with the SOSREP; • Regulatory Authority for dispersant usage related to Offshore Oil and Gas Activities; • Approval authority for dispersant usage. <p>MCA – CPS (Counter Pollution & Salvage)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for National Contingency Plan ; • Oversee the actions of those responsible for oil release clean-up operations; • If required, provide oil spill response expertise & equipment. <p>JNCC (Joint Nature Conservation Committee)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government's advisors on wildlife affairs & nature conservation; • Official agencies to be consulted by the local authorities & operators at planning stage & prior to any oil spill clean-up. <p>MS (Scotland) / MMO (England and Wales)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental advisors to DECC for dispersant usage in UK waters; • Wider responsibility for protecting fisheries & the marine environment; • Local fisheries concerns are handled by MS (Scottish waters) – MMO (English waters). <p>SOSREP (Secretary of State's Representative)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To represent the over-riding interests of the State & prevent or reduce pollution in the event of an accident or incident where there is, or may be, a risk of significant pollution; • Does not deal with clean-up of pollution, this responsibility remains with the operator as detailed in their OPEP; • Monitors situation & may elect to set up an OCU at the Operator's premises.
3 -6 nm / 12 nm	<p>SEPA (Scotland) / EA (England) - 3-6 nm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for water quality up to 3 nm offshore & fisheries up to 6 nm; • Consultation regarding waste disposal. <p>SNH (Scotland) / NE (England) - 12 nm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for providing statutory advice on biodiversity, landscape & access issues to the 12nm limit.
Low Water Mark	<p>Local Authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for clean up of beached oil; • Area pollution officer responsible for drawing up a local contingency plan for the inshore & onshore clearance & co-ordinating local press response; • Mobilisation of a Shoreline Response Centre (SRC) that operator representatives would attend.

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1.7. North Sea Mutual Oil Spill Response Arrangements

1.7.1. The BONN Agreement

In the event of released oil to sea entering or that is predicted to cross over the median line into another countries jurisdiction, the BONN Agreement may be activated.

The BONN Agreement is a mechanism by which the North Sea States namely, Belgium, France (Manche Plan), Norway (NORBRIT Agreement), Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Netherlands and Sweden co-operate to combat pollution in the North Sea Area. The Agreement recommends the command structure and operational co-ordination maintained between the parties. Co-ordination of the response strategy with the relevant authorities will be facilitated through the MCA.

The onshore EMT should advise the MCA if the release is approaching or predicted to be approaching another country's jurisdiction, at which point the MCA may take the decision to activate the BONN Agreement. Co-ordination of the response strategy with the other state members will be facilitated through the MCA.

1.8. The National Contingency Plan

Major releases including those that threaten the UK shoreline may require the activation of the MCA's National Contingency Plan (NCP). The NCP sets out the Government's policy for dealing with an incident that requires a national response and the circumstances in which the MCA deploys the UK's national assets to respond to a marine pollution incident from shipping and offshore installations.

The NCP is a framework document detailing the response units, roles and responsibilities of agencies involved in any national response, including the role of DECC. It describes how the role of the SOSREP and the Operations Control Unit (OCU) fits into the overall response to an incident requiring a national response. Major incidents or accidents can be viewed as incidents that involve the establishment of an OCU and/or activation of the NCP.

In the event of a tier 3 incident, the NCP may be activated in consultation with the MCA. The activation of the NCP does not absolve or relieve Premier of those responsibilities held consequent to at tier 3 incident.

1.9. Marine Response Centre



In the event that a national response to an oil spill incident is required, a Marine Response Centre (MRC) will be set up at the nearest Maritime and Rescue Co-ordination Centre.

The primary purpose of this centre is to provide 'at sea' advice and guidance on oil recovery and clean-up operations.

1.10. Shoreline Response Centre

The purpose of the Shoreline Response Centre (SRC) is to provide an organisation through which Local Authorities can discharge their responsibilities for preventing and mitigating pollution of the shoreline.

The SRC will be set up by the Local Authority, in consultation with the MCA.

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2. SOSREP / OCU Arrangements

In order to limit the potential threat of offshore pollution, the UK government, through the Offshore Installation (EPC Regulations) Regulations 2002¹⁴, have the power to intervene in an incident involving an offshore installation. Intervention is facilitated through the SOSREP.

2.1. Secretary of State Representative (SOSREP)

The SOSREP's role is to represent the over-riding interests of the State and to prevent or reduce pollution in the event of an incident where there is or may be a risk of significant pollution. The role does not extend to the clean-up of pollution; this remains with the Responsible Person through their oil spill response arrangements, which are detailed in their OPEP.

In alignment with the requirements of the EPC regulations, Premier has in place arrangements to allow the rapid integration of the SOSREP into the Premier organisation.

2.2. Operations Control Unit (OCU)

The decision to establish an OCU is made by the SOSREP and would be announced to Premier through the DECC Inspector. Premier has appointed the SOSREP OCU Room (address noted below) as the designated OCU.

Op 2.1.4 Preparing for DECC Involvement and Op 2.1.7 Emergency Operations Manager and Op 2.1.8 Operator Representative contains checklists detailing the activation arrangements for the EMT to follow.

2.2.1. Premier EMT and OCU Address

Premier EMT Address

Petrofac Emergency Response
Service Centre,
Marine House,
1st Floor,
Blaikies Quay,
AB11 5EZ, Aberdeen

Premier OCU Address

Petrofac Emergency Response Service
Centre,
Marine House,
1st Floor,
Business Support Room,
Blaikies Quay,
AB11 5EZ, Aberdeen

ocu@decc.gsi.gov.uk

2.3. Premier OCU Representatives

To achieve an effective standard of communication between the SOSREP and Premier, there is a requirement for the company to provide dedicated OCU personnel.

These include:

2.3.1. Emergency Operations Manager (EOM)

This person will act as a liaison between the OCU and the Premier EMT and is appointed by the Duty Manager. This will be an off-duty Duty Manager. This person will be in direct contact with the operator's first line response unit and be in a position to ensure that SOSREP and OCU are continuously in possession of all developments throughout the course of the incident.



2.3.2. Operator Representative (Ops Rep)

This person will represent the other key interests of the offshore installation (i.e. the owner, operator, contractors, liability and insurance). This role will be filled by a Premier Oil Duty Manager, or their delegate.

2.3.3. Non-Production Installation Operator Representative / Technical Representative

An Ensco Emergency Response Duty Manager, or delegate, from Ensco in Aberdeen will fulfil the role of the NPI Operator Representative / Technical Representative in the OCU and will liaise with the Premier EMT OCU as required.

¹⁴ EPC Regulations introduced under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999

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3. Response Procedures

3.1. Initial Offshore Notification Requirements

It is the responsibility of the On-Scene Commander to initially report all hydrocarbon releases to the regulatory authorities and Premier Offshore Drilling Supervisor. PON1s will be submitted from offshore; however, the EMT may be tasked by the On-Scene Commander to respond accordingly. The offshore notification matrix and PON1 reporting requirements specific to the OIM are detailed in **Op 1.2 Offshore Notifications**.

3.2. Onshore Notification Requirements

In tier 2 / 3 incidents, it is the responsibility of the onshore Premier EMT to follow up initial calls undertaken by the OIM and to become the lead contact for all future communications with the statutory authorities and other key stakeholders. **Op 2.2 Onshore Notifications** details the statutory notifications that need to be made in alignment with those stipulated within the regulations.

3.3. Estimating Release Size

In order to ensure that the operational response plan being formulated is commensurate to the size of the release, it is imperative to determine, as accurately as possible, the quantity of oil released to sea. In the event that offshore estimation measures are unsuccessful, the onshore EMT has the capability to mobilise a dedicated aerial surveillance aircraft through the response contractor OSRL to assist with this exercise.



