

**Statoil Canada Ltd. - East Coast Operations
Newfoundland & Labrador Offshore Area
Environmental Assessment Review for 2010**

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1 Introduction

Offshore oil and gas exploration and production programs generally encompass long periods of time and multiple, successive, operational steps. As a consequence of this environmental assessments of these programs address a variety of activities undertaken over a number of years.

This document is one of a series of annual reviews, committed to in the environmental assessment referenced in Table 1, of the status and ongoing validity of the environmental assessments currently in place for Statoil's activities in the Newfoundland and Labrador Offshore Area. These reviews are intended to assist the C-NLOPB in fulfilling its responsibilities under the CEA Act by ensuring that the scope of the assessment(s) and the mitigations committed to therein remain technically valid.

In 2009, StatoilHydro Canada Ltd. changed its name to Statoil Canada Ltd. (Statoil). The new corporate entity Statoil Canada Ltd. accepts the results of and hence the commitments and regulatory requirements associated with the various environmental assessments previously conducted by StatoilHydro Canada Ltd.

The following lists Statoil's environmental assessments that have been approved by the C-NLOPB under which Statoil may conduct offshore operations during the coming year – 2010.

Table 1 - Environmental Assessment Approvals in Force for Statoil Canada Ltd. - January 2010

| Screening Determination Reference ¹ | Temporal Scope | EA Report Title |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| CEAR No. 07-01-32083 | Year round 2008 through 2016 | <i>Environmental Assessment of StatoilHydro Canada Ltd. Exploration & Appraisal/Delineation Drilling Program for Offshore Newfoundland, 2008-2016</i> |
| CEAR No. 07-01-32084 | April 1 - Oct 31 of 2009 through 2016 | <i>Environmental Assessment of StatoilHydro's Jeanne d'Arc Basin Area Seismic and Geohazard Program, 2008-2016</i> |

The following sections organized by the specific, above-listed individual environmental assessments provide the necessary information to confirm the ongoing validity of the assessment in question or note any changes that need to be addressed.

¹ Follow the link to the C-NLOPB public registry to view the environmental assessments, amendments and regulatory determinations.

2 Environmental Assessment of Statoil Canada Ltd. Exploration & Appraisal/Delineation Drilling Program for Offshore Newfoundland, 2008-2016

2.1 Project Description and Scope

2.1.1 *Activities Covered*

This environmental assessment addressed the potential for drilling up to 27 delineation and/or exploration wells from semi-submersible or jack-up mobile drilling units or drill ships. It also assessed the effects of geo-hazard and remotely operated vehicle (ROV) surveys and vertical seismic profiles associated with the drilling program.

2.1.2 *Geographic Scope*

The geographic scope of the drilling program is depicted in Figure 2.1. The coordinates of the project area as depicted in that figure are as follows:

- 49° North & 49.5° West,
- 49° North & 45.5° West,
- 46° North & 49.5° West; and,
- 46° North & 45.5° West.

The Study Area (coordinates: 49.25°N & 51°W; 49.25° & 40°; 43°N & 40°W; 46°N & 49.5°W) depicted in Figure 2.1 encompasses an area potentially affected by an oil spill based on spill modeling undertaken for the original environmental assessment.

2.1.3 *Temporal Scope*

Exploration and delineation drilling activities as outlined above could be carried out year round from 2008 through 2016.

