

one ocean. one objective.

Presents Offshore Wind Impacts and Consequences

NOOA is a single-issue coalition comprised of environmental, fishing, and community organizations and Tribal Nations.

Our mission is to protect the oceans, the Great Lakes, and nearby communities from the negative impacts of industrialization by offshore-wind "farms" and the nearshore and onshore infrastructure necessary to support and deliver electricity to the grid.

We work to educate the public, to mobilize affected communities, dialogue with government officials, engage the media, and strategically litigate to end the threat of offshore wind proliferation.

Offshore Wind Turbines Exceed 1000 ft.

East Coast



Monumental Turbines

West Coast



Many Lease Areas Owned by Foreign Wind Companies, Foreign Pension Plans and Global Investment Firms

East Coast Projects

<u>Vineyard Wind</u> Jointly owned by a Danish Infrastructure Company and a Spanish Utility.

<u>Revolution WInd</u> Partially owned by a Danish multinational energy company

<u>Empire Wind</u> Owned by Equinor Wind, a Norwegian company

West Coast Projects

<u>Equinor/Atlas Wind</u> Norwegian company, partially owned by British Petroleum.

<u>Golden State/Central</u> <u>California Offshore Wind</u> Canadian Pension Plan, Portugal & French Utility Companies

Invenergy/Even Keel Wind Major investor International Firm Blackstone

United States Offshore Wind Development

East Coast & West Coast



S&P Global Commodity Insights

Source: Companies, BOEM, S&P Global Commodity Insights; Credit: Jared Anderson, Kassia Micek, Cl Content Design. Copyright @ 2024 by S&P Global Inc. All rights reserved.

Different Types of Offshore Wind Turbines



Most Wind Lease areas are in the worst possible locations.

On major cetacean migration routes

Over prime fishing grounds and lobster/shellfish beds

In world renowned diverse marine ecosystems

On nationally important migratory bird flyways

OIL KEEPS WIND AFLOAT

AND SUBSIDIES ARE THE DRIVING FORCE.

PRECONSTRUCTION



Survey Vessels Use Multiple SONAR Technologies to Survey the Ocean Floor

High Resolution Geophysical (HRG) surveys use high decibel levels to "picture" the seafloor

<u>None</u> of the permitting agencies require monitoring or verification of decibels levels or frequencies used

Sound travels underwater 4 times faster and farther, increasing impacts to wildlife

HRG Source	Highest Source Level (dB re 1 μPa)
Boomers, Bubble Guns (4.3 kHz)	176 dB SEL
	207 dB RMS
	216 peak
Sparkers (2.7 kHz)	188 dB SEL
	214 dB RMS
	225 peak
CHIRP Sub-	193 dB SEL
Bottom Profilers	209 dB RMS
(5.7 kHz)	214 peak

HRG Source	Highest Source Level (dB re 1 μPa)
Multibeam	185 dB SEL
echosounder	224 dB RMS
(100 kHz)	228 peak
Multibeam	182 dB SEL
echosounder	218 dB RMS
(>200 kHz)	223 peak
Side-scan sonar (>200 kHz)	184 dB SEL
	220 dB RMS
	226 peak

High Resolution Geophysical (HRG) Surveys Negatively Impact Both Nearshore (State) and Offshore (Federal) Waters



Lethal Impacts to Marine Life from HRG Site Surveys in both Lease Site & Cable Route Areas



Up to 240 Decibels

 Level allowed by California Coastal Commission for use by Wind Energy Companies

160 Decibels Causes

- Swim bladder expansion damaging surrounding organs & internal bleeding
- Gas emboli (bubbles) & hearing cell damage
- Disorientation, altering of feeding, mating and migration habits

<u>Over 207 Decibels Kills Fish</u>

- Atlantic Cod
- Salmon and Tuna

Over 217 Decibels Kills Larvae & Phytoplankton

Larvae is the base of the food chain and crucial to marine ecosystem survival.

Permitted HRG Site Survey Decibel Levels of 228 dBs are Unimaginable for Humans



Decibels	Sound Source
10	a pin dropping
20	rustling leaves, ticking watch
30	whisper
40	babbling brook, quiet library
50	light traffic, refrigerator
60	conversational speech, sewing machine
70	dishwasher, toilet flushing
80	vacuum cleaner, garbage disposal
90	shouting, lawn mower, MRI machine
100	subway train, blow dryer
110	rock band, leaf blower, jackhammer
120	thunder, screaming baby
130	stadium crowd, ambulance siren
140	jet engine at takeoff
150	cap gun, baloon popping
160	handgun, fireworks
170	shotgun
180	rocket launch

HRG Site Surveys Using High Decibels Cause Significant Behavior Changes

- Affects hearing, resulting in susceptibility to vessel strike and entanglement
- Displacement from migratory routes
- Breeding behavior changes
- Disruption of communication
- Disruption of feeding
- A deaf whale is a dead whale







Incidental Harassment Authorizations (IHAs) are being granted to Offshore Wind Companies

IHAs allow harassment levels that can lead to mortality





East Coast Humpback Whale Deaths Before (2006-2015) and After (2016-2023) Offshore Wind Traffic



Rutgers Professor Emeritus Dr. Apostolos Gerasoulis statistically links offshore wind traffic to dead whales on the East Coast



WONDERLAND OR WASTELAND?

