

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 91-05/S

Structure Removal Activity
West Delta Area, Block 89(G)
Lease OCS-G 7791
December, 1990

Office of
Program Services
DEC 31 1990
Information Services
Section

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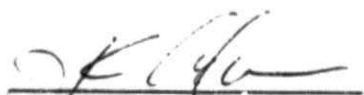
Assessment of the Environmental Impacts of the
Proposed Removal of Casing Stub No. 1
in West Delta Area, Block 89(G) (Lease OCS-G 7791)
By Marathon Oil Company.

Date Submitted: December 17, 1990
Commencement Date: December 1990
Prepared by Elgin Landry

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

I have considered the proposal by Marathon Oil Company to remove Well No. 1 casing stub, West Delta Area, Block 89(G), (OCS-G 7791), SEA No. ES/SR 91-05/S. 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 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.

JB


Regional Supervisor
Leasing and Environment
Gulf of Mexico OCS Region

12/21/90
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) (USDI, 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 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

Marathon Oil Company has submitted a proposal to remove Casing Stub No 1. in West Delta Area, Block 89(G), (Lease OCS-G 7791). The structure is located in a water depth of 207 feet, approximately 12 miles west of Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana. The operator plans to utilize bulk explosives to sever the casing stub of Well No. 1, 20 feet BML. The operator anticipates that a single charge of 50 lbs. or less will be sufficient to sever the casing stub.

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 (USDI, MMS, 1987). The operator has stated that the removal is needed because the casing stub has no future utility.

II. ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

A. NON-REMOVAL OF THE STRUCTURE

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 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 123 and 125 (USDI, MMS, 1989) and the PEA (USDI, 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.

Refer to the FEIS (USDI, MMS, 1989) and PEA (USDI, MMS, 1987) for detailed information concerning alternative methods of structure removal.

C. REMOVAL OF THE STRUCTURE AS PROPOSED WITH ADDED MITIGATION

It has been determined that the proposed operation falls 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 identified no additional mitigation.

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 (USDI, MMS, 1987). The proposed structure-removal activity is 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 activity.

2. Meteorological Conditions

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

5. Air Quality

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

B. BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

1. Coastal Habitats

No impacts are expected as a result of the proposed activity. 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 Venice, Louisiana as shorebase to support the proposed structure-removal activity. The PEA (USDI, 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 (USDI, 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. 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 precautions, a low probability exists that marine mammals could enter the blast area undetected and could be injured or killed by the underwater subsurface detonation. Such an occurrence is considered highly unlikely and with the indicated protective mitigation measures, the proposed structure-removal activity is 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 (USDI, MMS, 1987). Studies by Fritts et al. (1983) and Fuller and Tappan (1986) as well as stranding data from the Sea Turtle Stranding and Salvage Network (Teas, 1990) indicate that sea turtles occur in the vicinity of the proposed activity. 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 charge. If sea turtles are detected at the structure-removal site, detonation of the primary charge 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 detonation. This occurrence is considered highly unlikely, and with the indicated protective mitigation measures, the proposed

structure-removal activity is 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 measures, it is unlikely that any sea turtles will be affected by this proposed operation.

3. Birds

Impacts are expected to be very low as a result of the proposed activity. 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 (USDI, MMS, 1987). The proposed activity is 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 activity. 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 activity. 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 activity. 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 Venice, Louisiana as the shorebase to support the proposed structure-removal activity. No impacts are expected as a result of the proposed activity. For analysis information, see the PEA referenced in the Introduction.

D. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

1. Commercial and Recreational Fisheries

a. Commercial Fisheries

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

b. Recreational Fisheries

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

2. Archaeological Resources

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

3. Military Use/Warning Areas and Explosive Dumping Areas

The proposed structure-removal activity 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 (USDI, MMS, 1987). The proposed activity will not impact or be impacted by any military use/warning areas or explosive dumping areas.

4. Navigation and Shipping

The proposed structure-removal activity in Block 89(G) is 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 (USDI, MMS, 1987).

5. Pipelines and Cables

The PEA (USDI, MMS, 1987) contains a description of the impacts of structure removal on pipelines and cables. The proposed work will not take place within 150 meters (490 feet) of any existing pipeline. 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 activity. For analysis information, see the PEA referenced in the Introduction.