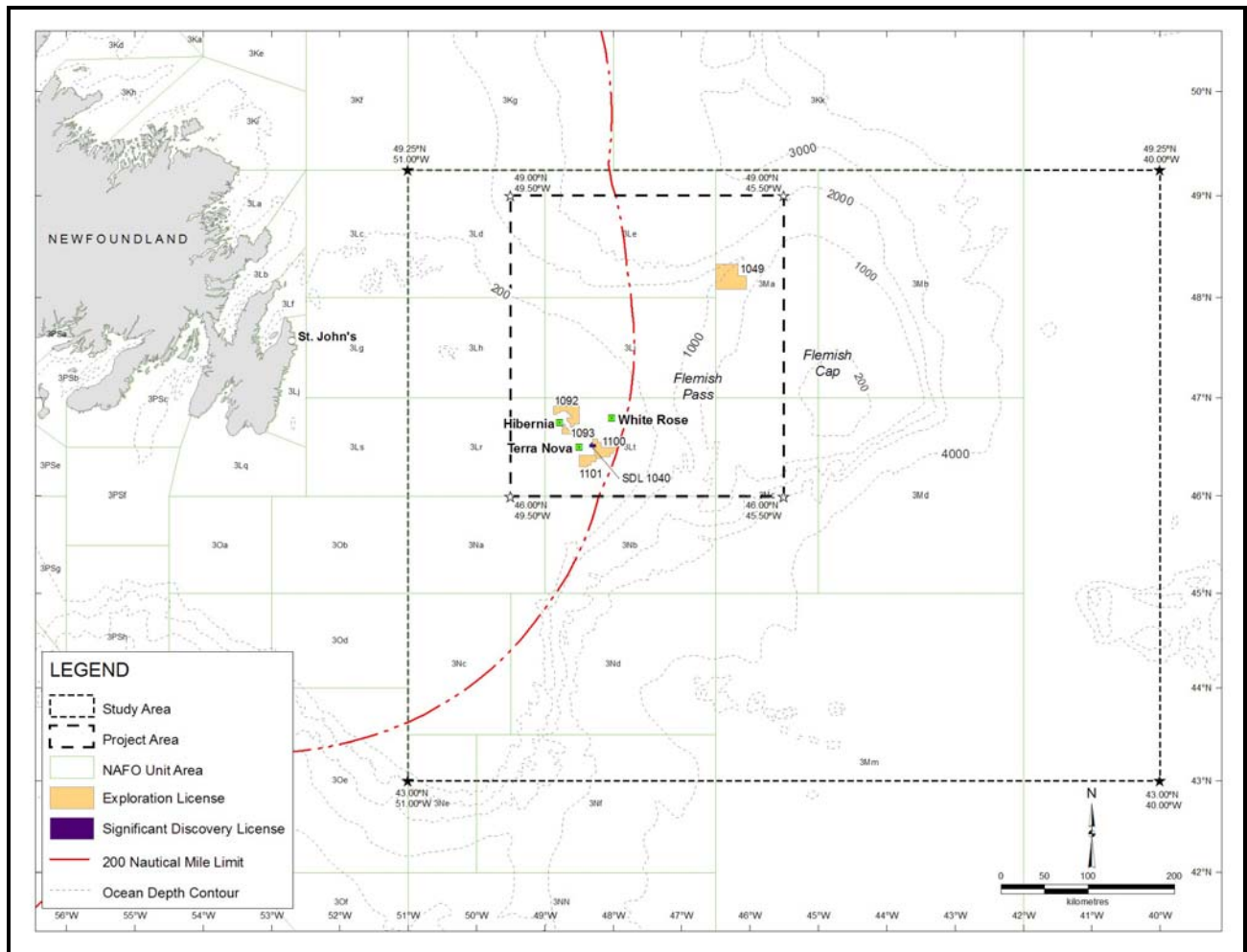


Figure 2.2-1: Geographic Scope of Project Area CEAR No. 07-01-32083

2.1.4 Planned activities for 2010

No drilling activities per se are planned for 2010 within the scope of the environmental assessment addressed in this document. However, Statoil does plan to undertake a geohazard survey over a proposed drilling location on a well site named Fiddlehead located in EL 1101 south of the Terra Nova Field (see Figures 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4). This survey is intended to support a prospective drilling program in 2011. In addition, an ROV (remotely operated vehicle) survey will be conducted in the Mizzen SDL 1047 during the summer of 2010. The area of this ROV survey is shown in Figure 2.4.

Both the surveys noted above will take place during the last two weeks of July and the first half of August depending on weather conditions and logistical constraints the geohazard survey will take 8 to 12 days and the ROV survey is estimated to take 7 to 10 days.

Mitigation procedures implemented during these surveys will follow those defined in Appendix 2 of Geophysical, Geological, Environmental and Geotechnical Program Guidelines (CNLOPB 2008), including ramp-up (i.e., soft start) of the airgun arrays, the use of qualified, dedicated Marine Mammal Observer(s) (MMOs) to monitor marine mammals and turtles and implement shut downs of the surveys when appropriate, and the use of a Fisheries Liaison Officer (FLO) and communication procedures to avoid conflicts with the fishery. Seabird observations will also be carried out by qualified personnel as required in the above-referenced guidelines.

