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**LESSONS LEARNED FROM ACCIDENTS RELATED  
TO THE EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION OF  
HYDROCARBONS**

**INERIS**

*maîtriser le risque |  
pour un développement durable*



# **Lessons learned from accidents related to the exploration and production of hydrocarbons**

## **Ground and Underground Risks Division**

## FOREWORD




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## **ABSTRACT**

France is not known for its hydrocarbon resources. However, the country has experienced modest but constant exploration and production activity since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Today, 600 onshore wells are still in operation and 15 new wells are drilled every year. Moreover, offshore resources of the French continental shelf have aroused great interest from oil companies, off the coast of French Guyana or in the Mozambique Channel around the Scattered Islands (Îles Éparses). For example, five exploration wells were drilled off the coast of French Guyana between 2011 and 2013 and new applications for permits in this area are now being examined by the French authorities.

In this context, it is important for the French administration to rely on local expert institutes to allow them to properly assess the risks and environmental impacts that oil and gas operations can induce and to implement appropriate measures to regulate these activities.

This work is based on INERIS's mission to contribute to the assessment and management of risks and impacts related to industrial activities. This report concerns hydrocarbon extraction activities, especially in the offshore context. More specifically, an international review of accidents in this area was carried out, by exploiting the numerous databases and statistical reports published by the state agencies, professional associations and research organizations providing information on accidents in the oil industry.

A specific database was also created, comprising 262 accidental events, in order to provide a representative overview of the types of scenarios that lead to accidents in this sector.

The main lessons learned from this study are the following:

- the safety level for employees in oil exploration and production is equivalent to that of other industry sectors. The operations that involve more occupational risks are offshore and drilling operations;
- regarding major accidents, i.e., the most damaging accidents in terms of human lives and or environmental impact, most databases are relevant to offshore accidents. In this area, the oil and gas industry has made great progress since the 1970s-80s in terms of reducing the frequency of such accidents. A marked improvement in security has occurred, especially after the Piper Alpha (North Sea) accident in 1988;
- only 20% of accidents are related to well incidents offshore. Most accidents are linked to leaks on surface facilities, or to platform structural damage or collisions. However, well blowouts appear to be the most extreme scenarios in terms of material damage and environmental impact. The two most important offshore accidental releases are those of Ixtoc I in 1979 and Macondo (Gulf of Mexico) in 2010, both related to well blowouts;

- well blowout risk is the highest in the drilling phase (5.2 per 1,000 exploration wells offshore). However, this risk is extremely variable depending on the drilling context :
  - it increases strongly with depth: blowout frequency is 6 times higher for HPHT wells (i.e., for wells whose vertical depth exceeds 4,500m) than for other wells,
  - it decreases with the knowledge of the geological environment: the blowout frequency is twice as low for development drilling than for exploration drilling,
  - it is influenced by the nature of fluids: on average, the frequency of blowouts for oil wells is half of that for gas wells;
- the well operations where blowout frequency is the highest are workovers (1.3 per 1,000 operations). The risk of blowout during a workover is about 60 times greater than the risk during a wireline operation offshore.
- during the production phase, the risk of blowout is lower than during drilling or well operations (0.054 per 1,000 wells per year). The major problem that arises during production is the long-term well integrity. It is highly recommended, in this respect, to comply with the best practices in monitoring and maintenance of wells, including those defined in norm ISO-TS-16530 "Well integrity for the operational phase", recently published in 2014.

**Keywords**: Accident, hydrocarbon, exploration, production, drilling, wellbore, blowout, oil spill, statistics, risk, hazard, fatalities, environment.

## RESUME

La France n'est pas connue pour ses ressources en hydrocarbures. Cependant, elle connaît une activité d'exploration et d'exploitation modérée mais continue depuis le 19<sup>ème</sup> siècle, avec encore 600 puits aujourd'hui en exploitation et une quinzaine de nouveaux forages par an. D'autre part, les zones offshore situées sur le plateau continental français, au large de la Guyane ou dans le canal du Mozambique autour des îles Eparses, suscitent un grand intérêt des compagnies pétrolières. Ainsi, cinq forages ont été réalisés au large de la Guyane entre 2011 et 2013 et de nouvelles demandes de permis d'exploration dans cette région sont en cours d'instruction.

Dans ce contexte, il est important, que les pouvoirs publics disposent d'une capacité d'expertise, leur permettant d'évaluer de manière objective les risques et impacts que ces activités peuvent générer et à mettre en place les dispositions réglementaires permettant d'encadrer au mieux ces activités.

Le travail réalisé s'inscrit dans le cadre de la mission de l'INERIS de contribuer à l'évaluation et à la maîtrise des risques et impacts liés aux activités industrielles. Le rapport concerne l'extraction d'hydrocarbures, notamment dans le contexte de l'offshore. Pour cela, une revue internationale de l'accidentologie dans ce domaine a été effectuée, en s'attachant à exploiter au mieux les nombreuses bases de données existantes et les rapports d'analyse publiés par les organismes et bureaux d'expertise étrangers.

Par ailleurs, une base de données spécifique a été constituée, comprenant 262 événements, dans le but d'obtenir un échantillon représentatif des types d'accidents qui peuvent survenir et de dégager les principaux scénarios.

Il ressort de ce travail un ensemble d'enseignements précieux et de données chiffrées sur les fréquences d'accidents, qui peuvent être synthétisés au travers des points suivants :

- le secteur de l'exploration-production des hydrocarbures bénéficie d'un niveau de sécurité, pour les salariés, globalement équivalent à celui des autres secteurs de l'industrie. Les opérations en mer et les opérations de forage, sont celles qui concentrent le plus de risques en termes d'accident du travail ;
- en ce qui concerne les accidents majeurs, c'est-à-dire les accidents les plus préjudiciables en termes de vies humaines et/ou d'impact environnemental, l'essentiel des bases de données consultées sont relatives à l'offshore. Dans ce domaine, la sécurité des plates-formes pétrolières et gazières a beaucoup progressé depuis les années 1970-80. Une amélioration marquée s'est surtout opérée après l'accident de Piper Alpha (Mer du Nord), en 1988 ;
- en offshore, seuls 20% des accidents sont liés à des incidents sur puits. La plupart des accidents sont liés à des fuites sur des installations de surface ou à des problèmes de stabilité de plates-formes ou de collisions en mer. En revanche, l'éruption de puits est le scénario le plus extrême en termes de dommages matériels et surtout d'impact environnemental. Les deux rejets accidentels en mer les plus importants de l'histoire sont ceux de Ixtoc I en

1979 et de Macondo (Golfe du Mexique) en 2010, tous deux liés à des éruptions de puits ;

- c'est dans la phase de forage que le risque d'éruption est le plus fort (5,2 pour 1000 puits d'exploration en offshore). Toutefois, ce risque est extrêmement variable selon le contexte de forage :
  - il augmente fortement avec la profondeur du puits : la fréquence d'éruption est 6 fois plus élevée pour les forages dépassant les 4500 m de profondeur verticale que pour les autres forages,
  - il diminue avec la connaissance du milieu géologique : la fréquence d'éruption est deux fois plus faible pour les forages de développement que pour les forages d'exploration,
  - il est sensible à la nature des fluides en présence : les puits à huile connaissent en moyenne deux fois moins d'éruptions que les puits à gaz ;
- en ce qui concerne les phases d'interventions sur puits, c'est lors des opérations de reconditionnement (workover) que le risque d'éruption est le plus important (1,3 pour 1000 opérations). Celui-ci est 60 fois plus important lors d'un workover que lors d'une intervention au câble (*wireline*) ;
- en phase d'exploitation, le risque d'éruption de puits est moindre que lors des phases de forage ou d'intervention (0,054 pour 1000 puits et par an). La problématique majeure qui se pose en phase d'exploitation est celle de l'intégrité des puits à long-terme. Il est recommandé dans ce domaine de respecter les meilleures pratiques en termes de surveillance et de maintenance des puits, notamment celles définies dans la norme ISO-TS-16530 « Intégrité du puits pour la phase opérationnelle », récemment parue en 2014.

**Mots clés** : Accident, hydrocarbures, exploration, production, forage, puits, éruption, fuites, statistiques, risques, mortalité, pollution, environnement.



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## INTRODUCTION

This report is part of INERIS's support mission provided to the public authorities, particularly within the scope of the EAT-DRS-07 program conducted for the Ground and Underground Office (B3S, Bureau du Sol et du Sous-sol) of the General Directorate for Risk Prevention (DGPR, Direction Générale de la Prévention des Risques), within the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy (MEDDE, Ministère de l'Ecologie, du Développement Durable et de l'Energie).

This program aims to provide technical support to the Ministry as part of its mission to regulate exploration and well production of mineral resources (liquid and gas hydrocarbons, salt, geothermal) and underground storage sites (liquid, liquefied, or gaseous hydrocarbons, chemicals for industrial use, energy, and CO<sub>2</sub>).

This paper focuses specifically on the safety of exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons<sup>1</sup>, particularly in the context of deep offshore drilling.

In April 2010, the Deepwater Horizon drilling rig accident, which claimed 11 lives and led to an unprecedented oil spill, caused quite a stir and prompted a profound rethinking of the safety of offshore oil and gas operations.

Many reports were published about the accident (see references [1] to [5]) and the accident feedback has been widely analyzed and incorporated into the practices of the oil industry and in the regulations of various countries<sup>2</sup>.

This report aims to provide a more global view of the accident research related to the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons and to provide the stakeholders (notably government agencies, professionals and the public) with objective elements and figures which may assist in the analysis and evaluation of the risks and impacts associated with these activities. Special emphasis was given to well-related accidents, regardless of the drilling, operation, intervention or closing phase.

One of the observations that prompted this report is that there exists, abroad, a large number of databases and statistical reports on accidents and incidents related to the exploration and production of hydrocarbons. These databases and the lessons learned from them are little-known in France.

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<sup>1</sup> In this document, the term "hydrocarbons" refers to liquid or gaseous hydrocarbons, namely crude oil and natural gas.

<sup>2</sup> In Europe, a directive on the safety of offshore oil and gas operations (2013/30/EU) was published June 12th, 2013. This directive is currently implemented in France and in other countries of the European Union. The directive will come into effect July 19, 2015.

Therefore, the goal of this report has been to summarize, exploit and share them in a document, so that they can notably be used in the preparation of hazard studies.

Despite efforts to make this report as accessible as possible, the field of oil exploration and production, particularly that of drilling and the operation of wells, is extremely technical. A thorough understanding of the accidents in this sector cannot be achieved without prior knowledge of the fundamentals and the specific language of this field.

For a reminder of the basic concepts, the reader may refer to the report “Contexte et aspects fondamentaux du forage et de l’exploitation des puits d’hydrocarbures” (Context and fundamental aspects of drilling and the operation of hydrocarbon wells), published by INERIS [6], which completes this report.

This report consists of 4 main parts:

The first chapter provides an overview, both in France and abroad, of the sources of information available about accidents and incidents in the hydrocarbon exploration and production sector.

Next, we will present the database that was compiled in order to draw a representative sample of the types of accidents that can occur and to generate an initial identification of the risks.

Thirdly, a global overview of accidents associated with hydrocarbon exploration and production will be presented, backed by figures on the frequency of accidents in this sector, broken down in terms of accidents involving persons and major accidents<sup>3</sup>.

And finally, in the last part, we will more specifically analyze the blowout scenario<sup>4</sup>, which is one of the most extreme scenarios in terms of potential consequences for persons and the environment. We will first review the mechanisms that can lead to a blowout. A few figures will then be provided on blowout frequencies, in the field of offshore drilling, for each phase in the life of a well. And finally, we will provide a few cases of recent accidents involving blowouts.

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<sup>3</sup> In this document, the term “major accidents”, within the meaning of Directive 2013/30/EU, refers to accidents having serious consequences for persons (typically 5 persons or more killed) and/or for the environment (major pollution).

<sup>4</sup> The term “blowout” refers to an uncontrolled release of effluents from a well.

# 1. THE MAIN SOURCES OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE

## 1.1 GENERAL

The sources of information on accidents related to the exploration and production of hydrocarbons (HC) are quite rich and extremely varied.

A worldwide review identified more than twenty entities (government agencies, professional organizations, research institutes, and consulting firms) having accident recording in this activity sector among their functions (see Table 1).

According to the missions specific to these entities, the nature of the accidental events recorded and the types of information collected in their database are extremely varied. The differences notably concern the following:

- the nature of the elements affected: some entities record only the instances of bodily injury, while other also (or only) record environmental damage;
- the geographic scope: global, national or international;
- the scope of operating contexts: offshore, onshore or both;
- the scope of the industrial segment covered: some entities identify accidents within a wide range of activities, other cover only the oil and gas industry, or only aspects of this industry (e.g. blowouts);
- the accident “reporting” conditions: this may be mandatory (required by regulations) or result from a voluntary initiative. For some databases, “reporting” is anonymous and confidential;
- severity level: some entities count only proven accidents, while others also collect information about downgraded situations (near misses/near-accidents, incidents, excesses) which did not lead to an accident but which provide safety indicators;
- the types of documents made available: accident summaries, investigation reports, statistical reports, etc.
- the conditions of access to information: some databases are unrestricted, while others are reserved to database contributors. In the case where access is unrestricted, it may be free of charge or payable;

The first recipients of the accident-related information are the regulatory authorities, i.e. the government agencies that ensure regulatory oversight of the hydrocarbon extraction activities conducted on their territory or in the waters under their jurisdiction.

Even if there are nuances between the regulations (see Table 2), any accident that occurs during a hydrocarbon exploration or production operation must be reported to the competent authority of the country concerned, in the following format:

- an oral notification immediately after the accident,

- a written report, in a variable period from one country to another, describing the circumstances and causes of the accident. Some authorities make a standard reporting form available.

The most serious accidents are usually the subject of an investigation by the competent authority or at its request. Following the investigations, an investigation report is established.

These investigation reports are the most valuable documents in terms of accident feedback. Unfortunately, they are rarely public. Of the 11 competent authorities we consulted:

- 2 authorities (the BSEE<sup>5</sup> in the United States and the PSA in Norway) have granted open access to all the information on the accidents, including the investigation reports;
- 3 authorities (NOPSEMA in Australia, AER in Canada and CNSOPB in Nova Scotia) give access to the accident summaries;
- 6 authorities (HSE in the United Kingdom, DREAL in France, DEA in Denmark, NSSM in the Netherlands, ANP in Brazil, and CNLOPB in Newfoundland & Labrador) do not make the information about accidents publicly available.

It should be noted that, as far as France is concerned, a project is underway to share the collection of information on accidents related to the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons, underground storage and geothermal activities<sup>6</sup>.

Apart from the regulatory authorities, information on accidents related to the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons comes mainly from the following entities:

- trade associations or unions (IOGP, IADC);
- research institutes and consulting firms specialized in the field (SINTEF, DNV);
- specialized media (OIL RIG DISASTERS, RIGZONE, etc.);

The sources that we feel must be consulted, in the scope of monitoring accidents or when conducting a risk analysis study, are presented below in greater detail.

The five sources of fundamental information on the accidents related to the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons are:

- the DNV “*WOAD*” database,
- the SINTEF “*Blowout*” database,

<sup>5</sup> The full meanings of the acronyms are provided in Table 1.

<sup>6</sup> This project is led by the Ground and Underground Office (B3S, Bureau du Sol et du sous-sol) of the MEDDE, in relation with the Bureau of Risk Analysis and Industrial Pollution (BARPI, Bureau d’Analyse des risques et des Pollutions Industrielles) and INERIS.

- the IOGP “WCID” database,
- the PSA website and
- the BSEE website.

Other relevant sources identified are presented in APPENDIX A.

## 1.2 THE DNV “WOAD” DATABASE,

*Det Norske Veritas* (DNV), including the *Oil and Gas Division*, is based in Oslo, Norway, is one of the major players in the field of expertise associated with the field of oil and gas activities.

DNV has grown to currently become the most significant accident database in this field, with nearly 6,500 accidents recorded, the oldest of which dates back to 1975 ([www.dnv.com/services/software/products/phast\\_safeti/safeti/woad.asp](http://www.dnv.com/services/software/products/phast_safeti/safeti/woad.asp)).

The data comes primarily from public sources: public reports, newspaper articles, etc. The main objective of the WOAD database is to provide useful lessons for the prevention of major accident risks.

The WOAD database has global geographic coverage. However, owing to the sources used, the accidents recorded essentially occur in the North Sea (57%) and the Gulf of Mexico (26%).

Access to the WOAD database requires a paid subscription although some analysis reports, accessible to the public, provide the main statistical results and lessons learned. These include:

- the OGP report entitled “Major accidents” [11], which operated the WOAD database from 1970-2007;
- the Joint Research Center report<sup>7</sup> of the European Commission entitled “*Safety of offshore oil and gas operations: lessons from past accident analysis*” [12] which covers the period 1970-2009.

The main lessons of these two reports are disclosed in section 3.2.

## 1.3 THE SINTEF “BLOWOUT” DATABASE,

The SINTEF, based in Trondheim, Norway, is a multidisciplinary research institute which, among others, conducts studies in the field of the safety of oil and gas operations.

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<sup>7</sup> *Joint Research Center*

The SINTEF has established, in partnership with several oil companies, an accident database specific to well blowouts. This *Blowout* database currently contains 573 accident cases, dating back to 1955 and which primarily concern the North Sea and the Gulf of Mexico.

The *Blowout* database is available only to project contributors, although several documents, available to the public, provide highly detailed statistical elements taken from this database, including:

- the “*Blowout frequencies*” report, published by the OGP [16];
- the “*Major Accidents*” report, cited above [11];
- the general description of the *Blowout* database appearing on the SINTEF website [15].

#### 1.4 THE “WCID” DATABASE OF IOGP

The OGP (*International Association of Oil and Gas Producers*), whose acronym was changed to IOGP in 2014, is the leading international association of oil and gas producers.

Since 1991, IOGP has conducted a census of all fatal accidents at the facilities, both onshore and offshore, operated by its member companies. In 2000, IOGP extended this program to non-fatal accidents and near-accidents.

To encourage the sharing of information, IOGP protects the anonymity of the oil companies providing information to the database.

IOGP therefore has the most complete database of occupational accidents affecting oil exploration and production personnel.

Access to this database was previously reserved to IOGP members, but free on-line access was established July 2012 as the *Well Control Incident Database, WCID* ([info.ogp.org.uk/Safety/](http://info.ogp.org.uk/Safety/)).

The database currently contains 3,100 accident reports, 1,600 of which correspond to fatal accidents and 1,500 to non-fatal or near miss/near-accidents. A search engine can be used to filter information by year, by country and/or by operational context (offshore/onshore). The *WCID* database is updated on a yearly basis.

Each year, IOGP disseminates statistical reports that reflect developments in occupational safety in the oil exploration and production sector. The latest report, compiled on the basis of 2013 statistics [7], is provided in detail in chapter 3.1 of this report.

Finally, it should be noted that IOGP regularly publishes *Safety alerts*, which provide feedback on certain incidents or accidents in a timely manner without having to wait for the database to be updated.



## 1.5 THE PSA WEBSITE

In Norway, the PSA (*Petroleum Safety Authority*) is the independent supervisory authority responsible for regulatory supervision of offshore oil and gas activities on the Norwegian continental shelf.

Each year, 700 to 800 incidents or accidents are reported to the PSA via a predefined form. The most serious of these (fatal and/or at risk of a major accident), i.e. a few per year, are investigated.

In the interests of transparency, PSA publishes these investigation reports on its website (<http://www.ptil.no/investigations/category893.html>). It also publishes online the *Notifications of order or Orders* that were sent to the operator following the investigations.

Thus, over the 2004-2013 period, there were approximately 45 accidents related to exploration and production and whose investigation reports were made available on the PSA website.

The PSA also produces well-documented statistical reports, such as the annual "Trends in risk level" [13]. Each year, this report presents the safety status of the oil and gas facilities off the coast of Norway.

## 1.6 THE BSEE WEBSITE

The BSEE (*Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement*) is the American agency, at federal level, in charge of the regulation and supervision of petroleum activities on the continental shelf of the United States, i.e. mainly in the Gulf of Mexico.

The BSEE receives between 50 and 100 accident reports every year, and investigates each of them. The extent of the investigation is proportional to the severity of the incident/accident. Ninety percent of incidents or accidents undergo a brief inquiry conducted at local level (*District investigations*). The more serious accidents, i.e. 1 to 6 per year, are investigated by a federal commission (*Panel investigations*).

In line with PSA's concern for transparency, the BSEE also provides unrestricted access, via its website, to all the investigation reports, whether local or federal. The BSEE website thus contains, 634 ordinary accident reports, i.e.; compiled within the scope of a *District investigation* and 89 serious accidents, i.e. compiled within the scope of a *Panel investigation*. These reports are accessible at [www.bsee.gov/Inspection-and-Enforcement/Accidents-and-Incidents/Incident-Investigations/](http://www.bsee.gov/Inspection-and-Enforcement/Accidents-and-Incidents/Incident-Investigations/).

These investigation reports, whether compiled by BSEE or PSA, are illustrated with numerous photos and form a very complete package of information for the analysis of accident feedback in the field of offshore exploration and production.

## 1.7 SUMMARY

An overview of existing accident databases related to oil exploration and production has allowed us to bring to light a very large amount of information: more than 3,000 accidents reports on the IOGP website, 45 detailed investigation reports on the PSA website, more than 700 investigation reports on the BSEE website and hundreds of accident summaries from various organizations (IADC, BARPI, OIL RIG DISASTERS, etc.).

These databases are indispensable for accident monitoring or risk analysis, for example, when preparing a hazard study associated with well drilling or production operations.

Within the scope of this report, there was no question of thoroughly exploring all these databases. Our research efforts concentrated on two objectives:

1. to collect global statistical information on accidents in the hydrocarbon exploration and production sector and, if possible, in the more specific field of well drilling and production. This information will be discussed in chapters 3 and 4.2 of this report;
2. to compile a “minimal” accident database in order to have a representative sample of the diversity of accidents that may occur in this area and thus, by analyzing them, be able to identify scenarios to be taken into account during a preliminary risk analysis. This database will be discussed in section 4.1 of this report.

This database, and how it is compiled, will be presented in the next chapter.

Entity	Country	Function	Base name	Industrial sectors covered	Types of accidents recorded	Geographical extent of the survey		Period covered	Reporting conditions	Total number of accidents in the base	Number of accidents in the Expl-Prod	Documents accessible to the public	Events in the INERIS database
BARPI <sup>(1)</sup>	France	Support to the regulatory authority	ARIA <sup>(2)</sup>	IC-transport mine-quarry-storage-dam-dike	Major	World	Land Sea	1992-pres	Voluntary	43000	80	Summaries Statistical Reports	80
PSA <sup>(3)</sup>	Norway	Regulatory authority	-	Petrol-gas	Major Individual	Norway	Sea	2004-2013	Mandatory	55	45	Survey report Rec. orders Statistical reports	22
HSE <sup>(4)</sup>	UK	Regulatory authority	ORION	All sectors	Major Individual	UK	Land Sea	1991-pres	Mandatory	-	-	Alert bulletin Statistical reports	3
			HCR <sup>(5)</sup>	All sectors	Accidental pollution	UK	Land Sea	1992-pres	Voluntary	-	-	Statistical reports	-
			Collision	All sectors	Collisions at sea	UK	Sea	1985-pres	Mandatory	-	-	Statistical reports	-
BSEE <sup>(6)</sup>	United States	Regulatory authority	-	Petrol-gas	Major Individual	United States	Sea	1984-2013	Mandatory	723	723	Survey report	74
DEA <sup>(7)</sup>	Denmark	Regulatory authority	EASY	Petrol-gas	Major Individual	Denmark	Sea	2005-pres	Mandatory	-	-	Statistical reports	-
NOPSEMA <sup>(8)</sup>	Australia	Regulatory authority	-	Petrol-gas	Major Individual	Australia	Sea	-	Mandatory	-	-	Summaries Statistical reports	-
AER <sup>(9)</sup>	Canada	Regulatory authority	-	Petrol-gas	Accidental pollution	Alberta	Land	Current year	Mandatory	~ 80 /yr	~ 80 /yr	Summaries	5
CNSOPB <sup>(10)</sup>	Canada - Nova Scotia	Regulatory authority	-	Petrol-gas	Accidental pollution	Nova Scotia	Sea	2000-pres	Mandatory	150	150	Summaries Statistical reports	5
CNLOPB <sup>(11)</sup>	Canada - Newfoundland & Labrador	Regulatory authority	-	Petrol-gas	Major Individual	Newfoundland & Labrador	Sea	1997-pres	Mandatory	-	-	Statistical reports	-
NSSM <sup>(12)</sup>	The Netherlands	Regulatory authority	-	Petrol-gas	Major Individual	The Netherlands	Land Sea	-	Mandatory	-	-	Alert bulletin	1
IRF <sup>(13)</sup>	International	Group of regulators	PMR <sup>(14)</sup>	Petrol-gas	Major Individual	World	Sea	-	Mandatory	-	-	Statistical reports	-

<sup>(1)</sup> Bureau d'Analyse des risques et Pollutions Industriels (E) <sup>(2)</sup> Analyse, Recherche et Information sur les Accidents <sup>(3)</sup> Petroleum Safety Authority <sup>(4)</sup> Health and Safety Executive  
<sup>(5)</sup> Hydrocarbon Release Database <sup>(6)</sup> Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement <sup>(7)</sup> Danish Energy Agency  
<sup>(8)</sup> National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority <sup>(9)</sup> Alberta Energy Regulator <sup>(10)</sup> Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Board  
<sup>(11)</sup> Canada-Newfoundland and Labrador Offshore Petroleum Board <sup>(12)</sup> Netherland's State Supervision of Mines <sup>(13)</sup> International Regulators' Forum

Table 1: Sources of information on accidents in the field of hydrocarbon exploration and production  
The cells in green indicate the sources that we have used to compile our database (see chapter 2).

Department or organization	Country	Function	Base name	Industrial sectors covered	Types of accidents recorded	Geographical extent of the survey		Period covered	Reporting conditions	Total number of accidents in the base	Number of accidents in the Expl-Prod	Documents accessible to the public	Events in the INERIS database
						World	Land Sea						
OGP or IOGP <sup>(15)</sup>	International	Association of producers	WCID <sup>(16)</sup>	Petrol-gas	Major Individual	World	Land Sea	1991-2012	Voluntary (Anonymous)	3046	3046	Summaries Alert bulletin Statistical reports	12
IADC <sup>(17)</sup>	International	Association of drilling professionals	ISP <sup>(18)</sup>	Exploration or exploitation by drilling	Well incidents	World	Land Sea	1962-pres	Voluntary	-	-	Alert bulletin Statistical reports	3
Oil & Gas UK	UK	Association of producers		Petrol-gas	Major Individual	UK	Sea	2013-pres	Voluntary	-	-	Statistical reports	
STEP CHANGE IN SAFETY	UK	Professional union	-	Petrol-gas	Major Individual	UK	Land Sea	2011-pres	Voluntary	460	-	Summaries	6
DNV <sup>(19)</sup>	Norway	Consulting firm	WOAD	Petrol-gas	Major Individual	World	Sea	1975-pres	Voluntary	6500	6500	Summaries (payable access)	
SINTEF	Norway	Research institute	BLOWOUT	Petrol-gas	Well blowouts	World	Land Sea	1955-pres	Voluntary	573	573	-	
CEDRE <sup>(20)</sup>	France	Research institute	-	All sectors	Accidental pollution	World	Sea Inland waters	1979-pres	Voluntary	280	10	Summaries	5
NOAA <sup>(21)</sup>	United States	Research institute	-	All sectors	Accidental pollution	World	Sea Inland waters	1957-pres	Voluntary	2700	-	Summaries	2
Oil & Gas Int.	International	News site	-	Petrol-gas	Major	World	Land Sea	2013-pres	Voluntary	-	-	Articles (payable access)	
RIG ZONE	International	News site	-	Petrol-gas	Major Individual	World	Land Sea	2005-pres	Voluntary	-	-	Articles	2
OIL RIG DISASTERS	UK	Specialized site	-	Petrol-gas	Major	World	Sea	1948-2007	Voluntary	202	202	Summaries	32
MEDIA	International	-	-	All sectors	Major Individual	World	Land Sea	-	-	-	-	Articles	37
OTHER	International	Misc.	-	All sectors	Major Individual	World	Land Sea	-	-	-	-	Misc.	24

<sup>(15)</sup> International Association of Oil and Gas Producers

<sup>(16)</sup> Well Control Incident Database

<sup>(17)</sup> International Association of Drilling Companies

<sup>(18)</sup> Incident Statistics Program

<sup>(19)</sup> Det Norske Veritas

<sup>(20)</sup> Centre de Documentation de Recherche et d'Expérimentations sur les pollutions accidentelles des eaux (Center for research documentation and experimentation on accident

<sup>(21)</sup> National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - Emergency Response Division

Table 1 (cont'd)

Country	Reference regulatory text	Area of application	Competent authority	Issues addressed	Events to be reported	Reporting format	Required timeframe	Required format	Comment / download address
France	Mining code - Decree No. 2006-649, art. 29	Land Sea	Decentralized government departments (DREAL, DRIEE, DEAL)	Persons Environment	Deaths Serious injuries Environmental damage Incidents	Verbal notification	Immediate	No	Reporting obligations foreseen by the Mining Code cover those of the RGIE.
						Report	Not specified		
	RGIE - Title "General Rules", art. 16			Persons	Work incapacity > 3 d	List of persons	Every year		
Norway	"Management" regulations, section 29	Land Sea	PSA	Persons Environment	Deaths Serious injuries Fatal diseases Serious damage Extensive pollution	Verbal notification	Immediate	-	-
						Report		Yes	<a href="http://www.psa.no/report-about-situation-of-hazard-and-accident/category935.html">http://www.psa.no/report-about-situation-of-hazard-and-accident/category935.html</a>
				Persons Environment	Moderate injuries Non-fatal diseases Limited damage Limited pollution	Verbal notification	Next working day	-	-
						Report		Yes	<a href="http://www.psa.no/report-about-situation-of-hazard-and-accident/category935.html">http://www.psa.no/report-about-situation-of-hazard-and-accident/category935.html</a>
United Kingdom	RIDDOR 95 (Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences)	Land Sea	HSE	Persons	Death Work incapacity > 3 d Dangerous situations	Verbal notification	Immediate	Yes (OIR/9B)	<a href="https://www.hse.gov.uk/forms/incident/">https://www.hse.gov.uk/forms/incident/</a>
		Sea		Environment	Accidental pollution	-	-		
United States	Code of Federal Regulations, title 30, art. 250.188	Sea	BSEE	Persons	Deaths Injuries Serious damage	Verbal notification	Immediate	-	<a href="http://www.ecfr.gov">http://www.ecfr.gov</a>
	Code of Federal Regulations, title 30, art. 254.46			Environment	Accidental releases into the sea	Verbal notification	Immediate	-	
European Union <sup>(1)</sup>	Directive 2013/30/EC of 12 June 2013 + Application regulation No. 1112/2014 of 13 October 2014	Sea	Member states	Persons Environment	Fires-explosions-releases Well incidents Failure of SECE* Loss of support stability Collisions Helicopter accidents Deaths Injured >5 Evacuations of personnel Environmental incidents	Verbal notification	Immediate	Yes	<a href="http://euoag.jrc.ec.europa.eu/node/15">http://euoag.jrc.ec.europa.eu/node/15</a>
						Report	within 10 days		
<sup>(1)</sup> Directive applicable throughout the EU as of 19 July 2015						* SECE = Safety and Environment Critical Elements			

Table 2: Comparison of accident "reporting" regulations in the exploration and production of hydrocarbons



## **2. COMPILING AN ACCIDENT DATABASE**

### **2.1 OBJECTIVE AND CONTENTS OF THE DATABASE**

By analyzing the sources cited in the previous chapter, we have compiled a database of incidents and accidents associated with hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation activities.

Our approach has not been to establish an exhaustive list, but to collect a sufficient number of accidents in order to compile an accurate representation of the types of accidents that may occur in this sector in order to be able to establish a primary level of risk identification that will be presented in chapter 4.1.

Given the large amount of information available, the accident reports or summaries available on all public websites (PSA, BSEE, BARPI, OIL RIG DISASTERS, etc.) were sufficient to achieve the objective of this study.

We have therefore collected 262 accidental events from 15 different sources ranging over a period from 1969 to 2015. The relative contribution of these various sources to our database is shown in Figure 1.

The event selection criteria are as follows:

- the information was taken solely from open access sources (these elements are contained in the green cells in Table 1);
- include the main major accidents which have occurred over the last decades (Piper Alpha, Alexander Kielland, Macondo, etc.);
- include all the events already recorded in BARPI's ARIA database and in CEDRE's database, so as to use the already existing French feedback as a starting point and to enhance it;
- select at least 5 events in each of the databases identified in order to have a sample that takes the variety of the existing databases into account.

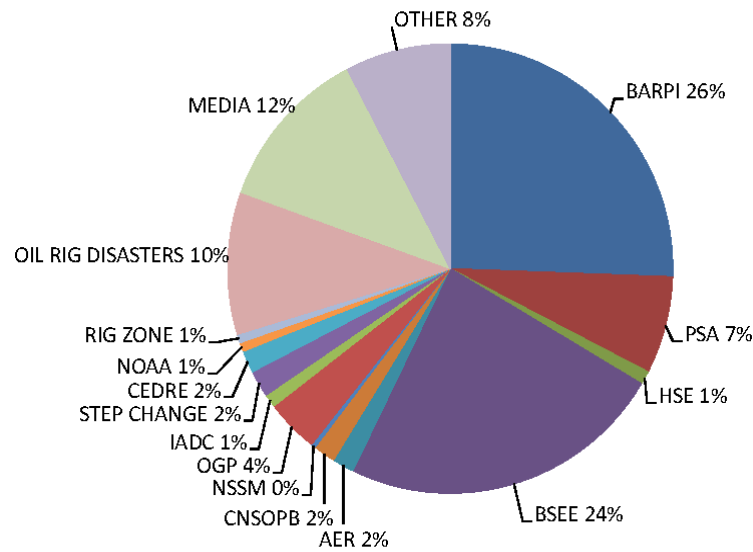


Figure 1: Relative contribution of the various sources to the INERIS database

## 2.2 DATABASE FORMAT

The INERIS database has the following format:

- a summary table (in Excel format), in which the accidental events are described in a simplified manner, in a format containing a defined number of information fields (see APPENDIX B). This table offers:
  - a quick overview of all the accidents, in a structured and homogeneous format;
  - the ability to extract the accidents corresponding to certain search criteria, using Excel's standard features (filter, sort, etc.). For example: accidents resulting in more than 5 deaths, well-related accidents, etc.
- electronic folders, one per accident (Figure 2), in which all the source documents in relation with the event concerned are archived (in PDF format).
- detailed accident files, developed for certain accident cases considered to be of particular interest from the standpoint of feedback. Three detailed accident reports are provided in APPENDIX C. These concern three recent accidents, Macondo in 2010 (Gulf of Mexico), Campo de Frade in 2011 (off the coast of Brazil) and Elgin in 2012 (North Sea).



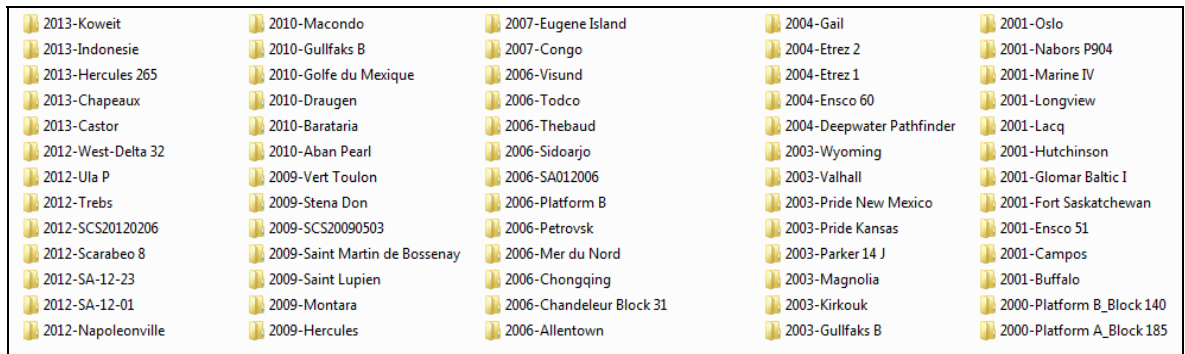


Figure 2: Screenshot of part of the electronic folders associated with each accident

## 2.3 STRUCTURE OF THE ACCIDENT TABLE

The summary table (APPENDIX B), in which the accidents in the database are described, includes 32 information fields:

- 1 field for referencing the event:
  - Identifier;
- 5 fields to describe the context of the event:
  - Date
  - Type of activity concerned
  - Operational context
  - Country
  - Location
- 9 fields to describe the circumstances and the nature of the event:
  - Functional unit concerned
  - Type of rig
  - Phase of operation
  - Central event
  - Trigger event or ineffective barrier
  - Detail of the trigger event or the ineffective barrier
  - Substances released
  - Corresponding quantity
  - Additional information
- 5 fields to describe the causes of the event:
  - Equipment-related causes
  - External causes
  - Human causes
  - Organizational causes
  - Additional information
- 4 fields to report the phenomena generated by the event:
  - Dangerous phenomenon (Dph) or impacting phenomenon (Iph) generated

- Release environment
- Type of accident involving people (as the case may be)
- Additional information
- 7 fields dedicated to the consequences of the event:
  - Number killed
  - Number injured
  - Including seriously
  - Other human or social consequences
  - Corresponding quantity
  - Environmental consequences
  - Corresponding quantity
- 1 field to indicate the sources used

These information fields are detailed in APPENDIX D.

### **3. OVERVIEW OF ACCIDENTS ASSOCIATED WITH HYDROCARBON EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION**

This chapter aims to provide an overall picture of the accidents related to hydrocarbon exploration and production, as they appear in the statistical analysis reports of the databases identified.

An initial image of these accidents is provided through the accident statistics affecting the individuals working in the oil exploration and production sector.

This field has the advantage of benefiting from comprehensive statistics provided by IOGP, which, since 1990, has provided a census of occupational accidents in the upstream petroleum sector. This census is based on contributions from 62 oil companies, covering 110 countries and representing a total of 3.,771 million man-hours worked in 2013 [7]. Section 3.1 below outlines the main lessons learned from this data.

While occupational accidents reflect one aspect of accident research, they provide only a partial picture of the risks associated with oil and gas activities. The risk of a major accident, which is our primary interest in this report, is not evaluated only by the potential number of persons affected, but also by the environmental, economic or societal impact that such an accident can generate.

The second part of this chapter (section 3.2) therefore provides figures that offer a more complete picture of the risks associated with oil exploration and production, including environmental risks. These elements were taken from several statistical reports that exploit DNV's WOAD database [11][12].

#### **3.1 OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS**

##### **3.1.1 Mortality rate**

The number of deaths per occupational accident in the exploration and production sector is approximately 80 deaths/year (latest statistics: 2013), which amounts to a mortality rate of 2.2 per 100 million hours worked [7]. If we consider that each employee works an average of 2,000 hours/year<sup>8</sup>, this leads to an annual rate of 4.4 deaths/100,000 employees.

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<sup>8</sup> which is the case in exploration and production [7]

It is interesting to compare these figures with the occupational accident mortality rate in other activity sectors. In France, across all sectors combined, this averages out to 6.0 deaths/100,000 male employees and 0.4 deaths/100,000 female employees; the great majority of fatal accidents, representing 94%, being among men [9].

Figure 3 shows the variability of the fatal accident rate among men, according to the activity sector. We note that this rate varies widely across sectors. It ranges from 2.1/100,000 employees in education or administration to 28.2/100,000 employees in the agriculture or fishing industries.

In light of this data, it can be considered that the mortality rate associated with the exploration and production sector, which is 4.4 deaths / 100,000 employees, is slightly below the average of the other activity sectors (6.0/100,000) and broadly the same level as that of other industrial sectors (4.8/100,000).

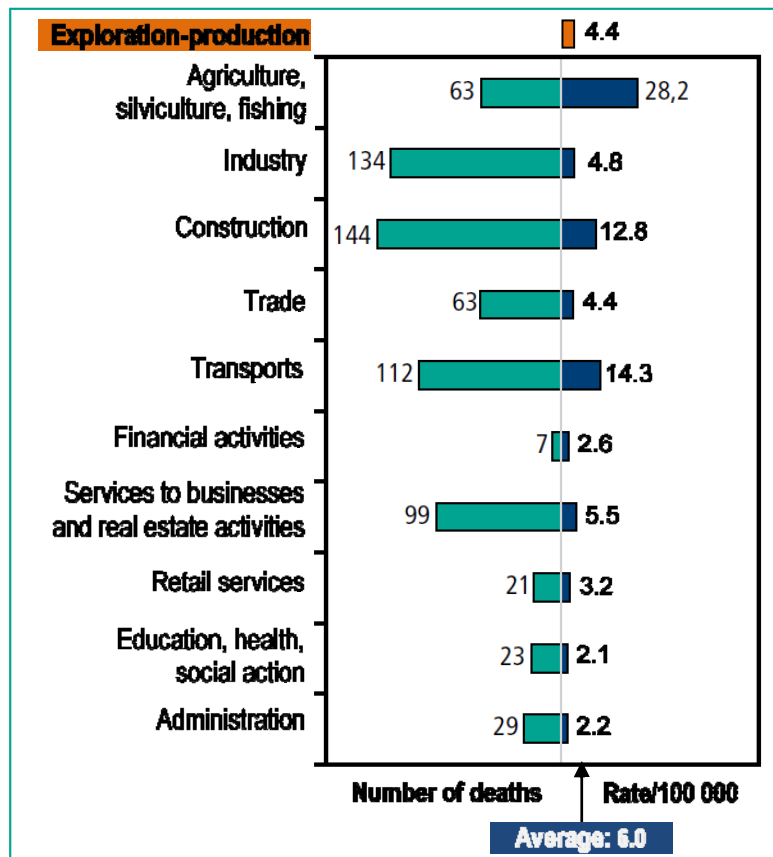


Figure 3: Comparison of fatal accidents in exploration and production in relation to other activity sectors in France (according to [9])

### 3.1.2 Accident rates

If not only fatal accidents are considered but, more generally, all accidents that led to the loss of at least one day of work, their rate in the hydrocarbon exploration and production sector is approximately 0.45 per million man-hours worked [7].

It may be noted that the relationship between the mortality rate (2.12 for 100 million hours worked) and the overall accident rate (0.45 per million hours worked) leads to a ratio of approximately 1 death for 21 injuries<sup>9</sup>.

### 3.1.3 Onshore-offshore distribution

The mortality rate in the exploration and production sector is not higher offshore than it is onshore, as can be seen in Figure 4. In fact, there are even fewer fatal accidents offshore than onshore (see Figure 5) but as offshore accidents are more severe (meaning that they result in a greater number of victims), the mortality rates offshore and onshore are essentially equivalent.

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<sup>9</sup> For the accident rate (leading to deaths or injuries), it is difficult to make a comparison with other activity sectors insofar as the definition of an "injury" and the accounting system vary among agencies and countries. We did not find an organization adopting the same accounting system as that of IOGP.

