



Using Manned Submersibles to Respond to Submerged Oil Spills

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OSPR/Chevron Oil Spill Response Technology Workshop

San Ramon, CA

February 27, 2013

Proprietary Information



Background Considerations: Non-Floating Oils

Certain heavy refined and crude oils (group V oils) may sink when spilled. Today, more of these types of oils are being extracted, handled and transported in US waters.

Oils with specific gravities higher than water (1.0) will sink.

Fresh Water @ 60 F = 1.00 SG

Sea Water @ 77 F = 1.025 SG

Example: 6 Fuel Oil @ 60 F = 0.88 – 1.08 SG

In addition to the physical properties of a given oil, other conditions that may induce an oil to sink include: temperature (of the oil and the water), physical actions (waves, currents, etc.), presence/mixture of solid materials with the oil (sand, sediments, etc.)



Three Fundamental Difficulties in Nonfloating Oil Response Operations:

Locating & Tracking: It can be particularly difficult to locate, track and predict the trajectory and behavior of non-floating oil; especially in the presence of currents.

Containment: Effective containment of submerged oil can be difficult to accomplish, particularly so when currents are present.

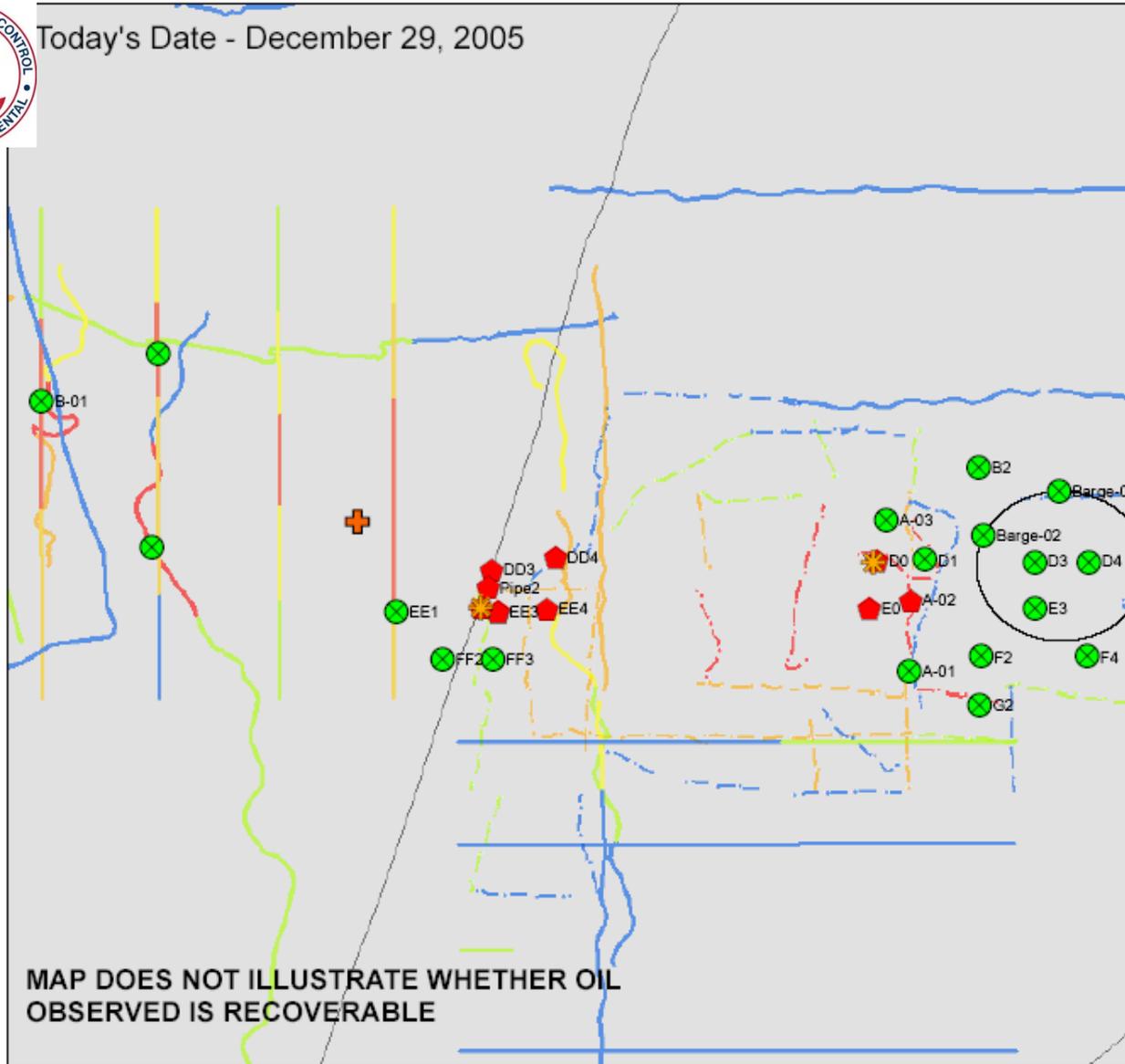
Recovery: Effectiveness depends on a wide range of conditions including the type of oil involved, depth, conditions of the marine environment, etc. Most methods are developed on scene and not ready in advance.



DBL 152 – Over 2 million gallons of Slurry Oil Spilled –
November 14, 2005 – Gulf of Mexico



Today's Date - December 29, 2005



Legend

- Pipelines
- ROV Observations**
 - No Observed Oil
 - Observed Oil
- Recovery Status**
 - ⊛ Recovery Ongoing
 - ⊕ Recovery Complete
- Area A V-SORS Oiling**
 - No Oil
 - Very Light
 - Light
 - Moderate
 - Heavy

