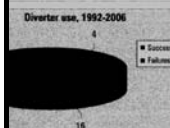


## DURATION AND CONTROL METHODS

Figure 3 illustrates the duration of blowout events during the current period. Overall, the current period saw an improvement (decrease) in blowout duration. Like the previous study, a significant number of blowout events were of short duration. During the current study, 49% of the blowouts stopped flowing in 24 hours or less, compared with 57% during the previous

study. In the current study, 41% lasted between one and seven days, compared with 26% during the previous study. There were fewer blowouts that lasted more than seven days. The blowout with the longest duration during the current study period was 11 days, compared with more than 30 days in the previous period.



Of 70 diverter uses were considered successful, meaning that gas was contained until the well bridge.

Figure 3 shows a breakdown of these and other factors in blowouts in the current study.

In this study, the primary controlling factors were pressure (pressure equipment failure and exceeding pressure) and secondary factors were wellbore integrity (wellbore failure and exceeding wellbore integrity).

During the current period, one incident involving an additional near miss occurred on a floating drilling rig resulted in a blowout. An drilling activity in deepwater increases, procedures for these operations should continue to be evaluated to identify how these blowouts can be prevented.

ER SYSTEMS  
The current study shows that the use of ER systems, or plugs and pills were used in 10 of the 10 blowouts. In the current study, the use of ER systems was not significant.

During the current period, one incident involving an additional near miss occurred on a floating drilling rig resulted in a blowout. An drilling activity in deepwater increases, procedures for these operations should continue to be evaluated to identify how these blowouts can be prevented.

### WELL CONTROL

During an event, well control is a critical factor in preventing a blowout. The 1992-1991 study and gas operations. Like the 1992-1991 study, gas drilling operations were performed in the current study. Out of 10 blowouts that occurred in the current study, 10 occurred in the current study.

### RATES AND TRENDS

Figure 1 shows the number of well control incidents during the current study. There was one every 100,000 ft of well drilled during the current study.

The severity of blowouts during 1992-2006, based on the duration and resulting fatalities and injuries, decreased significantly compared with the previous period of 1971-1991.

### WATER DEPTH

Table 1 and Figure 2 show the number of water depth blowouts, rates by water depth. Water depth blowouts during the drilling of depth of less than 100 m were approximately 1.5 times for all water depths during the current period. A depth of 10 to 200 m, rate during the current period was 0.25 wells drilled.

comparing with 0.24 wells drilled per blowout in the current period. For water depths between 200 and 300 m, the rate during the current period was 0.25 wells drilled, compared with 0.24 wells drilled during the previous period. There was a 10% increase in water depths between 300 and 400 m during the current period. This represents a rate of one blowout per 100 wells drilled, compared with one blowout per 100 wells drilled during the previous period.

Part of the improvement in the blowout rate at depth is due to the fact that, in the previous period, eight blowouts occurred in one facility. Without incident, the blowout rate for the previous period was 0.24 wells drilled per blowout.