

## GENERAL COMMENTS

The Environmental Assessment does not provide enough detailed information to consider this an independent document. It is acknowledged that the established practice is to cross-reference previous assessments as a means of streamlining, but the document should be able to stand alone. Furthermore, there are several sections that do not provide any information whatsoever, which forces the reviewer to look at many separate documents in order to gain an appreciation of the topic at hand. This obviously results in extra review time and causes unnecessary frustration. Section 5.2 of the November 19, 2009 Scoping Document states "*Where applicable, information may be summarized from existing environmental assessment reports for the Jeanne d'Arc Basin*". A summary of the pertinent information would be preferable, with a cross-reference to additional documentation if required. For example, in the species profile section, a brief description of the habitat within the study area, life history characteristics of any species present and general stock assessment information would be sufficient to determine whether there are any potential issues regarding fish and fish habitat.

It is possible to create pdf documents that have bookmarks in the table of contents to easily select a specific chapter or section, similar to a document map. It would be appreciated if the referenced documents were created using this feature as scrolling through countless pages of multiple documents is both cumbersome and time consuming for a reviewer.

### ***Air Emissions***

There are no major concerns with this Petro-Canada drilling project from an air emissions point of view. The GHG emission estimates provided appear reasonable and are in line with recent estimates from other drilling projects. However, it would be useful to provide estimates of CAC emissions from diesel power generation, flaring and well testing. The proponent mentions that GHGs are reported to the C-NLOPB as per the OWTG. The OWTG also require reporting of VOC emissions to the C-NLOPB so these should also be estimated.

## SPECIFIC COMMENTS

**§3.6.3.3 Evaluation, pg. 16** - What does DG2 refer to in the following statement "*Changes that influence the technical conditions for the operational TFM plan will be limited after DG2 is completed?*"

**§4.1.1 Geology, pg. 24** - Although this information is similar to that provided in previous documents, a summary would be useful to give a general indication of the existing environment. Furthermore, there is no mention of sea bottom conditions in this section, which again would be useful.

**§4.2 Climatology, pg. 26** - The description of the climate and the analysis of the MSC50 dataset is generally very well done, but measured weather and wave data were not used effectively to give a full understanding of the climatology, especially of the extremes. The details were summarized from Appendix 1 (Oceans 2008) of the EA of StatoilHydro's Exploration and Appraisal/Delineation Drilling Program for Offshore Newfoundland, 2008-2016 by LGL, 2008. Most of the recommendations made by this reviewer on the physical

environmental conditions and effects of the physical environment of the StatoilHydro's EA were not followed, in the subsequent preparation of this EA for Petro-Canada.

The report makes insufficient use of the more than 10 years nearly-continuous record of weather and wave measurements from platforms in the Northern Grand Banks, contained in industry archives, and in a more limited set in government archives (Fisheries and Oceans, for wave measurements) or university archives (ICOADS: International Comprehensive Ocean Atmosphere Dataset) (Woodruff et al., 1995, Worley et al., 2005).

There is no analysis of frequency and severity of icing accumulation due to freezing spray or to freezing precipitation, even though it is noted as a hazard in Section 7.1 Effects of the Environment on the Project.

Mean wind speed maps for January and July from the Quikscat dataset were presented, which is useful. However, it would be of value to present extreme wind speed information from Quikscat as well, both as climatology and as validation of measured and modelled data in recent extreme storms (e.g. see Cardone et al., 2004 and Chelton et al., 2005). The URL for the Quikscat maps is given but a reference should be provided as well. The legend for these maps indicates the wind speeds are in knots, but the captions say that they are in m/s.

There are N. Atlantic maps for monthly mean wind wave height and significant wave height estimates for the months of January and July. The reference is Gulev (1998) but the reference section correctly indicates Gulev and Hasse (1998). The text should indicate that these analyses are based on wave observations from voluntary observing ships, and give some indication of the quality.

