



Plan of Cooperation

**Chukchi Sea Exploration Program:
Devils Paw Prospect**

Chukchi Sea Coastal Villages

Wainwright, Pt. Lay, Pt. Hope, Barrow, Kivalina, Kotzebue

February 2012

Revision 10/16/12

**ConocoPhillips Company
Anchorage, AK, 99501**

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Table of Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION..... 2

 2.1 EXPLORATION PROGRAM2

 2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE STUDIES PROGRAM.....3

3.0 PREVENTING CONFLICTS 6

 3.1 COMMUNICATION SYSTEM AND EQUIPMENT6

 3.2 COMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL8

 3.3 OPERATING GUIDELINES TO PREVENT INTERFERENCE8

 3.4 CONFLICT RESOLUTION & MITIGATION.....11

4.0 COMMUNITY MEETINGS12

 4.1 CONTACT INFORMATION12

5.0 EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES13

6.0 EMERGENCY AND OTHER NECESSARY ASSISTANCE.....14

 6.1 EMERGENCY SUPPLIES.....14

 6.2 EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE WHALE HUNTERS.14

Figures

Figure 1 COP’s Devils Paw Prospect with Locations of Proposed Exploration Drilling Sites 4

Figure 2 Jack-Up Rig Generalized Transport Route and Mobilization Sites 5

Figure 3 Com-System Location Map 7

Exhibits

Exhibit 1 Communication and Consultation with North Slope Subsistence Stakeholders

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AEWC	Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
Com-Station	Communications Station
COP	ConocoPhillips Company
dB re 1 μ Pa	Decibels relative to one microPascal
EP	ConocoPhillips Chukchi Sea Exploration Plan
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
GPS	Global Positioning System
IHA	Incidental Harassment Authorization
LOA	Letter of Authorization
MMS	Minerals Management Service
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSBMC	North Slope Borough Municipal Code
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
POC	Plan of Cooperation
PSO	Protected Species Observer
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VHF	Very high frequency

1.0 INTRODUCTION

COP proposes to drill one or two exploration wells on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) in the Chukchi Sea, during the open water period in the summer of 2014, with a contingency to commence drilling in 2015 or 2016 if conditions to drill are not met in 2014. Weather and ice conditions, permitting approvals and other factors would dictate when drilling can commence, and unforeseen delays may occur. Drilling will be conducted using a jack-up rig and a variety of drill rig operation support vessels.

This Plan of Cooperation (POC) relates to the ConocoPhillips Company (COP) 2014 Chukchi Sea Exploration Program in the Devils Paw prospect. COP is committed to communicating and cooperating with local communities and co-management organizations to prevent potential conflicts with subsistence hunters during implementation of the exploration program. This POC was prepared specifically to address the following requirements:

- Stipulation 5 of the Minerals Management Service, (now Bureau of Ocean Energy Management), Final Lease Stipulations for Oil and Gas Lease Sale 193,
- 50 CFR § 216.104 (a)(12), which requires a plan of cooperation to be submitted in support of a request for an Incidental Harassment Authorization (IHA) from the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS); and
- 50 CFR § 18.114, which requires a record of community consultation to be submitted in support of a request for a Letter of Authorization (LOA) from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS).

COP's Incidental Harassment Authorization (IHA) application and Letter of Authorization (LOA) application describe the monitoring and mitigation procedures that will be implemented during the exploration program to prevent conflicts with subsistence activities. This POC sets out procedures for COP and contract staff to work in cooperation with the Chukchi Sea coastal communities through mutual sharing of information (e.g. project schedule, activity location/timing, etc), with the objective of preventing conflicts between the exploration program activities and subsistence hunting.

A record of consultation is required by the USFWS before issuance of an LOA to an applicant. COP project staff conducts a minimum of two meetings a year in each of the Chukchi Sea coastal communities. These meetings are an opportunity for staff to converse directly with community members about COP's proposed exploration program, and to solicit input on COP's plans for the collection of environmental baseline data. Technical representatives attend these meetings to provide information about specific aspects of the drilling program such as operational procedures, drilling discharges, spill prevention and response and ice management practices/procedures. In addition, information is shared on the multi-year environmental studies baseline program conducted in the Chukchi since 2008. The proposed studies program elements are shared each spring with the communities, with input solicited on additional questions or concerns that should be addressed within the program. In the fall, COP returns to the communities to share results of the studies program. Exhibit 1 of this POC contains a record of the community meetings held in support of the Devils Paw project, between December 2006 and March 2012 (October 2012 records will be in next revision).

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

COP plans to conduct an exploration drilling program that is supported by actions and programs designed to avoid interference with subsistence activities and gather scientific information during and following execution of the program. These actions involve mitigation measures specific to the drilling effort, and monitoring to document effects (if any) on marine life and the receiving environment from this effort. Both the mitigation and monitoring programs are described in detail within the IHA and LOA applications.

2.1 *Exploration Program*

COP identified six potential drill sites (Figure 1) and proposes to drill one or two exploration wells at the Devils Paw prospect in the Colbert Area NR03-03 on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) in the Chukchi Sea during the open water season of 2014. Activities that are part of the exploration drilling program include: (1) drill rig mobilization and positioning; (2) ice management; (3) drill rig resupply; (4) personnel transfer; (5) refueling; (6) oil spill response capability; and (7) drill rig demobilization. In addition, vertical seismic profile (VSP) data acquisition will be conducted from the rig.

The drilling prospect is located in Chukchi Sea waters approximately 120 miles west of the village of Wainwright, approximately 90 miles north of Point Lay, and in waters approximately 140 feet deep. Timing and the actual order of operations will depend on regulatory approvals, ice conditions and forecasts, and other factors.

The jack-up rig and support vessels will be scheduled to arrive in the Chukchi Sea on or about July 1, a time period which has coincided with the retreat of sea ice in most years. If the drill site is not free of ice, the rig would be offloaded at an alternative staging area until conditions are favorable for setting up the rig at the drill site. If the rig is offloaded at the alternate staging area, (Figure 2) it would be placed into standby mode, which means it would be temporarily jacked up and manned by a limited crew to wait for conditions to improve. In addition, support helicopters would be mobilized to Red Dog Mine near Kotzebue as necessary. Once ice conditions and weather at the Devils Paw Prospect area turn favorable, the anchor handling supply tug (AHST) and other vessels standing by in the immediate vicinity of the rig would move the rig to the prospect area. The rig would then be jacked up, manned with a crew, and supplied to commence drilling.

To mitigate potential impacts to subsistence hunting, COP will maintain close communications with representatives from the villages along the coast during rig and nearshore vessel transportation. Generalized transportation routes for the rig and support vessels are shown in Figure 2. When drilling is completed, the jack-up rig will be demobilized and excess material transferred from the rig to supply vessels. The rig will then be jacked down and towed offsite.

Wainwright will be the principal location from which crew transfers will take place; however, it is possible that under certain circumstances crew transfers might need to be conducted through Barrow or another location. About 300 persons are estimated to be involved in the proposed exploration drilling overall. The jack-up drill rig, support and oil spill response vessels will be

self-contained, and the crew will live aboard the rig and vessels during operations. A camp will be staged in Wainwright to support crews that may be unable to transfer offshore due to inclement weather. Air support will be necessary to meet personnel and supply needs once the rig is operational. The helicopter will fly a direct route between Wainwright and the drill rig, eight to ten times per week. Two helicopters will be stationed in Wainwright to allow these crew changes and resupplies to happen quickly and efficiently. Fixed wing transport will carry crews from Anchorage directly to Wainwright. Overall, drilling each well is expected to take about 40 days. Drilling will be governed by permits and the ConocoPhillips Chukchi Sea Exploration Plan (EP), as approved by the regulatory agencies. Drill cuttings, uncontaminated waste liquids and drainage, treated sanitary waste and domestic graywater, cooling water, and pre-load water will be discharged in accordance with the applicable National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Discharge Permit. Solid waste will be disposed of at an appropriate on-shore facility.

2.2 Environmental Monitoring Programs

COP has gathered environmental data within the Klondike leases since 2006, expanding the program to an ecosystem-based studies program in 2008, designed and managed from 2008 to 2009 by COP. Olgoonik Fairweather LLC took over operation of the program in 2010 and this year (2012) marks the fifth year of pre-drilling data collection on Klondike leases.

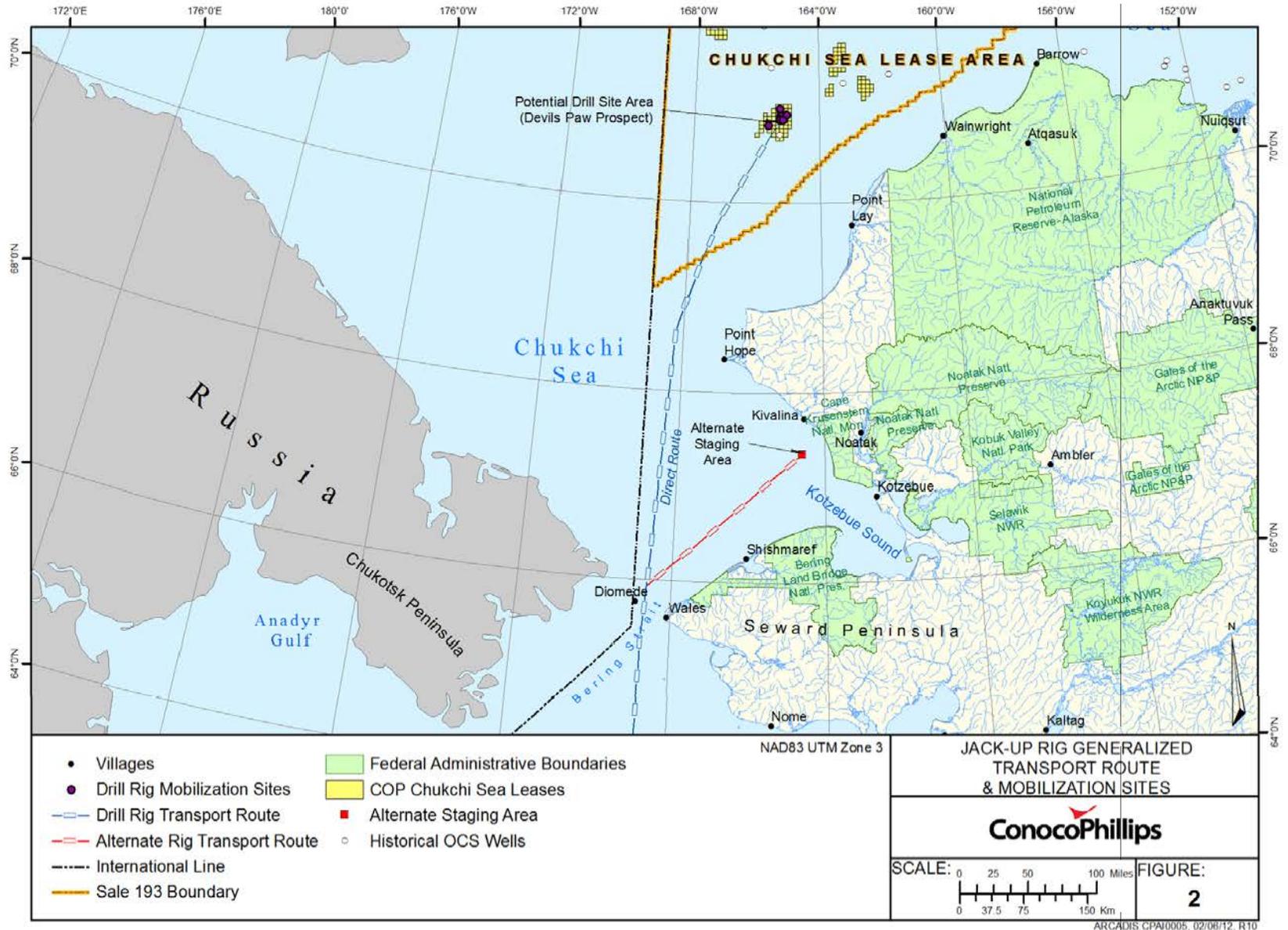
COP proposes to sponsor marine mammal and acoustic monitoring during the drilling operations, in order to implement the proposed mitigation measures and to satisfy the anticipated monitoring and reporting requirements of the USFWS LOA and NMFS IHA. Protected Species Observers (PSOs) will be stationed on the drill rig to collect marine mammal data during drilling and resupply operations. These PSOs will also collect data and implement mitigation measures during the VSP data acquisition runs. PSOs will also be present on the ice management vessel. PSO teams will consist of biologists and Inupiat communicators, who will report on a regular basis to a central communication station (Com-Station) located at the village of Wainwright.

Prior to mobilization, all observers will receive training to discuss the operations, monitoring protocol, data recording and a marine mammal identification refresher. A marine biologist with experience managing and executing observer programs in the Arctic will provide this training. In addition, an Inupiat hunter will aid in the training, providing information on marine mammal identification and behaviors. An Observer's Handbook, adapted for the specifics of COP's proposed drilling program will be prepared and distributed to all PSOs as preparation for the training and as a reference document in the field. This Observer's Handbook will be available to NMFS or other stakeholders.

In addition to the marine mammal and acoustic studies, COP will also be implementing a discharge monitoring program during drilling to monitor the discharge plumes, chemical composition and potential effects on plankton and benthic communities.

In November 2008, COP initiated a meteorological and ambient air quality monitoring program near the village of Wainwright. For these measurements, COP installed an air quality monitoring

Figure 1 Jack-Up Rig Generalized Transport Route and Mobilization Sites



3.0 PREVENTING CONFLICTS

Minimizing the potential for adverse effects on whaling and other subsistence activities is of great importance. To prevent conflicts, COP has developed a communication plan and general mitigation procedures to ensure the proposed Devils Paw exploration drilling activities will not interfere with the subsistence activities of the Chukchi Sea coastal villages.

3.1 *Communication System and Equipment*

Communication is a key part of the plan to work cooperatively with local communities to prevent conflicts with subsistence hunting activities during exploration drilling. COP plans to facilitate communications by implementing a communications plan to keep local residents and co-management organizations informed of operations and vessel movement, including boats, barges, and aircraft. This communication plan will be coordinated with other industry operators in the Chukchi Sea to optimize communication between subsistence hunting crews and industry marine vessels and rigs.

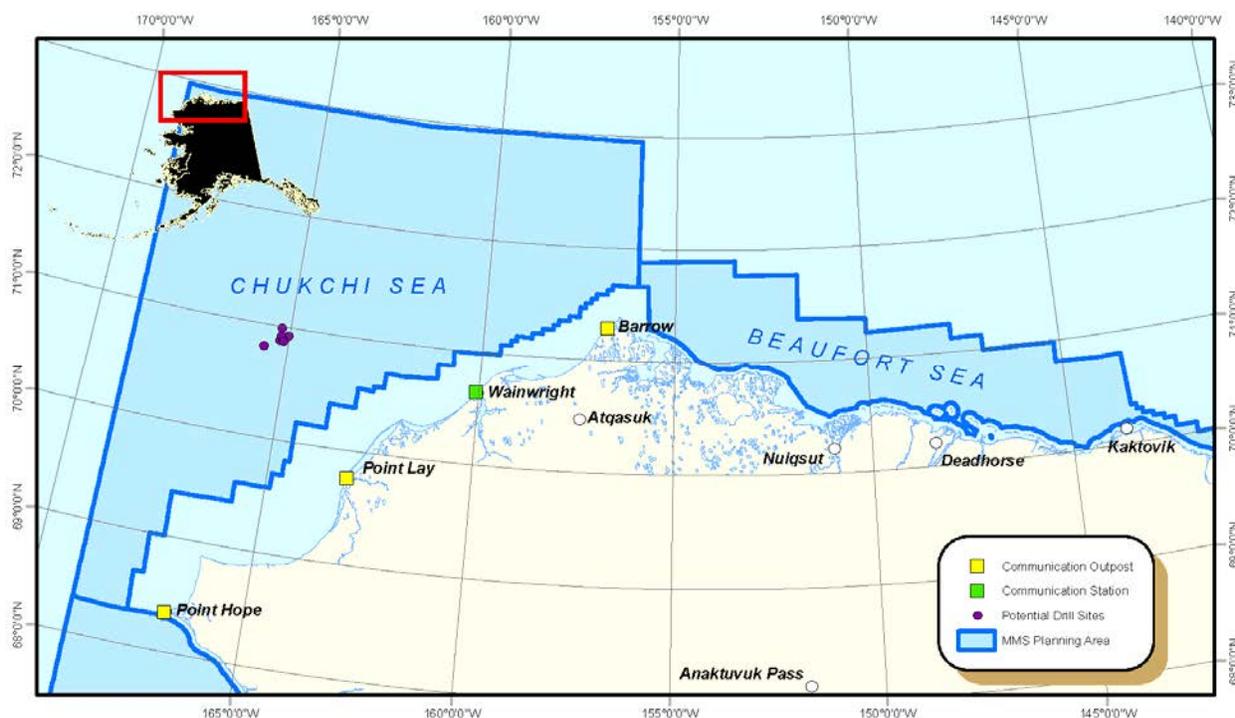
COP will establish a central communication station (Com-Station) located at Wainwright and communication outposts in Pt. Hope, Pt. Lay, and Barrow (Figure 3). The Wainwright Com-Station will coordinate communication between the drilling rig, marine vessels, aircraft, and the communication outposts in each community as well as the subsistence hunters in Wainwright. Personnel on the drilling rig or ice management vessel will provide information to the Com-Center about the timing and location of planned vessel activity. The communication outposts will provide information to the Com-Station about the timing and location of planned hunts. The Com-Station will relay information and facilitate communication so that vessel activities can be modified as necessary to prevent avoidable conflicts with subsistence hunting.

The Com-Station and outposts will be equipped with VHF radios, GPS receivers, and satellite phones. Communication outposts may also be established and manned in other villages, such as Kivalina and Kotzebue, if subsistence activities associated with those villages are occurring near the exploration operations. A communication representative may also be present in Wales and Savoonga during mob and demobilization activities if subsistence activities are occurring. The outposts will communicate via radio or land line to the Com-Station operator in Wainwright.

The Com-Station and outposts will be staffed by Inupiat communicators, if available. Inupiat communicators must be able to understand Inupiat if Inupiat speakers are not available. Subject to local interest, the Com-Station and outposts will be managed by the local village corporation, tribe or city. The duty of the Com-Station operator will be to stay in communication with outposts and with hunters regarding their subsistence hunting activities, and to relay information about subsistence hunting locations and activities to the drilling rig and marine vessels. The Com-Station operator will also provide the location of the drilling rig and marine vessels to the subsistence hunters and outposts.

The drill rig, ice management vessel, and monitoring vessel will carry on-board an Inupiat Communicator, who will also serve as a Protected Species Observer (PSO), during the operating season. If a vessel that is part of the drilling program is in the vicinity of a hunting area and the hunters have launched their boats, the Inupiat Communicator's primary duty will be to stay in communication with the hunters and relay information to the vessel captain about hunting location, activities, timing, and overall plans. At all other times, the Inupiat Communicator will be serving as a PSO and will be responsible for monitoring for bowhead whales and other marine mammals.

Figure 2 Com-System Location Map



COP will coordinate with other industry operators in the Chukchi Sea to provide the following equipment to subsistence whaling hunting crews for use in communicating with a Com-Station or outpost during fall bowhead whaling activities.

- All-Channel, Water-Resistant VHF Radios: These VHF radios are specifically designed for marine use and allow monitoring of Channel 16 while using or listening to another channel. Each village's whaling boats will be assigned individual VHF channels by the AEWG for vessel-to-vessel and vessel-to-Com-Station communications. Information on radio frequency channels that will be monitored will be discussed in pre-meetings with industry, AEWG and the whaling captains.
- Global Positioning System (GPS) Receivers: Utilizing the GPS satellite constellation, GPS receivers can identify to the whaling captains what their current location is, regardless of weather conditions.
- Satellite Telephones: The satellite telephones are used as backup for the VHF radios.

The Com-Station or outpost operators will distribute the VHF radios, GPS units, and satellite telephones to subsistence hunters, for use by whaling crews, prior to the launching of boats for the fall subsistence season. COP will discuss the need for other communication equipment for other subsistence hunters during consultation meetings with the communities.

3.2 Communications Protocol

The Inupiat Communicator based on COP's drilling rig will report to the Wainwright Com-Station at least once per day and relay information on the location of COP assets. The type of information provided concerning support vessels could include the following information:

- Vessel name;
- Vessel operator;
- Vessel location, speed and direction (note that some vessels will be on anchor); and
- Plans for movement between the time of the call and the time of the next call.

The Inupiat Communicator on the rig will notify the Com-Station of any significant movement of vessels (e.g., if vessels will be transiting to within 25 or 30 miles of a community's coastline) which have the potential of impacting subsistence hunting activities. The Com-Station will then notify all outposts and subsistence hunting crews of such changes. The vessel will also make a call to the appropriate outpost regarding any unsafe or unanticipated ice conditions they might encounter.

If a COP vessel is informed of subsistence hunting vessels in its vicinity, the vessel will attempt to contact those subsistence whale hunting vessels through the Com-Station and outposts in order to coordinate movement and take necessary avoidance precautions.

COP vessels will monitor marine VHF Channel 16 at all times. COP will use log books to assist in the standardization of record keeping associated with communications procedures described herein.

3.3 Operating Guidelines to Prevent Interference

The following operating guidelines apply during COP's exploration activities in the Chukchi Sea, except as otherwise specified and in all cases subject to the flexibility needed to address environmental conditions and operational safety. These protective measures are described more fully in COP's applications for an IHA (NMFS) and LOA (USFWS). Final measures will appear in the IHA and LOA issued by the respective agencies.

- The potential for interaction between exploration operations and subsistence hunting activities is minimized by the proposed drilling location, which is approximately 120 miles west of Wainwright and approximately 90 miles north of Pt. Lay.
- Vessel routes will be planned to minimize potential conflict with marine mammals and subsistence activities related to marine mammals. Vessels will avoid areas of active hunting through communication with the established Com-Station by the Inupiat Communicator stationed on the rig.

- COP will communicate closely with the communities of Pt. Hope, Pt. Lay, and Wainwright during mobilization activities to minimize impacts to the communities' annual beluga whale subsistence hunts, which typically occurs from late June to mid July.
- COP will communicate closely with the communities of Barrow and Wainwright during exploration and demobilization activities to minimize impacts on the communities' fall bowhead whale subsistence hunts, which typically occur during late September and into October.
- COP will communicate closely with the St. Lawrence whaling crews during demobilization if vessels have not passed through the Bering Strait by November 15.

Dedicated PSOs will be present on the drill rig, ice management vessel, and the monitoring vessel. The PSOs will monitor for the presence of marine mammals and will have responsibility for the implementation of mitigation measures at the drill rig during performance of Vertical Seismic Profile (VSP) data acquisition runs. PSO teams will consist of biologists and Inupiat communicators. Observers on the rig or vessels will be the individuals with previous marine mammal observation experience, preferably in the Alaskan or Canadian Arctic. Resumes will be provided to NMFS.

COP's planned exploration drilling program will incorporate operational procedures for minimizing potential impacts on marine mammals and on subsistence hunting. The pre-season modeling of acoustic footprints of various drilling related activities was conducted to guide mitigation at the design and planning stage. Based on current knowledge, the drilling activities, including movements of support vessels, will not lead to injury of marine mammals.

- The maximum distance to 120 dB re 1 μ Pa (decibels relative to one micropascal), the sound level that has the potential for behavioral disturbance associated with a continuous sound source, is 210 m (689 ft) for the jack-up drill rig alone and about 8 km (5 mi) for drilling and a support vessel on dynamic positioning at the rig (O'Neill et al. 2011). PSOs at the drill rig will monitor this zone, using big eye binoculars, documenting presence and behavior of marine mammals during drilling and resupply activities. Vessel operators affiliated with the drilling program will adhere to the general mitigation measures listed below. Avoid concentrations or groups¹ of whales. Operators of support vessels should, at all times, conduct their activities at the maximum distance possible from such concentrations of whales.
- Reduce vessel speed to below 10 knots when within 0.2 mi (300 m) of whales and those vessels capable of steering around such groups should do so. Vessels may not be operated in such a way as to separate members of a group of whales from other members of the group.
- Avoid multiple changes in direction and speed when within 0.2 mi (300 m) of whales. In addition, operators should check the waters immediately adjacent to a vessel to ensure that no whales will be injured when the vessel's propellers (or screws) are engaged.

¹ A concentration or group of whales is defined by the presence of three or more individuals within a 500 m area displaying behaviors of directed or coordinated activity.

- When weather conditions require, such as when visibility drops, adjust vessel speed accordingly to avoid the likelihood of injury to whales.
- Except in emergency situations, aircraft must maintain a 1,500-foot (450-m) minimum altitude within 0.5 mi (800 m) of groups of whales. When weather conditions do not allow flights above this altitude, aircraft must avoid areas of known whale concentrations and avoid flying directly over or within 0.5 mi (800 m) of these areas.
- Helicopters may not hover or circle above areas with groups of whales within 0.5 mi (800 m) of such areas.
- Vessels must take precautions to avoid harassment of polar bears or walrus in water, such as:
 - Maintain distance from polar bears or walrus. Vessels will not approach polar bears or walrus on ice, on land, or in water closer than 0.5 mi (800 m).
 - Reduce speed to below 10 knots when within 0.5 mi (800 m) of polar bears or walrus and those vessels capable of steering around the animal(s) should do so.
 - Reduce speed to below 10 knots during inclement weather to avoid collisions with polar bears and walrus.
 - Check the waters immediately around the vessel to ensure no polar bear or walrus will be injured when the vessel's propellers (or screws) are engaged.
 - Vessels are not to pursue polar bears or walrus or operate the vessel in such a manner as to separate members of a group.
 - Except in emergency situations, aircraft must maintain a 1,500 foot (450 m) minimum altitude within 0.5 mi (800 m) of polar bears on ice or land. When weather conditions do not allow flights above this altitude, aircraft must avoid areas of polar bears or concentrations or walrus and avoid flying directly over or within 0.5 mi (800 m) of these areas.
 - Helicopters may not hover or circle above polar bears or walrus, or within 0.5 mi (800 m) of such areas.

Dedicated PSOs will be present on the drill rig to monitor for presence of marine mammals within safety zones (during VSP data acquisition runs) and disturbance zones and have the responsibility for implementation of specific mitigation measures when required.

Shore-based service and supply vessels used for crew and supply movement will maintain communications with the rig and Com-Station when transiting to shore to prevent interference with subsistence hunting activities.

Specific mitigation measures will be implemented for the vertical seismic profiles (VSP) data acquisition runs, including:

- Monitoring safety radii for received sound levels of 190 dB and 180 dB re 1 μ Pa produced by the VSP airguns. The distances to these radii have been estimated using acoustic modeling tools. These safety radii will be used for the implementation of mitigation measures to prevent marine mammals from exposure to sound levels that could potentially cause auditory injury;
- Monitoring the 190 dB and 180 dB safety zone to ensure that they are free from marine mammals for 30 minutes prior to commencement of the VSP data acquisition run;
- Starting the VSP data acquisition run during daylight hours; and
- Implementing ramp up, power down and shut down procedures.

3.4 Conflict Resolution & Mitigation

Any disputes arising during or after the COP's Chukchi Sea Exploration Drilling Program will be resolved through direct communications with designated representatives and COP. Proactive mitigation and reactive conflict resolution involve: consultation and information sharing, village visits and meetings, and operating protocols designed to prevent interference with subsistence activities. If the dispute cannot be resolved in this manner, additional alternative dispute resolution procedures may occur including, but not limited to, an informal mediation session with the North Slope Borough, Northwest Arctic Borough, marine mammal co-management organizations, NMFS, USFWS, or BOEM.

4.0 COMMUNITY MEETINGS

COP has consulted, and will continue to consult with, the Chukchi Sea communities to keep residents informed about project activities and mitigate potential impacts. Details from consultations conducted as part of this project are included as Exhibit 1 to this POC. In addition, this POC was distributed to the Chukchi Sea communities and subsistence organizations concurrently with the submission of the Devils Paw EP to BOEM in March, 2012.

Prior to starting offshore activities, COP will consult with Point Hope, Point Lay, Wainwright, Barrow, Kivalina and Kotzebue as well as the North Slope Borough, the Northwest Arctic Borough and co-management organizations recognized by the USFWS and the NMFS (i.e., AEWC, the Ice Seal Committee, the Alaska Beluga Whale Committee, the Alaska Eskimo Walrus Commission, and the Nanuuq Commission). COP will also engage in additional consultations with these groups on request. The discussions will include: presentation of this POC, exploration project overview, identifying safeguards to prevent conflicts with subsistence hunting, and as necessary, an attempt to resolve any identified potential conflicts. The POC will be updated with any changes identified during this process and will be distributed to all affected subsistence communities and NMFS, USFWS and BOEM as required.

Additional meetings (scheduled and opportunistic) and other communications will continue throughout project execution. In addition, public service announcements will be aired over the KBRW and KOTZ radio stations and Alaska Rural Communications Service television network during operations. Other announcements may be made through other media outlets as the project progresses. COP will also send reports of activities directly to each borough, city, tribe, and village corporation office in each community.

Post-season meetings will be held in each Chukchi Sea community and with co-management organizations to review performance of this POC, and to present monitoring information.

4.1 *Contact Information*

During exploration operations, COP will maintain a presence on the North Slope in Barrow or Wainwright. COP will periodically maintain an office on the main floor of the Savaat Center in Barrow and an office in Wainwright where personnel are available during normal business hours during a portion of the summer season. Mr. Rune Woie is the COP company representative during the exploration operation. Rusty Creed Brown is the COP contact for the Com-Station.

Rune Woie, COP	907-263-4636
Rusty Creed Brown, COP	907-265-1383

5.0 EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

COP places a priority on local hire and includes Native Corporations and their joint ventures and contractors in the bidding process. COP and its contractors encourage employment of local individuals by including specific language in bid documents, which meets the “hire, train, and retain” goals described in North Slope Borough Municipal Code (NSBMC) 19.70.030.

COP and its contractors publicize employment opportunities by: posting vacancy announcements through the North Slope Borough Job Center; maintaining the COP external job posting website; notifying the Alaska Job Service of vacancies; communicating with a network of Alaska community organizations that receive notices of vacancies; and advertising in newspapers such as the Anchorage Daily News, Arctic Sounder, and the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner. Specific organizations that COP notifies for employment opportunities include: State of Alaska Labor and Workforce Development, Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, Access Alaska, Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, Bering Straits, Calista Corporation, Cully Corporation, Doyon Drilling, Kenai Peninsula College, Kuukpik Corporation, Northwest Arctic Borough, North Slope Borough, Native Village of Barrow, University of Alaska Anchorage and Fairbanks Alaska Native Science and Engineering Program (ANSEP), University of Alaska Southeast, Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA), City of Nuiqsut, Tikigaq Corporation, Kikiktagruk Inupiat Corporation, Ukpeagvik Corporation, Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope (ICAS), Kotzebue IRA, Ilisagvik College, Kotzebue Alaska Technical Center, and Jack Zayon & Associates.

COP and its contractors work with local villages in identifying qualified individuals that are interested in working on projects. COP also works with contractors to provide job opportunities for individuals who have shown an interest in being trained for skilled positions on projects.

6.0 EMERGENCY AND OTHER NECESSARY ASSISTANCE

If the Com-Station receives an emergency call from a vessel in distress, including a vessel used by local hunters, the Com-Station operator will notify the nearest COP vessel or other vessel. The Com-Center operator will also notify appropriate search and rescue authorities of the problem and advise them regarding necessary assistance.

6.1 *Emergency Supplies*

Emergency supplies shall be provided to subsistence whaling crews by industry operating in the Chukchi Sea as needed and as agreed through separate agreements.

6.2 *Emergency Assistance for Subsistence Whale Hunters.*

Public law 107-372, Title IV, Section 403, provides for the use of a vessel to tow a whale taken in a traditional subsistence whale hunt, where the hunt is permitted by Federal law and conducted in waters off the coast of Alaska. Towing is authorized if such towing is performed upon a request for emergency assistance made by a subsistence whale hunting organization formally recognized by an agency of the United States Government, or made by a member of such an organization, to prevent the loss of a whale. Consistent with this provision, COP will assist any subsistence hunter in the area with an emergency situation to prevent the loss of human life or waste of the harvest.

