



**Equinor Canada Ltd.
Newfoundland and Labrador Offshore Area
2018 Environmental Assessment Update**

EQ-CNO-0015-18

June 2018

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASP	Association of Seafood Producers
AUV	Autonomous Underwater Vehicle
CEAR	Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry
C-NLOPB	Canada-Newfoundland and Labrador Offshore Petroleum Board
COSEWIC	Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
EA	Environmental Assessment
EBSA	Ecologically and Biologically Significant Area
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EL	Exploration Licence
FFAW	Fish, Food and Allied Workers
FLO	Fisheries Liaison Officer
GEAC	Groundfish Enterprise Allocation Council
km	Kilometres
km²	Kilometres squared
MBES	Multi Beam Echo Sounder
NAFO	Northwest Atlantic Fishing Organization
NEFSC	Northeast Fisheries Science Centre
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NM	Nautical Miles

OCI	Ocean Choice International
ROV	Remotely Operated Vehicle
SAR	Species at Risk
SARA	Species at Risk Act
SSS	Side Scan Sonar
SBP	Sub-Bottom Profiler
SDL	Significant Discovery Licence
TAC	Total Allowable Catch
t	Tonnes
VSP	Vertical Seismic Profile

1 Introduction

Environmental assessments (EA) for offshore oil and gas exploration and production activities are scoped for multiple activities that are typically carried out over multiple years. The Canada-Newfoundland and Labrador Offshore Petroleum Board (C-NLOPB), in its EA decisions, requires that operators, when applying for various Authorization (e.g. Operations, Geophysical Program, Geological, Geotechnical, Environmental Programs, Vertical Seismic Profile [VSP] Program, etc.) submit information confirming that the proposed activities fall within the scope of the previously approved EA, indicate if the EA predictions remain valid, and provide an update on species at risk (SAR). The information provided herein provides the information to support the above requirements and notes any changes that need to be addressed.

The scope of the activities planned in 2018 (see Section 2.4) were assessed under the approved EAs and associated amendments noted in Table 1.

Table 1 – Existing EA Approvals

EA Report Title	Temporal Scope	C-NLOPB Reference No.
Environmental Assessment of StatoilHydro Canada Ltd. Exploration and Appraisal/Delineation Drilling Program for Offshore Newfoundland, 2008-2016 (LGL Limited 2008) and associated amendments and updates	Year-round, 2008-2019 inclusive	Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry (CEAR) No. 07-01-32083
Environmental Assessment of Statoil's Geophysical Program for Jeanne d'Arc and Central Ridge/Flemish Pass Basins, 2011-2019 (LGL Limited 2011) and associated amendments and updates	Between April 1 and October 31, 2011-2019	N/A

This document provides the necessary update to the existing EAs for the proposed 2018 activities by ensuring that the scope of the assessment and mitigations committed to in the EA remain valid. Similar to previous annual updates, the purpose of this 2018 EA update is to:

- Provide an overview of planned activities for the upcoming year;
- Update any applicable environmental baseline information for key environmental components that has become available since the EA and previous updates were produced;
- Describe any public and/or stakeholder consultation activities undertaken; and
- Confirm that the nature and scope of the planned activities are within the scope of the original EA Report, including the appropriateness and adequacy of the associated environmental effects predictions and mitigation measures.

2 Environmental Assessment Update

2.1 Scope of Approved Environmental Assessments

Table 2 below outlines the activities included in the original EA Reports and associated amendments, and includes references to the applicable EA Report.

Table 2 – Scope of Approved EA Reports

Activity	Applicable EA Report	Page Reference
Geohazard or wellsite surveys including the use of remotely operated vehicles (ROVs), sub-bottom profiler (SBP), multi beam echo sounder (MBES) and side scan sonar (SSS)	Drilling Program ^{1, 2}	1, 14, 20
	Geophysical Program ³	1, 9, 13
Geotechnical testing (e.g. borehole drilling, sediment sampling)	Drilling Program ¹	1, 14, 20
ROV surveys	Drilling Program ¹	14, 20
Environmental Surveys	Geophysical Program 2015 Update ⁴	3, 7
	Drilling Program 2016 EA Amendment ⁵	8
	Drilling Program 2017 EA Update ⁶	2,3, 5
Drilling up to 40 exploration and/or delineation wells from semi-submersible or jack-up mobile drilling units, or drill ships, including drill stem testing	Drilling Program and 2016 EA Amendment ^{1,5}	1, 14
VSP	Drilling Program ¹	1, 14, 20
Well abandonment and/or suspension	Drilling Program ¹	14

Notes:

1. *Environmental Assessment of StatoilHydro Canada Ltd. Exploration and Appraisal/Delineation Drilling Program for Offshore Newfoundland, 2008-2016 (LGL Limited 2008) and associated amendments and updates.*
2. *Drilling Program EA Report does not specifically mention the use of ROV, SBP, MBES or SSS; this is however, included in the Geophysical Program EA Report.*
3. *Environmental Assessment of Statoil's Geophysical Program for Jeanne d'Arc and Central Ridge/Flemish Pass Basins, 2011-2019 (LGL Limited 2011) and associated amendments and updates.*
4. *The 2015 EA Update included environmental surveys (Statoil 2015).*
5. *The 2016 EA Amendment included the increase of exploration and appraisal/delineation wells, and environmental surveys (Statoil 2017a).*
6. *The 2017 EA Update included environmental surveys (Statoil 2017b).*

2.2 Geographic Scope

The Project Area, as defined in the original EA Report is illustrated in Figure 1. The coordinates of the Project Area from the original EA are as follows:

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

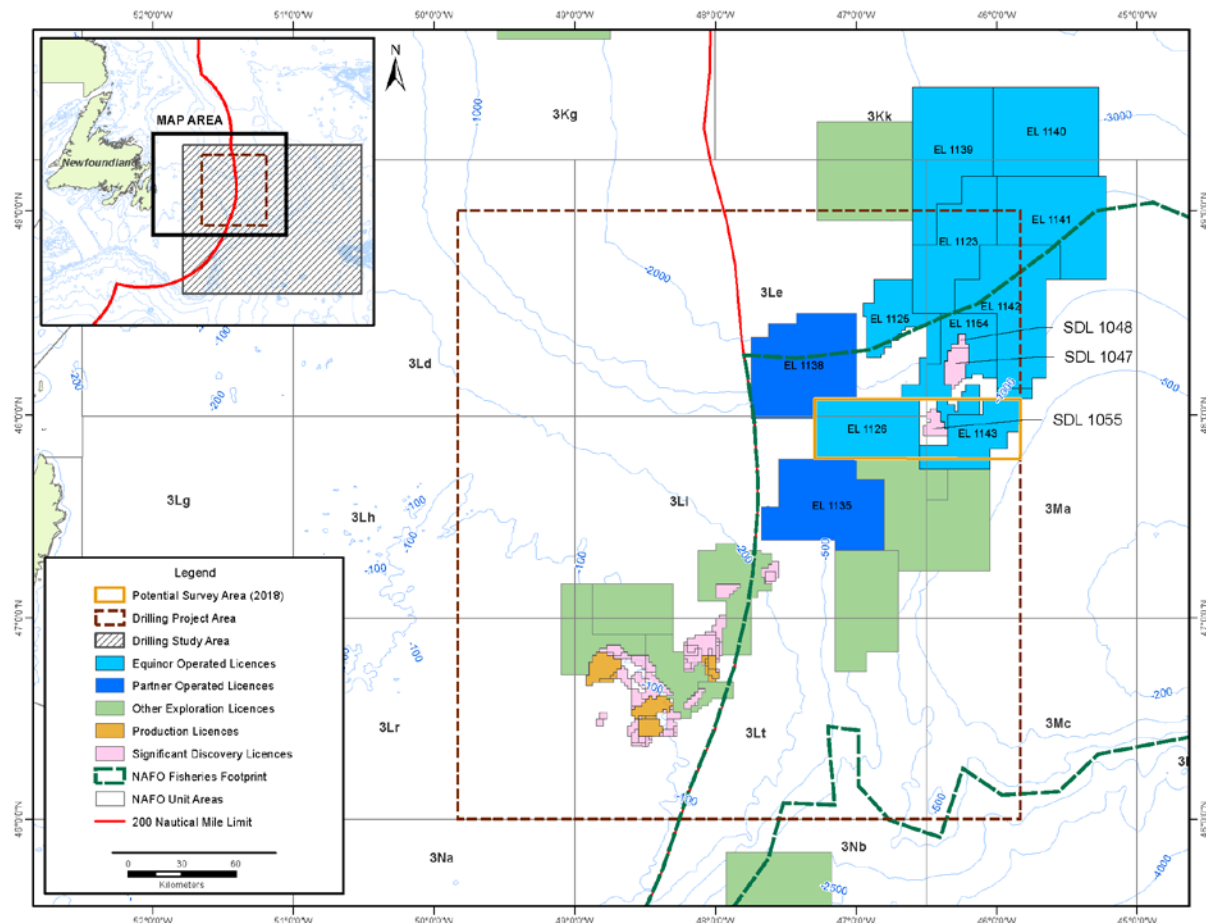


Figure 1. 2008 Drilling EA Project Area

2.3 Temporal Scope

All activities scoped in the original EA Report associated with the drilling program (LGL Limited 2008) and associated amendments could be carried out year-round from 2008 through to the end of 2019.

All activities scoped in the original EA Report associated with the geophysical program (LGL Limited 2011) and associated amendments could be carried out between April 1 and October 31 from 2011 to the end of 2019.

2.4 Planned Activities for 2018

The following activities may occur within the Project Area in exploration licences (ELs) 1126, 1143 and 1154, and significant discovery licence (SDL) 1055, in 2018 (Figure 1):

- Detailed bathymetry survey using MBES and SSS mounted on an autonomous underwater vehicle (AUV);
- Coral and sponge surveys which includes interpreting the above MBES and SSS data to identify potential targets where corals and sponges may be likely, and using a camera-equipped ROV and/or AUV to collect video and still pictures;
- Collection of sediment and water samples; and
- Deployment of one or two instrumentation moorings.

It is anticipated that the AUV would be active in the water for periods of up to 48-hours. After each 48-hour period the AUV will be retrieved for maintenance and data retrieval. While the AUV is operational in the water, the vessel will maintain a position directly above the AUV to ensure communications with the device. Prior to commencing the survey, field trials are carried out to test the communication systems of the AUV and its recovery with the vessel. In addition, during these sea trials, the camera equipped ROV will be deployed to test the functionality of the cameras and lights. The MBES/SSS/SAS will not be functioning and no data will be collected. Sea trials may take between 1-2 days to complete. The location for the sea trials has not yet been determined, but will likely occur off the coast of NL, approximately 30 kilometres (km) east of Bay Bulls, in approximately 160 m water depth. The final location will be determined in consultation with Fish, Food and Allied Workers Union (FFAW-Unifor) to ensure there is no conflict with ongoing fishing activities in the area of the sea trials.

The survey is planned to commence in mid to late summer 2018, and may take up to 45 days to complete, which falls within the temporal scope of the previously approved EAs. Weather, technical and/or operational delays may extend the survey beyond 45 days. The use of an AUV was not considered within the scope of the previously approved EA reports on file with the C-NLOPB.

3 Environmental Aspects

This section addresses the environmental aspects associated with the activities outlined in Section 2.4.

3.1 Commercial Fisheries

Figure 2 illustrates the pattern of fishing activity in 2016 for all commercial species, based on domestic (i.e. Canadian) geospatial catch data as obtained from Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) with respect to the

Study and Project Areas. This pattern of activity is consistent with that documented in the original EA report and updates.

Within offshore Newfoundland and Labrador, and within the Project and Study Areas, general fishing distribution and activity for most species has remained consistent since the original EA report. Quotas for fisheries have changed throughout fishing seasons; resulting in lower harvesting activity for some fisheries, however, general fishing trends and locations of harvesting activities for species have remained consistent. The largest change in commercial fishing activity since the time of the original EA report has occurred in the northern shrimp fishery. Commercial harvesting for northern shrimp in Shrimp Fishing Area 7 (Northwest Atlantic Fishing Organization [NAFO] Division 3L) was placed under moratoria in 2015 due to declining shrimp stocks and poor recruitment numbers (DFO 2015). The Project Area falls within NAFO Division 3L, and as illustrated in Figure 5, there was no directed domestic fishing activity for northern shrimp in Division 3L within the Canadian 200 nautical mile (NM) Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Commercial harvesting activity for northern shrimp in the portion of 3L outside the EEZ, and in Division 3M, is regulated by NAFO. Northern shrimp has been placed under moratoria by NAFO for both areas, with no directed fishery being planned for 2018 and 2019 (NAFO 2017).

DFO's fishing activity information for commercial species of interest (i.e. Greenland halibut, snow crab and northern shrimp) are provided in Figures 3 to 5. Mapping for additional species of commercial interest (i.e. Atlantic cod, American plaice and redfish) are provided in Appendix 1.

With respect to international fishing, Equinor Canada Ltd. (Equinor) (formerly known as Statoil Canada Ltd.) is aware that redfish will likely be fished by NAFO fishing vessels in the area of the Flemish Pass as part of their activities within the NAFO "footprint", outside the EEZ. The footprint is an area outside the EEZ defined by the intensity of bottom-fishing activity of NAFO vessels over a 20-year period (NAFO 2009). The portion of the footprint overlapping the area of Equinor's proposed activities is shown on Figures 2 to 5, and on Figure 6 in relation to special areas, that exist within the Project Area.

The fisheries quotas allocated to NAFO vessels for 2018 are described in NAFO/FC Doc 18/01 (NAFO 2018). This document indicates total allowable catches (TAC) of 12,227 tonnes (t) for Greenland halibut and 44,800 t for redfish. Of these amounts, 1,833 t of Greenland halibut TAC and 12,592 t of redfish TAC have been allocated to Canadian Vessels. Domestically, the most recent fisheries management decision for snow crab has set the current TAC for the 2018 fishing season in NAFO Divisions 3LNO at 18,840 t (DFO 2018a). This is a 24 percent decrease from 24,787 t for the 2017 season. As mentioned above, there is no scheduled northern shrimp fishery in NAFO Division 3L for 2018 and 2019 due to the current moratorium in place. For international fishing operations, the data cannot provide definitive information as to what extent quota allocations will be taken in the Project Area. It does indicate that there will be a need to coordinate Equinor's offshore operations with both domestic and foreign fishing vessels in the Flemish Pass area using the measures committed to in the EA that govern its activities.

