# MARINE MAMMAL OBSERVER (MMO)/PASSIVE ACOUSTIC MONITORING (PAM)/ACOUSTIC DETERRENT DEVICE (ADD) REPORT FOR EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD) AT ABERDEEN OFFSHORE WIND FARM, NORTH SEA

Prepared for Boskalis on behalf of



# **TECHNICAL REPORT 2**

Survey period: 26 October - 05 November 2017



Action	Name	Function	Date	Signature
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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

ADD Acoustic Deterrent Device

dB DeciBels

DAU Data Acquisition Unit FRC Fast Rescue Craft

Hz Hertz

JNCC Joint Nature Conservation Committee

kHz KiloHertz Km Kilometre

kNm KiloNewton Metre

m Metre Min Minute

MMO Marine Mammal Observer

MV Motor Vessel

NI National Instrument
OGP Oil and Gas Producers

OSC Ocean Science Consulting Ltd.
PAM Passive Acoustic Monitoring

PAMGuard Passive Acoustic Monitoring Guardianship

ROV Remotely Operated Vehicle

## **SUMMARY**

Marine mammal monitoring and mitigation measures were required for the removal of seven UneXploded Ordnance (UXO) targets at Aberdeen Offshore Wind Farm (AOWF) in the North Sea. Explosive Ordnance Detonation (EOD) was performed from Motor Vessel (MV) *Smit Kamara* by Boskalis (primary contractor) on behalf of Vattenfall, from 26 October–5 November 2017. Boskalis contracted Ocean Science Consulting Ltd (OSC) to supply specialist Marine Mammal Observer (MMO), Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM), and Acoustic Deterrent Device (ADD) mitigation services during EOD, to assist with implementation of Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) guidelines, collect field data, and maintain reporting procedures and standards, as stipulated in the JNCC guidelines for minimising the risk of injury and disturbance to marine mammals from explosions (August, 2010).

Visual and acoustic monitoring and deployment of a seal scarer and pingers were carried out by an experienced Marine Mammal Observer (MMO) and Passive Acoustic Monitoring Operator (PAMO) aboard MV *Ocean Predator*. During operations, *Ocean Predator* circled around each UXO target at approximately 750 metres distance, to ensure best possible coverage (before, during and after detonation) of the designated 1,500-metre mitigation zone. Prior to UXO detonation, a 1-hour joint visual and acoustic pre-watch was conducted for marine mammals, with visual watches focusing on the 1,500-metre mitigation zone around each target. Approximately 30 minutes into the pre-watch, the seal scarer and pingers were deployed from the vessel and operated for a full 30 minutes prior to clearance for detonation, while visual and acoustic monitoring continued. Once the all-clear was given, three deterrent charges (of 50, 100 and 150 g) were detonated approximately 5 minutes apart as a warning signal before the main detonation. Marine mammal monitoring continued until the final detonation.

During this reporting period, a cumulative total of 34 hours 36 minutes of joint visual / acoustic monitoring was undertaken. There were three marine mammal sightings at the project site. The first, a large group of bottlenose dolphins, was made at the beginning of the project period on 27 October, several days before the first detonation. The second, an adult grey seal in the mitigation zone, resulted in a 22-minute delay to operations to ensure the animal was clear of the target area before any detonation sequence commenced. The third, a juvenile grey seal, once again in the mitigation zone, occurred after the pre-watch was complete and the third deterrent charge had already been detonated. In this case, final detonation was postponed for a further 20 minutes to ensure the animal was clear of the target before detonation.

Post-detonations, thorough searches of the detonation areas were conducted to check for casualties. There were no deaths or injuries detected to any marine mammals, salmon or sea trout at any stage of the visual-monitoring efforts.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Aberdeen Offshore Wind Farm (AOWF), also known as the European Offshore Wind Deployment Centre (EOWDC), is a test and demonstration project wholly owned by Aberdeen Offshore Wind Farm Limited, a subsidiary of Vattenfall Wind Power Limited (Vattenfall).

This report summarises the environmental mitigation procedures implemented during the pre-construction clearance of UneXploded Ordnance (UXO) from the site. A total of seven UXO targets were identified for demolition during the reporting period, with preparatory measures consisting of (i) visual and acoustic monitoring for marine mammals in the vicinity; (ii) preparation of the area around the UXO in readiness for charge placement, (iii) deployment of an Acoustic Deterrent Device (ADD) also known as a 'seal-scarer', and pingers, (iv) the use of deterrent charges of increasing size prior to final UXO detonation, and (v) post detonation searches for injured/dead marine mammals and fish.