EXHIBIT 1

Communication and Consultation with North Slope Subsistence Stakeholders

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Revision October 16, 2012

Contents

MEETING INDEX

KIVALINA COMMUNITY MEETING MAY 12, 2008

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets

KOTZEBUE COMMUNITY MEETING MAY 13, 2008

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets

ANCHORAGE MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION JUNE 3, 2008

Meeting Notes

WAINWRIGHT COMMUNITY MEETING JUNE 16, 2008

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets

BARROW COMMUNITY MEETING JUNE 17, 2008

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets

POINT LAY COMMUNITY MEETING JUNE 17, 2008

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets

POINT HOPE COMMUNITY MEETING JUNE 18, 2008

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets

BARROW NSB ASSEMBLY MEETING FEBRUARY 2, 2009

Meeting Notes

KOTZEBUE JOINT NWAB AND NSB PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING MARCH 25-26, 2009

Meeting Notes

POINT HOPE COMMUNITY MEETING APRIL 23, 2009

Meeting Notes

ANCHORAGE OPEN WATER MEETING JUNE 4, 2009

Meeting Notes

POINT HOPE COMMUNITY MEETING JUNE 4, 2009

Meeting Notes

BARROW COMMUNITY MEETING JULY 20, 2009

Meeting Notes

KIVALINA COMMUNITY MEETING JULY 22, 2009

Meeting Notes

BARROW PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING SEPTEMBER 24, 2009

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

BARROW NSB ASSEMBLY MEETING NOVEMBER 3, 2009

Meeting Notes

WAINWRIGHT COMMUNITY MEETING NOVEMBER 10, 2009

Meeting Notes

POINT LAY COMMUNITY MEETING NOVEMBER 16, 2009

Meeting Notes

KOTZEBUE COMMUNITY MEETING NOVEMBER 17, 2009

Meeting Notes

POINT HOPE COMMUNITY MEETING NOVEMBER 18, 2009

Meeting Notes

**ANCHORAGE MARINE MAMMAL COMMITTEE/COMMISSION MEETING
DECEMBER 8, 2009**

Meeting Notes

WAINWRIGHT COMMUNITY MEETING APRIL 15, 2012

Meeting Notes

BARROW COMMUNITY MEETING APRIL 16, 2010

Meeting Notes

KOTZEBUE COMMUNITY MEETING MAY 11, 2010

Meeting Notes

POINT LAY COMMUNITY MEETING JUNE 21, 2010

Meeting Notes

KOTZEBUE COMMUNITY MEETING JUNE 22, 2010

Meeting Notes

POINT HOPE COMMUNITY MEETING JUNE 23, 2010

Meeting Notes

POINT HOPE COMMUNITY MEETING NOVEMBER 3, 2010

Meeting Notes

KOTZEBUE COMMUNITY MEETING NOVEMBER 4, 2010

Meeting Notes

POINT LAY COMMUNITY MEETING NOVEMBER 5, 2010

Meeting Notes

BARROW COMMUNITY MEETING NOVEMBER 18, 2010

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

WAINWRIGHT COMMUNITY MEETING NOVEMBER 19, 2010

Meeting Notes

POINT HOPE COMMUNITY MEETING MARCH 22, 2011

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets

POINT LAY COMMUNITY MEETING MARCH 23, 2011

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets

WAINWRIGHT COMMUNITY MEETING MARCH 24, 2011

Meeting Notes

BARROW COMMUNITY MEETING MARCH 26, 2011

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets

BARROW COMMUNITY MEETING NOVEMBER 3, 2011

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets

WAINWRIGHT COMMUNITY MEETING NOVEMBER 14, 2011

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets

KOTZEBUE COMMUNITY MEETING NOVEMBER 17, 2011

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets

POINT LAY COMMUNITY MEETING MARCH 19, 2012

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets

KIVALINA COMMUNITY MEETING MARCH 20, 2012

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets

POINT HOPE COMMUNITY MEETING MARCH 28, 2012

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets

POINT LAY COMMUNITY MEETING NOVEMBER 8, 2012

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets (next Revision)

WAINWRIGHT COMMUNITY MEETING NOVEMBER 9, 2012

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets (next Revision)

KOTZEBUE COMMUNITY MEETING NOVEMBER 10, 2012

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets (next Revision)

POINT HOPE COMMUNITY MEETING NOVEMBER 11, 2012

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets (next Revision)

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

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2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

MEETING INDEX

Date	Location	Topic	Audience
December 13, 2006	Point Lay	'06-'07 Offshore Seismic Activities	Community
December 14, 2006	Point Hope	'06-'07 Offshore Seismic Activities	Community
April 14-16, 2008	Anchorage	Chukchi Exploration	Agencies, Commissions, Village Representatives
May 12, 2008*	Kivalina	Chukchi Exploration	Community
May 13, 2008*	Kotzebue	Chukchi Exploration	Community
June 3, 2008*	Anchorage	Chukchi Exploration	Marine Mammal Commission
June 16, 2008*	Wainwright	Chukchi Exploration	Community
June 17, 2008*	Point Lay	Chukchi Exploration	Community
June 17, 2008*	Barrow	Chukchi Exploration	Community
June 18, 2008*	Point Hope	Chukchi Exploration	Community
October 30, 2008	Barrow	Chukchi/NPRA Exploration	Community
November 11, 2008	Wainwright	Chukchi/NPRA Exploration	Community
November 12, 2008	Point Hope	Chukchi Exploration	Community
November 13, 2008	Point Lay	Chukchi Exploration	Community
November 17, 2008	Anchorage	Chukchi Exploration	Marine Mammal Commission
February 2, 2009*	Barrow	Chukchi Exploration	North Slope Borough Assembly
March 4-5, 2009	Anchorage	CAA Meetings	AEWC & Whaling Captians
March 25-26, 2009*	Kotzebue	Chukchi Exploration	NWAB and NSB Joint Planning Commission
April 6-7, 2009	Anchorage	Chukchi Exploration	Open Water (Agencies, Commissions, Village Reps.
April 17-21, 2009	Port Fourchon, New Orleans	Chukchi Exploration	Wainwright Elder Trip
April 21, 2009	Wainwright	Chukchi Exploration	Community
April 22, 2009	Point Lay	Chukchi Exploration	Community
April 23, 2009*	Point Hope	Chukchi Exploration	Community
June 4, 2009*	Anchorage	Chukchi Exploration/Spill Response, Jobs	Open Water Meeting
June 4, 2009*	Point Hope	Chukchi Exploration	Community

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

June 27, 2009	Wainwright	Whaling Festival	Community
July 17, 2009	Point Hope	Chukchi/NPRA, Employment and Philanthropy	NSB and NWB Economic Summit
July 20, 2009*	Barrow	Chukchi Exploration	Community
July 22, 2009*	Kivalina	Chukchi Exploration	Community
September 24, 2009*	Barrow	Chukchi/NPRA Exploration	Planning Commission
November 3, 2009*	Barrow	Chukchi Exploration	NSB Assembly and Community
November 10, 2009*	Wainwright	Chukchi Exploration	Community
November 16, 2009*	Point Lay	Chukchi Exploration	Community
November 17, 2009*	Kotzebue	Chukchi Exploration	Community
November 18, 2009*	Point Hope	Chukchi Exploration	Community
December 8, 2009*	Anchorage	Chukchi Exploration	Marine Mammal Commission
February 8-12, 2010	Barrow	Chukchi Exploration	AEWC Mini- Convention
March 2, 2010	Barrow	Chukchi Exploration	Native Village of Barrow
April 15, 2010*	Wainwright	Chukchi Exploration	Community
April 16, 2010*	Barrow	Chukchi Exploration	Community
May 11, 2010*	Kotzebue	Chukchi Exploration	Board Mtg, Planning Department, AK Tech Center
June 21, 2010*	Point Lay	Chukchi Exploration	Community
June 22, 2010*	Kotzebue	Chukchi Exploration	Community
June 23, 2010*	Point Hope	Chukchi Exploration	Community
November 3, 2010*	Point Hope	Chukchi Exploration	Community
November 4, 2010*	Kotzebue	Chukchi Exploration	Community
November 5, 2010*	Point Lay	Chukchi Exploration	Community
November 18, 2010*	Barrow	Chukchi Exploration	Community
November 19, 2010*	Wainwright	Chukchi Exploration	Community
December 2010	Anchorage	Chukchi Exploration	Whaling Captians
March 22, 2011*	Point Hope	Chukchi Exploration	Community
March 23, 2011*	Point Lay	Chukchi Exploration	Community
March 24, 2011*	Wainwright	Chukchi Exploration	Community
Mach 26, 2011*	Barrow	Chukchi Exploration	Community
November 3, 2011*	Barrow	Chukchi Exploration	Community
November 14, 2011*	Wainwright	Chukchi Exploration	Community
November 17, 2011*	Kotzebue	Chukchi Exploration	Community

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

March 19, 2012*	Point Lay	Chukchi Exploration	Community
March 20, 2012*	Kivalina	Chukchi Exploration	Community
March 28, 2012*	Point Hope	Chukchi Exploration	Community
October 8, 2012	Point Lay	Chukchi Exploration	Community
October 9, 2012	Wainwright	Chukchi Exploration	Community
October 10, 2012	Kotzebue	Chukchi Exploration	Community
October 11, 2012	Point Hope	Chukchi Exploration	Community

***Meeting notes presented here**

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

Kivalina Community Meeting May 12, 2008

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

2008 Chukchi Program

Kivalina, Alaska

May 12, 2008

Attendees:

<i>Bruce St. Pierre</i>	<i>ConocoPhillips</i>
<i>Heather Collins-Ballot</i>	<i>ConocoPhillips</i>
<i>Thaimar Ramirez</i>	<i>ConocoPhillips</i>
<i>Eighty-two (82) Community Participants.</i>	<i>See Attached sign-in Log</i>

Summary of Community Comments:

- Jobs and training opportunities. Several questions on whether there can be any expectation of jobs in this community or whether they will come from the northern villages. When and how can people get hired?
- Questions and explanation of what a shallow hazards study is and the need to identify potential shallow gas pockets. It was emphasized that no drilling would be occurring in 2008, only studies.
- Concerns and questions about if oil and gas is discovered how it will be transported and the potential for oil spills. They voiced concerns on the recent corrosion issues at existing facilities. Would there be compensation for communities if a spill occurred?
- How will ConocoPhillips continue to engage the communities?
- The bowhead whale is an important resource how can you compensate for that?
- When will drilling occur if the program proceeds?

Action Items:

- Follow-up through continued communication efforts to keep the community informed.

Kotzebue Community Meeting May 13, 2008

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

2008 Chukchi Program

Kotzebue, Alaska

May 13, 2008

Attendees:

<i>Bruce St. Pierre</i>	<i>ConocoPhillips</i>
<i>Heather Collins-Ballot</i>	<i>ConocoPhillips</i>
<i>Thaimar Ramirez</i>	<i>ConocoPhillips</i>
<i>Thirty-one (31) Community Participants.</i>	<i>See Attached sign-in Log</i>

Summary of Community Comments:

- Several questions related to the employment and training opportunities and whether the jobs will all be from the northern communities.
- Need to make sure and coordinate with the other marine mammal commissions.
- Further explanations on the number of vessels and the two programs, one scientific in nature and the other for engineering analysis to conduct drilling in the future.
- Regarding the science program
 - Comments related to the coordination with other scientific efforts and whether it will include seal research and tagging efforts as well.
 - Requests to make sure and include and the importance of Traditional Knowledge to supplement or refute western science.
 - Whether Beluga data is being collected.
- Regarding the site clearance program it was explained
 - There would be no drilling.
 - There were several questions about shallow gas and gas hydrates and what they mean.
- The community is interested in having access to the data and asked if the data will be made available.
- Discussions and clarification included the marine mammal observation program and the amount of sound produced by the actions taken if marine mammals are observed in the exclusion zone.
- Will there be mandatory shut down periods and any pre-fire verification process.
- Several questions related to spills and spill planning for drilling activities. It was emphasized that there was no drilling included in the 2008 program.
- How do you value our indigenous knowledge versus western college training?
- Questions on whether a listing by the USFWS of the polar bears as endangered would impact this program and how.
- Can a biota study be added to marine mammals to help develop your baseline data, particularly with new flora and all the changes taking place?

- Many voiced interest in being involved and informed on the data, results and analysis. Local people are very interested in being part of the science crews. Do these results show how the beluga are affected by the seismic?

Action Items:

- John Goodman to get back with information about employment and training and other community interests.
- Community has interest in viewing results / reports from the summer 2008 work.

Anchorage Marine Mammal Commission June 3, 2008

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

2008 Chukchi Program
Marine Mammal Commission Meeting
Anchorage, Alaska
June 3, 2008

Attendees:

	<i>ConocoPhillips</i>
	<i>Shell</i>
<i>Approximately Fifty (50) Community Participants.</i>	<i>See Attached sign-in Log</i>

Summary of Community Comments:

- Answered questions related to distinguishing the site clearance program, the science program and the objectives of each program.
- Gordon Brower inquired about the NSB & F&G tagging program for bowhead this year and if CPAI is collaborating.
- Harry Brower asked about mitigation during beluga whaling.
- Discussion and clarification on the studies' reports: availability and timing.
- IHA discussed.
- There was interest in the timeline for studies - is this a multiple year operation?
- Questions on what information was gathered regarding sea bird, mammals, other organisms.

Action Items:

- Community has interest in viewing results / reports from the summer 2008 work.

Wainwright Community Meeting June 16, 2008

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

2008 Chukchi Program

Wainwright, Alaska

June 16, 2008

Attendees:

<i>Bruce St. Pierre</i>	<i>ConocoPhillips</i>
<i>Heather Collins-Ballot</i>	<i>ConocoPhillips</i>
<i>Thirty (30) Community Participants.</i>	<i>See Attached sign-in Log</i>

Summary of Community Comments:

- Explained that the studies are in open water and that the purpose of the site clearance work is to look at engineering properties of the sea floor and whether there are any ship wrecks or other archeological or biological sensitivities.
- How do you invite people to tour the boat?
- Do you have a copy of sounds of the walrus, bowheads?
- Were the studies done before the polar bear became threatened?
- Where are you finding that the polar bear is going?
- Will you communicate with Wainwright so you don't interfere with the beluga hunting?
- Clarification was provided on how the communication center works and how Wainwright will be involved.
- Discussions on how the village can remain involved and see the data when the program is complete.

Action Items:

Information Distributions:

A draft copy of the Plan of Cooperation was hand delivered to the Wainwright Mayor's office.

Barrow Community Meeting June 17, 2008

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

2008 Chukchi Program

Barrow, Alaska

June 17, 2008

Attendees:

<i>Colleen McCarthy</i>	<i>ConocoPhillips</i>
<i>Justin Harth</i>	<i>ConocoPhillips</i>
<i>One hundred forty-six (146) Community Participants.</i>	<i>See Attached sign-in Log</i>

Summary of Community Comments:

- Answered questions related to distinguishing the site clearance program and the science program and the objectives of each program.
- Robert Suydam with the NSB Wildlife commended CPAI for studies this summer but was concerned on whether the impacts from the work this summer had been considered.
- When it was noted that UIC was engaged as a contractor supporting some of the effort a whaling captain requested more information on exactly what the nature of the work was.
- There was interest in whether Traditional Knowledge was included as part of the scientific program and if the communities will be able to view the data and be active in the analysis.
- Clarification was provided on how MMOs were hired, the qualifications, and work conditions and schedule.
- Discussion and clarification was provided on the site clearance program and that there was no drilling this year and why oil spill response is not relevant to the discussions for this year, other than for the vessels.
- Questions on whether the science studies include analysis of ice movement.

Action Items:

- Continued communications with the village and the wildlife department.

Information Distributions:

A draft copy of the Plan of Cooperation was delivered to the North Slope Borough Mayor's office on June 18, 2008.

Barrow
June 17, 2008

ConocoPhillips

Chukchi SEA site Clearance
2008

NAME

✓

Cornelia Bilce O'Docherty
Lorena Coates
Jenny Aiken
Merrill Mashoalook

Max Adams Jr.
Beverly Faye (Hug)
Nikki M. Child

BEN GREENE NSB PLANNING

Clyde Numvik

RICK & RICE

Josephine Rayford
Andy Koyak

Jenny Brown
Lotte Ahkingak
Lease, Leant
Joe Simmond &

Perry K. Okegahy Sr.

James Sielak
Billy Sielak

Maureen Hyson

Stephanie Hopson

Wesley Aiken

Brenda Glen

John Kinged

Norman Ashmore

Sign in sheets
from Barrow
Mtn.

- scan + place in
files or Turat.

H

Harry D. Nwagwu Harry D. Nwagwu
Olivera Aveoganne Olivera Aveoganne
Patrick Savlu Patrick Savlu
Robert Suydam
Brenda Cook
Jonathan Solomon

Fred PARADY - NSB School District

Corine Tanner
Helen Sobness

Jolene Anashusak

Clarence Feter

Vanessa Havens

GEORGE NEARBY

Jennie B. Gray

Bertha Karlywick

Caroline P. Conroy

Shirley Nash Johnson

Lillian Love

Robert L. Morgan

ConocoPhillips Chukchi Sea Site Clearance
2008

NAME

Patrick Griffin
Mary Lou Kippi
Orpah R. Restal
Jane Nelson
Perry Matumek
Conrad H. Okonaiak
L.A. Okonaiak Sr?
Oliver K Brower
John Brower
Ralph Davis
David Hogenak
Jaine Hopson
Bud Leavitt
Bruce C. Rieford
Dora Spencer
Susie Jitta
Lucas Aray
TIM NIEUWENDIJK
Ben Nagel Blum
Sjoelien Lamstra
Emily J Nelson
Marlene Ipolova
Rex Snyder
Charles Hopson
Carrie Peter
Susie Fignak
Fred Shmagol

Selma Khan

Pearlette Paskotak

Zenny Hopson

Richard Olschke

Lottie Elavgak

Tonik Oviok

Allen Quessie

Roy E Ahmeyerok

Lucy R. Anashugak

Miles A Itta

Edith S. Wajed

Betsy Bayne

Carol Kagall

Nelda Nungasak

Earl ~~Ed~~ Karskovook

Daisy E. Nashovalook

Susie M Vargas

Clayton Hopson

Sheldon Adams Sr

Yonah Odorn

Margie Juhn

Naomi Itta-Tomas

Felicia Okakot

JAZIYNUN GATROOK

Richard Ungarook Sr.

Cynthia Ungarook

Fred S. KAWAYURAK

Kate Kignak

Michelle Weyiouanna

MARTHA KEARON

Kathy Lucas

Geoff Carroll

Glenn H. Sielak

Donat Brower

Eunice M Brower

Jamie Swlu

MARY BROWER

BILLY SOVALIK

Oliver Brower

Kirby Sage - Sr.

Olive Nungak

Ginger Snow

Delores Burnell

Rachel Anashuegak

Sharon K Leivitt

Walter F Leavitt Jr

Oscar Carl

Willie Koonalok

Lawrence Sage

~~W. A. K. K.~~

Eunice Abisak

F. Olenka

Clara M Brower

Chas. Nungak

Lloyd Steins

Toke Kora/urak

Ether Hunt

Freda Franz

Kristal. Krouk & Beattie

Russell J

June Wenzel No

Emma Hopson

Dora Sta

Mike & Corcoran

Joe & J.

Ralph Aveoganna

Werte Brower

Jasmine Highak

Rosie Tookak

Ether Okpeaha

Patrick A. Okpeaha Jr

Johnny Adams

Hinda Wenuing

Ullma Tazavak

Widuchpatokak

C

Point Lay Community Meeting June 17, 2008

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

2008 Chukchi Program

Pt Lay, Alaska

June 17, 2008

Attendees:

<i>Bruce St. Pierre</i>	<i>ConocoPhillips</i>
<i>Heather Collins-Ballot</i>	<i>ConocoPhillips</i>
<i>Fifty-seven (57) Community Participants.</i>	<i>See Attached sign-in Log</i>

Summary of Community Comments:

- Answered questions related to distinguishing the site clearance program and the science program and the objectives, activities, and timing of each program.
- Jobs and training opportunities. Several questions on whether there can be any expectation of jobs in this community or whether they will come from other villages. When and how can people get hired?
- Discussion about the lease-sale process.
- Discussion and clarification on the site clearance program and that there was no drilling this year.
- Discussion about impacts and mitigation – environment and community.

Action Items:

- Provide information about employment and training and other community interests.

Information Distributions:

A draft copy of the Plan of Cooperation was hand delivered to the Pt. Lay Mayor's office.

Pruce
Heather

Point Lay Village Meeting

20+ kids

- 1 Mike Kozul
- 2 Jack W. Hays Sr.
- 3 ~~James Smith~~
- 4 Alice Dealcutt
- 5 Catherine
- 6 Ralph Hologenns
- 7 Currie Henry
- 8 Robert Sampson
- 9 Kendrick Everett
- 10 Leslie Stalker
- 11 Barbara Tukrook
- 12 ~~Jim Doyne~~
- 13 ~~Chris Primmer~~
- 14 Leonard Akootchook
- 15 Hugh R Tazruk
- 16 Melva Sampson
- 17 Lily Annuslett -
- 18 Fredricka K Stalker - President NUPT Lay
- 19 Brian Ann'scott
- 20 Jacob Stalker Jr
- 21 Mayone Hoge
- 22 Beiler Pihon
- 23 Martha Tukrook
- 24 Bill Tracey SR
- 25 MARIE TRACEY
- 26 Darron Sampson
- 27 Joe P. Stalker

WneakoK@yahoo.com
 How many
 safe harbors

30 kids

- 28 ~~Sam Shubik~~
- 29 Annette J. Hanson
- 30 Bertrude Curtis
- 31 Willard L. Neakok
- 32 vicuole T. KROOK
- 33 Carolyn Janice Long
- 34 Joseph NEAKOK
- 35 NATHAN & Henry OR
- 36 Cheryl Henry
- 37 Hubert Long Jr
- 38 Esther Jackfield
- 39 Alice Shubik
- 40 John B. Rupp OR
- 41 ~~Wm. J. Rupp~~
- 42 Mary Curtis
- 43 Flora Hank
- 44 Jack Henry Jr
- 45 ~~Eva B. Rupp~~
- 46 Willard Neakok
- 47 Julia Neakok
- 48 Harold Koenig
- 49 Camalita Everett
- 50 John M. Rupp
- 51 Lupita Henry
- 52 Marie Losbourne
- 53 Burton A Rexford
- 54 Julie Itta
- 55 Lucy Neakok

56. Ella Rose Upickson

~~57. Todd Shubik~~

Point Hope Community Meeting June 18, 2008

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

2008 Chukchi Program

Pt Hope, Alaska

June 18, 2008

Attendees:

<i>Bruce St. Pierre</i>	<i>ConocoPhillips</i>
<i>Heather Collins-Ballot</i>	<i>ConocoPhillips</i>
<i>Fifty-four (54) Community Participants.</i>	<i>See Attached sign-in Log</i>

Summary of Community Comments:

- Answered questions related to distinguishing the site clearance program and the science program and the objectives and activities of each program.
- Discussion and clarification was provided on the site clearance program and that there was no drilling this year and why oil spill response is not relevant to the discussions for this year, other than for the vessels.
- Questions about vessel traffic and traffic through Barrow.
- Discussion about impacts – environment and community.

Action Items:

Information Distributions:

A draft copy of the Plan of Cooperation was hand delivered to the Pt. Hope Mayor's office.

5:30/6-18-08

PT. HOPE

Community MEETING

Bruce
&
Heather

1. Dodo Lisbonne
2. Eave Wood
3. Ruzsin Onida
4. Jeremiah Kayoolik
5. Darlene Lord
6. Bruce Mann
7. Joe Frank
8. Alerud Steve Oomittuk
9. Othniel ART OOMITTUK JR
10. Phyllis FRANKSON
11. SCHEWALODYUK
12. Daisy Dage
13. Amanda Dage
14. Ella Lisbonne
15. Courtney Lisbonne
16. ~~George Kinsit~~
17. Masuh Lane
18. Lyndal O
19. ~~Felicia Kinsit~~
20. MaryJane Attingavan
21. MITCHELL W C A NNOX
22. Lauren Segovan
23. Arnavaal Stone
24. Jacob Turroyluk
25. Hannah Teayomeal
26. Ray Kinsit
27. Polly Nash
28. Ann Starness
29. Aggie E. Attingavan (1)
- 30.

- 30 Genevieve Nashookpuk
31 Fannie Stone
32 Manuqg Nashookpuk
33 Ricmy
34 Mucky Suge
35 Percy Kingik
36 Marie Casadin
37 Race Stone
38 FRED NASHOOKPUK
39 John Attungana
40 ISOR KILISVUK
41 Helen Frankess
42 Etta Attungana
43 THOMAS KILISVUK
44 Hy as J
45 Dock Schooler Native Village of Pt Hope
46 Priscilla Dingede
47 Helen Difane
48 Maureen S. Nashookpuk
49 Jeremy D. Johnson
50 Jayshaun D. Johnson
51 REGINALD STEE
52 Charles Kiese
53 Crystal Lane
54
55
56
57
58
59

Point Hope

Vera Frankson

Barrow NSB Assembly Meeting February 2, 2009

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

Notes from North Slope Borough Assembly Meeting
February 2, 2009

Purpose: ConocoPhillips and Shell were invited to present their plans for their Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) activities in the Chukchi Sea and the Beaufort Sea.

- CPAI Presentation – provided by Geoff Haddad
 - Most questions centered around ice alert system for jackup rig and how quickly we could demob in case of ice
 - Acoustics monitoring beyond the two lease areas were requested by Eugene Brower
 - He noted a clockwise movement of currents and ice that we need to be aware of
 - Assemblyman Deano Oleman asked how we can assure the residents of the NS that the scientific data we are collecting will be presented in an unbiased format?

Answer – Geoff responded that all the scientists working on our project will publish their results in peer reviewed scientific journals which CPAI will have no ability to influence

- Mayor Itta asked if we had coordinated with the NSB Wildlife Department
- Answer – Caryn Rea responded that we had worked with the Wildlife Dept. somewhat but that she planned to work more closely with them for future work

- Eugene Brower asked if we were respecting the exclusion zone
- Answer – Yes

- Eugene Brower asked if we were consulting with the AEWG
- Answer – We are hoping that the AEWG will proffer a CAA that we can agree with

- Eugene Brower asked if we had designated a Safe Harbor for emergencies

Answer – Not to our knowledge

- Mayor Itta asked what rig drilled the Klondike well
- Answer – The Explorer

- George Agnasagga asked if we had conducted any studies on water temperature and how our diagram differentiated between multi and single year ice

Answer – Geoff explained the color coding on the diagram which distinguishes between multi and single year ice

- Mayor Itta asked if we were familiar with NSB/NWAC Resolution 19-2008 which formally opposes offshore development

Answer – Yes and we requested another copy

- Eugene Brower requested that we respect the AEWC by participating in the CAA process

**Kotzebue Joint NWAB and NSB Planning Commission
Meeting March 25-26, 2009**

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

**Joint Northwest Arctic Borough and North Slope Borough Planning
Commission Meeting
March 25 – 26, 2009
Kotzebue, AK**

CPAI Attendees

Geoff Haddad
Steve deAlbuquerque
Colleen McCarthy

Other Attendees

USCG
MMS
Shell
NWAB Planning Commission
NSB Planning Commission

This meeting was scheduled for two days. CPAI attended the first day. Presentations were made by the USCG, the MMS (NEPA and oil spills), Shell and CPAI.

Questions during and after the MMS NEPA presentation:

- The NWAB Mayor referenced the joint NWAB/NSB resolution opposing offshore development. She stated that the NWAB supports resource development, just not offshore, primarily because of their concerns surrounding oil spill cleanup
- Ely Nukapigak asked for the new administration's Arctic Policy Guidelines
- Phoned-in complaint about the exclusion of Shishmareff
- Tom Okleasik, Planning Director for NWAB asked about the visit from Interior Secretary Salazar and if the focus was on offshore development
 - Ans – All Alaskan Interior issues will be on the agenda
- Patrick Savak related a tale of sitting next to a Shell employee on a plane who allegedly made some disparaging comments about eating seafood from the Gulf of Mexico
 - Ans - Pete Slaiby, Shell, requested permission to respond. He spoke about the 60 year successful collaboration between the oil and fishing industries in the GOM. He said that many of the fishermen in the Gulf are also oil field workers because the work schedule allows them the flexibility to indulge in their subsistence lifestyle
- Phone comment asking who the government to government contact in the NWAB was and which tribes were determined to be impacted
 - Ans – He would find out the answer and respond but that any US citizen has standing to comment on a NEPA document.

Questions during and after the Shell presentation:

- Tom O asked if the platforms anticipated for use in the Chukchi were different from those in use in the Cook Inlet and how fast they could be disconnected
 - Ans – Exploration drilling is conducted with mobile drilling units. Production platforms would be steel or concrete gravity-based structures. The MMS has studied the feasibility of permanent structures to withstand ice pressure. The process during exploration drilling if fast moving ice is detected would be to: 1) stop drilling, 2) install packers which stop flow; 3) disconnect the riser while leaving the BOPs and 4) this can be done in under 6 hours
- David Case, NWAB attorney, asked what can go wrong – what are the vulnerabilities?
 - The valves in the BOP unit have stored energy which enable them to fail in a closed position, even after a catastrophic failure of the rig. If the rig fails, the BOPs will not.
- Pete Slaiby made the comment that the GOM has experienced 4 100-year storms in the last few years and that has resulted in miniscule spillage of hydrocarbons. The current technology has been dramatically tested and performed as designed.
- The NWAB Mayor thanked Shell for their investment in the area and asked if there was an office in Kotzebue anticipated
 - Ans – The exploration phase will involve some small investments in the NWAB but that exploration success is necessary for any investment of substance
- Patrick Savak asked how this development would compare to the GOM
 - Ans – This development would be much smaller but the individual structures would be bigger
- Eli Nukapigak asked about zero discharge
 - Ans – Shell will operate with zero **harmful** discharge. Shell has committed to stop operations if the bowhead whale migration encroaches near Cross Island and are working with the NSB SAC on the discharge issue
- Hazel Smith on the phone asked what kind of work Shell has done in ice invested areas
 - Ans – Shell operates in Canada, the North Sea and Russia. The combination of experience, laboratory testing and computer modeling gives them confidence they can operate safely in the Alaska offshore
- Alan Allan, Spilltech (Shell contractor), stated that he has worked on oil spills for 40 years in over 64 countries. Fully 1/3 of those countries have been cold climates. The nature of the spill determines success. Offshore activities are far from shore and the potential spill volume is relatively small. Ice can actually be a help to oil spill cleanup because it can trap

- the oil and stop propagation. If mechanical cleanup is impossible, in situ burning can be employed.
- Tom O asked how Ilisagvik College is being utilized in ice research
 - Barbara asked about scholarships
 - Ans – Shell supports ANSEP and Avante Guard, a program designed to help local residents acquire teaching credentials
 - Patrick Savak stated that there is currently no method to clean up oil spills in broken ice and that in situ burning is air pollution
 - Richard Glenn stated that discharge is a big issue for NS residents and that the industry must educate the populace on this issue. He specifically requested a place where they could go to learn about the technology in a hands-on fashion.
 - Ans – Shell offered their Robert Training Center and stated they are planning a discharge workshop
 - One of the NWAB Commissioners (Hadley) thanked the NSB and asked how they could disseminate information to their Villages.
 - Tom O stated that the industry needed to travel to all the Villages with Borough members
 - Eugene Smith asked what is done if the drill bit gets stuck?
 - Ans – Les Skinner – The top ram is equipped with shear rams capable of cutting the pipe in a worst case scenario. They also have the option of cementing the pipe and sidetracking around it.
 - David Case asked about transportation methods and asked why a recent spill in Sakhalin was not responded to for 20 hours
 - Ans – Don't know about that spill but Shell's C plan would require immediate response within a time frame identified in the plan
 - Pete Slaiby made the observation that much of the spill cleanup activity the oil industry engages in, is related to spills from other entities and industries. If the oil industry is operating in an area, the protection level and response capabilities are far greater and the risk of spills from barging and commercial traffic is far higher.
 - There was a question from a phone caller about subsistence advisors
 - Ans – Shell will hire subsistence advisors in all the Chukchi Villages

Questions during and after the CPAI presentation:

- Tom O asked what investment in the search and rescue organizations CPAI planned to make
 - Ans – Geoff Haddad responded that we plan to hire local residents to help with this effort
- Tom O responded that this capacity must be developed over time and requested that CPAI engage in this activity sooner rather than later
- Tom O stated that CPAI had committed to training MMOs from the Kotzebue area and then never contacted them
 - Ans – Geoff committed to research this. (I reread the transcripts and his characterization is fiction. We merely committed to

consider NWAB residents in the future but made the statement that there were no jobs for them anticipated in the near future)

- Richard Glenn asked how quickly a jack-up rig could disconnect
 - Ans – Less than 36 hours. The ice monitoring strategy would include real-time satellite imagery, ice breaker protection, and quick-disconnect technology
- Richard Glenn asked about the difference in philosophy between Shell and CPAI with regard to the CAA
 - Ans. Geoff stated that the 2008 CAA contained prescriptive elements which exceeded the AEWC's authority and prevented our ability to operate. We are currently engaged with the AEWC in an effort to craft a document which avoids conflict with subsistence hunting while still allowing us the rights to the lease. We remain hopeful that process will be successful but we will not sign a CAA which prevents our operations. Geoff stated CPAI's position that the Chukchi Sea is significantly different than the Beaufort
- Eugene Smith objected to the statement separating the Chukchi from the Beaufort and stated that marine mammals know no borders. He also objected to Geoff's discussion about our relationship with Wainwright.
 - Ans – Geoff stated that CPAI has a significant relationship with Wainwright because they are the community most directly impacted by our operations but that we consider all the Chukchi Sea Villages to be important stakeholders

Point Hope Community Meeting April 23, 2009

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

Community Meeting
April 23, 2009
Point Hope, AK

CPAI Attendees

Caryn Rea
Colleen McCarthy
Heather Collins-Ballot
Becky Silves

Other Attendees

Caryn's biological students and contractors

Questions during meeting:

- Are the worms from here?
- Where did you do seismic? Red blocks on lease?
- What type of impact on the animals did the seismic have on the whales and other animals? Is this a baseline data collection? A. Yes. 2008 was our 1st year
- Do you have comparison of the animals in 2006-08? A. The federal government has conducted a number of studies. COP has spent a lot of money on baseline studies.

