

Twin Creek Wind Farm

Frequently Asked Questions - April 2025

At a glance



Up to 270 MW Capacity



90 km north east of Adelaide,
between the towns of Kapunda,
Eudunda and Truro.



Up to 42 Turbines



Up to 220 m blade tip height



Up to 215 MW battery storage



Transmission line approximately
15 km of 275 kV overhead

Other wind farm infrastructure: operations and maintenance building and compound with associated car parking; two electrical substations; hard standing areas; access tracks; underground electrical cable reticulation; temporary construction facilities including a construction compound, borrow pit and concrete batching plant facilities.

Site boundary area: approximately 5,548 hectares

Development area: approximately 3,684 hectares

Disturbance footprint: approximately 380 hectares

Portion of site boundary proposed to be utilised:
approximately 7%

Construction timeframes (pending approvals):

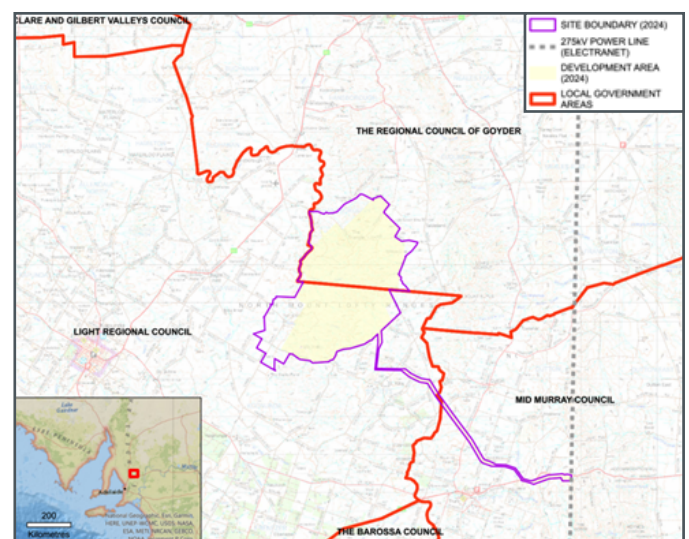


About the Project

How big is the Project?

The Project layout includes up to 42 turbines, a battery energy storage facility, an overhead transmission line and associated ancillary infrastructure (including but not limited to substations, operations and maintenance compound and temporary construction facilities). The Project site is located 90 km north east of Adelaide, in the Mid North area of South Australia, between the towns of Kapunda, Eudunda and Truro. The Project is located within three local government areas, Light Regional, Goyder Regional and Mid Murray Councils.

The overall area within the site boundary is approximately 5,548 hectares, the majority of which is used for grazing or cropping. The development area comprises approximately 3,684 hectares and the proposed disturbance footprint comprises approximately 380 hectares. Of the total project area (within the site boundary), approximately 7% of the land will be utilised for the proposed development. Accordingly, existing land uses can largely continue without effect.



CONTACT THE TEAM

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How much power will the Project produce?

The wind farm will produce up to 270 MW – enough to power over 206,000 South Australian homes per year. The battery will provide up to 215 MW of power continuously for up to two hours at this maximum exporting power capacity. The battery will be used to provide grid support such as frequency support, as well as storing energy from the wind farm.

How was the location chosen?

This site has been selected as it is ideal for a renewable energy development for the following reasons:

- Excellent exposure to South Australia's world class wind resources.
- Proximity to the Robertstown - Tungkillo transmission line for wind farm connection, to provide transmission of more renewable energy in the region.
- Excellent transport access with minimal impact to local roads and easy access to major roads.
- Low population density surrounding the development area, allowing for excellent distance buffering (2km+) of wind turbines to the nearest non-involved neighbouring dwelling.
- The Project site has historically been heavily cleared for agricultural purposes, facilitating minimal environmental impacts and avoidance of unnecessary impacts where practicable.
- Excellent complementary use of land for energy generation alongside farming. The Project can co-exist with the grazing and cropping land use activities on the subject land which can continue during the operation of the proposed development.

How big are the wind turbines?

