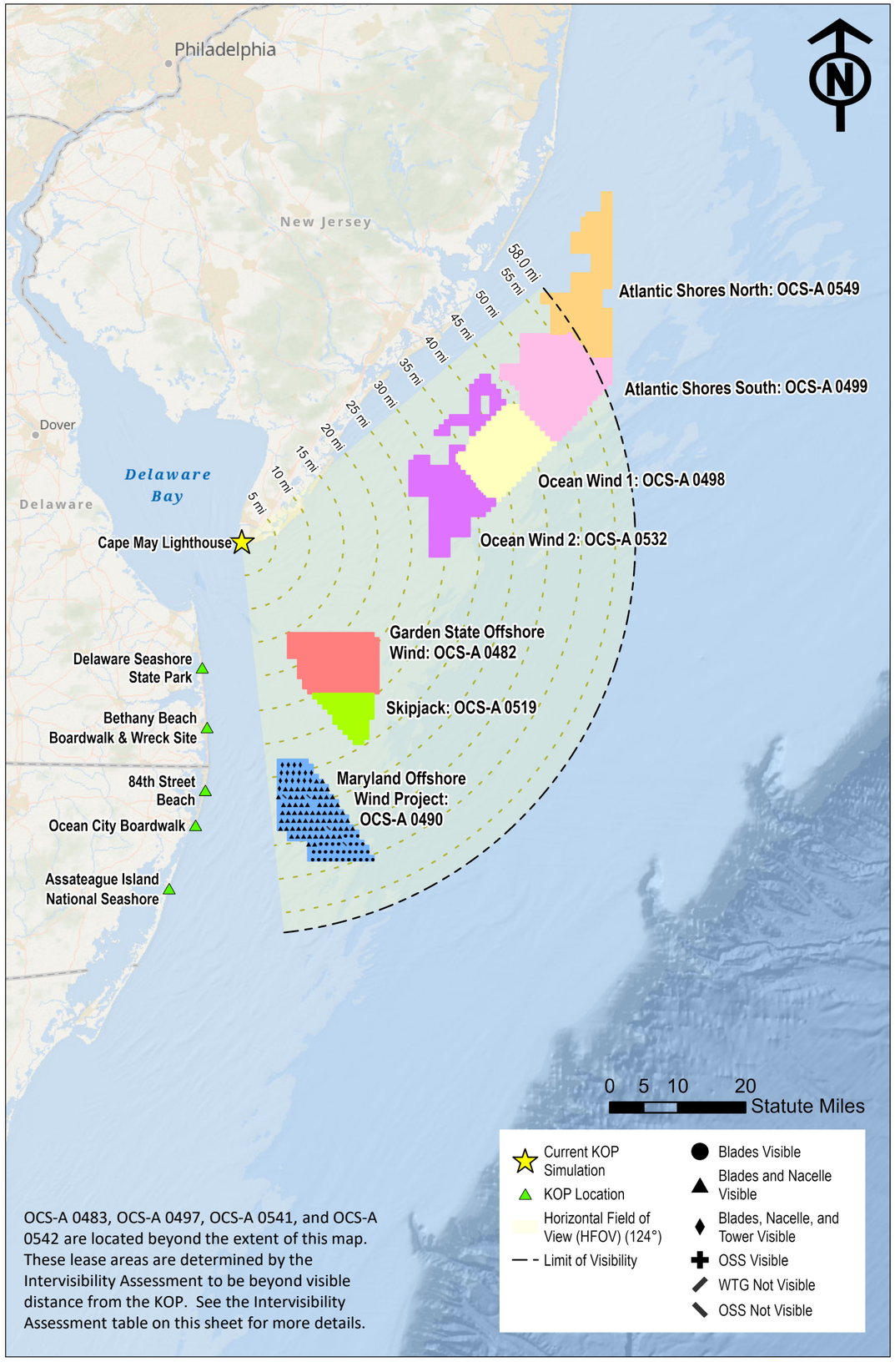


OCS-A 0483, OCS-A 0497, OCS-A 0541, and OCS-A 0542 are located beyond the extent of this map. These lease areas are determined by the Intervisibility Assessment to be beyond visible distance from the KOP. See the Intervisibility Assessment table on this sheet for more details.

