

In Reply Refer To: RP-2-1

APR 11 1985

Amoco Production Company
Attention: Mr. R. A. Fitch
Post Office Box 50679
New Orleans, Louisiana 70150

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to your Initial Plan of Exploration and Environmental Report received March 26, 1985, for Lease OCS-G 6423, Block 205, Destin Dome Area. This plan includes the activities proposed for Wells A and B.

In accordance with 30 CFR 250.34, revised December 13, 1979, and our letter dated January 29, 1979, this plan has been determined to be complete as of April 9, 1985, and is now being considered for approval.

Your plan control number is N-2084 and should be referenced in your communication and correspondence concerning this plan.

Sincerely yours,



Donald A. Donald Giron

D. W. Solanas
Regional Supervisor
Rules and Production

bcc: Lease OCS-G 6423 (OPS-3-2) (FILE ROOM)
OPS-3-4 w/Public Info. Copy of the plan and ER (PUBLIC RECORDS ROOM)
DO-5

MJTolbert:gtj:3/27/85:Pisk 3b

File

APR 11 1985

PUBLIC INFORMATION
COPY



Amoco Production Company

Amoco Building
Post Office Box 50879
New Orleans, Louisiana 70150
Offshore Division

R. A. Fitch
Assistant Division
Production Manager

March 20, 1985

File: RAF-LF

Minerals Management Service
Offshore Operations Support
P. O. Box 7944
Metairie, LA 70010

Attention: Mr. D. W. Solanas
Deputy Minerals Manager

Plan of Exploration
Destin Dome Block 205
OCS-G-6423
Offshore Florida

In accordance with 30 CFR 250.34-1, Exploration Plan, revised September 14, 1979, and letter dated October 22, 1981, attached please find twenty-one copies of Amoco Production Company's Plan of Exploration and Site-Specific Environmental Report for Destin Dome Block 205, Offshore Florida.

Amoco respectfully requests your favorable attention to this matter. Should further information be desired, please contact Harty Van of this office at telephone 504/586-6567.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "R. A. Fitch".

HCV/

Attachments

PLAN OF EXPLORATION
DESTIN DOME BLOCK 205
OCS-G-6423
OFFSHORE, FLORIDA

AMOCO PRODUCTION COMPANY
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

MARCH, 1985

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

CONSISTENCY CERTIFICATION

Plan of Exploration
Type of Plan

Destin Dome Block 205
Area and Block

OCS-G-6423
Lease Number

The proposed activities described in detail in this Plan comply with
Florida's approved Coastal Management Program and will be conducted in
a manner consistent with such Program.

Amoco Production Company
Lessee or Operator
R. A. Fitch
R. A. Fitch, Assistant Manager
Offshore Division
Certifying Official

MAR 20 1985

Date

AMOCO PRODUCTION COMPANY EXPLORATORY DRILLING PROGRAM
ON DESTIN DOME BLOCK 205

FINDINGS OF THE CONSISTENCY ASSESSMENT
FLORIDA COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

With certain exceptions, the actual exploratory drilling operations to be conducted by Amoco Production Company will take place outside of Florida's territorial land and water, i.e., some thirty-eight statute miles from the nearest shoreline and some twenty-six miles from state coastal waters.

The activities which do entail direct operations within Florida are the drilling unit resupply and support activities required for exploratory drilling. It is planned that one supply boat normally will be used to shuttle back and forth between the drilling unit (located on Destin Dome Block 205) and a supply terminal dock in the Panama City industrial area. Supplies carried to the rig will include casing and other tubular goods, drilling tools and machinery parts as required, bulk and packaged drilling fluid components, some freshwater, diesel fuel for the rig engines, and various miscellaneous items. Materials returned from the drilling unit will include used drill bits and drilling tools and similar items and various waste materials. All such returned materials will be disposed of in accord with applicable State and Federal laws and regulations. Limited quantities of hazardous materials, such as chemicals used in drilling fluids (e.g., sacks of caustic soda), will be stored, handled and transported in accord with legal requirements. Normally no hazardous wastes are generated in exploratory drilling operations. Should there be some, they too will be handled and disposed of in accord with legal requirements. In addition to vessel transport, there will also be helicopter transport, primarily for personnel but occasionally for transport or resupply of small items. All support activities will be conducted in full compliance with applicable Florida statutes. The supply terminal and helicopter base, both in the Panama City locale, will utilize existing facilities. No new construction, dredging, or filling is involved. At the drill site, Destin Dome Block 205, all discharges to the ocean will be under an NPDES permit regulated by the EPA. Extensive discussion of these discharges is presented in the Destin Dome Environmental Report. The prospect of there being a significant oil spill is guarded against through utilization of state-of-the-art drilling and blowout prevention equipment and through use of best possible drilling practices by thoroughly trained personnel.

These safeguards will be reinforced by operations curtailment programs enforced whenever sea state and weather conditions require. In the unexpected event that an accidental oil spill should occur, Amoco Production Company will conduct an emergency response to contain and clean up the spilled oil. General resource mobilization and response plans are outlined in Amoco Production Company's approved Oil Spill Contingency Plan for the Gulf of Mexico, along with the Clean Gulf Associates (CGA) spill plan.

The program for which Amoco Production Company is seeking approval is an Exploration Plan. This program may or may not result in discovery of commercially producible hydrocarbons such as natural gas, natural gas liquids, condensate, crude oil or some combination of these materials. If a discovery is made Amoco Production Company will not be allowed to undertake any development or commercial production of hydrocarbons until after a comprehensive plan for such activities has been filed, reviewed, and approved by all concerned. All exploratory wells, whether they are discovery wells or not, must be either plugged or abandoned or temporarily abandoned until production is allowed under an approved plan. Accordingly, nothing in this Exploration Plan is included which would relate to future production (such as production platforms, any possible pipelines to shore, etc.) Such matters will be submitted separately for approval if and when a commercial discovery warrants.

For more complete detailing of the above, please refer to the Exploration Plan, its accompanying Environmental Reports, and related documents.

The Florida Coastal Management Program (FCMP) is structured to include a large number of state statutes (see FCMP pages II-14 and II-15). Among these we understand that eight statutes are particularly relevant to Outer Continental Shelf drilling and related activities. These are:

- Chapter 161 Beach and Shore Preservation
- Chapter 253 State Lands
- Chapter 258 State Parks and Preserves
- Chapter 288 Commercial Development and Capital Improvements
- Chapter 370 Salt Water Fisheries
- Chapter 373 Water Resources
- Chapter 376 Pollutant Discharge Prevention and Removal
- Chapter 403 Environmental Control

In the following analysis and findings we have elected to deal with subject matter rather than to simply enumerate the relevant features of each statute.

The Florida legislature has declared that the highest and best use of the seacoast of the state is as a source of public and private recreation. Also, that the preservation of this use is a matter of the highest urgency and priority, and that such use can only be served effec-

tively by maintaining the coastal waters, estuaries, tidal flats, beaches, and public lands adjoining the seacoast in as close to a pristine condition as possible, taking into account multiple use accommodations necessary to provide the broadest possible promotion of public and private interests (376.021). In consonance with these objectives Florida authorities have established a system of controls over such things as dredge or fill activities (370.034, 253.12, 258.42), removal of natural vegetative cover to bind the sand (370.041), beach and shore erosion control and restoration (370.02), excavation and coastal construction including any work or activity which is likely to have a material physical effect on existing coastal conditions or natural shore processes (161.052, 161.021, 370.02). In addition, Florida has a program for establishment of State Parks, Wilderness Areas, and Aquatic Preserves which stresses the objectives of minimum dredging or filling, elimination of deleterious waste or effluent discharge, and prevention of incompatible human activity (258). Their basic natural qualities are to be protected and enhanced for public enjoyment and utilization as reminders of the natural conditions that preceded man (258.18). Further, sale, conveyance, or leasing of state lands is not to interfere with conservation of fish, marine, and other wildlife, or other natural resources, including beaches and shores or result in destruction of oyster beds, clam beds, or marine productivity including destruction of marine habitats, grass flats suitable as nursery or feeding grounds for marine life, and established marine soils suitable for producing plant growth of a type useful as nursery or feeding grounds for marine life (253.12). Also it is Florida policy to provide for the management of water (including all coastal waters within the jurisdiction of the state) and related land resources; to promote the conservation, development, and proper utilization of surface and ground water; to preserve natural resources, fish and wildlife; and to promote recreational development (373.106).

The foregoing gives the essence of the emphasis that Florida places on the protection of its beaches, shores, and coastal areas and resources in general. Amoco Production Company's planned exploratory program activities are designed not to conflict with any of the above. All of Amoco's normal activities will be limited to on-site operations in Destin Dome Block 205 or to support operations by vessels and helicopters as earlier summarized. Equipment designs, operational techniques, and personnel training are all designed to drill safely and prevent escape of oil. In the unlikely event of an oil spill, Amoco will utilize emergency response plans and resources to contain and cleanup the oil and protect the Florida coastal resources. The exploration drilling operations cannot include commercial production; development and production can only take place if there is a discovery, if it is deemed commercial, and after governmental authorities have approved the Development Operations Coordination Document that must be submitted. Thus Amoco finds that its planned exploratory drilling program is consistent with the foregoing features of the FCMP.

As noted above, the Florida beach and coastal water protection policy recognizes that multiple use accommodations must be taken into account. Specific application to exploratory drilling for oil and gas can be found in some of the key FCMP statutes. For example, leasing or sale of state territory for the right to drill wells for discovery and the production of petroleum and natural gas is allowed in the bottoms of bays, lagoons, straits, sounds, gulf, etc. (253.47) as well as on state lands (253.51). Many additional references to this state activity are present throughout this chapter (253.511 through 253.61 generally). Also, state regulation of filling and dredging provides accommodation for controlled construction of trenches for the burial of gas, oil, gasoline, fuel lines or mains (253.123) and coastal construction of permitted pipelines that would not cause beach erosion (161.052, 161.053). Finally exploration for, development, and production of crude oil or natural gas are regulated under Chapter 377, one of the listed FCMP statutes but not one of the key FCMP statutes reviewed in detail for this analysis. To the extent that the FCMP itself recognizes that near shore exploratory drilling can be accommodated in state waters, it is clear that Federal OCS exploratory drilling can also be accommodated. The Amoco exploratory drilling program will not be inconsistent with the FCMP from this standpoint.

A variety of FCMP items embrace such things as prevention of air and water pollution, maintenance of air and water quality standards, and abatement of excessive and unnecessary noise (403.061 e.g.), elimination of littering of state lands and waters (403.413), prohibition of the discharge of any waste into state waters, without the pretreatment necessary to protect the beneficial uses of such waters (403.021), prohibition of discharge of practically any wastes or effluents into the waters of State Parks (258.165 e.g.), and management of solid waste and hazardous waste (403.7 in total).

Amoco and the contractors employed by Amoco will operate in a manner that is in compliance with these and similar state statutes.

The subject of fuel transfers, terminal and vessel operations within state territory, oil spills, oil spill equipment availability, spill containment, and cleanup and related matters are dealt with in some detail (376 in particular). To the extent that Amoco's operations take place in state territorial water, such operations will be in concert with these requirements. To the extent that Amoco's operations are located outside of state waters, there will nevertheless be equal or greater emphasis on spill prevention and control. Amoco's spill response planning is geared to particular problems that could result from a large oil discharge at a well site. Protection of Florida's coastal waters and other coastal resources is included as a top priority objective in such an event. Also, Amoco's response will be in context with the National Contingency Plan and will take cognizance of the Florida Coastal Pollutant Spill Contingency Plan as well. Accordingly, the FCMP policies and Amoco policies are in close agreement in this area.

The findings of this analysis are that the Amoco Production Company exploratory program is in concert with the key relevant aspects of the FCMP. No conflicts with the remainder of the FCMP have been identified. Accordingly Amoco Production Company concludes that our exploratory drilling program is consistent with the Florida Coastal Management Program.

PUBLIC INFORMATION COPY

250.34-1 EXPLORATION PLAN

March 20, 1985

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED TYPE AND SEQUENCE OF EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN TOGETHER WITH A TENTATIVE TIMETABLE FOR THEIR PERFORMANCE INCLUDING PLAN COMMENCEMENT DATE, SEQUENCE EACH WELL IS TO BE DRILLED, TIME FRAME (DAYS) TO COMPLETE EACH WELL, AND TOTAL TIME TO COMPLETE THE PROPOSED PROJECT.

Amoco Production Company (USA), 50%, and Shell Offshore 50% acquired Destin Dome Block 205, OCS-G-6423 in Lease Sale 79, January 5, 1984 for \$2.887 MM.

Destin Dome Block 205 is located in 270-330 feet of water, 38 miles offshore and south of Walton County, Florida (See Attachment No. 1, Location Map with Vicinity inset).

Amoco has been designated as operator and the exploratory plan initially entails drilling 2 wells with a jack-up rig.

The proposed well locations are as follows:

- A. Surface: 2860' FNL & 2420' FWL
- B. Surface: 5190' FNL & 4790' FWL

Exploratory drilling is scheduled to begin about April 1, 1985, on Destin Dome 204, an adjacent Block with the jack-up rig Glomar Baltic I. If drilling is successful on DD 204 the rig will be moved to DD 205 and further exploratory drilling will commence as outlined above.

Drilling these two locations is expected to require about 120 days at each location. It is possible, however, that only one of the two wells will be drilled and not necessarily in alphabetical order. See Attachment No. 2 for the proposed Timing Schedule on the drilling of the proposed wells.

The wells will be drilled, evaluated and either temporarily or permanently abandoned in accordance with OCS Order No. 3. One or more of the wells might be flow-tested for evaluation purposes as part of the Plan of Exploration. Plan details will be submitted in advance if necessary. If further exploration and/or development/production are to be undertaken thereafter, additional plans will be submitted.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE DRILLING VESSEL(S), OR OTHER INSTALLATION(S) OR DEVICE(S) TO BE PERMANENTLY OR TEMPORARILY ATTACHED TO THE SEABED INDICATING THE IMPORTANT FEATURES THEREOF WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO SAFETY FEATURES AND POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL FEATURES INCLUDING OIL

SPILL CONTAINMENT AND CLEANUP PLANS.

The Glomar Baltic I jack-up rig is planned to drill these deep water locations. The rig is equipped with all safety and pollution-prevention equipment required by the OCS Orders. See Attachment No. 3 for rig details.

All operations are covered by Amoco's Oil Spill Contingency Plan approved by the MMS on August 10, 1984.

Please reference Attachment No. 4 "Air Quality" for specific data on air emissions. The calculations contained in the data support the conclusion that none of the annual emission amounts approach the allowable exemption limits; therefore, Amoco requests that a determination be made under Section 250.57(d) that this plan be exempted from further air quality review.

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS IDENTIFYING GEOLOGICAL HAZARDS AND/OR SUSPECTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANOMALIES RELATIVE TO PROPOSED WELL(S), A MAP IDENTIFYING ANY SUSPECTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANOMALIES RELATIVE TO PROPOSED WELL(S) WHERE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IS REQUIRED, AND A DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY EQUIPMENT UTILIZED.

The attached Shallow Hazard Report (Attachment No. 5) confirms that the proposed well locations are free of surface faults, seafloor anomalies, and shallow gas accumulations.

In accordance with the lease agreement and MMS letter dated February 1, 1984, a cultural resource report was not required nor conducted. See Attachment No. 6 for details on the results of the Multi-Sensor Engineering Survey.

In accordance with NTL 83-3, par. II.A.5, copies of the high-resolution survey data from the two lines closest to the first proposed well will be forwarded directly to the Metairie, Louisiana MMS District.

A LOCATION MAP OF THE LEASE BLOCK(S) RELATIVE TO THE SHORELINE, INCLUDING A DESCRIPTION OF ONSHORE SUPPORT BASE FACILITIES, A LOCATION MAP SHOWING EACH PROPOSED WELL, INCLUDING SURFACE AND PROJECTED BOTTOM-HOLE LOCATION, WATER DEPTH (BATHYMETRY), PROPOSED TRUE VERTICAL AND MEASURED DEPTH OF EACH WELL.

Please reference Attachment No. 1, Location Map. This map shows the relationship of Block 205, Destin Dome area, to the shoreline as well as each of the proposed surface locations of the wells.

The Onshore Support Facility for Marine Operations will be selected from among several existing candidate sites in the Panama City area. This facility will include dock space sufficient to handle cargo vessels, open storage areas for drilling supplies and office space may be provided by trailers. Radio and telephone communications would be provided. Potable water would be available at this dock and fuel may be trucked in or fueling may be accomplished at the fueling dock. Materials handling would be accomplished by crane and fork-lifts rented for that purpose. Solid waste storage containers would be rented and located at the base.

Helicopter operations would originate from the existing facilities at the Panama City - Bay County Airport. The dispatcher would be provided with radio and telephone communications at this location. The small quantity of any supplies transported by air to the rig would not require any significant storage areas.

CURRENT STRUCTURE MAPS AND, AS APPROPRIATE, SCHEMATIC CROSS SECTIONS SHOWING EXPECTED DEPTH OR MARKER FORMATIONS.

NOTE: Amoco Production Company believes all geologic information submitted under this section to be exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act and its implementing regulations.

Attachment No. 7, is a Structure Map on a mapping horizon demonstrating structural relationships.

Attachment No. 8, is a Schematic Cross Section showing the geologic setting of the prospects and depicting structural relationships as determined by interpretation of proprietary data.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROCEDURES, PERSONNEL, AND EQUIPMENT USED IN YOUR OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN THAT ARE TO BE USED FOR PREVENTING, REPORTING, AND CLEANING UP A POLLUTION SPILL, INCLUDING EQUIPMENT LOCATION AND TRAVEL AND DEPLOYMENT TIME.

In addition to those systems commonly utilized by industry to prevent pollution, Amoco is a member of Clean Gulf Associates which is a combine of companies formed to clean up oil spills if such occur. Existing oil spill cleanup equipment can be on hand within 12 hours in the event of a spill. This equipment is routinely maintained on standby and in a ready state at locations such as Venice, Louisiana; Grand Isle, Louisiana; Houma, Louisiana; Intracoastal City, Louisiana; Cameron, Louisiana; Galveston (Texas City), Texas; Port Aransas (Fulton), Texas. In addition, equipment has been moved to Panama City, Florida by Clean Gulf Associates and is maintained in a ready state for Amoco.

