

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE
Gulf of Mexico OCS Region
New Orleans, Louisiana**

**FINAL
SITE-SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
ENDANGERED SPECIES/STRUCTURE REMOVAL
No. ES/SR 92-146**

**Structure Removal Activity
East Cameron Area, Block 246
Lease OCS-G 7653
October, 1992**

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PROGRAM SERVICES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE
Gulf of Mexico OCS Region
New Orleans, Louisiana

FINAL

SITE-SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
ENDANGERED SPECIES/STRUCTURE REMOVAL
No. ES/SR 92-146

Assessment of the Environmental Impacts of the
Proposed Removal of Well No. 1
in East Cameron Area,
Block 246 (Lease OCS-G 7653)


By Nerco Oil & Gas, Inc.

Date Submitted: October 1, 1992
Commencement Date: November, 1992

Prepared by Ted Stechmann

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

I have considered the proposal by Nerco Oil & Gas, Inc., to remove Well No. 1, East Cameron Area, Block 246 (OCS-G 7653), SEA No. ES/SR 92-146. Based on the environmental analysis and mitigative measures contained in the site-specific environmental assessment, there is no evidence to indicate that the proposed action(s) will significantly (40 CFR 1508.27) affect the quality of the human environment if the permit/application is approved subject to all of the mitigative measures. Preparation of an environmental impact statement is not required.


Regional Supervisor
Leasing and Environment
Gulf of Mexico OCS Region

10/6/92
Date

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INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The purpose of this Site-Specific Environmental Assessment (SEA) is to assess the specific impacts associated with proposed structure-removal activities. The SEA is based on a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) (USDOI, MMS, 1987) which evaluates a broader spectrum of potential impacts resulting from the removal of structures, e.g., platforms/caissons across the Central and Western Planning Areas of the Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf. The PEA/SEA process is designed to simplify and reduce the size of environmental assessment documents by eliminating repetitive discussions of the same issues. This SEA conforms to the MMS and other appropriate guidelines for preparing environmental assessments by utilizing data presented in the PEA to complete the assessment. It presents site-specific data regarding the proposed structure removal and evaluates the removal's potential impacts. Preparation of this SEA has allowed the determination of whether a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is appropriate or whether further assessment of the proposal is necessary.

- I. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSAL AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSAL
- A. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION WITH MITIGATION

Nerco Oil & Gas, Inc., has submitted a proposal to remove Well No. 1 in East Cameron Area, Block 246, (Lease OCS-G 7653). The structure is located in a water depth of 147 feet, approximately 84 miles south of Cameron Parish, Louisiana. The operator plans to utilize Composition B explosive bulk charges to sever the well conductor of Well No. 1 and the three piles of the structure. All of the members will be severed a minimum of 16 feet below the mud line (BML). The operator anticipates using a single charge of 45 lbs. each for the two 36" piles, and 50 lbs. each for the remaining 48" pile and single well conductor. The three piles will be shot in a group with a 0.9 second delay between detonations. The well conductor will be severed with a single detonation.

Refer to Appendix A for structure specifications, additional data on removal techniques, types and quantities of explosives to be used, and sequence of events.

MITIGATION

Refer to the operator's proposal (Appendix A) for mitigative measures proposed to reduce the likelihood of death or injury to sea turtles and marine mammals.

B. NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

A discussion of the legal and regulatory mandates to remove abandoned oil and gas structures from Federal waters can be found in the PEA (USDOI, MMS, 1987). The operator has stated that the field reserves are depleted, and are no longer in use.

II. ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

A. NON-REMOVAL OF THE STRUCTURE(S)

An alternative to the proposed structure removal as originally submitted is non-removal. Non-removal of the structure would represent a conflict with Federal legal and regulatory requirements, which mandate the timely removal of obsolete or abandoned structures within a period of one year after termination of the lease, or upon termination of a right of use or easement. Therefore, non-removal does not appear to be a valid alternative.

B. REMOVAL OF THE STRUCTURE(S) BY ALTERNATIVE NON-EXPLOSIVE METHODS

The MMS has discussed various structure-removal techniques in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for proposed Oil and Gas Lease Sales 139 and 141, (USDOI, MMS, 1991) and the PEA (USDOI, MMS, 1987). It was concluded that the most effective methods of structure removal are the use of explosives, either bulk or shaped charges, and underwater arc cutting. Other methods appear promising, but require additional development to solve the operational and logistical problems associated with these techniques. Primarily for this reason, it does not appear to be a feasible alternative for the subject structure(s).

Refer to the FEIS (USDOI, MMS, 1991) and PEA (USDOI, MMS, 1987) for detailed information concerning alternative methods of structure removal.

C. REMOVAL OF THE STRUCTURE(S) AS PROPOSED WITH ADDED MITIGATION

It has been determined that the proposed operations fall within the category of activities covered by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Biological Opinion of July 25, 1988, which addresses "standard" explosive structure removals in the Gulf of Mexico.

Refer to the terms and conditions of the "generic" Incidental Take Statement (Appendix B), and any mitigation identified by this SEA necessary to reduce the likelihood of death or injury to sea turtles and marine mammals.

Our analysis of the proposal indicated that there are existing pipelines within 500 meters (490 feet) of the proposed activities. The existing pipelines may pose a hazard to the proposed operations. Precautions in accordance with NTL 83-3, Section IV.b., will be taken prior to performing the proposed operation.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS, SOCIOECONOMIC CONCERNS, AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

A. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

1. Environmental Geology and Geologic Hazards

A discussion of environmental geology and geologic hazards can be found in the PEA (USDOI, MMS, 1987). The proposed structure-removal activities are not in an area of sediment instability (mud flows, slumps, or slides). Therefore, geologic conditions are not expected to have an impact on the proposed structure-removal activities.

2. Meteorological Conditions

No impacts are expected as a result of the proposed activities. For analysis information, see the PEA referenced in the Introduction.

3. Physical and Chemical Oceanography

a. Physical Oceanography

No impacts are expected as a result of the proposed activities. For analysis information, see the PEA referenced in the Introduction.

b. Chemical Oceanography

Impacts are expected to be very low as a result of the proposed activities. For analysis information, see the PEA referenced in the Introduction.

4. Water Quality

Impacts are expected to be low as a result of the proposed activities. For analysis information, see the PEA referenced in the Introduction.

5. Air Quality

Impacts are expected to be very low as a result of the proposed activities. For analysis information, see the PEA referenced in the Introduction.

B. BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

1. Coastal Habitats

The operator has indicated that they propose to use Berwick, Louisiana, as shorebase to support the proposed activities. No impacts are expected as a result of the proposed activities. For analysis information, see the PEA referenced in the Introduction.

