Liverpool Range Wind Farm Pty Ltd.
Application number SSD-6696-MOD-1
Turbine and infrastructure changes

I strongly **OBJECT** to the above application for modifications to the Liverpool Range Wind Farm and I would like to note that I absolutely **OBJECT** to the already approved project.

My family and I moved to the Coolah area at the start of 2019 and would have reconsidered if we had known about this project.
The area is that of outstanding natural beauty with native animals, birds, bats, and vegetation thriving here. We class ourselves as extremely lucky to live in such a beautiful, peaceful area raising our 3 young children. We thoroughly enjoy our lifestyle away from the hustle, bustle and noise of other built-up areas and cannot believe this project was considered – let alone approved!
The property on which we live and work is owned by Mooney Pastoral Company Pty Ltd and borders the Coolah Tops National Park, my husband is the Property Manager.

We are 'unassociated' residences G2-1,11,12 & 13 as shown in the **Liverpool Range Wind Farm Modification Assessment Report**
Figure 11 – Comparison between Approved and Modified project layouts (northern section) (Page 55) and we will now be affected by the changes to the Northeast Turbine Cluster as proposed in this modification report which includes 8 relocated turbines.

Table 12 (Page 63) in the same document shows that 132 turbines are proposed to be moved OUTSIDE the approved micro-siting allowance.
That's 132 turbines out of a total of the proposed 220 – over half of the turbines in the modified project! I believe this along with the potential height increase of 85m should require a whole new development application.

All the residences on our property now face closer wind turbines under the modified project as shown in:
Appendix G.1 – VIA – Appendix D
Table D6 Zone L6 Comparative Dwelling Assessment
A summary of the table is shown below -
ID: G2-1 – Closest Wind turbine in KM's
Approved Project: 4.61km
Modified Project: 3.79km
This makes the closest wind turbine 820M closer to our location.
SUMMARY OF VISUAL ASSESSMENT – (taken from the same Table D6)
Based on an assessment considering topography alone, the Modified Project results in an increase of five (5) turbines at hub height and one (1) blade visible from this dwelling location (21.43% increase in the total number of visible turbines). The Modified Project also results in a reduction of 820 metres between the nearest turbine and this dwelling location (17.78% closer). Together, the increase in the number of visible turbines and reduction in the distance to the nearest turbine is unlikely to alter the visual impact at this dwelling location. It is recommended screen planting is undertaken at this dwelling to reduce the visual impact of the Project

RECOMMENDATIONS – (taken from the same Table D6)
Limited existing intervening elements. Consider screen planting

There has been NO consultation with us or the property owner regarding the wind turbines being closer to our residences OR discussion regarding 'screen planting' which I presume is planting trees

on the property? How will screen planting help with the immediate situation as tree's take 20+ years to grow! The ridge line on our property which borders the Coolah Tops National Park and some properties who will host the wind turbines is approximately 500m above us. These turbines are going to be 250m on top of that! Can you imagine how high above us they are going to tower!?

Table D6 Zone L6 Comparative Dwelling Assessment
ID 11 – Closest Wind turbine in KM's
Approved Project: 5.17km
Modified Project: 3.51km
This makes the closest wind turbine 1.66km closer to our location.
SUMMARY OF VISUAL ASSESSMENT
Based on an assessment considering topography alone, the Modified Project results in no variation to the number of turbines visible from this dwelling location. The Modified Project also results in a reduction of 1,660 metres between the nearest turbine and this dwelling location (32.10% closer). The reduction in the distance to the nearest turbine is unlikely to alter the visual impact at this dwelling location. Existing intervening vegetation located between the dwelling and Project is likely to reduce visibility. Supplementary planting could further reduce visual impacts from this dwelling.

RECOMMENDATIONS
Existing screen planting appears sufficient. Consider supplementary planting if required.

Once again there has been NO consultation with us or the property owner regarding the wind turbines being closer to our residences OR discussion regarding 'screen planting'.