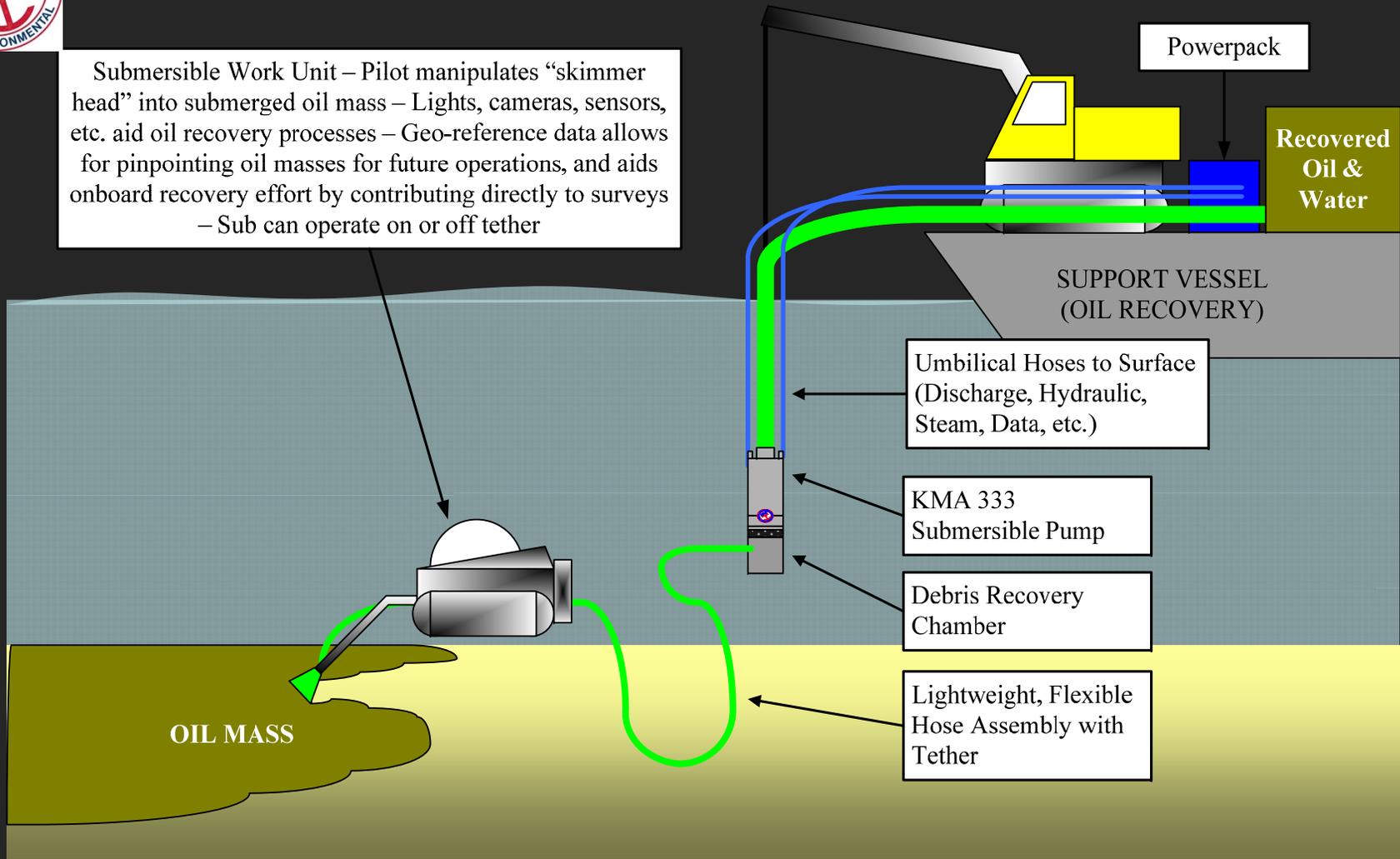
0 0.25 0.5
Nautical Miles



Complex subsurface hydrodynamics and surface environmental conditions



Submersible Work Unit – Pilot manipulates “skimmer head” into submerged oil mass – Lights, cameras, sensors, etc. aid oil recovery processes – Geo-reference data allows for pinpointing oil masses for future operations, and aids onboard recovery effort by contributing directly to surveys – Sub can operate on or off tether



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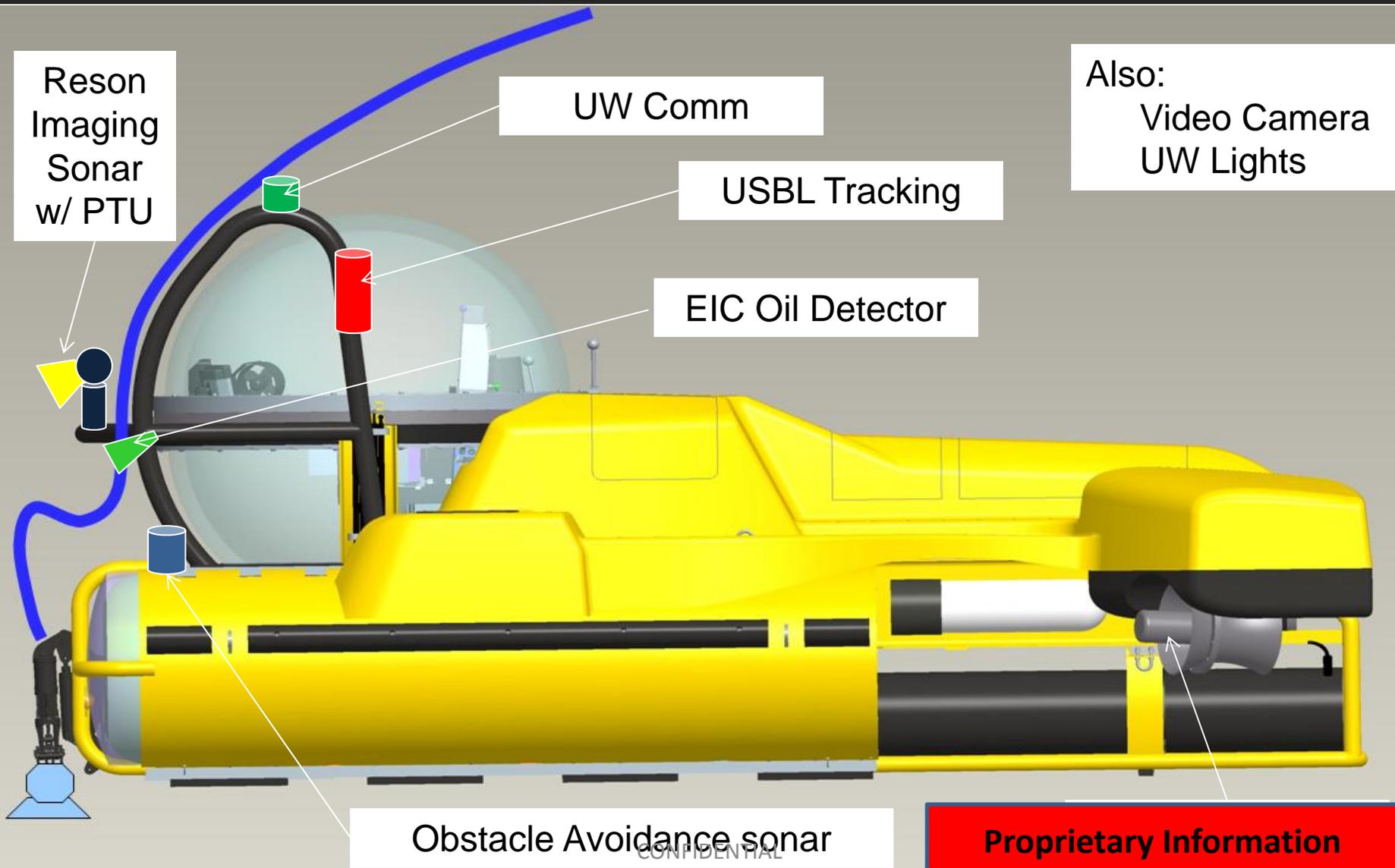
Diagram #1 - Draft General Concept Drawing:
Subsurface Oil Recovery Utilizing Manned Submersible Unit
US Patent #7,597,811 – Canadian Patent Pending

