

**1. A detailed description of the specific activity or class of activities that can be expected to result in incidental taking of marine mammals**

**Chukchi Sea Site Clearance and Shallow Hazards Surveys**

- High resolution multi-channel 2D system, 40 cubic inches (in<sup>3</sup>) (4 by 10) airgun array, or similar.

**6. Numbers of Marine Mammals that Might be “Taken by Harassment”**

**Potential Number of “Takes by Harassment”**

The area of water potentially exposed to received levels  $\geq 160$  dB by the proposed operations was calculated by multiplying the planned trackline distance by the cross-track distance of the sound propagation measured during previous field seasons. For site clearance and shallow hazards surveys in 2008 the Chukchi Sea, the  $\geq 160$  dB radius from the *Cape Flattery’s* four 10 in<sup>3</sup> airguns measured in 2008 was 1,400 m and the single 10 in<sup>3</sup> airgun was 440 m.

Shallow hazards and site clearance surveys in the Chukchi Sea are planned to occur along ~480 km of survey lines (plus ~120 km of mitigation gun activity between survey lines) from Aug – Sep exposing ~900 km<sup>2</sup> of water to  $\geq 160$  dB. (*No change*)

**Table 6-7 Estimates of the numbers of marine mammals in areas where maximum received sound levels in the water would be  $\geq 160$  dB during Shell’s planned site clearance and shallow hazards surveys in summer (Aug) and fall (Sep), 2009 in the Chukchi Sea, Alaska.**

Species	Number of Exposure to Sound Levels $\geq 160$ dB									
	Summer				Fall				Total	
	Open Water <sup>a</sup>		Ice Margin <sup>b</sup>		Open Water <sup>a</sup>		Ice Margin <sup>b</sup>			
	Avg.	Max.	Avg.	Max.	Avg.	Max.	Avg.	Max.	Avg.	Max.
<b>Odontocetes</b>										
<i>Monodontidae</i>										
Beluga	1	1	0	0	7	15	2	3	10	19
<i>Delphinidae</i>										
Killer whale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
<i>Phocoenidae</i>										
Harbor porpoise	4	7	0	1	1	3	0	0	6	11
<b>Mysticetes</b>										
<i>Bowhead whale</i>	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	1	5
<i>Fin whale</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
<i>Gray whale</i>	7	14	1	2	10	19	1	2	19	37
<i>Humpback Whale</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
<i>Minke whale</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
<b>Total Cetaceans</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Pinnipeds</b>										
Bearded seal	12	18	3	4	12	18	5	4	31	43
Ribbon seal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Ringed seal	339	528	75	117	227	354	51	79	692	1078
Spotted seal	2	5	1	1	2	5	1	1	6	11
<b>Total Pinnipeds</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>1138</b>

<sup>a</sup> Open water regions for the Chukchi Sea are considered to be 90% of the survey lines.

<sup>b</sup> Ice Margin regions for the Chukchi Sea are considered to be 10% of the survey lines.

(See assumptions for table below):

**Assumptions for preparation of table 6-7:**

480 km of  $4 \times 10^3$  in<sup>3</sup> operations (full array)

120 km of  $1 \times 10^3$  in<sup>3</sup> operations (mitigation gun)

$4 \times 10^3$  in<sup>3</sup> 160 dB radius = 1400 m

$1 \times 10^3$  in<sup>3</sup> 160 dB radius = 440 m

50% of trackline completed on or before Aug 31 (summer)

50% of trackline completed after Aug 31 (fall)