

**SUBMISSION TO  
THE NSW DEPARTMENT OF  
PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

**PREPARED BY  
WINSTON JONES  
228 CARBINE ROAD  
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NSW 2798**

**re:  
PROPOSED FLYERS CREEK WIND FARM  
BLAYNEY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA  
ref: MP 08\_0252**

To whom it may concern ,

**Re: FLYERS CREEK WIND FARM MP08\_0252**

I wish to lodge my **strong objection** against this proposed wind turbine project .

I first became aware of the Proposed Flyers Creeks Wind Farm when a neighbour informed me about information days being held at Tallwood Hall in November 2010. As I had per-organised business commitments in Sydney over this time frame and were unable to attend.

My initial thoughts about such a project were positive , after all “a few little wind turbines sitting on a hill” hardly seems offensive . Knowing that if a “wind farm” were to be built in my local region , I would be fielding constant questions about all aspects of the “wind farm” and wind energy in general from the constant stream of friends and relatives who come out to farm to “visit , relax and unwind” from their busy city lives. With this in mind , I decide it was time (February 2010) to start doing my “homework” so that I had all relevant information on hand when questioned about the wind farm.

The first thing that struck me was the huge size and scale of the proposed Flyers Creek Wind Farm . Far from being “a few little wind turbines sitting on a hill” , this project was for up to 46 “turbines” up to 150 metres tall spread over area starting just to the south of my farm and extending nearly all the way to Carcoar .

## **General background of the Flyers Creek Region and who will be affected .**

The Flyers Creek district is in general a picturesque rural setting. The northern portion of the district hosts a majority of smaller “hobby, lifestyle farm” rural residences and retirees and the village of Forest Reefs, which lies approximately 4km from the proposed FCWF and comprises of a local tavern and 5 residences, while the southern or down stream portion of the district is host to larger pastoral rural enterprises, with a few “hobby, lifestyle farm” rural residences. Two small heritage villages, Carcoar and Mandurama are bordering the southern end of the proposed development.

A 2km buffer around the FCWF totals approximately 118 square km with at least 36 non host residences that are not leasing land for the proposal and Errowanbang Public School which has 39 students at present, plus staff.

Approximately 160 rural residences lie within a 5km buffer, besides the villages of Carcoar and Mandurama of which a major portion lie within that zone as well as a large portion of the Cadia Mine lease. Carcoar has an estimated population of 385 people. The village comprises of several small businesses, Carcoar Public School with 16 students at present, plus staff, Uralba Nursing Home, a 16 bed nursing home with 9 staff, which has just been granted an extension for 22 beds with 11 staff, a local tavern and several B&B's. Mandurama has an estimated population of 187 people. The village comprises of several small businesses, Mandurama Public School has 29 students, plus staff, a local tavern, a golf club and a B&B.

Proximity of the turbines to residences , schools and workplaces is of major concern to most people in this district , about this project. There is a school and approximately 36 residences situated inside a 2km radius of 1 or more turbines. This is not acceptable.

The Director General's Requirements for the Environmental Assessment include :

**Noise Impacts** - the EA must:

- include a comprehensive noise assessment of all phases and components of the project including turbine operation, construction and traffic noise. The assessment must identify noise sensitive locations (**including approved but not yet developed dwellings or subdivisions with residential rights**),”

**“Visual Impacts** - the EA must:

-include photomontages of the project taken from **potentially affected residences (including approved but not yet developed dwellings or subdivisions with residential rights)**, settlements and significant public view points, and provide a clear description of proposed visual amenity mitigation and management measures;

But NONE of the Maps or Data in the EA have included my residence or that of many other residences in close proximity to this proposed development .

Whether this is an oversight or a deliberate attempt to underestimate the number of residents to be impacted by this proposed development , it is but one example of where the DGR's have not been complied with.

## **Community Consultation**

Community Consultation with the projects parent company Infigen Energy and their Senior Development Manager Mr Jonathan Upson has been almost non-existent .

As part of the Director Generals Requirements for Infigen Energy's development application for this project ,it stipulates and I quote:

***"under section 75F(3) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, I am issuing supplementary requirements which must be addressed in the preparation of your Environmental Assessment. These requirements are:  
1. a comprehensive, detailed and genuine community consultation and engagement process must be undertaken. This process must ensure that the community is both informed of the proposal and is actively engaged in issues of concern to them, and is given ample opportunity to provide its views on the proposal. Sufficient information must be provided to the community so that it has a good understanding of what is being proposed and of the impacts. There should be a particular focus on those non wind farm associated community members who live in proximity to the site;"***

Despite repeated requests for Public Meeting and/or a Community Forum to be held by Infigen Energy , nothing has be proposed or initiated by them .

I find it interesting that Infigen Energy are now claiming 5 community consultations :

The first consisted of a two day "information kiosk" at Tallwood Hall late 2010 . This year they were guests an ECCO " Environmentally Concerned Citizens of Orange" and a BCCAN "Bathurst Community Climate Action Network" meeting. A night was held in Orange recently in a attempt to get "the community" to put in money and "own part of one of their turbines". Their 5<sup>th</sup> so called "Community Consultation" was on 28<sup>th</sup> November 2011 . This was actually a community meeting called , hosted and advertised by Blayney Council .

In Summary , there has been inadequate Public Consultation with the Community to deal with the issues of the Flyers Creek Wind Farm and I feel the majority of the community has very little understanding of what is being proposed and the impacts it may have on their daily lives.

## **Wind Farm Guidelines**

In Australia's race to embrace Renewable Energy the rights and welfare of its citizens and communities have in some cases been overlooked.

