

Koyuga Nanneella Wind Farm



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Fera Australia is in the early stages of exploring the potential for a wind farm in the Koyuga Nanneella area. The area has a good wind resource and access to local transmission capacity.

Over the last 15 months we have been meeting with landowners to discuss interest in hosting wind turbines on their farm. Fera's approach is to assess each project and understand all elements of the project. We work with landowners and the community through the full life of the project, from conception through to life of the operating project.

In 2024 Fera commenced monitoring the local wind with a land based sodar. We also talked to neighbouring properties to understand interest in hosting wind turbines in the area. Following these discussions we met with the local Landcare group.

A public meeting in July 2024 at the Nanneella Hall.

Following on from the meeting:

- We have met with all the people who indicated they were interested to discuss the project further through Koyuga, Tongala, and Nanneella and with several community groups.
- We have met with interested farmers who were keen to learn more about hosting turbines on their farm and residents who are against renewable projects in the local area.

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Our aim has been to take time and understand where there is interest and the local issues and thoughts.

We take on board feedback to minimise visual issues through the placement of the turbines out of important view lines.

We have met and discussed the project with VicGrid who have gone on to update and release the Victorian Transmission Plan (VTP) and Renewable Energy Zones (REZs).

The combination of VicGrid's guidance and environmental guidelines have seen us reduce the proposed project area to the north part of the project. VicGrid's latest VTP update introduced a Brolga avoidance zone.

Rather than continue to have 2 zones for turbines we have halved the number of turbines, from 50 down to 25, and focused on the area away from the potential farms that have Brolga's present.

The project is planned to move forward based on 150 MW size (20–25 turbines in the north), with the connection to the southern 220 kV transmission line north of Rushworth.

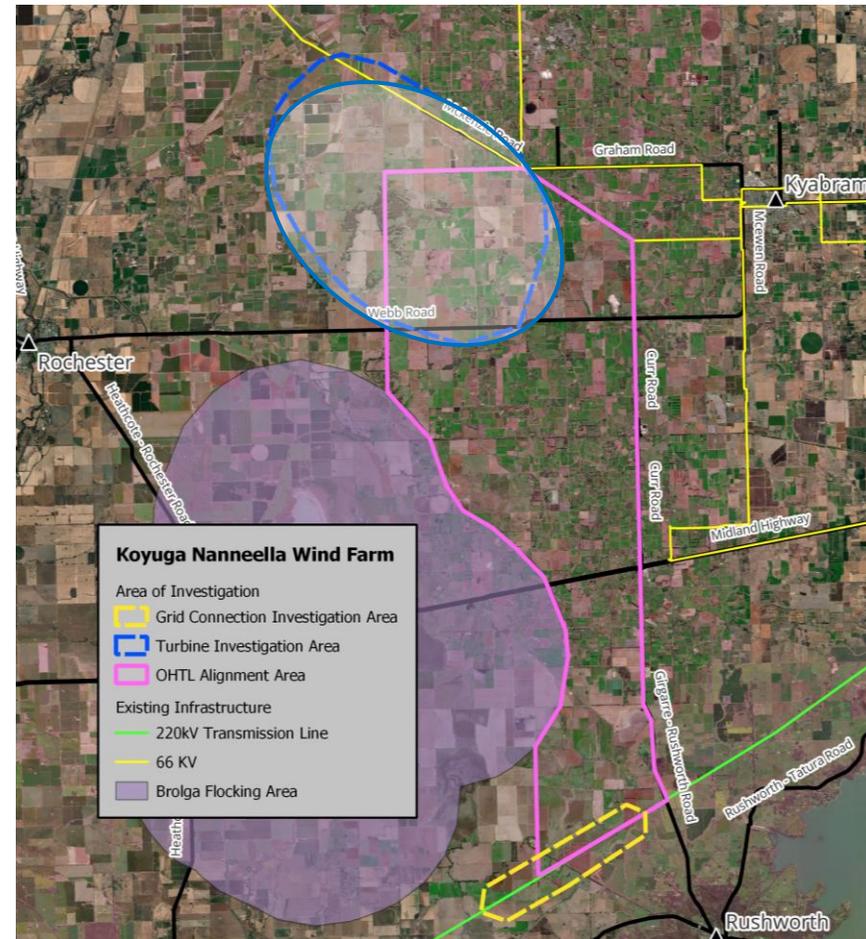
Koyuga Nanneella Wind Farm

The diagram on the right highlights the northern area.