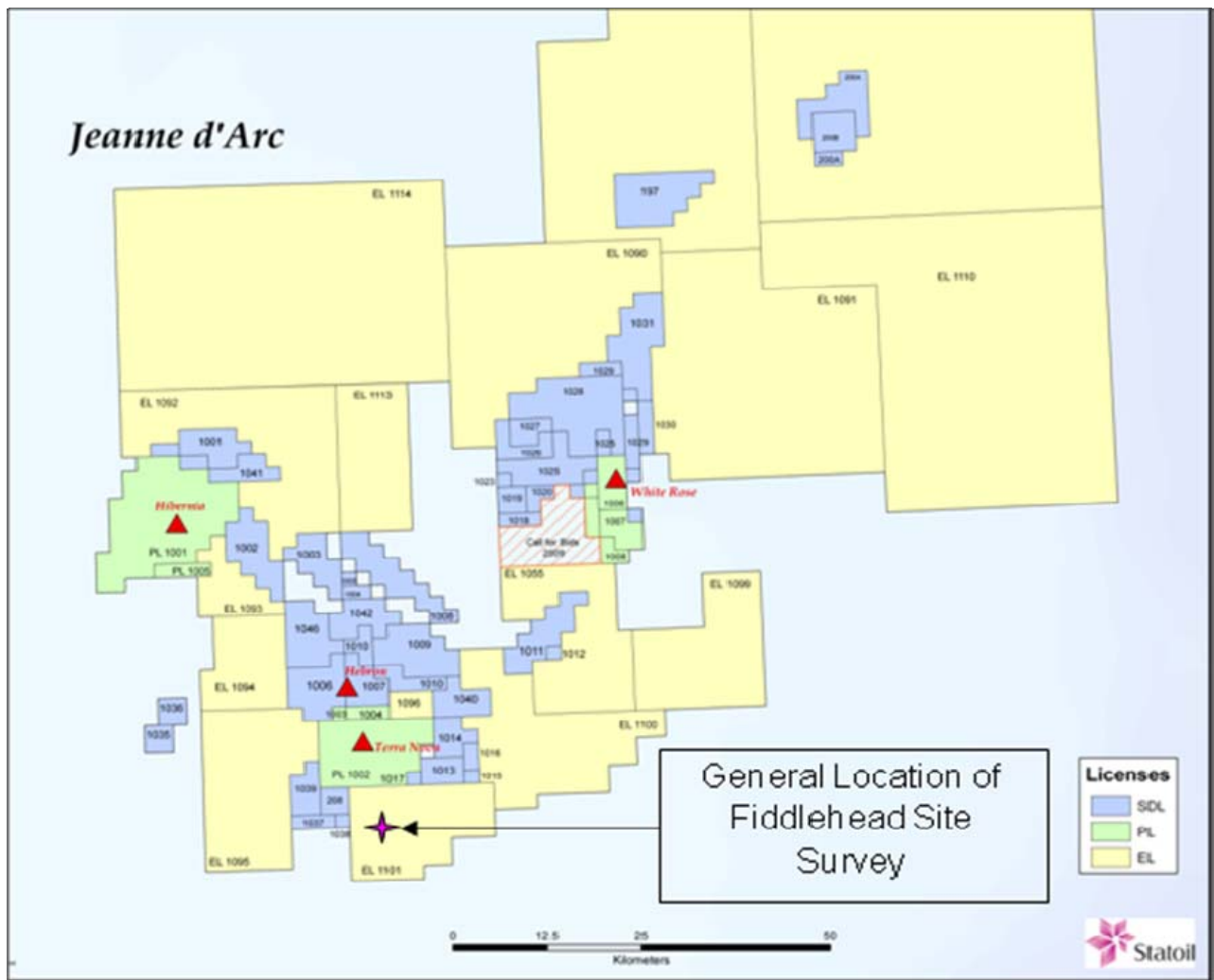


Figure 2-2: General Location of Fiddlehead Prospect

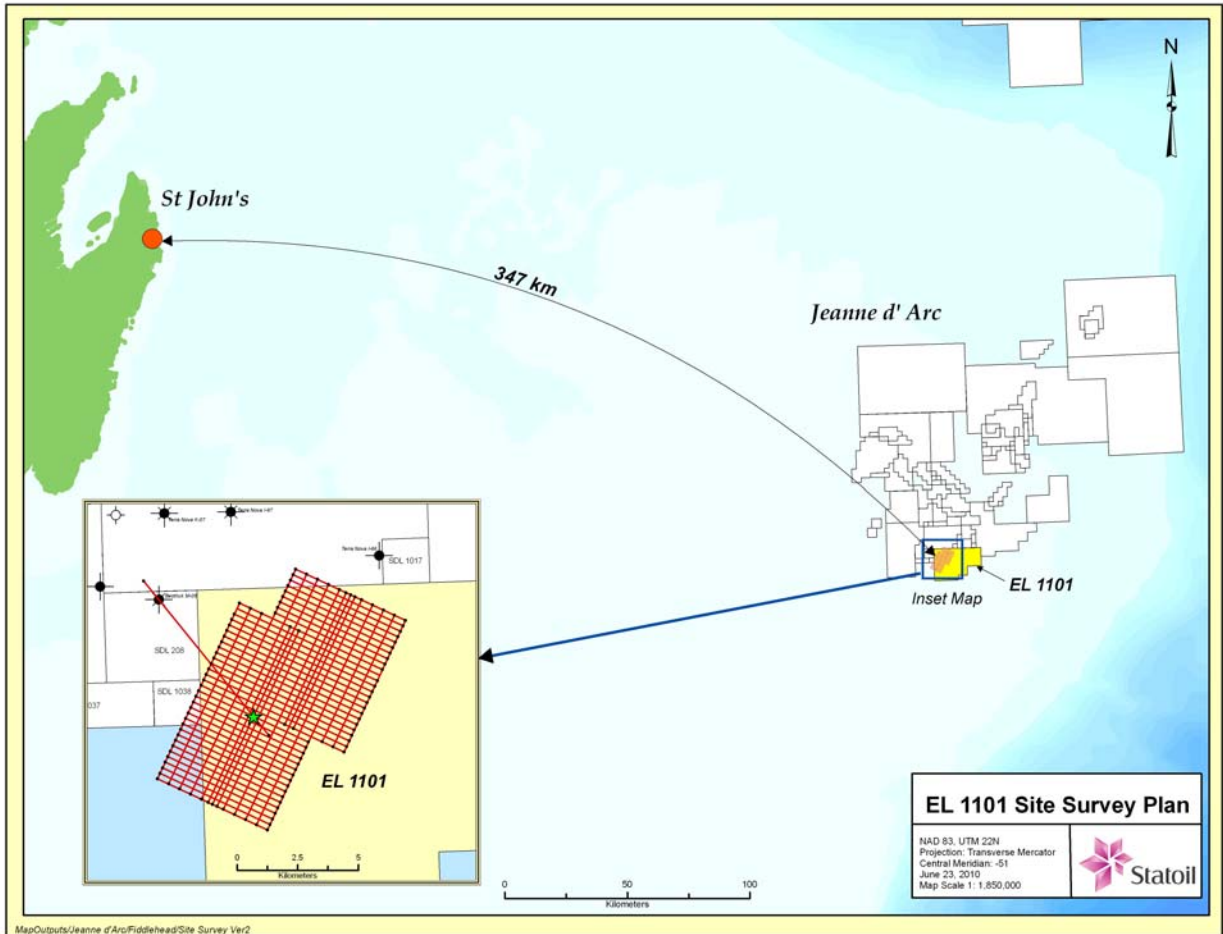


Figure 2-3: Location and layout of Fiddlehead prospect site survey

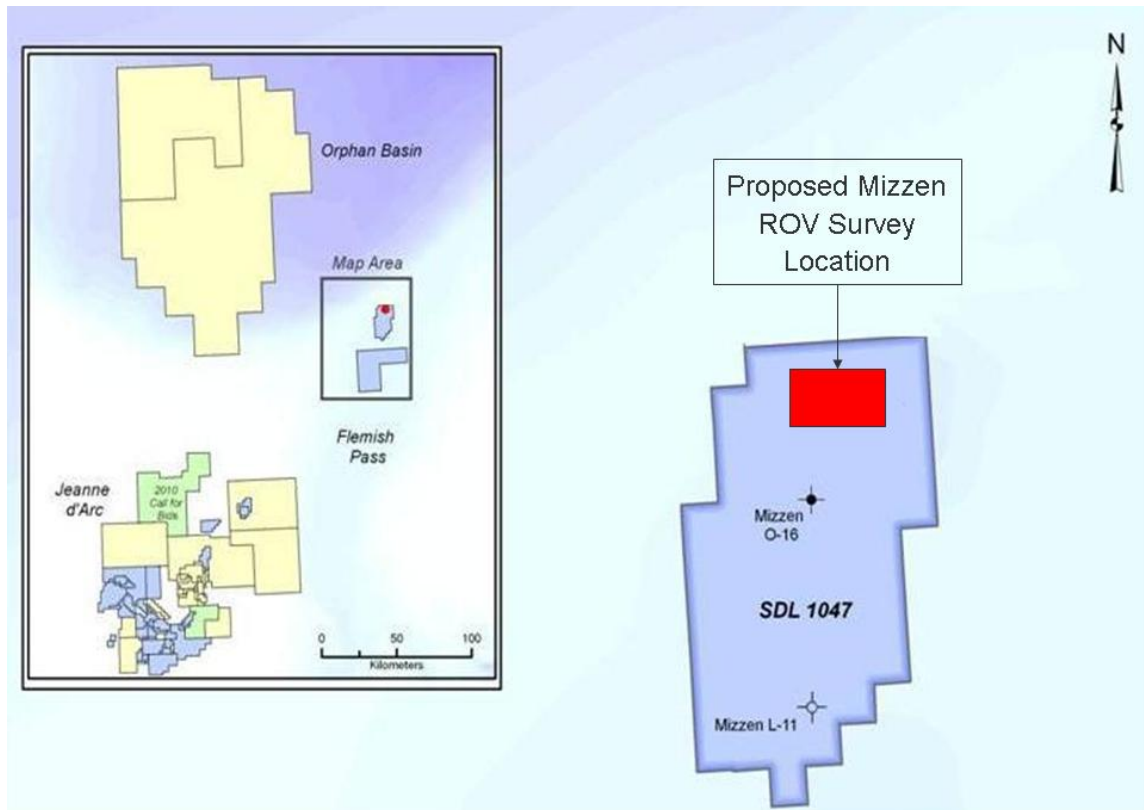


Figure 2.4: Planned Location for Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) Survey in Flemish Pass Area

2.1.5 Fisheries

Fishing activities in the study area have not changed significantly since the environmental assessment report cited in Table 1 was accepted and the program approved.

Recent environmental assessments by other offshore operators that overlap the geographic and temporal scope of Statoil's (see Section 5.2) reflect the same patterning for fishing activity on the Grand Banks as derived from Fisheries and Oceans data bases including research vessel and underutilized species information. While the general patterning of fishing is generally the same the following paragraphs note some issues and developments of relevant to the interaction between the oil and gas and fishing industry within the scope of this environmental assessment.

Consultations specific to this update were undertaken in June 2010 with Fish Food and Allied Workers Union and One Ocean to discuss 2010 activities. As a result a follow-up discussion was

held with Ocean Choice International with respect to specific comments received on American Plaice. The following paragraphs summarize the key points arising from both consultations.

A directed fishery for American plaice (yellow tail) has not existed for some time however consultation with the fishing industry indicates that a directed fishery for this species may be permitted as early as 2011. If that happens previous fishing patterns for that species may be re-established in areas near the Jeanne d'Arc basin. Future updates will need to take this into account.

