



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
Silver Spring, MD 20910

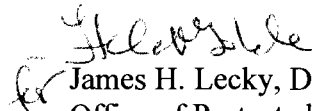
Karin Berentsen
Alaska HSE and Stakeholder Advisor
Global Exploration North America E&P
2700 Gambell Street, Suite 200
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Ms. Berentsen:

Enclosed is an Incidental Harassment Authorization (IHA) issued to Statoil USA E&P Inc. under the authority of Section 101(a)(5)(D) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*), to take, by Level B harassment only, small numbers of beluga whales (*Delphinapterus leucas*); narwhals (*Monodon monoceros*); harbor porpoises (*Phocoena phocoena*); killer whales (*Orcinus orca*); bowhead whales (*Balaena mysticetus*); gray whales (*Eschrichtius robustus*); humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*); fin whales (*Balaenoptera physalus*); minke whales (*B. acuturostrata*); bearded seals (*Erignathus barbatus*); spotted seals (*Phoca largha*); ringed seals (*P. hispida*); and ribbon seals (*P. fasciata*) incidental to Statoil's marine survey program in the Chukchi Sea during the 2011 open water season. The IHA is valid from August 1, 2011 through November 30, 2011.

You are required to comply with the conditions contained in the IHA. In addition, you must cooperate with any Federal, state or local agency authorized to monitor the impacts of your activities. If you have any questions concerning the IHA or its requirements, please contact Shane Guan, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, at (301) 427-8401.

Sincerely,


James H. Lecky, Director
Office of Protected Resources

Enclosure



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Incidental Harassment Authorization

Statoil USA E&P Inc. (Statoil), 3800 Centerpoint Drive, Suite 920, Anchorage, Alaska 99503, is hereby authorized under section 101(a)(5)(D) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1371(a)(5)(D)) and 50 CFR 216.107 to take, by Level B harassment only, small numbers of marine mammals incidental to conducting an open-water shallow hazards and site clearance survey and geotechnical soil investigation in the Chukchi Sea in Arctic Ocean waters under the jurisdiction of the United States, contingent upon the following conditions:

1. This Authorization is valid from August 1, 2011, through November 30, 2011.
2. This Authorization is valid only for activities associated with open-water shallow hazards and site clearance surveys and geotechnical soil investigation in the Chukchi Sea. The specific areas where Statoil's surveys will be conducted are within the Statoil lease holdings in the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Lease Sale 193 area in the Chukchi Sea.
3. (a) The species authorized for incidental harassment takings, Level B harassment only, are: beluga whales (*Delphinapterus leucas*); narwhals (*Monodon monoceros*); harbor porpoises (*Phocoena phocoena*); killer whales (*Orcinus orca*); bowhead whales (*Balaena mysticetus*); gray whales (*Eschrichtius robustus*); humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*); fin whales (*Balaenoptera physalus*); minke whales (*B. acutorostrata*); bearded seals (*Erignathus barbatus*); spotted seals (*Phoca largha*); ringed seals (*P. hispida*); and ribbon seals (*P. fasciata*).

(b) The authorization for taking by harassment is limited to the following acoustic sources (or sources with comparable frequency and intensity) and from the following activities:

- (i) 4×10^3 airgun array cluster, with any number of airguns in operation;
- (ii) Kongsberg SBP300 Sub-bottom Profiler or similar device;
- (iii) GeoAcoustics 160D Side-scan Sonar or similar device;
- (iv) Kongsberg EM2040 Multi-beam Echosounder or similar device;
- (v) Kongsberg EA600 Echosounder or similar device;

- (vi) Kongsberg HiPAP 500 or similar device;
- (vii) *M/V Fugro Synergy* or similar vessel operating in dynamic positioning mode; and
- (vii) Noise generated during geotechnical soil investigation.

(c) The taking of any marine mammal in a manner prohibited under this Authorization must be reported within 24 hours of the taking to the Alaska Regional Administrator (907-586-7221) or his designee in Anchorage (907-271-3023), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the Chief of the Permits, Conservation and Education Division, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, at (301) 427-8401, or his designee (301-427-8418).

4. The holder of this Authorization must notify the Chief of the Permits, Conservation and Education Division, Office of Protected Resources, at least 48 hours prior to the start of collecting seismic data (unless constrained by the date of issuance of this Authorization in which case notification shall be made as soon as possible).

