

The pilot study does not show any significant reduction in damage caused by infrasound until over 15 kilometers from wind farms

The pilot study carried out in Satakunta and Northern Ostrobothnia in Finland shows that the damage caused by infrasound from wind power plants will only decrease significantly more than 15 kilometers away from wind turbines. The study was carried out by the Finnish Association for Environmental Health (SYTe) in the spring 2016.

- It has been noticed from experience that after the construction of wind power plants, usually within a few months, people in the surrounding area have begun to get a wide range of symptoms, says Markku Mehtätalo, Chairman of the Finnish Association for Environmental Health.
- It is possible to study the matter quite easily and the Finnish authority responsible for the public health, the Department of Health and Welfare (THL), has tried to do this, for example, Mehtätalo continues. However, in THL's study in 2016, it was assumed that the symptoms would decrease significantly in the first 10 kilometers, with more symptoms near the wind turbines. The study did not take into account the impact of wind farms elsewhere in the environment.
- But it is known from experience that the symptoms of people do not usually decrease at this distance, says Mehtätalo. Measurements have also shown that the infrasound pulses from the wind turbines that are currently being built will not be significantly reduced at this distance. Other risk factors very close to the wind power plants are audible sound and electromagnetic fields.

The research material was collected from Satakunta and Northern Ostrobothnia

The sample of the pilot study meets the requirements of a statistical analysis. The data was collected from Satakunta and Northern Ostrobothnia, mainly from areas where wind turbines were built 0.5–1.5 years before the interview (see Figure 1 from Northern Ostrobothnia). The subject of the study was about 50 families, with symptoms of each family member found out. A total of about 200 people were involved in the study.

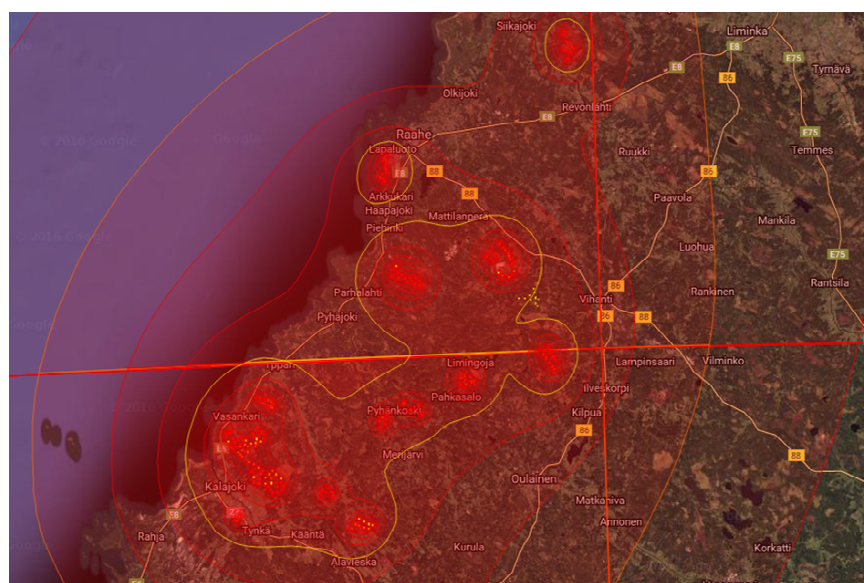


Figure 1. In the yellow-bounded area, the infrasound from wind turbines is almost continuous. The area is located in the south of Oulu Province in Finland.

– In addition, the pilot study took into account the location of all wind power plants in Finland and did not exclude beforehand the possibility that the effect of the wind farms could be greater and reach longer than the impact of a single, clearly separated area, says Mehtätalo.

Nocturnal disturbance is a typical symptom caused by infrasound

The basic research question was whether the family had noticed changes in health status in the last six months or a year within. The wording of the question regarding the time was dependent on when the impact of the nearest wind turbines could have started. The interviewees were not told in advance about the possible connection with wind turbines.

– The majority of respondents were unable to name a change in their overall health status. However, they gave many responses to separate symptomatic questions, says Mehtätalo.

– The most typical was sleep disturbance or change in the need for night's sleep, fatigue and various pains. Only very few, some respondents, considered wind power plants as a possible cause.

Harmful or severe symptoms three times more common near wind turbines

The responses were categorized according to the severity of the symptoms and subjected to a statistical analysis. There were about three times more harmful or more serious symptoms near wind turbines (less or about 15 km from wind power plants) than further away (see Figure 2).