There was little description of climate variability or trend in the EA, other than some discussion of trends in tropical cyclones, even though the end of the proposed drilling program extends about 20 years beyond the end of the analyzed climate data. Note that recent work shows increases in 20-yr counts of winter (JFM) cyclones from 1958-77 to 1982-2001 over Newfoundland and eastern Labrador and adjacent waters (Wang et al., 2006a and 2006b). Wang and Swail (2002) found increasing trends in higher percentile modelled wave heights in July to December off Nova Scotia and the Island of Newfoundland. It is recommended that the MSC50 data at a representative point be analyzed for trend and interdecadal variability, and that the results are related to relevant seasonal atmospheric circulation indices such as the North Atlantic Oscillation and the El Nino Southern Oscillation (e.g. see Eichler and Higgins 2006).

**§4.2.1 Data Sources and 4.2.2 Winds, pgs. 29-36** - The chief sources are the MSC50 wind and wave hindcast dataset and the ICOADS dataset composed of observations from ships, platforms, and buoys. As noted in the report, the collection of wind observations in ICOADS is inhomogeneous, coming from ships and platforms with different observing methods and measurement heights. However, no attempt was made to homogenize the winds through adjusting to a standard height, using available information about anemometer heights from platforms in the area. It would be helpful to note those platforms which have reported in each region, such as the Erik Raude in Region 3. There are relatively long

weather records in Region 2 from the Hibernia GBS, and the Henry Goodrich and GSF Grand Banks semi-submersibles.

The quality control method for the ICOADS used the standard trimming flags, which are overly restrictive for extreme winds. Their use would exclude valid extreme winds from many storms. For example, the maximum wind speed for February is given as 38.1 m/s (ICOADS, Region 2, Table 4.5) but the Hibernia GBS reported 49.4 m/s and the Henry Goodrich reported 52.5 m/s on 11 February 2003. Examination of the ICOADS reports in this area show many instances of valid extreme winds from the Hibernia GBS and other platforms with trimming flags that would result in their exclusion. Adjusting these platform winds for measurement height would be helpful in a comparison with MSC50 winds.

It is important to adjust wind speeds for measurement height to a standard reference level. Winds measured on platforms at elevations of 80 to 140 m would be up to 25% stronger than equivalent winds at 10m in neutral atmospheric stability conditions. These prevail frequently in the fall and winter months. The difference would be greater in stable conditions, which prevail frequently in the late spring and early summer months. The simplest adjustment method uses a log profile formula and assumes neutral stability (e.g. see Cardone et al., 2004 and references therein). More sophisticated methods are available that account for atmospheric stability using the air and sea temperature. One example is the program developed by Walmsley (1988) which also uses of the air temperature measurement height.

While it may be necessary to use the standard or enhanced trimming flags for ships, the platform observations are generally of better quality. It would be of more value to analyze platform weather measurements only, where they are available – particularly in Region 2, rather than have the inhomogeneity and error increased by including observations from passing ships. The influence of the many platform winds, not adjusted for height, in the ICOADS Region 2 monthly mean wind speeds statistics (Table 4.3), show up with values typically about 2 m/s greater than the MSC50 values. Furthermore, analysis of the platform wind measurements required for helicopter operations, available in industry archives, would give valuable information on one or two minute averaging interval values and gusts.

The wave measurements from wave riders near the offshore platforms are available separately from the ICOADS, from Fisheries and Oceans Canada. Combined together in Region 2, for example, these form a nearly continuous record since 1999. These are an important data source but were not mentioned. It is recommended that these data be analyzed and presented.

**§4.2.3 Waves & §4.2.8 Wind and Wave Extreme Value Analysis, pgs. 37-48 & 57-65 -**  
The wave climate is derived entirely from the MSC50, even though there are nearly continuous measurements of significant wave height and peak wave period in this area since 1999, especially for Region 2. There is no comparison of monthly maxima with recent extreme measurements.

The extreme value wind analysis includes tables for one hour, 10 minute, and one minute means. However, the 10 minute and one minute means are derived using standard factors from the MSC50 modeled one hour means. It would be of value to analyze 10 minute and

one or two minute wind speed measurements collected in support of helicopter operations, to validate and perhaps improve on these adjustment factors.

