



CASE STUDY: BONGA OIL SPILL, 2011

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(NOSDRA)**

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BONGA OILFIELD



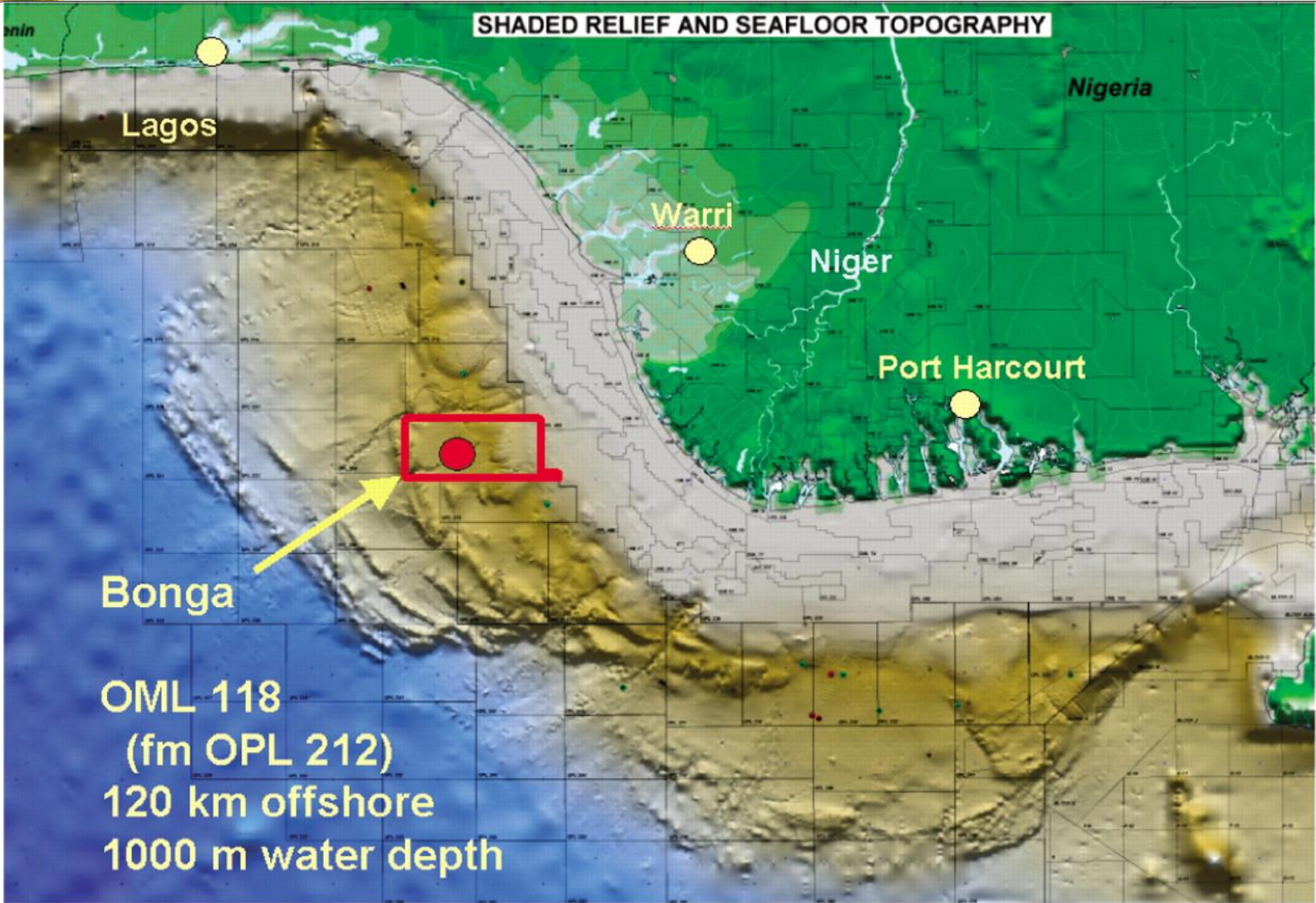


BONGA FACT SHEET

- ☐ The Bonga Oilfield is operated by Shell Nigeria Exploration and Production Company Ltd (SNEPCo), which lies at a depth of more than 1,000 metres and approximately 120km off the Nigerian Coast (Gulf of Guinea).
- ☐ Bonga Oilfield is worked via a Floating Production, Storage and Offloading (FPSO) Vessel.
- ☐ Bonga Oilfield was located in License block OPL 212 off the Nigerian coast, which was renamed OML 118 in February 2000
- ☐ Bonga Oilfield is operated by SNEPCo with 55% ownership, Esso Exploration & Production Nigeria (Deepwater) Limited (20%), Total E&P Nigeria Limited (12.5%) and Nigerian Agip Exploration Limited (12.5%) under a production sharing contract with the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation.
- ☐ The Bonga FPSO has a storage capacity of two million barrels of crude oil and a daily production of 40,000 barrels of crude oil.



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Courtesy: Marcel De Jong, Shell Deepwater Services Regional Study Team.