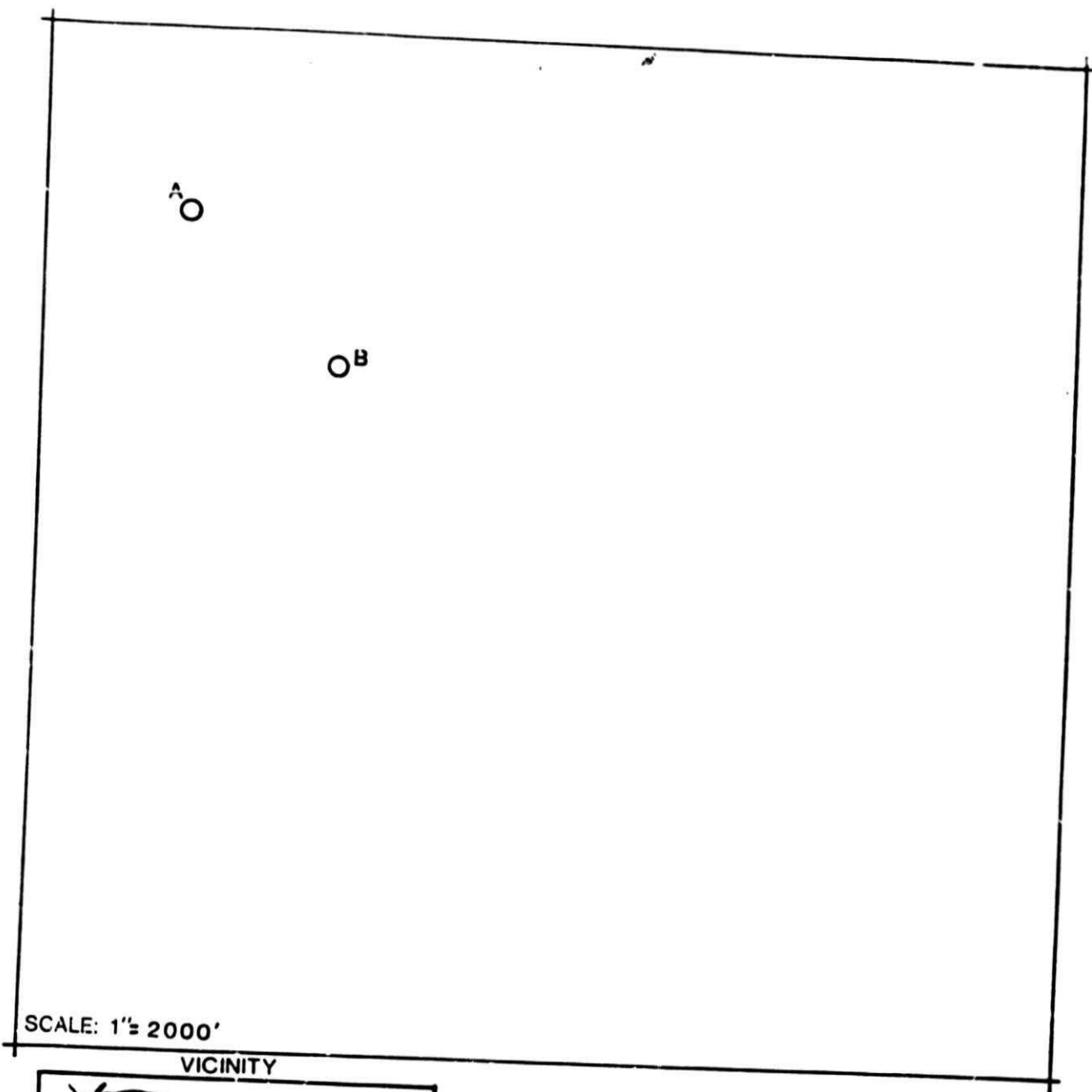
Attachment No. 9 is the Site Specific Environmental Report required Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA).

All applicable safety and pollution standards of the MMS, USCG, OSHA, EPA, and the State of Florida will be complied with. All personnel will be trained in the proper maintenance of existing equipment and will participate in drills and inspections designed to enhance their ability to utilize the equipment to its fullest extent and ensure as safe an operation as possible.

Attachment No. 10 is the Special Oil Spill Response Contingency Plan.

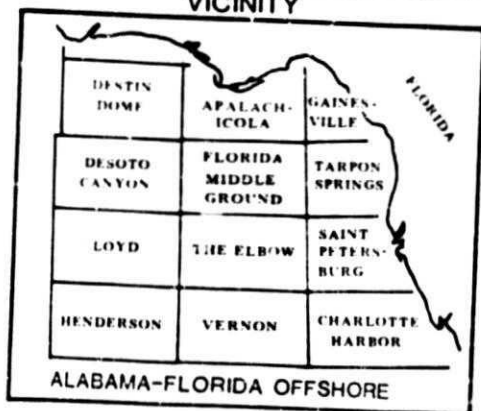
A DETAILED LIST OF MUD COMPONENTS AND ADDITIVES, INCLUDING THE COMMON OR CHEMICAL TRADE NAME OF EACH.

The drilling mud program is based on using several of the eight approved generic fluids which have been tested to establish toxicity and bioassay data as part of the Mid-Atlantic Bioassay Program. These data have previously been submitted to EPA Region IV, and have been approved for use in a number of offshore programs. Special additives may be required on a non-routine basis. These are inert, or if mixed with mineral oil, will not be discharged into the Gulf unless all of the free oil has been removed.



SCALE: 1"= 2000'

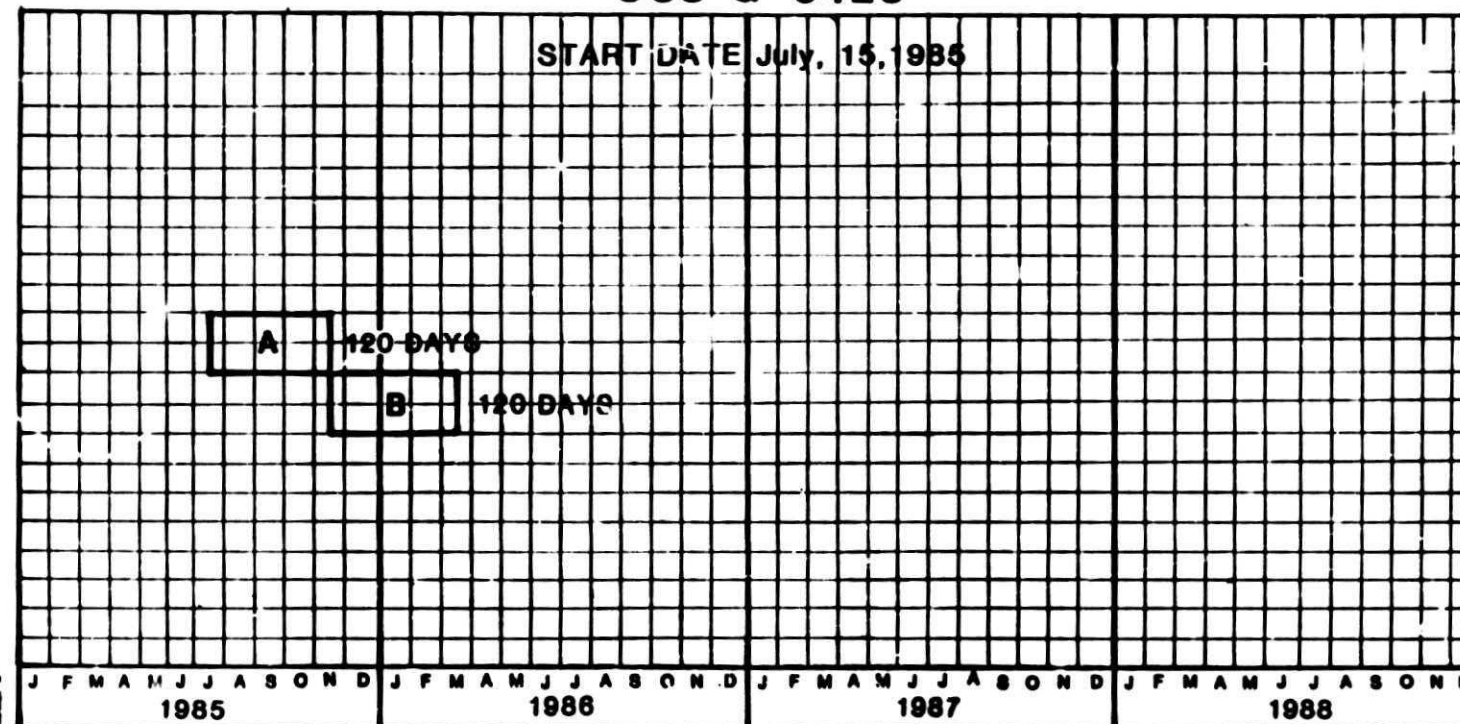
VICINITY



ATTACHMENT # 1

Amoco Production Company
NEW ORLEANS REGION
BLOCK:DESTIN DOME 205
OCS-G-6423
LOCATION MAP

DESTIN DOME BLOCK 205 -TIMING SCHEDULE **OCS-G- 6423**

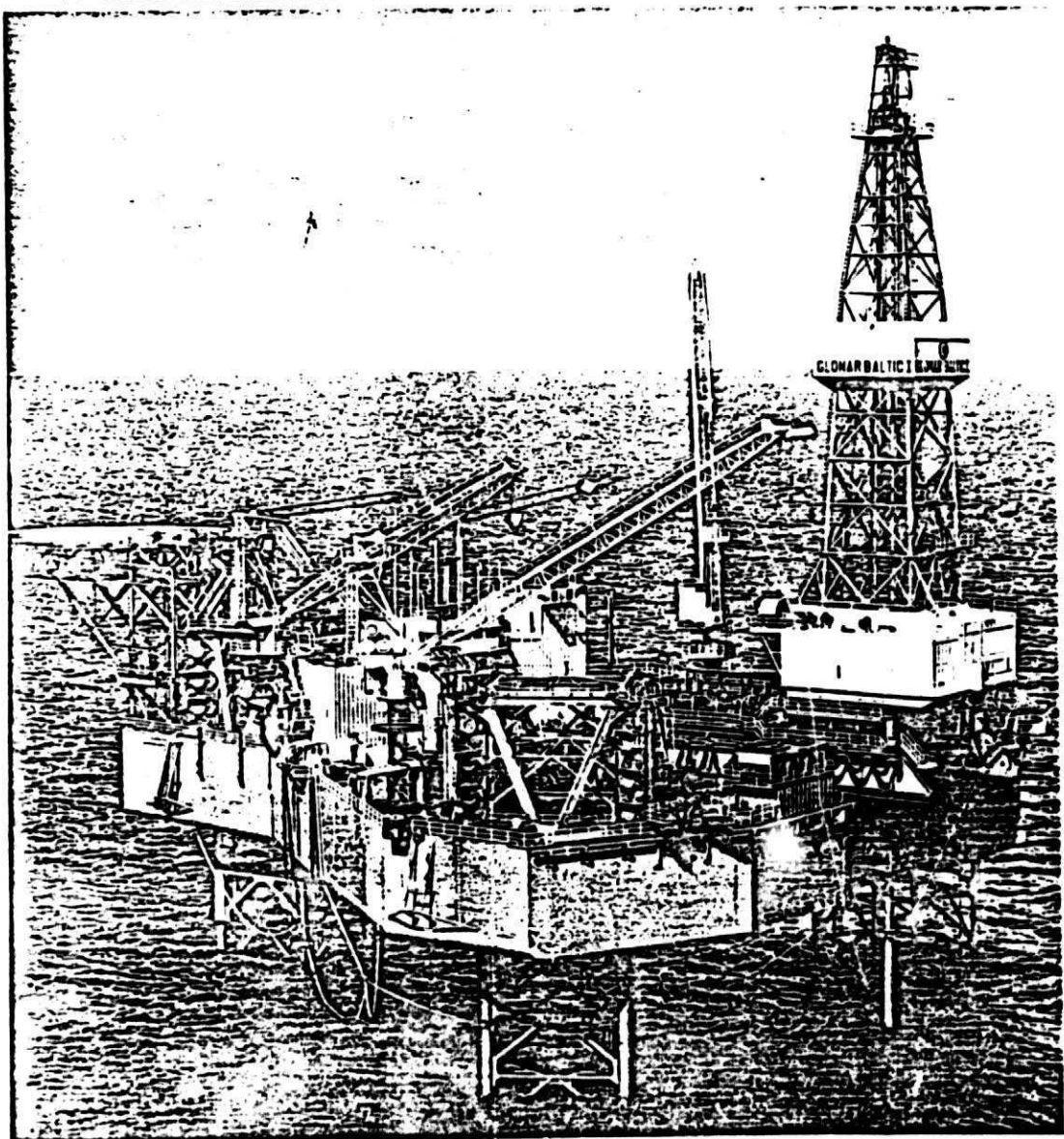


ATTACHMENT NO. 2

Amoco Production Company
 NEW ORLEANS REGION
 Timing Schedule
BLOCK DESTIN DOME 205
OCS-G- 6423
 ATTACHMENT # 2

GLOMAR BALTIC II

GLOBAL MARINE DRILLING COMPANY



ATTACHMENT NO. 3

THE GLOMAR BALTIC I

The GLOMAR BALTIC I is a Marathon LeTourneau Super 300 design with unique features that make this rig a breed apart.

The unit has been constructed with 515 feet of leg to allow drilling in up to 375 feet of water. Maximum storm conditions for this operational configuration exceed 55-foot waves with 100-knot winds. By removing some of the leg sections, the rig can operate in shallower water with greater environmental capabilities. This capability coupled with the large storage capacities, make the GLOMAR BALTIC I ideal for areas where frequent storms or other climate and logistical conditions make resupply of consumables impractical or unpredictable.

The GLOMAR BALTIC I has a hull measuring 270 feet long, and 268 feet wide, giving the rig 35,000 square feet of useable deck space. Coupled with a 28 foot deep hull, the below-deck machinery area and tankage capacities are correspondingly greater. The size and strength of the GLOMAR BALTIC I provides a maximum variable load of approximately 10,000 tons—more than double the capacity of most existing units.

The GLOMAR BALTIC I has been constructed with the new Marathon Slotilever™ feature that permits drilling operations in both the slot and cantilever configurations. The fore and aft movement of the subbase, pipe rack and cantilever beams allow the rotary to be positioned 45 feet beyond the stern, while the transverse movement of the subbase permits the rotary to be moved up to 12 feet either side of the centerline. This dual feature offers the full advantages

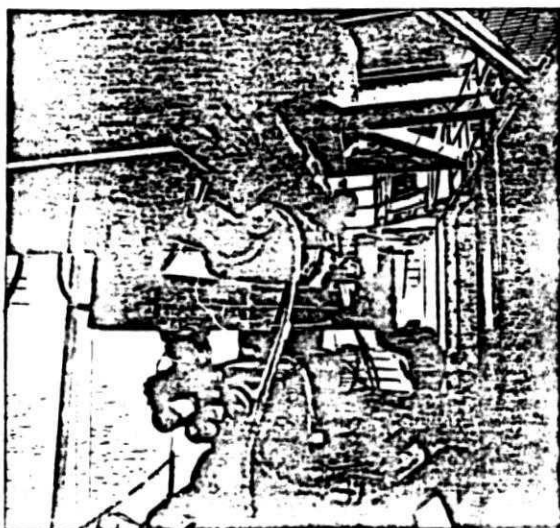
of cantilever operations for development drilling plus increased capabilities for exploratory wells in the slot configuration.

GLOMAR BALTIC I is classified by the American Bureau of Shipping as ABS A1, and meets or exceeds all requirements as established by the United States Coast Guard and the U.K. Departments of Energy and Trade. It is also designed and constructed to comply with the Canadian Oil and Gas Lands Administration and the Netherlands Department of Mines regulations with minimal alterations.

The GLOMAR BALTIC I is outfitted with a Marathon LeTourneau rack and pinion electric jacking system. This field proven system consists of 72 individual pinions capable of independently elevating each leg with a combined force of 27,000,000 pounds at one and one half feet per minute. The jacking system is activated from a push button console centrally located in the control house. When combined with the effective preloading system, jacking operations can be performed in a minimum amount of time.

This drilling unit is also equipped with a complete 15,000 psi blowout preventer system including choke and kill valves and a choke manifold. This equipment, plus the extra heavy duty drilling package and the high capacity mud processing equipment, allows for increased safety and operating efficiency.

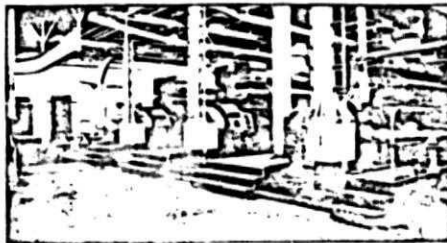
With its deep water capabilities and heavy weather criteria, the GLOMAR BALTIC I is an ideal choice for outer continental shelf drilling programs which are beyond the capabilities of conventionally designed jackup drilling units.



15,000 psi Blowout Preventer.



Drill Floor.



Three EMD Diesel Engine Generator Sets.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS

Barge Information	Classification:	ABS + A1. Meets or exceeds the requirements as established by United States Coast Guard, U.K. Department of Trade and U.K. Department of Energy. Designed to comply with regulations as established by C.O.G.L.A. and the Netherlands Department of Mines.		
	Length Overall:	270 ft.		
	Width:	268 ft.		
	Depth of Hull:	28 ft.		
	Diameter of Spud Cans:	54 ft. 8 in.		
	Height of Spud Cans:	30 ft.		
	Allowable Variable Load (Drilling):	3,750 s. tons (approx.)		
	Hellport:	Octagonal 83 ft. with perimeter lighting system and outfitted with two 600 gallon refueling tanks and a foam fire fighting system.		
	Cantilever, Subbase and Substructure:	Equipped for both slot and cantilever drilling and has a drilling grid measuring 50 ft. x 24 ft. The cantilever, subbase and substructure have the following capacities: Hook Load 650 s. tons Rotary Load 650 s. tons Setback Load 400 s. tons Total Drilling Load 750 s. tons The fore and aft movement of the subbase and pipe rack permits the center of the rotary to be positioned 45 ft. beyond the stern. Transverse movement of the substructure allows the rotary to be moved up to 12 ft. either side of the centerline.		
	Accommodations:	Three-level air conditioned quarters with dual galleys, dining and recreation facilities for 90 men plus a six man hospital.		
Cranes:	Three PCM-230SS high performance Marathon LeTourneau cranes, each strategically located to service the entire platform.			
Elevating System:	Field proven Marathon LeTourneau rack and pinion drive system operated by simple push button controls from bridge allowing each leg to be raised or lowered independently or simultaneously at a rate of 90 feet per hour			
Drilling Depth:	25,000 ft.			
Operating Water Depth:				
Maximum:	375 ft. (with 515 feet of Leg)			
Minimum:	25 ft.			
Storage Capacities	Sacked Materials:	2,400 sq. ft.	Tubular Storage:	5,728 sq. ft.
	Dry Bulk Storage:		Liquid Mud:	2,000 bbls.
	Eight P-tanks with a total capacity of:	13,600 cu. ft.	Potable Water:	2,100 bbls.
	Surge Tanks:	70 cu. ft.	Drilling Water:	18,230 bbls.
			Fuel:	6,060 bbls.
Power Generation	Three AB 20-6 generators, each rated at 1400 kw/600 volts, each driven by one EMD MD16B diesel engine, each rated at 1950 HP at 900 RPM for main power.			
Power Conversion	Ross-Hill 1600 SCR power conversion system.			
Emergency Power	One KATO generator rated at 800 kw/600 volts driven by a CAT D-398 diesel engine rated at 1000 HP at 1200 RPM for emergency power.			
Communications Equipment	VHF-FM transceiver	VHF-AM transceiver		
	Single side band radio	VHF-FM radios in each lifeboat		
	Paging telephone system.	VHF-FM walky-talkies		
		UHF radio telephone		
Loading and Towing Data	Average Towing Speed:	Six knots with 18,000 HP tug. (approx.)		
	Maximum Log Length for Location tow:	515 ft.		
	Wet tow:	448 ft.		
	Dry tow:	515 ft.		
	Preload Capacity:	11,000 s. tons		
Survival System	System designed to accommodate more than 100% of the crew complement Two fully enclosed, self-propelled, self-righting lifeboats certified to fully comply with the U.S.C.G.			