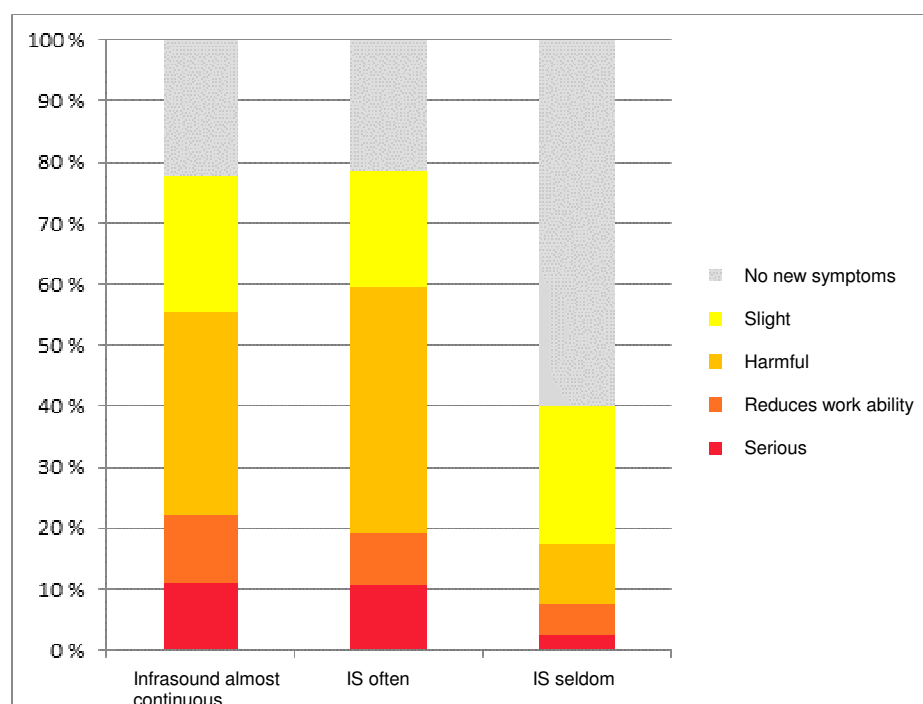


Figure 2. Symptoms of almost continuous or often persistent infrasound exposure (less or about 15 km from wind turbines) and further (over 15 km) from wind power plants.

– Based on the analysis, it seems strongly that, after the construction of wind power plants, the majority of people in the surroundings of wind turbines are having concomitant symptoms. Most of the symptoms are typical stress symptoms, says Mehtätalo.

Although some people have suspected that the symptoms are caused by wind turbines, especially if the wind power plants are visible or if they have heard beforehand about their potential harmful

health effects, people have symptoms regardless of attitude. – The pilot study shows that the symptoms are not caused by attitudes, says Mehtätalo.

The occurrence of symptoms decreased significantly only over 15–20 km from the wind power plants (see Figure 2). If there are wind turbines in different directions and a person stays a lot in the area, the risk of symptoms increases.

The harmful area caused by infrasound is assumed to be too small

– Later in 2017, based on infrasound measurements made in different parts of Finland, it has been found out that 15–20 km is a typical distance where the infrasound pulses of wind turbines can be detected by measurements to travel in almost all circumstances, says Mehtätalo [1–4]. According to an American study, infrasound travels under favorable conditions to a distance of 90 km from wind farms [5].

If the sample of the pilot study is representative, about 400,000 of the Finns suffer from symptoms due to wind turbines and only about 10,000 of them combine the symptoms with wind power plants. Because of the small amount of research data, strong conclusions must be taken with caution.

– However, the study clearly shows that in all previous studies, the harmful area has already beforehand been presumed to be too small, says Markku Mehtätalo. – Among other things, the extensive, in-depth material of another American study, used in several publications, has been gathered within a radius of 11.7 km from wind turbines. For this reason, the harmful health effects cannot be found in the studies, because the symptoms do not vary at this distance, he concludes. - syte

Completed translation of the original text: SYTe (2019). “Pilottitutkimus osoittaa infraäänihaitan vähenevän merkittävästi vasta yli 15 kilometrin päässä tuulivoimaloista.” 2016. Available:

<https://syte.fi/2019/01/10/pilottitutkimus-osoittaa-infraaanihaitan-vahenevan-merkittavasti-vasta-yli-15-kilometrin-paassa-tuulivoimaloista/>

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Infrasound: A Growing Liability for Wind Power

 masterresource.org/wind-power-health-effects/infrasound-growing-liability-windpower

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More than just audible sound, grinding, whomping, blade pass whooshes, an ever-present hum, industrial wind turbines have a silent, below audible impact. It is not like a day contamination/harm at work where people can go home at night for relief. With industrial wind projects literally engulfing homes and rural areas, there is little or no escape.

Wind turbines appear to be at the apex of producing human discomfort, annoyance, and harm. In particular, *infrasound and low-frequency noise* (ILFN) harm because of impacts unique to this concoction of noise.

More than just audible sound, grinding, whomping, blade pass whooshes, an ever-present hum, industrial wind turbines have a silent, below audible impact. It is not like a day contamination/harm at work where people can go home at night for relief. With industrial wind projects literally engulfing homes and rural areas, there is little or no escape.

We have known for a long time how far the subaudible impacts really do travel, before attenuating. Now, there is even more evidence from Finland and Germany.

A recent [interview](#) by Birgit Hermes with top scholars and medical researchers, as transcribed and published on [Stop These Things, AU](#), adds even more to our understanding of the power and “stretch” of ILFN and pulsation. In this interview, [Dr. Christian Vahl](#), states: “Whether we hear it or not, every form of energy has physical effects, and infrasound is particularly dangerous, because we don’t hear it.”

Wind-turbine victims are fully aware that their living spaces act as sound capture chambers, echoes of the sound signatures bouncing and vibrating within the homes, or passing through to the other side or through various presumed barriers. They do not discredit that the particular chaos of wind turbine “noise” is causing [havoc](#), “Insomnia, heart problems, perception disorders, dizziness. These are just a few of the disease symptoms that can be caused by infrasound.”

Wind developers and promoters sometimes offer trees and new windows as barriers, or suggest ear plugs and improved window coverings. They sometimes insist that the “noise” is no louder than a bowl of cheerios with milk, or crickets. They also cling vigorously to protestations of ample safety through local regulations of audible noise.

But these differ, some from 40 dBA (averaged) daytime limits, some at 50. (Nighttime guidelines are typically around 35dB.) It is typical to hear industry references to the sounds that are as quiet as “refrigerator noise,” or even the hum of a library.

