

3 - The distance (and corresponding area) to the Level B harassment threshold reflects the acoustically monitored distance to the maximum range with absorption to the Level B harassment threshold of pile monitored during the 2023 monopile installation.

Table 3. Radial distances (in meters (m)) to minimum visibility for clearance and shutdown zones (m)¹

Monitoring Zones	North Atlantic right whales ¹	Other Mysticetes/Sperm whales/Pilot whales/Risso's (m) ¹	Other delphinids (m) ¹	Harbor porpoises (m) ¹	Seals (m) ¹
Minimum Visibility Zone ²	4,000				
Visual Clearance Zone	Any distance	500	160	160	160
PAM Clearance Zone ³	10,000	500	160	160	160
Visual Shutdown Zone	Any distance	500	160	160	160
PAM Monitoring Zone ³	10,000	500	160	160	160

1- These zone sizes may be adjusted based on SFV results with approval by NMFS.

2- Minimum visibility zone corresponds to the minimum distance that must be visible prior to initiating pile driving, as determined by the lead PSO. The minimum visibility zone corresponds to the modeled Level A harassment distance for low-frequency cetaceans plus twenty percent and rounded up to the nearest 0.5 km.

3- The PAM system must be able to detect North Atlantic right whales 10 km from the pile being driven. While not required, the PAM system should detect other marine mammals, as practicable (e.g., include a humpback whale detector). Opportunistically, if other marine mammals are acoustically detected within their respective clearance or shutdown zones, mitigative action must be taken.

Table 4. Vessel Separation Zones

Marine Mammal Species	Vessel Separation Zone (m)
North Atlantic right whale	500
Other ESA-listed species and large whales	100
Other marine mammals ¹	50

1- With the exception of seals and delphinid(s) from the genera *Delphinus*, *Lagenorhynchus*, *Stenella*, or *Tursiops*, as described below.