



**ExxonMobil Canada Ltd.
2019-2020 Eastern Newfoundland Offshore
Exploration Drilling Project –
EL 1165A and EL 1165B**

Marine Mammal Monitoring Results

Submitted by:

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1 INTRODUCTION

ExxonMobil Canada Ltd. (EMCL) undertook an offshore exploration drilling program at Exploration Licences (EL) 1134 (Hampden Well) and 1135 (Harp Well - later consolidated and herein referred to as 1165A and 1165B, respectively), in the eastern portion of the Canada-Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) Offshore Area. EMCL committed to complying with conditions set out in the Decision Statement for exploration drilling activities at EL 1165A & EL 1165B.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

EMCL conducted an exploration drilling project within offshore exploration licenses located in the Flemish Pass Basin. The Eastern Newfoundland Offshore Exploration Drilling Project took place between 2019 and 2020, to determine the presence, nature and quantities of the potential hydrocarbon resource in EL 1165A, 1165B and EL 1137. While an Environmental Assessment was conducted for all for all the potential drilling areas, EL 1137 within the JdA Basin was not included in this exploration drilling program.

The Harp well was a prospect ~400 kilometres east of St John's, Newfoundland on EL1165B. The EMCL operated Harp L-42A exploration well (and associated original - L42 well) was drilled by the Seadrill West Aquarius Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) under Operations Authorization (OA) no. 24020-020-OA06 in a water depth of 315 metres. The primary objective of the Harp L-42 well was to evaluate a late tithonian amplitude anomaly; the well was drilled to 3829m md.

The Hampden well was a prospect ~400 kilometres east of St John's, Newfoundland on EL1165A. The EMCL operated Hampden K-41 exploration well was drilled by the Seadrill West Aquarius Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) under Operations Authorization (OA) no. 24020-020-OA06 in a water depth of 1185 metres. The well was drilled to 1810m md and suspended.

2.1 Project Location

Harp L42A is located in the southern Flemish pass located, at 47° 31' 41.151" N; 47° 22' 20.671" W. The Project Area includes the Sackville Spur areas off the Eastern Grand Banks of NL (Figure 2-1) and is located in EL 1165B, which is an area of 2,661 km² with water depths of approximately 240-1,130 metres (m). The wellsite is located in the southwestern portion of the EL at approximately 300 m water depth.

Hampden K-41 is located in the southern Flemish pass located, at 47° 0' 31.163" N; 46° 51' 50.653" W. The Project Area includes the Sackville Spur areas off the Eastern Grand Banks of NL (Figure 2-1) and is located in EL 1165A, which is an area of 2,661 km² with water depths of approximately 240-1,130 metres (m). The wellsite is located in the southwestern portion of the EL at approximately 1,200 m water depth.

3 APPLICABLE DECISION STATEMENT CONDITIONS

Table 1: Conditions Applicable to Reporting Marine Mammal Monitoring Results

Cond. #	Condition
2.8	The Proponent shall cause to be published on the Internet the reports and the executive summaries referred to in condition 2.7, the coral and sponge survey results referred to in condition 3.6, the communication plan referred to in condition 5.1, the well and wellhead abandonment plan referred to in condition 5.2, the well control strategies referred to in condition 6.5, the spill response plan referred to in condition 6.6, the Spill Impact Mitigation Assessment referred to in condition 6.10, the implementation schedule referred to in condition 7.1, monitoring and follow-up results for marine mammals, fish and fish habitat, and migratory birds and any update(s) or revision(s) to the above documents, upon submission of these documents to the parties referenced in the respective conditions. The Proponent shall notify Indigenous groups of the availability of these documents within 48 hours of their publication
3.9	<p>The Proponent shall develop, in consultation with Fisheries and Oceans Canada and the Board, a marine mammal monitoring plan that shall be submitted to the Board at least 30 days prior to the commencement of any vertical seismic survey. The Proponent shall implement the plan during the conduct of vertical seismic surveys. As part of the plan, the Proponent shall:</p> <p>3.9.1 develop and implement marine mammal observation requirements, including the use of passive acoustic monitoring, or equivalent technology, and visual monitoring by marine mammal observers throughout vertical seismic surveys;</p> <p>3.9.2 ensure that observation requirements specify the requirement for shut down of the seismic sound source if any marine mammal or sea turtle is observed within the 500 metre safety zone; and</p> <p>3.9.3 submit the results of the activities undertaken as part of the marine mammal observation requirements to the Board within 60 days of the end of the vertical seismic surveys.</p>
3.11	The Proponent shall report any collisions of a supply vessel with marine mammals or sea turtles to the Board, Fisheries and Oceans Canada's Canadian Coast Guard Regional Operations Centre, and any other relevant authorities as soon as reasonably practicable but no later than 24 hours following the collision, and notify Indigenous groups within three days.

4 MARINE MAMMAL MONITORING RESULTS

EMCL developed a Marine Mammal Monitoring Plan (MMMP) to address Section 54 of the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012 and to satisfy the requirements outlined in the Decision Statement issued under Section 54 of the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012. Section 54 requires a Marine mammals and sea turtle monitoring plan to be submitted prior to commencing any vertical seismic survey (VSP) operations. The objective of the plan would be to minimize any risk to marine mammals and sea turtles as a result of exposure to air gun pulses during VSP activity. Ultimately EMCL did not conduct a vertical seismic survey during this exploration program; as a result marine mammal monitoring was not implemented as it was only required if vertical seismic surveys were conducted.

In addition to the MMMP, supply vessels were required to report any collisions with marine mammals and sea turtles. During the course of this exploration program there were no collisions or sightings reported by any supply vessels.