**Drilling
Equipment**

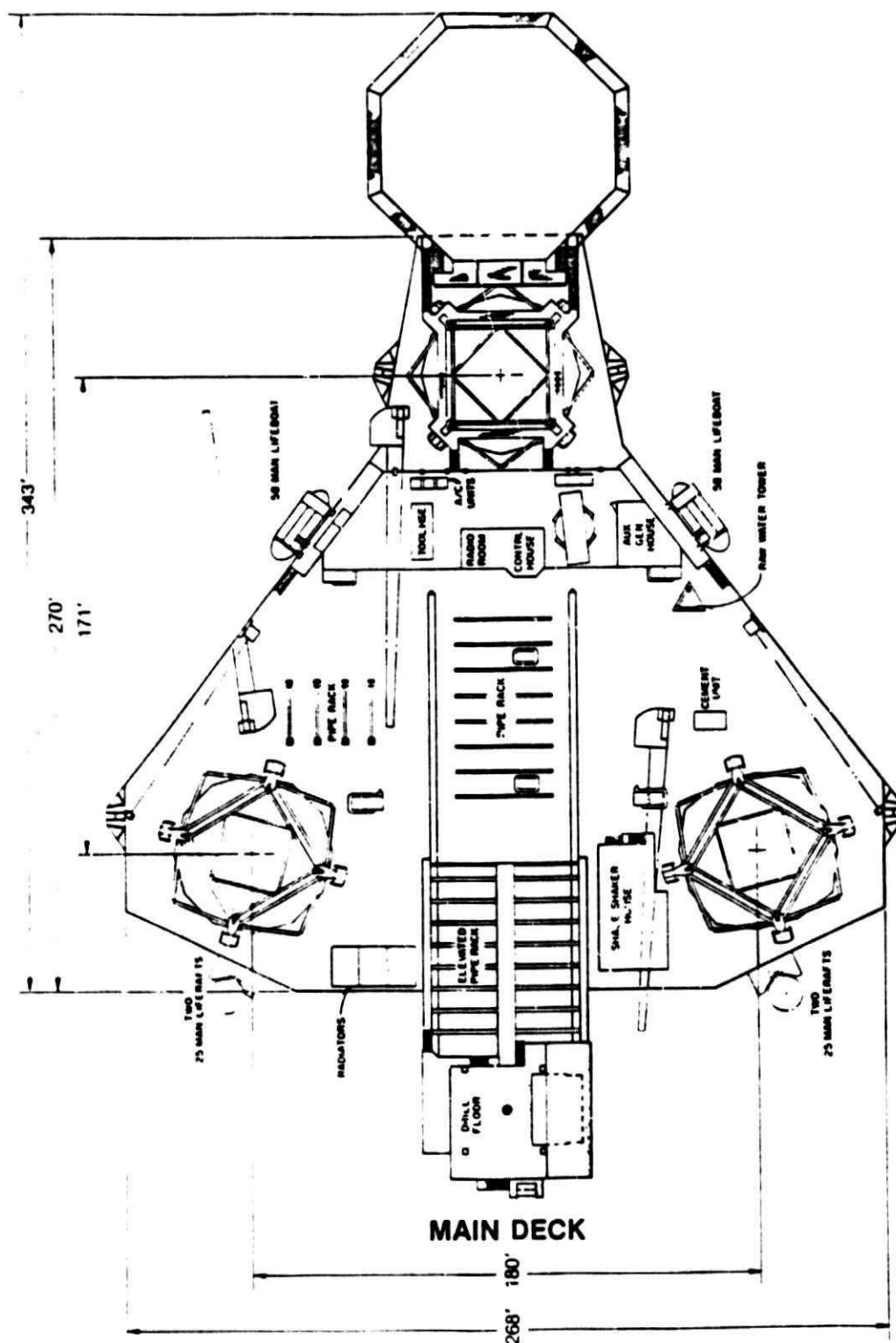
Drawworks: National Type 1625 DE with Elmugco electric brake, driven by three GE 752 electric motors.
Drilling Line: 7,500 ft. reel capacity of 1-1/2 in. 6 x 19 IPS IWRC.
Sandline: 20,000 ft. reel capacity of 9/16 in. 6 x 7 galvanized wire rope.
Derrick: 150 ft. x 30 ft. square galvanized with 1,300,000 lb. static hook load capacity.
Crown Block: Brown Services type 860-C with 740 ton capacity.
Traveling Block and Hook: National 650 ton.
Swivel: National P-650.
Rotary Table: National Type C-495, independently driven by GE 752 DC motor.
Weight Indicator: Martin Decker, Type E.
Kelly Spinner: International Tool A-6C-2 with dual motors for right and left rotation.
Drill Pipe: 10,000 ft., 5 in. Grade "E," 5,000 ft., 5 in. Grade "G."
Drill Collars: Twenty-four 8 in. x 31 ft.; thirty 6-1/2 in. x 30 ft.
Mud Pumps: Two National Type 12-P-160 Triplex single acting pumps driven by two GE 752 DC electric motors.
Mud Mixing: Two Mission 8 x 6R centrifugal pumps.
Cementing Units: Twin BJ skid mounted powered by two diesel engines.
Degasser: Brandt model DG 10 charged by 8 x 6R centrifugal pump, driven by 100-HP explosion proof motor.
Desander: Brandt model SRS-3 charged by 8 x 6R centrifugal pump driven by 100-HP explosion proof motor.
Desilter: Brandt Model SE-16 charged by 8 x 6R centrifugal pump driven by 100-HP explosion proof motor.
Shale Shaker: Demco Dual Tandem screen type mounted on sand trap.
Mud Cleaner: Brandt Dual Tandem cleaner, including two 3-HP 1,800 RPM explosion proof motors.
Air Compressors: Three 350 CFM 125 psi air compressors with after coolers and one Ingersoll-Rand 650 CFM, 40 psi compressor.

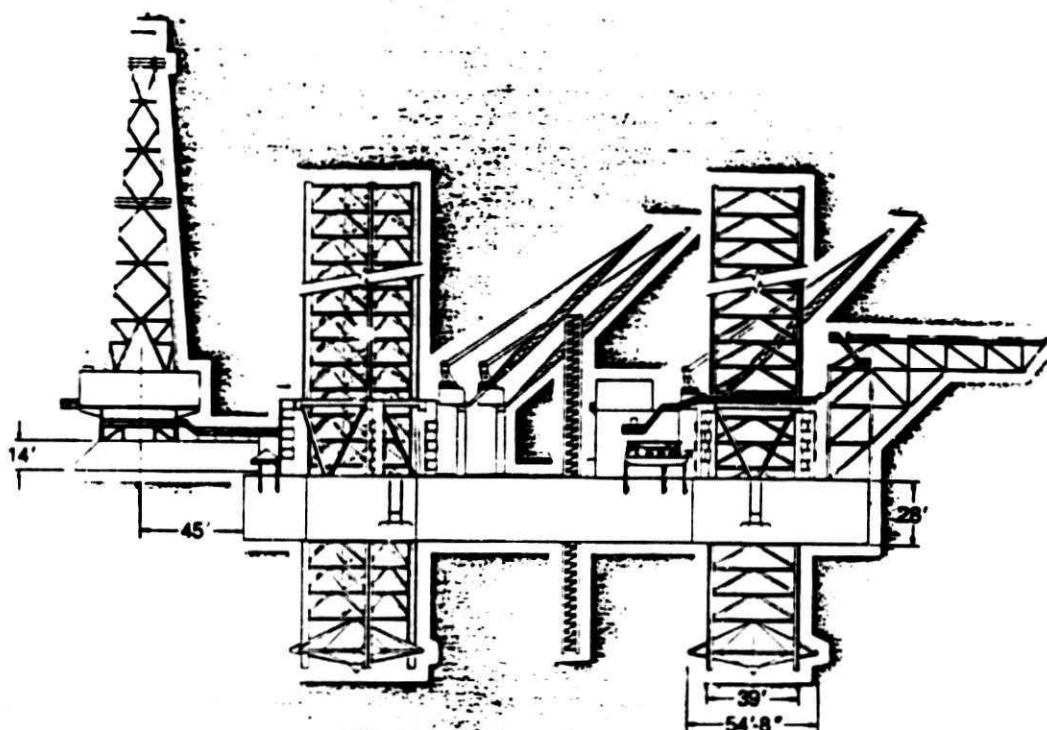
**Blowout
Preventer
Equipment**

BOP System: Suitable for H₂S service.
Stack Size/Rating: 13-5/8 in. 15,000 psi W.P.
Ram Preventers: Two double ram preventers.
Annular Preventers: One 13-5/8 in. annular blowout preventer rated at 10,000 psi W.P.
BOP Handling System: A 100 ton blowout preventer handling system, including air powered hoists and trollies.
Choke and Kill Valves: Two 2 1/16 in. 15,000 psi W.P. hydraulically operated valves and two 3-1/16 in. 15,000 psi manual valves.
BOP Control System: One 225 gal. accumulator unit with control manifold, air driven pumps, electric driven pumps and 450 gallon fluid reservoir.
Choke and Kill Manifold: 3-1/16 in. 15,000 psi W.P. trimmed for H₂S service with two 2 in. nominal maximum orifice hydraulic and two 2 in. nominal maximum orifice manual adjustable chokes with full opening 3 in. bypass line.
Diverter System: Hydral 21-1/4 in. 2,000 psi system with one 21-1/4 in. 2,000 psi annular, used with drilling spool between wellhead and hydral. Two 12 in. hydraulically operated port and starboard overboard valves.

**Auxiliary
Equipment**

Water Distillation Unit: Atlas-Denmark waste heat unit, 20,000 gpd.
Waste Treatment: Omnipure sewage treatment unit.
Welding Equipment: Three 400 amp Lincoln electrically driven units.
Oil/Water Separator and Recovery System: Facet model 30W-10 capable of ten gallons per minute.





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Glomar Baltic I Safety Equipment

- (2) 58 man USCG approved Watercraft lifeboats.
- (2) USCG approved Watercraft lifeboats Davit/winches.
- (4) USCG approved B. F. Goodrich 25 man liferafts.
- (2) USCG approved Alexander/Welin liferaft Davits type AIW - 100 each designed to launch (2) B. F. Goodrich 25 man liferafts.
- (1) Portable radio type ITT 403 A USCG/FCC type approved.

Fire Protection System

- (25) Station system supplied by (2) 4X3X13 Mission Magnum pumps each powered by 75 HP 3600 RPM TEFC electric motor. This system includes UK DOT approved deluge system for the drill floor and (2) fire monitors on cantilever beams for BOP area deluge.
- (1) Helicopter deck foam system including (3) foam monitors at heli deck plus hose reel and nozzles to cover releasable fuel tanks. 150 gallon foam tank and pump located below decks and driven by 75 HP TEFC electric motor. Helicopter deck has forward as well as AFT escape routes with foam monitors at each exit.

The quarters contain a sprinkler system, UK DOT approved and covering each level with pressure and flow alarms to central console in radio room.

In addition the rig is provided with the following 1301 Halon Fire Suppression System:

Engine room system, manually activated.

SCR room system, manually activated.

Paint locker system, manually activated.

Emergency generator room, manually activated.

Portable fire extinguishers are provided throughout the rig as follows:

- (35) 20 lb. class A, B, C.
- (25) 10 lb. class A, B, C, multipurpose.
- (16) 15 lb. class B, C II.
- (2) 150 lb.

BOP and Handling System

The Glomar Baltic has the following listed equipment:

Diverter System:

- (1) 21 1/4" - 2000 PSI W.P. annular, Hydril M.S.P. with studed top X flanged bottom w/RK - 73 ring grooves.
- (2) Ball valves, 12" - 2000 PSI W.P. with ANSI 12" 900# R-57 flanged ends and double acting hydraulic operator.
- (2) 12" nominal lines to port and starboard.

BOP Stack: Trimmed for H₂S in accordance with Nace MR-01-75.

- (1) Annular preventor, 13 5/8" Cameron type "D" 10,000 PSI W.P. stainless steel lined EX-159 studed bottom and top.
- (2) Preventor, double ram Cameron type "U", 13 5/8" vertical box, 15000 PSI W.P., with (4) API 3 1/16" - 15000 PSI W.P. EX-154 flanged outlets. Preventer cavities fitted with (3) sets pipe rams, (1) set blind rams.
- (1) Choke line with the following:
 - (1) Gate valve, manual 3 1/6", 15000 PSI W.P. Cameron type FC.
 - (2) Gate valve, hydraulic, 3 1/16", 15000 PSI W.P. Cameron type FC with double acting hydraulic actuator and manual override, EX-154 flanged end connections
- (1) Kill line with the following:
 - (1) Gate valve, manual 3 1/6", 15000 PSI W.P. Cameron type FC
 - (2) Gate valve, hydraulic, 3 1/16", 15000 PSI W.P. Cameron type FC with double acting hydraulic actuator and manual override, EX-154 flanged end connections.

BOP Handling:

- (2) Beebe Hercu-Link Model HLSO-45 PAT-M 50 ton overhead air hoist with lift speed of 2.6 FPM and trolley speed of 20FPM. Unit has radial piston air motors, multi-disc fail-safe brake, upper and lower overtravel limit switches and pendant control. System rated working capacity is 200,000 lbs. Designed to handle both 13 5/8"-15000 lbs. Stack and 21 1/4" annular from storage platform to well centerline.

Fire Detection System to meet USCG and UK/NOT requirements as follows:

Sieger/Deetech model P-4000 with 61 aanes photo electric and 25 aanes thermal detectors divided among 8 zones as required to meet regulatory requirements. Fire detection includes monitoring of quarters sprinkler system through pressure and flow sensors.

The Combustible Gas Detection System with 7 sensors located at drill floor bell nipple, shale shaker quarters entrance, machinery deck room port and starboard, and mud pits. is a Sieger model FSI with central console located in the radio room. Sensors are type 783 diffusion type. An explosion proof remote annunciator panel is located on the drill floor.

The H₂S Gas Detection with (5) sensors located at bell nipple, drill floor, shale shaker, mud pit room, and main entrance aft quarters is a Sieger model TSI with type 785 sensors (diffusion type). A remote annunciator panel is located on the drill floor.

The fire, combustible gas and H₂S gas detection systems have a common main console which is located in the radio room. Fire alarms are sounded in the quarters and indicated visually by zone on the main console.

The H₂S high level is indicated at the drill floor by means of flashing strobe light and visual indication on the remote indicator panel. Audible and visual alarms are likewise produced at the main console in the radio room.

Combustible gas alarms are similar to the H₂S with sensor location shown on both main and remote consoles.

The General Alarm System consist of (32) 48 volt DC alarm bells located throughout the quarters, main deck and machinery spaces as required by USCG regulations. Seven contract makers are supplied at readily accessible points for alarm acutation. Five flashing lights are provided in noisy areas to supplement the bells provided. A 200 AH lead acid battery bank is provided to power the system with charge maintained by a LE MARCHE battery charger model A-11-0-48V-A1-24 LA having output capability of 48VDC at 20 amperes. A distribution panel containing circuit breaker, fuses, relays and power indicator light is located in the control house.

Choke and Kill Manifold - trimmed for H₂S in accordance with Nace
MR-01-75.

- (16) Gate valve, CIW 3 1/16" 15000 PSI W.P., BX-154 flanged ends.
- (3) Gate valve, CIW, 4 1/16" 10000 PSI W.P., BX-154 flanged ends.
- (2) Hydraulic operated choke, 3 1/16" 15000 W.P., BX-154 flanged ends, C/W remote operating console, CIW.
- (1) Manual choke, 3 1/16" 15000 PSI W.P., BX-154 flanged ends, CIW.
- (1) Check valve, 3 1/16" 15000 PSI W.P., BX-154 flanged ends.
- (2) Buffer chamber assembly, C/W four (4) 3 1/16" 15000 PSI W.P. BX-154 studed inlets and outlets and (3) 4 1/16" 10,000 PSI W.P. BX-155 studed inlets and outlets.
- (1) Instrument block, C/W 3 1/16" 15000 PSI W.P. BX-154 studed bottom, three (3) 1-3/16" 15000 PSI W.P. BX-151 studed top outlets and two (2) 2 1/16" 15000 PSI W.P. BX-152 studed ends.
- (1) Low pressure manifold outlet with two (2) 4 1/16" 10000 PSI W.P. BX-155 flanged inlets and one (1) 4 1/16" 5000 PSI W.P. R-39 flanged outlet.

WASTE DISCHARGE SYSTEM

1. The amount of sanitary and domestic waste generated is estimated at 60 barrels per day, based on a 40-50 man crew.
2. The capacity of the mud tanks both active and reserve is approximately 2500 barrels. The estimated loss of mud per day under normal operations is approximately 10 barrels.
3. The amount of sanitary waste is estimated to be 30 barrels/day with peak periods occurring at 6 A.M., noon, 6 P.M. and midnight. The peak amount should be around 7 barrels each period.
4. The sewage treatment is an Omni Pure model 12MB-27 rated at 3600 gallons/day or 120 man capacity. The normal operating BOD of the system is approximately 50 and the system is approved under USCG and IMO rules. The volume of domestic waste generated per day including sinks, showers, washing machine is estimated at 24 barrels.
5. The amount of hydrocarbons collected in deck drains per month under current operations is estimated at 2 barrels.
6. The BOP system is a closed system and therefore no operating fluid will be discharged during weekly testing.
7. The amount of combustibles that will be generated and collected each month is estimated at 6800 lbs.
8. The amount of scrap metal generated each month under normal operating conditions is estimated to be approximately 40000 lbs.
9. Fresh water requirements are estimated at 700 barrels/week potable and 6000 barrels/week drill water.
10. Diesel fuel consumption is approximately 455 barrels/week.

Plan of Exploration for Destin Dome Block 205
OCS-G-6423
Air Quality

This attachment includes the information required under 30 CFR Part 250.51(a), to make the necessary findings under that section.

Exemption Formula

The distance of the proposed facility from the closest onshore area of a state is 38 statute miles:

The proposed facility is at: latitude 29° 48' 2.28" north, and
longitude 86° 22' 15.62" west.

The closest onshore area of a state is in Walton county, Florida,
at:

latitude 30° 20' 24" north, and
longitude 86° 12' 31" west.

This produces the exemption amount of 1,265 tons/year for particulates, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds, and the exemption amount of 38,429 tons/year for carbon monoxide.

Projected Emissions

Drilling

The wells proposed to be drilled on this plan are as follows:

<u>Proposed Well</u>	<u>Proposed Measured Depth (Feet)</u>	<u>Rig Type</u>
OCS-G-6423 A		Jack-up
OCS-G-6423 B		Jack-up
Total Feet Drilled	35,400	

ATTACHMENT NO. 4

Assuming that the rate of drilling will be constant, the total feet drilled during each year of the plan are as follows:

1985	24,928 feet
1986	10,472 feet

Assuming 60 horsepower hours required to drill one foot¹ on an offshore oil and gas drilling rig, this plan will require 1,495,680 horsepower hours to complete the 1985 portion. The duration of the operations is 169 days. Using the emission factors for diesel powered industrial equipment from Table 3.3.3-1 of EPA publication AP-42, Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, the following total emissions are expected from this plan:

	<u>Carbon Monoxide</u>	<u>Nitrogen Oxide</u>	<u>Hydrocarbons</u>	<u>Sulfur Dioxide</u>	<u>Particulates</u>
Drilling Rig	5.00	23.08	1.85	1.53	1.65

We estimate to have two helicopter landing-takeoff cycles each day at the drilling location for the 169 day period of drilling activity. The emission factors per landing-takeoff cycle for helicopters from Table 3.2.1-3 of EPA Publication AP-42 produce the following helicopter emissions in tons:

Helicopters	0.96	0.10	0.09	0.03	0.04
-------------	------	------	------	------	------

We plan one 2,000 horsepower workboat landing with six hours of idling three times each week at the drilling location. The fuel consumption while idling at the drilling location is seven gallons per hour. The fuel consumption (7 gallons/hour x 6 hours/landing x 3 landing/week x 25 weeks of drilling) = 3,150 gallons. We also plan to have a crew boat (7 gallons/hour x 6 hours/landing x 5 landing/week x 25 weeks in 1985) = 5,250 gallons. Finally a standby crew boat will be at the site 156 hours a week (27,300 gallons). The emission factors (for the cumulative total consumption of 35,700 gallons of diesel fuel) for CO, VOC and NOx from diesel vessel emission factors by operating mode, Table 3.2.3-3, and the factors for SO₂ and particulates from Table 3.3.3-1 produce the following workboat emissions, in tons, at the drilling location:

Workboats	<u>5.23</u>	<u>4.39</u>	<u>1.71</u>	<u>0.56</u>	<u>0.60</u>
Subtotal	11.19	27.57	3.65	2.12	2.29

These emissions are planned to occur in 1985.

¹ Atmospheric emissions from offshore oil and gas development and production (EPA 450/3-77-026, p. 82-83, June 1977).