2. Protected, Endangered, and/or Threatened Species

a. Birds

The operator has indicated that they propose to use Berwick, Louisiana, as the shorebase to support the proposed structure-removal activities. The PEA (USDOI, MMS, 1987) delineates sensitive areas along the Texas coastline where whooping cranes and brown pelicans could be adversely impacted by structure-removal support activities. The proposed work is not expected to impact threatened or endangered birds or their habitats.

b. Marine Mammals

A discussion of marine mammals occurring across the Gulf of Mexico (GOM) and an assessment of the potential impacts of structure-removal activities on marine mammals can be found in the PEA (USDOI, MMS, 1987). Fritts et al. (1983) conducted aerial surveys across a 9,514 square mile area of waters lying in the central GOM. Results of these surveys indicate that the bottlenose dolphin is by far the most likely marine mammal to be encountered at the proposed structure removal. The MMS observers may be utilized to look for marine mammals prior to detonation of the primary charge at the removal site. If marine mammals are detected at the structure-removal site, detonation of the primary charge would be delayed until the animals are removed from the area. In spite of these provisions, a low probability exists that marine mammals could be injured or killed by the blast area undetected and the underwater, subsurface detonations. Such an occurrence is considered highly unlikely and with the implementation of effective mitigation measures, the proposed structure-removal activities are expected to have only a low impact on marine mammals.

c. Sea Turtles

A discussion of sea turtles occurring across the central and western GOM and an assessment of the potential impacts of structure-removal activities on sea turtles can be found in the PEA (US. MMS, 1987). Studies by Fritts et al. (1983) and Fuller and Eppin (1986) as well as stranding data from the Sea Turtle Stranding and Salvage Network (Teis, 1982) indicate that sea turtles occur in the vicinity of the proposed activities. Definitive information on the probability of encountering sea turtles at the removal site during removal operations is scarce. The NMFS and/or MMS observers may be utilized to look for sea turtles prior to detonation of the primary charges. If sea turtles are detected at the structure-removal site, detonation of the primary charges will be delayed until the animals are removed from the area. As in the case of marine mammals, the possibility exists that sea turtles could enter the blast area undetected, and could be injured or killed by the underwater, subsurface detonations. This occurrence is considered highly unlikely, and with the indicated protective mitigation measures, the proposed structure-removal activities are expected to have only a low impact on sea turtles. A cumulative incidental take has been authorized by NMFS for actions in this category, but with all the precautions to be taken as mitigating measure(s), it is unlikely that any sea turtles will be affected by these proposed operations.

3. Birds

Impacts are expected to be very low as a result of the proposed activities. For analysis information, see the PEA referenced in the Introduction.

4. Sensitive Marine Habitats

A discussion of sensitive marine habitats occurring in the central and western GOM and an assessment of the potential impacts of structure-removal activities on these areas can be found in the PEA (USDOI, MMS, 1987). The proposed activities are not near any sensitive marine habitats. Therefore, the subject structure removal will not impact any sensitive marine habitats or their resident biota.

5. Offshore Habitats and Biota

Impacts are expected to be low as a result of the proposed activities. For analysis information, see the PEA referenced in the Introduction.

C. SOCIOECONOMIC CONCERNS

1. Employment

Impacts are expected to be very low as a result of the proposed activities. For analysis information, see the PEA referenced in the Introduction.

2. Economics

Impacts are expected to be very low as a result of the proposed activities. For analysis information, see the PEA referenced in the Introduction.

3. Onshore Support Facilities, Land Use, and Coastal Communities and Services

The operator has indicated that they propose to use Berwick, Louisiana, as the shorebase to support the proposed structure-removal activities. No impacts are expected as a result of the proposed activities. For analysis information, see the PEA referenced in the Introduction.

D. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

1. Commercial and Recreational Fisheries

a. Commercial Fisheries

For analysis information, see the PEA referenced in the Introduction. Since the PEA was originally written, new concerns have emerged concerning the impacts of explosive structure removals on reef fish populations. On May 9, 1991, the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council expressed concern over the declining stocks of reef fish, especially red snapper. They referred to the antidotal accounts of finfish kills associated with explosive removals of offshore structures in order to link these activities with their concerns about declining populations of reef fish. They further suggested that the MMS should hold all explosive structure removals in abeyance until more information becomes available on the effects of these activities on fish stocks. See the PEA (Section on Offshore Habitats and Biota) for a discussion of fish kills in association with explosive structure removals.

The MMS has declined to hold all explosive structure removals in abeyance citing the regulatory mandates for structure removals and problems with current non-explosive structure removal methods. The MMS has stated a commitment to carry out studies to assess the impacts of oil and gas structure removals on Gulf fisheries resources and the results of these studies will

be used to determine future policies with respect to these activities.

The MMS continues to consider the overall impacts of structure removals on commercial fishing to be low. The MMS policy of encouraging an active rigs-to-reefs program will help to offset cumulative structure-removal impacts to fisheries resources.

The MMS has not been notified through the Fisherman's Contingency Fund of any hang sites within Block 246.

b. Recreational Fisheries

Impacts are expected to be low as a result of the proposed activities. For analysis information, see the PEA referenced in the Introduction. See the preceding section for a discussion of fish kills in association with explosive structure removals.

2. Archaeological Resources

Impacts are expected to be low as a result of the proposed activities. For analysis information, see the PEA referenced in the Introduction.

3. Military Use/Warning Areas and Explosive Dumping Areas

The proposed structure-removal activities will not take place in a military use/warning area or in an explosive dumping area. In addition, the shorebase location chosen by the operator and/or his contractor(s) will not require support vessels or aircraft to traverse any of these areas. A description of these areas, their locations and potential impacts of structure-removal activities on these areas can be found in the PEA (USDOI, MMS, 1987). The proposed activities will not impact or be impacted by any military use/warning areas or explosives dumping areas.

4. Navigation and Shipping

The proposed structure-removal activities in Block 246 are not located in a vessel fairway or anchorage area. Structures located nearshore may serve as "landmarks" to vessels or helicopters operating in the area on a regular basis. The overall impacts of the proposed work on navigation and shipping is expected to be very low. More information on the impacts of structure removal on navigation and shipping can be found in the PEA (USDOI, MMS, 1987).

5. Pipelines and Cables

The PEA (USDOI, MMS, 1987) contains a description of the impacts of structure removal on pipelines and cables. The

proposed work will take place in the vicinity of existing pipelines. Since the operator must adhere to existing laws and regulations for abandonment of structures (including procedures required by Notice to Lessees and Operators 8300), the proposed work should not pose a hazard to pipelines or cables in the area.

6. Other Mineral Resources

No impacts are expected as a result of the proposed activities. For analysis information, see the PEA referenced in the Introduction.

7. Human Health and Safety

The PEA (USDOI, MMS, 1987) describes the hazardous conditions for workers during structure-removal activities. The operator has proposed the use of explosive methods to remove the subject structure. Existing legal and regulatory safety requirements will keep the impacts of the proposed work on human health and safety at a very low level.

E. UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS

A discussion of unavoidable adverse impacts can be found in the PEA (USDOI, MMS, 1987). Two areas of ongoing concern have been the potential impact to protected, threatened, and/or endangered species and potential loss of habitat to the marine environment. Both topics are discussed in the PEA and previously in this document. A more recent issue of concern has surfaced regarding the impacts of explosive structure removals on reef fish stocks. This issue has been previously discussed in this document. Although the impacts to commercial and recreational fisheries is considered to be low, further studies information about this issue should be available in the future. Other unavoidable adverse impacts are considered to be minor.

IV. PUBLIC OPINION

A discussion of public concerns regarding structure removals can be found in the PEA (USDOI, MMS, 1987).

