

REVIEW COMMENTS

Environment Canada

Regulatory Requirements

Fisheries Act

The proponent should be aware of the general applicability of Section 36(3) of the *Fisheries Act* which states: “no person shall deposit or permit the deposit of a deleterious substance of any type in water frequented by fish or in any place under any conditions where the deleterious substances or any other deleterious substance that results from the deposit of the deleterious substance may enter any such water”. Environmental protection and mitigation measures should reflect the need to comply with Section 36(3) of the *Fisheries Act*. For example, measures should be taken to prevent substances such as lubricating fluids, fuels, etc. from being deposited into water frequented by fish, and drainage from construction and operational drainage must not be harmful to fish.

Migratory Birds Convention Act

Migratory birds, their eggs, nests, and young are protected under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* (MBCA). Migratory birds protected by the MBCA generally include all seabirds except cormorants and pelicans, all waterfowl, all shorebirds, and most landbirds (birds with principally terrestrial life cycles). Most of these birds are specifically named in the Environment Canada (EC) publication, *Birds Protected in Canada under the Migratory Birds Convention Act*, Canadian Wildlife Service Occasional Paper No. 1.

Under Section 6 of the *Migratory Bird Regulations* (MBR), it is forbidden to disturb, destroy or take a nest or egg of a migratory bird; or to be in possession of a live migratory bird, or its carcass, skin, nest or egg, except under authority of a permit. It is important to note that under the current MBR, no permits can be issued for the incidental take of migratory birds caused by development projects or other economic activities.

Furthermore, Section 5.1 of the MBCA describes prohibitions related to deposit of substances harmful to migratory birds:

- “5.1 (1) No person or vessel shall deposit a substance that is harmful to migratory birds, or permit such a substance to be deposited, in waters or an area frequented by migratory birds or in a place from which the substance may enter such waters or such an area.
- (2) No person or vessel shall deposit a substance or permit a substance to be deposited in any place if the substance, in combination with one or more substances, results in a substance — in waters or an area frequented by migratory birds or in a place from which it may enter such waters or such an area — that is harmful to migratory birds.”

It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that activities are managed so as to ensure compliance with the MBCA and associated regulations.

Species at Risk Act

The responsible authority must be reminded that the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) amends the definition of “environmental effect” in subsection 2(1) of the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (CEAA) to clarify, for greater certainty, that environmental assessments must always consider impacts on a listed wildlife species, its critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species.

SARA also requires that the person responsible for a federal EA must, without delay, notify the competent minister(s) in writing if the project being assessed is likely to affect a listed wildlife species or its critical habitat. Notification is required for all effects, including adverse and beneficial effects, and the requirement to notify is independent of the significance of the likely effect. The person must also identify adverse effects of the project on listed species and their critical habitat. If the project is implemented, the person must ensure that measures are taken to avoid or lessen adverse effects and that effects are monitored. Mitigation measures must be consistent with recovery strategies and action plans for the species.

The complete text of SARA, including prohibitions, is available at www.sararegistry.gc.ca. For guidance on SARA and EA, the proponents may wish to make use of the *Environmental Assessment Best Practice Guide for Wildlife at Risk in Canada* available at: http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca/virtual_sara/files/policies/EA%20Best%20Practices%202004.pdf

Canadian Environmental Protection Act

The proponent should also be aware of the potential applicability of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* (CEPA). The *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* enables protection of the environment, and human life and health, through the establishment of environmental quality objectives, guidelines and codes of practice, and the regulation of toxic substances, emissions and discharges from federal facilities, international air pollution, and disposal at sea.

Migratory Birds & Species at Risk

The Canadian Wildlife Service of Environment Canada (EC-CWS) has reviewed the above project and has the following comments.

Considerations Specific to Migratory Birds

Migratory birds, their eggs, nests, and young are protected under the federal *Migratory Birds Convention Act* (MBCA) and the complementary regulations (*Migratory Bird Regulations*, *Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations*). Certain species are recognized to be at risk under the federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA), provincial endangered species legislation, the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC), or by the Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre.

