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NSW DPE
Pottinger Wind Electricity Generating Works
SSD-59235464

Too whom it may concern

I object to the Pottinger Wind Electricity Generating Works SSD-59235464 on the following grounds, I have here a list of meaningful submissions on a range of subjects not necessarily in any particular order;

1. Initially by allowing the construction of this facility to, be constructed on self-described "Agricultural Land used as a large-scale sheep breeding and cattle grazing property containing native grazing pastures, with some irrigated cropping areas & horticulture the within plains country & within the Murrumbidgee Catchment-between the Murray River to the Sth & Murrumbidgee River to the Nth." Is in contravention to the Paris Agreement

Therefore, contradicts Federal Australian Governmental Decree as Australia is signatory to the Paris Agreement on climate change April 2015 to approve this power generation facility?

By signing the Paris Agreement Article 2 Section 1(b) which reads "Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, **IN A MANNER THAT DOES NOT THREATEN FOOD PRODUCTION.**

2. Projects such as the Pottinger Wind Electricity Generating Works are continually approved regardless of the lack of **compulsory decommissioning legislation?**

3. Projects such as the Pottinger Wind Electricity Generating Works are continually approved regardless of the fact that its full well known that these projects increase the risk of erosion and resultant sedimentation resulting in suspended sedimentation in water way and is Located on the Riverine Plain, the eastern geomorphic subdivision of the Murray Basin.

Several lakes and associated wetland ecosystems occur on site with the largest up to 100 ha in size.

The main watercourses within the site are:

- Nyangay Creek;
- Coleambally Outfall Drain; &
- Eurolie Creek (flows Sth into Coleambally Outfall Drain - irrigation channel.)
- Traces of irrigated cropping and pastures are also prevalent on the outer edges of the site & are flat and open.

All water channels exhibit vegetation characteristics that are unique to the Riverina region.

Critically Endangered Plains Wanderer, etc.

I need not remind the NSW DPE but they should be well aware of the erosion debacle that came of the inept way the proponent for the Rye Park wind turbine development approached water mitigation by Blocking the culverts on the Pudman Creek before a heavy rain event during construction with bulka bags of aggravate, causing the Pudman Creek to break its banks and push a recently constructed rebuild of Grassy Creek Road by the proponent across a property owners lucerne paddock in conjunction with flattening

boundary fences both sides of Pudman Road. This led to legal action by the property owner against the proponent.

Increased erosion due to massive vegetation off the Rye Park Range has increased the speed of water in local streams undercutting stream banks increasing erosion and resultant sedimentation exponentially? To this end after rain events now a local Rye Park rural property has to regularly push away a build-up of heavy sedimentation to access his family's long held property.

From eye witness accounts due to the continuing turbidity of Pudman Creek caused by the continuing erosion has seen the disappearance of the recently re-introduced Pygmy Perch and the Platypus from the Pudman Creek.

Is this to be the future of the waterways and wetlands listed above that feed water into the Murray River Basin should the Pottinger Wind Electricity Generating Works move forward?

4. As I have discussed above any of these projects are an environmental disaster not only due to erosions but for multiple other reasons and the head long push for developments such as Pottinger Wind Electricity Generating Works are only the epicentre for destruction of rural Australia when this environmental vandalism is exasperated by the spin-off of installation of high voltage transmission lines such as Humelink, Energy Connect and VIN West?
5. The continued approval of projects such as Pottinger Wind Electricity Generating Works continually adds to the pollution of the Australian landscape due to the shedding of toxic contaminants into the environment including but not limited to Bisphenol A, a combination of fibres such as fibreglass and carbon, added to this the toxic resins used to adhere and face the blades of wind turbine blades which are shed from the time the turbines commence turning? This is only a small list of pollutants shed by projects such as Pottinger Wind Electricity Generating Works obviously combined with a list of heavy metals?
6. I was initially going to address the impact of the excessive disturbance of a massive "slice" of the Riverina of a footprint of 26,400 Hectare of the Pottinger Wind Electricity Generating Works on three bird species the Eastern Major Mitchells Cockatoo AKA the Pink Cockatoo *Lophochroa leadbeateri* (Endangered), The Plains Wanderer *Pedionomus torquatus* (Endangered), and the Painted Snipe *Rostratula australis* (Endangered). But the list of species to be impacted by this development of the Pottinger Wind Electricity Generating Works should it move forward then the following list of species which includes the three birds I have mentioned above included.

