



# Dispersant use in the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill Response

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# Responding at scale



### Overview

- Dispersants in the oil spill response toolkit
- When to use dispersants
- Dispersant application in the Deepwater Horizon (DWH) response
- Evaluating dispersants
- Key learnings and ongoing work







### What are dispersants?





# Factors to consider in dispersant use during response or something similar

Potential to:

Reduce amount of oil that may reach sensitive near-shore habitats and other ecologically important areas

Wave Height

- Increase biodegradation of oil due to increased surface area because of smaller droplet size
- Minimize shoreline stranding of oil
- Improve worker safety by reducing VOCs and LELs







# Deciding when to use dispersants: Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA)



bn

## Use of dispersants in the DWH incident





# Deepwater Horizon: subsea dispersant injection



# **Deepwater Horizon dispersant application**

No subsea dispersant injection for 33 hours



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## **Deepwater Horizon dispersant application**



# DWH dispersant application: Lab and field monitoring & evaluation







- Toxicity and efficacy of dispersant must be understood
- Effective dispersion results in more bioavailability in the water column and enhanced biodegradation
- Field monitoring is required to evaluate efficacy and inform ongoing use

# Ongoing work: research & collaboration











- Dispersants are an important part of the oil spill response toolkit
- Under the appropriate circumstances, dispersant use can reduce safety risks and overall environmental impacts
- Dispersant selection and application based on science and government approval; pre-planning is very useful.
- Both industry and governments can do further research building on the experiences gained from the DWH response







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