During 2011 a Federal Senate Inquiry into *The Social and Economic Impact of Rural Wind Farms* was held. This inquiry was held to address the inadequacies in the current wind farm planning guidelines and to look for the safest way for the Australian Wind Turbine Industry to move ahead in Australia's rural areas.

### **Recommendation 1**

The Committee considers that the noise standards adopted by the states and territories for the planning and operation of rural wind farms should include appropriate measures to calculate the impact of low frequency noise and vibrations indoors at impacted dwellings.

### **Recommendation 2**

The Committee recommends that the responsible authorities should ensure that complaints are dealt with expeditiously and that the complaints processes should involve an independent arbitrator. State and local government agencies responsible for ensuring compliance with planning permissions should be adequately resourced for this activity.

### **Recommendation 3**

The Committee recommends that further consideration be given to the development of policy on separation criteria between residences and wind farm facilities.

### **Recommendation 4**

The Committee recommends that the Commonwealth Government initiate as a matter of priority thorough, adequately resourced epidemiological and laboratory studies of the possible effects of wind farms on human health. This research must engage across industry and community, and include an advisory process representing the range of interests and concerns.

### **Recommendation 5**

The Committee recommends that the NHMRC review of research should continue, with regular publication.

### **Recommendation 6**

The Committee recommends that the National Acoustics Laboratories conduct a study and assessment of noise impacts of wind farms, including the impacts of infrasound.

### **Recommendation 7**

The Committee recommends that the draft National Wind Farm Development Guidelines be redrafted to include discussion of any adverse health effects and comments made by NHMRC regarding the revision of its 2010 public statement.

The above listed recommendations handed down by the Senate Inquiry, held at great expense to the Australian Taxpayer and for the benefit of all Australians , needs to be implemented before any new Wind Turbine developments are considered for approval .

I would also like to draw your attention to the” **EXPLICIT CAUTIONARY NOTICE**” issued by The Waubra Foundation in June 2011. *refer appendices page 1*

## Worldwide Experiences with Wind Farms

The modern Wind Turbine Industry has been growing almost worldwide in recent years. Early models were small and unobtrusive and still make up the largest number of installed turbines today. Over the years, the size of turbines has grown and now often exceed 140 metres in height and with a turbine sweep larger than that of 747 Jumbo Jet spinning in the sky.

The industry that produces these massive turbines and the companies that install them would not exist today without huge Government incentives and tax breaks that are offered in an attempt to make wind energy economically viable. In most instances, the income from incentives/subsidies far exceeds any income derived from the sale of any electricity produced. Many European countries have or are in the process of reducing these subsidies as the costs are becoming prohibitive. Some countries, most notably the UK and Denmark are pushing ahead with placing their turbines offshore and over the horizon as a way of alleviating the problems caused by the siting of turbines too close to human habitation, as it is in the case of the Flyers Creek Wind Farm.

With the large increase in the number of wind farms over recent years, local and international *Wind Energy Opposition and Action Groups* have formed to stop the march of turbines over our precious and fragile landscapes and as an attempt to protect people and communities from the adverse affects caused by living in close proximity to these industrial giants. A quick list of *Wind Energy Opposition and Action Groups* can be found in the *appendices* of this document starting on page 4.

In August 2010 Denmark's giant state owned power company, Dong Energy, announced that it would **abandon future onshore wind farms** in the country. "Every time we were building onshore, the public reacts in a negative way and we had a lot of criticism from neighbours," said a spokesman for the company. **"Now we are putting all our efforts into offshore wind farms."**

## How big an impact would this project have in providing additional power to the NSW Electrical grid ?

Infigen Energy state the wind farm is a 110mw facility. The actual output will be nowhere near this figure. By their figures, real output they hope to achieve for a 12 month period is 342Gwh. 342Gwh divided by 365 (days) then divided by 24 (hours) :  $342,000 / 365 / 24 = 39.042\text{MW}$ , so lets optimistically call FCWF a **40mw** electrical generation facility. New South Wales presently have **16,690mw** of generation capacity and an additional **10,149mw** capacity approved for construction. Therefore if FCWF existed today, theoretically it would be providing an average of **0.24%** (40mw/16730mw) of the NSW capacity. In practise, output would be higher on occasions and **0.00% 30%** of the time.

## **Snapshot of Australian Wind Farms**

Installed wind farms Australia wide as of October 2010

Wind Farms	52
Turbines	1,052
Combined Output	1,880 MW

Allowing for a average 30% capacity , total average output of this intermittent energy is roughly 627MW which is **less than the constant output of one modern gas turbine plant** .

In Australia, the state with the highest infiltration of wind energy is South Australia .Total installed capacity is now over 20% of the states total electricity production capacity so they have meet their 20/20 RET and can provide over 20% of its electricity needs through wind power, or so it would seem. Maximum electricity demand for summer 2010/11 was **3,433 MW** at 4:30 PM on 31 January 2011. How much power did wind energy contribute to this peak demand ? 20% (686MW), Wrong , must be at least 15% (515MW) then , Wrong. OK 10% (343MW) , wrong again, try 1.75% (**60MW**) ! Average (over a 12+ month period) wind farm energy output is higher than this and the summer and winter peak contribution is anticipated to be 5% and 3.5% (respectively) of their installed capacities.

## **Are Wind farms Clean and Green**

For a brief look at what it takes to build a wind farm , *reference page 4 in the appendices* for an article by Ron Arnold of the Washington Examiner, titled *"Lots of dirty things have to happen to make clean energy"*

## **Decommissioning Bonds**

Infigen Energy opposes any talk of implementing "decommissioning bonds" to ensure the removal of the wind turbines at the end of their useful working life. They claim the scrap value of the turbines is worth more than enough to cover the costs of removal . I believe the submission from the "Flyers Creek Wind Turbine Awareness Group" goes into this inaccuracy in great detail .