We are taking the time to talk through the locations for turbines and expect these investigations to be completed in Q1 2025.



2024, 40-50 turbine option



2025, 20-25 turbine option



Planning

There is a lot of information and investigation that goes into shaping each project. The following are the key planning reports that are required for wind farm projects:

- Noise
- Shadow flicker
- Bird and Bat studies, including Brolga (2 years of seasonal studies, followed by modelling to ensure the turbines and transmission lines do not disrupt important and endangered species)
- Flora studies
- Flood studies
- Cultural Heritage studies
- General ecology studies, including the study of local wetlands and road reserve vegetation
- Fire assessment and management processes

Each of these studies informs the project of where the turbines can be erected, these studies will commence following the completion of the initial project area being completed.

Finally with the studies completed over a the next 2 – 3 years, a final layout plan is developed with landowners and neighbours, striking a balance between local visual amenity and project constructability.

The planning for the project begins with a study plan that will include all local species of flora and fauna, Indigenous Heritage points of interest, geotechnical information, and a bushfire assessment.



Q&A: Turbine locations / maintenance



What specific infrastructure is being considered for the Koyuga/Nanneella area – including turbine locations, route of transmission lines, and where battery installation will be located?

How many turbines do you have planned for the project in this area? Where are these to be located?

The proposed turbines will have a hub height of approximately 150-160m, with a blade length of 85 - 90m. Locations are under investigations. The transmission alignment has not been worked out but will be planned outside of the Brolga protection area. Batteries are typically located at the connection point for the wind farm to the wider network.

Each turbine will generate power for 4,000-5,000 homes depending on the final turbine selected.

The expected life of the turbines is 30 to 40 years.

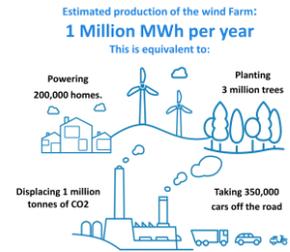
Who is responsible for the ongoing maintenance? What happens at the end of the turbine's life? Is it replaced or disassembled? Who is responsible for that?

Fera will be responsible for all roads involved in the project for the life of the project:

- Existing local roads
- Upgrade of existing internal farm tracks
- New tracks

Tracks and roads will be designed to allow the transport of the turbine and related infrastructure to each final location. The roads will be maintained throughout the project by Fera.

At the end of the project Fera is responsible to remove the turbines and reinstate the farms to their original condition





Landholders, Consultation, Community



How will landholder rights be affected, particularly regarding compulsory acquisition, easements, or planning overlays?

There will be no compulsory acquisition of land.

The project will not involve any property that has not agreed to join the project.

Planning overlays are used to plan the project, the zoning of properties where turbines are installed will not change. Wind has the potential to be harvested as an additional source of economic sustainability for the farm and the wider community. Food and feed production will continue without impact with a wind farm in the area.

What consultation has occurred to date, and how has community feedback been incorporated?

To date we have discussed the project at its conception stage, with preliminary discussions held, with the project more defined we will look to formalise agreements with landowners.

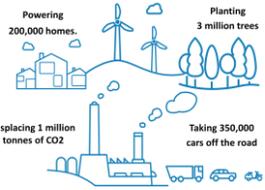
Following our initial meeting, the project team has met with all landowners who requested a follow-on discussions. Meetings have also been held with the Tongala Lions club, Goulburn Murray Water, the local Federal Member and the Wimmera Shire Council.

How will amenity and rural lifestyle be considered in project design and assessment?

Amenity of neighbours within a 5km radius of the project is considered including:

- Noise
- Visual amenity using simulations and iterative positioning of turbines to avoid key sight lines where possible
- Shadow flicker studies, ensuring that turbines do not cause shadows onto nearby homes

Estimated production of the wind Farm:
1 Million MWh per year
This is equivalent to:



Living next to a wind farm

Sheep farmer Dimity Taylor knows something of what's ahead for New England. She lives in the rich farming area of Bannister, near Goulburn, southwest of Sydney.

