



GOMGGEIS, BOEM <gomggeis@boem.gov>

G&G Environmental Impact Statement meeting June 19th at Elmwood BOEM office.

1 message

Behrens, Kerry <KBehrens@fugro.com>
To: "gomggeis@boem.gov" <gomggeis@boem.gov>

Wed, May 29, 2013 at 12:16 PM

To whom it may concern.

I would like to attend the June 19th meeting regarding the proposed G&G EIS. The notice I received shows open to the public, but I was concerned that there still might be a need to register for the meeting. Can you confirm that the meeting is open, or inform me of a proper registration process?

I have found instructions for submitting questions if I cannot attend, which is where I found this email address.

Thanks for your help.

Respectfully, Kerry

Fugro GeoServices, Inc.

Representative: **Kerry Behrens**
Sr. Geoscience Mgr.

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GOMGGEIS, BOEM <gomggeis@boem.gov>

OCS G&G Exploration Activities in the GOM

1 message

John Mims <jmims@bellgeo.com>

Mon, Jun 3, 2013 at 4:57 PM

To: gomggeis@boem.gov

Dear Mr. Geoke, Chief, Environmental Assessment Section, BEOM, GOM OCS Region

Upon reviewing information about "Gulf of Mexico Geological and Geophysical (G&G) Activities Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)" on <http://www.boem.gov/GOM-G-G-PEIS/> and Federal Register Vol. 78. No. 91. P. 27427-47430 we noticed that the project includes not only potential impact of active source geophysical surveys such as seismic and bottom sampling, but also for acquiring passive geophysical data such as gravity and magnetic surveys.

As a leading provider of airborne and ship-borne full tensor gravity gradiometry (FTG)/gravity/magnetic surveys, Bell Geospace believes that high resolution gravity gradiometry and magnetic data can be used to provide detailed information about geological structures that may or may not be associated with oil and gas deposits with little or no risk to the environment. Although the data would not eliminate the need for seismic acquisition, it could be used to better plan future seismic programs, potentially minimizing the overall seismic footprint and minimizing the time of exposure for seismic sources.

Bell Geospace, therefore, would be more than willing to provide information to BOEM and NOAA that could help determine any potential environmental, safety, or archaeological risks that may be encountered during offshore FTG/gravity/magnetic data acquisition.

Regards,

John H. Mims

Director of Sales



BellGeospace World leaders in Gravity Gradiometry™

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GOMGGEIS, BOEM <gomggeis@boem.gov>

RE: Scope for PEIS for G&G Activities on the GoM

1 message

Brian Brookshire <brian.brookshire@ncs-subsea.com>

Mon, Jun 3, 2013 at 4:57 PM

To: gomggeis@boem.gov

Cc: Al Hise <al.hise@ncs-subsea.com>

To whom it may concern,

Attached are our comments regarding the scope of the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for Geological and Geophysical Activities on the Gulf of Mexico. Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions that may stem from our comments.

Best Regards,

Brian

Brian N. Brookshire Jr., Ph.D.

Survey Manager

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**NCS SubSea RE GoM GGA PEIS.pdf**

170K



Mr. Gary D. Goeke
Chief, Environmental Assessment Section,
Office of Environment (GM 623E)
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
Gulf of Mexico OCS Region
1201 Elmwood Park Boulevard
New Orleans, LA 70123-2394

RE: Scope for the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for Geological and Geophysical Activities on the Gulf of Mexico

Dear Gary,

We have recently been party to the implementation of a new type of ultra-high-resolution 3D seismic system. The “P-Cable” system is comprised on an instrumented (compasses and depth sensors) cross cable from which multiple (typically 12 – 24) solid seismic streamers are towed. The nominal streamer spacing is typically 6.25 or 12.5 meters, and the streamer receiver group interval is typically between 3.125 and 12.5 meters. Streamer length is variable, and typically held between 25 and 100 meters. In recent surveys, both triple-plate boomer and point source GI gun cluster (e.g. – 80 in³ in total) energy sources have been used. The intended, and vetted, purpose of the system is to accurately image subsurface geohazards (typically ≤ 1.5 seconds vertical range) in 3D with a resolution and accuracy (both vertical and horizontal) that has only previously been achieved via 2D techniques.

It is our goal to use this technology not only for single site survey purposes, but to also collect multi-client, and in some cases speculative, regional data to be presented to the geohazards community. It is our conviction that this technique, and the subsequent data generated, will unambiguously improve geoscientists’ ability to accurately identify, delineate and characterize geohazards in the Gulf of Mexico. With this in mind, we suggest that a new type of geological and geophysical activity, ultra-high-resolution regional geohazard surveys, be addressed in the upcoming Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement. Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions, or to request further information and references about this technology/methodology.

Best Regards,

Dr. Brian N. Brookshire, Jr.
Survey Manager
NCS SubSea
281-491-3123
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GOMGGEIS, BOEM <gomggeis@boem.gov>

Follow up from Galveston Scoping Meeting

1 message

John Mims <jmims@bellgeo.com>

Thu, Jun 20, 2013 at 1:40 PM

To: gomggeis@boem.gov

Dear Mr. Goeke,

It was a pleasure meeting you recently at the public scoping meeting in Galveston.

Should the EIS find that seismic survey may cause harm to marine wildlife then BOEM, seismic contractors, and oil companies may consider acquiring airborne high resolution potential field data *prior to* seismic data acquisition as a possible mitigation option.

Since potential field surveys passively measure changes in naturally occurring gravity and magnetic fields, no external signal is transmitted that might cause harm to wildlife. Being an airborne survey, marine wildlife would not come into direct contact with the vessel. During your presentation, you had mentioned that airborne magnetic data acquisition would be expected to be a low impact geophysical survey method. Large areas can be surveyed within days or weeks compared to months for regional 3D seismic.

Modern magnetic and gravity gradiometry data provides high resolution information that can be used to help target more prospective areas and help design more efficient seismic surveys, thereby reducing the footprint and duration of seismic acquisition.

John Mims

Bell Geospace, Inc.

John H. Mims

Director of Sales



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PUBLIC SUBMISSION

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Outer Continental Shelf Geological and Geophysical Exploration Activities in the Gulf of Mexico

Comment On: BOEM-2013-0034-0001

Outer Continental Shelf Geological and Geophysical Exploration Activities in the Gulf of Mexico

Document: BOEM-2013-0034-0006

Comment from Brian Gregson, Spyglass Technologies, Inc.

Submitter Information

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101

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Organization: Spyglass Technologies, Inc.

General Comment

Spyglass Technologies, Inc. (STI) is an environmental technologies solutions provider that specializes in the development and manufacture of autonomous instrumentation for non-invasive remote monitoring of water quality. STI instrumentation is optimized for monitoring of both biological and chemical targets of interest, including hydrocarbons and hydrocarbon-relevant microorganisms, both of which have significant relevance for G&G activities. Moreover, Spyglass offers a comprehensive, user-friendly, web portal for remote real-time data aggregation, visualization and analysis. Spyglass Technologies' instrument packages are useful as G&G survey techniques because they are capable of gathering, analyzing and visualizing highly complex rich data for hydrocarbon exploration and production. As such, Spyglass instrumentation should be considered in the PIEs under the category of "Remote Sensing Methods" in support of oil & gas exploration and development.

<http://spyglasswater.com>