Table D6 Zone L6 Comparative Dwelling Assessment
ID 12 – Closest Wind turbine in KM's
Approved Project: 5.10km
Modified Project: 3.35km
This makes the closest wind turbine 1.75km closer to our location.
SUMMARY OF VISUAL ASSESSMENT
Based on an assessment considering topography alone, the Modified Project results in an increase of one (1) turbine hub height being visible from this dwelling location (100% increase in the total number of visible turbines). The Modified Project also results in a reduction of 1,750 metres between the nearest turbine and this dwelling location (34.31% closer). The increase in the number of visible turbines is unlikely to be discernible from this dwelling.

RECOMMENDATIONS
N/A as project is likely to be indiscernible.

Once again there has been NO consultation with us or the property owner regarding the wind turbines being closer to our residences. The assessment considering topography alone could not in my opinion give an accurate representation of what we could see. The recommendation being 'N/A as project is likely to be indiscernible' is not a definitive answer nor does it fill me with confidence.

Table D6 Zone L6 Comparative Dwelling Assessment
ID 13 – Closest Wind turbine in KM's
Approved Project: 5.30km
Modified Project: 3.43km
This makes the closest wind turbine 1.87km closer to our location.
SUMMARY OF VISUAL ASSESSMENT

Based on an assessment considering topography alone, the Modified Project results in an increase of one (1) turbine hub height being visible from this dwelling location (100% increase in the total number of visible turbines). The Modified Project also results in a reduction of 1,870 metres between the nearest turbine and this dwelling location (35.28% closer). The increase in the number of visible turbines is unlikely to be discernible from this dwelling.

RECOMMENDATIONS
N/A as project is likely to be indiscernible.

Once again there has been NO consultation with us or the property owner regarding the wind turbines being closer to our residences. The assessment considering topography alone could not in my opinion give an accurate representation of what we could see. The recommendation being 'N/A as project is likely to be indiscernible' does not fill me with confidence especially with the word 'likely' being used.

Mooney Pastoral Company Pty Ltd uses the beautiful views from our property including the surrounding hills for advertisement and branding purposes.
We often take our children to the many lookouts on the property, including Pulpit lookout which is located in the vicinity of the proposed wind turbines. We take picnics and have days out exploring this area, our family days out on the property are going to be greatly affected by the turbines.

Appendix G.1 - VIA - App B Comparative Dwelling Assess
APPENDIX B.45– WIRE FRAME ANALYSIS 15: Residential Dwelling F2-3
On looking at the wire frame analysis for property F2-3 which is one of our neighbouring properties, you can see that the picture used in this wire frame analysis is totally irrelevant to the wind turbines. The picture is taken on Telargra Road just off Pandoras Pass Road and near the residence but not actually at the residence or even on their driveway. It is taken facing the opposite direction to the turbines proposed locations!
In my opinion this is extremely misleading. Has this happened with the other wire frame analysis imagery? It certainly puts doubt in the accuracy of these documents.

Appendix G.1 - VIA - App A Preliminary Assessment
Figure A.1 Approved Project: Preliminary Assessment Tool 1: Visual Magnitude
This figure clearly shows that our residences G2-1,11,12 & 13 are outside the blue and black lines of the approved project. The Black Line being: 2,200 metres from nearest turbine (Approved Project) Blue Line: 3,300 metres from nearest turbine (Approved Project)

Appendix G.1 - VIA - App A Preliminary Assessment
Figure A.2 Modified Project: Preliminary Assessment Tool 1: Visual Magnitude
This figure clearly shows that the modified project will put all the residences on our property well within the blue line (Blue Line: 4,950 metres from nearest turbine) and on zooming in on the image, residence 12 is WITHIN the black line and residence 11 is ON the black line (Black Line: 3,350 metres from nearest turbine).
However, when referring to **Table A1 Visual Magnitude Comparison** residences 11 and 12 are not shown on **Comparison of Dwellings within Black Line of Visual Magnitude Threshold**.
This is an obvious error. They should be listed in this table and the total number of unassociated dwellings affected should be 14 and not 12 as stated.