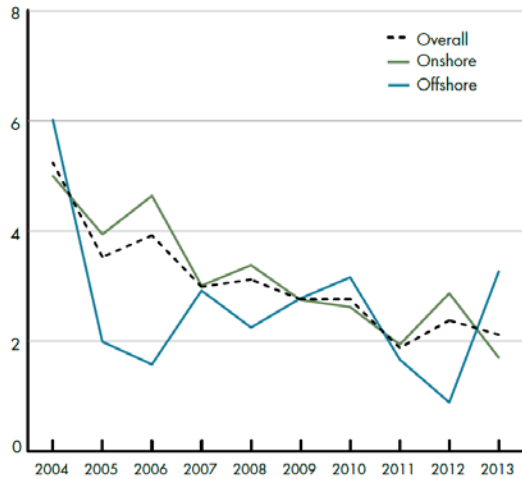


Figure 4: Mortality rate (number of deaths for 100 million man-hours worked) in exploration and production offshore and onshore (source: [7])

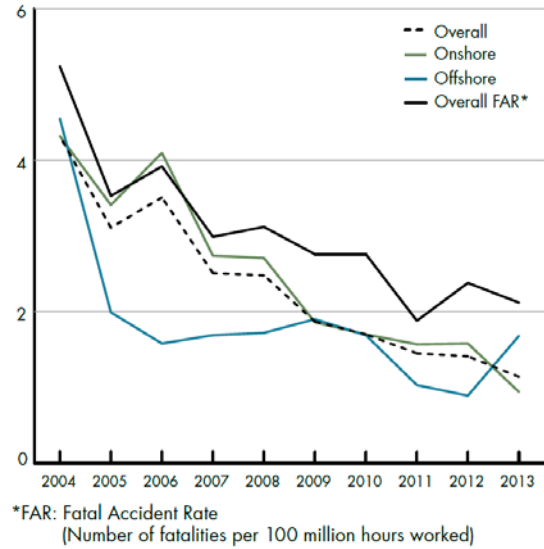


Figure 5: Number of fatal accidents for 100 million man-hours worked, offshore and onshore (source: [7])

However, if we look at all accidents (i.e. deaths and injuries combined), we note that there are two times more accident cases offshore than onshore (see Figure 6). Furthermore, the severity of the injuries is higher offshore, as can be seen in Figure 7.

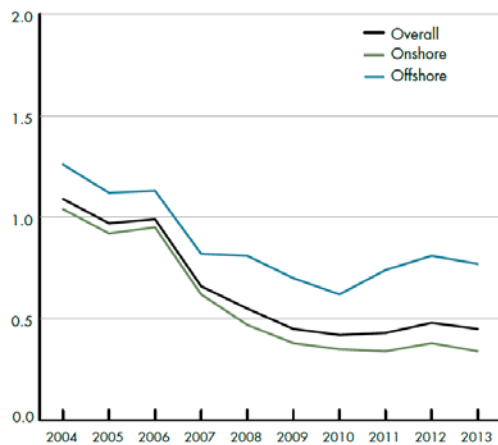


Figure 6: Onshore and offshore accident rates (number of accident cases per million man-hours worked) (source: [7])

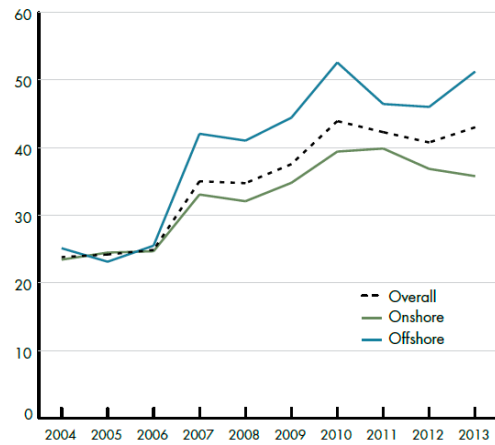


Figure 7: Severity of injuries (expressed in the number of work days lost), offshore and onshore (source: [7])

This higher exposure to risks for employees working offshore can be explained by the more confined workspace and the number of operations taking place simultaneously on an offshore installation.

### 3.1.4 Accident typology

The typology of the accidents is not the same depending on their level of severity.

For the most serious accidents (i.e. fatal accidents), some of the deaths result from accidents that can be described as major accidents, such as explosions, fires, helicopter accidents, platform sinking, etc. As an example for 2012 and 2013 [7][8], of the 168 victims recorded over the course of these two years:

- 13, i.e. 8%, died in a helicopter accident in the Amazon forest in Peru in 2013;
- 4, i.e. 2%, died in a helicopter accident in the North Sea in 2013;
- 11, i.e. 7%, drowned when a tugboat sank off the coast of Nigeria in 2013;
- 31, i.e. 18%, died following an explosion caused by a leak on a gas header in Mexico in 2012.

The other part of the deaths are the result of more common situations, which we will refer to as occupational accidents and which make up the vast majority of non-fatal accidents. The most frequent occupational accidents (fatal or non-fatal) are (Figure 8):

- cases where individuals are hit by equipment, moving machinery or who are victims of a projection or a falling objects. This category (*struck by*) represents 23% of the accidents;
- the situations where people are caught in, under or between machines in movement. This category represents 21% of the cases;
- The cases of slips and trips at ground level, which represent 17% of injuries;
- the cases of falls from height, which represent 11% of injuries.

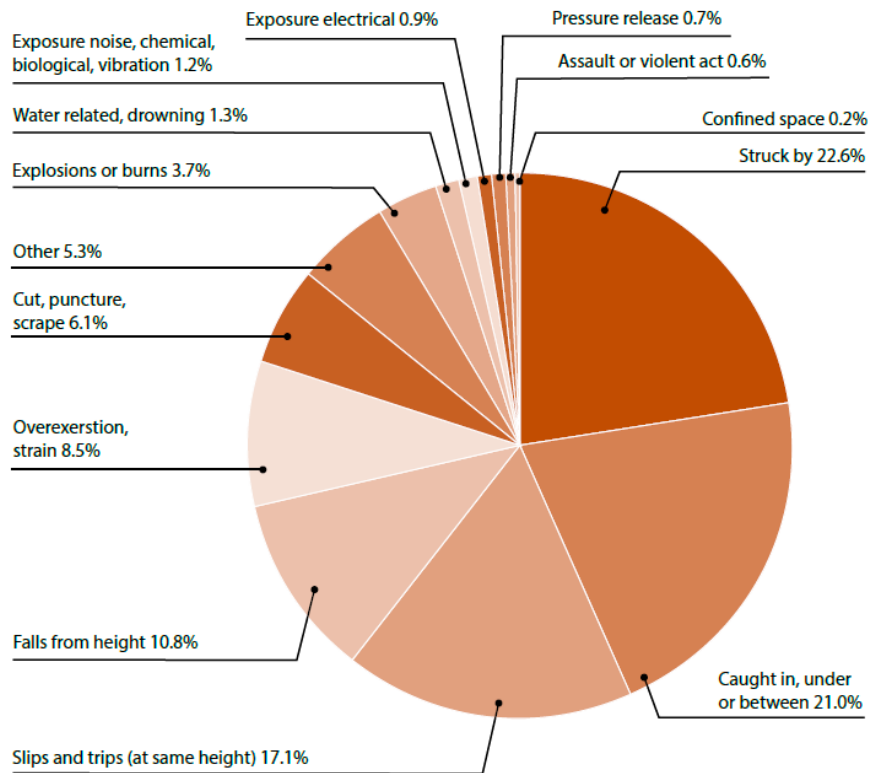


Figure 8: Distribution by categories of occupational accidents (as per [7]).

### 3.1.5 Accidents according to types of operations

Figure 9 shows the accident rate (fatal or non-fatal) based on the types of operation, divided into four broad categories: geophysical exploration operations, notably seismic (referred to here as *exploration*), the *construction* and dismantling of platforms and facilities, *drilling*<sup>10</sup> and *production*<sup>11</sup>.

This data shows that drilling operations are the most likely to cause accidents, in terms of occupational accidents (0.84 per million man-hours worked over the period 2009-2013). These operations generate 50% accidents more than production operations (0.55 per million man-hours worked over the period 2009-2013).

<sup>10</sup> Here, the term “drilling” includes the actual drilling operations and *workover* operations.

<sup>11</sup> “Small” interventions on wells (*pulling, wireline, etc.*) are included in the production phase.



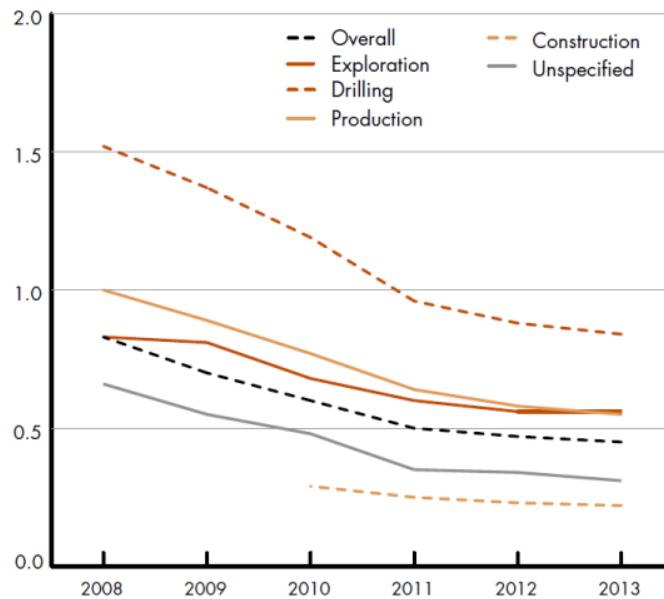


Figure 9: Accident rate (in number of persons per million man-hours worked), according to the types of operation (source: [7]). (data smoothed over 5 years)

### 3.1.6 Comparison between regions and countries

IOGP compared work accidents in 7 large geographic areas: North America, South and Central America, Europe, the former Soviet Union, Middle East, Africa and Asia/Australia.

The accident rate for each of these geographic areas is represented in Figure 10.

It can be noted that the highest accident rate is in Europe (an average of 1.07 per million man-hours worked over the period 2009-2013), followed by that of South and Central America (0.69) and North America (0.65). The four other regions (Africa, Asia/Australia, Middle East and the former Soviet Union) record accident rates that are 3 to 4 times lower than in Europe.

These higher accident rates in Europe can be explained by the fact that the oil and gas activity there takes place essentially offshore, in the harsh conditions of the North Sea.

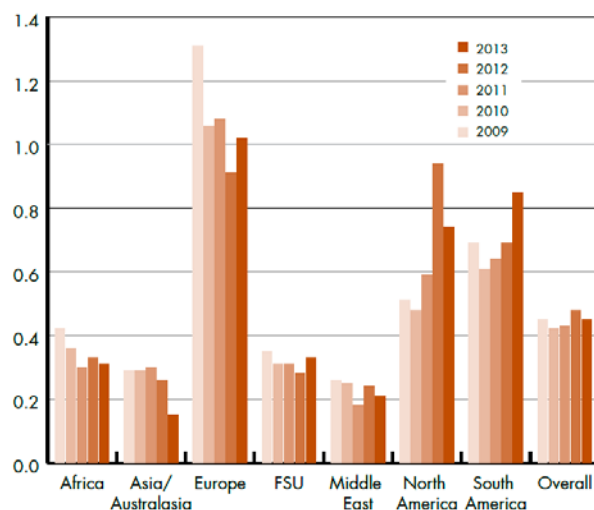


Figure 10: Accident rate (in number of persons per million man-hours worked) according to geographic areas (source: [7]).  
FSU = (former Soviet Union)

Figure 11 shows the accident rate distribution according to countries in which the activities take place.

We note that France is among the European countries with the best record in terms of occupational safety in the upstream petroleum sector. The accident rate in France in this sector is 0.42 per million man-hours worked, i.e. well below the European average (1.07) and near the world average (0.45).

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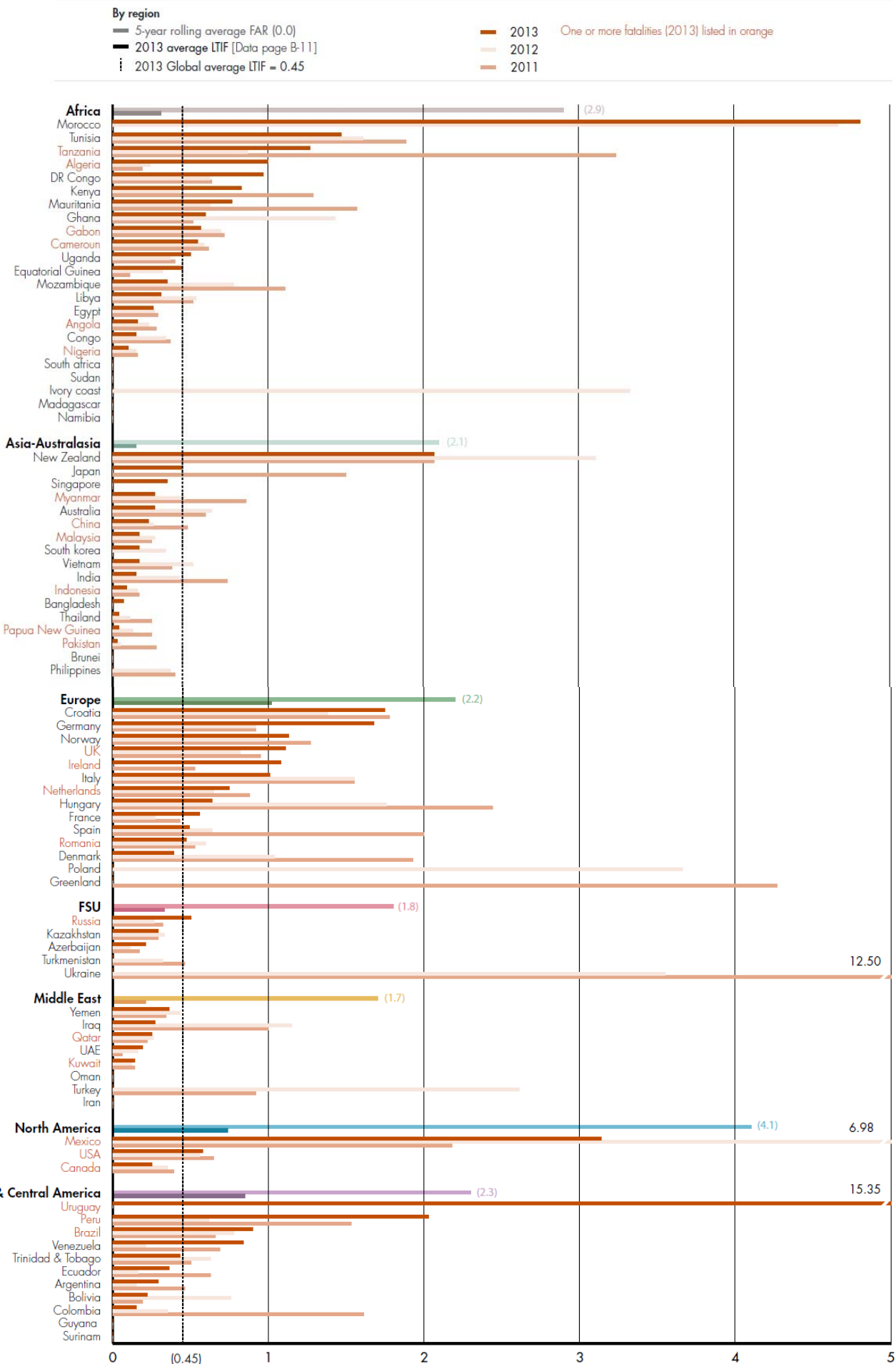


Figure 11: Accident rate distribution by country (source: [7])

### 3.1.7 Disparities between oil companies

Figure 12 shows the rate of occupational accidents recorded in the various oil companies contributing to the IOGP database. The companies were responsible for providing IOGP with the accident rates for their own personnel and those of their contractors. In this figure, IOGP replaced the name of the companies with letters, so as to preserve their anonymity.

First of all, it should be noted that the accident rates of oil companies are considerably higher when their contractors' personnel are included in the calculation (brown bars) than when they are not (purple bars). In other words, the accident rate is higher for contractor personnel than for the oil companies' own personnel.

It should also be noted that there are marked disparities between oil companies, with accident rates varying from 0.04 to 3.16 per million man-hours worked.

These disparities are partly correlated to the oil companies' workforce. If we look at only the 20 largest companies (i.e. with over 50 million man-hours worked), the accident rates vary “no more than” from 0.04 to 1.57 (see Figure 12). The disparities are therefore attenuated, even if they remain high.

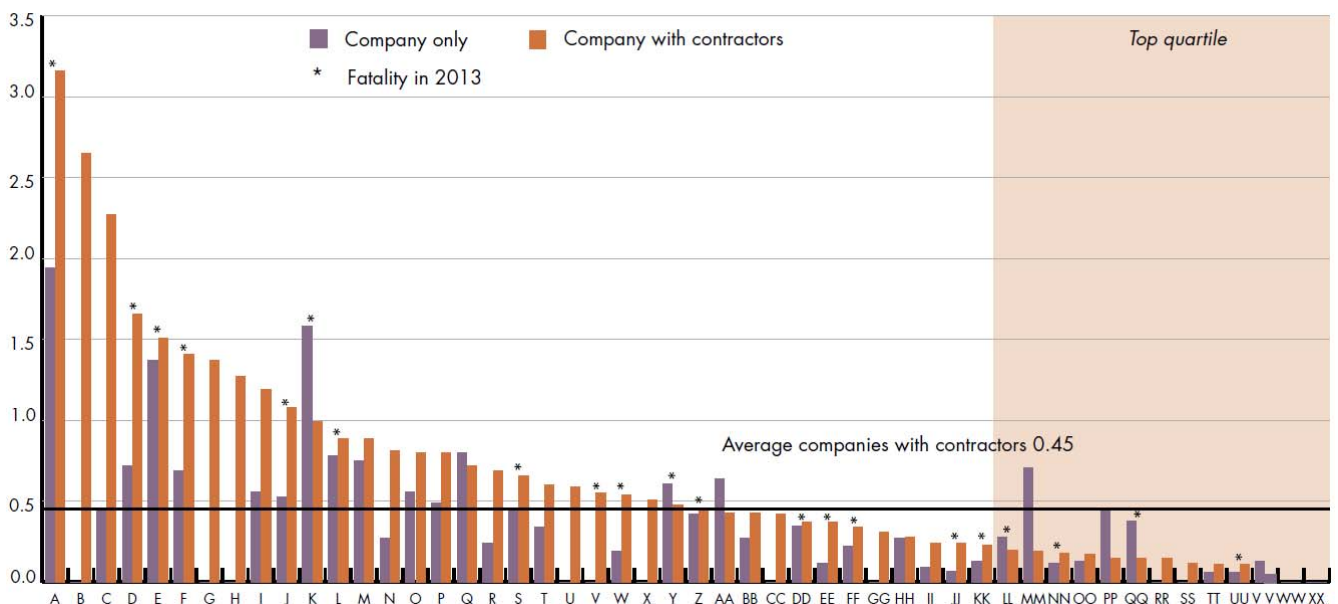


Figure 12: Comparison of oil companies in terms of occupational accidents in 2013. The rates relative to oil companies alone are shown in purple, and those relative to companies and their contractors are shown in orange. The black asterisks (fatalities) indicate the companies experiencing fatal accidents (source: [7])

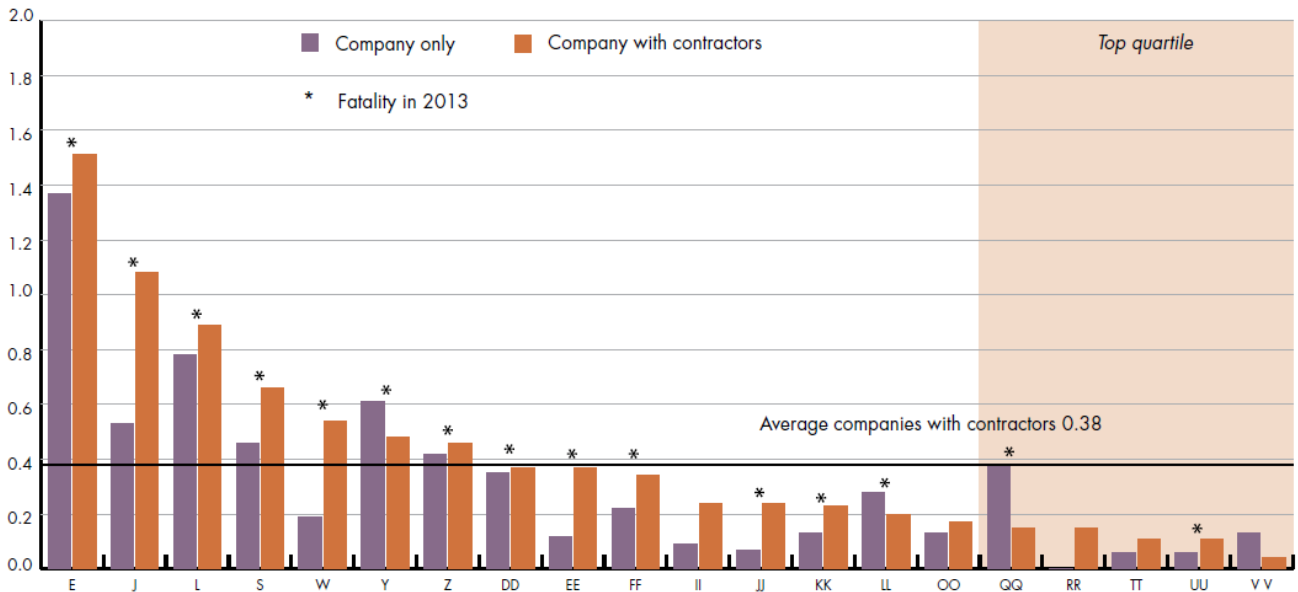


Figure 13: Comparison of 20 oil companies with more than 50 million man-hours worked, in terms of the occupational accident rate in 2013. The rates relative to oil companies alone are shown in purple, and those relative to companies and their contractors are shown in orange. The black asterisks (fatalities) indicate companies experiencing fatal accidents (source: [7])

### 3.2 MAJOR ACCIDENTS

While the statistics on accidents to persons have shed some light on the accidents in the exploration and production sector, they are not sufficient to provide a full picture of the major accident risks, which go far beyond the human issues alone.

To obtain a more complete picture of the major accident risk in the exploration and production of hydrocarbons, several documents [11] [12] [13] were exploited, which include data relating to accidents taken from the DNV “WOAD” database. It should be remembered that this database is the most detailed database on incidents and accidents in the field of offshore operations. It contains approximately 6,500 accident cases and focuses primarily on gathering feedback on major accidents.

The main lessons learned emerging from this data base are presented below.

Note that these lessons relate only to the assessment of the risk of a major accident offshore. We have not found a source that provides equivalent quantitative elements for onshore activities.

#### 3.2.1 Time distribution of major accidents

Table 3 presents the list of the most damaging offshore accidents, in terms of loss of life, recorded during the period 1970-2007 in the exploration and production sector.

In terms of victims, the most serious accident ever recorded in this sector is the Piper Alpha platform accident in the North Sea on July 6, 1988, which resulted in 167 victims.

The accident on the Deepwater Horizon rig, which is not included in this table since it occurred in 2010, would be 38th in ranking, with 11 dead and 17 injured.

No.	Date of the accident	Installation/field	Platform type	Phase of operation	Material consequences	Accident sequence	No. killed	No. injured	Geographic zone
1	06/07/1988	Piper Alpha	Jacket	Production	Total loss	Leak > Explosion > Fire	167	60	North Sea
2	27/03/1980	Alexander L. Kielland	Semi-submersible	Other	Total loss	Rupture or fatigue > Excessive pitch > Capsizing	123	Unrecor	North Sea
3	03/11/1989	Seacrest	Drillship	Exploration drilling	Serious damage	Rupture or fatigue > Excessive pitch > Capsizing	91	0	South Asia
4	15/02/1982	Ocean Ranger	Semi-submersible	Exploration drilling	Total loss	Rupture or fatigue > Leak in the hull > Excessive pitch > Capsizing	84	0	North East America
5	25/10/1983	Glomar, Java Sea	Drillship	Borehole	Total loss	Rupture or fatigue > Leak in the hull > Excessive pitch > Capsizing > sinking	81	0	East Asia
6	25/11/1979	Bohai II	Jackup	Transfer	Total loss	Rupture or fatigue > Leak in the hull > Excessive pitch > Capsizing	72	0	East Asia
7	06/11/1986	Brent Field	Helideck	Other	Total loss	Rupture or fatigue > Helicopter accident > sinking	45	2	North Sea
8	16/08/1984	Enchova Central	Jacket	Development drilling	Significant damage	Blowout > Fire > Explosion	42	19	South East America
9	11/08/2003	Neelam Field	Helideck	Other	Total loss	Helicopter accident > sinking	27	0	South Asia
10	15/10/1995	DLB 269	Barge	Transfer	Serious damage	Leak in the hull > Excessive pitch > Capsizing > sinking	26	0	Gulf of Mexico, US
11	02/10/1997	Caspian Sea	Helideck	Other	Total loss	Helicopter accident > sinking	23	1	Caspian Sea/Black Sea
12	15/08/1991	McDermott, Barge 29	Barge	Construction	Total loss	Leak in the hull > Excessive pitch > Capsizing > sinking	22	Unrecor ded	South Asia
13	23/10/2004	Usumacinta	Jackup	Borehole	Serious damage	Collision > Release > Fire	22	Unrecor	Gulf of Mexico, US
14	02/10/1980	Ron Tappmeyer	Jackup	Exploration drilling	Minor damage	Blowout	19	19	Middle East
15	09/10/1974	Gemini	Jackup	Borehole	Serious damage	Rupture or fatigue > Capsizing > sinking	18	0	Middle East
16	26/06/1978	Statfjord Field	Helideck	Other	Total loss	Helicopter accident > sinking	18	0	North Sea
17	08/12/1977	South Marsh, 128A	Helideck	Other	Total loss	Collision > Helicopter accident > sinking	17	1	Gulf of Mexico, US
18	08/12/1977	South Marsh, 128A	Jacket	Production	Minor damage	Collision (helicopter)	17	1	Gulf of Mexico, US
19	13/10/1971	Western offshore 2	Drilling rig	Exploration drilling	Serious damage	Blowout > Fire > Explosion	16	0	South East America
20	03/06/1978	Zakum Field	Helideck	Other	Total loss	Helicopter accident > sinking	15	0	Middle East
21	17/11/1982	Unrecorded	Helideck	Other	Total loss	Collision (helicopter)	15	0	East Asia
22	21/12/1987	Eugene Island 190	Helideck	Other	Total loss	Collision > Fire	15	0	Gulf of Mexico, US
23			Jackup	Other	Minor damage	Helicopter accident	15	0	Gulf of Mexico, US
24	20/03/1980	Macaé, Brazil	Helideck	Other	Total loss	Rupture or fatigue > Helicopter accident > sinking	14	0	South East America
25	17/10/1985	Trintoc Atlas	Mobile unit	Construction	Serious damage	Release > Explosion	14	0	Central America

Table 3 : Ranking of offshore accidents with more than 10 fatalities over the period 1970-2007 (source : [11])

No.	Date of the accident	Installation/field	Platform type	Phase of operation	Material consequences	Accident sequence	No. killed	No. injured	Geographic zone
26	15/04/1976	Ocean Express	Jackup	Transfer	Total loss	Rupture of the tow line > Capsizing	13	0	Gulf of Mexico, US
27	13/08/1981	Leman Field	Helideck	Other	Total loss	Helicopter accident	13	0	North Sea
28	30/04/1982	Gulf of Thailand	Helideck	Other	Total loss	Helicopter accident > sinking	13	0	South Asia
29	20/03/1983	B.O.S. 355	Barge	Construction	Serious damage	Explosion > Fire	13	32	East Africa
30	25/11/1990	Adriatic	Helideck	Other	Total loss	Rupture or fatigue > Helicopter accident	13	0	Europe, Southern
31	18/11/1998	Campeche S. Field	Helideck	Other	Total loss	Collision > sinking	13	0	Gulf of Mexico, US
32	23/11/1977	nr. Varhaug field	Helideck	Other	Total loss	Rupture or fatigue > Helicopter accident	12	0	North Sea
33	08/09/1997	in route Norn field	Helideck	Other	Total loss	Helicopter accident > sinking	12	0	North Sea
34	02/10/1999	Off Dhahran	Helideck	Other	Serious damage	Helicopter accident > sinking	12	8	Middle East
35	27/07/2005	Bombay North	Jacket	Production	Serious damage	Collision > Release > Fire	12	0	South Asia
36	29/05/1972	SS, 201	Helideck	Other	Total loss	Helicopter accident	11	Unrecor	Gulf of Mexico, US
37	04/06/1980	Opodo, Nigeria	Helideck	Other	Total loss	Helicopter accident > sinking	11	0	East Africa
38	20/05/1985	Tonkawa	Drill barge	Transfer	Serious damage	Excessive pitch > Capsizing > sinking > Release	11	0	Gulf of Mexico, US
39	03/10/1989	Pipeline, High Island	Pipeline	Production	Significant damage	Collision > Release > Explosion > Fire	11	4	Gulf of Mexico, US
40	14/03/1992	Cormorant field	Helideck	Other	Total loss	Helicopter accident > sinking	11	1	North Sea
41	25/03/1993	Lake Maracaibo	Unrecorded	Unrecorded	Significant damage	Explosion > Fire	11	Unrecor	South East America
42	15/03/2001	Petrobras P-36	Semi-submersible	Production	Total loss	Explosion > Fire > Capsizing > sinking	11	0	South East America
43	16/07/2002	Leman Field	Helideck	Other	Total loss	Helicopter accident > sinking	11	0	North Sea
44	24/03/2004	Unrecorded	Helideck	Other	Total loss	Helicopter accident > sinking	11	0	Gulf of Mexico, US
45	27/05/1982	nr. Natuna Island	Helideck	Other	Total loss	Helicopter accident > sinking	10	0	South Asia
46	04/11/1985	Concem	Barge	Construction	Total loss	Capsizing	10	0	North Sea
47	31/07/1989	Avco 5	Barge	Transfer	Total loss	Capsizing	10	0	Gulf of Mexico, US
48	05/05/1989	Bohai Harbor	Helideck	Other	Total loss	Rupture or fatigue > Helicopter accident	10	0	East Asia
49	06/12/1990	nr. Matak	Helideck	Other	Total loss	Explosion > Helicopter accident > sinking	10	2	South Asia
50	18/01/1995	Ubit	Jacket	Maintenance	Serious damage	Explosion > Fire	10	23	East Africa

Table 3 (cont'd)



It is interesting to note that the distribution of major accidents is not uniform over time. To illustrate this, Figure 14 shows the time distribution of fatal accidents recorded in the WOAD database over the period 1970-2007. More than 75% of these accidents occurred prior to the 1990s.

This significant drop in the number of fatal accidents from the 1990s is the result of a strong commitment to safety that began in the early 1980s, after a series of accidents related to stability problems on offshore installations (Alexander L. Kielland, Ocean Ranger, see Table 3) and which continued after the traumatizing Piper Alpha accident in 1988. These accidents have led the oil industry to pursue profound change in order to improve the safety of offshore installations.

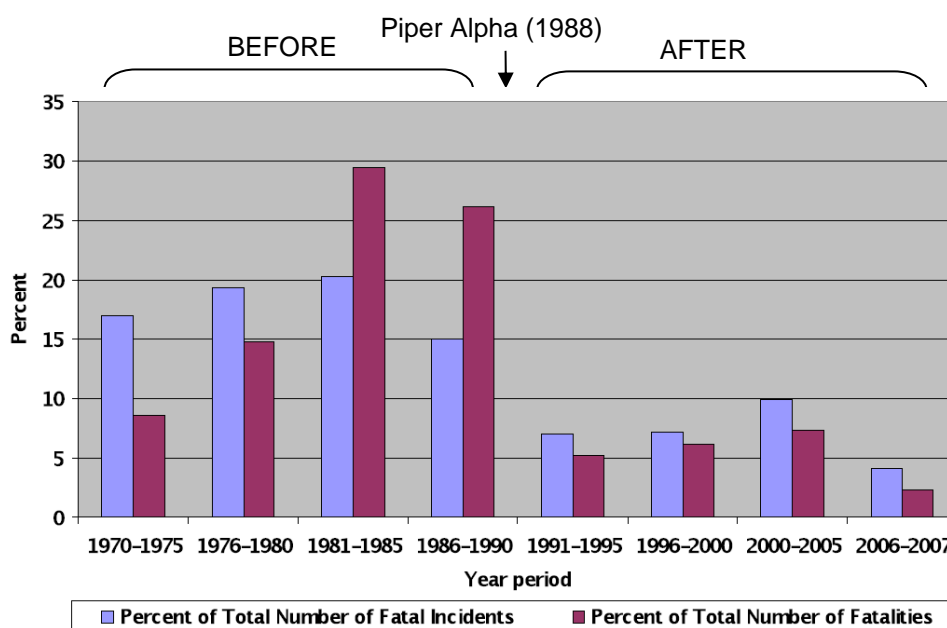


Figure 14: Time distribution of fatal accidents and accidental deaths recorded in the WOAD database over the period 1970-2007 (according to [11])

### 3.2.2 Typology of major accidents

The WOAD database assigns each accident a *main event* to which other events may be associated. For example, a blowout can lead to an explosion then a fire. In this case, these three events are coded as events in chain.

DNV has defined 21 types of 'events in chain', representing the variety of events that occurred during the accidents recorded in its database.

Figure 14 shows the percentage of occurrences of each type of 'event in chain' in the accidents recorded.

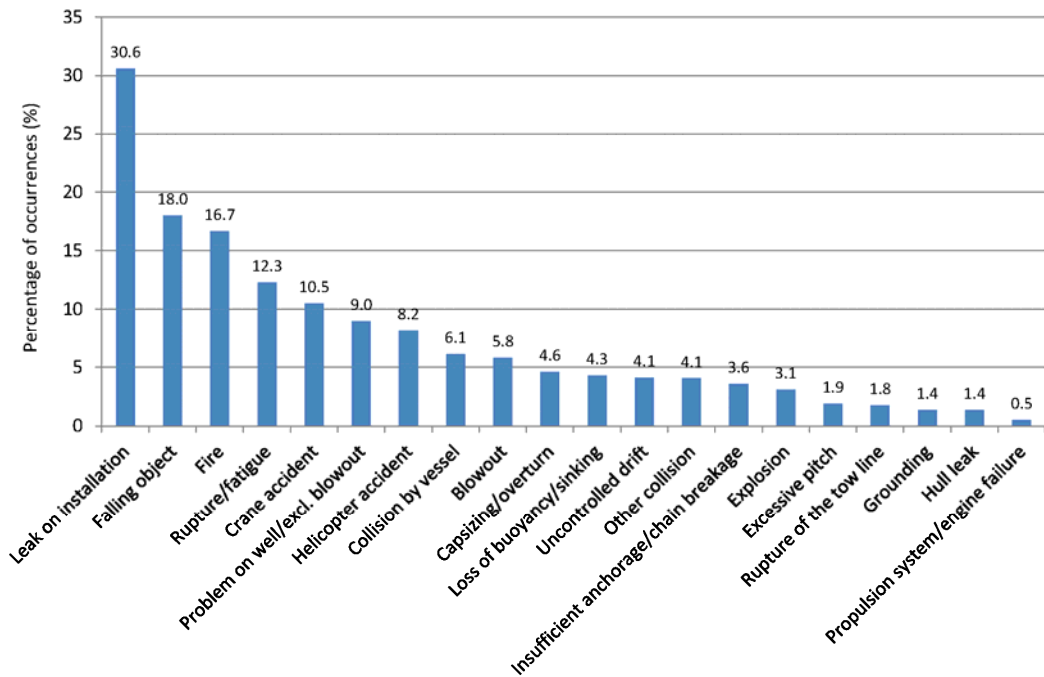


Figure 15: Percentage of occurrence of the various types of 'events in chain' in the accidents recorded in the WOAD database (according to [12])

This ranking can be accused of mixing two types of event categories, events that fall under the risk of a major accident (leaks on installations, fire, collisions, blowouts, etc.) and two event categories that can be described as occupational accidents (falling object, crane accident).

Inasmuch as an attempt is made to rank only the risks of major accidents, in this section, we have removed the two singular categories, falling objects and crane accidents, from this ranking. We thus obtain the graph shown in Figure 16.

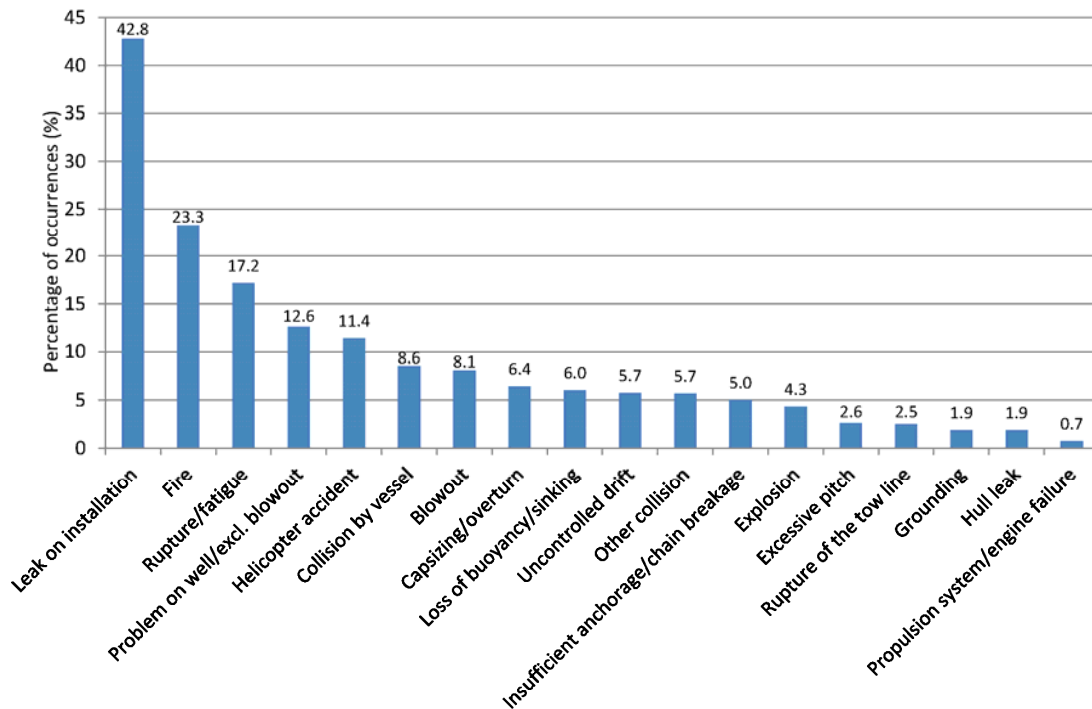


Figure 16: Percentage of occurrence of the different types of 'events in chain' considered a major risk in the accidents of the WOAD database (according to [12])

It is noted that well blowouts represent only 8.1% of the accidents. These events are therefore rare but, as we will see later, are among the most damaging events.

If other types of well-related non-blowout incidents are added (inflows, safety barrier failures, etc.), which represent 12.6%, it can be concluded that well-related problems represent approximately 20% of major accident risks. In other words, one accident out of 5 in the hydrocarbon exploration and production sector is related to a well incident.

The most frequent types of accidents are installation leaks (approximately 40% of accidents). However, we shall see below that these are not the most damaging events in terms of equipment.

All other categories of accidents (helicopter accidents, ship collision, capsizing/overturn, loss of buoyancy/sinking, uncontrolled drift, insufficient anchorage, excessive tilt, rupture of the tow line, grounding, leak in the hull, propulsion system/engine failure) are not directly related to the exploration or production processes or facilities but are related to the platform and the logistics required to conduct maritime operations: mobilization-demobilization of the platform in the zone, platform stability and integrity during operations, transfers of personnel, etc. These accidents represent approximately 40% of accidents in offshore operations.

### 3.2.3 Accidents according to the types of operations

Figure 17 shows the distribution of accidents listed in the WOAD database according to the types of operation, divided into four categories: the platform mobilization-demobilization operations, construction and dismantling of platforms and facilities, drilling and production.

It can be noted that the majority of accidents (44%) occur during production, which is expected insofar as production is the life stage of the field which represents the longest period of time (20-40 years).

Drilling operations nonetheless account for nearly 30% of accidents, which is a significant proportion in light of the fact that these operations generally cover a shorter length of time (10-20 years) than the production phase.

This result coincides with that which is apparent from the occupational accident statistics (§ 3.1.5), which shows that drilling operations have an accident rate that is 50% higher than that of the production phase.

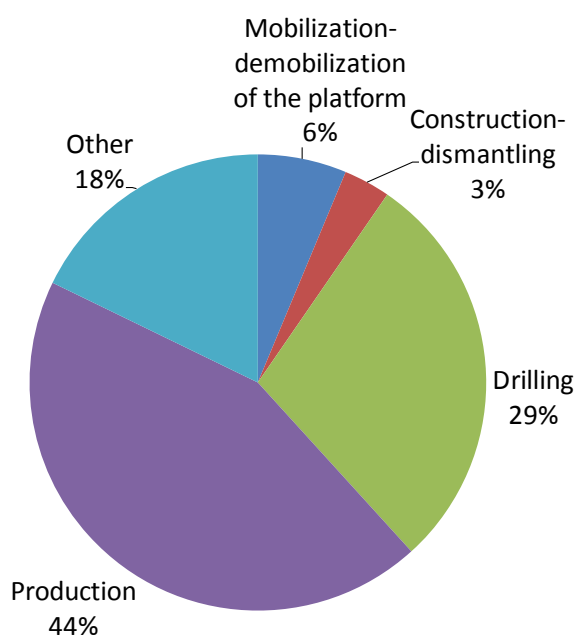


Figure 17: Distribution of accidents in the WOAD database according to type of operation (according to [12])

### 3.2.4 Frequency of accidental releases offshore

In its 2013 annual report, the PSA (*Petroleum Safety Authority*) published the statistics on the frequency of accidental releases offshore in the British and Norwegian sectors of the North Sea between 2000 and 2012. Only leaks with a flow rate above a certain threshold ( $>0.1$  kg/s) were recorded.

Figure 18 shows the number of accidental releases in these two sectors for 100 installations and per year.

It is noted that the average frequency is approximately 30 releases for 100 installations per year. This means that, on average, an oil facility in the North Sea experiences a leak leading to a significant accidental release (>0.1 kg/sec) every 3 years.

