

# BC's Offshore Petroleum Recent Developments

### By Ron Smyth

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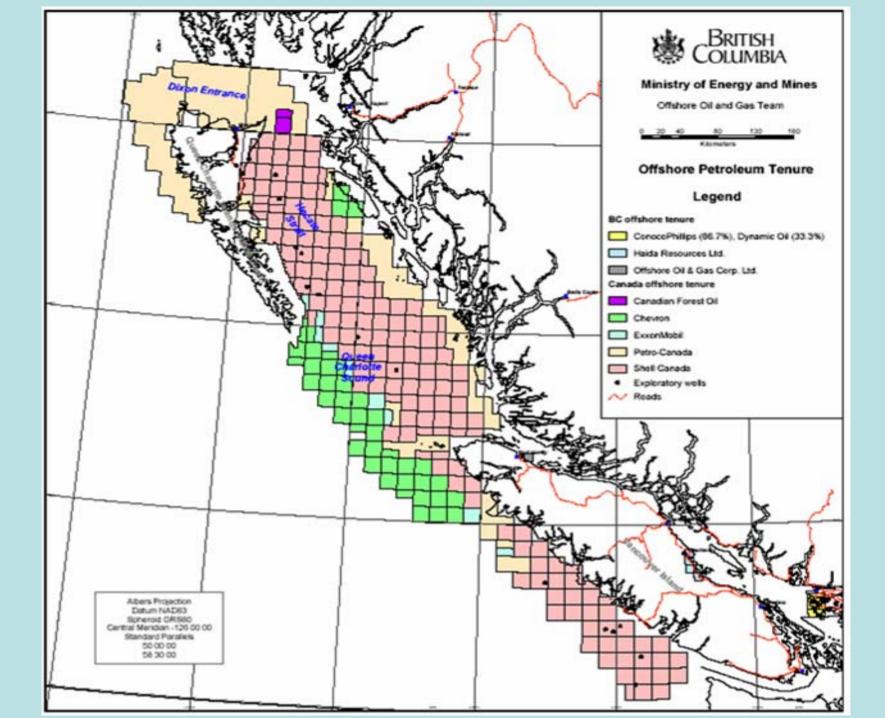
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# **The First Explorers**

- Shell Canada
  - 1963 to 1968
  - 1967 to 1969
- Chevron Canada
  - 1971 and 1972 6, 225 km Seismic
  - Proposed to Drill Two Wells
- Other Tenure Holders
  - Petro Canada
  - Exxon Mobil
  - Canadian Forest Oil

32, 300 km Seismic 14 Wells



#### Alaskan Oil Shipments and the Federal Moratorium

Whitehorse

•1971 BC Legislature Passes Resolution **Opposing Tanker Traffic**  1972 Federal Moratorium Imposed to prevent Alaskan Crude Oil Tankers **Traveling Through Dixon** Entrance, Hecate Strait, and Queen Charlotte Sound



Chapter 2



# Lifting the Moratorium – First Attempt

- 1984 1986 Independent Federal-Provincial Review Panel to Assess Effects of Offshore Oil and Gas Exploration
  - Proponents: Chevron Canada
     Petro Canada inc. (Later Withdrew)
  - Concluded Exploration Could Proceed if 92 Recommendations met
- 1986 1989 BC & Canada Negotiations on Management & Jurisdiction of Offshore Oil & Gas
  - Draft Pacific Accord



# Spilsand the Provincial Voratorium

1989 Exxon Valdez
1989 Nestucca Barge

1989 Provincial Moratorium Imposed

- No Drilling for at Least Five Years

**1989 Canada Announces it will not Consider Offshore Development until Requested by BC** 



# New Geology, Improved Resources

- 1987-1990 GSC's Frontier Geosciences Program
  - 1200km seismic
- 1998 GSC Revised Petroleum Resource Assessment of West Coast Basins (OF)
  - 9.8 BBL Oil
  - 43.4 TCF Gas (25.9 TCF gas in place in QCB)
- 2001 GSC Bulletin 564
  - Hannigan, Dietrich, Lee, Osadetz

### Lifting the Moratorium – Second Attempt

Kodiak BC	Canada
001 Technology Review (Jacques Whitford report) 002 Scientific Panel (Strong Report) 002 MLA Task Force Public Hearings	Brown Brown
BC Requested Canada to Consider Lifting the Moratorium	A Langerver
003 Offshore Team Created	2003 RSC Science Panel Report (Hall Report, 2004)
	2004 Public Review (Priddle) –Views of Public –Examine Environmental + Socio Economic Impacts
	2004 First Nations Engagement (Brooks)



### Lifting the Moratorium - Second Attempt

Chapter 6

BC	Canada
2001 Technology Review (Jacques Whitford report) 2002 Scientific Panel (Strong Report) 2002 MLA Task Force Public Hearings	<ul> <li>Provided an adequate regulatory regime is in place, there are no science gaps that need to be filled before lifting the moratoria on oil and gas development</li> <li>The present restriction on</li> </ul>
BC Requested Canada to Consider Lifting the Moratorium	tanker traffic should be maintained for the time being
2003 Offshore Team Created	<ul> <li>2003 RSC Science Panel Report (Hall Report, 2004)</li> <li>2004 Public Review (Priddle Panel) <ul> <li>Views of Public</li> <li>Examine Environmental &amp; Socio</li> <li>Economic Impacts</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	2004 First Nations Engagement (Brooks)



### The Future

#### Federal Government Decision on Moratorium

#### Provincial Approach

- Management and Regulatory Regime
- Regulatory Agency
- Tenure Regime
- Environmental Assessment
- Fiscal Regime
- First Nations
- Coastal Communities/Local Benefits



### The Future – Provincial Approach

#### Management and Regulatory Regime

- Jurisdiction and Ownership set Aside
- Single Regime

#### Environmental Assessment

- "No Go" and Conditional areas identified early
- BC and Canada recently signed an MOU on Implementation of Canada's Ocean Strategy on Pacific Coast



## The Future – Provincial Approach

#### First Nations

- Provincial Government Must Meet its Obligations to First Nations:
  - Share of Benefits
  - Role in Decision Making

#### Coastal Communities/Local Benefits

- Government must consider views of coastal residents
- Support Development of marine industries (Including Ocean Energy)