Ten years ago , America had no decommissioning bonds either , and the result is over 14,000 wind turbines that are either abandoned or disconnected from the grid (see pictures on page 6) . Unless we want to see the same picture here , decommissioning bonds need to be listed as one of the conditions of consent for any future Wind Farm developments in NSW.





## **NSW Legislative Council 2009 General Purpose Standing Committee No. 5 Report into Rural Wind Farms.**

*Extract* : proposed and existing wind farms in rural NSW have caused anxiety for many local communities. This may be a result of wind farms being fast-tracked *prior* to the development of a robust policy framework that ensures all stakeholders are adequately provided for. Some local residents expressed concern to the Inquiry about potential impacts that may occur as a result of living near a wind farm, while others expressed frustration at the impacts they currently experience from existing wind farms, particularly noise. While many of the feared impacts were not supported in evidence, some impacts are real and require further action, as recommended in this report.

Wind farms in NSW currently cause a high degree of anxiety and stress in local communities, which in itself is an adverse impact that needs to be addressed as far as possible. The Committee also notes the importance of taking *low frequency sound* into consideration during wind farm planning, as this type of sound may impact local residents differently to high frequency sound.

Local residents would undoubtedly feel more confident that noise issues would be addressed if there were NSW noise guidelines for wind farms in place, which enabled them to understand what levels of noise were deemed acceptable and when and how they could report noise concerns. The Committee therefore recommends that the Minister for Planning requires both day and night time noise modelling and noise modelling in relation to temperature inversions and the van den Berg effect to be taken into consideration as part of the Environmental Assessment process for wind farm development applications to ensure that the most comprehensive assessment of potential noise impacts is completed.

### **Recommendation 7**

That the Minister for Planning include a minimum setback distance of two kilometres between wind turbines and residences on neighbouring properties in the *NSW Planning and Assessment Guidelines for Wind Farms*. The guidelines should also identify that the minimum setback of two kilometres can be waived with the consent of the affected neighbouring property owner.

### **Recommendation 9**

That the Minister for Planning address decommissioning of wind turbines in the *NSW Planning and Assessment Guide for Wind Farms*, including responsibility for decommissioning, the time period in which turbines should be dismantled and removed and how decommissioning will be funded. And that the Government consider requiring the developer to pay a bond.

Note: The Victorian State Government adopted a 2km set back of Wind Turbines from residences in November 2010. - although a step in the right direction , a moratorium on new wind farm developments is required until more research is done , if Australia is to have a safe and sustainable wind farm industry.

## Australia's Federal Treasury View

"Even though renewable energy is renewable, it does not necessarily mean it is environmentally benign. Like fossil fuels, renewable energy can also impose external costs on the community...the large-scale use of wind turbines may adversely affect landscapes, migrating bird species, and pristine wilderness areas. Additionally, it may result in noise and aesthetic pollution..."

"Potential for poor outcomes plus social discord"

*Treasury (2002) "Renewable energy –a clean alternative?"Economic Roundup, 2002*

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**Visual impact** - distance and scale of the landscape is a major consideration. In an open or grand landscape, wind farms can be of minor impact. **However, the human eye is often drawn to 'artificial' vertical features, regardless of distance, making them seem bigger.**

Ref: *NSW Government Wind Energy Handbook p86*

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I wish to finish with a quote from *Infigen Energy's own EA* "**the visual and acoustic impact of the operating wind farm for some neighbours may be of concern and could only be avoided if the wind farm were not built.**"

I therefore petition the Department of Planning & Infrastructure to disallow this proposal and look forward to your Department's favourable consideration of this submission.

Yours faithfully,

Winston Jones

# **APPENDICES**

**Page 1 : Explicit Cautionary Notice.**

**Page 3: Lots of dirty things have to happen to make clean energy.**

**Page 4: Wind Energy Opposition and Action Groups.**

# EXPLICIT CAUTIONARY NOTICE TO THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR WIND TURBINE SITING DECISIONS

## Including Specifically Directors of Wind Developers, Publicly Elected Officials from Federal, State and Local Government, and Bureaucrats in Relevant Departments

***BE ADVISED*** that, as a result of information gathered from the Waubra Foundation's own field research, and from the clinical and acoustic research available internationally, ***the following serious medical conditions have been identified in people living, working, or visiting within 10km of operating wind turbine developments.*** The onset of these conditions corresponds directly ***with the operation of wind turbines:***

- chronic severe sleep deprivation;
- acute hypertensive crises;
- new onset hypertension;
- heart attacks (including Tako Tsubo episodes);
- worsening control of preexisting and previously stable medical problems such as angina, hypertension (high blood pressure), diabetes, migraines, tinnitus, depression, and post traumatic stress disorder;
- severe depression, with suicidal ideation;
- development of irreversible memory dysfunction, tinnitus, and hyperacusis.

Other symptoms include those described by Medical Practitioners such as Dr Amanda Harry, and Dr Nina Pierpont in her landmark Case Series Crossover Peer Reviewed Study (submission No 13 to the Australian Federal Senate Inquiry into Rural Wind Farms) and published in Dr Pierpont's book entitled "Wind Turbine Syndrome, A Report on a Natural Experiment", 2009, published by K-Selected Books, Santa Fe.