In 1986, we plan to drill 10,472 feet. The emissions from the 1986 drilling operations are as follows:

Emissions in tons/year

	<u>Carbon Monoxide</u>	<u>Nitrogen Oxide</u>	<u>Hydrocarbons</u>	<u>Sulfur Dioxide</u>	<u>Particulates</u>
Drilling	2.10	9.70	0.78	0.64	0.69
Helicopters	0.40	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.02
Workboats	<u>2.30</u>	<u>1.93</u>	<u>0.75</u>	<u>0.25</u>	<u>0.26</u>
Subtotal	4.80	11.67	1.57	0.90	0.97

These emissions are planned to occur in 1986.

The annual emission totals, in tons, are as follows:

<u>1985</u>					
Drilling	11.19	27.57	3.65	2.12	2.29
<u>1986</u>					
Drilling	4.80	11.67	1.57	0.90	0.97

Therefore, since none of these amounts approach 1,265 tons (38,429 tons for carbon monoxide), we request that you determine under Section 250.57(d) that this plan be exempt from further air quality review.



Amoco Production Company

Amoco Building
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New Orleans, Louisiana 70157

March 6, 1985

Minerals Management Service
Deputy Minerals Manager
Offshore Operations Support
P. O. Box 7944
Metairie, LA 70010

Subject: Shallow Hazard Report
Plan of Exploration
Destin Dome Block 205 (OCS-G-6423)

A multi-sensor, high-resolution geophysical survey was conducted over the entire block. The results indicate a smooth seafloor, no surface faults, seafloor anomalies, or shallow gas accumulations at the following surface locations:

- A. 2,860' FNL, 2,420' FWL
- B. 5,190' FNL, 4,790' FWL

Conventional CDP and "bright-spot" data, with associated velocity analyses, indicate these locations are safe.

The nearest subsurface geologic control is the Exxon #2 well on Block 162 approximately 2.7 miles east of the "A" surface location. This well was safely drilled and a similar geologic sequence is expected at proposed locations in Block 205.

Sincerely yours,

Horace G. Dawe
Division Operations Geophysicist
Offshore Texas Division

ATTACHMENT NO. 5

AMOCO PRODUCTION COMPANY

OCS-G-6423 #1
(Lease and Well No.)

Destin Dome Block 205
(Area and Block)

Special Oil Spill Response Contingency Plan

General

Amoco Production Company plans to drill the above titled well from a surface location 1,380' FNL and 3,140' FWL of this block.

This operation will be conducted with the Glomar Baltic I. The details of the equipment and facilities available with this rig are included in the drilling program which is made part of Amoco Production Company's application for Permit to Drill (Form 9-331C).

Spill Control Equipment

Amoco Production Company is a member of "Clean Gulf Associates" (CGA). The stockpile of equipment available throughout this organization will be utilized as necessary in the event of a spill incident during the drilling of this well.

A CGA base will be established in the Panama City locale. The major equipment and supply items to be located in the Panama City locale will consist of the following:

One Fast Response System (FRU) open ocean skimmer complete with on-line temporary containment (large volume storage for oil emulsion recovered by this unit would be provided by supply boat tanks initially).

Five Bales of 3M Sorbent (100 pads per bale)

One Helicopter Underslung Sprayer, 150 gallons

Two Hand-Held Collectant Sprayers

One Manual Collectant Transfer Pump

ATTACHMENT NO. 10

PAGE 2

Two Drums of Collectant (Oil Herder)

One Boat Sprayer System for Dispersant (Pump Skid, Basket)

Two 550 Gallon Dispersant Tanks

Eighty Drums Dispersant, Exxon Corexit 9527

One or more 180 barrel Dispersant Tank Skid with Transfer Pump

The Shell Offshore Incorporated Oil Spill Trajectory Analysis presented to you recently shows that any oil spilled from exploratory wells on Block 160, which is just north of Block 204, cannot reach the shore or impact any of Florida's coastal resources. The same analysis holds true for Block 204. Nevertheless, we are placing these response resources in the area "just in case". The trajectory studies do show, and we believe with convincing evidence, that in any event there will be more than enough time to mobilize all the resources necessary long before any oil from a well could become a threat. In fact, several days would be available for that purpose.

The CGA base at Panama City, Florida will be the first source of equipment. This base is approximately 56 miles from the drilling site.

A vessel capable of loading and transporting the CGA fast response equipment will be on full standby at the rig site or at Panama City, Florida for any contingency. The vessel will have a rated speed of (+ or -) 10 knots and will be able to reach the location 9 hours after departure from Panama City, Florida. Loading Time will require not more than 3 hours. The entire loading and travel time requirement will be from 12 hours. Extra time requirements could result from waiting for additional equipment, adverse weather conditions, etc.

Amcco Production Company's "Oil Spills Contingency Plan" approved by the MMS on August 10, 1984 is by reference made a part of this special plan.

CSA

(1) TITLE PAGE

Continental Shelf Associates, Inc.

P. O. Box 3609 Jupiter/Tequesta, Florida 33458

SITE-SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT
GULF OF MEXICO: OFFSHORE FLORIDA
DESTIN DOME AREA
BLOCK 205 (OCS-G 6423)

AMOCO PRODUCTION COMPANY

15 MARCH 1985

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Previous Related Environmental Studies: AER by Continental Shelf Associates, Inc. dated 26 March 1984 and entitled "Area Environmental Report, Gulf of Mexico: Offshore Florida, Destin Dome Area Blocks 114, 115, 116, 158, 159, 160, 161, 203, 204, and 205"; Also See Section (7), References.

"Applied Science and Technology"



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PREFACE

The Site-Specific Environmental Report (SER) is a new concept which is submitted in support of a specific Plan of Exploration (POE) for blocks leased in a specific geographic area covered by an Area Environmental Report (AER). The SER contains site-specific and updated information not contained in the AER.

The purpose of the AER/SER concept is to eliminate redundancy in reports submitted for approval for activities in a specified Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Area. The AER and subsequent complementary SERs are designed to reduce the repetitive nature of the data that have been included in previous Environmental Reports (ERs) for similar areas offshore of the State of Florida.

Both the AER and SERs conform to the "Guidelines for Preparing Outer Continental Shelf Environmental Reports" in compliance with the requirements of 30 CFR 250.34-3. Information that is not presented in an SER is clearly marked, "Information in this section is included in the AER." This SER references the AER dated 26 March 1984 and entitled "Area Environmental Report, Gulf of Mexico: Offshore Florida, Destin Dome Area Blocks 114, 115, 116, 158, 159, 160, 161, 203, 204, and 205" (Continental Shelf Associates, Inc., 1984a).

(2) DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

(a) LESSEE AND/OR OPERATOR

Destin Dome Area Block 205 in the Gulf of Mexico was acquired in OCS Lease Sale 79 by Amoco Production Company (Amoco) (50%) and Shell Offshore Inc. (50%). Amoco is the Operator of Block 205.

(b) LEASE NUMBER AND LOCATION

Destin Dome Area Block 205 (Lease OCS-G 6423) is located approximately 61 km (38 mi) south-southwest of shore and 89 km (55 mi) southwest of Panama City, Florida which is the location of the onshore base (Figure 2.1).

(c) OBJECTIVES OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

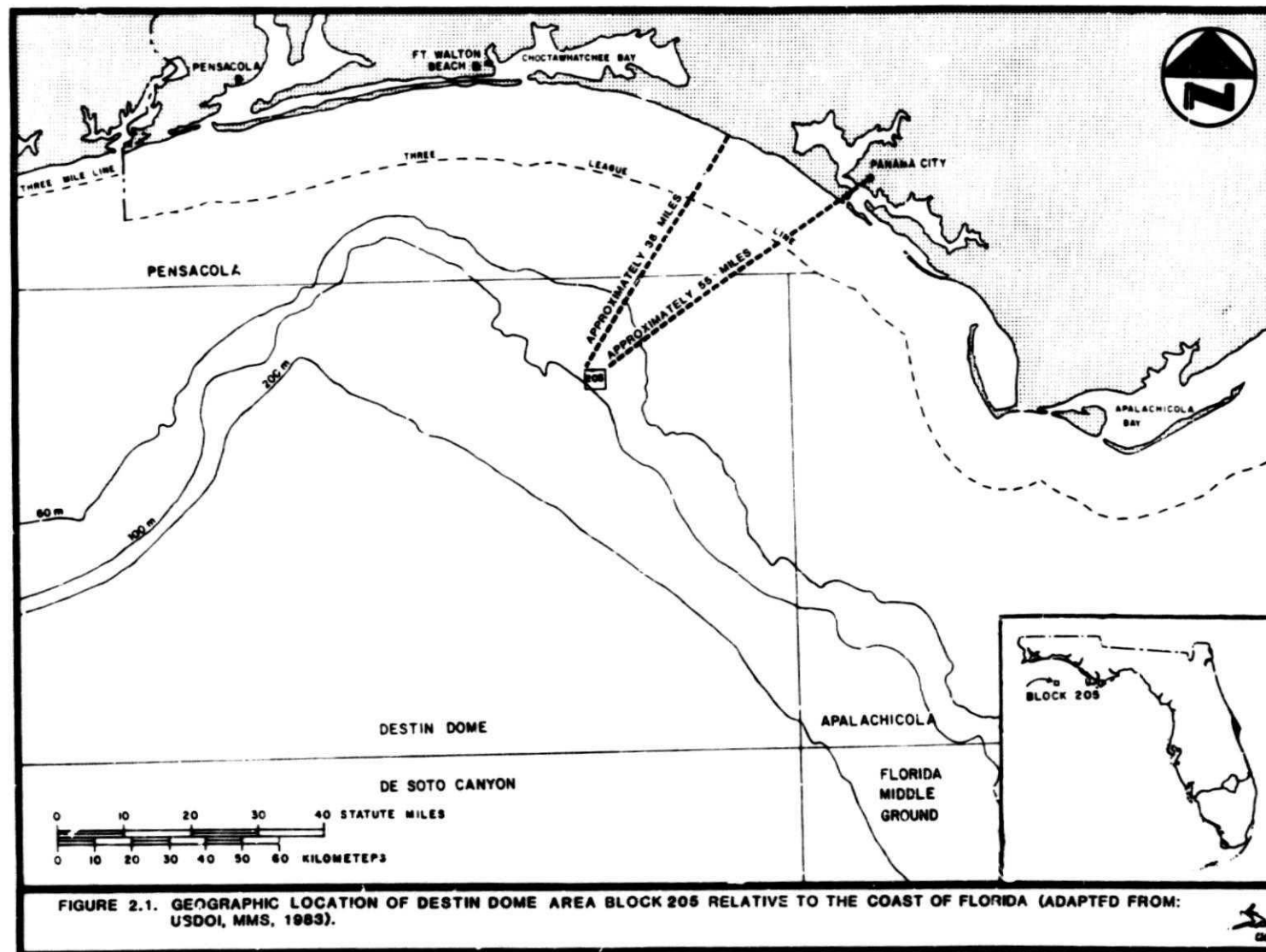
Amoco proposes to drill from one to two wells to evaluate the hydrocarbon potential in Destin Dome Area Block 205. The drilling activities are completely exploratory.

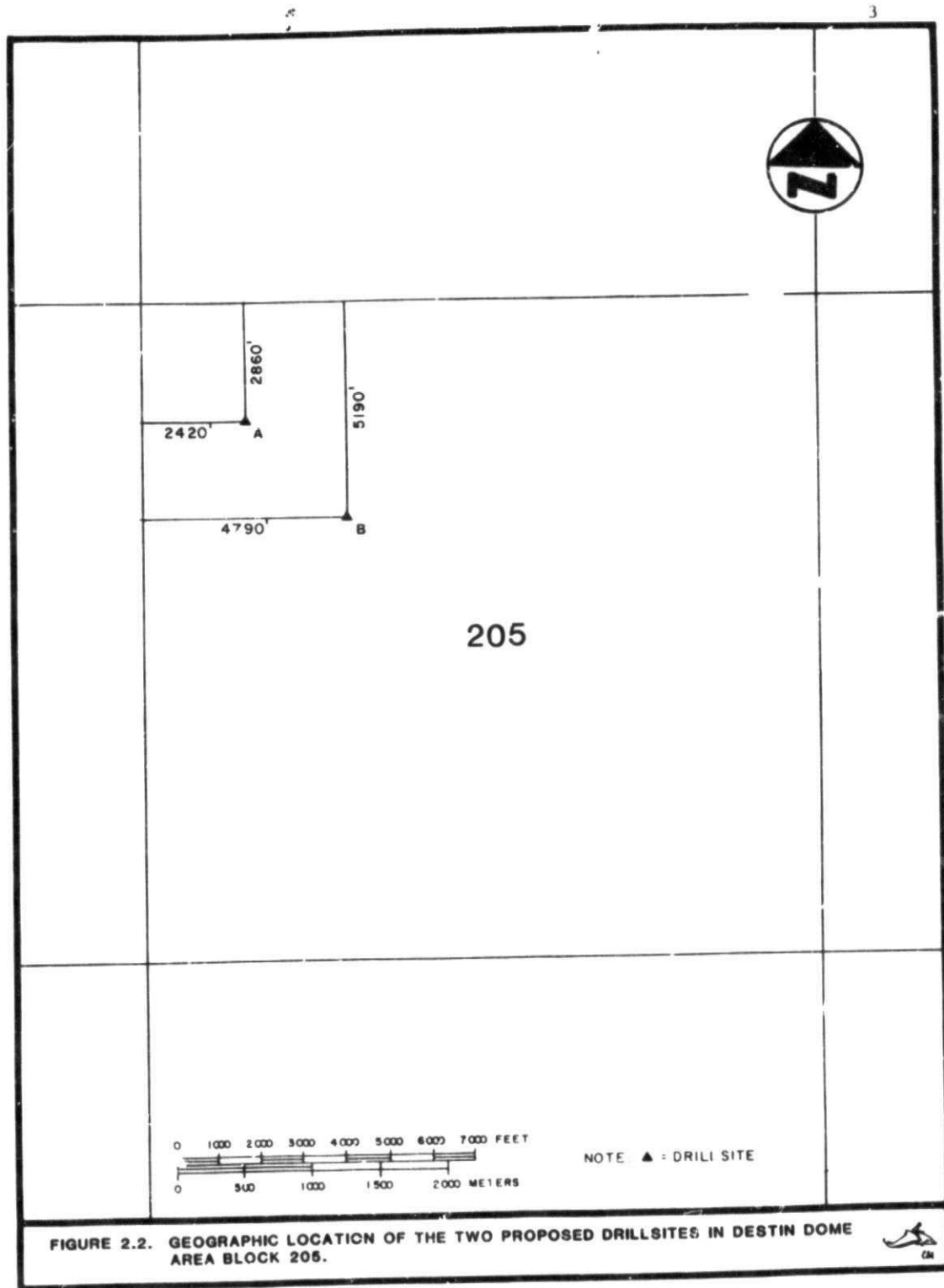
(d) DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION OF EXISTING AND/OR PROPOSED PLATFORMS OR VESSELS

The locations of the two proposed drillsites in Destin Dome Area Block 205 are shown in Figure 2.2. Amoco plans to drill Block 205 from a typical jack-up drilling rig such as the GLOMAR BALTIC I. See Appendix A for a description of this jack-up drilling rig.

(e) PROPOSED DRILLING SCHEDULE

Amoco proposes to drill from one to two wells. The proposed drilling schedule is 120 days for each well, 240 days total. Drilling activities for drillsite "A" are scheduled to begin July 15, 1985. Drilling of drillsite "B" will be contingent upon the success of drillsite "A". Completion of drillsite "B" is expected in March 1986.





(f) TRAVEL, MODES, ROUTES, AND FREQUENCIES

One work boat and two crew boats will service the exploratory activities. They will be used to transport supplies and personnel to and from existing dock facilities in the Panama City Harbor area. The work boat will make approximately three round trips per week, and one crew boat will make approximately five trips per week to the lease area. The other crew boat will stand by the rig for possible emergency evacuation and will make infrequent trips to shore. The route followed by all vessels from the dock site to the lease area will cover approximately 89 km (55 mi). Vessels will normally take the most direct route, weather and traffic conditions permitting.

A Bell 212 twin-turbine helicopter, or similar type aircraft, will transport personnel and small supplies directly to the lease area. Approximately two round-trip helicopter flights per day will originate from the Panama City-Bay County Airport. Helicopter traffic will also follow the most direct route to the lease area, weather and traffic conditions permitting.

(g) PERSONNEL

Activities at the onshore supply base in Panama City, Florida will revolve around supplying and delivering food, water, fuel, drilling mud materials, cement, drill pipe, drill casing, and other equipment to the drilling rig. Supply base personnel will conduct these day-to-day operations, and ancillary industry personnel (mud companies, well loggers, cement suppliers, etc.) will provide services and equipment from existing facilities.

Two transportation/purchasing staff employees will man the onshore supply base at Panama City on an alternating basis. These employees will be from Amoco's Lafayette office and will work a 7-days-on/7-days-off schedule. While on location, these employees will be housed in a mobile trailer at the onshore base. At the end of each tour of duty, these employees will return to the Lafayette area. In addition to the staff employees at the onshore base, Amoco will contract local crane service and unskilled labor as necessary. The number of locally-hired laborers will probably not exceed four or five at any one time.

Five personnel will be required to operate the work boat at any one time during normal operations. The crew boat will operate with four personnel and the standby boat will operate with three personnel. All vessel crews will work a 7-days-on/7-days-off schedule. Accordingly, 24 employees will be required for work, crew, and standby boat operations. These personnel will not require local housing, as they will live on the vessels and will return to their residences upon completion of each tour of duty.

Two pilots and one mechanic will operate the Bell 212 twin-turbine helicopter, or similar type aircraft, on a 7-days-on/7-days-off basis for a total of six helicopter personnel. The helicopter will be based at the Panama City-Bay County Airport. The small quantity of supplies transported by air to the rig will not require any significant storage area. Due to the specialized nature of helicopter operations which support offshore drilling activities, pilots and mechanics will not be hired locally. These personnel may be housed in a local motel while on duty and will return to their residences during their days off.

Drilling operations offshore will require two crews of approximately 34 men each for a total crew requirement of 68. These crews will work a 14-days-on/14-days-off schedule. A breakdown of these crews by job title for the jack-up drilling rig GLOMAR BALTIC I is as follows:

2	Toolpushers
2	Drillers
2	Carrickmen
6	Roughnecks
1	Welder
1	Rig Engineer
2	Motormen
1	Electrician
1	Rig Mechanic
1	Barge Master
2	Crane Operators
8	Roustabouts
1	Steward/Cook
1	Night Cook
3	Utilitymen
34	

Some of the service firm employees may be hired locally. Most of these employees will return to their places of residence on their days off.

In summary, approximately 100 persons will be utilized in the drilling and related support activities.

(h) EQUIPMENT, SAFETY SYSTEMS, MONITORING SYSTEMS, AND ONSHORE SUPPORT SYSTEMS

(i) Equipment

Amoco plans to drill Destin Dome Area Block 205 from a typical jack-up drilling rig such as the GLOMAR BALTIC I (see Appendix A). Final rig designation and drilling program will accompany the Application for Permit to Drill (APD).

(ii) Safety Systems

The safety systems required for oil and gas lease operations in the Gulf of Mexico have been described in detail in the OCS Orders.

Amoco will comply with the OCS Orders during operations in the lease area. Drilling plans and procedures to be implemented by Amoco are described in the APD and/or in the POE.

A number of systems designed to ensure worker safety and to maintain the integrity of the drilling rig and surrounding waters are incorporated into the drilling rig. In addition, regular equipment testing and performance monitoring, and personnel training programs, will help minimize the potential for accidents. Weekly (or daily as operations permit) safety meetings and weekly fire drills will be conducted. Representative safety measures are briefly discussed below.

Wells will be cased and cemented as required in OCS Order No. 2. Geological data will be evaluated continually to ensure that casing designs and cementing procedures are adequate to withstand well pressures and to minimize the hazard of a blow or kick.