5. Prohibitions

(a) The taking, by incidental harassment only, is limited to the species listed under condition 3(a) above and by the numbers listed in Table 1 (attached). The taking by Level A harassment, injury or death of these species or the taking by harassment, injury or death of any other species of marine mammal is prohibited and may result in the modification, suspension, or revocation of this Authorization.

(b) The taking of any marine mammal is prohibited whenever the required source vessel protected species observers (PSOs), required by condition 7(a)(i), are not onboard in conformance with condition 7(a)(i) of this Authorization or the passive acoustic monitoring program described in condition 8 is not fully implemented.

6. Mitigation

(a) General Mitigation: The holder of this Authorization is required to:

- (i) Avoid concentrations or groups of whales by all vessels under the direction of Statoil. Operators of support vessels should, at all times, conduct their activities at the maximum distance possible from such concentrations of whales.
- (ii) Reduce vessel speed to below 10 knots when within 300 yards (274 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.

- (iii) Avoid multiple changes in direction and speed when within 300 yards (274 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.
- (iv) When weather conditions require, such as when visibility drops, adjust vessel speed accordingly to avoid the likelihood of injury to whales.
- (vi) Fully implement the following measures, consistent with the 2011 Plan of Cooperation (POC), in order to avoid having an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of marine mammal species or stocks for taking for subsistence uses:
 - (A) For the purposes of reducing or eliminating conflicts between subsistence whaling activities and Statoil's survey program, the holder of this Authorization will participate with other operators in the Communication and Call Centers (Com-Center) Program. The Com-Centers will be operated 24 hours/day during the 2011 fall subsistence bowhead whale hunt.
 - (B) Statoil shall routinely call the Com-Center according to the established protocol while in the Chukchi Sea.
 - (C) Upon notification by a Com-Center operator of an at-sea emergency, the holder of this Authorization shall provide such assistance as necessary to prevent the loss of life, if conditions allow the holder of this Authorization to safely do so.
 - (D) Upon request for emergency assistance made by a subsistence whale hunting organization, or by a member of such an organization, in order to prevent the loss of a whale, the holder of this Authorization shall assist towing of a whale taken in a traditional subsistence whale hunt, if conditions allow the holder of this Authorization to safely do so.
 - (E) The crew change will not involve the use of helicopters.
 - (F) Post-season Review: Following completion of the 2011 Chukchi Sea open water marine seismic survey program, Statoil shall conduct a co-management meeting with the commissioners and committee heads of the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission, Eskimo Walrus Commission, Alaska Beluga Whale Committee, Alaska Ice Seal Committee, and the Alaska Nanuuq Commission to discuss results of mitigation measures and outcomes of the preceding season. The goal of the post-season meeting is to build

upon the knowledge base, discuss successful or unsuccessful outcomes of mitigation measures, and possibly refine plans or mitigation measures if necessary.

(b) Seismic Vessel Mitigation: The holder of this Authorization is required to:

(i) Whenever a marine mammal is detected outside the exclusion zone radius and based on its position and motion relative to the ship track is likely to enter the exclusion radius, calculate and implement an alternative ship speed or track or de-energize the airgun array, as described in condition 6(b)(iii)(A) below.

(ii) Exclusion Zones and Zones of Influence:

(A) Establish and monitor with trained PSOs a preliminary exclusion zone for cetaceans surrounding the airgun array on the source vessel where the received level would be 180 dB re 1 μ Pa rms. For purposes of the field verification test, described in condition 7(b), this radius is estimated to be 190 m (623 ft) from the seismic source.

(B) Establish and monitor with trained PSOs a preliminary exclusion zone for pinnipeds surrounding the airgun array on the source vessel where the received level would be 190 dB re 1 μ Pa rms. For purposes of the field verification test described in condition 7(b), this radius is estimated to be 50 m (164 ft) from the seismic source.

(C) A 160-dB vessel monitoring zone for bowhead and gray whales will be established and monitored during all seismic surveys. Whenever more than 12 or more bowhead whales or gray whales that appear to be engaged in a non-migratory, significant biological behavior (e.g., feeding, socializing) are observed during an aerial or vessel monitoring program within the 160-dB exclusion zone around the seismic activity, the seismic operation will not commence or will shut down. For purposes of the field verification test described in condition 7(b), this radius is estimated to be 2,250 m (1.36 mi) from the seismic source.

(D) Immediately upon completion of data analysis of the field verification measurements required under condition 7(b) below, establish and monitor the new 160-dB, 180-dB, and 190-dB marine mammal exclusion zones.

