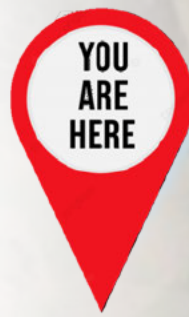
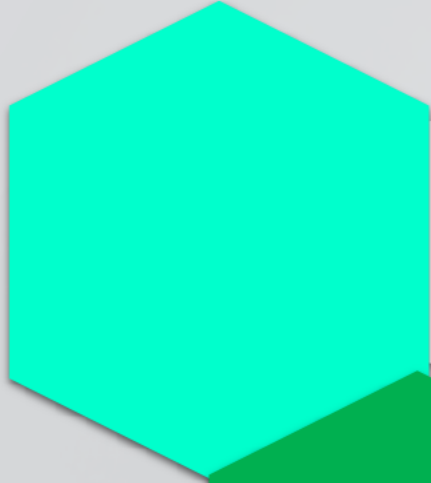


Eaglesnest Wattle Road Elong Elong

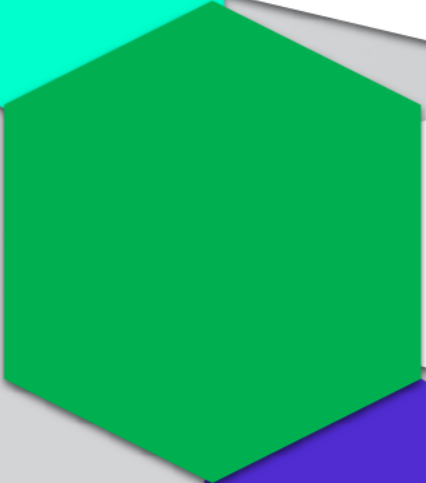
7.8 km to Squadron Project

Objecting





Engagement



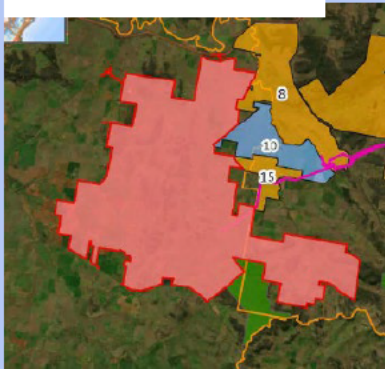
Waterways



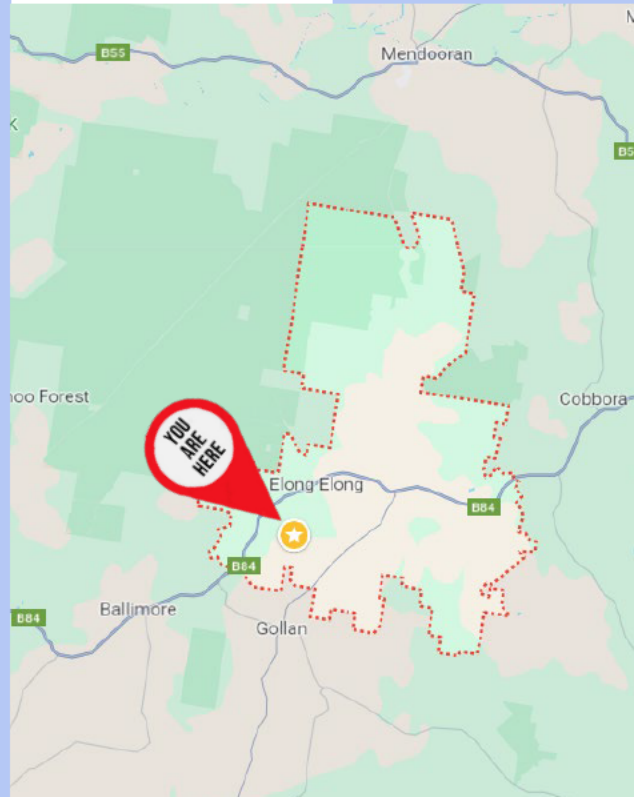
Health

Engagement

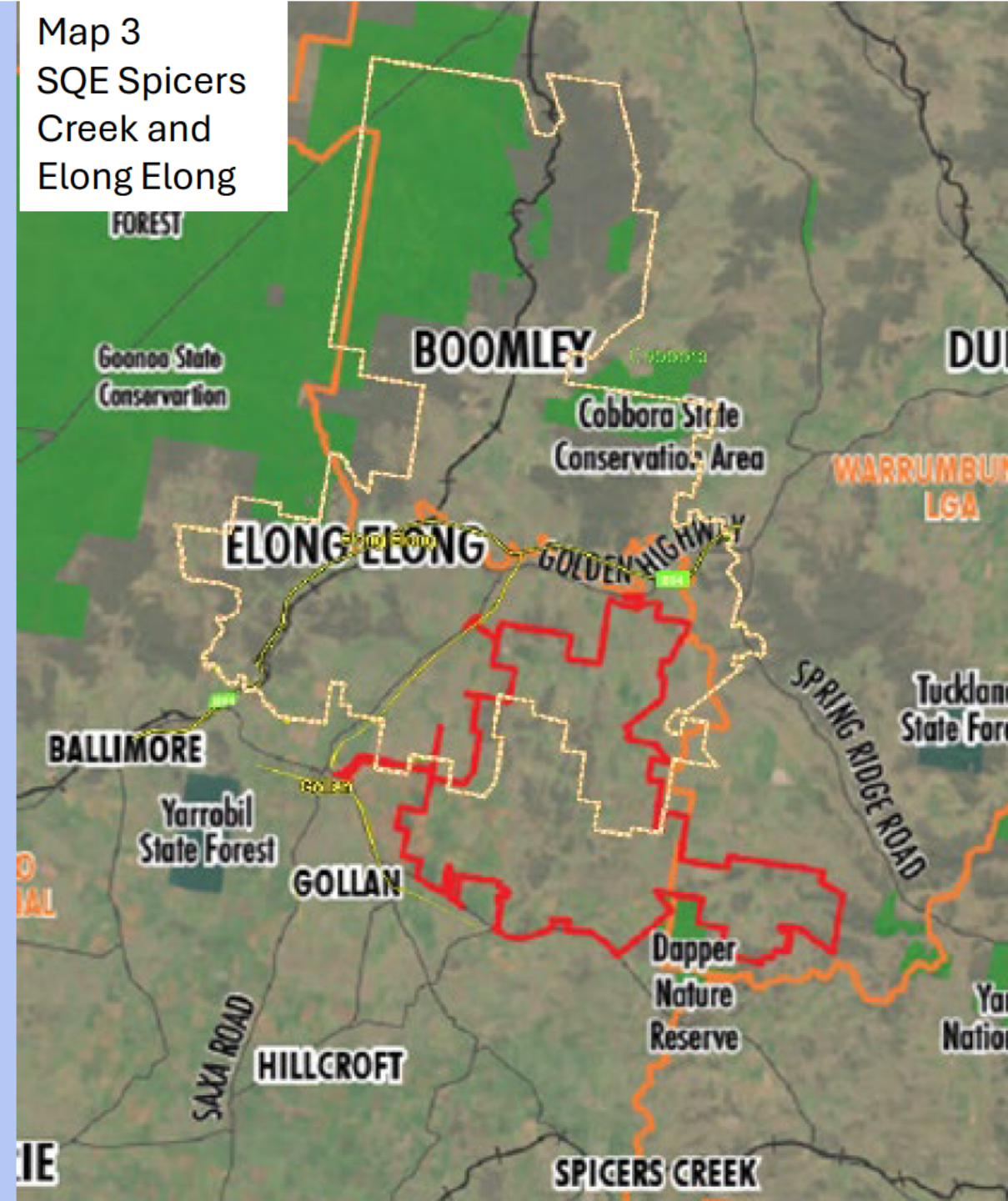
Map 1
SQE Spicers
Creek



Map 2
Elong Elong



Map 3
SQE Spicers
Creek and
Elong Elong



5 Engagement

39. The Department publicly exhibited the EIS from 28 July 2023 until 24 August 2023 (28 days) on the Department's website.
40. The exhibition was advertised in the *Dubbo Daily Liberal* and *Mudgee Guardian* and *The Australian*, the Department wrote directly to landowners up to 8 km from the project site, notifying them of the proposal and exhibition dates. The Department visited the site and surrounds on 16 to 17 October 2023 and 2 February 2024 and met with non-associated landowners.
41. The Department also consulted with relevant councils and government agencies and members of the community during its detailed assessment of the project. The Department notified and sought comment from EnergyCo and Transport for New South Wales (TfNSW) in accordance with the Transport and Infrastructure SEPP, as discussed further in section 5.3.

Source:
DPHI Assessment

Engagement with Elong Elong (Elong)

Elong **is** a rural farming area and has only one 'store' that currently operates as a fuel service station and post office for the whole of the Elong community.