Two effective techniques have been identified to assist in estimating release size:

1. Report the known quantity from the correctly identified containing system, or;
2. Visual estimation of the oil on the sea surface using the BONN Agreement table which details the relationship between colour, thickness and area covered. This method can be achieved from the asset, ERRV, infield crew change helicopter or a dedicated aerial surveillance aircraft (preferred means). A full description of the process to be followed is detailed in the **Op 1.3.1 Release Size Estimation Guide**.

3.4. Estimating Release Movement and Fate

It is important to determine the direction in which the release will move, in order to assess the potential impact on any other installations and any potential environmental sensitivities. Offshore, efforts will focus on the short term migration of the oil, requiring a longer term prediction to be undertaken by the onshore team to establish its ultimate fate. This can be achieved by manual tracking, as detailed in **Op 1.3.5 Manual Release Tracking**.

Longer term prediction will be undertaken by the onshore EMT to establish the ultimate fate of the oil. Computer modelling accessed through OSRL will indicate the direction and persistency of the oil in the marine environment based on the oil's characteristics and metocean conditions. Analysis of the results will be undertaken by Premier and OSRL before being shared with the relevant agencies as part of the response planning process.

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3.5. Tier Level Identification

Categorising the release into a tier level alerts onshore responders and the regulators to the type of incident and its possible impact. The tier levels align with internationally agreed reference terminology and are designed to trigger the understood level of response activity. Refer to **Op 3.3 Tier Selection Guide** for tier selection considerations.

Tier 1 (Local)	<p>A Tier 1 response is the lowest response level and requires resources to be available locally. Monitoring and evaluating is the primary response option. Depending on the characteristics of the hydrocarbon and the volume spilled the response may include the use of dispersants (following consultation with the Premier EMT onshore).</p> <p>By definition resources required for a Tier 1 response must be at or near the incident site.</p> <p>It is expected that these resources will be deployed as quickly as operational circumstances allow.</p> <p>A Tier 1 spill is not likely to require recourse of the onshore response organisation or external organisations, except for purposes of notification and reporting.</p>
Tier 2 (Regional)	<p>For larger pollution incidents, local resources may be insufficient to deliver a proper response. In these cases it may be that resources from a regional centre will be required.</p> <p>Tier 2 resources such as aerial surveillance should be available within 4 hours and dispersant response should be available within 6 hours.</p> <p>It should be noted that for all Tier 2 (and Tier 3) releases incident response co-ordination will lie with the Premier EMT with additional support from the CERT, if required.</p>
Tier 3 (National)	<p>A major or large on-going release requiring mobilisation of the Premier EMT / CMT and likely to require response assistance at a national / international level.</p>

The process for selecting the appropriate tier level has been designed to engage both the OIM and onshore EMT during the early stages of the response.



3.6. Response Strategy Operational Guidelines

The following are considered to be the “golden rules” when developing the response and are applicable to all the strategies available to Premier.

- The key objective is to minimise damage to the environment either by the oil or by the clean-up methods. This is commonly referred to as Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA).
- Leaving the oil to degrade naturally and to monitor this process can be an appropriate response. This is the most likely response strategy to be implemented for a release of diesel.
- The advice and services of a professional oil spill response Technical Advisor from the spill response contractor is essential.
- Early engagement and appropriate communication with the relevant authorities is imperative, both at the decision-making phase and during the operational phase.
- Surveillance needs to be carried out for all response strategies and is the most effective means of ensuring the objectives are being met.
- Oil spill modelling predictions should be carried out initially and after real surveillance updates from the field.
- Safety assessments will be undertaken before the response is implemented. All operations must be performed by competent persons.

3.6.1. Selecting an Initial Offshore Counter Pollution Response Strategy

The fate of oils within the environment can differ depending upon the actual weather conditions. A number of response options can be implemented in alignment with the conditions specified by DECC. To assist the OIM and onshore team in identifying the most effective and environmentally beneficial response, Premier have devised a response strategy flowchart, located under section **Op 1.4 Offshore Counter Pollution Response Strategy Development**.

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4. Available Response Strategies

4.1. Counter Pollution Response Strategies

There are three main potential counter pollution response options that can be implemented in the event of an oil release to sea.

The OIM has the ability to implement surveillance and monitoring plus initiate a limited dispersant response (if available in-field). The latter will be done in conjunction with the onshore IST unless the personnel or installation are considered at risk. **Op 1.4 Offshore Counter Pollution Response Strategy Development.**

For Tier 2 and Tier 3 releases the formulation of a counter pollution response strategy should always be done in discussion with the oil spill contractor and the relevant authorities. **Op 2.3 Onshore Counter Pollution Response Strategy Development and Op 2.4 Counter Pollution Response Strategy Options.**

4.1.1. Natural Dispersion and Monitoring

Strategy to be implemented for releases of light oils such as diesel, small crude releases where the prevailing weather conditions are conducive to natural dispersion of the oil into the environment. Strategy also to be implemented to monitor the movement of larger or more persistent oils.

4.1.2. Chemical Dispersant Spraying

A chemical dispersant strategy may be considered for releases that persist in the marine environment. The Premier EMT should seek advice from DECC if dispersant is being considered as part of the response strategy. DECC will consult with the relevant environmental advisors (Scotland – Marine Scotland, England and Wales – MMO) and forward advice / approval for dispersant usage onto Premier. **Op 2.4.3, Op 2.4.4 and Op 2.4.5** contains the relevant process and information required prior to seeking DECC advice / approval on the use of dispersants.

Advice from DECC must be sought prior to using dispersants – including test sprays.

Separate DECC approval must be obtained prior to the use of dispersant if:

- the release enters or occurs within 1 nautical mile of, waters of 20 metres depth or less.
- considerations for subsea dispersant usage.
- the dispersant is not being used in accordance with any product approvals, or the conditions of that approval.

Force Majeure


In the event of a *force majeure* situation where there is a genuine risk to human life or to the safety of the installation from the released oil, (for example - from fire or explosion) approved dispersants may be used without prior approval from DECC. In those circumstances, DECC should be informed as soon as possible after use.

4.1.3. Mechanical Containment and Recovery

Shoreline or 'at sea' containment booms and skimmers may be utilised as another response option. Use of this type of equipment is dependent on circumstances such as specific oil characteristics, weather and metocean conditions.

4.1.4. In-Situ Burning

Whilst in-situ burning is not an approved strategy within the UKCS, the resources and infrastructure required are to implement the strategy are available. In-situ burning may be considered as a response strategy in conjunction with regulators and environmental agencies on a case by case basis.

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4.2. Source Control Response Strategies

The decision to mobilise and deploy a source control response would be made by the Premier Duty Manager within the EMT. The EMT, in the event of a well blowout would include technical drilling personnel who are familiar with well design and the reservoir. In the unlikely event that a well blowout should occur the source control options available are:

1. **Well Capping:** The OSPRAG capping device is available to Premier and could be used to control and contain a well blowout provided the well is suitable for capping.
2. **Relief Well Drilling:** To be implemented in the unlikely event of catastrophic well failure, resulting in an uncontrolled flowing well with no other means of surface shut-in.

4.3. Well Operations

4.3.1. Well Incident Management

In the unlikely event that a well blowout should occur during, the Premier Duty Manager following consultation with the UKBU Manager and CERT will decide on the most appropriate response action.