The turbine size will depend on both turbine availability and commercial suitability. The procurement process will be informed by the outcome of the planning application process. For flexibility of turbine selection, a conservative "Planning Corridor" has been used in all technical reports and environmental studies. RES is seeking development approval up to the following maximum specifications:

- Power output: up to 7.2MW each
- Blade tip height: up to 220 m
- Hub height: up to 134 m
- Rotor diameter: up to 172 m

Why are wind turbines getting larger?

Larger turbines allow for longer blades, which further enhances their ability to capture wind energy. This trend towards bigger turbines improves the economy of scale. Greater power per turbine reduces the total number of turbines required and helps to reduce the cost of energy production.



What other infrastructure is included in the Project?

The site will require some additional infrastructure to support the ongoing operations and maintenance of Project. This is expected to include the following:

- associated hard standing areas.
- access tracks with erosion and sediment control measures included in accordance with a project specific Construction Environmental Management Plan.
- operations and maintenance building and compound with associated car parking.
- two electrical substations (one project substation within the wind farm boundary and one cut-in terminal substation).
- a battery energy storage facility with an indicative capacity of 215MW.
- underground electrical cable reticulation.
- overhead transmission line for approximately 15 kilometres from the on-site substation to the existing overhead Robertstown - Tungkillo transmission line east of Truro.
- temporary construction facilities including a construction compound, borrow pit and concrete batching plant facilities.

This infrastructure will be contained within the site boundary.

Will there be a battery storage system?

Allowances have been made to include a battery storage system as part of the wind farm development. Further network studies and commercial considerations are being carried out to determine the type of system to be installed. The indicative capacity of the battery is 215 MW. The battery energy storage system will be located within the wind farm site boundary.

How will the wind farm connect to the electricity network?

Approximately 15 km of 275 kV overhead transmission line will be constructed, from the on-site substation to a terminal substation that connects the Project to the existing overhead Robertstown-Tungkillo transmission line east of Truro. The substations and transmission line form part of the development application.

How close is the Project to houses?

RES has designed the Project with a minimum 2000 m (2 km) buffer between non-involved houses and wind generation turbines. State regulations require a minimum separation of 1500 m (1.5 km) from the base of a turbine to non-associated (non-stakeholder) dwellings and tourist accommodation.

How long will the Project be there and what happens at end of life?

The wind farm is expected to have an operational life of approximately 30 years or more. The battery energy storage system is expected to operate for about 15 years. After this time, the project owner will either decommission the site and restore the area to its previous land use or negotiate with landowners to repower or upgrade the equipment and extend the wind farm's operational lifespan. In some cases, parts of the wind farm may remain post-decommissioning as they can serve a functional purpose, such as the substation or access tracks. The Project will have a decommissioning plan which details the rights and responsibilities of parties during decommissioning. The cost of decommissioning is borne by the Project owner.

Further details about wind farm decommissioning can be found on the Clean Energy Council website <https://cleanenergycouncil.org.au/for-consumers/fact-sheets/recycling-get-the-facts/recycling-wind-turbines-solar-panels-batteries>

What is the planning and approval process for the Project?

RES Australia Pty Ltd (RES) has an active planning consent for the Twin Creek Wind Farm and Energy Storage Project. The approved development is a 185MW wind farm comprising 51 wind turbines (3.6MW and up to 180 metre tip height) and associated 215 MW battery energy storage system. Since obtaining the planning consent in October 2019, RES has undertaken further design development in an evolving energy market.

To take advantage of the growth in wind turbine technology, RES has reviewed the approved Project and has optimised the Twin Creek Wind Farm and Energy Storage Project, particularly in terms of overall generating capacity and number and capacity of wind turbine generators. RES considered options available to amend the current planning

consent to achieve variations to the Project and resolved that the alterations resulting from the optimisation warranted the submission of a new Development Application (DA). Against this background RES resolved to seek a new development authorisation for the Project with an optimised design.

The optimised Project will require development consent under the Planning, Development and Infrastructure (PDI) Act 2016. The Project is seeking approval under a Crown development planning assessment pathway pursuant to Section 131 of the PDI Act. Under the Crown development planning assessment pathway, RES will seek State agency support for the Project (from the Department of Energy and Mining) on the basis that the Project is 'essential infrastructure' pursuant to Section 131 of the PDI Act.