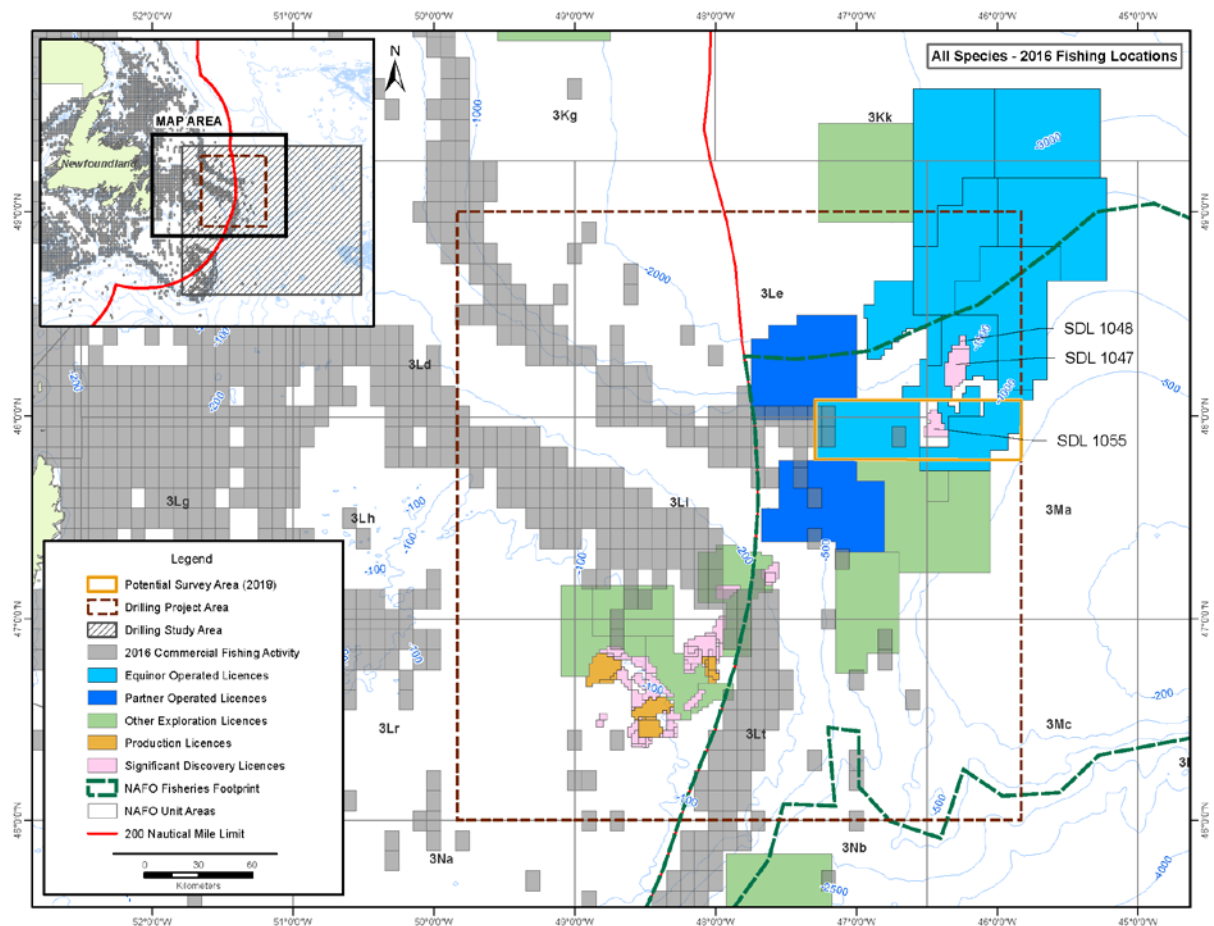


Figure 2. Pattern of Canadian fishing activity for 2016 for all commercial species in relation to the Drilling EA Project Area (Canadian data only)

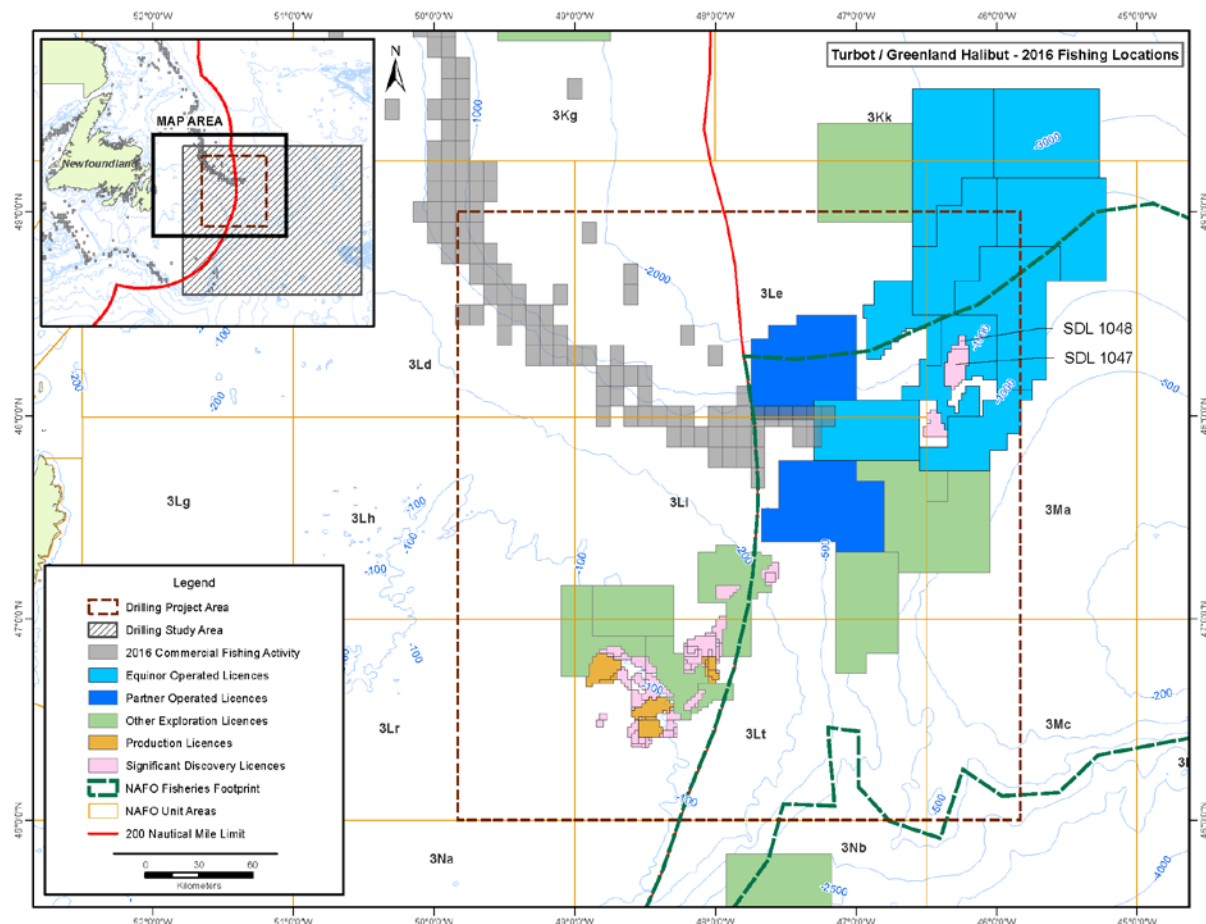


Figure 3. Pattern of Greenland Halibut Fishing Activity for 2016 (Canadian data only)

From the perspective of the current high value domestic fisheries (i.e. snow crab and shrimp) these species are harvested within the Project Area but with low activity within Equinor licences. Figures 4 and 5 show the 2016 patterns of Canadian fishing activity for snow crab and northern shrimp. The pattern of activity shown for these species is showing a decline in fishing activity in the Project Area as compared to the original EA Report. This is due to continual declines in TAC for these species, as biomass appears to be shrinking and recruitment is low in certain areas (DFO 2017a; DFO 2018a; DFO 2018b).



