Strategic Environmental Assessment Newfoundland and Labrador Offshore Area

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Canada-Newfoundland Offshore Petroleum Board

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Impact Assessment in the Oil and Gas Sector
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Presentation Outline

- Overview of C-NOPB
- Oil and Gas activity in NL Offshore area
- C-NOPB Regulatory Process
- C-NOPB SEA process
- Lessons Learned

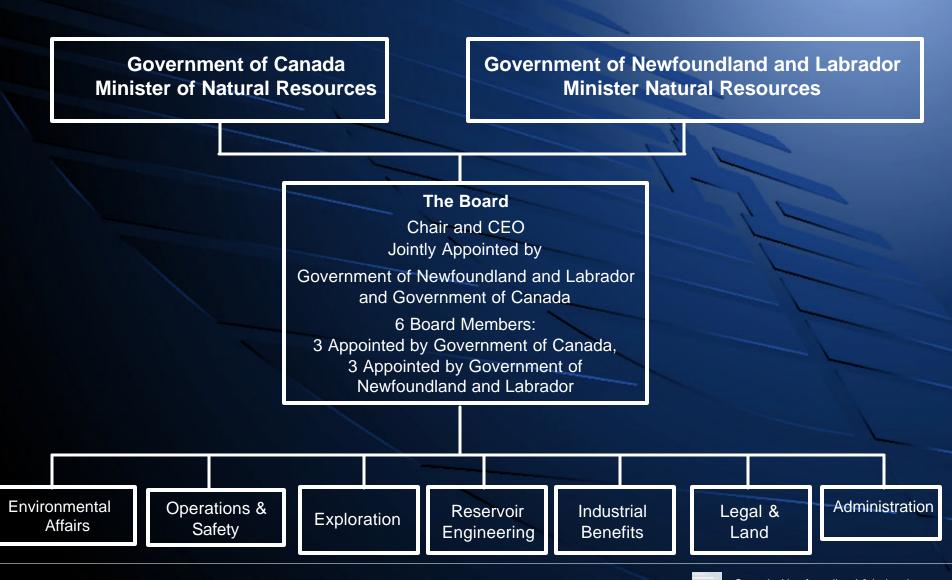
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Canada-Newfoundland Offshore Petroleum Board (C-NOPB)

- Established in 1986 under Canada-Newfoundland Atlantic Accord
- Legislation proclaimed in 1987
 - Canada Newfoundland Atlantic Accord Implementation Act, S.C. 1987,.c.3
 - Canada Newfoundland and Labrador Atlantic Accord Implementation
 Newfoundland and Labrador Act, R.S.N. 1990, c.C-2
- Reports to:
 - Government of Canada
 - Government of Newfoundland and Labrador

C-NOPB Organization Chart



Responsibilities

Ensuring activities are conducted in a safe, environmentally prudent manner

Assessing and ensuring conservation of petroleum resources

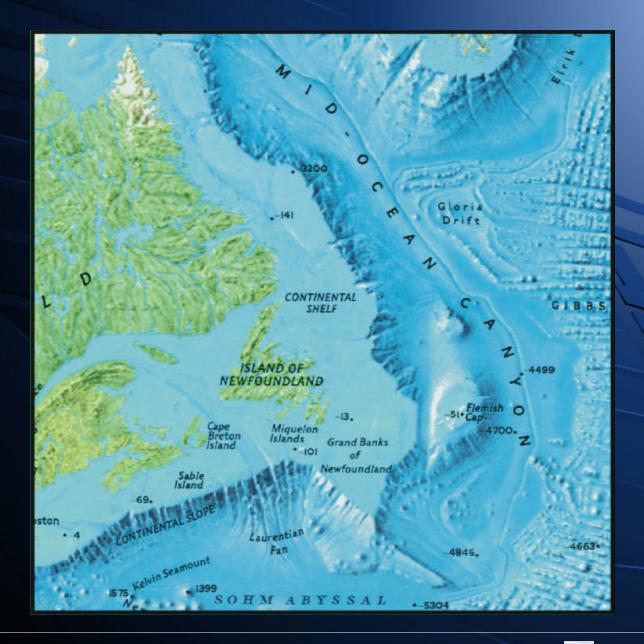
Promoting industrial and employment benefits