Ref: Sub Oil Recovery Sys.
Drawing: 1 of 1
Date: 08/07/09
Author: David Usher

Proprietary Information

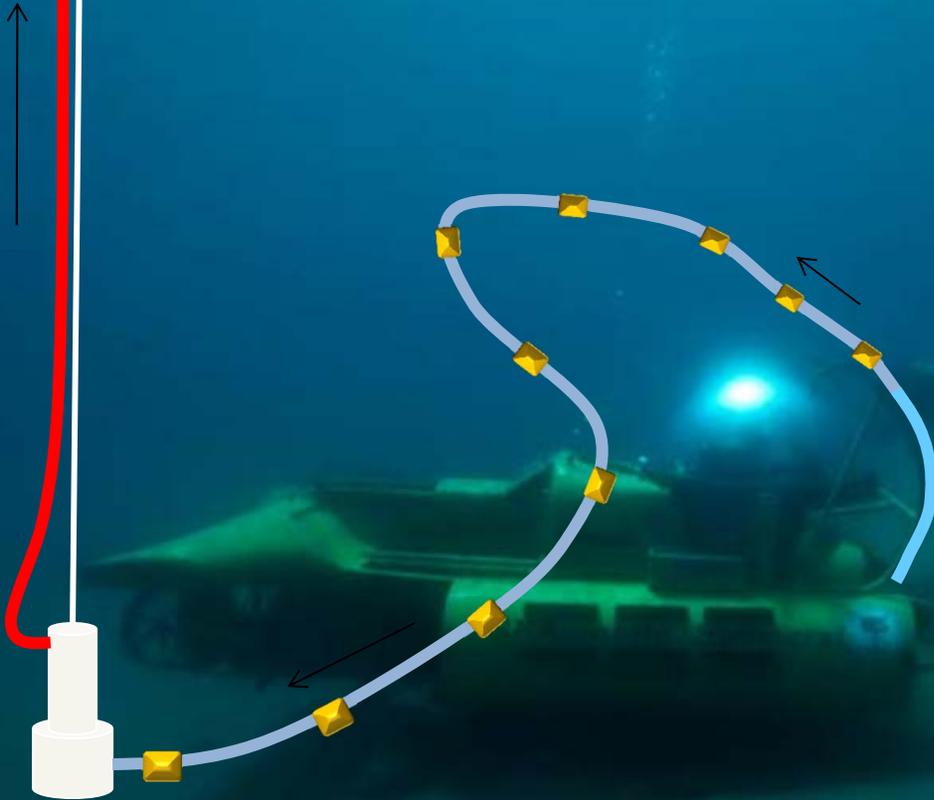


MPC Oil Recovery Skimmer Head Concept Installation on Sub



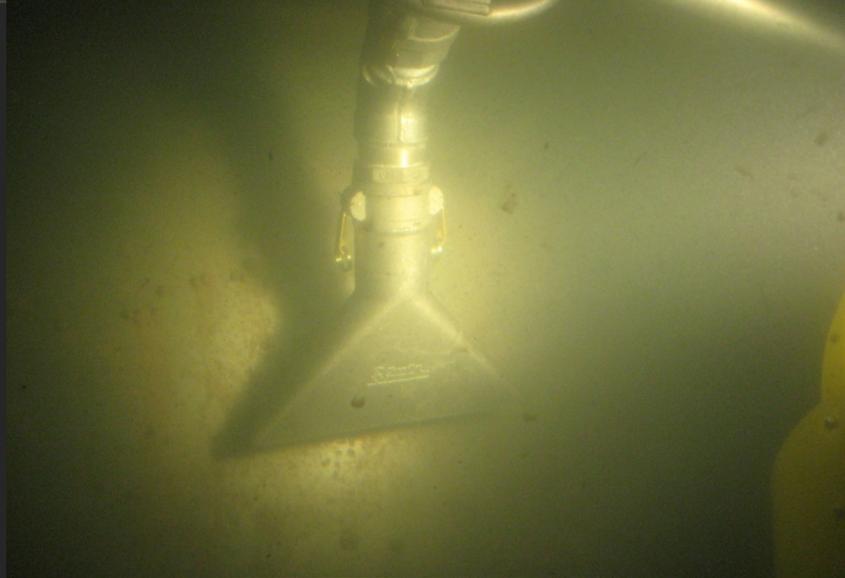


Sub Deployed at work site with MPC Pump and recovery hose



CONFIDENTIAL

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Second Field Test – Detroit, MI, 2007

Proprietary Information



Prototype Display – International Oil Spill Conference –
Portland, OR - 2011

Proprietary Information



USCG Research and Development Center Contract:

Established a series of performance criteria to achieve – at operational depths to 200'