The Premier Oil Duty Manager or his delegate will provide direct support to the Premier Emergency Management Team through the Drilling Superintendent or delegate, located at the ERSC, who will then pass relevant information onto the EMT Emergency Co-ordinator

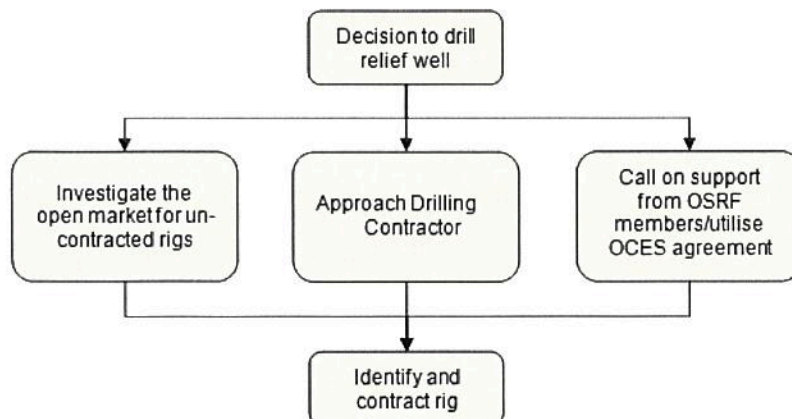
4.3.2. Relief Well Planning and Response Time Estimates



If primary and secondary well control is lost by way of a blowout and oil flows uncontrollably from the well to the environment, then a relief well may be required to stop the flow of oil and bring the well back under control. The final approval to proceed with this course of action would come from Premier's Duty Manager within the Emergency Management Team. The procedures for drilling a relief well can be found in document ref: AB-CT-PMO-WE-DR-RP-0001 - Catcher Development Relief Well Strategy (Rev A1)

A contract is in place with Wild Well Control to provide specialist response to a blow-out situation. The time of response for a well control contractor is 48 hours. This will be concurrent to activities for sourcing and mobilising a rig.

In the event a relief well is required a rig will be sourced from the UK market. No contract is in place with a specific rig, as final unit selection is dependent on actual geographical location and what work the unit is performing at the time. Industry standard rig sub-assignment agreements will be used along with guidance provided in the Operators Co-operative Emergency Services (OCES) framework to contract relief well rigs.

Process for sourcing a drilling rig:



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It is estimated that it may take approximately 41 - 81 days in total to drill a Relief Well and stop the flow (dynamic Kill operations will not be required for any of the Catcher Development Wells due to the near normally pressured reservoir).

Operation	Best Case (Days)	Worst Case (Days)
Locate rig, suspend previous well, rig move to relief well location	12	28
Prep	2	3
Spud Well & Drill Tophole	1	3
Intercept well and perform kill	26	47
Total	41	81

4.3.3. Potential Quantity of Oil Released during a Well Blowout

The blowout rate from CCP3 is predicted to decline over an 81 day period:

Initially flowing at 8,788 m³/day for the first 10 days, thereafter:

- 7,143 m³/day from day 10 to 20,
- 6,081 m³/day from day 20 to 30,
- 5,524 m³/day from day 30 to 40,
- 5,052 m³/day from day 40 to 50,
- 4,649 m³/day from day 50 to 60,
- 4,276 m³/day from day 60 to 80,
- 4,006 m³/day to day 81.

Integrating this rate curve the worst case total volume released over the 81 days anticipated to effect a well kill via a relief well is 459,435.3 m³.



To determine the worst case well blowout, dynamic simulation models were run using the Eclipse Model (v2011.1.0.0).

4.3.4. Insurance and Indemnity Provision

Premier can confirm that in the event of a relief well being required, sufficient finance / insurance / indemnity provision is available to fund the drilling of such a well. Premier is also able to confirm details of the insurance provision including proof of OPOL membership, and of the following:

- Clean-up costs associated with any release, including a worst case release, and
- Remediation of pollution damage including liability to third parties.

Confirmation of the above is available via a copy of the insurance policy which can be provided along with a summary explanation of the level of insurance cover including the consideration of risk exposure.

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4.3.5. Well Capping and Response Time Estimates



As a member of OSRL, Premier will have access to the capping device in the event of a well blowout. Premier will utilise the OSPRAG cap as their primary capping device. Premier Duty Manager within the EMT will make the decision to mobilise the capping device.

The OSPRAG capping device has been fully assessed and is compatible with the Catcher well infrastructure and is certified for the anticipated well pressures.

In addition Premier have a contract with Wild Well Control, which provides access to well control specialist support and specialist cutting equipment that may be required to undertake a capping operation.

The following table shows an estimation of time required to successfully cap the well.

OSPRAG Capping Device Mobilisation Times		
Event	Best Case (Days)	Worst Case (Days)
Source and contract suitable DSV 1 for ROV inspection at well site. A second DSV will be required for capping device deployment.	1	2
Mobilise DSV1 & ROV to location and survey BOP stack and well head to assess well site and leak configuration.	1	1
Undertake capping device pre-mobilisation checks, and assemble methanol and dispersant injection and pumping equipment. Mobilise riser cutting device and specialist Wild Well blow out equipment.	2	5
Prepare and install capping device. Transport to quayside for deployment and deployment grillage on DSV2.	8	12
Mobilise DSV2 to location.	1	1
Deploy subsea wellhead dispersant pumping manifold at wellhead leak.	1	1
Deploy ROV(s) and cut riser stub clear of wellhead.	3	5
Run BOP hot stab jumper line and release LMRP connectors / minicollets. Recover LMRP to DSV exposing Cameron Model 70 connector on top of BOP.	2	2
Deploy and latch well cap while pumping hydrate suppressant. Choke back and close in well on capping device valves and choke.	1	1
WOW contingency.	0	3
Total Estimated Days	20	33

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5. Major Accident Scenarios

The major accident hazard demonstration within each installation safety case identifies the credible scenarios that can result in a major accident hazard event. These scenarios are used as the basis for the development of the oil pollution emergency plans to model and mitigate the worst case scenario oil release to sea. This approach results in an integrated approach to health, safety and environmental management by ensuring that consistent thinking and approach is taken to managing major accident and environmental hazards.



The worst case blowout scenario is a blowout at the rig floor with no production tubing in place, however the lower completion has been set. As there is no upper completion in place this would result in a worst case blowout.

5.1.1. Initiating Events

Initiating events can have a major influence on the volume of oil that can be released to sea. Being able to identify these events and the potential containing systems that are at risk, provide an indication as to potential worst case scenarios.

The table below identifies such events in relation to containing systems at risk.

Initiating Events	Containing Systems at Risk
External Corrosion (weathering)	Subsea pipelines
Internal Corrosion	Subsea, topside pipelines and topside vessels
Erosion	Pipework
Impact Damage (from vessel / MODU)	Subsea infrastructure
Over Pressurisation	Topside vessels
Fire and Explosion	Topside vessels and pipework
Vibration	Topside vessels and pipework
Structural Failure	Subsea & topside containing systems
Hose rupture / Failure	Bunker system
Material Defects / Maintenance	Subsea & topside containing systems
Loss of Well Control (drilling or intervention operations)	Reservoir & well
Extreme Weather	Topsides

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6. Oil Pollution Modelling

This section identifies the worst case release scenarios in order to establish the potential impact within the marine environment. The oil types represent those from the largest and most persistent that could potentially be released during Catcher development drilling operations.

6.1. Stochastic Modelling

Stochastic modelling for the Catcher Development Drilling OPEP has been conducted using the SINTEF Oil Spill Contingency and Response (OSCAR) modelling package (version 6.6.1 of the Marine Environmental Modelling Workbench).

In a stochastic simulation, a release trajectory is repeatedly run with a start date that is within the time period covered by the available wind and/or hydrodynamic data.

- Representative wind data used in the model was taken from the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (2008 - 2014).
- Representative current data from 2008 to 2014 was used in OSCAR, which is taken from predictions from the Hybrid Coordinate Ocean Model (HYCOM).

For the selected worst case scenarios in excess of 100 simulations were run using a wind time series which started on a randomly seeded date within the seasonal period covered.

This approach allows a sufficient number of simulations to adequately model the variability in the wind speed and direction in the area identified within the simulation.

Running multiple release simulations during a single season should provide a reliable prediction of the oil pathways and oiling probabilities for a release starting during that season and extending into subsequent seasons.

In alignment with the requirements as stipulated by DECC Guidance¹⁵, the results were analysed to determine:

- The probability of a visible surface oil;
- Time of arrival across UKCS median line;
- The probabilities of shoreline contamination in the UK and Member States coastlines respectively;
- Time of arrival at the shoreline.