These serious health problems were also identified by Australian GP Dr David Iser in 2004. Dr Iser formally notified the Victorian Government of the time after his patients became unwell following the start up of the Toora wind project. His warnings were ignored without being properly investigated by the authorities and politicians.

All this and supportive material has been made available to the Boards of the major developers, State Ministers for Health and Planning and senior health bureaucrats. The time for denial, and of using the Clean Energy Council to shoulder the increasingly difficult task of denying the link between adverse health and operating wind turbines, is over.

At the Toora and Waubra wind projects, some seriously ill affected residents have been bought out by the developers; but only after they signed confidentiality agreements specifically prohibiting them from speaking about their health problems. This buy-out activity would support a conclusion that developers are aware of the health problems.

Meanwhile, wind developments have continued, with developers asserting that their projects meet acceptable standards, and thereby implying that they cannot be causing health problems.

The Foundation is also concerned that Vibroacoustic Disease, as recorded and described by Professor Mariana Alves-Pereira's team from Portugal, will develop in people chronically exposed to wind turbines. The disease has already been identified in the occupants of a house with levels of infrasound and low frequency noise identical to levels the Foundation is recording in the homes of affected residents in Australia.

The Foundation is aware of over 20 families in Australia who have abandoned their homes because of serious ill health experienced since the turbines commenced operating near their homes. Most recently, five households from Waterloo in South Australia have relocated, where the larger 3 MW turbines have had a devastating impact on the health of these residents. Some of these people have walked away from their only financial asset, to live in a shed or a caravan on someone else's land. The Foundation notes the mid-2010 advice from the National Health and Medical Research Council that a “*precautionary approach*” be followed. We are not aware that either industry or planning authorities have adopted this exceedingly valuable and important advice.

The Foundation's position, as the most technically informed entity in Australia upon the effects of wind turbines on human health, is this: *Until the recommended studies are completed, developers and planning authorities will be negligent if human health is damaged as a result of their proceeding with, or allowing to proceed, further construction and approvals of turbines within 10km of homes. It is our advice that proceeding otherwise will result in serious harm to human health.*

*We remind those in positions of responsibility for the engineering, investment and planning decisions about project and turbine siting that their primary responsibility is to ensure that developments cause no harm to adjacent residents; and, if there is possibility of any such harm, then the project should be re-engineered or cancelled. To ignore existing evidence by continuing the current practice of siting turbines close to homes is to run the dangerous risk of breaching a fundamental duty of care, thus attracting grave liability.*

**The Waubra Foundation, 29 June, 2011**

# Ron Arnold: Lots of dirty things have to happen to make clean energy

By: [Ron Arnold](#) | 05/05/11 7:05 PM

Where does clean energy come from? Dirty places. Some of the cleanest energy sources -- wind turbines, for example -- come from some of the dirtiest places.

Take those basic three-megawatt wind turbines -- the gleaming white towers that march in majestic phalanx over hill and dale, gracefully etching three-bladed Mercedes-Benz emblems against the azure sky (or those ugly, noisy, bird-killing scythes that desecrate land and water, take your pick). Where do we get one of those?

The bank, first. Or the U.S. Department of Energy, for a subsidy from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. You'll pay about \$4 million to \$4.5 million to install a three-megawatt wind turbine (more for all the bells and whistles, like a taller tower, de-icing for cold weather operation, and self-adjusting blades to catch the wind better). Figure another \$1 million for incidentals such as Big Green lawsuits.

Now, to work: We start at the limestone quarry that feeds the cement plant, and the crusher that feeds blast furnace slag and crushed gravel aggregate into the cement-mixing trucks -- running on fossil fuels -- that pour 1,200 tons of concrete into an exquisitely engineered hole in the ground to anchor the huge tubular steel tower.

Now comes some 335 tons of steel for the 300-foot tower, manufactured in sections of about 75 feet, with flanges at either end, and bolted together on the site. The steel starts as iron, perhaps gouged from the open-pit mines of Minnesota. The ore is processed, usually in a blast furnace, to remove impurities such as sulfur, phosphorus and excess carbon, and finally, alloying elements are added, such as manganese, nickel, chromium and vanadium, to produce the exact steel required.

Since the turbine on top of this stick generates electricity, you'd correctly expect copper wire to show up somewhere in the rig -- there are about 4.7 tons of it, actually. The copper starts as ore from an open-pit mine, which is blasted, loaded and transported to crushers by fossil-fuel-powered machinery.

The crushed ore is screened, and then things get a little complicated. Fine ore goes one way and coarser ore goes another, where it gets a bath in dilute sulfuric acid solution to dissolve the copper, which is extracted by an electrical process with another chemical, and -- well, you get the picture. It's industrial.

Up on top, the generator's covering nacelle and the blades contain about three tons of aluminum, which is dug out of the ground as the mineral bauxite, soaked in a solution of hot sodium hydroxide, then treated by bubbling carbon dioxide into the solution, and then goes through a lot of other stuff only a chemical engineer could love.

Inside the generator are magnets that require about two tons of rare earth elements blasted out of big open-pit mines, mostly neodymium and praseodymium, elements that create high magnetic force at low weight. We get them from China in big boats that burn tons of Bunker C fuel oil. China produces 97 percent of the world's rare earth elements with strict export quotas. We're restarting old mines to get them here, but suicidal environmental restrictions have strangled American mineral production to the point that we have to import most of our titanium, silver, zinc, cobalt, platinum and even aluminum.

But now to the happy ending of our wind turbine story: You take all this stuff you got out of the dirty, filthy earth, put it together, hook it up to the power grid -- at \$1 million per mile of power transmission line -- and wait for the wind to blow.

Then, voila! Clean energy.

