

In Reply Refer To: RP-2-1 ✓

NOV 14 1983

Total Petroleum, Inc.
Attention: Mr. Ward M. Clark
One Allen Center, Suite 2950
Houston, Texas 77002

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to your Initial Plan of Exploration and Environmental Report received October 27, 1983, for Lease OCS-G 5692, Block 65, Main Pass Area. This plan includes the drilling of seven wells.

In accordance with 30 CFR 250.34, revised December 13, 1979, and our letter dated January 29, 1979, this plan has been determined to be complete as of November 10, 1983, and is now being considered for approval.

Your plan control number is N-1392 and should be referenced in your communication and correspondence concerning this plan.

Sincerely yours,

(Orig. Sgd.) D. W. Solanas

D. W. Solanas
Regional Supervisor
Rules and Production

bcc: Lease OCS-G 5692 (OPS-4)
OPS-4 w/Public Info. Copy of the plan and ER (Public Records)
NO-5

HHekmatdoost:gtj:10/28/83 Disk 3b

Office of
Management Support

NOV 14 1983

Records Management

Noted D. Arcana

TOTAL
Total Petroleum, Inc.

FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION

SUITE 2950, ONE ALLEN CENTER

HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

TELEPHONE 713 658-0972
TWX - TOTALEX HOU 010-881-1163

WARD M. CLARK
PRODUCTION MANAGER

October 20, 1983

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

OCT 27 1983

Department of the Interior
Minerals Management Service
P. O. Box 7944
Metairie, Louisiana 70010

Attention: Mr. D. W. Solanas
Regional Manager

RE: OCS-G-5692, Block 65
Main Pass Area
Initial Plan of Exploration

Gentlemen:

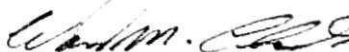
In accordance with 30 CFR 250.34, as amended, Total Petroleum, Inc. herein respectfully submits for approval, a Plan of Exploration for lease OCS-G-5692, Block 65, Main Pass Area, Offshore Louisiana and Mississippi.

Lease OCS-G-5692 was effective July 1, 1983. Total Petroleum, Inc. has been designated Operator of this block.

Total Petroleum, Inc. submits eleven (11) copies of the proposed Plan of Exploration. Five (5) copies are considered Proprietary Information and are exempt from disclosure as allowed for in subsection (b), paragraph (9) of the Freedom of Information Act (81 Stat. 54; 5 U.S.C. 552) as amended by Public Law 93-502, November 21, 1974, (88 Stat. 1561). Six (6) copies are considered "Public Information". The information believed to be exempt is geological and/or geophysical. As Operator of this lease, Total Petroleum, Inc. requests that this information and data considered exempt be dispensed for use only by the U. S. Government.

We anticipate a cantilever type jack-up rig to be available to drill approximately December 1, 1983.

Sincerely,



Ward M. Clark

Office of
Management Support

NOV 14 1983

Records Management

WMC:tao
enclosures

TOTAL PETROLEUM, INC.
PLAN OF EXPLORATION
OCS-G 5692
MAIN PASS AREA BLOCK 65

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>ITEM</u>
1	Introductory Letter
2	Proposed Type and Sequence of Exploration Activities and Timetable
3	Description of Drilling Vessel
4	Safety and Environmental Safeguards, including Oil Spill Contingency Plan
5	Approximate Location of Proposed Wells and Plat
6	Structural Interpretation and Shallow Drilling Hazards Report
7	Onshore Support Base Facilities
8	Mud Components
9	Environmental Report
10	Air Quality Review

PLAN OF EXPLORATION
OCS-G 5692

PROPOSED TYPE AND SEQUENCE OF
EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES AND TIMETABLE

Section 2

Total Petroleum proposes to drill seven (7) wells on Main Pass Block 65 to evaluate the subject lease to determine the potential for future development.

Exploratory drilling of the first well is scheduled to begin approximately December 1, 1983, subject to the approval of this Plan of Exploration and issuance of the required Permit to Drill.

The proposed drilling schedule is as follows:

<u>Location No.</u>	<u>Approximate Days to Drill</u>
A.	30
B.	30
C.	30
D.	30
E.	30
F.	30
G.	30

Exploratory activity should be completed June 30, 1984.

It should be emphasized that this schedule is tentative in the meaning of 30 CFR 250.34-1 (a). Additional exploratory drilling must be predicated upon the need to define structures and/or reservoir limits. The fabrication and installation of platforms, producing facilities and pipelines are contingent upon the success of these wells. In addition to the drilling of wells, other activities which may be conducted under this plan would be the setting of a seafloor template so as to minimize disruption of the seafloor, a velocity survey in a wellbore and soil borings.