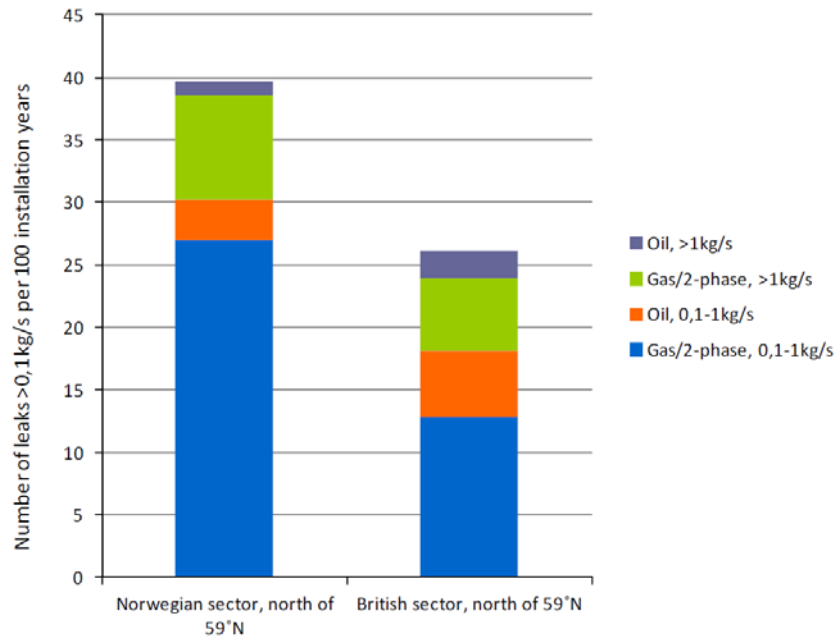


Figure 18: Number of releases in the North Sea for 100 installations and per year (source: [13])

### 3.2.5 Severity of the consequences

The WOAD database assigns a severity index to each accident based on the extent of the material damages caused by the accident. The damage scale is qualitative and includes 5 levels: insignificant, minor, significant, severe, and total loss of the facility.

Figure 19 shows the distribution of accidents in the WOAD database according to the damage recorded.

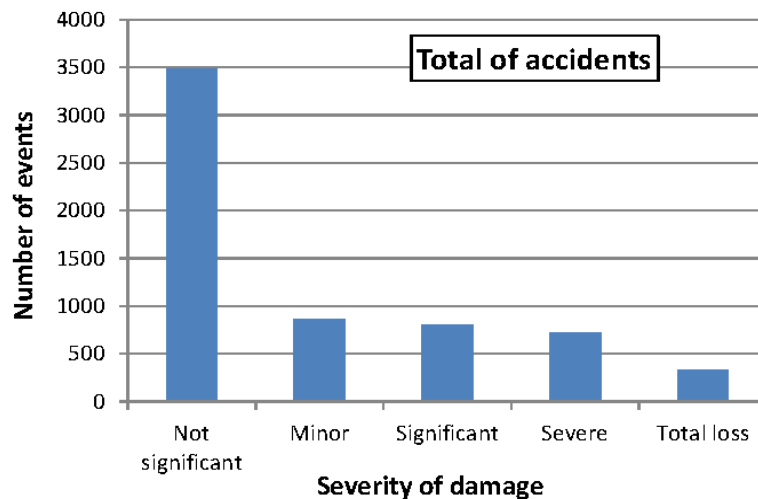


Figure 19: Severity of damage caused, all accidents combined (source data: WOAD database, according to [12])

It is difficult to interpret this graph insofar as the population of accidents represented is highly heterogeneous. As we have seen previously, it features accidents which fall within the category of occupational accidents (falling objects, crane accidents) and others that fall under major accidents (blowout, leaks on installations, collisions, etc.).

For this reason, it is interesting to examine the distribution of the severity of the damage caused based on the type of accident. Figure 20 represents this distribution according to the 4 types of accidents listed in the WOAD database: well blowouts, leaks on installations, crane accidents and falling objects.

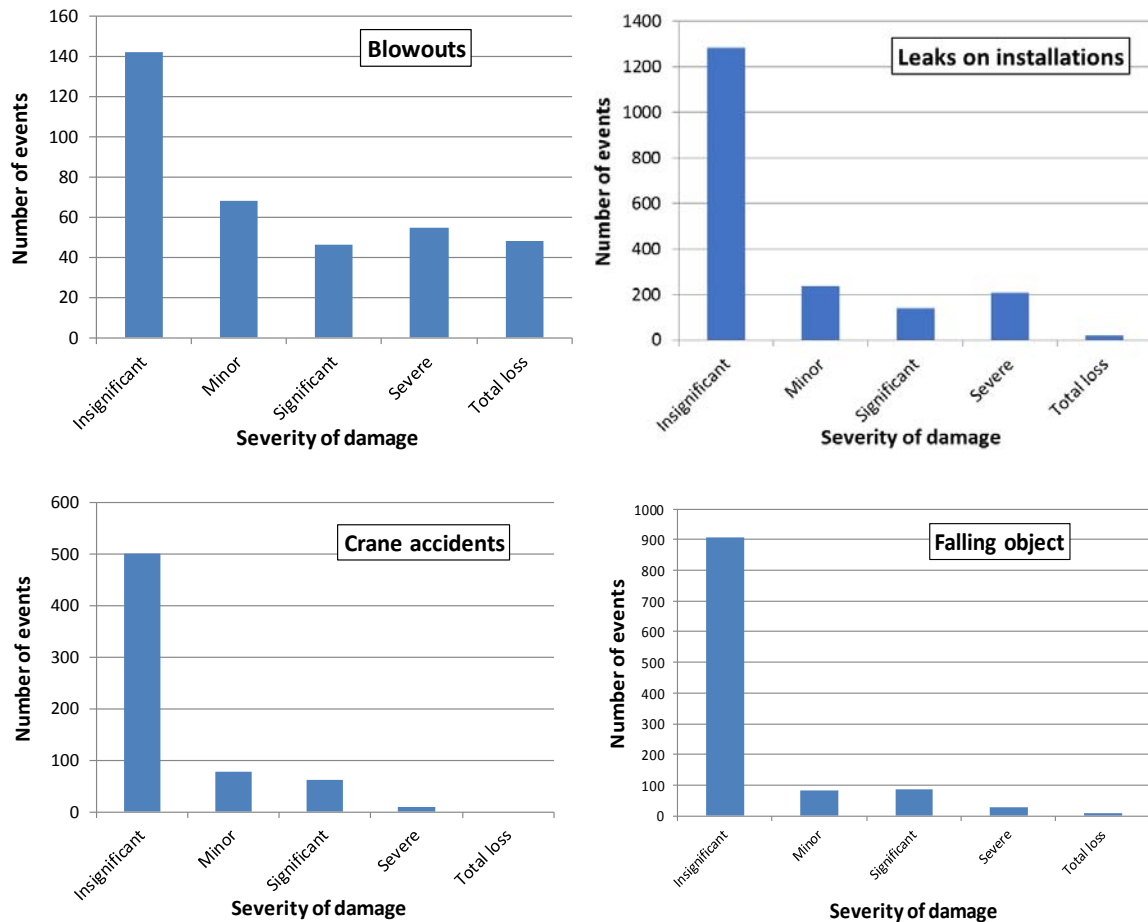


Figure 20: Severity of the damage caused based on accident type (source data: WOAD database, according to [12])

These graphs bring out more clearly the severity of the consequences associated with each type of accident.

In particular, they clearly show the harmful nature of blowouts in relation to other types of accidents that occur on the platforms. Although there are more leaks on installations than blowouts (1,893 compared to 359 in the WOAD database, i.e. 5 times more), the proportion of cases where they generate severe damage or total loss of the installation (12%) is much lower than that of blowouts (29%).

The graphs relating to crane accidents and falling objects have been included below for comparison in order to highlight the generally minor nature of their consequences in terms of property damage, justifying their treatment as accidents to persons, more than as potentially major accidents.

If instead of material damage one looks at the scale of the consequences in terms of environmental pollution, the following distribution, shown in Figure 21, is obtained for all the events in the WOAD database. The releases caused by accidents are ranked on a scale consisting of five levels: minor, moderate, significant, great, and very great releases.



Figure 21: Intensity of offshore releases caused by accidents (source data: WOAD database, according to [12])

It is interesting to note that the releases listed in the WOAD database are either minor (the vast majority) or great or very great, intermediate discharges not being significant.

This figure is indicative of the unpredictable nature of the accidents associated with offshore exploration and production, as a vast majority of them result only in property damage or limited environmental pollution, although some can, occasionally, develop into major events.

Figure 22 shows a comparable graph for “well blowout” type accidents. This data is derived from SINTEF's *Blowout* database, which is why the intensity qualifiers of the releases and the number of intensity classes are not the same as in Figure 21. Nevertheless, the same trend can be seen, i.e. an over-representation of the largest releases. It should be noted that all releases (all intensity classes combined) represent 25% of blowouts. In other words, 75% of offshore blowouts do not result in a release to the sea.



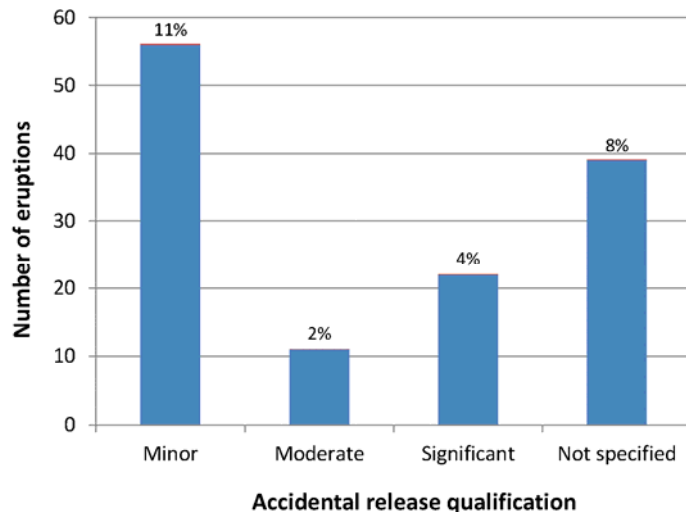


Figure 22: Intensity of releases offshore generated by blowouts. The percentages indicate the frequency of blowouts that lead to a release of the corresponding intensity (source data: Blowout database, according to [11])

In order to provide some quantitative elements, Table 4Table 6 lists accidents that have resulted in the largest releases in the Gulf of Mexico from 1970-2010.

The trend discussed previously is evidenced by a numerous population of accidents which led to limited or moderate releases and away from this population, two “extreme” accidents involving the Ixtoc I rig on June 3, 1979<sup>12</sup> and the Deepwater Horizon rig on April 20, 2010, which were both associated with blowouts during the drilling phase.

On the whole, these two accidents are 40 times greater than the other 26 accidents in terms of the volume released. Table 6 offers an interesting comparison in that it lists the greatest releases associated with oil tankers during the period from 1970 to 2007. It can be seen that the Ixtoc I and Deepwater Horizon accidents exceed by 1.7 and 2.2 times the greatest release associated with an oil tanker.

We also note that such voluminous releases, caused by blowouts lasting several months (3 months for Deepwater Horizon, 9 months for Ixtoc I), should be, in principle, less likely today owing to the existence of *capping stacks* and petroleum recovery devices developed by the oil industry following the Deepwater Horizon drilling rig accident. To date, several devices exist in various regions of the world and are designed to be mobilized to any incident zones in less than 10 days.

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<sup>12</sup> Prior to the Deepwater Horizon rig accident, this accident was worst accident ever recorded in the world, in terms of the volume of petroleum released.

Date of the accident	Volume of the release (barrels)	Substance released	Operation
20/04/2010	4500000	Oil <sup>1</sup>	Borehole (Deepwater Horizon)
03/06/1979	3500000	Oil <sup>1</sup>	Borehole (Ixtoc I)
01/12/1970	53000	Oil <sup>1</sup>	Completion/work-over
10/02/1970	30000	Oil <sup>1</sup>	Production
17/04/1974	19833	Oil	Pipeline
07/02/1988	15576	Oil	Pipeline/Vessel
24/01/1990	14423	Condensate	Pipeline
09/01/1973	9935	Oil	Production
29/09/1998	8212	Oil	Pipeline
26/01/1973	7000	Oil	Production
11/12/1981	5100	Oil	Pipeline/Vessel
24/09/2005 <sup>2</sup>	5066	Condensate + Diesel fuel	Production + borehole
12/05/1973	5000	Oil	Pipeline
06/05/1990	4569	Oil	Pipeline
16/11/1994	4533	Condensate	Pipeline
18/12/1976	4000	Oil	Pipeline
11/09/1974	3500	Oil	Pipeline
23/07/1999	3200	Oil	Pipeline
01/03/2002	3000	SBM <sup>2</sup>	Borehole
21/01/2000	2240	Oil	Pipeline
31/08/1992	2000	Oil	Pipeline
23/11/1979	1500	Diesel fuel	Borehole/Vessel
19/01/2000	1440	SBM <sup>3</sup>	Borehole
21/05/2003	1421	SBM <sup>3</sup>	Borehole
14/11/1980	1456	Oil	Production
26/01/1998	1211	Condensate	Pipeline/Vessel
21/10/2007	1061	SBM <sup>3</sup>	Borehole
11/04/2004	1034	SBM <sup>3</sup>	Borehole

<sup>1</sup> Blowout

<sup>2</sup> Hurricane Rita

<sup>3</sup> SBM = Synthetic oil based mud

*Table 4 : List of the largest accidental releases recorded in the Gulf of Mexico from 1970 to 2010 (completed after [11])*

Date of the accident	Tanker	Location of the accident	Volume of the release (barrels)
19/07/1979	Atlantic Empress	Off Tobago, Caribbean Sea	2049180
28/05/1991	ABT Summer	700 nautical miles off of Angola	1856400
06/08/1983	Castillo de Bellver	Off the Saldanha Bay, South Africa	1799280
16/03/1978	Amoco Cadiz	Off Brittany, France	1592220
11/04/1991	Haven	Genoa, Italy	1028160
11/11/1998	Odyssey	700 nautical miles off Nova Scotia, Canada	942480
19/12/1972	Sea Star	Gulf of Oman	821100
07/12/1971	Texaco Denmark	Belgium, North Sea	764980
23/02/1980	Irenes Serenade	Bay of Navarino, Greece	714000
12/05/1976	Urquiola	La Corogne, Spain	714000
23/02/1977	Hawaiian Patriot	300 nautical miles off of Honolulu	678300
15/11/1979	Independenta	Bosphorus, Turkey	678300
29/01/1975	Jalob Maersk	Leixões, Portugal	628320
15/01/1993	Braer	Shetland Islands, United Kingdom	606900
19/12/1989	Khark 5	120 nautical miles off the Atlantic coast of Morocco	571200
03/12/1992	Aegean Sea	La Corogne, Spain	528360
15/02/1996	Sea Empress	Milford Haven, United Kingdom	514080
17/04/1992	Katina P	Off Maputo, Mozambique	514080
06/12/1985	Nova	Off Kharg Island (Iran), Persian Gulf	499800
13/12/2002	Prestige	Off Galicia, Spain	449820
13/05/1975	Epic Colocotronis	Caribbean Sea, United States	437111
24/03/1999	Exxon Valdez	Alaska, United States	264180
11/12/1999	Erika	Off Brittany, France	142800

*Table 5 :List of the largest accidental releases associated with oil tankers from 1970 to 2007 (completed after [11])*



## 4. WELL BLOWOUTS

After compiling a global snapshot of the accidents in the hydrocarbon exploration and production sector, this chapter focuses more specifically on well-related accidents.

In the previous chapter (§ 3.2.2), we saw that well-related incidents represent only 20% of exploration-production accidents and that blowouts occur in only 8% of the cases, but that these cases resulted in greater damage, particularly from the environmental standpoint.

In the first part of this section (§ 4.1), we will provide an insight into the mechanisms that lead to a blowout, i.e. review the main scenarios that can cause a blowout. These scenarios were partly deduced from the review of accidents collected in the INERIS database.

In the second part (§ 4.1.4), elements for evaluating blowout hazard are given, drawn from the results of two studies conducted in Norway [17][18]. In these studies, were calculated from an analysis of SINTEF's *Blowout* database, the frequencies of blowout occurrences for the various operating phases of a well. We will relate the main findings of these studies.

In the final section (§ 4.3), a few accident cases, that illustrate some of the scenarios presented in § 4.1, are developed.

### 4.1 THE ORIGIN OF BLOWOUTS

#### 4.1.1 Definition and reminders about well safety barriers

Before examining the mechanisms that can lead to a blowout, it is worth recalling a few fundamental well safety principles.

A *blowout* is an uncontrolled release of effluents from a well. The release point of the effluents may be located at the well head (surface blowout) or along the well, at vulnerable underground formations (underground blowout).

Generally speaking, the term 'blowout' applies to phases when there are not normally effluents or hazardous substances in the well, such as the drilling, completion, workover or even plugging and abandonment phases.

During these phases, the safety of the well is primarily ensured by the weight of the column of fluid<sup>13</sup> whose density is adjusted to counter the pressure of formation fluids and so prevent them from invading the well (see Figure 23).

Furthermore, except during the first phases of drilling, the walls of the well are lined with a set of cemented *casings* or *liners*<sup>14</sup>, which are designed to ensure the mechanical well's stability and to prevent any fluids inside the well from exiting laterally.

During all these phases, the well head is equipped with a safety device, called *blowout preventer stack* (BOP), that allows the well to be sealed off in the event of unwanted influx of formation fluids in the well. In certain specific phases, where the BOP is not present, well head safety is ensured by other devices (plugs, safety valves, etc.).

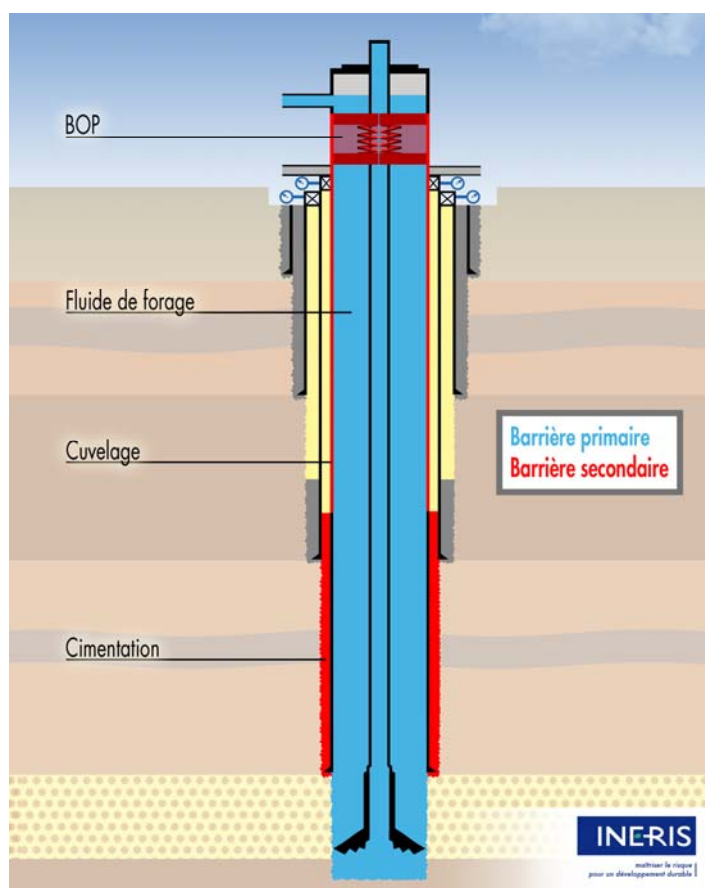


Figure 23: Well safety barriers during the drilling phase

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<sup>13</sup> During the drilling operation, this fluid is a drilling mud. During the completion or workover phase, or during the plugging and abandonment of a well, it is usually a brine.

<sup>14</sup> Liners are partial columns, meaning that they do not go all the way up to the well head.

A blowout is the result of the successive failure of the two following well's safety barriers, namely:

- the mud column intended to control the formation fluids, which forms what is called the primary barrier.
- the envelope formed by the cement, the casings and the surface safety device<sup>15</sup>, which forms what is called the secondary barrier.

In other words, for a blowout to occur, there must first be a kick, i.e. an inflow of formation fluids into the well (failure of the primary barrier), and this inflow must be uncontrolled, meaning that the cement, the liners or the BOP were ineffective in containing this inflow (failure of the secondary barrier).

The mechanisms (or scenarios) which can lead to a kick will first be analyzed in the following sections. Next, the reasons that could lead to a faulty kick control will be analyzed.

To illustrate this, we will consider a well in the drilling phase, this being the phase with the greatest risk of blowout, as will be seen in section 4.1.4.

It should be noted that the following section assumes that the basic principles of drilling and the associated vocabulary are understood. The reader may refer to the report "Contexte et aspects fondamentaux du forage et de l'exploitation des puits d'hydrocarbures" (Context and fundamental aspects of drilling and the operation of hydrocarbon wells), published by INERIS [6], in which these principles are recalled.

#### **4.1.2 The mechanisms initiating a kick**

A kick is a relatively common incident during drilling which, in the majority of cases, is controlled by the drilling crew.

To illustrate this, Figure 24 shows the number of "drilling incidents" recorded each year in the North Sea, on the Norwegian continental shelf. The majority of these drilling incidents correspond to kicks. It should be noted that during exploration, approximately 15% of the wells, i.e. 1 well in 6 on average, experience a drilling incident. For a development well, this drops to 1 well in 12.

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<sup>15</sup> which, for simplicity's sake, we will suppose is a BOP.

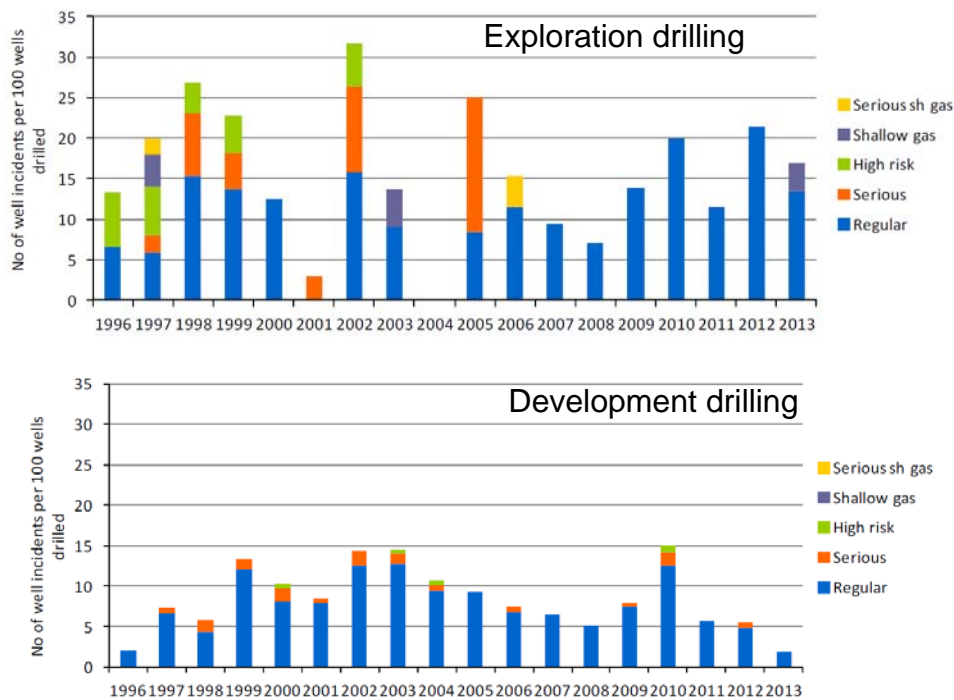


Figure 24: Frequency of drilling incidents recorded on the Norwegian continental shelf, for exploration wells and for development wells (source: PSA [13])

A kick is caused by a pressure imbalance; the pressure exerted by the column of mud in the bottom of the well becomes insufficient to counter the pore pressure of the fluids contained in the formations.

This pressure imbalance can be linked to a variety of reasons, of which the most frequently encountered are as follows:

- presence of shallow gas: in certain contexts (notably in deep offshore), gas in the form of hydrates can be trapped in shallow formations (between a few tens and a few hundreds of meters under the sea bed). When drilling through these formations, the gas is released, resulting in gasifying of the mud or even a massive inflow of gas. This last case notably occurs when the well meets a large volume of trapped gas, which happens on occasion. The gas blowout is therefore nearly inevitable and difficult to control as the well is not equipped, at this stage of the drilling operation, with a blowout preventer (BOP). At best, a diverter, i.e. a by-pass device, can be used to channel the gas to a safe area away from any possible source of ignition. This scenario is one of the most frequent causes of offshore blowouts, as will be discussed in section 4.1.4;
- a sufficient density of mud: human or instrumental error in the mud's formulation, fabrication or control testing prior to pumping into the well may result in the mud not having the expected density;



- moving the drill string too fast : pulling the drill string too fast out of the borehole may cause a swabbing effect, thereby weakening the mud column and causing a pressure imbalance in the bottom of the well;
- the unexpected encounter of an overpressured formation: in the case of exploration drilling, prior information on the formations encountered are necessarily incomplete. Therefore a formation containing pressurized fluids may not have been identified in the drilling program, which can lead to the use of unsuitable mud while drilling this formation;
- a loss of circulation, i.e. a decrease in the height of the mud column in the well due to losses of mud in the formation. These losses may be associated with:
  - the drilling of a highly fractured zone;
  - an excessively high mud density in relation to the planned density, leading to involuntary fracturing of the rock formation;
  - moving the drill string too fast, this time when descending the drill string in the borehole (surging effect), which can subject the underlying formations to excessive pressure and fracture the rock formation;
- uncontrolled drainage or failure of the riser (only in deep offshore): the riser is subjected to strong forces during a drilling operation, notably owing to marine currents and swell. It can therefore become weakened, notably by the effects of fatigue, and may be prone to failure. In case of failure, the riser may drain out part of its mud, leading to a pressure imbalance in the bottom of the well;
- the intersection of an adjacent well: a human or instrumental error in the directional control of the borehole can lead to the intersection of an adjacent well and cause a pressure imbalance in the bottom of the well;
- defective cementing, for example when an overpressured formation is drilled and lined with a casing (or liner) whose cementing job is defective. If drilling is continued without detecting (and correcting) this defective cementing, an intrusion into the well may ensue of fluids contained in this overpressured zone through the defective cementing.

#### **4.1.3 Possible reasons for a faulty kick control**

After reviewing the most common scenarios that could lead to a kick, we will now examine the circumstances which may lead to an uncontrolled kick, i.e. degenerating into a blowout.

Accident research makes it possible to discern at least four of these:

- late detection of the kick: to have the best chance of being controlled, a kick must be detected as early as possible. Early detection of a kick is based on a combination of factors: the efficiency and redundancy of the detection principles used<sup>16</sup>, the competence of the personnel and a large number of human and organizational factors (responsiveness, communication, fatigue, awareness of the kick risk, etc.). A failure in any of these areas can lead to late detection, which can significantly complicate or lead to a failure to control the kick;
- faulty actuation or performance of the BOP: in case of a kick, one of the first well safety measures involves closing the BOP. The success of this measure depends on several factors:
  - the possibility of actuating properly the BOP: the BOP is activated by control lines, which must be available and operational at the time of the incident. A cut off or malfunction of these control lines may make it complicated or even impossible to close the BOP;
  - the ability of the blowout preventers to contain the pressure exerted at the well head: The BOP stack consists of a series of *rams* whose service pressure must be adapted to the maximum pressure exerted on the well head in all situations (including downgraded ones). A design error (e.g. unsuitable choice in relation to the pressure exerted at the well head), an assembly, testing or maintenance error of the BOP can cause it to malfunction, thereby jeopardizing kick control;
- inadequate kick control procedure: once the well is closed, retaking control of the well consists in pumping out the tainted mud to the *choke line* and pumping into the well “heavy” mud, i.e. having sufficient density to counter the pore pressure of the formation fluids. This “kick control” operation is tricky as it is based on very fine adjustment of the well parameters (pressure, flow rate, mud density). Sometimes, a miscalculation, an operating error, negligence in respect of the procedure or the choice of an inappropriate procedure leads to a failure of the kick control and, as a consequence, leads to a surface or underground blowout. The Campo de Frade accident, which is detailed in § 4.3, is an example of this type of incident.
- inadequate well architecture: the architecture of a well (i.e., the number, depth and diameter of the drilling phases as well as the characteristics of casings or liners) must be planned so that in the event of a kick incident during drilling, the pressure exerted on the unlined section of the well or that exerted on the lined section of the well is less than the resistance of the rock formation (for the unlined section) or the burst strength of the casings (for the lined section), respectively. This design is notably based on realistic assumptions about the

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<sup>16</sup> The most common detection principles include: monitoring of the rate of penetration (*ROP*), monitoring of the level of mud in the mud tanks, density measurement of the mud flowing out the well, the gas content of the mud and gas detection at the surface.

maximum pressures likely to be applied against the borehole wall in the event of accidental scenarios (e.g. total or partial filling of the well with gas). An error in the design calculations, a manufacturing defect, an ineffective test of the casings or damaging of casings when being lowered into the well may occur. Such events can cause the pressure exerted by the kick to exceed the resistance of the rock formation or of a casing joint or connection. An underground blowout is then inevitable.

#### **4.1.4 Summary**

Figure 25 summarizes the blowout scenarios reviewed above.

These scenarios are by no means exhaustive. They were brought to our attention through the accident research that we reviewed, but need to be completed or adapted, according to the context of each site.

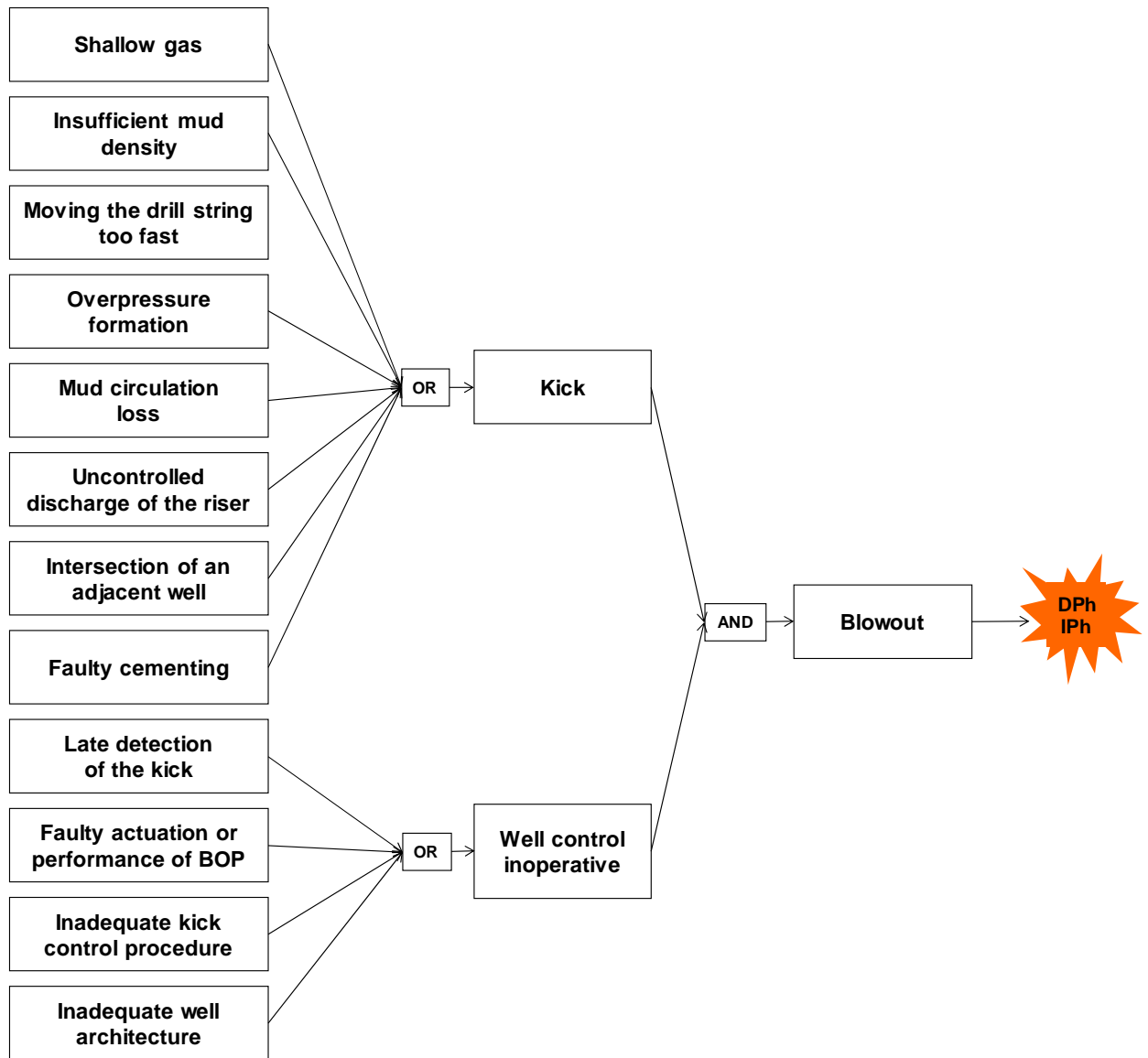


Figure 25: Summary of the main blowout scenarios during drilling highlighted by accident research. The phenomenon generated can be a dangerous phenomenon (Dph), i.e. potentially having an impact on humans, or an impacting phenomenon (Iph), i.e. a phenomenon which could impact the environment .

## 4.2 ELEMENTS FOR EVALUATING BLOWOUT HAZARD

### 4.2.1 Foreword and definitions

After examining the scenarios that can lead to a blowout during drilling operations, some factors for evaluating blowout hazard are provided below, for each phase of the well's service life.

These are taken from two studies conducted in Norway [17][18], which were used to establish blowout frequencies, based on the SINTEF *Blowout* database, for various phases of a well's service life (drilling, production, well servicing, workover). These frequencies are presented, in table format, in APPENDIX E.

It should be noted that these frequencies apply to offshore wells, and are representative of wells located in the North Sea and in the Gulf of Mexico.

The following definitions of the terms used are provided in order to better understand the meaning of the results presented below:

- topside blowout: a blowout whose release point is located above ground level (onshore) or above the level of the sea (offshore);
- subsea blowout: a blowout whose release point is located between the sea level and the sea bed;
- underground blowout: a blowout whose release point is located below ground level (onshore) or below the sea bed (offshore);
- surface blowout: a topside or subsea blowout;
- well release: a blowout whose development is rapidly stopped by a well safety barrier, typically the closure of the BOP;
- Diverted well release: a blowout whose jet is channeled outside the rig by a diverter;
- exploration drilling (wildcat): drilling conducted in a zone not yet recognized;
- appraisal drilling: drilling aimed to define the limits of a hydrocarbon field;
- development drilling: drilling of a well intended to bring a field into production;
- HPHT (high pressure, high temperature): A well with an expected shut-in pressure equal to or above 690 bar (10,000 psi) and/or bottom hole temperatures equal to or above 150°C (300°F). This qualifier applies roughly to boreholes deeper than 4,500 m;
- gas well: a well drilled in a formation whose gas to oil ratio (GOR) is greater than 1,000;
- oil well: a well drilled in a formation whose gas to oil ratio (GOR) is less than 1,000;
- drilling of shallow formations (shallow gas): drilling phase during which the BOP is not yet installed;
- completion: equipping a well to make it ready for production;

- wireline: intervention on a well in production consisting of lowering a cable into the well to remove equipment or conduct measurements;
- coiled tubing: intervention on a well in production consisting in lowering a long tube, in one piece, into the well to perform moderate traction and pumping operations;
- snubbing: intervention on a well based on the use of a series of pipes screwed together to conduct a large variety of operations: pushing, traction, pumping, rotation;
- workover: intervention consisting in neutralizing a well and removing the completion in order to make modifications or repairs.

#### 4.2.2 Evaluation of the shallow gas blowout hazard

The figures on lines 1 and 12 of Table 7 and on lines 1 to 8 of Table 8 (in APPENDIX E) are used to evaluate the shallow gas blowout risk for an offshore well.

The figures relative to an exploration well and a development well are shown in Figure 26 and Figure 27, respectively. The SINTEF estimates are shown in blue, and those of the *Scandpower* engineering firm are shown in red.

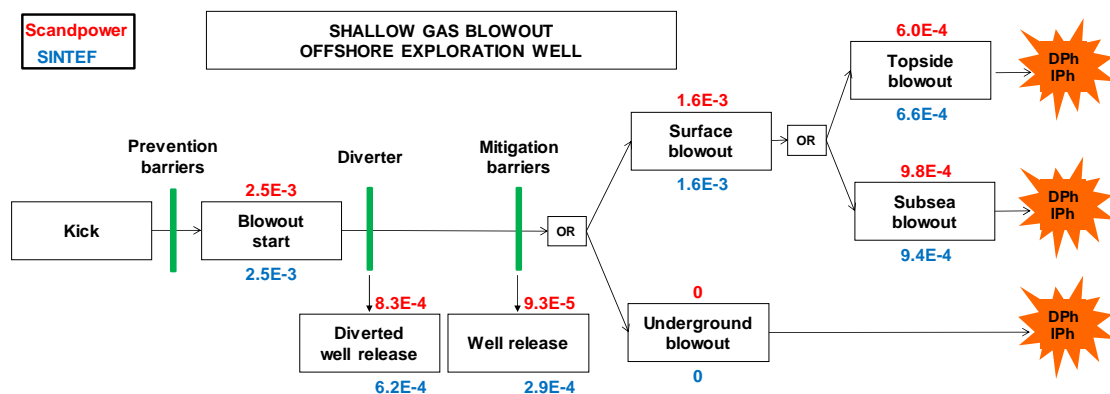


Figure 26: Frequencies of shallow gas blowouts (per drilled well) for an offshore exploration well (source data: Blowout database, according to [16]). The SINTEF estimates, shown in this diagram, correspond to the average of those provided in Table 7 for an exploration well and a delineation well.

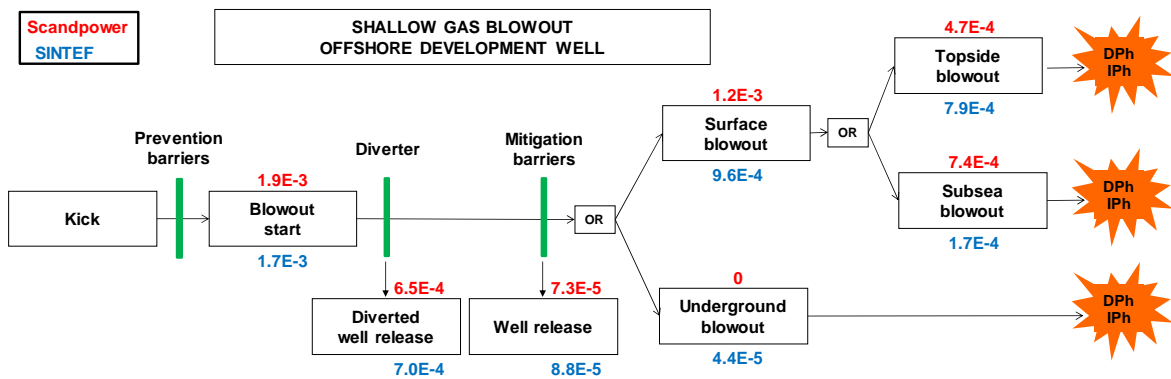


Figure 27: Frequency of shallow gas blowouts (per drilled well) for an offshore development well (source data: Blowout database, according to [16])

The main information gained from this is as follows:

- in exploration drilling, 2.5 wells out of 1,000 experience a shallow gas blowout start. In development drilling, the frequency is 1.8 wells out of 1,000;
- in approximately 60% of cases, a shallow gas blowout can not controlled (i.e. not stopped or diverted);
- in approximately 35% of cases, the diverter enables to route the gas jet away from the rig;
- it is practically impossible to stop a shallow gas blowout once it starts (5% success rate). Controlling the shallow gas blowout hazard therefore essentially means preventing it<sup>17</sup>
- a shallow gas blowout is subsea in 60% of cases. In the other cases, it occurs on the rig.

#### 4.2.3 Evaluation of blowout hazard during drilling of deep formations

Before discussing the frequencies of blowouts in the context of offshore drilling, it is worth noticing that the blowout hazard is not present in all contexts. A large number of wells in France, notably in the Paris Basin, have reservoir pressure conditions that prevent the petroleum from rising naturally to the surface. The risk of blowout is therefore negligible. On the other hand, this risk is present, for example, in the case of gas wells or in the case of oil wells drilled in HPHT fields.

<sup>17</sup> One of the main preventive measures is to conduct thorough reconnaissance of the sea bed before drilling operations (i.e. sediments and sub-surface formation), using seismic, coring, and penetrometer testing methods, etc.

More specifically with regard to offshore operations, the statistics established by SINTEF and Scandpower from the *Blowout* database, are shown in the diagrams in Figure 28 and Figure 29, for an exploration well and a development well, respectively.

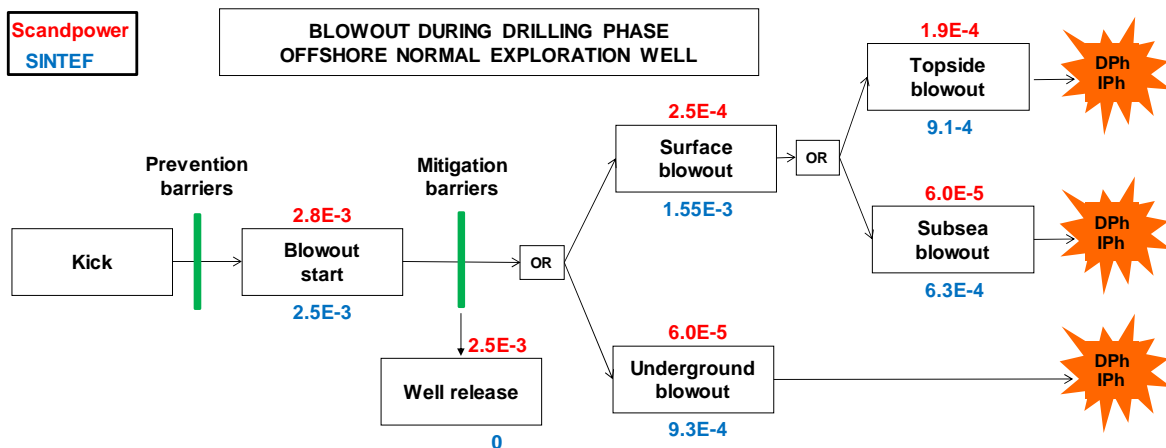


Figure 28: Blowout frequencies during the drilling phase (per drilled well) for a normal offshore well (source data: Blowout database, according to [16]). SINTEF's estimates, shown in this diagram, correspond to the average of the estimates provided in Table 7 for an exploration well and a delineation well. Scandpower's estimates, shown in this diagram, correspond to the average of those provided for oil wells and gas wells (column 3 of Table 8).