Each worst case scenario ran for a maximum duration of:

Scenario 1: Well Blowout: declining rate over 81 days. Initially at 8,788 m³ the first 10 days and declining to 4,006 m³ per day by day 81, followed by a further 10 days once the flow had been arrested.

Scenario 2: Diesel Release: 3,550 m³ – instantaneous release from the Catcher field system, followed by a further 20 days once the flow had been arrested

Section 6.2. Stochastic Modelling Outputs provides a detailed breakdown of the various probabilities for the considered worst case scenarios.

A degree of variance should be taken into consideration when analysing the results. Catcher field crudes are not characterised within the OSCAR oil database, therefore for modelling illustration Russian Export Crude Oil was used as an analogue.

Many factors influence the fate of the oil once it enters the marine environment including but not limited to: type of oil released, quantity, metocean conditions, sea and air temperature and effectiveness of intervention. As such, each incident is unique.

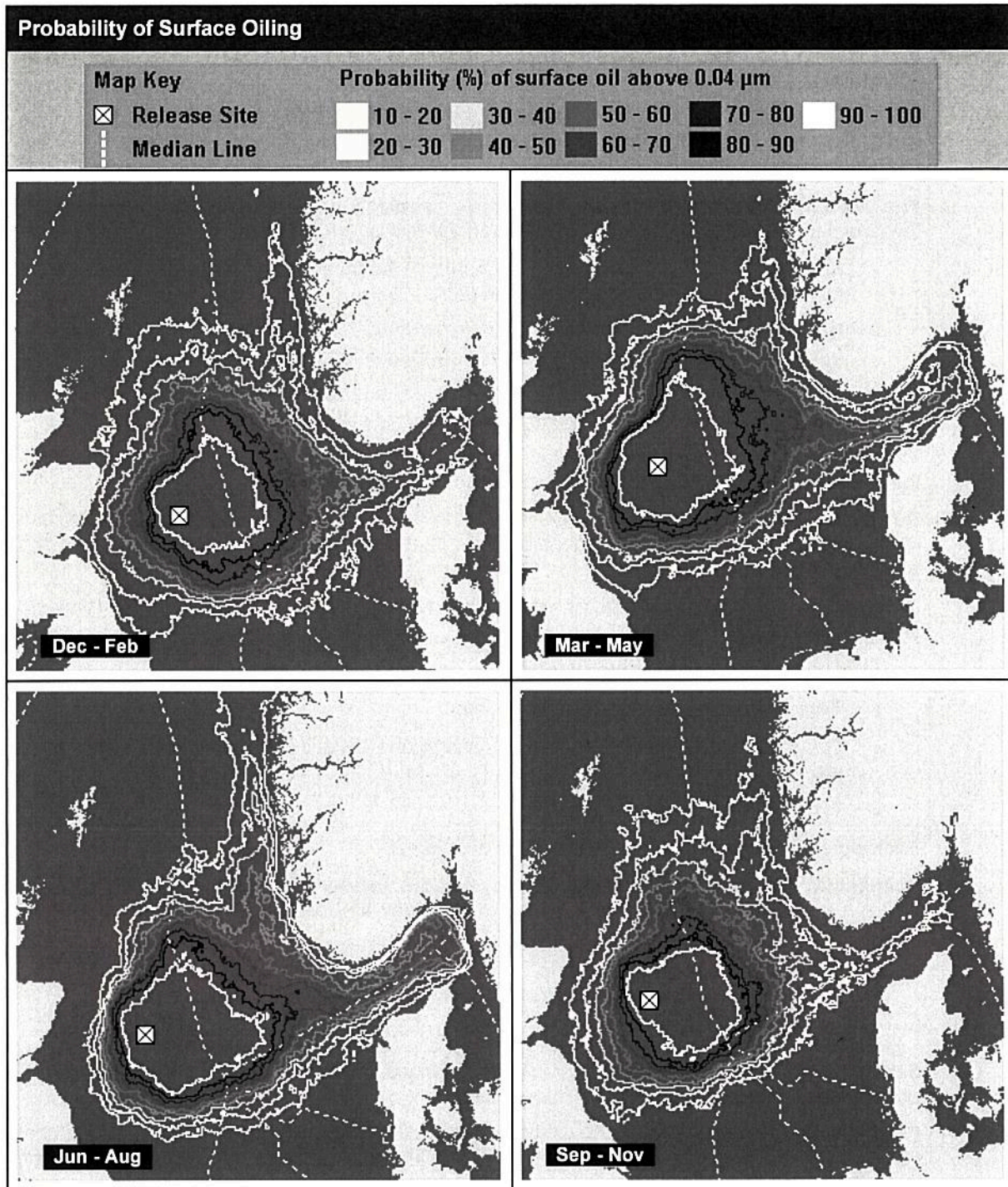
In the event of an actual incident, computer modelling of the oil release will be undertaken using the specific parameters unique to the incident at the time.

¹⁵ Guidance Notes for Preparing Oil Pollution Emergency Plans January 2015.



6.2. Stochastic Modelling Outputs

6.2.1. Scenario 1: Catcher Well Blowout





Key Sensitivities at Risk

Refer to Op 3.2.8 for Marine Protected Areas











Shortest time (days) to reach and probability (%) of crossing median line

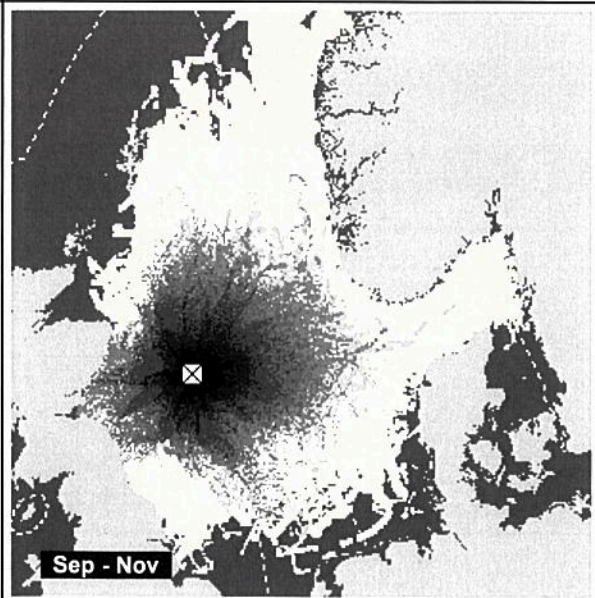
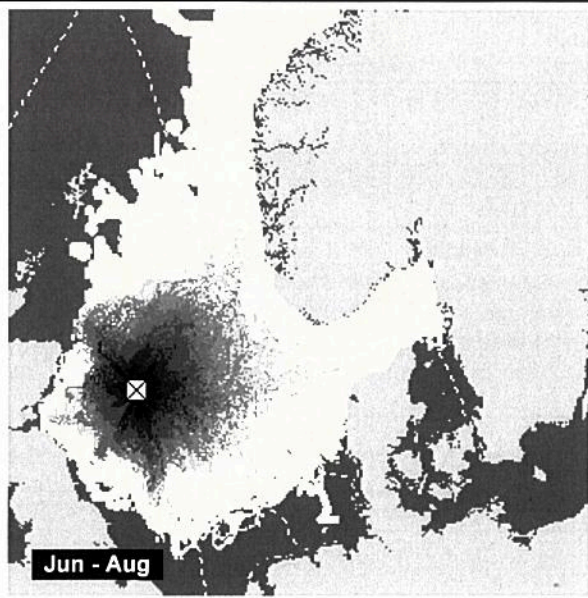
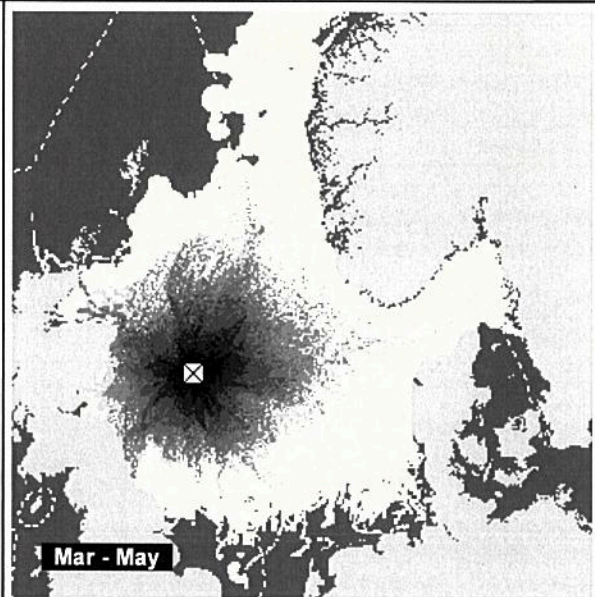
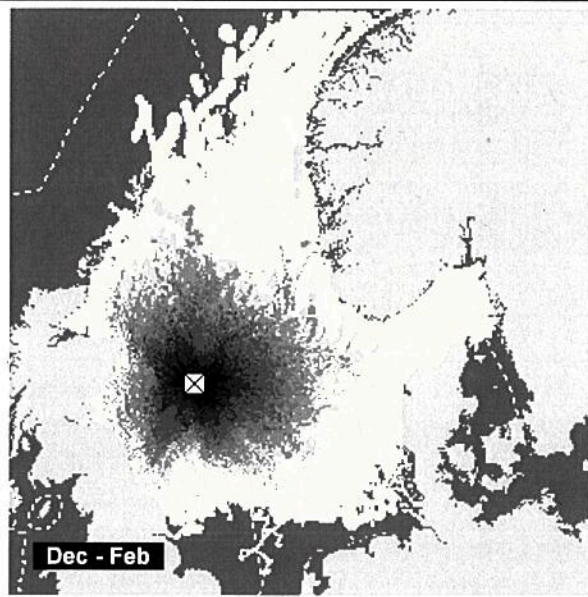
Member States	Dec – Feb	Mar – May	Jun – Aug	Sep – Nov
Norwegian Waters	3 days	2 days	3 days	2 days
	90 – 100%	90 – 100%	90 – 100%	90 – 100%
Danish Waters	5 days	9 days	7 days	7 days
	80 – 90%	70 – 80%	80 – 90%	80 – 90%
Swedish Waters	>30 days	18 days	19 days	18 days
	10 – 20%	30 - 40%	40 – 50%	10 – 20%
German Waters	5 days	12 days	7 days	10 days
	70 – 80%	50 – 60%	70 – 80%	70 – 80%
Dutch Waters	10 days	15 days	12 days	11 days
	60 – 70%	40 – 50%	60 – 70%	50 – 60%



