Deepwater Horizon

Industry's fatality rate (both onshore and offshore) was an average of 4,491 injuries per year between 2011 and 2017. This is more than double the rate of injuries for the U.S. labor force as a whole during the same period. The fatality rate for offshore workers is than in Europe.

Weak Oversight

BSEE Relies Heavily On Industry-Written Safety Standards

In 2017, President Trump issued executive orders directing BSEE to begin rolling back key safeguards. The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) is tasked with ensuring safety and environmental protection in offshore drilling, but the Government Accountability Office (GAO) found BSEE's enforcement capabilities inadequate. The GAO found that BSEE's enforcement of key rulemaking and reporting requirements has been weak.

Key Safety Protections and Radically Reduced

U.S. offshore industry source column has not sufficiently replicated the extreme environment to which they may be exposed. BSEE regulations are inadequate, and enforcement is weak. BSEE should develop more stringent rules that incorporate industry-written standards into regulations. Congress must substantially increase financial penalties for under-reporting, inaccurate oil spill reporting, and violations of the offshore oil and gas Operating Cost Day
day.

Financially at-risk companies are typically far larger than reported.

For many companies, the burden for those costs falls on the public through greater inspections, and research new clean-up technologies. Financially at-risk companies must address oil and gas liabilities, including its removal and decommissioning of their facilities, leaving American taxpayers to face the burden for those costs. Some smaller companies do not have the resources available to decommission their facilities, leaving American taxpayers to face the burden for those costs.

Clean-up costs alone amounted to $14 billion in the years directly following the BP Deepwater Horizon disaster, offshore. 60 million gallons of oil initially spilled by the Exxon Valdez. Roughly as of 2018, 4x higher than other U.S. workers between 2011-2017, than offshore.

President Trump Weakening Safeguards Established in Wake of BP Deepwater Horizon

President Trump's directive to review for potential revision: April 28, 2017, has led to a rollback of key safeguards. The President's directive to review for potential revision: April 28, 2017, has led to a rollback of key safeguards. The President's directive to review for potential revision: April 28, 2017, has led to a rollback of key safeguards. The President's directive to review for potential revision: April 28, 2017, has led to a rollback of key safeguards.

The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) to begin rolling back key safeguards. BSEE to begin rolling back key safeguards. BSEE to begin rolling back key safeguards. BSEE to begin rolling back key safeguards.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

For Oceana's full report, please visit oceana.org/DirtyDrilling

DIRTY DRILLING
Sustained High Fatality Rate, Poor Safety Practices, and Radically Reduced Oversight

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