

Carrajung Crier



Happy Christmas and Safe New Year

Dec-Jan 2008-9

NO Wind Farms



For
Carrajung -Blackwarry

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The members of the Carrajung And Blackwarry Residents against Windfarms would like to wish you and your family all the best for the festive season and 2009.

It would seem that 2009 will be a troublesome year with talk about global recession, financial instability and job losses. Lets hope that the future is not as dire as predicted and that we all come through without to many difficulties.

We will still be here until the windfarm threat is over. We have been trying to communicate with Christian Spritzner of Synergy Wind but he does not return phone calls or emails. If you would like to try his contact details are:

Email: wind@synergy-wind.com

Telephone: (03) 9525 6099

Mobile phone: 0404 876 250

You may have more luck than us!

You Home and Land Values WILL DECREASE if Wind Turbines are Installed.

Turbines making a big difference to land values in Gippsland

MARIUS CUMING

13/11/2008 11:26:00 AM

John Jess has been valuing properties in Gippsland, Vic, since 1982 and says wind turbines are having a significant impact on values for both farmland and residential property.

Having conducted valuations for a panel hearing on proposed wind farms, Mr Jess said farming properties

appear to drop 10-15 pc near turbines.

There is stronger evidence to suggest rural-residential values drop by 30-40pc near wind turbines.

“A place with a few acres and a nice coastal view worth \$350,000 may now be worth \$250,000 if it is close to turbines and there is ample evidence to suggest this sort of impact is occurring.”

While Gippsland is only home to two relatively small windfarms at Wonthaggi and Toora, Mr Jess said the owner of the latter had bought up to six adjoining properties and in some cases demolished the houses on them.

“It just wrecks communities,” he said.

Mr Jess has questioned the value of windfarms given each 100 metre turbine produces about 0.7 megawatts per day and the July peak this year showed Victoria, NSW, South Australia and Queensland used 32,000 megawatts on that day according to the national electricity operator NEMMCO.

“We need thousands of turbines just to make a difference,” he said.

“This industry is being subsidised heavily and at what cost to communities?”

Mr Jess said the property market affected by wind turbines in the east of Victoria is different from that in Vic’s west.

In the west, it is farming land that is affected by wind turbines, rather than the coastal, rural-residential properties common to Gippsland.

**Stock & Land, Vic,
November 13, 2008**



The Kookaburras’ laugh is a welcome sound on a Carrajung morning.

Another possible victim of the wind turbine blades!

“There is stronger evidence to suggest rural-residential values drop by 30-40pc near wind turbines”

What savings in Green House Gas Emissions do Windfarms actually achieve?

One of the huge misleading statements made by the windfarm companies and their supporters is that this form of "renewable energy" provides huge savings in greenhouse gasses and thus is the savor of our environment

It is very simple to calculate the actual ongoing savings (excluding the greenhouse gasses produced in the manufacture and installation of the turbines) by simply evaluating the operational needs of the technology.

It is a fact that windfarm power must be backed up by some form of dynamic base load power to provide constant output in the case of no wind or if the wind is above the safe operational level of the turbine. It is calculated that this "standby" power should be 80% of the power provided by the windfarms in order to provide you with a stable supply.

It is the present government policy that we will have 20% of our power generated by renewable energy by 2020. This means we will still need a backup of 80% of this 20%.

The greenhouse gas reduction is published as being reduced by 20% due to this investment in technology, mainly wind power at this point in time. Obviously because we will still have the base load generators on line producing an output equal to 80% of the windfarms we are still pro-

ducing the equivalent greenhouse gasses.

This equates to a saving of around 4% of green house gasses> Not a huge saving!

Add to this the fact that the windfarm actually uses power from the base load generator when it is not producing electricity. This is necessary to keep the windfarms electronics, switching gear, regulators, wind monitors, security systems and lighting, telemetry systems, etc. operating. Some of the large turbines use base load power to assist in starting the turbines rotating. All this causes base load generators to produce more greenhouses gasses.

The same situation occurs as the number of wind generators are increased, not enough green house gas savings to justify even a small portion of the proposed expenditure.

Your electricity bill will increase in proportion to the amount of wind generated power available.

Why will your electrical power cost you more?

The electricity distributors must purchase a percentage of the power they supply from "renewable" sources. Theoretically this will be 20% of your usage in the future, and could increase as time goes on. As demonstrated previously the main generators (at this stage brown coal fired)

will still need to be running to supply an almost instantaneous 80% spinning reserve for the percentage of renewable energy generation.