## 2. MATERIALS & METHODS

## 2.1. Timing & Locations

The 11-day survey was undertaken from 26 October-5 November. The AOWF site is located around 3 km off the coast of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, to the north of Aberdeen harbour, in the northern North Sea, shown in **Figure 1.** 

The area of the wind farm is approximately 7 square kilometres and will consist of 11 turbines (constructed in water depths of 20 to 30 metres) with an export capacity of 92.4 MW. The turbines will be installed on tripod suction bucket jacket foundations and will be connected by two export cables to an onshore substation at Blackdog village, from where the energy will be exported to the National Grid.

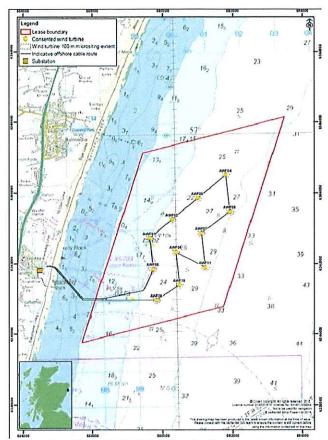


Figure 1. Chart showing location of AOWF in the North Sea. Source: Boskalis, 2017.

## 2.2. Vessels

MMO, PAM and ADD deployment were undertaken aboard MV *Ocean Predator*, shown in **Figure 2.** 



**Figure 2.** MV *Ocean Predator*, from where the MMO and PAM Operator performed environmental monitoring and deployed an ADD. *Source:* OSC, 2017.

Pre, during and post detonation, *Ocean Predator's* VHF radio was used to communicate with other vessels in the vicinity. Throughout operations, *Ocean Predator* circled around each UXO target at a distance of 750 m, to ensure best possible visual and acoustic coverage of the designated 1.5 km mitigation zone. Explosives were deployed using a Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV) from MV *Smit Kamara*, and triggered from a Fast Rescue Craft (FRC), shown in **Figure 3**.



**Figure 3.** MV *Smit Kamara*, from where the ROV deployed explosives, and the FRC activated charges. *Source:* fleetmon.com, 2017.

## 2.3. MMO

Visual observations were undertaken by a dedicated Marine Mammal Observer (MMO) during daylight hours. Sightings of marine mammals were made with the naked eye and by systematically searching the area using 7 x 50 mm reticule binoculars. Information on the observation vessel's position, speed, heading, water depth and the source activity were recorded at least once every hour using standard JNCC recording forms.

A pre-watch of  $\geq$ 60 minutes was carried out prior to any scheduled detonations, focusing on the 1.5 km mitigation area surrounding the target. If marine mammals were detected, range estimations were made using the naked eye, reticule binoculars and/or by relating the sighting to a nearby object of known distance (e.g. the UXO source or one of the support vessels). Species identifications were made whenever distance, length of sighting and/or visual conditions allowed, with photographs taken using a Nikon D3 SLR camera with a 300 mm f2.8 fixed lens and x1.7 converter. Identification features and the behaviour of any sighted mammals were further recorded, in addition to the activity of the source.

## 2.4. PAM

Acoustic monitoring was conducted by one PAM operator during daylight hours alongside the visual watches, providing dual monitoring of the mitigation zone and facilitating correlations between acoustic and visual detections alike.

PAM equipment was owned and supplied by OSC and comprised top-end (dry-end) acoustic processing electronics, an intermediate deck cable for conveying

acoustic signals, and a bottom-end (wet-end) hydrophone array cable terminating with a depth sensor. Complete spares were provided for all PAM components in case of equipment failure, damage, or loss, but careful deployment/retrieval and routine maintenance throughout operations avoided unnecessary wear-and-tear.

Passive Acoustic Monitoring Guardianship (PAMGuard) software was utilised for monitoring all frequency ranges during conductor driving. PAMGuard is an open-source PAM software that consolidates existing PAM software functionality within a single application. The development and use of PAMGuard has been supported by the scientific community, the seismic industry, and most recently by the Oil and Gas Producers (OGP) 'Sound and Marine Life Joint Industry Programme'.

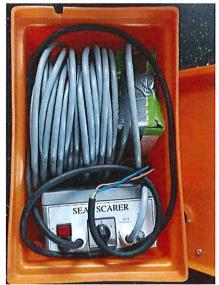
Low-frequency monitoring (sampling rate of 48,000 Hz allowing frequency detection to 24,000 Hz) was used to detect, for example, the whistles of dolphins (ca. frequency range of 8,000 Hz to about 16,000 Hz).

High frequency monitoring (sampling rate 500,000 Hz allowing frequency detection to 250,000 Hz) was used to detect high-frequency clicks for various species, including the harbour porpoise. Clicks range typically from approximately 30 kHz up to 160 kHz, and a click detector function via a National Instrument (NI) sound card in PAMGuard was configured to examine these frequencies.