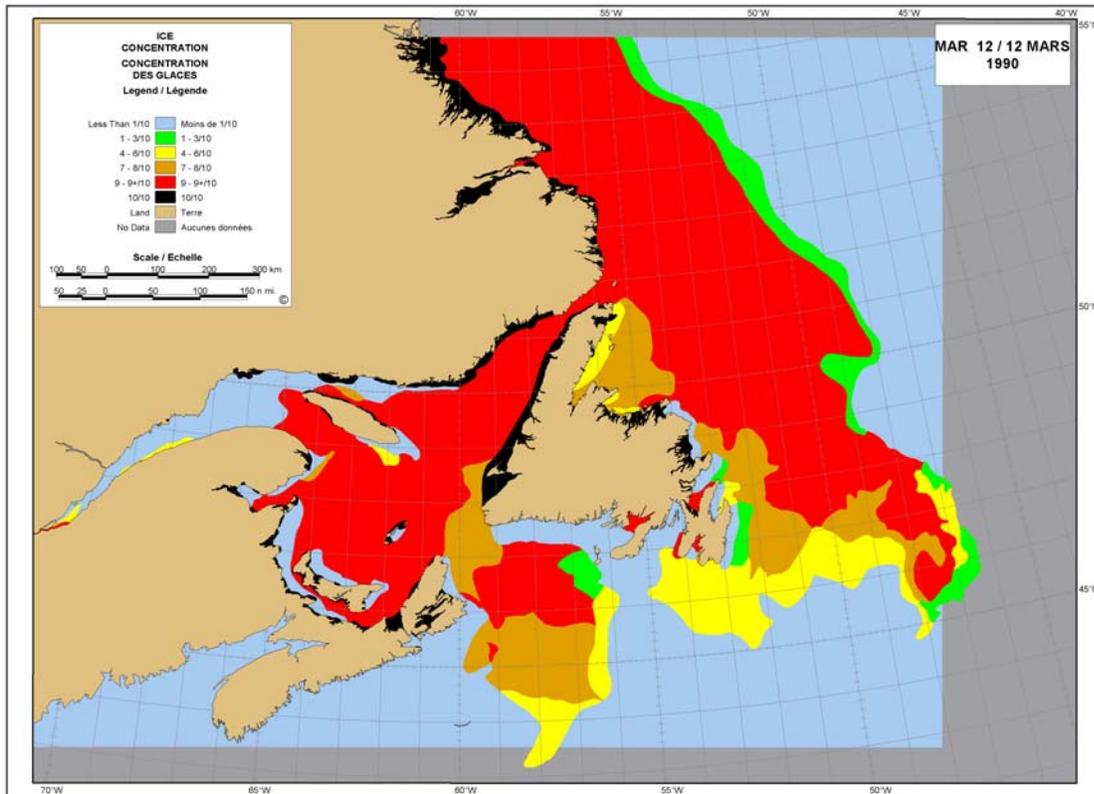
**§4.2.5 Precipitation & §4.2.6 Visibility, pgs. 51-56** - Similar comments made for the relatively long term wind measurements in Region 2 apply to observations of precipitation and visibility. The climate quality would be better and the estimate of error reduced if platform measurements were analyzed separately from the ship observations.