PLAN OF EXPLORATION
OCS-G 5692

DESCRIPTION OF DRILLING VESSEL

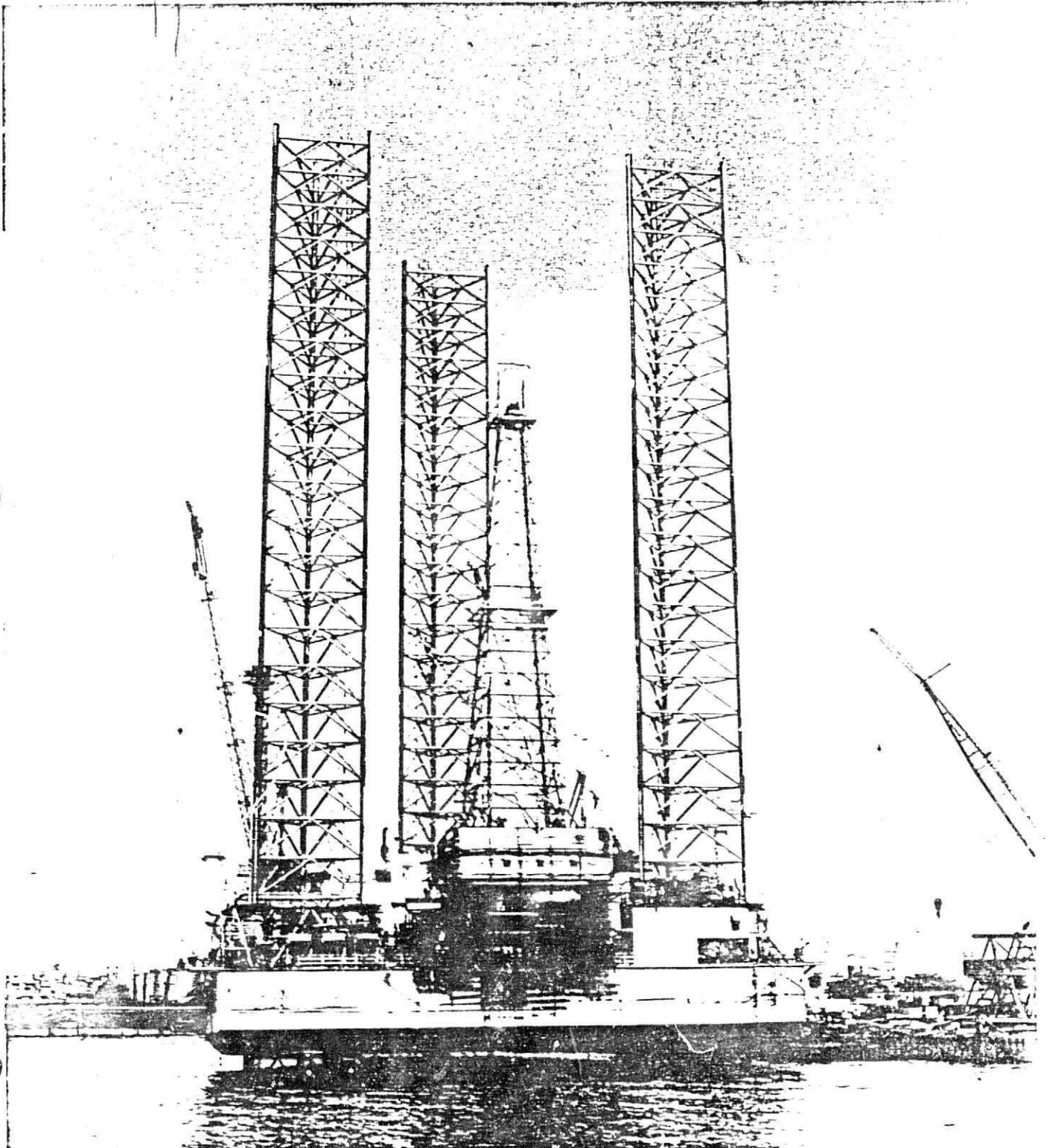
Section 3

The water depth in Block 65, Main Pass Area, ranges from approximately 28 feet to 37 feet.

A cantilever jack-up similar to Western Apollo II will be utilized for Exploratory drilling. A description of the rig, including blowout preventers is included in this section.

Western Apollo II

Cantilever jack-up
for 300 ft. water depth



Western Apollo II

Cantilever jack-up
for 300 ft. water depth

DRILLING & WORKOVER EQUIPMENT

Drawworks:

Continental Emsco C3, 1-3/8" drill line driven by two EMD 800 HP electric motors.

Derrick:

Continental Emsco Model 20RD 147' x 30' x 30' cantilever type mast. Nominal hook load capacity 1,400,000 lbs.

Substructure:

The 48' x 36' x 6' substructure has the following capacity:

Max. Hook Load 1,000,000 lbs.
Max. Setback 450,000 lbs.
Max. Combination 1,200,000 lbs.
Cantilever capacity on centerline 1,200,000 lbs. at 35'
and 870,000 lbs at 40'

Rotary & Traveling Equipment:

Continental Emsco 13750 37 1/2" rotary
Continental Emsco RA-52-6 block BJ 5500 hook
Continental Emsco LB-500 swivel

Mud Pumps:

Two Continental Emsco FA 1600 triplex pumps each driven by two EMD 800 HP electric motors.

Prime Movers:

Three MD 16-645-E8 diesels rated at 2200 HP each equipped with 1500 KW A/C Generators.

D/C Power & Controls:

Ross Hill SCR drive system

Drilling Equipment Motors:

EMD-79 DC motors

Blow Out Preventers (All Trimmed for H₂S Service)

One Cameron single U 13-5/8" 10,000 psi WP
One Cameron double U 13-5/8" 10,000 psi WP
One Shaffer "Spherical" 13-5/8" 5,000 psi WP
One Shaffer "Spherical" 21 1/4" 2,000 psi WP

Choke Manifold:

Two adjustable chokes
One Swaco Super adjustable choke
One Full Flow 4-1/16" choke
All for H₂S Service 10,000 lb WP

Mud Mixing:

Two Mission 6" x 8" pumps
Capacity 1000 G.P.M.

Desander/Desilter:

One Brandt MDL SE18 desilter with 18—4" cones
One Brandt SR3 desander with 3—12" cones
One Brandt tandem screen shale shaker unit

Air Compressors:

Two Rotary Screw 450CFM compressors driven by 100 HP, 1750 RPM motors.

For cold start: Lister ST2A diesel driving a KA340 compressor.

One—Bulk Air 350CFM compressor driven by 65HP, 1750 RPM motor.

Drill Pipe:

10,000 5" O.D. Grade 'E' IEUE SMLS. R-2
5,000 5" O.D. Grade 'G', X-Hole

Drill Collars:

30-6 1/2" O.D. x 30'
21-8" O.D. x 30'
30-5" O.D. Hevi-wate by 30'

Miscellaneous:

Cementing Unit Halliburton HT400
Kelly Spinner Varco Series 6500
Logging Unit Schlumberger
Wire Line Unit Mathey Slick
Iron Roughneck with hydraulic power supply . . . Varco

RIG EQUIPMENT

Gravity Separation Oil Skimmer Tank

Cranes:

One—Link Belt 218ABS Crane 100' Boom, 7/8" line
Two—Link Belt 238ABS Crane 100' Boom, 1" line

Elevating System:

National 400 Rack and Pinion—78 ft./hr. continuous rate

Crew Quarters:

Air conditioned crew quarters for 84 men

Lifeboats:

Two units to accommodate 50 men each. Four 25-man inflatable life rafts.

Heliport:

Approved foam fire fighting equipment. Meets requirements for operation of Sikorsky S61 helicopters worldwide. Approved refueling system.