In May 1991, the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council requested that the MMS place a moratorium over the explosive removal of offshore structures with three or more supports. Nonremoval of these structures would conflict with current Federal legal and regulatory requirements which mandate the timely removal of abandoned or obsolete structures within a period of one year after termination of the lease, or upon termination of a right-of-use or easement.

The MMS believes that current data on the effects of explosive removals on fish mortality is insufficient to draw any

conclusions, and a moratorium on all but single pile caissons at this time is unjustified. In order to quantify explosive effects, the NMS initiated an interagency study with the NMFS to determine fish mortalities from platform removal operations. In addition to the above study, the NMS supports an active rigs-to-reef program and encourages industry to search for method that will minimize effects on fish from platform removal operations.

V. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

In accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, the proposed structure-removal operations are covered by the Biological Opinion issued by NMFS on July 25, 1988, which established a category of "standard" explosive structure-removal operations. Their comments are included in Appendix B. The NMFS concluded that this category of structure-removal activities will not likely jeopardize the continued existence of any threatened or endangered species under their purview. Additionally, they concluded that this type of "standard" structure-removal activity may result in injury or mortality of loggerhead, Kemp's ridley, green, hawksbill, or leatherback turtles. Therefore, they established a cumulative level of incidental take and discussed various measures necessary to monitor and minimize this impact (see Appendix B). The NMFS noted that no incidental taking of marine mammals was authorized under Section 101(a)(5) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, in connection with this category of structure-removal activities. Therefore taking of marine mammals by the operator would be prohibited unless they successfully apply for and obtain a waiver or permit to do so from NMFS.

VI. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SPECIAL REFERENCES

- Fritts, T.H., A.B. Irvine, R.D. Jennings, L.A. Collum, W. Hoffman, and W.A. McGehee. 1983. Turtles, birds, and mammals in the northern Gulf of Mexico and nearby Atlantic waters. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Biological Services, Washington, D.C.
- Fuller, D.A. and A.M. Tappan. 1986. The occurrence of sea turtles in Louisiana coastal waters. Coastal Fisheries Institute. Center for Wetland Resources. Louisiana State University. Baton Rouge, LA.
- Nerco Oil & Gas, Inc. 1992. OCS platform/structure removal application.
- Teas, Wendy G. 1992. Final report of the sea turtle stranding and salvage network. Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of the United States. January - December 1991. National Marine Fisheries Service. Southeast Fisheries Center, Miami Laboratory, 75 Virginia Beach Drive, Miami, FL.
- U.S. Department of the Interior. Minerals Management Service. 1985. Accidents connected with Federal oil and gas operations on the Outer Continental Shelf. Gulf of Mexico OCS Region. Volume II January, 1980-December, 1984. Washington, D.C.
- U.S. Department of the Interior. Minerals Management Service. 1987. Programmatic Environmental Assessment. Structure-removal activities Central and Western Gulf of Mexico Planning Areas. OCS/EA 87-0002. Gulf of Mexico OCS Region, New Orleans, LA.
- U.S. Department of the Interior. Minerals Management Service. 1990. Final Environmental Impact Statement. Proposed OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sales 139 and 141 (Central and Western Gulf of Mexico). OCS EIS/EA FWS 91-0018. Washington, D.C. Available from the Gulf of Mexico Region or NTIS, Springfield, VA: Vol. 1, PB92-125376/AS; Vol. 2, PB92-125384/AS.

VII. PREPARERS

Author:

Ted Stechmann - Biologist

Typist:

Alice Sue Kriz - Clerk Typist

VIII. APPENDICES

A. NERCO OIL & GAS, INC., CORRESPONDENCE

B. NMFS CORRESPONDENCE

APPENDIX A
NERCO OIL & GAS, INC., CORRESPONDENCE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

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Reviewed 10-6-92
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OSTS

10/1/92

To: Environmental Operations Section (LE-5)
From: Office of Structural and Technical Support, Field Operations,
Gulf of Mexico OCS Region (OSTS)
Subject: Platform Removal

RECEIVED

OCT 1 1992

OPERATOR: Nerco

Control No: ES/SR 92-146

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE
LEASING & ENVIRONMENT

<u>Platform</u>	<u>Area/Block</u>	<u>Lease</u>
<u>No. 1</u>	<u>EC 246</u>	<u>OCS - 6 7653</u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Shore Base: Berwick, LA

The attached application is forwarded to your office so that the Finding of No Significant Impact can be prepared. We believe this proposed activity meets the requirements of the generic Endangered Species Act Section 7 Consultation Document. There are ~~no~~ existing pipeline(s) within 500 feet of the proposed removal location.

Arvind Shah
Arvind Shah (OSTS)
Extension 2894

Enclosure

cc:

AShah: :LEXITYPE:Disk 5



NERCO OIL & GAS, INC.
10375 RICHMOND AVE. SUITE 600
HOUSTON, TX 77042
PO BOX 770909
HOUSTON, TX 77215-0909
TELEPHONE (713) 266-4040
TELECOPIER (713) 260-5605

September 28, 1992

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SEP 29 1992

Office of Structural
and Technical Support

United States Department of the Interior
Minerals Management Service (MS 5210)
Gulf of Mexico OCS Region
1201 Elmwood Park Boulevard
New Orleans, Louisiana 70123-2394

Attention: Mr. D.J. Bourgeois
Regional Supervisor
Field Operations

RE: Proposed Platform Removal, OCS-G 7653,
East Cameron 246 Well No. 1
Tripod Well Protector Platform

Gentlemen:

NERCO Oil & Gas, Inc. (NOG) herein applies to remove the East Cameron 246 Well No. 1 Tripod Well Protector using explosives. The information required by Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act for a proposed OCS platform removal is attached. Please note the proposed explosives program complies with the "generic" Section 7 guidelines.

NOG tentatively plans to remove the jacket and place it on a cargo barge to be off-loaded onshore. The deck will be transported to NOG location Ship Shoal 128 where it will be placed on a new jacket and pile foundation. Appropriate permits will be submitted for the installation of the Ship Shoal 128 platform and facilities. The current schedule is to start platform removal in early to mid November 1992.

Please contact Carter Crawford at (713) 260-5536 or Jim Snyder at (713) 896-4902 if you have any questions or require additional information regarding this application.

Sincerely,

Bekki Long
Permit Coordinator

Enclosures

PROPOSED OCS PLATFORM/STRUCTURE REMOVAL

I. Responsible Party

- A. Lease Operator Name: Nerco Oil & Gas, Inc.
- B. Address: 10375 Richmond Avenue, Suite #600
Houston, TX 77082
- C. Contact and Telephone Number: Carter Crawford (713) 260-5536
Jim Snyder (713) 896-4900

II. Identification of Structure to be Removed

- A. Platform Name: East Cameron 246 Well No. 1
- B. Location Coordinates: X = 1,486,794
Y = (-) 46,471
Lat: 28° - 31' - 45.578" N
Lon: 92° - 55' - 51.346" W
- C. Date Installed: 1991
- D. Proposed Date of Removal: November 1992
- E. Water Depth: 147 feet
- F. Location of Shorebase: Spirit Enterprises
1046 River Road
Berwick, LA 70342

III. Description of Structure to be Removed

- A. Configuration: Please see attached drawings for the platform configuration
- B. Size:
1. Deck 42 ft. x 39 ft.
2. Top of Jacket 30' x 30' x 30'

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3. Bottom of Jacket 71' - 3" x 58' - 8" x 58' - 8"

C. Number of Legs/Casings/Piles: 1 Pile 48" O.D. x 1.375" w.t. @ mudline
2 Piles 36" O.D. x 1.375" w.t. @ mudline

Well #1 - 36" O.D. x .750" w.t. conductor
30" O.D. x 1.00" w.t. surface pile

D. Are Piles Grouted: No

E. Description of Soil Composition:

See attached "Log of Boring and Test Results".