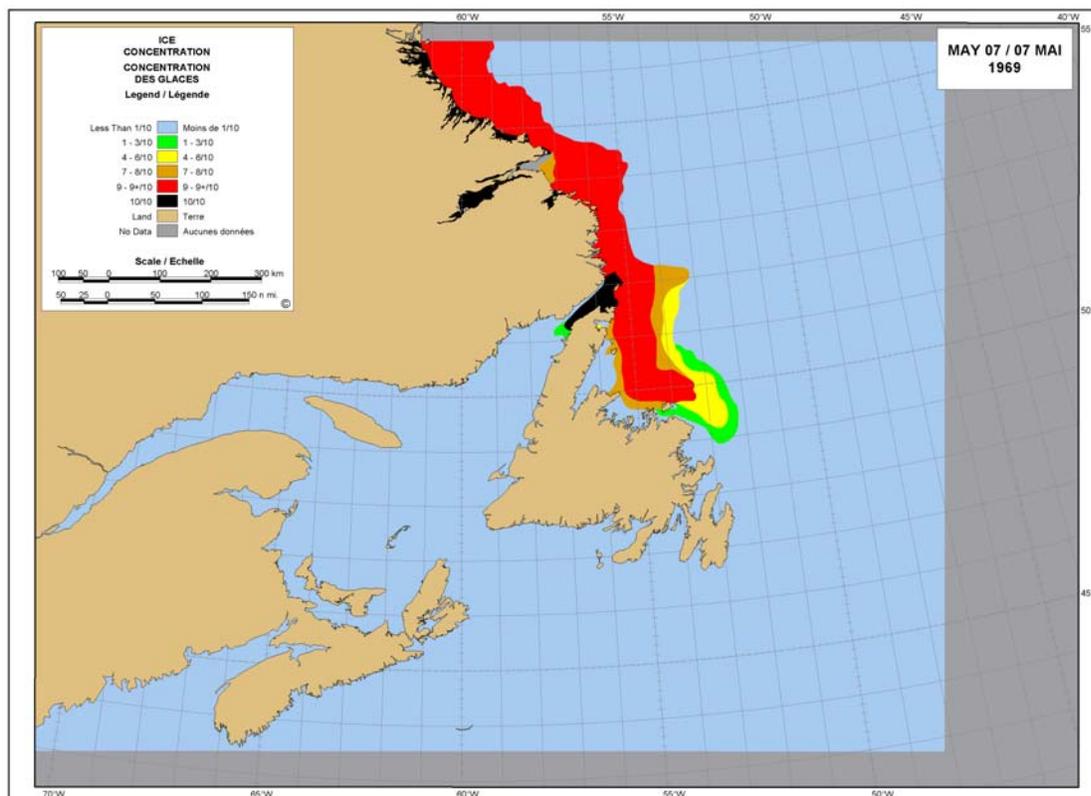
**§4.3.1 General Description of the Major Currents, pg. 67** - In the first paragraph it states that "*there are no measurements closer to the surface at this location*" as captured by BIO in 1981. It should be noted that data may be available for more recent observations closer to the study site as part of oil spill trajectory modeling for Terra Nova and Hibernia.

**§4.3.2 Currents in the Project Area, pg. 68** - The same description was written in LGL 2008. The following comment was provided in the previous EA and is believed to be still relevant: "*The authors used archived temperature and salinity data at BIO and omitted all of the T-S data recorded by NWAFC trawl mounted CTDs that is archived at NWAFC and at MEDS. Consequently, only a small fraction of available data was captured*".

**§4.4 Ice and Icebergs, pgs. 80-81** - More recent data for sea ice is available and should be incorporated into this analysis.

**§4.4.1 Sea Ice, pg. 80** - The proponent may want to add the following figures of record maximum and minimum sea ice extents for the Grand Banks region:

