

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.

WELL CONTROL

Drill as event and design or public days or even last

The 1991 incident and gas operations the 15-year period operations. Like a includes blowout gas drilling operations over production occurred during the current study. Gulf of Mexico (G) occurred in the 19 during this period.

RATES AND

Figure 3 shows the number of well gas and gas drilling in our period. There was one every 100-1000 miles of during the current and other factors.

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 well depth of blowout incidents, rates by water depth. Most likely, most blowouts occurred in depths of less than 1000 meters. The current period saw an increase in the number of blowouts in water depths of 0 to 1000 meters during the current period.

Part of the improvement in the blowout rates is due to the fact that, in the previous period, blowouts occurred in gas fields. Without (and/or), the blowout rate for the previous period.

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Divertor use, 1992-2006



of 20 divertor uses were considered successful (75%). Figure 4 shows a breakdown of these and other factors in blowouts in the current study.

one study, the primary contributing factors were production pressure equipment failure, and operational problems increased significantly during the current period. These problems were associated with 11 of the 20 blowouts with identifying factors during the previous study. During the current study, all but one of the blowouts associated with equipment failure occurred in wells with water depths less than 1000 m.

During the current period, one incident involving an unbalanced flow element on a drilling platform resulted in a blowout. An drilling activity to decrease blowout, procedures for these operations should improve to be retained to identify how their effectiveness and the impact for blowouts is improved.

DRILLING SYSTEMS

In the current period, 10 of the 20 blowouts, or 50%, occurred in wells with depths of less than 1000 meters. In the current period, 10 of the 20 blowouts, or 50%, occurred in wells with depths of more than 1000 meters. In the current period, 10 of the 20 blowouts, or 50%, occurred in wells with depths of more than 1000 meters.

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