There are no operating letterboxes attached to households in Elong, other than through The Store

It was once a thriving agricultural store supplying all the local primary producers with most of their production needs – grains, fertilisers, fuels, fencing and farm tools etc.

Over more recent times there has been a number of ownership and staff changes.

Squadron Energy (SQE) also relied upon the mail for notification.

Needless to say - the Daily Liberal, Mudgee Guardian and The Australian are not delivered to Elong.

Table 5.1 Identified Project Stakeholders

Stakeholder Group	Identified Stakeholders
Host Landholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landholders with the potential to host WTGs and/or Project infrastructure.
Neighbouring Landholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighbouring dwellings within 6 km of the potential turbine locations.
Communities within the Locality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goolma Gulgong Dunedoo.
Government – State and Utilities Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crown Lands Department of Finance, Services, and Innovation – Telco Authority Department of Planning, Industry and Environment including:

Community Interest Groups and Community Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dunedoo Lions Club Mid Macquarie Landcare Wellington Lions Club Geurie Lions Club Central West Environment Group

Source:
SQE EIS


Engagement with Elong Elong (Elong)

- Those hosts, those with Neighbourhood agreements and those who did not sign up – they kept to the letter of their contracts with SQE and did not disclose to locals with in Elong . The ‘gagging’.
- Neither SQE nor Energy Co came to Elong during the consultation period.

CWO REZ - Elong Elong community consultation 7. Not renewables x



Louise Hennessy 

to dubbo, bcc: me 

Sat, Jan 27, 4:27 PM



Reply



Good morning Dugald

Thanks for taking the time to read my email - which is in regards to the proposed CWO REZ.

The purpose of my email is to raise local concerns regarding the proposed CWO REZ that is scoped out for our community. I see that there is a role for consultation with the community - but to date this has been missing.

Well over a year ago there was some discussion at the Elong Public Hall but at that stage the project was just a concept and received little local attention and that was only about the transmission lines. There was no mention of the current projects. Local farming communities have had their focus on the weather forecasts at that time which was impacting them directly.

Now we are at January 2024 - and there has been no further contact with our community.

Only local landholders who appear to be on the path of the projects have been contacted directly - and the nature of this contact has not been open and transparent. Whilst no one is asking for landholder business deals to be shared the projects certainly have already started to create a "them" and "us" scenario.

1 Introduction

1.1 The Proposal

1. Spicers Creek Wind Farm Pty Ltd, owned by the Squadron Energy group of companies (Squadron), is proposing to develop a State significant development (SSD) wind farm in the Central-West Orana Renewable Energy Zone (CWO REZ), approximately 25 km north-west of Gulgong and 35 km north-east of Wellington, within the Dubbo Regional and Warrumbungle Shire local government areas (LGAs) (see Figure 1).

Source:
SQE EIS

8. The project is located near the localities of Ballimore, Elong Elong, Goolma, Gollan and Dunedoo. Dwellings are mainly concentrated around the villages of Elong Elong, Goolma and Ballimore which have an approximate population of 142, 95 and 240 respectively.

