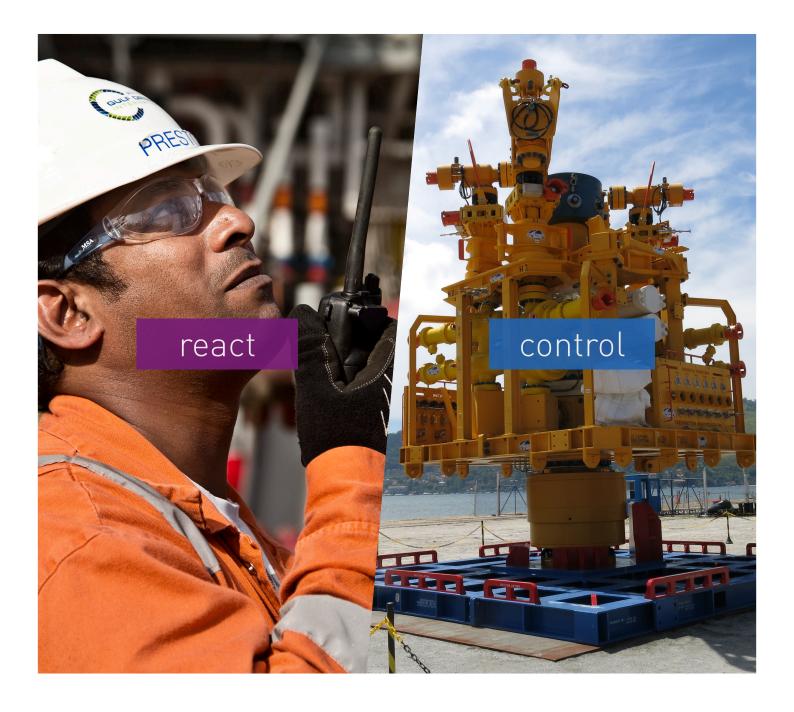
Subsea Capping Response Time Model Toolkit User Guide



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IOGP Subsea Well Response and Source Control Subcommittee: The Subsea Well Response and Source Control Subcommittee (SWRSC) was formed in 2017 under the leadership and guidance of the WEC. SWRSC aims to be a centralised source of industry knowledge and shared experience in subsea well response and source control, to support IOGP member organisations and the broader E&P industry engaged in subsea activity, and to provide a forum for industry to identify technical areas where further development may be warranted. Members of the subcommittee provided multiple reviews of the Response Time Model and this report.

National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) of Australia for sponsoring and providing technical support in the development of the Response Time Model Toolkit.

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Subsea Capping Response Time Model Toolkit User Guide

Revision history

VERSION DATE AMENDMENTS

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Scope

This report provides release notes for how to use the Response Time Model (RTM) Toolkit for subsea capping. The RTM Toolkit consists of two parts: (1) this report and (2) the accompanying RTM schedule, available in two formats. The RTM Toolkit was developed to be used by an Operator to predict an estimated response timeline for capping a subsea well blowout. This report explains the industry's justification for creating a generic RTM that can be used by any operator in any world region, describe the basic operations that the RTM represents, and provide guidance notes and instructions for how to use the RTM schedule.

The RTM Toolkit considers the activities identified in IOGP Report 594 - Source Control Emergency Response Planning Guide for Subsea Wells and provides the known details of a typical source control incident response. It is intended to provide a base line response plan that can be used by Industry to support Source Control Emergency Response Planning (SCERP) activities. Several factors influence an emergency response timeline, and this report and the RTM do not attempt to justify or provide guidance towards adequate time assumptions. The RTM simply lists the activities and tasks associated with a capping stack installation effort that should be evaluated when attempting to estimate an overall response timeline.

The RTM considers both direct vertical and offset capping stack installation methods; it does not consider Containment operations.

Foreword

Well Source Control is a generic term for all activities related to the direct intervention of a well that has experienced loss of containment with the intent to halt or control the release of hydrocarbons to the environment. Prior to the 2010 Deepwater Horizon incident, and for deepwater projects, the primary source control response option for most industry participants was to rely on relief wells. Historically, subsea remedial source control activities were limited due to a lack of specialised equipment tailored for the demanding environment. After Deepwater Horizon, that changed, and though a relief well should always be part of the source control response plan, installation of a capping stack is the preferred method to stop the flow.