Approximately 80 metres of hydrophone cable was towed behind Ocean Predator.

## 2.5. ADD

An Acoustic Deterrent Device (ADD) and pinger array were deployed from *Ocean Predator* approximately 30 minutes prior to the detonation of explosives, in a further attempt to keep animals away from the source. ADD equipment was owned and supplied by OSC, and is shown in **Figure 4**.



**Figure 4.** Acoustic Deterrent Device (ADD) aka 'seal-scarer' used to deter marine mammals from the immediate vicinity prior to demolition of the UXO target. *Source*: OSC, 2017.

The ADD comprised top-end (dry-end) control unit electronics housed in an orange-plastic container, and a bottom-end (wet-end) 20 m long transducer cable, which terminated with a hydrophone.

The ADD was activated ca. 30 min prior to commencement of a detonation and de-activated immediately prior to detonation, once the detonation sequence was cleared to proceed (i.e. no marine mammals detected by the MMO or PAMO).

## 2.6. Sound source

Explosives were the primary sound source. As a wildlife deterrent, three charges of 50, 100, and 150 g, were detonated immediately before the main detonation.

## 2.7. Marine mammal guidelines

In fulfilment of the regulatory requirements and mandatory reporting agreement by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) Guidelines for minimising the risk of injury and disturbance to marine mammals from explosions (JNCC, 2010), **Table 1** outlines mitigation measures implemented during the AOWF project.

Category	Details
Mitigation zone	1.5 km radius from UXO site
Pre-watch period by dedicated MMO and PAMO	≥60 minutes
Soft start / deterrent charges	Three deterrent charges of increasing size detonated before main demolition as a warning to marine wildlife
Detonation delays	At least 20 minutes from last sighting
Special requirements	Use of an Acoustic Deterrent Device (ADD) and acoustic pingers 30 minutes prior to detonation of target. Post-detonation searches of the detonation site.

**Table 1.** Summary of marine mammal mitigation measures during removal of UXO at AOWF. *Source*: OSC, 2017.

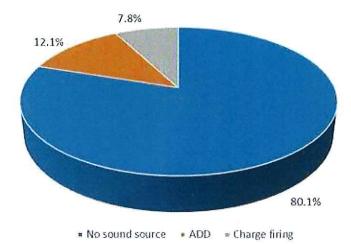
## 3. RESULTS

## 3.1. Overview

From 26 October to 4 November 2017, daylight ranged from 9.5 to 10 hours. During this reporting period, marine mammal monitoring was conducted on 7 out of the 11 days contiguous to EOD operations, with detonations being carried out over 4 separate days, for which the UXO forms are presented in the appendices.

## 3.2. MMO/PAM/ADD/EOD operations

All operations were fully compliant with JNCC guidelines. Cumulative total for MMO and PAM effort was 34 hours and 36 minutes: 27 hours and 42 minutes in the absence of the sound source; 4 hours and 12 minutes during ADD operation; and 2 hours and 42 minutes during detonation, illustrated in **Figure 5.** 



**Figure 5.** Combined MMO and PAM effort with respect to ADD and explosive noise sources for the reporting period 26 October to 4 November 2017. *Source*: OSC, 2017

MMO and PAM effort (and sighting) forms are provided in the appendices and ADD activation times are provided in **Table 2.** 

UXO #	Lat (N)	Long (W)	Start time	End time	Duration (hh:mm)	Notes
634	57°13.717	001°58.675	14:10	14:40	00:30	
001	57°12.837	002°00.802	08:32	09:02	00:30	
224	57°12.410	002°00.800	13:00	13:30	00:30	
393	57°13.713	002°00.243	15:48	16:40	00:52	Re-deployed for 22 minutes after seal detection in mitigation zone prior to first deterrent charge
468	57°14.056	001°59.273	07:53	08:23	00:30	
777	57°13.341	001°59.262	13:51	14:21	00:30	
695	57°13.477	001°59.216	08:35	09:08	00:50	Re-deployed for 20 minutes after seal detection in mitigation zone after third deterrent charge

**Table 2.** ADD activation periods prior to detonations at AOWF. Coordinates in WGS 84' Source: OSC, 2017.

## 3.3. Marine mammal detections & mitigative actions

During the reporting period, three marine mammals were sighted. The first was an incidental sighting of an offshore group of bottlenose dolphins, reported by the guard vessel, *Seiont A*, on 27 October, when no detonation works were in progress. The second and third sightings of single grey seals (on 2 and 4 November) resulted in mitigative action and delayed detonations, as per **Table 3**.