In general consultation with the fishing industry indicates that it is important to recognize that harvesters fish a resource, and not fixed points from year to year. Licenses are issued for large areas (e.g. NAFO subdivisions 3K or 3L) and fishing activity could take place anywhere within these areas and not just at the pattern of locations fished in recent years indicated by Fisheries and Oceans data. For example, in 2009, snow crab harvesters explored many new areas as the resource seemed to have moved further inshore. In 2010, harvesters are also reporting fishing in shallower depths for crab. This kind of change requires that the operator should continue to consult with the fishing industry on a regular basis to keep up to date with trends in fishing from year to year.

With regard to the conduct of an ROV survey over the Mizzen prospect during the summer or fall of 2010 recent fisheries mapping (LGL, 2009 using 2008 data) indicates no pattern of fishing activity in the vicinity of the proposed survey.

Since the approval of the aforementioned environmental assessment the fishing and oil and gas industries, through *One Ocean*, have completed two initiatives to help enhance communication and collaboration between the two industries. The first is a communication protocol that has been distributed to fishers and members of the petroleum industry. The protocol recommends communication procedures between fish harvesters and offshore installations and petroleum-related vessels during operational activities. The second is a risk-based decision matrix that defines the conditions under which oil and gas operators should employ either or both a Fisheries Liaison Officer or a guide vessel in support of certain oil and gas operations that have a potential to affect fisheries activities offshore.

2.1.6 *Species at Risk*

An updated listing of SARA and COSEWIC listed species for the Grand Banks area of relevance to this assessment is provided in Appendix 1. SARA listed species with final recovery strategies in place are noted. None of the SARA listed species relevant to the scope of this assessment have an associated critical habitat description or an action plan in place. Appendix 1 also provides a listing of COSEWIC candidate species under consideration for completeness.