Administering rights issuance and land tenure system

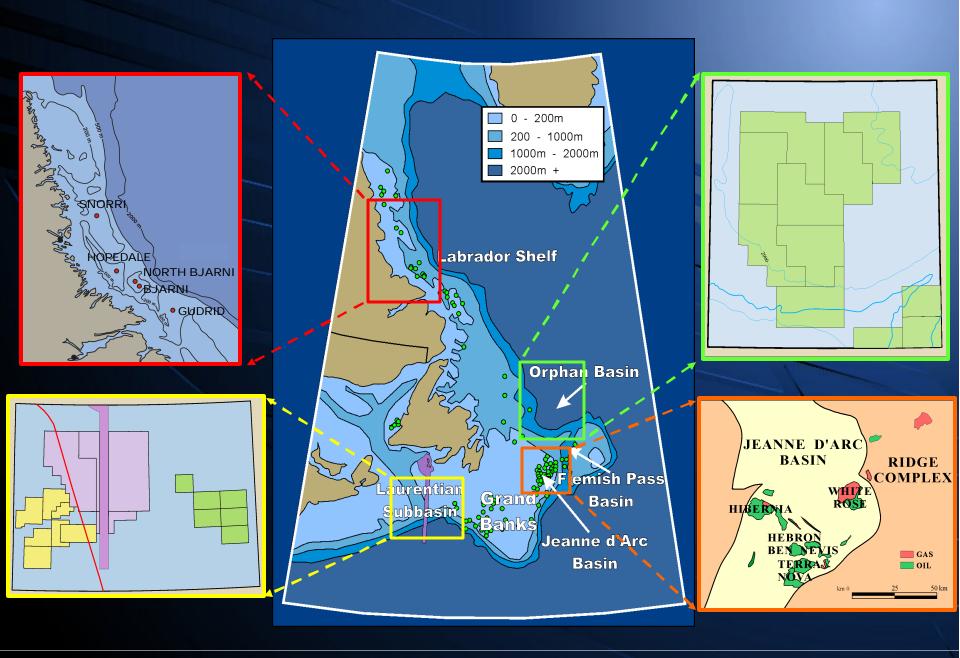
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Atlantic Ocean Floor

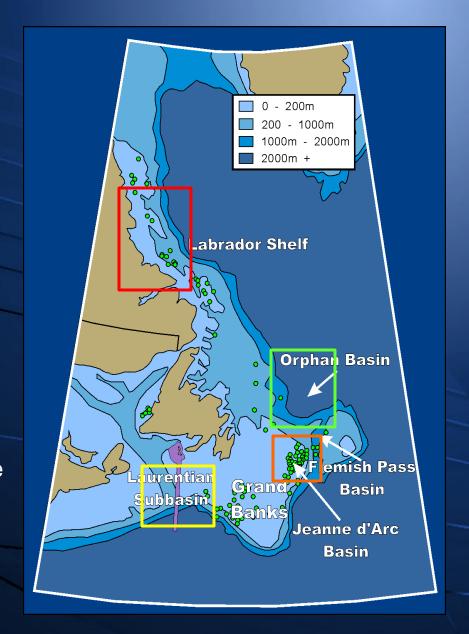


Newfoundland & Labrador Offshore Area



Newfoundland & Labrador Offshore Area

- ❖Jurisdictional Area:~185 million ha
- 23 Significant Discoveries
- ❖ 36 Exploration Licences
- Wells Drilled/Spudded: 240+
- ~1.3 million km of Seismic Data (up to 2002)
- 2 production facilities operating (Hibernia and Terra Nova)
- 1 development in construction phase (White Rose)