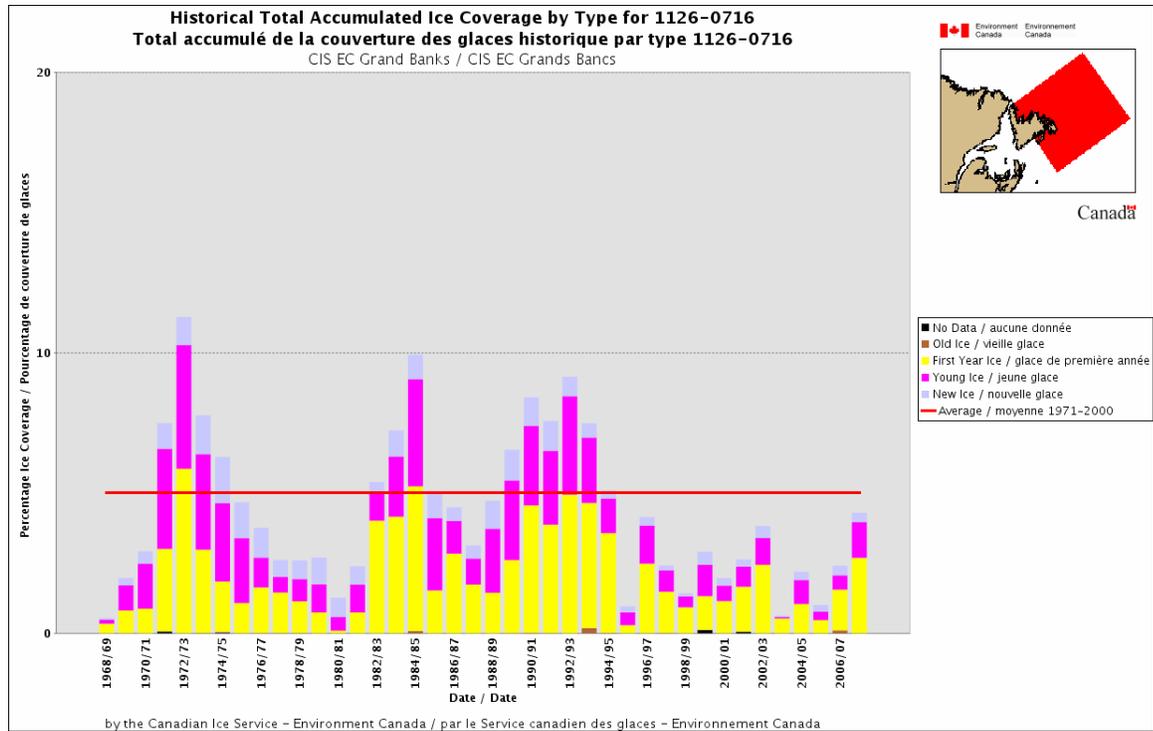




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**§4.4.2 Icebergs, pg. 81** - Change word: “This process produces a structure quite different from sea ice.”

**§4.4.2.1 Iceberg distribution, pg. 81, 1<sup>st</sup> para** - Note that maximum iceberg years tend to coincide with peak sea ice years because sea ice serves to protect icebergs from wave erosion and melt as they drift southwards from the Labrador Sea to the Grand Banks. In 1984, the year with the highest number of bergs recorded, the average sea ice coverage for the season was above normal (see figure below).



**2<sup>nd</sup> Para** - Rephrase for clarity: Icebergs are observed drifting south of 48°N from March through to September, with the highest numbers occurring in July (based on long-term averages of data compiled by PAL from 1989 to 2007).

Also **2<sup>nd</sup> Para** - "... three years have been completely ice free." Which ones?

You may want to include some of the additional iceberg distribution statistics for the last 5 years as shown in the following table.

5-year Iceberg Statistics

based on daily CIS Iceberg charts 2004-2008

year	date icebergs first crossed S of 49N	max S extent latitude (degN)	max S extent date	max E extent longitude (degW)	max E extent date	date iceberg limit perm. retreated N of 49N
2004	Mar-18	42	various times Jun 25 - Jul 26	41	jun 30 - Jul 03	Aug-12
2005	Feb-15	46.5	Apr 24-25	47.5	Mar30-Apr07, May 2-14	Jun-03
2006	Mar 29, Aug 5	48	May 30, Aug 9-12	46.5	aug 8-10	May 31, Aug 13
2007	Mar-02	43	Jul 8-13	45	Jun27-Jul17	Sep-04
2008	Feb-09	41.3	May 29 - Jun 13	42.5	May 16-17	Aug-12

**§4.4.2.2 Iceberg Size Distribution, pg. 82** - Quantify small, medium and large icebergs. Small icebergs have heights of 5-15m and lengths of 15-60m (where the dimensions refer to the portion above water). Medium icebergs have heights of 16-45m and lengths of 61-120m. Large icebergs have heights of 46-76m and lengths of 121-200m.

**§4.4.2.4 Iceberg Mass, pg. 83** - Add: Ice islands (very large, flat, tabular icebergs) sometimes reach the Grand Banks. Ice island masses can be significantly greater than those of regular icebergs, reaching billions of tonnes. In summer 2008, such an ice island broke off the Petermann Glacier in northwest Greenland and drifted south into Baffin Bay, where it was tagged with a beacon. At the time it was tagged, it was ~8+km long, 20+ km<sup>2</sup>, had a draft of 50-55m, and massed 1 billion tonnes. It passed Cape Dyer at the southern end of Baffin Island on January 29, 2009, at which time it measured 5km long and 13.75 km<sup>2</sup>. This ice island may reach the Grand Banks in the summer 2009 season. The Petermann ice island can be tracked using the sailwx.info ship tracker. The beacon # is 47557.

