

REGIONAL ASSESSMENT OF OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS EXPLORATORY DRILLING EAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR	
Engagement Activity / Meeting Notes	
<b>Date and Time / Duration</b>	June 18, 2019 9-11 am
<b>Location</b>	Hotel Pur, Quebec city
<b>Organization(s)</b>	Première Nation des Innus de Nutashkuan
<b>Participants (External)</b>	Vincent Gerardin Pascale Ayotte Teleconference:
<b>Participants (Internal)</b>	<u>Committee Members:</u> Garth Bangay Wes Foote Maureen Murphy Rustad <u>Regional Assessment Task Team:</u> Virginia Crawford
<b>Key Questions/Issues Raised</b>	<p>Interested in</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Creating a GIS platform is a good decision for this process and should not be limited to oil and gas exploration but would be useful for fisheries activities and to build ecological knowledge in the offshore—what information will be used, what are the gaps?</li> </ol> <p>Concerns</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Profound lack of ecosystem-based information in the offshore environmental assessments—need to build ecosystem approach and start with available physical, geomorphological and chemical data to delineate zones. MOU of 2015 between CNLOPB and Environment Canada recognizes the importance of ecosystem approach. Example of the ecological framework for the Gulf of St. Lawrence provided.</li> <li>3. Interference with salmon migration.</li> <li>4. Does having a Regional Assessment mean there will be no environmental assessments?</li> <li>5. Scale of analysis—how can one accept that one square inch on a map, which represents 19,000 square kilometres, is a homogeneous unit?</li> <li>6. There are huge scientific information gaps in the current offshore environmental assessments.</li> <li>7. How can activities happen in international waters? [Outer boundary of Regional Assessment submitted to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf under the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea]</li> <li>8. CEA Agency has not responded to Nutashkuan’s suggestion of ecosystem approach in the offshore.</li> <li>9. How will the effect of oil and gas project activities be integrated in the assessment of impacts to climate change? If climate change impacts are only considered with respect to individual exploratory wells, there will be no credibility—it must be considered as part of cumulative effects.</li> </ol> <p>Information</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Ocean Protection Plan being led by Transport Canada may have information useful to this process.</li> </ol>

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	<p>11. Vincent Gerardin provided the following submissions from Nutashkuan which describe, among other items, their request to adopt an ecosystem-based approach for the offshore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Memoire Nutashkuan_EIE_Statoil-Exxon_12-11-2018.pdf</li> <li>-ATL-180212-1 Mémoire Nutashkuan_EIE_Statoil-Exxon_12-11-2018_EN.doc</li> <li>-Nexen_Memoire Nutashkuan_VF.pdf</li> <li>-EIE BP-Orphan Bay_memoire Nutashkuan_29-XI-2018.pdf</li> <li>-Liste propose-projets designes_Commentaires Nutashkuan_8-V-2019.pdf</li> <li>-Etude regionale_Commentaires Nutashkuan_2-X-2018.pdf</li> <li>-FontaineEtAl_2015_DelineatingMarineEcologicalUnits_ddi12361.pdf</li> </ul>
<p><b>Follow-up / Action Items</b></p>	<p>1. Followup with Technical Advisory Group (TAG) information (email sent June 18 to contact us with further questions and followup with TAG information sent June 21)</p>
<p><b>Prepared By:</b></p>	<p>Virginia Crawford</p>