

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE
GULF OF MEXICO OCS REGION**

NTL No. 2003-G08

Effective Date: June 5, 2003

**NOTICE TO LESSEES AND OPERATORS OF FEDERAL OIL, GAS, AND
SULPHUR LEASES IN THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF,
GULF OF MEXICO OCS REGION**

**Implementation of Seismic Survey Mitigation Measures and
Protected Species Observer Program**

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) is issuing this Notice to Lessees and Operators (NTL), pursuant to 30 CFR 250.103, to explain how you implement seismic survey mitigation measures, including special ramp-up procedures and protected species observation and reporting. This NTL supersedes and replaces NTL No. 2002-G07, effective August 22, 2002, and NTL No. 2002-G07 (Addendum 1), effective October 15, 2002, on this subject. This NTL applies to all seismic operations throughout the Gulf of Mexico OCS in waters greater than 200 m (656 ft) in depth.

The measures contained herein apply to all on-lease seismic surveys you conduct under 30 CFR 250.201 and all off-lease seismic surveys you conduct under 30 CFR 251.

Background

The use of an airgun or airgun arrays while conducting seismic operations may have an impact on marine wildlife, including marine mammals and sea turtles. Some marine mammals, such as the sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), and all sea turtles that inhabit the Gulf of Mexico are protected under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). All marine mammals are protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA).

In July 2002, the MMS completed a formal Section 7 consultation under the ESA with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) on lease sale activities. The NOAA Fisheries issued new mitigation measures in a Biological Opinion (BiO) for Gulf of Mexico (GOM) Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Lease Sale 184. The BiO specifically requires seismic operators to use ramp-up and visual observation procedures for seismic acquisition operations in water depths equal to or greater than 200 meters (656 feet). Ramp-up procedures are already in use on seismic vessels in the GOM. The MMS also conducted a formal Section 7 consultation under the ESA with NOAA Fisheries for GOM OCS Lease Sale 185 as well as the remainder of the lease sales to be held in the Central and Western Gulf of Mexico Planning Areas included in the Five-Year Oil and Gas Leasing Program for 2002-2007. NOAA Fisheries also issued a BiO for this Multi-Lease Sale consultation. The Multi-Lease Sale BiO contained Conservation Recommendations for the protection of marine mammals and sea turtles during seismic operations. Consistent with the mitigation measures for ramp-up, visual observation and reporting, and with these Conservation

Recommendations, the MMS is issuing this NTL.

Procedures for ramp-up, protected species observer training, visual monitoring and reporting are described in detail in this NTL. Performance of these mitigation measures will be a condition of approval of applications for geophysical permits, and will be applicable to geophysical activities conducted under lease terms for all seismic survey operations conducted in waters deeper than 200 meters (656 feet) throughout the GOM. You must demonstrate your compliance with these conditions by submitting to MMS certain reports detailed in this NTL.

Definitions

Terms used in this NTL have the following meanings:

1. Airgun means a device that releases compressed air into the water column, creating an acoustical energy pulse with the purpose of penetrating the seafloor.
2. Ramp-up means the gradual increase in emitted sound levels from an airgun array by systematically turning on the full complement of an array's airguns over a period of time.
3. Visual monitoring means the use of trained observers to scan the ocean surface visually for the presence of marine mammals and sea turtles. These observers must have successfully completed a visual observer training program as described below. The area to be scanned visually includes, but is not limited to, the exclusion zone. Visual monitoring of an exclusion zone and adjacent waters is intended to establish and, when visual conditions allow, maintain a zone around the sound source and seismic vessel that is clear of marine mammals and sea turtles, thereby reducing or eliminating the potential for injury.
4. Exclusion zone means the area at and below the sea surface within a radius of 500 meters surrounding the center of an airgun array and the area within the immediate vicinity of the survey vessel.

Ramp-up Procedures

The intent of ramp-up is to warn animals of pending seismic operations and to allow sufficient time for those animals to leave the immediate vicinity. Under normal conditions, animals sensitive to these activities are expected to move out of the area. For all seismic surveys, use the ramp-up procedures described below to allow sperm whales, other marine mammals, and sea turtles to depart the exclusion zone before seismic surveying begins.