Source:
DPHI Assessment

Spicers Creek Wind Project

Drop In session

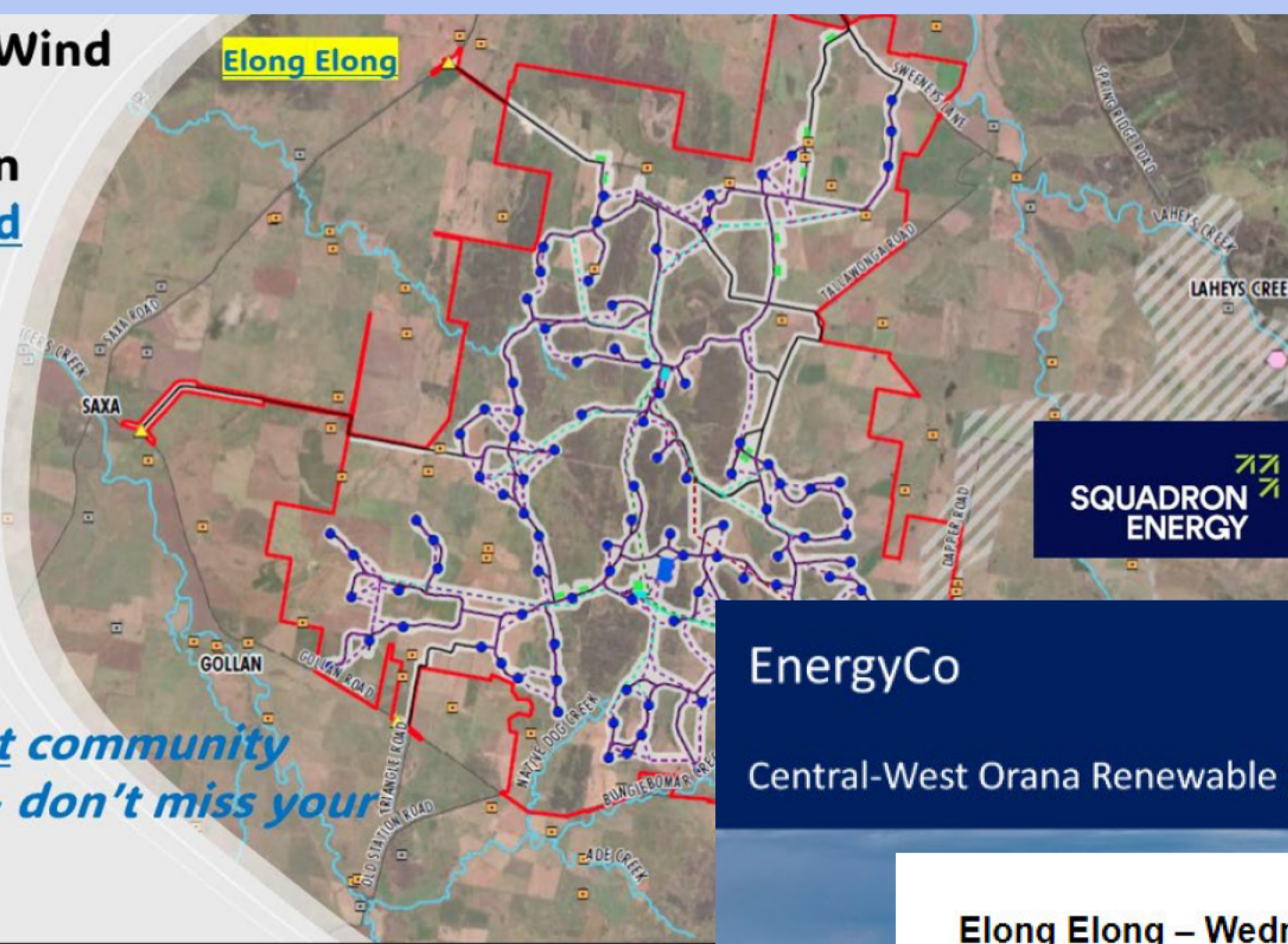
Elong RFS Shed

Sunday 24th
9am to 11am

Plus
free breakfast

All welcome

*This is our first community
consultation – don't miss your
chance .*



EnergyCo

Central-West Orana Renewable Energy Zone



Elong Elong – Wednesday 28 February, 4 – 6pm

Elong Elong Community Hall
31 Dubbo Street, Elong Elong

SQE
Energy Co

Drop-in Session - Sunday 24th March 2024

Community & Employment Benefits Program - Wednesday 28th February 2024

Waterways

“Squadron has committed to preparing an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan prior to the commencement of construction to ensure erosion control measures (including construction works timing restrictions and enhanced measures) would be implemented in accordance with the relevant requirements in the Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction.....(i.e. the ‘Blue Book’)

Source:
DPHI Assessment

1.1 Background

(a) Changes in land uses from rural, open space or bushland settings to other forms have the potential to:

- cause dramatic disturbances to the soil
- destroy vegetation
- alter natural drainage pathways
- affect the environmental and amenity values adversely, not only at the site, but areas downstream of it.

Source:
The ‘Blue Book’



