

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT
GULF OF AMERICA OCS REGION
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

SITE-SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
OF
EXPLORATION PLAN
NO. S-8204

FOR
TALOS QN EXPLORATION LLC

AUGUST 3, 2026

RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS

*Gulf of Mexico Catastrophic Spill Event Analysis: High-Volume, Extended-Duration Oil Spill
Resulting from Loss of Well Control on the Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf; 2nd
Revision (OCS Report BOEM 2021-007)*

*Biological Environmental Background Report for the Gulf of Mexico OCS Region
(OCS Report BOEM 2021-015)*

*Programmatic Description of the Potential Effects from Gulf of Mexico OCS Oil- and Gas-
Related Activities: A Supporting Information Document
(OCS Report BOEM 2023-053)*

*Gulf of America Regional OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sales and Post-Lease Activities: Final
Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
(OCS EIS/EA BOEM 2025-042)*

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI)

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) has prepared a Site-Specific Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Development Operations Coordination Document (DOCD) S-8204 complying with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) at 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) §§ 4321 et seq. The United States Department of the Interior (DOI) NEPA implementing regulations at 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 46, DOI NEPA Handbook § 1.5, and BOEM policy require an evaluation of proposed major Federal actions, which under BOEM jurisdiction includes oil and gas exploration or development activity on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS).

Secretary of the Interior Doug Burgum issued Secretary's Order 3423, which directed the renaming of the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of America. As a result, BOEM updated existing content while legacy content such as previously published reports, studies, and NEPA documents remain unchanged.

Impacts caused by similar actions to that proposed were examined at a basin-wide scale in the following NEPA and relevant documents:

- *Gulf of Mexico Catastrophic Spill Event Analysis: High-Volume, Extended-Duration Oil Spill Resulting from Loss of Well Control on the Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf; 2nd Revision* (Gulf of Mexico Catastrophic Spill Event Analysis) (OCS Report BOEM 2021-007)
- *Biological Environmental Background Report for the Gulf of Mexico OCS Region* (BEBR) (OCS Report BOEM 2021-015)
- *Programmatic Description of the Potential Effects from Gulf of Mexico OCS Oil- and Gas-Related Activities: A Supporting Information Document* (Oil and Gas SID)(OCS Report BOEM 2023-053)
- *Gulf of America Regional OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sales and Post-Lease Activities: Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement* (2025 PEIS) (OCS EIS/EA BOEM 2025-042)

Proposed Activities: Talos QN Exploration LLC (Talos) has submitted a Supplemental DOCD for drilling operations on the OCS. In S-8204, Talos proposes to produce hydrocarbons by drilling and completing one well in Green Canyon Block 40 and installing a lease-term pipeline from the well to Platform A in South Timbalier Block 308 (Proposed Action). Well GC 40 #3 is located on Lease OCS-G 34536 in the Central Planning Area. The Proposed Action is located southeast of Port Fourchon, Louisiana, approximately 77 miles (mi) (124 kilometers [km]) from the nearest shoreline in Plaquemines Parish. The water depth at the proposed well site is 2,082 feet (ft) (635 meters [m]). Talos proposes using a mobile offshore drilling unit (MODU), either an dynamically positioned (DP) semisubmersible or drillship, to drill this well.

Resources and Impacts Considered: The impact analysis focused on the exploration activities and the resources that may be potentially impacted. The impact producing factors (IPF) include (1)

bottom disturbances, (2) waste and discharges, (3) noise, (4) vessel traffic, (5) air emissions, (6) spill and spill response, and (7) marine trash and debris.

In the Supplemental DOCD, Talos has included all required mitigation measures, project criteria and regulatory guidance as part of its Proposed Action. BOEM has assessed the impacts of the Proposed Action on the following resources:

- air quality,
- offshore water quality,
- benthic communities,
- marine mammals,
- sea turtles,
- fish resources and essential fish habitat (EFH),
- marine and coastal birds,
- archaeological resources,
- human/socioeconomic resources, and
- other marine uses.

Based on the site-specific analysis, the Proposed Action would result in negligible to minor impacts to marine mammals and sea turtles because those resources might be present at times or located near proposed activities and could potentially be impacted. Based on this site-specific analysis, BOEM's environmental reviews under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) and NEPA, and adherence to all required mitigation measures and regulatory guidance incorporated into the Proposed Action, no additional mitigation measures are required at this stage.

Talos' application provides information on the filing or approval status of the individual and/or site-specific Federal, State and local application approvals or permits that must be obtained prior to conducting the proposed activities. BOEM has a well-established suite of commonly applied mitigation measures (see Chapters 5 and 6 of the Oil and Gas SID) that can be applied to any of the required BOEM or Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) permits or approvals to ensure compliance with BOEM and BSEE's regulations and other Federal laws. BOEM is also able to revise applicable mitigations as needed to adaptively manage mitigation compliance and effectiveness at each approval or permitting stage.

The Proposed Action is within 200 km (124 miles) of the Breton Class I Area with corresponding nitrogen oxides (NO_x) permanent (e.g., period of 3 years or longer) emissions larger than 250 tons per year. Because of that proximity to the Breton National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) and Wilderness Area and its emission rates, a large source determination review was completed for this plan.

The ratio Q/D (Q is the sum of annual emissions of NO_x, particulate matter [PM], and sulfur oxides [SO_x] divided by distance [D] in kilometers to the Breton NWR and Wilderness Area) is a metric to decide if a plan needs further air quality review when it is above 10. For the S-8204 DOCD, Q/D = 2.54. Because Q/D is less than 10, the Proposed Action does not constitute a large source and does not trigger further air quality analysis by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) based on the Large Source Determination Review. **Chapter 4**, Consultation and Coordination, of this SEA documents the decision taken by BOEM and FWS during the air quality review.

In the S-8204 DOCD, and in accordance with lease terms and applicable regulations and guidance, Talos has committed to employ required Project Criteria to address potential impacts to air quality, water quality, benthic communities, marine mammals, sea turtles, fish resources and EFH, and archaeological resources from the Proposed Action. Any remaining impacts would be negligible. Therefore, BOEM has selected Alternative 2, the Proposed Action, and will not require additional mitigation measures as conditions of approval (COAs). Below are the required COAs:

- **MARINE DEBRIS PROJECT CRITERIA**
- **VESSEL STRIKE AVOIDANCE AND INJURED AND/OR DEAD AQUATIC PROTECTED SPECIES REPORTING PROJECT CRITERIA**
- **VESSEL TRANSIT WITHIN THE RICE'S WHALE AREA**
- **IN-WATER LINE PRECAUTION PROJECT CRITERIA**
- **MOON POOL MONITORING PROJECT CRITERIA**
- **SEA TURTLE RESUSCITATION GUIDELINES PROJECT CRITERIA**

A full description of the Project Criteria can be found on the [BOEM Project Criteria](#) website.

Conclusion: BOEM has evaluated the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Action and, based on our evaluation in this SEA, BOEM has selected Alternative 2. The Proposed Action would have no new significant impacts on the human environment not already disclosed in the 2025 PEIS, from which the SEA tiers. Therefore, preparation of an environmental impact statement is not required. Any new information relevant to resources was updated and analyzed in the attached SEA and the other documents listed above that were reviewed and considered by BOEM.

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August 4, 2026

Supervisor, Environmental Assessment Unit 2
Office of Environment, GOA OCS Region
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

Date

Certification of Environmental Assessment Compliance

This letter certifies the attached site-specific environmental assessment (SEA) for Development Operations Coordination Document (DOCD) No. S-8204 submitted by Talos QN Exploration LLC complies with the requirements outlined in Section 1.5 of the DOI Handbook of National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures (516 DM 1).

Page Limit Certification

The SEA, not including citations and appendices, does not exceed the 75-page limit. This document has been prepared in accordance with the specified formatting criteria outlined in Section 1.5(e) of 516 DM 1. As the responsible official, I certify that the breadth and depth of the analysis have been tailored to meet this page limit. This SEA represents BOEM's good-faith effort to prioritize the most important considerations required by NEPA within the mandated page limits. Our prioritization reflects the bureau's expert judgment, and any considerations addressed briefly or left unaddressed were, in our judgment, not of a substantive nature that would have meaningfully informed the environmental effects or the resulting decision.

Deadline Certification

This SEA has been completed within the required statutory deadline described in Section 1.5(f) of 516 DM 1. The completion date of this document is within one year of May 7, 2026, which is when the final DOCD was deemed submitted as per 30 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 550.231 (i.e., 'the date the applicant was notified their application was complete'). I certify that this document represents the bureau's good-faith effort to fulfill NEPA's requirements within the congressional timeline. In our expert opinion, the analysis is thorough and adequate to inform and reasonably explain the bureau's decision regarding the proposed action.

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August 4, 2026

Supervisor, Environmental Assessment Unit 2
Office of Environment
Gulf of America OCS Region
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

Date

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Site-Specific Environmental Assessment (SEA)

TALOS QN EXPLORATION LLC

SUPPLEMENTAL DEVELOPMENT OPERATIONS COORDINATION DOCUMENT: S-8204

1 INTRODUCTION

This Site-Specific Environmental Assessment (SEA) has been prepared to determine whether the proposed activities outlined in the Supplemental Development Operations Coordination Document (DOCD) S-8204, initially submitted by Talos QN Exploration LLC (Talos) on November 13, 2025, will significantly affect the quality of the human environment within the meaning of Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and therefore require an environmental impact statement (EIS) to be prepared. In the Supplemental DOCD, Talos proposes to develop hydrocarbons by drilling and completing one well and installing a lease-term pipeline (Proposed Action). The proposed well is located in Green Canyon Block 40, Lease Number OCS-G 34536 in the Central Planning Area (CPA) of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS).

The Department of the Interior (DOI) Handbook of NEPA Implementing Procedures (516 DM 1), dated February 2026, is designed to allow for the preparation of an SEA for an individual proposed action as long as any previously unanalyzed effects are not significant. As such, this SEA is tiered to, or incorporates by reference, the following Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) NEPA and supporting documents, which evaluated the potential impacts resulting from exploration and development activities across the OCS.

- *Biological Environmental Background Report for the Gulf of Mexico OCS Region (BEBR)* (OCS Report 2021-015) (BOEM 2021a)
- *Gulf of Mexico Catastrophic Spill Event Analysis: High-Volume, Extended-Duration Oil Spill Resulting from Loss of Well Control on the Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf; 2nd Revision* (Gulf of Mexico Catastrophic Spill Event Analysis) (BOEM 2021b)
- *Programmatic Description of the Potential Effects from Gulf of Mexico OCS Oil- and Gas-Related Activities: A Supporting Information Document* (Oil and Gas SID) (OCS Report BOEM 2023-053) (BOEM 2023)
- *Gulf of America Regional OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sales and Post-Lease Activities: Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement* (2025 PEIS) (OCS EIS/EA BOEM 2025-042) (BOEM 2025)

This SEA analyzes the potential impacts resulting from the proposed site-specific activities. Relevant affected environment discussions and impact analyses from the 2025 PEIS are summarized and utilized for site-specific analysis through tiering. Where applicable, additional information available in the BEBR, Oil and Gas SID, and other supporting documents above was

incorporated by reference, consistent with DOI's Handbook of NEPA implementing procedures. Relevant new information published after the above-referenced environmental analyses is included by citation. Lease stipulations, the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA), all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations (as per 30 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 550.101(a)); guidance provided in all applicable Notices to Lessees and Operators (NTLs) (as per 30 CFR § 550.103); and mitigation and monitoring measures identified in this SEA, the 2025 PEIS, and applicable Project Criteria have been considered in the evaluation of the Proposed Action.

Secretarial Order 3423 directed the renaming of the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of America. As a result, BOEM is updating new content, while legacy content such as previously published reports, studies, and NEPA documents remain unchanged.

1.1 BACKGROUND

BOEM and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) have been delegated the authority under OCSLA to manage and oversee the exploration and development of OCS oil, gas, and mineral resources while ensuring safe operations and the protection of the human environment. Working together, BOEM and BSEE manage oil and gas leases, permits, authorizations, and regulate exploration, development, production, and decommissioning. Prior to authorizing activities related to these phases, BOEM conducts resource and NEPA reviews. BOEM's Office of Leasing and Plans oversees the submittal of Exploration Plans (EPs) and DOCDs pursuant to 30 CFR part 550 subpart B.

As required by 30 CFR § 550.201, lessees and operators submit EPs and DOCDs to provide BOEM with information needed to adequately evaluate the overall potential impacts to the human environment prior to conducting activities on the lease. Submittal of an environmental impact analysis (EIA) is required in EPs under 30 CFR § 550.227 and in DOCDs under 30 CFR § 550.261, wherein the operator provides environmental information and makes impact conclusions regarding their proposed activities.

1.2 PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

Talos has submitted DOCD S-8204 to drill and complete one well so that Talos can utilize the information to evaluate the potential for, and develop plans for, the development and production of hydrocarbon resources on the OCS, which would contribute to the Nation's energy needs.

