<table>
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<th><strong>Responses</strong></th>
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| **BP:**  
+ 32 machines were used to *separate oil and water* and *recover the oil*  
+ Aircrafts were employed to spray oil dispersant to *prevent oil from being on the water surface*. However, the oil dispersant was suspected to damage marine life.  

**US Government:**  
+ On 30 April 2010 (*10 days after the explosion*), *new offshore leases are held* issuing until a thorough review determines whether more safety systems are needed. A *moratorium* on all deepwater offshore drilling on the Outer Continental Shelf for 6 months.  
+ 29 oil rigs in the Gulf was *investigated* in an effort to *determine the cause of the disaster*.  
+ A large amount of oil were *burned in a controllable way*.  
+ Many miles of *containment booms* were deployed to *corral the oil* and *block it from approaching the coastline*, but due to unpredicted weather conditions, some booms were ineffective and oil still reached the coastline.  
+ Especially, *US Government* declined *foreign helps*.  

⇒ *Responses were in time, but not as effective as expected. Some responding methods were suspected to harm the environment.*

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<th><strong>Community’s preparedness</strong></th>
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| **BP:**  
+ *A response plan for the worst-case scenario* occurring with the rig had been prepared.  

**US Government:**  
+ It has a program called *Oil Spill Prevention Containment and Countermeasures* (SPCC).  

**Habitants in the Gulf:**  
+ They have *not prepared anything* for this disaster, except some of them could have their losses insured.

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<th><strong>Risks &amp; Impacts</strong></th>
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<td><strong>Economical</strong></td>
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| **For BP oil company:**  
The value of the lost oil is very large (*5 July 2010, BP reported that its own expenditures on the oil spill had reached $3.12 billion*). Besides, the clean-up and compensation cost are also very expensive. This would affect employees of BP: some workers working for BP could lost their jobs or their income could decreased.  

**For habitants in the Gulf:**  
+ Fishermen are not allowed to access many areas of the Gulf due to the oil spill, so they could not catch as much fish as before or some fishermen would have to stop fishing for a while. This affects their stable source of income.  
+ Tourism industry are impacted: Some beaches are closed. Clean-up crews deter tourists from visiting local hotels and beaches where they are staying and working. In the short term, local hotels, restaurants and shops could still earn profit from the consumption of people from clean-up crews but in the long-run, the reputation of the Gulf will be harmed.  

⇒ *It seems that in the short term subsidizing for economic activities can be effective, but in the long term there would be an economic recession in the Gulf.*