These suggestions, explanations, and attendant regulations are crude and inaccurate attempt to minimize the true impacts of low frequency, amplitude modulation, and Infra Sound. (For our purposes, we will use IS, or Infrasound as the general descriptor.)

The description of the impacts as "torture," is repeated across the world. It is generally accepted that between 10 percent and 30 percent of persons have a reported and accurate response to ILFN. The industry covers its weak regulatory no-harm assessments with a \$2.1 million dollar study from Canada (the Health Canada Wind Turbine Study, effectively rebutted here), and the Massachusetts Impact Study. Curt Devlin refers to the junk science reporting within "an unholy alliance between the wind industry and the Governor's office." (Massachusetts, Wind Turbine Health Impact Study 2012.) He calls it a prime example of "public deception."

But evidence of wind noise harms accrue. A recent Finnish assessment, scientifically valid and reproducible, found that infrasound (IS) only began to really attenuate after 15-20 km.

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– It has been noticed from experience that after the construction of wind power plants, usually within a few months, people in the surrounding area have begun to get a wide range of symptoms, says Markku Mehtätalo, Chairman of the Finnish Association for Environmental Health.

This research is confirmed by the Max Plank Institute, a prior study whose findings exposed this same distance reach of the signature and imprint of ILFN related to industrial wind.

"Meanwhile, there seems to be a growing consensus that humans are indeed receptive to IS and that exposure to low-frequency sounds (including sounds in the IS frequency spectrum) can give rise to high levels of annoyance and distress [20]. However, IS also came under suspicion of promoting the formation of several full-blown medical symptoms ranging from sleep disturbances, headache and dizziness, over tinnitus and hyperacusis, to panic attacks and depression, which have been reported to occur more frequently in people living close to wind parks..."

The study concludes that it is a first of its kind.

“The results of the present study can be summed up in the following way: Prolonged IS (Infrasound) exposure near the participants’ individual hearing threshold led to higher local connectivity in three distinct brain areas—rSTG, ACC and rAmyg—, while no such effect was observed for stimulation above the hearing threshold. Our data also shows that near-threshold IS was associated with connectivity changes on the network level, emphasizing the role of the rAmyg in IS processing. To our knowledge, this study is the first to demonstrate that near-threshold IS does not only produces physiological effects, but that the neural response involves the activation of brain areas, which are important for auditory processing but also for emotional and autonomic control. These findings thus allow us to reflect on how (sub)-liminal IS could give rise to a number of physiological as well as psychological health issues, which until now have only been loosely attributed to noise exposure in the low- and very low-frequency spectrum.”

We highly recommend the quick survey of experts, researchers and acoustic engineers, as recently published on **Stop These Things**. The interview covers a concise but important reflection on information on Infrasound as torture, its former interest by the military, and the increasing scientific interest in features and particulars of the ever more recognized impacts of powerful subaudible IS (Infrasound), below 20 hz.

Interviews include, among others: Alec Salt, USA, heart specialist and researcher Dr. Christian-Friedrich Vahl, Germany, Lars Cerenna, DK, Sven Johanssen, DK, and John B Alexander, USA (who fought in Vietnam as a US Army Colonel). Importantly, the series of brief and enlightening conversations include a few victims of wind turbine “noise.”

Insa Bock and Hermann Oldewurtel, East Frisia, have a turbine facility (15 turbines) 700 metres from their homes. They describe the “mental blank (sic) outs,” and until removing themselves, experiencing never ending sleeplessness, ringing in the ears, dizzy even while reclining, panic.

While reading this survey, please reflect on the distance that ILFN now is said to travel long distances with little reduction in power, and acknowledge how many victims of wind are within these circles of harm: even out to 15-20 km.

Transcript selections: Please refer to this for entire transcript.

Narrator: *Infrasound occurs where large masses are in motion. This happens in nature with avalanches and earthquakes, for instance. But infrasound also arises through technology and industry. It’s caused by large machines and blasting. Even wind turbines generate infrasound whenever their blades rotate. In a densely populated country like Germany, where wind farms border on residential areas, many people are robbed of their sleep.*

Insa Bock: *It’s worse when I lie in bed at night. After five or 10 minutes, I feel kind of dizzy. My heart starts to race and I get this massive ringing in my ears. To some extent, I also feel claustrophobic and stressed.*

Narrator: *Insa Bock and Hermann Oldewurtel live in East Frisia near the town of Esens. Located scarcely 700 metres from their home, is a wind farm with a few dozen wind turbines. Since they function even at low wind speeds, the wind park is in operation virtually 24-7....*

Hermann Oldewurtel: *We were informed that it would not be possible to carry out the tests at the time, because the wind direction and wind strength were not right.*

Narrator: *Left in the lurch by the authorities, the couple commissioned the measurements themselves. They were carried out by expert Sven Johannsen. Amongst other things, he used a vibration sensor, because wind power plants also generate structure-borne sound. In other words, vibrations. Johannsen compared the structure-borne sound pattern of the wind farm with that of the house.*

Sven Johannsen: *It's like comparing fingerprints. You can prove which source something was triggered off by. In this case, we suspected the wind turbine.*

Narrator: *Microphones measure the interior and outside areas. A micro barometer records minute air pressure fluctuations. All the appliances are synchronised to register infrasound and structure-borne sound simultaneously.*

Sven Johannsen: *When powerful vibrations occur, as a rule, even minimal acoustic pressure in the air-borne noise range is sufficient to cause discomfort. If there were no vibrations, the acoustic pressure could be a bit higher before it'd have this effect. So here, we have interaction between structure-borne sound and normal air-borne noise. That's why it's important to look at both at the same time.*