*Examiner Columnist Ron Arnold is executive vice president of the Center for the Defense of Free Enterprise.*

## **Wind Energy Opposition and Action Groups**

### **United States**

[Energy Plan USA](#)

[Purslane](#)

[They're Not Green](#)

[Wind Power Cartoons](#)

[Wind Turbine Syndrome](#)

[Windfall](#)

### **Arizona**

[Alliance for Responsibility in the Environment of Northern Arizona](#)

[Canyon Country Coalition for Responsible Renewable Energy](#)

[South Rim Ranch Property Owners Association](#)

### **California**

[Altamont Landowners Against Rural Mismanagement \(A.L.A.R.M.\)](#)

[Basin & Range Watch](#)

[Friends of Mojave](#)

[Friends of Sand Canyon](#)

### **Colorado**

Save La Veta Valley

### **Connecticut**

Flagg Hill

[Save Prospect](#)

### **Florida**

[Save St. Lucie Alliance](#)

### **Hawaii**

[I Aloha Molokai](#)

[Makani Lanai](#)

### **Idaho**

[Energy Integrity Project](#)

**Illinois**

[Advocates for Responsible Energy Development](#)

[Citizens for the Protection of Libertyville](#)

[Illinois Wind Watch](#)

[Lancaster Voices](#)

[No Lee-DeKalb Windfarms](#)

[Protect Illinois' Environment](#)

**Indiana**

[Boone County Wind Farms](#)

[Responsible Siting in Tippecanoe County \(RESITE\)](#)

[Whitley County Concerned Citizens](#)

[Wind Energy and Land Leases](#)

**Kansas**

[Ellis County Environmental Awareness Coalition](#)

[Everyday Citizen: J.P. Michaud](#)

[Kansas Prairie](#)

[Kansas Wind Alert](#)

[Protect the Flint Hills](#)

**Maine**

[Conscious Possibilities](#)

[Fort Kent, Maine](#)

[Fox Islands Wind Neighbors](#)

[Friends of the Highland Mountains](#)

[Friends of Lincoln Lakes](#)

[Friends of Ragged Mountain](#)

[Jackson Wind Project](#)

[Maine Stay](#)

[Maine Wind Concerns](#)

[Partnership for the Preservation of the Downeast Lakes Watershed](#)

[People's Task Force on Wind Power](#)

[Portland Green Independents](#)

[Protect Our Lakes](#)

[Real Wind Info For Maine](#)



## **Maryland**

Maryland Industrial Wind Energy Watchdog

[Stop Ill Wind](#)

## **Massachusetts**

[Citizens For Responsible Wind Energy](#)

Concerned Neighbors of Back Bay

[Counter Cape Wind](#)

Eastham Wind Truth

[Firetower Wind](#)

[Green Berkshires](#)

[Plymouth Wind Info](#)

[Preserve Lenox Mountain](#)

[Save Our Seashore](#)

[Save Our Sound](#)

[War Against Wind](#)

W.E.C.A.R.E.

[Windstop](#)

## **Michigan**

Citizens for Responsible Green Energy

[Clinton County Wind Watch](#)

[Interstate Informed Citizens Coalition](#)

[Know Wind](#)

[Open Water](#)

Residents for Sound Economics and Planning

[Save Montague](#)

[Save Reading](#)

[Thumbpower](#)

## **Minnesota**

A Place to Help

[Goodhue Wind Truth](#)

Olmsted Wind Truth

## **Nevada**

[Basin & Range Watch](#)

Save Our Valley

## **New Hampshire**

[Informational Site for the Antrim Wind Energy Wind Turbine Installation](#)

## **New Jersey**

Citizens for the Protection of Wayne

[No Union Beach Wind Turbine!](#)

## **New Mexico**

[New Mexico Citizens Alliance for Responsible Energy](#)

Talking Wind

## **New York**

[Advocates for Arkwright](#)

Alliance for Bovina

Alliance for Meredith

[Advocates for Prattsburgh](#)

Advocates for Stark

Bethany Preservation Group

Citizens for Responsible Energy Development

Clear Skies Over Orangeville

[Cohocton Wind Watch](#)

[Concerned Citizens for Cattaraugus County](#)

Delaware County Wind

Environmentally Concerned Citizens Organization (ECCO) of Jefferson County

[Concerned Residents of Hammond \(CROH\)](#)

Hamlin Preservation Group

[The Heart of Henderson](#)

[Helderberg Community Watch](#)

[Home Rule](#)

Indigenera

[Jerusalem Preservation Association](#)

Living in New York

Meredith Defense Fund

North Country Advocates

[Naples Valley Bristol Hills Association](#)

[Pandora's Box of Rocks](#)

[Parishville Hopkinton Wind](#)

[Prattsburgh/Italy Wind Turbine Information](#)

Preservation of Howard

[Protect Richfield](#)

[Save Jones Beach Ad Hoc Committee](#)

[Save Sauquoit Valley Views](#)

[Save Western New York](#)

[Schoharie Valley Watch](#)

[Scipio Lake Property Owners Association](#)

[South Bristol Views](#)

[Springwater Preservation Committee](#)

Stafford Preservation Group

[We Oppose Windfarms \(WOW\)](#)

[Western Catskill Preservation Alliance](#)

[Wind Energy Ethics Group of Cape Vincent](#)

Wind Farm Facts

Wind Jamber

[Wind Power Toolkit \(John Droz\)](#)

## **North Carolina**

Friends of Ashe County

[Healthcare Professionals Against Commercial Wind in the Appalachian Mountains](#)

[Keepers of the Blue Ridge](#)

## **North Dakota**

[Save Coteau Prairie Landscape](#)