IOGP Report 594 - Source Control Emergency Response Planning Guide for Subsea Wells provides a comprehensive overview of the considerations, influencing factors and tasks that should be addressed to develop a robust Source Control Emergency Response Plan (SCERP). Australia's National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA), a government regulatory agency, announced at the 2019 SpillCon conference held in Perth that they would sponsor the development of a generic Response Time Model (RTM) for capping a subsea well blowout. As a member of the International Offshore Petroleum Environmental Regulators (IOPER) group, NOPSEMA also chaired the source control section of the conference. To support that effort, IOGP, in collaboration with NOPSEMA and Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL), has developed a Response Time Model (RTM) that can be used by Industry to evaluate response options, understand critical path activities and/or the risks to critical path activities, and promote global consistency for subsea well response planning across the industry.

This report provides an overview and instructions on how to populate data, display various levels of detail, add/revise or delete activities and how to link specific activities within the RTM.

In consideration of the many geographical, regulatory, and site-specific factors that affect response times, this body of work does not attempt to provide guidance towards defining a response time, but rather lays out tasks that should be considered. When using the RTM, end users will need to consider which steps would be necessary and which do not require consideration.

Response Time Model Purpose

Released in 2019, IOGP Report 594 describes the elements that form a Source Control Emergency Response Plan (SCERP). Those elements are described in sufficient detail to allow an Operator to prepare an appropriate and valid SCERP. Once developed, an Operating Company should have a good understanding of the conceptual response tools and mechanics of mobilisation. The next step is to translate that work into a response time model (RTM) to be used to calculate an estimated emergency response timeline and identify critical path activities. Once the RTM is developed, the overall response plan and the effectiveness of the RTM can be tested through training and exercises.

In support of IOGP Report 594, this accompanying RTM Toolkit hopes to provide a means for developing an individual RTM for any worldwide location. The RTM Toolkit utilises a globally consistent approach to establish a response timeline that meets all expectations from Operators, Regulators, and the public so everyone can better understand the complexity of a subsea well incident response. Within the source control space, consistency is a key consideration. It is the view of the SWRSC that during an incident of national significance, mutual aid and global expertise would be called upon, and that the process will run smoother if all affected parties have a common understanding of the tools, workflows, and options.

The RTM Toolkit is a detailed tool that has been designed to support response planning and can be used during an actual source control incident response. Because of this functionality, it does get very detailed in places and some tasks may be too detailed to practically complete while planning or undertaking exercises. In this case, leave the default duration setting as (0) hrs or provide a rough time estimate for the highly detailed tasks so they remain as a placeholder within the project timeline. This will allow the tool to provide overall project timeframes that can be refined as more information becomes available.

It is useful for all parties who review the model to have a basic understanding of subsea well incident response operations for assumption, and to that end, users are encouraged to populate the tool with this information.

1. The RTM Tool

The RTM Toolkit consists of this report, accompanied by a detailed schedule utilising one of several commonly used project management scheduling programs available to the industry (Microsoft Project 365 and Primavera). Storage of the files in the proper format for the selected project management scheduling program will be up to the Operator. Operators are free to select any software program of their own choice; the screenshots in this document utilising MS Project 365 are instructional only and IOGP does not recommend or favour one software program versus another.

The RTM consists of a generic list of the known activities involved in mobilising and deploying a subsea capping stack, regardless of the location. The tool is intended to help Operators identify all tasks or considerations that factor into a response timeline and present a consistent output. As response durations for a given activity can vary based on circumstance, the RTM tool does not attempt to resolve or pre-populate expected or typical durations. Links between activities are included but can be modified as desired. There is flexibility to order or sort activities to best suit the situation.

1.1 Levels and Roll Ups

The model has been broken down into three levels to simplify presentation. For planning, attempts can be made to pre-populate every low-level (Level 3) activity listed within the model, but an Operator should exercise caution, as some activities may be too detailed to be of practical use in some situations. That is, the planning uncertainty may exceed the resolution of the individual tasks. In populating durations of any of the low-level activities listed within this RTM, an operator should determine the value of investigating time durations based upon the impact that tasks may have on the overall project timeline.