Narrator: *Vibrations, then, increase sensitivity to infrasound, an additional burden for residents.*

Insa Bock: *When I was lying in bed, I actually noticed the vibrations on the mattress. I had this strange feeling that something was wrong. Then in the half-light, I clearly saw the mattress move several centimetres.*

Insa Bock: *When the buzzing starts, it's like you are in a beehive. You just need to put your hand on the wall of the house, and feel the vibrations....*

Narrator: *Professor Alec Salt works at the Washington School of Medicine, in St Louis, in the United States. He is an internationally recognised expert on the physiology of the inner ear, and for some time now, on the fact that the ear reacts to infrasound. It's an observation Salt and his team made more by chance in carrying out research into a disease of the inner ear. The doctors used infrasound to test how the diseased ear reacts to external stimuli.*

Alec Salt: *We discovered that if you went down to very, very low frequencies, your results got better. So instead of having a sound you can hear like 30, 40 hertz, we went down and down and down. And we discovered even 5 hertz was getting lovely results.*

Narrator: The researchers wanted to get to the bottom of this surprising discovery. Why did the ear react to the signal even though it was inaudible? The answer lies in the complex anatomy of our ear, which amongst other things, is equipped with two different types of sensory ear (hair) cells.

Alec Salt: When a human is exposed to infrasound, that sound is going to go into their ear. It's going to stimulate their outer ear cells. It's not going to stimulate their inner ear (hair) cells, which are the ones they're hearing through. So they're not... They don't hear the sound at all, but there's still electrical responses in the ear, to the sound. And that is still stimulating another pathway.

Narrator: Based on his own observations and on an intensive study of specialised literature, Salt's findings are regarded by colleagues as undisputed, but that is not the case outside the world of science....

Narrator: This study is the continuation of an earlier experiments. Scientists, Professor Simone Kühn and her colleagues had exposed test persons to brief infrasound signals below the auditory threshold. In other words, sound they couldn't hear. The researchers then took a look at what happened in the brain.

Simone Kühn: What was interesting to note was that conditions with infrasound exposure, close to the auditory threshold are somehow special. Intense activity took place in the anterior cingulum, a region of the brain which deals primarily with conflict situations, and also in the right amygdala, the region which is linked to stress management....

Narrator: So what we consciously hear can be assessed and if necessary, ignored. But things that are only perceived subliminally, in other words, subconsciously, generate stress and perhaps even fear. Someone who knows all about this, is John B Alexander, a former US Army Colonel. He fought in Vietnam, became a member of the US Special Forces, and later, he headed a department which focused on the development of unorthodox weapons.

Narrator: After the 1980's at the latest, they included infrasound.

John B. Alexander: The first question was, are the effects that we're reading about real? And what you found is, yes. There were some people who were physiologically affected. They were nauseous. They would get dizzy. There were some who had psychological issues, fear factors, inability to think, kinds of things.

Narrator: Effects that the US Military thought that could be used well against an enemy. Prototype infrasound weapons of monstrous dimensions were then developed, along with infrasound test chambers for animal experiments using rhesus monkeys. Other powers also expected great things from infrasound as a weapon.

John B. Alexander: Remember, when we started, we're talking 1980's, we're talking the bad old days. So we're talking the Soviet Union still exists. Getting data out of Soviet resources was extremely difficult. But there were reports, like controlled defensive behaviour the DIA had,

that suggested that they were looking in that area. My experience with the Chinese had been the same. They looked across a wide, wide range of technologies.

Narrator: In the mid 2000's, at the latest, the idea of putting infrasound to military use, was abandoned. The problem was the technology and the fact that infrasound does not affect everyone in the same way. For military commanders, that is unacceptable.

John B. Alexander: We found that some people are affected dramatically. Some people are affected a little bit, and others not at all. From a weapons perspective, I shoot a bullet, I know what it's going to do to your body. As a commander, if you're going to have a weapon, you want something that when I pull the trigger, I know exactly what the effects are going to be or can have a pretty close approximation.

Narrator: The military has lost interest in infrasound, but medicine hasn't. Inaudible sound is attracting more and more research. Professor Christian-Freidrich Vahl is Director of Cardiac, Thoracic and Vascular Surgery at Mainz University Medical Centre. Over the last two years, he and his team have devoted their research to the subject of infrasound. The focus is on the acute effects. The researchers are studying human heart muscle fibres. For this experiment, two fibres from the same patient are isolated. Only a few millimetres in size, the specimens are still alive.

Narrator: They are secured into identical pieces of equipment. One will serve as a control, the other will be exposed to infrasound in the form of a 16 hertz frequency for one hour. The aim is to measure how the strength of the heart muscle fibre changes under the influence of infrasound. This is already the third series of tests, carried out by the work group. Two earlier series have already been concluded.

Christian-Friedrich Vahl: We can definitely say that under these acute conditions, infrasound really does have a distinct effect on heart muscle tissue. Both series of tests have revealed a clear reduction in heart muscle strength.

Narrator: Here in the laboratory too, the low frequency sound cannot be heard, at least not consciously. It becomes visible when Dr Ryan Shabban holds a sheet of paper in front of the loudspeaker. It is not yet clear just how infrasound manages to reduce the strength of the heart muscle, but one theory has already been put forward.

Christian-Friedrich Vahl: Think of a rowing boat with rowers in it. They are the cross-bridges of the muscle. If this rowing boat is now exposed to an infrasound signal and suddenly starts to shake, if it were an eight maybe, four of the crew would continue rowing. But the four others would get out of step, and in a jiffy, the boat would lose speed.