Obviously the base load generator companies will require payment in order to provide this power.

Assuming that wind power supplies 20% of your requirements, you could pay an electricity bill which consists of 80% of normal charges (from the coal fired power stations), 20% of a higher charge for the windfarm content and another 20% charge to keep the coal fire power stations in backup for the wind generated power.

The higher cost of renewable energy is guaranteed by the government to the windfarm developers in order that they can make a good return on their investments. A wind turbine with a rated output of 2 Mwatts cost around \$3.5 million.

Electricity costs could escalate 200% to 300%, without any real gains to either you or the environment.

What about the proposed Carrajung & Blackwarry Windfarms?

The small number of turbines (either 14 or 40) will not even be seen by the Victorian grid. It will not cause any reduction in green house gasses because there will not be one iota of effect on the output from the base supply generators..

The following are extracts from Dr V.C Masons Update "Windpower in Denmark" The complete document can be obtained from:

<http://www.countryguardian.net/2008.%20Wind%20power%20in%20Denmark.%20%5BNovemb er%202008%20version%20plus %20%20Refs%5D.pdf>

and shows yet again the folly of wind farm installations

4. Balancing the grid

The highly variable nature of wind power generation means that it cannot be used as base-load. Indeed, as its contribution to total supply increases, the predictability and quality of overall electricity production deteriorates. At higher levels of wind power output increasing amounts of electricity become surplus to needs at the moment of generation and it becomes ever-more difficult for the TSO to maintain balance in the supply system. According to conditions, the grid must be continually stabilised by regulation of the outputs from domestic coal and gas-burning power stations and smaller local plants, as well as the adjustment of imports from or exports to neighbouring countries.

During 2006 and 2007, about 6.11 and 7.17 TWh of wind power were generated in Denmark, respectively. These amounts equate to about 17 and 20 percent of the country's annual consumptions of electricity (ca. 35.9 TWh), though much of this power had to be exported at a low price to maintain balance in the grid. Significant relationships were detected between the amount of wind power generated in West Denmark and the region's net exports of electricity as early as 2004 when up to 84 percent of the annual output of wind electricity in this region was judged to be surplus to local demand at its moment of generation.

A later study (2005) for the whole of Denmark implied that wind power equated to about 18.5 percent of total electricity production, though exports equivalent to 70.5 percent of this power were sold.

A more detailed (2007) investigation showed that interpretations and assessments of wind power disposal can vary markedly, according to the assumptions made. **Although the output of Danish wind turbines equated to respectively 18.7 and 17.0 percent of national demand in 2005 and 2006, this study suggested that only about 13.6 and 10.3 percent of electricity consumption was directly satisfied from this source.** In the western region wind power generation equated to 21.6 – 23.9 percent of local demand, but there was a strong positive relationship between wind power production and net exports ($r = 0.769$). In contrast, East Denmark's wind power equated to only 10.2 – 11.0 percent of local demand, and most of this power was used locally.

It thus appears that once wind power reaches about 10 percent of the total demand for electricity, further increases in output from this source result in decreasing proportions being used within national borders at the moment of generation. This is an important consideration in the context of recent political proposals to dramatically increase the amount of sustainable energy generated in Denmark.

It is now abundantly evident that at the present time Denmark's access to the much bigger systems of Norway, Sweden and Germany is crucial for the disposal of surpluses, the provision of backup, and the operational integrity of its grids.

5. Carbon emissions

Denmark's annual carbon emissions represent a tiny part of the amounts released globally into the atmosphere.

Despite its 'green' reputation, however, this country remains amongst the world's biggest consumers of coal and producers of carbon dioxide per head of population, and has yet to demonstrate consistent reductions in domestic carbon emissions or its dependence on fossil fuels.

The intermittent and variable nature of its industrial wind power system and the associated need for dependable sources of spinning reserve mean that the operational efficiency of its backup plant is reduced (i.e. greater amounts of carbon dioxide produced per kWh of conventionally generated electricity. This counteracts a significant proportion of the carbon saving claimed for wind power.

A leading Elsam expert has also intimated that with its present electricity supply system further increases in wind power generation will not reduce Denmark's emissions of carbon dioxide because more wind power leads to greater exports to neighbours. Such exports may reduce carbon emissions in some of these countries, but few emission savings will accrue (for example) to Norway at times when high levels of rainfall keep its reservoirs fully replenished. **Rarely discussed are the carbon costs of processes involved in the manufacture, installation, maintenance, and subsequent dismantling of massive concrete foundations, turbine components, access roads, cables, pylons, and associated equipment.**

Embrace wind farms, Peter Garrett tells NIMBYS.