A blowout preventer (BOP) will be operational in accordance with Minerals Management Service (MMS) requirements. The BOP will be tested as required by OCS Order No. 2 and results recorded in the driller's report. Regular inspection and maintenance of BOP equipment will be performed. A description of the BOP equipment aboard the GLOMAR BALTIC I is given in Appendix A. All drilling personnel will be trained and qualified in accordance with the provisions of the MMS. BOP drills will be conducted as required by the MMS and recorded in the driller's report.

Mud programs will be designed and mud inventories will be maintained on the drilling rig to ensure well control. Muds will be tested and monitored to maintain adequate properties.

Representatives of Amoco will be present at the drillsite on a 24-h basis. A member of the drilling crew or the tool pusher will maintain rig-floor surveillance continuously, unless the well is secured by LOPs, bridge plugs, storm packer, or cement plugs. All appropriate personnel will be trained in the use of well control equipment and techniques.

A Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S) Contingency Plan, providing for measures to be taken in the event that H_2S is encountered while drilling, will accompany the APD. The rig will be equipped with an H_2S and combustible gas detection system (see Appendix A).

A number of fire control and evacuation measures are used on the drilling rig. Frequent fire and abandon ship drills are conducted for on-board personnel. These drills include familiarization with the use of survival equipment and lifeboats. The following safety, survival, and fire fighting equipment and systems are installed on the GLOMAR BALTIC I jack-up drilling rig.

(A) Survival Systems

Survival equipment aboard the GLOMAR BALTIC I consists of two 58-man watercraft lifeboats or capsules, two watercraft lifeboat davit/winches, four 25-man B. F. Goodrich life rafts, two Alexander/Welin life raft davits type AIW, and one portable radio type ITT403. Lifeboats (capsules) are of fiberglass reinforced plastic construction, fully enclosed, and are provided with a self-contained fire protective water spray system. The lifeboats are carried in gravity davits with wire rope falls and electric winches. Each boat is provided with a permanently attached nylon bridle to permit recovery by a deck crane if sea conditions make it dangerous or impractical to connect the davit falls

after launching on a boat for personnel rescue or similar mission. The life rafts are self-inflating, are provided with hydrostatic release gear, and include a complete weather cover. The lifeboats and life rafts, launching arrangements, and all associated equipment are USCG-approved.

The crew, work, and standby boats will be equipped with all USCG-approved safety equipment.

(B) Fire Protection Systems

A description of the fire protection and general alarm systems aboard the GLOMAR BALTIC I is given in Appendix A. All flares and warning devices aboard the rig are approved by the USCG and the American Bureau of Shipping.

(iii) Monitoring Systems

OCS Order No. 2 requires operators to collect oceanographic, meteorological, and vessel performance data. Amoco will record and report this information as required.

Mud-system monitoring procedures will be utilized on the drilling vessel as required under OCS Order No. 2.

The discharges from the drilling vessel will be monitored as required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit which was applied for on December 3, 1984 and ruled complete on December 19, 1984. The file number for this application is FL 0039535. Amoco will maintain full compliance with the EPA NPDES Permit during all drilling activities in the lease area.

(iv) Onshore Support Systems

Amoco will use an onshore support base located in Panama City, Florida for activities in the lease area. This facility will consist of sufficient commercially available public or private dockage to handle cargo vessels. This base will be used to store miscellaneous materials and to distribute supplies to the drilling rig. A mobile trailer (12 ft by 60 ft) will house the two Amoco transportation/purchasing staff employees. The trailer will be hooked into the existing systems for domestic water supply, and domestic and sanitary wastes. Additional parking and fencing is not expected to be required. Electricity usage will be about 20 kw day⁻¹. Helicopter operations will be centered at facilities in the Panama City-Bay County Airport. No extra land is expected to be needed under the proposed activities for facilities, storage, rights-of-way, or easements.

(i) NEW OR UNUSUAL TECHNOLOGY

No new or unusual technology will be employed during exploratory drilling in the lease area.

(j) CONTINGENCY PLANS

Amoco's Oil Spill Contingency Plan was approved by the MMS on August 10, 1984. This Plan includes requirements for reporting an oil spill to the State of Florida. Response to a spill of oil or other hydrocarbons in Florida waters will be in full accordance with laws and regulations as well as Amoco's own policy for accidental spill prevention and commitment to a strong program for containment and cleanup of spills that would threaten Florida's coastal resources.

A Clean Gulf Associates (CGA) Fast Response Unit (FRU) Model III is proposed to be located at the onshore base in Panama City. Response time on this unit would be 12 h. The storage capacity of the FRU Model III, including the auxiliary tank, is conservatively 1,000 bbl 12-h⁻¹ day. Additional CGA equipment will be moved in as needed from CGA's bases in Louisiana. Response time from these locations would be approximately 24 to 72 h, depending on the equipment reported. See Appendix B for a list of major spill control equipment and supply items to be located at the onshore base in Panama City.

Amoco's H₂S Contingency Plan includes the requirements for safe operations in areas of "unknown" potential for H₂S release. This Plan is in full compliance with OCS Order No. 2, paragraph 8. The exact duties, responsibilities, and training of rig personnel along with the equipment checklist are outlined in this Plan. Information in this section is also included in the AER.

(k) DISCHARGES

(1) Solid Wastes

Solid wastes other than those generated at the supply base and drilling cuttings generated offshore will include combustibles (mud sacks, plastic containers, rags, miscellaneous timber, and paper from the office and galley) and metals (casing protectors, used drill bits, cut drill line, and metal scraps from the machine/welding shop). The combustibles, which average about 6,800 lb mo⁻¹ will be compacted and/or collected in metal trash containers and shipped to Panama City for incineration or disposal at an approved disposal facility such as the Bay County Disposal Site located 18 km (11 mi) north of Panama City. Some of

the metal, such as casing protectors and used bits, may be reused or reworked. The remaining metal wastes will be sold as scrap iron. Approximately 40,000 lb of scrap metal is expected per month during the proposed activities. This figure is highly variable depending on the phase of drilling operations.

Approximately 200 lb day⁻¹ of solid wastes will be generated from work and crew boat operations. These wastes, consisting of garbage and refuse, will be returned to shore for reclamation at an approved disposal facility such as the Bay County Disposal Site.

Solid wastes generated at the supply base will be variable depending on a variety of factors including the level of drilling activity, the number of supply boats operating and their travel frequencies, and the number of supply base personnel. These wastes consisting primarily of packing materials, containers, clothes, drums, cables, spools, and domestic refuse will be recycled or reclaimed. The remaining material will be delivered to an approved disposal facility such as the Bay County Disposal Site. Any solid wastes containing oil will be delivered to an approved disposal facility such as Chemical Waste Management, Inc. located in Emelle, Alabama.

(ii) Liquid Wastes

The solid and liquid wastes expected to be generated from the proposed activities are given below.

Drilling Cuttings	11,636 bbl
Drilling Muds	35,000 bbl
Sanitary Wastes	7,200 bbl
Domestic Wastes	5,760 bbl

The estimates assume a 240-day exploratory phase. The 240-day period is established for two 17,8 J-ft wells which is the maximum depth currently planned for Amoco's proposed wells. A brief discussion of these wastes is given below. All drilling rig discharges will be in compliance with the EPA NPDES Permit (File No. FL 0039535).

(A) Drilling Cuttings

The cuttings from this operation will be similar to dredge spoils and will amount to approximately 5,818 bbl well⁻¹. These cuttings, generated at the drill bit and through chemical and mechanical erosion of the well-bore walls, are brought to the surface by the drilling muds. Once at the surface, the cuttings are separated from the muds by fine screen shakers and centrifugal separators. After separation, the cuttings are discharged overboard and the mud is retained.

(B) Drilling Muds

The type and volume of drilling muds are described in Appendix C and are based on the EPA-approved generic muds. These discharges include occasional excess cement slurry. Special additives may be required on a non-routine basis to help free differentially stuck pipe. These fluids are primarily composed of mineral oil and will not be discharged into the Gulf unless all of the free oil has been removed. Any oil contaminated muds will be transported ashore for disposal at an approved facility such as Chemical Waste Management, Inc. in Emelle, Alabama.

(C) Sanitary Wastes--Sewage Plant Effluent

The sanitary wastes originate from commodes and urinals in the living quarters. The GLOMAR BALTIC I is equipped with an Omni Pure (Model 12MB-27) sewage treatment plant approved by the USCG. This sewage treatment plant has an approximate capacity of 3,600 GPD or 120-man capacity. The normal operating BOD of the System is approximately 50 ppm. The average discharge rate from the sewage treatment plant, assuming that no domestic wastes are processed, will approximate 30 bbl day⁻¹. Peak periods of use will occur at 0600, 1200, and 1800 hrs with an average peak discharge rate of 7 bbl each period.

(D) Domestic Wastes

Domestic wastes from sinks, showers, and washing machines aboard the drilling rig do not contain any floating solids. Domestic wastes from the galley are free of solids because food scraps are collected in garbage cans as solid waste. The composition of the liquid domestic wastes is freshwater used for cooking, drinking, and washing and is discharged overboard. The total volume of these wastes will average 24 bbl day⁻¹, depending on the size of the rig crew and the number of other company and service personnel on board.

(E) Freshwater Maker

The water distillation unit aboard the GLOMAR BALTIC I is an Atlas-Denmark waste heat unit with a 20,000 GPD capacity. Seawater intake is estimated at 50,000 GPD with 10,000 GPD of freshwater generated and 40,000 GPD of seawater discharged overboard.

(F) Deck Drains

Deck drains will be of two types: (1) those discharging from heliports, building roofs, and solid decked areas not subject to contamination by hydrocarbons, and (2) those discharged to a gravity separator from deck areas which are subject to contamination. The volume of each discharge will depend primarily on the rate of rainfall and the footage of decking involved. Washdown operations will also contribute to the overall volume, but to a lesser extent. Approximately 2,000 GPD of non-contaminated deck drainage will be discharged overboard. Contaminated deck drainage will be discharged overboard after gravity separation processing. The gravity separator and recovery system aboard the GLOMAR BALTIC I is a Facet Model 30W-10 capable of 10 GPM. The discharge from the gravity separator will contain no free oil. Approximately 1,000 GPD of oil-free deck drainage will be discharged overboard. It is estimated that 2 bbl mo⁻¹ of oil will be collected from the gravity separator. This oil will be transported to the shore base and then transported by truck to an approved disposal site such as Chemical Waste Management, Inc. in Emelle, Alabama.

(G) Ballast

Seawater is pumped into and out of dedicated tanks to preload the rig and is not exposed to any contamination. The volume of the preload dump is estimated to be 2,000,000 gal of seawater.

(H) Blowout Preventers

The BOP system is a closed system and so no operating fluid will be discharged at the seafloor during weekly BOP testing (required by the MMS).

(iii) Gaseous Wastes

As per the air quality regulations stated in 30 CFR 250.57 [Federal Register, 45(47), Friday, March 7, 1980], Tables 2.1 and 2.2 provide the emissions expected from all phases of the proposed exploratory activities in Destin Dome Area Block 205. Emissions from both onshore and offshore facilities have been estimated using the EPA standards and guidelines referenced in the tables. All calculations are based on worst-case assumptions. Actual emissions are expected to be considerably below those estimated.

It is clear from these data that the proposed exploratory drilling activities in Block 205 will have insignificant impact on air quality at the onshore supply base and at the lease area. Total emissions will be well below the calculated exemption levels, qualifying these activities for exemption from further air quality review [Federal Register, 45(47), Friday, March 7, 1980].

(1) PROJECT LAYOUT

The POE gives the proposed project layout [see also Section (2)(d)].

(m) CERTIFICATE OF COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM CONSISTENCY

Amoco agrees that the proposed activities described in detail in this SER will be conducted in a manner consistent with the provisions and guidelines of the Florida Coastal Management Program (FCMP) as outlined in U.S. Department of Commerce and Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (USDC and FDER) (1981). Amoco will comply with all applicable guidelines outlined in the FCMP. Amoco's Consistency Certification is

TABLE 3.1. TOTAL EMISSIONS EXPECTED FROM THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES DURING 1985^a.

	CO Tons Year ⁻¹	SO ₂ Tons Year ⁻¹	NO _x Tons Year ⁻¹	VOC Tons Year ⁻¹	TSP Tons Year ⁻¹
Helicopter (2 engine)	0.95	0.03	0.10	0.09	0.04
Work and Crew Vessels (2,000 HP)	5.23	0.56	4.39	1.71	0.60
Drilling Rig Diesels	5.00	1.53	23.08	1.85	1.65
Total ^b	11.19	2.12	27.57	3.65	2.29
Exemption Level ^c	38,429	1,265	1,265	1,265	1,265

^aValues derived from the following:

Helicopter - Table 3.2.1-3 in EPA Publication AP-42, "Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors." Assumed 2 landing-takeoff cycles per day for 169 days.

Work Vessels - Tables 3.3.3-1, 3.2.3-3, and 3.2.3-4 in EPA Publication AP-42. Assume 3 work vessels:

- One 2,000 HP workboat making 3 trips to the drillsite per week for 169 days, 6 h operation at rig per trip, and 7 gal of fuel consumed per hour.
- One 2,000 HP crewboat making 5 trips to the drillsite per week for 169 days, 6 h operation at rig per trip, and 7 gal of fuel consumed per hour.
- One 2,000 HP standby crewboat, 156 h operation at rig per week for 169 days, and 7 gal of fuel consumed per hour.

Drilling Rig Diesels - Table 3.3.3-1 in EPA Publication AP-42.

Assumed 169 days to drill 24,928 ft.

^bMaximum expected for 1 year, assuming that all sources are operating at the rig at the same time.

^cExemption levels calculated using the formula:

1-for CO: $E = 3400 (D)^{2/3}$

2-for SO₂, NO_x, VOC, and TSP

$E = 33.3 (D)$

Where D = distance from nearest land, in this case 38 mi.

TABLE 2.2. TOTAL EMISSIONS EXPECTED FROM THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES DURING 1986^a.

	CO Tons Year ⁻¹	SO ₂ Tons Year ⁻¹	NO _x Tons Year ⁻¹	VOC Tons Year ⁻¹	TSP Tons Year ⁻¹
Helicopter (2 engine)	0.40	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.02
Work and Crew Vessels (2,000 HP)	2.30	0.25	1.93	0.75	0.26
Drilling Rig Diesels	2.10	0.64	9.70	0.78	0.69
Total ^b	4.80	0.90	11.67	1.57	0.97
Exemption Level ^c	38,429	1,265	1,265	1,265	1,265

^aValues derived from the following:

Helicopter - Table 3.2.1-3 in EPA Publication AP-42, "Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors." Assumed 2 landing-takeoff cycles per day for 71 days.

Work Vessels - Tables 3.3.3-1, 3.2.3-3, and 3.2.3-4 in EPA Publication AP-42. Assume 3 work vessels:

- One 2,000 HP workboat making 3 trips to the drillsite per week for 71 days, 6 h operation at rig per trip, and 7 gal of fuel consumed per hour.
- One 2,000 HP crewboat making 5 trips to the drillsite per week for 71 days, 6 h operation at rig per trip, and 7 gal of fuel consumed per hour.
- One 2,000 HP standby crewboat, 156 h operation at rig per week for 71 days, and 7 gal of fuel consumed per hour.

Drilling Rig Diesels - Table 3.3.3-1 in EPA Publication AP-42.

Assumed 71 days to drill 10,472 ft.

^bMaximum expected for 1 year, assuming that all sources are operating at the rig at the same time.

^cExemption levels calculated using the formula:

1-for CO: $E = 3400 (D)^{2/3}$

2-for SO₂, NO_x, VOC, and TSP

$E = 33.3 (D)$

Where D = distance from nearest land, in this case 38 mi.

included as Appendix D and the Findings of the Consistency Assessment is included as Appendix E.

(n) MEASURES OF COMPLIANCE

Amoco and contractors it employs will maintain full compliance with the EPA NPDES Permit which was applied for on December 3, 1984 and ruled complete on December 19, 1984 (File No. FL 0039535), and OCS Orders governing oil and gas lease operations in the Gulf of Mexico. Amoco will comply with Lease Stipulation Nos. 1, 2, 4(a), (b), (c), (d), 5, and 6 during all operations in Destin Dome Area Block 205. These Stipulations are included in the AER.

(o) NEARBY PENDING ACTIONS

Amoco is not aware of any nearby pending actions (leasing actions, actual or planned operations for the development of overlying or underlying minerals other than oil and gas, or other present uses or proposals under consideration) except for preparatory work done by or for Shell Offshore Inc. related to exploratory drilling prospects on Destin Dome Area Block 160 and Exxon Corporation related to exploratory drilling prospects on Destin Dome Area Block 284. The specific drilling plans of other lessors in the area are not known to Amoco at this time. An Eastern Gulf of Mexico lease offering is currently scheduled for November 1985.

(p) TRANSPORTING OIL AND GAS

The proposed action is exploratory only and consequently no oil or gas transportation is involved. The proposed wells will be drilled, evaluated, and either temporarily or permanently abandoned in accordance with OCS Order No. 3. Any future production and transportation resulting

from discovery of commercial hydrocarbons will require submittal and approval of Plans of Development/Production.

(q) EXISTING OR PLANNED MONITORING SYSTEMS

There are no existing or planned monitoring systems for measuring environmental conditions for impact assessment in the geographic area of Destin Dome Area Block 205.

(r) OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES

Amoco and any contractor it employs will maintain full compliance with the EPA NPDES Permit, which was applied for on December 3, 1984 and ruled complete on December 19, 1984. The file number for the application is FL 0039535. During all activities in the lease area, Amoco will comply fully with any required environmental protection measures.

(3) DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

(a) GEOLOGY

(i) Bathymetry

The seafloor in Destin Dome Area Block 205 ranges in depth from 82 m (270 ft) in the northeast to 101 m (330 ft) in the southwest (Figure 3.1). Local topography is characterized by a southwest slope of the seafloor interrupted by a ridge oriented northwest to southeast (John E. Chance & Associates, Inc., 1984).

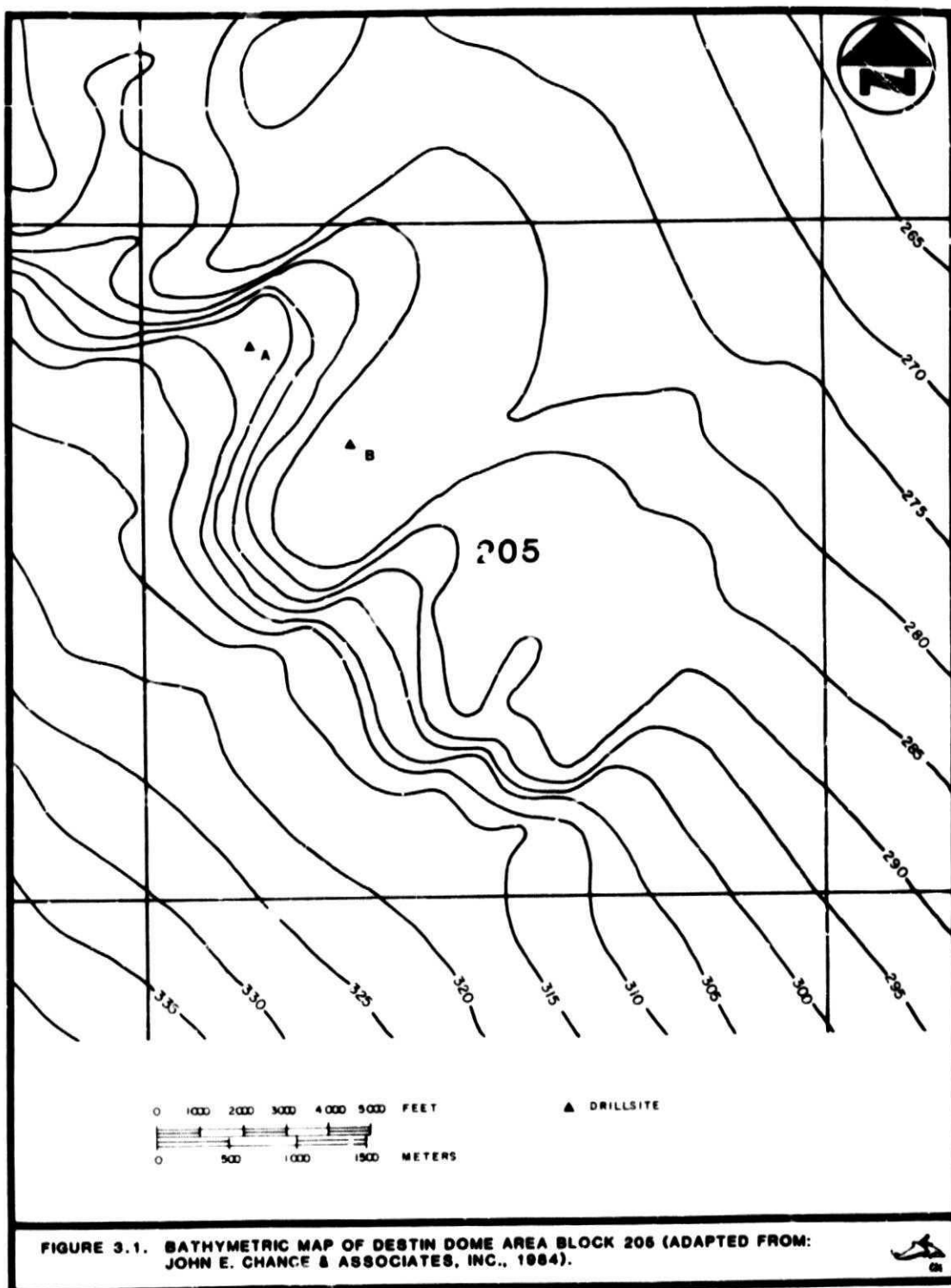
(ii) General Geology

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(iii) Geologic Hazards

The following is a summary of the potential geologic hazards for Block 205 that were discussed in the hazard study prepared by John E. Chance & Associates, Inc. (1984).