SCENARIO 5 INTERVISIBILITY ASSESSMENT FROM KEY OBSERVATION POINT

Development	Minimum Distance from KOP to Turbines (mi)	Maximum Blade Height of Nearest Turbine (Feet)	Visibility Status This Scenario
Maryland Offshore Wind Project, OCS-A 0490	33.6	938	Visible
Skipjack, OCS-A 0519	23.1	853	N/A
Garden State Offshore Wind, OCS-A 0482	15.9	853	N/A
Ocean Wind 2, OCS-A 0532	25.9	906	N/A
Ocean Wind 1, OCS-A 0498	33.8	906	N/A
Atlantic Shores South, OCS-A 0499	45	1049	N/A
Atlantic Shores North, OCS-A 0549	55.7	1049	N/A
Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (C-Lease), OCS-A 0483	134.6	869	N/A
Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (Research Lease), OCS-A 0497	143.4	607	Developed But Beyond Visible Distance
Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Bight (NY Bight), OCS-A 0541	73.2	853	N/A
Invenergy Wind Offshore (NY Bight), OCS-A 0542	74.3	853	N/A

Information on the neighboring offshore development projects is based on the most current information available.

[1] "The Best Paper Format and Viewing Distance to Represent the Scope and Scale of Visual Impacts", Journal of Landscape Architecture, 4-2019, pp. 142-151, J. Palmer

[2] Sheppard, S. 1989. Visual Simulation: A User's Guide for Architects, Engineers, and Planners. New York: Van Nostrand Rheinhold.

The Maryland Offshore Wind Project will either use two large OSSs only at interior locations within the array or four small OSSs throughout the array. For the purpose of the simulations, the largest OSS that may be used at a particular location has been simulated.

SITE INFORMATION

Site Name:	Cape May Lighthouse
Location:	Cape May Point, NJ
Date:	3/25/2023
Time:	12:20 PM
Coordinates (Lat/Lon WGS84):	38.931, -74.958
Landscape Zone:	Barren Land (Rock/Sand/Clay) - Beach

CUMULATIVE VISUAL EFFECTS SCENARIOS (CURRENT IS BOLD)

Scenario 1, Pre-Buildout of Maryland Offshore Wind Project
Scenario 2, Maryland Offshore Wind Project and Projects Already or Considered Constructed
Scenario 3, Project Construction by 2030
Scenario 4, Project Construction by 2030 Without Maryland Offshore Wind Project
Scenario 5, Maryland Wind Without Other Foreseeable Future Changes

SCENARIO DESCRIPTION AND ASSUMPTIONS

Scenario 5 depicts conditions that are anticipated for the Maryland Offshore Wind Project OCS-A 0490 once completed, including preexisting project construction for Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (Research Lease) OCS-A 0497, but with no further changes or construction beyond that. The simulations produced for Scenario 5 visualize all such projects that are determined by the intervisibility assessment to be visible from KOP 24, Cape May Lighthouse.

All simulated WTGs use monopile foundation structures, and all are oriented in the same direction with the centermost WTG facing directly towards the camera. The simulated WTGs use RAL 9010 Pure White paint color and the same lighting scheme that was outlined in US Wind's Visual Impact Assessment. As a point of reference, a 1049' tall structure drops completely below the horizon at a distance of 58.0 statute miles from a camera height above ground with an elevation of 153.8' at this KOP.

SHEET INDEX AND VIEWING INSTRUCTIONS

Sheet 1 – Simulation Context and Intervisibility Assessment
Sheet 2 – Project Development and Visibility Summary
Sheet 3 – Existing Conditions Panorama View (124°)
Sheet 4 – Panorama View (124°) with Simulations without Project Extents
Sheet 5 – Panorama View (124°) with Simulations and Project Extents
Sheet 6 – Single Frame (50-mm Lens) Simulation and Project Extents

To approximate the field of view represented by a 16.5" panorama it should be printed on an 11" x 17" sheet of paper and viewed from 8 inches away[1]. For the most realistic experience when viewing in a digital format, position your computer screen 20" away and adjust the PDF viewing software's zoom so that the calibration bar matches what's instructed on the simulation sheet.

In all cases care must be taken to not over or underrepresent the visual contrasts[2]. Typical binocular human field of view is assumed to be 124-degrees horizontal and 55-degrees vertical.