IV. Purpose

A Reason for Platform Removal: Field reserves are depleted.

V. Removal Method

A. Method to be Used: The platform will be removed by a derrick barge after severing the conductor and piles with explosive charges.

B. If Explosives are to be Used Provide the Following:

1. Kind of explosive: Composition B

2. Number and size of charges:

Conductor: Well #1 - 50 lb charge

A charge will be placed in the well conductor and detonated.

Piles:

36" O.D. piles - 45 lb charges

48" O.D. pile - 50 lb charges

The three (3) piles will be shot in a group with a 0.9 second delay between detonations.

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3. Bulk configured charges will be used in the conductor and in the piles. All charges will be detonated twenty feet below the mudline. If the charges fail to sever on the first attempt, new charges will be detonated sixteen feet below the mudline.

C. Pre-Detonation Techniques

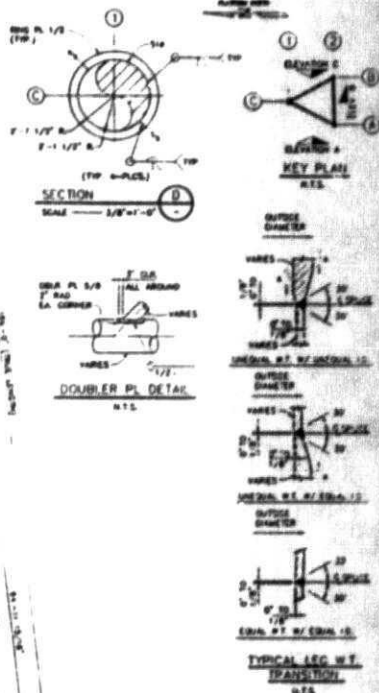
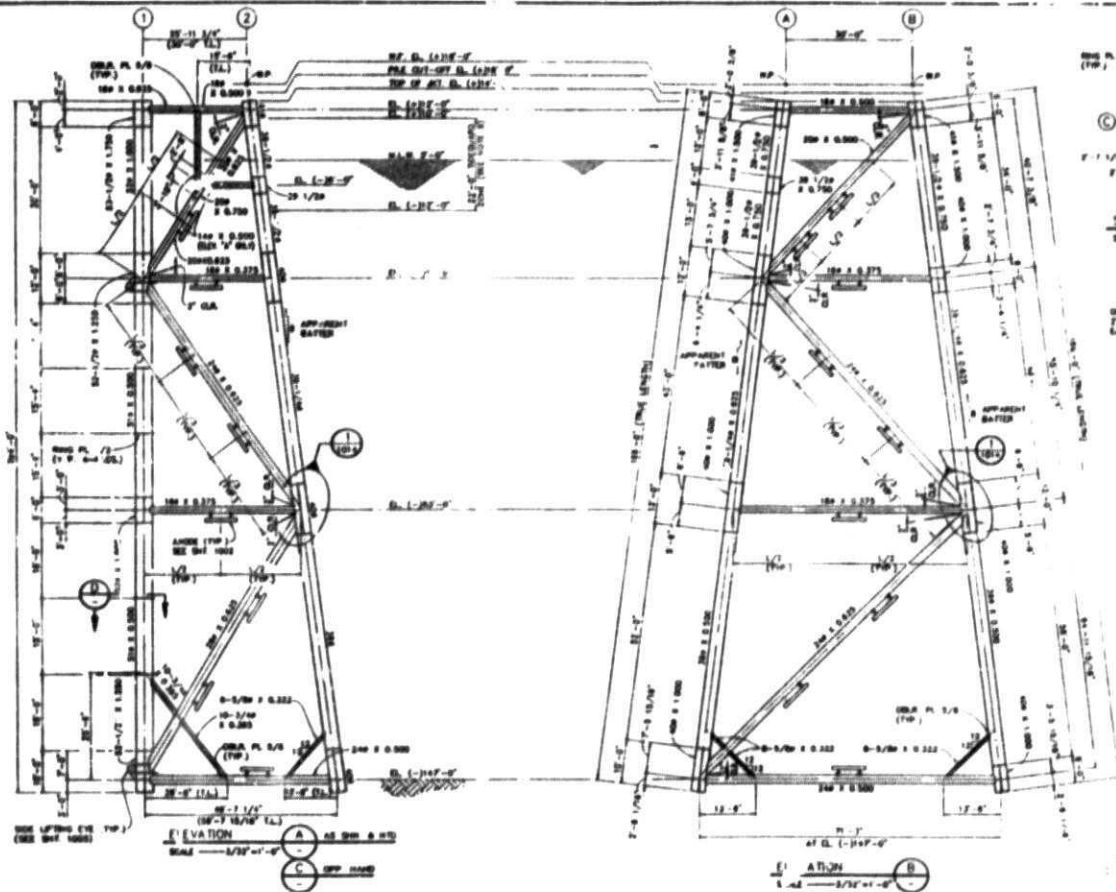
1. A 48 hour pre-detonation survey for marine mammals and sea turtles will be conducted by NMFS observers. Immediately prior to the detonation of the charges, a 30 minute aerial survey will be performed.
2. The use of scare charges or acoustic devices is not proposed.
3. Divers will not be used to conduct a pre-detonation survey to detect the presence of turtles or marine mammals.

D. Post-Detonation Monitoring Techniques

1. Immediately after the detonation of the charges, a 30 minute aerial survey will be performed. The NMFS observers will collect samples of any marine life killed by the explosives.
2. Transducers will not be used to measure the pressure and impulse of the detonations.
3. Divers will not be used to perform a post-detonation survey of the area.

VI. Biological Information

No biological surveys have been done in this area. There have been no sightings of sea turtles in this area.


GENERAL NOTES:

1. ALL STEEL SHAPES AND PLATE TO BE A36 AS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. ALL BOLTERS PER TO BE OF SPEC. S. OR AS SHOWN.
2. DIMENSIONS UNLESS NOTED TO BE AS SHOWN ON DRAWING.
3. ALL WELDS ARE TO BE MADE BY THE WELDER AS SHOWN ON DRAWING.

4. ALL TUBULAR JOINTS SHALL BE FRAMED TO A CORNER MEMBER PERMITTING ALL THE WEIGHT OF THE TUBULAR CONNECTIONS TO BE CARRIED BY THE CORNER MEMBER.
5. ALL BOLTING AND FASTENINGS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION.
6. ALL WELDS TO BE MADE BY THE WELDER AS SHOWN ON DRAWING.