The three levels of this RTM are as follows:

- Level 1 tasks provide a one-page list of headline activities which can be presented in a single page or slide. Level The activities listed in Level 1 are rollups of lower level activity groups and are intended to give the viewer a high level but clear and concise summary of the response timeline.
- Level 2 tasks show intermediate details and breaks Level 1 tasks down into key activity tasks. Level 2 activities can be used during table top exercises. The RTM is designed such that the durations for Level 2 tasks will be automatically populated when developing the response time forecast using Level 3 tasks.
- Level 3 tasks are response activity details that produce timelines when rolled up into Level 2 and Level 1 tasks. Level 3 tasks are where most all estimated durations are entered (refer to Sections 1.2 and 1.8.2 for details about entering durations). Where task durations may not be easily estimated in pre-planning, the level of detail provided in the tasks will provide useful support during an actual response. All Level 3 tasks are colour coded with black and grey text. Depending on circumstance, some activities listed in Level 3 have the potential to significantly affect a response timeline and consideration of these activities is recommended.

Beyond the three levels described above are detailed activities that define commonly known steps of a source control response. Project management software typically provides various means for sorting the detailed activities, and an operator may wish to add other sorting capabilities.

Details below Level 3 tasks have been provided to describe general activities, but there has been no attempt to include every step of a response, especially when considering multiple vessels, aircraft, locations, etc. An attempt was made to try to identify where multiple variations (including duplicate activities of the same nature) should be considered, but the responsibility of defining an accurate response timeline, and an accurate list of the tasks and activities within that timeline, remain with the Operator.

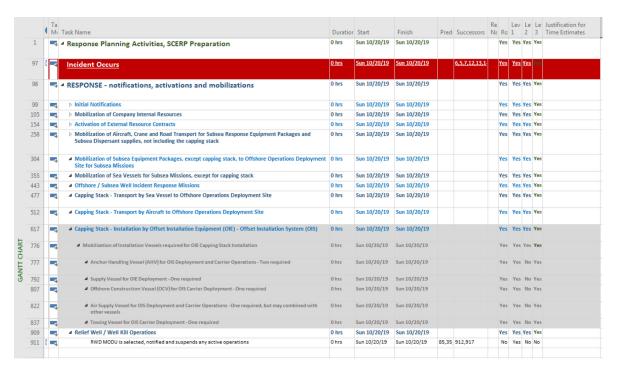


Figure 1: Level 1 Viewing

	Ta							Re					Justification for
1		Task Name 4 Response Planning Activities, SCERP Preparation	O hrs	Start Sun 10/20/19	Finish Sun 10/20/19	Pred	Successors	Nā		Yes			Time Estimates
		narponar (annual) communication											
2	-3	▶ Written response plan documents completed	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	2
11	-9	▶ Well design checks and analyses, BOP interface checks	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	2
18		Capping stack installation support activities	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	i .
27		Dispersant Approvals and Application Capability	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	i .
34	-9	External Mutual Aid Contracts in place	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	i .
36	-	▶ Logistics/Installation Analyses and Plans completed	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	1
43	-4	▶ Transportation Tracking Services	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	1
46	-	▶ Transportation - Support Services/Facilities	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	1
52	-9	Equipment storage/deployment sites - lifting/loadout capability	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
57	-9	■ Customs clearance processes, visa/immigration/work permit processes	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
60	-	For onshore/offshore work activities	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	1
65	-3	For Offset Installation Planning (if not members of OSRL/SWIS and/or alternate installation method to OIE is proposed)	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	ı
71	-5	For Offset Installation Equipment (OIE) Planning - if required. (Assumes the OSRL OIE option)	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
84	-5	▶ For Relief Well Planning	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	i
97	Ē =5	Incident Occurs	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19		6,5,7,12,13,1		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>	Yes	
98	-3	RESPONSE - notifications, activations and mobilizations	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	eq.
99	-5	△ Initial Notifications	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
105	-5	▲ Mobilization of Company Internal Resources	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
106	-5	△ Incident Command Team is established	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
134		■ Command Center Site is established	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yer	4
144		■ Offshore Operations Deployment Site is established	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yer	
154		▲ Activation of External Resource Contracts	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yer	
155	-3	 Sea Vessel tracking service or vessel agent (identified by organization) is notified to locate available required vessels 	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
158	-9	 Aircraft tracking service (identified by organization) is notified to locate available required aircraft 	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	i
161	-	■ Well Control Response Contractor (WCRC)	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	1
171	-	■ Relief Well Drilling Contractor (RWDC) - 2nd or 3rd MODU	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
183	-5	■ Subsea Response Organization (identified by organization) - capping stack and response equipment	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	j
193	-	▲ ROV Contractor	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
204	-	■ Water Column Monitoring Service supplier	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yer	
210	-9	▲ Subsea Dispersant Approvals and Supply Source	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No			
217			0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19					No			
225	-3	Mutual Aid entities	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19					Yes				