RIG STORAGE

Drilling Mud 1200 bbls.
Drill Water 6000 bbls.
Potable Water 1000 bbls.
Diesel Fuel 2500 bbls.
Bulk Mud or Cement 7600 cu. ft.
Sack Mud or Cement 3000 sacks

Western Apollo II

Cantilever jack-up
for 300 ft. water depth

RIG DESCRIPTION

Barge Dimensions:

Length	180'
Width	175'
Depth of Hull	25'
Length of Legs	416'
Spud Tank Diameter	40'

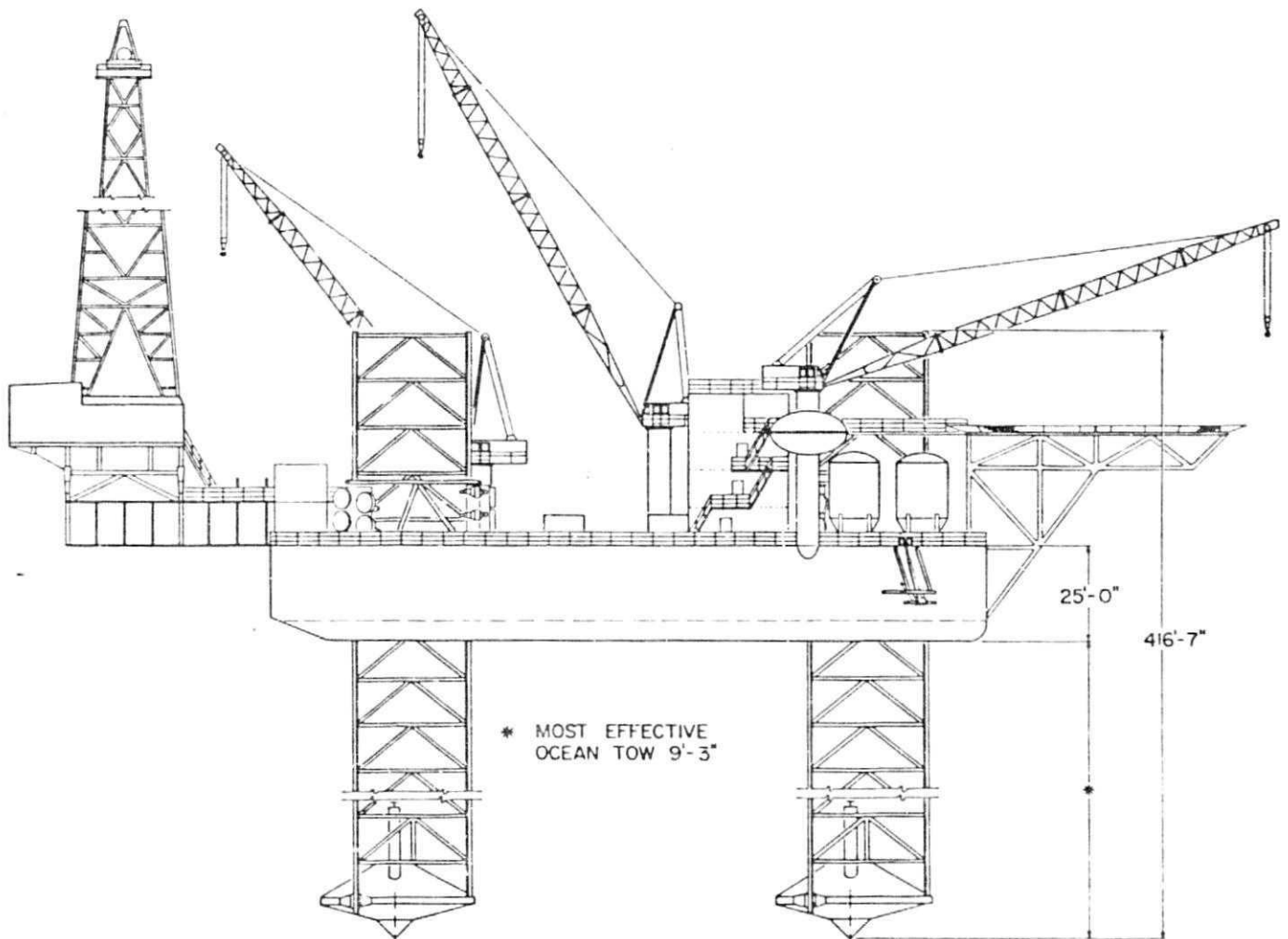
Operating Water Depth:

Maximum	300'
Minimum	13'
Hurricane (Gulf of Mexico)	203'

Drilling Depth: 20,000'

Cantilever:

Rotary can be located from 7' 6" to 40' out from end of the barge and 10' on either side of center line for a 20' x 32'-6" drilling pattern area.



PLAN OF EXPLORATION
OCS-G 5692

SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS

Section 4

Safety features during drilling operations will include well control and blowout prevention equipment that meets or exceeds the requirements of OCS Order No. 2.

Oil in any form shall not be disposed of into the water of the Gulf.

Liquid waste materials containing substances which may be harmful to aquatic life or wildlife, or injurious in any manner to life or property shall be treated to avoid disposal of harmful substances into the waters of the Gulf.

Drilling muds containing oil are not disposed of into the Gulf. This type of material is loaded and barged to shore for proper disposal. Drilling mud containing toxic substances are neutralized prior to disposal.

Drilling cuttings, sand, and solids containing oil are not disposed of into the Gulf, unless the oil has been removed.

The subject offshore mobile drilling unit is equipped with drip pans under the rig floor. All oil from diesel engines is pumped to a sump and then pumped into barrels for return to an onshore site.

Operator personnel are instructed in the techniques and methods necessary to prevent pollution. Non-operator personnel are instructed and supervised to insure that non-pollution practices are adhered to.

The facilities are inspected daily.

OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN

Total Petroleum, Inc.'s Oil Spill Contingency Plan has been approved by the Minerals Management Service. This plan designates an Oil Spill Team consisting of Total Petroleum personnel and contract personnel. This team's duties are to eliminate the sources of the oil spill, remove all sources of possible ignition, deploy the most viable means of available transportation to monitor the movement of the slick, and contain and remove the slick if possible. Total Petroleum, Inc. is a member of Clean Gulf Associates (CGA). The CGA has four permanent bases in Louisiana; at Venice, Grand Isle, Intracoastal City and Cameron, and two bases in Texas; at Galveston and Rockport. Each base is equipped with fast response skimmers and there is a barge mounted high volume open sea skimmer based at Grand Isle. In addition to providing equipment, the CGA also supplies advisors for clean up operations. Response time for a spill in Main Pass Block 65 could vary from 4 to 8 hours depending upon the location of company operated workboats or workboats available for Charter.