WELDING NOTES:

1. ALL WELDS TO BE MADE BY THE WELDER AS SHOWN ON DRAWING.
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Information	
Preparation	
Check	
Approval	

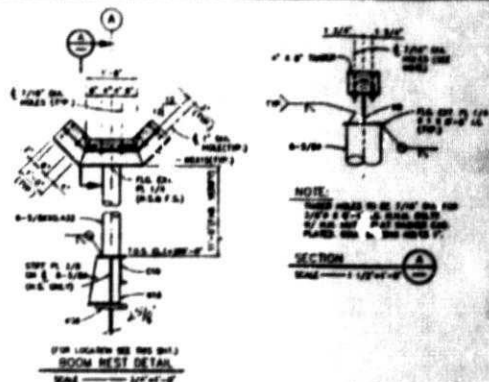
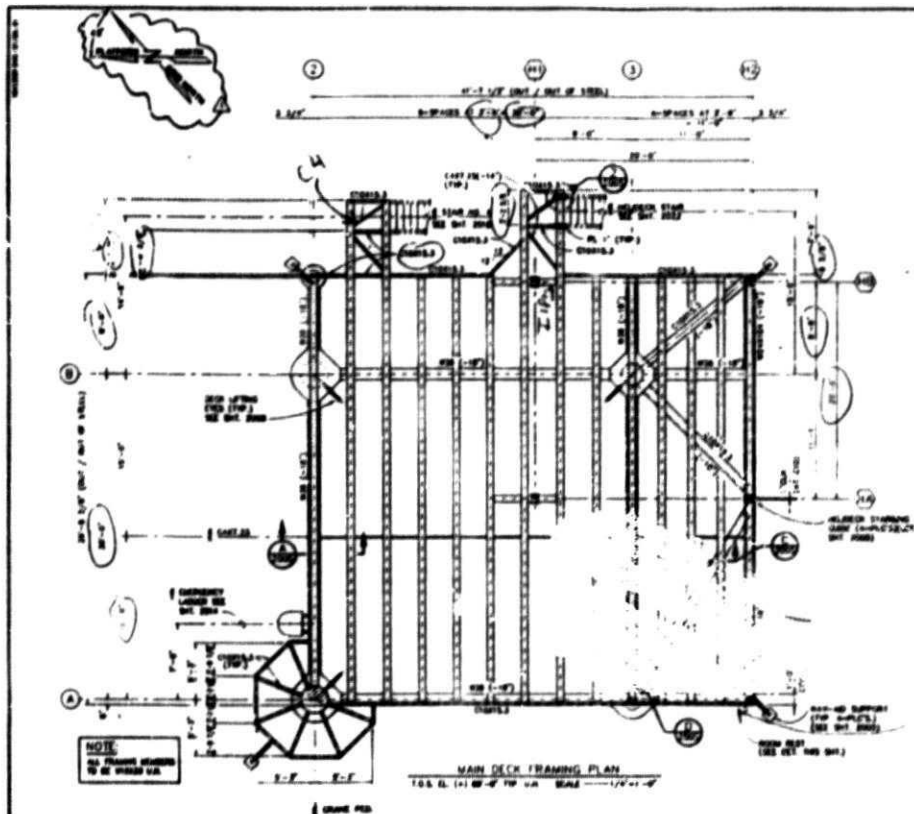

CEO ENGINEERING, INC.

Houston, Texas

Drawn by: *[Signature]*
 S. J. JONES
 W. ROSENBERG
 Dec. 10, 1963

Union Texas Petroleum

TRUSS WELD DETAIL
 EAST TOWER (SEE SHEET 6000) 1ST FLOOR
 JACKET ELEVATIONS



NOTE:
ALL DIMENSIONS UNLESS
STATED TO BE OTHER W.S.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

- GENERAL NOTES**
- 1. ALL WELDED JOINTS AND PLATES TO BE MADE WITH E7018 OR E7015 ELECTRODES. ALL WELDING SHALL BE TO THE FULL PENETRATION.
 - 2. ALL WELDED JOINTS SHALL BE MADE WITH E7018 OR E7015 ELECTRODES. ALL WELDING SHALL BE TO THE FULL PENETRATION.
 - 3. ALL WELDED JOINTS SHALL BE MADE WITH E7018 OR E7015 ELECTRODES. ALL WELDING SHALL BE TO THE FULL PENETRATION.

- 4. ALL WELDED JOINTS SHALL BE MADE WITH E7018 OR E7015 ELECTRODES. ALL WELDING SHALL BE TO THE FULL PENETRATION.
- 5. ALL WELDED JOINTS SHALL BE MADE WITH E7018 OR E7015 ELECTRODES. ALL WELDING SHALL BE TO THE FULL PENETRATION.
- 6. ALL WELDED JOINTS SHALL BE MADE WITH E7018 OR E7015 ELECTRODES. ALL WELDING SHALL BE TO THE FULL PENETRATION.

- 7. ALL WELDED JOINTS SHALL BE MADE WITH E7018 OR E7015 ELECTRODES. ALL WELDING SHALL BE TO THE FULL PENETRATION.
- 8. ALL WELDED JOINTS SHALL BE MADE WITH E7018 OR E7015 ELECTRODES. ALL WELDING SHALL BE TO THE FULL PENETRATION.
- 9. ALL WELDED JOINTS SHALL BE MADE WITH E7018 OR E7015 ELECTRODES. ALL WELDING SHALL BE TO THE FULL PENETRATION.

REVISION	DATE	BY

PROJECT	
DESCRIPTION	
DATE	

CON ENGINEERING, INC.
Houston, Texas

Union Trade Patrons

10010 10010 10010 10010 10010

SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

X = 4,408,704'
 Y = -48,475'
 Louisiana South Zone Coordinates
 SEAFLOOR AT EL. - 140' 0001-10C7-1

PENETRATION BELOW SEAFLOOR, FEET

FROM TO VERY STIFF OLIVE GRAY CLAY
 -with occasional shell fragments to 9'
 -with silt seams to 11'
 -with silt partings to 14'
 -with silt pockets to 17'

-with occasional silt pockets 17' to 20'

-with occasional silt partings at 28'

-with occasional silt seams at 31'

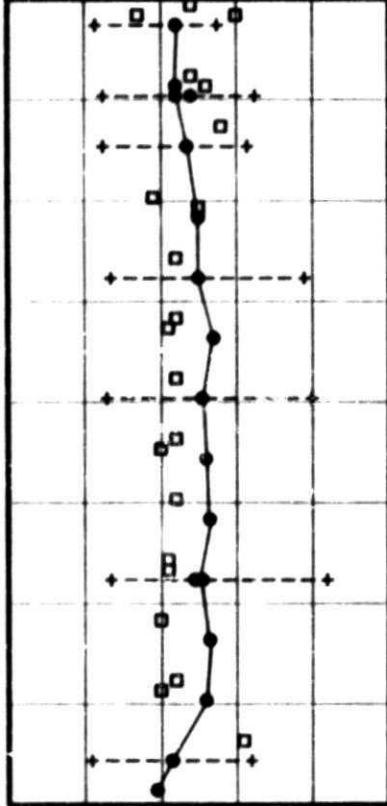
-with occasional shell fragments 28' to 30'
 -with sand pockets and silt partings 30' to 40'
 -with numerous silt pockets 30' to 35'

WELON
 COUNTY

15
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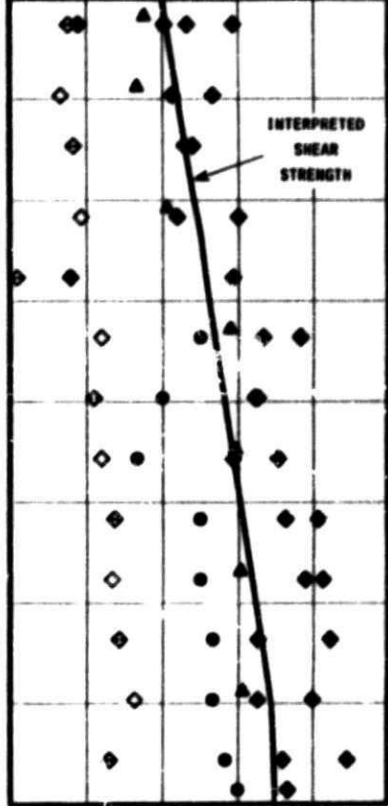
IDENTIFICATION TESTS, PERCENT

20	40	60	80
□ SUBMERGED UNIT WEIGHT, KCF			
0.030	0.040	0.050	0.060



UNRAINED SHEAR STRENGTH
 KIIPS PER SQ. FT.