In the same table under the section **Comparison of Dwellings between Black and Blue Line of Visual Magnitude Threshold** there is an increase of 36 unassociated residences now affected and in between the blue and black lines. This is a significant increase!

That's 36 more families potentially affected by this modification.

The Coolah Tops National Park is a busy tourist area, attracting many visitors throughout the year and bringing custom to our beautiful town.
In fact, tourists have been visiting the National Park for decades which provides local economic benefit to Coolah all year round.
I cannot see why tourists would continue to visit our township of Coolah and the National Park when all they will see are these 250m (potentially) high monstrosities throughout the valley. They certainly won't be travelling to Coolah for the views anymore!

Tourists will not only observe turbines when they reach the National Park and take in the views from Pinnacle lookout but the whole previously scenic route to the Tops is going to be spoilt by the turbines and transmission lines.
The pinnacle lookout will be visually affected and although it doesn't face the direction of the turbines, tourists do observe the whole area, they take in the views from ALL angles, in my opinion this will be impacted greatly!
If the area remains in pristine condition, unspoiled by ugly wind turbines, heavy vehicles, transmission lines and connection infrastructure, the attraction to tourists will remain and it will provide a longer and stronger economic benefit to Coolah and its people.

The drive to the National Park would be affected massively for tourists during the construction phase with many campervans and caravans travelling along Coolah Creek Road and The Forest Road to gain access to the park.
How many oversize vehicles and heavy machines will these tourists have to pass on single-track roads that are already in dire condition?
How many of these tourists will have to move off the road in their motorhomes/vehicles towing caravans into gulley's to pass heavy vehicles even when the roads are upgraded? How many will end up with flat tyres or shattered windscreens from moving off road to let heavy vehicles pass?
In the long term, I think the Liverpool Range Wind Farm will have a massive negative effect on tourism and therefore a knock-on effect for the township of Coolah, its business and the local people. This will easily outweigh the initial 'boom' that the wind farm construction will bring to town.

NOISE
Appendix G.3 - Noise Impact Assessment
In the report by
Sonus Pty Ltd
G.3 Predictive Noise Impact Assessment Document
Reference : S5891C18
Date : July 2022
It states:
'NSW National Parks and Wildlife Services has requested consideration of the noise levels within the nearby Coolah Tops National Park.

There are no specific requirements for the noise level from wind farms within a National Park, and so noise contours have been produced to demonstrate the noise levels which may be expected.

The noise level contours show that at locations within the National Park such as lookouts, campgrounds and historic locations, noise levels of less than 35 dB(A) are predicted. This is consistent with the noise level assigned to protect residential living amenity during the night and is

less than the noise level which may be expected from other naturally occurring sources such as wind in trees, birds and insects at the same location.'

I'm interested to know how the noise of nature (wind in the tree, birds and insects) can be compared to manmade machines!?

Any kind of noise created by the turbines cannot and should not be compared to that of wind in trees, birds, or insects! These are nature's finest noises and part of the reason that tourists visit National Parks and use campgrounds! It is all part of the experience!

This should be carefully considered by NSW National Parks and reviewed in this application!

In the same report by ***Sonus Pty Ltd***
On page 31 it is stated that:
'The most significant change to the wind farm layout is the eight relocated turbines in the northeast corner of the Project site (referred to as the North East Turbine Cluster). These turbines are located outside of the Approved Development Corridor, but are located on land parcels that form part of the Approved Project and Modified Project. To understand the potential noise impacts specifically associated with the eight relocated turbines, a comparison has been made between the predicted noise levels with and without these turbines included in the Modified Project.
The largest difference in predicted noise level between the two layouts is at Dwellings 11, 12, 13 and G2-1, where the difference is approximately 2 dB(A). This is within the range often described as 'not noticeable' to 'just noticeable'.