Figure 2: Level 2 Viewing. This screenshot captures Level 2 Activities in colour and rolled up Level 3 activities in black and grey.

Tasks and activities can easily and simply be added to this RTM if needed, but the consensus of the WEC Source Control Subcommittee was that:

- This list as shown allows an Operator to present a consistent and accurate RTM
- The Level 1 and Level 2 rollups are acceptable to display the response timeline without needing to include all the detailed tasks in the display
- This RTM is sufficiently generic to allow any operator in any region of the world to present a thorough description of the response activities required to mobilise, deploy and install a capping stack on a subsea well blowout.

1.2 Model Logic

The response timeline was prepared in the following manner:

- a) It utilises one of several industry-recognised project management scheduling software programs. MS Project was selected for its simplicity and for its variable font and color-coding features; no recommendation or preference is intended. There are several other commonly used software programs (e.g., Primavera) that have similar capabilities. An operator should select the software based on its own Company internal guidelines and/or any regional requirements.
- b) The scheduling of all tasks is set on a 24 hr/day and 7 days/week basis.
- c) No provision was made for any holidays.
- d) No provision was made for Waiting-on-Weather (WOW) delays.
- e) All task durations are based on an hourly scale; fractions of an hour can be used (e.g., 0.1 hr, 0.5 hr, etc.).
- f) All task durations have been defaulted to "0" hrs.
- g) Task durations are the responsibility of the Operator in preparing the RTM. The RTM is designed to accept manual entry of task durations for the lowest level tasks (e.g., those which are not rollups), which will be Level 3 tasks or lower.
- h) After manually entering task durations for the lowest level tasks, the RTM is designed to automatically schedule the tasks and to automatically populate all the summary tasks for Levels 1, 2 and 3. NOTE Attempting to manually enter durations for any of the rollup tasks will cancel the automatic features and may distort the displayed timeline.
- i) For Regulatory and response utilisation purposes, it is recommended that Operators maintain notes or comments for the basis of their assumptions. A 'Justification for Time Estimates' column has been included in the model where commentary text can be added.
- j) Links between activities have been established to accurately display the schedule and efforts were made to keep the links simple in a finish-to-start mode, meaning one activity must finish before the next activity starts.
 - More complex activity links can be used by an operator as necessary.
 - The schedule dates hang on the start date that is manually defined in the highlighted red row that states "Incident Occurs". It is set to begin on "today's date", which will continue to be updated every time you open the schedule, until an actual start date is entered in the correct column.