KOP 24 CAPE MAY LIGHTHOUSE, NEW JERSEY

Maryland Offshore Wind Project Cumulative Visual Effects Assessment Simulations
Scenario 5, Maryland Wind Without Other Foreseeable Future Changes

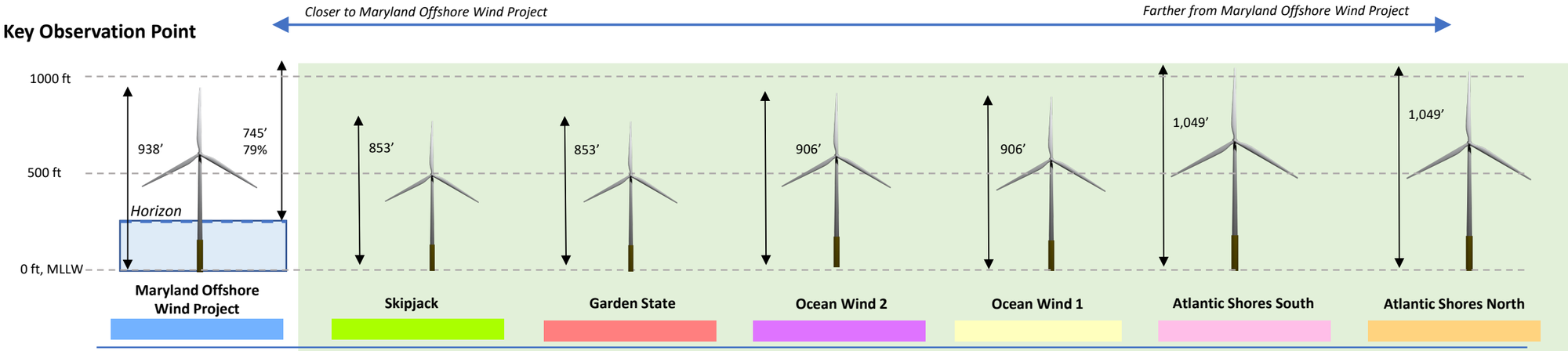
SHEET 1 - SIMULATION CONTEXT AND INTERVISIBILITY ASSESSMENT

TRC

Scenario 5 Visibility of Nearest Turbine to Key Observation Point

Based on findings from the Intervisibility Assessment the following developments are excluded from this visibility matrix due to their distance from the key observation point:

- *Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (C-Lease) OCS-A 0483*
- *Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (Research Lease) OCS-A 0497*
- *Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Bight (NY Bight) OCS-A 0541*
- *Invenergy Wind Offshore (NY Bight) OCS-A 0542*



	Visible	Excluded From Scenario 5 Assessment	Excluded From Scenario 5 Assessment	Excluded From Scenario 5 Assessment	Excluded From Scenario 5 Assessment	Excluded From Scenario 5 Assessment	Excluded From Scenario 5 Assessment
# Turbines	121	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
# Turbines Visible	121	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
# Nacelle FAA Lights Visible	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
# Mid-Tower FAA Lights Visible	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
# Substations*	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
# Substations Visible	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minimum Distance from KOP to Turbines (mi)	33.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maximum Distance from KOP to Turbines (mi)	50.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nearest Turbine – Vertical Extent of Turbine Visible (ft)	745	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Farthest Turbine – Vertical Extent of Turbine Visible (ft)	212	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nearest Turbine – Vertical Extent of Turbine Visible (%)	79%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Farthest Turbine – Vertical Extent of Turbine Visible (%)	23%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mid-Tower FAA Light Height (ft)	271	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hub Height (ft)	528	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nacelle Top FAA Light Height (ft)	542	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Blade Tip Height (ft)	938	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rotor Diameter (ft)	820	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**The Maryland Offshore Wind Project will either use two large OSSs only at interior locations within the array or four small OSSs throughout the array. For the purpose of the simulations, the largest OSS that may be used at a particular location has been simulated.*

Information on the neighboring offshore development projects is based on the most current information available.