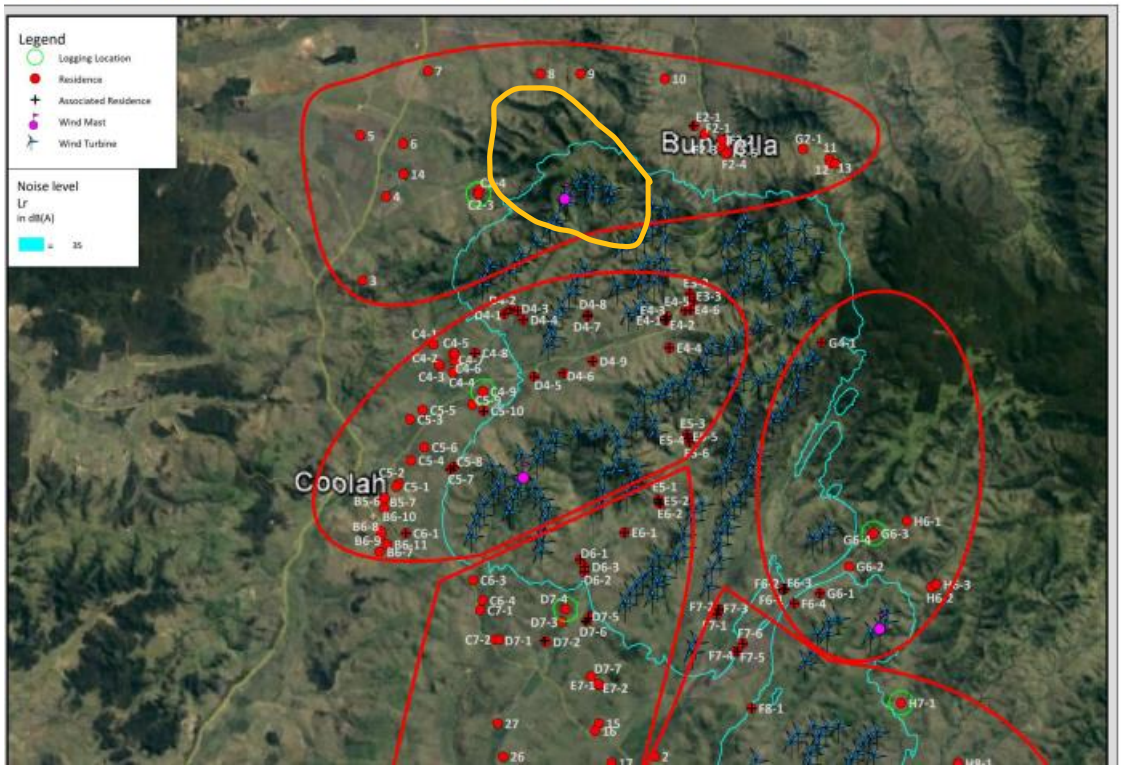
There has been no consultation with us regarding this, in my opinion a 2dB(A) increase is significant as it takes us from 'not noticeable' to 'just noticeable' according to Sonus Pty Ltd.

We **DON'T WANT TO NOTICE ANYTHING!**
I presume it is considered in these reports that everyone's hearing is different?!
Mine could be more sensitive to that of my husband and 'just noticeable' to him could be 'very noticeable' to me. Many of the studies the proponent has prepared have used such non quantifiable terms. This is guessing at best!
Our residences G2-1, 11, 12 & 13 are surrounded by hills/ridge lines, these are at least 500m above us. I feel the sound from these turbines on top of the hills above us is going to travel through the valley and be much more than 'just noticeable'.