7. Human Health and Safety

The PEA (USDI, 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 (USDI, MMS, 1987). The area of primary concern is the potential loss of habitat to the marine environment. This topic is discussed in the PEA and a low level of impact is expected. 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 (USDI, MMS, 1987). The proposed structure removal has generated no comments from the public.

V. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

In accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, the proposed structure-removal operation is 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 activity 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 M.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.

Marathon Oil Company. 1980. OCS platform/structure removal application. Lafayette, LA.

Teas, Wendy G. 1990. 1989 third quarter report of the sea turtle stranding and salvage network. Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of the United States. January - September 1989. 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. 1989. Final Environmental Impact Statement. Proposed OCS oil and gas lease sales 123 and 125: Central and Western Planning Areas. OCS EIS/EA MMS 89-0053. Washington, D.C. Available from NTIS, Springfield, VA: P889-114765/AS.

VII. PREPARERS

Author:

Elgin Landry - Meteorologist

Typist:

Anne Maranto - Clerk Typist

VIII. APPENDICES

- A. MARATHON OIL COMPANY CORRESPONDENCE
- B. NMFS CORRESPONDENCE

APPENDIX A
MARATHON OIL COMPANY CORRESPONDENCE

PROPOSED OCS PLATFORM/STRUCTURE REMOVAL

I. Responsible Party

- A. Lease Operator Name: Marathon Oil Company
- B. Address: P. O. Box 53266, OCS, Lafayette, LA 70505-3266
- C. Contact Person and Telephone Number: Larry M. Tolleson
(318) 233-8240, Extension 2486
- D. Shorebase: Venice, Louisiana

II. Identification of Structure to be Removed

- A. Platform Name: Exploratory Well #1 (casing stub)
- B. Location (Lease, Area, Block, and Block Coordinates):
OCS-G-7791, West Delta Area, Block 87(G), 9281.70' FSL & 8455.21' FWL
- C. Date Installed (Year): 6/88
- D. Proposed Date of Removal (Month/Year): 12/90
- E. Water Depth: 207'

III. Description of Structure to be Removed

- A. Configuration (Attach a Photograph or a Diagram)
- B. Size: 30" stub, 15' above mud line with a 20" stub inside 30", 5' above mud line
- C. Number of Legs/Casings/Pillings: One (1) casing stub
-

- D. Diameter and Wall Thickness of Legs/Casings/Pilings: _____
30" x 1" wall and 20" x 0.438" wall
- E. Are ~~Other~~ ^{Casings} Grouted? No Inside or Outside? _____
- F. Brief description of soil composition and condition: _____

IV. Purpose

Brief discussion of the reason for removing the ~~structure~~ ^{casing stub}: _____
No future utility

V. Removal Method

- A. Brief description of the method to be used: A 4-point anchor dive boat will be used for casing recovery and site-clearance operations.
- B. If explosives are to be used, provide the following:
1. Kind of Explosives: "HMX" Bulk Charge
Class "A" High Explosives, Composition "B", or
 2. Number and Sizes of Charges: 1-2 charges 50# or less
2nd charge to be utilized only
 - a. Single Shot or Multiple Shots? if first attempt is unsuccessful.
 - b. If multiple shots, sequence and timing of detonations: 2nd charge, if needed, would follow approximately 30-60 minutes after 1st charge.

3. Bulk or Shaped Charge? Bulk
- a. Depth of Detonation Below Mud Line. _____
- b. Inside or Outside Piling? Inside

C. Pre-Removal Monitoring Techniques

1. Is the use of scare charges or acoustic devices proposed? No

If yes, provide the following:

- a. Number and Kind: N/A
- b. Size of Charges: N/A
- c. Brief description of how, where, and when scare charges or acoustic devices will be used: N/A

2. Will divers or acoustic devices be used to conduct a pre-removal survey to detect presence of turtles and marine mammals? Yes
- If yes, briefly describe the proposed detection method: _____
- If sea turtles are observed in the vicinity and thought to be resident at the site, pre-removal surveys will be conducted.