(iii) Power-down/Shutdown:

(A) Immediately power-down the seismic airgun array and/or other acoustic sources, whenever any cetaceans are sighted approaching close to or within the area delineated by the 180 dB re 1 μ Pa (rms), or pinnipeds are sighted approaching close to or within the area delineated by the 190 dB re 1 μ Pa (rms) isopleth as established under condition 6(b)(ii) for the authorized seismic airgun array. If the power-down operation cannot reduce the received sound pressure level at the cetacean or pinniped to 180 dB or 190 dB, whichever is appropriate, the holder of this Authorization must immediately shutdown the seismic airgun array and/or other acoustic sources.

(B) Not proceed with powering up the seismic airgun array unless the marine mammal exclusion zones described in conditions 6(b)(ii)(A) through (C) are visible and no marine mammals are detected within the appropriate exclusion zones; or until 15 minutes (for small odontocetes, pinnipeds) or a minimum of 30 minutes (for mysticetes) after there has been no further visual detection of the animal(s) within the exclusion zone and the trained PSOs on duty are confident that no marine mammals remain within the appropriate exclusion zone.

(iv) Ramp-up:

(A) Conduct a 30-minute period of marine mammal observations by at least two trained PSOs prior to commencing ramp-up described in condition 6(b)(iv)(C): (I) at the commencement of seismic operations and (II) at any time electrical power to the airgun array has been discontinued for a period of 10 minutes or more and the PSO watch has been suspended;

(B) Not commence ramp-up if the complete exclusion radii are not visible for at least 30 minutes prior to ramp-up in either daylight or nighttime and not commence ramp-up at night unless the seismic source has maintained a sound source pressure level at the source of at least 180 dB re 1 μ Pa rms during the interruption of seismic survey operations. If a sound source of at least 180 dB re 1 μ Pa rms has been maintained during the interruption of seismic operations, then the 30 minute pre-ramp-up visual survey period is waived; and

(C) Ramp-up the airgun arrays at no greater than 6 dB per 5-minute period starting with the smallest airgun in the array and then adding additional guns in sequence until the full array is firing, if no marine mammals are observed while undertaking conditions 6(iv)(A) and (B): (I) at the commencement of seismic

operations and (II) anytime after the airgun array has been powered down for more than 10 minutes.

7. Monitoring:

(a) Vessel Monitoring:

(i) The holder of this Authorization must designate biologically-trained, on-site individuals (PSOs) to be onboard the source vessel, who are approved in advance by NMFS, to conduct the visual monitoring programs required under this Authorization and to record the effects of seismic surveys and the resulting noise on marine mammals.

(A) PSO teams shall consist of Inupiat observers and experienced field biologists. An experienced field crew leader will supervise the PSO team onboard the survey vessel. New observers shall be paired with experienced observers to avoid situations where lack of experience impairs the quality of observations.

(B) Crew leaders and most other biologists serving as observers in 2011 will be individuals with experience as observers during recent seismic or shallow hazards monitoring projects in Alaska, the Canadian Beaufort, or other offshore areas in recent years.

(C) PSOs will complete a two or three-day training session on marine mammal monitoring, to be conducted shortly before the anticipated start of the 2011 open-water season. The training session(s) will be conducted by qualified marine mammalogists with extensive crew-leader experience during previous vessel-based monitoring programs. A marine mammal observers' handbook, adapted for the specifics of the planned survey program will be reviewed as part of the training.

(D) If there are Alaska Native PSOs, the PSO training that is conducted prior to the start of the survey activities shall be conducted with both Alaska Native PSOs and biologist PSOs being trained at the same time in the same room. There shall not be separate training courses for the different PSOs.

(E) PSOs shall be trained using visual aids (e.g., videos, photos), to help them identify the species that they are likely to encounter in the conditions under which the animals will likely be seen.

(ii) To the extent possible, PSOs should be on duty for four (4) consecutive hours or less, although more than one four-hour shift per day is acceptable. PSOs will not work more than three (3) shifts in a 24-hour

period (i.e., 12 hours total per day). During seismic operations when there is 24 hrs of daylight, five PSOs will be based aboard the seismic source vessel and three PSOs aboard the soil investigation vessel, with the potential of reducing the number of PSOs later in the season as daylight periods decrease in length.