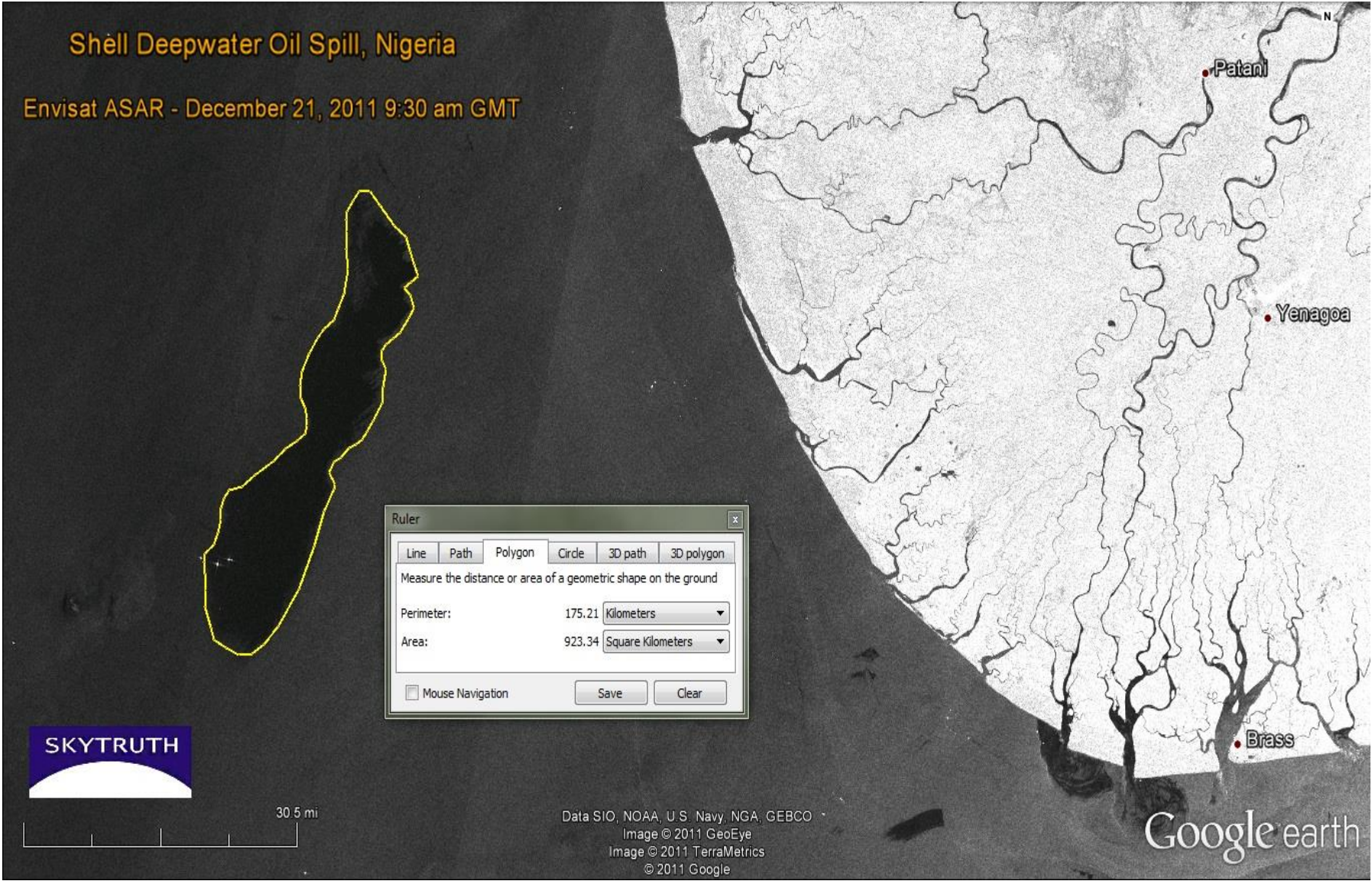


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- ❑ On 20th December, 2011, an export line linking the SNEPCo FPSO vessel at Bonga field to a tanker ruptured.
- ❑ The export line was immediately closed and de-pressurized, halting the flow of oil and the facility was shut on 21st December 2011.
- ❑ SNEPCo's Oil Spill response procedure and emergency response team were activated to manage the situation and clean-up operations were immediately initiated.
- ❑ The estimated quantity of the spilled oil was 40,000 barrels.
- ❑ The spill was caused by a hose failure in SNEPCo's export Terminal.
- ❑ The National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCP) was successfully activated.



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Source: skytruth.org



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- ☐ **NOSDRA team converged at the National Command & Control Centre for briefing.**
- ☐ **In order to curtail the spread of the spilled oil, NOSDRA gave express approval to SNEPCo to use approved dispersants.**
- ☐ **SNEPCo sent a list of field personnel and crew of Hercules aircraft for entry permit into Nigeria.**
- ☐ **Details of equipment, materials and personnel received from SNEPCo stating that:**
 - **210 tonnes of Corexit 9500 dispersant required**
 - **12 personnel (4 pilot and 8 others) on standby**
- ☐ **A number of Joint Investigation Visits (JIVs), which includes over flights, were conducted by NOSDRA, SNEPCo & other stakeholders to ascertain the indices around the incident area.**



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- ☐ **NOSDRA made telephone calls to Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS), Nigeria Custom Service (NCS) and Nigeria Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA) to alert them and secured entry/clearance/landing permit for the personnel, materials and equipment respectively.**
- ☐ **NOSDRA made telephone calls to Nigeria Navy (NN), Nigeria Army (NA), and Nigeria Air Force (NAF), the Police, NEMA, NIMASA, NIMET, NIOMR and alerted them to be on standby.**