Narrator: What causes the rowing boat, or to be more accurate, the heart muscle, to get out of step, is the energy of the infrasound.

Christian-Friedrich Vahl: Whether we hear it or not, every form of energy has physical effects, and infrasound is particularly dangerous, because we don't hear it.

Conclusion

Sophia Roosth, Frederick S. Danziger Associate Professor in the Department of the History of Science at Harvard University, prepares us for another way of looking at Infrasound. In "An Infrasonic History of the Twentieth Century," Roosth behooves a larger understanding away from anthropocentric and "earcentric" models, and asks us to realize the entire body's ability to "hear", not just the ears.

Professor Roosth contemplates the work of Nina Pierpont, author of Wind Turbine Syndrome, and offers insights into Vibro Acoustic Disease, so termed by Dr Castello Brano and Dr Mariana Alves-Pereira of Portugal. She suggests that what was once an idiosyncratic explanation of rogue natural (earthquakes, volcanos and son on) and industry noises, is now a vibration embedded in modern life, "an unavoidable blight, a vibration blanketing the modern technologically mediated globe."

If this vibration "blanket" feels especially anxiety ridden and disease promoting, it may be augmented by the now highly pervasive addition of several hundred thousand industrial wind turbine swaths worldwide (546'388 Megawatt installed capacity 2017), from which victims can rarely escape, save by complete removal of their persons. More than a mere industrial "nuisance," and an accepted part of a technologically advanced culture, wind turbine factories are far better described as a "weaponization."

Curt Devlin, of Fairhaven Mass., writes about wind turbines, and the right to be free from "unwanted experimentation":

"This (the taking of profits) is why the global wind industry has strategically and systematically sought to silence wind turbine hosts and neighbors with property buy-outs and non-disclosure agreements. Undoubtedly, this is also why they and those who support them have publicly targeted acoustic engineers, health practitioners, and public health experts who have attempted to expose this truth in accordance with their canons of professional ethics. This industry subjects legitimate science to ridicule, its authors to character assassination, and its sleepless victims to blame and aspersions of mental defect. All of this is done to cloak conscious criminal cruelty in the name of unbridled greed."

With zero societal, economic, or environmental benefits, and irreparable harm of every kind, it is time to talk disarmament, even reparation. And greens supporting wind power must let bygones be bygones and check their premises. Wind turbine energy, government-enabled, is the worst kind of energy.

LNtK har undersøgt hvordan det er at være nabo til vindmøller

Landsforeningen Naboer til Kæmpevindmøller, LNtK har i 2018 gennemført en omfattende spørgeundersøgelse hos vindmøllenaboer. I et af spørgsmålene beskriver naboerne deres oplevelser som vindmøllenabo. Beretningerne viser, at den nuværende lovgivning om afstand til vindmøller ikke giver tilstrækkelig beskyttelse og at der er et akut behov for at vore politikere griber ind.

LNtK har gennemført spørgeundersøgelsen, fra dem som bor med vindmøller i nærområdet. Spørgeundersøgelsen blev gennemført i perioden juni-august 2018.

254 unikke modtagere af spørgeskemaet har åbnet spørgeskemaet og 94 har indsendt svarene. (Respondentprocent er 37%, hvilket er tilfredsstillende)

11 af respondenterne er endnu ikke nabo til vindmøller. Det er alene svarene fra nuværende vindmøllenaboer (83) der anvendes i optællingen og i analysen.

Opsummering fra LNtK undersøgelsen, når man spørger vindmøllenaboerne:

- 85% af vindmøllenaboerne er generet af vindmøllestøj i dagtimerne i forskellige grader, heraf 31% i "Høj grad" eller "Meget høj grad".
- 59% af vindmøllenaboerne får deres nattesøvn påvirket negativt af vindmøllestøjen, heraf 22% i "Høj grad" eller "Meget høj grad".
- 56% føler at helbredet er blevet ændret negativt efter vindmøllerne er stillet op, heraf 25% i "Høj grad" eller "Meget høj grad".
- 72% føler at vindmøllerne har påvirket families trivsel, heraf 17% i "Høj grad" eller "Meget høj grad".

Svarene peger på følgende 3 forhold, der afgør sværhedsgraden af naboernes problemer med vindmøllerne:

- Afstand til vindmøllerne
- Vindmøllernes størrelse (højde og kapacitet MW)
- Antal af vindmøller i klyngen.

Disse forhold er derfor afgørende ved revision af den lovbestemte mindste sikkerhedsafstand mellem beboelse og vindmøller for at reducerer generne. I det efterfølgende beskriver 79 vindmøllenaboer hvordan de oplever at bo nær ved vindmøller. Beretningerne appellerer til, at der hurtig gribes ind med stop for landvindmøller i beboede områder.

Spørgsmål fra undersøgelsen:

Beskriv med dine egne ord, hvorledes naboskabet til vindmøller påvirker dig?