## **Ohio**

[Champaign County Wind](#)

[Darke County Wind Worriers](#)

[Save Western Ohio](#)

Wind Truth Alliance

[Wind Worriers](#)

## **Oklahoma**

[Afield in Oklahoma](#)

Save the Prairie

## **Oregon**

[Blue Mountain Alliance](#)

Families for Sevenmile Hill

[Friends of the Grande Ronde Valley](#)

Stop Wind Farms in Hood River Valley

## **Pennsylvania**

[Folmont Property Owners Association](#)

An Ill Wind

[Juniata Valley Audubon Society](#)

[No Free Wind](#)

Presque Isle Audubon Society

[Save Our Allegheny Ridges \(SOAR\)](#)

[Somerset Coalition for Ridgetop Protection \(SCARP\)](#)

[Stop Lookout Windpower](#)

Stop Turbines On Peter's Mountain

Wind Truth Coalition

## **Puerto Rico**

[Coalición Pro Bosque Seco Ventanas Verraco](#)

[Windmar Enemigo del Ambiente \(No A Los Molinos\)](#)

## **Rhode Island**

[Citizens Wind Watch](#)

[Ill Wind Rhode Island](#)

[No Residential Wind North Kingstown](#)

[Rhode Island Alliance for Clean Energy](#)

## **Texas**

Cross Timbers Landowners Conservancy

Lower Laguna Madre Foundation

North Texas Wind Resistance Alliance

Protect North Palo Duro Canyon

Protect Our West Texas Landscape

[Save Our Scenic Hill Country Environment](#)

## **Utah**

[Say No to Wind Turbines on Bumblebee Mountain](#)

[Wind Farm Facts Utah](#)

## **Vermont**

[Citizens for the Preservation of Georgia Mountain](#)

[Industrial Wind Energy Opposition](#)

[Ira Wind](#)

Kingdom Commons Group

[Out of Kirby Mountain](#)

Ridge Protectors

Save Vermont's Ridgelines

[Vermonters for a Clean Environment](#)

[Vermonters With Vision](#)

## **Virginia**

[Industrial Wind Power](#)

[Mountain Preservation Association](#)

[Virginia Wind](#)

## **Washington**

Residents Opposed to Kittitas Turbines (ROKT)

Save Our Scenic Area (SOSA)

## **West Virginia**

[Allegheny Treasures](#)

Citizens for Responsible Wind Power

Friends of the Allegheny Front

Friends of Beautiful Pendleton County

[Highlanders for Responsible Development](#)

[Laurel Mountain Preservation Association](#)

Mountain Communities for Responsible Energy

Protect Pendleton

## **Wisconsin**

[Better Plan, Wisconsin](#)

[Brown County Citizens for Responsible Wind Energy](#)

[Coalition for Wisconsin Environmental Stewardship \(CWEST\)](#)

Focus on Monroe County's Future

Horicon Marsh Systems Advocates

Neighbors Caring About Neighbors (NCAN)

[Union Neighbors United](#)

[Wisconsin Independent Citizens Opposing Windturbine Sites \(WINDCOWS\)](#)

[Wind Energy Is a Scam!](#)

## **Wyoming**

[The Accidental Conservationist](#)

[Northern Laramie Range Alliance](#)

## **Canada**

### **Nova Scotia**

[Eco Awareness Society](#)

[Folly Lake–Wentworth Valley Environmental Preservation Society](#)

[Friends of Jeddore](#)

### **Ontario**

[Alliance for the Protection of Northumberland Hills](#)

[Alliance to Protect Prince Edward County](#)

[Amherst Island Wind Information](#)

[BayNiche Conservancy](#)

[Beckwith Responsible Wind Action Group](#)

[Blowing Our Tax Dollars on Wind Farms](#)

[Blue Highlands Citizens Coalition](#)

[Cavan Monaghan Wind Watch](#)

[Central Huron Against Turbines \(CHAT\)](#)

[Chatham-Kent Wind Action Group](#)

Citizens Against Lake Erie Wind Turbines

Coalition of Ontarians for Responsible Wind Energy Development

Coalition of Residents — Tiny (CORT)

[Coalition to Protect Amherst Island](#)

[The Complete Picture](#)

[Concerned Citizens of Cavan Monaghan](#)

[Dawn Euphemia Sydenham Wind Action Group](#)

Essex County Wind Resistance

[Essex County Wind Action Group](#)

[Grey Highlands Wind Action Group](#)

[Guildwood Village](#)

[Haldimand Wind Concerns](#)

Healing the Earth

[Innisfil Wind Watchers](#)

[Manitoulin Coalition for Safe Energy Alternatives](#)

[Middlesex Wind Action Group](#)

[Nor'Wester Mountain Escarpment Protection Committee](#)

**[Ontario Wind Resistance](#)**

[Oppose Belwood Wind Farm Association](#)

[Ruralgrubby's Weblog](#)

Save Georgian Bluffs

[Save Ontario](#)

[Save Our Skyline, Renfrew County](#)

[Save the Toronto Bluffs](#)

[Stop Ontario Wind Farms](#)

[Toronto Wind Action](#)

[Wayward Wind](#)

[West Grey Residents Against Industrial Turbines \(WeGRAIT\)](#)

[West Lincoln Wind Action Group](#)

[Why Industrial Wind Power?](#)

[Wind Concerns Bruce](#)

[Wind Concerns Meaford](#)

[Wind Farm Realities](#)

[Windmills Blow](#)

[Wolfe Island Residents for the Environment \(WIRE\)](#)

## **Québec**

[Comité de vigilance éolienne de Sainte-Luce](#)