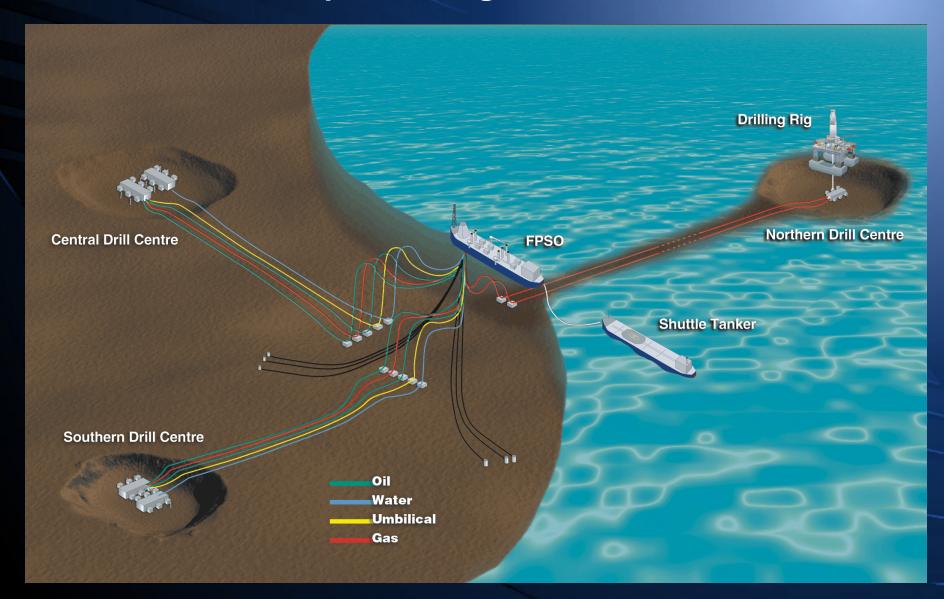
Hibernia GBS



Terra Nova FPSO



White Rose Conceptual Design



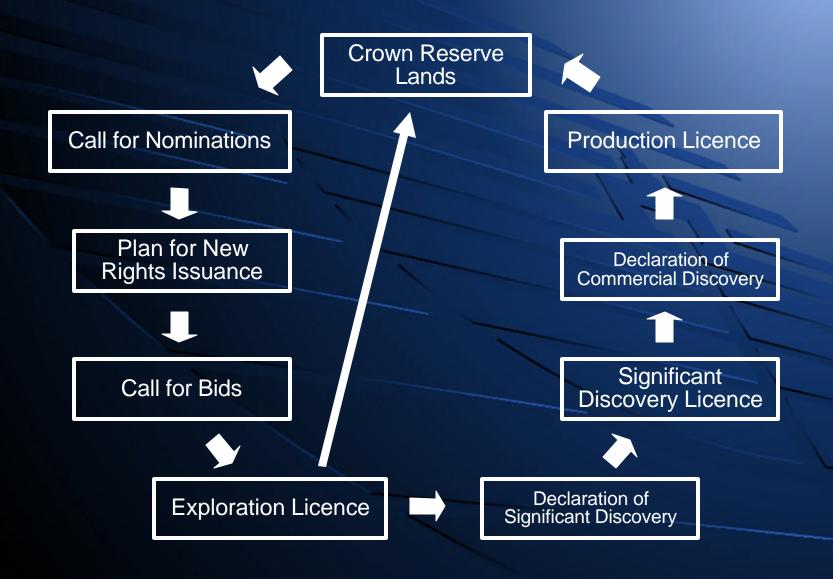
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C-NOPB Regulatory Regime

- Rights Issuance
 - Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Work Authorizations/Approvals
 - Project Specific EA
 - Individual Activities Require Authorization
- Development Plan Approval
 - Accord Act Public Review
 - CEAA Comprehensive Study Review or Panel Process
- Monitoring/Auditing

C-NOPB RIGHTS ISSUANCE



Call for Bids Cycle

Minimum 120 day call period.