Phase 1 – delivered 2010 – Development of design concept

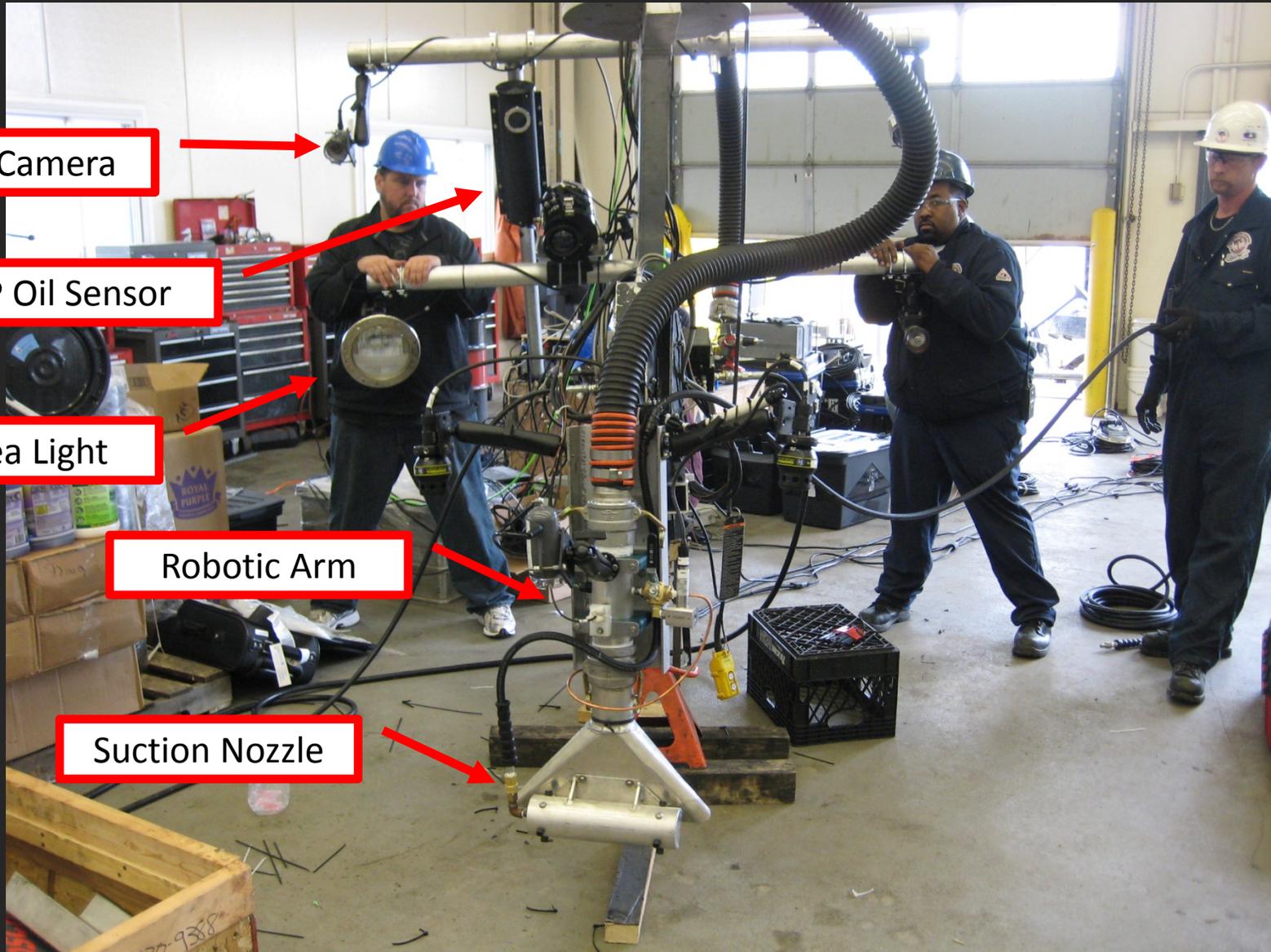
Phase 2 – delivered 2011 - Produce test prototype and test with oil at the OHMSETT facility – Prototype included submerged oil recovery apparatus (MPC), oil-discriminating multi-beam sonar (RESON), Florescence Polarization (FP) Oil Detection (EIC Laboratories) and oil/water decanting apparatus (MPC)