Side-scan sonar data revealed a mound or seafloor outcrop in the west central portion of Block 205 with relief of less than 0.3 m (1 ft). The mound is believed to be a nonliving calcareous formation. The mound should be avoided when considering future drilling and construction sites, as well as any deployment of anchor arrays. No active venting or prominent accumulations of gas were observed. No man-made structures or channel incisions are present within Block 205. Faults are located in the northwest and southwest corners of the block. These faults appear to be dormant and have been so for several thousand years (John E. Chance & Associates, Inc., 1984).



(iv) Mineral Deposits

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(v) Aquifers

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(b) METEOROLOGY

(i) General Weather Patterns

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(ii) Air Quality

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(c) PHYSICAL OCEANOGRAPHY

(i) Sea Temperatures and Salinities

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(ii) Currents

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(iii) Tides

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(iv) Sea State

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(v) Water Quality

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(d) OTHER USES OF THE AREA

(i) Commercial Fishing

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(ii) Shipping

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(iii) Military Use

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(iv) Recreation

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(v) Other Commercial Uses

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(vi) Cultural Resources

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(vii) Areas of Particular Concern

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(viii) Pipelines and Cables

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(ix) Other Mineral Uses

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(x) Ocean Dumping

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(e) FLORA AND FAUNA

(i) Pelagic Environment

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(ii) Benthic Environment

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(iii) Breeding Habitats and Migration Routes

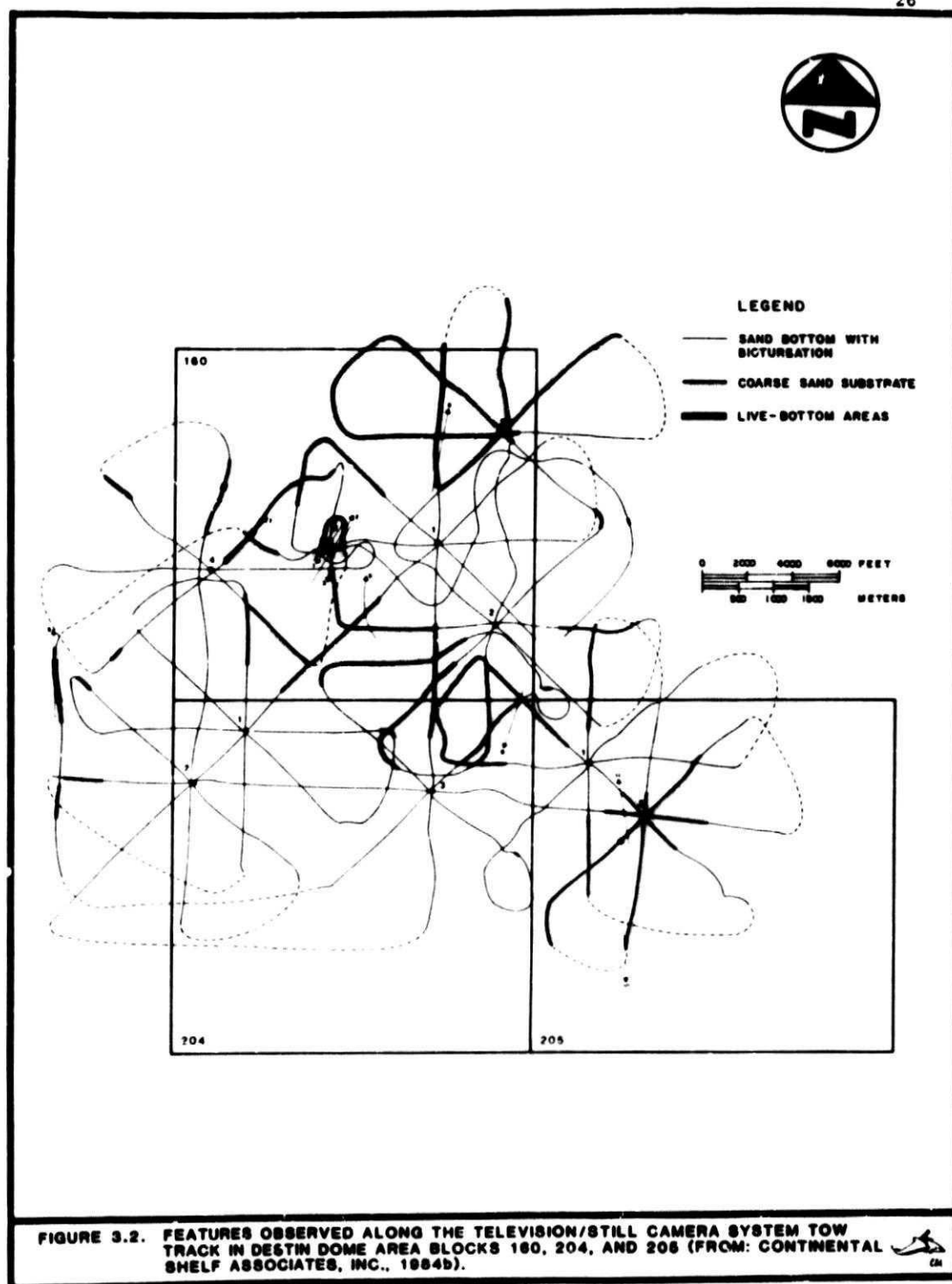
Information in this section is included in the AER.

(iv) Sensitive Underwater Features

Information in this section is included in the AEP and also in the Live-Bottom Survey for Destin Dome Area Blocks 160, 204, and 205 (Continental Shelf Associates, Inc., 1984b).

The Live-Bottom Survey for Block 205 was required by Lease Stipulation No. 2 as the drilling activities were taking place in depths greater than 70 m (230 ft) and generally less than 100 m (328 ft). Continuous television recordings and quantitative still photographs delineated two bottom types: a coarse sand and shell fragment substrate, and a fine sand substrate with bioturbation. The coarse sand and shell fragment area occurred in the northwestern corner of Block 205 and in the area surrounding proposed drillsite No. 2 [i.e., drillsite "B" (Figure 3.2)]. The dominant biota in this area was the alcyonacean coral Telesto operculata which was very small [1 to 5 cm (0.4 to 2 in) in height], attached to small pieces of shell, and had a silt-covered appearance. Quantitative photographs were not collected in Block 205 during the live-bottom survey. An analysis of quantitative slides taken in an area with the same bottom type in adjacent Block 160 showed an average biotal coverage for the substrate of 4.05%. This is a relatively low percent coverage compared to other live-bottom areas in the eastern Gulf of Mexico surveyed using similar techniques (Continental Shelf Associates, Inc., 1984b).

Computer simulations were conducted using the Offshore Operator's Committee (OOC) Mud Discharge Model (Brandsma and Sauer, 1983) and a trajectory model patterned after that of Runchal (1978) to determine the thickness and likely distributions of deposited drilling muds and



cuttings discharged during exploratory drilling in Destin Dome Area Block 160 (Continental Shelf Associates, Inc., 1984c).

The model simulations predict that accumulations of drilling discharges resulting from exploratory drilling at Well No. 1 in Block 160 are likely to be very thin, except for cuttings settling near the drillsite. Live-bottom areas in Block 160 are likely to receive very low inputs of drilling muds and cuttings. The low accumulations predicted by the model suggest that the potential of burial or smothering of the live-bottom areas in Block 160 is minimal (Continental Shelf Associates, Inc., 1984c). Based on this information, it is expected that the same will hold true for the marginal live-bottom areas located within Block 205.

(v) Endangered or Threatened Species and Critical Habitat

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(f) SOCIOECONOMICS

(i) Related Employment and Area Unemployment

The current employment figures for the first quarter of 1984 for Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, and Gulf Counties are listed in Table 3.1 by industry (Williams, 1985). The current total employment and total unemployment figures of the civilian labor force for each of these Counties are listed in Table 3.2 (Patterson, 1985). Employment directly related to the petroleum production industry in Florida is not given due to nondisclosure for confidentiality restrictions (Williams, 1985).

(ii) Location and Size of Related Population and Industry Centers

Information in this section is included in the AER.

TABLE 3.1. EMPLOYMENT FIGURES BY INDUSTRY IN ESCAMBIA, SANTA ROSA, OKALOOSA, WALTON, BAY, AND GULF COUNTIES, AS OF FIRST QUARTER 1984 (ADAPTED FROM: WILLIAMS, 1985).

Industry	Escambia	Santa Rosa	Okaloosa	Walton	Bay	Gulf
Agriculture	355	126	136	95	197	193
Manufacturing	10,318	1,860	3,789	911	3,560	1,240
Construction	7,180	967	4,036	281	3,383	211
Transportation and Public Utilities	4,500	1,143	1,313	176	1,769	409
Wholesale and Retail Trade	23,065	2,814	10,195	1,014	10,933	382
Mining	225	0	0	0	0	0
Financing, Insurance, and Real Estate	3,917	435	2,168	199	1,920	87
Services	21,878	1,661	8,853	714	7,498	268
Federal, State, and Local Government	21,772	3,571	10,524	1,103	9,058	670
Total Employment	93,214	12,788	41,017	4,497	38,482	3,460

TABLE 3.2. TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN ESCAMBIA, SANTA ROSA, OKALOOSA, WALTON, BAY, AND GULF COUNTIES, AS OF SEPTEMBER 1984 (ADAPTED FROM: PATTERSON, 1985).

County	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment
Escambia	114,808	108,827	5,981 (5.2%)
Santa Rosa	29,370	26,519	2,851 (9.7%)
Okaloosa	49,757	46,689	3,068 (6.2%)
Walton	9,409	8,816	593 (6.3%)
Bay	51,682	47,084	4,598 (8.9%)
Gulf	4,229	3,839	390 (9.2%)

(iii) Community Services

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(iv) Public Opinion

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(v) Transportation Systems

Information in this section is included in the AER.

Provincetown Boston Airlines also provides service to Panama City's Fannin Field.

(vi) Coastal Resources

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(4) ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES(a) GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

Willco will comply with NTL 93-3 and will take all steps necessary to prevent accidents and fires, to perform all operations in a safe and competent manner, and to maintain equipment to assure protection of the environment and the health and safety of all personnel. Possible geologic hazards expected in Destin Dome Area Block 205 are discussed in Section (3)(a)(iii). The proposed drillsites have been located to avoid any geologic hazards.

(b) METEOROLOGY(i) Weather

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(ii) Air Quality

The approximate total emissions per day for the proposed activities in Destin Dome Area Block 205 and at the onshore supply base (e.g., boats, drilling vessel, diesels, and helicopter) are as follows:

<u>Pollutants</u>	<u>Tons Day⁻¹</u>
CO	0.06
SO ₂	0.01
NO _x	0.16
VOC	0.02
TSP	0.01

The effects of the air emissions onshore will be negligible due to the distance of the drillsites from the west Florida coast. The percent increases in ambient concentrations contributed by the onshore secondary emissions from the proposed activities have not been calculated because of the relative insignificance of these emissions (George, 1984).

Twenty-four hour volumetric maximum pollutant concentrations in the Panama City area are reported at $91 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, $45 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, and $71 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ for SO_2 , NO_x , and TSP, respectively. Mean annual concentrations of these same pollutants are $12 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ for SO_2 , $15 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ for NO_x , and $32 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ for TSP (Brizelle, 1984).

(c) Physical Oceanography

(i) Temperature, Currents, etc.

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(ii) Water Quality

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(d) OTHER USES OF THE AREA

(i) Shipping Activities

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(ii) Commercial and Sport Fishing

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(iii) Military Use

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(iv) Pipelines and Cables

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(v) Mineral Resource Development

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(vi) Cultural Resources

Information in this section is included in the AER. Amoco will comply with Lease Stipulation No. 1 governing the discovery of sites, structures, or objects of historical or archeological significance during operations in the lease area.

(vii) Mariculture

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(e) FLORA AND FAUNA(i) Pelagic Environment

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(ii) Benthic Environment

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(f) ONSHORE IMPACTS(i) Socioeconomics

Amoco will use an onshore support base located at Panama City for activities in Destin Dome Area Block 205. These facilities will consist of commercially available public or private dockage. No new land areas are expected to be occupied and no increased demands on existing dock space are anticipated.

Information in this section is also included in the AER.

(ii) Demands for Goods and Services

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(A) Supplies and Equipment

Amoco proposes to drill from one to two exploratory wells in Block 205. Major supplies and equipment needed for one exploratory well are estimated at:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pipe	40,000 ft (1,150 tons)
Cement	12,400 sacks (610 tons)
Drilling Mud Materials	22,000 sacks (1,100 tons)

(B) Water

Approximately 13,400 GPD of freshwater will be required during the proposed activities in Block 205, exclusive of ballast water. The desalination unit aboard the drilling rig will provide 10,000 GPD. Approximately 3,000 GPD of freshwater will be required for the drilling rig from sources on shore.

The freshwater demand at the onshore supply base will be approximately but not more than 400 GPD during the proposed activities. The percent increase on the local water system's 50,000,000 GPD maximum capacity would be 0.01%. Based on this number, the percent increase should not have a significant effect on the onshore water supply in Panama City (Bush, 1984).

(iii) Environmental Impacts

No new onshore construction aside from installation of a trailer is anticipated in response to the proposed activities in Block 205. It is anticipated that existing facilities will be used. Ample parking is available for the trailer and regular tie-in is available for sewage, water, and electricity. Electricity usage will be approximately 20 kw day⁻¹. The use of this trailer will result in no significant impact to Panama City. There are no known additional impacts that will result from activities in Block 205.

(g) ACCIDENTS

(i) Major Accidents

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(ii) Hydrocarbons from Normal Operations

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(5) ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(6) UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

(a) WATER QUALITY

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(b) EFFECTS ON MARINE ORGANISMS

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(c) WETLANDS AND BEACHES

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(d) AIR QUALITY

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(e) COMMERCIAL FISHING

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(f) SHIP NAVIGATION

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(g) CULTURAL RESOURCES

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(h) RECREATION AND AESTHETIC VALUES

Information in this section is included in the AER.

(i) MILITARY USE

Information in this section is included in the AER.

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(8) APPENDICES

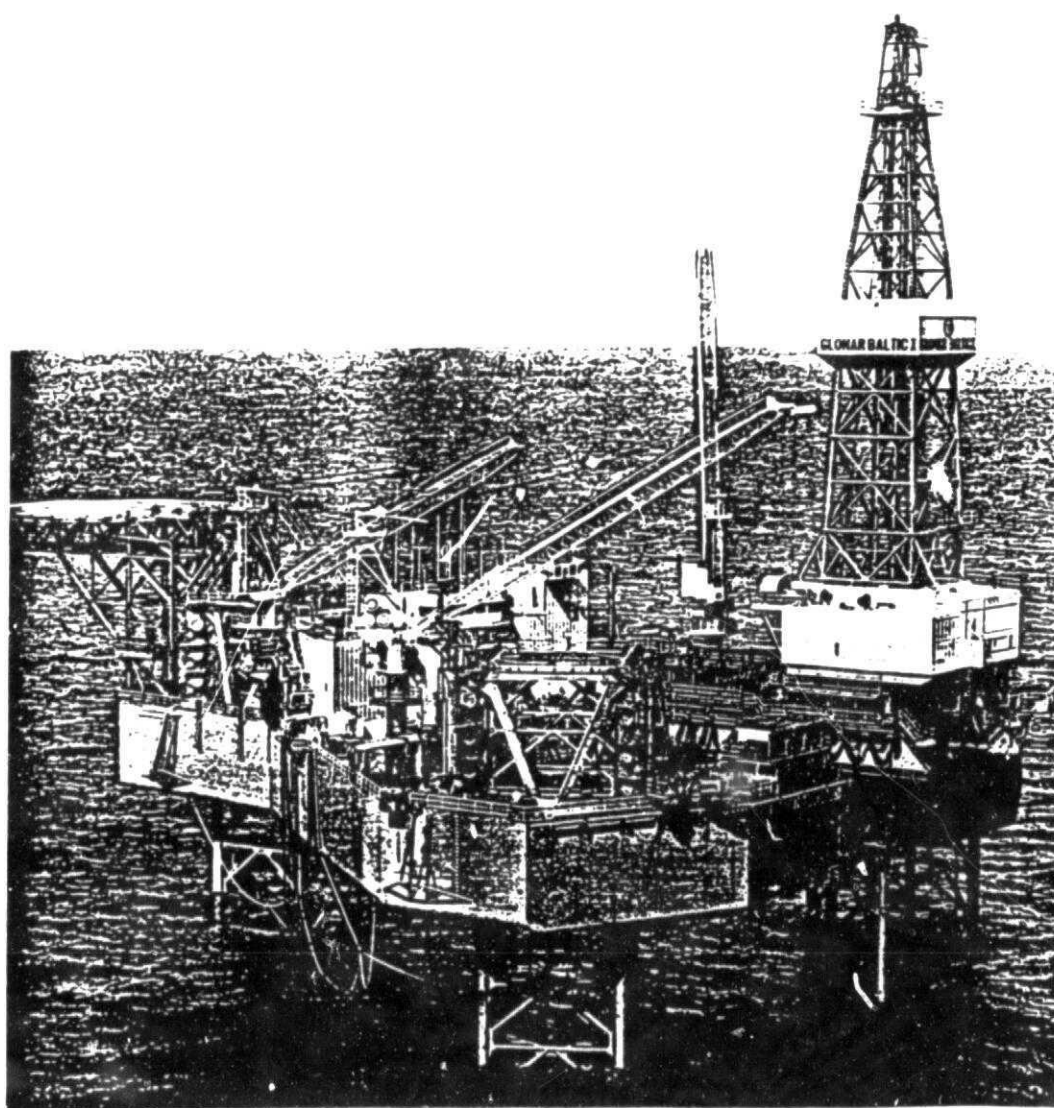
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APPENDIX A

JACK-UP DRILLING RIG DESCRIPTION

GLOMAR BALTIC I

GLOBAL MARINE DRILLING COMPANY



THE GLOMAR BALTIC I

The GLOMAR BALTIC I is a Marathon LeTourneau Super 300 design with unique features that make this rig a breed apart.