Call for Nominations opens
Sept - Oct

Nominations Close
Nov - Dec

Board submitted Plan for Rights January
 Issuance to Ministers (Fundamental Decision)

Ministers' Decision
March

Call for Bids Issued
April

Call for Bids Closes
Nov - Dec

Issuance of Exploration Licences
January (following year)

C-NOPB EA Process

- Each activity requires an authorization
 - e.g. Drilling programs; seismic surveys
- EAs are undertaken as part of authorization process
- Board is a Federal Authority under CEAA;
- Most offshore oil/gas activities are captured under CEAA
- C-NOPB leads coordinated review process
- DFO, EC, NL Dept. Fisheries & Aquaculture; NL Dept. Environment, and other federal authorities involved in review

Development Plan Approval

- Development Application requires C-NOPB Approval
- Public Review process under the Accord Acts, and CEAA process under CEAA
- CEAA assessment
 - CSR Process, or
 - Panel review
- Board and CEAA processes concurrent, may be integrated
- Once Accord Act review and CEAA Review completed, Decision for authorization requires approval from federal and provincial "energy" Ministers

Monitoring and Auditing

- Environmental/Safety auditing program
 - Drilling, production installations
 - Onshore and offshore
 - Regulatory requirements and operator's procedures
- Environmental monitoring
 - Daily operational monitoring including weather/ice
 - Waste treatment compliance monitoring (monthly)
 - Environmental effects monitoring (annually)
- All spills, exceedances followed up

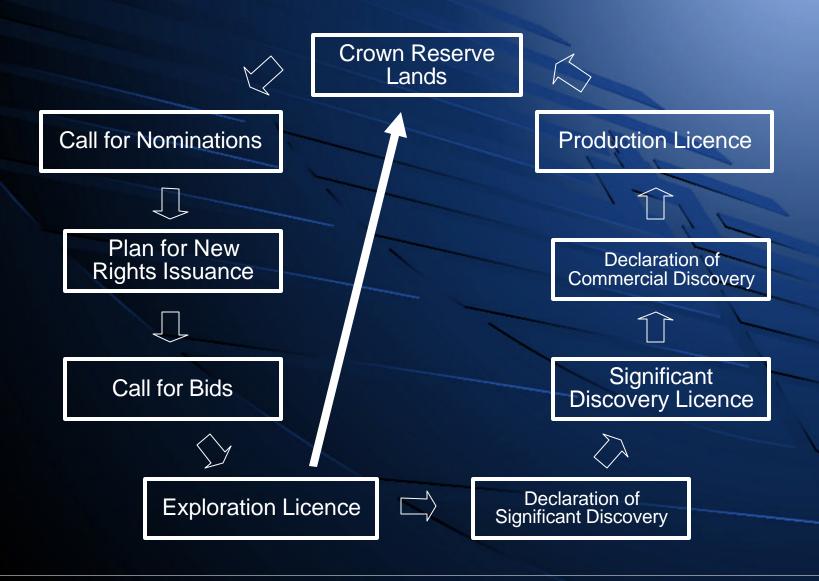
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Strategic Environmental Assessment

- C-NOPB, following 1999 Cabinet Directive, decided to undertake SEA
- Guiding Principles
 - Early Integration
 - Examine Alternatives
 - Self-Assessment
 - Appropriate level of Analysis
 - Accountability
- May be undertaken before or during Rights Issuance
- SEA conducted in NL offshore area that may have potential for offshore oil/gas activity
- SEA Process is evolving
- 2 SEAs to date

