

Mariners FAQ

Will fishing still be allowed in the wind farm once it is built?

Yes, fishing including mobile and fixed gear, party/charter and recreational, will be permitted within the wind farm once it is operational. The layout has been designed to accommodate fishing within the wind farm.

Can fishing occur over the cables?

Yes! Typical cable target burial depth is between 4-6 ft below the seafloor. There have been buried cables on the seafloor for decades.

What happens if a cable can't be buried?

Certain areas may require additional cable protection in the form of concrete mattresses or rock placement. The mattresses are designed to allow both fixed and mobile gear to be fished over them. The mattresses are 1ft x 12ft x 12ft.

Will there be safety zones during construction?

Yes, we anticipate zones will be necessary for the safety of all parties during construction. We will be coordinating with USCG as they will play a role in designating these zones.

How is spacing determined between the turbines?

Spacing is determined by a number of factors, such as the size and total number of the wind turbine generators (WTGs), wind patterns,

wind speeds, as well as stakeholder input. In Revolution, South Fork and Sunrise Wind farms the turbines will be arranged in a 1x1 nm grid creating 1 nm of space between turbines along E/W and N/S orientations and 0.7 nm of space along the diagonals. In Ocean Wind 1 the turbines will be arranges in a 1x.08 nm grid.

Will there be a navigation corridor through the wind farm?

A dedicated navigation corridor has not been identified for the wind farms as the turbines are spaced to accommodate transiting through the project area.

How will the wind farm be marked for safety?

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) are developing standards with input from Ørsted, other offshore wind developers, and the fishing industry on appropriate requirements (marking, lighting, signage, fog horns, etc.) during both construction and operation.

Marine charts will also be updated to reflect turbine and cable locations. We will review marking/lighting/signage for the wind farm with the maritime community prior to, during and after construction.

What safety features will the offshore wind farm have?

While a final determination has yet to be made, Ørsted has received recommendations from USCG and maritime stakeholders for features such as AIS on turbines, cell towers, adequate lighting at the base of the turbines, etc.; as well as operational requirements such as shutdown response times and emergency response procedures.

How will fishermen's views and expertise continue to be incorporated into the planning process?

Ørsted has been working with fishermen since 2018 via dockside outreach and will continue to do so throughout the project planning. Concerns and suggestions are received and reviewed to determine how they might be incorporated into the project design. There are dditional opportunities to provide comments through the Marine Affairs survey available on our website and newsletter. Fisheries Liaisons and Fisheries Representatives are also available. All contact information for the Liaisons and Representatives can be found on our website and also in our Mariners Briefings that circulate multiple times per week via email directly to the fishing community.

Will there be a system in place for commercial fisherman to report lost and/or damaged gear? Will compensation be provided?

Ørsted has established a lost/damaged gear protocol. Fisheries Industry Representatives are available to document suspected interactions between our project vessels and fishing gear. Should an interaction occur, details about the interaction will be recorded, and our Fisheries Liaison will contact follow up. The protocol will be expanded for construction and operation phases.

What about EMF?

EMF stands for electromagnetic field. The earth has a natural static magnetic field and static electric fields are generated in the atmosphere. EMF's are generated wherever electricity is transmitted or used. EMF emissions must remain below required thresholds and avoid any impacts, onshore and offshore.

What about storms?

Turbines are designed to weather 1,000-year storms and to comply with the most recent tropical storm design class ("T-class"), design standards used in areas with cyclones. Turbines remain operational until ~60 mph. Once the wind reaches above that speed, the turbines are placed in a protective mode.

What happens at the end of the turbine lifespan?

When the project has reached the end of its useful life, the turbines will be decommissioned, removed from the ocean and the materials will be recycled. A fund is kept and re-evaluated yearly so decommissioning is adequately funded.

Who is going to pay for this?

Ørsted and listed joint venture (JV) partners will pay for 100% of the cost of building, operating, and maintaining the wind farm. The energy produced by the wind farm will be sold at competitive prices under the terms of a power purchase agreement. If the wind farm doesn't produce energy, we don't get paid.



The foundations at Block Island Wind Farm, acting as an artificial reef.

What outreach will Marine Affairs be doing in my community?

Ørsted employs both Northeast Atlantic and Mid-Atlantic Fisheries Liaisons to promote communication between the project and the fishing community. The fishing community also has several Fisheries Representatives working on their behalf. Ørsted will continue to contact various fishing interests operating within and transiting through project areas to learn their concerns on matters that may affect their businesses. In addition, Ørsted releases bi-weekly Mariners Briefings, which are intended to update mariners on marine operations and lease area activities. Mariners briefings are submitted as needed to the USCG and distributed to the fishing community and interested mariners on our website at: us.orsted.com/mariners or via email upon request through Chris Sarro (CHSAR@orsted.com) in the Northeast and Kara Gross (KARGR@orsted.com) in the Mid-Atlantic.

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