**§5.2.1.2 Benthic, pg. 85** - The second paragraph suggests that the benthic species assessment is based on sampling conducted in 1976. There should be supplemental information to support this from other EEM programs.

**§5.2.1.2 Benthic, pgs. 86-87** - The reference to Subsection 4.1.2.2 holds no merit unless it contains the relevant information.

**§5.2.2 Profiles of Commercially-Important Species, pg. 88** - Although it mentions that Atlantic cod is one of "...*the main commercial species caught during regular stratified random bottom trawl surveys on the Flemish Cap*" there is no detailed information provided.

**§5.2.2 Profiles of Commercially-Important Species, pgs. 88-90** - Although the current "*accepted*" practice is cross-referencing materials from past assessments, at least some basic information regarding the life history characteristics of various species should be provided. American plaice, redfish and roughhead grenadier are good examples of the level of detail required.

**§5.2.2.1 Snow Crab, pg. 88** - Although catch values for 2006 are discussed, more recent data (2007) should also be provided.

**§5.4.1.1 Seabird Survey Effort in the Study Area, pg. 110** - Another source of seabird observation data is 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 study area since 2006. This would considerably enhance the seabird data presented. This information is available by contacting Dave Fifield at [David.Fifield@ec.gc.ca](mailto:David.Fifield@ec.gc.ca) or (709) 772-3425 and should be included in future EA's for this area.

**§5.4.1.2 & §5.4.1.4 Seabird Distributions in the Study Area, pgs. 114-117** - In both these sections, the authors refer to densities in the two last sentences of the paragraphs. The values presented are not densities, but are merely counts of birds sighted per linear kilometer, or relative abundances and should be indicated as such. The proponent should be aware that densities could be computed if they moved to using distance sampling methods which also have the added bonus of addressing detectability. A copy of the recommended protocol is attached.

**Table 5.12, pg. 112** - The categories of Common, Uncommon, Scarce, and Very Scarce should be quantified.

**Table 5.15, pg. 117** - Under Procellariidae, the p in Storm-Petrels should be capitalized.

**§5.6 Sea Turtles, pg. 128** - The following statement: "*Sea turtles are probably not common in the study but are important to consider because of their threatened or endangered status...*" may not be accurate since there is evidence that sea turtles are common within the study area according to McAlpine et al. (2000).

McAlpine, D.F. M.C. James, J. Lien and S.A. Orchard. 2000. Status and conservation of marine turtles in Canadian waters. In: Seaburn, C.N.L. and C. Bishop (eds). 2001. Conservation and Status of Reptiles in Canada. Herpetological Conservation 3. Society for the Conservation of Amphibians and Reptiles.

On page 2 of this report it states:

*"...leatherbacks (and juvenile loggerheads) may be seasonally common in Canadian and international waters beyond the shelf break over the southern Grand Banks and Newfoundland Basin. There is now good evidence that eastern Canadian waters inshore from the continental shelf margin are also within the regular range of significant numbers of migrating leatherbacks and this area should be considered important seasonal foraging habitat for the species."*

**§5.7.1 Profiles of SARA Schedule 1 – and COSEWIC-Listed Species, pgs. 131-139** - Similar to comments made on Section 5.2.2, more information is required in the species profiles to ascertain the life history characteristics of these species. A brief summary would be useful similar to the roundnose grenadier description.