OHMSETT Tests - 150,000 Cst oil being deposited on test tray



OHMSETT Tests - Trays deployed at bottom of OHMSETT tank



Video Camera

FP Oil Sensor

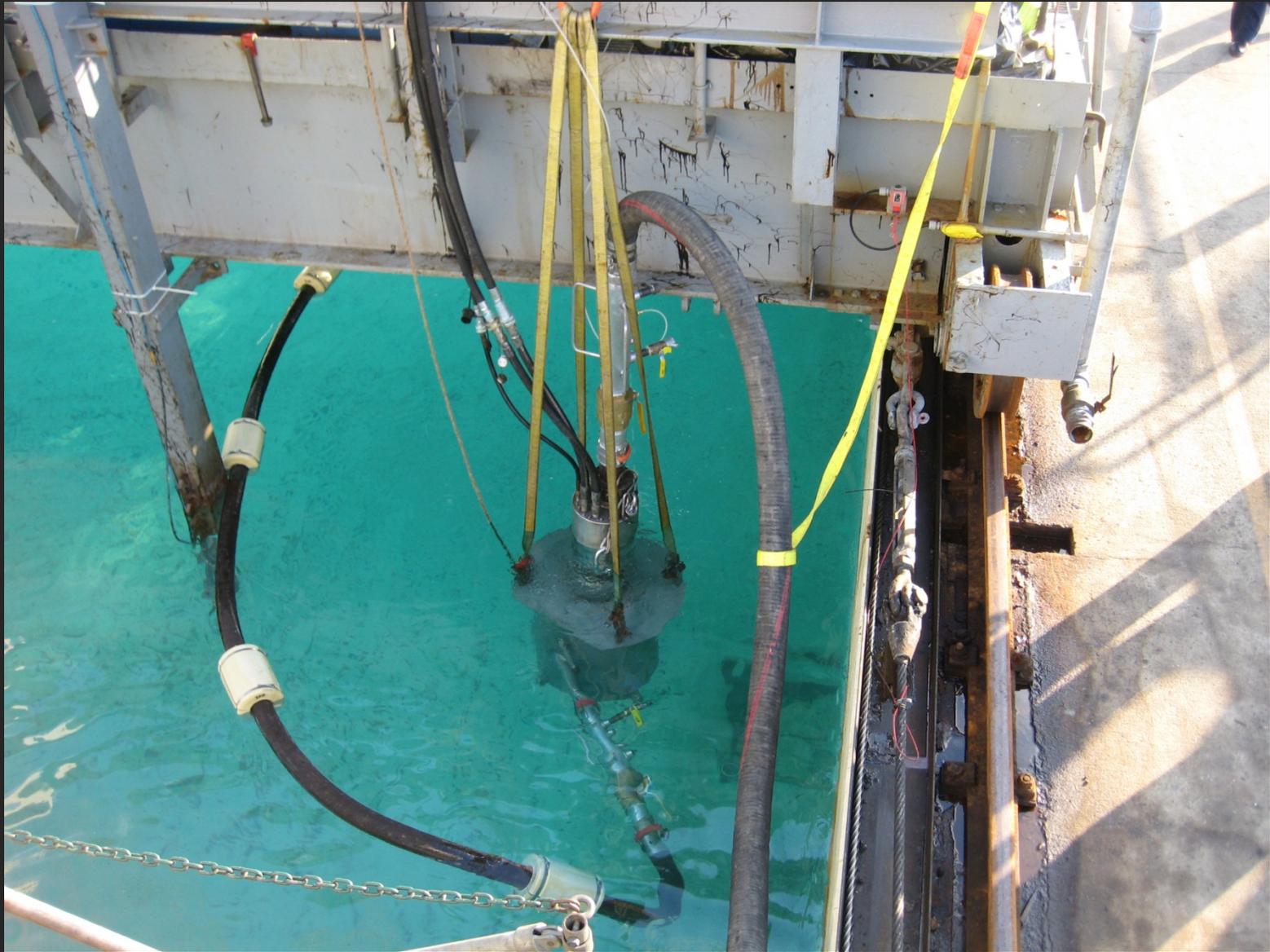
Subsea Light

Robotic Arm

Suction Nozzle

OHMSETT Tests - Subsurface

Proprietary Information



OHMSETT Tests - Pumping A

Proprietary Information



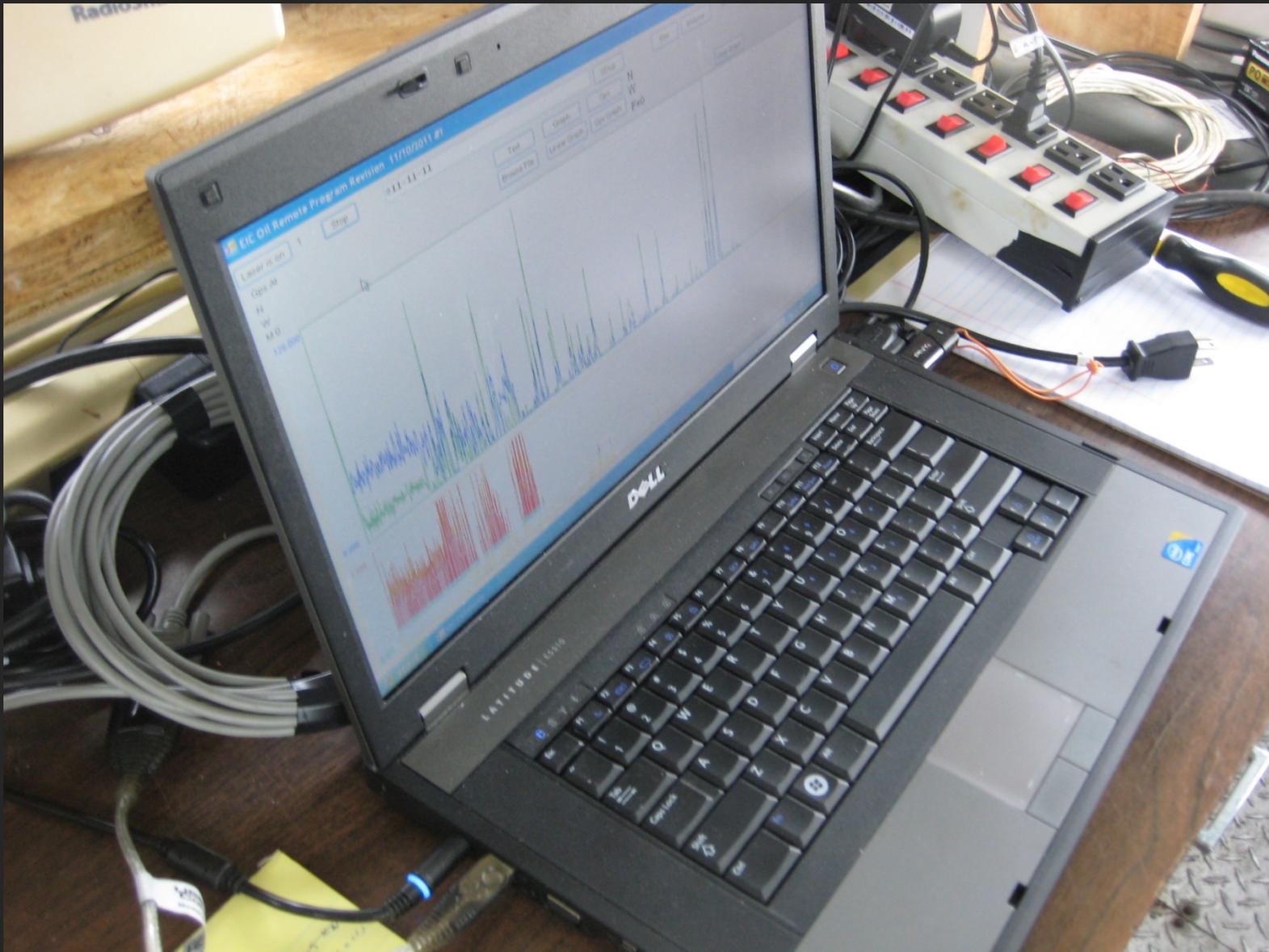
OHMSETT Tests – Subsurface Oil recovery operations of
150,000 Cst Oil

