I would like to submit my strong objection specifically to the proposed Southern Cluster of the EPYC Jupiter Wind Turbine project at Manar Road, Warri, New South Wales 2622 and to highlight the potential financial hardship, health effects, visual impairment and the safety hazards associated with this proposed development.

I am the joint owner of the rural residential property (J255 EPYC EIS Reference) where I reside with my family and which adjoins and shares a common western perimeter fence with the proposed Southern Cluster site. We purchased our rural residential property in May 2011, which represents a significant financial outlay and long-term investment, with the expectation of enjoying the quiet, peaceful and picturesque rural residential environment. We have also made substantial improvements to this rural residential property including new fencing and cattle yards which has enabled us to run small herds of cattle and goats. We have enjoyed 5 ½ years living in this rural residential property (J237 EPYC EIS Reference) in December 2015 which is also located next-door to the proposed Southern Cluster site. The potential significant financial hardship associated with the proposed construction and long-term presence of the Southern Cluster Wind Turbines is that this proposed development will exacerbate the current lengthy duration of local real estate sales, deter prospective rural residential property.

The potential short-term detrimental health effects as a local rural residential property owner will relate to the exposure to the noise, dust and pollutants dispersed into the air, land surface and creeks due to the operations of the proposed three concrete batching centres and construction site works. Whereas, the potential long-term detrimental health effects of Wind Turbine shadow flicker and noise include sleep deprivation and hearing impairment, as current Mount Fairy residents located less than two kilometres from the existing Woodlawn Wind Turbine site have identified shortfalls in the NSW DP&E noise assessments, the inability of double-glazed windows to significantly reduce or eliminate the Wind Turbine noise, and the ineffective use of trees or foliage to minimise or eliminate the view of Wind Turbines. In addition, these potential detrimental health effects would extend to the disruption to stock breeding cycles and the likelihood of higher birth mortality rates, together with the distress and the forced relocation of native wildlife, in particular, three wedge-tail eagles that frequently appear within the curtilage of our rural residential property and often soar at heights below 50 metres, together with the regular sightings of Little Broad-nosed bats, Tawny Frogmouth owls, Cunningham's skinks and Short-beaked echidnas, all of which enjoy the peace and tranquillity of the local natural environment.

The development of the proposed Southern Cluster of Wind Turbines would result in the visual impairment of the northern, western and southern views from our rural residential property which is located within two kilometres of the closest Wind Turbine site together with the proposed overhead cable infrastructure that connects the Southern Cluster to the electricity substation which would also be clearly visible. The EPYC EIS Paragraph 3.3.8 identifies a 100 metre radius micro-siting allowance (post project approval) relating to the project infrastructure components which may result in the Wind Turbines being located 100 metres closer to our rural residential property than originally indicated in the EIS, which would significantly change the EIS modelling results and assessments especially the Wind Turbine noise, shadow flicker and blade strike impacts. It is also impossible for any vegetation or barrier-like structure, which would also represent a significant fire hazard due

to its close proximity to our rural residence property, to minimise or hide the sight of these excessively towering grotesque Wind Turbine structures.

The first major potential safety hazard relates to the high volume of road traffic associated with the proposed concrete batching plants, the construction works site and the ongoing maintenance of the Wind Turbines and the inability of the existing rural unsealed single lane road to support this high volume of traffic, as this road easily deteriorates into large potholes and flash floods during periods of heavy rainfall. Also, this high volume of traffic congestion will increase the neighbouring rural residents' daily work and school commuting times, in particular, the potential danger of large trucks and heavy road vehicles accessing the Kings Highway near the designated rural bus stops where young school children wait to use the local school bus services. The second major potential safety hazard is the moderate to high likelihood of these large high velocity Wind Turbines malfunctioning and the potential catastrophic events such as fire and blade strike impacts on neighbouring rural residential properties, farming equipment and most significantly, the potential loss of human life. Also, there is the high likelihood of birds striking the proposed Southern Cluster overhead electrical cable infrastructure and potentially leading to major bush fires as evidenced by the recent January 2017 Tarago Bush Fire and the destruction of rural bush land and rural residential property.

There is absolutely no financial benefits sharing scheme that would be able to compensate my family for the potential financial hardship, health effects, visual impairment and the safety hazards associated with the proposed Wind Turbine development to be located next-door to our rural residential property. I therefore strongly urge the NSW DP&E to protect the neighbouring rural residential property owners' welfare and the local natural environment by rejecting the proposed Southern Cluster of the EPYC Juptier Wind Turbine project at Manar Road, Warri NSW 2622.