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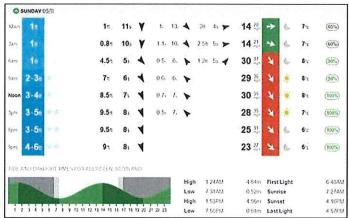
Detonation Date #	Date	Common name	Scientific name	Time (UTC)	Group	Source activity	Closest approach to source (m)	Mitigation action	Duration mitigation action (hh:mm)
001	27/10/17	Bottlenose dolphin	Tursiops truncatus	13:25	27+	None	2,000	None required	00:00
002	02/11/17	Grey seal	Halichoerus 16:00 grypus	16:00	<del>u</del>	None	800	Delay to deterrent sequence	00:22
003	04/11/17	04/11/17 Grey seal	Halichoerus 09:24 grypus	09:24	н	Firing	1,000	Delay to final detonation	00:20

Table 3. Summary of marine mammal species sighted 26 October to 4 November 2017. Source: OSC, 2017.

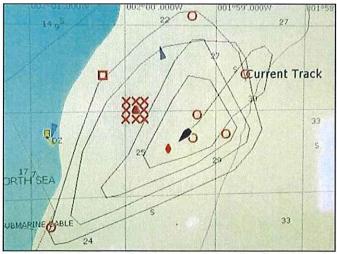
## 3.4. Post-detonation searches

Following UXO detonations, a visual search of the target area was undertaken, assisted by crews of the *Ocean Predator* and *Seiont A*, and no injured or dead marine mammals or salmon/sea trout were found.

As per **Figure 6**, owing to weather conditions on 5 November, a post-project visual survey at AOWF was not possible 24 hours (or indeed in the days to follow) after the final detonation (UXO #695), which was specified in the licensing guidelines. Consequently, the mitigation team undertook a systematic site survey in the afternoon of 4 November to check for any mammals/fish in the project area, when sea state conditions were ideal (Beaufort 1, with excellent visibility). The route taken to monitor the full AOWF site is shown in **Figure 7**. No injured/dead marine mammals or salmonid species were observed.



**Figure 6.** Weather forecast for Aberdeen Bay on 5 November 2017 showing conditions which would have rendered a post-survey search ineffective. *Source*: OSC, 2017.

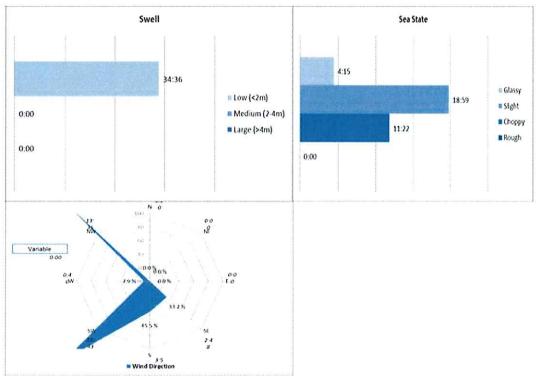


**Figure 7.** Post-project visual-survey tracks undertaken by the mitigation team to ensure effective coverage of AOWF in the afternoon following final site detonation of UXO #695. *Source*: OSC, 2017.

In view of the sea conditions on 5 November, a beach survey was organised along the shore adjacent to the project site, as an extra effort to search for any injured or dead marine mammals/fish, approximately 24 hours after the last UXO detonation. The search was undertaken approximately 1.5 miles north and south of the Blackdog village. No injured/dead marine mammals or salmonid species were observed on the beach or shoreline.

## 3.5. Environmental conditions

Generally, monitoring was only undertaken in favourable sea conditions and visibility. Sea states ranged from Beaufort 0 to 5 during the reporting period, but the vast majority of observations occurred in low swells of less than 2 metres with slight sea states of Beaufort 2 to 3 and south west winds, as per **Figure 8**. Strong sunshine resulted in glare on several days, but overall conditions were good for accomplished visual monitoring of the project area.



**Figure 8.** Sea conditions and wind direction during MMO effort conducted from 26 October to 4 November 2017. *Source*: OSC, 2017.

## 4. DISCUSSION

Contrary to concerns about the abundant marine wildlife in the project area, other than scattered sea birds (mainly auks and gulls) that were identified on a daily basis, marine mammals remained scarce within the project area throughout the reporting period. Minke whales and harbour porpoises frequently occur close to the shoreline during the spring and summer months in this region (e.g. Robinson et al., 2007; Robinson et al., 2009), but they were expected to be scarce at this time of year, hence the elected period for EOD removal. Other than

a single sighting of a solitary harbour porpoise reported by local shore-watchers from the headland at Torry Battery, by Aberdeen harbour, there was no evidence of the presence of either of these species in the immediate project area. The very small size and inconspicuous surface behaviour of harbour porpoises can make them difficult to spot visually; however, low sea states and swells were favourable for sighting these animals, and the lack of acoustic detections also supported their absence during the reporting period.