"Public Information"

PLAN OF EXPLORATION
CCS-G 5692

APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF PROPOSED
WELLS AND PLAT

Section 5

Main Pass Area Block 65 is located some four miles from the nearest shoreline off the Louisiana coast. A vicinity plat is shown in this section.

Wells A, B, C, D, E, F, and G will be drilled from a surface location at 550' FEL & 6900' FNL.

Gulf Oil
S.L. 5337

9500'

Chevron
OCS1371

10,931'

3 GEOGRAPHIC MILES

TOTAL PETROLEUM INC.
OCS-G-5692

65

Drill Site

City Serv
OCS1337

9200'

Shell - California
S.L. 3851

5
7813'

4
7779'

3
7870'

6
7750'

2
8700'

7675'

CALCO
ST 3851

Kerr-McGee
S: 5333

8500'

7
7907'

10
8091'

9
9182'

19
8450'

12

Total Petroleum Inc.
HOUSTON DIVISION

MAIN PASS BLK. 65
OFFSHORE LOUISIANA

SURFACE LOCATION OF DRILL SITE

0 1000 2000 3000
Feet

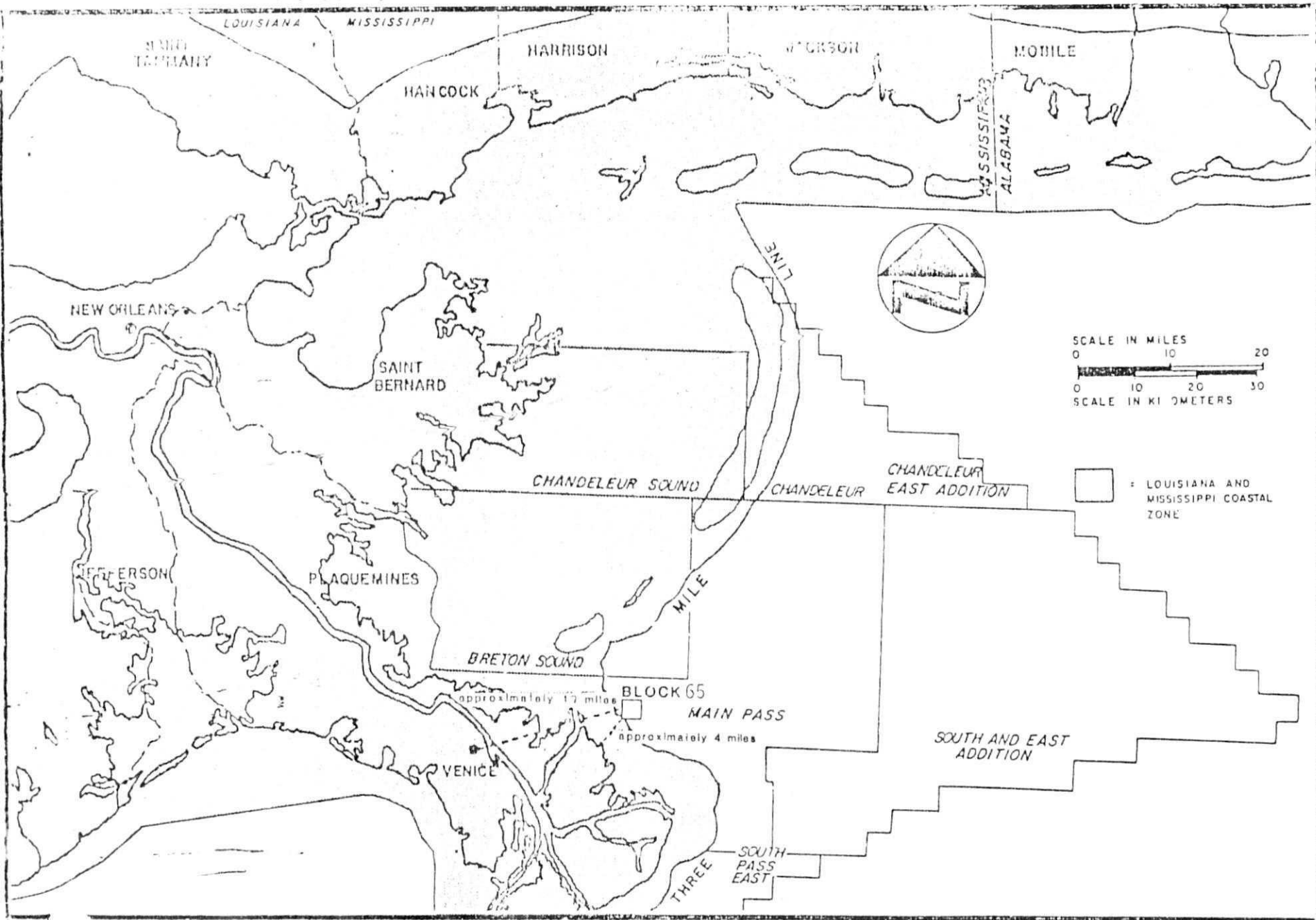


FIGURE 1. LOCATION OF MAIN PASS BLOCK 65 RELATIVE TO THE LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI COASTAL ZONES.

PLAN OF EXPLORATION
OCS-G 5692

STRUCTURAL INTERPRETATIONS AND
SHALLOW HAZARDS REPORT

Section 6

PLAN OF EXPLORATION
OCS-G 5692

ONSHORE SUPPORT BASE FACILITIES

Section 7

Total Petroleum, Inc. will use existing onshore base facilities of Magcobar and Petroleum Helicopters, Inc., located at Venice Louisiana. This will serve as port of debarkation for supplies and crews. No onshore expansion or construction is anticipated with respect to this activity.

This base is capable of providing the services necessary for the proposed activities. It has 24-hour service, a radio tower with phone patch, dock space, equipment and supply storage base, drinking and drill water, etc.