Wind turbines line the ridge around her home, a solar farm sits in the flat, and high-voltage transmission towers from the HumeLink project will soon march near her property.

She's not worried by any of it.

"What its like to live next to wind turbines

I'm living here next to the Gullen Ranges wind farm near Crookwell.

I've been living here for about 14 years, and the Gullen Range Wind Farm is just coming up to its 10th year anniversary.

We hear the turbines every now and again, but it's not very often.

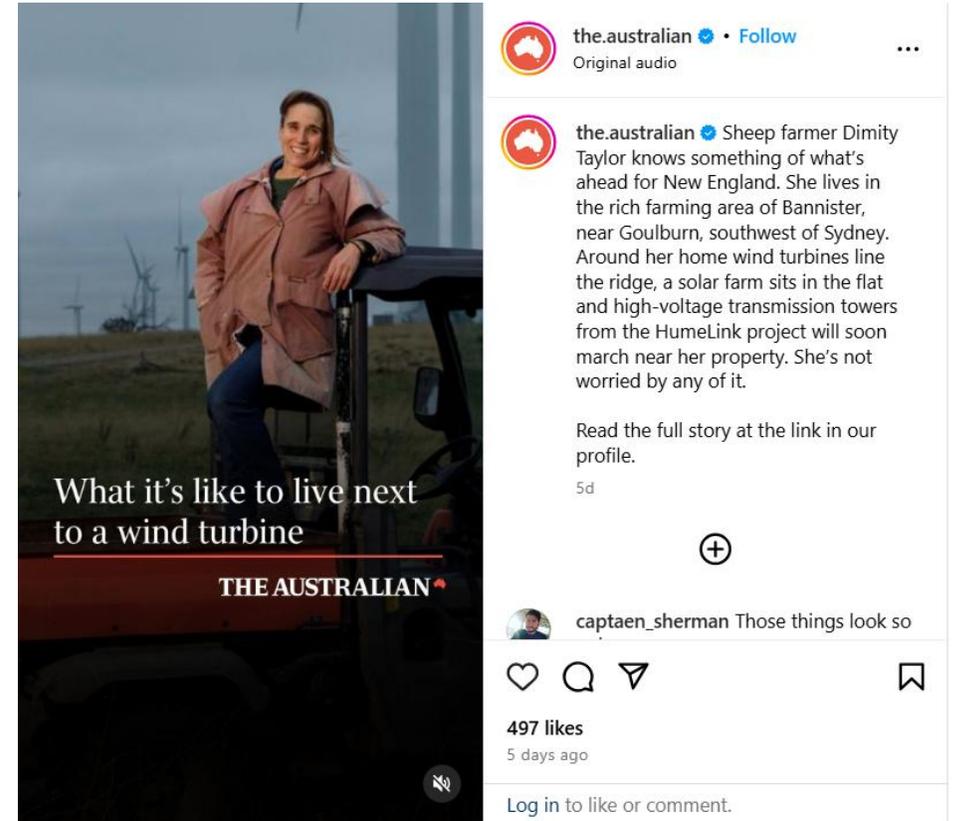
And when we do, it's not annoying. Kind of sounds like the ocean. We can pretend we're living near the seaside out here in the country.

There have been quite a few properties that have been sold that have been well within the two-kilometer radius of the turbines, and they've all sold to really good prices.

So its really encouraging that land values near the wind farm are holding strong.

I think a lot of the concerns that come from the communities in regard to wind farms coming to the area have so much to do with how the project is communicated early on, and if people can feel empowered during that initial consultation process, it can just save people so much concern and worry and angst.

I think there needs to be a really good focus on making sure the whole community can really benefit from being in a region that's hosting renewable energy."



Link

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/C8iqAERi9kk/?igsh=MWk1MXZ3eGtrMXdhaQ==>

Turbine Fires

28/6/24 – A turbine at the Cape Nelson South Wind Farm caught fire.

- The fire started at 8pm and was deemed under control by 11pm.
- The next morning the CFA were called to extinguish a small grass fire.
- No persons were harmed, and no structures other than the Turbine were lost.

Fire Rescue Victoria Commander Greg Kinross told the ABC:
“[Wind turbine fires] are no more risky than other structure fire that may occur at this stage in the in-country area of Victoria.”

Statistically, Wind Turbine Fires are extremely rare.