During the operational period, just two sightings occurred, both of grey seals. The first, on 2 November, 42 minutes into the pre-watch period when a single adult surfaced 800 m from the source. The ADD had already been deployed for 12 minutes and there were no further sightings of the animal for 20 minutes as the first deterrent charge was delayed by a further 2 minutes. However, just as the deterrent charge was about to commence, the animal surfaced again in almost exactly the same location. Detonation was postponed and the environmental team placed their vessel between the detonation target and seal, then redeployed the ADD. A further 20 minutes elapsed and the detonation sequence (increasing deterrent charges) proceeded as there was no further signs of the animal.

The second sighting of a juvenile grey seal was made after the completion of a thorough one-hour pre-watch and further to the deterrent charge already having been detonated. The animal surfaced close to the monitoring vessel approximately 1 km from the source. The final detonation was halted accordingly and once again the vessel was placed between the detonation target and the seal and the ADD was redeployed. After 20 minutes with no further sightings, detonation recommenced.

In both of the above cases, thorough post-detonation searches were made of the target areas to ensure that no marine mammals had been injured or killed as a result of the operations. In addition, there were no detected deaths or injuries to any salmon or sea trout at any stage of the project or during visual monitoring efforts by the mitigation team and/or support vessels.

In summary, JNCC (2010) guidelines were followed correctly at all times during this reporting period and communications between all operators and the mitigation team were exemplary. This resulted in zero issues of non-compliance and a significant mitigative effort by all parties during the operation.

Bottlenose dolphins are also known to be highly prevalent in this region (Weir et al., 2008), albeit, generally, in lower numbers at this time of the year. Opportunistic sightings of the species were made by the MMO and PAMO on a daily basis upon exiting and returning to Aberdeen harbour on the work boat, but the only sighting in the project area was made a couple of days before demolition work commenced by the guard vessel, *Seiont A*, as confirmed by the MMO from photographs taken by the skipper. Surprisingly, the sighting was made offshore, at a depth of 32 metres, to the east of the AOWF site, but the presence of numerous birds and the behaviour of the group suggested they were feeding there. Other than this, the dolphins appeared to keep well away from the operational area. Once operations had commenced, information from local watch groups, monitoring the mammals from the Torry Battery, reported the dolphins travelling to and from the harbour mouth from the south only, with no animals north of the harbour in the direction of the AOWF site.

## 5. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

First and foremostly, thanks to Boskalis for contracting OSC for this work. OSC's team would also like to express its gratitude to the crew of MV *Ocean Predator*, who were most helpful, and Boskalis personnel aboard MV *Smit Kamara* who upheld excellent communication prior to and throughout all operations. Our field personnel (MMO, PAM, ADD, data collection, data management, and quality control) aboard Ocean Predator were Dr Kevin Robinson and João Gonçalves.

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## 7. APPENDIX

7.1. UXO forms

Detonation #01	Explosives r	eference - 634			
Time and Date	12:30		31/10/17		
Source coordinates	Latitude:	57°13.717N	Longitude:	001°58.675W	
Target description	Fragmented (	JXO			
Size of charge(s)	Deterrent cha	arges 50, 100 and	150g; main chai	ge ± 6.7kg	
ммо	Started:	12:30	Finished:	15:15	
РАМ	Deployed:	12:30	Retrieved:	15:15	
ADD	Deployed:	14:10	Retrieved:	14:40	
Post-detonation search observations	Small explosion with no water, sediment or mud displacement. 300+ small sprat (4-5 cm) dead at surface plus two dead guillemots. No dead salmon, sea trout or injured marine mammals observed.				
Protected species encountered	None				
Comments	ADD was still completed the stop action al continued with	nt charge was deto in the water and eir mammal pre-w ert was actioned l th the second dete njured marine ma	before the mitiga vatch and given t by the MMO befor errent charge. No	ition team had he all clear. A re the RIB dead salmon,	

Detonation #02	Explosives	reference – 001		多字数的研
Time and Date	07:15		02/11/17	
Source coordinates	Latitude:	57°12.837N	Longitude:	002°00.802W
Target description	Fragmented	UXO		
Size of charge(s)	Deterrent ch	arges 50, 100 and	d 150g; main ch	arge ± 6.7kg
ммо	Started:	08:00	Finished:	09:02
РАМ	Deployed:	08:00	Retrieved:	09:02
ADD	Deployed:	08:32	Retrieved:	09:02
Post-detonation search observations	100+ small p	ion with no water, pollack and saithe , sea trout or inju	(12-15 cm) dea	nd at surface. No
Protected species	None		-	