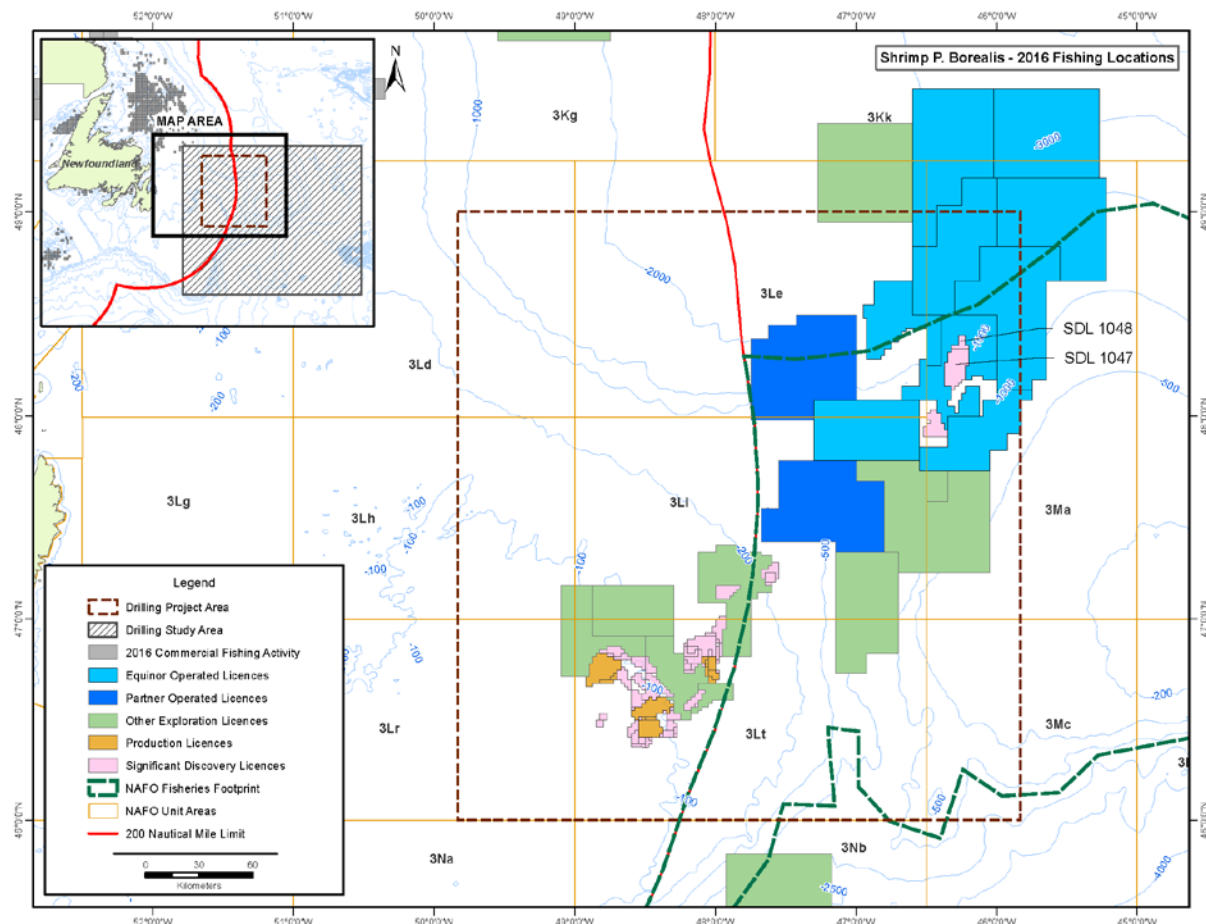


Figure 5. Pattern of Northern Shrimp Fishery in 2016 (Canadian data only)

There may be an interaction between the AUV and commercial fisheries during operations in the survey area. As the AUV is autonomous and self-propelled, it will travel at some distance from the vessel during data collection. However, the vessel will maintain position over the AUV when it is at depth. Upon retrieval, the ascent of the AUV undertaken in a controlled manner in proximity to the vessel. As there may be ongoing commercial fishing activity in the area, a Fisheries Liaison Officer (FLO) will be on board the vessel to maintain communications with fishers and to notify them regarding the presence of the AUV. *Notices to Shipping* will also be issued. As described in Section 2.4, sea trials will be carried out approximately 30 km from shore. To avoid interference with ongoing fishing activities during this 1-2 day sea trials, Equinor and its contractor will work with the FFAW-Unifor to determine a location where interference with fishing activity will be avoided. With regard to the deployment of the instrumentation moorings, *Notices to Shipping* and *Notices to Mariners* will be issued. With these operational procedures and mitigations in place, it is predicted there will be no impact to commercial fisheries and no significant effect from AUV operations on commercial fisheries.

3.2 Engagement

Information regarding planned 2018 activities was provided to the following fisheries organizations:

- FFAW-Unifor;
- Association of Seafood Producers (ASP);
- Groundfish Enterprise Allocation Council (GEAC);
- Ocean Choice International (OCI); and
- One Ocean.

There is also ongoing liaison with the fishing industry through the regular meetings of the One Ocean Industry Board that includes representatives from the various operating oil and gas operators (i.e. Suncor Energy, Equinor, Husky Energy, ExxonMobil and Chevron Canada Resources) and the fishing sector (i.e. FFAW-Unifor and ASP).

Equinor recognizes that other countries fish outside Canada's 200 NM EEZ. To minimize potential conflict, Equinor will inform Canada's representative on NAFO regarding 2018 activities and will also communicate all *Notices to Shipping* to the NAFO Secretariat in Halifax, Nova Scotia via DFO.

Equinor also understands that it is important to recognize that harvesters fish a resource, and not fixed points from year to year. Fishing 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 DFO data. This means that Equinor will continue to engage with the fishing industry on a regular basis to keep up to date with trends in fishing from year to year through mechanisms noted above.

Equinor will continue to keep fishing interests informed of these activities during the operational planning and execution phases. This will be done through the established One Ocean and FFAW-Unifor contacts and others as deemed necessary or as advised.

Equinor recognizes that communication and coordination between oil and gas industry activities and fishing interests are critical to avoid or minimize interference with either industries offshore operations. Key factors to achieve this from Equinor's perspective include:

- Ongoing communications with all commercial fish harvesters in the Project area including ASP, FFAW-Unifor, GEAC, OCI, One Ocean and NAFO (through DFO);
- Ensuring clear protocols for reporting with respect to any fisheries issues that may arise to Equinor, FFAW and the C-NLOPB as well as routine operational reporting; and
- Issuing *Notices to Shipping*.

3.3 Research Vessel Surveys by Fisheries and Oceans Canada

DFO undertakes annual fisheries research surveys in the Newfoundland and Labrador offshore area. Table 2 provides a tentative schedule for DFO research surveys for 2018 (L. Mello, DFO - personal

communication). Equinor will coordinate with DFO on an ongoing basis to determine if overlaps in time and space are likely and what measures are required to manage any potential interactions.