The need for this action is established by BOEM's responsibility under OCSLA to make OCS lands available for expeditious and orderly development, subject to environmental safeguards, in a manner that is consistent with the maintenance of competition and other national needs. Section 25 of OCSLA at 43 United States Code (U.S.C.) § 1350 requires oil and gas lessees seeking to conduct exploration activities to first obtain approval from the Secretary who has delegated the authority to grant such approval to BOEM. In response to the Proposed Action in Talos' plan, BOEM is required by OCSLA to approve, approve with modifications, or deny the plan within 120 days (refer to 43 U.S.C. § 1351(h)(1)). The criteria that BOEM will apply in reaching a decision to approve, approve with modifications, or deny the plan within 120 days and the scope of its

discretion are provided by Section 25 of OCSLA and detailed in the implementing regulations (30 CFR Part 550 Subpart B). Authorizing the Proposed Action, as outlined in the Supplemental DOCD S-8204, allows Talos to pursue its rights under the lease and to conduct exploration drilling activities.

1.3 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION

In the Supplemental EP, Talos proposes to develop hydrocarbons by drilling and completing one well. Well F is located in Green Canyon Block 40, Lease Number OCS-G 34536 in the CPA. The proposed activities are located southwest of Port Fourchon, Louisiana, approximately 77 miles (mi) (124 kilometers [km]) from the nearest shoreline in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana. The water depth at the proposed well site is 2,082 feet (ft) (635 meters [m]). Talos proposes using a mobile offshore drilling unit (MODU), either an dynamically positioned (DP) semisubmersible or drillship, to drill this well. The projected duration of the proposed drilling and completion of one well is 90 days, with proposed drilling activities planned between July 2026 and October 2026.

Supply and crew boat facilities to support the proposed activities are to be located in existing facilities in Port Fourchon, Louisiana, approximately 84 mi (135 km) northwest of the project location. Port Fourchon will be used as the debarkation point for equipment, supplies, and crews supporting the proposed activities. Helicopter support will be flown out of Galliano, Louisiana, approximately 106 mi (171 km) northwest of the project area. Talos does not expect any shore-based construction or expansion in association with these proposed activities. The types of support vessels and their potential travel frequency during exploratory drilling are included in Talos' plan (Talos, 2025). No new or unusual technology is proposed by Talos.

1.4 IMPACT-PRODUCING FACTORS

For purposes of this analysis, an impact-producing factor (IPF) is the outcome of a proposed activity that may pose a vulnerability risk or potential impact to the human or marine environment, such as noise (acoustic source), air emissions, discharges and waste (effluent), or offshore habitat modification (physical disturbance). The impact analysis evaluates the potentially affected environment and the degree of the effects of the action consistent with Section 1.2 of DOI's Handbook of NEPA implementing procedures. Each phase of oil and gas operations typically have specific types of IPFs that may affect physical or environmental conditions and/or may affect one or more natural, cultural, or socioeconomic resource(s). The IPFs are categorized as routine activities, accidental events, and other effects that are reasonably foreseeable and have a close causal connection to the Proposed Action. Detailed descriptions of routine activities and accidental events considered in this SEA are provided in **Appendix A**, and the vulnerability (effects or impacts) of resources to IPFs is also available in the BEBR and Oil and Gas SID.

1.4.1 Routine Activities

Routine activities are generally sequential and occur on a regular basis during the lifetime of a lease (i.e., 50 years). Examples of routine activity include geological and geophysical (G&G) surveys¹, drilling wells, installing production structures and/or subsea infrastructure (platforms, wellheads, manifolds, subsea tie-ins, pipelines), ancillary activities, and decommissioning. Specific to the activities for development proposed by Talos, the routine activities would result in the following:

- (1) bottom disturbance or offshore habitat modification,
- (2) noise,
- (3) discharges and wastes,
- (4) space-use conflicts, and
- (5) air emissions.

1.4.2 Accidental Events

Though not planned, intended, nor anticipated, BOEM recognizes that there is potential for accidental events. The impacts and complexity of an accidental event can vary greatly dependent upon the type, interrelated factors, type and amount of material, time of year, and resources impacted. The primary IPFs from potential accidents related to the proposed activities include the following:

- (1) accidental releases (oil/chemical spills and oil spill response, emergency flaring/venting, or marine trash and debris),
- (2) accidental collisions resulting in a spill (vessel to vessel or vessel to structure),
- (3) accidental vessel strike (vessel to organism), and
- (4) accidental entanglement/entrapment (equipment or facility and organism).

1.5 ACCIDENTAL SPILL CONCERNS

Based on experience and the operations proposed in Talos' plan, the potential sources of spills from the proposed activity would include the following:

- (1) a storage tank accident on the MODU or vessel(s),
- (2) a transfer operation mishap between the supply vessel(s) and the MODU,
- (3) a leak resulting from damage to the fuel tanks or equipment on the MODU or vessel(s), and/or

¹ The G&G activities are authorized on the basis of whether the proposed activities occur before leasing takes place (prelease) or if they occur on an existing lease (post-lease/ancillary). and are authorized by a permit or the G&G activity will occur. Postlease/ancillary activities are authorized by OCS plan approvals, plan revisions, requirement for notification, or a separate G&G permit if the survey will extend off the existing lease.

(4) a loss of well control (LWC)².

As required by 30 CFR §§ 550.219 and 550.250, lessees or designated operators are required to provide BSEE and BOEM with an oil spill response plan (OSRP), prepared in accordance with 30 CFR Part 254 Subpart B, with their proposed exploration, development, or production plan for the facilities that they will use to conduct their activities or to alternatively reference their approved Regional OSRP. In addition, lessees or designated operators are required to report incidents under 30 CFR § 250.188(a) (fatalities, blowouts, explosions, etc.) and oil spills pursuant to 30 CFR § 250.187(d) and 30 CFR § 254.46 (from a rig, production facility, or pipeline estimated to be more than 1 barrel [bbl] [42 gallons (gal)]). As required in 30 CFR § 254.46(a), immediate notification is required for spills from a facility, another offshore facility, or offshore spill of unknown origin.

Spill Response Requirements

Agency regulations require that all lessees and designated operators of oil handling, storage, or transportation facilities located seaward of the coastline submit an OSRP before they can operate a facility. BSEE has issued NTL 2012-N06, “Guidance to Owners and Operators of Offshore Facilities Seaward of the Coast Line Concerning Regional Oil Spill Response Plans,” which informs operators of OSRP requirements and requires that they have adequate resources available to protect the environment from spills or releases from their facilities. The Environmental Protection and Response Plan within the OSRP outlines the availability of spill containment and cleanup equipment and trained personnel necessary to ensure that a full response can be deployed during an oil-spill emergency.

All the proposed activities and facilities in this plan will be covered by the Regional OSRP filed by Talos (Operator Number 03672) in accordance with 30 CFR Part 550 and 30 CFR Part 254 and deemed in compliance by BSEE on December 18, 2024. Talos also certifies it has the capability to respond, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worst-case discharge, or a substantial threat of such a discharge, resulting from the activities proposed in their Supplemental DOCD (Talos, 2025).

Potential Spills from Vessels/Transfer Operations

As indicated above, offshore spills from Talos’ proposed activities are possible if an accident were to damage a storage tank onboard the drilling rig, crew boat, offshore support vessel, or fuel supply vessel. Historically, accidents of this nature have resulted from unintentional vessel collisions and transfer incidents during the offloading of diesel fuel to the drilling rig. Talos plans

² The current definition for loss of well control is as follows: uncontrolled flow of formation or other fluids (the flow may be to an exposed formation [an underground blowout] or at the surface [a surface blowout]; uncontrolled flow through a diverter; and/or uncontrolled flow resulting from a failure of surface equipment or procedures. Not all loss of well control events would result in a blowout as defined above, but they are most commonly thought of as releases to the human environment. A loss of well control can occur during any phase of development, i.e., exploratory drilling, development drilling, well completion, production, or workover operations (BOEM 2021b).

to use DP MODU using a subsea blowout preventer (BOP) to conduct the proposed activities. There are several tanks onboard the MODUs that store fuel and lubricants necessary for the rig's operation. A worst-case discharge (WCD) scenario³ from a rupture or spill from the vessels and other support are provided in **Table 1-1**.

Table 1-1. Worst-Case Discharges from Proposed Drillrigs and Vessels

Vessel	Largest Main Tank Capacity*	Total Capacity*
DP Semisubmersible or Drillship	9,250 bbl	37,000 bbl
Crew Boat	N/A	394 bbl
Supply Boat	N/A	6,630 bbl
Support Boat	N/A	6,630 bbl
Diesel Oil Supply Vessel	N/A	6,000 bbl
Helicopter	N/A	260 gal (6.2 bbl)

bbl = barrel; gal = gallon; N/A = not applicable.

Potential Spills from a Loss of Well Control (LWC)

BSEE requires that all LWC incidents be reported immediately per 30 CFR § 250.188(a)(3). Offshore LWCs that cause large-scale, oil-spill⁴ events are rare and not expected. Most LWC accidents release a relatively small amount of oil into the environment before the well is brought under control by the operator or the well is sealed by natural processes known as bridging over⁵. It is important to note that spill volume is only one factor that influences the nature and severity of an event's impacts. Each oil-spill event is unique; the outcome depends on several factors.

³ Information provided regarding the WCD totals and calculations is not required under NEPA regulations; however, the information is included as part of the review process and compliance with 30 CFR § 254.47, BOEM NTL 2015-N01, and Frequency Asked Questions as part of every EP and development and production plan (DPP)/DOCD. In addition, the August 16, 2010, CEQ Report prepared following the Deepwater Horizon explosion, oil spill, and response recommended that BOEM should "Ensure that NEPA document provide decisionmakers with a robust analysis of reasonably foreseeable impacts, including an analysis of reasonably foreseeable impacts associated with low-probability catastrophic spills for oil and gas activities on the OCS" (CEQ 2010). BOEM's Gulf of Mexico Catastrophic Spill Event Analysis technical report is a robust analysis of the impacts from low-probability catastrophic spills and is included in this analysis to support decisionmaking purposes (BOEM 2021b).

⁴ As applicable to NEPA, Eccleston (2008) describes a catastrophic event as "large-scale damage involving destruction of species, ecosystems, infrastructure, or property with long-term effects, and/or major loss of human life." For oil and gas activities on the OCS, a catastrophic event is a high-volume, extended-duration oil spill regardless of the cause. The high-volume, extended-duration oil spill, or catastrophic spill, has been further defined by the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plans as a "spill of national significance" or "a spill which, because of its severity, size, location, actual or potential impact on the public health and welfare or the environment, or the necessary response effort, is so complex that it requires extraordinary coordination of Federal, State, and local, and responsible party resources to contain and cleanup the discharge" (40 CFR part 300, Appendix E) (BOEM 2021b).

⁵ In a LWC or blowout, the flow duration is dependent on the oil reservoir characteristics and the tendency for the well to fill in or bridge naturally (bridge over), and the timing of the intervention. The flow of a blowout well could, and often does, change as the blowout naturally bridges, the reservoir is depleted, or the reservoir pressure is reduced (Buchholz et al. 2016).

These factors include time of year and location, atmospheric and oceanographic conditions (e.g., winds, currents, coastal type, and sensitive resources), specifics of the well (i.e., flow rates, hydrocarbon characteristics, and infrastructure damage), and response efforts (i.e., speed and effectiveness). For these reasons, the severity of impacts from an oil spill cannot be predicted based on volume alone (BOEM 2021b). In the event of a LWC, an operator's first course of action is to activate the BOP to close the well. The BOP may be located on the surface of the drilling rig or subsea (on the seafloor). There are built-in redundancies in the BOP system to allow activation of selected components with the intent to seal off the well bore. If a subsea BOP cannot be operated from the drill rig, it can be operated at the seafloor using remotely operated vehicles (ROVs).

According to loss of well control data available on BSEE's website at [BSEE Offshore Incident Statistics](#) and BSEE annual reports,⁶ on average an LWC event with a surface release occurred three times or less per year from 2007 to 2023. This average is based on more than 100 exploration and development wells drilled annually. From 2015 to 2023 there were nine LWC events in water depths below 1,000 ft and 12 LWC events in water depths greater than 1,000 ft. As discussed below, the operator has an OSRP in place that addresses the WCD scenario and LWC events. Based on BSEE records from 2007 to 2023 and the safety measures in place, an LWC that results in a crude oil spill of greater than 50 bbls is unlikely to occur.

Potential Site-Specific Spill Risk and Response

Talos' plan describes measures for LWC prevention, likelihood for surface intervention to stop a blowout, and early intervention in the event of a blowout. Talos has developed standards for well control, personnel safety, and an emergency response plan; these methods are stated in detail in the OSRP or emergency response plan submitted by Talos. As per the information provided in Talos' OSRP and plan, the MODU that Talos plans to use will deploy a subsea BOP while drilling the well (Talos, 2025).

The WCD from drilling or production operations of a subsea well is the daily rate of uncontrolled flow of natural gas or oil into the open wellbore. Operators must submit WCD calculated volumes and associated data according to NTL 2015-N01, "Information Requirements for Exploration Plans, Development and Production Plans, and Development Operations Coordination Documents on the OCS for Worst Case Discharge and Blowout Scenarios," as part of every EP and DOCD. Though not proposed or expected, Talos has estimated that a WCD scenario from a blowout of one of the wells under the proposed activities could be 360,650 barrels of oil per day (BOPD) of 36° American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity crude. In accordance with enhanced

⁶ The 2007 to 2016 BSEE annual reports can be found at [BSEE Annual Report](#). The 2014 Annual Report was based on a calendar year. The 2015 Annual Report and subsequent reports were based on U.S. fiscal year (FY), which runs from October 1 to September 30 (BSEE 2016). The last Annual Report is from FY 2016. Data from years 2015 to 2023 were acquired from [BSEE Offshore Incident Statistics](#).

agency oversight, BOEM verified the operator's calculations used to determine the WCD volume⁷.