Since the original assessment was completed **no new species were added to the SARA Schedule 1 listing**. However, five (5) species were added to the COSEWIC listings² as noted in Appendix 1. Of these one (*Roundnose Grenadier*) is deemed by COSEWIC to be endangered, one (*American Plaice*) is deemed threatened and three others (*Killer Whale*, *Roughhead Grenadier* and *American Eel*) are deemed of special concern. Nine other new species are under consideration as "candidates" for future COSEWIC and potentially SARA designations.

² i.e., threatened, endangered and special concern categories

None of the recovery plans for SARA listed species in place materially change the mitigation measures currently committed by Statoil for the scope of the operations addressed by the environmental assessment.

2.1.7 Mitigations

Statoil regards the environmental predictions and consequent mitigations cited in the environmental assessment and subsequent significance determination that relates to [CEAR No. 07-01-32083](#) as still valid and re-commits to implementing these mitigation measures for the activities to be carried out under the scope of this assessment this year.

3 Environmental Assessment of Statoil's Jeanne d'Arc Basin Area Seismic and Geohazard Program, 2008-2016

3.1 Project Description and Scope

3.1.1 Activities Covered

This assessment encompasses the conduct of 2d, 3d and 4d seismic surveys in the Jeanne d'Arc Basin area. In addition, necessary geo-hazard surveys needed prior to drilling operations to help ensure the safety of those operations are addressed.

Typically up to two 5085 in³ air gun arrays of 24 Bolt airguns each operating at 2000 to 2500 psi could be employed firing alternately with sound source characteristics of 109.9 bar-m (i.e., ~255 dB re 1µPa (0 p)). The arrays will typically be towed at a depth of 5 to 8 meters and operated with a shotpoint interval of 18 to 25 metres. The assessment also considers the use of vessels to support the survey and a picket vessel(s) to accompany the survey vessel.

Streamer configurations may vary from 8 to 10 streamers of 5000 to 6000 metres in length towed as noted above at a depth of 5 to 8 meters. Streamers may be either solid core floatation type or use Isopar M, an iso-paraffinic hydrocarbon (C12 to C15) fluid for floatation at a volume of approximately 12 litres per 100 meters of streamer length.

Geophysical site surveys (i.e., geo-hazard surveys) using smaller sound sources and other necessary survey equipment needed to conduct a site survey for a drilling location. For this type of survey typically four or more sleeve airguns of approximately 160 in³ in total volume operating at 2000 psi are used. This array is typically streamed approximately 30 meters behind the stern of the survey vessel at a depth of approximately 3 meters. The maximum output from this array has a peak to peak value of 17.0 Bar-metres equating to 244.6 dB (peak to peak)/1µPa@1m, or 238 dB (zero to peak)/1µPa@1m.

Mitigation procedures implemented during surveys carried out under this program will follow those defined in Appendix 2 of Geophysical, Geological, Environmental and Geotechnical Program Guidelines (CNLOPB 2008), including ramp-up (i.e., soft start) of the airgun arrays, the use of qualified, dedicated Marine Mammal Observer(s) (MMOs) to monitor marine mammals and turtles and implement shut downs of the surveys when appropriate, and the use of a Fisheries Liaison Officer (FLO) and communication procedures to avoid conflicts with the fishery. Seabird observations will also be carried out by qualified personnel as required in the above-referenced guidelines.