Comment: It is more important to study the animals before the study is conducted and it is too late.

- Was there any tagging of animals being done? A. We aren't allowed to tag animals, but donate money to organizations that can tag. (beluga whale committee, USGS walrus work, etc)
- Where did you study – lease areas or coastal line? A. Lease study areas. We are also participating in broader study areas in the future. Bowhead tagging study, etc.
- Did you study what the animals eat – food chain? A. We are looking at an ecosystem approach. That is why we brought scientists here today to share the info.
- Kivalina has lost their belugas. Studies on red area – that's where our walrus, whales, beluga, seals go to feed. So when you did your seismic study it affected what the animals ate and it will affect their hearing, sense of direction and feeding habits. A. Please talk with Shayna Wisdon tonight, she is our noise in water scientist.
- Are you employees of COP? Are the scientists employees?
A. Some are contractors and some are students.

- The decision that was announced on Tuesday, what is the impact?
 - A. Our lawyers are still analyzing this information.
- What is the response to oil spill?
 - A. We brought Becky here tonight to talk to about our immense spill response program.
- I doubt this oil spill response plan you have come up with will clean up the spilled oil. We have different comments, i.e., we doubt you will clean up the oil with your equipment, at some point you will pull out and the oil would travel. Have the Norway Canada oil companies had to test the blowout preventers?
- We know we can't stop you, can we get assistance on the revenue sharing issue?
 - A. We have job opportunities to offer you? We have contract companies for marine support that are desperate for folks to work on their ships. No high school degree required, in some cases. The salaries are high and will have time off for hunting. We will continue to work this through our exploration program.

Comment: Walrus didn't come this year. This is all from your seismic and Shell's seismic. You are asking us to give up our culture for your pipeline.

- Is there any other technology that you should focus on?
 - A. The energy companies are the ones that invest in wind and solar. Wind is inconsistent as well as sun, so you have to have another to balance. Renewable energy is the future but we have to use hydrocarbons until we make renewable energy cheaper. COP is building a renewable energy facility in Denver, CO.
- Have you found out the soil?
 - A. Shallow hazards surveys tell us this and the coring may be done this year.
- How deep is the water?
 - A. Around 120 feet.
- How long does it take to bring up the rig and get out?
 - A. Approximately 2-3 days
- How much pressure can a jack up take?

- Is the drilling going to start in 2011?
A. Yes we plan to do on 1st exploration well in 2011.
- Have you done wind and ice studies? In Chukchi studies? How many years?
- How long will you test the ice? Will you use traditional knowledge?
- What is your protocol when foreign ships are around?
A. We have been working with the coast guard.
- Would you help clean up other people's oil spills?
A. Yes that is one of the benefits of having oil companies working offshore. We will help each other.
- People of Point Hope have always opposed oil. We know the migration route of the animals. We have seen changes since the seismic has been conducted. We will always oppose it no matter how much you come to these meetings. Ships will be discharging waste and will affect the tiny animals that live in the ocean. The animals will die off and we will be left with nothing.

Comment: We had an earthquake a few years ago close to Point Hope. We do not support offshore drilling and we will continue to oppose your companies. We will learn from what happened in Valdez.

- Bush did a ----- thing. We cannot sell out. We will continue to object. It is disturbing to us. We have our own scientists and we don't need degrees. Please study before you do seismic testing. You damage the food chain. You guys keep data from us. Base of studies need to be done before seismic.
- Is there not a fault right where you want to drill?
A. Shallow hazards surveys were conducted last year and we will select a location that does not have a fault.
- We are fighting to protect our land and our way of living. By signing in at the door it better not mean that I support you. Do you understand?

Anchorage Open Water Meeting June 4, 2009

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

**Open Water Meeting
June 4, 2009
Anchorage, AK**

CPAI Attendees

Bruce St. Pierre
Caryn Rea
Colleen McCarthy
Heather Collins-Ballot

Bruce St. Pierre and Caryn Rea presented at the Open Water Meeting.

Questions during the CPAI presentation:

- C) (Robert Suydam) Glad you are going to the villages but you need to reschedule them because of whaling.
- Q) (R.S.) Did you study the pipeline route?
A) Yes, we will continue to study possible pipeline routes with core samples and bathymetry.
- C) (R.S.) We need to discuss further the 120 decibel level, I think you should be using the 160 level instead of 120.
- C) It appears it is difficult to identify the seals by vision alone.
A) Yes, there were many unidentified seals so far and we are working on ways to improve that.
- Q) Are you presenting acoustic data today? Maybe whales were heard but not seen.
A) Acoustic data is being analyzed and will be released later and yes a combination of the acoustic data and the Marine Mammal Observer (MMO) findings will provide a clearer picture.
- Q) (Charlie Hopson) You had two type of observers?
A) We had two MMOs that alternated shifts.
- Q) (C.H.) Where does the word come from? Who required you to use a MMO?
A) National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) (Jim) said we had to have the MMOs.
- Q) (C.H) Then the MMOs are agents to the NMFS? And we can sue the NMFS?
A) NMFS said no, they are contractors to the oil industry. They are required as a part of the Incidental Harassment Authorization (IHA).
- C) Please use the traditional knowledge from thousands of years in the Inupiaq people.
A) We do visit the Chukchi coastal villages and look for MMOs and we did hire two this year. One from Barrow and one from Wainwright.
- Q) (Chris Winter, ENGO lawyer) Was the core sampling authorized in the IHA? The interpretation is that the coring was not authorized. This question is really for the NMFS then; was the coring authorized and what monitoring was done? Do we have access to read the documents?
A) NMFS said I don't think the IHA we issued covered the coring.

A) Bruce said the coring is not part of the IHA. The IHA covered the Sparker. The federal registry says the coring work does not need an IHA. There is no noise created that will impact the animals. It does not produce large sound sources.

C) (C. W) We request this to be in public notice.

A) The application we submitted described in detail what we are planning on doing and the coring was included in the application.

Q) (C.W) Is there concern that the coring vessel movement will interfere with subsistence hunting?

A) NMFS said we don't consider vessel movement something that will affect subsistence as it is not a significant sound source.

A) We had an Inupiaq communicator on the vessel and coordinated with all the other vessels and communication centers.

C) (Harry Brower) Conoco did not sign the Conflict Avoidance Agreement (CAA) last fall. We hope you continue to work the issues so we can come to an agreement. You should be commended for doing all the monitoring and the IHA, but not signing the CAA is a major concern for the Barrow Whaling Captains. We are trying to negotiate with Conoco. Please sign the CAA. Both sides of the partnership have to negotiate and sign the CAA.

A) Harry, you are correct. We did not sign the CAA in 2008 but pursued a Plan of Cooperation (POC) to avoid conflict at all costs. We will stay at the table and continue to negotiate the CAA with the whaling captains.

Point Hope Community Meeting June 4, 2009

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

**Community Meeting
June 4, 2009
Point Hope, AK**

CPAI Attendees

Geoff Haddad
Steve deAlbuquerque
Heather Collins-Ballot
Becky Silves
Amy Dethlefs

CPAI Community Relations scheduled to attend Shell's presentation, but weather prevented Shell from landing. CPAI put together a last minute meeting with a short presentation. Main focus of the questions were on: Spill response, Why drill again, What the different this time around, Jobs, and can you work with the Ice.

Questions during the presentation:

- Q) Are you going to build an air monitoring station in Point Hope?
A) We can discuss this, but the reason we picked Wainwright is because they are closer to our leases. We can talk about this idea further in a few moments.
- Q) What kind of permit do you need to get to do the site survey? We had a lot of dead animals and need to make sure the permit process is followed.
A) We abide by all the regulations.
- C) We think it would be a good idea to have a local person to watch out for effects of your activity. We know you have done some work with ASRC. It would be great if you are willing to hire students.
- Q) What animals did you see when you were out there in 2008?
A) Please see me after this for a complete explanation. I can pull up Caryn Rea's poster.
- Q) Who lost the buoys? We don't like errors like this. It makes you not trust worthy for a bigger exploration plan. Can the receiver from the buoys mess up the fish?
A) We used a contractor for the buoy work and the buoys are just listening, not sending out noise.
- Q) When will your work be conducted this year?
A) July – October or in the open water, ice free season.
- Q) Would you put concrete in the ground?
A) Possibly in a gravity based structure in the Development stage, and that is assuming the Exploration phase of the project is successful.
- Q) What will you do if you spill oil?
A) Please see Becky Silves' posters on spill response. But a short answer is that we will have three types of spill response teams: Offshore,

Onshore, and Nearshore. We will be prepared to clean up any spill and we will have preventative measures on the rig that are very reliable and normally stop any oil from leaking.

Q) There were wells drilled in the 80s? And why did the companies stop? Whats the difference now?

A) The companies in the 80s that drilled didn't find it economically viable at the time. It is a big formation and more than one well needs to be drilled to explore the possibilities.

C) We don't trust that you can keep our oceans clean and that you can clean up oil in ice. No matter what you say.

Barrow Community Meeting July 20, 2009

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

**Community Meeting
July 20, 2009
Barrow, AK**

CPAI Attendees

Colleen McCarthy
Caryn Rea
Heather Collins-Ballot
Becky Silves

Community Relations, Spill Response, and Environmental went to give short presentation and set up booth for question and answer sessions.

Questions during the presentation:

Q) Why monitor air before production?

Q) Where are you drilling?

Q) Two weeks ago, we had reports of algae blooms. What do you know of this?

Q) Who do you plan on moving the oil?

A) We are still in the exploration stages of the project and the answers to that question have not fully been worked out, but the idea is that we would use pipelines to the coast and move the oil via pipelines to TAPS.

Q) How many oil spills have you responded and how much oil have you recovered?

A) We have not had any spills offshore. We can research the gallons recovered on land and get back to you.

Q) How do you plug test wells to keep them safe?

A) We drill 20 feet far below the surface of the ocean. We secure and cement the wells.

Q) How long is the ice free around Devils Paw?

Q) How far down do you drill?

A) 20 feet down. See presentation.

Q) How much is permafrost?

Q) How thick are the sandstone formations?

Q) What is your contingency plan for worst case oil spill for the communities?

A) Exploration oil spills are extremely rare. Most oil spills occur during transportation, during production. We will have a three prong approach. We will have Offshore, Nearshore and Onshore spill response teams.

Add highlighted to Q and A

Kivalina Community Meeting July 22, 2009

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

Kivalina Community Meeting
July 22, 2009
Kivalina, AK

CPAI Attendees

Heather Collins-Ballot

Becky Silves

Heather Collins-Ballot gave short presentation to the community of Kivalina. Main focus of talk was centered on the coring process that would be occurring close by in the coming weeks. Overall mood of the meeting was pleasant and welcoming.

Questions during the presentation:

Q) Can Marine Mammal Observers (MMOs) shut down any operation, any time?

A) Yes, MMO are employed to watch for marine mammals and if they feel something is wrong they have the power to stop operations. In recent years there has been increased concern for the effect of man-made noise in the ocean and how it potentially affects its inhabitants, particularly marine mammals - which are known to be sensitive to sound. As a result, environmental regulations have been introduced in an attempt to minimize negative impacts on marine wildlife. These guidelines have focused on the seismic exploration for oil. General mitigation measures include delaying or shutting down the use of air-guns, if a marine mammal is sighted near by, and ramping up a gun array to slowly alert marine mammals. MMOs main objectives are to observe for and spot marine wildlife, collect data of observations and ensure mitigation procedures are followed.

Q) Will the coring be done on land?

The cores will be taken from the ocean floor, in the outer continental shelf on federal land.

Q) Are you looking to explore in this area?

A) No, we do not currently have plans to explore for oil or gas near Kivalina.

Barrow Planning Commission Meeting September 24, 2009

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

Items of interest from the Planning Commission meeting 9/24/09:

- 1) The NSB lease to Olgoonik Corporation for expansion by the airport to support oil industry needs was approved
- 2) IHLC/TLUI Clearance Application - This is a new level of regulation which basically duplicates SHPO authority for the NSB - it applies to all "dirt moving" projects and requires applying for this clearance before submittal of any permits to the NSB. It will also apply to ice roads and seismic activity as of May/2010. There is a requirement for a field study to be performed the summer before any activity applying for a permit. Rick Trupp was at the meeting and afterwards we went over to meet with Cayenn (sp) Aiken, who is the acting cultural resources guy, to introduce ourselves and chat about the program. He said he was willing to work with us. We need to talk about this - it seems a big potential problem for a number of reasons
- 3) Pt. Lay announced that they had officially joined in opposing offshore exploration and development
- 4) Eli Nukapigak stated that we were in compliance with the SUA and that everything was working well. He did go on to say that Nuiqsut only got 2 whales and they believe it was because the whales were spooked by barges. He stated his concern that this was the result of industry not complying with the CAA. Gordon Brower responded by saying that the NSB was called by Cross Island whalers and investigated the situation to find that all oil industry barges were in compliance with the CAA but the barges which were in question were bringing fuel and groceries to NS villages.

Dan Forster was not at the meeting. Rick and I went to the Planning Department to introduce ourselves but he was out of town.

Barrow NSB Assembly Meeting November 3, 2009

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

**North Slope Borough Assembly Meeting
November 3, 2009
Barrow, AK**

CPAI Attendees

Geoff Haddad
Caryn Rea
Dave Beardmore
Chip Alvord
Bruce St. Pierre
Heather Collins-Ballot
Becky Silves

Geoff Haddad, Caryn Rea, Chip Alvord and Dave Beardmore gave long presentation to the North Slope Borough Assembly. Many comments surrounding the CAA.

Questions during the presentation:

Q) Define the POC or the Plan of Cooperation.

A) We worked hard to come up with a working agreement with the AEWG to avoid conflict. We have been working under the Plan of Cooperation because we have been unsuccessful at reaching an agreement with the AEWG lawyers for the CAA. We operated just as if we had signed the CAA. We avoided all conflicts with subsistence hunting. In the coming year, we will continue to work very hard to get to the point where we can sign the CAA.

Q) Is the POC a signed agreement?

A) No, we are bound by the lease stipulations to abide to the document.

Q) Did you see whales above water?

Q) Can you give us more data on the birds? % of species.

Q) Do you have plans to work with Point Lay?

Q) Is your hub going to be Wainwright?

A) Yes, that is our current plan. We are a long way away from development plans, but our hub will likely be Wainwright.

Q) When you use a jack up, where are your mud cuttings going?

A) Current thinking is to use safe water based muds and discharge into the ocean in the exploration phase. We will abide by all MMS regulations.

Q) How much damage will these cuttings cause to our pristine waters?

A) Any and all muds that we may discharge will have to pass the EPA's oil and toxicity tests. These muds are tested constantly.

C) Industry has tried to use other places as examples, like the Gulf of Mexico and we don't like this. The ecosystem that we depend on is very different than the Gulf of Mexico. This causes our people tremendous anxiety.

A) In 2008 and 2009 we went back to the wells and we collected samples of the sediment to study the soil, fish, and birds. The data we collected in 2008 showed that these animals showed no sign of affect.

- Q) What size of a wave can the jack up withstand?
- Q) How much time does it take to move the jack up?
- A) The rig can be moved in less than 18-20 hours. We can suspend the well and move off. It takes about 12-36 hours to leave. We will be monitoring the ice 50-100 feet out all the time.
- Q) What is your response to the Australia spill? There was no ice there. Will that happen here?
- A) We have a different system than they did in Australia. We will have additional blow out preventers set up on the sea floor and on the jack up floor. We are still in the exploration phase.
- Q) Are these rigs set up to withstand the pressure of the ice?
- A) Yes, we will have two ice breakers and the legs of the jack up can take hits from the ice but our plan is to be there when it is ice free.
- Q) Using the satellite images, how far down can you see?
- A) Depending on the program, we can see hundreds to tens of miles away. We will be monitoring both distances during drilling.
- Q) Can you see through the clouds and in the dark?
- A) Yes.
- Q) Is the satellite data available year round?
- A) Yes, if we pay for it from a private vender in Germany.
- Q) As far as training for 2012, will you be hiring new employees, local or existing employees?
- A) We eventually will be looking for folks to fill the roles of spill responders, marine mammal observers, and we will need help with operations on many levels in the drilling season. But the drilling season may be short, only 40 days.
- Q) Mike Agnasagga - How close is the drill site to river channels?
- A) Our intention is to avoid the under ocean river channels. We can bring you images next time.
- Q) Have you made this presentation to the AEWG?
- A) We plan to the next time they meet.
- Q) Are you considering the lease areas feeding areas?
- A) The feeding areas are close to the coast, north of Wainwright, and not near our lease areas.
- C) Eugene Brower - Please start dialog with the AEWG on the CAA soon.
- A) We do attend the quarterly meetings with the AEWG. We do plan to stay engaged in periodic meetings and will attend the open water meeting.
- C) Deano Olemaun - The language in the CAA is in there because of our anxieties and it appears the lawyers and industry throws it out at the 11th hour. The POC is crap and doesn't mean anything to our people. It's as good as this tissue I am gonna blow my nose on.
- A) We take the POC as serious as the CAA. We have been here for 40 years and take it very seriously. We are a sound environmental operator and hope to reach an agreement with the AEWG this year.

Next time:
Bring images of the river channels.

Wainwright Community Meeting November 10, 2009

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

**Wainwright Community Meeting
November 10, 2009
Wainwright, AK**

CPAI Attendees

Geoff Haddad
Colleen McCarthy
Caryn Rea
Chip Alvord
Heather Collins-Ballot
Becky Silves
John Murphy Mi SWACO

Geoff Haddad gave short presentation and then we broke off into small groups, as to encourage audience participation with the experts at their booths.

Questions during the presentation:

Q) Will you use a rig or a man made island?

A) Current thinking is that we will use a jack up rig with an ice monitoring system in place.

Q) What is the volume of oil that is out there?

A) We don't know that until we drill an exploration well, and that is what we are planning now. There could be hundreds of millions of barrels of oil or there could be little and it may not be economically recoverable. We won't know until we drill exploration wells.

Q) Will the village be compensated by the revenue sharing?

A) Your state senator is introducing bills to congress to get revenue sharing in the Alaskan outer continental shelf but the process is in the beginning stages.

Q) Will you respond quickly if there is an oil spill?

A) Yes, we will have all the right resources in place to respond quickly to prevent or clean up an oil spill right away.

Q) How far out are you drilling?

A) About 120 miles offshore, 70 miles directly offshore from Wainwright. Far beyond where any hunting occurs and we will be there between late July and the middle of October.

Point Lay Community Meeting November 16, 2009

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

Point Lay Community Meeting
November 16, 2009
Point Lay, AK

CPAI Attendees

Caryn Rea
Heather Collins-Ballot
Becky Silves
Dave Beardmore
Mike Winfree

Traveled with Community Relations, Spill Response, Environmental, and Drilling with separate booths on topics for the Chukchi Sea exploration plan.

Questions during meeting:

- (Julius Rexford, Whaling Captain) Why did you position the permanent air monitoring station in Wainwright where you did?
A. Because of the NW winds and the cold weather.
- Are the oils spill responders on call or do they work 24 hour shifts?
A. Village response team members are on an on-call status. There will be 24 hour crews assigned to spill response vessels on the water.
- What kind of gale force winds can jack up rigs withstand?
A. Air gaps jacked up derricks can withstand 80 mph winds with piping.
- What kind of wave action can the rig withstand?
A. 60 foot waves

Kotzebue Community Meeting November 17, 2009

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

Kotzebue Community Meeting
November 17, 2009
Kotzebue, AK

CPAI Attendees

Colleen McCarthy
Caryn Rea
Dave Beardmore
Mike Winfree
Heather Collins-Ballot
Becky Silves

Colleen McCarthy gave presentation to the community of Kotzebue.

Questions during the presentation:

Q) What is the drilling period?

A) It is about 30-40 days long and runs from around late July – October 31.

Q) Can oil spills come down this far into Kotz sound?

A) No, Oil spill trajectories show oil going offshore after 30 days.

Q) Will you have a rapid oil spill response team on site?

A) Yes, we will have onshore, offshore and near shore response teams ready to stop or clean up an oil spill.

Q) Do you plan to have a base in a village?

A) Yes, current thinking is that our base will be out of Wainwright.

Q) During severe weather, people are not satisfied with the response given on how you will clean it up. If you cant reach the spill because the weather is so bad then how do you clean it up?

A) Unified Command will figure out together the best way to clean it up. Our contingency plans address worst case discharge plans.

Q) Are their plans to put oil in the Alaskan water to show clean up capability?

A) This coming summer Canada and the US Coast Guard are planning to work together on a drill, but we don't know the full details of the drill yet.

C) Bobby- The NWAB would like to be an official reviewer of the Alaska Coastal Management Plan (ACMP) for many reasons. A few are to protect our animals and to get revenue sharing.

A) We have not submitted our exploration plan. We are not as far along as Shell in the permitting process. We can get back to you on our message.

C) Thank you for your support in funding walrus tagging.

Next time:

Be prepared to answer ACMP questions

Come back for 4th Tuesday of every month for their Assembly meeting.

Check out the Tech center for a venue for a community meeting, work with Andy Baker

Point Hope Community Meeting November 18, 2009

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

**Point Hope Community Meeting
November 18, 2009
Point Hope, AK**

CPAI Attendees

Colleen McCarthy
Caryn Rea
Dave Beardmore
Mike Winfree
Heather Collins-Ballot
Becky Silves

Colleen McCarthy gave presentation and encouraged audience to actively participate with the experts at their booths. Audience hesitant at first, but eventually engaged with the subject matter experts.

Questions during the presentation:

- Q) What kind of a drilling rig are you planning on using?
A) Currently we are planning on using a Jackup rig.
- Q) If there is ice coming in how long would it take to jack it down?
A) Around 12 hours, but we would have been consistently monitoring and will know if the ice is progressing and will be taking preventative measures to be able to get out of the way.
- Q) How deep is the scaffolding?
A) About 450 feet.
- Q) Does it sink in or do you build it with concrete?
A) No concrete, on the bottom there is a drum and we test the firmness of the soil to ensure it is strong enough to hold the legs.
- Q) 2012 is the year for exploration drilling?
A) Yes, that is our plan.
- Q) If you do find oil, how do you plan to transport it?
A) Right now it appears we would pipe it to shore in a buried pipeline and then in an onshore pipeline that would connect up with TAPS.
- Q) On the jackup, what kind of casing does the drill have?
A) 30 in, 2 in wall and sea floor and base of rig to sea floor has a riser of 22 in, in a 1 inch pipe
- Q) What kind of rig did they use in Australia?
A) It was a jack up, but it wasn't while they were drilling the well.
- Q) What did they use to stop it?
A) Another jack up. They didn't have a sub sea blow out preventer in place and we will.
- Q) Is the blow out preventer concreted in?
A) No it is on the 20 in pipe, 300 feet
- Q) Do you have a crew to clean up?

A) Yes we would have crews on site to man the response, as well as the crews on shore, ready to help.

Q) How much pollution will you be putting into the air?

A) We will get a permit from the EPA. During the 30 to 40 days we will be out there, we don't currently know if Shell will be out there. But the EPA models the emissions and then measures the impact to shore. The EPA won't allow us to go over their limits offshore. Very low emissions. You can be assured that Point Hope won't be affected.

Q) You guys never do your base line studies before you do your seismic. We know your seismic work affects our animals.

A) Late 80s and early 90s base line studies were conducted and we did studies in 06, 07, 08 and 09.

Q) What was the algae bloom carried from in Wainwright?

A) There is a bunch of algae offshore and if drifted. We don't know why it came onshore.

Q) Is Kotz going to be your hub? It seems far away?

A) Currently we are using Wainwright as our hub.

Q) What kind of security will you have on vessels?

A) The US coast guard will have the authority.

Q) How many vessels will you have?

A) Going off memory: Two oil spill response vessels and workboats on those vessels, OPS vessels with jack up, anchor handlers, three supply vessels, tanker, and a near shore barge.

**Anchorage Marine Mammal Committee/Commission
Meeting December 8, 2009**

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

**Marine Mammal Committee/Commission Meeting
December 8, 2009
Anchorage, AK**

CPAI Attendees

Caryn Rea
Bruce St. Pierre
Heather Collins-Ballot
Shell

Other Attendees

Alaska Beluga Whale Committee
Alaska Eskimo Walrus Commission
Alaska Ice Seal Committee
Alaska Nanuuq Commission

Bruce St. Pierre gave presentation on 2010 Chukchi Sea Program Timeline and Permitting Status.

Caryn Rea gave presentation on 2010 Overview of Chukchi Sea Environmental Studies Program

Shell gave many presentations on their exploration and development program.

Questions during meeting:

Questions to Shell:

- (Billy Adams, NSB, Barrow) Was the shore fast ridging ice in the experiment in Norway? There needs to be more scientific studies on ice. That was done in May. What about Winter?
 - A. No, land fast ice. It was in ice that was deteriorating in Norway they don't see multi-year ice, like we see in Alaska.
- (Victor Karmun, EWC, Kotz) How do you clean up oil in broken ice in gale force winds?
- (Thomas Napageak, NVN, Nuiqsut) What kind of waves can skimmers handle?
- (Willie Goodwin, AEW, ABWC, Kotz) Concerning response teams, would you go with COP? No in 2010, we may share oil spill responses resources. Will you train Kotzebue oil spill responders?
- Comment: We request that you (Shell) put BACT on every engine you have on every vessel stationary or not.

Questions to COP:

- Is this the first time you have conducted baseline environmental studies in the world?
A. No, we have conducted a major studies project all over the world.
- Comment: (Willie Goodwin, AEWC, ABWC, Kotz) Will you be donating funds for acoustic monitoring?
- (Ron O.) What about the food for the Bowheads in regards to the seismic shoots. Is the food affected?
- Where did the arctic haze come from?
A. We think it may come from Russia and Asia, but don't think it is from Canada or the US.
- Are your permits approved?
A. We do not have permits yet, but we will have to apply for them before drilling in 2012.
- (Billy Adams, NSB, Barrow) What were the dates of the cruises?
A. Approximately 1) Aug ~ 1-22, 3 weeks 2) Aug ~ 22- Sept 14 3) Sept ~ 15- October 5
- Alien species in our waters may come about in the coming years. It is good that you have base line studies and with the absence of sea ice is the Algal Bloom going to be more prevalent?
- We also hear of nuclear discharges from Russia. Do you know anything about that? Can you trace the nuclear chemicals?
A. We are studying the species and should be able to notice when or if any new species are introduced, but our main purpose is to study chemicals on muds and cuttings or chemicals from drilling.
- (Willie Goodwin, AEWC, ABWC, Kotz) We will challenge the use of dispersants if you use chemicals in an oil spill. How would you compensate the user of the resource? All villages should be compensated, not just the closest village. We all use the same ocean.
- (Dale Slotts, UIC, Barrow) We want to see as much industry corporation as possible and why hasn't industry been able to stop this spill in Australia?

Wainwright Community Meeting April 15, 2010

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

Wainwright Community Meeting
April 15, 2010
Wainwright, AK

CPAI Attendees

Geoff Haddad
Colleen McCarthy
Heather Collins-Ballot
Dan Smallwood
Todd Farrish
Jill McLeod
Mike Winfree
Caryn Rea
Steve Geddes
John Murphy-MiSwaco

Questions during the presentation:

Q) John Hopson (JH) Is it true that the map shows colors that indicate there is as much oil in the NPRA as the Chukchi Sea? It would be a good idea to share those figures with the community because there is a belief that it is safer to drill on land. This would help people understand and be more supportive of drilling off-shore.

A) That is incorrect, there is thought to be more oil in the Chukchi Sea than the NPRA.

Q) Wainwright has the only comms center on the North Slope. AEWG, Beluga Commission and ICAS are all requesting comms centers in other villages. Is that an option?

A) The other comms centers will be run by Shell but our comms center, that Olgoonik is managing, will have subsistence representatives in other villages reporting back into it.

Q) (JH) How do you manage the ice distance from the rig?

A) Please see our ice management booth after the presentation. But we will be watching the ice from satellites and we will calculate the time it takes to secure the well and jack down, in hours, and the time it takes to leave and compare that to the time it takes the ice to reach the jack-up. And we will have ice management folks in the village employed to help us watch the ice.

Q) Are you collecting more pictures of the ice this year?

A) Yes, we are collecting more pictures of the ice this year.

Q) How do the other villages feel about offshore development?

A) Wainwright is more open to exploration and possible development than other villages and I think it is because you guys understand we can operate in an environmentally and socially responsible manner. Point Hope has participated in

litigation against exploration and development. They are the only one so far to join a law suit. All coastal communities have similar concerns of oil spills and their clean up, and sound in water and its impact on marine mammals and the organisms they eat.

Q) (Bob Shears wife) Why are you talking to Kotzebue?

A) In case we use a jack up rig and need to safe harbor it offshore of Kivalina, both Kivalina and Kotzebue need to be informed and have participated in ongoing discussions.

Q) (JH) What are your biggest concerns with the air permits and what concerns do you think EPA will have? Redoil came here yesterday and claimed activity has affected Nuiqsut with Asthma, but they did not have any statics to back it up.

What is the safe distance away from rigs, if you were releasing bad air?

A) The EPA is responsible for air quality off and onshore. In the Gulf of Mexico, the MMS regulates it. We have to calculate all the emission (use a model of how the emissions move and calculate how much pollution will reach shore and measure the cumulative affect) The closer to shore we go the harder it is to get a permit. But EPA isnt doing it like that in Alaska. It doesn't matter how far off shore we are. The standards are the same as if we were right off shore, as if the village is right next to the project, but it is over 75 miles off Point Lay's coast. The regulations are very strict. We don't see anyway there will be harmful properties allowed into the air. As far as Nuiqsut, we have 10 years of data that prove otherwise. That is why Redoil came with no statistics, because there aren't any to prove their accusations. They are trying to scare people. Certain portions of the air in Nuiqsut are regulated by EPA and one of those is particulate matter from dust off the Colville River.

Q) I heard Point Lay may get an air monitoring station. Is this true?

A) We don't have plans at this time to do that, but we do have one in Deadhorse to use as a comparison. As time develops and the project progresses, we will probably put stations in other villages.

C) Bob Shears says, I have been working on the air monitoring station in Wainwright since we put it in and the data has been constant. It shows very, very low back ground pollutants.

C) (JH) Next time please bring the animal noises and sounds you have recorded and play for us.

Next time we meet with Wainwright:

- 1. Bring NPRA numbers vs. Chukchi Sea.**
- 2. Add stats in presentation for Wainwright to show air clean in Nuiqsut and air stats in Wainwright to date.**
- 3. Bring the environmental studies recordings of whale and other marine mammals noises.**

Barrow Community Meeting April 16, 2010

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

**Chukchi Exploration Update
Barrow
April 16, 2010**

Geoff responded to all questions except those in blue.

Questions and Comments

- Ice Breaking and Ice:

Does CPAI own ice breakers?

What experience does CPAI have with ice breaking?

What size of ice can CPAI's ice breakers manage?

How large is the ice that CPAI will manage?

How will CPAI manage the ice?

What kind of ice studies/data has CPAI performed/obtained?

Can CPAI clean up an oil spill in ice? Plans? Federal government says it can't be done.

- Development Phase: Production Facility:

If CPAI discovers oil, what kind of facility will CPAI build?

Will the structure withstand ice?

Comment - Any facility would amount to "exploratory engineering". Nothing like the Gulf of Mexico. In Chukchi Sea, have ice, currents and wind.

- Jack Up Rig:

Will the jack up rig stay out in the Chukchi Sea after we finish our drilling activities?

Will we leave any part of the jack up rig behind (legs, etc.)?

- Studies:

- Environmental Baseline Studies:

Will we continue with baseline studies in 2011?

Comment-Don't know how belugas respond to noise. Don't know how marine mammals respond to discharge. Don't know where bowheads will be while drilling in the Chukchi Sea. It would be good to continue studies to gather some of this information and fill gaps.

- Discharge:

What plans does CPAI have to study discharge of muds and cuttings?

Is CPAI committed to review the discharge standards?

- Noise in Water:

What is CPAI doing to study noise in water?

Comment- Vessels and equipment makes noise. Ice breaking makes noise.

Comment- It would be helpful for CPAI to show a video of seismic activity, so people can see how whales, other animals react/don't react.

Comment- JIP study in Australia sounds promising. But bowhead whales, beluga whales are different to humpback whales. Perhaps a good model for a study here.

- Currents:

Is CPAI studying the currents?

- Our Performance Record

How do we rate ourselves compared to our peers with respect to safety and environmental performance?

- Sharing of Information and Technology

Do the companies share information and technology?

- Coast Guard Presence in the Arctic

What does CPAI know about the possible change in the presence of the Coast Guard in Alaska and the Arctic?

Comment-Impact is immense if Arctic becomes an active causeway and traffic in the Arctic increases. This area of importance should be restricted if the government does not step up and increases its presence. The government needs to move quickly to get prepared for increased activity.