Measures to conduct ramp-up procedures during all seismic survey operations are as follows:

1. Visually monitor the exclusion zone and adjacent waters for the absence of sperm whales for at least 30 minutes before initiating ramp-up procedures. If no sperm whales are detected, you may initiate ramp-up procedures. Do not initiate ramp-up procedures at night or when you cannot visually monitor the exclusion zone for sperm whales if your minimum source level drops below 160 dB re 1 mPa-m (rms) (see measure 5).

2. Initiate ramp-up procedures by firing a single airgun. The preferred airgun to begin with should be the smallest airgun, in terms of energy output (dB) and volume (in³).
3. Continue ramp-up by gradually activating additional airguns over a period of at least 20 minutes, but no longer than 40 minutes, until the desired operating level of the airgun array is obtained.
4. Immediately shut down all airguns ceasing seismic operations at any time a sperm whale is detected entering or within the exclusion zone. You may recommence seismic operations and ramp-up of airguns only when the exclusion zone has been visually inspected for at least 30 minutes to ensure the absence of sperm whales.
5. You may reduce the source level of the airgun array to maintain a minimum source level of 160 dB re 1 mPa-m (rms) for routine activities, such as making a turn between line transects, or for maintenance needs. This procedure may be conducted during periods of impaired visibility (e.g., darkness, fog, high sea states) and does not require a 30-minute visual clearance of the exclusion zone before the airgun array is again ramped up to full output.

Protected Species Observer Program

Visual Observers

Visual observers who have completed a protected species observer training program as described below will be required on all seismic vessels conducting operations in water depths greater than 200 meters (656 ft) throughout the Gulf of Mexico by August 31, 2003. At least two protected species observers will be required on watch aboard seismic vessels at all times during daylight hours (dawn to dusk) when seismic operations are being conducted, unless conditions (fog, rain, darkness) make sea surface observations impossible. If conditions deteriorate during daylight hours such that the sea surface observations are halted, visual observations must resume as soon as conditions permit. Operators may engage trained third party observers, may utilize crew members after training, as observers, or may use a combination of both third party and crew observers. During these observations, the following guidelines shall be followed: (1) other than brief alerts to bridge personnel of maritime hazards, no additional duties may be assigned to the observer during his/her visual observation watch (if conditions warrant more vigilant look-outs when navigating around or near maritime hazards, additional personnel must be used to ensure that watching for protected species remains the primary focus of the on-watch observers), (2) no observer will be allowed more than 4 consecutive hours on watch as a visual observer, (3) a "break" time of no less than 2 hours must be allowed before an observer begins another visual monitoring watch rotation (break time means no assigned observational duties), and (4) no person (crew or third party) on watch as a visual observer will be assigned a combined watch schedule of more than 12 hours in a 24-hour period. Due to the concentration and diligence required during visual observation watches, operators who choose to use trained crew members in these positions are encouraged to select only those crew members who demonstrate willingness as well as ability to perform these duties.

Training

All visual observers must have completed a protected species observer training course. The MMS will not sanction particular trainers or training programs. However, basic training criteria have been established and must be adhered to by any entity that offers observer training. Operators may utilize observers trained by third parties, may send crew for training conducted by third parties, or may develop their own training program. All training programs offering to fulfill the observer training requirement must (1) furnish to the MMS, at the address listed in this NTL, a course

information packet that includes the name and qualifications (i.e., experience, training completed, or educational background) of the instructor(s), the course outline or syllabus, and course reference material; (2) furnish each trainee with a document stating successful completion of the course; and (3) provide the MMS with names, affiliations, and dates of course completion of trainees.

(Paperwork Reduction Act: Please note that the information collection requirements for fulfilling observer training programs posed above have not yet been approved by OMB. Specifically, you are not obliged to furnish the MMS and/or the trainees the information specified in (1), (2), and (3) above until OMB approves and assigns a new approval expiration date on the first page of this NTL. Note that the training course criteria below have been approved by OMB and those requirements must be met.)