In conducting the environmental assessment (EA), the vulnerability of individual species/groups of migratory birds to seismic programs must reflect a consideration of the following basic factors:

- distribution and abundance of species during scheduled project activities;
- impact pathways;
- mitigation;
- cumulative effects; and
- provisions for follow-up on assessment accuracy and mitigation effectiveness.

The following impact pathways influencing migratory birds must be considered in the analysis of any seismic survey:

- noise disturbance from equipment including both direct effects (physiological), or indirect effects (foraging behaviour or prey species);
- physical displacement as a result of vessel presence (e.g., disruption of foraging activities);
- nocturnal disturbance from light (e.g., increased opportunities for predators, attraction to vessels and subsequent collision, disruption of incubation);
- exposure to contaminants from accidental spills (e.g., fuel, oils) and operational discharges (e.g., deck drainage, gray water, black water); and
- attraction of, and increase in, predator species as a result of waste disposal practices (i.e., sanitary and food waste) and the presence of incapacitated/dead prey behind the vessel.

Considerations Specific to Species at Risk

If a migratory bird species is listed under Schedule 1 of SARA and could be affected by operations, steps must be taken to ensure compliance with both SARA and the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (CEAA).

The **Ivory Gull** (*Pagophila eburnea*) is listed as Endangered (Schedule 1) under SARA. The Ivory Gull is usually associated with pack ice and may be found in the project area during winter months. This species must be considered in the environmental assessment.

Cumulative Effects Assessment to be included in the EA

The discussion of cumulative effects must be shaped primarily by the valued ecosystem components under consideration. While an accounting of past, present and future projects and activities is a starting point in a cumulative effects assessment, the analysis must consider how impacts from the proposed project will combine with impacts from other projects and activities. In the context of marine birds, for example, the proponent must consider how the project will contribute to existing impacts (e.g., increase in predation, loss of foraging habitat) on birds from other activities (e.g., other oil and gas activities, fishing, shipping).

Information Sources to be included in the EA

The proponent should be aware of Environment Canada's Eastern Canadian Seabirds at Sea (ECSAS) program. This program has conducted over 4000 surveys covering 7800 km of ocean track in the Newfoundland and Labrador offshore area since 2006. The most up-to-date data for the study area must be included in the EA. This information is available by contacting Carina Gjerdrum (EC-CWS) at carina.gjerdrum@ec.gc.ca.

The ECSAS program can be cited as follow: Gjerdrum, C., D.A. Fifield, and S.I. Wilhelm. 2011. Eastern Canada Seabirds at Sea (ECSAS) standardized protocol for pelagic seabird surveys from moving and stationary platforms. Canadian Wildlife Service Technical Report Series No. 515. Atlantic Region. vi + 36 pp.

While an EA may conclude that the overall impact of a seabed survey on seabirds is relatively small, it remains important that the opportunity for this activity to impact federally-protected avian species be properly acknowledged in the EA. Accordingly, it is also expected that the proponent commit to all reasonable measures to mitigate the potential for such impacts to occur. These measures are outlined below.

Mitigations – General

Mitigation measures related to adverse effects, including cumulative effects, must be identified. Measures must be consistent with the MBCA and SARA and with applicable management plans, recovery strategies and action plans. Mitigation must reflect a clear priority on impact avoidance opportunities. The following specific measures must be among those which are considered in preparing a mitigation strategy:

- Should storm-petrels or other species become stranded on vessels, the proponent is expected to adhere to the protocol *The Leach's Storm-Petrel: General Information and Handling Instructions* (attached). A permit will be required to implement this protocol and the proponent must be advised that such a permit must be in place prior to the initiation of proposed activities. Please note that MBCA permit applications can be obtained from EC-CWS via email at Permi.atl@ec.gc.ca.
- It is expected that the proponent demonstrate how they will minimize or prevent the release of hazardous substances onboard the vessel (e.g. chemicals for equipment repairs, fuels, lubricants) into the marine environment. Attention must be paid to impact avoidance and pollution prevention opportunities and a contingency plan must be developed to enable a quick and effective response in the event of a spill. Other management practices and preventative maintenance plans must be outlined such as a protocol to prevent spill events. This protocol must describe conditions that will allow the sampling program to be conducted without spill incidents (e.g., the range of environmental conditions within which the equipment can operate).