Talos indicated in its plan that due to the unrestricted flow of a WCD scenario, the well has the potential to experience a downhole rock failure. The primary failure mechanism would be wellbore instability caused by the reduced wellbore pressure. The in-situ stresses that exist in the reservoir rock are held in place by the hydrostatic pressure of the weighted drilling fluid in the wellbore. If the wellbore pressure is reduced, the high in situ stresses are no longer opposed by the weighted drilling fluid and the in-situ rock may fail and collapse into the wellbore causing the wellbore to bridge over where the failed rock fragments accumulate and lodge downhole to prevent the well discharge from continuing. The presence of water in the blowout fluid increases the potential for bridging to occur because of shale hydration and swelling. Talos has developed standards for well control, personnel safety, and emergency response. These methods are stated in detail in the OSRP and plan (Talos, 2025).

In the event that a relief well is required due to a blowout, Talos indicates in its plan that there are sixteen drilling rigs currently available that have the capability to drill the relief well if needed (Talos, 2025). For this project, Talos estimates that it will take approximately 20 days to secure the rig's current well and demobilize, approximately 163 days to drill a relief well and intersect the blown out well, and 5 days to perform kill operation for a total of 188 days to drill and complete a relief well. There are no existing facilities/platforms nearby from where the relief well can be drilled. Additional details related to the proposed activities can be found in Talos's Supplemental DOCD (Talos, 2025).

Oil-Spill Risk and Assessment

Spills with volumes greater than 10,000 bbl are uncommon. From 2001 to 2023, there have been only three spills greater than 10,000 bbl on the Gulf OCS. One was the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill at 4.9 million bbl (ABS Consulting Inc. 2016), categorized as a low-probability catastrophic spill, which is not reasonably foreseeable. In October 2017, a subsea wellhead jumper (KAA-0120) in Mississippi Canyon Block 209, about 53 miles southeast of the Louisiana coast, failed and released an estimated 16,000 barrels of oil into the Gulf. The unintended release occurred after Delta House platform operations were restarted following Hurricane Nate, due to a crack in the flowline discovered through remotely operated vehicle inspection. Carried southwest by ocean currents, the spill did not reach shore (BSEE 2019). There was also a pipeline spill in November 2023 near the mouth of the Mississippi River. As of December 2023, approximately 26,000 bbl were estimated to have been released. Details regarding the cause and source are not yet available; however, the use of dispersants have not been reported and there have been no reported wildlife or shoreline impacts.

⁷ Information provided regarding the WCD totals and calculations is not required under NEPA regulations; however, the information is included as part of the review process and compliance with 30 CFR § 254.47, NLT 2015-N01, and Frequency Asked Questions as part of every EP and DPP/DOCD.

In the event of a spill, there is no single method of containing and removing the oil that would be 100 percent effective. Removal and containment efforts to respond to an ongoing spill would likely require multiple technologies, including mechanical cleanup, chemical dispersant application, and less frequently, in-situ burning of the slick. Even with the potential to deploy all of these technologies, it is likely that, with the operating limitations of current spill response technology, not all of the oil could be contained and removed from the offshore environment. It is likely that larger spills in deep waters and under the right conditions would require the simultaneous use of all available cleanup methods (i.e., mechanical cleanup, dispersant application, and in-situ burning).

The approved OSRP for the proposed project addresses a range of spill sizes and sources, including the WCD, and required response strategies. However, when considering the historical/statistical data, subsea containment improvements, BOEM and BSEE's enhanced oversight, and industry's heightened safety awareness since the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill (as noted below), it is reasonable to conclude that an accidental spill event of similar magnitude is unlikely to occur. Events that are statistically unexpected to occur, but would still be possible but exceedingly unlikely, such as a catastrophic discharge event, and are not considered a part of the proposed activities and, therefore, are not discussed in detail in this document. For more information on a low-probability catastrophic event and the resulting analysis of potential effects, refer to BOEM's *Gulf of Mexico Catastrophic Spill Event Analysis* technical report (BOEM 2021b), incorporated by reference herein.

Oil and Gas Production Safety Systems

On September 28, 2018, BSEE published revisions to the 2018 Oil and Gas Production Safety Systems Rule, which became effective on December 27, 2018 (BSEE 2018), and on May 2, 2019, BSEE published revisions for the 2019 Well Control and Blowout Preventer Rule, which became effective on July 15, 2019 (BSEE 2019a). On August 23, 2023, BSEE published a final rule revising certain regulatory provisions published in the 2019 final well control rule for drilling, workover, completion, and decommissioning operations, which became effective on October 23, 2023 (BSEE 2023). For purposes of this site-specific analysis, BOEM has evaluated the regulatory changes and agrees with BSEE's conclusions that the rule changes do not change or increase environmental risks from what they were under the 2016 or 2019 rules. BOEM agrees because the changes to the rules carefully removed unnecessary burdens while leaving critical safety provisions intact and did not change the overall risks related to oil and gas activities on the OCS. These updates were also accounted for in the 2025 PEIS analysis, from which this SEA tiers.

2 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

2.1 NO ACTION

Alternative 1 – If selected, Talos would not be authorized to undertake the proposed activities and the application would be denied. If the proposed activities are not undertaken, they would not cause activity-specific routine or accidental impacts. Activities related to other existing leases, authorizations, and permits associated with the overall OCS activities would not increase. The No Action Alternative would not significantly change the environmental impacts of overall OCS oil and gas exploration and development activities as described in the 2025 PEIS, and routine impacts would continue to occur elsewhere on the OCS, as could impacts from accidental events on other OCS leases. However, activities on Green Canyon Block 40 would not occur as described in S-8204. Selecting the No Action Alternative would not preclude the lessee from submitting a new application for proposed activities on the lease, which would entail a separate, independent review and site-specific NEPA analysis before a decision is made.

2.2 PROPOSED ACTION

Alternative 2 – If selected, Talos would be authorized to undertake the proposed activities as requested in S-8204. Related activities conducted in State waters or onshore would be subject to State and local regulations. The lessee/operator would conduct operations in accordance with the lease stipulations, OCSLA, all Federal regulations (as per 30 CFR § 550.101(a)), guidance provided in all appropriate NTLs (as per 30 CFR § 550.103), and applicable conditions of approval (COAs). The COAs consist of the following Project Criteria:

- **MARINE DEBRIS PROJECT CRITERIA**
- **VESSEL STRIKE AVOIDANCE AND INJURED AND/OR DEAD AQUATIC PROTECTED SPECIES REPORTING PROJECT CRITERIA**
- **VESSEL TRANSIT WITHIN THE RICE'S WHALE AREA (RWA)**
- **IN-WATER LINE PRECAUTION PROJECT CRITERIA**
- **MOON POOL MONITORING PROJECT CRITERIA**
- **SEA TURTLE RESUSCITATION GUIDELINES PROJECT CRITERIA**

A full description of the Project Criteria can be found on the [BOEM Project Criteria](#) website.

2.3 SUMMARY AND COMPARISON OF THE ALTERNATIVES

If selected, Alternative 1, No Action Alternative, would result in Talos not exercising its rights under the lease and conducting the proposed activities. Alternative 1 would not result in any immediate activity-specific impacts to the human environment, and the lessee may not develop or continue to develop the oil and gas resources of its lease. Alternative 1 does not meet the underlying purpose and need as defined in **Chapter 1.2** because the potential oil and gas resources at this site would not be further explored and, thus, may not be developed.

Alternative 2 would result in the lessee/designated operator being authorized to conduct proposed activities. Alternative 2 is BOEM's preferred alternative as it allows the lessee to achieve its exploration objectives and incorporates mitigation and monitoring requirements (as components of project design) to minimize or negate potential environmental impacts. **Table 2-1** provides an overall summary of impacts to resources.

Based on this site-specific analysis, BOEM's other environmental reviews under OCSLA and NEPA, and adherence to all required mitigation measures and regulatory guidance incorporated into the Proposed Action, no additional alternatives were carried forward for detailed analysis.

Table 2-1. Summary of Alternatives and Potential Impacts to Resources

Resource	Alternative 1: No Action	Alternative 2: Proposed Action
Marine Mammals	None	Negligible to Moderate
Sea Turtles	None	Negligible to Minor
Air Quality	None	Negligible to Minor
Archaeology*	None	Negligible
Benthic Communities*	None	Negligible
Birds*	None	Negligible
Fish and EFH*	None	Negligible
Human/Socioeconomic Resources*	None	Negligible
Other Marine Uses*	None	Negligible
Water Quality*	None	Negligible

None – The action has no effects on the resource.

Negligible - Impacts may or may not cause observable changes to natural conditions but does not reduce the integrity of the resource.

Minor - Impacts cause observable and short-term changes to natural conditions but does not reduce the integrity of the resource.

Moderate - Impacts cause observable and short-term changes to natural conditions and/or reduces the integrity of the resource.

Major - Impacts cause observable and long-term changes to natural conditions and reduces the integrity of the resource.

NOTE: The descriptions above are a general summary/definition of the overall impacts. Refer to each specific resource in Chapter 3 for a more detailed impact-level definition.

* Denotes resources eliminated from detailed analysis

3 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The discussion below will briefly describe/summarize the pertinent affected resources, discuss the site-specific review that was conducted, and provide the analysis of the proposed activities' potential impacts to the human environment. The description of the affected environment and impact analysis are presented together in this chapter for each resource. For the impact analysis, resource-specific significance criteria was developed for each resource category.

A detailed description of resources on the OCS, along with a detailed impact analysis of the routine and accidental impacts of the proposed activities on these resources, can be found in Chapter 4 of the 2025 PEIS, from which this SEA tiers. Additional supporting analyses and descriptions are included in the BEBR, Oil and Gas SID, and Gulf of Mexico Catastrophic Spill Event Analysis, which are incorporated by reference for all resources discussed below. Throughout this SEA, where information is incomplete or unavailable and cannot be obtained within a reasonable cost or timeframe, or the means to obtain it are unknown, BOEM makes clear that such information is lacking and where possible, makes use of reliable existing data and resources in its place. BOEM has determined that it can make an informed decision at this time with the information currently available. BOEM's subject-matter experts have applied scientifically credible information using accepted theoretical approaches and research methods, such as information on related or surrogate species, where appropriate.

3.1.1 Potentially Affected Resources

Preliminary screening for this assessment was based on a review of the relevant literature, previous SEAs, the 2025 PEIS, and statistics/data pertinent to historic and projected activities. For this SEA, BOEM evaluated the site-specific impacts that may result from the operator's proposed activities and identified the following potentially affected resources:

- marine mammals, including both Endangered Species Act (ESA)-listed and non-listed species
- sea turtles (all are ESA-listed species)
- air quality

3.1.2 Resources Not Affected or Negligibly Impacted

Based on the site-specific review and impact conclusions reached, the **Table 3-1** includes resources that have been scoped out of this SEA on the basis that the resource is not present within the proposed activity area and/or the Proposed Action would have no impact/effect or no more than a negligible impact.

Table 3-1. Resources Not Included for Further Analysis

Resource	Description	Reason For No Further Analysis
Water Quality	BOEM requires projected waste and discharge information for specific proposed activities to be submitted in an exploration plan, as outlined by NTL 2008-G04. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Regions 4 and 6 regulate the discharge of routine operational waste streams generated from offshore oil- and gas-related activities. Section 403 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires that National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits be issued for discharges to the ocean in compliance with USEPA's regulations for preventing unreasonable degradation of the receiving waters. The NPDES permits specify effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for discharges associated with offshore oil and gas extraction activities. There are two general NPDES permits that cover the OCS. Permit GMG290000, issued by USEPA Region 6, covers the Western Planning Area (WPA) and CPA; Permit GEG460000, issued by USEPA Region 4, covers the Eastern Planning Area (EPA) and a small part of the CPA. BSEE has regulatory authority through 30 CFR § 250.300 to prevent and control water pollution. BSEE's Office of Environmental Compliance performs inspections to support the USEPA.	The proposed exploration activities are located on Green Canyon Block 40, which is located approximately 77 mi (124 km) from the nearest coastline off Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana. Green Canyon Block 40 is within USEPA Region 6 and falls under the requirements of NPDES Permit GMG290000. Discharges authorized under the NPDES permit would have no effect to negligible impact on the pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen content, salinity, oxidation-reduction potential, or turbidity of the water. Furthermore, any hydrocarbons present in discharges that meet the NPDES permit would be below concentrations that would produce physical or chemical changes to water quality. In addition to permitted discharges, unpermitted spills may occur. BOEM has previously estimated that most accidental spills will be less than 50 bbl in volume, based on historical spill rates and projected OCS activity. Potential impacts on resources from these small spills would be rendered negligible by natural processes such as weathering and dispersion that would degrade the spill products. Water quality is also degraded by trash and debris. Activities proposed will comply with Federal regulations and the Marine Debris Project Criteria to reduce the potential for trash and marine debris from the proposed activities, which reduces the potential impacts to negligible.
Benthic Communities	Benthic fauna inhabit the seafloor throughout the OCS at all water depths. In shallow water (<984 ft [300 m]), naturally occurring geological or biogenic seafloor with measurable vertical relief serves as important habitat for a wide variety of sessile and mobile marine organisms. Corals in the region that are protected under the ESA include elkhorn coral, staghorn coral, boulder star coral, lobed star coral, and mountainous star coral. In deep water greater than (>)984 ft (300 m), chemosynthetic communities form around natural hydrocarbon seepages. Deepwater coral communities can co-occur on hard substrates near hydrocarbon seeps with chemosynthetic organisms and routinely colonize other hard substrates.	Based on review of the geo-hazard surveys, BOEM Seismic Anomalies database, and S-8204, no known or mapped benthic resources were identified within the proposed activity area; therefore, with existing regulatory requirements in place, the potential impact is negligible and no additional mitigation or monitoring measures are applied. Activities proposed will comply with Federal, State, and local regulations and NTLs to reduce the risk for potential for accidental events; therefore, potential impacts to benthic communities from accidental events are negligible.