The training course must include the following elements:

- I. Brief overview of the MMPA and the ESA as they relate to seismic acquisition and protection of marine mammals and sea turtles in the Gulf of Mexico
- II. Brief overview of seismic acquisition operations in the Gulf of Mexico
- III. Overview of seismic mitigation measures (NTLs) and the protected species observer program in the Gulf of Mexico
- IV. Discussion of the role and responsibilities of the protected species observer in the Gulf of Mexico, including:
 - a. Legal requirements (why you are here and what you do)
 - b. Professional behavior (code of conduct)
 - c. Integrity
 - d. Authority of protected species observer to call for shut-down of seismic acquisition operations
 - e. Assigned duties
 1. What can be asked of the observer
 2. What cannot be asked of the observer
 - f. Reporting of violations and coercion
- V. Identification of Gulf of Mexico marine mammals and sea turtles, with emphasis on sperm whales
- VI. Cues and search methods for locating marine mammals, especially sperm whales, and sea turtles.
- VII. Data collection and reporting requirements:

- a. Forms and reports to MMS via email protectedspecies@mms.gov on the 1st and 15th of each month
- b. Sperm whale in exclusion zone/shut-down report within 24 hours

Methods

The observers on duty will look for sperm whales, other marine mammals, and sea turtles using the naked eye and hand-held binoculars provided by the seismic vessel operator. The observers will stand watch in a suitable location that will not interfere with navigation or operation of the vessel and that affords the observers an optimal view of the sea surface. The observers will provide 360° coverage surrounding the seismic vessel and will adjust their positions appropriately to ensure adequate coverage of the entire area. These observations must be consistent, diligent, and free of distractions for the duration of the watch.

Visual monitoring will begin no less than 30 minutes prior to the beginning of ramp-up and continue until seismic operations cease or sighting conditions do not allow observation of the sea surface (e.g., fog, rain, darkness). If a sperm whale(s) is observed, the observer should note and monitor the position (including lat./long. of vessel and relative bearing and estimated distance to whale) until the whale dives or moves out of visual range of the observer. Make sure you continue to observe for additional sperm whales that may surface in the area, as often there are numerous animals that may surface at varying time intervals. At any time a sperm whale is observed within an estimated 500 meters (1,614 feet) of the sound source array ("exclusion zone"), whether due to the whale's movement, the vessel's movement, or because the whale surfaced inside the exclusion zone, the observer will call for the immediate shut-down of the seismic operation and airgun firing (the vessel may continue on its course but all airgun discharges must cease). The vessel operator must comply immediately with such a call by an on-watch visual observer. Any disagreement or discussion should occur only after shut-down. When no sperm whales are sighted for at least a 30-minute period, ramp-up of the source array may begin. Ramp-up cannot begin unless conditions allow the sea surface to be visually inspected for sperm whales for 30 minutes prior to commencement of ramp-up (unless the method described in the section entitled "Experimental Passive Acoustic Monitoring" is used). Thus, ramp-up cannot begin after dark or in conditions that prohibit visual inspection (fog, rain, etc.) of the exclusion zone. Any shut-down due to a sperm whale(s) sighting within the exclusion zone must be followed by a 30-minute all-clear period and then a standard, full ramp-up. Any shut-down for other reasons, including, but not limited to, mechanical or electronic failure, resulting in the cessation of the sound source for a period greater than 20 minutes, must also be followed by full ramp-up procedures. In recognition of occasional, short periods of the cessation of airgun firing for a variety of reasons, periods of airgun silence **not exceeding 20 minutes** in duration will not require ramp-up for the resumption of seismic operations if: (1) visual surveys are continued diligently throughout the silent period (requiring daylight and reasonable sighting conditions), and (2) no sperm whales, other marine mammals, or sea turtles are observed in the exclusion zone. If sperm whales, other marine mammals, or sea turtles are observed in the exclusion zone during the short silent period, resumption of seismic survey operations must be preceded by ramp-up.