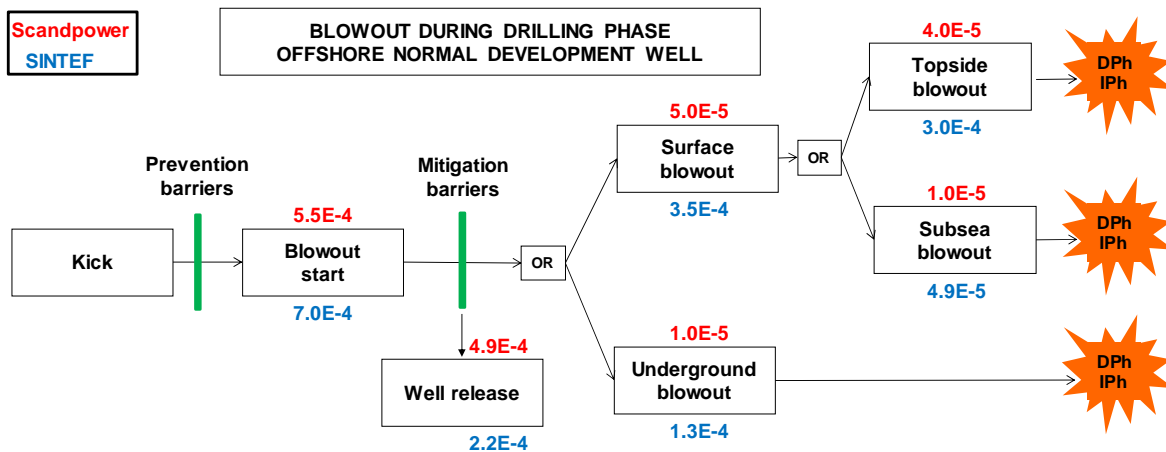


Figure 29: Blowout frequencies during the drilling phase (per well drilled) for a normal offshore development well (source data: Blowout database, according to [16])

The following main points are noted:



- in exploration drilling, approximately 2.7<sup>18</sup> wells out of 1,000 experience a blowout start during the deep formation drilling phase. This figure is comparable to that of the shallow gas blowout starts (2.5 wells out of 1,000);
- the blowout start frequency is 4 times lower (0.6\* for 1,000 wells) for a development drilling than for an exploration drilling. Prior knowledge of the geological formations therefore provides a significant reduction in blowout hazard;
- in approximately 50% of cases<sup>19</sup>, the blowout is stopped soon after it began. This figure, much higher than that recorded during the shallow formation drilling phase, is associated with the presence of a BOP on the wellhead;
- in 70% of cases, the release point of the blowout is located on the rig; in the sea in 15% of cases, and underground in 15% of cases.

Moreover, the statistics established in Table 8, not shown here in diagram format, show that:

- the frequency of blowouts during the deep formation drilling phase is approximately 50% greater for a gas well than for an oil well;
- for an HPHT exploration drilling, 18 wells out of 1,000 experience a blowout during the deep formation drilling phase. This frequency is 3.4 wells out of 1,000 for HPHT development drilling. The risk of a blowout during drilling of deep formations is therefore 6 times greater for an HPHT well than for an ordinary well.

#### 4.2.4 Evaluation of blowout hazard during well servicing interventions

Figure 30 shows the frequencies of blowout starts established from the *Blowout* database for different types of servicing interventions on offshore wells<sup>20</sup>. These figures correspond to an average of blowout start frequencies observed for gas wells and oil wells.

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<sup>18</sup> and \*: by averaging the estimates of SINTEF and those of Scandpower.

<sup>19</sup> The SINTEF and Scandpower estimates clearly disagree with the proportion of cases where the blowout is stopped soon after it started. For SINTEF, this proportion is from 0 to 30% (depending on whether this is for exploration or development drilling) while for Scandpower, this proportion is around 90% in both cases. An intermediate value of 50% has been chosen, which we will apply to ordinary wells and to HPHT wells.

<sup>20</sup> It should be noted that well completion, i.e. the operation of conditioning the well before it is brought into production, is not a "well intervention" in the strict sense, but it has similarities with workover interventions. For this reason, and in order not to go into the specifics of each operation, we have included these statistics in the same graph as that of the well interventions.

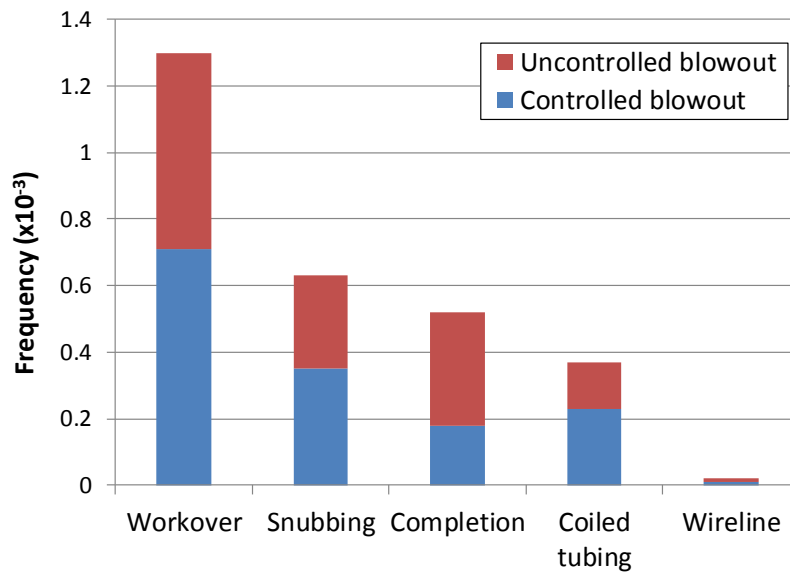


Figure 30: Blowout start frequencies (per operation) for different types of offshore well intervention (source data: Blowout database, according to [16]). The figures provided in this diagram are: for workover, completion and wireline operations, an average of the estimates provided by SINTEF (Table 7) and Scandpower (Table 8); for snubbing and coiled tubing operations, the estimate is provided by Scandpower<sup>21</sup> (Table 8).

The diagram in Figure 30 shows that:

- workover type interventions are those that experience the greatest blowout start rate (1.3 per 1,000 operations). This result is not surprising, insofar as a workover intervention involves removing the wellhead and then using an intervention fluid to control the well. This operation is therefore necessarily trickier than those performed without having to remove the production wellhead (snubbing, coiled tubing, wireline);
- wireline interventions have a marginal blowout start frequency (0.02 per 1,000 operations), i.e. 60 times less than a workover operation;
- On average, 50% of the blowout starts that occur during a well intervention cannot be controlled.

Furthermore, a comparison of the statistics established for both gas wells and oil wells (Table 8, columns 4 and 5) show that the blowout start frequency during a well intervention is 2.6 times higher for a gas well than for an oil well. It should be noted that this ratio is greater than during the drilling phase (with a ratio of 1.5).

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<sup>21</sup> SINTEF did not provide eruption estimates for these operations.

## 4.2.5 Evaluation of blowout hazard on a producing well

During the production phase, the statistics established from the *Blowout* database and reported in Table 7 and Table 8 show that:

- the blowout start frequency for an offshore well in production is, on average<sup>22</sup>,  $5.4 \cdot 10^{-5}$  per well and per year. In other words, an offshore well in production for 40 years has 2.2 “chances” out of 1,000 of experiencing a blowout start.
- Blowout starts associated with external causes (ship collision, fire, ground movement, extreme meteorological conditions, etc.) are more frequent than those associated with internal causes (corrosion, mechanical failure, aging, etc.) (see Figure 31);
- approximately 50% of the blowout starts associated with internal causes can be brought under control. On the other hand, those associated with external causes are never brought under control.

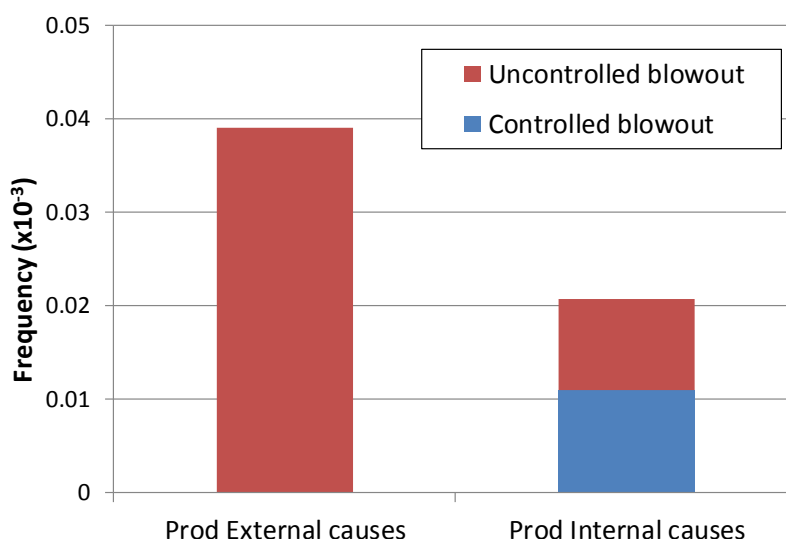


Figure 31: Blowout start frequencies (per year) for a producing offshore well depending on the type of cause (source data: Blowout database, according to [16]). The figures shown in this diagram are those established by Scandpower (Table 8, lines 27 to 30, column 3).

A blowout, i.e. a massive leak of effluents from a well, is an extreme case of well integrity loss. Fortunately, blowouts are rare in the production phase ( $5.4 \cdot 10^{-5}$  per well per year). Most often, a well integrity failure will manifest itself by a small leak or spill which, in the majority of cases, will be detected through appropriate surveillance (monitoring of annulus pressures, well integrity tests, casing inspection during workover, etc.).

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<sup>22</sup> Average between the frequencies established by SINTEF and Scandpower.

In order to gain a clear picture of the integrity of the wells in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea, the PSA conducted an audit, in 2006, among 15 oil companies, involving 1,866 wells (injection and production).

The wells were classed by category, depending on the status of their two main safety barriers:

- red: serious integrity fault: one barrier failed and the other is degraded/not verified or with external leaks;
- orange: significant integrity fault: one barrier failed and the other is intact, or a single failure could cause a leak to surroundings;
- yellow: limited integrity fault: one barrier leaks within the acceptance criteria or the barrier has been degraded, the other is intact
- green: intact well, no or insignificant integrity aspects.

Figure 32 maps the results. It shows that 7.8% of the wells (red and orange categories) have serious or significant integrity faults. Following these investigations, PSA required either the repair or the definitive closure of the wells concerned.

It would be dangerous to transpose these results to other types of contexts or to other geographic areas. Nevertheless, these results show that, even in a region of the world benefiting from the highest standards in terms of safety and environmental protection, namely Norway, the long-term integrity of wells remains an important issue.

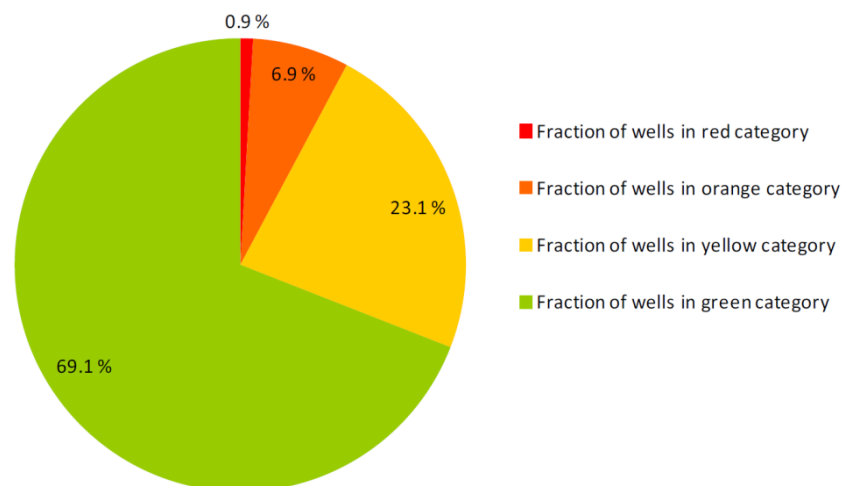


Figure 32: Distribution of wells according to their integrity category.  
(source: PSA [13])

## 4.2.6 Summary

Figure 33 and Table 6 summarize the blowout start frequencies established according to the *Blowout* database, for various phases of an offshore well's service life.

The following points should be taken away from this summary:

- the drilling phase is that where the risk of blowout is strongest. This phase combines two types of risks:
  - a shallow gas blowout risk when drilling shallow formations: the frequency of this type of event, for exploration drilling, is 2.5 per 1,000 wells;
  - a more conventional blowout risk during the deep formation drilling phase, the frequency of occurrence of which, for exploration drilling, is 2.7 per 1,000 wells;
  - Cumulatively, the average frequency of a blowout start during exploration drilling in the offshore context is therefore estimated at 5.2 per 1,000 wells drilled.
- the risk of blowout during drilling is multiplied by 5 for an HPHT well. In the HPHT context, 20.5<sup>23</sup> wells out of 1,000, i.e. approximately 2% of the wells experience a blowout start during drilling operations;
- the risk of blowout during drilling operations is 2 times less for a development drilling (2.4\* per 1,000 wells in a normal context<sup>24</sup>) than for an exploration drilling (5.2\* per 1,000 wells in a normal context);
- workovers are well interventions that experience the greatest frequency of blowout starts (1.3 per 1,000 operations). Wireline operations have a marginal blowout start frequency, 60 times less than those of a workover;
- on average, 50% of the blowout starts can be brought under control soon after they occur.

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<sup>23</sup> and \*: this figure is obtained by cumulating the frequency of blowout starts when drilling shallow formations and that observed when drilling deep formations.

<sup>24</sup> i.e. non HPHT

Phase ou opération	Forage explo HPHT	Forage dev HPHT	Forage explo	Gaz à faible prof. explo	Gaz à faible prof. dev	Workover	Compléti on	Forage dev	Snubbing	Coiled tubing	Production	Wireline
Eruption maîtrisée	9	1,7	1,35	0,9	0,7	0,71	0,35	0,3	0,18	0,23	0,01	0,011
Eruption non maîtrisée	9	1,7	1,35	1,6	1,1	0,59	0,28	0,3	0,34	0,14	0,044	0,008
TOTAL	18	3,4	2,7	2,5	1,8	1,3	0,63	0,6	0,52	0,37	0,054	0,019

Table 6: Blowout frequencies for various phases of an offshore well's service life, for 1,000 wells drilled, per 1,000 operations or per 1,000 years according to the phases considered. (source data: Blowout database, according to [16]).

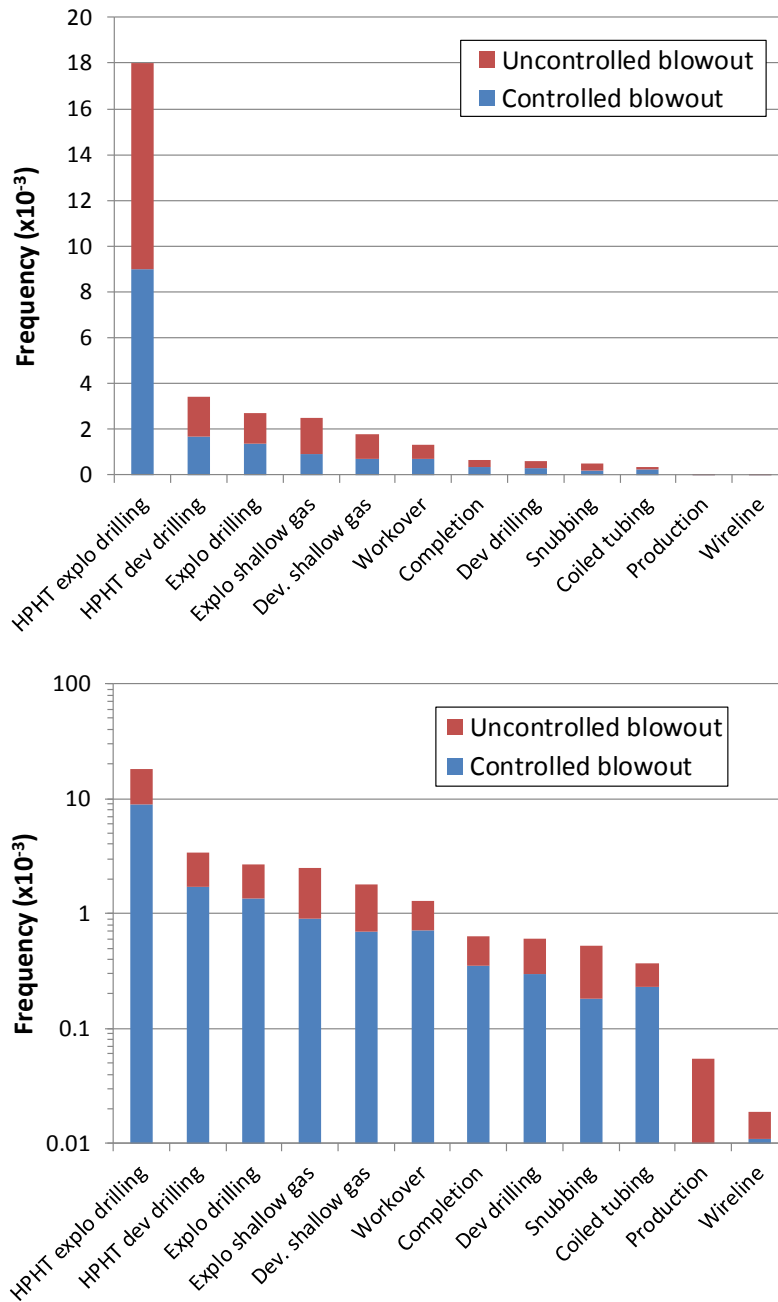


Figure 33: Blowout start frequencies for various phases of an offshore well's service life, per 1,000 wells drilled, for 1,000 operations or per 1,000 years according to the phases considered. 1<sup>st</sup> graph: linear scale, 2<sup>nd</sup> graph: log scale (source data: Blowout database, according to [16]).

### **4.3 FEEDBACK FROM SOME RECENT WELL BLOWOUTS**

This last section provides a more detailed analysis of three recent offshore well blowouts.

The best known of these blowouts is that of the Deepwater Horizon rig (Macondo well), in the Gulf of Mexico, which occurred on April 20, 2010.

The other two blowouts concern Campo de Frade, off the coast of Brazil in 2011 and Elgin in the North Sea in 2012.

These cases were developed in APPENDIX C.

It should be noted that the level of information is not identical for each of these three accidents:

- the Macondo accident is probably the most documented accident in the history of oil industry;
- the Campo de Frade accident is relatively well documented, insofar as an investigation report was published and released to the public.
- the third, involving the Elgin accident, was widely reported when it occurred in 2012 but the analysis of its technical and root causes has not yet been officially published at the date of the present report.





## 5. CONCLUSION

France is not known for its hydrocarbon resources. However, the country has experienced modest but constant exploration and production activity since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Today, 600 onshore wells are still in operation and 15 new wells are drilled every year. Furthermore, the offshore areas on France's continental shelf, off the coast of Guyana or in the Mozambique Channel around the Scattered Islands (Îles Éparses), are of great interest to oil companies. Five boreholes were therefore drilled off Guyana between 2011 and 2013 and new applications for exploration permits in this region are currently being examined.

In this context, it is important that public authorities should be able to conduct expert assessments, enabling them to objectively evaluate the risks and impacts that these activities can generate and to implement regulatory measures in order to correctly manage these activities.

This report falls within the scope of INERIS' mission to contribute to the assessment and control of risks and impacts associated with hydrocarbon extraction activities, notably within the context of offshore operations. To accomplish this, an international review of accidents in this field was undertaken while seeking to exploit the many existing databases and analytical reports published by foreign consulting firms and organizations.

Furthermore, a specific database was compiled, containing 262 events. In the long term, this database may be included in BARPI's ARIA database in order to improve French experience feedback in this field.

Valuable lessons and figures were obtained about the frequency of accidents, which can be summarized by the following points:

- the area of exploration-production of hydrocarbons offers a level of safety for employees, roughly equivalent to that of other industry sectors. The mortality rate (2.2 per 100 million man-hours worked) or the accident rate<sup>25</sup> (0.45 per million man-hours worked) are comparable to those found, on average, in other activity sectors. However, the risks of occupational accidents are two times higher offshore than onshore. This is probably one of the reasons that explains why Europe, where the majority of the activity takes place offshore, appears as the region of the world where workers in exploration and production are the most exposed to occupational accidents. It should also be noted that drilling operations concentrate the most risks in terms of occupational accidents; The frequency of occupational accidents during drilling operations is 50% higher than during the production phase, for example;

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<sup>25</sup> here, the term "accident" refers to a situation where someone is unable to work for at least 1 day following an accidental event.

- as far as major accidents are concerned, i.e. the most damaging accidents in terms of human lives and or environmental impact, we were unable to find relevant statistics other than in the offshore domain. In this sector, the oil and gas industry has made significant progress in reducing the frequency of these accidents since the 70-80s. A marked improvement in safety has been noted, particularly following the Piper Alpha accident in 1988. Regarding the typology of these accidents, only 20% are related to well incidents (blowouts, well kicks, failures of safety barriers, etc.), the majority of the accidents being associated with either leaks on surface installations (40%), or with the stability of offshore platforms or collisions (40%). On the other hand, when we look at the consequences of the accidents, we see that well blowouts are among the most damaging accidents in terms of material damage but mostly in terms of environmental impact. Notably, the two greatest marine releases of hydrocarbons in history are associated with two well blowouts during drilling (Ixtoc I in 1979 and Macondo in 2010). The *capping devices* developed during the Macondo accident and subsequently improved are likely, in principle, to prevent a recurrence of oil spills of such magnitude in the future;
- the blowout risk is the highest during drilling (5.2 out of 1,000 offshore exploration wells). This phase combines both a shallow gas blowout risk (2.5 per 1,000 wells) and a blowout risk during drilling in deeper formations (2.7 per 1,000 wells). This risk is extremely variable depending on the context of the well. Firstly, there is no doubt that the blowout risk increases with depth. Drilling operations undertaken in HPHT (high pressure high temperature) contexts, i.e. at depths exceeding about 4,500 m, are those experiencing the most frequent blowouts, 6 times more frequent, on average, than in more ordinary drilling contexts. In the HPHT context, 2% of the wells experience a blowout start during drilling. Also, it is obvious that the blowout risk decreases when the geological environment in which the drilling takes place is known. So development drillings have, on average, a blowout frequency two times lower than exploration drillings. And finally, the nature of fluids contained in the reservoir layers plays an important role. Oil wells therefore experience, on average, two times fewer blowouts than gas wells;
- after the drilling phase, the blowout risk is greater during well interventions. However, there is great variability of risk levels depending on the type of intervention. Unsurprisingly, workovers have the greatest blowout rate (1.3 per 1,000 offshore operations). They are also the least frequent interventions on wells. The most frequent interventions, namely wireline operations, have a very low blowout frequency (0.019 per 1,000 offshore operations), i.e. 60 times less than for a workover;
- by definition, a blowout, is an ultimate event that occurs when a certain number of the well's safety barriers were inoperative upstream. Once the blowout has started, the chances of still being able to control the phenomenon are lessened but remain significant. The data analyzed show that, on average, 50% of blowout starts can be controlled, soon after their initiation, by activating a safety device (BOP or diverter, for example);

- in the production phase, wells are more rarely exposed to blowout risk than in the drilling or intervention phases. Blowout frequency there is 0.054 per 1,000 wells per year. A problem that arises most frequently, in the production phase, is the possibility of small leaks or spills, especially related to progressive deterioration of the integrity of the wells over the long term (corrosion of casings, packer leaks, aging of materials, degrading of cementation at the casing shoe, etc.). An audit conducted by the PSA (Norwegian regulatory authority) on more than 1,800 wells in the North Sea revealed that 8% of the wells had serious or significant integrity faults. These results show that progress remains to be made in this field. To achieve this, best practices must be respected in terms of well monitoring and maintenance, notably those defined in norm ISO-TS-16530 "Well integrity for the operational phase", recently published in 2014.

Lastly, this study allowed to identify from accident research the most frequent mechanisms that cause blowouts. We reviewed both the mechanisms that most often lead to a well kick during drilling and those that most often impede the efficient control of a kick. This preliminary identification of the blowout scenarios, established from accident research, is not intended to be exhaustive, but can provide a basis for more comprehensive work for the identification and evaluation of risks, which may be conducted at a later time.



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## 7. LIST OF APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A.

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON ACCIDENTS IN THE FIELD OF  
HYDROCARBON EXPLORATION AND EXPLOITATION



## **A-1. The ARIA database (BARPI)**

The Bureau of Risk Analysis and Industrial Pollution, (BARPI, Bureau d'Analyse des risques et Pollutions Industriels), within the French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy (MEDDE, Ministère de l'Ecologie, du Développement Durable et de l'Energie), is the body in charge of gathering, analyzing and sharing information on industrial accidents.

BARPI manages a database (ARIA, <http://www.aria.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>) containing approximately 43,000 accidents, coming primarily from the field of classified installations (71%), as well as the transport of dangerous materials (15%) and other sectors such as pressure equipment, mines and quarries, underground storage facilities, and dams and dikes. The ARIA database notably provides access to accident summaries and the detailed reports of certain accidents.

Currently, the scope of BARPI's mission does not specifically cover the inventory of accidents linked to the hydrocarbon exploration and production sector. This is why the ARIA database currently includes relatively few accidents in this sector.

A query of the ARIA database allowed us to find 80 accidents in the hydrocarbon extraction sector between 1985 and 2012.

## **A-2. The CEDRE website**

The mission of the Center for Research Documentation and Experimentation on Accidental Water Pollution (CEDRE, Centre de Documentation de Recherche et d'Expérimentations sur les pollutions accidentelles des eaux) is to provide advice and expertise to French public authorities on combating marine and inland water pollution accidents .

In this framework, CEDRE notably compiles an inventory of feedback associated with accidental pollution in all the earth's waters. Its database is available online ([www.cedre.fr/fr/accident/classement-alphabetique.php](http://www.cedre.fr/fr/accident/classement-alphabetique.php)). Each accident is described in the form of a summary. In connection with CEDRE's mission, the analysis of feedback focuses more on the intervention and cleanup measures taken following the accident, rather than the causes of the accident itself.

Of the 280 accidents in the CEDRE database, we identified 10 that are associated with releases from oil rigs. The other cases correspond to maritime transport accidents.

## **A-3. The ORION, HCR and Collision databases (HSE)**

HSE (Health and Safety Executive) is the independent regulatory authority in charge of workplace health and safety in the United Kingdom.

Under the RIDDOR 95 regulations (*Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences*), all accidents or sicknesses resulting in an employee being unable to work for more than 3 days or any dangerous situation in the workplace, onshore or offshore, must be reported to the HSE by means of a dedicated form (OIR/9B).

The “**ORION**” database, managed by the “Offshore Safety” Division of HSE, based in Liverpool, gathers all of these reports, and other types of information such as survey reports, inspection reports or orders issued following accidents. Unfortunately, this database is not open to public access; HSE publishes only the annual statistical reports ([www.hse.gov.uk/offshore/statistics.htm](http://www.hse.gov.uk/offshore/statistics.htm)).

When an incident has led to the release of hazardous substances, HSE encourages the operator or employer to submit an additional report via form OIR/12. All of these reports are collected in the “**Hydrocarbon Release**” or *HCR database* (<https://www.hse.gov.uk/hcr3/>). This database is not open to public access.

Finally, a third database, the “**Collision**” database, identifies the accidents involving collisions of ships or rigs. Like the two previous databases, this database is not public although HSE occasionally publishes statistical reports ([www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrpdf/rr053.pdf](http://www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrpdf/rr053.pdf)).

#### **A-4. The IADC website**

IADC (*International Association of Drilling Contractors*) is an international association of drilling and well operating professionals.

IADC's mission is notably to promote the safety of those involved in drilling operations across the globe. In this respect, IADC organizes, through its program *ISP (Incident Statistics Program)*, the collection and sharing of information on accidents and incidents related to these operations.

Access to the IADC database is reserved for members of the association, but it also regularly issues statistical reports ([www.iadc.org/isp/](http://www.iadc.org/isp/)).

IADC also issues alert bulletins approximately 30 times per year.

#### **A-5. Other sources**

- CNSOPB (*Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Board*): the regulator of the Province of Nova Scotia, Canada, has published on line the summaries of approximately 150 cases of releases offshore ([www.cnsopb.ns.ca/environment/incident-reporting](http://www.cnsopb.ns.ca/environment/incident-reporting)) and statistical data on accidents occurring in the maritime zone associated with this province ([www.cnsopb.ns.ca/health-and-safety/incident-reporting](http://www.cnsopb.ns.ca/health-and-safety/incident-reporting)) ;
- OIL AND GAS UK: this association of oil and gas producers publishes documentary resources online and, notably, statistical reports on accidents

recorded in the petroleum industry in the United Kingdom ([www.oilandgasuk.co.uk/healthandsafety.cfm](http://www.oilandgasuk.co.uk/healthandsafety.cfm));

- STEP CHANGE IN SAFETY: this tripartite body comprising trade unions, regulator (HSE) and oil companies provides unrestricted access on its website to approximately 460 summaries of accidents that have occurred over the last 3 years in the oil and gas industry in the United Kingdom ([www.stepchangeinsafety.net/incidentsdiscussions/incidents/index.cfm](http://www.stepchangeinsafety.net/incidentsdiscussions/incidents/index.cfm));
- NOAA (*National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration*): this U.S. federal agency in charge of atmospheric and ocean pollution conducts an inventory in cases of accident pollution occurring offshore or in inland waters, throughout the world. It also publishes approximately 2,700 accident summaries online, approximately 400 of which are associated with oil exploration and production (<http://incidentnews.noaa.gov/>).
- OIL RIG DISASTERS: this site offers access to a highly illustrated database on major accidents that have occurred in the oil industry from 1948 to 2007 ([www.oilrigdisasters.co.uk/](http://www.oilrigdisasters.co.uk/)). The database has a total of 202 accident reports. Access to the site is free of charge. But it has not been updated since 2007.
- OIL AND GAS INTERNATIONAL: this news site, devoted to the oil exploration and production industry, features a “*Health Safety Environment*” section in which articles on accidents or incidents in this sector are published nearly every day ([www.oilandgasinternational.com/directories/hse.aspx](http://www.oilandgasinternational.com/directories/hse.aspx)). Access to the site is unrestricted, although an annual subscription is required.
- RIGZONE: this online news site, specializing in the oil and gas industry, features three article categories entitled “*Industry Headlines*”, “*Exploration*” and “*Production*”, which regularly publish articles on accidents that occur in these sectors ([http://www.rigzone.com/news/archive\\_search.asp](http://www.rigzone.com/news/archive_search.asp)). Rigzone provides unrestricted and free access..
- IRF (*International Regulator’s Forum*): this group of regulators has established indicators to measure and compare the performance of countries in terms of safety; these indicators are published on the IRF’s website ([www.irfoffshoresafety.com/country/performance/](http://www.irfoffshoresafety.com/country/performance/)).
- NSSM (*Netherlands State Supervision of Mines*): the Dutch regulator regularly publishes *safety alerts* following accidents in the territorial waters of the Netherlands ([www.sodm.nl/english/publications/hs-bulletins](http://www.sodm.nl/english/publications/hs-bulletins)) ;
- NOPSEMA (*National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority*): [www.nopsema.gov.au/resources/data-reports-and-statistics/](http://www.nopsema.gov.au/resources/data-reports-and-statistics/);
- DEA (*Danish Energy Agency*): [www.ens.dk/en/oil-gas/health-safety/health-safety/](http://www.ens.dk/en/oil-gas/health-safety/health-safety/);

- AER (*Alberta Energy Regulator*): [www.aer.ca/compliance-and-enforcement/incident-reporting](http://www.aer.ca/compliance-and-enforcement/incident-reporting));
- CNLOPB (*Canada-Newfoundland & Labrador Offshore Petroleum Board*): [www.cnlopb.nl.ca/safe\\_stat.shtml](http://www.cnlopb.nl.ca/safe_stat.shtml).

APPENDIX B.  
ACCIDENT DATABASE



REFERENCE	CONTEXTE DE L'EVENEMENT					CIRCONSTANCES ET NATURE DE L'EVENEMENT									CAUSES					PHENOMENES GENERES				CONSEQUENCES					SOURCES			
	Identifiant	Date	Type d'activité	Contex te opérat.	Pays	Lieu	Unité fonctionnelle concernée	Type de support	Phase d'opération	Événement central (ERC)	Événement initiateur primaire (E1) ou barrière inopérante	Détails de l'E1 ou de la barrière inopérante	Substances relâchées	Quantité	Infos complémentaires	Causes liées aux équipements	Causes externes	Causes humaines	Causes organisationnelles	Infos complémentaires	PhD ou Phi	Milieu de rejet	Type d'accident du travail	Infos complémentaires	Nb morts	Nb blessés	Dont graves	Autres conséquences humaines ou sociales		Qté	Conséquences environnementales	Qté
2015-São Mateus	11/02/2015	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Brésil	Au large du Brésil, à 50 km des côtes	Équipement de surface	Support mobile	Exploitation	Fuite	-	-	Gaz	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	Explosion produite dans la salle des machines	Explosion Incendie	X	X	-	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	RIGZONE Médias
2014-Taber	20/05/2014	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Canada	Alberta, Taber	Puits	-	Fermé provisoirement	Fuite souterraine	Défaut d'étanchéité d'un couvage	-	-	0,5 m3	Relâchement d'une émulsion due à un trou dans le tubage de surface	Défaillance mécanique	X	Erreur de test ou d'essai	-	-	-	Rejet écotoxique	Sol	X	La fuite a été vite maîtrisée	X	X	X	X	X	X	AER	
2014-Sundre	05/05/2014	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Canada	Alberta, Sundre	Équipement de surface	-	Exploitation	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une cuve	-	Glycol Pétrole brut Saumure	0,3 m3 0,2 m3 0,1 m3	Fuite d'une chaudière pour glycol dans un puits de production qui a migré dans une nappe de proche surface	Défaillance mécanique	X	Erreur de test ou d'essai	-	-	Équipement : chaudière	Rejet écotoxique	Sol	X	Fuite signalée par le propriétaire, vite maîtrisée	X	X	X	X	X	Pollution du sol	-	AER
2014-SCS20140307	07/03/2014	Extraction d'HC convert.	-	Royaume-Uni	-	Équipement	Support fixe	Maintenance	Fuite en surface	Défaut d'étanchéité de la tête du puits de production	-	Pétrole brut Gaz	-	Un suintement sur la tête de puits s'est transformé en fuite	Défaillance mécanique	X	Erreur de maintenance	Evaluation / perception inadéquate des risques Communication inadéquate Instruction / procédure inadéquate	Équipement : vanne "tampon" de la tête de puits Remise en cause des procédures en cas de détection de suintements	Rejet écotoxique	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	STEP CHANGE IN SAFETY	
2014-Safety Alert	2014	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Royaume-Uni	-	Puits	-	Forage	Eruption en surface	Venue	Formation en surpression	Gaz Boue de forage	76 barils	-	-	-	Erreur opératoire	Instruction/procédure inadéquate	Écoulement observé durant une connexion de tuyaux.	Rejet écotoxique	-	X	L'éruption a duré une dizaine de minutes	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	IOGP	
2014-Provost	11/05/2014	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Canada	Alberta, Provost	Équipement de surface	-	Exploitation	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une conduite ou collecte	-	Pétrole brut Gaz Saumure	0,1 m3 0,1 m3 3,9 m3	Relâchement d'une émulsion depuis une conduite.	Défaillance mécanique	X	X	X	-	Équipement : canalisation de transport du fluide	Rejet écotoxique	Sol	X	La fuite a été vite maîtrisée	X	X	X	X	-	-	AER	
2014-Pennsylvania	11/02/2014	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Etats-Unis	Sud-ouest de la Pennsylvanie	Puits	-	-	-	-	-	Gaz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Explosion Incendie	X	X	1 personne disparue	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	RIGZONE	
2014-Milk River	07/05/2014	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Canada	Alberta, Milk River	Équipement de surface	-	Exploitation	Fuite en surface	Défaut d'étanchéité de la tête du puits de production	-	Pétrole brut Saumure	5 m3 5 m3	-	Défaillance mécanique	X	X	X	-	Le puits a été fermé et la fuite maîtrisée.	Rejet écotoxique	Sol	X	Pas d'impact reporté de pollution de nappe.	X	X	X	X	X	X	AER	
2014-Medicine Hat	07/05/2014	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Canada	Alberta, Medicine Hat	Équipement de surface	-	Exploitation	Fuite en surface	Défaut d'étanchéité de la tête du puits de production	Heurt contre un véhicule	Gaz	2100 m3	-	X	X	X	X	-	La tête de puits a été percutée par un véhicule agricole	Rejet écotoxique	Sol	X	Pas d'impact reporté de pollution de nappe.	X	X	X	X	X	X	AER	
2014-Deepwater Nautilus	09/06/2014	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	100 miles au sud de Fourchon, Louisiane	Support	-	Exploitation	Dommages à la structure	Rupture d'un élément portant la structure	-	-	-	-	Défaillance mécanique	-	X	X	-	Équipement : Pièces supportant les instruments de rotation des tubes de forage.	Perte de stabilité du support	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Médias		
2014-Alma	08/01/2014	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	-	-	Équipement sous-marin	-	-	Fuite	-	-	Fluide	350 l	-	-	-	-	-	-	Équipement : vanne d'isolation sous-marine	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CNSOPB	
2013-Stafford C	30/09/2013	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Norvège	Mer du Nord	Équipement de surface	Support fixe	Exploitation	X	X	X	X	X	Défaillance d'une grue ou d'un équipement de levage Hauteur d'eau : 150 m	Défaillance mécanique	-	Erreur opératoire	Communication inadéquate Non respect de la procédure Compétence insuffisante du personnel	Ouverture du panier de la grue Le tube de 572 kg est tombé de 14 m de haut	-	-	-	-	La chute n'a pas eu de conséquences graves	-	-	-	-	-	-	PSA	
2013-Snyder	-	Extraction d'HC non convert.	Terre	Texas	-	Réservoir	-	Injection	Désordres géomécaniques	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Secousse sismique majeure	-	X	Des séismes de magnitude 3 sont soupçonnés liés aux injections dans les puits	X	X	X	X	X	X	Medias	
2013-Ship Shoal Block	09/07/2013	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Ship Shoal	Puits	-	Forage	Eruption en surface	Venue	Défaut d'étanchéité de la tête de puits de production	Pétrole brut Gaz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	-	X	X	X	X	Pollution de la mer	30 km²	NOAA Médias	
2013-SCS20130918	18/09/2013	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	-	-	Puits	-	Exploitation	Fuite en surface	Défaut d'étanchéité de la tête du puits de production	-	Gaz	1,8 m3/h	Fuite sur une valve choke	Défaillance mécanique-usure	X	Erreur de test ou d'essai	-	-	Usure du bouchon causée par des irrégularités dans la tige	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STEP CHANGE IN SAFETY	
2013-Chapeaux	15/06/2013	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	France	Chapeaux, Seine et Mame	Puits	-	Exploitation	Fuite en surface	Défaut d'étanchéité de la tête du puits de production	-	HC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rejet écotoxique	Sol	X	X	X	X	X	X	Pollution du sol	300 m²	Médias	
2013-SA-14-13	01/05/2014	Extraction d'HC convert.	-	-	-	Équipement de surface	-	Installation-désinstallation	Eruption	Venue	-	Gaz Fluide	-	-	-	Gel	Erreur opératoire	Communication inadéquate Evaluation / perception inadéquate des risques Non respect de la procédure	Mauvaise suppression d'un bouchon de glace dans une vanne d'un tubage de production. Eruption provoquée lors de l'élimination du bouchon de glace	Projection	X	X	Le superviseur n'a pas été prévenu et est resté près de la zone dangereuse	X	1	X	X	-	-	-	IADC	
2013-Roumanie	2013	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Roumanie	-	Équipement	-	Maintenance	Point chaud en zone ATEX	Équipement non ATEX	-	Gaz	-	Lors de l'opération de nettoyage d'une annulaire, un nuage de gaz inflammable a pris feu	-	-	Erreur opératoire Erreur de Maintenance	Evaluation / perception inadéquate des risques Instruction / procédure inadéquate Non respect de la procédure	-	Explosion Incendie	X	X	-	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	IOGP	
2013-Oseberg A	17/06/2013	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Norvège	Mer du nord, Champ Oseberg	Puits	-	Exploitation	Fuite en surface	Défaut d'efficacité de la back-pressure valve	-	Gaz Pétrole brut	85 kg 15 L	Extraction de sable dans le puits qui peut s'accumuler et user le puits	Défaillance mécanique-usure	-	Erreur de conception Erreur d'inspection	Instruction/procédure inadéquate Evaluation / perception inadéquate des risques	La production de sable a érodé une conduite de purge allant du manifold à la torche	Explosion Incendie Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	-	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	PSA	
2013-L5A	14/06/2013	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Pays-Bas	Mer du Nord, 100 km au nord ouest de Den Helder, pointe nord ouest des Pays-Bas	Équipement de surface	-	Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	Défaillance mécanique-défaut matériel	-	Erreur opératoire	-	-	Lors de la mise sous pression des échangeurs de températures, il y a eu une rupture soit au niveau des échangeurs de température soit au niveau des tuyaux. La plateforme n'a pas eu à être évacuée	Projection	X	X	-	2	1	1	X	X	X	Medias	
2013-Koweït	2013	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Koweït	-	Puits	-	Complétion	Fuite en surface	Défaut d'étanchéité de la tête du puits de production	-	H2S	-	L'alarme de présence de H2S a retenti mais une personne n'a pas pu évacuer la plateforme. Le dispositif de secours n'a pas fonctionné (notamment l'activation de la pompe à air).	Défaut de conception	X	Erreur de maintenance Erreur de maintenance	Non respect de la procédure Compétence insuffisante du personnel	L'activation automatique de la pompe à air n'a pas fonctionné car le dispositif en place ne fonctionnait pas en cas d'urgence car non préparé par le fournisseur. Il n'a pas été vérifié si tout le personnel avait été évacué. Le personnel n'avait pas été formé à ce type de situation.	Rejet toxique	X	X	-	1	0	0	Travailleurs évacués	X	X	X	IOGP	
2013-Indonesie	2013	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Indonesie	-	Puits	-	Maintenance	Fuite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Erreur de maintenance Erreur opératoire	Instruction / procédure inadéquate Non respect de la procédure Evaluation / perception inadéquate des risques	Une pression trop importante non gérée entraîne la projection d'un élément qui tue un intervenant. Le X-tree n'avait pas fait l'objet de maintenance pendant 30 ans, pas de jauge de pression en place positionnement trop proche des opérateurs lors de l'intervention	Projection	X	X	-	1	0	0	X	X	X	X	IOGP	