C-NOPB Rights Issuance



SEA and Rights Issuance



Crown Reserve Lands

Call for Nominations



SEA process begins



Plan for New Rights Issuance



Call for Bids



SEA process completed



Exploration Licence



Production Licence



Declaration of Commercial Discovery



Significant Discovery Licence

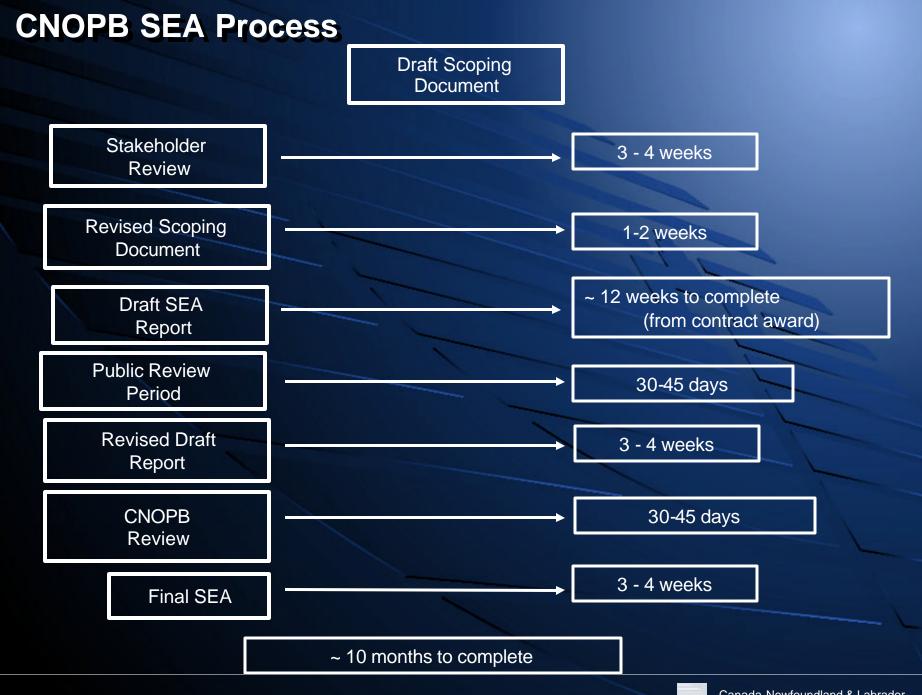


Declaration of Significant Discovery



Strategic Environmental Assessment

- Broad-based approach to environmental assessment
- Considers larger ecological setting
- Potential issues and interactions identified early (e.g., sensitive areas, species at risk)
- Consider all reasonably foreseeable exploration-related activities (including seismic surveys and other geoscientific programs)
- Assist to scope and focus subsequent EAs
- ❖ NOT a substitute for project-specific EAs; complementary

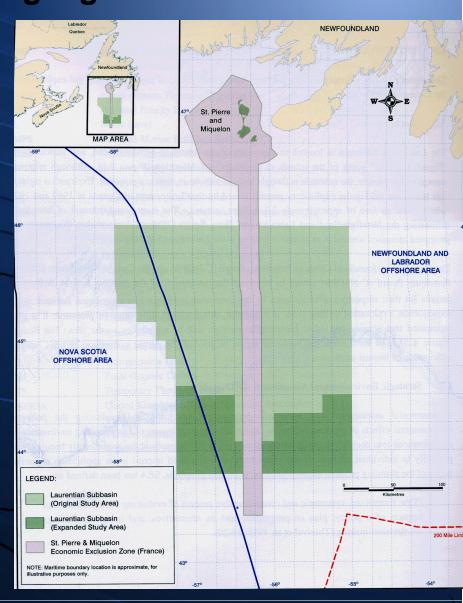


SEA Objectives

- Present an overview of biological and physical environments in a study area
- Identify issues of concern (e.g., sensitive areas, species at risk)
- Identification of mitigation, monitoring and potential research/study requirements
- "Strategic decision" Use information in deciding issuance of land and/or restrictions on activities

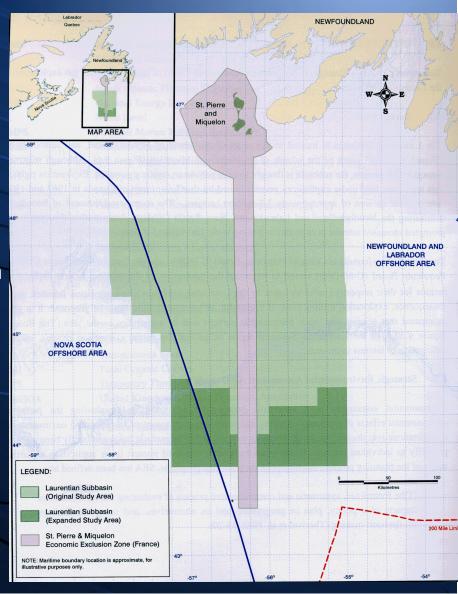
Laurentian Subbasin SEA Highlights

- 1st SEA; started in late 2002
- Joint C-NOPB / C-NSOPB initiative
- undertaken as part of conversion process of federal exploration permits