Resource	Description	Reason For No Further Analysis
Archaeological Resources	BOEM is required under 36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1) to make a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and field survey. BOEM regulation 30 CFR § 550.194 requires an operator to submit an archaeological report based on high-resolution geophysical survey analyzing the potential for an undertaking to adversely effect archaeological resources. To mitigate adverse impacts to these resources, BOEM requires that the operator either avoid the features identified as possible archaeological resources in the operator's archaeological report or establish to the satisfaction of the Regional Director that an archaeological resource does not exist or will not be adversely affected by operations. Mitigation of adverse impacts to archaeological resources determined to be significant under 36 CFR § 60.4 within the identified Area of Potential Effect may be determined following consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and appropriate State Historic Preservation Offices per 36 CFR § 800.6. Under 30 CFR § 550.194(c), lessees are required to immediately halt seafloor disturbing operations within 1,000 feet of the resource and notify BOEM's Regional Director of the discovery of any potential archaeological resources.	Based on review of the archaeological survey and additional data, no potential archaeological resources were identified within the Proposed Action area. Therefore, with existing regulatory requirements in place, the potential impact is negligible to minor and no additional mitigation or monitoring measures are applied.
Fish and Invertebrate Resources and Essential Fish Habitat	Fish and invertebrate resources refers to all estuarine and marine fish and invertebrates endemic to the region, with a particular emphasis on species of ecological and economical significance. EFH refers to all waters and substrate necessary for spawning, breeding, feeding, and growth to maturity for federally managed fisheries species on the OCS (16 U.S.C. §§ 1801 <i>et seq.</i>).	The proposed activities in Green Canyon Block 40 will not occur within delineated EFH and will not occur within specified distances of deepwater benthic communities that would trigger a project-specific EFH consultation (i.e., minimum separation distances described in NTL-2009-G40). Minimum distance requirements were cooperatively developed by BOEM and that National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) during past programmatic EFH consultations for bottom-disturbing activities occurring near sensitive benthic habitats. Overall, S-8204 is expected to have negligible population-level impacts to fish and invertebrate resources in the OCS, as well as EFH due to the localized, short-term nature of the proposed activities. Therefore, no site-specific avoidances or mitigations are applied.

Resource	Description	Reason For No Further Analysis
Marine and Coastal Birds	Several bird groups use the Gulf environment because the area serves multiple habitat and life staging purposes. Birds from six distinct taxonomic and ecological groups are represented within the region, including passerines (i.e., Passeriformes), raptors (i.e., Falconiformes, Accipitriformes), seabirds (i.e., Charadriiformes, Pelecaniformes, Procellariiformes, Gaviiformes, Podicipediformes), waterfowl (i.e., Anseriformes, Gaviiformes), shorebirds (i.e., Charadriiformes), and wading or marsh birds (i.e., Ciconiiformes, Gruiformes). Currently, nine federally listed protected bird species occur in the northern Gulf: Cape Sable seaside sparrow; Mississippi sandhill crane; piping plover; rufa red knot; roseate tern; whooping crane; wood stork; eastern black rail; and black-capped petrel.	Overall, reasonably foreseeable impacts to birds from routine activities are expected to be not significant. Potential impacts from routine activities could include behavioral effects, exposure to or intake of OCS oil- and gas-related contaminants and discarded debris, sublethal chronic effects from air emissions, mortality and energetic costs associated with structure presence and associated lighting, disturbance-related impacts, and displacement of birds from habitats that are destroyed, altered, or fragmented, thus making these areas temporarily unavailable. Also, secondary impacts from pipeline and navigation canals to coastal habitats will occur over the long term and may temporarily displace birds to other habitats.
Human/ Socioeconomic Resources	The coastal zone of the OCS is not a physically, culturally, or economically homogenous unit. The counties and parishes along the Gulf Coast cover approximately 1,631 mi (2,625 km) and includes multiple uses for recreational activities (beaches), deepwater ports, oil and gas support industries, manufacturing, farming, ranching, and hundreds of thousands of acres of wetlands and protected habitat. Offshore oil and gas activities affect onshore areas because of the various industries involved and because of the complex supply chains for these industries. Many of these impacts occur in counties and parishes along the coastal region. Employment stability in the oil and gas industry and its support sectors correlates directly with fluctuations in OCS oil- and gas-related activity levels, which are, in turn, closely related to the changes in oil and gas commodity prices.	The potential impacts resulting from the industry's routine activities occur within the larger socioeconomic context of the region. Given the existing, extensive, and widespread support system for the OCS oil- and gas-related industry and its associated labor force, the impacts of routine activities related to a single lease sale are expected to be negligible, widely distributed, and to have little impact. Routine activities related to a single Proposed Action would be incremental in nature, not expected to change existing conditions, and positive in their contribution to the sustainability of current industry, related support services, and associated employment. No new or expansion of existing shore bases or onshore support infrastructure and facilities is planned as part of the Proposed Action; therefore, potential impacts are negligible.
Other Marine Uses	The marine environment is used for a variety of activities and overlaps or conflicts can occur with multiple uses and/or users. The region is very active with existing multiple users and designated uses, including oil and gas activities, fishing (commercial or recreational), shipping, military, SSRA blocks, and artificial reefs. Future activities may include renewable energy development, aquaculture, and other alternative uses.	The Proposed Action would have no to negligible impacts on other marine uses, and no additional mitigation or monitoring measures are applied.

3.2 MARINE MAMMALS

3.2.1 Affected Environment

Twenty-one species of cetaceans (baleen and toothed whales) and one species of Sirenia (i.e., manatee) regularly occur in the region and are identified in the NMFS Gulf of Mexico Marine Mammal Stock Assessment Reports (Hayes et al. 2024). A description of marine mammals can be found in Chapter 4.8 of the 2025 PEIS, from which this SEA tiers, with additional information in Chapter 3.7 of the BEBR, which is incorporated by reference.

Threatened or Endangered Marine Mammal Species

Two cetacean species, the sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*) and the Rice's whale (*Balaenoptera ricei*), regularly occur in the region and are listed as endangered under the ESA. The Florida manatee (*Trichechus manatus latirostris*), a subspecies of the West Indian manatee (*Trichechus manatus*), has been documented all along the Gulf in nearshore waters, typically less than 4 m (13 ft) deep and within 1,000 m (328 ft) of the shore (Slone et al. 2022). West Indian manatees are currently listed as threatened; the Florida manatee subspecies is proposed to be listed as threatened, and the Antillean manatee (*Trichechus manatus manatus*) subspecies as endangered, which would replace the listing of the West Indian manatee (FWS 2025). Florida manatee critical habitat is currently designated in Florida (FWS 1977), and critical habitat revisions are proposed (FWS 2024). The sperm whale was listed as endangered throughout its range on December 2, 1970. The GOM Bryde's (now Rice's) whale was listed as endangered on May 15, 2019 (NMFS 2019). The Rice's whale critical habitat is currently proposed by NMFS in the northern Gulf from the 100 to 400 m (328 to 1,312 ft) isobath (NMFS 2023c).

The only resident baleen whale in the northern Gulf is the Rice's whale. The majority of Rice's whale detections are limited to the northeastern Gulf along the continental shelf between roughly 100 and 400 m (328 to 1,312 ft) depths (Garrison et al. 2024, NOAA Fisheries 2026, Rosel et al. 2021), though they have been detected less frequently in the central, western, and southern Gulf (NOAA Fisheries 2024, 2026; Rappucci et al. 2023; Soldevilla et al. 2022; Soldevilla et al. 2024). Predicted densities and occurrence of Rice's whales remain highest in their northeastern Gulf habitat (Farmer et al. 2022; Garrison et al. 2024). Sperm whales are not evenly distributed, showing greater densities in areas associated with oceanic features that provide the best foraging opportunities (Garrison et al. 2018).

Non-ESA-Listed Marine Mammal Species

Nineteen toothed cetaceans (including beaked whales and dolphins) that are not ESA-listed (Hayes et al. 2024) regularly occur in the region. Despite being non-listed, the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (MMPA) protects all marine mammals regardless of ESA status.

Unusual Mortality Event (UME)

Under the MMPA, an UME means a stranding that is unexpected, involves a significant die-off of any marine mammal population, and demands immediate response. There are currently no active UMEs in the Gulf region. A list of active and closed UMEs with updated information can be found at the following website: [Active and Closed Unusual Mortality Events](#).

3.2.2 Impact Analysis

The IPFs with the proposed activities in Green Canyon Block 40 that could affect marine mammals include (1) noise (drilling, production, vessel/aircraft noise, and/or impact driving equipment), (2) vessel strike, (3) entanglement and entrapment, (4) marine trash and debris, and (5) oil/chemical spills and oil spill response. For this SEA, impacts were evaluated and assigned levels of environmental impact caused by IPFs as listed below. **Table 3-2** provides a summary of the impact analysis for marine mammals.

- **None** – The action has no effect.
- **Negligible** – An individual or group of animals would be subject to nominal to slight measurable impacts. No mortality or injury to any individual would occur, and no disruption of behavioral patterns would be expected. The disturbance would last only as long as the human-caused stimulus was perceptible to the individual or group.
- **Minor** – An individual or group of animals would be subject to a human-caused stimulus and would be disturbed, resulting in an acute behavioral change. No mortality or injury to an individual or group would occur.
- **Moderate** – An individual or group of animals would be subject to a human-caused stimulus and would be disturbed, resulting in a chronic behavioral change. Individuals may be impacted but at levels that do not affect the fitness of the population. Some impacts to individual animals may be irreversible.
- **Major** – An individual or group of animals would be subject to a human-caused stimulus, resulting in physical injury or mortality, and would include sufficient numbers that the continued viability of the population is diminished, including annual rates of recruitment or survival. Impacts would also include permanent disruption of behavioral patterns that would affect a species or stock.

Table 3-2. Summary of Impact Levels to Marine Mammals

Activity Type	Impact-Producing Factor	Magnitude of Potential Impact Alternative 1	Magnitude of Potential Impact Alternative 2
Routine Activities	Noise	None	Negligible
Accidental Events	Vessel Strike	None	Negligible to Moderate
Accidental Events	Marine Trash and Debris	None	Negligible
Accidental Events	Oil/Chemical Spills	None	Negligible to Minor

Activity Type	Impact-Producing Factor	Magnitude of Potential Impact Alternative 1	Magnitude of Potential Impact Alternative 2
Accidental Events	Response Activities	None	Negligible to Minor
Accidental Events	Entanglement and Entrapment	None	Negligible

3.2.2.1 Alternative 1

If selected, Alternative 1, No Action Alternative, would result in the operator not undertaking the proposed activities as described in the plan. Therefore, the direct or indirect activity-specific IPFs to marine mammals would not occur. Activities related to previously issued leases and permits, as well as those that may be issued in the future under a separate decision, related to OCS activities would not increase. The No Action Alternative would not contribute to the environmental impacts of overall OCS oil- and gas-related activity as described in the 2025 PEIS, and routine and accidental impacts would still occur from other activities.

3.2.2.2 Alternative 2

If selected, Alternative 2, Proposed Action, would result in the operator undertaking the proposed activities as requested and conditioned in the plan. The operator will adhere to the Marine Debris Project Criteria, Vessel Strike Avoidance and Injured and/or Dead Aquatic Protected Species Reporting Project Criteria, Vessel Transit within the RWA, In-Water line Precautions Project Criteria, and Moon Pool Monitoring Project Criteria. Compliance with the regulations and applicable Project Criteria is expected to negate or lessen the chance of moderate to major impacts on marine mammals under this alternative.

3.2.3 Routine Activities

Noise

Vessel noise from the Proposed Action will produce low levels of noise, generally in the 150 to 170 decibels (dB) re: 1 μ Pa-m (dB referenced to 1 micropascal at a distance of 1 meter) at frequencies below 1,000 hertz (Hz). Vessel and equipment noises are transitory and generally do not propagate at great distances from the vessel. The intensity of noise from vessels is roughly related to ship size and speed (Erbe et al. 2019). For a given vessel, relative noise tends to increase with increasing speed. A comprehensive review of the literature on marine mammals and vessel noise (Erbe et al. 2019, Erbe et al. 2025) revealed that changes in behavior vary widely across species and are heavily dependent on context. Vessel noise could interfere with marine mammal communication either by masking important sounds from conspecifics (a member of the same species), masking sounds from predators, or it may trigger animals to alter their vocalizations (Tyack 2008). There is the possibility of short-term disruption of movement patterns and/or behavior caused by vessel noise and disturbance. Therefore, vessel noise associated with the proposed action is not expected to significantly affect marine mammals.