Table 2. Proposed DFO Research Vessels in 2018

Vessel	Activity	NAFO Division	Tentative Start Date	Tentative End Date
CCGS <i>Needler</i>	NL Spring Survey	3P	March 31	April 12
		3P	April 12	April 24
		3P+3O	April 25	May 8
		3O+3N	May 8	May 22
		3L+3N	May 23	June 5
	Shellfish Survey	2J+4R	August 30	September 11
	NL Fall Survey	3O	September 12	September 25
		3O+3N	September 25	October 9
		3N+3L	October 10	October 23
		3L	October 23	November 6
		3K+3L	November 7	November 20
		November 20	December 1	
CCGS <i>Teleost</i>	NL Spring AZMP ¹	3L	April 3	April 24
	Capelin Survey	3KL	May 2	May 22
	NL Summer AZMP ¹		July 8	July 29
	NL Fall Survey	2H	October 5	October 24
		2H+2J	October 24	November 6
		2J	November 7	November 20
		3K	November 20	December 4
		3K	December 5	December 19
¹ Atlantic Zone Monitoring Program Source: L. Mello, DFO-NL (2018)				

There is also an annual Industry - DFO Collaborative Post-Season Trap Survey for snow crab, which is conducted using commercial and modified snow crab traps at established trap stations. The survey typically starts in late August or early September after the commercial snow crab season has ended. Appendix 2 outlines the 2017 locations of the post-season survey in relation to the Project and Study Area. Recent discussions with DFO representatives indicate that the plans for the 2018 surveys are not yet available at the time of writing and will become available later in 2018 (L. Mello, DFO - personal communication).

3.4 Corals and Sponges

The planned survey is not anticipated to contact the seabed; therefore, it is not anticipated that there will be any interaction with benthic habitat, including corals and sponges. If sediment samples are obtained it will be in areas where corals and sponges are not present.

3.5 Species at Risk

Appendix 3 outlines SAR as designated by the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) and Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) (Government of Canada 2018), as well as the provincial *Endangered Species Act* (Government of Newfoundland and Labrador 2018), for the Grand Banks and Flemish Pass areas.

A review of the SARA species-specific recovery plans and the two critical habitat statements, as noted in Appendix 3, do not indicate that any new or modified mitigation measures are required beyond those already committed to by Equinor for the scope of the operations addressed by the EA relevant to the activities described in this update.

3.5.1.1 North Atlantic Right Whale

It is noted that the North Atlantic Right Whale has a Critical Habitat Protection Statement pursuant to SARA (DFO 2009), however, based on known sightings to date, it is an infrequent visitor to the Project Area. The critical habitat designated for this species is in the Grand Manan Basin in the Bay of Fundy, which is outside the Project Area. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Northeast Fisheries Science Centre (NEFSC) has an interactive North Atlantic Right Whale Sightings Map and most reported sightings between January 2010 and mid-March 2018 have been along the United States eastern seaboard, southwest of Nova Scotia and east of New Brunswick (NOAA NEFSC 2018). Minimal observations occurred off Newfoundland and Labrador and none were reported within the Project Area (NOAA NEFSC 2018). Minimal observations were also documented in the Flemish Pass Exploration Drilling Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) (Statoil 2017c).

3.5.1.2 Northern Bottlenose Whale (Scotian Shelf Population)

The Northern Bottlenose Whale (Scotian Shelf population) has a Critical Habitat Protection Statement pursuant to SARA (DFO 2010a), however, the critical habitat is outside the Project Area and in the Scotian Shelf area (Statoil 2017c).

3.5.1.3 Northern and Spotted Wolffish

The draft “Recovery Strategy for the Northern Wolffish and Spotted Wolffish and Management Plan for the Atlantic Wolffish” (DFO 2015) identifies critical habitat for the Northern and Spotted Wolffish. DFO has not issued a Critical Habitat Protection Statement for these species. The critical habitat identified falls within the EA Project Area but does not appear to overlap with Equinor activities in the Flemish Pass area.

3.6 Refuge Areas

Since the 2017 EA update, the Government of Canada has designated four areas offshore Newfoundland and Labrador as “Marine Refuge Areas”, to help meet federal commitments to protect Canadian waters and

One of these Marine Refuge Areas, the Northeast Newfoundland Slope Closure, overlaps with the Project Area. The Northeast Newfoundland Slope Closure is approximately 46,833 kilometres squared (km²) and is designated primarily to protect corals and sponges that are present along the continental shelf. These corals and sponges provide habitat to marine species and help provide a productive marine environment. The Northeast Newfoundland Slope Closure also overlaps with the Orphan Spur, an existing Ecologically and Biologically Significant Area (EBSA), which also has a high concentration of corals, and is known to provide habitat to species of shark, grenadier, wolffish, American plaice, and redfish. Figure 6 illustrates the location of the Northeast Newfoundland Slope Closure, along with other special areas within the Project Area such as EBSAs and sponge, coral, and sea pen closure areas.



3.7 Mitigations

Equinor regards the environmental predictions, consequent mitigations and subsequent significance determination as cited in the original EA Report and approved amendments as valid and re-commits to implementing these mitigation measures for the activities to be carried out under the scope of this assessment this year.

Mitigations to be implemented, as stated in the original EA and approved amendments:

- Communication procedures with commercial fishers to avoid conflicts with fishery;
- *Notices to Shipping*;
- Gear and vessel compensation program;
- Marine mammal and seabird observations;
- Fisheries Liaison Officer;
- Handling and release of stranded seabirds; and
- For geohazard/wellsite surveys, mitigations will follow those defined in Appendix 2 of Geophysical, Geological, Environmental and Geotechnical Program Guidelines (C-NLOPB 2017) as applicable to the use of acoustic equipment such as MBES and SSS.

4 Concluding Statement

The proposed 2018 scope to be executed by Equinor have been reviewed and assessed to be within the scope of the original EA and approved amendments currently in place to address those activities, specifically:

- The scope and nature of activities planned and addressed under the original EA and approved amendments have not changed;
- 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;
- The nature of the SAR in the Project and Study areas have been validated and no new species has been added to Schedule 1 of SARA nor to COSEWIC listings;
- As noted previously in this update, no critical habitats for any of these species defined pursuant to the SARA occur in the EA Study Area;
- The mitigation measures defined and committed to in the original EA are still valid and will continue to be implemented; and
- Equinor continues to consult with stakeholders directly affected by the activities planned under the original EA and approved amendments.

The environmental effects predicted in the original EA reports and amendments remain valid. Equinor reaffirms its commitment to implement the mitigation measures proposed in these assessments and in the Screening Decisions made by the C-NLOPB.

5 References

C-NLOPB (Canada-Newfoundland and Labrador Offshore Petroleum Board). 2017. Geophysical, Geological, Environmental and Geotechnical Program Guidelines. Available online: <http://www.cnlopb.ca/pdfs/guidelines/ggegpg.pdf?lbisphreq=1>. Accessed March 2018.