Detonation #03	Explosives r	eference – 224			
Time and Date	12:00		02/11/17		
Source coordinates	Latitude:	57°12.410N	Longitude:	002°00.800W	
Target description	Fragmented (	JXO		-	
Size of charge(s)	Deterrent cha	rges 50, 100 and	150g; main cha	rge ± 6.7kg	
MMO effort	Started:	12:30	Finished:	13:50	
Acoustic scan	Deployed:	12:30	Retrieved:	13:50	
ADD	Deployed:	13:00	Retrieved:	13:30	
Post-detonation search observations	Small explosion with no water, sediment or mud displacement. 500+ small sprat (4-5 cm) dead at surface. No dead salmon, sea trout or injured marine mammals observed.				
Protected species encountered	None				

Detonation #04	Explosives i	reference – 393			
Time and Date	14:13		02/11/17		
Source coordinates	Latitude:	57°13.713N	Longitude:	002°00.243W	
Target description	Fragmented	UXO			
Size of charge(s)	Deterrent cha	arges 50, 100 and	d 150g; main ch	arge ± 6.7kg	
ммо	Started:	15:18	Finished:	17:10	
РАМ	Deployed:	15:18	Retrieved:	17:10	
ADD	Deployed:	15:48	Retrieved:	16:40	
Post-detonation search observations	Small explosion with no water, sediment or mud displacement. 200+ small sprat (4-5 cm) dead at surface. No dead salmon, sea trout or injured marine mammals observed.				
Protected species encountered	and the same and the same of t	<ul> <li>accommon a manifold in the property of the proper</li></ul>	Separation of the season of th	700 metres from the he mitigation area	
Mitigating actions	last sighting,	errent detonation after which the a f the first charge.		minutes from the d clear for	
Comments	The ADD was	continued for a f	further 22 minut	es during the delay.	

Detonation #05	Explosives i	eference – 468			
Time and Date	07:10		03/11/17		
Source coordinates	Latitude:	57°14.056N	Longitude:	001°59.273W	
Target description	Fragmented	UXO			
Size of charge(s)	Deterrent cha	arges 50, 100 and	l 150g; main cha	arge ± 6.7kg	
ммо	Started:	07:23	Finished:	09:00	
PAM	Deployed:	07:23	Retrieved:	08:45	
ADD	Deployed:	07:53	Retrieved:	08:23	
Post-detonation search observations	Small explosion with no water, sediment or mud displacement. 200+ small sprat (4-5 cm) dead at surface. No dead salmon, sea trout or injured marine mammals observed.				
Protected species encountered	None				

Detonation #06	Explosives re	eference – 777		
Time and Date	07:15		03/11/17	
Source coordinates	Latitude:	57°13.341N	Longitude:	001°59.262W
Target description	Fragmented U	XO		
Size of charge(s)	Deterrent cha	rges 50, 100 and	150g; main char	ge ± 6.7kg
ммо	Started:	13:20	Finished:	15:00
PAM	Deployed:	13:20	Retrieved:	14:45
ADD	Deployed:	13:51	Retrieved:	14:21
Post-detonation search observations	500+ small sp	on with no water, s orat (4-5 cm) dead d marine mamma	l at surface. No d	
Protected species encountered	None			

Detonation #07	Explosives r	eference – 695			
Time and Date	07:12		04/11/17		
Source coordinates	Latitude:	57°13.477N	Longitude:	001°59.216W	
Target description	Fragmented I	UXO			
Size of charge(s)	Deterrent cha	arges 50, 100 and	l 150g; main cha	arge ± 6.7kg	
ммо	Started:	08:05	Finished:	10:00	
РАМ	Deployed:	08:05	Retrieved:	09:46	
ADD	Deployed:	08:35	Retrieved:	09:08	
Post-detonation search observations	Small explosion with no water, sediment or mud displacement. 100+ small sprat (4-5 cm) dead at surface. No dead salmon, sea trout or injured marine mammals observed.				
Protected species encountered	1 x juvenile grey seal visually detected approx. 1,000 metres from detonation location at 09:24 after $3^{rd}$ deterrent charge had already been detonated.				
Mitigating actions	The operation was suspended, and the ADD was redeployed. The animal was not sighted again, and the main explosion was delayed a further 20 minutes to allow the mammal to move outside the mitigation area. The final detonation was made at 09:45.				
Comments	thereafter, bu	nsive search of th ut there was no fu mals in the post-c	ırther sign of this	s or any other	



used? operators (PAM
eye distance of of of MMOs PAM of PAM above animals dedicated used? operators