According to Southall et al. (2007, 2019, 2021), for behavioral responses to non-impulsive noise sources (e.g., drill noise), data indicate considerable variability in received levels associated with

behavioral responses. Further, research suggests that the sensitivity of marine mammals to drilling noise varies between and within species and is likely context-dependent (Richardson et al. 1990). The source levels from drilling (154 dB and below, as cited by Greene, 1986 in Richardson et al. 1995) are below the auditory injury onset criteria established by NMFS (NMFS 2024). While behavioral responses may result from offshore drilling, they are expected to be short-term and intermittent. Since drilling associated with the proposed action would be temporary and localized, and considering the wide range of marine mammals in the Gulf, marine mammals are not expected to be significantly affected by drilling noise.

Helicopter noises contain dominant tones (resulting from rotors) generally below 500 Hz (Richardson et al. 1995). Air traffic may elicit a startle response and interrupt marine mammals at the surface (depending on the activity of the animals; Richardson et al. 1995). Aircraft noise is generally short in duration and transient in nature, although it may ensonify large areas. Much of the noise from a passing aircraft is reflected and does not penetrate the air-water interface (Urlick 1972). The Proposed Action is expected to have helicopter support with multiple transits between the MODU and airbase. Since these occurrences would be temporary and pass within seconds, and given the relevant guidelines and regulations, marine mammals are not expected to be adversely affected by routine helicopter traffic operating at prescribed required Federal Aviation Administration altitudes.

Marine mammals may exhibit some avoidance behaviors, but their behavioral or physiological responses (e.g., stress) to noise associated with the Proposed Action are unlikely to have population-level impacts. Therefore, impacts to marine mammals from noise associated with the proposed activities are expected to be negligible.

3.2.4 Accidental Events

Vessel Strike

All marine mammals are vulnerable to accidental vessel strike; however, some marine mammal species may be more vulnerable than others, including primarily slow-moving species (e.g., manatees) or those that spend extended periods of time at the surface (e.g., Rice's whales), and deep-diving species (e.g., sperm whales) while on the surface (Vanderlaan and Taggart 2007). For example, Rice's whales may spend up to 88 percent of their time at night, and 70 percent of their time overall, within 15 m (39 ft) of the ocean surface (Soldevilla et al. 2017), making them vulnerable to collisions with large vessels (Stevens et al. 2024).

Accidental vessel strike on a marine mammal can result in injury, mortality, or even no apparent effects depending on the circumstances (Laist et al. 2001, Van Waerebeek et al. 2007, Vanderlaan and Taggart 2007, Pace 2011). Several factors affect the risk and severity of vessel strike to marine mammals, including species type, speed, health, and behavior of the animal; and the path, speed, size, and number of vessels (Laist et al. 2001, Vanderlaan and Taggart 2007, Martin et al. 2016). Vessel speed and vessel size are of note when assessing strike risk; larger vessels at higher speeds pose the most risk for strike on marine mammals (Garrison et al. 2025, Stevens et al. 2024). Most severe and lethal whale injuries involve large ships (>80 m [262 ft]) at higher speeds. Eighty-nine percent of ship strike records show that vessels were moving at greater than

14 knots, most strikes occurred over or near the continental shelf, and the whales were usually not seen beforehand or seen too late to be avoided (Laist et al. 2001, Van Waerebeek et al. 2007).

The operator has not proposed any vessel transits within the RWA defined by NMFS. Per the Vessel Transit within the RWA Project Criteria, the operator is required to provide notification and concurrence to fulfill the reporting requirements to BOEM and BSEE prior to any vessel transit changes that propose entering the 2020 RWA. In addition, adherence to the Vessel Strike Avoidance and Injured and/or Dead Aquatic Protected Species Reporting Project Criteria would prevent or substantially reduce marine mammal interactions with vessels by requiring separation distances, speed restrictions, and the use of onboard observers for monitoring during certain activities. NMFS also provides all boat operators with whale watching guidelines, which are derived from the MMPA. These guidelines suggest safe navigational practices based on speed and distance limitations when encountering marine mammals. With these COAs in place, and considering the wide geographic range and movements of marine mammals, impacts to marine mammals from vessel strike are expected to be negligible to moderate.⁸

Marine Trash and Debris

Entanglement in marine debris could lead to injury, infection, reduced mobility, increased susceptibility to predation, decreased feeding ability, fitness consequences, and mortality (e.g., drowning) (Gall and Thompson 2015). In addition, marine debris ingestion could lead to intestinal blockage, which can affect feeding ability and lead to injury or death (Senko et al. 2020). Operators are required to follow BSEE, United States Coast Guard (USCG), and USEPA regulations pertaining to marine trash and debris prevention and handling. With adherence to these regulations and the Marine Debris Project Criteria, which is designed to prevent or minimize accidental discharge of marine debris, impacts to marine mammals from marine debris are expected to be negligible.

Oil/Chemical Spills and Oil-Spill Response

Historical trends show that the frequency of oil spills has decreased substantially over the last two decades, and most spills are categorized as small, i.e., less than 1,000 bbl (Anderson and LaBelle 1990, Anderson et al. 2012, ABS Consulting Inc. 2016). Improvements in technology, industry practice, and regulations have contributed in part to decreased spill risk. Potential impacts of an oil spill depend on a variety of factors, such as spill magnitude, frequency, timing, location, and the meteorological and oceanographic conditions at the time (National Research Council (NRC) 2003). Further, the impacts of an oil spill could depend on oil characteristics, time of year, response efforts (e.g., burning, dispersant), and types of habitats as well as the behavior and physiology of the marine mammals themselves (Johnson and Ziccardi 2006, Ziccardi et al. 2015, Sullivan et al. 2019). Marine mammals could experience decreased health, reproductive fitness, and longevity, increased vulnerability to disease, and possibly mortality. The oil from a

⁸ In the unlikely (i.e., not reasonably foreseeable) event of a strike on an ESA-listed whale that results in mortality, the determination could be major.

spill can adversely affect marine mammals by causing soft-tissue irritation, fouling of baleen plates, respiratory stress from the inhalation of toxic fumes, food reduction or contamination, direct ingestion of oil and/or tar, and temporary displacement from preferred habitats. There is evidence that some species of marine mammals can metabolize hydrocarbons (Engelhardt 1983, Lee and Anderson 2005). However, the extent to which species metabolize and eliminate hydrocarbons and the specific gene biomarker pathways used are unclear (Ruberg et al. 2021). An oil spill may physiologically stress an animal (Geraci and St. Aubin 1980), making it more vulnerable to disease, parasitism, environmental contaminants, and predation. Because the potential occurrence of a spill and contact with species is low due to applicable regulatory requirements in this plan submittal (refer to **Chapter 1.5**), and considering the wide geographic range and movement of marine mammals, the effects on marine mammals from oil/chemical spills are expected to be negligible to minor.

Response Activities

When deemed necessary, the removal methods used during any spill would be determined by the USCG's Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) and representatives of the Regional Response Team (RRT) or National Response Team (NRT); therefore, accidental event response activities would be conducted on a case-by-case basis, as outlined in Talos' approved regional OSRP. Response activities could cause increased human presence in the water after an oil spill (e.g., vessels) which could contribute to changes in behavior and/or distribution, thereby potentially stressing marine mammals further and perhaps making them more vulnerable to various physiological and toxic effects of spilled oil. Response vessels could increase the risk of vessel strike. Removing oil from the surface would reduce the risk of contact and render it less likely to adhere to skin, baleen plates, or other body surfaces (Neff 1990).

One assumption concerning the use of dispersants is that the chemical dispersion of oil would considerably reduce the impacts to marine mammals, primarily by reducing their exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons (French-McCay 2004, NRC 2005). The acute toxicity of most oil dispersant chemicals is low relative to the constituents and fractions of crude oil and refined products. Dispersants may be irritants to tissues and sensitive membranes (NRC 2005). Impacts through skimmers could be through capture and/or entrainment. In-situ burns could impact some marine mammals if they were in the burning oil; however, it is expected that animals would avoid the area once it is ignited. In both skimming and controlled burning activities, the use of trained observers is common. Based on BOEM's review of the applicable scientifically credible information available, the low potential for a spill to occur and contact a species due to applicable regulatory requirements (refer to **Chapter 1.5**), and considering the wide geographic range and movement of marine mammals, the effects on marine mammals from response activities are expected to be negligible to minor.

Entanglement and Entrapment

Entanglement, such as from lines in the water, and entrapment can result in stress, injury, or death of marine mammals (Moore et al. 2009, Gall and Thompson 2015, Senko et al. 2020).

Entangled marine mammals may drown or starve due to being restricted by gear, suffer physical trauma and systemic infections, and/or be subject to vessel strike due to an inability to avoid them. Moon pools are too small to allow a marine mammal to enter and are therefore highly unlikely to entrap them. The operator will adhere to the In-Water Line Precaution Project Criteria and the Moon Pool Monitoring Project Criteria, which appreciably reduce the likelihood of marine mammals being entangled or entrapped in gear from the proposed activity. With applicable required protocols per the Project Criteria, marine mammal entanglement in gear associated with the proposed activity is unlikely to occur since lines in the water would be taut as required to prevent looping and tangling. Because the possibility of entanglement and entrapment is low and with adherence to the applicable COAs, the effects on marine mammals are expected to be negligible.

Conclusion

Long-term or permanent displacement of marine mammals from preferred habitats and the destruction or adverse modification of any habitats are not expected to occur due to the scope, timing, and the short-term nature of the proposed development activities, and considering the wide-ranging movements and behaviors of marine mammals. Furthermore, application of the applicable COAs in addition to other relevant regulations would prevent or minimize potential effects to marine mammals from the above discussed IPFs. Based on the above analysis, BOEM finds that the potential effects from the Proposed Action are unlikely to rise to significant levels.

3.3 SEA TURTLES

3.3.1 Affected Environment

Five sea turtle species, all federally listed as threatened or endangered, are known to inhabit the waters of the Gulf OCS: leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*), green (*Chelonia mydas*), hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), Kemp's ridley (*Lepidochelys kempii*), and loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*). These species are all highly migratory, and individual animals will migrate into nearshore waters as well as other areas of the North Atlantic Ocean, Gulf, and Caribbean Sea. The North Atlantic Distinct Population Segment (DPS) of green turtle is ESA-listed as threatened. Hawksbill turtles, Kemp's ridley turtles, leatherback turtles, and the Northwest Atlantic Ocean DPS of loggerhead turtle are ESA-listed as endangered. Floating *Sargassum* patches are federally designated under the ESA as critical habitat for loggerhead turtles (NMFS 2014) and proposed for green turtles (NMFS 2023b). Garrison et al. (2020) found that spatial and seasonal variation in loggerheads in the northern Gulf represents the shift in habitats and behavioral modes across seasons, with animals moving into deeper waters and spending progressively less time at the surface during cooler months. Further, Lamont and Hart (2023) found that time at the surface was greater for loggerhead, Kemp's ridley, and green turtles in summer, though did not differ between BOEM's Eastern Planning Area (EPA) and CPA, except for Kemp's ridleys, which spent more time at the surface in the Western Planning Area (WPA) than the EPA. A complete description of sea turtles can be found in Chapter 4.9 of the 2025 PEIS and Chapter 3.6 of the 2021 BEBR.

3.3.2 Impact Analysis

Sea turtles are susceptible to many natural and human impacts, including impacts while on land, in the benthic environment, and in the pelagic environment due to their life history. The IPFs associated with the proposed activities in Green Canyon Block 40 that could affect sea turtles include (1) noise (drilling and/or production and vessel/aircraft noise and use of impact-driver equipment), (2) vessel strike, (3) entanglement and entrapment, (4) marine trash and debris, and (5) oil/chemical spills and oil-spill response. For this SEA, impacts were evaluated and assigned levels of environmental impact caused by IPFs as listed below. **Table 3-3** provides a summary of impact to sea turtles.

- **None** – The action has no effect.
- **Negligible** – An individual or group of animals would be subject to nominal to slight measurable impacts. No mortality or injury to any individual would occur, and no disruption of behavioral patterns would be expected. The disturbance would last only as long as the human-caused stimulus was perceptible to the individual or group.
- **Minor** – An individual or group of animals would be subject to a human-caused stimulus and would be disturbed, resulting in an acute behavioral change. No mortality or injury to an individual or group would occur.
- **Moderate** – An individual or group of animals would be subject to a human-caused stimulus and would be disturbed, resulting in a chronic behavioral change. Individuals may be impacted but at levels that do not affect the fitness of the population. Some impacts to individual animals may be irreversible.
- **Major** – An individual or group of animals would be subject to a human-caused stimulus, resulting in physical injury or mortality, and would include sufficient numbers that the continued viability of the population is diminished, including annual rates of recruitment or survival. Impacts would also include permanent disruption of behavioral patterns that would affect a species or stock.

Table 3-3. Summary of Impact Levels to Sea Turtles

Activity Type	Impact-Producing Factor	Magnitude of Potential Impact Alternative 1	Magnitude of Potential Impact Alternative 2
Routine Activities	Noise	None	Negligible
Accidental Events	Vessel Strike	None	Negligible to Minor
Accidental Events	Marine Trash and Debris	None	Negligible
Accidental Events	Oil/Chemical Spills	None	Negligible to Minor
Accidental Events	Response Activities	None	Negligible to Minor
Accidental Events	Entanglement and Entrapment	None	Negligible

3.3.2.1 Alternative 1

If selected, Alternative 1, No Action alternative, would result in the operator not undertaking the proposed activities as described in the plan. Therefore, direct or indirect activity-specific IPFs to sea turtles would not occur. Activities related to previously issued leases and permits (as well as those that may be issued in the future under a separate decision) related to the OCS activities would not increase. The No Action Alternative would not contribute to the environmental impacts of overall OCS oil- and gas-related activity as described in the 2025 PEIS, and routine and accidental impacts would still occur from other activities.