REFERENCE	CONTEXTE DE L'EVENEMENT					CIRCONSTANCES ET NATURE DE L'EVENEMENT									CAUSES					PHENOMENES GENERES				CONSEQUENCES					SOURCES		
Identifiant	Date	Type d'activité	Contexte opérat.	Pays	Lieu	Unité fonctionnelle concernée	Type de support	Phase d'opération	Evénement central (ERC)	Evénement initiateur primaire (E1) ou barrière inopérante	Détails de l'E1 ou de la barrière inopérante	Substances relâchées	Quantité	Infos complémentaires	Causes liées aux équipements	Causes externes	Causes humaines	Causes organisationnelles	Infos complémentaires	PhD ou Phi	Milieu de rejet	Type d'accident du travail	Infos complémentaires	Nb morts	Nb blessés	Dont graves	Autres conséquences humaines ou sociales	Qté	Conséquences environnementales	Qté	Sources
2013-Hercules 265	23/07/2013	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, South Timbalier 40NM	Puits	-	Forage	Eruption en surface	Venue	Défaut d'actionnement ou d'efficacité du BOP	Gaz Pétrole brut Condensat	118 barils/jour	Hauteur d'eau : 47 m	-	-	-	-	-	Explosion Incendie Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	Le puits s'est effondré et bouché de lui-même, stoppant l'éruption à l'origine de l'incendie	0	0	0	Travailleurs évacués	X	X	X	NOAA Médias
2013-OGP 1971	2013	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Allemagne	-	Equipement de surface	-	Maintenance	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une conduite ou collecte	-	Gaz	-	La fuite a été sentie par l'opérateur mais non détecté par le capteur	Défaut de conception Défaillance mécanique	-	Erreur de maintenance	Instruction/procédure inadéquate Compétence insuffisante du personnel Supervision inadéquate	La fuite a été sentie par l'opérateur mais non détecté par le capteur	Rejet toxique	X	X	Cette fuite a été stoppée avant qu'il y ait un risque d'explosion	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	IOGP
2012-West Delta 32	16/11/2012	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, West Delta block 32 27 km au sud de Grand Isle (Louisiane)	Equipement	-	Maintenance	Point chaud en zone ATEX	-	-	Gaz Pétrole brut	106 L	Travaux de soudure	Défaillance mécanique	-	Erreur opératoire	Supervision inadéquate Compétence insuffisante du personnel Communication inadéquate Evaluation / perception inadéquate des risques Instruction / procédure inadéquate Non respect de la procédure	Opération de soudure au chalumeau (au lieu d'une scie selon un média) sur la canalisation d'un bac de stockage. Une fuite de pétrole et de gaz a provoqué l'incendie. Le détecteur de gaz n'a pas fonctionné. L'opérateur ne portait pas de détecteur de gaz.	Explosion Incendie Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	-	3	11	2	Travailleurs évacués	-	-	-	BSEE Médias
2012-Ula P	12/09/2012	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Norvège	Mer du Nord	Equipement de surface	-	Exploitation	Fuite	Défaut de prévention de la corrosion	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une enveloppe de confinement	Gaz Pétrole brut Eau de production	1600 kg 20 m3 14 m3	Les boulons de la soupape d'une sorte de séparateur, exposés aux fluides de production à haute température (120°C) et aux fortes teneurs en chlorure, ont été corrodés jusqu'à fracturation	Défaut de conception Corrosion	-	Erreur d'inspection Erreur de maintenance	Instruction / procédure inadéquate Non respect de la procédure Communication inadéquate Supervision inadéquate Evaluation / perception inadéquate des risques Leadership en matière de sécurité inadéquat	Rupture des boulons de fixation de vannes à la sortie du séparateur due à la corrosion. L'essentiel des substances relâchées ont été déversées sur la plateforme, une faible quantité en mer.	Rejet toxique Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	Cet incident avait le potentiel de devenir un accident majeur avec risque de nombreux décès (inhalation de gaz, explosion et incendie, brûlures causées par les eaux de production brûlantes) et de dommages à la structure	0	0	0	Travailleurs évacués	-	Pollution de la mer	-	PSA
2012-Trebs	20/04/2012	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Russie	Arctique, Champ pétrolier Trebs	Puits	-	Reconditionnement	Eruption	Venue	-	HC	2200 t	Les opérateurs ont perdu le contrôle d'un vieux puits qu'ils ont tenté de rouvrir. Le pétrole s'est déversé sur la banquise	-	-	Erreur opératoire	Evaluation / perception inadéquate des risques	-	Rejet écotoxique	Sol	X	-	0	0	0	-	-	Pollution du sol	8000m²	ARIA Médias
2012-SCS20120206	06/02/2012	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	-	-	Equipement de surface	-	Exploitation	Fuite	Défaut de prévention de la corrosion	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une conduite ou d'une collecte	Gaz	-	Un opérateur a remarqué la présence d'hydrate autour d'un caisson transportant la production d'hydrocarbure. Les investigations conséquentes prouvent la présence d'une fuite de gaz. Aucun système de surveillance n'avait été mis en place	Défaut de conception Corrosion	-	Erreur d'inspection Erreur de maintenance	Evaluation / perception inadéquate des risques Instruction/procédure inadéquate Leadership en matière de sécurité inadéquat	Fuite de gaz sur une canalisation sous le revêtement de protection passive contre l'incendie	Rejet toxique	X	X	Cet incident avait le potentiel de se transformer en incendie.	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	STEP CHANGE IN SAFETY
2012-Scarabeo 8	04/09/2012	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	-	-	Support	Support mobile	Exploitation	Dérive incontrôlée	Inclinaison excessive	-	-	-	-	-	-	Erreur opératoire	Non respect de la procédure Compétence insuffisante du personnel	Une inclinaison à tribord est observée. Une opération sur le ballast commence, ce qui empire l'inclinaison. Tardivement, on s'aperçoit qu'une vanne laissée ouverte sur le ballast est à l'origine de l'inclinaison.	Perte de stabilité du support	X	X	Inclinaison de 7° de la plateforme	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	PSA
2012-SA-12-23	2012	Extraction d'HC convert.	-	-	-	Equipement	-	Maintenance	Point chaud en zone ATEX	Travaux par point chaud	-	Gaz	-	Opération de soudure à proximité d'une soupape laissée ouverte. Seul le joint de soupape garantissait la fermeture des espaces entre le ballon et le logement. La chaleur du chalumeau aurait provoqué l'évaporation des fluides à l'intérieur de la conduite. L'explosion a entraîné la projection d'une section de soupape qui a endommagé le sol et un container.	-	-	Erreur opératoire	Non respect de la procédure	Les soupapes doivent être démontées avant tout travaux en point chaud.	Explosion Projection	X	X	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	IADC
2012-SA-12-01	2012	Extraction d'HC convert.	-	-	-	Puits	-	Forage	Eruption	Venue	-	Fluide de forage Pétrole	-	Forage à 2030 m fluide de forage à 21 500 kPa. Les couvercles de tiges de pistons/pompes dans la pompe de boues ont été laissés ouverts et le matériel les constituant (métal) ont permis au fluide de forage de jaillir en dehors de la pompe à boues.	Défaillance mécanique-fatigue	-	Erreur opératoire	Compétence insuffisante du personnel Instruction/procédure inadéquate	Rupture d'un piston de la pompe à boue, contact entre le fluide de forage et le turbocompresseur de la chambre de la pompe qui a provoqué l'incendie. Présence de pétrole pulvérisé qui s'est ensuite enflammé au contact du turbocompresseur	Incendie	X	X	L'incendie n'a pas pu être contrôlé et s'est répandu aux tanks de boue de forage puis aux bâtiments de la plateforme.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IADC
2012-Mexico	2012	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Mexique	-	Equipement de surface	-	Maintenance	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une conduite ou collecte	-	Gaz	-	Perte d'intégrité au niveau du pipeline de mesure	Défaut de conception	-	Erreur de test ou d'essai	Evaluation/perception inadéquate des risques	Rupture d'une canalisation	Explosion	X	X	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	IOGP
2012-Houchin	22/06/2012	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Au large de la Californie, Canal de Santa Barbara	Equipement de surface	Support fixe	Exploitation	Fuite en surface	Défaut d'étanchéité d'un dispositif de rétention	Défaut de prévention de la corrosion	Gaz Pétrole brut	35,62 barils	Détournement du flux de production entraînant un débordement du bac provisoire	Corrosion	-	Erreur de maintenance	Instruction/procédure inadéquate Evaluation/perception inadéquate des risques	Détournement du flux de production entraînant un débordement du bac provisoire. Le disque ayant rompu été corrodé. Une alarme n'a pas fonctionné	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	La nappe a recouvert 8 km². Aucune répercussion sur la faune n'a été reportée.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BSEE
2012-Hidalgo	23/02/2012	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Au large de la Californie, Bassin de Santa Maria	Equipement de surface	-	Exploitation	Fuite en surface	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une conduite ou collecte	Défaut de prévention de la corrosion	H2S	-	40 000 PPM de H2S au point de fuite détecté. 1352 heures de fuite, la pièce ayant rompu faisait 8x4 pouces	Corrosion Défaut de conception	-	Erreur de maintenance	Instruction/procédure inadéquate	Corrosion au niveau de la soudure d'une canalisation accélérée par la présence d'éléments de sulfures. De l'eau liquide a réagi avec du H2S pour former un gaz acide corrosif.	Rejet toxique	X	X	2076 hectares	0	0	0	Travailleurs évacués	-	-	-	BSEE
2012-Heimdal	26/05/2012	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Norvège	Mer du Nord, 150 km à l'ouest de Bergen	Equipement	-	Maintenance	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité de la vanne d'arrêt d'urgence	-	Gaz	3500 kg	Débit de fuite : 16,9 kg/s Durée de la fuite : 256 secondes	Défaillance mécanique Défaut de conception	-	Erreur opératoire	Instruction/procédure inadéquate Evaluation/perception inadéquate des risques	Essais sur vanne d'arrêt d'urgence. Suppression dans une vanne fermée alors qu'elle aurait dû être ouverte pendant l'opération de maintenance. Aurait pu aboutir à un accident majeur	Rejet toxique	X	X	Aurait pu tourner à l'incendie avec possibles dommages à la structure et blessures du personnel	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	PSA Médias Statoil





REFERENCE	CONTEXTE DE L'EVENEMENT					CIRCONSTANCES ET NATURE DE L'EVENEMENT								CAUSES					PHENOMENES GENERES				CONSEQUENCES					SOURCES			
	Identifiant	Date	Type d'activité	Contexte opérat.	Pays	Lieu	Unité fonctionnelle concernée	Type de support	Phase d'opération	Evénement central (ERC)	Evénement initiateur primaire (EI 1) ou barrière inopérante	Détails de l'EII ou de la barrière inopérante	Substances relâchées	Quantité	Infos complémentaires	Causes liées aux équipements	Causes externes	Causes humaines	Causes organisationnelles	Infos complémentaires	PhD ou Phi	Milieu de rejet	Type d'accident du travail	Infos complémentaires	Nb morts	Nb blessés	Dont graves		Autres conséquences humaines ou sociales	Qté	Conséquences environnementales
2010-Nr03/10/a	20/10/2010	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Allemagne	Mer du Nord	Puits	Support fixe	Perforation	-	-	-	Azote	-	Durant des opérations de reperforation, un pistolet de perforation a été retrouvé en surface sur un tubage enroulé. Des tirs de perforations ont donc été réalisés dans une colonne de production.	Défaillance mécanique	-	Erreur opératoire	-	Les réactions et précautions prises ont évité que le personnel soit blessé.	Explosion	X	X	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	NSSM
2010-Njord A	18/12/2010	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Norvège	Mer de Norvège	Equipement	Support fixe	Installation-désinstallation	X	X	X	X	X	Lors de l'opération de mise en place d'un BOP, un chariot appuyé sur des liaisons de blocs et cause leur rupture	Défaillance mécanique Défaut de conception	-	Erreur opératoire Erreur d'inspection	Supervision inadéquate Non respect de la procédure Compétence insuffisante du personnel Instruction/procédure inadéquate	3 personnes étaient présentes dans la zone rouge lors de la rupture. Des déficiences dans la conception de la plateforme et de la construction du chariot élévateur ont été notées	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	PSA
2010-Naftshahr	29/05/2010	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Iran	Province de Kermanshah, Naftshahr	Puits	-	Forage	Eruption en surface	Venue	-	Gaz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Incendie Explosion	X	X	-	3	12	6	-	-	-	-	BARPI Médias
2010-Gulfaks B	04/12/2010	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Norvège	Mer du Nord	Equipement de surface	-	Maintenance	Fuite	Défaut d'actionnement ou d'efficacité de la vanne maîtresse	-	Gaz	800 kg	Fuite produite lors d'un test d'étanchéité sur un puits de production. La vanne maîtresse manuelle avait une fuite interne importante	Défaillance mécanique	-	Erreur de test ou d'essai Erreur de maintenance	Instruction/procédure inadéquate Evaluation / perception inadéquate des risques	-	Rejet toxique	X	X	Débit de fuite : 1,3Kg/s Durée de fuite : 1 heure Probabilité d'occurrence d'incendie sur ce type de fuite : 1%	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	BARPI
2010-Golfe du Mexique	02/09/2010	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, 145 km des côtes de Louisiane	Equipement	-	Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	Hauteur d'eau : 760 m	-	-	-	-	L'incendie n'aurait pas pour origine une explosion ou une fuite soudaine de pétrole ou de gaz.	Incendie	X	X	Les 13 employés ferment les 7 puits en activité et sautent à l'eau équipés de combinaison de survie	0	1	0	Travailleurs évacués	13	Pollution de la mer	45 m²	BARPI
2010-Draugen	04/12/2010	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Norvège	Mer du Nord	Puits	-	Complétion	-	-	-	X	X	L'opération "wireline" était de remplacer une vanne de l'ascenseur de gaz.	Défaut de conception	-	-	Evaluation/perception inadéquate des risques Communication inadéquate Instruction/procédure inadéquate	Vanne de sécurité de subsurface bloquée dans l'arbre de Noël. La vanne a été réinsérée dans le puits avec deux bouchons mécaniques.	-	-	-	L'incident avait un potentiel d'accident majeur avec seulement une barrière pour bloquer les écoulements d'hydrocarbures depuis le puits	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	PSA
2010-Barataria	27/07/2010	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Baie de Barataria 104 km au sud de la Nouvelle Orléans	Puits	-	Fermé	Eruption en surface	Défaut d'étanchéité de la tête du puits de production	-	Pétrole brut Gaz vapeur d'eau	plus de 5 560 L	Hauteur d'eau : 1,8m Une barge percutée la tête d'un puits de pétrole désaffecté	-	Collision par un bateau	-	-	Arrachement de la tête de puits par une barge en cours de remorquage	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	Durée de la fuite : 4 jours	0	0	0	X	X	Pollution de la mer	0,1 km²	BARPI
2010-Aban Pearl	12/05/2010	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Vénézuela	Mer des Caraïbes, au large des côtes du Vénézuela	Support	Support mobile	Exploitation	Perte de flottabilité	Inclinaison excessive	Rupture d'un élément de flottaison	-	-	Hauteur d'eau : 160 m	-	-	-	-	Mer agitée Naufrage de la plateforme	Perte de stabilité du support	X	X	La plateforme a sombré 14h30 après la défaillance. Selon le ministre, pas de conséquences environnementales significatives	0	0	0	Travailleurs évacués	95	-	-	BARPI Médias
2009-Vert-Toulon	25/06/2009	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	France	51, Vert-Toulon	Equipement de surface	-	Exploitation	Point chaud en zone ATEX	-	-	Gaz	-	-	-	Foudre	-	-	Inflammation par la foudre au niveau des événements d'un bac de stockage. La production est stoppée et l'incendie est maîtrisé 30 min après	Incendie	X	X	Extinction des flammes sans utilisation d'eau	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	BARPI
2009-Stena Don	06/06/2009	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Norvège	Mer du Nord	Equipement de surface	-	Installation-désinstallation	X	X	X	X	X	-	Défaut de conception	-	Erreur opératoire	Non respect de la procédure Compétence insuffisante du personnel Leadership en matière de sécurité inadéquat	La section du tube prolongateur à installer n'avait pas été correctement attachée à l'outil élévateur durant l'opération et est tombée de 12 m	X	X	Chute d'objet	Le tube de 1 t a percuté à la tête un technicien de service qui a été évacué	0	1	0	Travailleurs évacués	1	X	X	PSA
2009-SCS20090503	03/05/2009	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	-	-	Equipement de surface	-	Exploitation	Fuite	-	-	-	-	Un tank contenant de l'eau huileuse a explosé	Corrosion	-	Erreur de maintenance	Evaluation / perception inadéquate des risques	Corrosion de la gaine de chauffage électrique dans le bac de stockage qui a enflammé le pétrole.	Explosion	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STEP CHANGE IN SAFETY
2009-Saint Martin de Bossenay	13/05/2009	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	France	Saint Martin de Bossenay (10)	Equipement de surface	-	Exploitation	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'un dispositif de rétention	-	HC	1 m3	-	Défaut de conception	-	-	-	Débordement du boubrier décanteur (capacité : 100 m3) de la station de traitement des eaux huileuses à la suite d'un violent orage	Rejet écotoxique	Sol	X	Une camionnette est emportée par la coulée sur quelques mètres sans faire de victimes	0	0	0	X	X	Pollution du sol	3600 m²	BARPI
2009-Saint Lupien	15/12/2009	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	France	10, Saint Lupien	-	-	Forage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Erreur opératoire	-	Un employé est entraîné par une vis de forage sur un puits de forage de pétrole	-	-	Contact avec machine ou matériel en mouvement	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	BARPI	
2009-Montara	21/08/2009	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Australie	Mer de Timor, à 250 km de la côte Nord Ouest de l'Australie	Puits	Support fixe	Forage	Eruption souterraine	Venue	Cimentation défectueuse	Pétrole brut Gaz	5000 t	Hauteur d'eau : 77 m Profondeur de puits : 2600 m Débit de fuite : 60-70m3/j Durée de la fuite : 13 j	Défaut de conception Corrosion	-	Erreur opératoire Erreur de test ou d'essai	Non respect de la procédure Communication inadéquate Supervision inadéquate	Cimentation visant à installer le sabot de tubage dans le puits et ainsi de fournir une barrière primaire contre un blowout. Problème détecté au niveau de la vanne "flottante" du sabot de tubage. On a pensé que le puits était équipé de bouchons anti-corrosion mais il ne l'était pas. Lors du retrait du bouchon du puits, on s'aperçoit qu'il manque les dispositifs anti corrosion. Le puits corrodé est nettoyé mais le bouchon n'est pas réinstallé et on pense à tort que deux barrières sont en place	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	X	0	0	0	Travailleurs évacués	69	Pollution de la mer	5980 km²	BARPI CEDRE Médias Autres
2009-Hercules	07/03/2009	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Au large de la Louisiane, Golfe du Mexique	Equipement	-	Installation-désinstallation	-	Défaillance d'une grue ou d'un équipement de levage	-	-	-	Un tuyau de 400 livres (181 kg) a été élevé jusqu'à une tête de puits. Il a rompu juste au-dessus d'une soudure et a percuté et blessé mortellement un opérateur, puis continué sa descente, assomant un autre opérateur.	Défaillance mécanique	-	Erreur d'inspection	Leadership en matière de sécurité inadéquat Supervision inadéquate Non respect de la procédure	Utilisation d'un WECCO Figure 1502 hammer union qui a rompu juste au dessus d'une soudure.	-	-	Chute d'objet	-	1	1	0	X	X	X	X	BSEE

REFERENCE	CONTEXTE DE L'EVENEMENT					CIRCONSTANCES ET NATURE DE L'EVENEMENT									CAUSES					PHENOMENES GENERES				CONSEQUENCES					SOURCES		
Identifiant	Date	Type d'activité	Contexte opérat.	Pays	Lieu	Unité fonctionnelle concernée	Type de support	Phase d'opération	Événement central (ERC)	Événement initiateur primaire (EI 1) ou barrière inopérante	Détails de l'EI1 ou de la barrière inopérante	Substances relâchées	Quantité	Infos complémentaires	Causes liées aux équipements	Causes externes	Causes humaines	Causes organisationnelles	Infos complémentaires	PhD ou Phi	Milieu de rejet	Type d'accident du travail	Infos complémentaires	Nb morts	Nb blessés	Dont graves	Autres conséquences humaines ou sociales	Qté	Conséquences environnementales	Qté	Sources
2009-Ekofisk	08/06/2009	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Norvège	Champs Ekofisk, Mer du Nord	Support	Support fixe	Injection	Dommages à la structure	-	-	-	-	Un navire heurte une plateforme	-	-	Erreur opératoire	Non respect de la procédure	Le pilotage automatique du bateau n'a pas été enlevé, le check list d'approche de plateforme n'a pas été effectué, aucune attention n'a été portée aux alarmes des radars de la plateforme.	-	-	-	Importants dommages à la structure de surface et au navire. La production a été arrêtée.	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	PSA
2009-Deep Sea Atlantic	10/08/2009	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Norvège	Mer du Nord	Équipement de surface	-	Exploitation	-	Défaillance d'une grue ou d'un équipement de levage	-	-	-	Mise en place d'un élément de cuvelage	Défaut de conception	-	Erreur d'inspection	Non respect de la procédure Compétence insuffisante du personnel Supervision inadéquate Instruction/procédure inadéquate	L'élevateur tenant le cuvelage ne s'est pas bien fermé et verrouillé. Le cuvelage est tombé dans la zone restreinte où un opérateur se tenait, sans conséquences. Dommages matériels mineurs.	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	PSA
2009-Canada	01/08/2009	Extraction d'HC non convert.	Terre	Canada	-	-	-	Exploitation	-	-	-	Sulfite de sodium	-	Substance utilisée pour éliminer l'oxygène de l'eau dans le cadre de l'extraction de sables bitumineux.	-	-	-	-	Aucune information sur les causes	Rejet écotoxique	Cours d'eau	X	Des poursuites sont engagées par l'état d'Alberta.	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	BARPI
2008-Troll A	18/09/2008	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Norvège	Mer du Nord	Équipement de surface	-	Installation-désinstallation	-	Défaillance d'une grue ou d'un équipement de levage	-	-	-	L'équipe a décidé de rompre une soudure restante avec la grue puisque la pièce était hors d'atteinte de la meuleuse d'angle. Quand la soudure a cédé, la pièce est tombée sur un opérateur à proximité	-	-	Erreur opératoire	Instruction/procédure inadéquate Évaluation/perception inadéquate des risques Compétence insuffisante du personnel	Dessoudage réalisé sans précaution	-	-	Chute d'objet	-	0	1	0	X	X	X	X	PSA Autres
2008-Stafford A	24/05/2008	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Norvège	Mer du Nord	Équipement de surface	-	Maintenance	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une conduite ou collecteur	-	Pétrole brut Gaz	156 m3	Durant opération de nettoyage, un support de scie est tombé, causant une fuite importante dans un collecteur	-	-	Erreur de conception Erreur opératoire	Évaluation/perception inadéquate des risques Supervision inadéquate Non respect de la procédure Compétence insuffisante du personnel	Fuite à partir des bacs de stockage	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	Risque d'incendie avec concentration explosive de gaz dans l'atmosphère. Deux personnes auraient pu être gravement blessées ou tuées	0	0	0	Travailleurs évacués	X	Pollution de la mer	70 m3	PSA
2008-SA012008	2008	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	-	-	Équipement	-	Exploitation	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une enveloppe de confinement	-	-	-	Un disque d'éclatement protégeant un échangeur haute pression de gaz a subi une basse pression conduisant à une entrée d'eau de mer incontrôlée dans le système de "fusée" de la plateforme.	Défaillance mécanique	-	-	Évaluation/perception inadéquate des risques	Faiblesse du système de refroidissement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	HSE
2008-Platform A Block 5165	07/12/2008	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Détroit de Santa Barbara, OCS-P 0241	Équipement de surface	-	Exploitation	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'un élément de complétion	Défaut de prévention de la corrosion	HC	20 à 30 banis	Corrosion accélérée de la pompe dues à l'exposition des éléments proche de la ligne d'eau et l'âge de la pompe	Corrosion	-	Erreur de conception Erreur de maintenance Erreur d'inspection	-	Fuite sur un équipement de surface : pompe	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	Diamètre de fuite : 1,27 cm	0	0	0	X	X	Pollution de la mer	22 km²	BSEE
2008-Osenberg C	12/09/2008	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Norvège	Mer du Nord	Équipement de surface	-	Maintenance	Eruption	Venue	-	Pétrole brut Gaz	1500 kg	Débit de fuite initial : 26 kg/s	-	-	Erreur de conception	Évaluation/perception inadéquate des risques Compétence insuffisante du personnel Supervision inadéquate Instruction/procédure inadéquate	L'ouverture soudaine et involontaire de la vanne du collecteur a produit un choc de pression entraînant l'arrachement d'un tuyau.	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	-	0	0	0	X	X	-	-	PSA
2008-La Rue	19/10/2008	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Etats-Unis	Ohio, La Rue	Équipement	-	Maintenance	Point chaud en zone ATEX	Travaux par point chaud	-	-	-	Travaux de soudure au dessus d'un bac de stockage de pétrole. Déplacement de vapeurs inflammables qui a été allumé par les étincelles de la soudure.	-	-	Erreur de test ou d'essai	Évaluation/perception inadéquate des risques Compétence insuffisante du personnel Supervision inadéquate Instruction/procédure inadéquate	Aucune mesure d'explosivité avant et pendant les travaux, pas de procédure de travaux par point chaud, les employés sous traitant n'avaient pas été formés aux risques de travaux par point chaud	Explosion	X	X	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	BARPI
2008-Kuparuk	25/12/2008	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Etats-Unis	Alaska, Kuparuk	Équipement de surface	-	Exploitation	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une conduite ou collecteur	Défaut de prévention de la corrosion	HC	432 m3	-	Corrosion	-	Erreur de maintenance	-	L'équipement de surface en cause est une collecteur	Rejet écotoxique	Sol	X	-	-	-	-	-	Pollution du sol	-	BARPI	
2008-Hercules	28/01/2008	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Au large du Texas, Golfe du Mexique	Équipement de surface	-	Installation-désinstallation	-	-	-	-	-	Des soudeurs découpent une entrée dans un "pollution pan", ils découpent involontairement les sangles du dispositif qui chute, entraînant avec lui un opérateur dans une chute mortelle	Défaut de conception	-	Erreur opératoire	Évaluation/perception inadéquate des risques Supervision inadéquate Instruction/procédure inadéquate Communication inadéquate	Section d'une sangle métallique. Ni le superviseur ni les soudeurs ne savaient que les sangles étaient les seuls supports du dispositif	-	-	Glissade / chute	Le deuxième soudeur aurait bien pu tomber également	1	0	0	X	X	X	X	BSEE
2008-Draugen	10/01/2008	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Norvège	Mer du Nord	Bouée de chargement	-	Exploitation	Fuite	-	-	HC	6 m3	Rupture d'un tube hydraulique menant à la rupture du tube de chargement entraînant une fuite de pétrole	Défaillance mécanique-fatigue Corrosion	-	Erreur de maintenance	Non respect de la procédure Supervision inadéquate	Le tube de chargement s'est rompu	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	Le MBC est une barrière technique qui a limité la fuite	0	0	0	X	X	Pollution de la mer	-	PSA
2008-Dalia	16/02/2008	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Angola	Océan Atlantique, 135 km au large des côtes de l'Angola	Bouée de chargement	-	Exploitation	Fuite	-	-	HC	-	Profondeur du réservoir : 700 m Hauteur d'eau : 1500 m	-	-	-	-	Avarie pendant le transfert de pétrole	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	Pollution gérée par dispersion chimique et opération de récupération.	0	0	0	X	X	Pollution d'un cours d'eau	-	CEDRE Autres
2008-Colombie	21/07/2008	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Colombie	-	Équipement de surface	-	Exploitation	Fuite	-	-	Pétrole brut Gaz	-	Explosion d'un réservoir de stockage de 80 m3.	-	-	-	-	-	Explosion	X	X	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	BARPI
2008-Apache	14/02/2008	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Louisiane, South Pelto, OCS-G 02925	Équipement de surface	-	Exploitation	Fuite	Défaut d'actionnement ou d'efficacité de la SSSV	-	Gaz	-	Opération de routine pour tenter de réparer une fuite de surface contrôlée par SSSV. Injection d'acide pour réduire la quantité d'écaillés qui a corrodé le joint torique.	Défaillance mécanique Corrosion	-	Erreur d'inspection	Leadership en matière de sécurité inadéquat	L'équipement en cause est un joint défailant après maintenance (attaque par un acide de nettoyage)	Rejet toxique	X	X	-	0	0	0	Travailleurs évacués	35	-	-	BSEE
2007-Staffjord	12/12/2007	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Norvège	Mer du Nord, 200 km à l'Ouest de la ville de Bergen	Bouée de chargement	-	Exploitation	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une conduite ou collecteur	-	HC	4000 m3	-	Défaut de conception Défaillance mécanique-fatigue	-	Erreur de maintenance	Évaluation/perception inadéquate des risques	Rupture de flexible entre le fond et le pétrolier due à une accumulation rapide de pression s'est brutalement fermée de manière involontaire	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	Une mer forte et des vents violents limitent les possibilités d'intervention sur les pollutions	0	0	0	-	-	Pollution de la mer	50 km²	BARPI CEDRE PSA Autres

REFERENCE	CONTEXTE DE L'EVENEMENT					CIRCONSTANCES ET NATURE DE L'EVENEMENT									CAUSES					PHENOMENES GENERES				CONSEQUENCES						SOURCES	
Identifiant	Date	Type d'activité	Contexte opérat.	Pays	Lieu	Unité fonctionnelle concernée	Type de support	Phase d'opération	Événement central (ERC)	Événement initiateur primaire (EI 1) ou barrière inopérante	Détails de l'EII ou de la barrière inopérante	Substances relâchées	Quantité	Infos complémentaires	Causes liées aux équipements	Causes externes	Causes humaines	Causes organisationnelles	Infos complémentaires	PhD ou Phi	Milieu de rejet	Type d'accident du travail	Infos complémentaires	Nb morts	Nb blessés	Dont graves	Autres conséquences humaines ou sociales	Qté	Conséquences environnementales	Qté	Sources
2007-Songa Dee	04/12/2007	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Norvège	Mer du Nord	Équipement	-	Exploitation	Fuite	-	-	-	-	-	Défaut de conception Panne d'instrument	-	-	Evaluation/perception inadéquate des risques Communication inadéquate	Surveillance déficiente d'une rupture d'un ventilateur. L'élément chauffant n'a pas été débranché.	Incendie	X	X	-	0	0	0	Travailleurs évacués	81	-	-	PSA
2007-Platform A et B	23/06/2007	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Aux large de la Louisiane, Golfe du Mexique	Équipement sous-marin	-	Exploitation	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une conduite ou collecte	Défaut de prévention de la corrosion	Pétrole brut	214 barils	-	Corrosion	-	Erreur d'inspection	-	Trou de corrosion sur une collecte sous-marine du à une déficience de la protection cathodique	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	-	0	0	0	X	X	Pollution de la mer	466 km²	BSEE
2007-Platform A Block 91	23/08/2007	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Louisiane, Main Pass, OCS-G 14575	Puits	-	Exploitation	Fuite souterraine	Défaut d'étanchéité d'un cuvelage	-	Gaz	-	-	-	-	Communication inadéquate	La fuite souterraine a atteint la surface. Pas d'informations nécessaires pour conclure définitivement sur la source de la rupture	-	X	-	De nombreuses opérations ont été tentées pour arrêter le puits, en vain. Finalement, le puits a été stoppé en creusant un puits et en le remplissant de boue.	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	BSEE	
2007-Perforadora Central Usumacinta	24/10/2007	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Golfe de Campeche	Puits	-	Exploitation	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité de la tête de puits de production	-	Pétrole brut Gaz	-	-	Choc externe	-	-	Collision entre une plateforme et des puits offshore causés par une tempête	Explosion	X	X	3 à 5 jours sont nécessaires pour colmater les fuites	25	-	-	Travailleurs évacués	61	Pollution de la mer	-	BARPI Médias	
2007-Norvège	25/11/2007	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Norvège	Mer du Nord, 200 km au Nord Est des îles Shetland	Équipement de surface	-	Exploitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	le feu serait parti d'un module de turbine inspecté un mois auparavant sans anomalie majeure. Conditions météorologiques difficiles	Incendie	X	X	-	0	0	0	Travailleurs évacués	116	-	-	BARPI	
2007-Eugene Island	03/12/2007	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Louisiane, Eugene Island, OCS-G 05479	Puits	-	Reconditionnement	Fuite souterraine	Défaut d'étanchéité d'un cuvelage	-	X	X	Perte de contrôle d'un puits.	Défaillance mécanique-fatigue	-	-	-	Un premier tubage a craqué pour cause de fatigue (on ignore si la fissure était présente avant l'opération). Un deuxième tubage a été créé à cause d'un surcharge due au fait que la capacité porteuse du tube a baissé depuis son installation en 1991	-	-	-	Aucune blessure au personnel et aucune pollution.	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	BSEE
2007-Congo	2007	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Congo	-	Équipement de surface	-	Exploitation	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une conduite ou collecte	-	Gaz Pétrole brut	-	Rupture d'une conduite transportant des hydrocarbures et inflammation immédiate du nuage de gaz accumulé.	Défaillance mécanique	-	-	Les causes de la rupture et de l'ignition ne sont pas déterminées.	Incendie	X	X	Le violent feu a duré quelques secondes et a été rapidement maîtrisé par les systèmes anti-incendie et les détecteurs de gaz	5	2	0	-	-	-	-	IOGP	
2006-Visund	19/01/2006	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Norvège	Mer du Nord	Équipement de surface	-	Maintenance	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une conduite ou collecte	-	Gaz	26 tonnes	Plus grosse fuite de gaz de la production norvégienne. La fuite s'est déclenchée sur la torche par l'effordrement d'une plaque de métal.	Défaut de conception	Choc externe	-	-	Une plaque en métal est tombée sur une collecte	Incendie	X	X	Dommages à la structure Diamètre de fuite : 0,5 m Débit de fuite : 900 kg/s Durée de la fuite : 50 min Production arrêtée	0	0	0	Travailleurs évacués	17	X	X	PSA
2006-Todco	01/12/2006	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Au large de la Louisiane, Golfe du Mexique	Équipement de surface	-	Exploitation	-	-	-	-	-	Chute d'un tuyau lors du déplacement de l'objet.	-	-	Erreur opératoire	Compétence insuffisante du personnel Supervision inadéquate	Mauvaise utilisation de la sangie de levage	-	-	Chute d'objet	Tuyau de 600 lbs. L'opérateur a été touché à la tête.	1	0	0	X	X	X	X	BSEE
2006-Thebaud	12/01/2006	Extraction d'HC convert.	-	-	-	Équipement	-	-	Fuite	-	-	Glycol	130000 à 158000 l	-	-	-	-	-	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CNSOPB
2006-Sidoarjo	28/05/2006	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Indonésie	Siring, Porong, 14 km au sud de la ville de Sidoarjo	Puits	-	Forage	Eruption souterraine	Venue	Gaz à faible profondeur	Gaz Pétrole brut Boues	126000 000 m3	Origine du volcan de boue non certaine. Le forage pourrait être un déclencheur mais les volumes sont tels que la thèse naturelle est privilégiée	-	Séisme	-	-	Thèses : Mauvaise décompression d'une poche d'hydrocarbures ou zone de failles fragilisée par un séisme antérieur.	Rejet écotoxique Rejet roxique	Sol Aquifère	X	Maisons fissurées Affaissement du sol 5 villages engloutis 50 000m3 de boue par jour 0,24 ppm d'HC 15480 habitants souffrant d'infections respiratoires	-	-	-	Travailleurs évacués Riverains évacués Maisons endommagées ou détruites	15 000	Pollution du sol Pollution d'un aquifère Animaux morts	640 ha	Médias
2006-SA012006	2006	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	-	-	Équipement de surface	-	Exploitation	Fuite	-	-	Gaz	-	Rupture d'un circuit de refroidissement qui utilisait de l'eau de mer	Défaut de conception Corrosion	-	Erreur d'inspection	Evaluation/perception inadéquate des risques	L'équipement en question est un échangeur de chaleur : la corrosion s'est produite à l'interface entre la plaque de titane et le tube d'acier. La rupture a engendré une libération de gaz et une explosion	Explosion	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	HSE	
2006-Platform B	20/02/2006	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Au large du Texas, Golfe du Mexique	Puits	-	Fermeture	Eruption	Venue	Vidange incontrôlée ou arrachement du tube prolongateur	X	X	-	-	-	Erreur opératoire	Instruction/procédure inadéquate Non respect de la procédure Compétence insuffisante du personnel Supervision inadéquate	Un tube est resté coincé dans le tube de production. L'opérateur a exercé une force de tirage trop importante qui a fait casser le tube. La projection a tué l'opérateur et a entraîné une venue	Projection	X	X	Perte de contrôle du puits conduisant à sa fermeture	1	0	0	X	X	X	X	BSEE
2006-Petrovsk	24/12/2006	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Au large du Texas, Golfe du Mexique	Conduite/Canalisation	-	Exploitation	Fuite	-	-	Pétrole brut	870 barils	-	Défaillance mécanique	Choc externe	Erreur opératoire	Instruction/procédure inadéquate	L'ancre d'un bateau provoque la rupture d'une collecte sous-marine. Les conditions météo et océano étaient mauvaises.	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	La fuite a été empirée par le fait que les vannes de fermetures n'étaient pas connectées à des détecteurs et le diagnostic a pris 25 minutes. La vanne n'a pas pu être fermée facilement même après détection.	0	0	0	X	X	Pollution de la mer	-	BSEE
2006-Mer du Nord	16/02/2006	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Royaume-Uni	Mer du Nord, Mer du Nord	Équipement de surface	-	Exploitation	Fuite	-	-	Glycol	-	-	Défaillance mécanique	-	-	-	Équipement : échangeur dans une unité de refroidissement d'une unité de déshydratation de glycol	Explosion Incendie	X	X	Équipements arrêtés. Production de nouveau pleinement opérationnelle 8 mois après	0	2	0	-	-	-	-	BARPI
2006-Chongqing	25/03/2006	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Chine	Chongqing, Xiaoyang	Puits	-	Complétion	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une conduite ou collecte	-	Gaz	-	Une rupture au niveau d'un pipeline aurait causé une explosion et une fuite. L'entreprise décide d'enflammer le puits après évacuation. Le contexte géologique de la zone est très compliqué.	-	-	-	-	Rejet écotoxique	Cours d'eau	X	La fuite implique un risque d'explosion fort. Il est conseillé aux riverains de ne pas boire l'eau d'une rivière proche Les écoles à proximité sont fermées (4000 élèves)	-	-	-	Riverains évacués	11500	-	-	BARPI Médias	
2006-Chandeleur Block 31	18/07/2006	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Au large de la Louisiane, Golfe du Mexique	Équipement de surface	-	-	-	Défaillance d'une grue ou d'un équipement de levage	-	X	X	-	Défaillance mécanique	-	Erreur opératoire	Non respect de la procédure Instruction/procédure inadéquate Communication inadéquate	Un employé a essayé de vérifier pourquoi la rotation d'un tube était bloquée quand le "guide-V door" a rompu et heurté mortellement l'employé	Projection	X	X	Les Vdoor n'étaient pas dimensionnés pour servir de base à les changements lourds	1	0	0	X	X	X	X	BSEE



REFERENCE	CONTEXTE DE L'EVENEMENT					CIRCONSTANCES ET NATURE DE L'EVENEMENT									CAUSES					PHENOMENES GENERES				CONSEQUENCES						SOURCES	
Identifiant	Date	Type d'activité	Contexte opérat.	Pays	Lieu	Unité fonctionnelle concernée	Type de support	Phase d'opération	Evénement central (ERC)	Evénement initiateur primaire (EI 1) ou barrière inopérante	Détails de l'EI1 ou de la barrière inopérante	Substances relâchées	Quantité	Infos complémentaires	Causes liées aux équipements	Causes externes	Causes humaines	Causes organisationnelles	Infos complémentaires	PhD ou Phi	Milieu de rejet	Type d'accident du travail	Infos complémentaires	Nb morts	Nb blessés	Dont graves	Autres conséquences humaines ou sociales	Qté	Conséquences environnementales	Qté	Sources
2004-Lacq	17/11/2004	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	France	Lacq (64)	Equipement de surface	-	Exploitation	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une conduite ou collecte	-	H2S	-	-	-	-	-	-	Détection de gaz dans la double enveloppe d'une canalisation. Les mesures se révèlent négatives	-	-	-	Aucun rejet de gaz n'a lieu dans l'atmosphère mais le PSS est déclenché	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BARPI
2004-Jotun	20/08/2004	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Norvège	Mer du Nord	Equipement sous-marin	-	Exploitation	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une conduite ou collecte	-	Gaz	-	Hauteur d'eau : 126 m	Défaillance mécanique-fatigue	-	Erreur d'inspection	Évaluation/perception inadéquates des risques	Rupture d'une collecte sous-marine	Rejet toxique	X	X	La fuite a pu être maîtrisée avant qu'un accident se produise	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	PSA
2004-Jim Cunningham	20/08/2004	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Egypte	Mer Méditerranée, Au large des côtes d'Egypte	Puits	Support mobile	Forage	Fuite	-	-	HC	-	Durant des opérations sur puits, un incident de contrôle de puits a viré à l'incendie.	-	-	-	-	-	Incendie	X	X	-	0	0	0	Travailleurs évacués	-	-	-	Médias
2004-Ivan : plate-formes concernées : Enco 64, Medusa Spar, ...	15/09/2004	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Mississippi Canyon 582	Support	-	Exploitation	Dommages à la structure	-	-	-	-	L'ouragan Ivan a provoqué la destruction de 6 plateformes et des dommages graves sur 6 autres.	-	Vagues dépassant les limites de conception	Vent dépassant les limites de conception	-	Ouragan Ivan Destruction du support	Perte de stabilité du support	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oil Rig Dis.
2004-Gail	18/11/2004	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Au large de la Californie, Océan Pacifique	Puits	-	Complétion	Eruption souterraine	Venue	Détection inopérante ou tardive d'une venue. Défaut d'étanchéité de la tête de puits de production	Gaz Pétrole brut H2S	3 barils	-	-	-	Erreur opératoire	Compétence insuffisante du personnel Supervision inadéquate	Arrêt du pompage des fluides de complétion dans le puits pour maintenir l'équilibre hydrostatique et retrait du porte tube de la tête de puits qui a fourni un point de sortie aux fluides du puits.	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	Diamètre de fuite : 1,5 pouce	0	0	0	Travailleurs évacués	39	X	X	BSEE
2004-Deepwater Pathfinder	26/08/2004	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	-	-	Equipement de surface	-	-	Fuite souterraine	Perte de circulation de boue	-	Boue	354000 l	-	-	-	-	-	Défaillance du riser	rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CNSOPB
2004-GSF Adriatic IV	10/08/2004	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Egypte	Mer Méditerranée, Au large de Port Saïd, entrée Nord du canal de Suez	Puits	Support fixe	Forage	Eruption souterraine	Venue	Défaut d'actionnement ou d'efficacité du BOP	Gaz	-	Occurrence d'un blowout de gaz durant des opérations de forage.	-	-	-	-	Feu déclaré sur un engin de forage mobile relié à la plateforme	Incendie Explosion	X	X	Hauteur des flammes : 20 m Durée de l'incendie : 7 jours Plateforme détruite	0	-	-	Travailleurs évacués	150	-	-	BARPI Oil Rig Dis.
2003-Wyoming	29/01/2003	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Etats-Unis	Wyoming, Green River	Equipement	-	Maintenance	Point chaud en zone ATEX	Travaux par point chaud	-	Méthanol	-	Unité de séparation de produit connexe à un forage.	-	-	Erreur opératoire	-	Utilisation d'un briquet par l'employé ou électricité statique	Incendie Explosion	X	X	Feu maîtrisé avec un extincteur	0	1	1	X	X	X	X	BARPI
2003-Vaihall	10/12/2003	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Norvège	Mer du Nord	Puits	-	Forage	Fuite souterraine	Perte de circulation de boue	Formation en surpression	-	-	Un "kick" se produit sur un puits, suivi d'un deuxième.	-	-	Erreur de conception Erreur opératoire	Non respect de la procédure	Forage dans des formations perméables dures dans une zone attendue dépressurisée et perte de boue dans la formation. La situation a empiré suite à des opérations sur les tiges de forage avec circulation dans le puits sans fermeture du BOP	-	Sol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PSA		
2003-Pride New Mexico	08/03/2003	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Au large de la Louisiane, Golfe du Mexique	Puits	Support fixe	Intervention sur puits	Eruption souterraine	Venue	Défaut d'étanchéité d'un élément de la tête de puits Défaut d'étanchéité du tubing	Pétrole brut Gaz	10 barils	600 pieds de tubage ont soudain été éjectés à travers le BOP qui a fuit et est devenu hors de contrôle	Défaut de conception	-	-	Non respect de la procédure	Absence de shear ram à proximité du puits qui auraient permis de reprendre le contrôle du puits rapidement. Le workover était nécessaire parce que le cuvelage était corrodé à cause de la présence excessive de CO2 dans le puits.	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	Durée de la fuite : 1 à 4h Pas de dommage à la structure	0	0	0	Travailleurs évacués	-	Pollution de la mer	1,6 km²	BSEE
2003-Pride Kansas	22/04/2003	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Au large de la Louisiane, Golfe du Mexique	Puits	Support fixe	Forage	Fuite souterraine	Perte de circulation de boue	Formation en surpression	Boue	-	-	-	Erreur de conception erreur de test ou d'essai	-	La couche de sable fortement perméable n'avait pas été repérée et a entraîné la perte de boue	Rejet écotoxique	Aquifère	X	-	-	0	0	0	-	X	X	BSEE	
2003-Kirkouk	24/02/2003	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Irak	Kirkouk	Puits	-	Forage	Eruption souterraine	Venue	-	Pétrole brut Gaz	-	La pression de gaz est trop forte au droit de ce gisement	-	-	-	-	Incendie Explosion	X	X	Durée de l'incendie : plus de 3 semaines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BARPI	
2003-Gullfaks B	09/05/2003	Extraction d'HC convert.	-	Norvège	Mer du Nord	Equipement	-	Installation-désinstallation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Instruction/procédure inadéquate Supervision inadéquate Leadership en matière de sécurité inadéquat	Un employé est passé à travers une trappe et s'est accroché à temps, évitant une chute de 13 m sur un Xtree.	-	-	-	Aurait pu causer la mort d'une personne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PSA	
2003-Grandville	04/04/2003	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	France	Grandville (50)	Equipement	-	Maintenance	Point chaud en zone ATEX	Travaux par point chaud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Inflammation des gaz sur un puits de pétrole et d'un bac d'huile voisin de 2 m3	Incendie	X	X	Les secours maîtrisent le sinistre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BARPI	
2003-Europe	2003	Extraction d'HC convert.	-	Royaume-Unis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gaz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rejet toxique	X	X	Asphyxie	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	IOGP
2003-Chuandongbei	23/12/2003	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Chine	Chuandongbei	Puits	-	Intervention sur puits	Eruption souterraine	Venue	Formation en surpression	Gaz H2S	-	Profondeur du puits : 400 m	-	-	Erreur opératoire	Non respect de la procédure Compétence insuffisante du personnel	Sous estimation de la quantité de gaz présente dans le réservoir Mauvaise gestion de la fuite en omettant de l'enflammer	Explosion Rejet toxique	X	X	Jet de 30 m de haut. Situation sous contrôle 2 j après l'incident. Le gaz toxique mortel a menacé la vie de tout l'écosystème environnant 9000 personnes ont suivi un traitement médical	243	396	27	Riverains évacués	61000	Animaux morts	-	BARPI Médias Autres
2003-Parker 14-J	11/09/2003	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Chandeleur Area	Support	Support fixe	Positionnement	Dommages à la structure	Rupture d'un élément portant de la structure	-	X	X	Levage de la coque	-	-	-	-	L'équipement en cause est le moteur de levage Rupture de cantilever	Perte de stabilité du support	X	X	Destruction du support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oil Rig Dis.
2002-South Timbalier Block 151	15/06/2002	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique	Equipement	-	Maintenance	Point chaud en zone ATEX	Travaux par point chaud	-	-	-	Explosion lors du nettoyage d'un séparateur	-	-	Erreur opératoire	Supervision inadéquate	La pièce aurait dû être ventilée et la présence de gaz contrôlée. Absence de manager anormale	-	-	-	-	0	4	-	-	-	-	-	BSEE
2002-Prudhoe Bay	16/08/2002	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Etats-Unis	Alaska, Prudhoe Bay	Puits	-	Exploitation	Point chaud en zone ATEX	Travaux par point chaud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Incendie Explosion	X	X	Durée de l'incendie : 6 h	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	BARPI	