CONSTRUCTION



How Offshore Wind Works



Mid-Water cables are strung between floating turbines

Vulnerable to damage from the ocean environment

Whale entanglement likely in wind areas

Electromagnetic Field and Heat emissions



CABLE CONCERNS

Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields (EMF) from Operational Cables Affects Marine Species Migration Breeding Feeding

Studies show low-level EMFs negatively impact humans

Cable failure and cable exposure negatively impact marine environments

Destruction of bottom habitat due to "jet plow" trenching

Onshore/beach habitat severely impacted by cable landings

Industrial ports are planned to be built in all coastal areas adjacent to offshore wind areas.

AV 39

Industrial O & M Ports – Crucial Infrastructure



ECO Edison – First US Flagged, Jones Act Compliant SOV Vessel

- Service Operation Vessels 250-300 ft.
- Crew Transfer Vessels, up to 100 ft.
- Additional or rebuilt piers needed
- Dredging
- Additional breakwater may be needed
- Marine facilities such as bulkheads, platforms, riprap, gangways, and cranes
- Onshore facilities such as a control room, office space, commercial warehouse, a workshop, a crew areas, and crew parking.



Build Out Cost Analysis

Funding would come from local, state and federal governments, private investment firms, developers, manufacturers and port owners.

The National Renewable Energy Laboratory reports

The cost of 1 Gigawatt (GW) of offshore wind is \$5 Billion, making the 25 GW goal of Offshore wind at a cost of \$125 Billion

GREEN?

SUSTAINABLE?

RENEWABLE?

DON'T BUY THE LIE\$!

OPERATIONS







Each Offshore Wind Turbine...

- Sheds enough BPA to contaminate millions of liters of water
- Is a major source of Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) atmospheric emissions, (the most potent greenhouse gas & 23,500 times more than CO2).
- Leaks hundreds of gallons of oil and pollutants into the ocean yearly
- Blades are deposited into landfills at the end of its life-span (7-20 years)
- Is supported by industrial operations ports contributing to air, water, noise and light pollution
- Will pollute beaches if they fail and break into the ocean

The Offshore Wind Sites are often located on crucial coastal avian flyways – routes used by millions of migrating birds each year

The diameter of the turbines blades up to 700 ft.

The end of the turbine blades can reach up to 200 mph, a deadly risk to soaring birds – among them Albatross, Pelicans, Terns, Shearwater and Gulls

UPWELLING The process in which deep nutrient rich cold water rises to the surface

- Turbines block downwind upwelling
- Upwelling efficiency diminished by 15%
- Reduction of zooplankton in water column
- Food availability for all species reduced
- Ocean warmed in affected area



Offshore Substations



- Highly visible, located close to shore
- West Coast floating technology not yet developed
- Select substations proposed to use EPA disallowed " once through cooling"
- Millions of gallons of superheated & chlorinated water discharged into the ocean



Impact on Commercial and Recreational Fishing

- Loss of Fishing Grounds
- Navigational Hazards
- Loss of Fishing Opportunities
- Increased Ship Traffic and Competition

The Offshore Wind Industry Will Negatively Impact Our Current Thriving Economies



Soaring Cost of Offshore Wind Energy

California's rate is now ~ \$40/Mwh Floating Offshore~ \$145/Mwh

NREL 2022 Cost of Wind Energy Review

Environmental NGOs Co-opted by Wind Industry Donations & Marketing Misinformation



"BOEM anticipates that the Proposed Action would have no measurable influence on climate change..."

Revolution Offshore Wind Farm, Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), p. 3.8-11

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CHOOSE YOUR FUTURE!



In recognition of the critical role of a healthy ocean in sustaining life on Earth, it's essential to prioritize the protection and preservation of marine ecosystems. Any activities that threaten the balance of marine life can have far-reaching consequences, affecting not only marine species but also human populations that rely on the ocean for resources and livelihoods.



Visit <u>www.nooaoneocean.org</u> for more information about this national alliance.