3.3.2.2 Alternative 2

If selected, Alternative 2, Proposed Action, would result in the operator undertaking the proposed activities as requested and conditioned in the plan, and applicable regulations. The operator will adhere to the Marine Debris Project Criteria, Vessel Strike Avoidance and Injured and/or Dead Aquatic Protected Species Reporting Project Criteria, In-Water Line Precautions Project Criteria, Moon Pool Monitoring Project Criteria, and Sea Turtle Resuscitation Guidelines Project Criteria. Compliance with the regulations and applicable Project Criteria should negate or lessen the chance of significant impacts on sea turtles under this alternative.

3.3.3 Routine Activities

Noise

The dominant source of noise from vessels is propeller operation, and the intensity of this noise is largely related to ship size and speed. Vessel noise from the proposed activities would produce low levels of noise, generally in the 150 to 170 dB re: 1 μ Pa-m at frequencies below 1,000 Hz. Underwater radiated noise from vessels is transitory and generally does not propagate at great distances from the vessel. Vessel noise may impact sea turtle behavior, leading to temporary startle responses, altered submergence patterns, masking of biologically relevant sounds, and physiological stress (National Science Foundation (NSF) 2011, Samuel et al. 2005). Sea turtles may exhibit a startle reaction, such as diving or swimming away, and temporary stress responses by increasing submergence time, extending dive durations, or surfacing (Lenhardt 1994, O'Hara and Wilcox 1990, Samuel 2004, Samuel et al. 2005). Hazel et al. (2007) found that sea turtles typically respond behaviorally to vessels at a distance of approximately 33 ft (10 m) or closer. Current evidence indicates that sea turtles respond to vessel noise at very close ranges, making population-level impacts unlikely. While behavioral responses do occur, attributing them specifically to noise rather than visual or other cues remains challenging. Vessel noise generated by the Proposed Action would be localized and short-term. The most likely effects of vessel noise on sea turtles could include short-term behavioral changes and auditory masking.

There is very little information on the impacts of drilling and production noise on sea turtles. However, sea turtle hearing sensitivity is within the frequency range (100 to 1,000 Hz) of sound produced by low-frequency sources such as marine drilling (Popper et al. 2014). It is unlikely that sounds from drilling would reach injury thresholds, unless the sea turtle is within very close proximity to the drilling activity (Finneran et al. 2017, McCauley et al. 2000, Piniak et al. 2012), but it may cause temporary avoidance or displacement of sea turtles.

The dominant tones for aircraft noise, both airborne and underwater, are generally below 500 Hz (Richardson et al. 1995) and are within the auditory range of all sea turtles. Given the frequency range and sound levels produced, when aircraft travel at relatively low altitude, aircraft noise has the potential to elicit stress or behavioral responses in turtles (e.g., diving or swimming away or altered dive patterns) (BOEM 2016, NSF 2011). Sea turtle sensitivity to airborne noise is not well understood, and existing studies have yielded mixed results. Noise from helicopter overflights may elicit a startle response from sea turtles, and there is the possibility of short-term disruption of activity patterns and temporary sublethal stress (NRC 1990). Since helicopter noise would be temporary and pass within seconds, and given the relevant guidelines and regulations, sea turtles are not expected to be adversely affected by routine helicopter traffic operating at prescribed required Federal Aviation Administration altitudes.

Sea turtles may exhibit some short-term avoidance behaviors, but their behavioral or physiological responses (e.g., stress) to noise associated with the Proposed Action are unlikely to have population-level impacts. Therefore, impacts to sea turtles from noise associated with the proposed activities are expected to be negligible.

3.3.4 Accidental Events

Vessel Strike

There is limited data available concerning potential sea turtle impacts from vessel strikes due to a lack of studies and/or the challenges with detecting such impacts (Nelms et al. 2016). Nonetheless, strikes from all types of vessels are known to result in sea turtle injury and mortality (Lutcavage et al. 1997, Nelms et al. 2016, Work et al. 2010). Sea turtles are vulnerable to vessel strikes due to the time they spend at the surface. Recent studies show that the time spent at the surface for basking, feeding, orientation, and mating is approximately 11 percent for loggerheads (Garrison et al. 2020), approximately 19 percent for greens (Roberts et al. 2022), and between 11 and 23 percent for Kemp's ridleys (Garrison et al. 2020), depending on the season. Serious injury, and/or minor, non-lethal injury can occur from vessel strike on a sea turtle, with the associated effects varying based on the size and speed of the vessel. There have been no documented sea turtle collisions with OCS oil- and gas-related vessels in the Gulf; however, collisions with small or submerged sea turtles may go undetected. The operator will adhere to the Vessel Strike Avoidance and Injured and/or Dead Aquatic Protected Species Reporting Project Criteria, which prevents or minimizes the potential for vessel strikes by requiring the use of a visual observer (e.g., captain), vessel speed restrictions, and separation distances. Thus, effects on sea turtles from vessel strike are expected to be negligible, but might be minor for undetected sea turtles underwater (e.g., vessel displacing water inadvertently moving sea turtles in wake).

Marine Trash and Debris

Marine debris, such as plastics, primarily affects sea turtles through entanglement and/or ingestion (e.g., choking or intestinal blockage) (Gall and Thompson 2015, Senko et al. 2020). Entanglement in marine debris could lead to injury, infection, reduced mobility, increased

susceptibility to predation, decreased feeding ability, fitness consequences, and/or mortality (e.g., drowning) of sea turtles (Gall and Thompson 2015, Senko et al. 2020). Marine debris ingestion could lead to intestinal blockage, which can impact feeding ability and lead to injury or death (Gall and Thompson 2015, Senko et al. 2020). The discharge of marine debris by the offshore oil and gas industry and supporting activities is subject to several laws and treaties. The operator will adhere to the Marine Debris Project Criteria, which appreciably reduces the likelihood of sea turtles encountering marine debris from the proposed activity. Thus, effects on sea turtles from marine trash and debris are expected to be negligible.

Oil/Chemical Spills and Oil-Spill Response

Historical trends show that the frequency of oil spills has decreased substantially over the last two decades, and most spills are categorized as small, i.e., less than 1,000 bbl (ABS Consulting Inc. 2016, Anderson and LaBelle 1990, Anderson et al. 2012). Improvements in technology, industry practice, and regulations have contributed in part to decreased spill risk. Potential impacts of an oil spill depend on a variety of factors, such as spill magnitude, frequency, timing, location, and the meteorological and oceanographic conditions at the time (NRC 2003). Studies have shown that direct exposure of sensitive tissues (e.g., eyes, nares, and other mucous membranes) and soft tissues to oil may produce irritation and inflammation and can adhere to turtle skin or shells (Lutcavage et al. 1995, Overton et al. 1983, Van Vleet and Pauly 1987). Sea turtles surfacing within or near an oil spill would be expected to inhale petroleum vapors, potentially causing respiratory stress. Ingested oil, particularly the lighter fractions, can be acutely toxic to sea turtles. Sea turtle eggs, hatchlings, and small juveniles are particularly vulnerable if contacted with oil (Fritts and McGehee 1982, Lutz and Lutcavage 1989). Sea turtle eggs laid on sandy beaches would likely be lethally impacted by contact with spilled oil (National Park Service 2010). The effects of contact with spilled oil on sea turtles could include decreased health, reproductive fitness, and longevity as well as increased vulnerability to disease, contamination of prey species, and mortality. Based on BOEM's review of the applicable scientifically credible information, the low potential for an oil spill to occur and contact a species due to applicable regulatory requirements (refer to **Chapter 1.5**), and considering the wide-ranging movements of sea turtles, the potential effects on sea turtles from oil/chemical spills are expected to be negligible to minor.

Response Activities

Response activities would be conducted on a case-by-case basis and only when deemed necessary. The removal methods used during any spill would be determined by the USCG's FOSC and representatives of the RRT or NRT. Spill response activities as outlined Talos' approved regional OSRP could cause an increase in vessel traffic, and thus an increased possibility for vessel strikes on sea turtles. Cleanup efforts in offshore waters may result in additional injury or mortality of sea turtles, particularly to neonates and juveniles. Due to the nature of the response activities, impacts could occur by a short-term behavioral change of sea turtles in the immediate affected area. Spill response impacts could include interrupted or deterred nesting behavior, crushed nests, entanglement in booms, and increased hatchling mortality due to predation from

the increased time required to reach the water, assuming no outside intervention (Lutcavage et al. 1997). Increased human presence could influence turtle behavior and distribution, thereby stressing animals and making them more vulnerable to predators, the toxicological effects of oil, or other anthropogenic sources of mortality. Based on BOEM's review of the applicable scientifically credible information available, the low potential for an oil spill to contact species due to applicable regulatory requirements (refer to **Chapter 1.5**), and considering the wide-ranging movements of sea turtles, the potential effects on sea turtles from response activities are expected to be negligible to minor.

Entanglement and Entrapment

Entanglement, such as from lines in the water, and entrapment can result in stress, injury, or death of sea turtles (Gall and Thompson 2015, Senko et al. 2020). Sea turtles have become entrapped in dredge equipment (NRC 1990) and have the potential to become entrapped in any submerged structure that an individual is able to enter. Sea turtles can enter and surface within moon pools, potentially being entrapped. The operator will adhere to the In-Water Line Precaution Project Criteria and Moon Pool Monitoring Project Criteria, which appreciably reduce the likelihood of sea turtles being entangled or entrapped in gear from the proposed activity. With applicable COAs, sea turtle entanglement in gear associated with the proposed activity, in addition to sea turtle entrapment in moon pools (though typically remains open to water if used), is unlikely to occur. Because the possibility of entanglement and entrapment is low and with adherence to applicable COAs, the effects on sea turtles are expected to be negligible.

Conclusion

Long-term or permanent displacement of sea turtles from preferred habitats and the destruction or adverse modification of any habitats are not expected to occur due to the scope, timing, and short-term nature of the proposed activities, and considering the wide-ranging movements and behaviors of sea turtles. Furthermore, application of the applicable COAs, in addition to other relevant regulations, are expected to prevent or minimize potential effects to sea turtles from the above discussed IPFs. Based on the above analysis, BOEM finds that the potential effects from the Proposed Action on sea turtles are unlikely to rise to a level of significance.

3.4 AIR QUALITY

"Air Quality" refers to the degree to which the ambient air is free from pollution generated from various natural and anthropogenic air emission sources. The term "air emission" describes the gases and particles released by different sources, while "ambient air" is defined in 40 CFR 50.1(e) as the portion of the atmosphere outside of buildings that is accessible to the public. Air emissions associated with OCS oil- and gas-related activities on the OCS can influence ambient air pollutant levels in nearby coastal regions. For this analysis, these onshore areas include Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. This area includes Breton Wilderness Area, where air quality and air quality-related values (AQRVs) are protected.

Air quality is evaluated through several pollution indicators. For criteria air pollutants such as carbon monoxide (CO), lead (Pb), ozone (O₃), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), particulate matter (PM), **Table 3-4** identifies the areas currently designated as nonattainment under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The term “maintenance” area refers to an area that now meets the NAAQS but is still under an approved maintenance plan to ensure continued compliance.

Table 3-4. Nonattainment and Maintenance Areas on the U.S. Gulf Coast

State	Area	8-hr O ₃ (1997)	8-hr O ₃ (2008)	SO ₂ (2010)	Lead (2008)
Alabama	Troy	–	–	–	NAA
Florida	Tampa	–	–	–	NAA
Florida	Hillsborough County	–	–	NAA	–
Florida	Nassau County	–	–	NAA	–
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	M	M	–	–
Louisiana	St. Bernard Parish	–	–	NAA	–
Texas	Beaumont-Port Arthur	M	–	–	–
Texas	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria	NAA	NAA	–	–
Texas	Frisco	–	–	–	NAA

M = maintenance area; NAA = nonattainment area; O₃ = ozone; SO₂ = sulfur dioxide; – = the area is in attainment of the NAAQS.

Source: USEPA (2026).

3.4.1 Affected Environment

The proposed activities would occur approximately 77 mi (124 km) from the nearest shoreline, with air emission related operations located within the surface lease on Green Canyon Block 40. Air quality over Federal OCS waters is not classified under the NAAQS. In contrast, nearby coastal states contain areas classified as nonattainment or maintenance for one or more criteria air pollutants (**Table 3-4**). All other onshore areas are in unclassifiable/attainment status. Sensitive areas, including the Breton Wilderness Area, may also be affected by transported emissions from the proposed activities.

Air quality conditions over the OCS are influenced by a wide range of emission sources. These include existing OCS oil and gas operations and associated support vessels, commercial marine traffic, and other anthropogenic and natural contributors identified in Chapter 4.1 of the 2025 PEIS. Pollutants emitted onshore can also be recirculated offshore under sea-breeze conditions and subsequently transported back to the coast.

Emissions from the Proposed Action constitute only a small fraction of total OCS-wide emissions. For the facilities in Green Canyon Block 40, no prior plans have been approved. As a result, emissions associated with the Proposed Action represent 100 percent of the facility-specific emissions.

