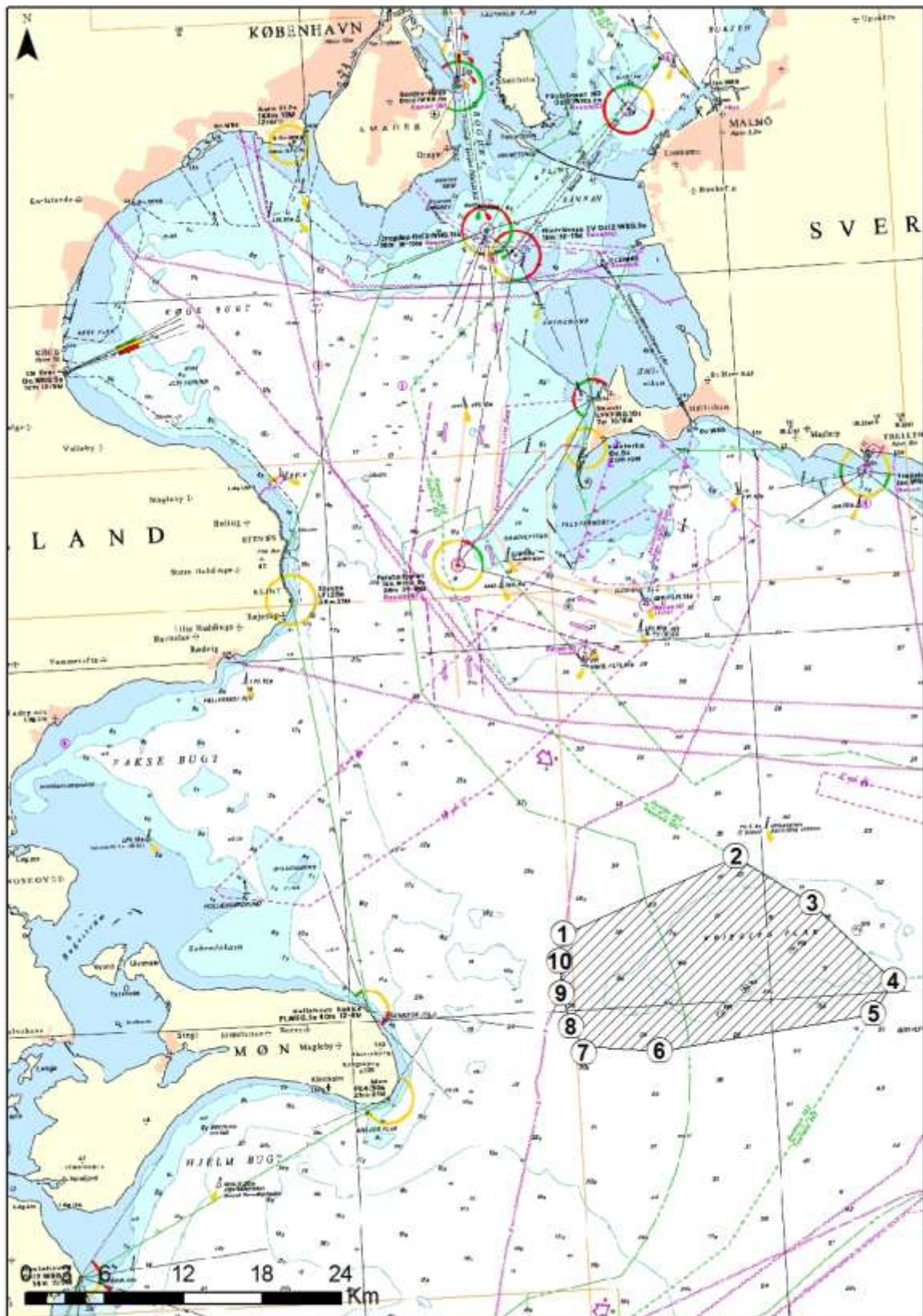


Map of Kriegers Flak investigation area



ID	WGS84 UTM32N		ED50 UTM32N		WGS84 DD MM.mmm	
	East	North	East	North	Longitude	Latitude
1	739990	6107033	740074	6107238	12° 45.448'	55° 03.120'
2	753157	6112962	753241	6113167	12° 58.101'	55° 05.918'
3	758952	6109422	759037	6109627	13° 03.344'	55° 03.835'
4	765136	6103492	765220	6103697	13° 08.808'	55° 00.450'
5	763597	6100973	763682	6101178	13° 07.229'	54° 59.145'
6	747313	6098149	747397	6098354	12° 51.850'	54° 58.126'
7	741529	6098509	741613	6098714	12° 46.459'	54° 58.490'
8	740564	6099985	740649	6100190	12° 45.631'	54° 59.312'
9	739829	6102553	739914	6102758	12° 45.072'	55° 00.715'
10	739729	6105000	739813	6105205	12° 45.101'	55° 02.034'

Requirements for contents of the EIA statement

The EIA statement must comply with the requirements stipulated in *Executive Order no. 68 of 26 January 2012 on environmental impact assessments (EIA) in connection with projects on establishing offshore electricity production plants*, as well as *Executive Order no. 1476 of 13 December 2010 on impact assessments concerning international nature conservation sites and protection of certain species in connection with projects on establishment, etc. of offshore electricity production plants and offshore electricity supply grids*. The EIA statement must include the information and studies listed below. However, changes may occur depending on the results of the ESPOO hearing which ends in autumn 2012.