1. *Møllerne står faktisk ca. 10 km herfra! Havde aldrig i livet forestillet mig, at støj fra møller "rejser" så langt. Jeg ved, at der er en del andre i området, som er plaget, men folk vil ikke stå frem. Man er bange for ikke at kunne sælge sin bolig, hvis det skulle blive aktuelt.*
2. *Det er blevet hverdag, som det første tjekker vi vindretningen, da den er meget afgørende for, hvor meget støjen generer. At støjen kan mærkes i kroppen, som en konstant "brummen" og det ikke hjælper at f.eks. tænde radioen. At, der især om formiddagen, er lysshow i vores stue, de dage solen skinner. Boligen er usælgelig og støjen er en konstant gene.*
3. *Det er rigtig træls man stort set kan høre møllerne dagligt. Og at tagvinduerne skal være lukket mod den side som møllerne står på for ikke at kunne høre dem i sin seng.*
4. *Politikerne lovede at ville støjmåle ved vores bolig, det vil de pludselig ikke og mener at beregningerne er mere sikre.*
5. *Det har i lokalsamfundet ødelagt det gode naboskab. Der er nu "dem der er for vindmøller og får penge ud af det" og "dem der kun har generne af vindmøllerne". Vi har dog besluttet, at vindmøllerne ikke skal ødelægge vores tilværelse, og derfor har vi søgt og fået tilladelse til at plante skov omkring og nær vores ejendom, således at vi "lukker os selv inde". Ud over det, så undlader vi blot at bruge tid på det, og lade det påvirke vores dagligdag negativt.*
6. *Jeg og min kone måtte flytte væk. Jeg selv blev indlagt på hjerteafdeling og fik den beske at hvis ikke jeg flyttede væk, ville jeg dø.*
7. *Det er ikke de gamle møller der reelt er et problem. Det er, at de lokale politikere ønsker nye sat op på 125 meter, selv om det er blevet stoppet en gang med hjælp fra Aalborg Stift. Desværre har vindmølleopstiller (Wind Estate) forhandlet direkte med Stiftet, så nu skal vi til det igen. Denne gang med møller på 125 m, men med en større roter end dem på 150 m.*
8. *Den lavfrekvente støj er meget svag og det er som regel kun mig, som kan høre den. Jeg har lært at tænde for radioen, når støjen er der om dagen og sover om natten, da jeg afspiller lyden fra havets bølger på en cd-afspiller.*
9. *Det påvirker mig negativt, at mine medborgere, der bor tættere på møllerne, bliver taget som gidsler i deres hjem. Og det påvirker mig i høj grad, at lokalområdet degraderes til industriområde med affolkning/afvikling*

til følge. Vel og mærke uden ordentlig kompensation. Eller nye tiltag for området, der kunne modvirke effekten positivt.

- 10. Vi har en gammel mølle stående p.t. Der ligger p.t. planer om 3-4- nye møller til vurdering hos planklagenævnet. Jeg er meget modstander af opstilling af møller så tæt på boliger uden en dybdegående helbredsundersøgelse og fuld kompensation for værditab.*
- 11. Jeg mener ikke at møllerne skal stå på land, da de både skæmmer og genere menneskene i stort omfang.*
- 12. De har nedsat huspriserne med 60 % så de er umulige at sælge.*
- 13. Det føles som et overgreb på mig og min familie, vores ejendomsret er blevet krænket.*
- 14. De nuværende møller giver ikke problemer. Evt. nye megamøller vil ødelægge meget i området.*
- 15. De roterende vinger er et forstyrrende element når man færdes på vejene og stierne i terrænet*
- 16. Den 'lille' mølle der står der nu er ok men kan på ingen måde forestille mig hvordan det vil blive hvis den skiftes ud med 3 Møller på 150m som planen er!!*
- 17. Den evige kamp. En kamp der ikke rigtig vil tage nogen ende. En trættende kamp. En kamp for at for dem af landjorden og ud på havet*
- 18. Den konstante støj går mig på nerverne. Kan sommetider abstrahere fra støjen, andre gange slet ikke.*
- 19. Der bliver presset på af energifyn for at stille 150m Møller op, hvilket vil være et mareridt pga støj, blink og huspriser der er estimeret til at falde med ca 30 % af ejendomsmægler.*
- 20. Det der før var en naturområde er nu industriområde.*
- 21. DET ER ALTID UHELDIG, AT BO I NÆRHEDEN AF EN VINDMØLLEPARK. VI VIL ALDRIG VÆRE FLYTTET HERUD, EFTER AT VINDMØLLERNE VAR BLEVT SAT OP. DET VÆRSTE BLIVER NOK EJENDONFORRINGELSE, DEN DAG VI SKAL FLYTTE HERFRA PGA ALDEREN.*
- 22. Det er et dagligt irritationsmoment.*
- 23. Det er ved mit sommerhus, så på den måde er det ikke til daglig gene. Det ødelægger imidlertid udsigten, og jeg kan ikke lade være med at se vingerne suse rundt og holde øje med hvornår de er synkrone.*
- 24. Vores bolig er usælgelig eller skal sælges til en lav pris, så vi ikke har råd til en ny bolig.*
- 25. Jeg har mistet min tiltro til politikere og kommunen, som hverken kan/vil lytte og mener at vi bare skal vænne os til møllerne.*
- 26. Når jeg klager over støjen kører kommunens medarbejder ud for at lytte - men først 2 dage efter at støjen eller vindretningen har ændret sig - og så kan de selvfølgelig ikke høre noget.*