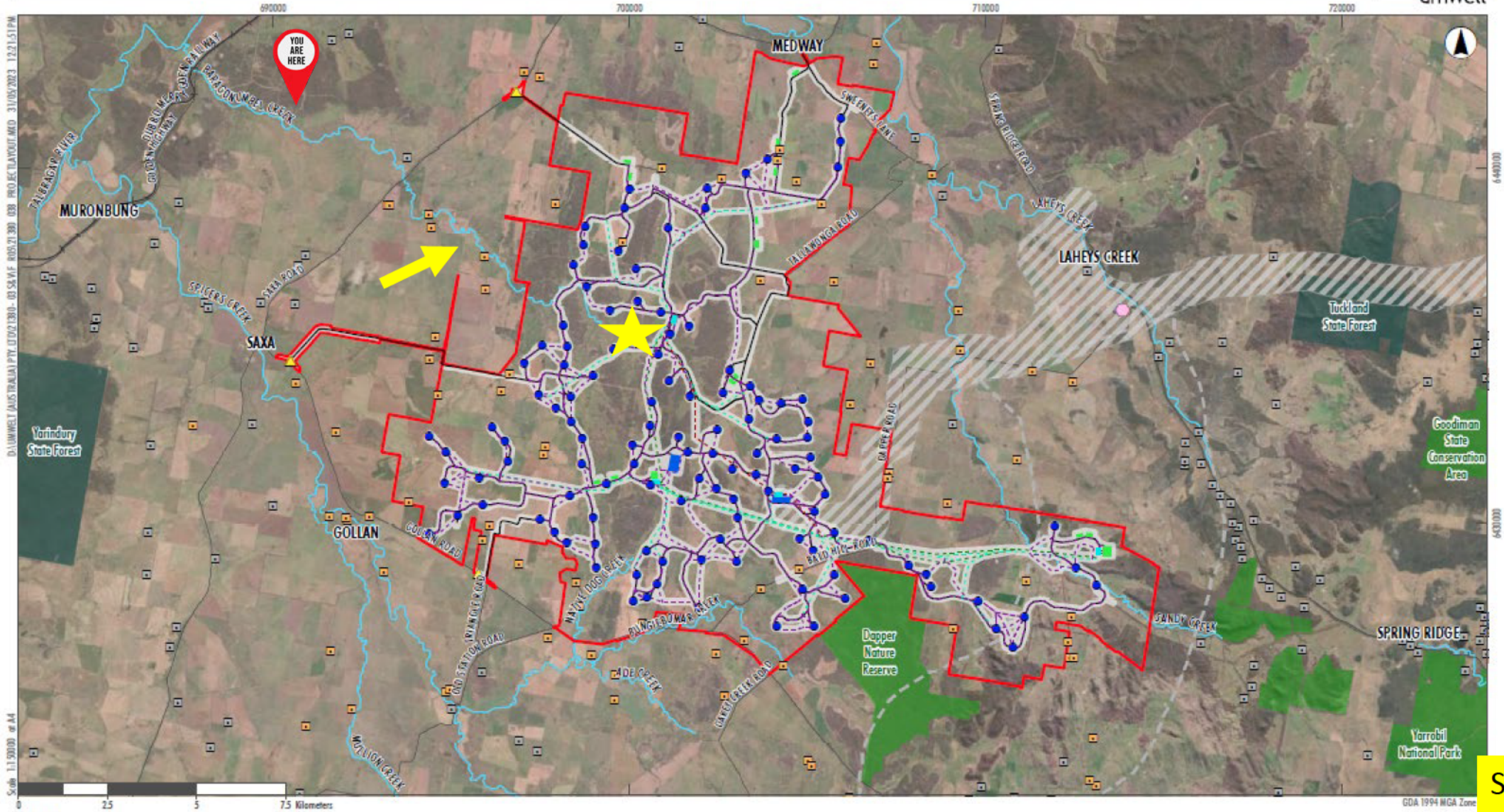
Boomley Road Elong Elong
October 2022
Source: L Hennessy



Wattle Road Elong Elong
October 2022
Source: L Hennessy

11. The site is located within the Macquarie-Bogan River system and extends across the catchments of a number of tributary channels of the Talbragar River. The site is not prone to flooding.

Source:
DPHI Assessment



Source: SQE EIS

- Legend**
- Project Site
 - Wind Turbine Generator
 - Associated - House
 - Non Associated - House
 - Development Corridor
 - Site Access Point
 - Proposed Underground Powerline
 - Proposed Overhead Powerline (HV or MV)
 - Proposed Overhead Powerline (MV)
 - Proposed Overhead Powerline (HV)
 - Access Track
 - Substation
 - Site Compound
 - Electrical Plant Compound
 - EnergyCo Elong Elong Energy Hub
 - EnergyCo Indicative REZ Transmission Corridor
 - EnergyCo Potential Southern Extension
 - State Forest
 - NPWS Estate
 - Road
 - Railway
 - Waterway

Image Source: ESRI Basemap Data source: NSW D/PSI (2021), CWP Renewables (2022)