Proprietary Information



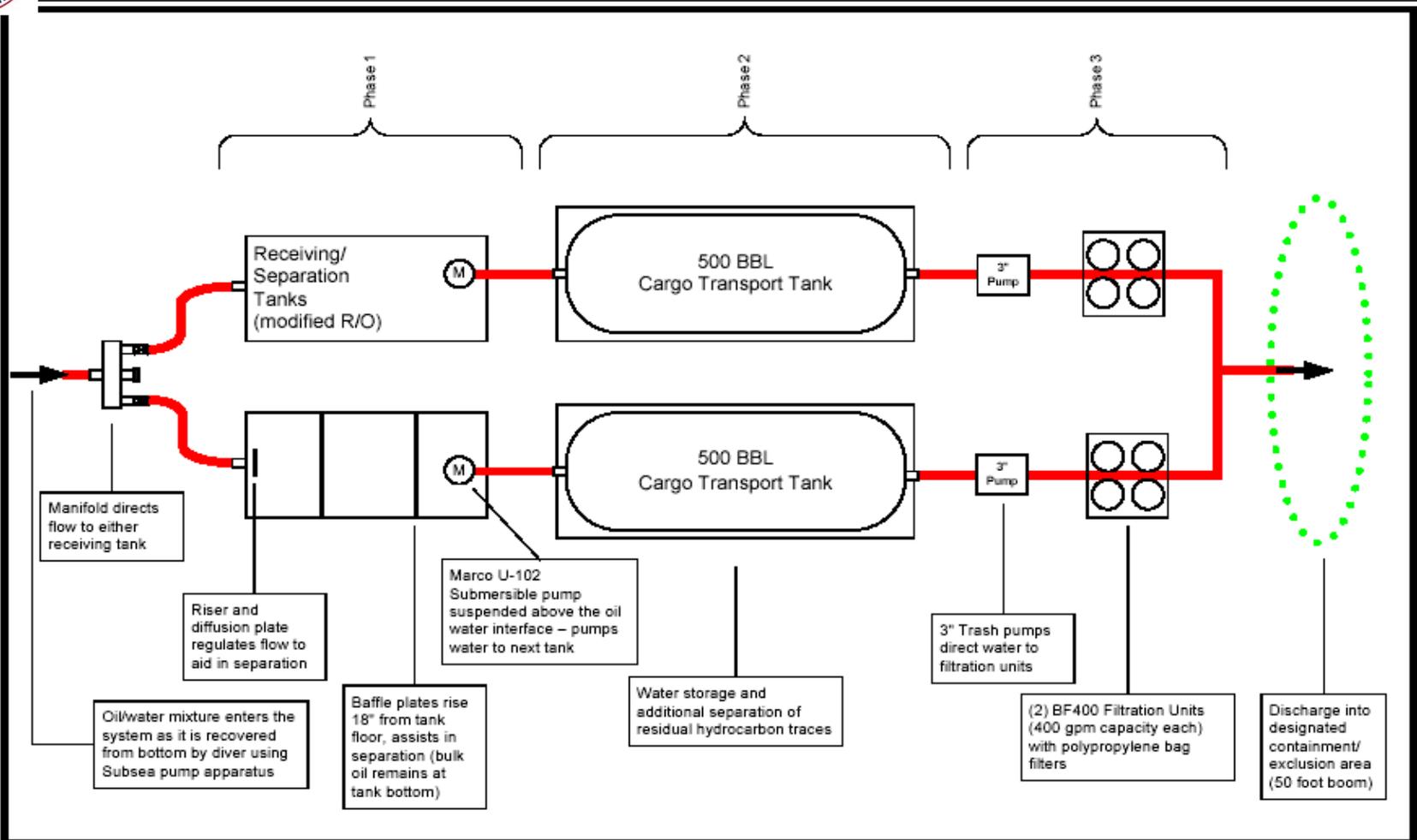
OHMSETT Tests - Video display/robot

Proprietary Information



OHMSETT Tests – FP Sensor D

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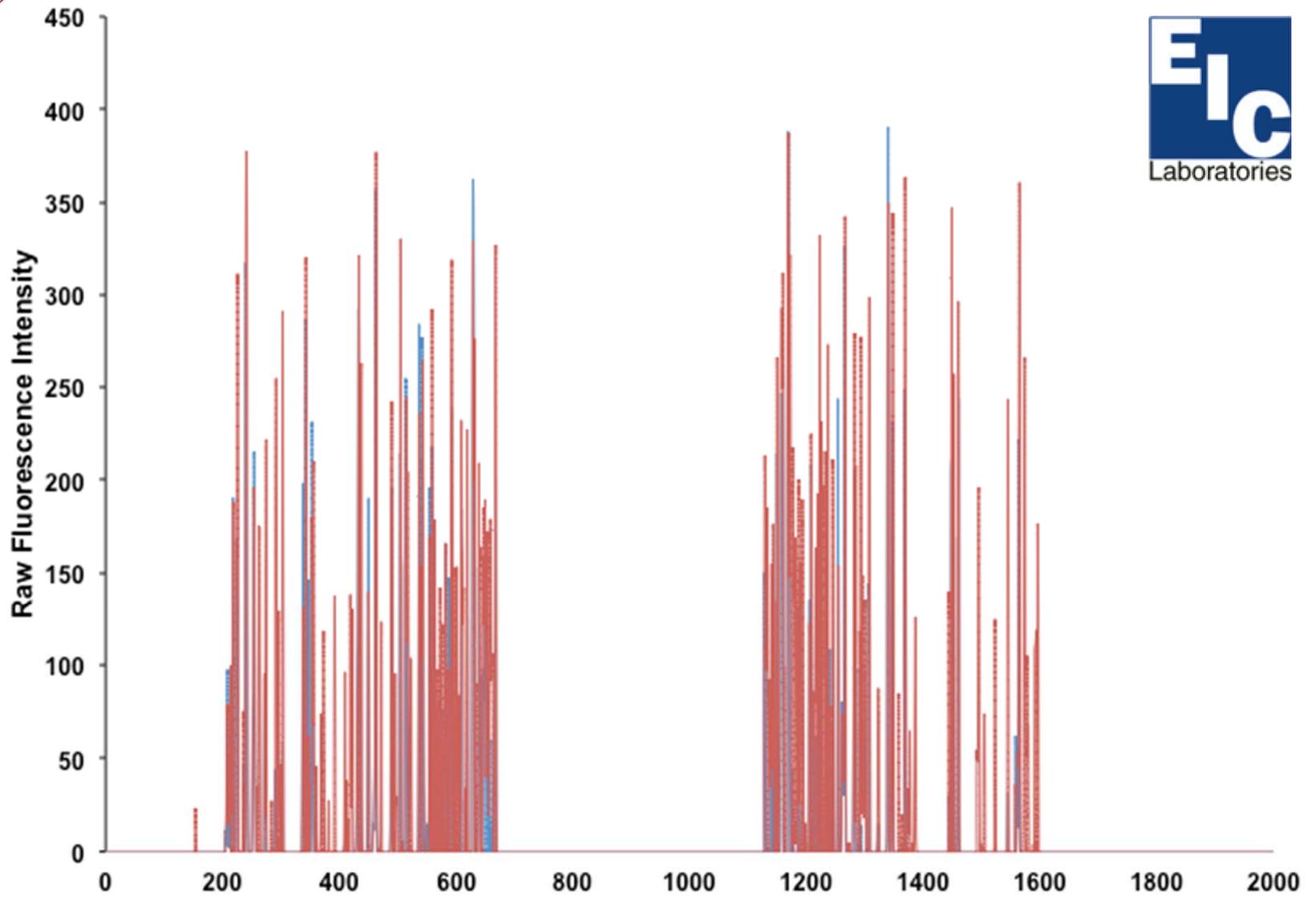
Draft General Concept Drawing:
Decanting Process for Recovered Oil/Water Mixture
(Non-scale drawing for representational purposes only)