(iii) Monitoring is to be conducted by the PSOs described in condition 7(a)(i) above, onboard the active seismic vessel, to (A) ensure that no marine mammals enter the appropriate exclusion zone whenever the seismic acoustic sources are on, and (B) to record marine mammal activity as described in condition 7(a)(vi) below. At least two PSOs must be on watch during ramp ups and the 30 minutes prior to full ramp ups, and for as large a fraction of the other operating hours as possible. At all other times, at least one observer must be on active watch whenever the seismic acoustic source is operating during all daytime airgun operations, and whenever daytime monitoring resulted in one or more power-down situations due to marine mammal presence.

(iv) At all times, the crew must be instructed to keep watch for marine mammals. If any are sighted, the bridge watch-stander must immediately notify the PSO(s) on-watch. If a marine mammal is within or closely approaching its designated exclusion zone, the seismic acoustic sources must be immediately powered down or shutdown (in accordance with condition 6(b)(iii)(A) above).

(v) Observations by the PSOs on marine mammal presence and activity will begin a minimum of 30 minutes prior to the estimated time that the seismic source is to be turned on and/or ramped-up.

(vi) Monitoring shall consist of recording: (A) the species, group size, age/size/sex categories (if determinable), the general behavioral activity, heading (if consistent), bearing and distance from seismic vessel, sighting cue, behavioral pace, and apparent reaction of all marine mammals seen near the seismic vessel and/or its airgun array (e.g., none, avoidance, approach, paralleling, etc); (B) the time, location, heading, speed, and activity of the vessel (shooting or not), along with sea state, visibility, cloud cover and sun glare at (I) any time a marine mammal is sighted, (II) at the start and end of each watch, and (III) during a watch (whenever there is a change in one or more variable); (C) the identification of all vessels that are visible within 5 km of the seismic vessel whenever a marine mammal is sighted, and the time observed, bearing, distance, heading, speed and activity of the other vessel(s); (D) any identifiable marine mammal behavioral response (sighting data should be collected in a manner that will not detract from the PSO's ability to detect marine mammals); (E) any adjustments made to operating procedures; and (F)

visibility during observation periods so that total estimates of take can be corrected accordingly.

(vii) PSOs shall watch for marine mammals from the best available vantage point on the survey vessel, typically the bridge. PSOs shall scan systematically with the unaided eye and 7 x 50 reticle binoculars, supplemented with 20 x 60 image-stabilized Zeiss Binoculars or Fujinon 25 x 150 "Big-eye" binoculars and night-vision equipment ("Generation 3") when needed. With two or three observers on watch, the use of big eyes should be paired with searching by naked eye, the latter allowing visual coverage of nearby areas to detect marine mammals.

(viii) PSOs shall attempt to maximize the time spent looking at the water and guarding the exclusion radii. They shall avoid the tendency to spend too much time evaluating animal behavior or entering data on forms, both of which detract from their primary purpose of monitoring the exclusion zone.

(ix) PSOs shall use the best possible positions for observing (e.g., outside and as high on the vessel as possible), taking into account weather and other working conditions. PSOs shall carefully document visibility during observation periods so that total estimates of take can be corrected accordingly.

(x) Night-vision equipment (Generation 3 binocular image intensifiers, or equivalent units) shall be available for use during low light hours.

(xi) PSOs shall understand the importance of classifying marine mammals as "unknown" or "unidentified" if they cannot identify the animals to species with confidence. In those cases, they shall note any information that might aid in the identification of the marine mammal sighted. For example, for an unidentified mysticete whale, the observers should record whether the animal had a dorsal fin.

(xii) Additional details about unidentified marine mammal sightings, such as "blow only", mysticete with (or without) a dorsal fin, "seal splash", etc., shall be recorded.

(b) Field Source Verification: Using a hydrophone system, the holder of this Authorization is required to conduct sound source verification tests for seismic airgun array, active acoustic sources, vessels that are involved in the surveys and geotechnical soil investigation, and underwater noise generated during these activities that include but are not limited to (A) vessels that are operating on dynamic positioning thruster, and (B) drilling noise from geotechnical soil investigation.

- (i) Sound source verification shall consist of distances where broadside and endfire directions at which broadband received levels reach 190, 180, 170, 160, and 120 dB re 1 μ Pa (rms) for all active acoustic sources that may be used during the survey activities. For the airgun array, the configurations shall include at least the full array and the operation of a single source that will be used during power downs.
- (ii) The test results shall be reported to NMFS within 5 days of completing the test.

8. Research: (i) The holder of the Authorization, in cooperation with other oil company participants, shall continue the acoustic monitoring programs carried out in 2006–2010. The components of the research shall include: acoustics monitoring; fisheries ecology; benthic ecology; plankton ecology; marine mammal surveys; seabird surveys; and physical oceanography.

