

Appendix A—Planned Action Offshore Wind Scenario and Assessment of Resources with Minor Impacts

	Conclusion
<p>Commissioning on would at can e d to y stable in nly e. Hence nd upon action crease fossil ated with a be owever, d to the ore, they t could sions he emental erefore, impacts d an G ozone larly to the the</p>	<p>The Proposed Action would produce GHG emissions as stated above; however, the contributions would be minuscule compared to aggregate global emissions. The additional GHG emissions anticipated from the Proposed Action over the 30-year period would have a negligible incremental contribution on existing GHG emissions. Therefore, the Proposed Action would have negligible impacts on climate change during these activities and an overall minor beneficial impact on GHG emissions compared to the generation of the same amount of energy by the existing grids. Because GHG emissions spread out and mix within the troposphere, the climatic impact of GHG emissions does not depend on the source location. Therefore, regional climatic impacts are a function of global emissions. Development of offshore wind projects and the construction, implementation, operation, maintenance, and the eventual decommissioning activities would cause some GHG emissions increases primarily through emissions of CO₂. However, these contributions would be minuscule compared to aggregate global emissions. In context of reasonably foreseeable environmental trends, the combined GHG emissions on air quality from ongoing and planned actions, including the Proposed Action, would likely result in a minor beneficial impact from the net decrease in both GHG emissions and criteria pollutants, including ozone precursors such as NO_x, as fossil-fuel-type facilities reduce operations as a result of increased energy generation from offshore wind projects. Overall, it is anticipated that there would be no collective impact on global warming as a result of offshore wind projects, including the Proposed Action alone, though they may beneficially contribute to a broader combination of actions to reduce future impacts from climate change.</p>

AP = hazardous air pollutant; hazmat = hazardous materials; IPF = impact producing factor; PM₁₀ = particulate matter with diameters 10 microns or smaller; ppb = parts per billion; SO₂ = sulfur