A DA has been prepared and was submitted in November 2023. Requested additional information was provided to the Department for Housing and Urban Development - Planning and Land Use Services in January 2025. The DA was exhibited for public comment from 5 March 2025 to 4 April 2025.

The State Commission Assessment Panel will now assess the application, taking into account the development report, any comments made by the public, Council and other referral bodies and will prepare a report for consideration by the Minister for Planning and Local Government (Minister). The confidential recommendation is provided to the Minister who may approve or refuse the application.

As part of the preparation of the DA, RES has undertaken environmental, economic and social assessments to understand both the impacts and opportunities the Project presents to local communities and the environment. The DA has included a socio-economic assessment in addition to specialist studies including assessments on effects to visual changes, noise, biodiversity, heritage, water, traffic, hazard, bushfire, soils and land use. The detailed design of the Project



Twin Creek Wind Farm Frequently Asked Questions



Construction

How long will the construction process take?

Subject to approval, construction for the Project is scheduled to commence in early 2027 and is expected to take between 2 – 3 years.

How will RES manage impacts from construction?

RES is committed to identifying potential construction impacts and managing them responsibly. A Construction Environmental Management Plan will be developed for the Project that will reflect proposed control measures to minimise impact to the environment, adjoining neighbours, road users and the broader public.

We aim to reduce the impact of our works on the community and the environment with:

- Standard construction hours and scheduling of work.
- Well-maintained equipment and plant.
- Monitoring and management of all construction activities, ensuring all standards and guidelines are met.
- Regular Project updates for our neighbours and the community, including information on any changes to local traffic conditions.
- Listening to feedback and suggestions on how local impacts might be reduced.

Prior to construction commencing, the Proponent will ensure the following is available: a postal and email address to which written complaints can be sent and a 24-hour telephone contact line.

What will be the impact to local roads?

RES acknowledges that managing the traffic and transport impacts of the Project, particularly during construction, is critically important to the local community. A Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) has been prepared as part of the Development Application. The TIA examines existing conditions in the locality of the site, an assessment of the likely access routes for over mass over size vehicles during the construction phase (from the port to the wind farm),

an assessment of access points, and recommendations regarding measures required to enable proper access to the development site.

The assessment showed that the construction phase of the Project will result in increased traffic to and from the site including the movement of restricted access vehicles.

A Traffic Management Plan (TMP) will be prepared as part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan to ensure the works can be undertaken safely and with minimal disruption to local traffic. The TMP will also include details of noise and dust mitigation measures associated with construction traffic. Once operational, the traffic entering the wind farm site will be negligible.

Detailed design activities will focus on reducing the number of proposed vehicular access points to maintain safe road driving conditions and minimise required changes to the road network.

RES will enter into an Infrastructure Deed with the Light Regional Council, Regional Council of Goyder and Mid Murray Council (if/as required) in relation to upgrades of local roads proposed to be utilised during construction of the Project.

Where will local workers be accommodated?

To the extent possible, accommodation will be sourced locally, however we are aware of the existing accommodation shortages in the region. RES and the contractor employed on the Project will work with the local Councils to determine the best accommodation options for the Project.



Where is the concrete coming from for the Project?

Concrete will be batched at a temporary batching plant located on the Project site.

Where will gravel for the roads come from?

Gravel for access road construction is expected to be sourced from a borrow pit within the site of the development. The contractor will review options for sourcing gravel for track construction and if any extraction of gravel is proposed then appropriate approvals will be sought, both from legislative approvals and approval from the landowner.

Will construction introduce weeds to the local area?

The Project will comply with all relevant biosecurity obligations. Controls including vehicle washdowns will be implemented to manage the potential for the introduction of weeds to the Project site. Should material need to be sourced from outside the Project site, any material brought to the site will be assessed against the provisions of the Construction Environmental Management Plan to reduce the risk of weed introduction.

Will construction or operation of the Project need to use water?

Water will be required for numerous construction activities such as concrete batching as well as personnel amenities. Water may also be required for dust control and equipment cleaning during construction. Water required during construction will be sourced by the construction contractor, which may incorporate on site bores or carting and storing water on site. Potential bore water source locations will be confirmed as the Project progresses through development. Any bores required would be licensed in accordance with legislative requirements.