Appendix C RESIDENCES (*Sonus Pty Ltd page 43)*
This figure shows the grouping of residences represented by the background noise monitoring location undertaken by Sonus Pty Ltd
Our residences G2-1, 11,12 & 13 are represented by noise logger C2-3.

Residence C2-3 where the noise logger was situated is on Binnia Hills Road, this is approximately 22.6km as the crow flies from our residences 11,12 &13.
I firmly believe that the data from this logger could in no way accurately represent the noise that we will experience at our location. We are surrounded by vast undulating hills, how can one sound logger represent that many residences (17) when the distances and land area between are so vast?!
The surroundings in our area are immensely different to that of C2-3. For a start there is a range in-between our residences and that of C2-3 which is approximately 1000m above sea level which I have circled in yellow on the picture below.

he following figure provides the grouping of residences represented by the background noise monitoring location:



PAGE 19 states:
Criteria
The background noise levels summarised above have been used to establish noise criteria for each non-associated residence. Where background noise monitoring has not occurred at a residence, the criteria which apply at the closest monitoring location (on the same side of the wind farm) have been assigned to that residence. Appendix C summarises the noise monitoring location which has been assigned to each of the non-associated residences (presented in both a tabulated and figure format).

We are in no way on the same side of the wind farm as the logger location C2-3. This shows that the methodology in the location of the noise loggers is incorrect and shouldn't apply to us in our location. This is not acceptable and shows the modification application is actually floored and contains errors - this needs addressing before any consideration is given to this modified project!

I also note that in **Appendix D page 44** the noise logger is placed on a fence in close vicinity of tree's, surely, they are going to pick up the noise of these trees and therefore it will appear that the ambient noise is greater than what it really is!?

In summary, the tranquillity of our area will be destroyed as the ambient noise to this area will be greatly affected. The thought of these larger noisy monstrous industrial structures being placed within this area is unfathomable. It will have a negative impact on the lives of the people who work, live, and cherish this area and call it their home, (apart from the ones who choose it to gain financially!)

ROADS

We have not been able to access Pandoras Pass Road to Coolah Creek Road for the past 2 months as it is currently closed due to flood damage. This road has been in dire condition since November 2021 when the flooding disaster occurred, however it is continually affected by corrugation and potholes. I have submitted many complaints to the Warrumbungle council regarding this since 2019. This road is **NOT** suitable for heavy or oversized vehicles, even with extensive repairs or having bitumen laid, it is a steep winding road and the thought of passing heavy/oversize vehicles taking my children to the bus stop on Coolah Creek Road is terrifying.

It also concerns me that the school bus must pass these heavy/oversize vehicles on its way into Coolah and return every day.

SITE BOUNDARY

Document - Liverpool Range Wind Farm – Modification Application

Table 17: Refined Design Assumptions and Indicative Disturbance Areas

Upon reading this table, it is easy to see that the modified project is full of large increases in the area needed for the turbines.

Taken from the table:

Site Boundary – Increase of 786.3 HA

Development Corridor – Increase of 196.6 Ha

Total Indicative Development Footprint – Increase of 846.58 HA

Indicative Development Footprint – Windfarm

Turbine Foundations and Crane Hardstands

Turbine locations – Decrease of 47 **HOWEVER MASSIVE** increase of height from 165m to 250m

Liverpool Range Wind Farm – Modification Application

5.0 Justification – Page 102

This states that ***'The Modified Project will provide full time employment for approximately 800 staff during construction and approximately 47 full-time jobs during its operational life, providing increased employment opportunities.'***

Are these employees going to be locals who live in Coolah and the surrounding areas therefore bringing employment opportunities TO the area?

OR: will they be contractors from cities where there are already more employment opportunities and therefore increase traffic on our roads commuting to and from the wind turbine site locations every weekend?

It is obvious that Coolah (as the town which will be most impacted by this project) should benefit from the job opportunities, however you can see from the census that the town and surrounds does not have the skills or available labourers. Therefore, any 'support' through jobs to Coolah locals are merely through inference to placate the locals.