The unit has been constructed with 515 feet of leg to allow drilling in up to 375 feet of water. Maximum storm conditions for this operational configuration exceed 55-foot waves with 100-knot winds. By removing some of the leg sections, the rig can operate in shallower water with greater environmental capabilities. This capability, coupled with the large storage capacities, make the GLOMAR BALTIC I ideal for areas where frequent storms or other climate and logistical conditions make resupply of consumables impractical or unpredictable.

The GLOMAR BALTIC I has a hull measuring 270 feet long, and 268 feet wide, giving the rig 35,000 square feet of useable deck space. Coupled with a 28 foot deep hull, the below-deck machinery area and tankage capacities are correspondingly greater. The size and strength of the GLOMAR BALTIC I provides a maximum variable load of approximately 3750 s. tons—more than double the capacity of most existing units.

The GLOMAR BALTIC I has been constructed with the new Marathon Slotlever™ feature that permits drilling operations in both the slot and cantilever configurations. The fore and aft movement of the subbase, pipe rack and cantilever beams allow the rotary to be positioned 45 feet beyond the stern, while the transverse movement of the subbase permits the rotary to be moved up to 12 feet either side of the centerline. This dual feature offers the full advantages

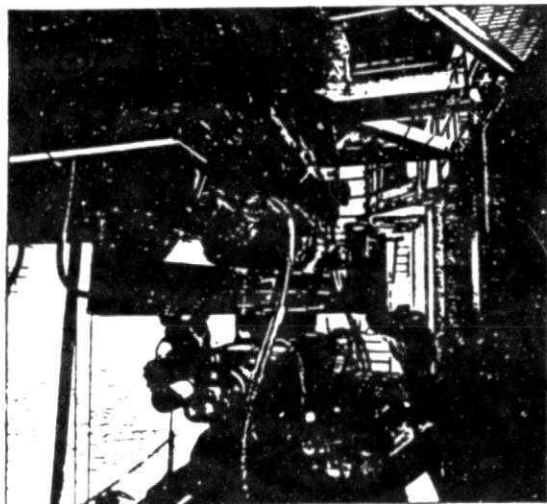
of cantilever operations for development drilling plus increased capabilities for exploratory wells in the slot configuration.

GLOMAR BALTIC I is classified by the American Bureau of Shipping as ABS A1, and meets or exceeds all requirements as established by the United States Coast Guard and the U.K. Departments of Energy and Trade. It is also designed and constructed to comply with the Canadian Oil and Gas Lands Administration and the Netherlands Department of Mines regulations with minimal alterations.

The GLOMAR BALTIC I is outfitted with a Marathon LeTourneau rack and pinion electric jacking system. This field proven system consists of 72 individual pinions capable of independently elevating each leg with a combined force of 27,000,000 pounds at one and one half feet per minute. The jacking system is activated from a push button console centrally located in the control house. When combined with the effective preloading system, jacking operations can be performed in a minimum amount of time.

This drilling unit is also equipped with a complete 15,000 psi blowout preventer system including choke and kill valves and a choke manifold. This equipment, plus the extra heavy duty drilling package and the high capacity mud processing equipment, allows for increased safety and operating efficiency.

With its deep water capabilities and heavy weather criteria, the GLOMAR BALTIC I is an ideal choice for outer continental shelf drilling programs which are beyond the capabilities of conventionally designed jackup drilling units.



13 5/8 in. 15,000 psi Blowout Preventer.



Drill Floor.



Three EMD Diesel Engine Generator Sets.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS

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Barge Information	Classification:	ABS + A1. Meets or exceeds the requirements as established by United States Coast Guard, U.K. Department of Trade and U.K. Department of Energy. Designed to comply with regulations as established by C.O.G.L.A. and the Netherlands Department of Mines.			
	Length Overall:	270 ft			
	Width:	268 ft			
	Depth of Hull:	28 ft			
	Diameter of Spud Cans:	54 ft. 8 in.			
	Height of Spud Cans:	30 ft.			
	Allowable Variable Load (Drilling):	3,750 s. tons (approx.)			
	Heliport:	Octagonal 83 ft. with perimeter lighting system and outfitted with two 600 gallon refueling tanks and a foam fire fighting system.			
	Cantilever, Subbase and Substructure:	Equipped for both slot and cantilever drilling and has a drilling grid measuring 50 ft. x 24 ft. The cantilever, subbase and substructure have the following capacities: Hook Load 650 s. tons Rotary Load 650 s. tons Setback Load 400 s. tons Total Drilling Load 750 s. tons The fore and aft movement of the subbase and pipe rack permits the center of the rotary to be positioned 45 ft. beyond the stern. Transverse movement of the substructure allows the rotary to be moved up to 12 ft. either side of the centerline.			
	Accommodations:	Three-level air conditioned quarters with dual galleys, dining and recreation facilities for 90 men plus a six man hospital.			
Crane		Three PCM-220SS high performance Marathon LeTourneau cranes, each strategically located to service the entire platform.			
		Field proven Marathon LeTourneau rack and pinion drive system operated by simple push button controls from bridge allowing each leg to be raised or lowered independently or simultaneously at a rate of 90 feet per hour.			
	Drilling Depth:	25,000 ft.			
	Operating Water Depth:				
	Maximum:	375 ft. (with 515 feet of Leg)			
	Minimum:	25 ft.			
	Storage Capacities	Sacked Materials:	2,400 sq. ft.	Tubular Storage:	5,728 sq. ft.
		Dry Bulk Storage:		Liquid Mud:	2,000 bbls
		Eight P-tanks with a total capacity of	13,600 cu. ft.	Potable Water:	2,100 bbls
		Surge Tanks:	70 cu. ft.	Drilling Water:	18,230 bbls
			Fuel:	6,060 bbls	
Power Generation	Three AB 20-6 generators, each rated at 1400 kw/600 volts, each driven by one EMD MD16E8 diesel engine, each rated at 1950 HP at 900 RPM for main power.				
Power Conversion	Ross-Hill 1600 SCR power conversion system.				
Emergency Power	One KATO generator rated at 800 kw/600 volts driven by a CAT D-398 diesel engine rated at 1000 HP at 1200 RPM for emergency power.				
Communications Equipment	VHF-FM transceiver	VHF-AM transceiver			
	Single side band radio	VHF-FM radios in each lifeboat			
Loading and Towing Data	Paging telephone system	VHF-FM walkie-talkies			
		UHF radio telephone			
	Average Towing Speed:	Six knots with 16,000 HP tug (approx.)			
	Maximum Leg Length for Location tow:	515 ft.			
	Wet tow:	448 ft.			
Survival System	Dry tow:	515 ft.			
	Preload Capacity:	11,000 s. tons			
Survival System	System designed to accommodate more than 100% of the crew complement.				
	Two fully enclosed, self propelled, self lighting lifeboats certified to fully comply with the U.S.C.G.				
	Four davit launchable inflatable 25 man ocean service life rafts certified to fully comply with the U.S.C.G.				

Drilling Equipment

Drawworks: National Type 1625 DE with Elmagco electric brake, driven by three GE 752 electric motors.

Drilling Line: 7,500 ft. reel capacity of 1-1/2 in. 6 x 19 IPS IWRC.

Sandline: 20,000 ft. reel capacity of 9/16 in. 6 x 7 galvanized wire rope.

Derrick: 150 ft. x 30 ft. square galvanized with 1,300,000 lb. static hook load capacity.

Crown Block: Brown Services type 860-C with 740 ton capacity.

Traveling Block and Hook: National 650 ton.

Swivel: National P-650.

Rotary Table: National Type C-495, independently driven by GE 752 DC motor.

Weight Indicator: Martin Decker, Type E.

Kelly Spinner: International Tool A-6C-2 with dual motors for right and left rotation.

Drill Pipe: 10,000 ft., 5 in. Grade "E," 5,000 ft., 5 in. Grade "G."

Drill Collars: Twenty-four 8 in. x 31 ft., thirty 6-1/2 in. x 30 ft.

Mud Pumps: Two National Type 12-P-160 Triplex single acting pumps driven by two GE 752 DC electric motors.

Mud Mixing: Two Mission 8 x 6R centrifugal pumps.

Cementing Units: Twin BJ skid mounted powered by two diesel engines.

Degasser: Brandt model DG 10 charged by 8 x 6R centrifugal pump, driven by 100-HP explosion proof motor.

Desander: Brandt model SRS-3 charged by 8 x 6R centrifugal pump driven by 100-HP explosion proof motor.

Desilter: Brandt Model SE-16 charged by 8 x 6R centrifugal pump driven by 100-HP explosion proof motor.

Shale Shaker: Demco Dual Tandem screen type mounted on sand trap.

Mud Cleaner: Brandt Dual Tandem cleaner, including two 3-HP 1,800 RPM explosion proof motors.

Air Compressors: Three 350 CFM 125 psi air compressors with after coolers and one Ingersoll-Rand 650 CFM, 40 psi compressor.

Blowout Preventer Equipment

BOP System: Suitable for H₂S service.

Stack Size/Rating: 13-5/8 in. 15,000 psi W.P.

Ram Preventers: Two double ram preventers.

Annular Preventers: One 13-5/8 in. annular blowout preventer rated at 10,000 psi W.P.

BOP Handling System: A 100 ton blowout preventer handling system, including air powered hoists and trolleys.

Choke and Kill Valves: Two 3-1/16 in. 15,000 psi W.P. hydraulically operated valves and two 3-1/16 in. 15,000 psi manual valves.

BOP Control System: One 225 gal. accumulator unit with control manifold, air driven pumps, electric driven pumps and 450 gallon fluid reservoir.

Choke and Kill Manifold: 3-1/16 in. 15,000 psi W.P. trimmed for H₂S service with two 2 in. nominal maximum orifice hydraulic and two 2 in. nominal maximum orifice manual adjustable choke with full opening 3 in. bypass line.

Diverter System: Hydral 21-1/4 in. 2,000 psi system with one 21-1/4 in. 2,000 psi annular, used with drilling spool between wellhead and hydral. Two 12 in. hydraulically operated port and starboard overboard valves.

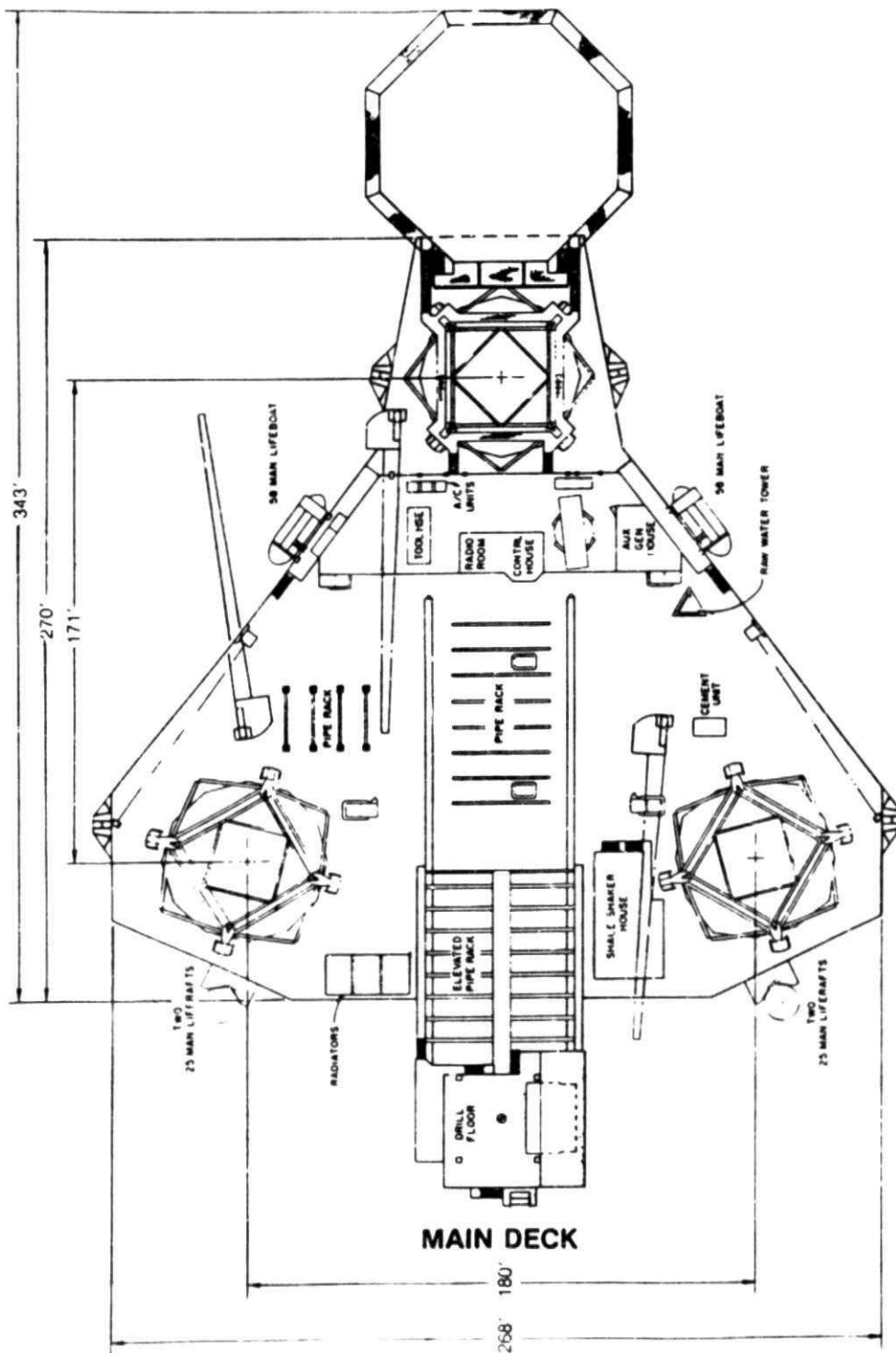
Auxiliary Equipment

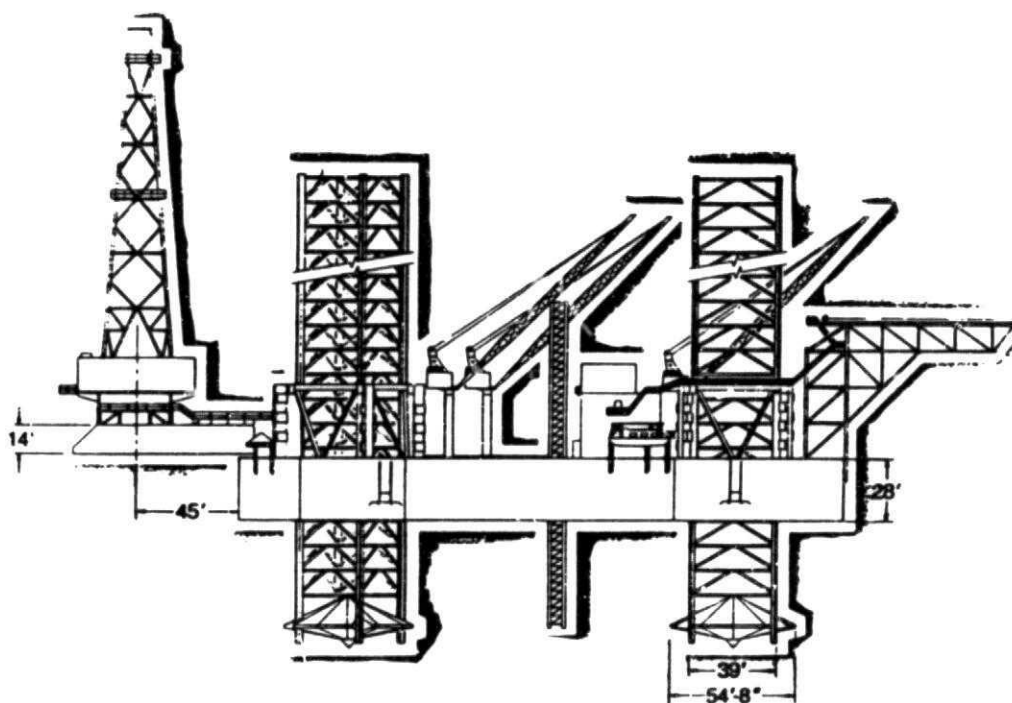
Water Distillation Unit: Atlas-Denmark waste heat unit, 20,000 gpd.

Waste Treatment: Omnipure sewage treatment unit.

Welding Equipment: Three 400 amp Lincoln electrically driven units.

Oily Water Separator and Recovery System: Facet model 30W-10 capable of ten gallons per minute.





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Telex: 24427

BOP and Handling System

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The Glomar Baltic I has the following listed equipment:

Diverter System:

- (1) 21 1/4" - 2000 PSI W.P. annular, Hydril M.S.P. with studded top X flanged bottom w/RX - 73 ring grooves.
- (2) Ball valves, 12" - 2000 PSI W.P. with ANSI 12" 900# R-57 flanged ends and double acting hydraulic operator.
- (2) 12" nominal lines to port and starboard.

BOP Stack: Trimmed for H₂S in accordance with Nace MR-01-75.

- (1) Annular preventor, 13 5/8" Cameron type "D" 10,000 PSI W.P. stainless steel lined BX-159 studded bottom and top.
- (2) Preventor, double ram Cameron type "U", 13 5/8" vertical box, 15000 PSI W.P., with (4) API 3 1/16" 15000 PSI W.P. BX-154 flanged outlets. Preventer cavities fitted with (3) sets pipe rams, (1) set blind rams.
- (1) Choke line with the following:
 - (1) Gate valve, manual 3 1/6", 15000 PSI W.P. Cameron type FC.
 - (2) Gate valve, hydraulic, 3 1/6", 15000 PSI W.P. Cameron type FC with double acting hydraulic actuator and manual override, BX-154 flanged end connections
- (1) Kill line with the following:
 - (1) Gate valve, manual 3 1/6", 15000 PSI W.P. Cameron type FC
 - (2) Gate valve, hydraulic, 3 1/6", 15000 PSI W.P. Cameron type FC with double acting hydraulic actuator and manual override, BX-154 flanged end connections.

BOP Handling:

- (2) Beebe Hercu-Link Model HL50-45 PAT-M 50 ton overhead air hoist with lift speed of 2.6 FPM and trolley speed of 20FPM. Unit has radial piston air motors, multi-disc fail-safe brake, upper and lower overtravel limit switches and pendant control. System rated working capacity is 200,000 lbs. Designed to handle both 13 5/8"-15000 lbs. Stack and 21 1/4" annular from storage platform to well centerline.

Glomar Baltic I Safety Equipment

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- (2) 58 man USCG approved Watercraft lifeboats.
- (2) USCG approved Watercraft lifeboats Davit/winches.
- (4) USCG approved B. F. Goodrich 25 man liferafts.
- (2) USCG approved Alexander/Welin liferaft Davits type AIW - 100 each designed to launch (2) B. F. Goodrich 25 man liferafts.
- (1) Portable radio type ITT 403 A USCG/FCC type approved.

Fire Protection System

- (25) Station system supplied by (2) 4X3X13 Mission Magnum pumps each powered by 75 HP 3600 RPM TEFC electric motor. This system includes UK DOT approved deluge system for the drill floor and (2) fire monitors on cantilever beams for BOP area deluge.
- (1) Helicopter deck foam system including (3) foam monitors at heli deck plus hose reel and nozzles to cover releasable fuel tanks. 150 gallon foam tank and pump located below decks and driven by 75 HP TEFC electric motor. Helicopter deck has forward as well as AFT escape routes with foam monitors at each exit.

The quarters contain a sprinkler system, UK DOT approved and covering each level with pressure and flow alarms to central console in radio room.

In addition the rig is provided with the following 1301 Halon Fire Suppression System:

- Engine room system, manually activated.
- SCR room system, manually activated.
- Paint locker system, manually activated.
- Emergency generator room, manually activated.

Portable fire extinguishers are provided throughout the rig as follows:

- (35) 20 lb. class A, B, C.
- (25) 10 lb. class A, B, C, multipurpose.
- (16) 15 lb. class B, C II.
- (2) 150 lb.