Ongoing water usage is minimal. Water associated with the staff facilities during construction and once operational would be via rainwater storage tanks and utilise roof drainage.

Will there be any disruptions to local power supply?

There are not expected to be any power outages during construction or when the Project is first energised through to full commercial operation activities.

Will the Project interfere with mobile telecommunications?

An electromagnetic interference (EMI) Impact Assessment report has been prepared as part of the Development Application to identify any potential impacts of the Project

on EMI services within the Project's vicinity (including mobile telecommunications). Potential EMI impacts on services including citizens band radio and mobile phones are either considered to be minor or have been assessed through consultation with the service operators.

RES is committed to ongoing discussions with neighbours and telecommunication providers and identifying appropriate mitigation measures (where required).



Land Use and Environment

Will the Project impact on agricultural land?

The Project is located on land which will continue to be used for agricultural purposes while providing a guaranteed supplementary income to landholders. The overall footprint of the wind farm and associated infrastructure will take up only a small portion of the overall project site, approximately 7%, with the improvements to on-farm infrastructure such as tracks and fencing supporting day to day management of the existing enterprises.

Do wind farms disrupt weather patterns?

No reliable evidence has been found to support the suggestion that wind farms can have any impact on local weather patterns.

How will the wind farm affect birds and bats?

Before being granted planning approval, a wind farm proponent must undertake a detailed biodiversity assessment that considers all the biodiversity impacts of the proposal including clearing of native vegetation and indirect or prescribed species impacts including potential bird and bat strike.

Mortality figures from wind energy projects in NSW indicate an average rate of 1 to 3 bird fatalities per turbine per year. A summary of NSW findings can be found on page 32 of the NSW guidelines ([source: Draft Wind Energy Guidelines DPIE NSW 2023](#)).

These estimated mortality rates are considerably less than estimates for other anthropogenic sources. Millions of bird and bat deaths can be attributed each year to collisions with buildings, vehicles and power lines, and predation by feral and domestic cats.

Will trees need to be cut down?

The site is historically heavily cleared for agricultural activities. RES designs projects to have as little impact as possible to the existing environment, however removal of some native trees is unavoidable. Turbines are placed in areas away from trees, tracks are designed around existing access roads and existing clearings are used for infrastructure wherever possible. The Project is undergoing careful detailed design to reduce the impact to existing native vegetation.



How will impacts on significant fauna and flora be managed?

Potential impacts to fauna and flora, including national or State conservation species of significance such as the Pygmy Blue-Tongue Lizard (PBTTL), have been considered as part of the ecological assessment included in the Development Application. The ecological assessment has been informed by extensive surveys of the Project site.

The proposed Project layout has undergone comprehensive review and refinement to minimise potential impacts on native vegetation, woodland areas, and PBTTL habitat as far as reasonably practicable. This included amendments to turbine locations, access track locations and size, location of temporary construction compounds, and reduction of the disturbance footprint as far as reasonably practicable. An offset strategy will be prepared and implemented to address any residual impacts.

Impacts on birds have been assessed, and the Project is not expected to cause effect to any threatened species which occur or may occur within the Project area. The Project design also implements designated exclusion zones from woodland areas and Wedge Tailed Eagles nests within these woodlands to minimise potential impacts to birds that utilise these areas.

An Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC) referral will be submitted for the Project for detailed consideration of potential impacts on PBTTL and other Matters of National Environmental Significance.



Will the Project have adverse impacts on erosion or flooding?

Erosion potential and localised flooding and drainage have been assessed as part of the Development Application. There are unlikely to be any unreasonable impacts to soil, water and air quality as a result of the proposed development, as the Project has been designed according to the physical features of the project area. A range of mitigation and management measures will be incorporated into the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to minimise airborne dust events, erosion, and soil discharge into watercourse so that there are no unacceptable impacts on the local area.

A draft CEMP has been prepared as part of the Development Application in accordance with the findings of the investigative studies undertaken in the preparation of the application. A final version of the CEMP and additional management plans will be prepared during the detailed design phase of the Project, before construction begins.