'The Modified Project will also result in a direct injection of approximately $6-7 million per annum to the local community through direct payments to landholders, Voluntary Planning Agreement (VPA) contributions, and other benefit sharing programs, providing better diversification of income and a drought-proof and post-retirement income for farmers'

Yes, the landowners/hosts will benefit from the turbines through regular payments, however their unassociated neighbours are potentially going to suffer from the noise and disruption from them for years to come and they will gain nothing.

These neighbours and other nearby properties are likely to lose substantially more from loss in property value. Data collected by Nigel Woods in 2020 and submitted to the DPE regarding the

Bowman's Creek wind turbine development showed an average reduction in neighbouring property value of approximately 30%!!
In the long term, a few sponsorships of local sports teams will not compensate the community for the disruption and the views of their area being destroyed.
What exactly are these 'other benefit sharing programs' as mentioned?

WEEDS

The land around Zone C and Pandoras Pass Road is rife with the noxious weed St John's Wort. These extracts are from St John's wort (nsw.gov.au)

St John's wort contains the toxin hypericin, which causes photosensitisation in sheep, cattle, horses and goats. The skin damage associated with this problem leads to weight loss, reduced productivity and, in extreme cases, death. St John's wort also adds vegetable fault to wool. St John's wort competes with useful plants in pastures, and large infestions reduce property values.

When animals ingest hypericin, it passes from the stomach to the bloodstream. When hypericin enters the blood vessels in the skin of an animal it is activated by bright sunlight. Sunlight alters the chemical structure of hypericin, making the compound potentially poisonous.

Dispersal
St John's wort spreads by seeds and lateral roots. The sticky seed capsules adhere to animals – hence its spread along roads, travelling stock reserves and animal tracks. Seeds are also carried in the digestive tracts of animals, and seedlings have been observed in cattle dung. Seed is spread over short distances by wind, but over long distances by water, machinery, humans, livestock or feral animals. The roots of St John's wort sucker and grow from fragments; therefore, cultivation can spread the weed unless the roots are brought to the surface and dried out.

Will the Biosecurity Management Plan guarantee that every single vehicle and work person's boot that comes in and out of the site will be adequately cleaned to prevent the spread?
It is unacceptable to expect any neighbouring or surrounding properties bear the brunt of these biosecurity risks especially when they can potentially decimate their business.
In the past 2 years, our company has spent approximately $120,000 ariel spraying St John's Wort. That does not include the cost of continually spot spray this noxious weed.

WILDLIFE

What happens to the native animals and fauna when heavy trucks, machinery and equipment begin to move into the area? We hear about potential impacts with the wind turbines but the increase in hectares that is proposed is going to destroy the habitat of a wide range of wildlife.
How many kangaroos and wombats will be killed or lose their homes once construction begins? With the extra traffic on our roads, there are going to be far more casualties to our protected species due to vehicle strikes.
The Local Land Services recently called for landholders to protect and preserve the native habitat for the critically endangered Regent Honeyeater. The priority area for the Regent Honeyeater directly overlays a large portion of the proposed Liverpool Range Wind Farm. Any increase in the previously approved development footprint and increase to the micro siting allowance will directly impact the survival of this species.

Document - G.4 Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (Vegetation/Habitat and Birds/Bats)

Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) under the EPBC Act (Located before the Glossary)

The Modified Project will impact five Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES), being Commonwealth Box Gum Woodland CEEC, regent honeyeater, swift parrot, large-eared pied-bat and koala. Impacts to three of the five MNES impacts by the Modified Project are consistent with the Approved Project (EPBC 2014/7136), being Commonwealth Box Gum Woodland CEEC, regent honeyeater and swift parrot. While the additional two species were not identified in the EPBC Approval (EPBC 2014/7136), the Approved Project also undertook Assessments of Significance for the koala and large-eared pied-bat.