- ☐ **Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) conveyed approval to the Agency for entry of the personnel of OSRL into the country.**
- ☐ **Nigeria Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA) granted landing permit for the Hercules Aircraft.**
- ☐ **NOSDRA activated the Clean Nigeria Associates (CNA) for support which mobilized oil spill response equipment (Booms, Skimmers, etc) from Warri for the protection of shoreline and river estuaries.**



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- ☐ A Joint Investigation Visit (JIV), comprising the Agency, SNEPCO, NIMASA, DPR, and the Nigerian Navy was carried out and established the indices around the spill.
- ☐ Dispersant spray and other response activities, including recovery continued. The oil slick was contained at this stage, and prevented from hitting the shoreline.
- ☐ Communities were advised from fishing around the areas dispersants were sprayed.
- ☐ Post Impact Assessment (PIA) was conducted thereafter.
- ☐ The PIA revealed reversible and irreversible damage to the marine environment.
- ☐ SNEPCO was fined a total of 5B and 6.5B US dollars respectively as punitive and environmental/ecological damages.



☐ Challenges

- ☐ Lack of in-country capacity to respond to major oil spills.
- ☐ Inability to independently monitor the oil spill trajectory.
- ☐ Lack of confidence by SNEPCO in NOSDRA's capacity to timely mobilise international resources which resulted in the loss of 36 hours response time.
- ☐ Delay by SNEPCO in the commencement of the PIA for 15 months in the guise of seeking approval from NAPIMS.



☐ Challenges

- ☐ Failure of SNEPCO to pay the penalty of \$5B and \$6.5B for reversible and irreversible damages to the marine environment.
- ☐ Capacity building (Training and Equipment)
 - ☐ offshore monitoring and surveillance
 - ☐ Ecological damage assessments
 - ☐ Other relevant oil spill response trainings.



THANK YOU