Can wind farm components be recycled?

According to a Clean Energy Council report released in 2023, around 85% to 94% of a wind turbine's mass is recyclable. Leading turbine manufacturers are taking steps to increase the sustainability of the sector through a combination of research and demonstration projects with the aim to avoid any disposal of waste. You can view the CEC report at <https://assets.cleanenergycouncil.org.au/documents/Wind-turbine-recycling-report-2023.pdf>



Twin Creek Wind Farm Frequently Asked Questions



Amenity

To what extent will neighbours be impacted by noise?

RES takes noise and visual impacts seriously and it is important for us to understand the impacts our projects may have on dwellings that are nearby. We do this through consultation with impacted neighbours and through Visual Impact Assessment studies and Noise Impact Assessment studies prepared as part of the Development Application. The assessments have been conducted in accordance with all relevant legislation and assessment guidelines and appropriate mitigation measures (where required) identified.

RES has designed the Project with a minimum 2000 m (2 km) buffer between non-involved dwellings and wind generation turbines. The operations and maintenance building, battery storage infrastructure, and substation compound are also set back over 1,000 metres from the nearest public road, Mosey Road (at its closest point), as well as the nearest non-involved dwellings.

The assessment of the noise levels of the wind farm has been undertaken and the predicted noise levels achieve the requirements of the Wind Farms Environmental Noise Guidelines 2021 at all residences. Compliance with the SA Guidelines will inherently provide an adequate level of protection of amenity in the surrounding area from noise impacts. The predicted noise levels of the battery energy storage system and substation infrastructure were assessed to achieve the relevant provisions in the current Environment Protection (Commercial and Industrial Noise) Policy.

A final noise assessment will be conducted to confirm compliance with the relevant Guidelines when the final candidate equipment is confirmed. The final noise

assessment report will be submitted to the relevant authorities prior to the commencement of construction.

Do larger turbines produce more noise?

Advancements in turbine design and technology have enabled manufacturers to mitigate noise levels even as turbines increase in size. This is due to improvements in aerodynamics and lower rotation speeds.

To what extent will neighbours be impacted by visual effects?

A Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) report has been prepared as part of the Development Application that considers viewpoints surrounding the Project site. The viewpoints selected for the VIA were chosen to be representative of the locality, publicly accessible, and adjacent to areas of private land ownership where a large proportion of the wind farm and associated infrastructure is visible. The assessment identified that the potential visual effect of the Project reduces over distance with the visual assessment recording the visual effect as 'slight' at more than ten kilometres. In addition to the VIA report, specific photomontages have been prepared for landowners near the proposed wind farm upon request.

Potential visual impact of wind turbines from viewpoint 1, the southern-most viewpoint, on Kapunda – Truro Road Ebenezer, was assessed as likely to be offset by the existing vegetation and wooded rural landscape character. There is expected to be a reduction in visual effect of the Project from distances further than this viewpoint, and into the Barossa Valley.



Economic and Social Benefits

What are the benefits to the local community?

The Project is estimated to generate 1,652 regional jobs (person years) over the construction period and support approximately 63 jobs in the region per year during the operation of the facility. The Project will support the employment of local contractors through the establishment of a contractors' register list, and increased business opportunities as flow-on effects in nearby towns. RES will be seeking local procurement, training and employment opportunities. Employment benefits will extend through local supply chains to businesses like fuel supply, vehicle servicing, uniform suppliers, hotels/motels, B&B's, cafés, pubs, catering, cleaning companies, tradespersons, tool & equipment suppliers, earth moving and many other businesses.

During construction, it is estimated the Project will contribute over \$287 million to the Lower North and Barossa region economy and over \$661 million to the South Australian economy.

RES is committed to supporting the regional communities that host our renewable energy projects. Should the Project proceed to construction, a Community Benefit Sharing Program will provide over \$15 million of direct benefits to the local community and project neighbours during the 30+ year operating life of the Project. Early discussions with local Council staff and community organisation representatives from the Kapunda, Eudunda, and Truro areas have commenced to ensure the program captures the local community's needs. Funding will go towards community identified projects, local community groups, and local community organisations as determined by the community.