Impacts of the Modified Project include:

• 42.1 ha of Commonwealth Box Gum Woodland CEEC within Vegetation Zone 2 (13.4 ha) and Vegetation Zone 6 (28.7 ha)
• 577.8 ha of potentially suitable habitat for the regent honeyeater (threatened species)
• 471.7 ha of potentially suitable habitat for the swift parrot (threatened species)
• 284.5 ha of potentially suitable habitat for the large-eared pied bat (threatened species), and
• 672.3 ha of potentially suitable habitat for the koala (threatened species).
None of the potentially impacted threatened species have been recorded in the Modified Development Corridor.
Impacts to the Commonwealth Box Gum Woodland CEEC is 31.73 ha more than the impact threshold of 10.37 ha specified in Condition 1 of the existing Federal Approval (EPBC 2014/7136). As described above, the Modified Project has updated "the baseline mapping of the vegetation and key habitat within the final disturbance area" in line with Consent Condition 19(a) (SSD 6696). Through the completion of this process, there has been refinement of the PCT, Vegetation Zone, TEC and threatened species habitat mapping across the Modified Project. Undertaking this work in accordance with BAM (DPIE 2020a) and the Bilateral Agreement with the Commonwealth, in combination with the more realistic estimate of ground disturbance (including detailed design and inclusion of necessary public road upgrades) the Modified Project has resulted in increased extent of impacts on these five MNES.

Because none of the potentially impacted threatened species have been recorded in the Modified Development Corridor, I do not think this is a good reason to ignore the fact that they could be there or that this area could potentially be their habitat in the future. These are threatened species and we need to protect them at all costs. The Coolah Tops National Park is home to a wide range of wildlife and as we know as a neighbouring property, the wildlife fly, walk, roam to surrounding areas!

Conclusion (from the same document)
The significance of impacts and mitigation measure proposed as part of the Proposed Modification are considered to be generally consistent with the Approved Project, and any residual significant impacts will be offset through the retirement of biodiversity credits identified through the application of the BAM and as detailed in this BDAR. Due to the increased extent of ground disturbance and vegetation removal proposed by the Modified Project, this BDAR identifies that the Modified Project is proposed to have increased impacts on biodiversity values compared with the original biodiversity assessments (NGH Environmental 2013a, 2013b and 2017), including non-threatened vegetation and species habitat as well as threatened ecological communities and species.
While the extent of impacts is inconsistent with the original biodiversity assessments (NGH Environmental 2013a, 2013b and 2017), the nature of the impacts and the biodiversity values to be impacted is considered to be consistent with the Approved Project for which Development Consent SSD 6696 and Federal Approval EPBC 2014/7136 were granted

G.4 Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (Vegetation/Habitat and Birds/Bats) Pg 200

Conclusion

In conclusion, while the Modified Project is estimated to result in a larger extent of impacts than the Approved Project the biodiversity values being impacted remain consistent. Overall, the Modified Project is considered to be broadly consistent with the Approved Project.

'Broadly consistent' I take this as meaning there are many areas in which the modified project is stretching the boundaries of the already approved project. The death of one more critically endangered bird, or the removal of ANY additional part of the critically endangered ecological communities that are in the development site WILL have a dramatic impact on that species or that ecological community. Buying biodiversity credits does NOT solve the problem at a local level. This makes the modification request completely untenable and unacceptable.

9.0 Conclusion Page 195

The key findings of this BDAR are as follows:

Infrastructure layout

• For the main part, the infrastructure layout including turbine locations, access track alignments and External Transmission Line alignment is generally consistent with the Approved Project.

• Substantial changes to the alignment of the External Transmission Line have been avoided where the extent and quality of vegetation and species habitat is significantly better than elsewhere within the Wind Farm site and along the public roads.