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Appendix 1 – Fishing Activity Maps for Cod, American Plaice and Redfish

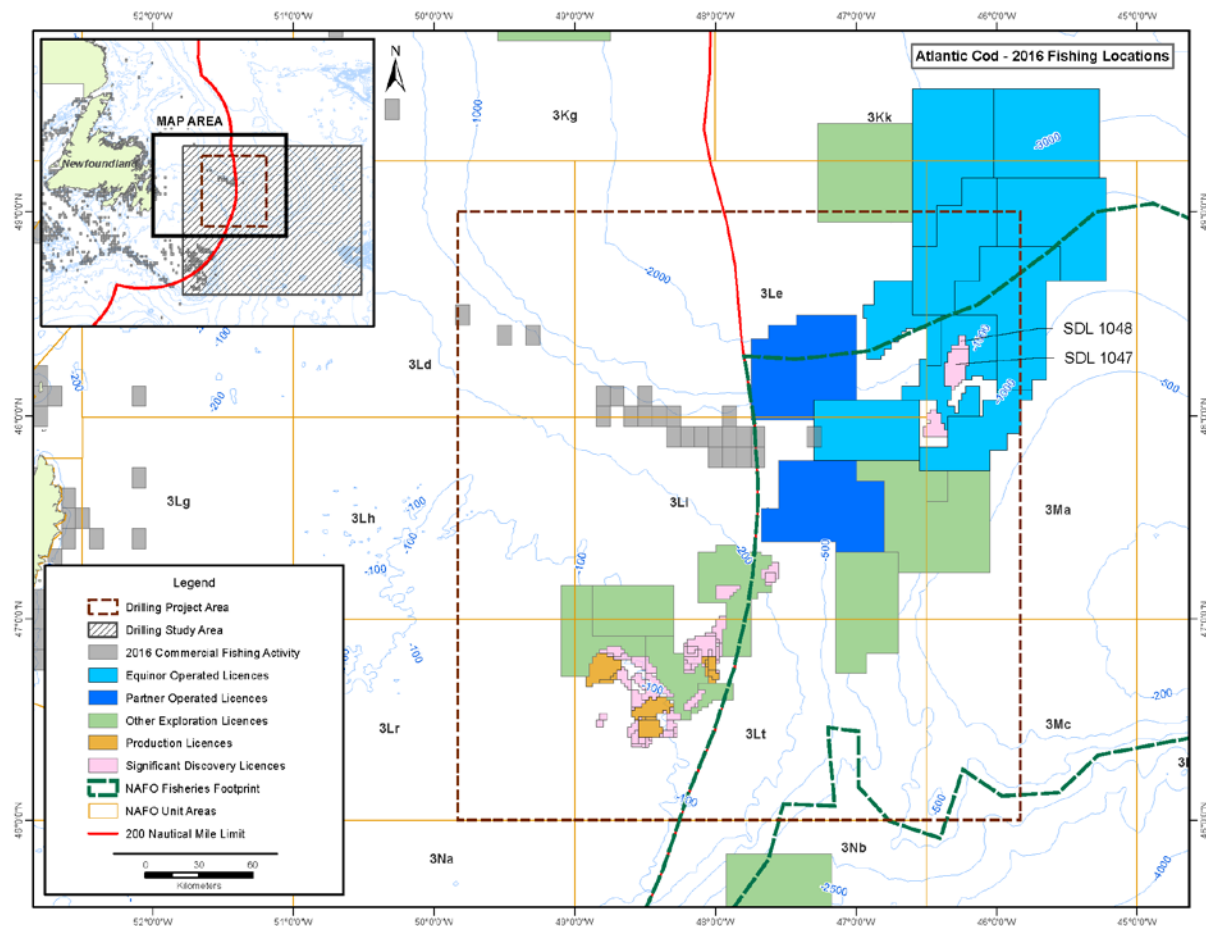


Figure 7. Canadian domestic fishing activity for Atlantic Cod in 2016 from DFO data

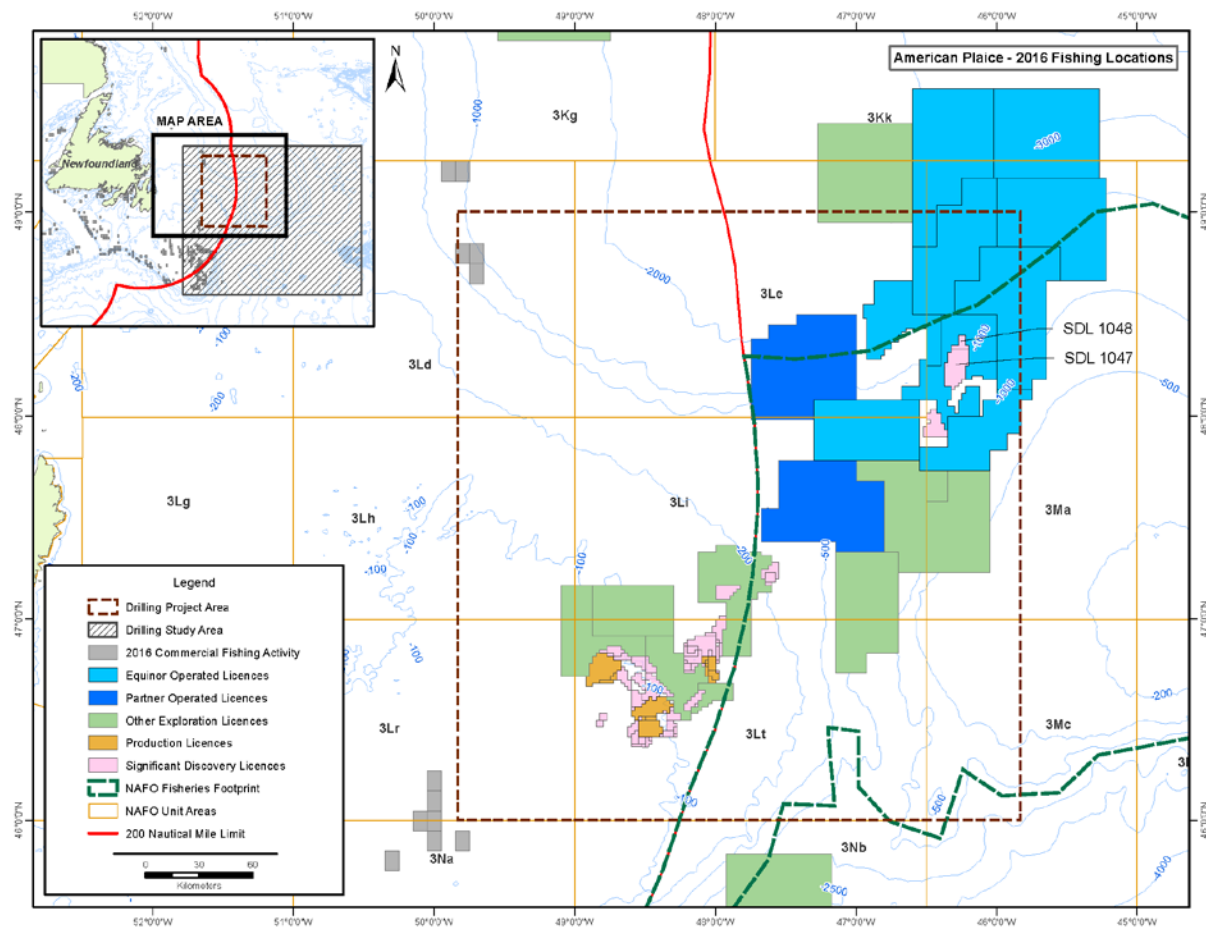


Figure 8. Canadian domestic fishing activity for American Plaice in 2016 from DFO data