PLAN OF EXPLORATION
OCS-G 5692

MUD COMPONENTS

Section 8

MUD & COMPLETION
FLUID COMPONENTS &
ADDITIVES

I. ITEMS USED ON A ROUTINE BASIS:

T R A D E N A M E S

<u>IMCO</u>	<u>BAROID</u>	<u>MILCHEM</u>	<u>MAGCOBAR</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Imco Bar	Barite/Baroid	Barite/Milbar	Barite/Magcobar	Barite (Barium Sulfate)
Imco Gel	Aquagel	Milgel	Magcogel	Bentonite
Imco Lig	Carbonox	Ligco	Tannathin	Lignite
RD-111	Q-Broxin	Uni Cal	Spercene	Blended Lignosulfonate
Caustic Soda	Caustic Soda	Caustic Soda	Caustic Soda	Sodium Hydroxide
Aluminum Stearate	Aluminum Stearate	Aluminum Stearate	Aluminum Stearate	Aluminum Stearate
Lime	Lime	Lime	Lime	Calcium Hydroxide
Imco Thin	CC-16	Ligcon	XP-20	Modified Lignite
Soda Ash	Soda Ash	Soda Ash	Soda Ash	Sodium Carbonate
Bicarb	Bicarb	Bicarb	Bicarb	Bicarbonate of Soda
Poly Rx	Durenex	Chemtrol-X	Resinex	Selected Polymer Blend
Imco MD	Con Det.	M.D.	D-D	Detergent
Foamban	Defoamer	LD-8	Magconol	Defoamer (Usually alcohol based)

II. ITEMS USED LESS FREQUENTLY:

DMS	Aktaflos	DMS	DMS	Nonionic Mud Surfactant
Imco Loid	Impermex	Milstarch	My Lo Gel	Pregelatinized Starch
CMC	Cellex	CMC	CMC	Sodium Carboxy Methyl Cellulose
Cypan	Cypan	Cypan	Cypan	Sodium Polyacrylate
Permaloid	Dextrid	Perma-Lose	Poly Sal	Organic Polymer
Drispac	Drispac	Drispac	Drispac	Polyanionic Cellulose
Gyp	Gyp	Gyp	Gyp	Gypsum (Plaster of Paris)
HME/Superdril	HME/Superdril	HME/Superdril	HME/Superdril	Gilsonite (treated) - Natural Hydrocarbon + Wetting Agent
Black Magic Supermix	Black Magic Supermix	Black Magic Supermix	Black Magic Supermix	Mud Concentrate for spotting fluid
Lubrikleen	Torq Trim	Lubrisal	Magolube	Organic Lubricant
Myca	Mica Tex	Mil-Mica	Mago-Mica	Mica-Flakes
Plug	Wall-Nut	Mil Plug	Nut Plug	Ground Walnut or other nut hulls
Ironite	Ironite	Ironite	Ironite	Synthetic Iron Oxide, H Scavenger
-	-	Mil Gard	-	H ₂ S Scavenger (Zinc Carbonate)
-	-	-	-	Polyacrylate Polymer

II. ITEMS USED LESS FREQUENTLY: (CONTINUED).

Salt	Salt	Salt	Salt	Sodium Chloride
SAPP	SAPP	SAPP	SAPP	Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
-	-	Shale Trol	-	Organo/Aluminum Compound
KCL	KCL	KCL	KCL	Potassium Chloride

III. CIL BASE MUD:

<u>IMCO</u>	<u>BAROID</u>	<u>MILCHEM</u>	<u>MAGCOBAR</u>	<u>OIL BASE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Imco Spot	Skot Free	Mil-Free	Pipe Lax	-	Emulsifiers for spotting fluids
Kenol-S	Invermul	Carbo-Tec	Oilfaze & Vertoil	SFT & Supermix	Emulsifiers, gelling agents and fluid loss agents for oil muds
Ken-Gel	Geltone	Carbo-Gel	VG-69	-	Organophillic clays for viscosifying
-	-	-	-	OB Gel	Asphaltic Viscosifier
Ken-Cal-L	Drill treat	Carbo-Mul	DV-33	SA-47	Organic wetting agent
VR	Duratone	Carbo-Trol	DV-22	Chem W	Fluid loss agents

IV. PUMP-DOWN & INHIBITOR FLUID:

Norco No. 6 Refined Oil & No. 2 Diesel + 1%-3% Corrosion Inhibitors.

V. METHOD OF DISPOSAL:

All mud additives will be disposed of overboard in to the Gulf of Mexico after dilution with fresh or seawater. Any fluid containing free oil will be transported to land for disposal.

SECTION 9

PLAN OF EXPLORATION
OCS-G 5692

ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

PLAN OF EXPLORATION

MAIN PASS AREA, BLOCK 65
OCS-G 5692
OFFSHORE LOUISIANA & MISSISSIPPI

TOTAL PETROLEUM, INC.

Houston, Texas

October 19, 1983

Contact Person:

Ward M. Clark
Manager, Production
One Allen Center, Suite 2950
Houston, Texas 77002
(713)658-0972

Prepared by:
J. Connor Consulting
P. O. Box 218753
Houston, Texas 77218
(713)558-0607

2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION

Total Petroleum, Inc. plans to conduct exploration activities on Main Pass Area Block 65 (OCS-G 5692).

As proposed, the Plan of Exploration for Main Pass Block 65 consists of drilling 7 wells.

At this time, the planned commencement date for Well "A" and all associated activities in Block 65 is on or about December 1, 1983.

(a) TRAVEL MODES AND ROUTES

Helicopters, crewboats, and workboats will be operated from Venice, Louisiana. Helicopters are expected to make 10.5 round trips per week to the Block. Crewboats and workboats are expected to make 7 round trips per week to the Block. It is anticipated that the transportation vessels will utilize the most direct route to the lease site which is located approximately 17 statute miles east of Venice, Louisiana.

(b) SUPPORT BASE

The support base will be Baroid's facility at Venice, Louisiana. This base provides 24-hour service, a radio tower with phone patch, dock space, office space, a parking lot, equipment and supply storage space, drinking and drill water, etc. These proposed exploration activities will help to maintain this base at its present levels of activity.

No expansion of the physical facilities or the creation of new jobs is expected to result from the work planned in conjunction with Block 65.

(c) NEW SUPPORT FACILITIES

No new onshore support facilities such as new land bases, refineries, storage facilities, pumping stations, boat docks, helicopter pads, or fueling facilities are likely to be required because of the activities planned for Block 65. Any newly discovered deposits of hydrocarbons should help to maintain onshore facilities and activities at or near their present levels rather than result in some type of expansion.

(d) NEW TECHNIQUES OR UNUSUAL TECHNOLOGY

No new techniques or unusual technology will be required for this operation.

(e) MAPS OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY

A map showing the relation of Block 65 to affected states is included at the end of this report.