Ground Disturbance

• The Modified Project includes Indicative Development Footprints (1,790.1 ha) that are 1,037.28 ha (x2.4) greater than the Indicative Development Footprint assessed as part of the original biodiversity assessments (NGH Environmental 2013a, 2013b and 2017), being 752.82 ha. The combined Indicative Development Footprints for the Modified Project comprises the following:

o Wind Farm (1,367.4 ha);

o External Transmission Line (232.0 ha); and

o Public Road Upgrades (190.7 ha).

• The Modified Project provides more realistic estimates of the likely ground disturbance and vegetation removal than was provided as part of the Approved Project, and opportunities to further reduce impacts will be explored during detailed design.

• The largest proportion of the increase to ground disturbance is attributable to wind farm access tracks and transmission line access tracks, string pads, and pole/tower construction areas, which together account for nearly 85% of the additional ground disturbance

'This modification includes Development Footprints that are x2.4 GREATER than the Indicative Development Footprint assessed as part of the original biodiversity assessments'

This is staggering. We aren't just talking about a hundred hectares extra! How can these professionals underestimate these figures so drastically in the original Approved Project? It does not give me any confidence that Tilt Renewables know the full extent of the implications of this project.

I am sure that everyone wants to do their bit for a greener healthier planet, however I believe this is not the way to go by allowing these imposing HUGE UGLY structures on our pristine land.

In the last 20 years you could ask yourself what has changed and what may be causing the changes that the planet is seeing. 1000's of large Wind Farms have been built, but no one wants to think that

these could actually be causing some of our weather changes and our climate! No one wants to address this as it's easier to ignore it and accept what these massive money oriented companies say in a rush to become 'Greener.'

FIRE

I have deep concerns about the potential of these Wind Turbines catching fire as has been seen in many other countries. The United Kingdom has just recently seen a wind turbine fire Sutton Fields: Dramatic pictures show Hull wind turbine on fire - BBC News and with some simple internet searching you can find other wind turbine fires across the globe.
Oklahoma wind turbine bent in half, on fire, in wild video (nypost.com)

Whether they are caused by wind/lightning/mechanical fault, any potential fires would be devastating to our community which has been affected by bushfires in the past. Australia has seen frightening bush fires with loss of life, property and wildlife in recent years and we have all seen how quickly they spread.

In fact, we have seen a fire start in the Coolah Tops National Park due to lightning strike in 2020, it could only be accessed by firebombing due to the sheer thickness of the woodland and limited access tracks. The close proximity of these turbines in the C cluster to the National Park concerns me greatly.
If a turbine caught fire, how would the spread of fire be stopped in the National Park if the airspace cannot be accessed safely by fixed wing tankers?
How efficient would any water bombing be if the air space can be accessed? Tankers dropping water from a safe altitude above the turbines will have far less success at extinguishing flames than at lower altitudes (as currently practised).
Meanwhile... the fire burns and spreads with catastrophic results.

I am concerned about the Flicker effect from the huge blades, the impact it will have on our wellbeing and the distraction it will cause when driving.

We have snow and ice during the winter months, especially at the Coolah Tops National Park. Who will monitor any potential ice throw from the blades? This would be extremely dangerous to the public and vehicles travelling through the area who dream of seeing the snow.

WIND TURBINES IN GENERAL

Wind Turbine Blades have a lifespan of about 20 to 25 years and weigh about 22 tonnes each. What will happen to the old blades if they require replacing? Will they end up in landfill? I believe they are not recyclable? This is not eco-friendly.

If the wind turbine site is to be decommissioned, how will this area ever be returned to its original pristine condition? What happens to the cement bases that have more than likely taken a home of our wildlife?! A mere half a metre of soil covering the cement base will never grow a tree or a deep-rooted bush. How can this be considered rehabilitation?

The energy from turbines is intermittent and if there's NO wind, they are just plain eyesores! Perhaps the people that have approved this project should come and live in our area now and once these monstrosities are constructed, they WILL see first-hand how they will affect us.

I reserve the right to add to my objection at a later date.