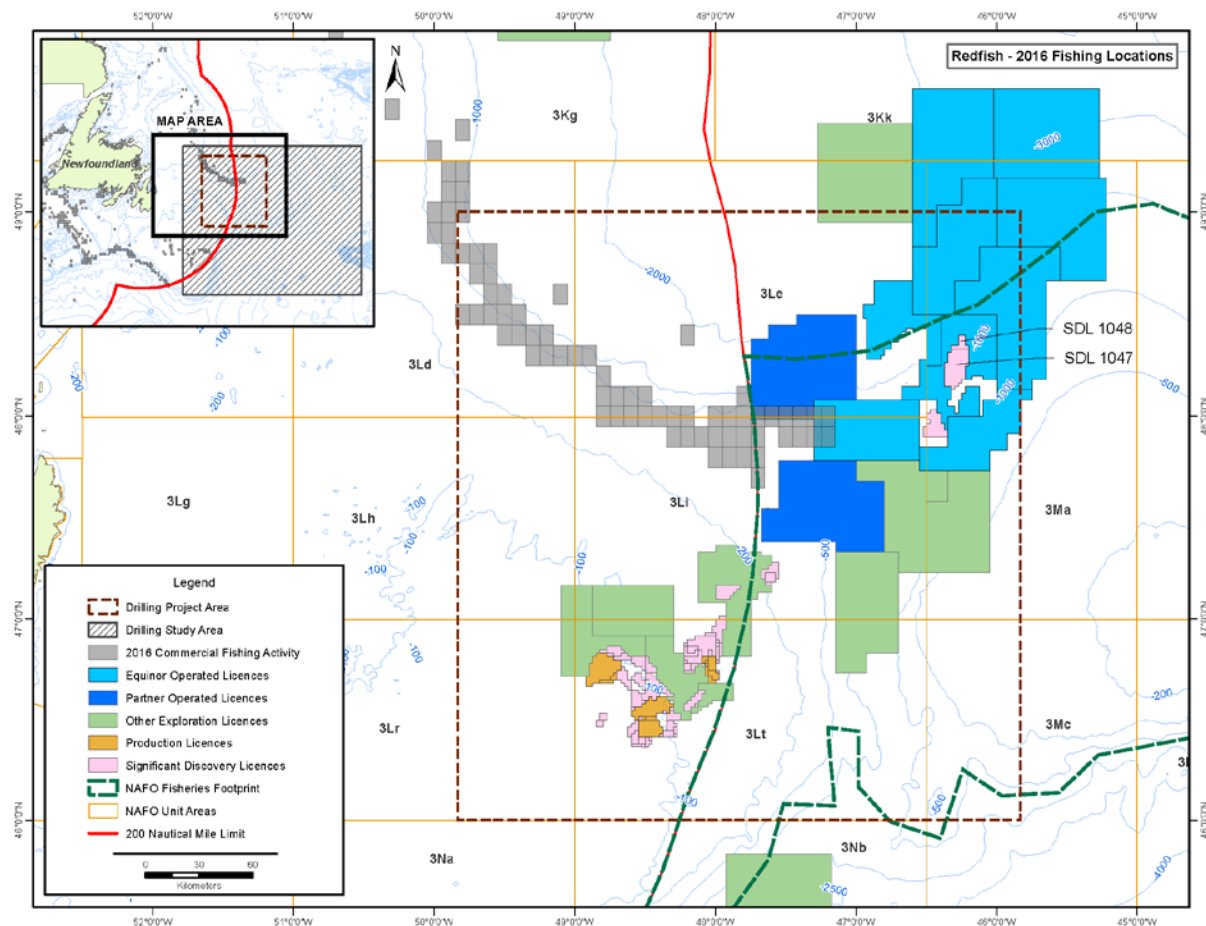
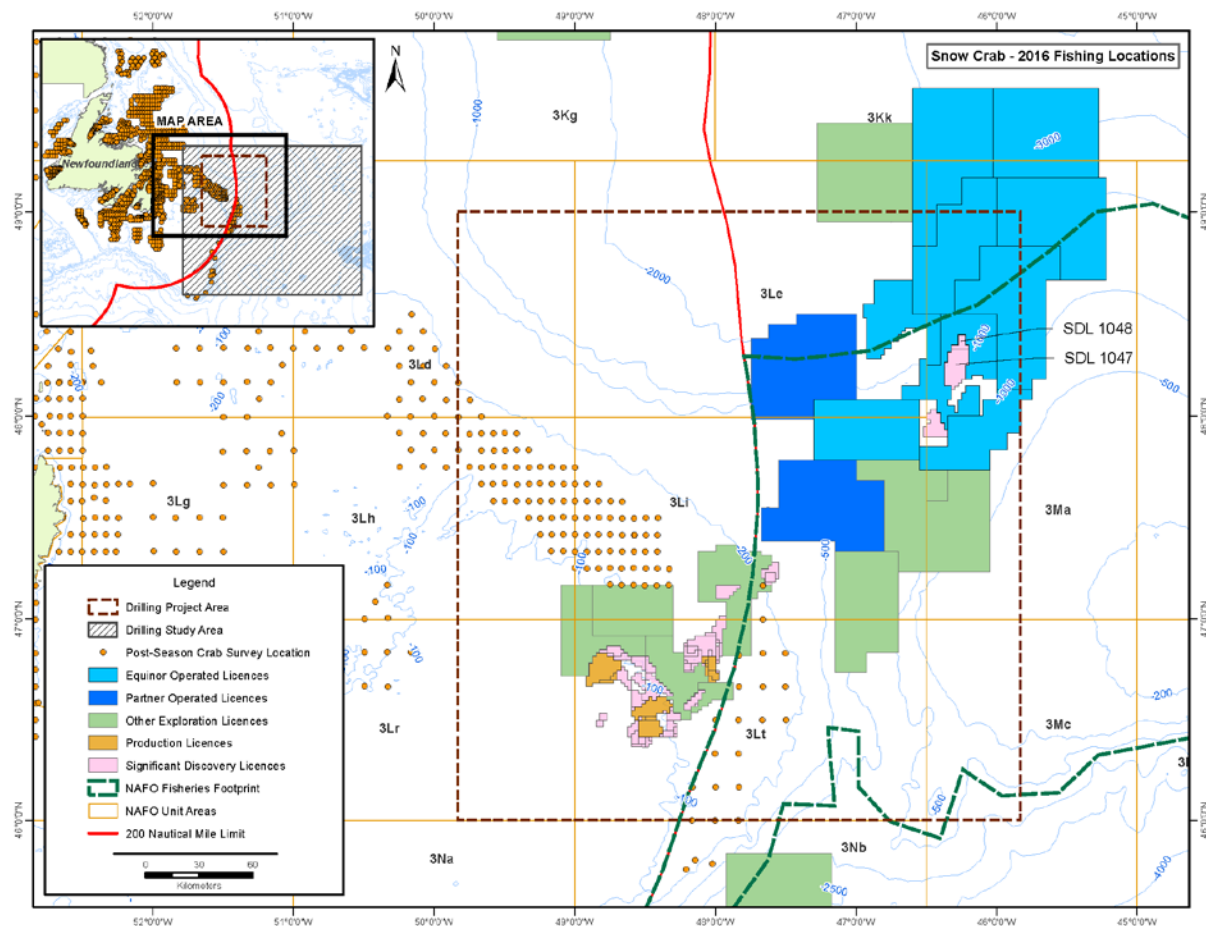