Listed threatened species and communities and migratory species Based on the information in the referral documentation, the location of the action, species records and likely habitat present in the area, there are likely to be significant impacts to:

Weeping Myall Woodlands Ecological Community – endangered • Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*) – critically endangered / migratory • Plains-wanderer (*Pedionomus torquatus*) – critically endangered Additionally, there is some risk that there may be significant impacts on the following matters and further assessment to determine if the communities and species listed below are present in the proposed action area and, if so, the extent to which they may be impacted by the proposed action, is required: • Australasian Bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*) – endangered • Australian Painted Snipe (*Rostratula australis*) – endangered • Blue-winged Parrot (*Neophema chrysostoma*) – vulnerable • Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*) – migratory • Diamond Firetail (*Stagonopleura guttata*) – vulnerable • Flathead Galaxias (*Galaxias rostratus*) - critically endangered • Glossy ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) - migratory • Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*) - vulnerable • Grey Snake (*Hemiaspis damelii*)- endangered • Latham's Snipe (*Gallinago hardwickii*) – migratory • Eastern Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (*Lophochroa leadbeateri leadbeateri*) – endangered • Mossgiel Daisy (*Brachyscome papilosa*) - vulnerable • Painted Honeyeater (*Grantiella picta*) – vulnerable • Pink-tailed Worm-lizard (*Aprasia parapulchella*)- vulnerable • Slender Darling-pea (*Swainsona murrayana*) – vulnerable • Sloane's Froglet (*Crinia sloanei*) – endangered • Spot-tailed Quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus maculatus*) - endangered • Southern Whiteface (*Aphelocephala leucopsis*) – vulnerable • Superb

Parrot (*Polytelis swainsonii*) - vulnerable • Southern Bell Frog (*Litoria raniformis*) - vulnerable • Winged Pepper-creep (Lepidodermis monophloea) – endangered.

7. Projects such as Pottinger Wind Electricity Generating Works are continually approved by the NSW DPE with no consideration for the capacity of the local energy distribution network to accept the alleged output of these electrical generation sources?
 - a. Two projects that I am aware of approved by the NSW DPE which in both cases were approved and neither adjacent and approved connection points in both case TransGrid high voltage transmission lines, had the capacity to accept the alleged output of either project? The 2 approved wind turbine cases are Bango which was approved to the existing 999 Yass Cowra 132KV (Kilovolts) transmission line lacked any capacity to accept further generation?
 - b. Then the Coppabella wind turbine project was approved to connect to the 99M Yass Murrumburrah 132KV transmission line. The best capacity that the 99M 132KV transmission line had in its present configuration could accept was 24 MW (Megawatts) on a cold Winters night.
 - c. Why are these projects continually approved by NSW DPE to connect to a transmission line that lacks total capacity or also in the case of Coppabella the 132KV busbar at the Yass 330/132KV substation lacked capacity to accept any further generation?
8. It's a known fact that installations such as the Pottinger Wind Electricity Generating Works are sources of uncontrollable fires? Commercial wind turbines, solar panels and so-called big batteries have ignited uncontrollable fires? I will not list detailed references as the reader can soon research multiple examples of each source of fire many within Australia?
 - a. With the likelihood of more rural volunteer firefighters like the firefighting volunteers of the Victorian CFA refusing to assist in extinguishing fires erupting within energy parks, what will be the implication for Australia should any of these electrical fires erupt on an extreme or catastrophic day?

I hope that the NSW DPE look favourably on my submissions on the Pottinger Wind Electricity Generating Works.

Best regards

John McGrath