Will there be economic opportunities for local people?

It is likely that the skills and numbers of workers required to deliver the Project may not be available locally or from close proximity to the site. RES will work with the selected contractors to examine the potential for local employment and to identify areas where learning and upskilling can occur to maximise the possibility. If you are looking to start a career in renewables or transition to a career in renewables, there are many ways you can be involved in this exciting and growing industry. You can search jobs on the Clean Energy Council website <https://cleanenergycouncil.org.au/working-in-clean-energy/careers-hub>



Other possible indirect opportunities to create economic benefit from the Project may include property rental, catering, coffee carts, hotels/motels, and other enterprises, subject to Council approval.

How will you/have you consulted with the community?

RES is committed to clear, honest, and transparent community engagement through all stages of a project lifecycle from initial site selection through to planning, construction and operations. The company's approach to engagement is heavily influenced by and consistent with the Clean Energy Council's (CEC) Best Practice Charter for Renewable Energy Development.

Engagement with the community on the optimised Project included three community information sessions held prior to the submission of the Development Application documentation in 2023. Invitations were issued using a newsletter, newspaper advertisements in the Barossa Leader and emails to stakeholders on the Project mailing list. These sessions provided general information on proposed changes to the Project, as well as its potential impacts including visual and noise assessments.

Prior to the Development Application consultation period, local community and Councils were notified of the upcoming notification period and where a copy of the full planning documentation could be found online to provide comment. Hard copies of the Planning Application documentation were available for viewing at the Kapunda Office of the Light Regional Council; the Eudunda Office of the Regional Council of Goyder and the Cambrai Office of the Mid Murray Council.

We will continue to engage and provide information on the Project as it progresses through:

- Community Information sessions.
- Our dedicated website.
- Newsletters and Project updates in local publications.
- One on One meetings with adjoining residents (face to face or remotely).

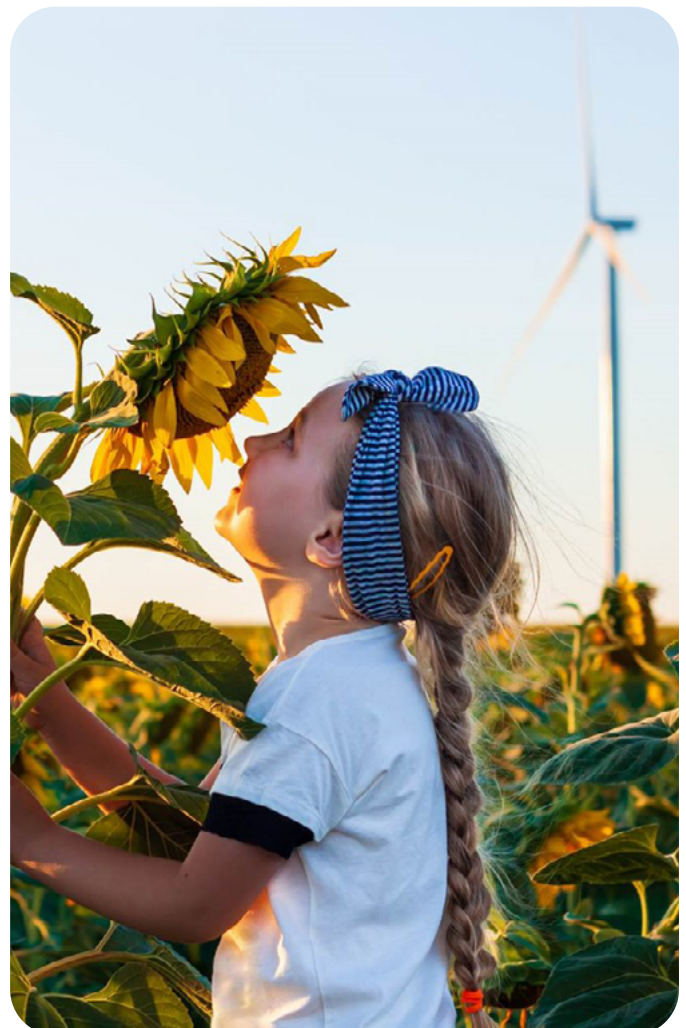
- Meetings with Councils and key community organisations
- Prompt response to enquiries received via the website, email or 1800 number.