# 7.3. MMO effort

														1st small charge dotonated, no comm	And shares defended	Deternation 634	15 mins search of post-dotonation are			1st small charge detonated	2rd charms defended	Dotonation 001	15 mins search of post-detenation are				1st small charge detanated	2nd small charge detenated	Determine 224	15 mins search of post-detenation are		Ledenstand character determination	2nd small charge detanated	3rd charge detonated	Dotonation 393, followed by 15 mins:		1st small charge detenated	2nd small charge detenated	Orbination 488	15 mins search of post-detenation are					1st small charge detanated	2nd small charge detonated	Deternation 777, followed by 15 mins:			1st small charge delibrated	Dad and the fact of the same
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ots)	3.1 sw	3.7 sw	0.7 sw	2.2 sw	4.4 W	3.6 nw	3.1 nw	2.7 nw	3.5 nw	2 0 cw	3.0 5	3.6 s	3.4	3 .	224	2.15	3.9 nw	3.1 nw	4.2 nw	4.4 TW	2.6 rw	2.1 mw	3.1 nw	3.5 nw	4.1 m	4.3 nw	4.0 nw	3.9 mw	3.1 nw	4.6 nw	4.5 nw	4.1 nw	6.4 nw	1.4 nw	0.8 nw	3.1 5W	3.5 sw	3.5 sw	3.3 SW	3.8 sw	3.2 sw	3.3 sw	2.8 cw	3.4 sw	2.8 sw	2.1 sw	2 8 sw	4.9 50	3.3 56	3.5140	
end (knots) position	31.1	30.5	31.1	30.2	31.0	25.4	27.0	30.0	31.2	21.8	31.1	30.0	30.0	30.0	3 6	31.3	22.3	24.0	23.1	23.0	32.0	23.0	22.3	233	24.9	23.1	22.6	242	26.7	23.1	19.6	22.0	25.4	25.0	24.0	23.1	20.3	17.9	30.3	39.7	35.2	2.5	200	340	34.6	8 6	8 8	30.2	31.1	33.2	200
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start postion (metree)	31.3	31.1	30.5	31.3	30.9	30.0	25.4	27.0	20.00	19.0	21.8	31.1	30.0	200	310	31.0	20.7	22.3	24.0	23.0	29.1	32.0	23.0	22.3	25.6	24.9	23.1	22.6	273	26.7	23.1	22.0	24.5	25.4	25.0	30.9	23.1	20.3	19.8	30.3	39.7	35.2	34.5	29.2	34.0	25.00	S S	26.6	30.2	34	
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7.4. PAM effort

