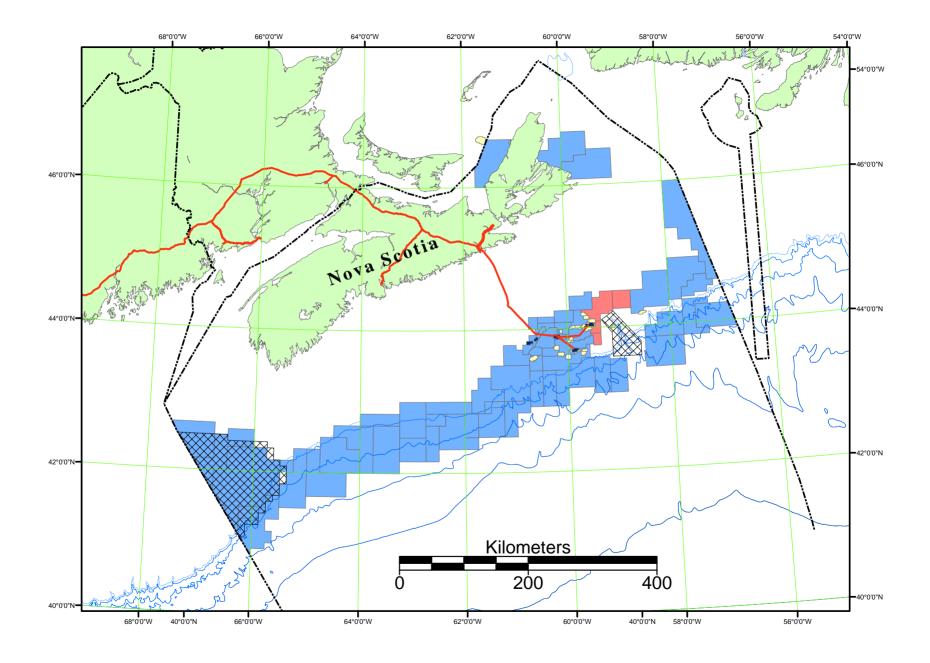
Offshore Regulatory Agency - CNSOPB

- Established 1990 by federal and provincial governments
- Independent board to manage petroleum resources and activities offshore Nova Scotia

CNSOPB Mandate

- Health and safety of offshore workers
- Protection of the environment
- Resource conservation
 - Data storage
- Canada-Nova Scotia Benefits



CNSOPB Framework

- Authorization required prior to any activity
- Each authorization requires the following:
 - Benefits plan
 - Financial responsibly
 - Safety Plan
 - Environmental Assessment
 - Outline of proposed activity

Offshore Nova Scotia - Environmental Assessment

- Historically assessments of all activities prior to authorization
- CNSOPB under CEAA as of July 2003
 - Assessment required prior to authorization of any project
- MOU's with DFO and EC

Assessment Requirements

- Project description
- Potential impacts
 - Discharges
 - Seafloor disturbance
 - Noise
- Mitigation
- Effects Monitoring

Environmental Issues

- Sensitive Areas
- Seismic
- Discharges
 - Drilling muds/cuttings
 - Produced Water

Offshore Nova Scotia – Sensitive Areas

- Traditionally the entire offshore area has been "open for business"
- Sensitive areas identified by fisheries or public
 - Georges Bank
 - Cape Breton
 - Browns Bank
- Gully Marine Protected Area (pending)

Seismic

- Recently concern expressed on impacts of seismic
 - Eggs and Larvae
 - Spawning
 - Scaring of fish
 - Whales
- Continuing international research

Discharges

- Joint CNSOPB, CNOPB and NEB
 Waste Discharge Guidelines in place
 - Drilling
 - Produce Water
- Chemical Selection Guidelines
- Compliance monitored

Other Considerations

- Project Specific Assessments
 - Possible guidance document
 - Avoid repetition
 - More focused on predicted impact and mitigation
- Oceans Act Integrated Management
 - To address the oil and gas active and prospective areas as soon as possible
- CEAA
 - Efforts ongoing to have the system as effective and efficient as possible