0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2



PENETRATION BELOW SEAFLOOR, FEET

SHEAR STRENGTH LOGS

- POINT PENETROMETER
- ◆ TORVANE
- ◆ VENEUR VANE (◆ RESIDUAL VALUE)
- UNCONSOLIDATED COMPRESSION
- ▲ UNCONSOLIDATED-UNRAINED TRIAXIAL

Open Symbols Designate Remolded Tests

LOG OF BORING and TEST RESULTS

Boring 1, Block 246
 East Cameron Area
 Gulf of Mexico

APPENDIX B
NMFS CORRESPONDENCE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
Washington D.C. 20270

JUL 25 1988

Mr. William D. Bettenberg
Director
Minerals Management Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Bettenberg:

Enclosed is the Biological Opinion prepared by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) concerning potential impacts on endangered and threatened species associated with removal of certain oil and gas platforms and related structures in the Gulf of Mexico (GOM) using explosives.

This "standard" consultation covers only those removal operations that meet specified criteria pertaining to the size of explosive charge used, detonation depth, and number of blasts per structural grouping. Consultation must be initiated on a case-by-case basis for all dismantling operations requiring the use of explosives that do not meet the established criteria.

NMFS concludes that structure removals in the GOM that fall within the established criteria are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species under the jurisdiction of NMFS. However, it is our opinion that the proposed activities may result in the injury or mortality of endangered and threatened sea turtles. Therefore, pursuant to Section 7(b)(4) of the ESA, we have established a low level of incidental take, which is cumulative for all removals covered by this consultation, and terms and conditions necessary to minimize and monitor any impacts, should they occur. The terms and conditions are contained in the enclosed incidental take statement. Also enclosed is a list of pending consultations that meet, with noted exceptions, the criteria established in the "standard" consultation. This biological opinion and the mitigating measures and terms and conditions contained in the related incidental take statement apply to these proposed removal operations. Therefore, formal consultation is concluded for these proposed actions.



100-27-36-13-10-1783-2291

Consultation must be reinitiated if: (1) the amount or extent of taking specified in the incidental take statement is exceeded; (2) new information reveals impacts of the proposed activities that may affect listed species in a manner or to an extent not considered thus far in our opinions; (3) the identified activities are modified in a manner that causes an adverse effect to listed species not previously considered; or (4) a new species is listed or critical habitat is designated that may be affected by the project.

I look forward to your continued cooperation in future consultations.

Sincerely,


James W. Brennan
Assistant Administrator
for Fisheries

Enclosures

Biological Opinion

Agency: Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department
of the Interior

Activity: Consultation for Removal of Certain Outer Continental
Shelf Oil and Gas Structures in the Gulf of Mexico

Consultation Conducted By: National Marine Fisheries Service
(NMFS)

Date Issued: _____

Background Information:

In a letter dated November 19, 1986, the Minerals Management Service (MMS) made an initial request for formal consultation pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) for the removal of an offshore oil and gas platform located in the Federal waters of the Gulf of Mexico (GOM). MMS and NMFS determined that removal of oil and gas platforms and related structures in the GOM may affect endangered and threatened marine species. This "may affect" determination was based on a possible relationship between endangered and threatened sea turtle mortalities and the dismantling of platforms using explosives. On November 25, 1986, NMFS issued the first of a series of biological opinions addressing, in detail, the potential impacts to listed marine species that may occur as a result of OCS abandonment activities.

MMS and NMFS established procedures for expediting Section 7 consultations on platform abandonment activities in the GOM referred to as "expedited consultations." Following those procedures, approximately 44 consultations have been completed for removal operations in the GOM region. All of the consultations have concluded that the proposed abandonment activities were not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species, but that the proposed activities may result in the incidental taking of endangered and threatened sea turtles.

The dismantling of platforms and related structures using explosives has evolved to a point where a "standard" protocol can be established for removal operations meeting certain criteria. Based upon removal techniques developed and reviewed in conjunction with the previously conducted "expedited consultations," MMS has requested, by letter of May 24, 1988, a "generic consultation" that would be applicable to all future removal operations that fall within a distinct category, defined by specific parameters. A category has been designed to include those structure types and removal techniques most commonly encountered during the expedited consultations and dismantling operations already completed. Since approximately 1000 structures that may be scheduled for future removal fall within the parameters of the established category, NMFS agrees that a "generic" consultation is appropriate at this time. The objective of the consultation is to reduce the administrative burden on both MMS and NMFS for conducting repetitive consultations on activities that may result in similar impacts to listed species and that require identical mitigating measures to maintain adequate protection for such species. This biological opinion responds to MMS' May 24, 1988, consultation request. The opinion is based on the best scientific and commercial data presently available and incorporates information from: 1) previous MMS Summary Evaluations, 2) previous NMFS biological opinions on platform removal, 3) the scientific literature, and 4) other pertinent and available information. Consultation must be reinitiated if new information becomes available concerning impacts to listed species that would alter the conclusions reached in this opinion or require modification of the measures identified in the attached incidental take statement. Consultation will continue on a case-by-case basis for those structure removals that do not meet the criteria established for "standard" removals.

Description of Proposed Action:

The proposed action involves the removal, by explosive means, of offshore oil and gas structures located in Federal waters in the Gulf of Mexico. Removal of the structures will be accomplished by severing the support pilings, caissons, well conductors, etc., using varying amounts of explosives to permit salvage of the structures. This involves the placement of explosives inside or outside of supporting structures and detonating charges primarily using electronically controlled signals.

This "generic" consultation considers only those removal operations that meet certain criteria pertaining to the size of the explosive charge used, detonation depths, and number of blasts per structural grouping. The specific criteria established to cover such removals are as follows:

- 1) Use of high velocity explosives (detonation rate greater than 7,600 meters/second).
- 2) A maximum of eight individual blasts per group of detonations with charges staggered at an interval of 0.9 seconds (900 milliseconds).
- 3) Charges must be set at a minimum depth of 15 feet below the sediment surface. Severing of structures above the sediment surface "open water" must be accomplished by mechanical (non-explosive) methods.
- 4) The maximum amount of explosives per detonation is not to exceed 50 pounds.