D. Post-Removal Monitoring Techniques

1. Will transducers be used to measure the pressure and impulse of the detonations? No
2. Will divers be used to survey the area after removal to determine any effects on marine life? Yes

VI. Biological Information

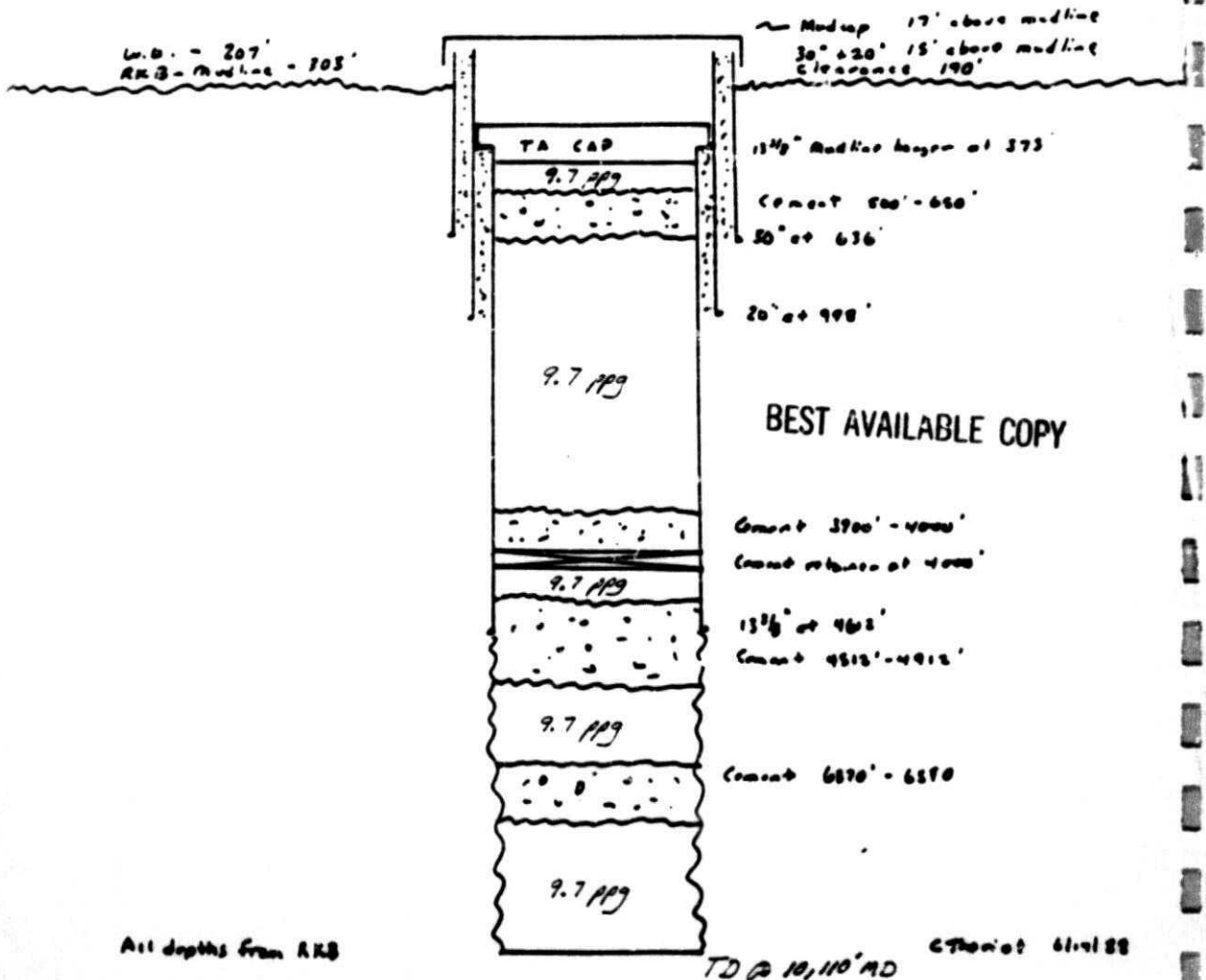
If available, provide the results of any recent biological surveys conducted in the vicinity of the structure. If available, describe any recent observations of turtles or marine mammals at the structure site.