Reporting

The importance of accurate and complete reporting of the results of the mitigation measures cannot be overstated. Only through diligent and careful reporting can the MMS, and subsequently NOAA Fisheries, determine the need for and effectiveness of mitigation measures. Information on observer effort and seismic operations are as important as animal sighting and behavior data. In order to accommodate various vessels' bridge practices and preferences, vessel operators and observers may design data reporting forms in whatever format they deem convenient and appropriate. Alternatively, observers or vessel operators may adopt the United Kingdom's Joint Nature Conservation Committee forms (available at their website www.jncc.gov.uk). At a minimum, the following items should be recorded and included in reports to the MMS:

Observer Effort Report: Prepared for each day during which seismic acquisition operations are conducted. Furnish an observer effort report to MMS on the 1st and the 15th of each month that includes:

- Vessel name
- Observers' names and affiliations
- Survey type (e.g., site, 3D, 4D)
- MMS Permit Number (for “off-lease seismic surveys”) or OCS Lease Number (for “on-lease seismic surveys”)
- Date
- Time and lat./long. when daily visual survey began
- Time and lat./long. when daily visual survey ended
- Average environmental conditions while on visual survey, including
 - Wind speed and direction
 - Sea state (glassy, slight, choppy, rough or Beaufort scale)
 - Swell (low, medium, high or swell height in meters)
 - Overall visibility (poor, moderate, good)

Survey Report: Prepared for each day during which seismic acquisition operations are conducted and the airguns are being discharged. Furnish a survey report to MMS on the 1st and the 15th of each month during which operations are being conducted that includes

- Vessel name
- Survey type (e.g., site, 3D, 4D)
- MMS Permit Number (for “off-lease seismic surveys”) or OCS Lease Number (for “on-lease seismic surveys”)
- Date
- Time pre-ramp-up survey begins
- Were sperm whales seen during pre-ramp-up survey?
- Time ramp-up begins
- Were sperm whales seen during ramp-up?

- Time airgun array is operating at the desired intensity
- Were sperm whales seen during survey?
- If sperm whales were seen, was any action taken (i.e., survey delayed, guns shut down)?
- Reason that sperm whales might not have been seen (e.g., swell, glare, fog)
- Time airgun array stops firing

Sighting Report: Prepared for each sighting of a marine mammal or sea turtle made during seismic acquisition operations. Furnish a sighting report to MMS on the 1st and the 15th of each month during which operations are being conducted that includes

- Vessel name
- Survey type (e.g., site, 3D, 4D)
- MMS Permit Number (for “off-lease seismic surveys”) or OCS Lease Number (for “on-lease seismic surveys”)
- Date
- Time
- Watch status (Were you on watch or was this sighting made opportunistically by you or someone else?)
- Observer or person who made the sighting
- Lat./long. of vessel
- Bearing of vessel
- Bearing and estimated range to animal(s) at first sighting
- Water depth (meters)

- Species (or identification to lowest possible taxonomic level)
- Certainty of identification (sure, most likely, best guess)
- Total number of animals
- Number of juveniles
- Description (as many distinguishing features as possible of each individual seen, including length, shape, color and pattern, scars or marks, shape and size of dorsal fin, shape of head, and blow characteristics)
- Direction of animal's travel – compass direction
- Direction of animal's travel – related to the vessel (drawing preferably)
- Behavior (as explicit and detailed as possible; note any observed changes in behavior)
- Activity of vessel
- Airguns firing? (yes or no)
- Closest distance (meters) to animals from center of airgun or airgun array (whether firing or not)

Note: If this sighting was of a sperm whale(s) within the exclusion zone that resulted in a shut-down of the airguns, include in the sighting report the observed behavior of the whale(s) before shut-down, the observed behavior following shut-down (specifically noting any change in behavior), and the length of time between shut-down and subsequent ramp-up to resume the seismic survey (note if seismic survey was not resumed as soon as possible following shut-down). Send this report to MMS **within 24 hours of the shut-down**. These sightings should also be included in the first regular semi-monthly report following the incident.

Additional information, important points, and comments are encouraged. All reports will be submitted to MMS on the 1st and the 15th of each month (with one exception noted above). Forms should be scanned (or data typed) and sent via email to protectedspecies@mms.gov.

Please note that these marine mammal and sea turtle reports are in addition to any reports you submit under [NTL No. 98-20](#), dated September 15, 1998, and [NTL No. 2002-G01](#), effective March 15, 2002, and reports required as a condition of your geophysical permit.