(ii) Conduct efficacy testing of night-vision binoculars and other such instruments to improve near-field monitoring under Arctic conditions and compare with the 2010 monitoring results.

(iii) Record, analyze, and report observations during any ramp-up period to assist in evaluating the utility of ramp-up procedures.

9. Reporting:

(a) Sound Source Verification and the distances to the various isopleths and power density spectra of high frequency active acoustic sources are to be reported to NMFS within five (5) days of completing the measurements. In addition to reporting the radii of specific regulatory concern, distances to other sound isopleths down to 120 dB rms (if measurable) will be reported in increments of 10 dB.

(b) Seismic Vessel Monitoring Program: A draft report will be submitted to the Director, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, within 90 days after the end of Statoil's 2011 open water shallow hazards surveys in the Chukchi Seas. The report will describe in detail:

(i) summaries of monitoring effort (e.g., total hours, total distances, and marine mammal distribution through the study period, accounting for sea state and other factors affecting visibility and detectability of marine mammals);

(ii) analyses of the effects of various factors influencing detectability of marine mammals (e.g., sea state, number of observers, and fog/glare);

(iii) species composition, occurrence, and distribution of marine mammal sightings, including date, water depth, numbers, age/size/gender categories (if determinable), group sizes, and ice cover;

(iv) To better assess impacts to marine mammals, data analysis should be separated into periods when a seismic airgun array (or a single mitigation airgun) is operating and when it is not. Final and comprehensive reports to NMFS should summarize and plot: (A) Data for periods when a seismic array is active and when it is not; and (B) The respective predicted received sound conditions over fairly large areas (tens of km) around operations.

(v) sighting rates of marine mammals during periods with and without airgun activities (and other variables that could affect detectability), such as: (A) initial sighting distances versus airgun activity state; (B) closest point of approach versus airgun activity state; (C) observed behaviors and types of movements versus airgun activity state; (D) numbers of sightings/individuals seen versus airgun activity state; (E) distribution around the survey vessel versus airgun activity state; and (F) estimates of take by harassment.

(vi) Reported results from all hypothesis tests should include estimates of the associated statistical power when practicable.

(vii) Estimate and report uncertainty in all take estimates. Uncertainty could be expressed by the presentation of confidence limits, a minimum-maximum, posterior probability distribution, etc.; the exact approach would be selected based on the sampling method and data available.

(viii) The report should clearly compare authorized takes to the level of actual estimated takes.

(ix) As a starting point for integrating different data sources, Statoil should present their 2010 and 2011 data by plotting acoustic detections from bottom-mounted hydrophone and visual detections from PSOs on a single map.

(x) Changes made to the monitoring program based on recommendations from the independent peer review panel report.

(c) The draft report will be subject to review and comment by NMFS. Any recommendations made by NMFS must be addressed in the final report prior to acceptance by NMFS. The draft report will be considered the final report for this activity under this Authorization if NMFS has not provided comments and recommendations within 90 days of receipt of the draft report.

(d) A draft comprehensive report describing the acoustic and vessel-based monitoring programs will be prepared and submitted within 240 days of the date of this Authorization. The comprehensive report will describe the methods,

results, conclusions and limitations of each of the individual data sets in detail. The report will also integrate (to the extent possible) the studies into a broad based assessment of all industry activities and their impacts on marine mammals in the Arctic Ocean during 2011.

(e) The draft comprehensive report will be subject to review and comment by NMFS, the AEWC, and the North Slope Borough Department of Wildlife Management. The draft comprehensive report will be accepted by NMFS as the final comprehensive report upon incorporation of comments and recommendations.

(f) Statoil shall accommodate specific requests for raw data, including tracks of all vessels and aircraft associated with the operation and activity logs documenting when and what types of sounds are introduced into the environment by the operation.

10. (a) In the unanticipated event that survey operations clearly cause the take of a marine mammal in a manner prohibited by this Authorization, such as an injury (Level A harassment), serious injury or mortality (e.g., ship-strike, gear interaction, and/or entanglement), Statoil shall immediately cease survey operations and immediately report the incident to the Chief of the Permits, Conservation and Education Division, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, at 301-427-8401 and/or by email to Michael.Payne@noaa.gov and Shane.Guan@noaa.gov and the Alaska Regional Stranding Coordinators (Aleria.Jensen@noaa.gov and Barbara.Mahoney@noaa.gov). The report must include the following information:

- (i) time, date, and location (latitude/longitude) of the incident;
- (ii) the name and type of vessel involved;
- (iii) the vessel's speed during and leading up to the incident;
- (iv) description of the incident;
- (v) status of all sound source use in the 24 hours preceding the incident;
- (vi) water depth;
- (vii) environmental conditions (e.g., wind speed and direction, Beaufort sea state, cloud cover, and visibility);
- (viii) description of marine mammal observations in the 24 hours preceding the incident;
- (ix) species identification or description of the animal(s) involved;

(x) the fate of the animal(s);

(xi) and photographs or video footage of the animal (if equipment is available).