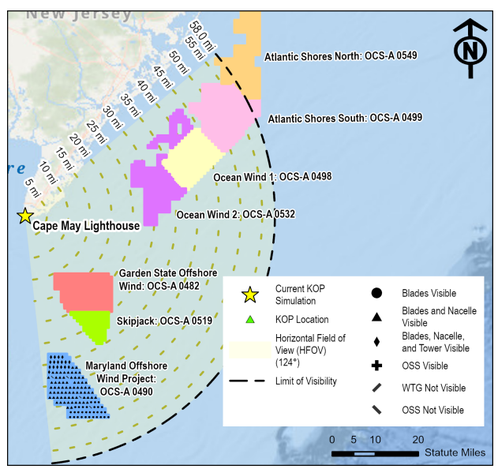
Shaded green defines projects excluded from current scenario.

KOP 24 CAPE MAY LIGHTHOUSE, NEW JERSEY

Maryland Offshore Wind Project Cumulative Visual Effects Assessment Simulations
Scenario 5, Maryland Wind Without Other Foreseeable Future Changes

SHEET 2 - PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND VISIBILITY SUMMARY

TRC



ENVIRONMENT	
Weather Conditions:	Clear/Calm
Temperature:	54° F
Humidity:	49%
Lighting Conditions:	Clear/Sunny
Visibility:	10 Miles
VIEW AND CAMERA DETAILS	
Ground Elevation (ft msl):	148.3
Camera/Viewing Elevation (ft msl):	153.3
Camera Used for Simulation Photography:	Nikon D850
Camera Lens Brand, Type, Focal Length:	Nikon Fixed 50 mm
Photo Resolution:	1200 DPI
Horizontal Field of View (Panoramas):	124°
Horizontal Field of View (Single Frame 50 mm Lens):	39.6°
Atmospheric Refraction Coefficient (*k*):	0.143

VIEWING INSTRUCTIONS: To approximate the field of view represented by a 16.5” panorama simulation, it should be printed on an 11” x 17” sheet of paper and viewed from 8 inches away[1]. For the most realistic experience when viewing in a digital format, position your computer screen 20" away and adjust the PDF viewing software's zoom so that the calibration bar is 1 inch long:

1” Measured On Screen – View from 20” Away

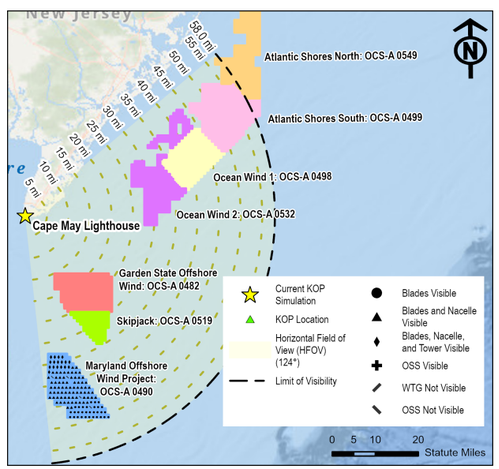
In all cases care must be taken to not over or underrepresent the visual contrasts[2]. Typical binocular human field of view is assumed to be 124-degrees horizontal and 55-degrees vertical. See Sheet 1 for citations.

KOP 24 CAPE MAY LIGHTHOUSE, NEW JERSEY

Maryland Offshore Wind Project Cumulative Visual Effects Assessment Simulations
Scenario 5, Maryland Wind Without Other Foreseeable Future Changes

SHEET 3 - EXISTING CONDITIONS PANORAMA VIEW (124°)

TRC



ENVIRONMENT	
Weather Conditions:	Clear/Calm
Temperature:	54° F
Humidity:	49%
Lighting Conditions:	Clear/Sunny
Visibility:	10 Miles
VIEW AND CAMERA DETAILS	
Ground Elevation (ft msl):	148.3
Camera/Viewing Elevation (ft msl):	153.3
Camera Used for Simulation Photography:	Nikon D850
Camera Lens Brand, Type, Focal Length:	Nikon Fixed 50 mm
Photo Resolution:	1200 DPI
Horizontal Field of View (Panoramas):	124°
Horizontal Field of View (Single Frame 50 mm Lens):	39.6°
Atmospheric Refraction Coefficient (*k*):	0.143