Kotzebue Community Meeting May 11, 2010

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

**Kotzebue/Northwest Arctic Borough Trip
May 11, 2010**

CPAI Participants

Geoff Haddad
Colleen McCarthy

Alaska Tech Center

Tour of Alaska Tech Center was conducted by Ted Reynolds, Recruiter and Cheryl Edenshaw, Director, provided an overview of the history of the facility. There was a HAZWOPER class with 52 students being held to prepare for supporting the Gulf of Mexico incident.

The focus of the facility is three fold: 1) resource development; 2) education and 3) health care. The implementing philosophy is to provide trained graduates in fields where the market will not be saturated.

Manilaaq Board Meeting

There was a Board Meeting of Manilaaq in Kotzebue which included participation by legislators (Reggie Joule was in attendance) and tribal representatives. We stopped by and listened to presentations from the public health officials and had lunch.

NANA

The NANA representatives were Gladys Pungowiyi, VP and COO, and Dean Westlake, Director of Village Economic Development (Dean is also an Assembly member). Geoff reviewed the latest presentation on the status of the Chukchi Sea exploration program. They were interested in copies of the available environmental reports.

There was a discussion of the recent incident in the Gulf of Mexico and Dean Westlake suggested that we be prepared to respond to lessons learned from an incident at Northstar in 2000. This will need to be investigated. Dean also made the comment that industry should not lump the Chukchi and the Beaufort Sea together in discussions. He also mentioned the ACMP process and the need for local residents to feel they have a seat at the table in development discussions. He emphasized that they are not asking for veto power but for a voice. Dean also suggested that we get some time on the radio to share with residents our Chukchi plans.

They requested ConocoPhillips participation in an elder housing construction project in November. Dean volunteered to introduce us to the various organizations of influence in the Northwest Arctic Borough.

Mayor Siikauraq Martha Whiting

The Mayor is quite passionate in her opposition to offshore exploration and development. The recent incident in the Gulf of Mexico has served to harden her position. She shared that she plans to lobby the federal government for a moratorium on exploration in the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas but shared that there are differing views within the community and a teleconference to discuss a common vision was scheduled for May 12th at 10:30. She invited ConocoPhillips to participate.

The Mayor suggested that ConocoPhillips have a presence in the community and consider staffing an office. She also mentioned a previously discussed proposal for the industry to support staff in the Borough to review the development plans and provide input. She said that everyone understands the negative potential from offshore and challenged us to explain the positives to local residents. She talked about revenue sharing and suggested that we go to the school career fairs and visit the elder's council.

The Mayor requested that we involve the local residents in the draft planning phase of our project and demonstrate that local input was actually incorporated into our plans. She stated that negative impacts to subsistence practices have become a more frightening topic because the high costs of groceries and fuel have pushed the local residents to rely on traditional hunting even more.

The Assembly meets next May 24th and 25th and offshore will be a topic of discussion

Northwest Arctic Borough Planning Department

The participants from the Borough were Grant Hildreth and Charlie Gregg. They began the discussion with ACMP and their wish that issue could be resolved with the State and provide them more comfort at the local level of participation.

They mentioned working with Oceana several times. They also mentioned a heightened reliance on subsistence in recent years.

They suggested scholarship contributions and that we should meet with Alex Whiting of the Native Village of Kotzebue.

Teleconference on Offshore Position
May 12, 2010

Phone Participants

George Olemaun, representing NSB Mayor Itta
Randy Hoffbeck, representing Harold Curran, NSB

Andy Mack, NSB
Ben Greene, NSB Planning
Glenna ?, Darlene Hadley, Administrator, Ernie Thomas, Council member, all
from Buckland
Colleen from Kivalina
Lily from Native Village of Pt. Hope
Pat Pourchot, DOI
Colleen McCarthy, CPAI

In person:

Several people from the NWAB
Norm from the NWAB School District
NANA
John Goodwin
Alex Whiting, IRA
Coast Guard
Willie Goodwin
Dean Westlake, NANA and NWAB Assembly
Oceana
Helena Hildreth, NWAB
Reggie Joule, Legislator

Mayor Whiting opened the meeting with a purpose statement which was to update the joint opposition to offshore resolution from the Northwest Arctic Borough and the NSB

The subject resolution was signed in 2008 but recent events in the Gulf of Mexico and the fact that there are two other resolutions from the City of Kotzebue and the NWAB School Board which support offshore made the Mayor want to have a discussion with all parties. The Mayor wants to go to D.C. as early as next week and wants to be able to speak on behalf of all the residents.

The Mayor's staff will be submitting a draft resolution to the NWAB Assembly at their next meeting, May 24th and 25th.

Dean Westlake, NANA and Assembly – Why is there such a rush to go the capital before you have presented this to the Assembly and given everyone a chance to provide input?

Mayor –The rush is to work with DOI so that we could give our input and testimony and also to speak to the Alaska Delegation. I understand that exploration could begin on June 1st. I want our voices to be heard before exploration can begin.

Dean Westlake - The City of Kotzebue is standing by their resolution.

Mayor – I want to bring this up ASAP because of the beginning of Exploration. We hear from Shell that they are ready to respond to oil spills but I am not ready to take that risk. I would like the same sensitive use area in Chukchi and Beaufort as have been provided in Bristol Bay. I want to look for renewable energy sources not fossil fuels

Dean – Why has this happened so fast? Everyone is not here – why can't we have this in front of the Assembly?

Mayor – the Assembly is aware that this meeting was planned. It has been on the table for a long time. We have talked about this for 6-8 months. We will not make final decisions today. We want to maintain this conversation.

Dean – Everyone is included however having a rush to go to D.C. before the Assembly has had the chance to discuss this is premature.

Mayor – I need to act quickly.

Dean – Are you going to D.C to represent us or yourself? We have not agreed on a position and I am uncomfortable with you representing us without our input.

Mayor – I have to go as Mayor

Dean – you shouldn't circumvent the process

Buckland :

Glenna and Darlene Hadley, Administrator, Ernie Thomas Council member – We thank you for calling the meeting. When we see things in GOM that impact our lives, it is hard to comprehend that these things could happen. I oppose offshore drilling. Concerned about subsistence impacts. The oil industry has the technical expertise and the money to do this better than is demonstrated in the GOM. Red tide is where the living organisms are lost – no living plants or animals due to contamination. We don't want that for our waters.

Kivalina – Colleen

About your effort to seek input – I agree with Buckland that we should do this. This is important and our lives will be impacted. What is happening in the GOM is scary – How do we know that industry is prepared? The ice conditions are too unpredictable – I don't believe that enough studies have been done for exploration. I appreciate this meeting but I also agree with Dean about the rush to go to D.C. I think this should be the first of many meetings and we will not be able to provide as much input as we would like to. I hope that this leads to more efforts to talk about this. I have not had a chance to talk to my council and I would like to have a face to face meeting in the future before we take a position.

I don't think that we should leave out the Villages in a discussion as important as this. Offshore drilling is moving way too quickly. It should not be allowed to continue - consider GOM.

Mayor – I hope we can conclude with something more comprehensive.

Pt. Hope

Lily – The Native Village is strongly opposed to offshore drilling. I thank you for bringing us together and I support your effort to go to D.C. sooner rather than later. I think this is an essential period. It is time to take action now. I agree with Colleen that there are not enough studies and there so many flaws in MMS's EIS. We are hearing from the oil companies that they can do this safely but the MMS is not doing their job and that is a message that D.C. needs to hear - that MMS is not analyzing the impacts well. This wasn't the first fire – there have been 500 or more fires in the last several years and MMS has not been supervising. We support you going to D.C.

Dean – Is Pt. Lay or Wainwright on the phone?

No.

Willie Goodwin – We have held several meetings with Marine Mammal Commissions but there is always one unknown – how can you clean up oil in broken ice? Ask in D.C. to do studies in our conditions – studies have been done in Norway but none here. It would behoove us to lobby Congress to allow Coast Guard to allow cleanup in ice conditions and that is an unknown that should be cleared up.

Mayor – the Sintef studies are done in perfect conditions so they are not reality but really favorable conditions. Why doesn't the Coast Guard allow this testing?

Coast Guard – don't know

Dean – When Shell sponsored the Sintef studies, I didn't learn until later that in Norway they have more stringent regulations which is a remote control actuator for BOPs. One week from now to go to D.C. is too quick. We have time to discuss

Mayor – Pat Pourchot – what is the timeline for exploration?

Pat Pourchot – Secretary Salazar suspended approval of all new exploratory drilling in OCS pending the conclusion of the report he was charged to generate by the President, analyzing the causes of the accident and recommendations for additional safeguards. This report is due to the President by May 28th. It would

be safe to say that much of the timeline to renew exploration will be dependent upon the conclusions or recommendations in that report. I would not necessarily assume instant resumption of drilling plans because there will probably be some changes in the MMS program of inspection or procedures – those would have to be incorporated in all drilling plans.

Mayor – I don't want to miss an opportunity

Pat – they are asking for input and obviously written comments are good. The drilling activity is just a piece of overall OCS leasing activities.

George Olemaun, NSB

Thank-you Pat. Is there someone who will be going to Villages from DOI?

Pat – I don't think any outreach is planned before May 28th. Additional meetings for planning and EIS processes will be scheduled.

Mayor – 28th deadline. Are you ready to provide input? Is there more information about the comment timeline?

Pat – This is not a formal review which allows for public comment - this is strictly a Secretarial review geared primarily for the GOM accident. Other comments from people in other OCS areas would be welcome and it would be as simple as sending those comments to the Secretary.

Colleen – Kivalina

It sounds like we should do an outright opposition resolution. If this is as informal as it sounds you were right Mayor to move quickly. It is important that Salazar hears from coastal Villages. The fact that Mr. Pourchot tells us that no meetings are planned that makes me want to move quicker

Norm School District

School District's proposal supports Shells exploration plan and environmentally responsible development. That was on Feb 25th. I think it is important to remember that the Exxon Valdez did not stop us from continuing oil development. We put strong regulations in place then and we now have that opportunity again.

Gladys ?

How comparable are we to Norway? It seems that they are ice free. I'm not sure the tests are comparable.

Mayor – What is the law which does not allow testing in our conditions?

Andy Mack

This is an issue which I am not going to speak a lot about because the Mayor is whaling and has not been fully briefed on this situation. Mayor Whiting you have obviously discussed the resolution in 2008 but since then the NSB has spent a considerable amount of time analyzing the Obama policies on OCS. The president supports a component that calls for OCS development. From Mayor Itta's perspective, that is a starting point for the discussion. Accepting that reality from a policy perspective, the Mayor made the decision that despite his opposition to offshore, he is promoting his 8 points. They include: better science, stricter regulation including leasing, greater Coast Guard coverage, better planning for spill response. He calls for spill response testing in the Arctic under realistic conditions. The agency which is responsible for permits to test dumping oil in the Arctic is the EPA. We have an artificial argument in that industry says they are not allowed to test so they can not prove their capabilities. We all suspect that they would fail. There is legislation proposed on various aspects of OCS activity. Senator Begich asked the Dept of Commerce to conduct an analysis of the science even before the GOM spill. Salazar cancelled lease sales and called on the USGS to study arctic leasing and provide a gap analysis. More recently, trying to re-invigorate ACMP to get the State more actively involved in OCS leasing and now we have a major event in GOM. Mayor Itta wants to respond carefully – we are learning daily. There is the May 28th deadline and the MMS has asked Shell how they would change their program to address the accident in the GOM. The applications for permit to drill which have not been issued is a hook whereby the DOI could decide not to issue them. EPs are conditional. Usually the APDs are issued but obviously the GOM raises concerns. We are watching very carefully. NSB is engaged informally, met with Pourchot earlier today. It is premature for the NSB Mayor to say what he intends to do. At the same time, I hear your call to engage. These are two competing concerns. We are continuing to monitor the situation and Susan Harvey is providing daily updates, we are interested in Shell's response to MMS.

Mayor Whiting – We should meet again on 8 points. We have new Assembly members.

Andy – I can get you a copy and have someone from NSB update the new members of your Assembly.

Alex Whiting – The Native Village of Kotzebue supported no action on Lease sale 193. My point is that we don't generically support or oppose offshore drilling. We support or oppose specific plans and unless an organization understands the document it seems irresponsible to take a position without understanding what it says. The Native Village stated that there is insufficient science. The piece of responsibility used to be ACMP. I am disappointed that organizations talk about supporting responsible development but they lack an understanding of responsibility. Native Village takes position on actions based on assurances by developers and agencies. Our position on Sale 193 was upheld by the Court. Part of the fed government was the MMS and if anyone has been paying

attention, they are splitting up the agency and they are doing that because it is obvious that the agency was not doing their job.

Bobby ?– Long line of hunters

There were two oil spills in Australia and GOM and when they are assessed they will be worse than WWI and WWII combined. Ocean acidification is a real threat and no one is taking this seriously. We are killing the oceans with CO2 emissions. Oil spills will speed the process. I have attended the Sintef and it was difficult to ask questions. When you ask how – they have lots of jargon and they disrespect the local hunters. For instance, the dispersants where do they go? They don't answer those questions and I had to walk out. We are Inupiaq first. When Shell and other companies are gone when they take out every drop of oil, we will still be here and we will still want to hunt. I worry about what is happening and I don't think the Mayor is acting prematurely. We need to act in haste. I'm not satisfied with Sintef. I feel for the GOM with tears in my eyes. Don't wait.

Reggie Joule

I'm looking at an article in the New York Times that I'd like to read to you. Public hearing in Kenner LA– MMS acknowledges that oversight was insufficient and allowed the industry to self-regulate. MMS quotes on equipment: designed to industry standards. One of the points the NSB Mayor talked about in his 8 points was science - if the industry gets to set their own standards a resolution opposing offshore is not really enough. We need to do more than self certification. In a resolution to the Gov't we need to press these points - the gov't is not being responsible, we need to make sure that they don't just take the word of industry. We need redundancy in this regulatory regime. I would hope that simply saying no is not sufficient that we would set a standard for the industry. We tend to be pro development up here as long as it is on land. But in the absence of the state and their willingness to work the one tool they have in Coastal Zone management. If the fed gov't does decide to move ahead in our waters then we would be insistent that anything the industry tells us has been checked with the redundancy factor. I have been a pro oil development person but I have been very skeptical about offshore. One of the considerations is whether ANWR should be put in a wilderness status. This is onshore and today's technology is more improved. Rather than simply saying no - can we offer an alternative like ANWR would be more constructive. I worry about the MMS and their ability – the splitting of their duties is not because of their success but because of their failures. We need to drive the redundancy factor and make sure that what the industry says is fact. It seems to me the short timeline is to consider whether to call a national emergency. This has to be the consideration of the timeline for the Secretary of Interior. I think there is an opportunity to provide constructive comments such as support for ANWR. It is my opinion to support ANWR but not offshore, If there is going to be offshore then the fed gov't has a responsibility and that should be an investment in science and testing.

Enoch – Noatak

The hunters go down to the coast every year. There are lots of hunters that have concerns and I don't know if they were notified. We should have a public meeting with the agencies and industry. Beluga and fish is a very important factor. We should have a meeting with our hunters.

Colleen Kivalina

I need to reiterate my comments about studies that need to be done. Our hunters are in the front line of impacts of climate changes. Through the NEPA process, if you were to include the knowledge that hunters have then I would know that you have done enough studies. But as long as fed agencies only come to the Village through their public process, then you haven't done enough. When our people go out, they study the environment every time they go outside and their knowledge is valuable. We have been seeing changes to the climate for many years but no one cared. I oppose offshore drilling based on lack of knowledge of ice conditions – these studies need to be done for 5 to 10 years. I have had to deal with the consultants but they don't listen to us. The knowledge that our people has is far more comprehensive than the consultants. If this was used, the government would proceed with more care.

Mayor – We will deal with next steps. The conversation is not done. We need to get more information from hunters. Lincoln will be point of contact. As Mayor I have to make a stand and as long as I am Mayor I am going to support subsistence. I am tired of people from somewhere else making decisions. Murkowski said that the City of Kotz supported drilling but she did not mention the NWAB and NSB's opposition. DOI is making major decisions on our behalf and for the correct decision we need to speak. I do feel that I need to act and act quickly. Our door is open I invite more people. Assembly will meet May 24 and 25. We will have to make next steps. I am under pressure to act because if I don't act quick, decisions will be made without input

Dean – I still don't understand why you feel such pressure to act without the Assembly.

Mayor – I will talk to the President of the Assembly about a special meeting.

John ? – How about talking about ACMP – when we talk about this we should clarify that this affects communities not just the coast villages.

Point Lay Community Meeting June 21, 2010

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

Point Lay Community Meeting
June 21, 2010
Point Lay, AK

CPAI Attendees

Geoff Haddad
Colleen McCarthy
Heather Collins-Ballot
Dan Smallwood
Chip Alvord
Caryn Rea
Dave Beardmore
Craig Wilson- MWH

Questions during the presentation:

Q) Obama halted offshore drilling, so is he taking that away?

A) We don't know yet. It is early to say, but we think so.

Q) What is the air permit for?

A) Everything – all our vessels. Every ship on the water has emissions and EPA regulates the permit.

Q) When do you report a spill? How big does it have to be to be reported?

A) We have to report all leaks, no matter the size.

- ConocoPhillips drilling operations are directed by a corporate well control manual
 - Two barriers are required for all drilling operations.
 - A barrier is defined as a reliable and verifiable pressure-control method used to prevent a well from flowing.
- At least 3 barriers planned for drilling Devil's Paw well
 - Drilling mud: A fluid column providing the primary means of well control by exerting a hydrostatic pressure in excess of the formation pressure.
 - Surface BOP: The BOP provides the secondary or passive barrier, used as backup for the primary barrier.
 - Auxiliary Safety Isolation Device: ASID located at the seafloor will provide a third level of protection.

Measures to Prevent Release from Wellbore

- Planning
- Knowledge of Subsurface (Previous Wells)
- Personnel
 - Training
 - Frequent drills
 - Maintain a Minimum of Two Barriers

Redundant Safety Equipment

- Surface blow out preventer (BOP) located below the rig floor. Easily accessible. Can close in well on drill pipe or open hole.
- Thick walled high strength riser can contain full well pressure.
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Q) Marie Tracey (MT) Are you helping BP?

A) Yes, we are with personnel and we are on an industry joint task force.

Q) Julius Rexford (JR) Are you going to sign the CAA? We took a lot out that you asked for and you still didn't sign it. Why?

A) Because of the wording. We know you worked very hard to meet our needs and we did with the whalers as well, but when it came back from the lawyers – not much had changed. We fear you guys don't know that and think we backed out of the document you worked with us on, but that is not the case. It was not the same document when it came back from the lawyers. We are committed to continue to work to sign the CAA. We are committed to have a discharge summit and we will pay for your ticket. At this summit we can discuss the Norway discharge standards and compare them with ours in America. We are not trying to play games. We want to have a consistent message and consistent language. We can not agree to another country's standards. We don't know what those standards are and neither does the EPA. We don't understand the system they use. It is different than ours. In America, we are regulated by the EPA. We have to abide by their rules. We signed the CAA every year, except the last 2 years.

Q) What about the July 20 dates?

A) The Fish and Wildlife won't let us pass before the July 20 dates.

Q) We want to protect our oceans and our marine mammals. Where do we stand if you don't sign it?

A) We really do understand and our goal is to sign it. But we need the document to reflect the changes we discussed with the whalers. I (Geoff Haddad)

am the person that has to sign it and I won't do that until I am confident that we can abide by what it says.

Q) How much carbon monoxide will you be putting into the air?

A) Our standard is much lower than Shells because our program is smaller. We can get back to you on the approximate numbers.

Q) Bill Tracey (BT) would you use a pipeline?

A) Yes, we just don't know where yet. This is still 10 years out into the future and only if we have a successful exploration season.

Q) (MT) Would you sign the CAA if you lived here?

A) My answer would be the same. We have to mutually agree. We need to understand how Norway does zero discharge and how our standards are different. We need to have a summit and figure this out. Maybe what we are required to do is actually better than Norway, we just don't know enough yet. Even the EPA doesn't understand the differences. We have to follow the EPA rules in America.

C) We have everything contained here. It is like a bowl, AEWC wants to see zero discharge in our bowl, our ocean. We don't have enough boats to lay boom to protect our streams.

A) We would have all the equipment we will need to protect streams and more in an event of a spill. We would bring in everything we need and more.

Q) We are worried about our ocean. When you're gone we will still be here with nothing to live off. Beluga hunting is getting ready to start. We want our kids to continue to follow a subsistence lifestyle. If a big spill happens here, we loose everything.

A) We understand. We can't guarantee that there won't be a spill, but we can say that we will be able to clean it up and contain it quickly. The GOM spill was an extreme event and will teach all industry many lessons. We have to be able to stop it quickly and clean it up right away and not let it touch shore. We won't drill until we think we are ready for that. We think a spill is unlikely, but we have to be ready to clean it up. We understand and respect your position. We will work heavily on prevention. We don't want a spill to ever happen.

C) (MT) The caribou have been more scares and we depend more and more on the ocean and the subsistence of the sea.

Q) (BT) If you have access to the satellites why do you need a MMO?

A) There can be a 3 – 4 hour delay on the satellite data and we need eyes close up. We will also employ folks on shore to help as a part of the ice monitoring team.

Q) (BT) There seems to be a lot of activity in Wainwright, are you planning on doing this in other villages?

A) No, we haven't branched out into other villages like we have with Wainwright yet. At this point we do plan for Wainwright to be our hub in exploration.

C) Please sign the CAA. You are one person, one company. We are hundreds of people using, living off the land and ocean. When you go back to Houston, we will still be here.

Q) Is the one thing you can do to clean up the oil to suck it up?

A) Yes, there are many ways to clean up oil. But the approved way in Alaska is mechanical recovery with skimmers to suck it up. The unified command would be established in a spill and they would decide which recovery method would be used. Dispersants are not currently approved in the Chukchi Sea. If you gel the oil, it becomes harder to pick it up mechanically.

Q) (MT) What have you learned from the BP spill?

A) They were not prepared for a blow out of that magnitude. We need to be on top of following our procedures. If you follow your rules these things don't normally happen. If it does occur, it has to be stopped immediately.

Q) How many wells have you drilled?

A) Lots, Arco was here drilling on land for a long time. We have been doing this for 40 years.

Q) Have you gone back to wells on land and looked to see if they are leaking?

A) Yes, we have a strict plug and abandoned policy.

Q) Can you actually stop the oil from leaking fast, like you say needs to happen?

A) Yes, we do think we can. It is shallower here and the pressure is less.

Q) In 2012, will you have call centers like Shell?

A) Yes, we would have call centers in Barrow, Wainwright, Point Lay and Point Hope.

Next time we meet:

- 1. Said we would have a discharge summit and pay for tickets to Barrow for the summit.**
- 2. Bring numbers from the air permit of allowable carbon monoxide emissions.**
- 3. Be prepared to talk about the CAA with the whaling captains and audience.**

Kotzebue Community Meeting June 22, 2010

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

Kotzebue Community Meeting
June 22, 2010
Kotzebue, AK

CPAI Attendees

Geoff Haddad
Colleen McCarthy
Heather Collins-Ballot
Dan Smallwood
Chip Alvord
Caryn Rea
Dave Beardmore
Craig Wilson- MWH

Questions during the presentation:

Q) Are you helping with the satellite tagging of the Beluga whales in Point Lay?

A) Yes, as we speak. We have given them money to help in the tagging after the hunt. We have been working with Robert Suydam.

Q) Are you hiring local folks?

A) Yes, the MMOs are part of the over all science team and folks in the communication centers.

C) It appears Norway is more concerned with their wildlife than oil.

A) The EPA has stringent standards in Alaska.

Q) (DW) Why are you folks here? Your lease areas aren't even close to our borough. We think it is because of the animals and the impact you will have on them.

A) That is right. It is your ocean and your animals.

Q) What type of lubricants do you use? Is it harmful to the plankton and the animals?

A) The mud we use is passed through toxicity tests. We test the shrimp before we discharge and after. The mud we use is tested twice a day. Please come to my booth and I can show you.

Q) Is there any benefit to us?

A) If Begich and Murkowski get the revenue sharing passed then there would be financial gain through the state and then the state gives to the communities. Jobs will be available through oil companies and our contractors. There will be jobs that require education and some that do not.

Q) How much have you spent on wildlife?

A) Around 10-15 million a year and that is just research and doesn't count tagging studies and similar work.

Q) How is that environmental studies work handed out? How assessable is it?

A) The scientists at the Universities we work with write up papers and then the papers are peer reviewed. We intend to share all the work with anyone who is interested. We try and present the data at forums and conferences as well. Every fall we would like to distribute the information in the form of a brochure in meetings like these. We are currently working on a current brochure.

Q) Willie Goodwin (WG) What can we do to help you get a permit to test for oil on ice clean up?

A) Talk to your federal regulators. Canada and Norway do allow it. The EPA and the Coast Guard won't allow the testing of recovery methods in water, only in facilities. Write many letters to your delegates, EPA and the Coast Guard.

Q) The GOM spill taught us that the BOPs don't always work and that oil doesn't always float.

A) The GOM event was in much deeper water and that played a huge part in the failure of the BOP. There was a similar event in Venezuela and the BOP worked.

Q) Andy Baker (AB) How big of a spill would you need to have to test oil clean up in ice?

A) I believe they have released anywhere from 700 – 1000 barrels and they have done it above and below the water. But you could start with 100 barrels.

Q) Have you experienced any spills offshore?

A) No we have not. In all the wells we have drilled in the Arctic, 3500 on shore. Back in the Navy days there were 40-50s and only 10 cases documented loss of well control and 9 were gas. Most spills in ice tend to be from vessels. There have been 30 wells drilled in the Beaufort Sea and 5 in Chukchi Sea and there were no spills or loss of well control.

Q) During production, would you shut down when there is ice?

A) There are rigs that are designed to drill in ice. If we are successful in exploration and go to production, we might have a platform that could withstand ice. Those details are still 10 years off from development.

Q) We have been hearing from all the companies that BP did it wrong. What are your safeguards?

A) We think that there were procedural short cuts taken that contributed to the GOM spill.

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Measures to Prevent Release from Wellbore

- Planning
- Knowledge of Subsurface (Previous Wells)
- Personnel
 - Training
 - Frequent drills
 - Maintain a Minimum of Two Barriers

Redundant Safety Equipment

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Q) What is the difference with all this and Shell?

A) Shells drill ship can handle ice. It is moored with anchors that go to the sea bed. They will have a BOP on the sea bed only. You can send divers (people) down 150 feet. They have upgraded their rig to meet the new EPA standards.

Q) Which way should we lean to support?

A) A jack up is good for times of no ice. The rig is appropriate for ice.

Q) For production or development how would that work?

A) A gravity based structural platform that can withstand ice is one of the options we are discussing. These wells we are trying to drill now would only be used for exploration. They would be plugged and abandoned and 10 -15 years later we would go to production if the exploration wells were successful.

Q) How does it work when you plug a well? Do you have a maintenance program?

A) There is a strict criterion for abandoning a well - we use whichever agency criteria applies - AOGCC for state or BLM for Fed land or BOEMER for offshore. We basically cement off and pressure test open hole and/or hydrocarbon intervals, set mechanical plugs (packers) with cement on top and pressure test at each casing shoe (end of casing string), place a 200' deep cement plug at the top of the well and cut the casing of 5' below the tundra (land) or mud line (offshore). Usually a state or Fed inspector is on site to witness/verify all P and A operations.

Q) How do you secure a well in a storm?

A) We can use a mechanical plug and can go back and use it again. It's like what we were talking about before:

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Q) How do you activate the ASID?

A) On the RIG you can activate it by the acoustic remote control or manually with a ROV.

Q) Have you tested the acoustic switch on the sea mammals?

No, we have not.

Q) What do you do if you start losing drilling mud? Or cement?

A) We have lost circulation flow charts and contingency plan and the pressure here is much less than in the GOM.

Q) What if the BOPs fail? What do you do to clean it up? What about hydrates?

A) We can not allow oil to continue to spill into the ocean. We would use a containment dome to capture the well. We don't think hydrates will form here because of the lower pressure. We are studying that now. So our main goal would be to contain it quickly. And yes, hydrates do form in water with higher pressure than here.

Q) Conrad. How do you plug and abandon the well?

A) We use a series of tested cement plugs. You start at the bottom at each casing and then set another plug. 200 feet plug below sea bed. You have to verify the cement is set.

Q) Do you periodically do safety testing of the equipment?

A) Yes, each crew does 2 or 3 times a week. MMS requires you to test the BOP every 14 days, but we expect that to change to a more frequent testing schedule. On shore it is tested every 4 weeks.

Q) How much boom do you need?

A) The first 3 days of a response we will use all the resources in the area (NSB). Then after 3-5 days, equipment will start to arrive that we have ordered. COP has decided to have enough equipment on site for 5 days. We will have 500-1000 people come in from out of state. We will have to quickly build places for shelter and a place to house and feed these folks. We would use portable camps. This will require a lot of logistics support. We want to see the command post located close by. COP would station a tanker close by for storage.

Q) Have you consulted with the tribal government?

A) Yes, they would be a part of the process and there will be a public comment period.

Q) Logistics of 500-1000 people coming in town would shut us down. We assume COP would have to bring everything in: structure, fuel - everything.

A) Yes, we understand and will bring everything in that we would need.

Q) We assume gas will be with this oil discovered and you will flare it? This poison will go into the caribou via the air. We eat these caribou. How safe is the burning of natural gas?

A) We don't currently plan to burn the gas. We need the gas to keep the mud at bay. If exploration is successful then we might flare. Are you saying you would rather not see us flare? We understand your concerns.

C) Please work with the Chukchi College, UAF in the future.

Q) Would Alaska Clean Seas be your main OSRO?

A) Yes, they would be providing the much needed support.

Q) Will you be working with Russia and Canada for spill response?

A) There is a working connection with Canada and the USCG. We have joint drills every year that cross borders. We have done mutual aid drills with Russia as well, USCG that is.

Q) Do you really study the whales or is it just lip service?

A) We spent \$50,000 and that was matched by Fish and Game for a study this year. We try and incorporate traditional knowledge as much as possible. We have MMOs on the vessels. They are elders, experienced subsistence hunters, and we utilize their traditional knowledge as part of the science team. They assist with the daily reports and are a major part of the team. We also contributed fund to study polar bears and that was a traditional knowledge study.

Q) What do you do for alternative fuels?

A) Our main focus is on biofuels as an alternative energy. We have a staff of 20 in Bartlesville, OK. We study coal and have a gas to liquids program.

C) We would like to work on a partnership. We would like to see the country using more gas. We think it is a cleaner energy source.

Q) Do you understand the migratory path of the whales?

A) Yes, we use traditional knowledge and we have tagged some whales. We map the tagged whales. We listen and record the whale noises.

Q) Are you okay to pass by before the July 20 date? July 10 is Red Dog's no pass date because of the seals.

A) We try and stick to the July 15 date.

Q) Our at risk kids need help. Maybe you can help the NWAB and the NSB at risk kids and help keep them in school.

A) We don't have a partnership now. We can't have kids in a facility that are at risk kids. So they aren't a risk to themselves and other workers. We might be able to invest money into programs that support kids.

Point Hope Community Meeting June 23, 2010

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

**Point Hope Community Meeting
June 23, 2010
Point Hope, AK**

CPAI Attendees

Geoff Haddad
Colleen McCarthy
Heather Collins-Ballot
Dan Smallwood
Chip Alvord
Caryn Rea
Dave Beardmore
Craig Wilson- MWH

Questions during the presentation:

Q) What is NPRA?

A) National Petroleum Reserve Area.

Q) Jack Shaffer (JS) Why did you drop the leases or acres in the NPRA?

A) There is not a lot of oil there. There is no infrastructure. We let the leases go because we didn't see it to be economical. The leases close to Cross Island are too close to whaling areas, so we let that go. Our Chukchi lease areas are further off shore and further away from whaling.

Q) Are you going to drill in the Wainwright area?

A) No we are offshore, like 90 miles offshore.

Q) How do you clean up the oil in 6-8 feet of ice?

A) We won't drill in the ice.

Q) Will we have the benzene air emissions issues? Like in the movie Gas Land?

A) We do not expect to have those sorts of problems here. Our plan for development is to have a gravity based structure that protects the well from the ice. We won't put a structure out there that can not withstand the ice.

Q) Is there a place that you can just leave alone? Inupiaqs want you to go away. We take care of each other and live off the land. The animals are our main source of food. There has never been a place after drilling that is pristine. We don't think you are prepared for it. You are pushing technology too far. We admire your intelligence but it is not good for our people here.

A) We do not want to interfere with your way of life at all. We think we can have an exploration season that will be conducted in an environmentally, socially and culturally responsible manner. Our onshore developments have not affected Nuiqsuts way of life.

C) We admire you for standing here and trying to take away our way of life. You have huge cojones.

Q) Did you study the currents? Because they do change.

A) Yes, Tom Weingartner from UAF is our lead scientist.

Q) 10-20 years from now, will we see man made islands

A) No, we would use platforms, concrete steel platforms. We might have 2 or 3 platforms if it is a Kuparuk like field. We can go by 150 feet, little bigger than a basketball court. It would be a discrete localized structure. There wouldn't be much helicopter traffic.

Q) How would you prevent a spill like the GOM?

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Q) I am sure someone stood up in Louisiana and said the same thing you are saying here and now. We don't trust you.

A) Many of these changes have come after the spill. Like the containment or the need for a relief rig. There are no hydrates here. They form in high pressure areas and we have low pressure.