Species Occurring in the Project Area:

Listed species under the jurisdiction of NMFS that may occur in the project area:

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>LISTED</u>
right whale	<u><i>Eubalaena glacialis</i></u>	E	6/2/70
finback whale	<u><i>Balaenoptera physalus</i></u>	E	6/2/70
humpback whale	<u><i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i></u>	E	6/2/70
sei whale	<u><i>Balaenoptera borealis</i></u>	E	6/2/70
sperm whale	<u><i>Physeter catodon</i></u>	E	6/2/70
green turtle	<u><i>Chelonia mydas</i></u>	Th E*	7/28/78
Kemp's ridley turtle	<u><i>Lepidochelys kempi</i></u>	E	12/2/70
leatherback turtle	<u><i>Dermochelys coriacea</i></u>	E	6/2/70
loggerhead turtle	<u><i>Caretta caretta</i></u>	Th	7/28/78
hawksbill turtle	<u><i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i></u>	E	6/2/70

*All of the U.S. green turtle populations are listed as threatened except the Florida breeding population, which is listed as endangered.

No critical habitat has been designated in the project area for the above species.

Assessment of Impacts:

Based upon their known distribution and abundance in the GOM, endangered whales are believed unlikely to occur in the vicinity of the proposed structure removal activities, and, therefore, unlikely to be adversely affected by the proposed action.

Previous NMFS biological opinions (November 25, 1986 and February 26, 1987) have addressed, in detail, removal of structures in the GOM. Accounts of endangered and threatened species which occur in the project area, and the "Assessment of Impacts" contained in these prior opinions also apply to this consultation and are incorporated by reference.

In summary, the opinions referenced above acknowledge the existence of a possible relationship between the use of underwater explosives in removing platforms and related structures and the occurrence of stranded sea turtles, marine mammals (*Tursiops truncatus*) and fish. Limited experiments conducted by NMFS, Galveston Laboratory confirm that sea turtles and other marine vertebrates found in proximity to petroleum platforms can be injured or killed by removal operations employing underwater explosives (Klima, 1986).

Technology most commonly used in the dismantling of platforms includes: bulk explosives, shaped explosive charges, mechanical and abrasive cutters and underwater arc cutters. The use of bulk explosives has become the industry's standard procedure for severing pilings, well conductors and related supporting structures (approx. 90% use). When using bulk charges, the inside of the structure can be jettied out to at least 15 feet below the sediment floor to allow placement of explosives inside of the structure, resulting in a decrease in the impulse and pressure forces released into the water column upon detonation. The use of high velocity shaped charges is reported to have some advantages over bulk explosives and has been used in combination with smaller bulk charges. The cutting action obtained by a shaped charge is accomplished by focusing the explosive energy with a conical metallic liner. A major advantage associated with use of high velocity shaped charges is that a smaller amount of explosive charge is required to sever the structure, which also results in reductions in the impulse and pressure forces released into the water column. Use of mechanical cutters and underwater arc cutters is successful in some circumstances and do not produce the impulse and pressure forces associated with detonation of explosives, however, these methods are, in most instances, more time consuming, costly and more hazardous to divers. As a result, these methods are not used on a routine basis (NMFS Report on Platform Removal Techniques).

Based upon data obtained during previously conducted "expedited" consultations on platform removals, the following is a comparison of the types of explosives most likely to be used in the proposed removal operations:

<u>Explosive</u>	<u>Detonating Velocity</u>	<u>Brisance*</u>
RDX	approx. 8,199 m/sec.	1.35
C-4	approx. 8,001 m/sec.	1.15
Comp.-B	approx. 7,803 m/sec.	1.32

* Brisance is the measure of shattering power as compared to TNT which has brisance of 1.00. (NMS Report on Platform Removal Techniques, 1974)

The proposed removal operations will be accomplished using high velocity explosives. Use of this type of explosive charge should minimize the duration of the impulse and pressure forces produced by detonation of the charges, while providing the amount of force required to sever the structures. According to NMS, restricting the grouping of detonations to eight individual blasts per group and staggering blasts by 0.2 seconds (200 milliseconds) will minimize the area affected by the blasts and suppress phasing of shock waves, thereby decreasing the cumulative effects of the blasts. In addition, since all detonations will occur at least 15 feet below the sediment surface and no more than 50 pounds of explosives per blast will be permitted, the amount of residual energy released into the marine environment should be reduced significantly. As a result, NMFS believes that minimal shock and impulse forces will be released in the vicinity of removal operations at any given time.

To date, of approximately 44 previously conducted consultations covering abandonment activities, about 33 structure removals have been completed. Each removal operation was monitored by NMFS observers and was conducted using appropriate mitigating measures. At the present time, eight turtles have been sighted in areas near structures being dismantled, at least two of which were green turtles. Of the eight documented sightings, one turtle was reported to be floating on its back near a platform after detonation of charges, apparently stunned or injured. No other incidents of sea turtle injury or mortality have been reported. Therefore, NMFS believes that the proposed actions are not likely to result in significant adverse impacts to endangered and threatened sea turtle populations.

Conclusions:

Based on the above, it is our opinion that removal of platforms and related structures in the GOM is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of threatened and endangered species under the jurisdiction of NMFS. However, NMFS concludes that the proposed activities may result in the injury or mortality of loggerhead, Kemp's ridley, green, hawksbill and leatherback turtles. Therefore, pursuant to Section 7(b)(4) of the ESA, we have established a low level of incidental take and terms and conditions necessary to minimize and monitor this impact. Compliance with these terms and conditions is the responsibility of NMFS and the permit applicant.

Reinitiation of Consultation:

Consultation must be reinitiated if: 1) the amount or extent of taking specified in the incidental take statement is met or exceeded; 2) new information reveals impacts of the project that may affect listed species in a manner or to an extent not considered in this opinion; 3) the identified activities are modified in a manner that causes an adverse effect on listed species not previously considered; or 4) a new species is listed or critical habitat is designated that may be affected by the proposed activities.

INCIDENTAL TAKE STATEMENT

Section 7(b)(4) of the Endangered Species Act requires that when a proposed agency action is found to be consistent with Section 7(a)(2) of the Act and the proposed actions may incidentally take individuals of listed species, NMFS will issue a statement that specifies the impact (amount or extent) of such incidental taking. Incidental taking by the Federal agency or applicant that complies with the specified terms and conditions of this statement is authorized and exempt from the taking prohibitions of the ESA.

Based on stranding records, incidental captures aboard commercial shrimp vessels and historical data, five species of sea turtles are known to occur in northern Gulf of Mexico waters. Current available information on the relationship between sea turtle mortality and the use of high-velocity explosives to remove oil platforms indicates that injury and/or death of sea turtles may result from the proposed actions. Therefore, pursuant to Section 7(b)(4) of the ESA, an incidental take (by injury or mortality) level of one documented Kemp's ridley, green, hawksbill or leatherback turtle or ten loggerhead turtles is set for all removal operations conducted under the terms and conditions of this incidental take statement. The level of taking specified here is cumulative for all removals covered by this consultation. If the incidental take meets or exceeds this specified level, NMFS must reinstitute consultation. The Southeast Region, NMFS, will cooperate with MMS in the review of the incident to determine the need for developing further mitigation measures.

