

Papper 2

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Deepwater Horizon Case Deepwater Case # Clearly, the spill at Deepwater Horizon impacted the lives of many in the region. The spill prevented individuals from using a large portion of the Gulf for recreation as a resource, and destroyed many beaches and wetlands. Consequently, as a result of the spill, eleven people lost their lives, individuals lost their jobs and received significantly lower income thus risking their ability to support themselves and violating the right of subsistence. Despite BP cleanup effort, the negative effect of oil spill can be seen everywhere. Even two years after the spill, new repercussions are continuing to emerge and scientists suggest that a true impact may not be seen for another ten years.

The explosion at Deepwater Horizon can be traced back to several key missteps by all the companies involved. Their actions, purposefully or not, changed the lives of many individuals and ultimately deprived them of their fundamental international rights, hence violating their minimal duty and acting in a completely unethical way. In addition, the Deepwater Horizon spill is the exact opposite of the utilitarianism theory, because it actually minimized utility for everyone who was affected. The spill devastated coastal beaches and businesses that relied on tourism and fishing besides being a health hazard. This was unethical because the oil spill caused more harm than good to the society. However, the profits from the BP spills benefited the new wildlife fund.

Synthesis#

Still referring to the Deepwater Horizon case, an engineer's responsibility to safety was violated. United States federal report blamed the worst spill in the US history on poor leadership and poor cement job by BP and its engineers. The explosions were as a result of poor risk management, last minute

changes to plans, failure to observe and respond to critical indicators, inadequate well control response, and insufficient emergency bridge response training by companies. In relation to the code of ethics view, BP failed to institute safety and risk management policies that would help protect individuals from deprivation. Furthermore, their disaster preparedness plan was poorly constructed.

Work cited

Juhasz, Antonia. *Black Tide: The Devastating Impact of the Gulf Oil Spill*. New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, 2011. Print.