Laurentian Subbasin SEA

- process commenced November 2002
- involved regulatory agency/key stakeholder input at preliminary draft report stage
- did not include scoping
- regulatory and public comment period on draft report
- study area revised mid-review
- additional public comment period for addendum incorporating revised study area
- Boards accepted SEA November 2003



Laurentian Subbasin SEA

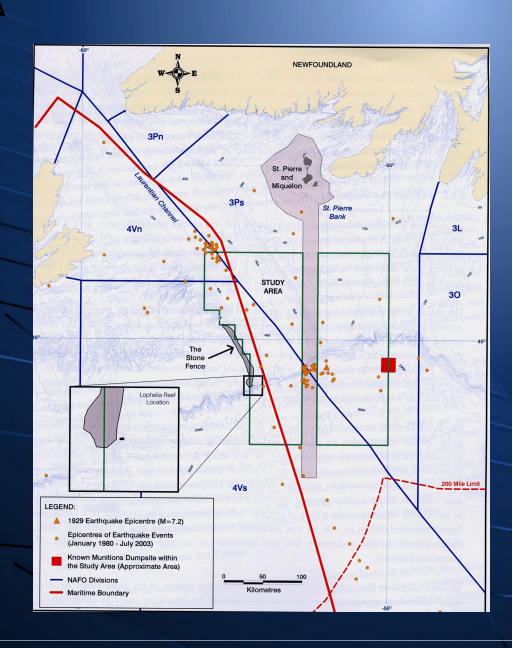
VECs include

- fish/fish habitat
- marine birds
- marine mammals/sea turtles
- species at risk
- commercial fisheries

Species at risk identified:

- Atlantic cod, wolffish
- Ivory gull, Roseate tern
- Northern Right whale; Fin whale;

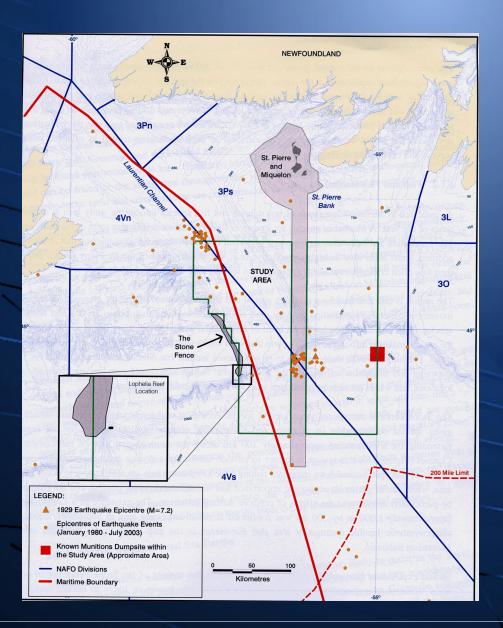
Blue whale; Northern bottlenose;





Laurentian Subbasin SEA

- Area regarded as "seismically active"
- Data gaps identified
 - marine mammals
 - distribution of VECs (fish eggs/larvae; seabirds
 - location of fish spawning areas
- Marine munitions dump identified
- Lophelia coral reef identified in Stone Fence area;