3.1.2 Geographic Scope

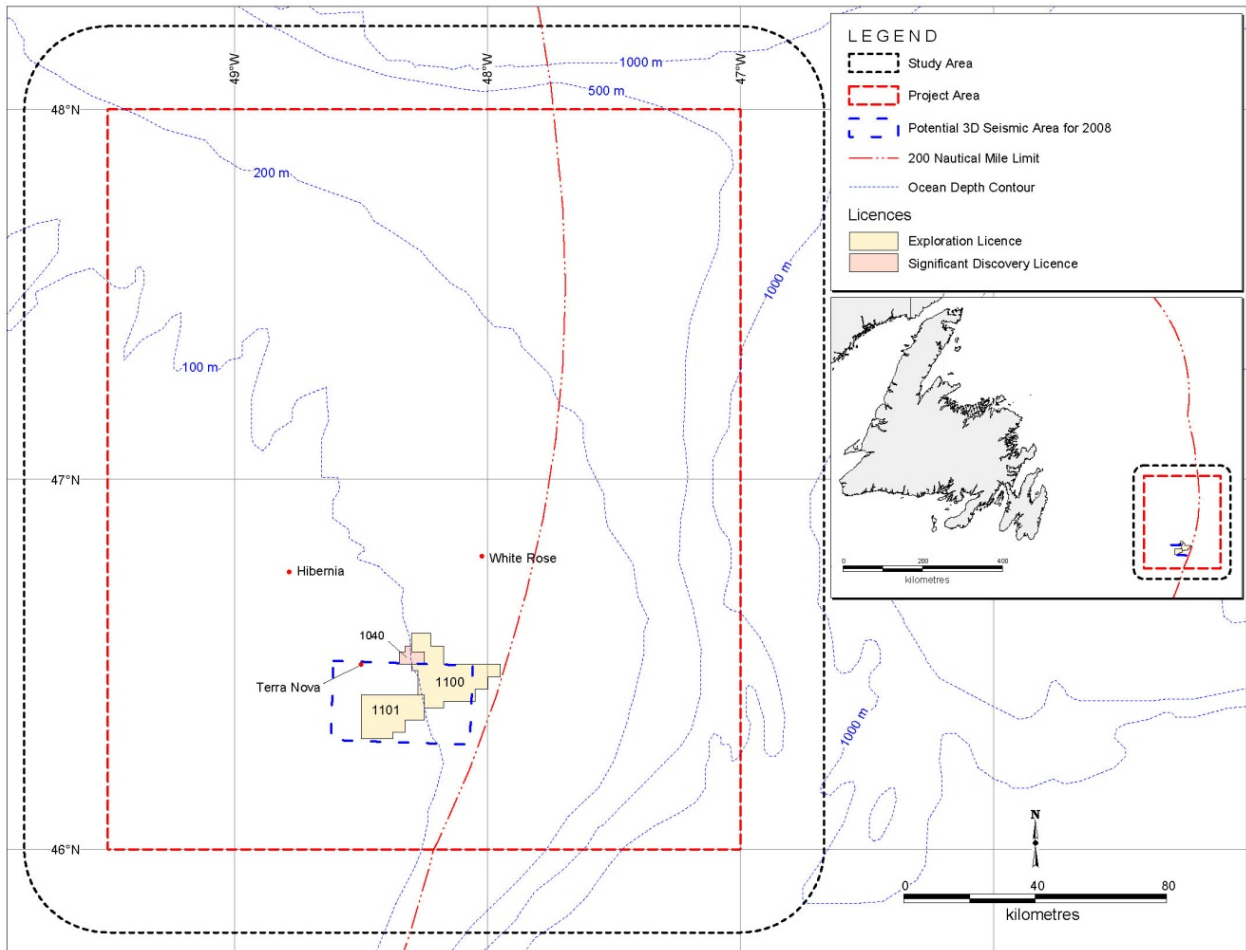


Figure 3-1-1: Geographic Scope of Project Area for CEAR No. 07-01-32084

The geographic scope of the assessment is portrayed in Figure 3-1. This area encompasses sufficient area to conduct seismic surveys over Statoil’s land interests in the Jeanne d’Arc Basin area and allow for a 25 kilometre end of survey line turn around for the seismic vessel. The NAD 83 Zone 22 corner coordinates of the Project Area within the Study Area depicted in Figure 2-1 are 48° N & 49.5° W; 48° N & 47° W; 46° N & 49.5° W; 46° N & 47° W

3.1.3 Temporal Scope

This assessment prepared to cover the years 2008 through 2016. Within any one year large area surveys were anticipated to occur from April through the end of October inclusive. Geohazard surveys could occur at any time during the year.

3.1.4 *Planned activities for 2010*

Statoil has no plans to undertake or participate in 2d, 3d or 4d seismic surveys in 2010.

However, Statoil does plan to undertake a geohazard survey over a proposed drilling location on EL 1101 – Fiddlehead and an ROV (remotely operated vehicle) survey over the Mizzen drilling prospect. See Section 2.1.4 of this update for details of these activities.

3.2 **Environmental Aspects**

3.2.1 *Fisheries*

Fishing activities in the study area have not changed significantly since the environmental assessment report cited in Table 1 was accepted and the program approved.

Recent environmental assessments by other offshore operators that overlap the geographic and temporal scope of Statoil's (see Section 5.2) reflect the same patterning for fishing activity on the Grand Banks as derived from Fisheries and Oceans data bases including research vessel and underutilized species information. While the general patterning of fishing is generally the same the following paragraphs note some issues and developments of relevant to the interaction between the oil and gas and fishing industry within the scope of this environmental assessment.

Consultations specific to this update were undertaken in June 2010 with Fish Food and Allied Workers Union and One Ocean to discuss 2010 activities. As a result a follow-up discussion was held with Ocean Choice International with respect to specific comments received on American Plaice. The following paragraphs summarize the key points arising from both consultations.

A directed fishery for American plaice (yellow tail) has not existed for some time however consultation with the fishing industry indicates that a directed fishery for this species may be permitted as early as 2011. If that happens previous fishing patterns for that species may be re-established in areas near the Jeanne d'Arc basin. Future updates will need to take this into account.

In general consultation with the fishing industry indicates that it is important to recognize that harvesters fish a resource, and not fixed points from year to year. Licenses are issued for large areas (e.g. NAFO subdivisions 3K or 3L) and fishing activity could take place anywhere within these areas and not just at the pattern of locations fished in recent years indicated by Fisheries and Oceans data. For example, in 2009, snow crab harvesters explored many new areas as the resource seemed to have moved further inshore. In 2010, harvesters are also reporting fishing in shallower depths for crab. This kind of change requires that the operator should continue to consult with the fishing industry on a regular basis to keep up to date with trends in fishing from year to year.

With regard to the conduct of an ROV survey over the Mizzen prospect during the summer or fall of 2010 recent fisheries mapping (LGL, 2009 using 2008 data) indicates no pattern of fishing activity in the vicinity of the proposed survey.

Since the approval of the aforementioned environmental assessment the fishing and oil and gas industries, through *One Ocean*, have completed two initiatives to help enhance communication and collaboration between the two industries. The first is a communication protocol that has been

distributed to fishers and members of the petroleum industry. The protocol recommends communication procedures between fish harvesters and offshore installations and petroleum-related vessels during operational activities. The second is a risk-based decision matrix that defines the conditions under which oil and gas operators should employ either or both a Fisheries Liaison Officer or a guide vessel in support of certain oil and gas operations that have a potential to affect fisheries activities offshore.

3.2.2 *Species at Risk*

An updated listing of SARA and COSEWIC listed species for the Grand Banks area of relevance to this assessment is provided in Appendix 1. SARA listed species with final recovery strategies in place are noted. None of the SARA listed species relevant to the scope of this assessment have an associated critical habitat description or an action plan in place. Appendix 1 also provides a listing of COSEWIC candidate species under consideration for completeness.