Map Key

-  Release Site
-  Median Line

Arrival time (days) of surface oil

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  | > 30 days color swatch" data-bbox="738 354 768 368"/> |
|  |  |  |  |  | |



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Shortest time (days) and probability (%) for shoreline oiling

Shoreline	Dec – Feb	Mar – May	Jun – Aug	Sep – Nov
UK (Shetland & Orkney)	16 days	n/a	>30 days	>30 days
	0 - 5%	n/a	0 – 5%	0 – 5%
UK (Mainland)	8 days	5 days	>30 days	9 days
	10 – 20%	20 – 30%	0 – 5%	5 – 10%
Norway	14 days	17 days	19 days	16 days
	10 - 20%	10 – 20%	30 – 40%	10 – 20%
Denmark	28 days	19 days	22 days	23 days
	10 – 20%	20 – 30%	10 – 20%	0 – 5%
Sweden	>30 days	27 days	>30 days	24 days
	0 – 5%	0 – 5%	0 – 5%	0 – 5%
German	28 days	27 days	n/a	>30 days
	0 – 5%	0 – 5%	n/a	0 – 5%
Dutch	>30 days	>30 days	n/a	>30 days
	0 – 5%	0 – 5%	n/a	0 – 5%
Predicted maximum mass accumulated onshore after 101 days ¹⁶			14,995 m ³ (Mar – May)	

Modelled Oil

Oil name	Catcher Crude	Assay available	No
Analogue oil modelled	Russian Export Crude	Analogue oil source	OSCAR database

Oil Matching Comparison

Name	ITOPF Group	SG	Viscosity (temp.)	Pour Point (°C)	Wax Content (%)	Asphaltene Content (%)
Catcher Crude	III	0.875	20	-3	5.3	0.3
Russian Export Crude	III	0.871	22	-6	4.9	Not available

Inventory Loss Parameters

Release source	Well blowout	Unconstrained flow rate	Variable
Anticipated well self-kill (days)	Unlikely to self-kill within relief well drill timings		

Metocean Parameters

Air temperature	Variable (8°C - 20°C)	Sea temperature	Variable (6°C - 16°C)
Wind data (years covered)	2008 - 2014	Wind data reference	European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF)
Current data (years covered)	2008 - 2014	Current data reference	Hybrid Coordinate Ocean Model (HYCOM)