C) Elder Rex Rock (ERR) There is a huge difference from GOM and our ocean. You are just speculating again. You don't know anything yet. Whaling, hunting and fishing should be considered first. We don't need your world. We are very independent people. We have a subsistence lifestyle. We don't need gas and oil development in the ocean. If something happens here, you will be gone and we will still be here. Scientists are speculators, just guess work. Maybe this and maybe that.....Obama's moratorium, is only 6 months, then another spill will happen even though we don't want development here. It's all about the money and we want to protect our livelihood. Whaling is our main way of life. This is the whale's ocean. You can't compare the GOM to our ocean. Temperature and weather conditions are very different.

A) Thank you for your comments. We can't stand here say they won't be a spill. We want to do everything we can to keep that from happening.

Q) How many feet of ice do we have?

A) About 3 times this building, about 150 feet.

C) 150 feet is deep.

A) We have divers that can go 150 feet, but not for long. Our BOP would be at sea level, on the rig and our back up would be on the sea bed.

Q) What is the geology under where you will be working? Is there any permafrost?

A) Last year, we did 100 feet borings to see and they describe the geology and are taken straight from the sea bed. They give us a high resolution.

Q) What is the normal temperature ice is being formed?

A) Ice forms at 32 degrees F and our study program collects sea temp at 6 different depths and we have 2 years of knowledge and a third years is working now.

Q) How long does each permit last?

A) Air is 5 years, Exploration plan is 3 years, and each permit varies. Spill plan is 2 years. Exploration work will be done in the first 5 years.

Q) Once you spill you will ruin everything. Why don't you just leave us alone?

A) We think the two things can happened together. We can drill in an environmentally, socially, and responsible manner. We think we can drill and not cause a problem with the subsistence way of life. We will do everything we can the right way. We are not in a hurry. We are going to learn from the lessons in the GOM.

Q) (ERR) Last fall folks were trying to catch Tomcod. They are on the Cape Thompson side only and not here anymore. No Tom Cod. We don't raise crops.

We hurt. Our men look for Tom Cod and you keep drilling. Why? What good will you do? Will you chase our mammals away? We are really against drilling. Our grandchildren are learning to carry out our subsistence lifestyle. What will they do if the animals go away? (Given no time to answer)

Q) Mayor George Kingik (GK) What will happen to the ecosystem when you spill oil? You guys are killing off the fishes. Its cultural genocide for our people. We are going to have a hard time. (Given no time to answer)

Q) Dorcus Rock (DR) How long did it take them to respond to the GOM spill? Seemed each agency blamed each other.

A) It took three days. Here we are required to respond within an hour. We will have the spill response boats out on the water at all times.

C) Once you disturb our livelihood, our garden we are as good as dead.

Q) Are you ready to take responsibility if you have a spill?

A) Absolutely.

Q) You will have to stop due to bad weather. We have many different currents and waves. No amount of technology is safe? How do you know if the BOP will work? Do you have a back up?

A) Yes, we will test the BOP and the back up on the sea bed.

Q) We do have huge ice ridges. The elders always know about them. The air pockets are used by the animals to travel under the ice. The oil will travel under the ice in these air pockets. The ice will carry the oil out.

A) Oil and ice is a significant challenge. For this exploration season we are talking about, we don't plan to drill when there is ice.

Point Hope Community Meeting November 3, 2010

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

Point Hope
Nov 3, 2010

Geoff Haddad
Mike Faust
Colleen McCarthy
Caryn Rea
Dave Reimer
Heather Collins-Ballot
Bruce St. Pierre
Sheyna Wisdom

Q) Lawsuits – can you tell us about the law suits?

- A) There are two law suites that affect the acreage **CBD v. DOI (DC Circuit Court of Appeals)**
- Court vacated and remanded the OCS 5 year leasing program – April 2009
 - Rejected 7 of 8 claims, including climate change issue
 - several rejected claims were “not ripe” and more properly raised in the future
 - Upheld environmental sensitivity ranking challenge
- Clarified in July 2009 that only applied to Alaska lease sales
- DOI issued new decision March 31, 2010; public comment period ended May 3, 2010
- Revised plan continues Chukchi Lease Sale 193 leases but does not provide for any future lease sales in the Chukchi Sea or Beaufort Sea
- Path forward in the court is still undetermined
- **Native Village of Pt. Hope v. Kempthorne (U.S. Dist. Court - Alaska)**
 - Two tribal entities, one municipality and 10 eNGOs filed to rescind Sale 193 (Chukchi Sea) leases based on deficient EIS
 - July 21, 2010: court remanded decision back to BOEMRE to satisfy NEPA requirements and enjoined lease operations
 - Oct. 1, 2010: DOI filed appeal in 9th Circuit Court of Appeals
 - Oct. 15, 2010: BOEMRE issued draft SEIS pursuant to court remand order
 - Oct. 15, 2010: Plaintiffs filed cross-appeal in 9th Circuit Court of Appeals
 - Appeal/cross-appeal briefing scheduled to be complete in April 2011

Q) Erma Honeycut - was it the IRA?

A) Yes it was. As a member of the IRA – we don't know what the IRA is doing. We didn't know about that. They never say anything about it to the members of the IRA. They need to let us know before they sue anyone.

Q) What mammals are you studying?

A) Bearded Seals, Walrus, Polar Bear, Ring seals- Caryn will talk about this in a minute.

Q) Are you studying plankton?

A) Yes, Caryn will go over all of that in just a second.

Q) Caryn asked - How far offshore do you guys go out?

A) Depends on the ice.

Q) Where was that recording of the whale?

A) 40 miles out, near point lay.

Traditional Knowledge (TK):

Q) Are you seeing a lot of Polar Bears? Has there been a change in the last five years?

A) Sometimes you turn that around. We don't want to answer.

C) We are showing you respect and trying to ask your opinion. We struggle to find the right way to incorporate traditional knowledge. We need your help.

A) We have seen a difference in temperature. It has gotten warmer.

Q) When is it stormy here?

A) Depends, during fall we see more waves, more storms. Tom Cod are scarce more and more.

Q) How do you fish?

A) We have Tom Cod hooks. They used to be so abundant; we would get many – six in an hour. Now we only get a couple in many hours. We go right off the coast. We are seeing more jelly fish in the summer.

C) ConocoPhillips is seeing many jelly fish.

Q) I know that also our animals are disappearing – crab, shrimp, worms... in the fall there is less and less. They haven't been coming up at all. They aren't there anymore. We eat these in the fall.

Q) What about seals? Do you see any changes in numbers that you harvest?

A) Lack of young sea ice in November, so no seals. And at then end of the year in spring. In May and June, our ice drops a lot quicker; it is a lot more dangerous. Hunting bearded seals... the ice gets rotten about a month earlier than it used to be. Some of us can remember when the ice was three or four feet thick, this time of year, and in the past few years, we don't see that. Same in the spring.

Q) How are your ice cellars? Are they melting?

A) A lot of water is coming out the bottom of ours. Yes, it is melting a bit more. When they take care of the ice cellars, they last longer. They need to be insulated better and better taken care of. The hunters don't work on the cellars like they used to. They need to be better insulated. They have to be maintained every year or every two years. You have to add more sod. Today we run into land issues, you can't take sod like you used to. You have to get a permit. Erosion...we are seeing a bit more erosion. Last week, we saw more than 12 feet of shoreline eaten up by the ocean; winds coming in from the NE. In just a few days, big waves, big storms ate away our coast. The ice cellars are more important than our freezers...no freezer burn!

Q) When you are using your boom, how loud is the gun you are shooting?

A) The seismic? Yes, we record it. How loud is it? We can look that up and get back to you. We haven't been doing any seismic.

Q) When they tag the animal, how deep does the tag go?

A) Seals- they are glued on, they fall off when the seals molt. Whales- they go into the blubber, around six inches.

Q) Does it affect the body of the whale?

A) The scientists don't find that it hurts the animal? It is stainless steel. Often, the tag works its way out of the animal. Do they have lead? No – it is made of stainless steel. Before the scientists were allowed to do this, the scientists had to work closely with the AEWC to make sure they aren't hurting the animal. The whaling captains are the ones putting in the tags in Barrow.

Q) What about the plankton and the krill – the food that whales eat. How does the seismic testing affect the food of the whale? What does the plankton look like before and after the testing and how does it affect the whale?

A) We aren't aware of any tests that have been conducted. This year we did study the plankton before and after Statoil did their seismic. We haven't analyzed the data yet. If they are in the immediate area of the blast, they are affected, how much we don't know.

Q) Has there been any studies that look to see if the seismic affects the reproductive ability of the plankton and krill? Not that we are aware of. There have been studies on fish. We think this is an important study. We would like to have these studies conducted.

Q) I totally oppose offshore drilling, no matter it be offshore or onshore. It is our garden, our livelihood. There are a lot of negative things that can happen. This is good information, but in the long run, once your out there, drilling and if something should happen. What are you going to do? What about the spill? We are chickening out. Its like were nothing, because we are poor. Money talks. Can we make a difference? Can we keep you from doing seismic? Do we have 100 % guarantee it won't happen?

A) I would say you have made a difference already. We aren't as far a long in our exploration plans (EP) as Shell. Shell has made a lot of changes in their EP plan. Even in some of the data we have been collecting has been changed because of your requests. We are listening. We can not guarantee 100% it won't happen. It is very unlikely. We are doing everything we can to learn from the mistakes in the gulf spill. We are making sure we go slow and learn what we need to before we go out and explore. We are in this to be safe. We think there will be a lot of benefits to the state, NSB, the folks who get jobs from this. Wainwright has already received jobs. We think there is a lot of benefit and we know there is risk and we will do everything possible to reduce that risk. We can do it right. We aren't pushing harder to drill faster. We understand how important the ocean is to you and your livelihood and culture. We know folks are very worried. We feel like and want to make sure we do everything we can to make it right.

Q) Our Indian brothers and sisters have been rapped of their land.

A) We don't want that to happen.

Q) It is out of your hands. We need you to protect our ocean. Speaking of preparedness, are you ready to loose money? You guys need to think about how much money you are ready to loose.

A) We think about that every moment of the day. The GOM spill would have destroyed our company. We are much more cautious and careful and the level of scrutiny has gone up by orders of magnitude and it should. We are all upset and angry about what has happened. We are going to go very slow and make sure we analyze the risk factor.

Q) Hunger will increase if any disaster happened. Nature knows no law. That is our garden. Down south, they depend on pastures. We depend on sea life. Hunger knows no law. Thank you for doing the baseline studies. We have asked you many times and we would like to know if you are willing to share that info. Please share it. Please study the ocean and please share it. I am glad that you are doing it. We need you to analyze the info and see what does it mean? There is a connectedness. One thing is connected to another. The animals may be stressed. We need to know what is going on. Even if there is no spill, you will still stress the animals, the ships will scare them. We hear the beauty of the sound. You just played their sounds. They are used to the peacefulness and quiet. You will be making sounds in the water. It will affect the animals. I don't think I will ever support you, but I am happy you are studying the animals. Once you affect one species, it will affect them...what happened to our Tom Cod? We think it is very important and thank you very much for conducting these studies.

A) There is a lot of information here. And we know it doesn't do any good unless we share this information. We plan to get the information out. We are trying to find better ways to get the data out. It is a challenge and we will continue to do better.

Q) I think the BP spill, the fish, the spill affected the fish.

A) We agree. They probably don't know how much it has affected them yet. One of the things we have talked about is that we need the traditional knowledge from the local hunters. We really appreciate you helping us. I am an elk hunter and I like to go with local hunters in Wyoming. We appreciate that.

C) I am opposed to drilling myself. My father is a whaling captain. We have to stay out their longer to get the seals. It affects me the most. The seismic scares me. We don't know exactly what it will do, what it does. Why have the seals gone? If you do go drilling, please consider that the village hunts in the fall. We have to go further out for the whale because of what is going on. Please help us with boats. Because we have to go out further. We need bigger boats. Two boats for two clans. We can benefit from new bigger boats, designed by the captains. We would like you to look at buying us boats to go out further in the fall.

Q) Do all the oil companies work together? Are you sharing?

A) We are doing both. We have Statoil here tonight. We are partnering with them. We do have our own acreage, so we are doing a bit of both. They have a lot of experience working offshore in the harsh environment of Norway. We have a lot of onshore arctic experience. We work as much as we can with Shell. Certainly on the safety side and spill prevention. We will work together.

Q) A goal for all of us in the arctic – noise. We are worried about pollution; we are trying to reduce the amount of cumulative impact, less boats at one time. It will help reduce the noise. We are working through that best as we can to diminish activity.

Q) Seismic activity planned?

A) We have no seismic activity planned. We will communicate well if we go and shoot seismic again. We will work with the other oil companies. Working together.

Summary:

- Have noticed changes in flooding in the last years, increased risk of hunting due to higher water and bigger waves.
- Have noticed increases in the numbers of jellies washing ashore, particularly this year. Asked if this has to do with seismic activity.
- Have noticed tomcod numbers decreasing each year in the nearshore ice area
- Have noticed numbers of small invertebrates (crabs, works, urchins, etc.) decreasing each year
- Have noticed changes in the sea ice this time of year: there is a lack of young sea ice during this time of year (Nov), normally they would be hunting seals by this time.
- In the spring, sea ice melts a lot sooner than normal and is thinner – has affected whaling and sealing (much more dangerous)
- Some elders remember that there would be much more ice in the fall and it would normally remain longer in the spring
- Have noticed changes in ice cellars – not working as well as in the past
 - Partially due to changes in permafrost
 - Also suggested that this is because don't keep them as clean
 - Also suggested that because they have to get land use permits to take sod, they can't use as much as they need to
- There has been huge waves the last few days – increased wind and surf ate 12 feet of shore in the last few days.
- Would be interested in seeing more studies on how seismic affects zooplankton or benthic organisms
- Totally opposed to drilling and would like to see more plans on what to do when spill happens
- Would like to thank the team for the studies program, but wants to make sure the following happens:
 - 1) share the data with people and organizations
 - 2) analyze the data meaningfully
 - 3) need to look at how climate change will play a role in this; the arctic is already stressed from climate change, how would development affect it more?
- Noticed that it takes longer to get seals for whaling
- Would like to see that oil and gas industry provide support for the villages to obtain larger and safer boats for whaling; these boats should be designed by the different clans within each village. So Point Hope should get two boats, one for each clan.

TK provided by:

Aququailuk Han (provided input)

Irma Hunnicott (elder discussing ice cellars)

Kristi Rankson (opposed but commended science program)

Kotzebue Community Meeting November 4, 2010

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

Kotzebue
Nov 4, 2010

Geoff Haddad
Mike Faust
Colleen McCarthy
Caryn Rea
Dave Reimer
Heather Collins-Ballot
Bruce St. Pierre
Sheyna Wisdom

Q) Dean Westlake (DW) Geotechnical cores, what are they?

A) We take 100 ft of core down to the sea bed to look up sea bed strength. We need to test the ground to make sure the legs of the jack up will be stable, when the legs are jacked down to the sea bed. We need to be sure the sea bed is strong. It's a requirement to make sure the legs won't fail.

Q) (DW) Explain the air permit a bit further?

A) EPA is the regulators for air issues, region 10. Their interpretation of the Clean Air Act is that federal waters offshore should be regulated no differently than projects onshore. Meaning we have to meet the same requirements offshore as they have put in place onshore. These regulations are very strict. There are very few people close to our offshore facilities. We have argued that that is not the intent of the Clean Air Act. We are still in debate. Not all regions agree. The GOM is totally different. There is exclusion to the offshore in the Clean Air Act. They said EPA is not the primary regulator offshore in the GOM. It is the MMS. They calculate what the impact of your project and all the other projects offshore and how it would impact the shore communities. It is totally different here. It isn't about the coast. It is about the project offshore. We are under very strict regulations. It will be very clean. We aren't trying to pollute anything. We don't know if we will get these permits.

C) (DW) we keep hearing the same and it is good to hear it from you again. We think they may be more info on Russia than here.

Q) (DW) Difference in two year?

A) Yes, it had to do with ice or no ice.

C) (DW) We are seeing the arctic sounder...the weird fish out of barrow. The climate is changing. Warming up a bit.

C) The benthic...glad you are studying this. Please use the traditional knowledge.

A) Burger is benthically dominated.

C) (DW) Regulations...having a qualified answer from the tradition hunters...having a good qualified answer from them may help.

Q) Walter Sampson (WS) When you are doing your thing, spotting these things, would you have any idea if you detour the critter from the noise of the vessel?

A) No, we don't get this data real time. There is no way to get the real time data to see if we are affecting the animals. We do know the seals are very curious. We do record and get the seismic sounds real time.

Q) John Goodwin (JG) The recorder – does it record the bearded seals?

A) Yes, they are very loud. After this presentation, we will play it for you.

Q) (WS) How many miles do the sounds go?

A) Depends on so many factors at the time – temperature, salinity, level of the sound, anything blocking it...10s-100s miles for the low frequency sounds of the bowhead sounds. The Arctic Ocean isn't quiet. The ice is extremely loud, the wind on the surface, the bearded seals on the surface are very noisy. Just like outside.

Q) (WS) Find any discouraging noises? Have you found anything that will deflect the animals? Call it a "discourager?"

A) Right whales for some reason don't hear the ship and get hit; they are doing the same for manatees in Florida. The noises are often at the back of the boats. So by the time the boats is past they hear it. This has been discussed, but nothing in the works yet.

Q) (WS) The studies that you do, are they at certain times?

A) We have been going out late July early August 20+ days and repeating that three times in the season. We would like to understand that between seasons and in numerous years.

Q) (WS) Back in the 60s you could hear wood chopping, mushing...can hear long distances. In the spring months, you can hardly hear anything. That is the difference in the changes in environment. With all the weather, changes the salinity of the water will make changes in the sound. We seem to be having more storms in the fall.

A) We do have eight over wintering buoys that we record all year.

Q) (WS) Have you done any studies as far as haul outs? With the ice changes, I think it would be interesting and useful information.

A) We have not. Shell has done a few aerial surveys, and captured walrus haul out photos. We have done some collaborative studies. We have been asked and have contributed to putting up web cams to watch.

Q) (WS) Critters off the Chukchi Sea, they will be moving into the general area with the changes of the environment...this one walrus, had to be a stray one, we had one on the beach that someone caught. It was a big one.

A) (WS) The polar bear has changed migrated east further inland in the last couple of years. Noorvik, one above Kiana towards Selawik, and two spotted by Selawik. Winter time sightings. They are eating caribou when they go inland.

C) (WS) More open water closer to Kiana than before. The ice is defiantly thinning.

C) (JG) Water is getting warmer. Kivalina a sting ray washed ashore. It is hard to imagine what is going to happen in the future. We may get more warm water animals.

C) (DW) National weather service said this month is 3.8 degrees warmer than normal.

C) (WS) Thank you for coming today and telling us what happens. Partnership could have been in place had you come five years ago. We could have played down some of these interest groups...if you had come in early, we could have done more ocean side work. As far as the marine mammals are concerned. Glad to hear Virgil, John, and Pearl are helping with the tagging. One of the biggest draw backs is from lack of education on a local level compared to scientists. We want to help. We are a good resource. You should know that traditional knowledge is being included more and that is good. Our people live with the seasons. Nonetheless, we get set aside because we are not scientists. We are glad to see that things are happening.

C) (WS) As far as your NPRA statement that you are less interested. We wish we could have been talking about this early on so that we could have created good partnership today. We would have a bigger shield for these special interest groups. These international organizations and they have influence on people in these regions and it is sad to see that. It is frustrating. We now have a governing body that will ok for additional tax base to address education. We are going to be looking for partnership in what ever way we can – inland or offshore. We need to look closely at offshore. I invite you, as the President of the NWA Borough Assembly, to address the assembly. We need information. The future is in the ocean, in the Chukchi and the Beaufort. The areas may have distance but the impacts are the same. It does have an impact on us. It affects the same species that migrate. But over time, regardless to how we address issues – it will be run through the borough. We have a joint summit and it is partnership with the two governing bodies. They ask us for help and we go to them and the strength is there. Our voices are heard. If Shell

and ConocoPhillips asked for support, we would be open for good dialog. I am not saying we will support you, but you need to start the dialog. What has happens in the past is that we are on the reactive side, and over time we have made some changes on how it deals with industry and government on how it deals. We are tired of being planned for and we are tired of being reactive. We want to be at the table and be proactive and participate in the design of the plan. In the event that something did go wrong, we don't point fingers. We fix this together.

Q) (JG) Thank you for the acknowledgement of me and of local knowledge. You will get a lot of out it. I would like to say...what is it going to take for you guys – all oil companies to hire MMOs from different areas, other than from Wainwright and Barrow. Three were from Nana and more from the core out of 45 MMOs and a boat of 88 with LGL. I didn't think that was good. We got the same say so as the Barrow folks. But we don't have the voices representing. Why do you guys use the Barrow people? I went and got trained and I didn't get hired. Do all the MMOs have to go through that process?

A) ConocoPhillips hasn't hired that many MMOs since 2006. We have hired most of them from Wainwright. We think you are very qualified and are very open to you coming and helping us. We don't hire that many. We had four total. Two positions - four people. Oil companies pay us to go down for two weeks for the class. Its about local knowledge. It was good. It is a good seasonal job. Me and my big mouth got in trouble. But it is a good job.

C) (WS) You raised a good point that all the oil companies need to consider, that if you feel you need some help and you think that the native communities can help provide it. There has to be some relationship established. You may not like the message, but we need the partnership and the relationship established first. There has to be some equity in regards to employment to folks here. If you want something, then you have to give to these folks in the community here. Can you increase the numbers to give us more jobs? That is what we would like to see.

Q) Brenda Goodwin (BG) I work for Shell and I noticed that most of the folks work from Barrow and it isnt right. I used to work for Kotz IRA and I noticed that locally there are extensive studies with the tribe and maybe you can use that information. The fish and game and the Kotz IRA - work with them. Be collaborative.

A) Caryn. That is a good point. We know some of the information, but not all and we are trying to get our arms around that and learn from all these studies.

C) (DW) you sit here and we hear this. These are the experts. We were fed radioactive material for studies. They were going to nuke us. We have a hard time trusting you. We have learned some harsh lessons. We want folks we trust on your vessels. We have a hard time trusting you, but we trust our elders and they will tell us the truth and that is the best way to build a relationship with us.

C) (JG) Local knowledge is very important when you are doing research. We want to try and find out why we didn't do this 30 years ago. We need more information. We wish we had that info now. We appreciate the oil companies funding the research.

A) We really want to work closer with you. We do a lot of good work, but we can do a much better job. We can learn about what you guys are doing. Together we can get the whole picture. We have our data and you have your information. We have been doing this for only three years. But together, maybe we can work together and get a full picture.

C) (JG) Alex whiting and I do this together. Since the oil companies have been matching our work, we did away with other companies and did what we wanted. It's better since you guys match us. We need to get away from other groups. (NMML) We need more funds. Thank you for what you have given us. Can you give us more? That is Alex's goal. Everyone here is so smart but you guys have no common sense.

A) We need advice on how to better get traditional knowledge. Is it the IRA?

C) (WS) We should have the local tribal entity hold a meeting and see what they think. Exchange information. NWAB, Nana Regional, NWAB School District and Maniilaq - All 4 get together quarterly. Two folks from each organization. You guys should come and meet with us. Red dog took 14 years to develop and good 10 yrs was a fight with the environmentalist over the road. We spent a lot of resources to get an easement from congress. People were saying we need jobs. Develop and make sure it has the least impact on the resources. Teck-Cominco, Kivalina and Red Dog have the sole responsibility that the resources on the ground are protected. It has worked well once we brought in all the groups and they all had a voice. With a target of 100% native hire, today we have 60%. But today we realize, there are specialized jobs that maybe we can't fill. But overtime, we are sending our kids to school for these jobs and we have a scholarship program to help these students. This is the model you should use. Talk with Liz Moore 442.3301

C) (WS) Spring time ice gets piled up high between Gamble and Point Hope. When the two currents come together the ice piles up.

Summary

- Storm surges are stronger each year
- Have we done any haul out studies of walrus – especially because of the changes observed since 2008?
As we are seeing increased haulouts on the coast, are we going to see changes to where the walrus are feeding (nearshore vs. offshore)? May be increased competition for food sources. May see changes in benthic communities as well.
- Have noticed polar bear migrating east and farther inland than previous years – probably feeding on caribou
- Have also noticed changes in travel routes for humans – normally by this time of year, they would be able to travel to Norvik across snow and rivers, but can't
- Reported that a sting ray washed ashore in Kivalina – definite changes to the animals observed as climate is changing
- Comment that he would have liked to see partnerships built earlier in this science process – but are very glad to see this type of work being done before exploration starts.
- Commented that special interest groups don't always have the people's best interest in mind, such as education
- WS Would like to have COP meet with NWAB and the four groups that meet quarterly, even though there is a great distance from the exploration area, Kotzebue is still affected
- WS and JG: most important thing to keep in mind is Traditional Knowledge. Need to have industry hire MMOs and other observers from all the villages – more than just Wainwright. And why do they have to go through long MMO training process every year.
- We need to build relationships with all villages, not just Wainwright, so that the program is trusted
- John would like to get out from under NMML to do some work – would like to work with other groups that can get permits.

Point Lay Community Meeting November 5, 2010

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

Point Lay
Nov 5, 2010

Geoff Haddad
Mike Faust
Colleen McCarthy
Caryn Rea
Dave Reimer
Heather Collins-Ballot
Bruce St. Pierre
Sheyna Wisdom
Stat Oil - Karin

Q) Marie Tracey (MT) How many leases does ConocoPhillips have offshore?

A) 98 leases

Q) Julius Rexford (JR) Who picked the name? Akutaq

A) We did. We thought it meant Eskimo ice-cream – No, It means - *turning* of the ice-cream...try Aqutaq

Q) (MT) How far away is the ice from Klondike there?

A) 25 miles and this is in June, we don't plan to drill that early. The ice is too close.

Q) 14 years of observation...were you out there for 14 years?

A) No this is satellite data. It passes several times a day.

Traditional Knowledge

C) (JR) Said to look up at the USFWS. Look at the report the USGS has as well. USGS has a website that is tracking the walrus that were on shore and headed to Russia.

C) (MT) and (BT) They were also planning to tag more, like 25 this year in Russia. The same walrus we have here seem to be hauling out in Russia there. They had no ice to rest on, on the way to Russia. They did haul out here, closer to Point lay. We asked airlines to divert their path. We minimized interaction. No eco tours. Seemed to be less stampedes, a lot less deaths than last year. Normally we see the haul outs closer to Icy Cape.

Q) We asked - Do you now why they haul out where they do?

A) They answered - They head this way after feeding, and this just happened to be a close place to be social. The females need a place to leave their juveniles. They used to leave them on the ice, but now they have to come to shore. I think it is tough on the adults; they have to go so far out to get the food and come back. We have had FW come here to tag the belugas. They learned more here than anywhere else. That is what they said. They send us info on the direction on where the belugas and walrus go. Get the maps from fish and wildlife from Barrow and overlay it with your maps and that is where they feed – near your Klondike and Burger areas. is that near Hannah Shoal?

A) Yes, it is. We did see a lot of Walrus. Harold Shoal is very nutrient rich too.

C) Our local inlet is closed because of storm this summer. We have to go around to get to the ocean now. Our beluga hunt went well. Bearded seals...short season for us because the ice went out. We use the bearded seal skins to cover the boats.

(JR) Every three years you have to replace. If you land a whale you have to replace the skin every year. 20-21 foot boat takes five or six skins depending on the size of the seals. Some boats rot because folks don't. BHP Billiton gave them money to bring the materials in and to buy skins..\$3000. We might need more to pay for the freight. Greg Wilanks, principle, wrote the letters for donation and got the students to help. We will be building the frames after Christmas.

It's a good cultural passing on of knowledge to the young people. Many of our young folks haven't ever seen it.

C) 200 porpoises seen offshore in August, near the walrus haul outs. We watched an orca kill a beluga whale. We have seen the Orcas for years. We had a polar bear in July. Green grass and polar bear – very weird. What's wrong with this picture?

C) (BT) These baseline studies that you have been doing, how long will it be baseline? Will you continue with this research?

A) Caryn -We are closing in on our 3rd year. In 2011, we will take the opportunity to analyze the data and look at the whole picture, as a whole ecosystem. We will still be working on our monitoring programs in 2012 and we will have a program during drilling. This will be a multi year effort. We are trying to go through the old records and pull in old data and pull in traditional knowledge of what you have been doing.

Geoff – to add to that. CPAI isn't planning on doing the entire study, in 2011. But we will be funding collaborative studies. We are over wintering buoys out there for sound. There will be more met ocean buoys, just not run the same detailed science program. The same scientists are collecting the data that need to write the reports and analyze the data.

C) (BT) If you want to look for trends you will need more years of study.

A) Every year has been different and we know and want to continue to study the ocean and the critters in it. I convinced my management to continue to get the 3rd year.

Q) Thomas Nakauk (TN) Do you have any traditional knowledge studies going on also?

A) That is part of why we are here. We want to learn from you and hear what you think about the environment.

Q) (TN) The way I see your slides – that is right in the middle of the bowhead migration.

A) Yes, we are hearing them out there. We also had MMOs and Inupiaq communicators on the vessels sharing information with our crew.

Q) (TN) – During our whaling season, we don't want you out there. We are a new whaling community. We got a whale after 73 years. We want more traditional knowledge. Our elders are going fast, you need to talk to them now. We just lost two of our main elders. I don't care if you are out there, just don't go out there in whaling.

Q) If you go drill within 5-10 years, we would like to see you work with Point Lay and let's work together and see if we can get a clean up crew to help. Work as a team. If possible talk with the Native Village of Point Lay and the Corporation. We can see the big bucks come to the village. We can see that our kids need a job and we need to support each other.

A) Our OSRO is ACS and we can give you the contact info for them and you can get in touch with ACS and start now to build the VRT.

Q) (TN) We can go out there with big boom and be closer to shore faster than you can.

A) We very much want your help and need your assistance. There isn't a huge number of jobs in this exploration phase. We have a huge robust program onshore with Kuparuk and Alpine. We have shadowing programs and internships and if we are successful with this offshore program we will develop the same programs for this offshore world.

Q) The kids who have just graduated need your help. We recommend that you send out flyers and information and get those graduates involved and interested. Look at those graduates. We had one graduate last year. But look at all the villages.

A) CH2M Hill has a wonderful graduate program and we can help pay for the cost of the program. We would be happy to help them find students and help fund the program. We are working with your principal.

Q) (TN). We are not included in the NPRA. We are on the south side. We don't get anything. We would like to see you guys help get a little economic funds here. We need help.

A) Bruce -. The BLM is going around with a new program. The caribou don't know the boundaries. Get a hold of BLM for a new integration program for the boundaries. Contact BLM.
Q) (BT) we did meet with BLM, part of the lagoon is in NPRA and that may help. The lagoon is a very sensitive area.

Q) (TN) What I heard from Shell is that they were planning on using Icy Cape and we are concerned they will mess up that area.

A) We don't think they would use that area. It is too far away.

Q) (MT) As a village, we are always asking for donations for different things and not many folks donate. A bottle of propane cost \$365 and we use at least 3-6 for a season.

Q) We asked - How are you funded for S&R? Marie – Com Center; Thomas N – Airboat. When we are out there and we have a breakout and between the barrier islands we would need that. Trail Marker programs – Bill Tracy that is a state program. That would be a real big help. Thomas – we use them after the trail markers have been used on the trails.
Bill – We got lost and then we made the trails, so it has made it lots better because some people don't carry GPS and we can't find them. Steven Brand – gave them GPS to mark waypoints where they whale. Ongoing project.

Summary

- Bill Tracey – to find fish each year, just travel north of Point Lay to find the front
- This year, walrus hauled out closer to Pt Lay than before – Pt Lay took the lead in minimizing interactions to avoid trampling from last year – asked airplanes to take less direct route and did not send boats.
- USFWS is learning more about belugas now that they are working with Pt Lay [presumably they mean ADFG or NMFS]
- Walrus going from Hanna Shoal or Herald Shoal to feed and coming back to shore to haul out and rest
- Have noticed increasingly high winds – this year the winds closed the inlet so that have to go north or south to go out in boats
- Hunting seasons: beluga hunt went well, bearded seal was a short season due to ice
- Noted that BHP Biliton donated money to purchase hard-wood to build boats – so it would be nice to get support from other industry
- Noted a harbor porpoise passing by Pt Lay in mid-August this year, also saw killer whales and a few more polar bear
- Martha recommends that COP send out information to graduating students for job opportunities across the North Slope to help build the younger generation
- Noted that caribou are becoming scarce, so they are having to rely more on marine mammals for food.

Barrow Community Meeting November 18, 2010

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

Barrow
Nov 18, 2010

Geoff Haddad
Mike Faust
Colleen McCarthy
Heather Collins-Ballot
Bruce St. Pierre
Sheyna Wisdom

Q) Where is Shells leases on the map?

A) The grey area on the map shows all the Shell leases.

Q) Is the environment protected? We have a lot of animals we eat from the sea.

A) Yes, there are many rules and regulations designed for us to follow to keep the environment safe.

Q) How deep is the water?

A) About 150 feet offshore and very shallow near shore.

Q) How do you protect the well head?

A) When we are done with the exploration well, we would plug the well with cement. Nothing will be visible.