Since the original assessment was completed **no new species were added to the SARA Schedule 1 listing**. However, five (5) species were added to the COSEWIC listings³ as noted in Appendix 1. Of these one (*Roundnose Grenadier*) is deemed by COSEWIC to be endangered, one (*American Plaice*) is deemed threatened and three others (*Killer Whale*, *Roughhead Grenadier* and *American Eel*) are deemed of special concern. Nine other new species are under consideration as “candidates” for future COSEWIC and potentially SARA designations.

None of the recovery plans for SARA listed species in place materially change the mitigation measures currently committed by Statoil for the scope of the operations addressed by the environmental assessment.

3.2.3 *Mitigations*

Statoil regards the environmental predictions and consequent mitigations cited in the environmental assessment and subsequent significance determination that relates to [CEAR No. 06-7-01-32084](#) as still valid and re-commits to implementing these mitigation measures for the activities to be carried out under the scope of this assessment this year.

³ i.e., threatened, endangered and special concern categories

4 Concluding Statement

The activities Statoil plans to carry out in 2010 have been reviewed and assessed to be within the scope of the environmental assessments currently in place to address those activities, specifically:

- the scope and nature of activities planned and addressed under the approved environmental assessment have not changed;
- the nature of the species at risk in the Project and Study areas have been validated and although new species have been added to COSEWIC listings no new species have been formally listed pursuant to the Species at Risk legislation;
- the nature and extent of the fishing activities being undertaken in the Project Area have been validated and have not changed such that project activities pose any potential effects not previously assessed; and,
- the mitigation measures defined and committed to in the environmental assessment are still valid and will continue to be implemented
- Statoil continues to consult with stakeholders directly affected by the activities planned under the approved environmental assessment.

The environmental effects predicted in the currently valid environmental assessment are still valid. Statoil reaffirms its commitment to implement the mitigation measures proposed in these assessments and in the Screening Decisions made by the C-NLOPB.

5 References

5.1 Original Statoil Environmental Assessments

1. LGL Limited. 2008. Environmental assessment of StatoilHydro's Jeanne d'Arc Basin area seismic and geohazard program, 2008-2016. LGL Rep. SA947a. Rep. by LGL Limited, Canning & Pitt Associates Inc., and Oceans Ltd., St. John's, NL, for StatoilHydro Canada Ltd., St. John's, NL. 174 p. + appendices.
2. LGL Limited. 2008. Environmental Assessment of StatoilHydro Canada Ltd. Exploration and Appraisal/Delineation Drilling Program for Offshore Newfoundland, 2008-2016. LGL Rep. SA947b. Rep. by LGL Limited, Canning & Pitt Associates Inc., and Oceans Ltd., St. John's, NL, for StatoilHydro Canada Ltd., St. John's, NL. 292 p. + appendices.

5.2 Recent & Relevant Environmental Assessments Reviewed

1. Christian, John R. 2008. Environmental Assessment of Petro-Canada Jeanne d'Arc Basin Exploration Drilling Program, 2009-2017. LGL Rep. SA993. Prepared by LGL, St. John's, NL prepared for Petro-Canada, St. John's, NL 258 p. + Appendix.
2. Christian, John R. 2009. Environmental Assessment of Petro-Canada Jeanne d'Arc Basin Exploration Drilling Program, 2009-2017 Addendum. LGL Rep. SA993. Prepared by LGL, St. John's, NL prepared for Petro-Canada, St. John's, NL 22 p.
3. LGL Limited. 2007. Husky Delineation/Exploration Drilling Program for Jeanne d'Arc Basin Area, 2008-2017, Environmental Assessment. LGL Rep. SA935. Prepared by LGL, St. John's, NL, in association with Canning & Pitt Associates, Inc., Oceans Ltd., and PAL Environmental Services. Prepared for Husky Energy Inc., Calgary, AB. 231 p. + Appendices.
4. LGL Limited. 2009. Orphan Basin exploration drilling program environmental assessment: Validation 2010. LGL Rep. SA1012. Rep. by LGL Limited, St. John's, NL, for Chevron Canada Resources., Calgary, AB. 63 p. + appendix.
5. Stantec. 2010. Hebron Project Comprehensive Study Report. Prepared by Stantec Ltd. on behalf of ExxonMobil Canada Properties

5.3 Relevant Species at Risk Recovery Strategies Reviewed

1. Atlantic Leatherback Turtle Recovery Team 2006. Recovery Strategy for Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) in Atlantic Canada. Species at Risk Act Recovery Strategy Series. Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Ottawa, vi + 45 pp.
2. Kulka, D., C. Hood and J. Huntington. 2007. Recovery Strategy for Northern Wolffish (*Anarhichas denticulatus*) and Spotted Wolffish (*Anarhichas minor*), and Management Plan for Atlantic Wolffish (*Anarhichas lupus*) in Canada. Fisheries and Oceans Canada: Newfoundland and Labrador Region. St. John's, NL. x + 103 pp.
3. DFO (Fisheries and Oceans Canada). 2008. *Recovery Strategy for the Atlantic walrus (Odobenus rosmarus rosmarus), Northwest Atlantic population, in Canada. Species at Risk Act Recovery Strategy Series.* Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Ottawa, ON. x + 11 pp.

4. Beauchamp, J., Bouchard, H., de Margerie, P., Otis, N., Savaria, J.-Y., 2009. Recovery Strategy for the blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*), Northwest Atlantic population, in Canada [FINAL]. Species at Risk Act Recovery Strategy Series. Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Ottawa. 62 pp.