In a recent news article in The Australian newspaper Peter Garrett calls on Australians to "learn to love" wind farms, warning that too many alternative energy proposals have been rejected because of opposition from "not in my back yard" activists.

Later in the article he states, "but the fact is that for some people in the community, the thought of anything being on a hill or in an area which is considered unsightly can often slow down a process or see frustrating delays happen, or power companies don't pursue it. It goes on.....

This must be one of the most ill informed and asinine articles that I have read in a long time.

Senator Garrett does not seem to know that wind farms can be built **550 meters** from a dwelling, as is the proposed case of people in Sisters Road Carrajung. This really is in "my back yard", not on a hill 4 or 5 kilometers away.

Senator Garret should do some research to find out what he is unleashing on the Australian public.

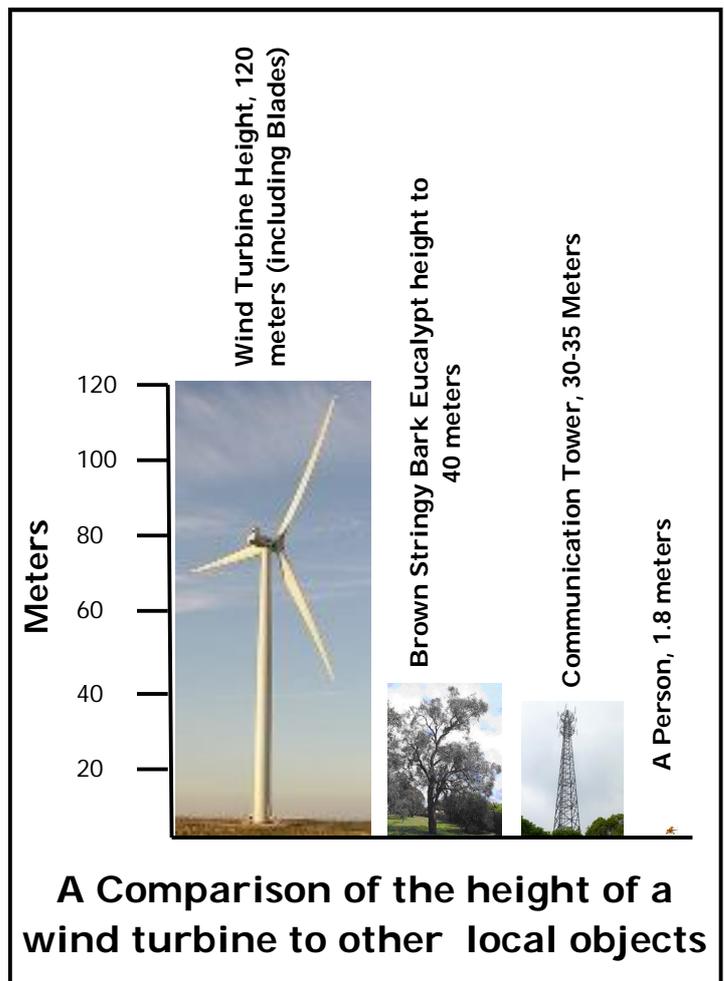
Not in my backyard? How about in your backyard Senator Garrett!

Senator Garret must understand the extremely negative health effects that wind turbines can cause to persons, including children, dwelling in close proximity to them.

International studies prove that wind farms should not be constructed within 2 kilometers of a dwelling.

Other issues can be:

- Loss of life style
- Turbine fires
- Turbine Noise
- Turbine accident
- Bird and bat deaths
- Environment destruction.
- Land value reduction
- Little or no greenhouse reduction
- Higher electricity prices
- Destruction of community spirit



If wind farms need to be built to appease credulous persons, like Senator Garrett, then why not put them in areas that are "out in the bush" far away from human habitation? I guess the only reason is that they would cost a lot more to construct and connect to the grid, making a longer term for return on investment for wind farm companies. We suffer because of the need to make more profit!

There are many, many website explaining the health and other dangers of wind farms, these are just a few:

www.carrajungwindfarms.com

www.windfarmsyndrome.com

www.rug.nl/edrec/nieuws/Nieuwberichten/overlastwindturbines

www.viewofscotland.org/library/docs/WT_Perceptions_and_Annoyance_Pedersen_Dec04.pdf

www.youtube.com/watch?v=CZIfiPwk

www.kato.com/news/34469989.html?video=WHI&t=a

www.youtube.com/watch?V=sbCs7ZQDKoM&feature=related