3.4.2 Impact Analysis

The IPFs associated with the proposed activities in Green Canyon Block 40 that could impact the air quality include (1) air emissions emitted from routine activities (drilling and production related equipment, vessels, and flaring/venting), (2) air emissions emitted from accidental events such as oil/chemical spills, emergency flaring/venting, and response activities. An air quality analysis was conducted on the air emission estimates presented in the plan to assess potential impacts to the air quality. For this SEA, impacts were evaluated and assigned levels of environmental impact caused by IPFs as listed below.

- **None** – The action has no effect.
- **Negligible** – No measurable impact(s). Impacts would be indistinguishable from localized existing conditions.
- **Minor** – a measurable negative impact on air quality that is likely distinguishable from localized existing conditions.
- **Moderate** – a notable and measurable negative impact on air quality that is likely distinguishable from localized existing conditions.
- **Major** – a notable and measurable negative impact on air quality, locally, with chronic effects that would not fully recover even after remedial action is taken.

Table 3-5 lists the potential IPFs and associated impact levels for each alternative. Overall, routine and accidental impacts to air quality from the proposed activities are expected to be minor.

Table 3-5. Summary of Impact Levels for Air Quality

Activity Type	Impact-Producing Factor	Magnitude of Potential Impact Alternative 1	Magnitude of Potential Impact Alternative 2
Routine Activities	Air emissions and pollution	None	Minor
Accidental Events	Oil/Chemical Spills	None	Minor
Accidental Events	Response Activities	None	Minor
Accidental Events	Emergency Flaring and Venting	None	Minor

A more detailed discussion of the IPFs and types of impacts to air quality that could occur from the proposed activities is included in Chapter 4.1 of the 2025 PEIS, from which this SEA tiers.

3.4.2.1 Alternative 1

If selected, Alternative 1, No Action Alternative, would result in not undertaking the proposed activities as described in the plan. Therefore, the site-specific IPFs to air quality would not occur. Activities related to previously issued leases and permits, as well as those that may be issued in

the future under separate decisions related to OCS oil- and gas-related activities, would continue. Under the No Action Alternative, the environmental impacts described in the 2025 PEIS for OCS oil- and gas-related activities would remain unchanged; however, any previously approved activities would continue, and routine, accidental, and previously authorized activities and associated impacts could still occur.

3.4.2.2 Alternative 2

If selected, Alternative 2, Proposed Action, would result in the operator undertaking the proposed activities. As described in the analyses below, the Proposed Action would have minor impacts on air quality. However, because the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria area is the nearest area to the Proposed Action listed in **Table 3-4** and is currently designated as nonattainment for O₃, even a small contribution of ozone precursors warrants consideration given the area's nonattainment status.

3.4.3 Routine Activities

The calculated emission amounts for the proposed activities did not exceed any emission exemption amount per 30 CFR § 550.303(d). The estimated peak yearly emissions for total suspended particulate (TSP), PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, sulfur oxides (SO_x), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), Pb, CO, and ammonia (NH₃) are shown in **Table 3-6**.

Table 3-6. Estimated Annual Emission Amounts in Tons per Year (tpy)

	TSP	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO _x	NO _x	VOC	Pb	CO	NH ₃
Facility Amounts	18.80	11.34	11.00	0.27	450.43	36.49	0.00	70.65	0.13
Support Vessel Amounts	1.73	1.04	1.01	0.03	41.35	1.19	0.00	6.49	0.01

BOEM considered the cumulative impact of many plan approvals in Chapter 4.1 of the 2025 PEIS, from which this document tiers.

3.4.4 Accidental Events

Emergency Flaring and Venting

If an accidental or emergency flaring or venting of gas occurs, PM, NO_x, SO_x, CO, VOCs, and/or methane (CH₄) would be released to the atmosphere. These emissions can contribute to O₃ formation. Additionally, any flared and vented gas may contain hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) that may convert to SO₂. In general, emergency flaring and venting events are infrequent and of short duration. The emissions (PM, NO_x, SO_x, VOCs, CH₄, CO, and SO₂) are more abundant near the site and will disperse as it travels.

Oil Spills

If an oil spill occurs, VOCs from the surface oil slick will vaporize into the atmosphere. Increases in O₃ concentrations could occur because VOCs are precursors to O₃ formation. Additionally, if a fire occurs, PM and combustion product emissions will be emitted. In general, accidental oil spill and gas release events are infrequent and are usually contained within a few days. The emissions (VOCs, PM, and combustible emissions) are more likely to be abundant near the site of the release and will disperse with distance. Given the proposed project's distance from the nearest shoreline, most air quality impacts would occur in offshore waters with minimal chance to affect onshore air quality.

Response Activities

Response activities may include scheduled burnings or dispersants to minimize potentially significant degradation to air quality from the release itself; however, response activities can also impact air quality through air emissions from equipment, vessels, aircraft, burning of gas and oil, and the application of dispersants via aircraft. The appropriateness of in-situ burn application would be determined in coordination with the FOSC and affected SOSC as outlined in the approved regional OSRP. Likewise, any proposed dispersant use must first be approved by the Region 6 response team, which includes BSEE and USEPA. In most cases, dispersant use is not approved within 3 miles of shore. See Talos' application for a detailed discussion of topics like release modeling, response technologies, and source containment, which were factored into this analysis.

Conclusion

The potential impacts of the projected emissions to the coastal areas are below all applicable thresholds; therefore, they are expected to be minor. Overall, routine and accidental impacts to air quality from the proposed activities are expected to be minor.

4 CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

Coastal Zone Management Act

Per 15 CFR Part 930 subpart D (private activities that require a Federal permit or license) and subpart E (OCS plans), proposed activities must be “fully consistent” with enforceable policies of a State’s coastal management program. Consistency concurrence from the state of Louisiana must be received prior to plan approval.

Endangered Species Act

On March 31, 2026, the Endangered Species Committee convened in Washington, D.C. to consider the Secretary of Defense’s determination that an exemption from the ESA was necessary for national security purposes in relation to Gulf oil- and gas-activities. The Committee voted to grant the exemption pursuant to Section 7(j) of the ESA. In accordance with 16 U.S.C. § 1536(j), post-lease oil- and gas-activities are therefore exempt from the ESA’s consultation requirements and take prohibitions under the Committee’s March 31, 2026, order. The order further directs BOEM and BSEE to implement all existing mitigation and monitoring measures, identified as project criteria, through their OCSLA approval processes, and these measures will continue to be imposed as COAs.

Marine Mammal Protection Act

BOEM petitioned NMFS for rulemaking under the MMPA (16 U.S.C. §§ 1361 et seq.) relating to G&G surveys on the OCS in the Gulf. On January 19, 2021, NMFS published in the *Federal Register* a final Incidental Take Regulation (ITR), which became effective on April 19, 2021 (NMFS 2021). A draft revision to this regulation that corrects some calculation errors and therefore, adjusts taking allowable under the regulations was published on January 5, 2023 (NMFS 2023a). On April 24, 2024, NMFS published in the *Federal Register* its final rule, “Taking and Importing Marine Mammals; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Geophysical Surveys in the Gulf of Mexico” and the rule is effective from May 24, 2024, through April 19, 2026 (NMFS 2024a). There are no changes to the specified activities or the specified geographical region in which those activities would be conducted, nor to the original 5-year period of effectiveness. A new request for MMPA authorization was prepared and submitted by industry on March 24, 2025. On September 3, 2025, NMFS’ Office of Protected Resources received a request from the NMFS Office of Policy for the reimplementation of ITRs governing the incidental taking of marine mammals during G&G survey activity conducted in the Gulf (NMFS 2025). The proposed rule for reimplementing the ITRs was published on February 24, 2026 (NMFS 2026a). On April 17, 2026, the reimplemented ITR was published (NMFS 2026b) and is now in effect.

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act

Pursuant to Section 305(b) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, Federal agencies are required to consult with NMFS on any action that may result in adverse

effects to EFH. The NMFS published the final rule implementing the EFH provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act on January 17, 2002 (NMFS 2002). Certain OCS oil- and gas-related activities authorized by BOEM may result in adverse effects to EFH and therefore require EFH consultation. As such, BOEM prepared the *Essential Fish Habitat Assessment for the Gulf of Mexico* technical report on behalf of BOEM and BSEE; it describes the routine activities on the OCS, analyzes the effects of routine and accidental activities on EFH, and identifies mitigating measures (BOEM 2022). The EFH Assessment was sent to NMFS on May 25, 2022, with a letter requesting formal consultation. NMFS responded to BOEM's request with conservation recommendations on July 29, 2022. The regional programmatic EFH consultation concluded on September 27, 2022, when BOEM and BSEE responded via letter to NMFS' conservation recommendations. The programmatic EFH consultation covers reasonably foreseeable oil- and gas- related activities on the OCS. The conservation recommendations contain provisions for initiating supplemental discussions for site-specific or activity-specific consultations, if warranted (BOEM 2025).

National Marine Sanctuaries Act

Section 304(d) of the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (NMSA) requires Federal agencies to consult with the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries (ONMS) whenever their proposed actions are likely to destroy, cause the loss of, or injure a sanctuary resource. BOEM and BSEE, in discussion with the Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary (FGBNMS) and ONMS, determined that programmatic consultation is the most efficient and effective way to achieve agency obligations under Section 304(d) for a 10-year period of BOEM- and BSEE- authorized oil and gas activities expected to occur on the OCS. This programmatic consultation streamlines the subsequent permitting and approval processes by addressing reasonably foreseeable activities for the Federal oil- and gas-program that have the potential to injure FGBNMS resources. This programmatic consultation clarifies triggers for site-specific or activity-specific consultation.

National Historic Preservation Act

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) at 54 U.S.C. §§ 300101 *et seq.*, Federal agencies are required to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. The implementing regulations for Section 106 of the NHPA, issued by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR Part 800), specify the required review process. In accordance with 36 CFR § 800.8(c), BOEM uses the NEPA substitution process and documentation to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA. Because of the extensive geographic area analyzed in the 2025 PEIS, BOEM defers identification of historic properties and completion of the Section 106 review process until site-specific analysis of postlease activities can be completed prior to approving those activities. Due to the site-specific analysis described in this SEA and additional mitigation measures, if applicable, BOEM has determined that no significant impacts to historic properties are likely to occur as a result of the Proposed Action.

Clean Air Act

The Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments of 1977 designated 156 Class I Areas, consisting of national parks and wilderness areas, that are offered special protection for air quality and the AQRVs. Breton National Wildlife Refuge and Wilderness Area in Louisiana is a Class I Area. The Class I Areas, compared to the Class II Areas, have lower Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) air quality increments that new sources may not exceed and are protected against excessive increases in several AQRVs, including visibility impairment, acid (sulfur and nitrogen) deposition, and nitrogen eutrophication. The Regional Haze Rule (40 CFR § 51.308) has a goal of natural visibility conditions by 2064 at Class I Areas, and States must submit Regional Haze Rule State Implementation Plans that demonstrate progress towards that goal.

The proposed activities are located 114.6 mi (184.5 km) from the Breton NWR and Wilderness Area; therefore, coordination with US Fish and Wildlife Service was not required.

Clean Water Act

The USEPA (Regions 4 and 6) regulates the discharge of routine operational waste streams generated from offshore oil- and gas-related activities. Section 403 of the CWA requires that NPDES permits be issued for discharges to State territorial waters, the contiguous zone, and the ocean in compliance with the USEPA's regulations for preventing unreasonable degradation of the receiving waters. There are two general NPDES permits that cover the oil- and gas- related discharges on the OCS. Permit GMG290000, issued by USEPA Region 6, covers the WPA and CPA; Permit GEG460000, issued by USEPA Region 4, covers the EPA and a small part of the CPA.

The final NPDES General Permit No. GMG290000 for New and Existing Sources and New Dischargers in the Offshore Subcategory of the Oil and Gas Extraction Point Source Category for the Western and Central Portion of the Outer Continental Shelf of the Gulf of Mexico was reissued by USEPA Region 6 on May 11, 2023, with an effective date of May 11, 2023, and an expiration date of May 10, 2028 (USEPA 2023).

Government-to-Government Tribal Consultation

In accordance with Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments," Federal agencies are required to establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with Tribal officials in the development of Federal policies that have Tribal implications to strengthen the United States' government-to-government relationships with Indian Tribes and to reduce the imposition of unfunded mandates upon Indian Tribes.

BOEM has formally invited Tribal Nations with current or ancestral ties to the region to consult on the development of OCS oil- and gas-related activities, including the 2025 PEIS. Tribes that BOEM has invited to consult on these activities include the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Poarch Band of Creek

Indians, Seminole Tribe of Florida, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, and Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana.

No tribes have accepted invitations for government-to-government consultation on these activities; however, tribal representatives have requested to be notified if any pre-contact archaeological resources are identified and/or adversely impacted by BOEM-permitted activities. To date, no such discoveries or adverse impacts have occurred. Were they to occur during activities associated with the proposed plan, BOEM will notify and invite consultations with the above tribes as requested.