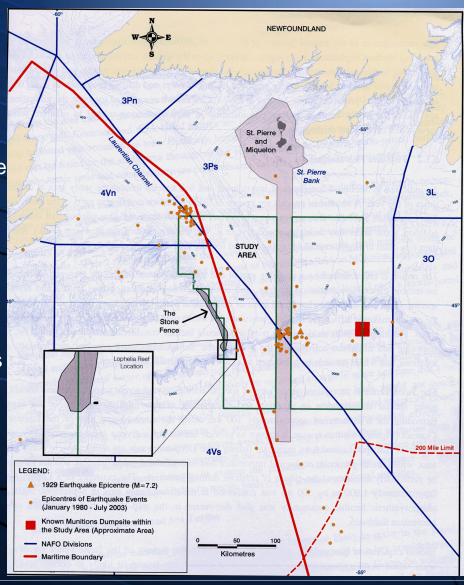
Laurentian Subbasin SEA - Conclusions

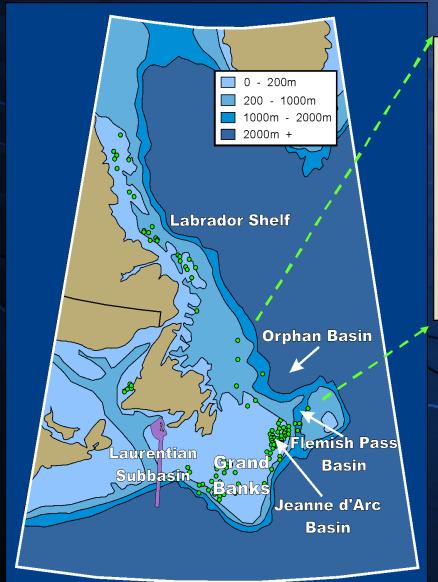
Munitions dumpsite

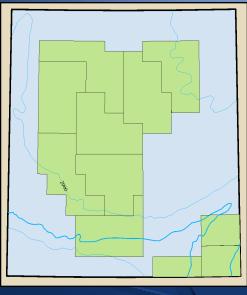
 no physical disturbance of seabed allowed until the C-NOPB is satisfied that activities will not pose a threat to human safety or the environment

Lophelia coral reef

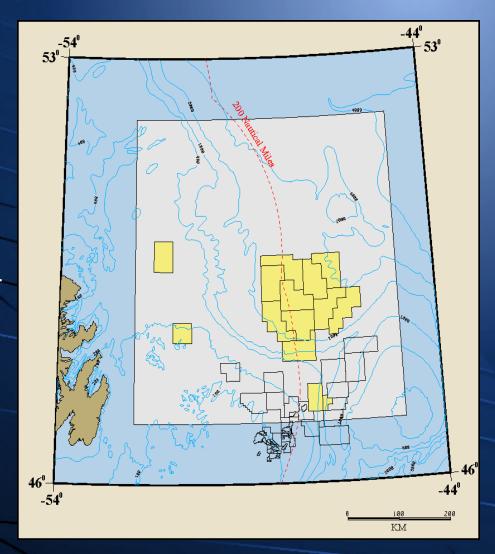
- CNSOPB may impose restrictions in the area on activities involving the use moorings
- activities assessed to ensure that treatment, handling, and disposal of wastes will be conducted in a manner that minimizes or eliminates potential effects
- Project-specific EA may require collection of baseline data in order to assess impact predictions