Figure 9. Canadian domestic fishing activity for Redfish in 2016 from DFO data

Appendix 2 – Post Season Crab Survey Locations



Appendix 3 – Listing of SARA and COSEWIC Listed Species in the Project Area

Family	Species		Federal		Provincial
	Common Name	Scientific Name	SARA Status (Schedule 1) ¹	COSEWIC Designation	Designation
Marine Fish					
Anarhichadidae	Atlantic wolffish	<i>Anarhichas lupus</i>	Special Concern ²	Special Concern	
Anarhichadidae	Northern wolffish	<i>Anarhichas denticulatus</i>	Threatened ^{2,3}	Threatened	
Anarhichadidae	Spotted wolffish	<i>Anarhichas minor</i>	Threatened ²	Threatened	
Anguillidae	American eel	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>		Threatened	Vulnerable
Cetorhinidae	Basking shark	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>		Special Concern	
Cyclopteridae	Lumpfish	<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>		Threatened	
Gadidae	Atlantic cod (Newfoundland and Labrador population)	<i>Gadus morhua</i>		Endangered	
Gadidae	Cusk	<i>Brosme</i>		Endangered	
Lamnidae	Porbeagle	<i>Lamna nasus</i>		Endangered	
Lamnidae	Shortfin mako	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>		Special Concern	
Lamnidae	White shark	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Endangered	Endangered	
Macrouridae	Roughhead grenadier	<i>Macrourus berglax</i>		Special Concern	
Macrouridae	Roundnose grenadier	<i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i>		Endangered	
Phycidae	White hake (Atlantic and Northern Gulf of St. Lawrence population)	<i>Urophycis tenuis</i>		Threatened	
Pleuronectidae	American plaice (Newfoundland and Labrador population)	<i>Hippoglossoides platessoides</i>		Threatened	

Rajidae	Smooth skate (Funk Island Deep population)	<i>Malacoraja senta</i>		Endangered	
Rajidae	Thorny skate	<i>Amblyraja radiata</i>		Special Concern	
Rajidae	Winter Skate (Eastern Scotian Shelf – Newfoundland population)	<i>Leucoraja ocellata</i>		Endangered	
Salmonidae	Atlantic salmon (South Newfoundland population)	<i>Salmo salar</i>		Threatened	
Salmonidae	Atlantic Salmon (Outer Bay of Fundy population)	<i>Salmo salar</i>		Endangered	
Scombridae	Atlantic bluefin tuna	<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>		Endangered	
Scorpaenidae	Acadian redfish (Atlantic population)	<i>Sebastes fasciatus</i>		Threatened	
Scorpaenidae	Deepwater redfish (Northern population)	<i>Sebastes mentella</i>		Endangered	
Squalidae	Spiny dogfish	<i>Squalus acanthias</i>		Special Concern	
Marine Birds					
Laridae	Ivory Gull	<i>Pagophila eburnea</i>	Endangered ⁴	Endangered	Endangered
Scolopacidae	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>		Special Concern	
Marine Mammals and Sea Turtles					
Balaenopteridae	Blue Whale (Atlantic population)	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Endangered ⁵	Endangered	

Balaenopteridae	Fin Whale (Atlantic population)	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Special Concern	Special Concern	
Balaenidae	North Atlantic Right Whale	<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	Endangered ^{6,7}	Endangered	
Ziphiidae	Northern Bottlenose Whale (Scotian Shelf population)	<i>Hyperoodon ampullatus</i>	Endangered ^{8,9}	Endangered	
Ziphiidae	Northern Bottlenose Whale (Davis Strait Baffin Bay, Labrador Sea population)	<i>Hyperoodon ampullatus</i>		Special Concern	
Ziphiidae	Sowerby's Beaked Whale	<i>Mesoplodon bidens</i>	Special Concern ¹⁰	Special Concern	
Delphinidae	Killer Whale (Northwest Atlantic / Eastern Arctic population)	<i>Orcinus orca</i>		Special Concern	
Phocoenidae	Harbour Porpoise (Northwest Atlantic population)	<i>Phocoena</i>	Threatened	Special Concern	
Dermochelyidae	Leatherback Sea Turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Endangered ¹¹	Endangered	
Cheloniidae	Loggerhead Sea Turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Endangered	Endangered	

1. Green shading means that Recovery Strategies, Action Plans and/or Management Plans have been issued for the species.

2. Recovery Strategy for Northern Wolffish (*Anarhichas denticulastus*) and Spotted Wolffish (*Anarhichas minor*), and Management Plan for Atlantic Wolffish (*Anarhichas lupus*) in Canada. Available online: http://www.registrelep-sararegistry.gc.ca/virtual_sara/files/plans/mp_Atlantic_Northern_and_Spotted_Wolffish_0208_e.pdf. Accessed May 2018.
3. Draft Recovery Strategy for Northern Wolffish (*Anarhichas denticulatus*) and Spotted Wolffish (*Anarhichas minor*), and Management Plan for Atlantic Wolffish (*Anarhichas lupus*) in Canada [Draft]. Fisheries and Oceans Canada: Newfoundland and Labrador Region. St. John's NL viii +81 p.
4. Recovery Strategy for the Ivory Gull (*Pagophila eburnea*) in Canada. Available online: http://www.registrelep-sararegistry.gc.ca/virtual_sara/files/plans/rs_ivory_gull_e_final.pdf. Accessed May 2018.
5. Recovery Strategy for the Blue Whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*), Northwest Atlantic Population, in Canada. Available online: http://www.registrelep-sararegistry.gc.ca/virtual_sara/files/plans/rs_blue_whale_nw_atlantic_pop_0210_e.pdf. Accessed May 2018.
6. Recovery Strategy for the North Atlantic Right Whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*) in Canadian Waters. Available online: http://www.registrelep-sararegistry.gc.ca/virtual_sara/files/plans/rs_bnan_narw_am_0414_e.pdf. Accessed May 2018.
7. Proposed Action Plan for the North Atlantic Right Whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*) in Canada: Fishery Interactions. Available online: http://www.registrelep-sararegistry.gc.ca/virtual_sara/files/plans/Ap-NARW-v00-2016Aug05-Eng.PDF. Accessed May 2018.
8. Recovery Strategy for the Northern Bottlenose Whale (*Hyperoodon ampullatus*), Scotian Shelf population, in Atlantic Canadian Waters. Available online: http://www.registrelep-sararegistry.gc.ca/virtual_sara/files/plans/RecoveryStrategy-NorthernBottlenoseWhale-v00-2016Jun07-Amended-Eng.pdf. Accessed May 2018.
9. Action Plan for the Northern Bottlenose Whale (*Hyperoodon ampullatus*), Scotian Shelf population, in Atlantic Canadian Waters. Available online: http://www.registrelep-sararegistry.gc.ca/virtual_sara/files/plans/Ap-Bottlenose-v00-2017Apr-Eng.pdf. Accessed May 2018.
10. Management Plan for the Sowerby's Beaked Whale (*Mesolodon bidens*) in Canada. Available online: http://www.registrelep-sararegistry.gc.ca/virtual_sara/files/plans/Mp-Sowerbys-v00-2017Apr-Eng.pdf. Accessed May 2018.
11. Recovery Strategy for the Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) in Atlantic Canada. Available online: http://www.registrelep-sararegistry.gc.ca/virtual_sara/files/plans/rs_Leatherback_turtle_Atlantic_population_0207_e.pdf. Accessed May 2018.