Greenhouse Gas Analysis

BOEM updated its analysis of life cycle GHG emissions for a single representative oil and gas lease sale with the publication of the 2025 PEIS. The full analysis includes a newly developed quantitative estimate of a lease sale's impact on foreign oil production and the related upstream GHG emissions and can be found in Appendix K of the 2025 PEIS. It also estimates emissions from use of energy substitutes in the absence of leasing. BOEM's analysis of GHG life cycle emissions resulting from a lease sale (Appendix K of the 2025 PEIS) indicates that domestic life cycle emissions from OCS oil and natural gas (including upstream, midstream, and downstream) are similar to those resulting from displaced energy substitutes given that OCS production would replace large portions of domestic energy market substitutes. However, when considering the impact of changes in foreign oil production and consumption, global emissions increase in each activity level.

BOEM acknowledges that the models used in those analyses were developed for programmatic analyses and that there may be limitations on the scalability of the models from that analysis to the site-specific review here. The programmatic analysis depends on a global price change, and individual site-specific decisions may not cause large enough changes in production to generate a market response for substitute energy sources. The site-specific analysis represents a small subset of the activities analyzed in the 2025 PEIS greenhouse gas analysis. BOEM has reviewed that analysis and determined that it provides the best available information and that the reasonably foreseeable impacts of the activities proposed in Supplemental DOCD S-8204 are not likely to result in significant impacts beyond a subset of those analyzed in the 2025 PEIS greenhouse gas analysis.

U.S. Government Accountability Office

In February 2016, the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) prepared a report entitled "Oil and Gas Management: Interior's Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement Restructuring Has Not Addressed Long-Standing Oversight Deficiencies" (GAO 2016). This report examined the extent to which BSEE's restructuring at the time had an effect on its capabilities for (1) investigations, (2) environmental compliance, and (3) enforcement. The GAO reviewed laws, regulations, and policies related to BSEE's restructuring and oversight activities. In the report, the GAO had nine recommendations, including that BSEE (1) complete and update its investigative policies and procedures, (2) conduct and document a risk analysis of the regional-based reporting

structure, and (3) develop procedures for enforcement actions. BSEE began addressing the recommendations in 2016 and according to GAO, as of 2021, all recommendations related to BSEE's restructuring and offshore oil and gas oversight have been closed and implemented (GAO 2021). The GAO removed the segment from its High Risk Series in 2021. After independently reviewing the GAO reports and the updates on the GAO website closing out the recommendations on oversight and restructuring, BOEM has determined that the GAO report and the recommendations that have now been implemented by BSEE do not change the reasonably foreseeable environmental impacts that may result from an oil and gas lease sale. BOEM has also determined the GAO report or implementation of the recommendations does not affect BOEM's conclusions regarding impacts reasonably foreseeable from the proposed activities (i.e., will not result in significant impacts) as related to this site-specific review.

5 PUBLIC COMMENT

Talos' S-8204 DOCD was deemed submitted (as per 30 CFR § 550.231) on May 7, 2026, and it was placed on [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) for a 10-day public review. At the end of the comment period on May 17, 2026, no public comments were received.

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APPENDICES

A. IMPACT-PRODUCING FACTOR DESCRIPTIONS

Descriptions of the IPFs are provided below. The information provided below are summaries of the information included in the main text of this SEA. Additional detailed information can also be found in the 2025 PEIS.

Routine Activities

- (1) **Bottom disturbance** from well and anchor emplacement and drilling activities – Physical disturbance to the seabed, benthic habitats, and/or communities. Typically, wells drilled in shallow water (0 to 300 m [0 to 984 ft]) create a splay of drilling muds and cuttings that spread 250 m (820 ft) from the well, and the coverage area would be approximately 500 m (1,640 ft) from the well in deepwater (300 to 1,524 m [984 to 5,000 ft]) and ultra deepwater (greater than 1,524 m [5,000 ft]) water depths.
- (2) **Noise** from drilling activities and vessel and helicopter transportation – A subjective term reflective of societal values regarding what constitutes unwanted or undesirable intrusions of sound. Noise generated from these activities can be transmitted through both air and water, and may be of long or short duration, distance, and sound level. The intensity level and frequency of the noise emissions are highly variable, both between and among the various types of sound sources, along with the received sound levels to the resources. The primary sources of vessel noise are propeller cavitation, propeller singing, and rotating machinery; other sources include auxiliaries, flow noise from water dragging along the hull, and bubbles breaking in the wake (Richardson et al. 1995)⁹. Drilling operations (these can include pile driving, generators, pumps, etc.) often produce noise that includes strong tonal components at low frequencies, including infrasonic frequencies in at least some cases¹⁰.
- (3) **Discharges and Wastes** from vessel operations and exploration activities – Releases into the environment resulting from multiple sources. The primary operational wastes and discharges generated during offshore oil and gas exploration and development are drilling fluids, drill cuttings, various waters (e.g., bilge, ballast, fire, and cooling), deck drainage, sanitary wastes, and domestic wastes. During production activities, additional waste streams include produced water, produced sand, and well-treatment, workover, and completion fluids. Minor additional discharges occur from numerous sources. These

⁹ The intensity of noise from service vessels is roughly related to ship size, laden or not, and speed. Large ships tend to be noisier than small ones, and ships underway with a full load (or towing or pushing a load) produce more noise than empty vessels. For example, a 16-m (52-ft) crewboat may have a 90-hertz (Hz) tone with a source level of 156 dB re: 1µPa, and a small ship may have a broadband source level of 170-180 dB re: 1µPa (Richardson et al., 1995). Helicopter sounds contain dominant tones (resulting from rotors) generally below 500 Hz (Richardson et al., 1995).

¹⁰ Dynamically positioned MODUs (drillships and semisubmersibles) are noisier than anchored MODUs (Richardson et al., 1995). Sound and vibration paths to the water are through either the air or the risers, in contrast to the direct paths through the hull of a drillship. Sound from drilling activities has been measured from the 20- to 1,000-Hz band levels at a range of 1.8 km (1.1 mi) at levels of 113–126 dB re: 1µPa.

discharges may include desalination unit discharges, blowout preventer fluids, boiler blowdown discharges, excess cement slurry, several fluids used in subsea production, and uncontaminated freshwater and saltwater.

- (4) **Space Use Conflicts** – Wells, platforms, pipelines, subsea infrastructure, and other structures create obstructions to the recovery of marine minerals and other existing or future users (commercial and recreational fishing, aquaculture, renewable, artificial reefs, etc.) of the OCS. BOEM is required to consider the impact of the proposed activities on other users of the OCS. For marine minerals, no-dredging zones are 500 ft (152 m) from any structure and 1,000 ft (305 m) from a pipeline. The well and platforms would be permanent obstructions, even if removed to 15 ft (5 m) below the substrate, as dredging cannot be performed within 500 ft (152 m) due to the risk to the dredge and infrastructure. The pipeline obstruction could be temporary in that pipelines can be removed upon abandonment. All military activities on the OCS occur within military warning areas designated by the Federal Aviation Administration in coordination with the U.S. Department of Defense. Lessees and permittees conducting oil and gas operations within these warning areas are required to coordinate with the appropriate military command.
- (5) **Air Emissions** from equipment and vessels – Emissions associated with drilling from OCS oil- and gas-related activities are attributed to gasoline, diesel, and natural gas fuel usage in engines such as propulsion engines, prime engines, mud pumps, draw works, and emergency power. Emissions associated with production from OCS oil- and gas-related activities are attributed to boilers, diesel engines, combustion flares, fugitives, glycol dehydrators, natural gas engines, turbines, pneumatic pumps, pressure/level controllers, storage tanks, cold vents, and others. Pollutants emitted during drilling activities include combustion gases (i.e., CO, NO_x, PM, SO₂, CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O), as well as non-combustion sources (i.e., VOCs, PM, and CH₄).

Accidental events

- (1) **Oil/Chemical Spills** (loss of well control and chemical/drilling fluid) **and Oil-Spill Response** – BSEE requires operators to report any spill greater than 1 bbl (42 gallons [gal]) occurring on the OCS and maintains a database for all reported incidents¹¹. All losses of well control are required to be reported to BSEE.

¹¹ Not included in BSEE's data records are spills less than 1 bbl. Spills of any size and composition are required to be reported to the U.S. Coast Guard's (USCG) National Response Center and are further documented in the USCG's Marine Information for Safety and Law Enforcement (2001-present) database and its predecessors. Also not included in BSEE's database are spills that have occurred in Federal waters from OCS barging operations and from other service vessels that support the OCS oil and gas industry. These data are included in the USCG's record of all spills; however, the USCG's database does not include the source of oil (OCS versus non-OCS) or in the case of spills from vessels, the type of vessel operations; such information is needed to determine if a particular spill occurred as a result of OCS operations. Spills from vessels are provided for tankers in worldwide waters and tankers and barges in U.S. coastal and offshore waters.

Loss of Well Control

The current definition for loss of well control is as follows:

- uncontrolled flow of formation or other fluids (the flow may be to an exposed formation [an underground blowout] or at the surface [a surface blowout]),
- uncontrolled flow through a diverter, and/or
- uncontrolled flow resulting from a failure of surface equipment or procedures.

Not all loss of well control events would result in a blowout as defined above, but they are most commonly thought of as releases to the human environment. A loss of well control can occur during any phase of development, i.e., exploratory drilling, development drilling, well completion, production, or workover operations. A loss of well control can occur when improperly balanced well pressure results in sudden, uncontrolled releases of fluids from a wellhead or wellbore (Neal Adams Firefighters Inc. 1991, PCCI Marine and Environmental Engineering 1999).

The physical and chemical properties of oil greatly affect its transport and fate in the environment. Following a spill, the composition of the released oil can change substantially due to weathering processes such as evaporation, emulsification, dissolution, and oxidation. The ultimate fate of oil in the environment and its impacts are influenced not only by the magnitude, spatial extent, and duration of the event but also by the response methods that may be employed. Horizontal transport of oil is accomplished through spreading, advection, dispersion, and entrainment. Vertical transport involves dispersion, entrainment, Langmuir circulation (a series of shallow, slow, counter-rotating vortices at the ocean's surface aligned with the wind developed when wind blows steadily over the sea surface), sinking, overwashing, partitioning, and sedimentation.

Chemical and Drilling Fluid Spills

Chemicals and synthetic-based drilling fluids are considered because they may be persistent (nondegradable) and are comparatively toxic. A study of chemical spills from OCS oil and gas activities determined that only two chemicals could potentially impact the marine environment – zinc bromide and ammonium chloride (Boehm et al. 2001). Other common chemicals spilled include methanol and ethylene glycol, which are used in deepwater and ultra deepwater operations where gas hydrates tend to form due to cold temperatures. These alcohol-based chemicals are nonpersistent (degradable) and exhibit comparatively low toxicity.

- (1) **Air emissions** from emergency flaring/venting and/or oil spills – Activities that produce emissions include drilling operations, platform construction and emplacement, platform operations, flaring, fugitive emissions, evaporation of volatile organic compounds during transfers and spills, and support vessel emissions. Various onshore facility activities supporting offshore oil and gas operations, or receiving oil or gas from them, emit air pollutants. This includes emissions from helicopters, vessels, stationary engines (e.g.,

generators), and equipment leaks (i.e., fugitive emissions). The USEPA defined criteria pollutants released by OCS sources include CO, NO₂, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and SO₂.

- (2) **Vessel Strike (Vessel to Marine Species or Habitat) and Collisions (Vessel to Vessel; Vessel to Structure)** – BOEM’s data show that, from 2007 through 2019, there were 181 OCS oil- and gas-related vessel collisions (BSEE 2021). Most collision mishaps are the result of service vessels colliding with platforms or vessel collisions with pipeline risers. Fires resulted from hydrocarbon releases in several of the collision incidents. Diesel fuel is the product most frequently spilled, while oil, natural gas, corrosion inhibitor, hydraulic fluid, and lube oil have also been released as the result of a vessel collision. Approximately 10 percent of vessel collisions with platforms in the OCS caused diesel spills.

Vessels could strike marine mammals, sea turtles, and other marine animals during transit. To limit or prevent such strikes, NMFS provides all boat operators with whale-watching guidelines, which is derived from the MMPA. These guidelines suggest safe navigational practices based on speed and distance limitations when encountering marine mammals. Requirements in the Vessel Strike Avoidance and Injured and/or Dead Aquatic Protected Species Reporting Project Criteria address vessel strike prevention.

- (3) **Marine Trash and Debris** – During construction or operation activities, equipment may be dropped to the seafloor. If this happens within the planned construction site, the bottom disturbance impacts are conservatively considered as part of the routine impacts; however, accidental drops may occur during transport. The discharge of marine debris by the offshore oil and gas industry and supporting activities is subject to a number of laws and treaties. These include the Marine Debris Research, Prevention, and Reduction Act; the Marine Plastic Pollution Research and Control Act; and the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) Annex V Prevention of Pollution by Garbage from Ships. Regulation and enforcement of these laws is conducted by a number of agencies such as the USEPA, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and USCG. Requirements in the Marine Debris Project Criteria address marine debris prevention.

- (4) **Entanglement/Entrapment** – Marine animals may become entangled or entrapped in facility (platform) or vessel moon pool, flexible lines, equipment, or gear used during construction, drilling, production/operation, and decommissioning activities. Lines in the water, moon pools, or accidental marine debris may pose an entanglement/entrapment risk. Entanglement and entrapment can lead to injury, infection, reduced mobility, increased susceptibility to predations, decreased feeding ability, fitness consequences (increased potential for vessel strike due to an inability to avoid), and/or mortality of marine wildlife. Requirements in the In-Water Line Precaution Project Criteria and the Moon Pool Monitoring Project Criteria address entanglement/entrapment prevention.

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