Proprietary Information

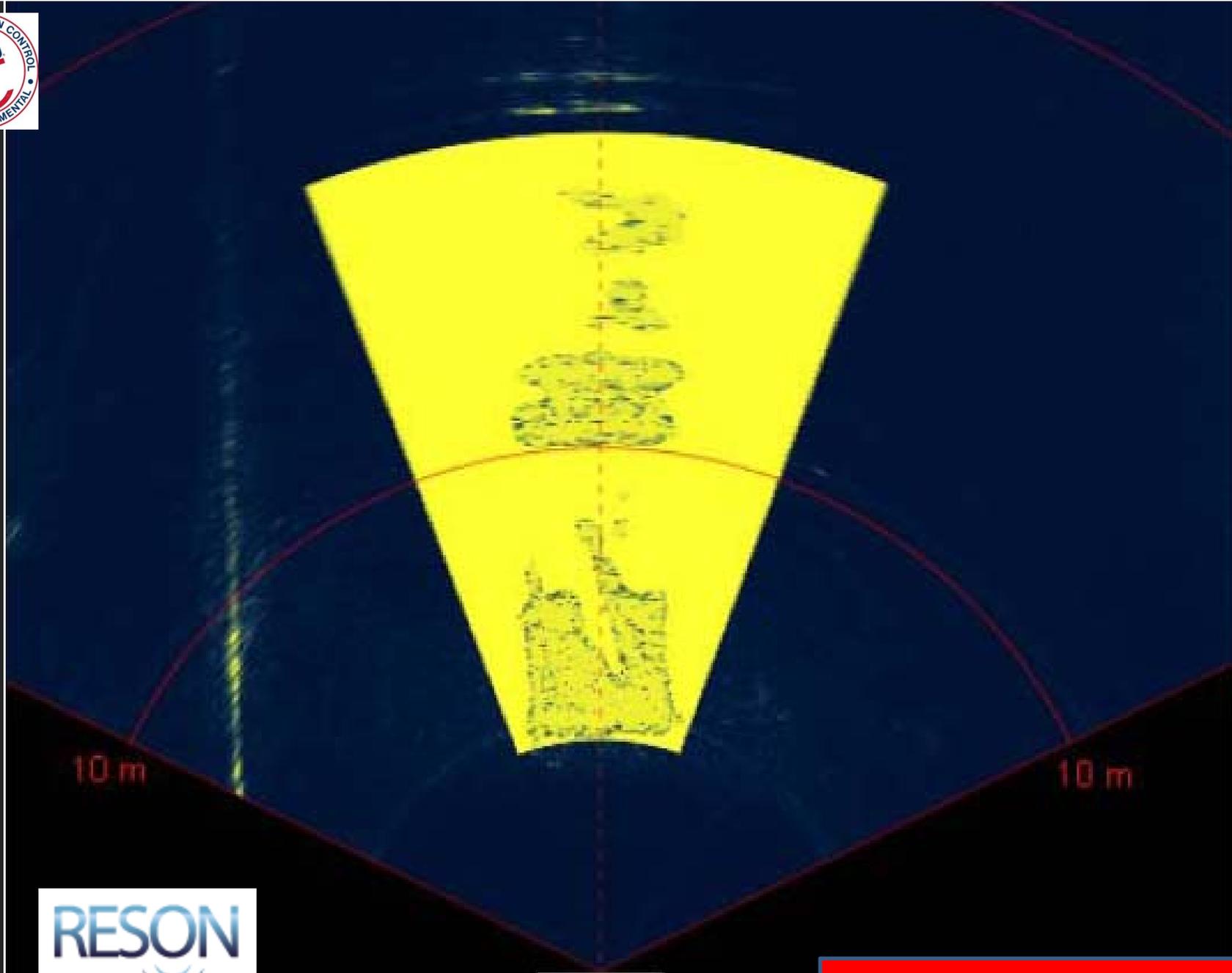


Oil/Water Phase Separation and Effluent Filtration for
Decanting Operations

Proprietary Information



Proprietary Information

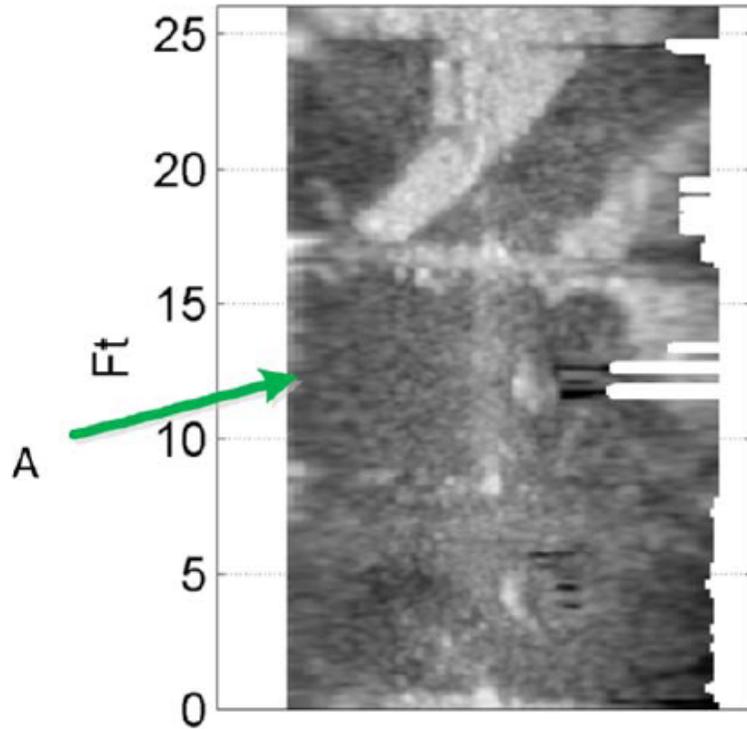


Manned Submersibles/Oil Spill Res

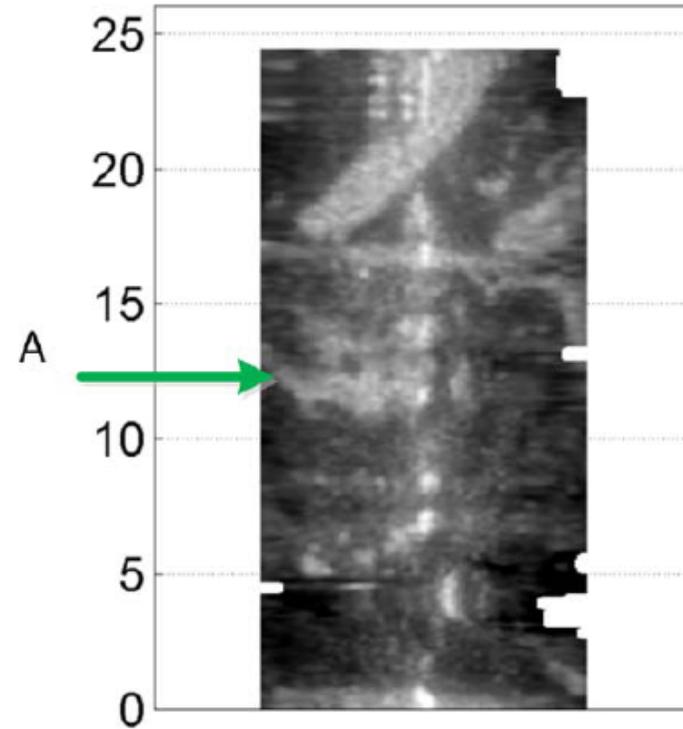
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Position 4. Before partial oil removal



Position 4. After partial oil removal



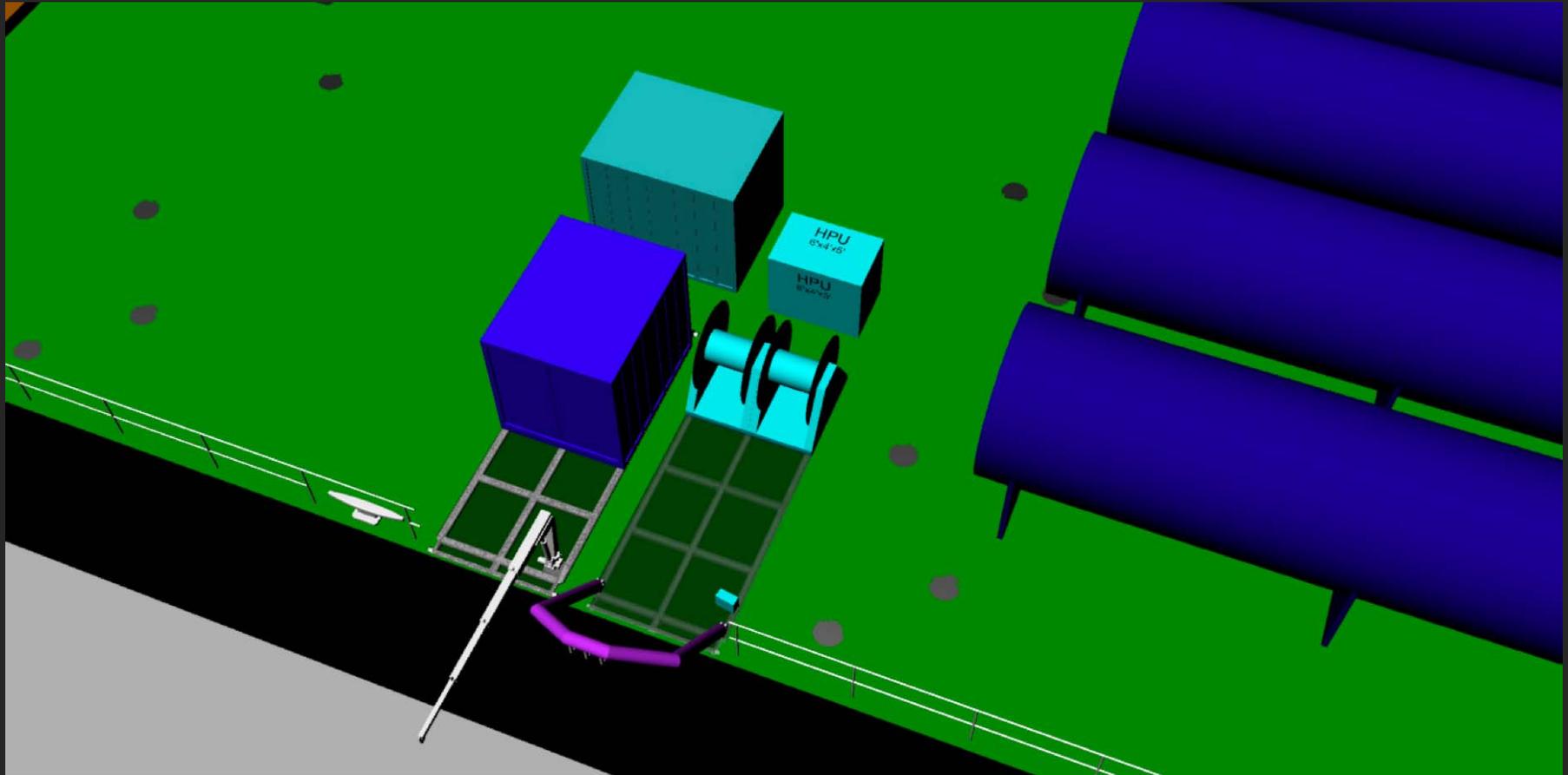
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Manned submersible unit provides optimal situational awareness to operators by placing them at the recovery site. Hazards associated with manned operations using divers are minimized while work shifts are increased.

Ability of the work craft to hover over the recovery zones ensures that the recovery technique will not disturb the bottom (low environmental impact).

Enhanced oil detection technologies incorporated in the design improves operational capacity and effectiveness.



Ready deployment kit – 2 Conex Style boxes for
deployment from a vessel of opportunity

Proprietary Information



SEAMagine Newest Generation MUV



SEAMagine Newest Generation MUV



Crossover Benefits of Manned Submersible Technology:

Arctic/Under Ice Oil Spill Response

Security Applications

Pipeline/Marine Structures Surveying

Environmental Surveying (pre- and post-incident)

Hydrographic Studies and Surveys

Low-visibility Surveys

Ship Hull Surveys and Salvage Operations



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