[Éoliennes Infos](#)

[Forum Missisquoi](#)

[Regroupement pour le développement durable des Appalaches](#)

## **Saskatchewan**

[Saskatoon Wind Turbine Coalition](#)

## **United Kingdom**

[Country Guardian](#)

[Artists Against Wind Farms \(plus blog\)](#)

[Association of British Drivers](#)

First Mistake

[Noise Bulletin](#)

[The Ramblers](#)

[Warmwell](#)

[Windbyte](#)

## **England**

Action Group Against Sempringham Windfarm (AGAST)

[Action for Rural Morpeth](#)

[Acton Bridge Windfarm Campaign](#)

[Against Subsidised Windfarms Around Rugby \(ASWAR\)](#)

Against Wind Farm at Low Spinney (AWFALS)

[Baumbers Windfarm Action Group](#)

[Beeston and Clifton Wind Turbine Awareness Group](#)

[Belvoir Locals Oppose Turbines \(BLOT\)](#)

[Billingborough & Horbling Against Turbines \(BHATs\)](#)

[Bleakhouse Wind Farm Action Group](#)

Bolam and Area Action Group (BAAG)

[Bradwell and Tillingham Tackling Lost Environment \(BATTLE\)](#)

Bucks Lacks Enough Wind (BLEW)

[Burntwood Action Group](#)

[Burntwood and Hammerwich Locals Opposing the Turbine](#)

[Burton Against Turbines \(BATS\)](#)

[Campaign to Limit Onshore Windfarm Developments \(CLOWD\)](#)

[Chilla Against Turbines \(CAT\)](#)

[Community Opposed to Shap Turbines \(COST\)](#)

[Cotton Farm Action Group](#)

[Dean Forest Crosswinds Group](#)

[Den Brook Valley Wind Turbine Action Group](#)



[Dorset Against Rural Turbines \(DART\)](#)  
[Feldon Residents Against Wind Turbines \(FRAWT\)](#)  
[Fenland Landscape Against Turbines \(FLAT\)](#)  
[Friends of Craven Landscape](#)  
[Friends of Eden, Lakeland and Lunesdale Scenery \(FELLS\)](#)  
[Habitat 21](#)  
[HALT \(Ringsfield and Barsham near Beccles, Suffolk\)](#)  
Hook Moor Wind Farm Action Group  
[Householders Against Rushy Mead \(HARM\)](#)  
Kentish Weald Action Group  
[Lilbourne Action Group Against the Wind Farm](#)  
[Marr and Melton Wood Action Group](#)  
Micklefield Wind Farm Action Group  
[Middle Hill Action Group](#)  
[Moorsyde Action Group](#)  
No to Wolds Wind Farm Group  
[North Hambleton Windfarm Action Group](#)  
Parkham Parish Conservation Association  
[Peckleton Action Group](#)  
Pontefract Windfarm Action Group  
[Protect Sheephouse Heights Action Group](#)  
[Resident Villagers Oppose Local Turbines \(RE-VOLT\)](#)  
[Residents Against Turbines \(RATS\)](#)  
Residents Against Turbines in Slough (WindRATS)  
[Residents Against the Windfarm \(RAW\)](#)  
[Rotherham Ulley Regional Action Lobby \(RURAL\)](#)  
[Save Berkeley Vale](#)  
Save North Devon  
[Save Our Salcey](#)  
[Save Our Silton](#)  
Save Our Somerset  
[Save Our Unspoilt Landscape \(SOUL\)](#)  
[Say No to Harrington](#)  
[Sibsey Turbine On-shore Protest \(STOP\)](#)  
South Kyme

[Stop Barnwell Manor Wind Farm](#)  
[Stop Benington Wind Farm](#)  
Stop Brixworth Wind Farm  
[Stop the Frodsham Marsh Wind Farm](#)  
Stop Great Cransley Wind Farm  
[Stop Haversham Wind Farm Action Group](#)  
[Stop Lenchwick Windfarm](#)  
[Stop Litlington Wind Farm Action Group](#)  
Stop the Spin  
[Stop Turbines in North Cornwall \(STINC\)](#)  
[Stop Turbines over Clare \(STOC\)](#)  
[Stop Wadlow Wind Farm](#)  
[Stop Woodlane Wind Farm](#)  
[Stop Wyverstone Windfarm Action Group](#)  
[Two Moors Campaign](#)  
[Vale Villages Against Scottish Power \(VVASP\)](#)  
[Veto On Rural Turbine Expansion \(VORTEX\)](#)  
Westhall Wind Watch  
[The Wight Against Rural Wind Turbines \(THWART\)](#)  
[Wingates Not Wind Turbines](#)  
[Wingrave, Rowsham and Hulcott against the Power Station \(WRHAPS\)](#)  
[Wolds Wind Farm Opposition](#)  
[Woodford Windfarm Action Group](#)

## **Scotland**

[All Concerned About Foggie Turbines \(Aberchirder\)](#)  
[Amulree & Strathbraan Windfarm Action Group](#)  
[Auchtermuchty Landscape & Environment Group](#)  
[Almont/Breaker Hill Windfarm Action Group](#)  
[Barras, Arbuthnott, Catterline, Kinneff Windfarm Action Group](#)  
[Caithness Windfarm Information Forum](#)  
[Ceres and District Environment and Amenity Protection](#)  
[Clatto Landscape Protection Group](#)  
[Communities Against Turbines Scotland](#)  
[Cuminestown Against Wind Turbines](#)  
[Cummingston Residents Action Group](#)