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Speed of Wind vessel direction (knots)	3.1 sw	3.7 sw	0.7 gW	0.0 aw	4 4 W	3.6 nw	3.1 nw	2.7 nw	3.5 nw	1.2 sw	2.0 sw	3.0 s	3,6 a	3.48	3.4 8	27.8	27.20	3000	3.5	4.2 nw	4,4 nw	3.1 nw	2.6 nw	2.1 nw	3.1 nw	3.5 nw	3.7 nw	4.1 nw	4.3 nw	4.0 nw	3.9 nw	3.8 nw	3.1 nw	4.5 NW	4.0 TW	4.1 TW	6.4 nw	1 4 nw	0.8 nw	2.2 sw	3.1 sw	3.5 sw	3.5 sw	3.3 sw	3.3 sw	3.8 sw	3.2 sw	3.3 sw	3.4 SW	2.0 aw	2.8 sw	2.1 gw	2.1 sw	2.8 sw	4.9 se	3.3 %	3.5 so	3.8 %	4.2 56
Depth of Sp water at ver end (fr position (metres)	31.1	30.5	200	30.5	31.0	25.4	27.0	30.0	31.2	22.8	21.8	31.1	30.0	30.0	30.0	31.0	20.00	203	2000	23.1	23.0	1.0	32.0	23.0	22.3	23.3	25.6	24.9	23	22.6	24.2	27.3	ė s	1.53	20.0	27.5	8	X	24.0	30.9	23.1	20.3	17.9	19.8	30.3	39.7	35.2	2	0.00	340	34.6	34.8	34.9	34.0	30.2	31.1	33.2	32.7	31.1
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End position - p minutes longitude	58.8 w	59.0	2007	58.7	58.9	59.7	58.2	59.1	59.8	1.3	0.3	59.1	58.5	58.0	57.2	57.2	57.3 W	101	200	0.6 W	0.6	0.2	59.6	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.2 w	0.20	0.0	20.00	Ca S w	592	59.1	0.1	58.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	582	58.9 w	29.0	20.00	20.8 W	58.7	58.7	58.81	58.1	58.2	58.8	58.8	58.6	58.3	59.5
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End position - p minutes latitude	13.7 n	13.3	12.8	137	13.3	14.1	13.8	14.3	13.9 г	12.8 r	12.4	13.8 г	13.5	14.1	13.8	13.7 1	13.3	13.1	1361	123	121	121	124 F	12.5	12.6	12.6 r	12.6 г	12.0 г	121	124	12.7	13.1	13.3	13.5	10.01	14.1	146	14.6	13.9	14.0	14.0 г	14.2 г	14.4	14.7	13.7 г	12.8	127	13.4	13.51	13.61	13.4	13.2	12.8 г	13.0 г	13.7 г	13.7 г	13.3	13.4	13.1
End positi on - 1 degre es latitud	25	20	0	à là	16	25	57	22	22	22	22	2	2	25	1 2	à	à	G	G	15	57	25	25	25	25	22	22	21	23	2/2	25	25	ı ń	1 6	à ú	200	16	2	25	52	22	27	2/2	25	2	25	2	1 0	'n	i là	15	25	là	22	25	25	2 2	ñ	27 0
Depth of B water at p start postion c (metres) e	31.3	31.1	0.00	3 6	30.9	30.0	25.4	27.0	30.0	22.5	19.0	21.8	31.1	30.0	30.0	30.0	2 6	2 6	203	24.0	83	23.0	28.1	32.0	23.0	22.3	23.3	25.6	24.9	23.1	22.6	24.2	2/.3	(P)	200	30.0	245	25.4	25.0	30.6	30.9	23.1	20.3	17.9	19.8	30.3	38.7	35.2	24.5	202	34.0	34.6	34.8	34.9	26.6	30.2	33.1	23.4	26.8
Start positi on - west/	W	*	*		*	*	M	w	W	w	W	w	W	W	W	*	* 3	3			W	*	W	W	w	w	w	w	W	W	W	W	× :	*	× :	*			M	w	W	w	W	w	W	W	M	*	* 3	* 3	3	*	*	w	×	*	*	*	* *
Start position - minutes longitude	59.15	58.84	28.98	50.00 11	59.57	59.17	59.69	59.19	59.08	1.09	1.27	0.29	29.07	58.51	28.00	57.20	57.72	111	0.07	0.38	0.64	0.56	0.17	59.62	1.08	1.25	1.11	0.74	1.20	125	1.24	8.5	0.18	0.15	25.0	0.03	58 55	59.16	59.12	59.33	58.56	0.04	0.33	0.51	0.02	59.22	28.90	28.97	28.83 45 76	59.92	58.68	58.70	58.79	58.09	59.63	58.82	58.78	20.00	59.08
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rver's / itor's name(s)	Joao Nuno Goncalves	Joan Nuno Goncalves	Jose Mine Concernes	Joan Nino Goncahoe	Joan Nuno Goncalves	Joan Nuno Goncalves	Joao Nuno Goncalves	Jose Nuno Goncalves	Joao Nuno Goncalves	loao Nuno Goncalvos	loao Nuno Gondalves	loao Nuno Goncalvos	loao Nuno Goncalvos	Joao Nuno Goncalves	Joao Nuno Goncalves	loao Nuno Goncalves	Jose Mich Googles	one Nano Goncalos	forth Mich Gondane	logo Nuno Goncalves	loao Nuno Goncalves	loao Nuno Goncalves	lgao Nuno Goncalvos	loao Nuno Goncalves	Ioao Nuno Goncalves	Joso Nuno Goncalves	Joao Nuno Goncalvos	Joao Nuno Goncalves	Jose Nuno Goncares	Jose Nuno Goncanes	age Nine Concaver	on Mino Concahor	one Nune Generalies	Your Mano Goncalves	loao Nuno Goncalves	loao Nuno Goncalves	loao Nuno Gondalves	loao Nuno Goncalves	loao Nuno Goncalves	Ioao Nuno Goncalves	loao Nuno Goncalves	Joso Nuno Goncalves	Joao Nuno Goncalves	Joan Nuno Goncaves	Jose Nino Goncalos	Jose Nuno Gencalves	oao Nuno Goncalves	Joan Nuno Goncalves	loao Nuno Gondalves	Ioao Nuno Goncalvos	loao Nuno Goncalves	Joao Nuno Goncalves	Joan Nuno Goncaves	João Nuno Gondande	Joan Nuno Goncalves				
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