VIEWING INSTRUCTIONS: To approximate the field of view represented by a 16.5” panorama simulation, it should be printed on an 11” x 17” sheet of paper and viewed from 8 inches away[1]. For the most realistic experience when viewing in a digital format, position your computer screen 20" away and adjust the PDF viewing software's zoom so that the calibration bar is 1 inch long:

1” Measured On Screen – View from 20” Away

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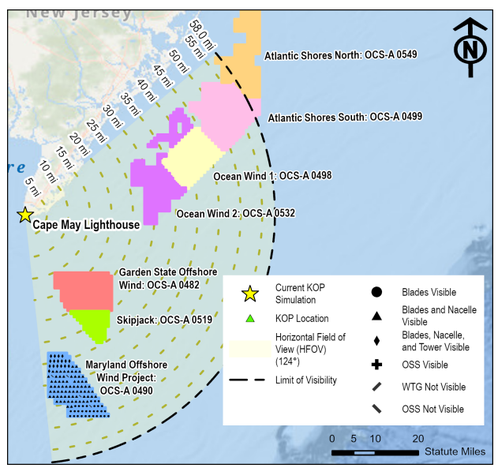
KOP 24 CAPE MAY LIGHTHOUSE, NEW JERSEY

Maryland Offshore Wind Project Cumulative Visual Effects Assessment Simulations
Scenario 5, Maryland Wind Without Other Foreseeable Future Changes

SHEET 4 - PANORAMA VIEW (124°) WITH SIMULATIONS WITHOUT PROJECT EXTENTS

TRC



ENVIRONMENT	
Weather Conditions:	Clear/Calm
Temperature:	54° F
Humidity:	49%
Lighting Conditions:	Clear/Sunny
Visibility:	10 Miles
VIEW AND CAMERA DETAILS	
Ground Elevation (ft msl):	148.3
Camera/Viewing Elevation (ft msl):	153.3
Camera Used for Simulation Photography:	Nikon D850
Camera Lens Brand, Type, Focal Length:	Nikon Fixed 50 mm
Photo Resolution:	1200 DPI
Horizontal Field of View (Panoramas):	124°
Horizontal Field of View (Single Frame 50 mm Lens):	39.6°
Atmospheric Refraction Coefficient (*k*):	0.143

VIEWING INSTRUCTIONS: To approximate the field of view represented by a 16.5” panorama simulation, it should be printed on an 11” x 17” sheet of paper and viewed from 8 inches away[1]. For the most realistic experience when viewing in a digital format, position your computer screen 20" away and adjust the PDF viewing software's zoom so that the calibration bar is 1 inch long:

1” Measured On Screen – View from 20” Away

In all cases care must be taken to not over or underrepresent the visual contrasts[2]. Typical binocular human field of view is assumed to be 124-degrees horizontal and 55-degrees vertical. See Sheet 1 for citations.

KOP 24 CAPE MAY LIGHTHOUSE, NEW JERSEY

Maryland Offshore Wind Project Cumulative Visual Effects Assessment Simulations
Scenario 5, Maryland Wind Without Other Foreseeable Future Changes

SHEET 5 – PANORAMA VIEW (124°) WITH SIMULATIONS AND PROJECT EXTENTS

TRC

Maryland Offshore Wind Project

Graphic shows which specific portion of the human field of view (124°) is visible in this single frame (40°) photo.

VIEWING INSTRUCTIONS: To approximate the field of view represented by a 15.7" single frame simulation captured with a 50-mm lens it should be printed on an 11" x 17" sheet of paper and viewed from 22 inches away[1]. For the most realistic experience when viewing in a digital format, position your computer screen 20" away and adjust the PDF viewing software's zoom so that the calibration bar is 1 inch long:

1" Measured On Screen – View from 20" Away

In all cases care must be taken to not over or underrepresent the visual contrasts[2]. Typical binocular human field of view is assumed to be 124-degrees horizontal and 55-degrees vertical. See Sheet 1 for citations.

KOP 24 CAPE MAY LIGHTHOUSE, NEW JERSEY

Maryland Offshore Wind Project Cumulative Visual Effects Assessment Simulations
Scenario 5, Maryland Wind Without Other Foreseeable Future Changes

SHEET 7 - SINGLE FRAME (50-mm LENS) SIMULATION, RIGHT VIEW AND PROJECT EXTENTS

TRC