[Druim Ba — Say No](#)  
[Dunion Hill Conservation Group](#)  
[Endrick Valley Action Group](#)  
[Fairwind \(Ardnamurchan, Morvern, and Mull\)](#)  
Friends of the Forest  
[Galloway Landscape And Renewable Energy \(GLARE\)](#)  
Glen Info  
Grampian Windfarm Action Group  
[Keep Wigtown Bay Natural](#)  
[Its In The Wind](#)  
Lammermuir Protection Group  
Lewis Wind Farms  
[Lochgelly](#)  
[Marnoch and Deveron Valley Protection Group](#)  
[Mòinteach Gun Mhuileann — Moorland Without Turbines](#)  
[Nigg Awareness Group](#)  
[No 2 Black Isle Wind Farm](#)  
[No Tiree Array](#)  
No Turbines in Residential Areas  
[North Pentlands Windfarm Action Group](#)  
[Penicuik Environment Protection Association \(PEPA\)](#)  
[People Against Clachan Turbines](#)  
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[Save the Lammermuirs](#)  
[Save the Monadhliath Mountains](#)  
[Save Our Scenic Moray](#)  
[Save Our Straths](#)  
Shetland Against Windfarms Group  
[South West Wind Farm Action Group](#)  
[Spittal Windfarm Opposition Group \(SWOG\)](#)  
[Standingfauld Environmental Action Group \(SEAG\)](#)  
[Stop Clyde Valley Wind Farm](#)  
[Stop Corriemoillie Now](#)  
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[Stop Turbines in Cushnie](#)

[Sustainable Shetland](#)

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[sWindle Farms](#)

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[Views of Scotland](#)

[Walkerburn](#)

[Windfarm Action Group \(WAG\)](#)

## **Wales**

[Brechfa Forest Energy Action Group](#)

[Cefn Croes Wind Farm Campaign](#)

[Glyncorrwg Action Group](#)

[Mynydd Llansadwrn Action Group](#)

[Save Our Common Mountain Environment \(SOCME\)](#)

[Save Our Scenery \(SOS\)](#)

[South Wales Alternative to Turbines \(SWATT\)](#)

## **Australia**

[Carrajung And Blackwarry Residents Against Wind Farms](#)

[Flyers Creek Wind Turbine Awareness Group](#)

[Keyneton Wind Farm](#)

[Molonglo Landscape Guardians](#)

[Parkesbourne / Mummel Landscape Guardians](#)

[RATS of Tooboroc \(Residents Against Wind Turbines in Tooboroc\)](#)

[Spa Country Landscape Guardians](#)

[Waubra Foundation](#)

[Western Plains Landscape Guardians](#)

## **Belgium**

[Geen 150m hoge windturbines op 250m van onze Kalkense deur](#)

[Geen 150m hoge windturbines vlakbij onze huizen in Peizegem en het Buggenhoutbos](#)

[Geen Overlast Bilzen Diepenbeek Hoeselt](#)

[Geen Windmolen in Glabbeek](#)

[Groupe d'information sur les éoliennes \(La Roche-en-Ardenne\)](#)

[Vent de Raison](#)

## **Czech Republic**

[Stop-větrníkům](#)

## **France**

Association Coûp de Vent

[Collectif 6 Octobre](#)

[Fédération Environnement Durable](#)

[Vent de Colère](#)

[Ventdubocage](#)

## **Germany**

[Bürgerinitiative "Unser Wald" gegen den Windpark Odelzhausen/Brugger](#)

[Bürgerinitiative Freier Wald](#)

[Gegenwind Oberkrämer](#)

[Gegenwind Schleswig-Holstein](#)

Nature 2000

[Naturstrom- und Windkrafteuphorie in Deutschland und ihre Folgen](#)

[Windwahn — \*Civil rights are our motivation, nature is our energy\*](#)

## **Greece**

[Αιολικά Παρκα Κεφαλονίας](#)

[Αιολικά Παρκα Ναξου](#)

[Κίνηση Πολιτών για την Προστασία του Ευρυτανικού Περιβάλλοντος](#)

[Πολίτες Κατά του Λιθάνθρακα](#)

## **Hungary**

[Szélerőművek Hárskúton?](#)

## **Ireland**

Castletown and Newcestown Action Group

[An Ill Wind](#)

Knockraha, Leamlara and District Environmental Association

[Protect Rockmarshall Mountain](#)

Save Kilbraney Campaign

## **Italy**

[Comitato Nazionale del Paesaggio](#)

[Save Salento](#)

[SiciliAntica Enna](#)

[Via dal Vento](#)

## **Japan**

["黙殺の音" 低周波音](#)

[巨大風車が日本を傷つけている](#)

## **Lithuania**

[Nepavėjui](#)

## **The Netherlands**

[Nationaal Kritisch Platform Windenergie \(NKPW\)](#)

## **New Zealand**

[Palmerston North](#)

[Preserve Pauatahanui](#)

[Save Central](#)

TUI G Campaign of Truth

## **Norway**

Bevar Andmyran

## **Poland**

[Stop Wiatrakom](#)

## **Slovenia**

[Volovja reber](#)

## **Spain**

[Bierzo Ecobierzo](#)

[Ibérica 2000: Mark Duchamp](#)

[Plataforma para la Defensa de Gistreo](#)

## **Sweden**

[Färingtofta Norra](#)

[Föreningen Bevara Linderödsåsen](#)

[Föreningen För Småskalig Vindkraft](#)

[Föreningen Svenskt Landskapsskydd](#)

**Other**

[European Platform Against Windfarms \(EPAW\)](#)

[North American Platform Against Windpower \(NA-PAW\)](#)