(f) TRANSPORTATION OF OIL AND/OR GAS

If producible hydrocarbons are found they are likely to be transported to shore through connections with the pipelines already in place near Block 65.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

(a) PHYSICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL

(1) Commercial Fishing

The Gulf fishery is dominated by the shell fisheries; shrimp, crabs, and oysters (with smaller amounts of clam and scallops), usually worth three or four times more than the much greater volume of fin-fish. The shrimp fishery in the Gulf area includes brown, white, and pink shrimp. These are taken almost exclusively by trawl fishing, in depths ranging from approximately 6 to 240 feet. Other shrimp taken commercially are the sea bobs and royal reds.

Gunter (1967) indicated that 97.5% of the total commercial fisheries catch of the Gulf states is made of estuarine species, that is, of fish or shell fishes that spend all or part of their lives in estuaries. A few species, such as the commercial oyster, live their lives in estuarine waters.

On the Gulf coast as a whole, the usual ranking of the most important commercial fishes is as shown below:

By Volume:

Menhaden
Mullet
Croaker
Groupers
Spanish Mackerel
Spotted Seatrout
Red Drum
Flounders
Black Drum
King Whiting
White Seatrout
Sheepshead

By Value:

Menhaden
Red Snapper
Mullet
Croaker
Groupers
Pompano
Spanish Mackerel
Red Drum
Flounders
King Mackerel
Black Drum
White Seatrout
Sheepshead

Placement of a drilling rig in the Block will temporarily remove a portion of the seafloor from the commercial fishing interests. Drilling probably will temporarily degrade the water quality in the immediate vicinity of the drillsite. This may cause certain species to avoid the area. The situation, however, should revert to normal as soon as the drilling is completed.

(2) Shipping

Block 65 does not lie in or adjacent to any fairways, transit zones or anchorage areas.

(3) Recreation

Sport fishing is the primary recreational pursuit in the waters off the Louisiana coast. Sport anglers have learned to successfully utilize the good fishing provided by offshore petroleum production platforms, which function as artificial reefs and attract an abundance and diversity of gamefishes. Species commonly taken include red snapper, vermilion snapper, king mackerel, cobia, and greater amberjack as well as grouper. Scuba divers also frequent offshore platforms for spear fishing and photography of the diverse marine life that these structures attract.

Installation of a rig in the block will enhance the potential for sport fishing and recreational diving in this area.

(4) Cultural Resources

Main Pass Block 65 lies inside the Cultural Resource Sensitivity Demarcation Line (USDI, 1979, Visual 1) and, therefore, falls in an area where cultural resources are likely to be found. An archaeological survey was required for Main Pass Block 65. Results of the archaeological survey for Main Pass Block 65 indicate no areas of possible drowned prehistoric sites or shipwrecks. Total Petroleum, Inc. agrees that if any site, structure, or object of historical or archaeological significance should be discovered during operations, the findings will be immediately reported to the Supervisor and every reasonable effort will be made to preserve and protect the cultural resource from damage until the Supervisor has given direction as to its preservation.

(5) Ecologically Sensitive Features

There are no ecologically sensitive features in or near Block 65.

(6) Existing Pipelines and Cables

Gulf Oil has an 18-inch oil and gas pipeline which crosses the northeast corner of the block as follows:

- Crosses the east line approximately 2275' from the northeast corner.
- Crosses the north line approximately 4000' from the northeast corner.

Howell Petroleum Corporation has a 6-inch oil pipeline that runs east to west through the center of the block as follows:

- Crosses the east line approximately 4900' from the southeast corner.
- Crosses the west line approximately 6150' from the northwest corner.

(Mr. Autry Britton, MMS, New Orleans, LA.)

All pipelines will be avoided during the proposed activities.

(7) Other Minerals

There are no known plans at this time for the production of minerals other than oil and gas on Block 65.

(8) Ocean Dumping

Ocean dumping is prohibited in this area.

(9) Endangered or Threatened Species

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 provides for the conservation of endangered and threatened species of plants, animals, and their habitat. Species which are currently listed as endangered, and which are known to occur in the Gulf of Mexico, include the blue whale, finback whale, right whale, humpback whale, sei whale, sperm whale, Atlantic Ridley turtle, hawksbill turtle, and leather back turtle. In addition, two threatened species, the green sea turtle and loggerhead turtle, are also listed under provisions of the Act and are known to occur in the Gulf.

Of the whale species, the sperm whale is perhaps the most common and the blue whale the least common with only two sightings having been reported. The other species of whales may be considered uncommon in the Gulf, although the humpback was once hunted commercially in the central Gulf during the 19th Century (Schmidly, 1981).

The environmental impact of transportation accidents on endangered species can be summarized as follows:

In the Gulf of Mexico safety fairways have been established for the safe passage of vessels enroute to or from U.S. ports. Consequently, placement of rigs or platforms are prohibited

within these fairways, and prudent seamanship suggests that vessels, particularly those with deep drafts, remain in the fairways and this increases the possibility of a collision with drilling rigs, permanent platforms or vessels attending these platforms. On the other hand, restricting vessels to charted fairways increases the possibility of ship/ship collisions at the same time as it reduces the possibility of ship/rig collisions. Impacts which could result include loss of human life, spillage of oil, release of debris, including part of or the entire drilling rig and ship. The contents of the ship's cargo could pose a serious threat to the environment if it includes toxic materials such as chemicals, crude oil or refined products.

The most serious environmental hazard to endangered species would occur in cases of oil spills. Impact on birds is coating with oil resulting in death. Data on impacts on marine mammals and marine turtles is not available (FEIS page 45).

The major impact on endangered species as a result of transportation accidents will be two pronged. An indirect adverse impact to species populations as a result of possible habitat and food loss and a direct impact to individuals which succumb as result of ingesting a being coated with petroleum hydrocarbons or other toxic material.

(b) SOCIO-ECONOMIC

(i) Related New Employment

Not applicable at this time.

4. UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS

A number of studies have been conducted on the effects of offshore oil and gas exploration and development on the marine environment. These studies have not revealed any major impacts that result from normal oil and gas activities. However, several minor impacts, primarily those associated with the discharge of drilling fluids and cuttings, have been identified. Upon entering the water column, the drilling fluids usually form a turbid area which may interfere with the photosynthetic ability, and thus the primary productivity, of phytoplankton within this turbid zone. The drill cuttings, which are actually pieces of rock, shale, and other substrate, often accumulate in piles on the seafloor when they are released overboard. These piles of cuttings will smother any immobile benthic organism located on the seafloor. In addition to these impacts on the physical environment, the presence of the drilling rig itself will remove a portion of the seafloor from exploitation by commercial fishermen and shrimpers.