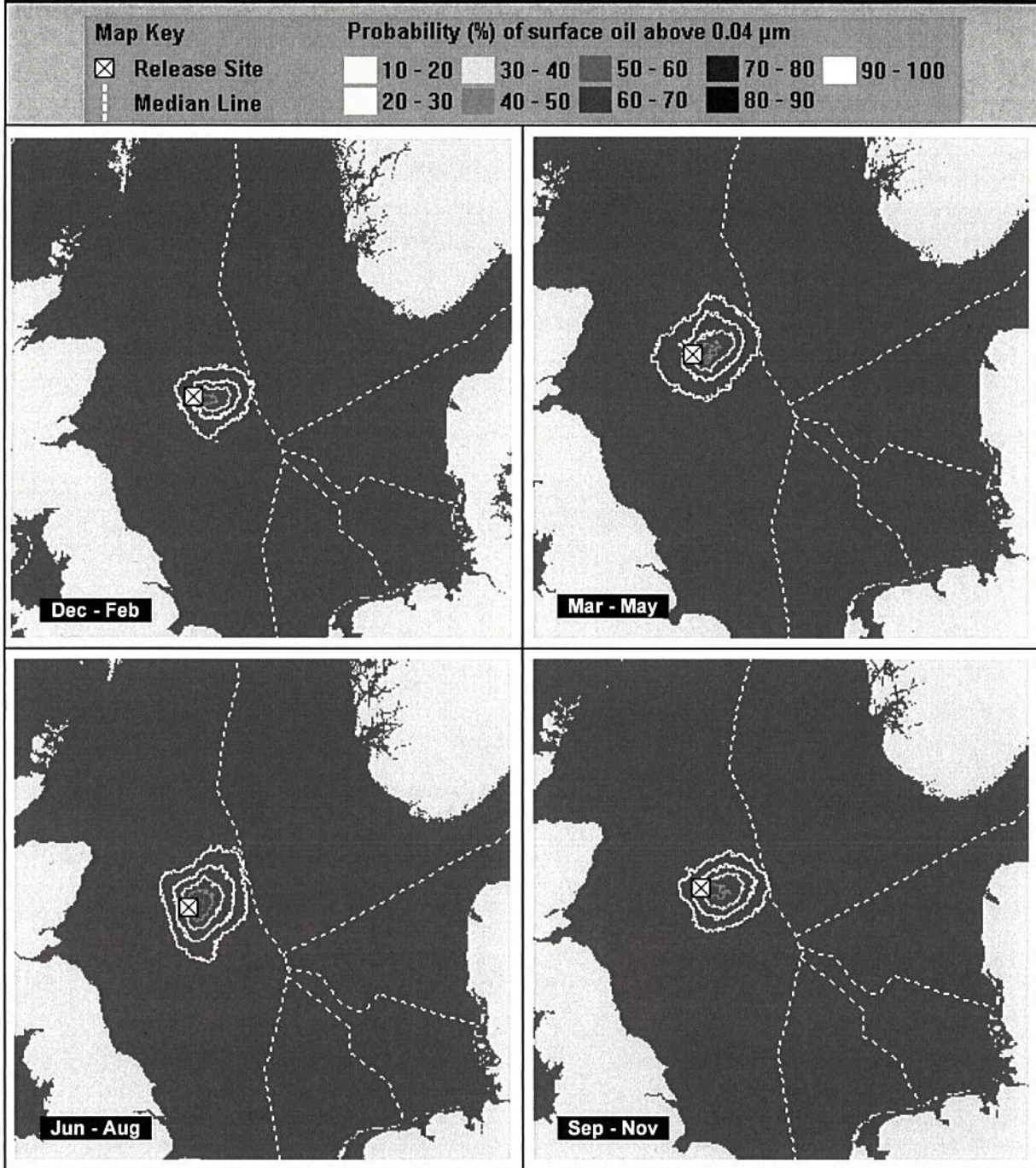
Modelled Release Parameters

Latitude	56° 46' 18.904" N	Longitude	00° 46' 23.605" E
UKCS Block	28/9a	Type of release	Surface
Release duration	81 days	Release duration assumed to be arrested after 81 days, as indicated by worst case relief well drilling estimated timings.	
Total simulation time	101 days		
Release rate	Variable - Initially at 8,788 m ³ the first 10 days and declining to 4,006 m ³ per day by day 81.		
Release period	Multi-year statistic (Seasonal)		
Number of simulations	25 per year	Total number of simulations	In excess of 100
Oil Spill Modelling Software Used	OSCAR (Marine Environmental Modelling Workbench v6.6.1)		

¹⁶ This is the maximum mass accumulated onshore from one of the total number of simulations.

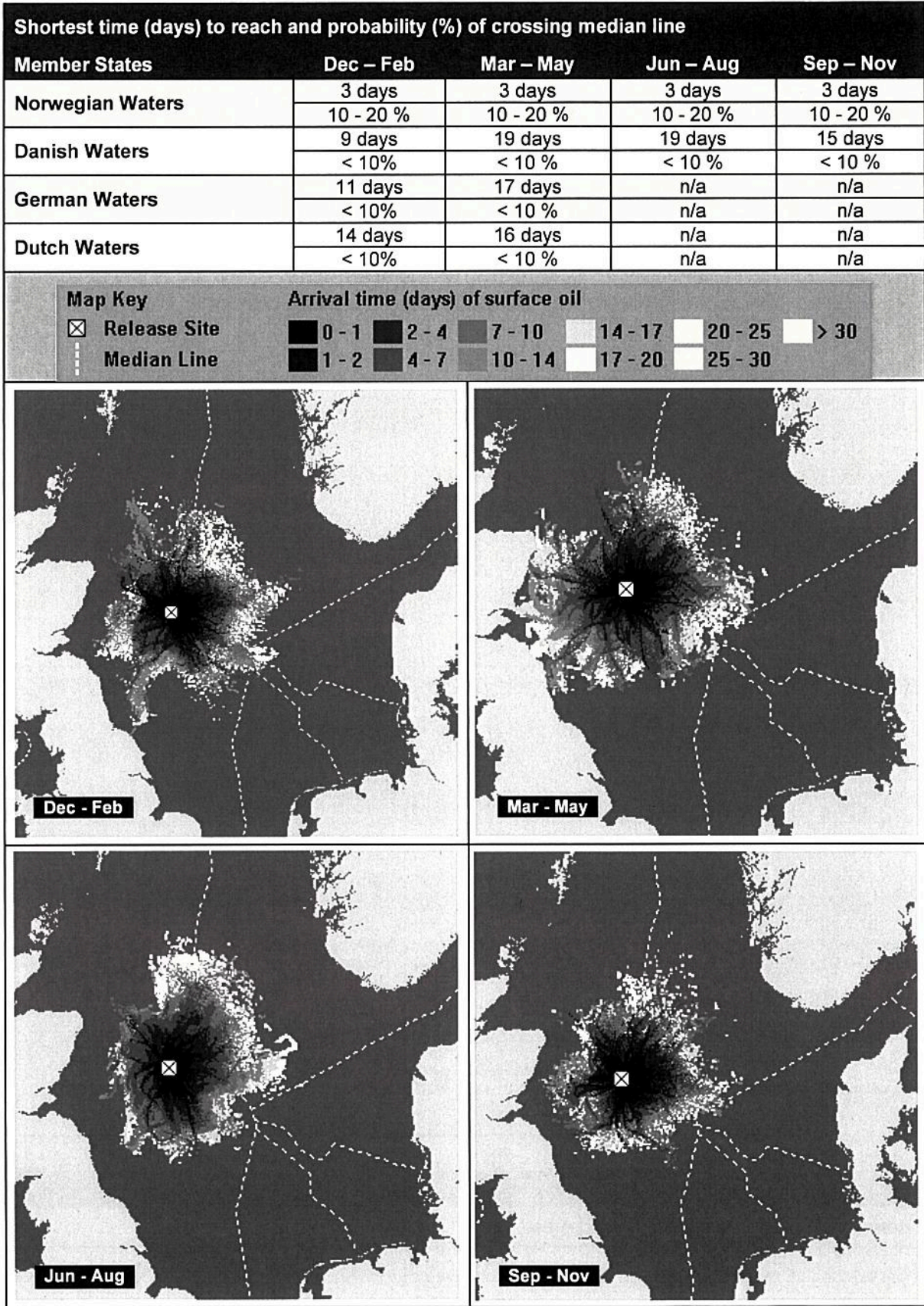
6.2.2. Scenario 2: Diesel Release



Probability of Surface Oiling



Key Sensitivities at Risk

Refer to Op 3.2.8 for Marine Protected Areas



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Shortest time (days) and probability (%) for shoreline oiling

Shoreline	Dec – Feb	Mar – May	Jun – Aug	Sep – Nov
UK (Mainland)	12 days	7 days	n/a	19 days
	< 1%	< 1%	n/a	< 1%
Norwegian	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Danish	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
German	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dutch	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Predicted maximum mass accumulated onshore after 10 days ¹⁷			119 m ³ (Mar – May)	

Modelled Oil

Oil name		Marine diesel				
Name	I TOPF Group	SG / API	Viscosity (temp.)	Pour Point (°C)	Wax Content (%)	Asphaltene Content (%)
Marine diesel	II	0.843 / 36.4	3.9 (13°C)	-36	-	-

Inventory Loss Parameters

Release source	Diesel Inventory	Volume	3,550 m ³
Volume loss rate	Instantaneous release		



Metocean Parameters

Air temperature	Variable (8°C - 20°C)	Sea temperature	Variable (6°C - 16°C)
Wind data (years covered)	2008 - 2014	Wind data reference	European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF)
Current data (years covered)	2008 - 2014	Current data reference	Hybrid Coordinate Ocean Model (HYCOM)

Modelled Release Parameters

Latitude	56° 46' 18.904 N	Longitude	00° 46' 23.605 E
UKCS Block	28/9a	Type of release	Surface
Release volume	3,550 m ³	Release duration assumed to be over a one hour time period.	
Release duration	1 hour		
Total simulation time	20 days		
Release period	Multi-year statistic		
Number of simulations	25 per year	Total number of simulations	In excess of 100
Oil Spill Modelling Software Used		OSCAR (Marine Environmental Modelling Workbench v6.6.1)	

¹⁷ This is the maximum mass accumulated onshore from one of the 100+ simulations.

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7. Response Testing, Training and Maintenance

The training, drills and exercises recommended are to familiarise response personnel with their duties and responsibilities in the event of a release. The training specified is in line with the legal requirements for operations in the UKCS. All training and exercises must be documented and records maintained by Premier.

7.1. Exercise schedule

The following table describes the minimum exercise frequency that will be carried out by Premier to maintain competency of their personnel.