REFERENCE	CONTEXTE DE L'EVENEMENT					CIRCONSTANCES ET NATURE DE L'EVENEMENT									CAUSES					PHENOMENES GENERES				CONSEQUENCES					SOURCES				
	Identifiant	Date	Type d'activité	Contexte opérat.	Pays	Lieu	Unité fonctionnelle concernée	Type de support	Phase d'opération	Evénement central (ERC)	Evénement initiateur primaire (EI 1) ou barrière inopérante	Détails de l'EI1 ou de la barrière inopérante	Substances relâchées	Quantité	Infos complémentaires	Causes liées aux équipements	Causes externes	Causes humaines	Causes organisationnelles	Infos complémentaires	PhD ou Phi	Milieu de rejet	Type d'accident du travail	Infos complémentaires	Nb morts	Nb blessés	Dont graves	Autres conséquences humaines ou sociales		Qté	Conséquences environnementales	Qté	Sources
2002-Pride 14	15/06/2002	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Louisiane	-	-	Intervention sur puits	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chute de 6 m de haut d'un ouvrier lors du soulèvement d'un derrick	-	-	Erreur opératoire	Instruction/procédure inadéquate	-	-	-	Chute d'une hauteur	-	1	0	0	X	X	X	X	BSEE	
2002-Platform A Block 255	05/05/2002	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Louisiane	Equipement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Le support d'une grue a rompu au niveau d'une soudure, causant sa chute sur un employé.	-	-	Erreur de conception	Instruction/procédure inadéquate	-	-	-	Chute d'objet	-	1	0	0	X	X	X	X	BSEE		
2002-Pierre Part	18/08/2002	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Etats-Unis	Louisiane, Pierre Part	Puits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Explosion et incendie sur un puits de pétrole.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Incendie Explosion	X	X	-	0	5	1	-	-	-	-	BARPI	
2002-Ocean King	08/08/2002	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Louisiane	Puits	Support mobile	Forage	Fuite	Gaz à faible profondeur	-	HC	-	Zone productive de gaz à 790 m.	-	-	Erreur de test ou d'essai	Evaluation/perception inadéquate des risques	Ignition du flux incontrôlé d'hydrocarbure potentiellement causé par un arc électrique.	Incendie	X	X	Durée de l'incendie : plusieurs heures 2 millions de dollars de dégâts	-	-	-	Travailleurs évacués	-	-	-	-	BSEE	
2002-Marlow	11/07/2002	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Etats-Unis	New Hampshire, Marlow	Puits	-	-	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité de la tête de puits de production	-	H2S	-	Bouchons à fortes teneurs en H2S qui ont brûlé les opérateurs	-	-	Erreur de test ou d'essai	Evaluation/perception inadéquate des risques	-	-	Rejet toxique	X	X	-	0	3	3	-	-	-	-	BARPI	
2002-Mamou	21/05/2002	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Etats-Unis	Louisiane, Mamou	Equipement de surface	-	Exploitation	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'un dispositif de rétention	-	Pétrole brut Eau salée souillée d'HC	160 m3	-	-	Effet domino	-	-	L'inflammation d'une pompe a entraîné l'incendie de 3 bacs de stockage de pétrole. Le débordement de la cuvette de rétention a conduit à un épandage d'eau salée souillée d'hydrocarbures	Incendie	X	X	Durée de l'incendie : 2 heures. 3 réservoirs contenant pétrole et eau salée ont brûlé. Les eaux d'extinction remplissent une cuvette de rétention dont la canalisation de trop-plein a été détruite dans l'incendie	-	-	-	Riverains évacués	75	-	-	-	BARPI	
2002-Lili : plate-formes concernées : Rowan Houston, Nabors Dolphin 105, BP Eugene Island 322 Platform A, ...	02/10/2002	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique	Support	-	Exploitation	Dommages à la structure	-	-	-	-	6 Plateformes détruites et 31 sérieusement endommagées.	-	Vagues dépassant les limites de conception Vent dépassant les limites de conception	-	-	Ouragan Lili	Perte de stabilité du support	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oil Rig Dis.
2002-Java	26/02/2002	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Indonésie	Java	Puits	-	Forage	Eruption souterraine	Venue	Gaz à faible profondeur	Gaz	-	Profondeur du puits : 2900 m	-	-	-	-	Explosion suivie d'un incendie à la suite d'une brutale surpression (poche de gaz)	Incendie Explosion	X	X	Hauteur des flammes : 100 m	-	300	-	Riverains évacués	1100	-	-	-	BARPI	
2002-Indonésie	27/05/2002	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Indonésie	-	Puits	-	Forage	Eruption	Venue	-	Gaz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Incendie Explosion	X	X	L'exploitant laisse brûler la fuite de gaz	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	BARPI	
2002-Elly	13/09/2002	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Californie	Equipement	-	Exploitation	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une conduite ou collecte	Défaut de prévention de la corrosion	HC	-	Rupture d'un pipeline de pétrole au niveau d'une soudure avec un tube prolongateur.	Corrosion externe	-	Erreur d'inspection	Communication inadéquate	Le tube prolongateur a été corrodé au point de ne plus pouvoir supporter les pressions opératoires et a rompu. Des défauts ont été observés dans le capteur de haute pression et le système de détection de fuites sans lesquelles la fuite aurait été moindre.	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	-	0	0	0	X	X	Pollution de la mer	-	-	-	BSEE
2002-Crane	29/10/2002	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Etats-Unis	Texas, Crane	Equipement de surface	-	Maintenance	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une conduite ou collecte	-	HC	-	Opération de débouchage d'une tuyauterie dans laquelle un dépôt de paraffine empêche la circulation du pétrole	-	-	-	Instruction/procédure inadéquate	Utilisation d'un produit inapproprié lors d'une opération de nettoyage de collecte. La méthode était nouvelle.	Incendie Explosion	X	X	-	1	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	BARPI	
2002-Comanche	09/11/2002	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Etats-Unis	Californie, Comanche	Equipement	-	Maintenance	Point chaud en zone ATEX	Travaux par point chaud	-	HC	-	Un employé qui travaillait sur une canalisation de l'installation s'est trouvé couvert de pétrole puis pris dans l'incendie	-	-	-	Leadership en matière de sécurité inadéquat	L'incendie aurait été initié par une étincelle due à l'électricité statique	Incendie	X	X	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BARPI	
2002-Castaic	16/11/2002	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Etats-Unis	Californie, Castaic	Puits	-	Forage	Point chaud en zone ATEX	Travaux par point chaud	Gaz à faible profondeur	Gaz	-	Explosion produite lors de la sortie de l'outil de forage après passage dans une poche de gaz superficielle.	-	-	-	-	-	Incendie Explosion	X	X	Hauteur des flammes : 60 m	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	BARPI	
2002-Arabdrill 19 (2)	30/09/2002	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Arabie Saoudite	Khafji Field	Support	Support fixe	Exploitation	Dommages à la structure	Rupture d'un élément portant la structure	-	-	-	Un pied du Jack up s'est voilé, ce qui a provoqué l'effondrement de l'AD19 sur la plateforme. Cela a cisailé l'arbre de production de la plateforme, provoquant l'éruption, l'incendie puis naufrage de la plateforme.	Défaillance mécanique	-	-	-	-	Les pieds auraient percé à travers le fond de la mer.	Perte de stabilité du support Incendie	X	X	-	0 à 3	Plusieurs	-	Travailleurs évacués	-	-	-	-	Oil Rig Dis.
2001-West City	09/01/2001	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Etats-Unis	Illinois, West City	Puits	-	Forage	Point chaud en zone ATEX	Travaux par point chaud	Gaz à faible profondeur	Gaz	-	Le puits s'embrase au moment où la foreuse atteint la poche de méthane	-	-	-	-	-	Incendie	X	X	-	0	5	2	Travailleurs évacués	40	-	-	-	BARPI	
2001-Rapides Parish	02/06/2001	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Etats-Unis	Louisiane, Rapides Parish	Puits	-	Forage	Eruption	Venue	-	Pétrole brut Gaz Saumure	-	Profondeur du réservoir : 5200 m Durée de la fuite : 5 jours	-	-	Erreur opératoire	-	Défaillance dans la préparation du terrain	Rejet écotoxique	Sol	X	-	-	-	-	Riverains évacués	des centaines	-	-	-	BARPI	
2001-Petrobras 36	15/03/2001	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Brésil	Bassin Campos, Océan Atlantique, Champs de Roncador 150 km des côtes sud est du pays	Support	Support mobile	Exploitation	Dommages à la structure	Rupture d'un élément portant la structure	-	HC	1500 m3	Naufrage de la plateforme	Défaillance mécanique	-	Erreur opératoire	Leadership en matière de sécurité inadéquat Compétence insuffisante du personnel Non respect de la procédure	L'alignement port EDT (Réservoir d'évacuation d'urgence)/tête de production à la place du caisson de production a permis l'entrée d'hydrocarbures à bord de l'EDT, causant une surpression dans un tank, qui a rompu. Les gaz relâchés se sont enflammés et ont provoqué une première explosion. Conditions climatiques mauvaises lors des tentatives de sauvetage de la plateforme	Explosion Perte de stabilité du support Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	Première explosion : inclinaison de 2°. Deuxième explosion : inclinaison de 16°. Troisième explosion : naufrage de la plateforme	11	-	-	Travailleurs évacués	165	Pollution de la mer	-	-	-	BARPI Oil Rig Dis. Médias Autres
2001-Oslo	22/11/2001	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Norvège	Mer du Nord	Support	-	Exploitation	Dérive incontrôlée	Défaillance du système d'ancrage	-	-	-	La plateforme en dérive se déplace à 1,3 nœuds	-	Vagues dépassant les limites de conception Vent dépassant les limites de conception	-	-	Les conditions météorologiques étaient difficiles	Perte de stabilité du support	X	X	-	0	0	0	Travailleurs évacués	17	-	-	-	BARPI	

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Identifiant	Date	Type d'activité	Contexte opérat.	Pays	Lieu	Unité fonctionnelle concernée	Type de support	Phase d'opération	Événement central (ERC)	Événement initiateur primaire (EI 1) ou barrière inopérante	Détails de l'EI1 ou de la barrière inopérante	Substances relâchées	Quantité	Infos complémentaires	Causes liées aux équipements	Causes externes	Causes humaines	Causes organisationnelles	Infos complémentaires	PhD ou Phi	Milieu de rejet	Type d'accident du travail	Infos complémentaires	Nb morts	Nb blessés	Dont graves	Autres conséquences humaines ou sociales	Qté	Conséquences environnementales	Qté	Sources
2001-Nabors P904	06/07/2001	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Louisiane	Puits	-	Intervention sur puits	Eruption	Défaut d'étanchéité de la tête de puits de production	Manoeuvre trop rapide de la garniture	Pétrole brut Gaz Sable Boue	-	Hauteur d'eau : 50 m Dommages mineurs à la structure (sable, boue et pétrole résiduels, drain bouché)	-	-	Erreur de conception	-	La pompe à boue PSV a atteint 4200 psig dues à une réduction dans la conception du maximum de pression de travail de la goupille de cisaillement PSV qui a résulté en une fuite.	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	-	0	0	0	Travailleurs évacués	-	Pollution de la mer	-	BSEE
2001-Marine IV	13/07/2001	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Louisiane	Puits	Support mobile	Forage	Eruption	-	-	Boue Gaz	-	Hauteur d'eau : 27 m. Profondeur du puits : 2,3 km. Dommages à la structures : tuyaux de forage, cuvelages, grilles, vanne	-	Gel	Erreur opératoire Erreur de conception	Non respect de la procédure Compétence insuffisante du personnel	Une vanne de sécurité était gelée ouverte et l'impossibilité de la fermer a causé la perte de contrôle du puits. Les foreurs n'ont pas reconnu les indications qui montraient que le puits fuyait au moment de la rupture de la tige d'entraînement (kelly) ce qui a mené directement à la perte de contrôle du puits	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	Le sol était glissant et des employés sont tombés pendant l'évacuation	1	3	-	Travailleurs évacués	-	-	-	BSEE
2001-Longview	15/01/2001	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Etats-Unis	Texas, Longview	Puits	-	-	Point chaud en zone ATEX	Travaux par point chaud	-	Gaz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Incendie Explosion	X	X	Durée de l'incendie : 48 h Deux véhicules sont détruits	-	1	-	Riverains évacués	une centaine	-	-	BARPI
2001-Lacq	18/10/2001	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	France	Lacq (64)	Équipement de surface	-	Exploitation	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une conduite ou collecte	-	HCl	0,3 m3	-	Défaillance mécanique	-	-	-	L'équipement en cause est le percement d'un tampon plein situé sur une bride de piquage d'un bac de stockage	Rejet toxique	X	X	Nuage dissipé au bout d'une demi-heure	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	BARPI
2001-Glomar Baltic I	09/05/2001	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Louisiane	Puits	-	Forage	Eruption	Défaut d'étanchéité d'un cuvelage	Gaz à faible profondeur	Gaz	-	Montant de la fuite indéterminé	Défaillance mécanique	-	Erreur de conception	-	Aucune erreur de la part des foreurs n'a été repérée. La perte de contrôle de puits est vraisemblablement due à une régression du ciment ou la formation de chenaux alors que le ciment était pompé.	-	X	-	La plateforme a été arrêtée 37 jours. Le puits n'a pas pu être sauvé et a été fermé (bouché)	0	0	0	Travailleurs évacués	57	X	X	BSEE
2001-EnSCO 51	01/03/2001	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Block 273 Eugene Island	Puits	Support fixe	Complétion	Eruption souterraine	Venue	Cimentation défectueuse	Pétrole brut Gaz	-	Hauteur d'eau : 58 m Profondeur du puits : 500 m Pendant une opération de soudure de la tête de cuvelage sur un tête de puits, une fuite de gaz depuis un anneau est observée. Le gaz s'est enflammé et a causé des dommages à la structure (destruction complète du derrick et endommagement de la plateforme de production).	Défaillance mécanique	-	Erreur de conception	Supervision inadéquate Communication inadéquate Non respect de la procédure	Présence de Gaz à faible profondeur (700 pieds et 1200 pieds). La procédure de cimentation n'était pas adaptée	Incendie	X	X	Le puits a dû être abandonné	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	Oil Rig Dis. Médias Autres
2001-Campos	15/03/2001	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Brésil	Campos	Équipement de surface	-	Exploitation	Point chaud en zone ATEX	Travaux par point chaud	-	X	X	Aucune fuite de pétrole n'est observée	-	-	-	-	Explosion sur une structure latérale de la plate-forme qui n'est pas une zone d'extraction.	Explosion Incendie	X	X	-	10	1	1	Travailleurs évacués	-	-	-	BARPI
2001-Buffalo	18/07/2001	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Etats-Unis	Etat de New York, Buffalo	Puits	-	Maintenance	Point chaud en zone ATEX	Travaux par point chaud	Défaut d'étanchéité d'un cuvelage	Gaz	-	Une fuite de gaz naturelle aurait causé la fissure puis l'explosion de la tête de puits.	Défaillance mécanique	-	-	-	Un gros morceau de tuyau est expulsé à la surface	Explosion Projection	X	X	-	2	5	2	-	-	-	-	BARPI
2000-Platform A Block 185	21/03/2000	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Louisiane	Équipement de surface	Support fixe	Exploitation	-	Défaillance d'une grue ou d'un équipement de levage	-	X	X	Hauteur d'eau : 55 m. Une grue a chuté pendant une manoeuvre, ce qui a gravement blessé le conducteur	Défaillance mécanique	-	Erreur opératoire	Compétence insuffisante du personnel Evaluation/perception inadéquate des risques Supervision inadéquate Leadership en matière de sécurité inadéquat	La grue a été sollicitée au-delà de ses critères de conception (poids en dehors des limites de sécurité de la grue, ignorance du fait que le système de surcharge hydraulique ne peut pas fonctionner pour des angles inférieurs à 4°).	-	-	Manipulation / soulèvement / transport d'objet	Le conducteur a dû être hospitalisé et opéré	0	1	1	Travailleurs évacués	1	-	-	BSEE
2000-Ocean Concord	28/02/2000	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Louisiane	Puits	Support fixe	Forage	Fuite	-	-	Boue Pétrole brut	956 banis 200 banis	Déconnection involontaire d'un tube prolongateur de la BOP résultant sur une fuite incontrôlée. Dommages causés au BOP.	-	-	Erreur opératoire Erreur de conception	Instruction/procédure inadéquates Communication inadéquate	Les procédures n'étaient pas claires et il manquait un système secondaire de sécurisation du puits en l'absence de contrôle du BOP.	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	-	0	0	0	Travailleurs évacués	-	Pollution de la mer	-	BSEE
2000-Marine 700	08/09/2000	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Louisiane	Puits	Support mobile	Forage	-	-	-	-	-	L'assemblage du chariot du tube prolongateur a dévié et embroché un opérateur de forage sur le sol, causant des blessures mortelles.	Défaillance mécanique	Vagues dépassant les limites de conception Vent dépassant les limites de conception	Erreur d'inspection	Evaluation/perception inadéquate des risques	Le mouvement involontaire du chariot était dû à une inclinaison de la plateforme due à des conditions climatiques difficiles. Les capacités de freinage étaient également amoindries à cause de graisse sur l'axe de rotation.	-	-	Contact avec machine ou matériel en mouvement	-	1	0	0	X	X	X	X	BSEE
2000-Hassi R'Mel	16/01/2000	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Algérie	Hassi R'Mel	Puits	-	Exploitation	Point chaud en zone ATEX	Travaux par point chaud	-	Gaz	-	-	-	-	-	-	Projection d'une tige de métal qui aurait provoqué l'ignition du gaz présent	Incendie Projection	X	X	Durée de l'incendie : 1 mois	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BARPI
2000-H&P Rig 91	16/08/2000	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Block 109, Mississippi Canyon	Équipement	-	Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	Le baudrier de l'opérateur s'est détaché pendant des travaux dans un derrick pour sécuriser un tuyau tombé.	-	-	Erreur opératoire Erreur d'inspection	Leadership en matière de sécurité inadéquat	-	-	-	Chute d'une hauteur	Hauteur de chute : 24 m	1	0	0	X	X	X	X	BSEE
2000-Gillette	29/06/2000	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Etats-Unis	Wyoming, Gillette	Puits	-	Exploitation	Point chaud en zone ATEX	Travaux par point chaud	-	Gaz	-	Une explosion de gaz se produit sur un puits de pétrole	-	-	-	-	-	Explosion Incendie	X	X	Les autorités décident de laisser brûler le puits.	0	2	0	-	-	-	-	BARPI
2000-Cow Lake	01/10/2000	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Canada	Alberta, Cow Lake	Puits	-	Exploitation	Point chaud en zone ATEX	Travaux par point chaud	-	-	-	Une plate-forme de forage prend feu subitement	-	-	-	-	-	Incendie	X	X	L'incendie détruit la plateforme en 20 min	0	3	1	-	-	-	-	BARPI
2000-Anahuac	19/08/2000	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Etats-Unis	Anahuac	Puits	-	Exploitation	Eruption	-	-	Gaz	-	Un blowout se produit sur un puits d'extraction de gaz naturel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Le puits est bouché par les secours	-	-	-	Riverains évacués	300	-	-	BARPI
2000-Al Maryyah	15/04/2000	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Emirats Arabes Unis	Umm Shaif Field	Support	Support fixe	Exploitation	Dommages à la structure	Rupture d'un élément portant la structure	-	-	-	-	Défaillance mécanique	-	-	-	Rupture de cantilever qui entraîne l'effondrement de la plateforme puis le naufrage du derrick	Perte de stabilité du support	X	X	-	4	8	-	Travailleurs évacués	56	X	X	Oil Rig Dis.





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Identifiant	Date	Type d'activité	Contexte opérat.	Pays	Lieu	Unité fonctionnelle concernée	Type de support	Phase d'opération	Evénement central (ERC)	Evénement initiateur primaire (EI 1) ou barrière inopérante	Détails de l'EI1 ou de la barrière inopérante	Substances relâchées	Quantité	Infos complémentaires	Causes liées aux équipements	Causes externes	Causes humaines	Causes organisationnelles	Infos complémentaires	PhD ou Phi	Milieu de rejet	Type d'accident du travail	Infos complémentaires	Nb morts	Nb blessés	Dont graves	Autres conséquences humaines ou sociales	Qté	Conséquences environnementales	Qté	Sources	
1997-Pride 1001	01/04/1997	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Block 328, East Cameron	Puits	-	Forage	Eruption	Venue	Défaut d'actionnement ou d'efficacité du BOP Cimentation défectueuse	Boue Ciment Gaz		Forage d'un puits horizontal à 867 m. Hauteur d'eau : 74 m	-	-	Erreur de conception	-	Migration de gaz à travers le ciment qui n'avait pas suffisamment durci	Incendie	X	X	Arrêt de la production. Le gaz s'est enflammé une heure et demi après le début de l'éruption. Durée de l'incendie : 4 j. Un deuxième incendie se déclare le 09/04 accidentellement car la fuite de gaz est toujours présente. Le puits est fermé le 10/04. La plateforme est complètement détruite	0	0	0	Travailleurs évacués	42	X	X	BSEE	
1997-Platform A Well A	24/12/1997	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Block 331, West Cameron	Puits	-	Intervention sur puits	Fuite en surface	Défaut d'étanchéité de la tête de puits de production	-	Gaz	-	-	Défaillance mécanique	-	Erreur opératoire	Evaluation/perception inadéquate des risques	La rotation du tubage qui a heurté l'opérateur est due à la soudaine ouverture de la vanne boule B sous environ 1400 psi. Le tube qui était censé être droit s'est courbé pour des raisons inconnues	Projection	X	X	Une extension de tubage sur la vanne de purge s'est soudain mise à tourner et a heurté mortellement un opérateur.	1	0	0	X	X	X	X	BSEE	
1997-Lake Barre	16/06/1997	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Lake Barre, aux larges de la Louisiane	Equipement sous-marin	-	Exploitation	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une conduite ou collecte	-	HC	700 t	Une canalisation collectant le pétrole produit par 47 puits se déchire	Défaillance mécanique	-	-	-	Rupture de la collecte La collecte acheminait le pétrole de 47 puits	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	Déchirure sur 3 m de longueur. 40% du pétrole déversé a été récupéré	-	-	-	-	Pollution de la mer	-	-	BARPI	
1997-Butte la Rose	18/06/1997	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Etats-Unis	Louisiane, Butte la Rose	Puits	-	-	Point chaud en zone ATEX	Travaux par point chaud	-	Gaz	-	Un puits de gaz naturel explose	-	-	-	-	-	Explosion Incendie	X	X	Le feu fait toujours rage le jour suivant.	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	BARPI	
1996-Pride 951	04/06/1996	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Block 332, East Cameron	Equipement	-	Exploitation	-	-	-	-	-	Le foreur était en train de retirer le "top drive" du sol de la plateforme	-	-	Erreur opératoire	Leadership en matière de sécurité inadéquat	L'opérateur ne s'est pas aperçu que la gouille (pin) était engagée.	-	-	Contact avec machine ou matériel en mouvement	L'ascenseur a heurté mortellement le foreur	1	0	0	X	X	X	X	BSEE	
1996-Platform A Block 380	24/01/1996	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Block 380, Eugene Island	Puits	-	Complétion	Eruption	Venue	Détection inopérante ou tardive d'une venue Défaut d'étanchéité de la tête de puits de production	Gaz Fluides de complétion	-	Profondeur du puits : 1 km	-	-	Erreur opératoire Erreur de conception	-	Echec à maintenir un volume de fluides de complétion suffisant dans le puits pour maintenir l'équilibre avec l'horizon sableux en cours de complétion.	Incendie	X	X	Derrick détruit, dommages à la plateforme. Puits fermé deux semaines après.	0	0	0	Travailleurs évacués	45	X	X	BSEE	
1996-Maersk Victory	16/11/1996	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Australie	Golfe de Saint Vincent	Support	Support fixe	Positionnement	Dommages à la structure	Rupture d'un élément portant la structure	Inclinaison excessive	-	-	-	Défaillance mécanique	Mouvement de terrain	Erreur de conception	Evaluation/perception inadéquate des risques	Rupture de cantilever Fondations d'ancrage du support instable (sédiments sous-marins) Dommages sérieux du support Des erreurs dans les interprétations géotechniques et l'analyse de risque concernant l'emplacement du forage ont été trouvés.	Perte de stabilité du support	X	X	Les pieds de la plateforme sont sérieusement endommagés	-	-	-	Travailleurs évacués	-	-	-	Oil Rig Dis. Autres	
1996-Ensko 86	24/09/1996	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Block 18, Grand Isle	Puits	Support fixe	Complétion	-	-	-	-	-	A l'issue du montage d'une opération visant à renverser une circulation, un tuyau (chicksan swivel joint) s'est déconnecté et a heurté mortellement un opérateur	-	-	Erreur opératoire	Non respect de la procédure Evaluation/perception inadéquate des risques	Utilisation d'une chaîne de sécurité pour rattracher le tuyau blindé aux ascenseurs à l'un de ceux qui était utilisé pour attacher le tuyau "chicksan swivel joint".	-	-	Chute d'objet	-	1	0	0	X	X	X	X	BSEE	
1996-Dime Box	13/07/1996	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Etats-Unis	Texas, Dime Box	Puits	-	Complétion	-	-	-	-	-	Un incendie se déclare sur un puits de pétrole	-	-	-	-	-	Incendie	X	X	Hauteur des flammes : 600 m Durée de l'incendie : 10 j	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	BARPI	
1996-Cameron	30/04/1996	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	-	Equipement	-	Maintenance	Point chaud en zone ATEX	Travaux par point chaud	-	-	-	Opération de soudure	-	-	-	-	-	Incendie	X	X	Plusieurs heures sont nécessaires pour maîtriser le sinistre	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	BARPI	
1995-Platform B Block 41	24/08/1995	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Block 41, Main Pass	Equipement	-	Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	Tentative de purger un pipeline à l'aide d'un lanceur	-	-	Erreur opératoire	Non respect de la procédure Communication inadéquate Compétence insuffisante du personnel	Tentative d'ouvrir le couvercle de fermeture d'un lanceur alors que ce dernier contenait du gaz pressurisé. Le lanceur n'était pas équipé d'une jauge de pression. Tout autre méthode de purge aurait évité un tel accident.	Explosion	X	X	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	BSEE	
1995-Platform A Block 198	14/12/1995	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Block 198, West Cameron	Equipement	-	Maintenance	Fuite en surface	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une conduite ou collecte	-	HC	435 barils	Opération de nettoyage d'un séparateur haute pression dans le but de rouvrir un pied à eau bouché de la plateforme. Un jour plus tard, une fuite est détectée depuis une citerne.	Défaillance mécanique	-	-	-	Débordement d'une écouteille et d'un pied à eau d'un réservoir de la plateforme	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	Durée de la fuite : 4h	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BSEE	
1995-Pasarlapudi	08/01/1995	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Inde	Pasarlapudi	Puits	-	Forage	Eruption	Venue	-	Gaz	620000 t	Un incendie se produit dans un puits de gaz naturel lors d'un forage	-	-	-	-	-	Incendie	X	X	Durée de l'incendie : 62 j Conséquences économiques pour la population agricole importantes Un des plus grands désastres écologiques de l'Asie du Sud-Est	-	-	-	Riverains évacués	10000	-	-	-	BARPI
1995-Evansburg	21/12/1995	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Canada	Alberta, Evansburg	Equipement	-	Maintenance	Fuite souterraine	Défaut d'étanchéité d'un cuvelage	-	Pétrole brut Gaz	150 m3	Surveillance de routine d'un niveau, le tubage d'un puits de pétrole se rompt à 9 m de la surface	Défaillance mécanique	-	Erreur opératoire	-	La cause du sinistre réside dans l'inflammation d'un mélange air / gaz probablement lors d'un test Sonolog.	Rejet écotoxique	Sol	X	Durée de la fuite : 10 j	-	-	-	-	-	-	BARPI		
1995-Amalapuram	16/01/1995	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Inde	Amalapuram, Bassin de Pasarlapudi, Village de Thandavapalli Puits 19	Puits	-	Exploitation	-	-	-	Pétrole brut	-	Un incendie se déclare sur un puits de pétrole	-	-	-	-	L'accident serait dû à une explosion initiale	Incendie	X	X	Durée de l'incendie : 40 j 3 Millions de dollars de dégâts matériels, atteintes à la faune sauvage	-	-	-	Riverains évacués	6000	Animaux morts	-	BARPI	
1994-Sainte Catherine	11/11/1994	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Etats-Unis	Nouvelle Orléans, Lac Sainte Catherine	Equipement	-	Maintenance	Point chaud en zone ATEX	Travaux par point chaud	-	-	-	Découpe de pièces métalliques au chalumeau à la dépose d'un moteur	-	-	Erreur opératoire	Evaluation/perception inadéquate des risques	Utilisation de chalumeau à proximité de bacs vides mais non dégazé	Incendie	X	X	-	1	3	0	-	-	-	-	BARPI	

REFERENCE	CONTEXTE DE L'EVENEMENT					CIRCONSTANCES ET NATURE DE L'EVENEMENT									CAUSES					PHENOMENES GENERES				CONSEQUENCES						SOURCES	
Identifiant	Date	Type d'activité	Contexte opérat.	Pays	Lieu	Unité fonctionnelle concernée	Type de support	Phase d'opération	Evénement central (ERC)	Evénement initiateur primaire (E1) ou barrière inopérante	Détails de l'E1 ou de la barrière inopérante	Substances relâchées	Quantité	Infos complémentaires	Causes liées aux équipements	Causes externes	Causes humaines	Causes organisationnelles	Infos complémentaires	PhD ou Phi	Milieu de rejet	Type d'accident du travail	Infos complémentaires	Nb morts	Nb blessés	Dont graves	Autres conséquences humaines ou sociales	Qté	Conséquences environnementales	Qté	Sources
1994-Platform A Block 831	20/11/1994	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Block 831, Mustang Island	Equipement	-	Exploitation	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une conduite ou collecte	-	Gaz	-	-	-	-	Erreur opératoire	Compétence insuffisante du personnel	Accumulation de gaz dans les quartiers de vie qui étaient placés sur un bac servant de drain dont le contenu était canalisé vers le réservoir. Une vanne a été laissée ouverte. Le personnel présent n'a pas su déterminer l'origine des alarmes de présence de gaz	Explosion incendie	X	X	Destruction complète des quartiers de vie	0	3	0	Travailleurs évacués	3	X	X	BSEE
1994-Percy Johns	15/03/1994	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Block 90, South Marsh Island	Puits	Support fixe	Intervention sur puits	Eruption	Venue	Défaut d'efficacité du BOP d'intervention	-	-	-	Défaillance mécanique	-	Erreur d'inspection Erreur de conception	Instruction/procédure inadéquate	Cause de l'accident : retrait de la vanne back-pressure avec du fluide sous pression piégé en dessous.	Projection	X	X	Le décès est sûrement causé par la projection d'un débris lors de l'éruption du puits.	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	BSEE
1994-Nouvelle Orléans	01/12/1994	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Etats-Unis	Nouvelle Orléans	Equipement	-	Exploitation	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une conduite ou collecte	-	Gaz	-	Une canalisation de gaz naturel est heurtée par une plate-forme de forage	Défaillance mécanique	Choc externe	-	-	-	Explosion incendie	X	X	Une personne manque à l'évacuation	-	-	-	Travailleurs évacués	36	-	-	BARPI
1993-Fresnes sur Marnes	23/11/1993	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	France	Fresnes sur Marnes (77)	Equipement	-	Maintenance	Point chaud en zone ATEX	Travaux par point chaud	-	-	-	Des explosions et un incendie se produisent dans un stockage de pétrole brut associé à un puits de production	-	-	Erreur opératoire	Non respect de la procédure Instruction/procédure inadéquate Compétence insuffisante du personnel Supervision inadéquate	Des travaux de soudage réalisés par une entreprise locale, exécutés sans consignes écrites sur les réservoirs partiellement vidangés et non dégazés, sont à l'origine du sinistre. Aucun permis de feu n'avait été délivré	Explosion incendie	X	X	Trois des 5 réservoirs de 37,5 m³ explosent, 2 sont projetés à 10 m hors de la cuvette de rétention. Durée de l'incendie : 45 min	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	BARPI
1993-Actinia	01/02/1993	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Vietnam	Mer Sud de Chine, Au large des côtes du Vietnam	Puits	Support mobile	Forage	Eruption	Venue	Gaz à faible profondeur	Pétrole brut Gaz	-	Un puits foré par le semi-submersible entre en éruption	-	-	Erreur de test ou d'essai	-	Poche de gaz non détectée	Rejet écotoxique Projection Perte de stabilité du support	Mer	X	Inclinaison excessive de la plateforme : 15°. BOP endommagé. L'éruption s'est arrêtée d'elle-même, probablement par effondrement du puits	-	-	-	-	Pollution de la mer	2 km²	Oil Rig Dis. Médias	
1992-Trunkline	03/11/1992	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Louisiane	Conduite/Canalisation	-	Exploitation	Fuite	-	-	Gaz	-	Rupture d'un pipeline. Hauteur d'eau : 7,5 m	Défaillance mécanique	-	Erreur de test ou d'essai	-	Cause de l'accident : suppression dans le pipeline possiblement endommagé par un ouragan	Incendie	X	X	Hauteur des flammes : 50 m. Le pipeline est suspendu. Le feu s'arrête de lui-même. 4 Millions de dollars de dégâts, 400 000 dollars attribués aux pertes de gaz	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	BSEE
1992-Royaume Uni	20/06/1992	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Royaume Uni	Mer du Nord	Conduite/Canalisation	X	Maintenance	Fuite	-	-	-	-	Une explosion se produit sur une plate-forme pétrolière en mer du nord lors d'un remplacement d'une valve sur une canalisation	-	-	-	-	-	Explosion	X	X	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	BARPI
1992-Cecile Forbes	26/12/1992	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Block 60, South Pass	Puits	-	Forage	Fuite	Venue	Détection inopérante ou tardive d'une venue	Pétrole brut H2S	100 à 500 barils	Fuite provoquée lors de la mise en place d'un tube carotier	-	-	Erreur opératoire Erreur d'inspection	-	Echec à maintenir le puits rempli d'eau de mer alors que les colonnes de forage étaient en dehors du trou et le puits a été arrêté avec des "blind rams"	Rejet toxique Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	-	0	0	0	Travailleurs évacués	-	-	-	BSEE
1991-Sleipner A1	23/08/1991	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Norvège	Mer du Nord, Au large de Bergen	Support	Support fixe	Exploitation	Perte de flottabilité	Rupture d'un élément de flottaison	-	-	-	Hauteur d'eau : 220 m La plateforme a commencé par perdre 1 m toutes les 20 min	-	-	Erreur de conception	-	Défaut de conception du joint de connexion, appelé "tri-cell", entre les ballasts Destruction et naufrage du support	Perte de stabilité du support	X	X	La crash de la plateforme contre le fond de la mer a provoqué un séisme de magnitude 3. Le cout des pertes est évalué à 700 millions de dollars	0	0	0	Travailleurs évacués	14	-	-	Oil Rig Dis. Médias Autres
1991-Platform A Block 184	13/10/1991	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Block 38, South Timbalier Area	Equipement de surface	-	Exploitation	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une conduite ou collecte	-	HC	280 barils	Débordement d'un tank sec non détecté qui aurait dû être vidangé dans un tank humide.	Défaillance mécanique	-	Erreur d'inspection Erreur de conception	Supervision inadéquate	Cet accident est dû à une erreur humaine et une rupture mécanique	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	-	0	0	0	X	X	Pollution de la mer	-	BSEE
1991-Montmirail	16/12/1991	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	France	51, Montmirail	Equipement de surface	-	Exploitation	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une conduite ou collecte	-	HC	-	Sur une plate-forme pétrolière, une fuite se produit sur le réseau de collecte du pétrole	Défaillance mécanique	-	-	-	L'accident a pour origine la rupture d'une bride sur une canalisation	Rejet écotoxique	Sol	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BARPI
1991-Haines	06/12/1991	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Canada	Haines	Puits	-	Forage	Eruption	Venue	-	Pétrole brut H2S	3000 L	Sur un champ d'exploitation d'hydrocarbures, alors qu'une équipe d'ouvriers tente de dégeler des canalisations, l'appareil de forage gèle et le puits devient éruptif.	-	Gel	-	-	-	Rejet toxique Rejet écotoxique	Sol	X	Durée de la fuite : 17 h. L'éruption est arrêtée par injection d'eau	-	-	-	Riverains évacués	170	-	-	BARPI
1991-Guerre du Golfe	26/01/1991	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Koweït	Golfe Persique, Non précisé	Equipement de surface	-	Exploitation	Eruption	-	-	HC	800000 t	En quittant le Koweït, l'armée irakienne sabote une grande partie des puits de pétrole de l'émirat	-	Malveillance	-	-	Période de guerre	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	Plus grande marée noire à la date de l'accident. Effets environnementaux considérables avec 50% des coraux touchés.	-	-	-	-	Pollution de la mer Animaux morts	30000	-	CEDRE
1990-West Gamma	20/08/1990	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Allemagne	Mer du Nord	Support	Support fixe	Exploitation	Dommages à la structure	Inclinaison excessive	-	-	-	Hauteur d'eau : 44 m Perte de l'hélicoptère, puis de la remorque dans les vagues. Chute d'un pont d'habitation, endommageant des conduites et des trappes et entraînant une inclinaison de 10° de la plateforme.	-	Vagues dépassant les limites de conception Vent dépassant les limites de conception	-	La plateforme a traversé une tempête.	Perte de stabilité du support	X	X	L'équipage a pu être secouru par deux navires danois	-	-	-	Travailleurs évacués	-	-	-	Oil Rig Dis.	
1990-Platform A Block 300	24/01/1990	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Block 281, Ship Shoal Area	Equipement de surface	-	Exploitation	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une conduite ou collecte	-	HC	14423 barils	Une vanne de 2 pouces a été séparée de 4x4 pouces au niveau d'une soudure	Défaillance mécanique	Heurt par une ligne d'ancrage	Erreur d'inspection	-	Les conclusions sur le heurt par une ancre émettent certaines réserves. Les capteurs en place étaient incapables de détecter quelle que fuite que ce soit	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	Débit de fuite : 33 barils par heure	0	0	0	X	X	Pollution de la mer	36 km²	BSEE