Fire Detection System to meet USCG and UK/DOT requirements as follows:

Sieger/Deetech model P-4000 with 61 aames photo electric and 25 aames thermal detectors divided among 8 zones as required to meet regulatory requirements. Fire detection includes monitoring of quarters sprinkler system through pressure and flow sensors.

The Combustible Gas Detection System with 7 sensors located at drill floor bell nipple, shale shaker quarters entrance, machinery deck room port and starboard, and mud pits, is a Sieger model FSI with central console located in the radio room. Sensors are type 783 diffusion type. An explosion proof remote annunciator panel is located on the drill floor.

The H₂S Gas Detection with (5) sensors located at bell nipple, drill floor, shale shaker, mud pit room, and main entrance aft quarters is a Sieger model TSI with type 785 sensors (diffusion type). A remote annunciator panel is located on the drill floor.

The fire, combustible gas and H₂S gas detection systems have a common main console which is located in the radio room. Fire alarms are sounded throughout the quarters and indicated visually by zone on the main console.

The H₂S high level is indicated at the drill floor by means of flashing strobe light and visual indication on the remote indicator panel. Audible and visual alarms are likewise produced at the main console in the radio room.

Combustible gas alarms are similar to the H₂S with sensor location shown on both main and remote consoles.

The General Alarm System consist of (32) 48 volt DC alarm bells located throughout the quarters, main deck and machinery spaces as required by USCG regulations. Seven contract makers are supplied at readily accessible points for alarm acutation. Five flashing lights are provided in noisy areas to supplement the bells provided. A 200 AH lead acid battery bank is provided to power the system with charge maintained by a LE MARCHE battery charger model A-11-0-48V-Ai-24 LA having output capability of 48VDC at 20 amperes. A distribution panel containing circuit breaker, fuses, relays and power indicator light is located in the control house.

Choke and Kill Manifold - trimmed for H₂S in accordance with Nace
MR-01-75.

- (16) Gate valve, CIW 3 1/16" 15000 PSI W.P., BX-154 flanged ends.
- (3) Gate valves, CIW, 4 1/16" 10000 PSI W.P., BX-154 flanged ends.
- (2) Hydraulic operated choke, 3 1/16" 15000 W.P., BX-154 flanged ends, C/W remote operating console, CIW.
- (1) Manual choke, 3 1/16" 15000 PSI W.P., BX-154 flanged ends, CIW.
- (1) Check valve, 3 1/16" 15000 PSI W.P., BX-154 flanged ends.
- (2) Buffer chamber assembly, C/W four (4) 3 1/16" 15000 PSI W.P. BX-154 studded inlets and outlets and (3) 4 1/16" 10,000 PSI W.P. BX-155 studded inlets and outlets.
- (1) Instrument block, C/W 3 1/16" 15000 PSI W.P. BX-154 studded bottom, three (3) 1-3/16" 15000 PSI W.P. BX-151 studded top outlets and two (2) 2 1/16" 15000 PSI W.P. BX-152 studded ends.
- (1) Low pressure manifold outlet with two (2) 4 1/16" 10000 PSI W.P. BX-155 flanged inlets and one (1) 4 1/16" 5000 PSI W.P. R-39 flanged outlet.

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APPENDIX B

SPECIAL OIL SPILL RESPONSE CONTINGENCY PLAN

AMOCO PRODUCTION COMPANYOCS-G-6423 #1
(Lease and Well No.)Destin Dome Block 205
(Area and Block)Special Oil Spill Response Contingency PlanGeneral

Amoco Production Company plans to drill the above titled well from a surface location 2,860' FNL and 2,420' FWL of this block.

This operation will be conducted with the Glomar Baltic I. The details of the equipment and facilities available with this rig are included in the drilling program which is made part of Amoco Production Company's application for Permit to Drill (Form 9-301C).

Spill Control Equipment

Amoco Production Company is a member of "Clean Gulf Associates" (CGA). The stockpile of equipment available throughout this organization will be utilized as necessary in the event of a spill incident during the drilling of this well.

A CGA base will be established in the Panama City locale. The major equipment and supply items to be located in the Panama City locale will consist of the following:

One Fast Response System (FRU) open ocean skimmer complete with on-line temporary containment (large volume storage for oil emulsion recovered by this unit would be provided by supply boat tanks initially).

Five Bales of 3M Sorbent (100 pads per bale)

One Helicopter Underslung Sprayer, 150 gallons

Two Hand-Held Collectant Sprayers

One Manual Collectant Transfer Pump

Two Drums of Collectant (Oil Herder)

One Boat Sprayer System for Dispersant (Pump Skid, Basket)

Two 550 Gallon Dispersant Tanks

Eighty Drums Dispersant, Exxon Corexit 9527

One or more 180 barrel Dispersant Tank Skid with Transfer Pump

The Shell Offshore Incorporated Oil Spill Trajectory Analysis presented to you recently shows that any oil spilled from exploratory wells on Block 160, which is just northwest of Block 205, cannot reach the shore or impact any of Florida's coastal resources. The same analysis holds true for Block 205. Nevertheless, we are placing these response resources in the area "just in case." The trajectory studies do show, and we believe with convincing evidence, that in any event there will be more than enough time to mobilize all the resources necessary long before any oil from a well could become a threat. In fact, several days would be available for that purpose.

The CGA base at Panama City, Florida will be the first source of equipment. This base is approximately 55 miles from the drilling site.

A vessel capable of loading and transporting the CGA fast response equipment will be on full standby at the rig site or at Panama City, Florida for any contingency. The vessel will have a rated speed of (+ or -) 10 knots and will be able to reach the location 9 hours after departure from Panama City, Florida. Loading Time will require not more than 3 hours. The entire loading and travel time requirement will be from 12 hours. Extra time requirements could result from waiting for additional equipment, adverse weather conditions, etc.

Amoco Production Company's "Oil Spills Contingency Plan" approved by the MMS on August 10, 1984 is by reference made a part of this special plan.

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APPENDIX C

DRILLING FLUIDS AND DRILLING FLUID ADDITIVES

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

AMOCO PRODUCTION COMPANY
OCS-G-5121 DOME BLOCK 205

DISCHARGES ANTICIPATED FROM 17,800 FOOT EXPLORATORY WELLA. Drill Cuttings & Fluids - Discharge Serial Numbers 001-004

The drill cuttings from this operation will be similar to dredge spoils and will amount to approximately 5,818 barrels. The cuttings, generated both at the bit and through chemical and mechanical erosion of the wellbore walls, are brought to the surface by the drilling mud. Mud and cuttings are brought to the rig where the cuttings are separated through the use of solids control equipment typically consisting of fine screens on shale shakers, centrifugal separation processes (hydrocones and/or centrifuge) and through gravity segregation in semiquiescent tanks (sand traps). After separation, the cuttings are discharged overboard and the mud is retained. Cuttings discharge ratio will vary during the duration of the well depending on hole size, rate of penetration, and magnitude of the hole erosion, among other factors.

Drill Cuttings

Hole Interval	Hole Size	Approximate Volume of Cuttings (bbls)
0' - 1000' (BML)	26 in	1300 (100% Washout)
1000' - 4000' (BML)	20 in	2350 (100% Washout)
4000' - 8000' (BML)	14-3/4 in	1060 (25% Washout)
8000' - 13000' (BML)	10-5/8 in	648 (25% Washout)
13000' - 17800' (BML)	8-1/2 in	423 (25% Washout)

Drilling Fluids0-1000 feet (BML)

Drilling Fluid will primarily be seawater and gel and will weigh from 8.5 - 10.0 pounds per gallon (ppg).

Potential Mud Additives	Range of Amounts (lb/bbl of mud)
Drill Solids	20-100
Bentonite (Gel)	20-50
Barite	0-50
Caustic Soda	0-2
Soda Ash	0-2
Lime	0-1
Seawater	As Required

Total estimated discharge volume is +/- 2000 bbls.

1000-4000 Feet (BML)

Drilling Fluid will be a seawater/gel mixture and weigh from 9-10 ppg.

<u>Potential Mud Additives</u>	<u>Range of Amounts (lb/bbl of mud)</u>
Drill Solids	30-200
Bentonite (Gel)	20-50
Barite	0-50
Caustic Soda	0-2
Soda Ash	0-2
Lime	0-1
Seawater	As Required

Total estimated discharge volume is +/- 4500 bbls and includes dumping the entire system after drilling the interval.

4000-8000 feet (BML)

This hole interval will require a low-solids, non-dispersed mud system. Mud weights will range from 9.0-12.5 ppg.

<u>Potential Mud Additives</u>	<u>Range of Amounts (lb/bbl of mud)</u>
Drill Solids	20-100
Bentonite (Gel)	20-50
Barite	0-350
Bicarbonate Soda	0-2
Acrylic Polymers	5-2
Caustic Soda	0-2
Lime	0-2
Seawater	As Required

Total estimated discharge volume is +/- 3000 bbls.

8000 - 13000 Feet (BML)

A dispersed (lignosulfonate) mud system will be used through this interval. Mud weights will range from 12.0-15 ppg.

<u>Potential Mud Additives</u>	<u>Range of Amounts (lb/bbl of mud)</u>
Drill Solids	20-100
Bentonite (Gel)	20-50
Barite	0-400
Caustic Soda	2-5
Lignosulfonate	5-15
Lignite	2-8
Cellulose Polymer	0-2
Lime	0-2
Seawater	As Required

Total estimated discharge volume is +/- 4000 bbls.

13000-17800 Feet (BML)

Same system as previous interval. Maximum mud weight of 17 ppg anticipated.

<u>Potential Mud Additives</u>	<u>Range of Amounts (lb/bbl of mud)</u>
Drill Solids	20-100
Bentonite (Gel)	10-50
Barite	0-450

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Bicarbonate Soda	0-2
Caustic Soda	2-5
Lime	0-2
Lignosulfonate	5-15
Lignite	2-10
Seawater	As Required

Total estimated discharge volume is +/- 4,000 bbl.

Special Additives Oil-base spotting fluids may be used to help free differentially stuck pipe. This fluid, if used, will be used in small amounts and will not be discharged. These fluids are primarily composed of mineral oil.

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APPENDIX D

STATE OF FLORIDA COASTAL MANAGEMENT
CONSISTENCY CERTIFICATION



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Amoco Production Company
New Orleans, Louisiana

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

CONSISTENCY CERTIFICATION

PLAN OF EXPLORATION

Type of Plan

DESTIN DOME 205

Area and Block

OCS-G-6423

Lease Number

The proposed activities described in detail in this Plan comply with
Florida's approved Coastal Management Program(s) and will be
conducted in a manner consistent with such Program(s).

AMOCO PRODUCTION COMPANY

Lessee or Operator

[Signature]
Certifying Official

RALPH J. GIGUERE
DIVISION PRODUCTION MANAGER

MAR 6 1985
Date

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APPENDIX E

FINDINGS OF THE CONSISTENCY ASSESSMENT

AMOCO PRODUCTION COMPANY EXPLORATORY DRILLING PROGRAM
ON DESTIN DOME BLOCK 205

FINDINGS OF THE CONSISTENCY ASSESSMENT
FLORIDA COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

With certain exceptions, the actual exploratory drilling operations to be conducted by Amoco Production Company will take place outside of Florida's territorial land and water, i.e., some thirty-eight statute miles from the nearest shoreline and some twenty-six miles from state coastal waters.

The activities which do entail direct operations within Florida are the drilling unit resupply and support activities required for exploratory drilling. It is planned that one supply boat normally will be used to shuttle back and forth between the drilling unit (located on Destin Dome Block 205) and a supply terminal dock in the Panama City industrial area. Supplies carried to the rig will include casing and other tubular goods, drilling tools and machinery parts as required, bulk and packaged drilling fluid components, some freshwater, diesel fuel for the rig engines, and various miscellaneous items. Materials returned from the drilling unit will include used drill bits and drilling tools and similar items and various waste materials. All such returned materials will be disposed of in accord with applicable State and Federal laws and regulations. Limited quantities of hazardous materials, such as chemicals used in drilling fluids (e.g., sacks of caustic soda), will be stored, handled and transported in accord with legal requirements. Normally no hazardous wastes are generated in exploratory drilling operations. Should there be some, they too will be handled and disposed of in accord with legal requirements. In addition to vessel transport, there will also be helicopter transport, primarily for personnel but occasionally for transport or resupply of small items. All support activities will be conducted in full compliance with applicable Florida statutes. The supply terminal and helicopter base, both in the Panama City locale, will utilize existing facilities. No new construction, dredging, or filling is involved. At the drill site, Destin Dome Block 205, all discharges to the ocean will be under an NPDES permit regulated by the EPA. Extensive discussion of these discharges is presented in the Destin Dome Environmental Report. The prospect of there being a significant oil spill is guarded against through utilization of state-of-the-art drilling and blowout prevention equipment and through use of best possible drilling practices by thoroughly trained personnel.

These safeguards will be reinforced by operations curtailment programs enforced whenever sea state and weather conditions require. In the unexpected event that an accidental oil spill should occur, Amoco Production Company will conduct an emergency response to contain and clean up the spilled oil. General resource mobilization and response plans are outlined in Amoco Production Company's approved Oil Spill Contingency Plan for the Gulf of Mexico, along with the Clean Gulf Associates (CGA) spill plan.

The program for which Amoco Production Company is seeking approval is an Exploration Plan. This program may or may not result in discovery of commercially producible hydrocarbons such as natural gas, natural gas liquids, condensate, crude oil or some combination of these materials. If a discovery is made Amoco Production Company will not be allowed to undertake any development or commercial production of hydrocarbons until after a comprehensive plan for such activities has been filed, reviewed, and approved by all concerned. All exploratory wells, whether they are discovery wells or not, must be either plugged or abandoned or temporarily abandoned until production is allowed under an approved plan. Accordingly, nothing in this Exploration Plan is included which would relate to future production (such as production platforms, any possible pipelines to shore, etc.) Such matters will be submitted separately for approval if and when a commercial discovery warrants.

For more complete detailing of the above, please refer to the Exploration Plan, its accompanying Environmental Reports, and related documents.

The Florida Coastal Management Program (FCMP) is structured to include a large number of state statutes (see FCMP pages II-14 and II-15). Among these we understand that eight statutes are particularly relevant to Outer Continental Shelf drilling and related activities. These are:

- Chapter 161 Beach and Shore Preservation
- Chapter 253 State Lands
- Chapter 258 State Parks and Preserves
- Chapter 288 Commercial Development and Capital Improvements
- Chapter 370 Salt Water Fisheries
- Chapter 373 Water Resources
- Chapter 376 Pollutant Discharge Prevention and Removal
- Chapter 403 Environmental Control

In the following analysis and findings we have elected to deal with subject matter rather than to simply enumerate the relevant features of each statute.

The Florida legislature has declared that the highest and best use of the seacoast of the state is as a source of public and private recreation. Also, that the preservation of this use is a matter of the highest urgency and priority, and that such use can only be served effec-

tively by maintaining the coastal waters, estuaries, tidal flats, beaches, and public lands adjoining the seacoast in as close to a pristine condition as possible, taking into account multiple use accommodations necessary to provide the broadest possible promotion of public and private interests (376.021). In consonance with these objectives Florida authorities have established a system of controls over such things as dredge or fill activities (370.034, 253.12, 258.42), removal of natural vegetative cover to bind the sand (370.041), beach and shore erosion control and restoration (370.02), excavation and coastal construction including any work or activity which is likely to have a material physical effect on existing coastal conditions or natural shore processes (161.052, 161.021, 370.02). In addition, Florida has a program for establishment of State Parks, Wilderness Areas, and Aquatic Preserves which stresses the objectives of minimum dredging or filling, elimination of deleterious waste or effluent discharge, and prevention of incompatible human activity (258). Their basic natural qualities are to be protected and enhanced for public enjoyment and utilization as reminders of the natural conditions that preceded man (258.18). Further, sale, conveyance, or leasing of state lands is not to interfere with conservation of fish, marine, and other wildlife, or other natural resources, including beaches and shores or result in destruction of oyster beds, clam beds, or marine productivity including destruction of marine habitats, grass flats suitable as nursery or feeding grounds for marine life, and established marine soils suitable for producing plant growth of a type useful as nursery or feeding grounds for marine life (253.12). Also it is Florida policy to provide for the management of water (including all coastal waters within the jurisdiction of the state) and related land resources; to promote the conservation, development, and proper utilization of surface and ground water; to preserve natural resources, fish and wildlife; and to promote recreational development (373.106).

The foregoing gives the essence of the emphasis that Florida places on the protection of its beaches, shores, and coastal areas and resources in general. Amoco Production Company's planned exploratory program activities are designed not to conflict with any of the above. All of Amoco's normal activities will be limited to on-site operations in Destin Dome Block 205 or to support operations by vessels and helicopters as earlier summarized. Equipment designs, operational techniques, and personnel training are all designed to drill safely and prevent escape of oil. In the unlikely event of an oil spill, Amoco will utilize emergency response plans and resources to contain and cleanup the oil and protect the Florida coastal resources. The exploration drilling operations cannot include commercial production; development and production can only take place if there is a discovery, if it is deemed commercial, and after governmental authorities have approved the Development Operations Coordination Document that must be submitted. Thus Amoco finds that its planned exploratory drilling program is consistent with the foregoing features of the FCMP.

As noted above, the Florida beach and coastal water protection policy recognizes that multiple use accommodations must be taken into account. Specific application to exploratory drilling for oil and gas can be found in some of the key FCMP statutes. For example, leasing or sale of state territory for the right to drill wells for discovery and the production of petroleum and natural gas is allowed in the bottoms of bays, lagoons, straits, sounds, gulf, etc. (253.47) as well as on state lands (253.51). Many additional references to this state activity are present throughout this chapter (253.511 through 253.61 generally). Also, state regulation of filling and dredging provides accommodation for controlled construction of trenches for the burial of gas, oil, gasoline, fuel lines or mains (253.123) and coastal construction of permitted pipelines that would not cause beach erosion (161.052, 161.053). Finally exploration for, development, and production of crude oil or natural gas are regulated under Chapter 377, one of the listed FCMP statutes but not one of the key FCMP statutes reviewed in detail for this analysis. To the extent that the FCMP itself recognizes that near shore exploratory drilling can be accommodated in state waters, it is clear that Federal OCS exploratory drilling can also be accommodated. The Amoco exploratory drilling program will not be inconsistent with the FCMP from this standpoint.

A variety of FCMP items embrace such things as prevention of air and water pollution, maintenance of air and water quality standards, and abatement of excessive and unnecessary noise (403.061 e.g.), elimination of littering of state lands and waters (403.413), prohibition of the discharge of any waste into state waters, without the pretreatment necessary to protect the beneficial uses of such waters (403.021), prohibition of discharge of practically any wastes or effluents into the waters of State Parks (258.165 e.g.), and management of solid waste and hazardous waste (403.7 in total).

Amoco and the contractors employed by Amoco will operate in a manner that is in compliance with these and similar state statutes.

The subject of fuel transfers, terminal and vessel operations within state territory, oil spills, oil spill equipment availability, spill containment, and cleanup and related matters are dealt with in some detail (376 in particular). To the extent that Amoco's operations take place in state territorial water, such operations will be in concert with these requirements. To the extent that Amoco's operations are located outside of state waters, there will nevertheless be equal or greater emphasis on spill prevention and control. Amoco's spill response planning is geared to particular problems that could result from a large oil discharge at a well site. Protection of Florida's coastal waters and other coastal resources is included as a top priority objective in such an event. Also, Amoco's response will be in context with the National Contingency Plan and will take cognizance of the Florida Coastal Pollutant Spill Contingency Plan as well. Accordingly, the FCMP policies and Amoco policies are in close agreement in this area.

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The findings of this analysis are that the Amoco Production Company exploratory program is in concert with the key relevant aspects of the FCMP. No conflicts with the remainder of the FCMP have been identified. Accordingly Amoco Production Company concludes that our exploratory drilling program is consistent with the Florida Coastal Management Program.