FIGURE 1.3 Spicers Creek Wind Farm

Source:
SQE Appendix 15.0 Water Resources Impact Statement

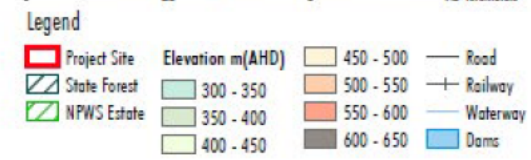
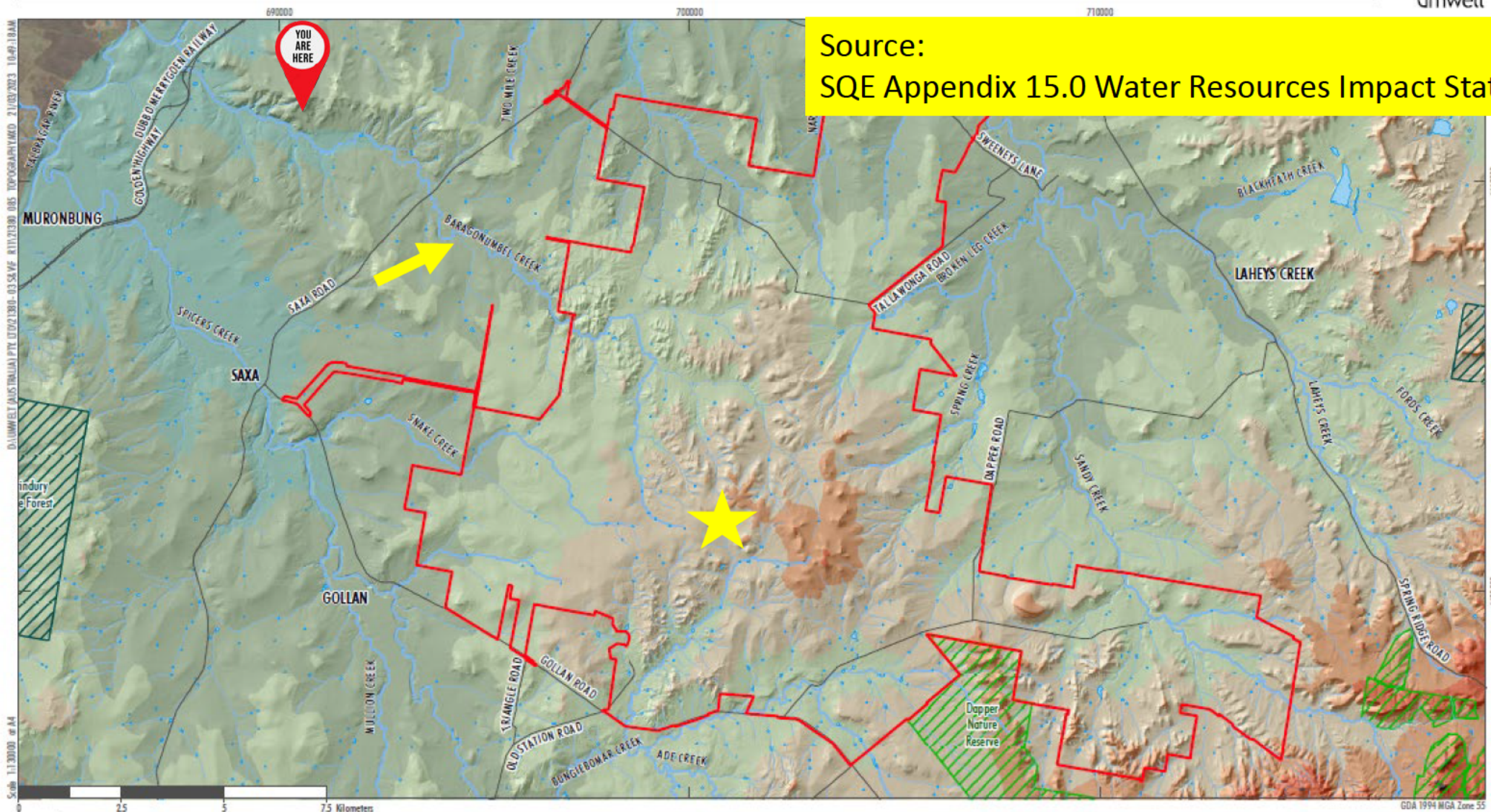
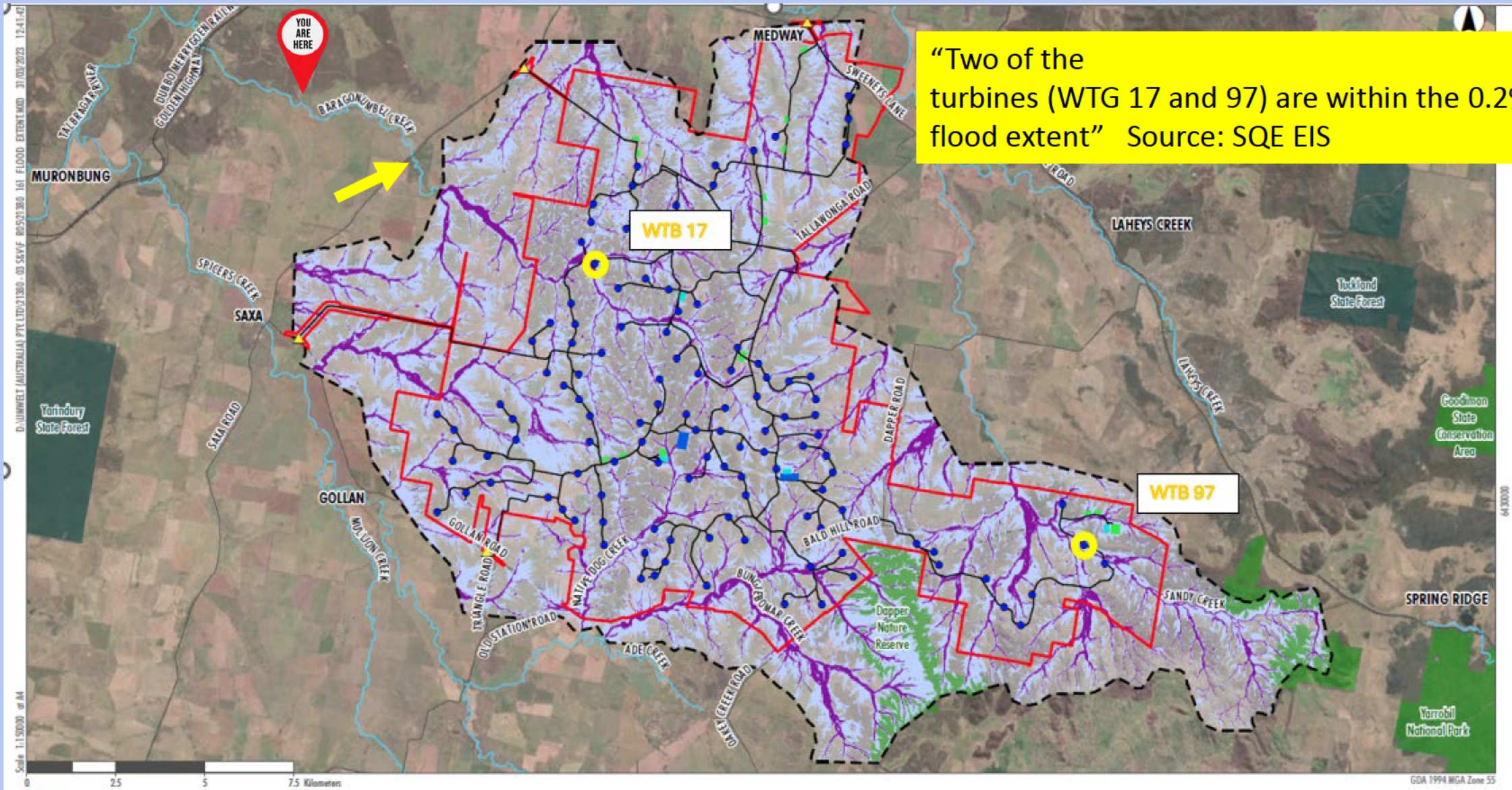