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Identifiant	Date	Type d'activité	Contexte opérat.	Pays	Lieu	Unité fonctionnelle concernée	Type de support	Phase d'opération	Evénement central (ERC)	Evénement initiateur primaire (EI 1) ou barrière inopérante	Détails de l'EI1 ou de la barrière inopérante	Substances relâchées	Quantité	Infos complémentaires	Causes liées aux équipements	Causes externes	Causes humaines	Causes organisationnelles	Infos complémentaires	PhD ou Phi	Milieu de rejet	Type d'accident du travail	Infos complémentaires	Nb morts	Nb blessés	Dont graves	Autres conséquences humaines ou sociales	Qté	Conséquences environnementales	Qté	Sources
1990-Keyes Marines 303	30/05/1990	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Block A23, Brazos Area	Puits	Support fixe	Test de formation	Eruption	Venue	Procédure de contrôle de venue inadéquate	Gaz Boue huileuse	12 barils	Opérations de diagaphies associées à un test de puits de production. Les plans étaient d'isoler l'intervalle perforé après test et de perforer et tester une zone supérieure	Défaillance mécanique-usure	-	Erreur opérationnelle	Communication inadéquate	Ruptures multiples et consécutives d'équipements combinées à des positions spécifiques ouvertes et fermées ou fermées de certaines vannes. Dommages observés sur la vanne maîtresse attribuées à un débit érosif à travers les vannes en position close. La vanne hydraulique HCR n'était pas fermée, contrairement à ce qui était pensé	Rejet écotoxique	X	X	Durée de la fuite : 17,5 h Dommages à la plateforme et aux équipements. Le puits a dû être fermé. Coût total des dommages évalué à 350 000 dollars	0	0	0	Travailleurs évacués	51	X	X	BSEE
1989-Trinité et Tobago	16/04/1989	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Trinité et Tobago	Port d'Espagne	Puits	-	-	Eruption	Venue	-	HC	-	Une explosion et un incendie se produisent sur un puits de pétrole	-	-	-	-	-	Explosion Incendie	X	X	Du pétrole est projeté sur des habitations dans un rayon de 1,5 km	-	-	-	Riverains évacués	100	-	-	BARPI
1989-Teledyne Mobile 16	08/01/1989	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Block 299, Main Pass	Puits	Support fixe	Complétion	Eruption	Venue	Cimentation défectueuse	Boue Eau Gaz H2S	-	Des opérations de cimentation de mauvaise conception ont été effectuées. Le BOP n'était pas installé. L'éruption consécutive n'a pas pu être maîtrisée et le gaz éjecté a pris feu, causant la perte de la plateforme évacuée à temps	Défaillance mécanique	-	Erreur de conception	Instruction/procédure inadéquate. Communication inadéquate	Utilisation d'un ciment qui excédait la pression de fracturation de la formation. Le programme de cimentation, inadéquat, n'avait pas été présenté à MMS.	Incendie	X	X	Cause de l'incendie : Electricité statique ou étincelle Durée de l'incendie : 17 jours. Destruction totale de la plateforme	0	0	0	Travailleurs évacués	-	X	X	BSEE
1989-Santa Fe Al Baz	28/04/1989	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Nigéria	Golfe de Guinée, Au large des côtes nigériennes	Puits	-	Forage	Eruption	Venue	Gaz à faible profondeur	Gaz	-	La faible profondeur de la poche de gaz n'a pas rendu possible sa maîtrise par le diverteur. Les débris de roche et de sable ont enflammé le gaz.	-	-	Erreur de test ou d'essai Erreur opératoire	-	Suite à la détection du gaz à faible profondeur, le puits aurait dû être abandonné, mais plusieurs erreurs mineures cumulées ont engendré la catastrophe.	Incendie	X	X	Naufage de la plateforme. 4 personnes mortes en sautant par-dessus-bord pour échapper au feu.	5	-	-	Travailleurs évacués	-	-	-	Oil Rig Dis.
1989-Platform B block 60	19/03/1989	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Block 60, South Pass	Equipement de surface	-	Installation-désinstallation	Fuite	Défaut d'étanchéité d'une conduite ou collecte	-	Gaz Pétrole brut	-	Découpe d'un tuyau qui a fuit dès le début de l'opération.	Défaillance mécanique	-	Erreur d'inspection	Instruction/procédure inadéquate Communication inadéquate	La conduite contenait du gaz riche en hydrocarbures. Des ondulations marquaient la présence de poches de gaz et d'hydrocarbures et prouvaient que la conduite n'était pas complètement inondée. Les équipements en marche ont pu provoquer l'enflamment des gaz.	Incendie Explosion	X	X	Destruction de la plateforme	7	10	-	Travailleurs évacués	-	-	-	BSEE
1989-Platform A Block 202	15/02/1989	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Block 202, Ship Shoal	Conduite/Canalisation	-	-	Fuite	-	-	HC	400 barils	-	Panne d'instrument	-	-	Leadership en matière de sécurité inadéquat	La vanne de décharge de l'eau dans le séparateur à basse pression était en position ouverte, permettant à l'eau du séparateur d'être déplacée avec des hydrocarbures, qui ont été déchargés dans le dispositif de traitement de l'eau puis le piler à eau qui aurait débordé. Les dispositifs de contrôle des niveaux du séparateur et du dispositif de traitement n'ont pas fonctionné	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	Débit de fuite : 80 barils par heure.	0	0	0	X	X	Pollution de la mer	54000 m <sup>2</sup>	BSEE
1989-Outriaz	17/06/1989	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	France	Outriaz (01)	Puits	-	Forage d'exploration	Fuite souterraine	-	-	-	-	Une rivière est polluée lors d'une campagne de forage d'exploration d'un gisement pétrolier	-	-	-	-	-	Rejet écotoxique	Cours d'eau	X	2 communes (600 habitants) sont privées d'eau potable pendant plusieurs jours	0	0	0	X	X	Pollution d'un cours d'eau	-	BARPI Autres
1988-Rowan Gorilla	15/12/1988	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Canada	Atlantique Nord	Support	Support fixe	Exploitation	Perte de flottabilité	-	-	-	-	Tempête (vents de 110 km/h et vagues de 12 m) pendant plusieurs jours. L'eau a dépassé les barrières et inondé des espaces internes, faisant petit à petit perdre la flottabilité de l'édifice.	Défaillance mécanique	Vagues dépassant les limites de conception Vent dépassant les limites de conception	-	-	Formation de fractures dans la coque de la plateforme	Perte de stabilité du support	X	X	Naufage de la plateforme. Les piliers de la plateforme ont oscillé et transmis d'importantes contraintes à la structure. Une équipe tente de sauver la plateforme sur le point d'être inondée.	-	-	-	Travailleurs évacués	27	-	-	Oil Rig Dis.
1988-Platform A Block 133	23/09/1988	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Block 133, Main Pass	Conduite/Canalisation	X	Exploitation	Fuite	-	-	Pétrole brut	-	L'incendie a englouti le compresseur, l'unité de glycol et la zone de production.	Défaillance mécanique	-	-	-	Un écrou presse-étoupe sur la pompe du pipeline à pétrole a été perdu et permit la fuite de pétrole brut.	Incendie	X	X	Pas de pollution des eaux. Coût des dommages : 5,5 millions de dollars. Dommages au niveau du pont inférieur et quelques portions du pont supérieur. Sévères dommages au niveau de la chambre des pompes de pipeline.	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	BSEE
1988-Piper-Alpha	06/07/1988	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Royaume-Uni	Mer du Nord, Block 15	Equipement de surface	-	Maintenance	Fuite	-	-	Gaz	-	Plus grande catastrophe pétrolière à cette date. Hauteur d'eau : 400 m	Défaut de conception	Effet domino	Erreur de maintenance	Evaluation/perception inadéquate des risques Communication inadéquate Compétences insuffisantes du personnel Non respect de la procédure	Une fuite de gaz consécutive à l'enlèvement de la valve de sécurité sur un compresseur pendant une opération de maintenance est laissée ouverte. L'interdiction formelle d'utilisation de ce compresseur est mal transmise et une panne de l'autre compresseur cause la catastrophe. Le personnel mal entraîné aux évacuations fait échouer la tentative. Tartan, une des plateformes voisines, a continué à injecter du gaz par peur de pertes financières	Explosion Incendie	X	X	La plupart des personnes sont mortes par asphyxie. Pertes financières : 3,5 milliards de dollars	167	59	-	Travailleurs évacués	59	-	-	Oil Rig Dis.



REFERENCE	CONTEXTE DE L'EVENEMENT					CIRCONSTANCES ET NATURE DE L'EVENEMENT									CAUSES					PHENOMENES GENERES				CONSEQUENCES					SOURCES		
Identifiant	Date	Type d'activité	Contexte opérat.	Pays	Lieu	Unité fonctionnelle concernée	Type de support	Phase d'opération	Evénement central (ERC)	Evénement initiateur primaire (EI 1) ou barrière inopérante	Détails de l'EI1 ou de la barrière inopérante	Substances relâchées	Quantité	Infos complémentaires	Causes liées aux équipements	Causes externes	Causes humaines	Causes organisationnelles	Infos complémentaires	PhD ou Phi	Milieu de rejet	Type d'accident du travail	Infos complémentaires	Nb morts	Nb blessés	Dont graves	Autres conséquences humaines ou sociales	Qté	Conséquences environnementales	Qté	Sources
1984-Zapata Lexington	14/09/1984	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Block 69, Green Canyon	Puits	Support mobile	Forage	Eruption	Venue	Procédure de contrôle de venue inadéquate	Gaz Boue	725 barils	Profondeur du puits : 2,9 km Pendant les opérations de forage, un kick se produit. Le puits est contrôlé avec de la boue. Du gaz piégé reste à purger. C'est à ce moment que se produit l'éruption.	-	-	Erreur de conception	Compétence insuffisante du personnel	Cause probable de l'accident : migration non contrôlée du gaz contenu dans le BOP. Causes de l'enflamment : débris, électricité statique...	Incendie	X	X	Dégâts matériels : 15 millions de dollars	4	3	3	Travailleurs évacués	-	-	-	BSEE
1984-Platform A Block 405	13/05/1984	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Block 405, West Cameron	Equipement de surface	-	Maintenance	Fuite	Vanne ou robinnet laissé ouvert	-	Gaz	-	Une explosion a lieu alors que des opérateurs tentaient de contrôler une fuite sur un séparateur rempli de sable	-	-	Erreur de maintenance	Instruction/procédure inadéquate Compétence insuffisante du personnel Leadership en matière de sécurité inadéquat	Un haut niveau de sable dans le séparateur a provoqué l'ouverture d'une vanne. En conséquence, du gaz sec a été expulsé et a atteint les quartiers d'habitation situés au dessus..	Explosion Incendie	X	X	Dégâts matériels : 1,25 millions de dollars	1	1	0	Travailleurs évacués	-	-	-	BSEE
1984-Platform A Block 322	17/08/1984	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Block 322, East Cameron	Equipement de surface	-	Maintenance	Point chaud en zone ATEX	Travaux par point chaud	-	-	-	4 soudeurs doivent retirer de vieilles grilles et rampes inutilisables dans une zone de tête de puits.	-	-	-	Evaluation/perception inadéquate des risques Non respect de la procédure Compétence insuffisante du personnel Communication inadéquate	Cause probable de l'accident : travaux à flammes à proximité d'un réservoir non blindé contenant un liquide inflammable. Le danger induit par le contenu du réservoir n'était pas marqué.	Incendie	X	X	Destruction complète d'un petit réservoir et autres équipements de production.	1	6	1	X	X	X	X	BSEE
1984-Platform A Block 269	06/01/1984	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Block 269, Ship Shoal	Equipement de surface	-	Exploitation	Point chaud en zone ATEX	Travaux par point chaud	-	HC	-	Plusieurs sources de pollutions aux hydrocarbures avaient été repérées. Par exemple, le réservoir utilisé pour mixer les boues était un réservoir de stockage de brut. Des opérations de soudure ont déclenché le feu.	Défaut de conception	-	Erreur d'inspection	Leadership en matière de sécurité inadéquat	Causes probables de l'incident : problèmes liés à une unité chim-électrique, séparateur de production sec, réservoir skimmer, réservoir de mélange de boue. L'accident aurait pu être évité si des vannes de contrôle existaient sur le réservoir skimmer	Incendie	X	X	-	2	-	1	Travailleurs évacués	-	-	-	BSEE
1984-Enchova Central	16/08/1984	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Brésil	Océan Atlantique, Bassin Campos, au large de Rio de Janeiro	Puits	-	-	Eruption	Venue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Explosion Incendie	X	X	42 personnes sont mortes pendant l'évacuation de la plateforme. : le système de levage du canot de sauvetage a cédé.	42	-	-	Travailleurs évacués	-	-	-	Oil Rig Dis.
1983-Nowruz	24/01/1983	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Iran	Golfe Persique, Champ pétrolière de Nowruz	Equipement	-	Exploitation	Fuite	Rupture d'un élément du tube prolongateur	-	-	-	Le champ de Nowruz se trouve en zone de guerre	-	-	-	-	-	Incendie	X	X	Débit de la fuite : 240 m3/j Le puits a dû être fermé	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	CEDRE Médias Autres
1983 - Nowruz	01/04/1983	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Iran	Golfe Persique, Champ pétrolière de Nowruz	Support	-	Exploitation	Dommages à la structure	-	-	HC	260000t	Bombardement de la plateforme	-	Malveillance	-	-	Période de guerre	Incendie Rejet écotoxique	-	X	Durée de l'incendie : 2 ans Débit de fuite : 795 m3/j	9	-	-	-	-	Pollution de la mer	-	CEDRE
1983-Mantagorda	20/07/1983	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Block 657, Matagorda Island	Puits	Support fixe	Forage	Eruption	Venue	Perte de circulation de boue	Gaz Eau Sable	-	Profondeur du puits : 1,1 km	-	-	Erreur d'inspection Erreur opératoire	Compétence insuffisante du personnel	La zone de "circulation perdue" a été rencontrée plus haut qu'attendu. Bien que la vitesse de pénétration ait accéléré avant de pénétrer cette zone, rien n'a été fait pour arrêter le forage. L'eau pompée dans l'annuaire n'était pas de densité suffisante pour contrôler la pression du puits	Rejet toxique	X	X	Electricité coupée pour éviter l'incendie. L'éruption s'est arrêtée d'elle-même 2 j après	-	-	-	Travailleurs évacués	-	-	-	BSEE
1983-Eugene Island Block 10	20/10/1983	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Block 10, Eugene Island	Puits	Support mobile	Intervention sur puits	Eruption	Venue	Défaut d'étanchéité du packer	Eau Boue Gaz	-	Le "kick" initial était dû au bouchon de packer qui a été pompé et retiré du packer.	-	-	Erreur opératoire Erreur d'inspection	-	Le bouchon du packer a dû être accidentellement retiré pendant les tests en pression, la circulation ou les processus de déplacement. Un matériel étranger dans la vanne de sécurité TW bloquait sa fermeture et a entraîné la perte de contrôle du puits.	Incendie	X	X	Dégâts matériels : 7,6 millions d'euros	-	-	-	Travailleurs évacués	40	-	-	BSEE
1980-Wink Sink	03/06/1980	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Etats-Unis	Texas, Gisement de Hendrick	Puits	-	Fermé	Dissolution incontrôlée d'une formation salifère	Bouchage du puits inadéquat	-	Saumure	-	Les activités de forage, de complétion, et de fermeture sur un puits de pétrole abandonné auraient créées une conduite qui permettaient à l'eau de circuler et de dissoudre le sel	Défaillance mécanique	-	Erreur de conception	-	Plusieurs causes possibles : utilisation d'eau pure pour le forage, mauvaises cimentations, corrosion, retrait de certains tubages avant la fermeture du puits. Une contribution naturelle est également admise	Effondrement de la surface du sol	X	X	Cratère de 110 m de diamètre et de 34 m de profondeur (159 000 m3 de volume)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Autres	
1980-Sea Quest	17/01/1980	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Nigéria	Golfe de Guinée, au large des côtes de Warri, Nigéria	Puits	Support fixe	-	Eruption	Venue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Incendie	X	X	Dégâts importants à la plateforme. L'exploitant s'en est débarrassé et l'a fait couler	-	-	-	Travailleurs évacués	-	-	-	Oil Rig Dis.
1980-Lake Peigneur (2)	20/11/1980	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Etats-Unis	Louisiane, Lac Peigneur	Puits	-	Exploitation	Dissolution incontrôlée d'une formation salifère	-	-	Saumure	-	Hauteur d'eau : 2 m Profondeur du puits : 375 m La plateforme s'effondre et disparaît dans un lac.	-	-	Erreur de conception	-	Un puits test a créé une circulation entre le lac et une mine de sel qui a vidé le lac et dissous l'horizon, créant une dépression. Il n'a pas pu être déterminé si l'exploitant a fait une erreur ou si les plans de mine étaient mal dessinés.	Perte de stabilité du support Effondrement de la surface du sol	X	X	La plateforme a été évacuée à temps. La cuvette d'effondrement s'agrandit rapidement. Le lac est passé de 2 m de profondeur à 396 m.	0	0	0	Travailleurs évacués	-	-	-	Oil Rig Dis. Médias
1980-Karlino	09/12/1980	Extraction d'HC convert.	Terre	Pologne	Karlino, Krzywoploty Puits Daszewo	Puits	-	Forage	Eruption	Venue	Défaut d'étanchéité du BOP	-	-	Profondeur du réservoir : 2800 m Un blowout se transforme en incendie gigantesque dans une zone avec des habitations à proximité.	Défaillance mécanique	-	Erreur de conception	-	Le BOP n'a pas fonctionné. Le feu a été déclenché par les pompes des gazolignes. L'évaluation géologique était approximative, avec un horizon 160 m au dessus de ce qui était prédit.	Incendie Explosion	X	X	Hauteur des flammes : 130 m	-	4	-	Riverains évacués	-	-	-	Médias
1980-Alexander Kielland	27/03/1980	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Norvège	Mer du nord, Champ Ekofisk	Support	Support mobile	Exploitation	Dommages à la structure	Inclinaison excessive	Rupture d'un élément portant la structure Défaillance de la procédure d'évacuation du personnel	-	-	Rupture causée par le développement d'une fracture autour d'un trou dans lequel un hydrophone était installé.	Défaillance mécanique-fatigue	-	Erreur de conception Erreur d'inspection	Evaluation/perception inadéquate des risques Leadership en matière de sécurité inadéquat	Bien que dans un premier temps la rupture d'une soudure par fatigue ait été évoquée, des rumeurs de sabotage à l'explosif ont longtemps circulé. Les vagues étaient très importantes ce jour là (plus de 10 m). Les procédures d'évacuation n'étaient pas au point	Perte de stabilité du support	X	X	Effondrement de la plateforme.	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oil Rig Dis. Médias
1979-Ranger	10/05/1979	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique, Block 189L	Support	Support fixe	Exploitation	Dommages à la structure	Rupture d'un élément portant la structure	-	-	-	Un violent choc est ressenti sans que l'on puisse en déterminer l'origine. 4 h plus tard, la plateforme s'effondre	Défaillance mécanique-fatigue	-	-	-	Existence d'une fracture par fatigue sur le pilier arrière qui s'est rapidement propagée	Perte de stabilité du support	X	X	Effondrement de la plateforme.	8	Nombreux	Nombreux	Travailleurs évacués	14	-	-	Oil Rig Dis.

REFERENCE	CONTEXTE DE L'EVENEMENT					CIRCONSTANCES ET NATURE DE L'EVENEMENT								CAUSES					PHENOMENES GENERES				CONSEQUENCES					SOURCES				
Identifiant	Date	Type d'activité	Contex te opérat.	Pays	Lieu	Unité fonctionnelle concernée	Type de support	Phase d'opération	Événement central (ERC)	Événement initiateur primaire (EI 1) ou barrière inopérante	Détails de l'EI1 ou de la barrière inopérante	Substances relâchées	Quantité	Infos complémentaires	Causes liées aux équipements	Causes externes	Causes humaines	Causes organisationnelles	Infos complémentaires	PhD ou Phi	Milieu de rejet	Type d'accident du travail	Infos complémentaires	Nb morts	Nb blessés	Dont graves	Autres conséquences humaines ou sociales	Qté	Conséquences environnementales	Qté	Sources	
1979-Ixtoc 1	03/06/1979	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Mexique	Baie de Campêche, à 80 km au large de la ville de Carmen, Mexique	Puits	Support fixe	Forage	Eruption	Venue	Perte de circulation de boue Défaut d'actionnement ou d'efficacité du BOP	HC	Jusqu'à 1,5 millions de tonnes	Hauteur d'eau : 52 m Profondeur : 3627 m Une éruption de pétrole souffle la plateforme	-	-	-	-	Le BOP était fermé mais n'a pas pu empêcher totalement la fuite de gaz qui se sont enflammés.	Explosion Incendie Rejet écotoxique Perte de stabilité du support	Mer	X	Durée de l'incendie : 295 j Débit initial de la fuite : 4200 t/j Pertes financières : 1,5 milliards de dollars Effondrement de la plateforme Vaste pollution atmosphériques, nappes de pétrole dérivantes formant des marées noires	-	-	-	-	-	Pollution de la mer Pollution des côtes Animaux morts	-	-	CEDRE Oil Rig Dis. Médias
1977-Bravo	22/04/1977	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Norvège	Mer du Nord, Champ pétrolier d'Ekofisk Puits B14	Puits	-	Intervention sur puits	Eruption	Venue	Hauteur de l'éruption : 50 m Défaut d'étanchéité de la tête de puits de production Défaut d'actionnement ou d'efficacité du BOP	HC	30000 t	Profondeur du puits : 3 km	-	-	Erreur opératoire Erreur de conception	Non respect de la procédure	Le Xtree avait été enlevé avant l'opération et aucun BOP n'avait été installé. La vanne inférieure, mal installée, a rompu.	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	Durée de la fuite : 7 jours La plupart du pétrole s'évapore, le reste est dispersé. Les dégâts sur la plateforme sont peu importants	0	0	0	Travailleurs évacués	-	Pollution de la mer	-	CEDRE Oil Rig Dis. Médias Autres	
1976-Ocean Express	15/04/1976	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Golfe du Mexique	Support	Support mobile	Positionnement	Dérive incontrôlée	Défaillance du système de propulsion	Défaillance de la procédure d'évacuation du personnel	-	-	En période de mauvaises conditions marines, un moteur tombe en panne ainsi qu'une remorque	-	Vagues dépassant les limites de conception Vent dépassant les limites de conception	Erreur de conception	-	Cause primaire : perte du moteur et de la remorque. Cause secondaire : base de la plateforme	Perte de stabilité du support	X	X	Pendant l'évacuation, un navire de survie est submergé	13	-	-	Travailleurs évacués	-	-	-	Oil Rig Dis. Médias Autres	
1969-Santa Barbara	28/01/1969	Extraction d'HC convert.	Mer	Etats-Unis	Océan Pacifique, 10 km au large de Summerland, Californie	Puits	-	Forage	Eruption	Venue	Procédure de contrôle de venue inadéquate	Pétrole brut Gaz Boue	100000 barils	Hauteur d'eau : 57 m Profondeur du puits : 1060 m Alors que les opérateurs changent les têtes de forage, une éruption. Le différentiel de pression créé par le retrait des liges de forages a entraîné une venue dans le puits	-	-	Erreur opératoire	-	-	Rejet écotoxique	Mer	X	Débit de fuite : 5000 barils/j	-	-	-	-	-	Pollution de la mer Pollution des côtes Animaux morts	2000 km <sup>2</sup> 56 km <sup>3</sup> 3600	Médias Autres	

APPENDIX C.  
DETAILED ACCIDENT REPORTS



## **MACONDO**

**April 20, 2010**

**Gulf of Mexico, block 252, 80 km off the coast of Louisiana (United States)**

**Activity: Conventional hydrocarbon extraction**

**Phenomenon: Explosion, fire, ecotoxic release, rig sinking**

### **SUMMARY**

On April 20, 2010 at around 21:50 hours, a gas blowout occurred on the Deepwater Horizon rig during a temporary abandonment operation on the Macondo well, in the Gulf of Mexico, 70 km off the coast of Louisiana. A gas explosion resulted in a fire, which extended over the entire rig. The majority of the 126 employees present were evacuated by lifeboat, but 11 persons were not found. Seventeen other persons were injured, including 3 who were critically injured. Despite the mobilization of numerous ships, the fire could not be extinguished and the rig sank 36 hours later in the morning hours of April 22, 2010. The blowout continued on the sea floor for 87 days before it could be plugged by a relief well. This accident resulted in an unprecedented oil spill, with approximately 4.5 million barrels of oil released into the sea, major environmental impact and destabilization of the economy over the entire southern region of the United States.

### **INSTALLATIONS CONCERNED**

In March 2008, the British Petroleum Company (BP) obtained an exploration permit in block 252 of the Gulf of Mexico, 70 km off the coast of New Orleans. BP had considered drilling an exploration well (Macondo well) at a depth of 20,200 feet (6,157 m).

In October 2009, the Transocean Company, contracted by BP to conduct the drilling works, brought a first rig to the zone, the Marianas rig, in order to start operations. On November 9, 2009, drilling operations were stopped at a depth of 2,818 m owing to material damage on the rig caused by Hurricane Ida.

In February 2010, the Deepwater Horizon rig was installed above the Macondo well and the drilling operations resumed. The roof of the pay zone was reached in early April 2010.

Three main entities were involved in these drilling operations:

- the operator, BP;
- the drilling contractor, Transocean;
- the service provider in charge of cementing the well, Halliburton.



*Deepwater Horizon semi-submersible rig*

## THE ACCIDENT, ITS CHRONOLOGY, EFFECTS AND CONSEQUENCES

### The accident:

Abnormal appearance of mud on the rig floor (21:40 hours);  
Diversion of the mud to the mud/gas separator (21:43 hours);  
Closure of one of the rams of the BOP;  
First explosion (21:49 hours);  
Activation of the emergency disconnect system (EDS): no effect;  
Second explosion (less than one minute after the first).

### The human or social consequences:

11 dead and 17 injured, including 3 seriously injured.

### Environmental consequences:

4.5 million barrels of oil spilled into the sea

The outcome of the oil in the sea differs depending on the studies:

- 74% of the oil evaporated – 26% residual (NOAA report)
- 30% of the oil eliminated – 70% residual (Woods Hole Oceanic Institution)

The fauna and flora were significantly impacted, notably due to:

- the intrinsic toxicity of the oil and the by-products
- the toxicity of the dispersant
- the anoxia caused to the marine environment
- the modification of the natural habitat and migratory flows

### Economic consequences:

- Direct cost of 40 billion dollars for the operator (BP) + compensation costs
- Direct consequences on fishing, touristic activity and the property value in the coastal states (Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida)

## ORIGIN, CAUSES AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ACCIDENT

### Origin:

The various steps that led up to the accident are interesting to consider:

- Roof of the pay zone reached in early April 2010 (April 9th)
  - Mud losses noted in the rock formations
  - Temporary stoppage of drilling to plug rock fractures
  - Definitive shutdown of the borehole at 18,360 feet (5,596 m) instead of 20,200 feet (6,157 m) initially planned
- Installation of the production casing (April 11-15):
  - A long string casing was chosen rather than a liner
  - Installation of centralizers (21 centralizers planned, only 6 were installed)
- Implementation of the cementing procedure (April 15-19):
  - Valve conversion step: 2 pressure anomalies observed concerning, firstly, the pressure exerted to remove the *auto-fill tube* and, secondly, the mud circulation pressure upon removal of the tube.
  - Circulation of mud to clean the inside of the production casing string (350 barrels of mud were circulated instead of the 2,760 barrels normally required)

- Cement sheath height 152 m above the reservoir layer instead of 300 m (as per BP standards)
- Choice of light cement (“foamy” cement<sup>26</sup>)
- Laboratory analysis of the cement: the initial tests show that the cement was unstable. The results of the 4th test show the stability of the cement, but had not yet been sent to BP before the cementing process began
- Implementation of cementing operations
- Mud return flow of 5.5 bpm<sup>27</sup> instead of 5 bpm planned by the calculation
- Temporary abandonment procedure (April 20):
  - The cement bond log was not run (07:30 hours), in compliance with BP procedures (there was no loss of fluids during the cementing phase)
  - positive-pressure test: successful
  - negative-pressure test (17-20 hours): difficulties
  - Three tests were unsuccessful and for the forth, a discrepancy in relation to best practice was used to conclude that the test was valid.

#### Immediate causes:

- Cementing procedure
  - Inappropriate choice of casing type
  - Insufficient number of centralizers used
  - Unexplained pressures in the valve conversion step which were not analyzed and/or discussed
  - Lack of information about the cement with regard to its placement in the annulus and its stability (no confirmation of the stability of the cement by the Halliburton laboratory)
  - Procedural changes during the cementing operation not subjected to a new risk evaluation process
- The temporary abandonment procedure
  - Cement-bond logging not performed to check the integrity of the cement (BP decision)
  - No standard procedure for interpreting the negative-pressure test
  - No request for a second opinion to interpret the negative-pressure test or arbitration in case of dispute
  - Poor communication between the various people on the rig: it should be noted that there was a shift change in the middle of the test procedure
  - The well's temporary abandonment procedure had anomalies
- Detection of product inflow in the well
  - No visual check of the monitoring screens: the pressure increase in the well, visible on the screens, went undetected
  - Abnormal pressure difference between the well and the *kill line* went undetected by the operator (visible on the chart logs)
  - Too much information to monitor at the same time and no automatic alarm system signaling exceeded thresholds
- Activation of the BOP (well blowout preventer)
  - Severity of the situation not taken into account (BOP closed late by the drilling team)

---

<sup>26</sup> cement containing small bubbles of nitrogen gas injected into the slurry just prior to placement in order to reduce its weight

<sup>27</sup> bpm=barrels per minute

- The crew had not been trained to deal with such emergency situations
- The BOP's "deadman system" had not functioned (lack of maintenance)

#### Internal causes:

- Management
  - BP failed in managing the risks: the operator did not take into account the changes made to the well's architecture during the drilling operations (number of centralizers, modifications in the abandonment procedure, etc.) in its risk analysis
  - Halliburton and BP did not check the stability of the cement prior to cementing operations
  - Safety neglected in favor of more time-saving and cost-effective procedures
- Communication
  - Lack of communication between BP, Transocean and Halliburton: no centralization of information, decisions made without taking the overall context into account
  - Transocean neglected to provide information on a similar accident which took place 4 months prior to the Deepwater Horizon accident (negative-pressure test validated, gas kick not detected up to the time when the mud appeared on the rig, the BOP functioned allowing a catastrophe to be averted).
- Regulations
  - Weaknesses in the regulations regarding offshore drilling: lack of standard procedures, numerous decisions made internally.
  - The same agency (MMS, Minerals Management Service) is in charge of issuing permits and regulatory oversight
  - Lack of competence within MMS

## **ACTION TAKEN**

#### The immediate intervention and rescue measures:

Several ships came to the rescue and attempted to put out the fire, but the rig sunk 36 hours later.



*Means mobilized to extinguish the fire*

#### Securing of the site:

- Plugging of the well (May 26 to September 19). Several techniques were used:
  - Injection of mud at high pressure against the leak
  - Injection of a fluid loaded with solid debris (shredded tires, golf balls, etc.) to clog the leak

- Placement of a capping device on the well
- Placement of a capping device with hydrocarbon recovery
- Drilling of 2 relief wells crossing the leaking well and injection of cement to definitively contain the leak.

Only the latter of these solutions worked and stopped the leak.

#### Site clean-up and rehabilitation:

- Recovery of the oil slick:
  - May 1<sup>st</sup>: installation of 84 km of floating barriers
  - 4,000 ships and 540 barges mobilized
  - Late July: 130,000 m<sup>3</sup> of emulsion recovered
- Burning of the oil spill:
  - Recovery of the supernatant oil and burning of the oil slick formed
  - June 22, 225 burning operations representing 42,000 m<sup>3</sup> of hydrocarbons burned
- Use of chemical dispersants
  - On June 16: 4,000 m<sup>3</sup> (aerial dispersal) and 3,000 m<sup>3</sup> (subsea injection) of chemical dispersants, which represents 1/3 of the reserves worldwide
  - One of the dispersants used is prohibited in the United Kingdom as it was already responsible for health problems among the clean-up crews (notably during the Exxon Valdez catastrophe)
- Construction of sand dikes:
  - 130 km of dikes along islands and upstream of the zones to be protected (mouth of the Mississippi River) were built
  - The supernatant fluids were confined before they reach the most sensitive areas
- Booms:
  - Massive deployment of booms in addition to sand dikes
  - Lack of efficiency owing to high swell and strong winds
  - The system is improved by the installation of retaining piles and metal discharge piping
- Construction of artificial islands
  - The State of Louisiana was the first to develop this idea (6 island sections with a total length of 72 km were built to block the oil slick's progression)

#### Industrial consequences:

- The BP operator:
  - Resignation of the CEO and drilling manager
  - Creation of a safety branch, reporting directly to the CEO and independent of the company's other sectors
- Oil sector
  - Development of a well *capping* device which can be mobilized over the entire zone of operation within 10 days and operating to depths of 3,000 m ;
  - Updating of the normative system at ISO and API level
  - Development of guarantee funds to ensure the risks.

## **LESSONS LEARNED**

### **Lessons pertaining to well cementing:**

- Importance of the choice of casing types and number of centralizers
- Plan analyses and/or discussions when unexplained pressures are observed in the valve conversion step
- Have reliable information on the stability of the cement prior to its implementation
- Submit all new procedures to a new risk assessment

### **Lessons pertaining to the temporary abandonment procedure:**

- Importance of conducting cement bond logs to check the integrity of the cement
- Have a standard procedure for interpreting the negative-pressure test
- Avoid shift changes in the middle of a test procedure

### **Lessons pertaining to inflow control:**

- Importance of continuous monitoring of the monitoring screens
- Limit the amount of information to be monitored at the same time and add automatic alarm system signaling when thresholds are exceeded

### **Lessons pertaining to well plugging:**

- Take the severity of the situation into account in order to rapidly close the BOP
- Importance of staff training on how to respond in emergency situations
- Check the operation of the BOP's "deadman" system

### **Lessons learned in terms of management:**

- Take all modifications in the risk management procedure into account
- Do not neglect safety in favor of more time-saving and cost-effective alternative procedures

### **Lessons learned in terms of communication:**

- Maintain proper communication between all parties involved
- Communicate and provide feedback on similar accidents to prevent future accidents from occurring

### **Lessons learned in terms of regulatory governance:**

- Update regulations governing offshore drilling
- Separate the functions involving the issuance of permits and safety to avoid conflicts of interest
- Maintain sufficient skills and resources within the administration

### **Lessons pertaining to emergency intervention measures on a well experiencing a blowout**

- Develop a capping tool

### **Lessons pertaining to the protection of resources:**

- Conduct a study on the impact of chemical dispersants

### **Lessons pertaining to crisis management:**

- Avoid errors in assessing the extent of the crisis and ensure transparency vis-à-vis the public

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## **CAMPO DE FRADE**

**November 07, 2011**

**Atlantic Ocean, 120 km off the coast of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil**

**Activity: Conventional hydrocarbon extraction**

**Phenomenon: Ecotoxic release**

### **SUMMARY**

On November 7, 2011, off the coast of Brazil, a kick followed by an underground blowout occurred during drilling operations on well No. 9-FR-50DP-RJS, on the Sedco 706 semi-submersible drilling rig operated by the Transocean Company [1]. The hydrocarbons then migrated through the formation causing a flow of crude oil on the sea bed. An oil slick spread around the well and observations on the sea bed highlighted eight cracks (one of which was leaking crude oil).

The operator, Chevron Brasil Upstream Frade Ltda, attempted to plug and definitely seal the well. Control of the well was regained in 4 days. On March 4, 2012, another leak was observed emerging from a leak located approximately 3 km from the first leak location [3]. The volume of the release of crude oil is estimated at approximately 590 m<sup>3</sup>.

### **INSTALLATIONS CONCERNED**

The Sedco 706 rig is a semi-submersible rig with dynamic positioning. At the drilling zone the depth of the water was 1,200 m [1].

The two main entities involved in the drilling operations were[1]:

- operator: Chevron,
- drilling contractor, Transocean.



***Sedco 706 rig [1]***



## THE ACCIDENT, ITS CHRONOLOGY, EFFECTS AND CONSEQUENCES

### The accident:

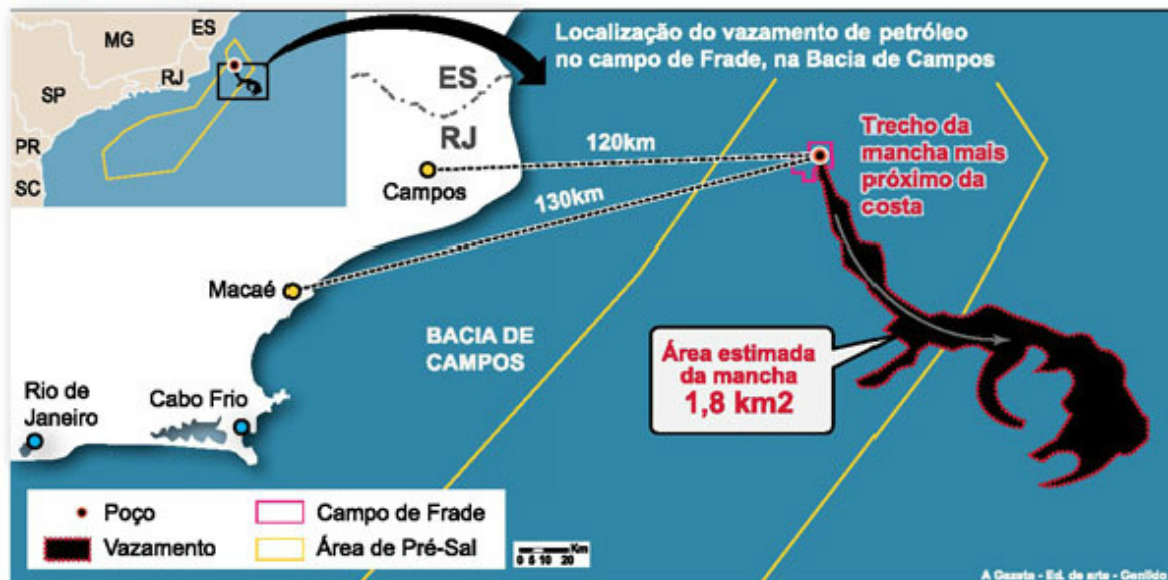
- 08/03/2011: Start of vertical drilling of the first well section;
- 10/24/2011: Build-up and drilling of the first deviated section of the well;
- 11/06/2011: Start of drilling of the second deviated section of the well;
- 11/07/2011, 13:30 hours: Detection of an inflow, attempt to control the kick by closing the BOP and injecting heavy mud;
- 11/07/2011, 14:30 hours: Loss of mud circulation;
- 11/08/2011, 10:00 hours: Appearance of an oil slick on the surface;
- 11/13/2011, 18:30 hours: Start of well plugging operations;
- 11/14/2011: Well brought under control;
- 02/12/2012: End of final well abandonment procedures.

### Human or social consequences:

No victims.

### Environmental consequences:

- 590 m<sup>3</sup>, i.e. approximately 470 tons of petroleum spilled into the sea [1];
- Oil slick of 1.8 km<sup>2</sup> [5].



*Location of the oil slick [5]*

### Economic consequences:

- Suspension of all Chevron drilling operations in Brazil on 11/23/2011;
- Chevron was fined (25 million dollars) and is being pursued for environmental damages. 10 billion dollars in compensation and interest is being sought from Chevron [3].

## ORIGIN, CAUSES AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ACCIDENT

### Origin:

The various steps that led up to the accident were as follows [1]:

- November 7, at 13:30 hours; a kick appeared. A *flow check* showed a gain in 4 barrels, then in 14 barrels in only 4 minutes. The BOP was closed.
- November 8 at 10:00 hours: blowout on the ocean floor
- November 8 at 15:30 hours: unsuccessful attempt to neutralize the well by adding mud-weighting material
- November 8 at 17:30 hours: “*bull heading*” procedure initiated (pumping mud at high pressure from inside the drill pipes to counter the inflow, without success)
- Loss of 200 m<sup>3</sup> of mud into the formation from November 8 to November 12.

### Immediate causes:

Three main causes were to blame for the accident [1]:

- Incorrect estimate of the reservoir pressure
  - The reservoir pressure was higher than what Chevron had anticipated (equivalent density between 10.16 and 10.6 ppg instead of 9.4 ppg). This higher pressure was associated with the injection well located near the borehole. The latter was shut down for maintenance at the time of the incident. Otherwise, the overpressure would have been even greater.
  - The inflow appeared when drilling began to penetrate the reservoir at a vertical depth of around 2,200 m (the total length of the borehole being 3,329 m), at the second deviation of the borehole. This deviation resulted in a temporary reduction of the equivalent density of the mud, which generated the inflow.
- Fracturing of the formation
  - Insufficient cementing height: the top of cement (TOC) was 175 m below the planned height.
  - Inappropriate choice of the kick control procedure: the “Bull Heading” technique led to fracturing of the non-cemented section of the well.
  - Signs indicating fracturing of the formation were not taken into account, such as the abnormal decrease in pressure in the annulus and the loss of a large volume of mud.
- Incorrect positioning of the surface casing shoe

The rupture occurred at a vertical depth of between 1,830 and 1,960 m, probably around 1,860 m, i.e. 660 m below the sea bed. The main cause of fluid flow from the rupture to the sea bed was that Chevron placed the surface casing shoe at a depth that was too close to the sea bed (at a depth of 600 m) while Brazilian regulations require that it be at least 900 m. In this case, this margin was not respected, which resulted in hydrocarbons making their way up to the sea bed.