The reasonable and prudent measures that NMFS believes are necessary to minimize the impact of incidental takings have been discussed with MMS and will be incorporated in the removal design for "standard" structure removals. The following terms and conditions are established for these removals to implement the identified mitigation measures and to document the incidental take should such take occur:

- 1) Qualified observer(s), as approved by NMFS, must be used to monitor the area around the site prior to, during and after detonation of charges. Observer coverage will begin 48 hours prior to detonation of charges. If sea turtles are observed in the vicinity of the platform and thought to be resident at the site, pre- and post-detonation diver surveys must be conducted.

2) On days that blasting operations occur, a 30-minute aerial survey must be conducted within one hour before and one hour after each blasting episode. The NMFS-approved observer and/or NMFS on-site personnel (NMFS employee only) must be used to check for the presence of turtles and, if possible, to identify species. If weather conditions (fog, excessive winds, etc.) make it impossible to conduct aerial surveys, blasting activities may be allowed to proceed if approved by the NMFS and/or MMS personnel on-site.

3) If sea turtles are observed in the vicinity of the platform (within 1000 yards of the site) prior to detonating charges, blasting will be delayed until attempts are successful in removing them at least 1000 yards from the blast site. The aerial survey must be repeated prior to resuming detonation of charges.

4) Detonation of explosives will occur no sooner than 1 hour following sunrise and no later than 1 hour prior to sunset. However, if it is determined by NMFS and/or MMS on-site personnel that special circumstances justify a modification of these time restrictions and that such modification is not likely to adversely impact listed species, blasting may be allowed to proceed outside of this time frame.

5) During all diving operations (working dives as required in the course of the removals), divers will be instructed to scan the subsurface areas surrounding the platform (blasting) sites for turtles and marine mammals. Any sightings must be reported to the NMFS or MMS on-site personnel. Upon completion of blasting, divers must report and attempt to recover any sighted injured or dead sea turtles or marine mammals.

6) Charges must be staggered 0.9 seconds (900 milliseconds) for each group of structures, to minimize the cumulative effects of the blasts. If a removal operation involves multiple groupings of structures, the interval between detonation of charges for each group should be minimized to avoid the "chumming" effect. Whenever such intervals exceed 90-minutes, the aerial survey must be repeated.

7) The use of scare charges should be avoided to minimize the "chumming effect." Use of scare charges may be allowed only if approved by the NMFS and/or MMS on-site personnel.

8) A report summarizing the results of the removal and mitigation measures must be submitted to the MMS Gulf of Mexico Region within 15 working days of the removal. A copy of the report must be forwarded to NMFS, Southeast Region.

NO. 17 00 17 43 14 FS 1284

This incidental take statement applies only to endangered and threatened sea turtles. In order to allow an incidental take of a marine mammal species, the taking must be authorized under Section 101(a)(5) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972. Although interest has been expressed in obtaining an exception authorizing a limited take of dolphins incidental to abandonment activities, no marine mammal take is authorized until appropriate small take regulations are in place and related "Letters of Authorization" are issued.

REFERENCES

- Caillouet, C.W., A.M. Landry, M.J. Duronslet, J.A. Manzella, C.T. Fontaine, D.B. Revera, K.L. Indelicato, T.D. Williams, and D. Forcucci, 1986. Preliminary Evaluation of Biological Impacts of Underwater Explosions Associated with Removal of an Oil Field Structure From the Gulf of Mexico Near Crystal Beach, Texas. National Marine Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Center, Galveston Laboratory 32 pp.
- Duronslet, M.J., C.W. Caillouet, S. Manzella, K.W. Indelicato, C.T. Fontaine, D.B. Revera, T. Williams and D. Boss, 1986. The Effects of an Underwater Explosion on the Turtles *Lepidochelys kempi* and *Caretta caretta* with Observation of Effects on Other Marine Organisms. Unpublished Trip Report - Removal of Tenneco Oil Platform on June 21, 1986. NMFS, SEFC, Galveston Laboratory. 19 pp.
- Fontaine, C.T., 1986. Observations on the Removal of Tenneco Oil Platform B-1, West Cameron Field, 20-23 July 1986. Unpublished Trip Report to NMFS, SEFC, Galveston Laboratory 9 pp.
- Fontaine, C.T., 1986. Summary Report on Biological Impacts of Offshore Petroleum Platform Severance Using Explosives. Unpublished Report to NMFS, SEFC, Galveston Laboratory 19 pp.
- Minerals Management Service, 1986. Platform Removal Techniques. Unpublished Report, MMS Gulf of Mexico Region, 14 pp.
- National Marine Fisheries Service, 1986. Biological Opinion Concerning Impacts of Proposed Removal of Cities Services Oil and Gas Corporation's Offshore Platform B-1, Located in Galveston Block 144, Gulf of Mexico. 14 pp.
- National Marine Fisheries Service, 1987. Biological Opinion Concerning Proposed Removal of Pennsoil Company's Platform A, Located in Vermillion Block 228, Gulf of Mexico. 24 pp.
- Renaud, M. and G. Gitschlag, 1987. Study of Biological Impacts of the Explosive Removal of an Offshore Platform (Pennsoil Platform - Vermillion 228A). Unpublished Trip Report to NMFS, SEFC, Galveston Laboratory. 9pp.

1	Operator	Lease Area	Block	Structure
40	Mobil Exploration and Producing Company U.S. Inc. "	Eugene Island Vernilion	394 182	A A
41	Kerr-McGee Corporation	Ship Shoal	296	A
42	Conoco Inc. "	Ship Shoal Vernilion	206 242	A A
43	Mobil Exploration and Producing Company U.S. Inc. "	West Cameron "	132 101	1 C
44	Yenneco Oil Exploration and Production	East Cameron	255	F
45*	Mobil Exploration and Producing Company U.S. Inc. " " (heliport) Except capped and plugged wells "A" & "B" in Vernilion-76-B	Eugene Island Vernilion " "	119 76 " "	C B " "
46	Mobil Exploration and Producing Company U.S. Inc.	Vernilion	76	1
47	Samaden Oil Corporation	Galveston	241	A
48	Conoco Inc. " "	Grand Isle " "	63 54 47	A 3 6
49	Mobil Exploration and Producing Company U.S. Inc.	Main Pass	91	2
50	Mobil Exploration and Producing Company U.S. Inc.	South Felto	12	D
51	Exxon Company " " "	West Delta " " "	30 " 31 "	5 V 1 W
52	Conoco Inc.	West Delta	45	R-1

035

53	Mobil Exploration and Producing Company U.S. Inc.	West Cameron South Marsh	71 235	A 9
54	Tenneco Oil Exploration and Production	Ship Shoal	199	B
56*	Conoco Inc.	West Cameron East Cameron S. Marsh, N. Ad	135 47 261	A D A
	Except West Cameron-261-A			
57*	Exxon Company U.S.A.	High Is., E. Ad	A-342	B
	Except High Island East Addition-A342-A			
58	BHP Petroleum	High Island	A-507	A
59	Mobil Exploration and Producing Company U.S. Inc.	East Cameron	14	S
60	FMP Operating Company	West Cameron	464	A
61	Amoco Production Company	S. Marsh Island	33	A

- * Consultations whose numbers include an asterisk (*) did not totally fall under the parameters of this "standard" consultation, therefore, only those removals meeting the parameters are approved and further consultation will be necessary for the exceptions.