

**Wildlife Interaction and Deterrence Plan
GC-2 Oil Transit Line
BP Exploration (Alaska) Inc.
Greater Prudhoe Bay, Western Operating Area
15 March 2006**

Introduction

On March 2, 2006 a hydrocarbon release was discovered from the oil transit line from GC2. Initial volume estimates (subject to change) indicate that approximately 200,000 gallons of crude was released to the snow covered tundra. The purpose of this plan is to identify the options BP may employ to minimize any potential impacts from the release to area wildlife. The options identified below may be considered for approval and implementation by the Unified Command, and/or the applicable regulatory agencies.

Affected Environment

The material was released onto approximately 1.93 acres of frozen, snow covered tundra and the edge of a tundra lake (referred to as Q Pad lake). In the summer season, the area consists of wet tundra adjacent to a tundra lake. Arctic fox, musk ox, caribou, ravens, and snow buntings may utilize the area throughout the year. Polar bears and/or grizzly bears may also be observed in the field as they emerge from their dens. As breakup approaches, geese, loons, swans, waterfowl, shorebirds, seabirds, and raptors will begin to return to the North Slope.

Wildlife Interaction/Hazing plan

This plan incorporates tactics outlined in the Alaska Clean Seas Technical Manual, Volume 1: Wildlife Section. The exact tactics or materials used in this response will be determined based on the animals encountered, the season, and site conditions.

General guidance on wildlife interactions for field personnel can be found in the North Slope Environmental Field Handbook, Section 6. All personnel are expected to adhere to the information presented in this handbook. Personnel are informed of wildlife avoidance practices and wildlife interaction response through on-site briefings.

Two practices are implemented to discourage wildlife from approaching the site:

- Waste Management (applicable during the spill response phase): To minimize the potential for wildlife interactions at both the spill site and the associated staging areas, proper oilfield waste management practices will be implemented. Bear-proof dumpsters are utilized for all food waste. Oily waste dumpsters and landfill dumpsters are on site for other industrial waste. Doors to warm up shacks where food or garbage is stored will remain closed.
- Passive Hazing: In the event that wildlife are in the vicinity of the work site and are at risk of exposure to spilled material, passive hazing measures will be implemented. The following passive hazing devices may be used without a permit:
 - Mylar flagging
 - Scare eye balloons
 - Effigies
 - Snow fence/wildlife fence around spill area
 - Yelling, waving arms

As a preventive measure, BPXA will install snow and/or wildlife fences as a physical barrier to deter wildlife from entering the spill site. The fence will remain in place as long as weather conditions (i.e., snow banks) allow. Additional passive hazing methods will be deployed as needed. As animals become acclimated to deterrent devices that remain in place for extended periods of time, devices will be rotated at the discretion of the ACS site supervisor.

Only trained personnel are authorized to deploy or practice passive hazing methods. Alaska Clean Seas has 16 Spill Response Team members who have received USDA bird capture and stabilization training from Cory Rossi.

As site conditions continue to change and wildlife presence in the spill area increase, there is potential that active hazing techniques may, as authorized in ACS permit FG05-III-0012 (Bird Hazing), FG05-III-0013 (Mammal Hazing), be initiated. The Alaska Clean Seas Technical Manual - Wildlife Tactics have been approved for use in spill response and will be employed as necessary. The exact tactics used will vary depending on the situation.

In the event that a bird or mammal is oiled due to the spill, Alaska Clean Seas will utilize procedures outlined in the Technical Manual and authorized in permits FG05-III-0014 (Mammal Stabilization, Transport & Disposal), and MB772518-0 (Capture, Salvage and Rehabilitation of Migratory Birds & Raptors) to capture, rehabilitate, or salvage animals.

Record Keeping

Spill responders will notify the ACS on site supervisor when wildlife is observed in the vicinity. If necessary, the on site supervisor will implement appropriate ACS Technical Manual wildlife tactics and initiate the notification and approval process (Appendix 24 and 25) through the BPXA Environmental Department. Appendix 24 and 25 must be completed and submitted to the appropriate agencies (Federal On-Scene Coordinator) within 24 hours of initiating hazing activities.

At the start of spring break-up (for purposes of this document, when surface water is present in the area), BPXA will consult with US Fish and Wildlife Service (Catherine Berg - (907) 271-1630) to assess site conditions, species presence, and options for deterrence actions. At that time, BPXA will also consult with USFWS (Catherine Berg) regarding the potential for impact to endangered species (spectacled eiders).

All permit requirements are incorporated into this plan by reference. This permit requires completion (within 30 days of the cessation of spill cleanup events) and year end reporting.

WILDLIFE INTERACTION + DETERRENCE PLAN
Unified Command Signatures

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