	Ta Mı	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish	Pred	Successors	Re Na					Justification for Time Estimates
1	= 4	Response Planning Activities, SCERP Preparation	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
2		▶ Written response plan documents completed	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
11	-9	▶ Well design checks and analyses, BOP interface checks	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
18		▶ Capping stack installation support activities	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
27	-9	Dispersant Approvals and Application Capability	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
34	-9	External Mutual Aid Contracts in place	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
36	-9	▶ Logistics/Installation Analyses and Plans completed	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
43	-9	▶ Transportation Tracking Services	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
46	-9	▶ Transportation - Support Services/Facilities	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
52	-9	Equipment storage/deployment sites - lifting/loadout capability	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
57	-9	▲ Customs clearance processes, visa/immigration/work permit processes	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
60		▶ For onshore/offshore work activities	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
65	-9	 For Offset Installation Planning (if not members of OSRL/SWIS and/or alternate installation method to OIE is proposed) 	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
71		> For Offset Installation Equipment (OIE) Planning - if required. (Assumes the OSRL OIE option)	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
84	-8	▶ For Relief Well Planning	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
97	[=3	Incident Occurs	<u>0 hrs</u>	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19		6,5,7,12,13,1		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>	Yes	
98	-5	RESPONSE - notifications, activations and mobilizations	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
99	-	▲ Initial Notifications	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
105		▶ Mobilization of Company Internal Resources	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
154	-5	▶ Activation of External Resource Contracts	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
258	-3	 Mobilization of Aircraft, Crane and Road Transport for Subsea Response Equipment Packages and Subsea Dispersant supplies, not including the capping stack 	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
304	-9	▶ Mobilization of Subsea Equipment Packages, except capping stack, to Offshore Operations Deployment Site for Subsea Missions	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
355	-9	▶ Mobilization of Sea Vessels for Subsea Missions, except for capping stack	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
443		Description Offshore / Subsea Well Incident Response Missions	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
477	-4	▶ Capping Stack - Transport by Sea Vessel to Offshore Operations Deployment Site	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
512	-9	▶ Capping Stack - Transport by Aircraft to Offshore Operations Deployment Site	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
560	<u>_</u>	Capping Stack - Installation by Sea Vessel - Transport by Sea or Air	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
617	-3	Capping Stack - Installation by Offset Installation Equipment (OIE) - Offset Installation System (OIS)	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
909	-5	▶ Relief Well / Well Kill Operations	0 hrs	Sun 10/20/19	Sun 10/20/19				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Figure 3: Illustrating the highlighted red row of Incident Occurs. This is where the time stamp datum is defined.

1.3 Pre-Incident Preparedness Activities

Colour coded in green, the 'Response Planning Activities, SCERP Preparation' section has been aligned with IOGP Report 594. The section includes recommended pre-incident preparedness activities that should be performed prior to an incident to enable an operator to respond more effectively and/or more efficiently. When these activities have been completed prior to an incident, the duration should be set as 0 hrs.

Each pre-incident activity is linked to a dependant response activity (or activities) that will be affected if the pre-incident preparedness work has not been completed. The model has been constructed to recognise that if it is not possible to complete a response planning activity, the impact to response time line can be captured. Some planning activities may not impact critical path response activities, and in this sense, can be made a lesser priority to those that do. Or, if for some reason an activity is omitted, users can use the model to estimate the impact of that decision. In situations where the activity is not performed, users are advised to estimate a time duration to complete the task. Partial completion of any of these pre-incident planning activities can also be accommodated by adjusting the duration accordingly, based upon the Operator's determination.

1.4 Offset Installation Equipment (OIE)

Within the model, a special provision has been made to aid in the planning of the OSRL OIE equipment. The IOGP SWRSC recognises the validity of other alternatives and is not prescribing that this is the lone solution. Due to its nature, if electing to make use of the OSRL OIE solution, particular attention needs to be given toward planning for this response solution and implementing it. For this reason, it has been included in the RTM and can serve as relevant guidance for alternate installation systems. Cells of relevance to the OSRL OIE equipment have been highlighted in grey.

1.5 Logistical Activities in Yellow Highlight

Understanding and estimating logistical timeframes is a significant factor in all response time estimates. To help users, activities that involve transportation of personnel, trucks, sea vessels or aircraft equipment and those that involve fabrication have been highlighted in yellow.

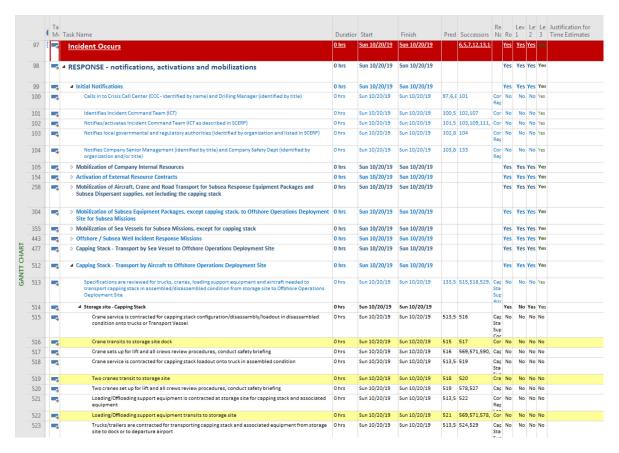


Figure 4: Illustrating the highlighted yellow rows with tasks associated with moving things.