Mitigations - Data Collection

EC-CWS has developed a pelagic seabird monitoring protocol (attached) that is recommended for use by experienced observers on all offshore projects. A guide for pelagic seabirds of Atlantic Canada has also been attached, for assistance in identifying pelagic seabirds in the area.

A report of the seabird monitoring program, together with any recommended changes, is to be submitted to EC-CWS on a yearly basis. In an effort to expedite the process of data exchange, EC-CWS recommends that the data (as it relate to migratory birds or Species at Risk) collected from the monitoring program be forwarded in digital format to the EC-CWS office following completion of the study. These data will be centralized for EC-CWS's internal use to help ensure that the best possible natural resource management decisions are made for these species in Newfoundland and Labrador. Metadata will be retained to identify source of

data and will not be used for the purpose of publication. EC-CWS will not copy, distribute, loan, lease, sell, or use of this data as part of a value added product or otherwise make the data available to any other party without the prior express written consent.

Mitigations - Oil Pollution Incidents

Strategies to minimize or prevent accidental or chronic releases must be emphasized in a mitigation program. Proponents are required to demonstrate response preparedness and to identify provisions for ensuring measures are implemented to eliminate or minimize resulting sheens or slicks in the event of accidents and malfunctions involving the release of oil. The following considerations are requested to be factored into the development of a response plan that would help reduce impacts on seabirds:

- measures for containing and cleaning up spills (of various sizes) either at the drill site or during transport;
- equipment that would be available to contain spills;
- specific measures for the management of large and small spills (e.g., breaking up sheens);
- mitigation measures to deter migratory birds from coming into contact with the oil;
- mitigation measures to be undertaken if migratory birds and/or sensitive habitat becomes contaminated with the oil; and
- the type and extent of monitoring that would be conducted in relation to various spill events.

In order to assist proponents in preparing a plan for dealing with an oil spill which would potentially threaten birds, EC-CWS has prepared a guidance document ([attached](#)), as well as a sample protocol document used for oiled birds on beaches ([attached](#)). A protocol for handling non-oiled but dead birds found on the vessel is also [attached](#).

Effects of the Environment on the Project

Seismic operations will be somewhat sensitive to environmental conditions (e.g., wind, waves, ice). The environmental review should include considerations on how such conditions acting on the project could have consequences for the environment (e.g., increased risk of spills and impacts on valued ecosystem components). Marine weather information can be found on the Meteorological Service of Canada website at www.weatheroffice.gc.ca/marine . Additional information on regional climatology can be found at www.climate.weatheroffice.ec.gc.ca , or by contacting Environment Canada directly. Also, ice information can be found on the Canadian Ice Service website at www.ice-glaces.ec.gc.ca.

Effects of Accidents and Malfunctions

The mandatory assessment of environmental effects that result from accidents and malfunctions should include a consideration of potential spill events. The assessment should be guided by the need to ensure compliance with the general prohibitions against the deposit of a deleterious substance into waters frequented by fish (Section 36, *Fisheries Act*) and against the deposit of oil, oil wastes or any other substance harmful to migratory birds in any waters or any area frequented by migratory birds (Section 35, *Migratory Birds Regulations*). In addition, it should be focused on potential worst-case scenarios (e.g., concentrations of marine birds, presence of wildlife at risk). Based on this analysis, the environmental review

should describe the precautions that will be taken and the contingency measures that will be implemented to avoid or reduce the identified impacts.

Proponents are encouraged to prepare contingency plans that reflect a consideration of potential accidents and malfunctions and that take into account site-specific conditions and sensitivities. The Canadian Standards Association publication, *Emergency Preparedness and Response*, CAN/CSA-Z731-03, is a useful reference.