6 Appendices

Appendix 1 - Current Listing of [SARA](#) and [COSEWIC](#) Listed Species in the Statoil Project Areas



Statoil Canada Ltd. - East Coast Operations
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Appendix 1 - Current Listing of SARA and COSEWIC Listed Species in the Statoil Project Areas⁴

| Species | | Original EAs | | SARA Schedule 1 | | | COSEWIC | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| | | Drilling | Seismic | Endangered | Threatened | Special Concern | Endangered | Threatened | Special Concern | Candidate |
| Common Name | Scientific Name | | | | | | | | | |
| Birds | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ivory Gull | <i>Pagophila eburnea</i> | | | X | | | X | | | |
| Manx Shearwater | <i>Puffinus puffinus</i> | N | N ⁵ | | | | | | | Under review ⁶ |
| Marine Fish | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern wolffish | <i>Anarhichas denticulatus</i> | | | | X | | | X | | |
| Spotted wolffish | <i>Anarhichas minor</i> | | | | X | | | X | | |
| Atlantic wolffish | <i>Anarhichas lupus</i> | | | | | X | | | X | |
| Atlantic cod (Newfoundland & Labrador population) | <i>Gadus morhua</i> | | | | | | X | | | |
| Porbeagle shark | <i>Lamna nasus</i> | | | | | | X | | | |
| White shark | <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> | | | | | | X | | | |
| Roundnose Grenadier | <i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i> | N | N | | | | X | | | |
| Cusk | <i>Brosme brosme</i> | | | | | | | X | | |
| American Shad | <i>Alosa sapidissima</i> | N | N | | | | | | | Mid-priority |
| Alewife | <i>Alosa pseudoharengus</i> | N | N | | | | | | | Mid-priority |
| Capelin | <i>Mallotus villosus</i> | N | N | | | | | | | Mid-priority |
| Haddock | <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> | N | N | | | | | | | Mid-priority |

⁴ Green Shade means a final Recovery Strategy is in place but no critical habitat has been identified nor have actions plans been finalized for these species. Note that two other species that have recovery strategies, the Atlantic Walrus and Grey Whale, have been extirpated from Eastern Canadian waters and therefore are not listed in the above table.

⁵ N, X Indicate new species added to either or both of SARA or COSEWIC lists since the original environmental assessment was approved

⁶ Species Status report in preparation or under review; not on current public lists but SARA secretariat confirms under review status



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| Species | | Original EAs | | SARA Schedule 1 | | | COSEWIC | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| | | Drilling | Seismic | Endangered | Threatened | Special Concern | Endangered | Threatened | Special Concern | Candidate |
| Common Name | Scientific Name | | | | | | | | | |
| Shortfin mako shark | <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> | | | | | | | X | | |
| Blue shark | <i>Prionace glauca</i> | | | | | | | | X | |
| American Eel | <i>Anguilla rostrata</i> | N | N | | | | | | X | |
| Roughhead grenadier | <i>Macrourus bergsgla</i> | N | N | | | | | | X | |
| Bluefin Tuna | <i>Thunnus thynnus</i> | N | N | | | | | | | Under review ⁷ |
| Spiny eel | <i>Notacanthus chemnitzii</i> | N | N | | | | | | | Mid-priority |
| Pollock | <i>Pollachius virens</i> | | | | | | | | | Mid-priority |
| Spinytail Skate | <i>Bathyraja spinicauda</i> | N | N | | | | | | | Mid-priority |
| Atlantic salmon | <i>Salmo salar</i> | | | | | | | | | High priority |
| Ocean pout | <i>Zoarces americanus</i> | | | | | | | | | High priority |
| American Plaice (Newfoundland & Labrador Population) | <i>Hippoglossoides platessoides</i> | N | N | | | | | X | | |
| Marine Mammals⁸ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blue whale | <i>Balaenoptera musculus</i> | | | X | | | X | | | |
| North Atlantic right whale | <i>Eubalaena glacialis</i> | | | X | | | X | | | |
| Fin whale (Atlantic population) | <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> | | | | | X | | | X | |
| Killer Whale (NW Atlantic & Eastern Arctic Populations) | <i>Orcinus orca</i> | N | N | | | | | | X | |
| Sperm whale | <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> | | | | | | | | | Low priority |
| Cuvier's Beaked Whale | <i>Ziphius cavirostris</i> | N | N | | | | | | | Mid-priority |
| Sowerby's beaked whale | <i>Mesoplodon bidens</i> | | | | | | | | X | |

⁷ Species Status report in preparation or under review; not on current public lists but SARA secretariat confirms under review status

⁸ The Atlantic walrus (Northwest Atlantic population) is listed on Schedule 1 of SARA as extirpated however the Recovery Strategy for this species concludes that its recovery neither technically or biologically feasible at this time (DFO 2008a).



Statoil Canada Ltd. - East Coast Operations
 Newfoundland & Labrador Offshore Area
 Environmental Assessment Review for 2010

Doc. No.

Valid from
 2010-06-25

Rev. no.

| Species | | Original EAs | | SARA Schedule 1 | | | COSEWIC | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | Drilling | Seismic | Endangered | Threatened | Special Concern | Endangered | Threatened | Special Concern | Candidate |
| Common Name | Scientific Name | | | | | | | | | |
| Harbour porpoise | <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> | | | | | | | | X | |
| Hooded seal | <i>Cystophora cristata</i> | | | | | | | | | Low priority |
| Harp seal | <i>Phoca groenlandica</i> | | | | | | | | | Low priority |
| Reptiles | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leatherback sea turtle | <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> | | | X | | | X | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Species <i>added to</i> SARA &/or COSEWIC Lists ⁹ since original EAs approved and status | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 9 |
|---|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

⁹ Including COSEWIC "candidate species"