Q) What type of drill rig?

A) We have many different types we can choose from. The jackup rigs are the best suited for shallow waters with no ice. Shell has two rigs that they are planning on using.

Q) Will you have spill responses?

A) Yes, it will all be ready and within an hour away. Ready for immediate response.

Q) How much would it take to kill the whales and the plankton? How many parts per million?

A) There is a study going on right now in this building to study this in a lab. We aren't allowed to spill oil. We funded the study for the best scientist to study that.

Q) It is good that you are collecting the environmental studies to give to folks like us and even before the drill bit hits the ground. Will there be more studies in the next couple of year? We know it is beneficial for the communities.

A) Yes, we will be spending the next year analyzing the info we have and then we will do more.

Q) When you drill down to the well, will you fracture?

A) We don't know that answer yet? We hope not. If there is any fracturing, it will be very deep.

Q) We think the only thing missing on the list is the actual Inupiaq Communities.

A) Yes, we totally agree. We are here today to learn from you as well. We want to learn as much traditional knowledge as we can from.

Q) Your questions are more important than your answers? To what extent are the locals involved in forming your questions?

A) We have heard from all the communities that they want us to have a whole ecosystem approach: sound in water, what the mammals eat, the whole baseline picture. We aren't drilling. We are just studying the ocean and everything in it. We are supporting the lab here to find out how oil affects them and we are more than willing to hear what you guys are concerned about. The open water meeting in March is where the commissions and NSB wildlife dept, all suggest what needs to be studied and we modify the environmental studies program. We added the ocean acidification program in 2010 from suggestions in the open water. Same with the

acoustics program. We think we have been listening, but are more than happy to take your suggestions.

TK

Beluga -We normally see the beluga in the spring in packs. They mostly follow the coast line, but we have seen one alone before.

Sheyna - that is exactly what we are seeing. Some of these sounds are very far offshore.

Q) So we do have whales out there all winter then?

A) Yes, this call was recorded in December.

Q) How are they getting air?

A) They are breaking through the ice. 6-8 feet we have heard.

Q) Is there a difference in ocean temperature in different times of the year?

A) Yes, there is a change of temperatures and salinity. We do have it mapped and can show you.

Q) We asked - Have you seen killer whales in the summer? We haven't seen any.

A) They answered - Yes we did see four this year and last year they saw a few.

C) We did see bowheads right off the beach this summer.

Sheyna - We saw quite a few grey whales this summer. We did have one come up right next to the boat. A bit of friendly behavior. They aren't as friendly when there is more than one.

Q) Early, 26miles west of Barrow, we heard there was a dead bowhead. We didn't know about it until too late. Did you see any dead carcasses?

A) Last year we saw a dead bowhead carcass and we worked with FWS.

C) We were upset because we could have gotten it. FWS guys told us, just too late and we missed it. Our boats don't come close to Barrow much. We are mainly in the Chukchi.

Q) Are they going to bring in the same equipment here that was in the GOM?

A) Similar but different.

Q) So your shutoff valve will be on the bottom of the ocean?

A) It depends on what rig you use. The jackup rig it would be on the rig. In the GOM, it was an issue because it was so deep. The BOP is right in front of you here.

C) That engineer should have been shot. They used mechanical instead manual. Please give us a presentation about BOP. So we understand it. I bet they had everything on paper that looked good. We hate to see it not work here. We want you to show us how a BOP is supposed to work and it should have a manual switch instead of electronic switch the electrical ones always fail.

A) The BOP on a jackup is easier to get to and can be more reliable. The BOPs in deep water are harder to get to. Our water depth here is so shallow and we can send divers down to work on the BOP. On the jackup rig, the BOP will have a subsea intervention device on the sea bed. Shells rigs will have BOPs in the sea bed.

Q) Will it have a manual shut off?

A) Yes and acoustic shutoff.

C) We don't have enough boats here to work the spill.

A) We will be closer and will have all the equipment on site. Ready to contain, control and clean up the spill right away. We will be here ready to clean up the oil right away. We are also working with a consortium in the GOM to design a containment system for the GOM and there is a huge possibility we will use one here.

Q) The studies that you are describing relate to the risk the communities are taking. What financial benefits will the communities receive?

A) Direct revenue, through taxes, through the NSB, will go to the communities. People working to build the pipelines will be working through ASRC and many of the other village corporations. Jobs will be available. Similar to the TAPs pipeline.

Q) What do you plan to do with the cuttings?

A) We clean the cuttings and put them on the bottom of the ocean. When you get to a development phase, everything then goes to zero discharge and everything is injected into wells. No chemical going to the environment.

Q) How about some benefit from the oil? They are exempt from taxes offshore.

A) No the US government gets the taxes offshore.

Q) You pay very little tax offshore and a lot of taxes onshore. Which is why companies are going offshore. What about revenue sharing?

A) Currently the law doesn't allow it. In the GOM, the governors, from the coastal states, fought to change the law, so that the federal government takes the money and gives the coastal states money.

Q) What is COPs position?

A) We would be supportive that you get revenue sharing. The senate and congress have to change the law. We can't change it.

Q) Do the communities get any benefit from where the oil is found?

A) Yes, they would if the laws are changed? So the money would have to go to the state and then the state would have to give so much to the communities. That is the way it is done in the GOM and COP would be supportive of this. The law would have to change.

C) The money should go into our programs, our colleges.

A) We agree. If there is success, the bottom line is there will be jobs and we think there will be revenue sharing and direct NSB taxes on the pipelines. TAPS is projected to shut down in 10 years and we want to keep TAPS running. We aren't going offshore because of the tax base. We are going offshore because of the geology. We have been drilling since the 1960. Prudhoe Bay, Kuparuk, Alpine. We have studied ANWAR and we think most of the oil left is offshore. That is why we are going offshore.

C) We should be paid for you guys trespassing in our garden. That is where we eat from.

A) Good point.

C) I know the people from Shell donated to the whaling festivals.

A) Actually COP donated to every whaling captain across the NSB and we did join Shell in the festivals.

C) Thank you for extending your hand in the festivals. We really appreciate your assistance as whaling captains. I worked on the Valdez oil spill. To this day the Valdez coastline is still contaminated. If you dig down into the beach 10 feet, the studies are still showing that it is affected. We found a new bird showing up after the Valdez spill. Chickadees have deformed beaks. We don't know why.

Q) You are going to be doing these studies? Can you do a drill to test all your spill response equipment?

A) Yes, we would have to test. We will be required by the agencies to deploy all our equipment. We will work with all the agencies to deploy our equipment. We will be required to do such and have an after action review to see what needs improvement. We will have to form Incident

Management Teams. We will invite local community member to participate. We are 3 years away.

C) We would like to see you have the drill in rough seas.

Q) What is the oil pressure under the sea?

A) 5 wells have been drilled. We do have the pressure information from the wells. The geology is similar to onshore. Similar to Kuparuk, Alpine. We do have a good idea on the pressure. It is quite a bit different than the GOM wells. We think it is much lower pressure.

Q) Is the ground moving? Have you seen it move?

A) We don't see much movement. We detects earthquakes but they are few and far between and not strong.

Q) When will you be back?

A) Feb for the AEWC. Discharge Summit in the first quarter. March will be the next time.

Next time/Summary:

- More info on BOP
- More info studies on oil and how they interact with the ecosystem
- We could do more drilling 101
- Info on before and after oil in valdez
- GOM lessons learned
- Have seen some gray whales approaching boats – but seeing feeding gray whales all open water season

Wainwright Community Meeting November 19, 2010

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

Wainwright
Nov 19, 2010

Geoff Haddad
Mike Faust
Colleen McCarthy
Heather Collins-Ballot
Bruce St. Pierre
Sheyna Wisdom

C) Belugas are first seen in July in Wainwright.

Q) Do the local hunters affect your work? Can you see the whales or hear the whales right away?

A) No, the acoustics aren't analyzed until a year later. It isn't real time. Sheyna, we are trying to get the technology to real time, but we aren't there.

Q) By the time you get the date, the animals could have changed already.

A) Yes.

Q) Do you stop what you are doing when you see the mammals out there?

A) Yes, we will stop. Max helps spot the animals and tells us when to shut down.

C) My cousin said she witnessed a pack of walruses and the ship didn't stop.

A) We have strict rules. We have to stop.

C) The vessels should stop when we see the animals.

A) Max and Herbert – do you think we shut down? Yes, we tell the captains and they shut down.

Q) Who was your cousin working for?

A) She was working for you guys. She knew Max and Herbert.

A) I don't think she worked for us. We have to shut down. There were a lot of vessels out there this year. We do shut down.

C) She could have worked for Statoil maybe?

A) Wes said...and the US Gov was out there this year too.

C) Heading north, we saw bowheads.

C) Seeing more shrimp now. Big giant shrimp washed up this fall. Hasn't been here for a while. They used to be here.

Q) If you did find oil, is your company ready to stop the oil spills?

A) Yes, we will do everything in our capability to prevent a spill. If it does happen, we will control and clean it up. We are learning from the GOM spill. That spill was a very deep depths and it was under higher pressure. The waters here are shallow and under less pressure. We would be on location immediately and start booming very quickly and keep it from shore. We aren't going to go and drill unless we think we can stop it quickly. It will take careful planning.

C) We need the oil. We hope the companies find oil. It just takes a lot of planning.

C) Obama needs to make amends to the folks who need the oil. They shut down those folks.

A) Right they still aren't drilling exploration wells in the GOM.

C) We need life and we need oil. We don't depend on dogs sleds anymore. Money is what makes the world go round. We are worried about the animals and want you to do it safe.

C) We know we are going to need the oil in the future. We want you here.

C) We know the oil in Prudhoe is getting low which means less dividends, less jobs, less money for the state. We need to oil for our grandchildren. Will need this oil and money.

C) There was a major Russian exercise Aug 20 – Sept 10 – halted all shipping/vessel traffic in this area

C) Seeing increases in temperatures (water and air) in the last decade – will affect species being observed

C) Elders seeing giant shrimp washed up this fall – have seen them before, but not in last few years

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Point Hope Community Meeting March 22, 2011

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheet

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

ConocoPhillips and Statoil Joint Community Meeting
Community of Pt. Hope
Qalgi Center
March 22, 2011
5:00 – 8:45 pm
Point Hope, Alaska

Attendees:

Tilly Tuzroyluk
Ned A. Weber Sr.
Doreen A. Koonuk
Othniel A. Oomittuk Jr.
Elizabeth Stone
Jack N. Lane
Kathy Tingook
Mary Jane Attungana
Florence Oktollik
Edna Nashookpuk
Emma George
Crystal Hooper
Ray Hooper
Emily A. Tingook
Isaac Killigvak
Kobe Hooper
Jaden Hooper
Brayten Hooper
Chester Wood
Aggie Attungana
Bryan S. Muktoyuk Jr.
Briana Muktoyuk
Henrietta B. Attungana
James Nash
Leonard Wood
Perry
Henry Koonook, Tikigaq
Lloyd Vincent, Tikigaq
Michael Dirks Sr., Tikigaq
Peg Frankson, Tikigaq
Shawn Stone, Tikigaq
Peter Frankson, Tikigaq
Timothy Jakie Jr., Tikigaq
Spike Milligrock, Tikigaq
Dorcas Willie, Tikigaq
Dora Lisbourne

Josephe Rock
Kris
Isaiah Eves
Elijah Lane Sr.
Sally Killigvak
Erick Nashookpuk
Kimberly
Morris Nashookpuk
Jimmie Frankson Jr.
Hazel Oktollik
Mitchell Cannon
Delia Stone
Amber Downey
Kathleen Attungana
Wesley Tuzroyluk
Elijah Attungana
Doris Attungana
Irma Hunnicutt
Barbara Hunnicutt
Shaynda Hunnicutt
Edna Attungana
Christina Tippin
John Oktollik
Rae Stone
Not Legible
Not Legible
John Long Jr.
Marie Casados
Aggi Hank
Joe Omnik
Ella Omnik
Titus Nashookpuk Jr.
Ned A. Weber Jr.
Joe Frankson
Daisy Wood
Molly Omnik

Iliona A. Snyder
Isaac Snyder Jr.
Joseph Towksjnea
Bessie Kowunna
Roy P. File
Gail Gallanorn
Robin Hanley

Not Legible
Jessica Oomittuk
Raymond Frankson
Ricky Nashookpuk
Calvin Oktorlik

Introductions by Statoil of their representatives:

Lars Sunde, VP for Statoil Alaska
Karin Berentsen, Regulatory Compliance Manager
Laura Erickson, Senior Coordinator
Darren Ireland, Marine Biologist with LGL
Dorothy Franken, Communications
Michelle Malerich, Regulatory Affairs with ASRC Energy Services

They are there to present the work they did last year and the work they plan to do this year. They are there to answer questions and receive feedback. Hopefully this will be constructive and a good meeting for all.

Introduction by ConocoPhillips of their representatives:

Geoff Haddad, Exploration Manager
Lisa Pekich, Community Relations Director
Rusty Brown, Community Relations
Caryn Rea, Biologist
Bruce St. Pierre, Permitting

Statoil Presentation of last year's 3D Seismic Acquisition program and this year's proposed Shallow Hazards Survey program in the Chukchi Sea was given by Karin Berentsen, Regulatory Compliance Manager.

ConocoPhillips Presentation of their plans, activities, and the science program was given by Geoff Haddad and Caryn Rea.

Do you have any seafloor data, data from ocean food for walrus?

Last year's survey was sending sound much deeper into the ground. Caryn will talk about this later in the presentation, but the science project will take samples from two boats.

What is your location?

The specific location is in the pink area on the map, those are our leases.

What is the distance between the leases?

Around 80 to 100 miles.

There are all these walruses out there along your area. If they are in your area do you have to shutdown?

Yes, last season we had to shutdown for three days while we waited for them to move on.

What kind of research are you conducting on the marine mammals?

We will come back to that later in the presentation [inaudible]....

Could it be that seismic testing is keeping the animals away? Having 180 and 190 dB zones is a lot of noise.

Marine Mammals do stay away from the boats when the seismic survey is going on. The numbers you are referring to is not what the animals are exposed to because they stay away from the vessels.

Are the numbers of animals accurate?

The sound may drive them away or drive them in.

The walrus have never come to Point Lay like that before, on the beach, hunters will hunt them if they are here.

There is not enough data to show repeated patterns.

There is not much data for how the sound affects the marine mammals. We want to see current data.

We document as much information as we can in the Environmental Evaluation Document and we reference a lot of papers in that document.

But you are using previous year's data.

There are aerial survey data going back to the 1980's which covers the area.

Is it specific to this area though?

It did cover these areas.

All the animals start – algae feed on plankton, little guys feed on the ecosystem, the big drifters – whales, seals, birds feed on plankton, snails, crab, worms. With an oil spill that will all be gone.

You are leading into the science program. I have two slides to get through and then Conoco is going to speak to our science program. It is important to understand the ecosystem we are looking at all the different levels of the ecosystem. We won't tell you there is zero risk.

The sediment gets affected during drilling, nothing can live in that 10% that is unsettled solids.

It depends how the currents are and how they are discharged.

There is 10% that is unsettled solids that are floating around the ocean forever right?

Not forever, but I see what you are saying, we are in the process of figuring that out. The only way to fix the regulations is to make them better. Currently the Environmental Protection Agency is going through that process.

The more you get to discharge the more you get away with.

I wouldn't say we got away with it; we comply with all the regulations.

It is going to be there forever, you are not going to find anything unless you follow the current.

We sampled sediment from 20 years ago and there is no effect.

What about the unsettled bulk solids? Forever, that is what happened; there was a big hole between Alaska and Russia...

We are taking notes, let's discuss this later.

What about Fluoride, it is ok in a safe dose but too much is bad for you. It's the same thing.

These cuttings are safe, we do not use harmful things in the muds.

Statement - You're going to harm whether you mean to or not.

We are 150 miles away, where does the current go?

The current is traveling southwest to north east. Shallower currents depend on prevailing wind, and deep ocean currents go into the arctic. If a spill were to occur its flow direction depends on if the spill is on the surface or seabed. A spill plan is extremely important because of the remote location.

How are you going to drill in ice?

We are not going to drill in ice.

That is shallow though right?

The whole Chukchi is shallow compared to the Gulf of Mexico.

Just exploratory?

Yes

Last time you were here there was a weird substance in the water.

It was algae off the coast of Wainwright.

We had never had that before until after you guys had done their seismic.

We weren't doing any seismic.

Were you aware of it?

Yes, we were we identified it from satellite imagery. We had nothing to do with causing it.

We are seeing a lot of changes, I think they are due to climate change.

Do you think that is climate change happening?

I think a lot of climate change has to do with the fact that vehicles have emissions that go into the atmosphere. Our environment is too precious to waster we have survived here for thousands of years and it has been clean. We don't want to see it ruined by an oil spill. But look what happened last year.

What we have done due to the tragedy is studied and learned from that so we can be prepared. It has become extremely difficult for us due to what happened. BP in general was not prepared to stop that well from going. The response time was unacceptable.

In 89' the Exxon Valdez happened, 20 years later the spill was still not cleaned. How is it going to be 20 years from now in the Gulf of Mexico? Will they be having problems, I know you are learning but it is taking too long to learn.

It makes an impact on us to listen to you. We need to hear your concerns to make plans better for everyone. We will take your concerns and considerations and move forward.

We are the oldest inhabited area in the western hemisphere, would you jeopardize that?

I think Alaska and the US depend heavily on oil and I understand changing that is very difficult but I can say most people understand that the cost of fuel will not go down. A lot of things must change and we must do a lot more development and research before we can no longer rely on oil and gas.

As aboriginal people we have the right to say no because we are losing who we are.

Yes you have that right; you can talk to us here or to your legislature or put out a lawsuit.

Lawsuits in the past have been very effective at stopping activity.

Do typical dispersants have carcinogenics in them?

I can't answer that, we are studying that and hope to understand it better. We will come back with more information and provide more information as it becomes available. If there are other issues, please feel free to address them.

Is that (re: acoustic recorders) the same area that the boat will be in?

The general area yes, and that is the reason we put so many recorders out, so we could see our area and outside the drilling area.

Do/will you see a dramatic change in marine mammal movement, what are your guidelines on that?

Because we are planning to drill in 2013 we are still working on Marine Mammal plans. I don't anticipate any negative impacts.

I would think that sound will probably be a lower frequency which might affect animals in the water, just because they float on top of the water.

We will have collected data on the sound emitted from drilling operations we will get that data before we drill out here. We will begin with modeled safety zones and perform a Sound Source Verification before operating to fresh safety radii in the project area.

You said that the noise becomes too much and if there is an interference that is such a short window and if facing all these shutdowns due to marine mammals would it even be worth drilling at all? I mean you will get to drill half and then have to stop. If you don't finish what are you going to do to protect the well you started?

You have to have a plan and we do, to leave the location and secure the well. That is something you would have to prove you can do and that is one reason we are collecting all this data.

If you have a shutdown, do you have data about how wells stand up to our arctic condition?

Well its 20 year old data but Shell drilled five wells in multiple seasons and had to secure their wells half way through; they have held up for 20 years.

After the seismic surveys a lot of the walrus are migrating on the Siberian side and not coming this way. Have you been monitoring them?

We don't do that the United States Fish and Wildlife Service does. We may need to look at ice data, it may show correlations between ice and walrus movements.

I can remember when the Russian people were here and they said they had over 90,000 walrus and we are not even seeing half that.

The USFWS is tagging walrus and what we see is that tagged animals go to Russia.

A lot of animals caught here at that time were real skinny or sick and we could not consume them. Our food was affected by the seismic.

When looking at how sound moves we you have to look at a lot of factors.

190 dB will probably kill them.

There has not been seismic every year but the previous year could have affected the next year's crop and that is why we need multiyear data.

That baseline should have been collected 10 years ago.

There was not lease sale 10 years ago. The data collected by scientist was done with the technology at the time. This is a question that we need to look at.

Last time you were in Point Hope I asked about studies on smaller organism's to see if the sound affects them. I am wondering if you have any answers this time?

We have thought about this issue quite a bit and the short answer is that continuing to go to the same area before and after seismic is done to get a snap shot on whether or not we have an effect is the best way we can answer this question. The way we are doing it now is the better way to go about it because we are looking at the entire ecosystem.

[Elder spoke in Inupiat, another community member responded to the elder in Inupiat.]

You need to have an interpreter at these meetings, and the meetings should be recorded.

We are very sorry, we did have one, but they did not show up.

Maybe you should find an alternate interpreter also so that if the first one does not show up we have a second, or someone on staff.

We appreciate your suggestion, would you or anyone in the community like to interpret for the remainder of the meeting this evening?

[No answer]

[Dialog between an elder and community members in Inupiat]

I see that you started at 5 pm and how valuable was this meeting? Are you saying you have learned and you have comments? We have to have a clear understanding. These comments are from the bottom of our heart. If there is an oil spill you will be responsible for it. The ocean, way of life will be gone. The term "cultural genocide" keeps coming up.... That is why it is important to come to these meetings. I want to stress environmental impact. Our culture and life style will be gone. Take that into consideration that you will make our community become extinct. We have been here for thousands of years.

I have been thinking about offshore drilling and we understand the risks involved and what drives you as a company? The oil? Who is behind the driving? Is it Conoco Phillips shareholders, what drives them?

Ultimately the shareholders and the company and because we are already producing oil preserves around the world. This is what we do, our job is to continue to do so.

With all the success on land particularly with the North Slope Borough for them to move offshore that is a complete turnaround. Natural gas is the next big thing, why doesn't Conoco turn to Natural Gas? It is safer.

Conoco in 1966 made the 1st discovery on Norwegian Continental Shelf, offshore; this is still in production several hundred thousand barrels a day, so they are very respected by Norwegians. (This statement was made to highlight Conoco's commitment to safety and their ability to work safely offshore.)

Could the removal of oil cause a collapse in the earth's crust?

The answer is no.

Let community members know who went on the technology tours, and provide more information about the Norway tour in May.

Comment Cards that were received at the Meeting:

My concern about offshore drilling is that we live on subsistence hunting, we carry our tradition strongly, and we teach our youth to carry our traditional values. When one of the speakers from Conoco Phillips said "We want to get to know you a little better", then he said something about coming here only a few times a year, to me that is not getting to us from our point of view. So basically I do not approve of offshore drilling.

I would like to start by thanking Statoil for holding this meeting here at Point Hope, AK to help inform the community of future plans and past results. I was a marine mammal observer for the 2010 program aboard the Tanux I and was very pleased with Statoil's operations during that season. I believe Statoil has what it takes to survey and develop seismic onto oil operations in the future and look forward to the opportunity for future employment with your company. Thank you.

Thank you for taking your time to inform the natives here in Point Hope. In the future meetings it may be better to do the slide shows first, then take questions and concerns. Doing this would make it easier to have the people understand the presentation. I personally worked with AES-RTS and really go to understand the research. I really think it would be helpful to have one of the natives that worked with you go to the meetings. This can give them a different look at the company.

The following meeting notes are organized by topic and include the question asked by the meeting participant and the response from the Statoil team. The notes are not intended to represent a direct transcription, as there were notes taken at the meeting and no digital recording taken at the meeting.

Point Lay Community Meeting March 23, 2011

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheet

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

ConocoPhillips and Statoil's Joint Community Meeting
Community of Point Lay
Community Center
March 23, 2011
12:00 – 2:30 pm
Point Lay, Alaska

Attendees:

Robert Sampson	Chad S. Bernick, Baptist Church
Sarah Bernick	Artist Neakok
Kendra Everett	Nicholas Hank
Lucy Neakok, ASRC	JoAnne Neakok, Kali School
Matthew Lisbourne, ASRC	James Tazruk
Lily K. Anniskett, Cully Corp Board Member	Julius M. Rexford Sr., NVPL
Charlie Tazruk	William Burt
Carl Itta	Alicia Burt
Oliver Henry	Daniel Pikok
Ron Murphy, NSB Clinic	Gregg Wilbanks
Bill Tracey, NSB/PW	Perry A. Pikok
Susie Neakok, NSB	Warren Lampe
Esther Tuckfield, NSB	Eva Anniskett
Cheryl Henry	Shana Neakok
Nathan Henry	Marie Tracey, Mayor's Office
Willard Neakok, NSB Planning	

Introductions by Statoil of their representatives:

Lars Sunde, VP for Statoil Alaska
Karin Berentsen, Regulatory Compliance Manager
Laura Erickson, Senior Coordinator
Darren Ireland, Marine Biologist with LGL
Dorothy Franken, Communications
Michelle Malerich, Regulatory Affairs with ASRC Energy Services

Introduction by ConocoPhillips of their representatives:

Geoff Haddad, Exploration Manager
Bruce St. Pierre, Permitting Manager
Caryn Rea, Biologist
Lisa Pekich, Community Relations Director
Rusty Brown, Community Relations

Statoil Presentation of last year's 3D Seismic Acquisition program and this year's proposed Shallow Hazards Survey program in the Chukchi Sea by Karin Berentsen, Regulatory Compliance Manager.

The following meeting notes are organized by topic and include the question asked by the meeting participant and the response from the Statoil team. The notes are not intended to represent a direct transcription.

You said you have gas lines (in Norway), are they underwater?

Yes, they are on the seabed. Commercial fishing is very important in Norway, so the pipeline was required to be covered up. The pipelines are buried under the sand on the shoreline also.

What is the dark area on the figure in the slide?

The black dot is text that's hard to read, it says Ledyard Bay. Just a label, does not signify any activity.

Is the Tanux leaving a city in the photo?

Yes, we tried to get another vessel; the vessels do a lot of international business around the world, these are international vessels.

Were you doing seismic surveys at the time that the walrus were spotted?

Yes, that's why we observe them. If the walrus are close we have to power-down and remain shut down for a period of time. We have routines to clear the area and the safety zones before the seismic is allowed to start up again. Only a mitigation gun remains running, generating a small sound.

Can you define clearing of the area? Is that pushing all of the animals away?

We are not allowed to push any animals away. We observe if they are not there, and then we are allowed to continue. When they leave the area on their own, and the MMOs ensure the area is clear, seismic may begin again.

Did you see other ships? Sunken ships?

We did not see any sunken ships, because we were not looking at the seafloor this year. We did see other vessels because there was a science survey going on. They all coordinated activity, when we went into Wainwright we coordinated with them also.

When is your seismic survey starting?

This year we will not have a seismic survey, we will have a site clearance survey.

When in July are you transiting into the Chukchi Sea?

We are going to mobilize from Dutch Harbor by the end of July, in the beginning of August we are going to transit into the survey area.

What is this area?

That is Ledyard Bay, a critical habitat area for Spectacled Eiders. We need to have special permissions in order for the science survey to enter that area, and no vessel is allowed while Spectacles Eiders are there. We are only allowed to be in this area because we are doing a science survey, seismic vessels would not be allowed in.

If someone did a science survey around the area that you would like to drill oil would you put that on your ????

There has been a lot of science work done previously. There are existing drillsites in the Chukchi already, and they're doing benthic and seafloor studies around those drillsites.

Does it matter what we say, or are you still going to go drill for oil? Or if you have someone say can you wait until some of that oil gets cleaned up before you get started?

We are here to listen; we want you to know that we are listening. We improve by listening to you. It is a long time span, at the earliest we would be drilling in 2013, maybe 2014. I've been working 25 years in Norway in the oil business, what people have a challenge to understand is that everyone has the impression that there is oil down there, but there is a very high risk that there is ??? percent chance that that we are right about that. We have to drill to know that there is actually oil down there. We might walk away after we drill the first well, if it is not a success. Perhaps it's only water in the rocks down there.

I have seen the shoals out there, do you have any research on the animals that are passing through there or use that area?

Yes, I do. There is some science and it is very fascinating. I would very much like to hand it over to Caren for the science program results.

ConocoPhillips Presentation of their plans, activities, and the science program by Geoff Haddad and Caryn Rae.

The following meeting notes are organized by topic and include the question asked by the meeting participant and the response from the Statoil team. The notes are not intended to represent a direct transcription.

If you are able to drill what is the minimum and maximum depth at the one or two wells (ConocoPhillips)?

These are what we consider to be not very deep wells. We are looking at a depth of about 10,000 ft below the seabed. In the Gulf of Mexico they drill 30,000 ft below the seabed and further. The geology from what we know from the five wells drilled earlier is similar to the geology in our locations. We should be able to drill these wells in 30 days, assuming good weather. In the Gulf of Mexico, I've been involved with wells that take over a year to drill.

You mentioned a donation, is that through the NSB Wildlife Department (ConocoPhillips)?

The way that worked was the Beluga Whale Committee sent a proposal to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation sent the proposals to companies for review to see if they would like to provide funding. So what we did is we provided funding through Fish and Wildlife Foundation to the Beluga Whale Committee for this work. It was probably a partnership between the Beluga Whale Committee and the NSB Wildlife Department

because their name was on the permit also. Sounds like there were some folks from Point Lay that participated in that work.

Those are the buoys right? That float? We found one of those a couple of years ago.
Those were ours, they are meant to float and sit on the seafloor, but in 2008 they came up a year to early and started travelling to Russia. There is a number on them to call for anyone who was to find them.

How many did you recover?
We recovered 6 out of 33.

On the last slide, in the purple area, will you need to get special permits to enter?
USFWS has been very good to work with. We send them a letter explaining our program and routes and let them know we will have a sea bird biologist onboard. They are not as concerned with what we're doing because we still remain a distance away from molting Spectacles Eiders and those unable to fly.

When you do get the permit to enter Ledyard Bay, you have to go in and out perpendicularly?
Yes, when we have to submit our route to USFWS to ensure least disturbance. We've been able to do that for the last three years. Olgoonik-Fairweather will do that again this year. This year we will include the Hanna Shoal in the science study, rather than have the exact same program as last year, we will have a wider area of data.

What is the importance of you data for walrus?
The importance of these data, and all the data, is for us to understand when the animals are in a particular area at a particular time. When you move forward developing a plan to drill a well you want to know when you might expect to see the animals and if you expect to see a lot of animals so you can think about mitigation measure to minimize the interaction with those walrus.

How are you going to research the subsistence of Salmon? This whole area is a migrating area. We have seals migrating at the end of August/September, we have all these walrus, belugas, we're not seeing caribou, we haven't had caribou is a couple of years, maybe they're migrating backwards.
Our activities will be offshore in 2013 for a month to two month window. ConocoPhillips's expectation is that they will not have an impact on Point Lay's hunt. When Statoil was out last year their mitigation included shutting down when walrus is in the area, we anticipate practicing that also. We will submit an IHA and predict sounds energy and safety radii to monitor for marine mammals.

We want you to understand that we love our land so much, we don't want to see it polluted like Nuiqsut. We don't want to become an industrial community because we are the closest ones.
Yes, understood.

Can you play the walrus again?

Yes.

When did the walrus show up and how long did they stay here last year?

They were here about a month. For hunting purposes, they start moving from the Bering Strait and moving off the ice in late April or May. The walrus pass Point Lay in May or June when the ice is breaking up.

Can you detect that each call is a separate walrus? Can you detect that it's 500 walrus calling one time or one walrus calling 500 times?

No we can't.

Who do we write to for donation for our whaling captains and beluga hunting?

Lisa will have more information about that, you can get her card.

Wainwright Community Meeting March 24, 2011

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

ConocoPhillips and Statoil Joint Community Meeting
Community of Wainwright
Community Center
March 24, 2011
12:00 – 2:15 pm
Wainwright, Alaska

Attendees:

Dennis Aveoganna Sr.	Ben Ahmaogak
Rossman Peetook	Roy W. Ekak
Lee Segevan	Nancy Akpik
Ida Panik	Jeanette Segevan
Moses Nayakik	Fredricka Ann Ahmaogak
Raymond Negovanna	Pattilyn Driggs
Frank Bester Jr.	Eunice Ahvakana
Terry Tagarook	Susie Aguvluk
Cora I. Akpik	Bonnie Spencer
Jack Panik, WWC	Carolyn Akpik
Ralph Aveoganna	Sandra Peetook
Dorcas Nashoalook	Majorie Angashuk, NSB Fire Department
Bob Shears, OOS	Marie Icahotel, NSB Mayor's Office
Artie Kittick	Michael Tagarook
Jason Ahmaogak	Raymond Aguvluk, NVW
Lolo Ahmaogak	Judy Anashugak
Herbert Tagarook	Cora Driggs
Ellen Phillips	
Elizabeth Phillips	

Introductions by Statoil of their representatives:

Lars Sunde, VP for Statoil Alaska
Karin Berentsen, Regulatory Compliance Manager
Laura Erickson, Senior Coordinator
Darren Ireland, Marine Biologist with LGL
Dorothy Franken, Communications
Michelle Malerich, Regulatory Affairs with ASRC Energy Services

They are there to present the work they did last year and the work they plan to do this year. They are there to answer questions and receive feedback. Hopefully this will be constructive and a good meeting for all.

Introduction by ConocoPhillips of their representatives:

Geoff Haddad, Exploration Manager
Lisa Pekich, Community Relations Director
Rusty Brown, Community Relations

Lisanne Aerts, Marine Biologist

Statoil Presentation of last year's 3D Seismic Acquisition program and this year's proposed Shallow Hazards Survey program in the Chukchi Sea by Karin Berentsen, Regulatory Compliance Manager.