- The EIA statement must include the entire offshore wind turbine project, i.e. also plants and installations offshore and onshore. Realisation of the offshore wind turbine project requires an expansion of the electricity grid onshore, as well as coordination between planning authorities onshore and offshore (the Danish Nature Agency and the Danish Energy Agency) as early as possible in the process.
- Within reasonable economic frameworks, Energinet.dk must apply the best possible method and technique to comply with the EIA statement requirements.
- The EIA statement must be prepared on the basis of the principle of the largest possible environmental impact as a consequence of the expected project. Energinet.dk must contact relevant players for an assessment of scenarios in relation to the number of turbines, height, structure types, etc. that are considered feasible when establishing the technical installation. This applies to all the studies described here.

The environment

- To the extent necessary, relevant knowledge from the environmental demonstration programme for large-scale offshore wind farms must be included. Please also note that the National Centre for the Environment and Energy at Aarhus University holds comprehensive baseline data material on mammals and bird studies which can be included in an EIA if necessary. Preliminary conclusions from the EU-LIFE-project, with the purpose of examining the population of porpoises in the Baltic Sea and identify potential core areas for the species, may be drawn upon as a source of data in the EIA. Furthermore, to the extent that analyses are published, it is possible to draw on these analyses from other offshore wind turbine projects.
- An assessment of potential cumulative effects must be prepared on:
 - the nature and environmental conditions in the area (on local and regional scale)
 - migration patterns such as potential barrier impacts which would prevent the passage of marine mammals and birds.
 - the extent and significance of any habitat losses for endangered bird species as a consequence of establishing more offshore wind farms in the Kriegers Flak area.

- potential effects, such as risk of collision and displacement effect in the Kriegers Flak area's population of endangered bird species are to be examined.
- The EIA assessments of cumulative effects which are to determine the effect of the project may, to the extent that this is relevant, draw upon the environmental monitoring at Rødsand as well as the environmental monitoring programme for large-scale offshore wind farms. The cumulative effects must, as a minimum, comprise the offshore wind farms Baltic 1 and 2 as well as the resource extraction activities in the area.
- The EIA must include assessments of impacts on benthic (bottom-dwelling) fauna and flora, fish, mammals and birds, including their food source and possible use, migration patterns, visual and acoustic impacts.

Visualisations

- Visualisations must be made using virtual techniques from relevant Danish points. Visualisations of turbines must be carried out with day and night marking in respect of aircraft and shipping operations in simulated very clear, clear as well as misty weather.

Safety of navigation

- A risk assessment must be carried out of the safety of navigation, and the specific location must be adapted in order to reduce the risk of collision as much as possible, and so that the risk can be accepted by the Danish Maritime Authority. The analysis should encompass preventive measures surrounding offshore wind turbines to avoid ships' collision, including drifting ships, as well as the importance of changed traffic patterns in surrounding areas, including the significance of new traffic patterns for safety of navigation. The contents of the risk assessment must be clarified with the Danish Maritime Authority. The risk assessment of safety of navigation should also include the design of the turbine structure compared with the impact on the hull of a ship in the event of a collision, including different types of ship, draught conditions, weather conditions, etc. In the event that DC cables are used for the grid connection of Kriegers Flak, a risk assessment of the possibility for compass disturbance errors should be carried out. The risk assessment must also include an analysis of the risk for ships extracting and transporting raw materials from the resource extraction area centrally placed at Kriegers Flak. The Danish Coastal Authority must be informed about and have the opportunity to comment on this part of the risk analysis.

Radio links and radar

- Radio links and radar installations which may be affected by the farm must be analysed and the likely effects must be examined.

Fisheries

- The EIA statement must include a statement of landings and the value of fishing in the area, as well as an assessment of the short and long-term financial losses of fishermen. This includes an examination of the effects of the offshore wind farm on spawning areas in the area. In addition, an

assessment must be carried out of nuisances in the construction phase, e.g. noise and other nuisances such as sedimentation spreads that will affect fish and young fishes. In the operational phase this also includes any nuisances in connection with infra-sounds and magnetism. Furthermore, the EIA statement must include a description of the consequences for fishing due to the laying out of cables between the turbines.

- Background reports on fishing-related interests should include:
 - VMS data for the affected ICES squares (vessels over 24 metres since 2007, vessels over 15 metres since 2009 and vessel over 12 metres since 2012) divided per tool or fishing.
 - Landings from the square in type/weight and value
 - Calculation of type/weight and value for small vessels <10 metres in the waters (nearest ports).
 - Calculations must cover a 10-year period
 - Reports must include the most important slipways for the area
 - Detailed mapping of cod fishing

Marine archaeology

- An archaeological analysis and preliminary investigation must be carried out to clarify whether protected prehistoric monuments will be disturbed in connection with construction work. This analysis must be carried out by an accredited marine archaeological museum.
- The examination programme will be established in collaboration with the Danish Agency for Culture, Energinet.dk and the relevant museum. In this connection, the Danish Agency for Culture must have the opportunity to comment on the configuration of the equipment package(s) used. The Danish Agency for Culture may lay down terms in the form of specific requirements for the surveyer's interpretation and reports on anomalies.
- Controls on documents must be carried out using *the Kulturhistoriske Centralregister (DKC)*, the Marine Archive at the Viking Ship Museum, private registers, and information must be collected from users in the area (e.g. relevant sports diving clubs).
- Examinations must be carried out in sufficient time for the results to be included in the EIA statement.
- In connection with museological review of the geophysical survey reports, the museum must ensure access to all source data in the format formerly agreed with the museum. On the basis of the review of survey data, it may be relevant to examine selected positions by diving. This analysis and any diving operations are also carried out at the expense of Energinet.dk; see also section 29g(4) of the Museum's Act.