The impacts discussed in the preceding paragraph are all considered to be minor, localized, and short-term. Implementation of the proposed project, the placement of a movable drilling rig and the drilling of eight wells should not cause irreversible damage to the environment.

(5) REFERENCES

- Bright, T.J., and R. Rezak
1976 "Fishing Banks of the Texas Continental Shelf", in: Bullis, H.R., Jr., and A.C. Imes, eds. Proceedings: Colloquium on Snapper-Grouper Fishery Resources of the Western Central Atlantic Ocean. Texas A & M University Sea Grant College, Mississippi-Alabama Sea Grant Consortium, and Florida Sea Grant College Program. College Station, Texas; Biloxi, Mississippi; and Gainesville, Florida.
- Christmas, J. Y., and D. J. Etzold
1977 "The Mendaden Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico, United States: A Regional Management Plan". Gulf Coast Research Lab., Ocean Springs, Miss.
- Conant, R.
1975 A Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston
- Fritts, T. H., & R. P. Reynolds
1981 "Pilot Study of the Marine Mammals, Birds, & Turtles in OCS Areas of the Gulf of Mexico", US Fish & Wildlife Ser., Office of Biological Services, Washington, D.C. FWS/OBS-81/36., 139ppg.
- Gallaway, Benny J.
1981 An Ecosystem Analysis of Oil and Gas Development on the Texas-Louisiana Continental Shelf. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Biological Services, Washington, D.C. FWS/OBS-81/27. 89pp.
- Lowery, G.H., Jr.
1974 The Mammals of Louisiana and its Adjacent Waters. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, 651 pp.
- Mumphrey, A. J., Jr., and G. D. Carlucci, Jr.
1978 "Environmental Planning for Offshore Oil and Gas". Volume V: Regional Status Reports. Part 3: Gulf Coast Region. The Conservation Foundation, Washington, D.C., U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Biological Services Program, FWS/OBS-77/61.3, 158pp.
- Schmidly, David J.
1981 "Marine Mammals of the Southeastern United States Coast and the Gulf of Mexico". U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Biological Services, Washington, D.C. FWS/OBS-80/41, 163pp.
- Sea Grant College
1980 Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Fishery Management Plan and Regulatory Analysis and Proposed Regulations, Reef Fish Resources of the Gulf of Mexico. Gainesville, Florida.
- South Atlantic Fishery Management Council
1979 Fishery Management Plan for the Atlantic Billfishes: White Marlin, Blue Marlin, Sailfish, and Spearfish. Miami, Florida.

Southeast Fisheries Center
1978 Fishery Management Plan for Ground Fish (Gulf of Mexico)
Prelim. Draft, Nat. Marine Fisheries Service, Miami, Florida.

U.S. Department of Commerce
1980 Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Louisiana Coastal Resources Program. Office of Coastal Zone Mgt. Washington, D.C.

U.S. Department of Commerce
1980 Fishery Statistics of the United States, 1976. NOAA, Statistical Digest No. 70. Washington D.C.

U.S. Department of Commerce
1980 Marine Recreational Fishery Statistics Survey, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1979. NOAA, Current Current Fishery Statistics, No. 8063, Washington, D.C.

van Lopik, J. R., K. H. Drummond, and R. E. Condrey
1979 Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Fishery Management Plan for the Shrimp Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico, United States Waters. Center for Wetlands Resources, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA.

Ward, C. H., M. E. Bender, and D. J. Reish, eds.
1979 The Offshore Ecology Investigation, Effects of Oil Drilling and Production in a Coastal Environment. Rice University Studies, Vol. 65, No. 4 and 5.

(6) STATEMENT

The proposed activity will be carried out and completed with the guarantee of the following items:

- (a) The best and safest techniques will be utilized throughout the project. This includes meeting all applicable requirements for equipment types, general project layout, safety systems and equipment and monitoring systems.
- (b) All operations will be covered by a M.M.S. approved oil spill contingency plan.
- (c) All applicable Federal, state, and local requirements regarding air emission and water quality and discharge for the proposed activities, as well as any other permit condition, will be complied with.