The following meeting notes are organized by topic and include the question asked by the meeting participant and the response from the Statoil team. The notes are not intended to represent a direct transcription.

Is there any ice over there during the winter time when you're doing exploration?

There is no sea ice in Norway because of the Gulf Stream, the warm water from the Gulf of Mexico makes a passage through the northeast and ends up in the circle over Iceland.

How about sea ice?

That means that there is no sea ice anywhere in the Norwegian Sea, but there is really harsh weather. We are used to seeing 100 ft waves in the North Sea.

Have you had any spills over there?

There have been spills, but none like what we've seen with Exxon-Valdez or Macando. There have been limited spills over the 40 years of exploration, but not anything like what we've seen in the past year.

What are you doing, exploratory drilling?

Yes, there have been a few wells drilled in the Barents Sea and a development made close to the northernmost city in Norway, Honningsvåg. There have been probably 20-25 wells drilled in this area, 10 in the last few years. We can find out the total number of wells that have been drilled.

How long have you been working together?

We joined in Alaska two years ago, but have been partners for a long time in other places.

Did you say that there is no ice there?

There is no sea ice in this region at all.

What about icebergs?

There are no icebergs either; we have to move up to 79 degrees north before we get any sea ice. There are mining activities happening there right now, but no exploration activities.

What about the endangered species and marine mammals, are you working together to study them?

We've got a number of different studies, Lisanne will get to it in the presentation, that we're doing to help understand better the marine mammals in the Chukchi Sea, specifically those that are threatened or endangered.

When you have big meetings in Anchorage or anywhere do you take your MMOs along?

Yes, we had two MMOs at the Open Water Meeting in Anchorage. Nova from Barrow and Kathleen Rock from Point Hope. We trained 13 MMOs for this survey wish to use them even more than we have used them. They have a good experience that benefit us and make us learn even more so we bring them along, unfortunately we do not have one this afternoon. So the feedback is that you would like to be able to speak with an MMO?

Yes, so they are there if we have a question about what you actually do. We're just taking your word that you turn down the noise when there's activity in the area.

When you sited the bowhead whales during seismic what did they do? Did they move further out or inland?

We did not site them during the survey, they were observed on the way to and from the crew changes in Wainwright. The TukPuk on its way back out towards the survey area is the vessel that saw the bowheads in very late September, the 27th or 28th. The bowheads were 20-30 miles offshore of Wainwright. We did not actually see any bowheads near or around the survey area. Other surveys have seen bowheads go around seismic activity, most that have seen bowheads have been in the Beaufort, because the surveys are very close to shore the bowheads head further offshore, but have split and gone on both sides of the survey before as well. There is not enough data at this point to conclusively answer that.

In your survey area did you discover a high volume of oil or gas?

The impression is that everyone knows that there is oil and gas there. Actually, what we are doing right now is mapping the area. We need to actually put a well in that area to get that confirmation. In the subsurface we've seen a formation that looks good, so that's why we want to go further with the investigation and prepare for a future drilling. It's after we have drilled we will know if we have a small or a big prospect, or maybe nothing at all. Those are the challenges with exploration, there is a big uncertainty.

Are the vessels you're showing the ones that were shown in Dutch Harbor?

No, these are specially sealed for the job that we're doing. That's why we had to introduce new boats to you, it's because they are equipped for this year's program.

On Facebook the commentator saw that they invited a few people who were not knowledgeable, like the engineers who had questions.

Maybe we should do something like that because Dutch Harbor is a long way away, maybe that is a way to get more people to participate in seeing the vessels. It would be great to be able to show you these vessels.

ConocoPhillips Presentation of their plans, activities, and the science program by Geoff Haddad and Caryn Rea.

The following meeting notes are organized by topic and include the question asked by the meeting participant and the response from the Statoil team. The notes are not intended to represent a direct transcription.

Are you going to put in a heliport (ConocoPhillips)?

Yes, it's a pad to land the helicopters, so it's a kind of a heliport. It's more to support short-term operation, it's not something big scale. If we find something we want to work on more, we may need to do something different, but the road that will be built to it will be available for public use in the future. Olgoonik will be able to use the equipment needed to construct the road and helipad in the future as they want.

What kind of fish is that on the top right of the slide?

It is some kind of a larval fish.

Is that how big it will be?

It will grow bigger. What we have noticed is that the fish we catch offshore is not very big, it's relatively small compared to fish in other areas. The bigger fish are closer to the coast areas.

Are there less animals further out?

We don't know, we are trying to figure it out. The good part of the study that we're doing is because we collected the fish, but we don't know if there was enough food for the fish, maybe that's a problem, or the currents or the temperature. We don't know exactly why they're not as big as we expect them to be.

What do belugas eat?

They eat fish.

So there are a lot of beluga whales out there or not so much?

The main reason we don't see belugas a lot over here is because they are out in the Beaufort and they hang out around Barrow and then they migrate back.

Has anyone shot a bearded seal with a radar?

This is a radio tag, one of the projects out of Kotzebue is they are tagging seals in order to track them. They also do the same with the Alaska Beluga Whale Community.

Do we return the tag if we find it?

Most of the time they fall off when the seals change their coat, so we usually have to tag each year. Many of the hunters in Barrow and Kotzebue help to catch the seals to tag them, maybe even some people from Wainwright.

Where are the bearded seals tagged?

More to the south, and they do it in the winter when there is ice.

I read in the paper that NW area did some tagging on bearded seals before.

Yes, they did, they started in 2006 or so. It's a project that is pretty long-going already and gives a lot of information about where the seals are going and how they're moving. ConocoPhillips is also supporting an Eskimo Walrus Commission project together with the Sea Life Center to put cameras out at the haul outs where the walrus are to learn more about what is happening there.

How far out is the picture on the slide taken?

I do not know.

Way out there or closer to shore?

It's fairly close to Kotzebue, most of the tagging has been going on near Kotzebue. These seals go a long, long ways. We're learning a lot from these tags, they go far, far north in the Chukchi Sea. It's been very good information to get about how far these seals will travel back and forth.

Are you going to have an Oil Response Plan in case of emergency (ConocoPhillips)?

We don't have any right now planned because we're not doing any exploration.

That's why I bring it up, when you don't have anything to do.... On hand, right?

These are boats out there like anyone else's boats, there are not spill response plans for the barges that bring in your supplies in the summertime either.

Weather is a big factor.

We will be doing a lot of work on spill response. You will hear a lot more about that as we get closer to potential drilling operations but right now it's just science programs for marine vessels out there so right now there is no extra spill response for that. Shell has staged quite a bit of spill response equipment right here in town, so you do have it in the village right now, so it is starting. Shell has put it there because Shell had hoped to drill last summer and now are hoping for next summer. That work has already started to build. For the science program we have not had any extra spill response and do not plan to have any for the vessels out there, but we will for sure in the future.

How far can the acoustic monitors hear?

It depends on the animal. If you have a bowhead whale and their call has a very low frequency you can hear it much further than a beluga that has a higher frequency. On average, definitely a few kilometers for sure.

You should have the meetings in the evening because the whole town is working.

That's very good feedback, thank you.

Hopefully we can do an evening meeting next time.

Send more flyers out to advertise better, advertise on KBRW.

That's a good idea.

Do you like having two companies come together and present at the same time?

Doesn't matter.

Will that information on other animals recorded on the acoustic monitors be available?

We are recording everything coming through the area. We would like to make similar maps in the future with other mammals. Hopefully this fall we will have similar results for the other animals.

How about the air permit? Is it just for around the coast?

No, this is for our project almost 100 miles from here. It is a very hard permit to acquire. The reason why it is so difficult is the EPA regulates air quality 100-200 miles offshore just like they do onshore, no different. It's a very strict requirement. It's as if we are going to drill a well right next to your town, doesn't make any difference to them if it's 100 miles away or right next to your town. Same regulations, same emissions standards for all the equipment, vessels, the rig, everything. We are working to meet those guidelines. People here were having a hard time with air, thinking maybe we are polluting a lot, but we're getting a permit as if we were drilling right next to your town that's how we have to permit this. It's a long ways away, I don't think you're going to have an issue with air quality from our project.

Is there a recording out there as we speak?

There are overwintering recorders out there right now, and we will be putting more out for the summer. The air station is also currently collecting data about air in your village right now also.

Statoil and Conoco are joint ventures?

The way it works is that of the 98 leases that Conoco has, on 50 of those we have sold 25% to Statoil. What we call that is a partnership. We are working together on those 50 leases. By working together Statoil learns better how to work on their leases, and we learn how to work better on our other leases. It's a good way to learn from each other.

Barrow Community Meeting March 26, 2011

Meeting Notes

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

ConocoPhillips and Statoil Joint Community Meeting
Community of Barrow
BARC Large Conference Room
March 26, 2011
11:30 – 2:00 pm
Barrow, Alaska

Attendees:

Beverly Fay Hugo
Elizabeth J. Ahgeak
Perry Matumeak
Clyde T. Numnik
Ilona Kemp
Patrick S. Griffin
Susie Stine

Jimmy Ningeok Jr.
Anne Jensen, UICS
Lorena Coates
Ethel Nungasak
Rei Frankson

Introductions by Statoil of their representatives:

Lars Sunde, VP for Statoil Alaska
Karin Berentsen, Regulatory Compliance Manager
Laura Erickson, Senior Coordinator
Darren Ireland, Marine Biologist with LGL
Dorothy Franken, Communications
Michelle Malerich, Regulatory Affairs with ASRC Energy Services

They are there to present the work they did last year and the work they plan to do this year. They are there to answer questions and receive feedback. Hopefully this will be constructive and a good meeting for all.

Introduction by ConocoPhillips of their representatives:

Geoff Haddad, Exploration Manager
Lisa Pekich, Community Relations Director
Rusty Brown, Community Relations
Lisanne Aerts, Marine Biologist with Oasis

Statoil Presentation of last year's 3D Seismic Acquisition program and this year's proposed Shallow Hazards Survey program in the Chukchi Sea by Karin Berentsen, Regulatory Compliance Manager.

The following meeting notes are organized by topic and include the question asked by the meeting participant and the response from the Statoil team. The notes are not intended to represent a direct transcription.

Can you put all of the distances in miles instead of kilometers or the metric system?
Yes, absolutely.

Do you have non-smoking rooms onboard the vessel for crew members?

Yes, there are smoking rooms or designated smoking areas, so the rooms are non-smoking. On our Norwegian ships and in our offices there is no smoking at all, it is against the law to smoke in public in Norway. Some of the larger boats may have an indoor smoking room; otherwise there is usually a designated area on the back deck. Most of the boats up here recently have been entirely non-smoking.

On the northern part of Norway, where you say you've got that platform.

On the northern part, in the Barents Sea area, it's not a platform, it's a subsea facility with a pipeline to shore, it's a production...

Like Conoco was going to be doing way over by Canada? Because I remember seeing commercials like that where they have the pipeline going through the ocean.

Yes, maybe similar to that. I think we have a picture of that. The platform in the Barents Sea is a small platform, it depends on the size of the field and how deep the water is. We try to design the installation so it suits exactly that project and is the best thing for that area. In Norway, we call it a risk-based approach. If it's most convenient to do a platform, we'll do a platform above sea. In the beginning, in the 70's and 80's they were concrete platforms. Now we're building production vessels or subsea facilities. The subsea facilities are expanding in numbers, it is impressive technology. We will evaluate every case and do the best according to the environment, so there is not one solution.

[inaudible]... Marine Mammal [inaudible]...

What we've seen offshore Norway is really about cooperating with the fishing industry. We don't have as many subsistence activities, though we do whale. We don't have that many whales in the southern part of Norway, though they do monitor it. The biggest issue is with the fishing industry and coming to an agreement in the use of the waters. Further north you need to understand the communities and their needs, more like here. It is very different in the Gulf of Mexico.

How deep is that when you go up north?

It's not very deep; it's maybe 300 or 350 ft deep. In the south it is much deeper, near 3000 ft. That's an impression development because they have a subsea facility and it climbs up before it goes closer to shore and on land.

So that's how the seismic survey shows how far down you need to go before you get oil?

Yes, that's right. I can show you an illustration of the vessel we used last year. It tows a sound source that is generated to the seabed and even further down. It's giving a 3-D picture kind of like a CAT scan. The important thing for us is to not have to drill so many wells. Before the technology is what it is now they would map this area with lesser quality data that they had done in the 80s in the Chukchi. Now we have more accurate data and we have found two potential good spots. The greatest uncertainty is still is there anything in that reservoir? We can say that it looks good and this might be a potential for us, but we still need to put a well there and confirm that there is actually producible petroleum in the reservoir. We say that this is promising, but

even after we drill the well we can still say that this is not we expected or hoped for. There is a less than 50% chance that there's a good thing there. Exploration is a completely different thing than production planning; we don't have enough information for production planning yet.

ConocoPhillips Presentation of their plans, activities, and the science program by Jeff Haddad and Lisanne Aerts.

The following meeting notes are organized by topic and include the question asked by the meeting participant and the response from the Statoil team. The notes are not intended to represent a direct transcription.

When you say you are monitoring the air, what exactly are you looking for?

The main concerns that the EPA has is around Nitrous oxide and sulfur dioxide, these are considered to be emissions from engines and things like that from projects that can be harmful if there concentrations are too high. That's the information that we didn't have because none of the meteorological stations across the North Slope were making those kinds of measurements before. They're also interested in particulate matter. Very fine particulate matter can get into your lungs and stay in your lungs, so they're worried about emissions of particulate matter. Those are the kinds of things we're trying to collect data on.

Is that from what comes out of your drilling?

No, it's coming almost entirely from the engines from the drillship and icebreakers and any other support vessels out there. These emissions come from your car, any other generators around town. What they need and didn't know is what the baseline is in the Arctic, that's why we've started to collect that data. It's not just the total amount, it's how much you emit at a certain period of time. That's getting to be tough for us, because they monitor how much you emit in one hour. If it's past a certain amount, they will shut down your project. These standards change all the time, people are having trouble with these emissions standards. It's not just us, and it's not unique to the offshore.

Do the buoys get dragged by the ice?

The ice out where we have the buoys, at least recently, has not gotten anywhere near the base. If they were closer to shore they definitely would be. Where we have them out there, they are far enough out that it's deep enough water so that they are not getting dragged away, yet.

Are the buoys submerged or on top of the water?

They are sitting on the bottom of the ocean.

What is the depth of the buoys? What is the buoys depth below the sea ice?

Normally the ice is not very thick, but the deep keels can get up to 60 ft below the sea surface.

So you have 60 ft of water and 60 ft of ice?

That's right, when those ridges come across it's a lot of ice.

Do you have people out there to identify the fish out there?

We have specialists for the benthic communities that are identifying all the types of animals that live on the seabed out there.

Can we get information on that, I'd like to know if I need to get king crab traps?

Yes, but we haven't seen any king crab.

Is there any halibut out there?

No, we haven't seen any halibut out there.

One summer when I was walking on the beach I saw a fish that looked like a halibut, it had eyes on the top.

There are reports of some type of a flat fish out there near Prudhoe Bay.

We would like to know what's out there down deeper.

Sure, yeah.

By Point Lay, if you go beach combing, you see crab legs like crazy, you say there are no crabs.

There are crabs, but not king crabs. It's mostly brittle stars, worms, small crabs, Arctic cod, the fish we've seen have been pretty small.

Have you seen any wolf fish?

Yes, they are there.

We had one wash up on shore and he actually turned out to be one of the most northern recorded wolf fish.

How far away is the Hanna Shoal?

From Barrow to the Hanna Shoal more than 75 miles offshore, more like 100 miles offshore.

Since there obviously is change with walrus, are you figuring out some way to work historical data and archaeological formal data into this? For example, on Hanna Shoal, there were a lot of whaling ships who later switched to walrus hunting because they couldn't get enough whales, they'd killed too many of them, and they still wanted the oil. I would think there's an awful lot of data in those logs about walrus and whale distribution between 1851 and 1910 maybe.

I've certainly seen papers that Caryn Rea has shown me there were some reports with the logs from the whalers in the 1800's and they did log the sightings of whales when they went through. So you get a feel of where they saw them and roughly how many they saw. That is good information; you bring up a really good point.

The thing about Traditional Knowledge here is there is a high value placed on an accurate reporting of what's been seen, there are no "fish stories". People here tend to be much more accurate about it because their decisions and lives depend on it.

Thank you for that, that's really excellent.

Please comment on meeting times.

Saturday is the best day.

Saturday lunch or dinner?

Saturday lunch.

Otherwise evenings, but not Wednesdays because that's a church night. If you want good turn outs door prizes are always good and tons and tons of publicity.

Having the meeting in town would best, at the Heritage Center.

You need to do it on Saturday at 1:30. Each week there is a speaker out here and they provide transportation.

Do you think we could book one of those spots?

It's particularly the science stuff that they're looking at so, yes.

What about night times? Is 7-9 too late?

6-9 would be good, as long as it's not a ball game night, and you provide enough food. Even earlier, maybe 5:30, so people can come right from work.

Get stuff on the radio.

We will definitely improve, we will do better.

On Saturday, they put up between 60 and 100 posters for advertisements.

Channel 1 usually works.

If you want huge turnouts you need to advertise a lot and emphasize the door prizes.

What else, are there other things we could do to make things better?

Announce the meetings on the VHF, almost every household has a VHF radio.

We are two companies travelling together because we would like to test that out, but also because we want to be seen as working together and present the business in a good way. How do you like us doing this together?

It's good.

Did you say Statoil and Conoco have done this together in Norway first?

Yes, we've been learning from each other and hopefully figuring out how to reduce the impact offshore.

What is your structure on oil spill clean up?

We are working our plan, our C-Plan, right now. The big picture of the plan is that we have to show and demonstrate immediately to any spill that occurs. Of course, the first thing you are trying to do is keep a spill from happening. We have a plan that is one of the best plans for anyone in the Arctic that has more redundant blow out preventers and things to prevent a release from happening. What's unique in the Arctic is that it is so remote you need to have everything on location to be able to respond immediately. You have your spill response vessels, an offshore and nearshore group, you have a boom that you can deploy offshore and on/near shore, you have to demonstrate the skimmers can pick up a certain amount of oil in a certain amount of time. You have to be able to respond within an hour. What Shell has decided to do is design a marine containment system. They are working on that plan and it would cap the well very quickly. If we use a drillship we will also use this plan, if we use a jackup rig, which is more

like a land rig, there is a blow out preventer at the rig and not at the seafloor – you don't have to go underwater to get to it.

If it breaks underwater then it will be like the Gulf.

Someday there could be an oil spill, we can't say never, we hope never, but there's always a chance.

Ice could come along and break the well on the seafloor, then you would have the oil come up 60 ft to the bottom of the ice and you can't get to it. The oil will cover the bottom of the ice. What happens when something goes wrong after you've drilled the well and it is being piped to shore. *We will need to come up with a plan to not let that happen.*

You need to think about these things now because those are the issues that will come up later. *We certainly recognize that it's an issue and are thinking about it and planning. I can ensure you that the Gulf accident has heightened our senses, it has been very difficult for us to watch everything that has been going on. We understand you. There are no guarantees. Whatever is humanly possible to foresee we can make plans and contingency plans for.*

There's always a risk, you just need to figure out how you're going to make it work in the winter time.

It's not unlike the situation in Norway; we cannot clean up water with 30-100 ft waves in the winter. We have not had an oil spill in 40 years. We need to have enough barriers.

You have response teams available there?

Yes, we have response teams available in Norway, the difference is the infrastructure available. There is more in Norway, even in the north. We have to bring everything up to the Arctic.

Barrow Community Meeting November 3, 2011

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheet

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

**ConocoPhillips Community Meeting
Community of Barrow
Inupiat Heritage Center
November 3, 2011
Barrow, Alaska**

Attendees:

Approximately 50 community members from Barrow

Introduction by ConocoPhillips of their representatives:

Rusty Brown, Community Relations (recorded audio)

Lisa Pekich, Community Relations

Michael Nelson, Permitting

Caryn Rea, Biologist

Steve Schultz, Drilling

Jen Dushane, Arcadis Biologist (recorded notes)

Translator:

Priscilla Sage

Beverly Hugo

Presentations:

Lisa Pekich presented Conoco Chukchi Sea Exploration program overview.

Steve Schultz presented information on drill rig and some logistics

Caryn Rea presented information on Chukchi Sea environmental studies program

L. Pekich stated that subsequent community meetings would address spill response

Questions and Answers:

Q1: How far down do you have to drill the well?

A: About 7000 ft, or 1.5 miles (Schultz)

Q2: How deep is the sea floor?

A: ~200 ft (Schultz)

Q3: How many feet of joints?

A: 6 joints (Schultz)

Q4: This jack-up rig design has a plug at the bottom instead of a blow out preventer at the top?

How does that prevent a catastrophe like BP's Gulf of Mexico spill?

A: The difference in COP's design is that Macondo's blow out preventer was 2 miles away. COP's blow out preventers are right at the surface. Plus COP has an ADOS as well, which Macondo didn't have (Schultz).

Q5: Are there any jack-up rigs in use anywhere else in the world?

A: Yes, lots, even in Cook Inlet right now (Schultz).

Q6: Are there any drilling muds seeping out when you pull this stuff [drill pipe] out?

A: No (Schultz).

Q7: Has there been an exercise to test closing the well?

A: Yes, every week the MMS state official goes through every component to make sure it works (Schultz).

Q8: Is the jack-up rig in the Chukchi Sea right now?

A: No (Schultz).

Q9: Is the jack-up rig a towable vessel or a ship itself?

A: A towable vessel (Schultz).

Q10: What are the plans if there is a fire on the rig itself?

A: The well gets shut-in if there is a fire (Schultz).

Q11: What discharges are going into the ocean and are permitted to go into the ocean?

A: Muds and cuttings per EPA standards. Ballast water; wastewater/grey water, but it is treated like in a regular community (Schultz).

Q12: What chemicals are used in muds?

A: Water-based or approved by EPA (Schultz).

Q13: What toxicity is in the mud?

A: Industry has moved away from toxic materials towards environmentally friendly materials (Schultz).

Q14: How many people will be on the rig?

A: 65 people (Schultz).

Q15: What about trash?

A: It will be brought back to shore (Schultz).

Q16: What impact/imprint will the legs of the jack-up rig make on the ocean floor?

A: Not much, big surface area (Schultz) [J. Dushane didn't hear the full answer to this question].

Q17: How has the jack-up rig noise been tested?

A: With acoustic recorders (Schultz).

Q18: If ice came in, where would the drill go?

A: South or towards land (Schultz).

Q19: What about the vibrations?

A: Belugas are affected at 500 Hz, the jack-up rig makes about 50 Hz (Schultz).

Q20: Is there a tug-boat on-call to tow the rig out?

A: Yes (Schultz).

Q21: How many spill response teams?

A: These are not in place yet but we will be working with villages to create them (Pekich).

Q22: Are you training young adults from village high schools for jobs available on rigs?

A: Not right now, but we are interested in facilitating that. COP will help connect applicants to jobs (Pekich).

Follow-up question: Conoco should go to the high schools to recruit.

Q23: If you find oil, what's next?

A: Probably 1-2 more years of appraisal before development of the well (Pekich).

Q24: How high from the surface of the water is the blow out preventer?

A: I don't know (Schultz).

Q25: Where is the location of the crew change?

A: Wainwright (not sure who responded).

Q26: Need to address the social impacts of this project; I did not see how that was addressed in your studies. I'd like to see teaming with communities to create a plan for the community to handle impacts after industry is gone.

A: Conoco would like to work on this as well (Pekich).

Wainwright Community Meeting November 14, 2011

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheet

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

**ConocoPhillips Community Meeting
Community of Wainwright
Community Center
November 14, 2011
Wainwright, Alaska**

Attendees:

Approximately 112 community members attended (including children)

ConocoPhillips attendees:

Rusty Creed Brown, Community Relations
Lisa Pekich, Community Relations Director
Caryn Rea, Biologist
Chip Alvrod

Presentations:

Lisa presented ConocoPhillips Chukchi Sea Exploration Overview
Chip presented information on drill rig, drill rig safety features, and drilling logistics
Caryn presented updated on the environmental studies

Questions and Answers:

Q: Did not hear the question?

A: ConocoPhillips submitted the Exploration Plan to BOME in August 2011. It is draft and will not be placed out for public comments at this time. ConocoPhillips wanted to work with the agency to address any potential shortcomings before officially submitting the EP. Hard copies were presented to the City Council.

Q: How big is "little ice?"

A: Anything bigger than 3m x 3m. ConocoPhillips will have two (2) ice management vessels running interference for any approaching ice.

Q: Did not hear entire question; however, it concerned the ASID.

A: The ASID is designed not to fail, but there is no guarantee. If ASID fails, ConocoPhillips does have a back-up system. There are two (2) systems—redundancy is built in to the jack-up rig.

Q: What happens to the ASID after the rig is gone?

A: After the well is plugged and abandoned, by at least two barriers, the ASID will be moved off site with the rig.

Q: How large is the rig/platform?

A: It is about two (2) acres in size. It will have a helipad, living quarters; it is maybe 10-15 times larger than this community building.

Q: The pipe, is it flexible?

A: No, it is extremely thick, like cannon stock.

Q: Did not hear the entire question—it concerned ice.

A: If ice comes in ConocoPhillips would suspend operations and pull riser and demobilize from the site. It would take about 24 hours to jack down and completely demobilize.

Q: Will you be using MMOs?

A: Yes ConocoPhillips will have MMOs on ice management vessels and the rig.

Q: What steps have you taken on safety and prevention and working with the Coast Guard in case of any mishap? (Questioner referenced page 10 of the PowerPoint presentation).

A: ConocoPhillips is still working on its C-Plan the Coast Guard will be an active player.

Industry must provide all the resources and support vessels for the exploration operations.

Q: Are you as a company funding the Coast Guard?

A: No, they are a federal agency. Industry will have to fund whatever the Coast Guard says we need in way of vessels and resources.

Q: So the Coast Guard is looking to the company to fund spill response?

A: Yes, Industry must bring all resources before drilling occurs. This includes on-shore resources, near-shore resources, off-shore resources; Industry must bring all equipment and investments to the area before drilling.

Q: You plan on drilling July 15 to October 15, this overlaps with fall whaling, could you do it earlier?

A: Due to federal rules, no one can cross the Bering Straights before July 1. Industry could ask for a waiver; however, it is very unlikely.

Q: It is ice free here by July 1.

A: Yes, but it was not ice free at the Bering Straights.

Q: If successful, jobs and opportunities will likely go to the Borough. How do you plan on ensuring our young people will get the training? Companies need to do more to work with smaller villages to give more education opportunities.

A: ConocoPhillips is always looking for suggestions on how to assist. ConocoPhillips plans on going to the schools to give presentations and trying to start piquing the interest of students and then start getting those interested connected to the right training programs or educational programs; whether it is college or a tech center.

Q: Industry should work with the Village Corporation to collaborate in future to work with the youth.

A: ConocoPhillips would love to work together and look for ways to collaborate.

Host Name _____
 Host Name _____

Date: NOVEMBER 15 2011

Village: WAINWRIGHT
 ConocoPhillips - Community Meeting

28	Alva Nashookook	Geraldine B. Ningeok
29	Kiana Bodfish	DAVID B. NINGEOK JR
30	Meloinpanik	FOSSEMEN SWAN
31	Alvie Nashookook	EDWIN TAZRUK
32	Shannon Tazruk	Ella N. Tazruk
33	Jack OKRILIK	Billy Bakisu
34	Samantha Kippi	Lisa Kippi
35	GARETH Ahmadogak	Amos J Nashookook
36	Raylun Brewer	Elizabeth Phillips
37	Garren n. Drigg	Nate
38	Charles A. Esik	Stewen
39	Terry Tagarook	Mackeed Phillips
40	Asanna Kogak	Ellen Phillips
41	Sally + Mabel Agwuluk	Nellie Akrik.
42	Jesse James Bodfish - Panik	Rose Tunik
43	Renee Agwuluk	Martha Segeran
44	Kawla Phillips	Arthur L. Segeran
45	David Phillips	Jaycele Capri
46	Jeni Agwuluk	Allysha Ekere
47	Hani K. Agwuluk	TARA
48	Willie Akarik	Charlene Prigg
49	Eunice Awakama	Laura Briggs
50	Edward Kogak	Vera Negovanna
51	Earl Nashookook	Irving Negovanna
52	Daisy E. Nashookook	Ammanilla
53	Susie Agwuluk	Edna M Agwuluk
54	Jenne Awogansen	Kevin James Negovanna
55	Cyrus Kippi	Anthony Darren
56	Melissa Drigg	

Host Name _____
 Host Name _____

Date: NOVEMBER 15 2011

Village: WAINWRIGHT
 ConocoPhillips - Community Meeting

28	Mace Pukotal	Self
29	Mumuk Angra	NSB Reli
30	Stephan Niageok	
31		
32	Rosman Edetook	Self.
33	Rosman Edetook	self
34	Clara @	
35	LCS. Segeran	Self
36	Jim Aveoganna Jay	
37	Marjorie K. Angeshuk	NSB. Fire Dept. Retired
38	Fornie Kimoctok	<u>SELF</u>
39		
40	Tyler AKPIK	self
41	Carolyn Akpek	self
42	CORA DRIGGS	
43	Frederick	self
44	Amy Okpeaha	
45	GRADIS NASTOALOOK	SELF
46	Dennis Aveoganna SA	
47	Phoebe N. Nyanama	
48	Billy Naskoalook Sr	INLC
49	HARRY BODEIN	
50	Mary Jane Lang	OC
51	Mark Childress	OC
52	J. B. Ruffin	
53	Nellie Beater	O.C
54	Annette Bodrey	Self - Health Dept
55	Jimmy Kadak	Fire Dept
56	Kayla Phillips	

Host Name _____
 Host Name _____

Date: NOVEMBER 15 2011

Village: WANWRIGHT
 ConocoPhillips - Community Meeting

Number	Name	Email
	Therese Nash	
1	Jack Tuzick	
2		Ida.Panik@north-slope.org
3	Jack Panik	
4	Eleanor Bodfish	
5	Michael Tazook	
6	Unnie	
7	Judy Anashugak	
8	Justis Anashugak	
9	Kenneth Anashugak	
10	Mattie Panik	
11	Molly Nayakik	
12	Derry Frank Panik	
13	Linda Agnasagga	lindaagnasagga@north-slope.org
14	Ransom Agnasagga	ransomagnasagga@north-slope.org
15	Raymond Washedpanik	
16	Clyde M. Akpik	
17	Cora Ann Akpik	
18	Cora Irene Akpik	akpikcora@yahoo.com
19	MAX Akpik Jr	MAX Akpik Jr @hotmail.com
20	Bonnie Spencer	
21	Harry Tazook	
22	Debra Quigg	
23	Hazel Phillips	
24	Jerrida Dodson	
25	Samantha Phillips	
26	Tracey Phillips	
27	David James Panik	

Kotzebue Community Meeting November 17, 2011

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheet

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

**ConocoPhillips Community Meeting
Community of Kotzebue
Nullagvik
November 17, 2011
Kotzebue, Alaska**

Attendees:

Approximately 17 community members attended

ConocoPhillips attendees:

Rusty Creed Brown
Lisa Pekich
Caryn Rea
Steve Shultz
Janie Snyder—Interpreter

Presentations:

Lisa presented ConocoPhillips Chukchi Sea Exploration Overview
Steve presented information on drill rig, drill rig safety features, and drilling logistics
Caryn presented updated on the environmental studies

Questions and Answers:

Q: Is the air permit for peoples land or corporation land:

A: Neither, the air permit is specifically for vessels operating off-shore.

Q: How long do you have to wait for approval?

A: ConocoPhillips has to wait until it gets all of its permits. Nothing can be done without all the permits.

Q: Did not hear the entire question—it concerned the spill in the Gulf of Mexico.

A: The federal government shut down the permitting process to drill for awhile after the Gulf spill. They have resumed permitting; however, have added new sets of regulations.

Q: Did not hear the entire question—it concerned Local Hire.

A: ConocoPhillips has a good record of AK hires, but is always trying to improve. ConocoPhillips is also committed to additional efforts from its contractors. For more job information see the flyer we have brought.

Q: Did not hear the entire question—it concerned what happens if something happens?

A: ConocoPhillips cannot say nothing will happen, there is always a risk; however, ConocoPhillips is taking every safety precaution available.

Q: Did not hear the entire question—it concerned spill response.

A: It is Industry's responsibility to prove the spill response plan is adequate with enough and the appropriate vessels at the rig, near-shore, and on-shore.

Q: The high school kids are not qualified to work.

A: ConocoPhillips is trying to get kids interested, especially with current operations, exploration may be short term. Long term job opportunities lie with the current operations.

Q: How big are the drill bits?

A: Any where from 6 inches to 24 inches in diameter.

Q: Do you shut down the operations if you see marine mammals?

A: ConocoPhillips is starting to put together that plan. During drilling we will probably not shut down the operations. There will be observers/MMOs on the rig.

Q: What happened to directional drilling—can you not drill from land?

A: Directional drilling is generally used during operations. This site is too far from land to use directional drilling.

Q: Do rigs move a lot if you don't find anything?

A: It depends on many factors

Q: If a discovery is found and it goes into production and the oil goes into TAPS where would the pipeline be?

A: Right now there are still a lot of unknowns and several potential locations have been discussed.

Q: The walrus haul out in Point Lay, is ConocoPhillips looking at that?