Activities shall not resume until NMFS is able to review the circumstances of the prohibited take. NMFS shall work with Statoil to determine what is necessary to minimize the likelihood of further prohibited take and ensure MMPA compliance. Statoil may not resume their activities until notified by NMFS via letter, email, or telephone.

(b) In the event that Statoil discovers an injured or dead marine mammal, and the lead PSO determines that the cause of the injury or death is unknown and the death is relatively recent (i.e., in less than a moderate state of decomposition as described in the next paragraph), Statoil will immediately report the incident to the Chief of the Permits Conservation and Education Division, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, at 301-427-8401, and/or by email to Michael.Payne@noaa.gov and Shane.Guan@noaa.gov and the NMFS Alaska Stranding Hotline (1-877-925-7773) and/or by email to the Alaska Regional Stranding Coordinators (Aleria.Jensen@noaa.gov and Barabara.Mahoney@noaa.gov). The report must include the same information identified in Condition 10(a) above. Activities may continue while NMFS reviews the circumstances of the incident. NMFS will work with Statoil to determine whether modifications in the activities are appropriate.

(c). In the event that Statoil discovers an injured or dead marine mammal, and the lead PSO determines that the injury or death is not associated with or related to the activities authorized in Condition 3 of this Authorization (e.g., previously wounded animal, carcass with moderate to advanced decomposition, or scavenger damage), Statoil shall report the incident to the Chief of the Permits, Conservation and Education Division, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, at 301-427-8401, and/or by email to Michael.Payne@noaa.gov and Shane.Guan@noaa.gov and the NMFS Alaska Stranding Hotline (1-877-925-7773) and/or by email to the Alaska Regional Stranding Coordinators (Aleria.Jensen@noaa.gov and Barbara.Mahoney@noaa.gov), within 24 hours of the discovery. Statoil shall provide photographs or video footage (if available) or other documentation of the stranded animal sighting to NMFS and the Marine Mammal Stranding Network. Statoil can continue its operations under such a case.

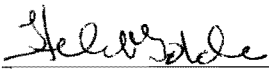
11. Activities related to the monitoring described in this Authorization do not require a separate scientific research permit issued under section 104 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

12. The Plan of Cooperation outlining the steps that will be taken to cooperate and communicate with the native communities to ensure the availability of marine mammals for subsistence uses, must be implemented.

13. This Authorization may be modified, suspended or withdrawn if the holder fails to abide by the conditions prescribed herein or if the authorized taking is having more than a negligible impact on the species or stock of affected marine mammals, or if there is an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of such species or stocks for subsistence uses.

14. A copy of this Authorization and the Incidental Take Statement must be in the possession of each seismic vessel operator taking marine mammals under the authority of this Incidental Harassment Authorization.

15. Statoil is required to comply with the Terms and Conditions of the Incidental Take Statement corresponding to NMFS' Biological Opinion.



for James H. Lecky
Director, Office of Protected Resources
National Marine Fisheries Service

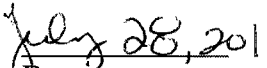

Date

Table 1. Species/stocks and numbers of marine mammals allowed to be taken incidental to under this IHA.

Species / Stocks	Take Allowed
<i>Beluga whale / Eastern Chukchi Sea</i>	4
<i>Killer whale / Aleutian Island & Bering Sea transient</i>	5
<i>Harbor porpoise / Bering Sea</i>	2
<i>Bowhead whale / Bering-Chukchi-Beaufort Sea</i>	26
<i>Gray whale / Eastern North Pacific</i>	44
<i>Humpback whale / Western North Pacific</i>	5
<i>Fin whale / North Pacific</i>	5
<i>Minke whale / Alaska</i>	5
<i>Narwhal</i>	5
<i>Bearded seal / Alaska</i>	28
<i>Ribbon seal / Alaska</i>	2
<i>Ringed seal / Alaska</i>	803
<i>Spotted seal / Alaska</i>	17