All spills or leaks of petroleum or other hazardous materials, including those from machinery, fuel tanks or streamers, should be promptly contained, cleaned- up and reported to the 24-hour environmental emergencies reporting system (St. John's 709-772-2083; other areas 1-800-563-9089).

Department of National Defence (DND)

DND records indicate that there are four shipwrecks present within the immediate survey area: the HMCS Valleyfield (46.04N, 52.40 W); the USS Pollux (45.88N, 55.48W); the U-656 Submarine (45.24, 53.25W) and U-658 Submarine (50.00N, 46.53). These vessels contained munitions at the time of sinking and these munitions may continue to pose an explosive hazard. Additionally, the Sydney Shallow Disposal Site (46.31N, 58.65W) is located in the project area. The Sydney Shallow Disposal Site was used to dispose excess munitions following WWII and the area surrounding the point will likely contain discarded military munitions.

It is understood that the proposed seismic activities to be conducted will have no interaction with the sea floor; therefore the associated unexploded ordnance (UXO) risk is negligible. Nonetheless, due to the inherent dangers associated UXO and the fact that the Northwest Atlantic Ocean was exposed to many naval engagements during WWII, and that the project area includes the Sydney Shallow Disposal Site, should any suspected UXO be encountered during the course of the operations, they should not disturb or manipulate it. The Proponent should mark the location and immediately inform the Coast Guard. Additional information is available in the 2010 Annual Edition – Notices to mariners, Section 37. Further UXO general information is available at www.uxocanada.forces.gc.ca

DND is likely to be operating in the vicinity of the study area in a non-interference manner during the project timeframe; thus, there is potential for interaction with naval operations in areas where seismic activities will occur, therefore DND is to be informed of dates and locations of seismic activities.

Transport Canada (TC)

Transport Canada has reviewed the project description and has determined that all project vessels must comply with the applicable regulations under the Canada Shipping Act, 2001 (CSA 2001) and applicable International Maritime Organization (IMO) standards.

More specifically:

- Project vessels registered in Canada must comply with all applicable provisions of the Regulations pursuant to the CSA 2001. In addition, the operation must comply with provisions under the Maritime Occupational and Health Regulations pursuant to Part II of the Canada Labour Code;

- Project vessels registered in a foreign country must apply for a Coasting Trade Permit issued under the Coasting Trade Act. This means that the vessel would comply with all applicable regulations under IMO Conventions. The Coasting Trade Permit is actually issued by Canadian Customs in consultation with CTA and TC.

Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture

The Department suggests adding the Groundfish Enterprise Allocation Council (GEAC) to the list of parties to be consulted on page 12 of the project description. The project area identified includes areas where members of GEAC such as OCI conduct fish harvesting operation. Bruce Chapman is the contact person. Our standard recommendation of ongoing consultations with the fishing industry also applies.

Fish, Food and Allied Workers

It is worth noting that the M/V Sanco Spirit is registered in Gibraltar and not Norway as stated in the Project Description. This is an unfortunate oversight from the proponent as the parent company is the owner of the vessel.

The FFAW would like to emphasize that the crew on the picket vessel have to be well informed on the operational procedures in Newfoundland and Labrador waters. This has been brought up as an issue with the Blain M. in the past.

It is also worth to mention that the Study and Project Areas have changed significantly from what was provided to the FFAW prior to any submission to the C-NLOPB. This of course can be explained by virtue of the company not having fully defined the area in question at that time.

When it comes to the temporal scope of the work being proposed, the FFAW emphasizes the importance of avoiding the Industry-DFO Collaborative Post-Season Trap Survey for Snow Crab and this needs to be specifically listed in the Scoping Document. This would entail avoidance until the stations have been completed.

It is of utmost importance that the proponent diligently pursues the consultation process with all other ocean users. This is especially of importance as this program will have the seismic vessel operating close to and within various areas. The Petroleum Industry Liaison with the FFAW is available to assist in arranging consultation sessions specifically aimed at those active within the fishing industry.