No known biological surveys/observation

West Delta Block 87(G) Well #1 SL

DCS - G - 7791

TEMPORARY ABANDONMENT SCHEMATIC

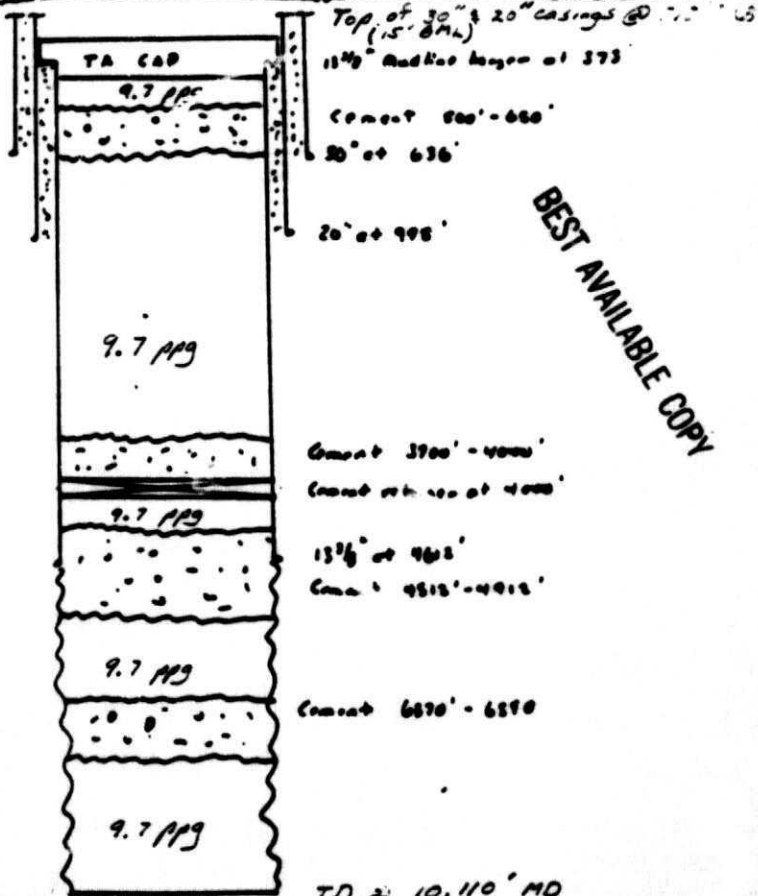


West Delta Block 87 (G) Well #1 SL

DCS - G - 7791

Proposed Cement Abandonment

W.D. - 207'
RKB - Mudline - 203'



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

All depths from RKB

TD @ 10,110' MD

APPENDIX B
NMFS CORRESPONDENCE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
Washington, D.C. 20235

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 applies only to those removal operations that meet specific criteria pertaining to the size of explosive charge used, detonation depth, and number of blasts per structural grouping. Consultation will 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.



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, wall 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>Eubalaena glacialis</u>	E	6/2/70
finback whale	<u>Balaenoptera physalus</u>	E	6/2/70
humpback whale.	<u>Megaptera novaeangliae</u>	E	6/2/70
sei whale	<u>Balaenoptera borealis</u>	E	6/2/70
sperm whale	<u>Physeter catodon</u>	E	6/2/70
green turtle	<u>Chelonia mydas</u>	Th E*	7/28/78
Kemp's ridley turtle	<u>Lepidochelys kempii</u>	E	12/2/70
leatherback turtle	<u>Dermochelys coriacea</u>	E	6/2/70
loggerhead turtle	<u>Caretta caretta</u>	Th	7/28/78
hawksbill turtle	<u>Eretmochelys imbricata</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 covering 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 (MMS 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. (MMS Report on Platform Removal Techniques, 1986.)

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 MMS, restricting the grouping of detonations to eight individual blasts per group and staggering blasts by 0.9 seconds (900 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 it's 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 MMS 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

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, MMS must reinitiate 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 personnel 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 NMFS 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.

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.

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