1.6 Governmental Authority Approvals

There are numerous activities that depict an approval process or specific approvals from specific governmental or regulatory entities. They are highlighted as follows:

Orange highlight – governmental/regulatory agency approval – for personnel visa, immigration, and security approval processes

Peach highlight – governmental/regulatory agency approval – for equipment, truck, vessel, aircraft including customs approval processes

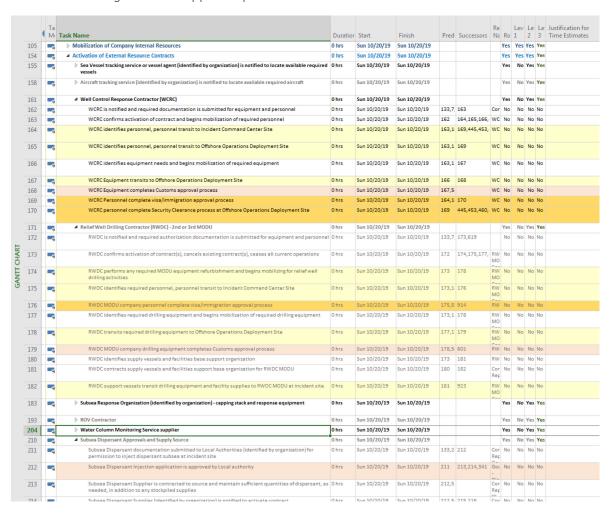


Figure 5: Illustrating the highlighted orange and peach rows with tasks associated with some form of governmental or regulatory approval.

1.7 Resource Names

An attempt has been made to describe a generic list of resources that are commonly used in a source control emergency response. Operators should review/revise this resource list to reflect local governmental/regulatory organisations and the operator's own internal organisation, if resource planning capability is desired. For display purposes only, some of

these example resources have been assigned to specific activities. This was not intended to represent an actual requirement but may be helpful to understand resource requirements when considering response organisation size.

As stated above, an operator should investigate its own resource availability and evaluate whether assigning specific resources will result in worthwhile value. Note: For resource identification, refer to the Acronyms list at the end of this document.

Resource Name	Functional Description
Company Rep	Represents WO personnel in charge, can be one or multiple personnel, for planning, the title or name should be listed to allow sorting by duty and to allow resource scheduling/levelling feature
WCRC	Well Control Response Company selected by the WO
Installation Contractor	This represents a specific installation contractor, if one is hired by Company or the WCRC
TEI	Trendsetter Engineering Inc. – OEM of most capping stacks
Capping Stack Supplier	Alternate capping stack supplier/OEM
Vessel Owner	Owns the sea vessel
Aircraft Owner	Owns the aircraft
RWD MODU Contractor	Relief Well Driller MODU (drilling rig) selected by the WO
Water Column Monitoring Contractor	Owns the Water Column Monitoring equipment
SS Dispersant Conveyance Contractor	Owns the subsea dispersant conveyance equipment
SS Dispersant Manufacturer	Manufactures the subsea dispersant
Saipem	Owner of the OIE system
Mutual Aid Entities	Mutual aid companies selected by the WO
ROV Contractor	The ROV contractor selected by the WO
Subsea Response Organisation	The Tier 3 Oil Spill Response organisation selected by the WO
Trucking Contractor	Trucking contractor selected by the WO
Incident Command Team	The group selected by the WO per ICS
SIMOPS Team	The group selected by the WO per ICS
Govt/Reg	Multiple governmental, regulatory and approval authority groups within this designation – Vessel Safety Cases, Road Permits, Transportation, Flight Plans, Dispersant approvals, Aircraft Safety Cases, Customs, Security
Nitrogen Supplier	Selected by WO
Hydraulic Fluid Supplier	Selected by WO
Fabricator	Selected by WO
SWIS	Subsea Well Intervention Services – subsidiary of OSRL
Crane Contractor	Selected by WO
Loading/Offloading Support Contractor	Selected by WO
SS Dispersant Supplier	Selected by WO