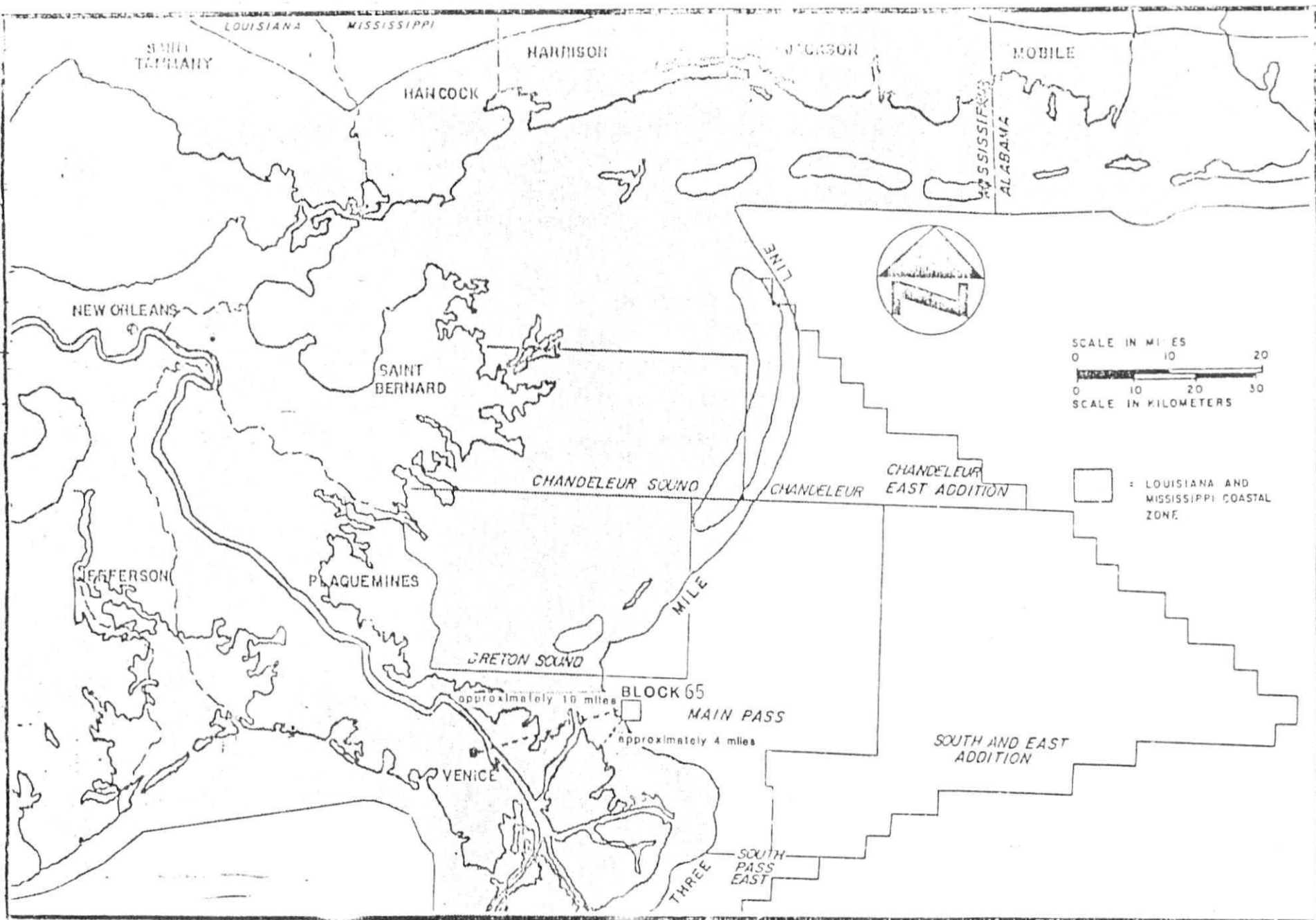


FIGURE 1. LOCATION OF MAIN PASS BLOCK 65 RELATIVE TO THE LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI COASTAL ZONES.

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT
CONSISTENCY CERTIFICATION

Plan of Exploration
Type of Plan

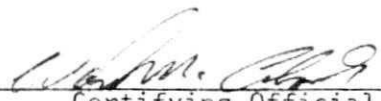
Main Pass Area, Block 65
Area and Block

OCS-G 5692
Lease Number

The proposed activities described in detail in this Plan comply with Louisiana' & Miss.'s approved Coastal Management Program(s) and will be conducted in a manner consistent with such Program(s).

Arrangements have been made with the State-Times in Baton Rouge, Louisiana to publish a public notice of the proposed activities no later than November 1, 1983.

Total Petroleum, Inc.
Lessee or Operator


Certifying Official
Ward M. Clark
Manager, Production

9-27-83
Date

SECTION 10

PLAN OF EXPLORATION
OCS-G 5692

AIR QUALITY REVIEW

PROJECTED AIR EMISSION SCHEDULE FOR EXPLORATION PROJECT

General Information

Location of Facility: Main Pass Block 65
 Distance Offshore: 4 miles
 Name of Rig/Platform: Western Apollo II
 Operator: Total Petroleum, Inc.
 One Allen Center, Suite 2950
 Houston, Texas 77002

Contact Person: Ward M. Clark
 Total Well Footage to be Drilled: 68,850'
 Date Drilling will Begin: December 1, 1983
 Date Drilling will End: June 30, 1984
 Well Footage to be Drilled in 1983: 10,000'
 Well Footage to be Drilled in 1984: 58,850'

MAJOR SOURCE (OFFSHORE)

Power used aboard drilling vessel; approximate footage drilled 68,850'.*

<u>Emitted Substance</u>	<u>Projected Emissions</u> (lbs/day)**tons/year	
	1983	1984
CO	(113) 2.50	(135) 14.2
VOC	(43) .96	(51) 5.4
TSP	(38) .84	(45) 4.8
SO ₂	(36) .81	(43) 4.5
NO _X	(529) 11.90	(638) 67.0

* Based on 60 hphr/ft. from Table 4-3, "Atmospheric Emissions from Offshore Oil And Gas Development and Production", EPA No. 450/3-77-026, June, 1977.

** Emission factors from Table 3.3.3-1, "Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors", Third Edition, EPA Report AP-42, August 1977.

MINOR SOURCE (OFFSHORE)*

Including helicopter landing and take-off (10.5 trips/week); supply and crew boats (1 trip/day); loading and unloading operations; and incineration of waste paper (average 750 pounds of waste per month).

<u>Emitted Substance</u>	<u>Projected Emissions (Tons/year)</u>	<u>Projected Emissions (Tons/year)</u>
	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
CO	.43	1.82
VOC	.04	.17
TSP	.02	.03
SO ₂	.01	.06
NO _x	.08	.35

* Tables 3.2.1-3, 3.2.3-1 and 2.1-1, "Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors", Third Edition, EPA Report AP-42, August 1977.

TOTAL ALL SOURCES (Tons/year)

	<u>CO</u>	<u>SO₂</u>	<u>TSP</u>	<u>VOC</u>	<u>NO_x</u>
<u>1983</u>					
Major	2.50	.81	.84	.96	11.90
Minor	<u>.43</u>	<u>.01</u>	<u>.02</u>	<u>.04</u>	<u>.08</u>
Total	2.93	.82	.86	1.00	11.98
<u>1984</u>					
Major	14.20	4.50	4.80	5.40	67.00
Minor	<u>1.82</u>	<u>.06</u>	<u>.08</u>	<u>.17</u>	<u>.35</u>
Total	16.02	4.56	4.88	5.57	67.35

ONSHORE SOURCES:

These should be about the same as minor sources unless new facilities are installed at the onshore base. No additional facilities are required or planned at this time.

EMISSION EXEMPTION DETERMINATION:

For CO: $E = 3400 D^{2/3} = 3400(4) = 8,567$ tons/year

For NO_x, VOC, TSP & SO₂: $E = 33.3D = 33.3(4) = 133.2$ tons/year

As per DOI/MMS regulations, this facility is exempt from further air quality review as it has been determined that its operations will not have a significant adverse environmental impact on air quality.

PLAN OF EXPLORATION
OCS-G 5692

SHALLOW DRILLING HAZARDS
Main Pass Area, Block 65

Total Petroleum, Inc. has reviewed the geophysical data pertinent to Block 65, Main Pass Area. This data obtained by Trabant & Associates included

Echo-Sounder
Magnetometer
Side-Scan Sona
Sub Bottom Profiler
Sparker System

Total Petroleum, Inc. has reviewed all available data over and proximal to the proposed surface location 550' FEL and 6900' FNL. These data indicate no valid anomalies and/or shallow drilling hazards at this location.

These wells will be drilled in a safe and workmanlike manner.

Office of
Management Support

NOV 14 1983

Records Management