Name: Kate Lisle

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Date: 6th Jan 2023

Director – Energy Assessments, Development Assessment Department of Planning and Environment Locked Bag 5022 Parramatta NSW 2124

Reference: Winterbourne Wind Farm SSD- 10471

OBJECT to the Winterbourne Wind Farm development.

- I declare that I have not made any reportable political donations in the previous two years.
- I acknowledge and accept the Department's disclaimer and declaration.

The reason for my position stated above, is in the attached document.

Kind regards,

Name: KATE LISLE Signature: Kathio

My name is Kate Lisle. I have lived in Walcha for the past sixteen years, having moved to Walcha from Gloucester in 2007. I married a local Walcha grazier, and we now have four beautiful children.

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I am a registered nurse and have worked at the local medical practice and now work full time at the hospital as a Family Health and Community nurse. I have a clear understanding of the medical needs, and demands placed on both of these health care facilities.

Both the Walcha medical practice and the Walcha hospital experience huge volumes of patients and clients needing care. The Walcha Hospital also has an aged care facility. Waiting times for both these services can sometimes be weeks. How are these facilities going to cope if there is a swell in the population in Walcha because of transient workers?

The Walcha Hospital is very short staffed and often staff work longer hours, and sometimes staff have to do, double shifts. How is the hospital going to cope with the increase in volume of patients, that will inevitably occur because of the increase in the numbers of people in our township.

There is a local pathology service in Walcha that takes blood on several days of the week. These blood samples must reach Tamworth in a timely manner, otherwise some tests on these bloods cannot be done. How can these blood samples reach the testing facilities in Tamworth in a timely manner on a regular basis? What are the time delays going to be because of the increase in heavy traffic, parts and machinery? What happens if the blood samples are destroyed because of time delays? The EIS does not address any of these issues. Who is going to be accountable and responsible for any delays in diagnosis and treatments of patients?

I am also very concerned about the safety of our community in an emergency. Walcha and the surrounding areas are a long way from any major hospitals. In the event of an emergency Walcha relies on medical retrievals being carried out by helicopter and light aircraft. Currently flight paths for helicopters can be as low as 100- 150 feet. During the lifespan of the wind turbines (including construction and decommissioning) flight paths must be at approximately 1000 feet (as stated in the EIS). This will make any medical retrieval impossible. The EIS states that they can turn the wind turbines off to allow for such medical retrievals to occur. But how will this happen? The EIS does not address how long it will take to turn off the wind turbines, how long it will take for the turbines to come to a stop and how long it would be before it was safe for a helicopter or plane to reach the retrieval site. Will this time delay cause the loss of a limb? Or worse? Will it cause the loss of a life?

In a medical emergency where an ambulance is required, will the ambulances have the 'right of way' over heavy vehicles and equipment? If an ambulance is delayed while trying to get a critically injured patient to hospital, who will be responsible or accountable in the event of an adverse patient outcome?

The wind turbines are made from 30% Bisphenol A or BPA. This is an endocrine disrupting toxin and it can have serious effects on the growth of young children. The nanoparticles of BPA, once airborne, can affect water, soil and air quality. I am very concerned for the development of my young children. The EIS does not address this issue. There is also research that suggest a possible link between BPA and increased blood pressure, type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease (Mayo Clinic).

The negative health ramifications that could occur as a result of the development of the Winterbourne Wind Project is seriously alarming in all aspects. The EIS does not address any of these issues satisfactorily, and the dire consequences of an adverse patient outcome occurring, is too distressing to even contemplate.

There are many other reasons that I strongly object to the development of the Winterbourne Wind project/but there are too many to list them all here.

Kate Lisle

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