Will the commitments to the community be upheld if the Project is sold?

Financial and in-kind commitments to the community that are formalised in the development of the Project will transfer as obligations to a new project owner. Community fund, decommissioning and property costs are built into the financial model of a project, and these will be maintained irrespective of the project owner.

Are wind farms and batteries expensive and inefficient compared to other energy sources?

The cost to build and operate a renewable energy project is far less than the cost to build and operate coal, nuclear and gas projects (3 to 4 times cheaper). CSIRO publishes information about the costs of different types of energy generation in their annual GenCost report at <https://www.csiro.au/en/research/technology-space/energy/Electricity-transition/GenCost>.



Neighbouring Properties

Will property prices be affected?

No correlation has been demonstrated between wind turbines and declining property values. This has been demonstrated through a number of studies, including the Urbis study in 2016 undertaken on behalf of NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH). As a key conclusion of this study, Urbis stated: “it is our expert opinion that windfarms may not significantly impact rural properties used for agricultural purposes.”

Do wind farms impact insurance or rates for neighbouring properties?

RES is not aware of any impacts on insurance or rates of neighbouring properties. We have also reached out to the Clean Energy Council and the Insurance Council of Australia. They have advised that preliminary engagement with their members has found that insurers do not have concerns with farmers hosting renewable energy infrastructure, nor have they experienced cases where farmers have been unable to obtain insurance (or seen premium rises or sought higher levels of liability coverage) because they or their

neighbours are hosting transmission lines/renewable energy project. https://insurancecouncil.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Updated-ICA_Briefing_Farm-Insurance-and-Energy-Infrastructure_May-2024.pdf

Will nearby airfields be affected by the wind farm e.g. from reflection, glare, turbulence or obstructions?

An Aviation Impact Assessment (AIA) has been prepared as part of the Development Application. The AIA assessed the potential aviation impacts associated with the Project and provided aviation safety advice in respect of relevant requirements of air safety regulations and procedures, and incorporated consultation with relevant aviation agencies. The assessment concluded that the Project does not interfere with any airspace procedures or aviation related communications, navigation or surveillance facilities for both civil or military aerodromes and airspace.



Emergency Management

Is the Project going to cause a fire risk or hinder the ability to fight fires?

Under normal operating circumstances, it's extremely unlikely that a wind farm can cause or adversely affect a bush fire. The turbines are constructed on cleared hardstanding areas. Each turbine and building on the Project site will have an Asset Protection Zone established around it and vegetation in these areas will be maintained during the operation of the Project. Water tanks will be installed as part of the construction of the Project in consultation with the Country Fire Service (CFS) and remain throughout operation of the wind farm should they need to be used by the CFS. Wind farms are also highly unlikely to start a bushfire by attracting lightning. Should a wind turbine be struck by lightning, built-in control systems divert the voltage safely underground.

The Project is required to develop asset protection and bushfire response procedures with the CFS. Aerial firefighting can be undertaken around wind turbines if appropriate strategies, emergency management systems and communications protocols are in place. RES will develop and implement a project-specific bushfire management plan (BMP) in consultation with the CFS.

The BMP may include response strategies such as shutting down and positioning turbine blades to facilitate aerial access. Additional strategies that may be considered include, various shut down possibilities of turbine operations during high bushfire risk days, actual bushfires or reported faults.

Wind farms can assist firefighting efforts. The roads and safe-turn-around points provided by wind farm infrastructure can enable local firefighters to safely access areas that were otherwise inaccessible, providing firebreak, backburn and safe evacuation opportunities.

In 2013, during a grass fire at a South Australian wind farm, ignited by lightning, the access roads built for the wind farm proved beneficial for firefighters. These access tracks, initially installed for wind farm construction and maintenance, served as a natural firebreak, enhanced onsite accessibility and enabled effective back burning. This unexpected advantage positively impacted response times and the local fire brigade's ability to combat fires on the wind farm or neighbouring properties. <https://www.cleanenergycouncil.org.au/news/in-case-of-fire-a-real-life-experience-at-a-wind-farm-site>



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