FIGURE 2.2
Topography



“Two of the turbines (WTG 17 and 97) are within the 0.2% AEP flood extent” Source: SQE EIS

- Legend**
- ▭ Project Site
 - ▭ 1% AEP Flood Extent
 - ▭ PMF Flood Extent
 - Model Extent
 - Wind Turbine Generator
 - ▲ Site Access Point
 - ▭ Substation
 - ▭ Site Compound
 - ▭ Electrical Plant Compound
 - Access Track
 - ▭ State Forest
 - ▭ NPWS Estate
 - Road
 - + Railway
 - Waterway

FIGURE 6.9

1% AEP and PMF Extents

Stick to the facts and evidence

Baragonumbel Creek

in flood

October April 2020.

Source: L Hennessy

Eaglesnest





Health

DPHI Assessment Report

Visual Impacts - 18 pages

Noise and Vibration - 2 pages

Construction noise

Operational noise

Low frequency noise

Infrasound noise

Traffic noise

- Squadron's NIA predicts that noise impacts associated with the project, including consideration of low-frequency noise, would comply with the operational noise criteria for all non-associated receivers.

Source:
DPHI Assessment

AMA Position

- The available Australian and international evidence does not support the view that the infrasound or low frequency sound generated by wind farms, as they are currently regulated in Australia, causes adverse health effects on populations residing in their vicinity. The infrasound and low frequency sound generated by modern wind farms in Australia is well below the level where known health effects occur, and there is no accepted physiological mechanism where sub-audible infrasound could cause health effects.
- Individuals residing in the vicinity of wind farms who do experience adverse health or well-being, may do so as a consequence of their heightened anxiety or negative perceptions regarding wind farm developments in their area. Individuals who experience heightened anxiety or diminished health and well-being in the context of local wind farms should seek medical advice.



SQE's source document for health impacts AMA Statement 2014



Wind Farms and Health 2014

Wind turbine technology is considered a comparatively inexpensive and effective means of energy production. Wind turbines generate sound, including infrasound, which is very low frequency noise that is generally inaudible to the human ear. Infrasound is ubiquitous in the environment, emanating from natural sources (e.g. wind, rivers) and from artificial sources including road traffic, ventilation systems, aircraft and other machinery. All modern wind turbines in Australia are designed to be upwind, with the blade in front of the tower. These upwind turbines generate much lower levels of infrasound and low frequency sound.

Infrasound levels in the vicinity of wind farms have been measured and compared to a number of urban and rural environments away from wind farms. The results of these measurements have shown that in rural residences both near to and far away from wind turbines, both indoor and outdoor infrasound levels are well below the perception threshold, and no greater than that experienced in other rural and urban environments.

AMA Position

- The available Australian and international evidence does not support the view that the infrasound or low frequency sound generated by wind farms, as they are currently regulated in Australia, causes adverse health effects on populations residing in their vicinity. The infrasound and low frequency sound generated by modern wind farms in Australia is well below the level where known health effects occur, and there is no accepted physiological mechanism where sub-audible infrasound could cause health effects.
- Individuals residing in the vicinity of wind farms who do experience adverse health or well-being, may do so as a consequence of their heightened anxiety or negative perceptions regarding wind farm developments in their area. Individuals who experience heightened anxiety or diminished health and well-being in the context of local wind farms should seek medical advice.
- The reporting of 'health scares' and misinformation regarding wind farm developments may contribute to heightened anxiety and community division, and over-rigorous regulation of these developments by state governments.
- The regulation of wind farm developments should be guided entirely by the evidence regarding their impacts and benefits. Such regulation should ensure that structured and extensive local community consultation and engagement is undertaken at the outset of planning, in order to minimise misinformation, anxiety and community division.
- Electricity generation by wind turbines does not involve production of greenhouse gases, other pollutant emissions or waste, all of which can have significant direct and indirect health effects.

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Chapter 2

The need for more evidence-based health advice on the impact of wind turbines on human health

Introduction and context

2.1 There has been considerable conjecture and controversy worldwide about the health impact of wind turbines. Australia has been no exception. Here, as in many other countries, there is a clear disconnect: between the official position that wind turbines cause no harm to human health and the strong and continuing empirical, biological and anecdotal evidence of many people living in proximity to turbines suffering from similar physiological symptoms and distress.

The Senate

Select Committee on
Wind Turbines

Final report



Acoustics Australia (2020) 48:181–197
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s40857-020-00192-4>

REVIEW PAPER

A Review of the Potential Impacts of Wind Turbine Noise in the Australian Context

John Laurence Davy^{1,2} · Kym Burgemeister² · David Hillman⁴ · Simon Carlile^{5,6}

Received: 30 January 2020 / Accepted: 18 June 2020 / Published online: 27 June 2020
© The Author(s) 2020, corrected publication 2020

scientific reports

OPEN **Effects of low-frequency noise from wind turbines on heart rate variability in healthy individuals**

Chun-Hsiang Chiu¹, Shih-Chun Cardice Lung^{1,2,3}, Nathan Chen¹, Jing-Siang Hwang⁴ & Ming-Chien Mark Tsou¹

Wind turbines generate low-frequency noise (LFN, 20–200 Hz), which poses health risks to nearby residents. This study aimed to assess heart rate variability (HRV) responses to LFN exposure and to

August 2015