Borehole Seismic Surveys

Borehole seismic surveys differ from surface seismic surveys in a number of ways including the use of much smaller airgun arrays, having an average survey time of 12-24 hours, utilizing a sound source that is not usually moving at 4-5 knots, and requiring the capability of moving the receiver in the borehole between shots. Due to these differences, the following altered mitigations apply only to borehole seismic surveys:

- During daylight hours, when visual observations of the exclusion zone are being performed as required in this NTL, borehole seismic operations will not be required to ramp-up for shutdowns of 30 minutes or less in duration, as long as no sperm whales, other marine mammals, or sea turtles are observed in the exclusion zone during the shutdown. If a sperm whale, other marine mammal, or sea turtle is sighted in the exclusion zone, ramp-up is required and may begin only after visual surveys confirm that the exclusion zone has been clear for 30 minutes.
- During nighttime or when conditions prohibit visual observation of the exclusion zone, ramp-up will not be required for shutdowns of 20 minutes or less in duration. For borehole seismic surveys that utilize passive acoustics during nighttime and periods of poor visibility, ramp-up is not required for shutdowns of 30 minutes or less.
- Nighttime or poor visibility ramp-up is allowed only when passive acoustics are used to ensure that no sperm whales are present in the exclusion zone (as for all other seismic surveys). Operators are strongly encouraged to acquire the survey in daylight hours when possible.
- Protected species observers must be used during daylight hours, as required in this NTL, and may be stationed either on the source boat or on the associated drilling rig or platform if a clear view of the sea surface in the exclusion zone and adjacent waters is available.
- All other mitigations and provisions for seismic surveys as set forth in this NTL will apply to borehole seismic surveys.
- Reports should reference OCS Lease Number, Area/Block and Borehole Number

Experimental Passive Acoustic Monitoring

Sperm whales are very vocal marine mammals, and periods of silence are usually short and most often occur when these animals are at the surface and may be detected using visual observers. However, sperm whales are at the greatest risk of potential injury from seismic airguns when they are submerged and under the airgun array. Passive acoustic monitoring appears to be very effective at detecting submerged and diving sperm whales when they are not detectable by visual observation. The MMS strongly encourages operators to participate in an experimental program by including passive acoustic monitoring as part of the protected species observer program. Inclusion of passive acoustic monitoring does **not** relieve an operator of any of the mitigations (including visual observations) in this NTL **with the following exception:** Monitoring for sperm whales with a passive acoustic array by an observer proficient in its use will allow ramp-up and the subsequent start of a seismic survey during times of reduced visibility (darkness, fog, rain, etc.) when such ramp-up otherwise would not be permitted using only visual observers. If you use passive acoustic monitoring, include an assessment of the usefulness, effectiveness, and problems encountered with the use of that method of marine mammal detection in the reports described in this NTL. A description of the passive acoustic system, the software used, and the monitoring plan should also be reported to MMS at the beginning of its use.

(Paperwork Reduction Act: Please note that the information collection requirements for using passive acoustic monitoring posed above have not yet been approved by OMB. Specifically, you are not obliged to submit a description of the passive acoustic system, the software used, and the monitoring plan to MMS until OMB approves and assigns a new approval expiration date on the first page of this NTL. Note that all other

report requirements on the passive acoustic system have been approved by OMB and must be met.)

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) Statement

The PRA (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35) requires us to inform you that we collect the information described in this NTL to ensure that you conduct operations in a manner that will not jeopardize threatened or endangered species or destroy or adversely modify critical habitat that has been designated for those species. We protect all proprietary information submitted according to the Freedom of Information Act and 30 CFR 250.196. An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. You are not obligated to respond until the OMB has approved this collection of information. We estimate the hour burden for providing the information to be 1 hour per report. Direct comments regarding the burden or any other aspect of this information collection to the Information Collection Clearance Officer, Mail Stop 4230, Minerals Management Service, 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20240.

In addition, this NTL refers to information collection requirements under 30 CFR 250, subpart B. The OMB has approved all of the information collection requirements in these regulations and assigned OMB control number 1010-0049.

Contact

Any questions regarding this NTL should be submitted in writing to: protectedspecies@mms.gov. Submittals by mail may be directed to:

Minerals Management Service
Gulf of Mexico OCS Region
Attention: Environmental Sciences Unit (MS 5430)
1201 Elmwood Park Blvd.
New Orleans, LA 70123-2394

Chris C. Oynes
Regional Director