27. *Alle de energivenlige og ""grønne"" mennesker, bor oftest i byerne og kan ikke forstå vores klager, indtil de selv får trukket en politisk beslutning ned over hovedet, som f.eks en stillestående antennemast.*
28. *Det kan være svært at finde stilhed de værste dage.*
29. *Udsynet over det smukke landskab er skæmmet.*
30. *Efter 6 års kamp mod dem, er det til daglig ærgerligt at se dem!*
31. *Forringende for livskvaliteten - ulogisk med grøn energi der har sundhedsmæssige gener for mennesket. Vindmøller placeres ofte på landet - nogle rammes ofte ufrivilligt af naboskabet og har svært ved at komme derfra uden tab og er derfor stavnsbundet. Dette i sig selv er også psykisk belastende.*
32. *Støjgener meget forskelligt afhængig af vindretning.*
33. *Skyggekast er efterhånden sjældent .*
34. *Går ud over natte søvn og glæden ved at være ude.*
35. *Har været i modstanden mod disse Møller trods den store afstand. Det har virkelig ødelagt meget. Men som sagt, bor vi meget langt fra dem og er ikke som sådan generet af dem.*
36. *Heldigvis kun nabo til 12 små 600 KW vindmøller (61,5 meter høje) hvor nærmeste ligger mod nord med knap 1000 meters afstand. Der er desværre naboer til disse anlæg med kun 250 meters afstand og det giver gener pga støjen.*
37. *Desværre er der planlagt 16 stk 150 meter høje vindkraftanlæg på 3,6 MW mod øst i to lange rækker med nærmeste på 1700 meters afstand. Desværre er landskabet helt fladt med en ådal imellem hvilket forstærker støjen og ingen bygninger til at afbøde for den lavfrekvente rumlen.*
38. *Hvis møllerne kører, lukker vi vindue og ventilationskanal i soveværelset. Vi sætter os ikke ud og nyder solopgang, fuglesang og naturens lyde, hvis møllerne kører.*
39. *Hvis vi ikke var flytte, havde jeg nok måttet opgive mit arbejde på længere sigt.
I den periode vi boede ved møllerne måtte jeg flere gange tage en ikke planlagt fridag, da jeg simpelthen ikke kunne hænge sammen pga. manglende og dårlig søvn.
Havde mange dage med en form for svingninger i hoved. Det stoppede helt ca 14 dage efter at vi flyttede.
Vindmølleopstiller købte os ud af huset for 2,2 mio, men de har siden da ikke kunne få det solgt. Siden okt. 2017 har de haft det til salg for 1.4 mio.
Vindmølleopstiller krævede at mine 10 vindmølleandele indgik i handlen med huset.
Jeg klagede i øvrigt flere gange over støjen til kommunen uden at de reagerede. Først da jeg skrev til borgmesteren, så kom de på tilsyn og lyttede med deres ører og kunne selvfølgelig intet høre*
40. *Hvis vi viste dengang, hvad vi ved i dag, havde vi sat os imod opstilling af møllerne. Da de blev opsat, var der ikke nogen information om støjen fra de store møller, og vi fik at vide, de ikke ville påvirke vores ejendom, men det har de, og vi er plaget ofte. Især om efteråret, når der er løvfald og vinden er 3-5 s/m kan vi høre den*

indenfor i huset, og vi kan slet ikke holde ud og være i gårdspladsen. Vi har før møllerne blev opsat, altid sovet med åben vindue, men det er ikke muligt at få sovet når møllerne er i drift og vinden er i syd.

- 41. I sommerhalvåret har vi et højt levende hegn, der sørger for afskærmning mod vindmøllerne. Dog kan de ses hver gang, vi kører ind på vores grund og hen til huset. I vinterhalvåret er de synlige for os, når vi kigger ud af vinduer i spisestue og køkken mv.*
- 42. Ikke nævneværdigt (højde 50-70 meter, 1,5 til 2 km væk)*
- 43. Indtil nu er det kun usikkerheden omkring hvorvidt de kommer til at generer, om hvor meget, og om hvor lidt man kan gøre ved det, som påvirker os.*
- 44. Jeg købte boligen pga. den gode natur, stilheden og beliggenheden og til et naturreservat. Jeg er dybt ulykkelig over at en stor del af glæden ved at bo her nu er ødelagt og meget vred på både kommune og opsætterne. Jeg er indigneret over at det kan lade sig gøre at sætte møller og i et så unikt naturområde uden VVM eller lokalplan. Alle regler er blevet bøjet eller tilsidesat og vi naboer bliver aldrig hørt. Foruden skader på naturen er der ødelagt boligværdier for millioner blandt naboejendommene og vi kan ikke engang få reel erstatning.*
- 45. Lufthavnslyd og natteblink, søvnforstyrrelser hos min kone.*
- 46. Meget negativt. Jeg er overbevist om at de støjer for meget. Vi har selv tilbudt at betale for målingen, men kan ikke få lov af DTU.*
- 47. Møllerne genere mig ikke, men nu taler de om at vi skal have flere og større møller.*
- 48. Vi har teknologi og penge til lave vindmølleparker meget lagt fra land, så hvorfor så forpuste livet for rigtig mange mennesker for at spare lidt penge.*
- 49. Møllerne plaserring mod nord er en fordel vi har et 20-30 meter høj bælte af træer så vi kan ikke se møllerne fra boligen.*
- 50. Når vinden er i de retninger hvor det er værst, er det irriterende, når lyden først har fået fæste, man skal ikke sidde på terrassen eller i haven og lave noget der kræver koncentration, kan også være svært at læse en handlingsmættet bog.*
- 51. Psykisk generende når det blæser 3 - 7 m/sek og vi er ude. Når der ikke er vindsus.*
- 52. Selskabet som har sat de 5 vindmøller, overvejer at sætte nogle flere op, 605 m fra vores bolig! Fuldstændig utilgiveligt hvis det sker.*
- 53. Skyggekast om eftermiddagen i solskin, selvom vores hæk i retning mod vindmøllen er meget høj.*
- 54. Urolig horisont, når man kommer til at kigge mod vest.*
- 55. Støj fra vingerne i vestenvind, når vingerne passerer tårnet.*