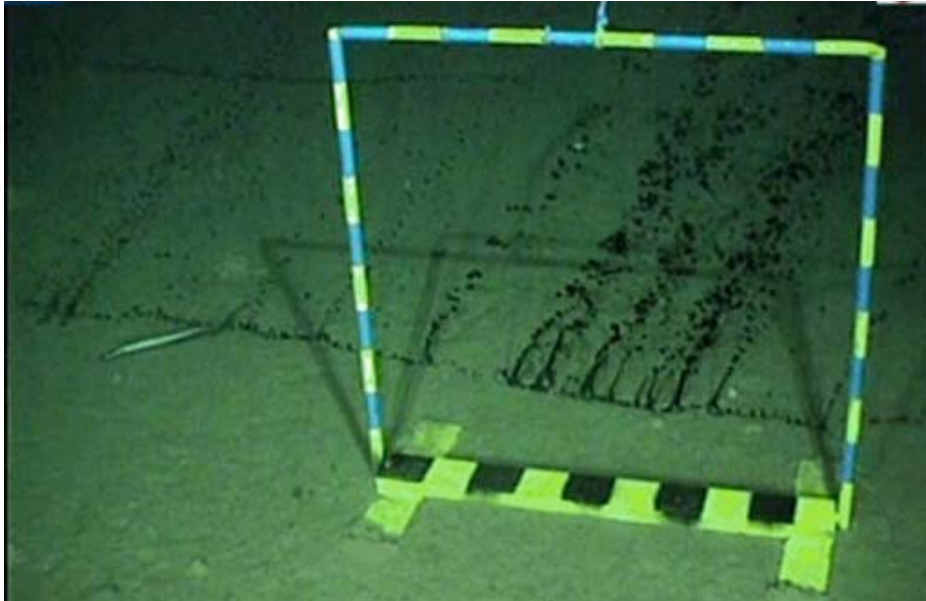
### Internal causes:

- Disregard for the emergency response plan: the incident began November 7, but the company contracted to intervene on the leaking well (*Wild Well Control, Inc*) was informed of the situation only on November 10 [1];
- Chevron's incorrect prior characterization of the site's geology and the pressure conditions of fluids in the reservoir [1];
- Inappropriate procedures when the absence of cementing on a certain casing height was detected [1];

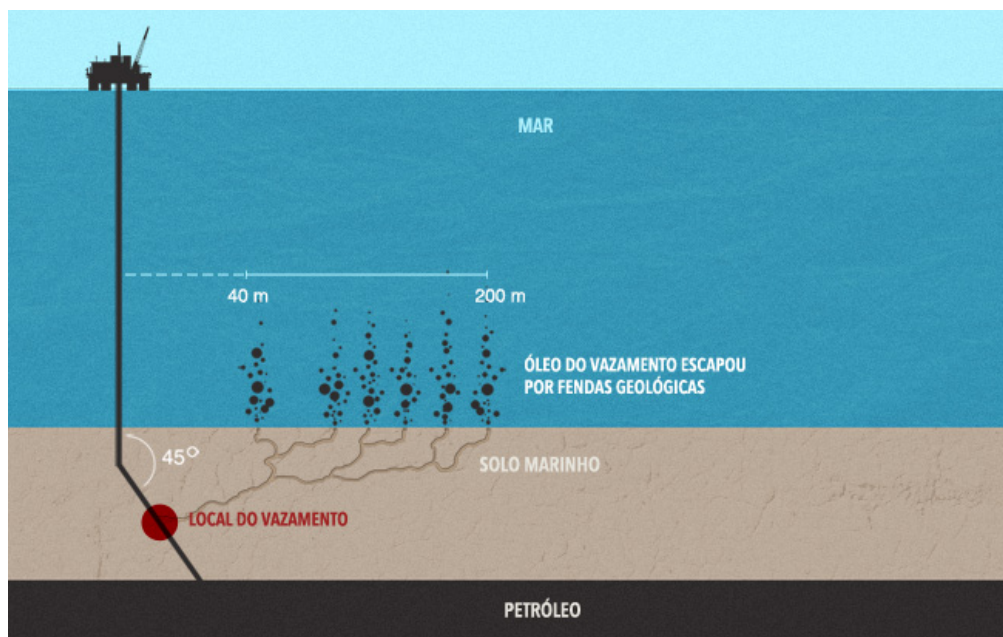
- Despite indisputable signs (pressure drop, mud loss, etc.), the operator took two days to realize that an underground blowout had occurred [1];
- A specific risk analysis for this well had not been conducted, as per the regulations [1].

## 8. ACTION TAKEN

Chevron took 6 days to regain control of the well. Cracks on the sea bed were observed discharging crude oil [4].



*Crude oil leak through a fracture created on the sea bed [4]*



*Explanatory diagram: cracking of the sea bed and spread of crude oil [2]*

## LESSONS LEARNED

The accident could have been avoided if the operator had conducted its operations in compliance with the regulations, best practices of the oil industry and its own internal safety rules.

The operator did not properly evaluate the reservoir pressure and did not take the presence of a nearby injection well into account.

The operator disregarded the results of fracturing tests previously conducted on 3 wells in the same area, which allowed an estimate of the equivalent density of the fracturing pressure of surrounding formations to be obtained. The increase in density of the mud beyond this equivalent density led to the opening of fractures that allowed the crude oil to migrate to the sea bed.

Chevron was slow to identify the situation and react appropriately.

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  - [4] <http://news.seadiscovery.com/post/2012/03/22/The-End-of-Frade.aspx>
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## ELGIN

March 25, 2012

North Sea, 240 km east of Aberdeen, United Kingdom

Activity: Conventional hydrocarbon extraction

Phenomenon: Ecotoxic release

### SUMMARY

Following a sudden mud and gas blowout, a release of natural gas and condensate occurred on March 25, 2012, to 12:00 hours, on the temporarily closed well head of a rig in the Elgin gas field, 240 km from Aberdeen, in the North Sea [1]. The gas escaped near a flare located at a high point on the rig, giving rise to an explosion hazard. The gas driving the leak did not come from the reservoir, but from a layer of gas located above the reservoir. Some of the 238 non-essential employees were evacuated by helicopter during the day, and the others the following day [2]. The leak rate was estimated at 200,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day and on March 27, an oil slick of 4.8 km<sup>2</sup> was observed. The flare went out by itself on March 31, thereby reducing the explosion hazard and enabling the operator to drill 2 parallel relief wells in an attempt to plug the leak. The well was brought under control on May 15, 2012 [1].

### INSTALLATIONS CONCERNED

Installations present in the Elgin zone:

- a *jack-up* style rig, comprising several production wells. The platform had been in production since 2001 and extracted natural gas from a reservoir located at a depth of 5,000 m. The gas field was HPHT (pressure of 1,100 bar at 190 °C);
- the drill rig/wellhead platform was connected to a PUQ (PUQ - Production/Utilities/Quarters) platform; the gas and condensate produced were processed and sent via a pipeline to British shores.

The two platforms were connected by a 90 m access bridge. The depth of water was 90 m. Total E&P was the field operator.



***Rigs of the Elgin field [3]***

## THE ACCIDENT, ITS CHRONOLOGY, EFFECTS AND CONSEQUENCES

### The accident:

- March 25, 2012, 12:00 hours: Gas leak on the temporarily closed G4 wellhead
- Gas escaped near a torch located at a high point on the rig: the wind pushing the gaseous plume in the opposite direction to that of the torch. The weather conditions remained the same for 5 days, preventing an explosion ;
- March 29, 2012: Condensate spill of 4.8 km<sup>2</sup> was observed on the surface of the water [1];
- Saturday, March 31, 2012: The torch went out by itself, allowing plugging operations to begin;
- Tuesday, May 15, 2012: The well leak was plugged after 52 days.

### Human or social consequences:

- 238 people evacuated.

### Environmental consequences:

- 200,000 m<sup>3</sup> of gas/day [1] released at the start of the accident [3]. The intensity of the leak then decreased. The leak lasted 52 days and the total quantity of hydrocarbons released was estimated at 6,172 tons (gas and condensates) [3];
- 5 to 9 tons per day of condensates released at the start of the accident. The volume of condensates remaining after evaporation was estimated at 7 m<sup>3</sup> [6].
- The condensate spread out over the water surface forming a very extensive and very thin slick (a few microns in thickness), with a sheen-like appearance, the majority of which evaporated within a few hours. The percentage of condensate evaporated can be estimated at around 75%. The concentration levels of the remaining products were not considered likely to have a significant impact on the marine environment [2].
- The impact of the gas leak on the atmosphere was considered to be locally limited (dispersed by the wind), but significant on a global scale (greenhouse gas).

### Economic consequences:

- Costs of remediation operations + costs of production outage for Total

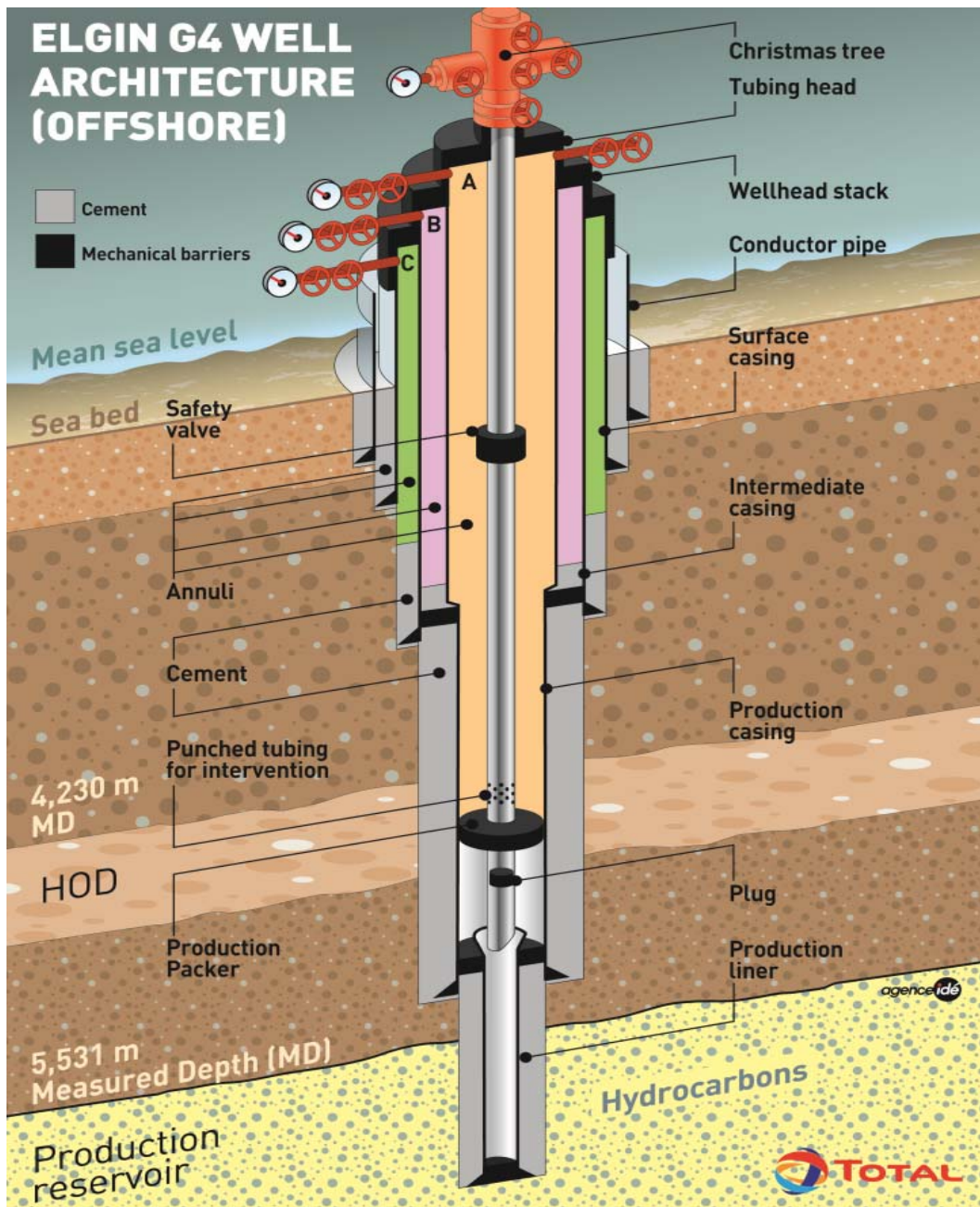
## ORIGIN, CAUSES AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ACCIDENT

### Origin:

The steps that led up to the accident are as follows [6]:

- Well G4 was a production well up until January 2011. Production irregularities were noted during the month of January. The decision was made to stop production, then temporarily close the well;
- The annulus pressure was monitored after this incident;
- A high annulus pressure was observed again in December 2011. It was decided to definitively abandon the well;

During this operation, a gas and condensate blowout occurred under the well head at platform level.

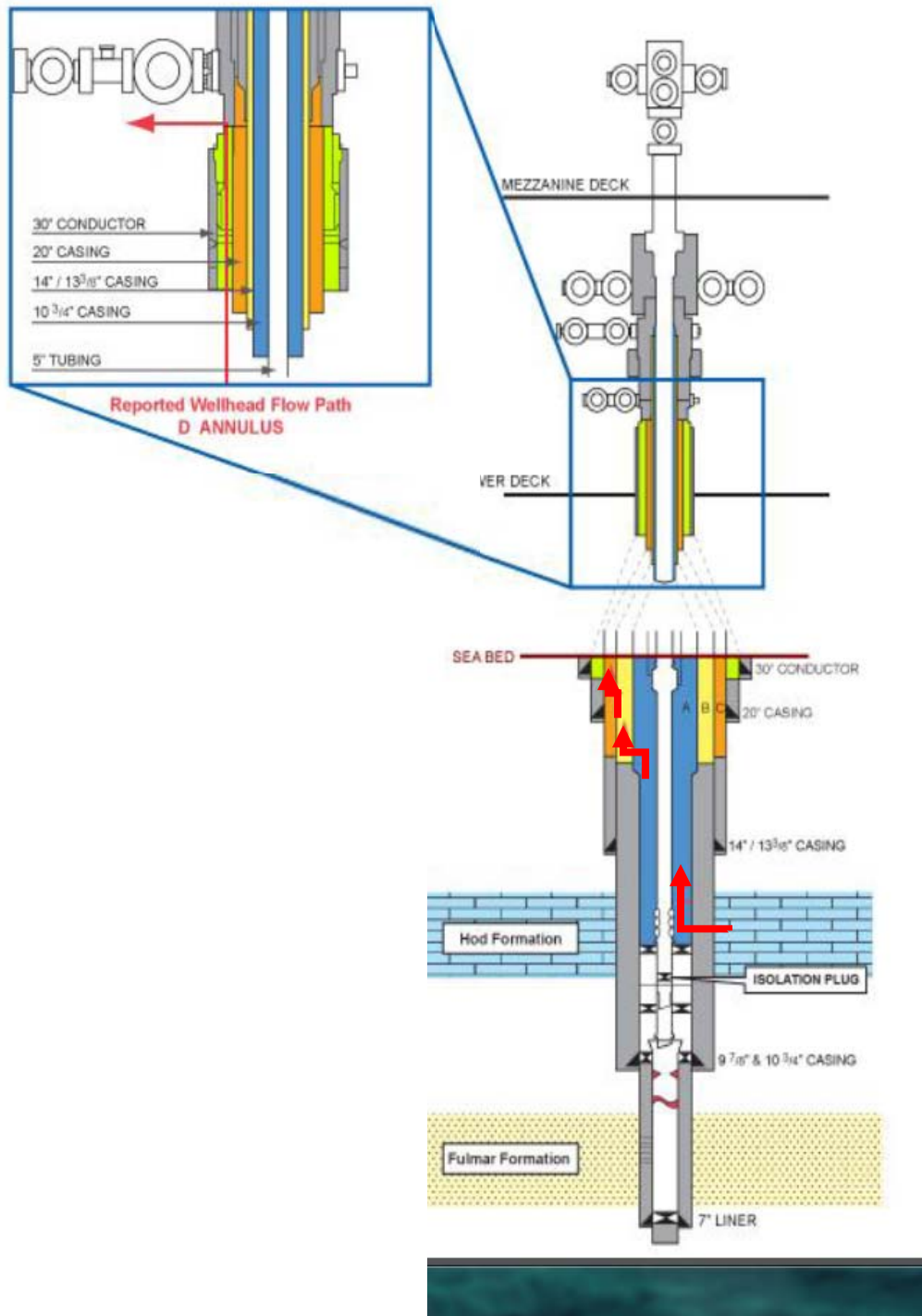


**Architecture of well G4 [3]**

**Immediate causes:**

The hypothesis put forward by Total is that the pressure increase of the gas in the annulus was due to an influx of gas from another reservoir formation (chalky formation) [1], located at a depth of approximately 4,100 meters, i.e. 1,000 m above the reservoir being exploited. The gas and condensates of this reservoir had penetrated the well casing and come up to the well head via annulus A (see Figure below) [6]. The leak propagated from annulus A to the following annuli via the breach in the casing [6].

The hypothesis put forward is that the leak was caused by a corrosion phenomenon specific to well G4.



***Diagram of the propagation of the leak to the surface [5]***

**Internal causes:**

Information not available at this stage.

**ACTION TAKEN**

**The immediate intervention and rescue measures:**



Several emergency measures were undertaken [1]:

- Electrical power and circulation of fluids was cut (wells in operation were shut down);
- Field production was stopped, as well as at the neighboring fields, Franklin and West Franklin;
- The rig was evacuated: 219 persons were immediately evacuated to neighboring rigs, while 19 individuals remained to put the rig on standby (notably to limit the risk of gas ignition) before being subsequently evacuated in turn.
- Neighboring rig evacuated: the Shell Company partially evacuated the Shearwater rig, located 6.5 km away.
- Safety perimeter: the authorities prohibited flights less than 5.5 km away, as well as navigation within 3.7 km and the operator dispatched 2 fire-fighting vessels nearby.

### Securing the site:

Total considered two actions to bring the leaking well G4 back under control [1]:

- injecting heavy mud through the well head (*top kill* operation) from the neighboring jack-up rig, Rowan Gorilla V;
- drilling two intercept wells.

The first operation was risky as it required human intervention on the rig. The second was less risky, although it took longer as it required intervention at a depth of 4,100 meters, which could take up to six months.

On April 26, a diverter was connected to the top of well G4 in order to channel the jet via 4 hoses. This device reinforces the safety of the intervention operations on the site and reduces the restrictions for helicopter landings on the rig [6].

The two actions considered by Total (injection of heavy mud and interception well) were initiated simultaneously. The drilling ship, West Phoenix, was mobilized to inject heavy mud into well G4 and two drilling rigs were dispatched: the Sedco 714 (a neighboring rig) and the Rowan Gorilla V (RGV) to drill the two intercept wells [6].

The plugging operation, i.e. injection of heavy mud into the well, began on May 15. The methane leak was stopped after twelve hours of injection. Well G4 was closely monitored in the following days to ensure that the intervention was a success.

The well was then secured with five cement plugs, the last of which was put into place on October 22, 2012, thereby creating a safety barrier measuring 1,000 meters thick.

### Site clean-up and rehabilitation:

A specialist team was formed and transported by helicopter on site to clean up the mud and paraffin mixture spread over part of the rig and on the head of well G4.

An inspection of the annulus pressure of the neighboring wells was planned.

### Legal consequences:

Information not available at this stage.

## **LESSONS LEARNED**

- Do not neglect to monitor wells that are no longer in production (temporary or definitive closure);
- Difficulty in predicting the geology near the reservoir (detection of gas pockets);
- Take into account the stresses to which materials are subjected in HPHT environments;
- Highlighting of deadlines not respected regarding equipment maintenance.

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- [5] TOTAL press conference of 03/30/2012: "Elgin Gas Leak";
- [6] Publication of the conference call of 04/02/2012 between TOTAL and experts.

APPENDIX D.

DETAIL OF INFORMATION FIELDS OF THE ACCIDENT TABLE

## D-1 Foreword

Before presenting the information fields used to describe the events in our database, we must first introduce the terminology and the method adopted to represent the accidents in this database.

An accident is the result of an accidental sequence of events, i.e. a series of undesirable events likely to adversely affect vulnerable assets. These assets may be human, environmental or economic.

Conventionally, an accidental sequence of events can be represented in the form of a sequence tree or “bowtie” (see Figure 34). The sequence consists of one or more trigger events (TE), which may lead to a central event (CE) in the event of absence or ineffectiveness of prevention barriers. This generally corresponds to a loss of containment.

The CE may degenerate, if it is not controlled by suitable, effective protective barriers, into one or more dangerous phenomena (Dph) and possibly into one or more impacting phenomena (lph)<sup>28</sup>.

In the case where humans are affected by the dangerous phenomena, the term accident is used. In the case where the environment is affected by an lph, the term environmental impact is used.

This is the formalism that we have used to describe the accident sequences listed in the table.

Each of these fields in this table is detailed below.

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<sup>28</sup> In the terminology of accidental risks, the term “dangerous phenomenon” is generally reserved for phenomena likely to adversely affect humans (fire, explosion, toxic releases). In the case of phenomena which could adversely affect environmental assets, we prefer to speak of impacting phenomena in this report (ecotoxic release, for example).

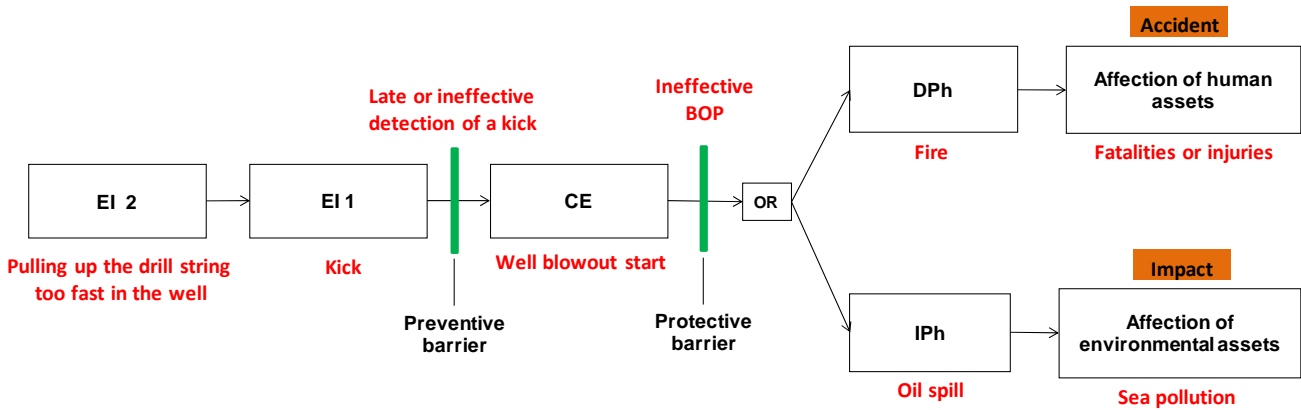


Figure 34: Generic representation of an accident sequence. An example of an accident sequence is shown in red.

## D-2 Reference of the event

Name of the field	Possible values	Comments
Identifier		Each event in the database has an identifier in the form <i>Year-Name</i> , in which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Year</i> is the year in which the event started</li> <li>- <i>Name</i> is a series of characters clearly identifying the event. This is generally the geographical location, name of the deposit or name of the platform where the accident occurred</li> </ul>
	1988-Piper-Alpha	
	2010-Macondo	
	etc.	

## D-3 Context of the event

Name of the field	Possible values	Comments
Date		Start date of the event, in DD/MM/YYYY format
Type of activity		
	HC extraction	Generic term used if no precise information is provided

Name of the field	Possible values	Comments
		regarding the exact nature of the HC extraction activity
	Extraction of convent. HC	Hydrocarbon exploration and production (oil, gas) of conventional reservoirs
	Extraction of unconvent. HC	Hydrocarbon exploration and production of unconventional reservoirs (shale oil and gas, coal gas, gas from highly compressed reservoirs)
<b>Operational context</b>		
	Onshore	Onshore, including in inland waters
	Offshore	Offshore, regardless of the distance from the coast: territorial waters or continental shelf
<b>Country</b>		Country under whose jurisdiction operations are conducted.
<b>Location</b>		This field is intended for detailed information on the location of the event. Examples: For France: department number, locality For the United States: State, locality For Canada: name of the Province, locality Offshore: marine area (e.g.: North Sea), name of the oil field, name of the prospect, distance from the coast, well name or reference (if the accident is associated with a well).

#### D-4 Circumstances and nature of the event

Name of the field	Possible values	Comments
<b>Incriminated functional unit</b>		Functional unit at the origin of the event. In the context of a hydrocarbon exploration or production site, 4 types of functional units can be distinguished: the reservoir, the wells, the support, and the equipment. Details of each of these units are provided below.
	Reservoir	Porous and/or fractured formation containing the substance sought or exploited
	Well	Structure providing the connection between the reservoir and the surface. Offshore, the well is extended by a column which passes through the water ("conductor pipe" in shallow waters or "riser" in deep waters). This equipment is considered part of the "well" functional unit.
	Support	Commonly referred to as the "rig" or "platform", it is the offshore infrastructure, fixed or mobile, from which the exploration or production operations are conducted; A rig can also be used to conduct operations in inland

Name of the field	Possible values	Comments
		waters (lakes, estuaries, etc.)
	Equipment	<p>All facilities and installations, excluding the support, required to conduct operations. The equipment may be located:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- topside (processing, transport, storage, safety, utilities, personnel housing, etc.);</li> <li>- underground (manifolds);</li> <li>- below the sea (pipelines, manifolds, etc.).</li> </ul> <p>“Equipment” is the generic term. The exact nature of the equipment can be specified, as required. A few examples are provided below.</p>
	Topside equipment	
	Subsea equipment	
	Duct/piping	
	Compression unit	
	Separation unit	
	Loading buoy	
	etc.	
<b>Type of support</b>		Offshore or in inland waters, this field will contain the type of support from which the operations were conducted at the time of the incident/accident.
	Fixed support	<p>Fixed supports are supports that rest on the bottom of the sea or other body of water. Fixed supports include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- drilling barges;</li> <li>- <i>jack-ups</i>, simple or cantilever type;</li> <li>- <i>jackets</i>.</li> </ul>
	Mobile support	<p>Mobile supports are floating structures, the positioning of which is maintained by an anchoring or dynamic positioning (DP) system. The main types of mobile supports are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- semi-submersible rigs (anchored or DP);</li> <li>- drill ships (anchored or DP);</li> </ul> <p>in production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FPSOs (floating, production, storage and offloading units);</li> <li>- tension-leg platforms (TLP);</li> <li>- SPAR type platforms.</li> </ul>
<b>Operating phase</b>		Operating phase in progress, at the time of the event, in the functional unit concerned
When the functional unit concerned is a	Drilling	Generic term. If possible, the objective of the drilling is specified: exploration or development.

Name of the field	Possible values	Comments
<u>well</u>		
	Exploration drilling	
	Development drilling	
	Completion	A generic term covering: - lowering the completion elements - perforation operations; - acidizing operations; If possible, the exact nature of the operation is specified
	Perforation	
	Acidizing	
	Formation test	
	Production test	
	Exploitation	Generic term. If possible, the function of the well is specified: production or injection.
	Production	
	Injection	
	Well intervention	Generic term. If possible, the nature of the intervention is specified: <i>well servicing</i> or <i>workover</i>
	Well servicing	
	Workover	
	Closure	Well plugging operation (temporary or definitive)
	Temporarily closed	Refers to events that take place after temporary closure of a well.
	Definitively closed	Refers to events that take place after definitive closure of a well.
When the functional unit concerned is the <u>support</u>	Positioning	Operations to install a fixed support on the sea bed.
	Exploitation	A generic term used to designate all phases other than positioning of the support
When the functional unit concerned is a piece of <u>equipment</u>	Installation-dismantling	
	Exploitation	
	Maintenance	
When the functional unit	Exploitation	Production phase of the field



Name of the field	Possible values	Comments
concerned is the <u>reservoir</u>		
<b>CE</b>		Central event.
When the functional unit concerned is a <u>well</u>	Blowout	<p>A blowout is an uncontrolled influx of formation fluid into the well, leading to these fluids exiting to the surface (surface blowout) or into underground formations (underground blowout).</p> <p>The difference is made between a “blowout” and a “leak”. A <u>blowout</u> refers to a situation where the formation fluid rises in the well, although it should not be there under normal conditions (during the well drilling or workover phase, for example) while a <u>leak</u> refers to a situation where the effluent is present in the well under normal conditions (production or well servicing operations, for example) and where it is released into the environment following an equipment malfunction, an external aggression or operating error.</p>
	Surface blowout	A blowout whose release point is located above ground level (onshore) or above the sea bed (offshore);
	Underground blowout	A blowout whose release point is located below ground level (onshore) or below the sea bed (offshore);
	Leak	This event corresponds to an unintentional release of effluents from the well during the exploitation or well servicing phase. If possible, the release point of the well (surface leak or underground leak) and the intensity of the leak (massive or slow) is specified. An underground leak is necessarily considered “slow” as the effluent must pass through the formations. There are therefore three categories of well leaks: massive surface leaks, slow surface leaks and underground leaks.
	Surface leak	
	Massive surface leak	
	Slow surface leak	
	Underground leak	
	Uncontrolled dissolution of a salt formation	<p>This event occurs when a salt formation communicates with an aquifer formation following a well isolation fault. If a hydraulic flow motor allows a flow of non-saturated water from the aquifer to the salt formation, the salt may dissolve resulting in the creation of an underground cavity around the well.</p> <p>This situation more specifically concerns the post-abandonment phase, where inadequate plugging of the well, combined with a lack of surveillance, could allow this type of phenomenon to develop over the long term.</p>
When the functional unit	Structural damage	This category of events concerns fixed supports. It groups together all situations in which the support's stability is

Name of the field	Possible values	Comments
concerned is the <u>support</u>		potentially threatened due to the rupture of a bearing element of the structure, either topside or under the water.
	Loss of buoyancy	Concerns floating supports only
	Uncontrolled drift	This category of events concerns floating supports and concerns all situations where the support loses its positioning over the well.
When the functional unit concerned is an <u>equipment</u>	Leak	The main event relative to an equipment is a leak. If possible, the intensity of the leak is specified: massive or slow.
	Massive leak	
	Slow leak	
	Hot spot in an ATEX zone	This category includes all situations where ignition sources are accidentally present in ATEX zones.
When the functional unit concerned is the <u>reservoir</u>	Geomechanical disorders	These are situations where the production of the reservoir leads to geomechanical readjustments in and around the reservoir, which may lead to earthquakes.
<b>Trigger event (TE1) or ineffective barrier</b>		This field is used to indicate the event that was at the origin of the central event, i.e. the event that occurred just upstream from the CE, in a bowtie representation of the accident sequence (see foreword, section D-1) It is also used to indicate the safety barrier(s) that were ineffective during the incident or accident concerned.
	Kick	
	Casing failure	
	BOP actuation or efficiency fault	
	etc.	
<b>Details of the TE1 or inoperative barrier</b>		This field is used to clarify the information provided in the previous field.
	Insufficient mud density	
	Drill string operated too fast	
	etc.	
<b>Substances released</b>		The substances released may be the substances being searched for, exploited or other substances, required for the exploration/exploitation process.
	HC	Hydrocarbon. Generic term used in the absence of details as to the exact nature of the HC extraction activity
	Crude oil	

Name of the field	Possible values	Comments
	Gas	
	Condensate	
	H2S	
	CO2	
	Glycol	
	Diesel fuel	
	Brine	
	etc.	
<b>Quantity</b>		Quantity of substances or mixture released, expressed in tons (t) or in Nm3.
	X t	
	Y Nm3	
<b>Additional info.</b>		This free field aims to provide complementary information useful for understanding the circumstances of the event.
	Reservoir depth: X m	The depth corresponds to the roof of the reservoir.
	Depth of water: X m	Depth of the water (offshore or in inland waters)
	Precise operation in progress	Precise operation in progress at the time of the event: lowering casing, cementing, valve replacement, welding, etc.
	etc.	

## D-5 Causes

Name of the field	Possible values	Comments
		Four categories of causes are defined. Two of these correspond to the technical causes of the accidental event (equipment-related causes, external causes), the third corresponds to human causes (operating error, etc.) and the last relates to more profound causes (organizational).  These categories are not mutually exclusive, an event often being associated with technical, human and organizational causes.
<b>Equipment-related causes</b>		
	Design fault	

Name of the field	Possible values	Comments
	Corrosion	
	Internal corrosion	
	External corrosion	
	Mechanical failure	
	Mechanical failure-hardware failure	This cause refers to a manufacturing or installation defect.
	Mechanical failure-wear	
	Mechanical failure-fatigue	
	Instrument failure	
	Control system failure	
<b>External causes</b>		
	Waves exceeded the design limits	
	Wind exceeding the design limits	
	Waves exceeding the design limits	
	Landslide	This cause category concerns landslides that may occur on the sea bed, notably in continental slope zones.
	Ship collision	
	Aircraft crash	Airplane, helicopter
	Earthquake	
	Hit by an anchor line*	
	External impact	
	External impact by a crane	
	External impact by a vehicle	
	External impact by third party works	

Name of the field	Possible values	Comments
	Overload associated with machinery traffic	
	Frost	
	Thermal expansion	
	Lightning	
	Malice	
	Domino effect	Fire, explosion, uncontrolled drifting of the rig, etc.
<b>Human causes</b>		
	Design error	
	Test error	
	Operating error	
	Inspection error	
	Maintenance error	
<b>Organizational causes</b>		
	Inappropriate risk assessment/perception	
	Inadequate instruction/procedure	
	Failure to observe the procedure	
	Failure to observe the work authorization	
	Inadequate communication	
	Inadequate staff skills	
	Inadequate supervision	
	Inadequate safety leadership	
<b>Additional information</b>		This free field aims to provide complementary information useful for understanding the causes of the accidental event.

## D-6 Phenomena generated

Name of the field	Possible values	Comments
<b>Dph or IPh</b>		Dangerous phenomenon (Dph) or impacting phenomenon (Iph) generated by the accident sequence.
	Fire	
	Explosion	
	Toxic release	Uncontrolled release of substances into the atmosphere having potentially acute toxic effects on humans: H <sub>2</sub> S, CO <sub>2</sub> (by anoxia), etc.
	Ecotoxic release	Uncontrolled release of substances on the ground, in an aquifer, in a lake, in a river or in the sea, which may potentially have acute ecotoxic effects on the environment.
	Projection	In certain blowout cases, drill string elements can be blown out of the well due to the pressure.
	Loss of support stability	This term includes all cases of excessive inclination, capsizing or sinking of an offshore rig.
	Collapse of the ground surface	This case, which is very exceptional in nature, may occur as a result of uncontrolled dissolving of a salt formation.
	Major earth tremor	This term designates a major dynamic movement on the surface, associated with an earthquake induced owing to the exploitation operations.
<b>Release environment</b>		In the case of an ecotoxic release, the environment is specified in which the release occurs.
	Soil	
	Aquifer	The term "aquifer" designates a fresh water table that can be used for consumption or for industrial or agricultural uses (irrigation, balneology, geothermal energy, etc.)
	Lake	
	River	
	Offshore	
<b>Type of occupational accident</b>		This category is reserved for occupational accidents and allows the type of accident to be specified. We have only collected occupational accidents that have occurred in France.
	Contact with moving machine or equipment	
	Impact against a vehicle	
	Impact against a fixed body	
	Handling / lifting / transport of an	

Name of the field	Possible values	Comments
	object	
	Slip / fall	
	Fall from a height	
	Falling object	
	Drowning / asphyxiation	
	Electrical contact	
	Physical effort	
	Contact with / inhalation of a dangerous substance	
	Radioactive exposure	
	Physical aggression	
	Man overboard	
	Diving accident	We consider this type of accident as an occupational accident, even if several individuals are involved in the same accident.
<b>Additional info.</b>		This free field is used to provide additional useful information to describe the phenomena that occurred and to access the intensity of their effects.
	Type of fire	Flash-fire, flare fire, pool fire
	Leak diameter	
	Working pressure	Maximum working pressure of the equipment responsible for the leak.
	Flow rate	
	Flame height	
	Diameter of collapse	
	etc.	

## D-7 Consequences

Name of the field	Possible values	Comments
<b>Number killed</b>		Dead or missing

Name of the field	Possible values	Comments
<b>Number injured</b>		All types of injuries combined (serious and slight)
<b>Including seriously</b>		If the information is available
<b>Other human or social consequences</b>		This field is used to freely enter the human and social consequences of the accident. The economic consequences are not entered in this database.
	Workers evacuated	
	Neighboring residents evacuated	
	Houses damaged or destroyed	
	etc.	
<b>Qty</b>		This field is intended to complement the previous field with quantitative elements.
	N workers	
	N residents	
	N homes	
<b>Environmental consequences</b>		
	Soil pollution	
	Aquifer pollution	
	Lake pollution	
	River pollution	
	Marine pollution	
	Coastline pollution	
	Dead animals	
<b>Qty</b>		This field is intended to complement the previous field with quantitative elements.

## D-8 Sources

Name of the field	Possible values	Comments
<b>Sources</b>		Several sources can be indicated for each accident



Name of the field	Possible values	Comments
	BARPI	
	PSA	
	HSE	
	BSEE	
	NOPSEMA	
	AER	
	CNSOPB	
	NSSM	
	IOGP	
	IADC	
	STEP CHANGE	
	CEDRE	
	NOAA	
	RIG ZONE	
	OIL RIG DIS.	
	Press	Media other than Rig Zone or Oil Rig Disasters
	Other	Other sources

APPENDIX E.

BLOWOUT FREQUENCIES TAKEN  
FROM THE SINTEF "BLOWOUT" DATABASE

## **A-6. Presentation of studies**

In 2010, the OGP published a document entitled “*Blowout frequencies*”, which provided tables of blowout frequencies<sup>29</sup> for various of a well's service life [16].

These frequencies were calculated from the SINTEF *Blowout* database. This database includes well incidents and accidents that have occurred since 1955 in the North Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. The accident data that it contains have been thoroughly checked and the SINTEF ensures that this database is complete starting from 1980. Relatively reliable statistics can thus be drawn from it.

In 2006, SINTEF [17] exploited the *Blowout* database from 1980 to 2005 to compile well blowout statistics. Table 7, that we have taken from the OGP report and translated into French, summarizes the blowout frequencies calculated by the SINTEF.

The same year, the engineering firm *Scandpower Risk Management* [18] fine-tuned SINTEF's analysis by retaining only the incidents occurring in the North Sea in the analysis. Table 8, that we have taken from the OGP report, summarizes the blowout frequencies calculated by Scandpower.

## **A-7. Blowout frequencies tables**

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<sup>29</sup> The authors of this report use the term *blowout* to designate all uncontrolled release of effluents from a well, including in the production phase. In this document, we have adopted this wide meaning of the “blowout” term.

N°	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Operation	Category	Well Type	Frequency	Unit	Fraction subsea blowouts
1	Exploration drilling, shallow gas	Surface blowout	Appraisal	1.3E-03	per drilled well	0.59
2			Wildcat	1.9E-03	per drilled well	0.59
3		Underground blowout	Appraisal	0 <sup>1</sup>	per drilled well	0 <sup>2</sup>
4			Wildcat	0 <sup>1</sup>	per drilled well	0 <sup>2</sup>
5		Diverted well release	Appraisal	3.2E-04	per drilled well	0
6			Wildcat	9.3E-04	per drilled well	0
7		Well release	Appraisal	3.2E-04	per drilled well	1
8			Wildcat	2.7E-04	per drilled well	1
9	Development drilling, shallow gas	Surface blowout	-	9.6E-04	per drilled well	0.18
10		Underground blowout	-	4.4E-05	per drilled well	0 <sup>2</sup>
11		Diverted well release	-	7.0E-04	per drilled well	0
12		Well release	-	8.8E-05	per drilled well	0
13	Exploration drilling, deep	Surface blowout	Appraisal	1.4E-03	per drilled well	0.41
14			Wildcat	1.7E-03	per drilled well	0.41
15		Underground blowout	Appraisal	0 <sup>1</sup>	per drilled well	-
16			Wildcat	9.3E-04	per drilled well	0,17 <sup>2</sup>
17		Diverted well release	Appraisal	0 <sup>1</sup>	per drilled well	-
18			Wildcat	0 <sup>1</sup>	per drilled well	-
19		Well release	Appraisal	0 <sup>1</sup>	per drilled well	1,0 <sup>3</sup>
20			Wildcat	0 <sup>1</sup>	per drilled well	1,0 <sup>3</sup>
21	Development drilling, deep	Surface blowout	-	3.5E-04	per drilled well	0.14
22		Underground blowout	-	1.3E-04	per drilled well	0 <sup>2</sup>
23		Diverted well release	-	0 <sup>1</sup>	per drilled well	-
24		Well release	-	2.2E-04	per drilled well	0.25
25	Completion	Surface blowout	-	4.6E-04	per operation	0
26		Underground blowout	-	0 <sup>1</sup>	per operation	0
27		Diverted well release	-	3.1E-04	per operation	0
28		Well release	-	0 <sup>1</sup>	per operation	0
29	Production	Surface blowout	-	3.3E-05	per well per year	0.43
30		Underground blowout	-	4.7E-05	per well per year	0 <sup>2</sup>
31		Diverted well release	-	0 <sup>1</sup>	per well per year	0
32		Well release	-	9.5E-06	per well per year	0
33	Workover	Surface blowout	-	1.0E-03	per operation	0.05
34		Underground blowout	-	0 <sup>1</sup>	per operation	0 <sup>2</sup>
35		Diverted well release	-	0 <sup>1</sup>	per operation	0
36		Well release	-	8.5E-04	per operation	0
37	Wireline	Surface blowout	-	1.1E-05	per operation	0
38		Underground blowout	-	0 <sup>1</sup>	per operation	0
39		Diverted well release	-	0 <sup>1</sup>	per operation	0
40		Well release	-	1.1E-05	per operation	0

<sup>1</sup> Based on the fact that incidents of this type is not reported in the database. Nevertheless this incident est judged plausible

<sup>2</sup> For underground blowouts, there is not blowout in surface.

For all other blowouts, fraction topside blowouts = (1-fraction subsea)

Table 7: Blowout frequencies calculated by SINTEF (according to [16])

N°	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	Operation	Category	Average	Gas well	Oil well	Unit	Fraction subsea
1	Exploration drilling, shallow gas	Topside blowout		6.0E-04	-	per drilled well	
2		Subsea blowout		9.8E-04	-	per drilled well	
3		Diverted well release		8.3E-04	-	per drilled well	
4		Well release		9.3E-05	-	per drilled well	
5	Development drilling, shallow gas	Topside blowout		4.7E-04	-	per drilled well	
6		Subsea blowout		7.4E-04	-	per drilled well	
7		Diverted well release		6.5E-04	-	per drilled well	
8		Well release		7.3E-05	-	per drilled well	
9	Exploration drilling, deep (normal wells)	Surface blowout	3.1E-04	3.6E-04	2.5E-04	per drilled well	0.39
10		Well release	2.5E-03	2.9E-03	2.0E-03	per drilled well	0.39
11	Exploration drilling, deep (HPHT wells)	Surface blowout	1.9E-03	2.2E-03	1.5E-03	per drilled well	0.39
12		Well release	1.6E-02	1.8E-02	1.2E-02	per drilled well	0.39
13	Development drilling, deep (normal wells)	Surface blowout	6.0E-05	7.0E-05	4.8E-05	per drilled well	0.33
14		Well release	4.9E-04	5.7E-04	3.9E-04	per drilled well	0.33
15	Development drilling, deep (HPHT wells)	Surface blowout	3.7E-04	4.3E-04	3.0E-04	per drilled well	0.33
16		Well release	3.0E-03	3.5E-03	2.4E-03	per drilled well	0.33
17	Completion	Surface blowout	9.7E-05	1.4E-04	5.4E-05	per operation	0
18		Well release	3.9E-04	5.8E-04	2.2E-04	per operation	0
19	Wireline	Surface blowout	6.5E-06	9.4E-06	3.6E-06	per operation	0
20		Well release	1.1E-05	1.6E-05	6.1E-06	per operation	0
21	Coiled tubing	Surface blowout	1.4E-04	2.0E-04	7.8E-05	per operation	0
22		Well release	2.3E-04	3.4E-04	1.3E-04	per operation	0
23	Snubbing	Surface blowout	3.4E-04	4.9E-04	1.9E-04	per operation	0
24		Well release	1.8E-04	2.6E-04	1.0E-04	per operation	0
25	Workover	Surface blowout	1.8E-04	2.6E-04	1.0E-04	per operation	0
26		Well release	5.8E-04	8.3E-04	3.2E-04	per operation	0
27	Producing wells (excluding external causes)	Surface blowout	3.9E-05	3.9E-05	3.9E-05	per well year	0.125
28		Well release	-	-	-	per well year	-
29	Producing wells, external causes	Surface blowout	9.7E-06	1.8E-05	2.6E-06	per well year	0.125
30		Well release	1.1E-05	2.0E-05	2.9E-06	per well year	0.125
31	Gas injection wells	Surface blowout	-	1.8E-05	-	per well year	0.125
32		Well release	-	2.0E-05	-	per well year	0.125
33	Water injection wells	Surface blowout	2.4E-06	-	-	per well year	0.125
34		Well release	-	-	-	per well year	-

Table 8: Blowout frequencies calculated by Scandpower (according to [16])