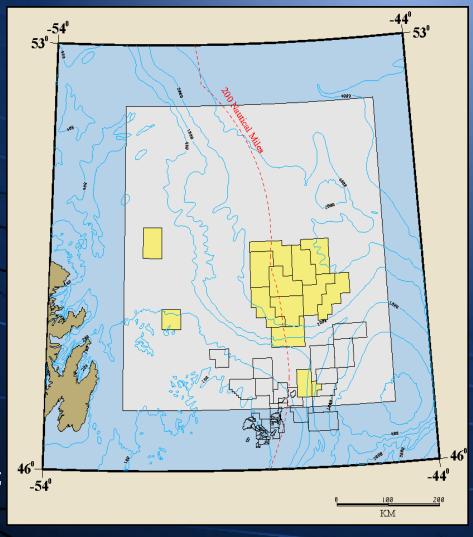


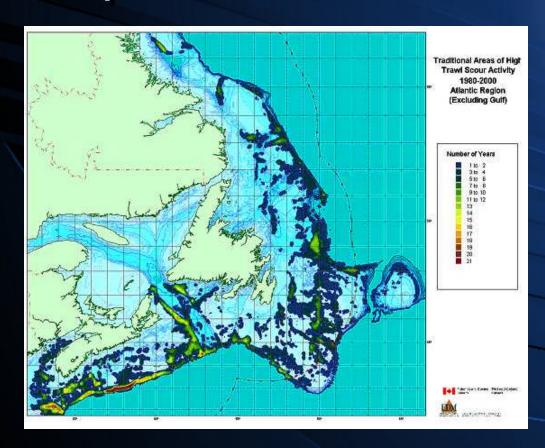


- Process started in January 2003
- Public consultations on scope of SEA
- approx. 45-day public/regulatory comment period on draft SEA
- SEA accepted by C-NOPB November 2003



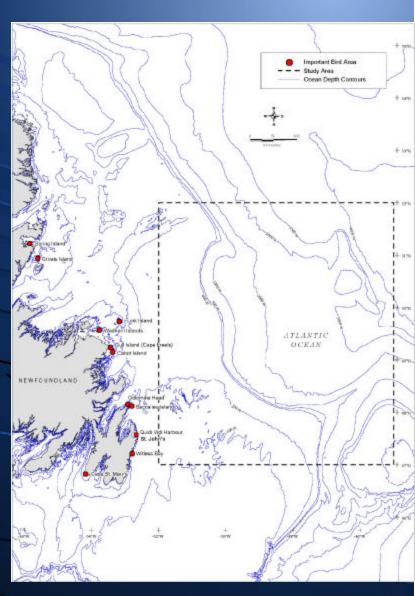
- VECs included
 - fish/fish habitat
 - marine birds
 - marine mammals
 - sea turtles
 - species at risk
 - commercial fisheries
- SAR identified in area include:
 - Atlantic cod
 - wolffish
 - Ivory gull
 - northern bottlenose whale
- data gaps identified
 - marine mammals
 - international fishery data
 - distribution of VECs (fish eggs/larvae; seabirds
 - location of fish spawning area
- sensitive fish habitat identified ('cod box')





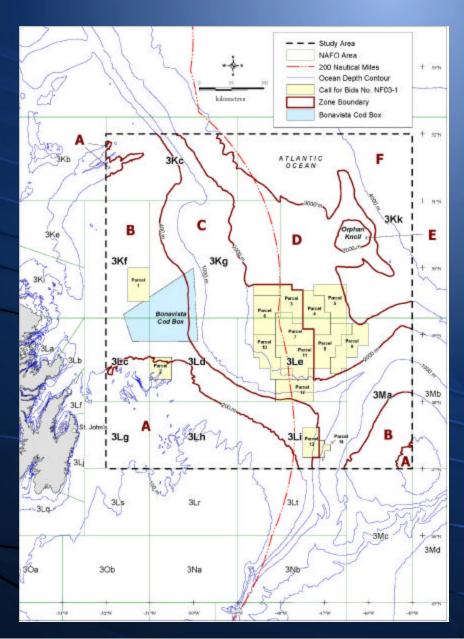
Historical trawling activity 1980-2000

Important Bird Areas



Orphan Basin SEA - Conclusions

- Potential zoning considerations
 - Zones A F based on physical features under consideration-
- use of standard mitigations can reduce potential impacts for effects on VECs
- "Cod Box" sensitive fish habitat
 - possible restrictions on activities within Cod Box area
 - restrictions on activities within portion of Parcel 1
 - special or non-standard mitigations may be applied to immediate vicinity of Cod Box; likely to apply to all of Parcel 1 and portion of Parcel 2
- Project-specific EA may require collection of baseline data in order to assess impact predictions



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Lessons Learned

- Many different views "what is SEA"
- Start as early as possible in planning stages
- Early consultations with regulatory agencies and stakeholders
 - scoping
 - review of report
- Spatial extent of study area
- Process is evolving
- Was a key tool in Board's rights issuance process
- May not be needed in all circumstances e.g. 2004 Call for Bids

Questions?