A: Yes, Hannah Shoal is an important feeding ground for walrus. It is important to understand what is happening at Hannah Shoal, it is why we extended the science program to include it. We think the haul out has been occurring because the ice is not over the shoal.

Q: How far is it to Hannah Shoal?

A: It is well over 100 miles. The walrus haul out and rest for 2-4 days and go back. The USGS is tracking the walrus and ConocoPhillips has participated in that study.

Point Lay Community Meeting March 19, 2012

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheet

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

Subject: Point Lay, Community Meeting	
Client: Statoil	
Project: Stakeholder Outreach	Project No:
Meeting Date: March 19, 2012	In Attendance: Ella Ede (Statoil), Christina Anderson (HDR), Erin Begier (HDR), Arlene Thomas (Umiaq), Meghan Larson (AES), Rusty Brown (ConocoPhillips), Jürgen Weissenberger (Statoil), Jim Schwartz (Statoil), Kris Hartin (LGL), Priscilla Sage (Cully Corp), Lisa Pekich (ConocoPhillips), Dan Lowe (ConocoPhillips), Jen Dushane (Arcadis)
Notes by: Erin Begier (HDR)	

Invocation (Joanne)

Meeting—Presentation

Introductions

Statoil Presentation.

Reviewed slides.

Marine Mammals Presentation – LGL (Kris Hartin)

Question—Marine Mammals Observers only look for mammals at the surface of the water.

Answer—If mammals are too close to the boat, we stop work and wait until they move away. We do not look at the sea floor; we are looking at shallow water hazards and seismic information for gas pockets.

Question—What was the duration of the surveys?

Answer—Surveys are specific to that year. We drop recorders to measure sounds specific to each boat in each location. The surveys occur from the end of August to October. We leave recorders in the Chukchi Sea in the winter. These hydrophones are dropped at intervals.

Question—Is the overwinter (bottom fixed recorders) available to the public?

Answer—The surveys are a joint project among Statoil, ConocoPhillips, and ExxonMobil. The Open Water Meeting has a 1-year lag time from when the data were collected, though the overwinter are available.

Infrared Camera for Marine Mammal Observation—Sound and Marine Life—Statoil (Jürgen Weissenberger)

Jürgen explained that the black squares on the handouts represent video footage. The cameras were mounted 24 meters high, and took five photographs per second, 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, and covered a range of 280 degrees.

Question—What did you see at night?

Answer—We saw walrus. Marine mammal appears as a white speck in the infrared photos taken at night.

Question—What month was this?

Answer—August/September

Jürgen noted that, during the 1-hour shipping time, 157 blows were counted, and that the sea was not calm.

Question—Did you need to shutdown?

Answer—No, the ship was in transit going 10 to 11 knots. There were no air guns.

Question—Did you contact Nome and Savoonga when you are there?

Answer—We communicated through the communications center to Wainwright.

Statement—There will be communications centers in Kotzebue and Kivalina.

Response—Shell will adhere to those new communications.

Jürgen described a program testing the hearing capabilities of ice seals, and played an audiogram. He showed a video of a spotted seal that was transported to Seward Sea Life Center. The researchers practiced with the seal, and the seal got a fish at the end of each test.

Question—Are there any ongoing experiments with sound?

Answer—There are experiments done in the field, with whales with satellite tags. Researchers play back sounds and the whales' behavior is measured.

Question—Has there been an experiment with a continuous sound?

Answer—There have been tests that monitor whales with ships passing by to measure response to shipping noise. The whales are cognizant of the ships and fix their dive/emerging pattern accordingly.

Jürgen noted that scientists recently found that coral exists in cold water.

Jürgen played a video of acoustic recorders over the year. He stated that weather is measured by buoys, and that the recorders are looking for marine mammals and birds. He noted that the sonar Splitbeam can be used to see zooplankton, and can measure the biomass (bongo net) of this food source for the bowhead whale. There was also a water sampler, which measures salinity at different depths and biological parameters. Additional equipment included a drifter, which measures surface currents; a Van Veen Bottom, which measures items in the sea floor; and a camera to view sea bottom. The red dots are 10 centimeters, and represent food for bowheads and gray whales.

The data that Statoil collects are given to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). We have more data that show what we found and at which locations, so that we can determine the appropriate placement for our rigs. We have more data on the Bering Sea, but less in the Chukchi Sea, and we want to continue this study to understand the ecosystem better.

Question—Why are you doing all this?

Answer—We do not want to harm the environment.

Statement—Keep up the good work.

Question—Site specific research? Where is this at? Savoonga to North Slope?

Answer—We reviewed the study area slide, which is a big grid around our direct impact area.

ConocoPhillips Presentation

(Meghan ran the door prize/raffle)

Lisa Pekich – ConocoPhillips

Off shore platform in Cook Inlet.

Onshore at Beluga River, liquefied natural gas (LNG) in Cook Inlet.

Question—Why is it called Devils Paw?

Answer—Geologists come up with the names.

Lisa noted that ConocoPhillips' 2012 efforts focused on procurement.

Question—Are you looking at making a manmade island?

Answer—Our development in the Chukchi would have concrete or steel structure with wells in the middle, not a gravel island like North Star.

Question—How would you take it off in a development scenario?

Answer—We don't know if there is anything out there yet. We are still exploring. A pipeline would be buried and connect to the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). It would be long but would be brought onshore.

Question—What will you do with a rig in that thick of ice?

Answer—The engineers would need to design for that.

Question (Cont.)—The ice can wipe anything out, and we are wondering what you are looking into for building that.

Answer—They have designed this in the Russian Arctic. It would be big, large, and stout. If we do find anything, lots of time would be put into that design.

Question (Cont.)—You want to be aware of the fury of the ice.

Question—If there are 30 days to drill the well, what will you do with the rest of the time? Why do you need that window?

Answer—If it takes longer than 30 days, we won't start on the second well. If the weather is good then we will try to get two wells in. If they start the second well, they would plug the second well.

Question—Will that be two rigs or one?

Answer—One rig.

Question—Belugas that were tagged and walrus that were tagged recently...they go out to the rig location to feed.

Answer—We would have marine mammal observers for a shutdown procedure.

Question—So if you see them you would shut down?

Answer—I believe so. Jen – any marine mammals would shut down the work.

Question (Cont.)—We are concerned about the beluga harvest.

Answer—We realize that this is a concern, with our ice-free and your hunting windows.

Lisa stated that the Exploration Plan is in review with the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), and if it is deemed complete it will go to public review. ConocoPhillips has also submitted revisions to the Spill Response Plan to the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE).

Question—With the problems in Florida, they had local people respond to the spill. They delayed so long that they had oil in the ocean.

Answer—We hope not. We contracted with Alaska Clean Seas (ACS), and have village response teams. They would be trained by ACS.

Question—Would you have fuel supplies in the villages for response teams?

Answer—They could supply supplies for response here; we are not sure where we would stage stuff yet.

Question—Will there be a follow up with spill response meeting?

Answer—Yes.

Lisa distributed the draft Plan of Cooperation.

Drilling Operations (Dan)

Dan showed a video of a jack up rig. The rig would be transported from Asia or the North Sea. Pipe casings would be 30 to 36 inches in diameter. ConocoPhillips would have only one rig at a time, and Statoil would have another rig and they could help one another with equipment and vessels.

Question—How many employees?

Answer—The camp will have 120 beds, and staff will be right at 120 people at all times.

Question—When you leave you will take your platform? And cap the well?

Answer—Yes, we will take the platform and we will plug the well up good.

Question—Are you drilling straight down?

Answer—No there will be directional drilling of one well, perhaps two.

Question—So we will have a lot of rust in our ocean?

Answer—No, the wells will be sealed with concrete.

Dan noted that the well is pressure is tested once a week. There will be inspectors, and the inspector may even stay on board at all times.

Dan stated that it would take 24 hours to stabilize the well if we needed to up and remove the rig due to ice. There will be two barriers in the well at all times, in compliance with ConocoPhillips policy.

Question—That is the shut out on the top and bottom? Two?

Answer—Yes, correct.

Dan clarified that cast iron retainers will be filled with concrete to secure the well. We would plug and leave it, and leave it safely.

When we were done, we would be required to cut off the drill head, so that nothing can rust, and then seal the well with concrete. The legs jack up and the rig can move south.

Question—How deep is the water?

Answer—140 feet deep, to 170 or 180 feet deep. The area is almost too shallow for a large ship, and a rig is the most optimum way to drill.

Question—Are these the accurate layers that are out there?

Answer—No, this is a cartoon of the different type of materials.

Question—So if you had an accident, you could just shut those off?

Answer—Correct. They can be shut off remotely.

Question—Wasn't that an issue in Louisiana?

Answer—Yes, but they didn't have the remote capability. A benefit of the jack up is that you won't have that problem.

Question—So you won't have that problem.

Answer—Correct.

(silence then glances, then snickers)

Question—Where is the waste disposal tank? From the drill bit (mud with cuttings).

Answer—Waste comes onboard, and is cleaned, and the solids are pumped back down the well. If there is no oil in the discharge, then it will be dumped overboard (if it is a water-based mud). We will monitor during the year of discharge and years afterwards.

Question—What kinds of chemicals will be used?

Answer—Chemicals would have to be approved by EPA. One thing we would put in is clay. There are chemicals that are used to thicken or thin the mud. We would use non-toxic chemicals and use water.

Question—Where are all the trash and human waste going to go?

Answer—It will go to Wainwright or to other landfills.

Question—How will the village benefit from this?

Answer—We would be paying for use of its facilities.

Question—Where will people be flown in from?

Answer—We will work with Wainwright for man camps. Logistics efforts are focused on Wainwright.

Question—Can you guarantee that there won't be a spill?

Answer—No.

Question—Are you going to discharge into the water?

Answer—As long as EPA approves the discharge.

Question—Why does it have to be a government inspector? I don't trust the government. You should train local folks—that would be an inspector for sure. (lots of supportive clapping)

Answer—The BSEE is the agency we will work with.

Response—I don't trust the government, but I want someone there that I trust.

Supporter—We have lots of young kids who could be trained to be an inspector. Put them in school.

Response—They don't have to go to college: they know the land, and we trust them.

Question—Will you use any chemicals? In your cleaner thing onboard?

Answer—No.

Question—What happened in Louisiana? The shutoff didn't work.

Answer—Correct, they only had one. We have a back up system: one below and one above. They can be shut off remotely (on a ship nearby, and one on the rig, and one on a remote diver—to shut it down)

Question—How much pressure can those blowout preventers hold?

Answer—The drilling contractor wants to be covered to 150,00 pounds of pressure, though the most would be 7,600 pounds of pressure.

Question—Is there a monitor for those pressures?

Answer—Yes, there is equipment that monitors that.

Question—So it has an automatic shut off?

Answer—No, it has an automatic alarm system. Humans would shut it off.

Question—You will have folks on that rig. What is the longest shift that an employee would have on the rig?

Answer—Four weeks on, 4 weeks off. The marine guys (those not drilling the well) may be on the rig for 90 days because they are there in case the rig needs to be moved.

Question—I know a rig needs a lot of support, food, air traffic, traffic going to and from the rig?

Answer—The logistics are difficult. Support and supplies will be flown in by helicopter.

Question—Has the rig been tested in high seas?

Answer—Yes. The ice in the Chukchi Sea is relatively calm to other seas.

Question—My concern is that I live in Nuiqsut. When I look at this map, where you are trying to drill, Point Lay is closest to drilling site. My suggestion is to use Point Lay. Why is it Wainwright? It should be Point Lay.

(Lots of clapping for support)

Answer—We will find a way to use local people.

Question—Wainwright is too far away.

Answer—Wainwright has more equipment and supplies.

Question—We are no different from Wainwright.

(support, clapping)

Answer—Wainwright is central to Shell and Statoil drilling. Wainwright has just been the focus are for exploration area.

Question—There are so many young people here. Point Lay has the youngest generation on the North Slope. They are willing to work.

Answer—We do know that. Exploration is one year and gone. If we drill we will be here longer. Development options have more benefit.

Question—Point Lay should be chosen. Our guys have been trained by Alaska Clean Seas.

Answer—If they haven't, they can be hired. We will look into their offers.

Question—Where is the blowout prevention training?

Answer—Doyon will conduct training in Anchorage.

Question—Point Lay will be directly affected, though less than Wainwright. Who do we talk to for face to face, because we are the closest?

Answer – No Response.

Question—We want to be economically feasible too!

Answer—I know, but there has been an investment already made there, with gravel roads and pads.

Question—We want to see ConocoPhillips, Statoil, and Shell, since we are the closest. Your driller might be sick, and we have a clinic and health aids. Think about that—we are right here, we are the closest.

Answer—We appreciate that. Where the helicopters are set have been determined for this round, but future we could look at this.

Question—Who said Wainwright and why? We are the closest?!

Question—Can you find that out for us and get names, phone numbers? Make Point Lay the hub.

Supporter—Call your representative.

Question—When they did the selection of Wainwright, the Shell leases were closer to Wainwright than to Point Lay.

Answer—Wainwright is central to all three operators.

Question—There are 200 miles difference, and Wainwright has worse weather than Point Lay.

Statement—Shell will be here on the 28th.

Questions—How do we know you will take it seriously? If we had Natives on the rig, then we could trust it. We are finally getting our traditions back, how can we trust that you won't just spill and leave?

Answer—We will be part of the Alaska Clean Seas to prevent situations like that.

Question—Risk factors with Alaska Clean Seas. What was the risk factor in Louisiana?

Answer—That is part of the spill response, to make sure training is current, that there is 48-hour training, and that the village has training and is involved.

Question—We want to make sure it is done now not later!

Answer—Exactly.

Question—You could have all the clean up supplies here. We are the quickest and closest.

Answer—That is a good comment. Some equipment can be onshore most will be offshore on ships near the rig. We will make sure that this goes to their spill response team.

Question—You have the young men and women, you need to get up and get some training, you need to train yourselves. Then oil companies will come to you and hire you. You need to make an effort, too, to be ready.

(clap with support)

Question—Wainwright potential hub, and Point Lay is impacted. I would like to see money put into mitigation funds.

Answer—That is something that the federal government doesn't have right now.

Question—I'm already upset, I live 8 miles from Alpine, I know what it's like for 1 day.

Question—We have more children than adults, we need to look at our future.

Question—We are always the last because we are the smallest. Help us.

Answer—These are all good concerns and I'm happy that so many of you are looking to the future.

Question—You have questions, we have answers. We need to hear more discussions. We want to be a part of it.

Answer—We will sit down and figure it out. It has to be a discussion between us and the community, of what you have to offer and what we need.

Question—How much gas did you find?

Answer—There were only estimates, no known figures. It is high.

Question—How much oil did you find?

Answer—The potential for discovery is possible. Kuparuk is 2 billion barrels. We would need more than 50 million barrels in order to move to development.

Question—If you are successful, would it be a city in the ocean?

Answer—No, it would be one company. Little companies couldn't do this for the expense of operation.

Question—How many rigs would you have out there if you discover oil?

Answer—Most likely two. That may change on what we find.

Response—We say no more than two rigs. It's our sea. Tell them to come talk to me.

Question—How did you get to Point Lay? On a charter? I would suggest that you bring fresh fruit, vegetables, and lots of water.

Ilisagvik has training coming to Point Lay	April 1
40hr has whopper training	April 2-5
Adult and child First aid/CPR	April 1-2

Dan noted that additional comments can be on a comment card and submitted to us.

Statement—We would like to thank ConocoPhillips for donating \$5,000 for skin sewing. I know you have donated for our search and rescue motor. We appreciate ConocoPhillips.

Statement—Yellow suits were from ConocoPhillips too. We appreciate it.

Meeting Adjourned

Kivalina Community Meeting March 20, 2012

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheet

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

Subject: Kivalina, Community Meeting	
Client: Statoil	
Project: Stakeholder Outreach	Project No:
Meeting Date: March 20, 2012	In Attendance: Ella Ede (Statoil), Christina Anderson (HDR), Erin Begier (HDR), Arlene Thomas (Umiaq), Meghan Larson (AES), Rusty Brown (ConocoPhillips), Jurgen Weissenberger (Statoil), Jim Schwartz (Statoil), Kris Hartin (LGL), Priscilla Sage (Cully Corp), Lisa Pekich (ConocoPhillips), Dan Lowe (ConocoPhillips), Jen Dushane (Arcadis)
Notes by: Erin Begier (HDR)	

5:57pm - Welcome

5:58pm – Blessing

6:21pm – Began meeting

Lucy Adams – local interpreter

Statoil Presentation

Reviewed slides.

Kris Harten – Presentation (6:38pm)

Question – Clarify what the air guns are.

Answer – Compressed air in canisters that measure the geophysical.

Question – How loud would the air gun be if it were in the air?

Answer – As loud as a car door shutting. Underwater it would be a little louder. Energy is focused straight down for geophysical data. We have MMO's watch for animals that might be disturbed.

Question – You mentioned mitigation measures, who is Statoil in agreement with?

Answer – USFWS, National Marine Fisheries Service, other agencies BOEM and BSSEE. There are constraints on how to operate. Measures are given by NFMS and USFWS. Air guns are not used at night. This is dictated by those agencies, to prevent negative impacts to marine mammals. We have the strictest regulations in the US.

Question – Can you demonstrate how loud is 120db?

Answer – 120db is a harsh car door slamming. The room noise is roughly 80db. The scientific data supports a much higher threshold. The low thresholds are being as safe as possible, not trying to push the limit.

Question – How long were you out there?

Answer – One boat was out for 2 months, and another boat joined for the second month.

Question – How long do MMOs observe?

Answer – There are 5 MMO's per boat, and each has a shift of 9 hours of sea observation.

Question – How many years have these surveys been going on?

Answer – Always 5 MMO's on any source vessel, one half of the MMO's aboard were native Alaskans. I've been doing this for 5 years.

Question – Where is the historical data to compare?

Answer – There are very few places where traditional knowledge has been gathered. We estimate that based on comparables taken in other places in the world. Statoil wants to pursue traditional knowledge gathering.

Question – Would you agree that there needs to be a meeting of Traditional knowledge and Western Science?

Answer – Yes, Jürgen will touch on this.

Question – Do you have a definition of Traditional Knowledge?

Answer – Based on people who have lived in an area in the world that is passed down through generations that is not yet known to scientists.

Question – How many more meetings are you going to have? Every time you come you don't have the answers.

Answer – Statoil has not been here before. We hear what you are saying. ConocoPhillips has been here before.

Question – Why does this concern the village of Kivalina when exploration is between Barrow and Wainwright. How and why does it impact our village?

Answer – We are concerned around the surrounding area not just the shipping lane and drill area.

Question – How strong is the noise of the guns?

Answer – A jet engine is 130db, and the threshold is 180db. Measurement of sound in the air is different than the measurement of sound in water. You cannot compare the numbers.

Statoil follows the rules to the letter. Statoil wants to go above that, we do not want to harm the environment, so we need knowledge about the operating environment.

Question – MMO, what is that. Marine Mammal Observer. Is NANA involved in hiring these? So NANA is training them?

Answer – yes, half of the MMO's are native Alaskan. Yes, NANA provides training.

Question – Review the slide showing whale blow sightings and see the yellow dots that are on the outside of the ship. Are you going to change the way the ship moves?

Answer – There were many blows, and we couldn't draw lines to decide which belonged to which whale.

Question – Have any federal agencies been made aware of this?

Answer – Yes, they are fully aware. This is a prototype method that will be developed it further. I found a lot of bugs with this camera. This is not Statoil's technique.

Question – That bothers me that they were all on one side.

Answer – This is random. I have 250 observations of Walrus' but not many Whales.

Question – How would it look in a 24hour period?

Answer – It wouldn't look too different. The duty of the MMO is not to count individual blows. This method gives more information that what the regular MMO's observe.

Question – Was that a Spotted Seal? The noise itself – have you listened to the noise on land? Beluga whales migration has been gone due to Shell. They no longer migrate like they used to. Beluga is important, we wait and wait. The noise from the generator might be the problem. One year I checked it out, we were 10 miles in front of the port and camped there and checked. I told them that I want to see if the noise from the generator bothered them. I don't need a fancy machine to know this. I tipped and turned paddle in water, I could hear it and they heard it. Why didn't they study that, the migration of the mammals by the shore? We can't get any more. In the old days we had enough. And then we noticed again 2 to 3 year old seals, they use them for seal pants. The small seals disappear, I go outside, they are out there but not in the shallow waters any more. I know, and I didn't; want to and every time I repeat over and over my concerns and what I get is create animosity to the company. I don't want to do this to you. This is for our future generation, we won't see any more belugas. I don't like to say it, but I keep repeating it to them. Can you give me the answer why they stopped going through the shallow water to shore. What are they studying? They study every word, but when you get to the coast here, and they are still here and I do not want to create animosity. But I want to know how to say it to you, it doesn't work for me, no matter what I say. Thank you for coming here.

Answer – I appreciate what you said. I had someone mention to me that they have notice that noise affects mammals (Henry Huntington) along one way through their migration but not the other. I have consulted with Henry. I have to convince my company that this is important and first we need to write this all down, and gather information for inclusion. All the knowledge you have gained from your parents/grandparents, how you know the things you know. We value this. We do not want to make mistakes here.

Question – Just because he made these observations, he was accused of creating animosity. It is a difficult thing, because you get attacked by their own people and industry. Some people will not speak up because of that.

Answer – We take it seriously. We want to work with local knowledge. I'm not a specialist in traditional knowledge. I'm trying to bring in Western Science and combine with traditional knowledge.

Question – With drilling here what benefit would Kivalina have?

Answer – We haven't found oil yet. We have an idea where the oil would be. In 2014 they might do exploration drilling then the question is whether we find oil or not. Which communities will benefit from jobs and so on is not available yet. It can be 15 years until drilling would take place.

Question – What kind of insurance to you offer us? We had problems from Red Dog. We have been living here on animals for years.

Answer – I'm not a lawyer. I can tell you what I know in our home in Norway. When they scare the fish away, the fisherman get compensation for lost fish. In this case it might be that we would scare bowheads away, we might offer compensation if the people have a good case. Compensation would take place.

Question – What do you do with this baseline study?

Answer – The baseline study will give background information along with traditional knowledge and it will help for later on for what we are responsible for and if it is a natural variations.

Question – The animals are out there and they get disturbed. How can you make these observations in these pristine observations?

Answer – Even if there wasn't a certain proof, compensation is offered. In Norway fisherman and Oil Industry came to an agreement. Norway has a well managed stock of herring, despite heavy oil industry along the coast. If we have good knowledge the co-existence between fishery and oil is possible. We can have co-existence between the traditional knowledge and Western knowledge.

Question – We have learned from our past the Red Dog Mine. No one has done anything about our lost beluga and seals.

Answer – I'm not familiar with this, but we have significantly increased our awareness. It has improved dramatically.

Question – If only the courts and federal government recognized traditional knowledge as valid science.

Answer – In the progress that traditional knowledge is made known to a larger audience, the more valid it becomes.

Question – MMO's are your traditional knowledge?

Answer – No, it is the history as it relates to the people and your experience.

Question – (Colleen Swan same from Village meeting) I want a written agreement that you will stand behind with addressing traditional knowledge. Allow the courts to recognize it, so it will back us up.

Answer – There are documents out there that support the importance of hiring locals.

Question – A meeting like this is very important and affect the rest of your lives.

Answer – I agree, perhaps we can spread these meetings out over several days. We want to hear your questions/concerns.

Door Prizes – 7:57pm

Question – What about Methane gas?

Answer – They found it deep in the oil. Or are you thinking about it in the air?

Question – I read that Methane gas being released into the arctic air an affecting the permafrost.

Answer – We have not focused on that.

Question – You should look at that.

Answer – We are looking at this down below the ocean floor but not in the atmosphere. I will take this back and see what is being done in the realm of Methane.

Question – When you dig the hole, what do you use to plug the hole?

Answer – Cement. Cut off below the seafloor.

Question – Where do you get your information from for hunt/search area?

Answer – NSB, AEWC and whaling corporations.

Question – Is Conoco going to start drilling in 2014?

Answer – Just exploration in 2014 with permit approval.

Discussion regarding the McCondo blowout and blowout preventers lead up to this question.

Question – Is that process standard?

Answer – A blowout preventer on a production well is standard, but they put in a redundancy system on a jack up rig. BP had 5,000' of water, we will have 130' water. BP did not have the redundancy. Further explanation was given on the blowout preventer and how it operates.

Question – Has there been any information on the blowout preventers being effective.

Answer – Last Christmas at Alpine. Pumped in a heavier mud that blocked the spill. Jürgen – a case in the North Sea, the pressure was too high, the mud couldn't balance the pressure, and the blowout reducer prevented this in 200meter depth.

Question – What about an oil spill in Norway with the ice?

Answer – A container ship that was going between Swedish and Norway waters was a test for the local oil spill response teams. They worked together. The ship ran aground due to human failure. The clean up took longer due to ice.

Question – When did the area get cleaned?

Answer – It took longer than expected due to ice.

Question – How is the climate compared to Alaska?

Answer – We are the same latitude, but due to the Gulfstream we have higher waves, strong storms, less ice, milder temperatures.

Question – Wanted to ask about the name Kuparuk- Is that the river?

Answer – It is not the same river- Kooparek (pronunciation)

Question – When will you present your oil spill response plan?

Answer – We hope to come back up here with Alaska Clean seas. Possibly July.

Point Hope Community Meeting March 28, 2012

Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheet

2/8/12

Revision October 16, 2012

ConocoPhillips Community Meetings
Pt. Hope March 28, 2012

Q: Why are we here (Elder in Inupiat)?

A: CPAI submitted Exploration well plans and permits

Q: Have you been information gathering only from satellite imagery?

A: Some of the time we have been. Buy data see in the dark and through clouds in 1996. We were physically there from 2006 on.

Q: No major oil spills on exploration wells- what about minor?

A: Haven't had a spill on an exploration well in over 20 years.

Q: What are your plans for high seas and winds when the ice recedes?

A: Use a jack-up rig and discussion → when the weather gets too bad we stop drilling and move off site.

Q: Your drilling is timed during the period of the migration route, what happens if it directs bowhead whales away?

A: 2006/2008 vessels (seismic), some deflection towards shore not away; jack-up is very quiet, we do not suspect too much deflection. Helicopter traffic will work with communities so as not to deflect.

Q: What about walrus in the feeding grounds?

A: Feeding occurs at Hannah Shoal, north of us; migration has not been over our area. Over a 4 year study, only a few walrus are swimming in the Devils Paw area. Discussion of mud and move away along with ice and can/will shut down.

Q: How long will it take you to pack up and leave?

A: 24-36 hours

Q: Are there any studies of stress on the animals that migrate?

A: There have been studies since 2006, in 2008 there began a full eco-system approach. Not sure if there was specific studies on stress.

Q: Do you plan to study stress?

A: Not really, a lot of study on sound and how it affects animals. Its loud only within 150 ft from jack-up rig. There is an Australian study on noise and humpbacks.

Q: Decibels- is it the same in high frequency and low frequency?

A: Decibels are just a measure of sound dependant on frequency, high short distance, low in the long range. Studies have been done on specific animal and specific frequencies for IHAs take estimations.

Q: Our studies or other biologists?

A: A combination most by universities or the federal government. We found(?) sometimes but we didn't do the studies.

Q: (Elder) The area between Barrow and Pt. Hope. Looks so easy when you talk, you do not understand the conditions or the ice. Ice and current has gotten stronger. Ice piles up from the wind depending on wind direction. We do not want you to lose you equipment and we whale. There is a lot to lose for

everyone, ConocoPhillips and Pt. Hope. 1-2 ice breakers is not enough, it's too thick, we want money too, make it safe for EVERYONE. All need to work together and we will make it. We want to make money. Younger ones have it together, find something more easy; work together for everyone.

Q: (Elder Seymor) It is hard for everyone today; hunting whales is hard work- cannot be lazy.

Q: (Mayor) Our elders have been around a long time, we know the ocean. Ancestors say the yankee whales nearly killed all Eskimos. We do not want to see our way of life destroyed. All this traffic in the Arctic Ocean, we see changes → a broken chain, we are concerned and against it → if you do it, do it RIGHT. But still not food enough, when all is gone we will still be here, we are an endangered species too. 36 hours is a long time when wind changes or ice comes in. We don't want to endanger our food chain. We live off the ocean and that should continue.

(Faust) Hunting discussion about his hunting grounds if an oil and gas (O&G) well was there he would ask a lot of questions- work together be safe and everyone can win. It's on us to prove we can do it right.

Q: If you are only here for 2 hours in 365 days how can we work together? We have never benefitted from this. We have to pay high prices for fuel to hunt. We do not want this O&G. It does hurt our community. We ask questions and are told sorry, we didn't bring the guy with us with that answer.

Q: You are going to benefit from our loss. You will affect our environment. That is a fact.

Q: When you come here you get paid; but our elders aren't being paid and you use our information.

Q: It is very difficult for you to come here because we ask these questions and questions of you. Technology should be better why are we still using fossil fuels? We want to eat our natural foods and not have them be sick or not come back at all. The polar ice cap is shrinking, the climate is up and down, fossil fuels are causing this global warming.

Q: We have no say in it. You're going to do what you're going to do. You white people are going to destroy our community. Are you going to build a city and push us out? We get nothing.

(Faust discusses the Porcupine Caribou herd. There will be impact. The communities must benefit; 90% of all Alaska money comes from oil. We have to find a way to work together. The world is an oil economy. Chukchi is the only source to really keep the TAPS (Trans-Alaska Pipeline) going. We really don't know if the Chukchi has oil).

Q: What made you choose that location?

A: The structures look like Prudhoe Bay- very large structures.

Q: How far can a well drill?

A: 6 miles straight down. 7-8 miles horizontal. Each feature is ~25 miles away.

Q: Can you drill from a tunnel?

A: Norway is kind of doing this

Q: Make money from this to benefit them, set aside money to pay for gas and stove oil is also very expensive. Set aside money for that also, or help fix up houses/weatherization.

A: We have moved gas into communities (Alpine).

Q: If there is a big discovery, can the company keep the environment clean?

A: The technology for operations doesn't all exist today.

Q: If during drilling the ice comes at you, do you move offsite?

A: You plug the well, disconnect and take all of the pipe offsite. Move out if ice is within 25 miles. We look at the speed of the ice etc.

Q: Why does Alaska oil go to the lower 48 and come back more expensive?

A: There are only a few refineries in Alaska.

Q: The foundation the supports sit on is concrete?

A: It is steel and it is attached to legs

Q: Told us all these reports about how things work and then fail- you can tell us the truth?

A: 15,000 psi

Q: What about the relief well, you can tell the truth about the ice→ a blow-out in the winter in another country.

A: We have a BOP at the surface and COP (ConocoPhillips) has two systems.

Q: You are telling us all these things, that it can work. Your boss tells you go convince them you can do it; go convince them. We have been trying to tell you for 40 years we need your help; we are tired of the lying. If you cannot take care of an oil spill you can tell us, if the BOP won't work; we are trying to help you out with knowledge. We need your help, our way of living now if for profit. Don't talk only, be do'ers.

Q: How deep are you drilling?

A: 9000'

Q: A BOP, how does it work? What if the temperature drops?

A: It closes in 8-10 seconds.

Q: What if there is debris?

A: It will close in around. At the surface, the BOP is a manual close. The sub-sea BOP is acoustically signaled, can be off-rig and remotely operated.

Q: What have you learned from the BP blow-out?

A: Use an acoustic piece of shut-in device. Drill pipe cocked, RAMS have a feature to re-center. More testing.

Q: You are closing in October, what about the CAP?

A: We will plug and abandon the well casing will be below the sea floor

Q: Before the blow-out in the Gulf you talked about the BOP? How have the BOPs been changed/modified?

Q: How thick is the pipe? You mention 1.5" is it corrosive?

A: No, its not corrosive. Get more specs on pipe and casing.

Q: How often tested?

A: Every 2 weeks, at least offshore. Onshore 28 days.

Q: Do you do directional drilling?

A: Yes, but not for an exploratory well.

Q: This exploratory well is seeking to find out what?

A: oil quality, if there is any oil, any gas, type of logs.

Q: Once data is collected will you reuse that well.

A: No. P/A.

Q: When would development happen?

A: 10-15 years

Q: When does the lease expire?

A: 2019, get to keep if there's O&G. No renewal process, Feds would have to have another sale acquired in 2008.

Q: How do you transport the oil?

A: Sub-sea pipeline over to the TAPs.

Q: Good to compare with the things that have already happened. The Gulf was deep, here its shallow. Global change has increased sea level. Would this have increased water to a deep water well?

A: No.

Q: What about the North Star Development? In the 1990s?

A: No discovery, it was a dry hole.

Q: Did you do any studies on the animals. You changed the environment with no base studies done.

Q: The Republican and Democratic leaders from Alaska message is that O&G and economics the subsistence resource is dirty. The food is not good, it is contaminated. But we still eat this food.

Q: Two months ago a blow-out occurred outside of Repsol, gas blew out mud.

A: They had not installed the BOP yet.

Q: What happens with the community of N-? (Nuiqsut?)

A: That was Repsol. Its fuzzy looking at data from permafrost (noisy).

Q: Kind of like looking through a cloud from a satellite?

A: (Faust) Exactly.

There is a copy traditional knowledge used in the Exploration Plan of the EIA