**§5.7.1.20 Bluefin Tuna, pg. 137** – Do you mean "*dive to depths of 500 to 1000 m*"?

**§5.8 Sensitive/Special Areas, pg. 139** - An important omission is the absence of any reference to the Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs) identified by DFO Science Branch as part of Integrated Management Planning for

the Placentia Bay/Grand Banks Large Ocean Management Area [http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/csas/Csas/DocREC/2007/RES2007\\_052\\_e.pdf](http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/csas/Csas/DocREC/2007/RES2007_052_e.pdf). Four EBSAs are located within the project study area and EL 1089 is partially located within the Northeast Shelf and Slope EBSA. The Sensitive/Special Areas sub-section 4.1.6 in the recent (December 2008) HMDC screening report is an example of a recent document that includes references to EBSAs.

**§7.1 Effects of the Environment on the Project, 7.1.1 Physical Environment, pg. 151** - This section is very short and general. There were no specifics on typical limiting environmental conditions for each platform type, such as maximum wave crest height for jack-up platforms, or of wave height and period combinations for semi-submersibles. There was no mention of possible seasonal limits on the operation of any of the platform types, in relation to the seasonal frequency of occurrence of important thresholds. This section would be improved if it included description of actions that would be taken for each platform type and mooring system, in the event of a forecast of limiting threshold conditions, and the length of forecast lead time that would be required.

**§7.1.1 Physical Environment, pg. 151, 3<sup>rd</sup> Para** - Quantify “most of the year”: The project area is generally sea ice free from May through to February. The project area is generally iceberg-free from September through to February.

**§7.2.2 Potential Effects of Routine Activities on VECs, pg. 163** – Since there is a potential for two rigs to be operating simultaneously, there will be added noise from the additional rig, traffic and activities if this does occur. The statement “...*the assessment of the residual effects of the various routine activities associated with the concurrent drilling of two wells does not differ from the assessment of the residual effects of the same activities associated with the drilling of only one well at a time*” needs to be qualified. It should be noted that noise would increase substantially if two units were deployed simultaneously.

**§7.2.2.4 Project Residual Effects, pg. 183** - This section mentions the release of stranded birds such as Storm-Petrels. It should be noted that the release of stranded birds should be carried out following the standard protocol (CWS & Petro Canada).

**§7.2.2.4 Cumulative Effects, pg. 183** - Increases in the number of drilling platforms have the potential to have cumulative light attraction effects on seabirds. Although there is little data available on the geographical extent of area affected by lights, the potential effect on birds is something that should be mentioned in this section.

**§7.2.2.5 Marine Mammals and Sea Turtles, pg. 184** - There is no mention of noise in the description of the effects assessment. It is understood that there has been discussions in previous documents; however, it would be useful to at least mention some of these here. More information is required to support the assertion of not significant as reported on page 189 and Table 7.18.

**§8.1.4.1 Historical Statistics for Extremely Large and Very Large Spills, pg. 208** - In Table 8.2, the title should read 1970-2001 as the source is from Gulf 1981, updated in 2001. More recent information would need to be presented if the title were to remain unchanged.

**§8.1.5.2 Calculated Probability of Blowout During Petro-Canada's Proposed Nine-Year Exploration Drilling Program, pg. 212** - Table 8.4 should be updated to incorporate more recent figures; data from 2005 does not need to be a forecast.

**§Section 8.1.6.3 Calculated Frequencies for Petro-Canada's Proposed Nine-Year Exploration Drilling Program, pg. 215** - This assumption regarding the direct comparability of the US GOM and NLOA seems counterintuitive. The duration of the sample size would suggest that there should be more spills during the longer time frame, which would result in a higher probability compared to that of the NLOA experience.

**§8.2.2 Modeling in Support of Petro-Canada's 2002 Drilling EA, pg. 217** - The information provided in this section does not adequately represent the results obtained from the study. The same level of detail as provided in Section 8.2.1 should be presented, which would enable the reviewer to make an informed comparison.

**§8.7.3 Commercial Fisheries, pg. 232** - The third paragraph refers to the company's response to an oil spill for the fishing industry; however, the proponent's name is incorrect.

## REFERENCES

- Cardone V.J., A.T. Cox, E.L. Harris, E.A. Orelup, M.J. Parsons and H.C. Graber. [Impact of QuikSCAT Surface Marine Winds on Wave Hindcasting](#). 8th International Wind and Wave Workshop, Oahu, Hawaii November 14-19, 2004.
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