56. *Som sagt står møllerne stadig stille. de skulle have været i gang i februar, men det er lykkedes os at forhale projektet så det nu koster mølleopstiller penge :) Men vi bryder os ikke om synet af møllerne som står lige ud for vore vinduer i stuen. :(vi kender derfor endnu ikke til hvordan det vil påvirke os m.ht. støj osv. og det er vi naturligvis meget spændte på.*
57. *Sover aldrig en hel nat igennem.*
58. *Stor utryghed for fremtiden.*
59. *Støj ved bestemte vindretninger støj fra køling af nacelle (køling).*
60. *Truslen om at de nuværende møller skal erstattes af højere møller. Hvis det sker, må jeg flytte fra min bolig som vil tabe i værdi pga møllerne. Ifølge ejendomsmægler et tab på 20-25 % af værdien.*
61. *Træls at se på*
62. *Uden hensyn til beboere og den helt unikke natur har Holstebro Kommune givet tilladelse opstilling af fire 140 meter store møller i et område hvor der er en del fredninger og et rigt dyreliv, blandt andet ynglende traner hvor møllerne er rejst. Men det så man bort fra da vindmøllejerne lovede at betale 250.000,00 kr. om året i erstatning.*
63. *Udsigten er ødelagt af snurrende vindmøllevinger, før var horisonten fri for bevægelige vindmøllevinger.*
64. *Vi er alle blevet mere trætte efter opsætningen. Specialet min mand er blevet meget mere træt, om det er møllerne eller noget andet, ved vi ikke.*
65. *Vi er i vores første år med møller. Vi har foreløbigt konkluderet at 972 m, som er vores afstand, er ok men den bør ikke være mindre. Så tager møllerne over. En foreløbig konklusion da vi ikke har haft et helt år endnu.*
66. *Der bliver tages større hensyn til dyr end de mennesker der skal bo tæt på. Samtidig mener jeg at lov og orden skal overholdes - også love der kommer fra eu"*
67. *Vi har en stor dejlig have som blev anlagt lige inden vindmøllerne blev lavet. Vores datter har fået en dejlig legeplads, men det kan til tider, når vinden står fra vest, hvilket den ofte gør, være generende at være i haven grundet summen fra møllerne.*
68. *Vi har altid nydt ikke at have gardiner i vores soveværelse og blive vækket af solen når den står op. Vi kunne ligge i vores seng og kigge på stjerner. Vi er blevet nødt til at sætte gardiner op grundet kraftige blink fra vindmøllerne og den mørke flotte nattehimmel er ikke længere ugeneret.*
69. *Vi har ikke lyst til at bo op af et stort industrianlæg, hvor de helbredsmæssige konsekvenser ikke er fuldt belyst, og hvor opstiller og kommune ikke kan garantere at vi ikke bliver syge.*
70. *Vi har ikke lyst til at skulle tage hensyn til larm og skyggekast fra de monsterstore møller. Vi har valgt at bo i et naturskønt område, hvor møllerne vil skæmme og ødelægge landskabet"*

71. *Vi har ikke vindmøller endnu - men frygter 3 kæmpemøller på 149,9m ca. 1-1,3km fra vores hus. Jeg er bekymret for om vi kan holde ud at bo her pga lavfrekvent støj. Om det ødelægger vores nattesøvn, vores færden inde i huset og uden for huset. Om det ødelægger mit humør, om det øger min risiko for hjerteproblemer og cancer. Jeg er bekymret for at det ødelægger dyrelivet i området omkring, og slår truede flagermusarter ihjel. Jeg er nervøs for at det ødelægger vores smukke landskab, og at vores hus falder i værdi, og derfor ikke kan sælges.*
72. *Vi har mistet al kontakt til naboer pga møllerne. Det irriterer os hver evige eneste dag at de Forbände Vindmøller står i vores baghave.*
73. *Vi undgik at få 2 testmøller opsat 1000 meter fra boligen (220 meter i højden) da det stod på var samtalen kun omkring vindmøller, og det var hårdt at kæmpe imod og få grundejerforening mv. til at bakke op om at bekæmpe møllerne. Hvis de 2 møller var kommet op ville ejendommen være usælgelig = ingenting værd!*
74. *Vindmøllen tæt på os er ikke et problem, den er kun 66m høj, nogen har planer om at nedtage den og i stedet opstille 3 store på 150m, jeg har været ude i nærheden af så store vindmøller, det er helt urimeligt at skulle være nabo til så store vindmøller.*
75. *Vindmøllerne har gjort at jeg måtte afhænde min virksomhed. Dels pga min kassekredit havde sikkerhed i friværdien i mit hus. Og dels, at jeg ikke længere kan arbejde de timer, som min virksomhed krævede. Jeg er i dag tilkendt fleksjob på 2 timer PR UGE.*
76. *Vindmøllerne ødelægger vores flotte natur. Grøn energi er ok, men skal ikke opføres i nærheden af beboelse eller andre steder, hvor folk holder af at opholde sig.*
77. *Ødelægger det visuelle miljø da møllerne er stillet op i et landskab, hvor der oprindeligt ikke måtte opstilles vindmøller og andre tekniske anlæg pga områdets landskabsmæssige kvaliteter. Ødelægger til dels brug af haven pga støj og på stille dage med østvendt vind er støjen i haven utålelig.*
78. *Den evindelige "rumlen" når man opholder sig udenfor er selvfølgelig generende. Vi kan heldigvis ikke høre dem indendørs.*
79. *Ubefrag med trykken i brystet, uroligt søvn, tinnitus, svimmelhed, træthed, irritabilitet og afmagt. Enorm frustration over hele situationen inkl. det dårlige miljø i nabolaget og i vores lille samfund samt AB af gode naboer.*