Exercise Schedule		
Subject	Frequency	Description
Offshore Teams	One exercise per OPEP per calendar year	This should occur as soon as possible during the project. Review the OPEP and perform simple notification check, including submission of PON1.
Onshore ER Team	One / year	4 hours: To include communications to site and simulate interaction with regulators.
EPC – SOSREP requirements	One / three years	An exercise to include the setting up of an OCU in the operators' facility.
Tier 1 Dispersant spraying equipment	Monthly	Function and Deployment check.
Industry deployment of Tier 3 Equipment	One / three years	Premier to ensure that it is in receipt of the exercise report from such an event and to review this OPEP against its recommendations and findings.

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7.2. Personnel competency

The following personnel will complete the necessary training as required by DECC. Training providers must be accredited by the current UK accreditation scheme.

Training Courses			
Position	Achievement Method	Frequency	Verification
Offshore Personnel			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OIM / On-Scene Commander Offshore Drilling Supervisor Offshore Company Representative 	DECC Level 1 (On-Scene Commander)	Course (4 hours) refreshed every three years.	Certificate issued from a DECC accredited training provider.
Onshore Personnel			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel who are likely to undertake EOM or Ops Rep responsibilities Duty Managers 	DECC Level 2 - (Corporate Management)	Course (4 hours) refreshed every three years.	Certificate issued from a DECC accredited training provider.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EC HSEQ Advisor Personnel holding positions as advisors who deal with response to oil spills 	DECC Level 3 – (Onshore Emergency Responder)	Initial course (24hrs) then 1 day refresher every three years.	Certificate issued from a DECC accredited training provider.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil spill response contractor (OSRL) 	DECC Level 4 – (IMO Level 2) Onshore Emergency Responder	DECC Level 4 trained responders will be provided by the oil spill response contractor. Initial course (32hrs) then 1 day refresher every three years.	

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8. Additional Support and Information

This table provides a set of links and references to useful information and tools that can be found on the internet.

Name	Description
Waste Management	Cedre Surveying Sites polluted by Oil – Operational Guide http://www.cedre.fr/index_gb.html
IPIECA publications and information	Comprehensive publications on all aspects of oil spill preparedness and response. IPIECA: Publications that can be downloaded from the IPIECA site at http://www.ipieca.org/library?tid%5B%5D=8&date filter%5Bvalue%5D%5Byear%5D=&keys=&x=17&y=6
ITOPF publications and information	A comprehensive library of documents and guides relating to various aspects of oil spill response such as Fate of Oil Spills, Contingency & Response Planning and Response Techniques can be found at http://www.itopf.com/knowledge-resources/
Accredited Spill Contractors	http://spillonline.org/contractors_map.php

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9. Emergency Contacts Directory

9.1. Government Agencies

Organisation Government Agencies	Point of Contact	Contact Numbers	
		Office Hours	Out of Hours Fax
Counter Pollution Response (MCA) – normally contacted through HMCG who alert Duty CPSO			
Southampton	Admin	(02380) 329483	(02380) 329485 / 329446
	Operations Advice	(02380) 329407	
	Scientific Advice	(02380) 329411	
	Head of Counter Pollution & Response	(02380) 329525	
Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC)			
DECC	Aberdeen	(01224) 254058	(0207) 215 3505/3234 (01224) 254100
English Coastal Local Authorities			
East Anglia Councils			
Essex County		0845 743 0430	
Norfolk County		0344 800 8020	
Southend-on-Sea Borough		(01702) 215000	
Suffolk County		0345 606 6067	
East Midlands Councils			
Lincolnshire County		01522 582220/2	
North of England Councils			
East Riding of Yorkshire		(01482) 393939	
North East Lincolnshire		(01472) 313131	
North Lincolnshire		(01724) 296296	

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Organisation	Point of Contact	Contact Numbers	
		Office Hours	Out of Hours
Government Agencies			
North Yorkshire County		0845 872 7374	
North East of England Councils			
Durham County		0300 026 0000	
Hartlepool Borough		(01429) 266522	
Northumberland County		0845 600 6400	
North Tyneside Metropolitan Borough		(0345) 2000 101	
Redcar and Cleveland Borough		(01642) 774774	
South Tyneside Metropolitan Borough		(0191) 427 7000	
Sunderland City		(0191) 520 5555	
Scottish Coastal Local Authorities			
Aberdeen City Council		0845 608 0910	
Aberdeenshire Council		0845 608 1207	
City of Edinburgh		(0131) 200 2000	
Dundee City Council		(01382) 434000	
East Lothian District Council		(01620) 827827	
Falkirk Council		(01324) 506 070	
Fife Council		03451 55 0000	
Midlothian Council		(0131) 270 7500	
Moray		(01343) 543 451	
Orkney Islands Council		(01856) 873 636	
Perth and Kinross		(01738) 475 000	
Scottish Borders Council		0300 100 1800 Emergency: 01896 752 111	

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Organisation		Point of Contact		Contact Numbers	
Government Agencies		Office Hours		Out of Hours	
Environment Agency (EA)					
Contact EA as appropriate if:					
a) If spill within 3 nautical mile limit					
b) Consultation on waste disposal					
24 hour hotline		0800 807060			
Health Protection Agency (HPA)					
Glasgow		(0141) 440 2201	(01235) 834590	(0141) 440 0820	
Northern Centre (Leeds)		(01132) 679041	(01235) 834590	(01132) 613190	
Southern Centre		(01235) 831818	(01235) 834590	01235 833891	
Health and Safety Executive (HSE)					
Information Centre		0845 300 9923	(0151) 922 9235	0845 300 9924	
Aberdeen Office		(01224) 252 500 Not 24 hours		(01224) 252525	
HM Coastguard					
Aberdeen MRCC		(01224) 592334	(01224) 592334	(01224) 575920	
Humber MRCC		(01262) 672317	(01262) 672317	(01262) 606915	
HM Customs and Excise					
National Co-ordination Unit		(0870) 785 3600	(0870) 785 3600	(0870) 240 3738	
Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)					
Duty Officer		pollutionadvice@jncc.gov.uk	(07974) 257464 (24 hrs) (01224) 266556	(07974) 257464 (24 hrs)	(01224) 896170
Maritime Accident Investigation Branch - Southampton					
Switchboard		(02380) 395500	(02380) 395500	(02380) 232459	
Duty Officer		(02380) 232527			

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Organisation		Point of Contact		Contact Numbers	
Government Agencies		Office Hours		Out of Hours	
Duty Coordinator		Office Hours		Out of Hours	
		(02380) 395533			
Marine Management Organisation (MMO) – English Waters					
Contact MMO as appropriate if:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) You propose to use chemical dispersant b) The release is extensive or likely to become so, and / or there are immediate fisheries issues c) You wish to obtain advice 					
Newcastle Upon Tyne (Headquarters)		<u>dispersants@marinemanagement.org.uk (OH)</u> <u>dutyroom@defra.gsi.gov.uk</u> (24 hrs)		Dedicated Spill Response 0300 2002024 In the event of no reply using the above numbers, contact the Defra Duty Room 0845 051 8486	
North Shields		<u>northshields@marinemanagement.org.uk</u>		(0191) 257 4520 / (0191) 257 0159	
Humber District: Grimsby		<u>Grimsby@marinemanagement.org.uk</u>		(01472) 355112	
Eastern District: Lowestoft		<u>lowestoft@marinemanagement.org.uk</u>		(01502) 573149 / (01502) 572 769	
Marine Scotland (MS) – Scottish Waters					
Contact MS as appropriate if:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) You propose to use chemical dispersant b) The spill is extensive or likely to become so, and /or there are immediate fisheries issues c) You wish to obtain advice 					
Duty Officer		spillresponse@marlab.ac.uk		(01224) 876544	
				0777 073 3423 (24hrs)	
				(01224) 295511	
Natural England (NE) – English Waters (Oil Spill Department)					
Contact NE as appropriate if:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Spill within / may enter territorial water (12 nautical mile limit) b) Telephone NE if spill exceeds one tonne and is in blocks wholly or partly within 25 miles of the coast or in environmentally sensitive areas. 					