1.8 RTM Mechanics and Functionality

1.8.1 Sorting and Displaying Activities using Filters

Using one of several industry-recognised scheduling programs available, there are multiple ways to sort the activities and to provide summaries of lower level activities; using one of the "filter" features is the simplest. There are three custom filters provided in this MS Project version – Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 – all described earlier in Section 1.1 of this document. In the "view" menu, through the "outline" selection icon, choose the level you wish to view, or select "all subtasks" to display the entire project. The custom filters can be modified easily by scrolling down the columns under each Level designation and then populating a task with a "yes" or "no" from a drop-down menu, allowing that activity to show up when selecting the desired level. Another way to display all activities without any sorting is to simply select "no filter" on the list of sort categories.

With all scheduling programs, there are several features to allow sorting of the activities in meaningful ways. One of the common sorting categories is a "Summary" level; it lists all activities which are rolled up into summary lines within the schedule. There is usually a pull-down list of other sorting categories provided by the scheduling program and most scheduling programs provide a means for adding additional custom sorting categories as desired.

1.8.2 Detailed Activity List and Durations/Links

Each task listed is intended to represent the steps needed in a response. There may be some omissions and there may be various other ways to describe the activities in a response, but these lines depicted here are basic enough to accurately estimate a response timeline.

Some of the steps listed may be particular to a specific world region; different regions use different words to describe actions, and there are always going to be language and cultural differences communication. An attempt was made to include all potential activities involved in a response while limiting the details to a manageable level.

Durations can be input as hours or decimal fractions of hours (e.g., .25 hr or .80 hr). For simplicity, the entire schedule has been set up with "0" hrs listed in each duration slot. It is up to the operator to input the estimated duration for each task.

As stated above in Section 1.2, the RTM is designed to accept manual entry of task durations for the lowest level tasks (e.g., those which are not rollups), which will be Level 3 tasks or lower. After manually entering task durations for the lowest level tasks, the RTM is designed to automatically schedule the tasks and to automatically populate all the summary tasks for Levels 1, 2 and 3. NOTE - Attempting to manually enter durations for any of the rollup tasks will cancel the automatic features and may distort the displayed timeline.

The links between activities that are provided here are simple finish-start links. More complex links can be added as desired.

1.8.3 Critical Path Analysis

After all task durations have been entered, an operator can quickly and easily identify those activities and tasks which, if the duration is shortened or lengthened, will affect the overall schedule. Those activities and tasks represent the "critical path" of the response schedule.

With the critical path identified, an operator can concentrate efforts to shorten the duration of those specific activities and their underlying tasks on the critical path and can avoid spending time and effort to shorten the activities/tasks that will have little or no effect on the overall response timeline.

Glossary of Terms

For purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply:

Capping

The process in which a capping stack is installed onto a flowing well and then used to shutin the flowing well.

Contractor

Company or other legal entity that provides a service to a client.

Containment

The process in which a capping stack is installed onto a flowing well and then partially closed in such a way that flow is diverted to surface processing facilities. It differs from Capping in that the well is not shut in.

Acronyms

API American Petroleum Institute

CFD Computational Fluid Dynamics

Govt/Reg Governmental/Regulatory

IOGP International Association of Oil & Gas Producers

IPOPER International Offshore Petroleum Environmental Regulators

ICS Incident Command System

MODU Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit

NOPSEMA National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority

OIE Offset Installation Equipment

OSRL Oil Spill Response, Ltd.

OSRO Oil Spill Response Organisation

ROV Remotely Operated Vehicle

RTM Response Time Model

RWD Relief Well Drilling

SCERP Source Control Emergency Response Plan

SPE Society of Petroleum Engineers

SS Subsea

SWRSC Subsea Well Response and Source Control Subcommittee

SWIS Subsea Well Intervention Services, subsidiary of OSRL

TEI Trendsetter Engineering

WCRC Well Control Response Contractor

WEC Well Experts Committee

WO Well Owner

WOW Waiting on Weather

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This report provides release notes for how to use the Response Time Model (RTM) Toolkit for subsea capping. The RTM Toolkit consists of two parts: (1) this report and (2) the accompanying RTM schedule, available in two formats. The RTM Toolkit was developed to be used by an Operator to predict an estimated response timeline for capping a subsea well blowout.