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Organisation		Point of Contact		Contact Numbers	
Government Agencies		Office Hours		Out of Hours	
Switchboard		0300 060 1200 / 1316 (24hrs)		Fax	
Marine.incidents@naturalengland.org.uk					
Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)					
Contact SEPA as appropriate:					
a) If spill within or may enter three nautical mile limit					
b) For consultation on waste disposal					
24 hour hotline		0800 807060		(01349) 863987	
Aberdeen		(01224) 266600		(01224) 896657	
Dingwall		(01349) 862021	Diverts to Hotline	(01349) 863987	
Edinburgh		(0131) 449 7296	Diverts to Hotline	(0131) 449 7277	
Western Isles (Stornoway)		(01851) 822612	(01851) 702526		
Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) – Scottish Waters					
Contact SNH as appropriate if:					
a) Spill is within / may enter territorial water (12 nautical mile limit)					
b) Spill exceeds one tonne and is in blocks wholly or partly within 25 miles of the coast or in environmentally sensitive areas.					
Edinburgh		(0131) 3162610	0769 386 5114 (24hrs) Page 07699 761509	(0131) 446 2405	
Shetland		(01595) 693345	Page (07699) 761509	(01595) 692565	
Orkney		(01856) 875302	Page (07699) 761509	(01856) 876372	

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9.2. Non-Government Agencies

Organisation	Point of Contact	Office Hours	Contact Numbers	
			Out of Hours	Fax
Non-Government Agencies				
Briggs Environmental Services				
Aberdeen		(01224) 898666	Diverts to hotline	(01224) 213162
Hotline		(0800) 374348		
Harbour Boards and Authorities				
Aberdeen Harbour Board		(01224) 597000	(01224) 584301	(01224) 571507
Great Yarmouth Port Authority		(01493) 335511	(01493) 335511	(01493) 653464
Orkney Islands		(01856) 873636		(01856) 873012
Peterhead Port Authority		(01779) 483600	(01779) 483630	(01779) 471292
Sullom Voe Vessel Traffic Service (VTS)		(01806) 244280 (24hrs)		
Hazardous Waste Collection Companies				
Enviroco (ASCO)		(01493) 848094		
Taylor's Industrial Services		(01224) 872972		(01224) 872697
Shanks Waste Solutions		(08000) 282877	(07836) 266869	(01224) 893760
International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation (ITOPF)				
London		(0207) 5666999	(07623) 984606 (24hrs)	(0207) 5666950
Met Office				
Exeter		(01392) 885680	(01392) 885680	(01392) 885681
Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (NPCA)				
Norway		+ 47 225 73400	+ 47 225 73400	+ 47 226 76706

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Organisation	Point of Contact	Office Hours	Contact Numbers	Out of Hours	Fax
Non-Government Agencies					

Offshore Pollution Liability Association Ltd, (OPOL)					
Surrey		(0208) 7863640	(0208) 7863640 / 3980334	(0208) 7863641	
Oil Spill Response Limited Services (OSRL)					
Southampton		(02380) 331551	(02380) 72 4314	(02380) 331972	
Aberdeen (not 24 hours)		(01224) 726859	N/A	(01224) 726860	
Road Haulage					
S Walker, Aberdeen		(01224) 698844	(01224) 698844	(01224) 685967	
JGB Transport, Aberdeen		(01224) 874351	Answer Machine Advises	(01224) 874222	
RSPB					
Bedfordshire (UK Headquarters)		(01767) 680551			
Aberdeen		(01224) 624824			
Inverness		(01463) 715000			
Scottish Fishermen's Federation					
Aberdeen		(01224) 646944		(01224) 647058	
The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA)					
Advice Line		0300 1234 555		0303 123 0100	
Wild Well Control Inc					
Houston		(+1) 281 784 4700	(+1) 281 784 4700	(+1) 281 784 4750	
Aberdeen		(01224) 215380	(01224) 215380		

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9.3. Police Constabularies or Divisions

Organisation	Point of Contact	Contact Numbers		
		Office Hours	Out of Hours	Fax
Police Constabularies or Divisions				
Police Scotland - Emergency	Aberdeen Area Control Room	(01224) 306405	(01224) 306405	-
Police Scotland – Non- Emergency	Aberdeen Area Service Centre	101	101	-
Energy Industry Liaison Unit, Police Scotland		(01224) 306395	(01224) 306405	-
Police Scotland - Media Centre		101	101	-

9.4. Airports, Air and Diving Support

Organisation	Point of Contact	Contact Numbers		
		Office Hours	Out of Hours	Fax
Aircraft Operators				
Bristows Aberdeen		(01224) 723151	(01224) 756321	(01224) 770120
Bristows Scatsta		(01806) 244921	(01806) 522623	(01806) 242311
Bristows Norwich		(01603) 402356	(01603) 402356	(01603) 309215
Bond Offshore Aberdeen		(01224) 215226	(01224) 215226	(01224) 215220
CHC Scotia Aberdeen		(01224) 846000	(01224) 846124	NO FAX
CHC Scotia North Denes		(01493) 841350	(01493) 841353	(01493) 745716
Highland Airways, Inverness		(01667) 462664		(01667) 462696
Airports				
Aberdeen		(01224) 723714		(01224) 727176
Inverness		(01667) 464000		(01667) 464006

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Organisation Airports, Air and Diving Support	Point of Contact		Contact Numbers	
	Office Hours	Out of Hours	Office Hours	Fax
Kirkwall	(01856) 886205		(01856) 875051	
Scatsta	(01806) 242791		(01806) 242227	
Sumburgh	(01950) 461000		(01950) 460218	
Wick	(01955) 602215		(01955) 609019	
Diving Support				
Subsea 7/Acergy	(01224) 526000	(01224) 527777	(01224) 527000	
Technip Offshore	(01224) 271000		(01224) 271271	

9.5. Norwegian Contacts

Organisation Police Constabularies or Divisions	Point of Contact		Contact Numbers	
	Office Hours	Out of Hours	Office Hours	Fax
NOFO	+47 (0) 51 56 30 16	-	-	-

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9.6. Drilling Contractors and Well Control Specialists

Organisation Drilling and Well Intervention Contractors	Point of Contact	Contact Numbers		
		Office Hours	Out of Hours	Fax
Transocean	Transocean, Deepwater House, Kingswells Causeway, Prime Four Business Park, Kingswells, Aberdeen, AB15 8PU	(01224) 944 000		-
Awilco Drilling PLC	12 Abercrombie Court, Prospect Road, Westhill, Aberdeen, AB32 6FE	(01224) 737900	(01224) 737900	(01224) 737905
Rowan Drilling (UK) Limited	Rowan Drilling (U.K.) Limited, Rowan House Peterseat Drive, Atlens Industrial Estate, Aberdeen, AB12 3HT	(01224) 216550		
ENSCO Drilling UK Ltd	EnSCO, EnSCO House, Gateway Crescent, Gateway Business Park, Aberdeen, AB12 3GA	(01224) 780 400		
Dolphin Drilling	Dolphin Drilling Ltd, Howe Moss Drive, Kirkhill Industrial Estate, Dyce, Aberdeen, AB21 OGL	(01224) 411411		(01224) 723267
Diamond Offshore Drilling (U.K.) Ltd	Diamond Offshore Drilling Ltd, Howe Moss Drive, Kirkhill Industrial Estate, Dyce, Aberdeen, AB21 OGL	(01224) 727500		(01224) 772321
Helix Well Ops (UK)	Helix House, Kirkton Drive, Pitmedden Industrial Estate, Dyce, Aberdeen, AB21 0BG	(01224) 351800		(01224) 351801
Well Control Specialists				
Wild Well Control	Dyce Ave, Dyce, Aberdeen AB21 0LQ	(01224) 215380	(01224) 215380	-
North Sea Well Engineering Ltd. (Norwell)	Norwell House, 78 Queen's Rd, Aberdeen AB15 4YE	(01224) 498400	-	(01224) 208300