11.3GW of Wind Energy is installed in Australia, across **104 Wind Farms** and **over 2,700 Wind Turbines operational**. 31 of these Projects are over 15 years old in 2024.

In these thousands of hours of operation in Australia, there have been **less than 10** turbine related fires.

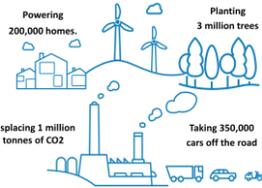




Wind Farm Fact Sheets



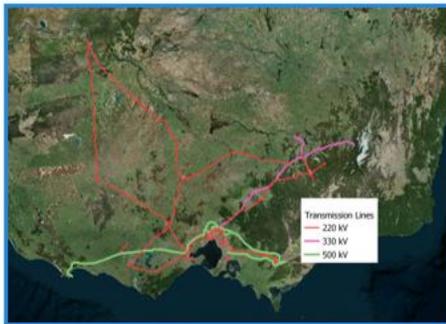
Estimated production of the wind farm:
1 Million MWh per year
This is equivalent to:



Why Here?

Why is the wind farm being built here instead of somewhere else?

The answer: This region is uniquely suited for producing clean and renewable wind energy.



Locations for wind farms are chosen for their strong wind resources and proximity to high-voltage transmission lines.

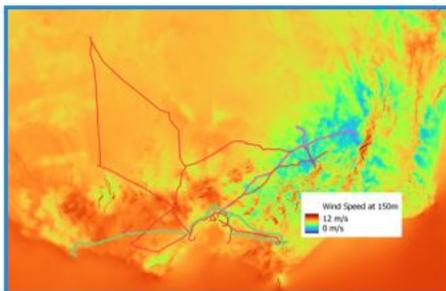
Many people ask, why can't we develop wind and solar farms out in the desert, away from populated areas?

Unfortunately, Australia's electrical transmission network is centered around populated areas, where the electricity is needed most.

If electricity were produced in the outback, the necessary transmission infrastructure to transport it to where it's needed does not exist.

Renewable energy infrastructure cannot be built just anywhere.

To maintain reliable electricity while reducing carbon emissions, Australia must utilize areas capable of generating clean, renewable energy.



All areas Yellow to Orange are suitable for Wind Farms.

Understanding Electromagnetic Radiation

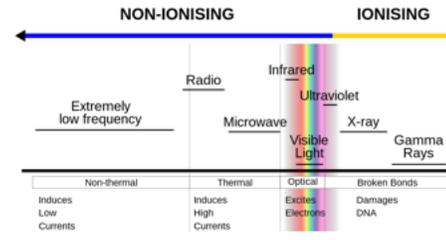
Powerlines generate low levels of electromagnetic radiation (or EMR) in the form of radio waves. This is caused by the alternating current (AC) flowing through wires, generating changing electric and magnetic fields.

Radio waves of regular intensity are **not considered harmful to the human body**. Radio waves are the same form of EMR used for Wi-Fi, phone signals, television, and radios. This is why your car radio can sometimes be disrupted when you drive under powerlines.

Should I be concerned?

People often find the word "Radiation" scary, but in truth, Electromagnetic Radiation is constantly all around us everyday. Light itself is a form of EMR. Microwaves, radio waves, and what we view as the visible spectrum, are all simply EMR of varying wavelengths.

Some EMR can indeed be harmful. High-frequency ionising EMR such as X-rays and Gamma rays can damage bodily cells and lead to cancers and ill-health when in high concentration.



However, one should not conflate this with non-ionizing EMR. Non-ionizing EMR (such as radio waves and light) are, in normal intensities, harmless.

At the edge of a transmission line easement (some 50 m away), transmission lines generate EMR at a lower intensity than a hairdryer.

Over 30 years, and 25,000 papers, no adverse health effects have been linked to low-level low-frequency EMR exposure.

Australia has strong and protective legal EMR public exposure standards, and Wind Farm transmission lines fall well below these conservative limits. As such, there is **no reason to be concerned** by EMR from Wind Farm powerlines.

Sources:
<https://www.arpansa.gov.au/>
<https://www.energyco.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/2022-09/cwo-res-fact-sheet-electric-magnetic.pdf>

- Hairdryer 10-70mG
- Stove 2-30mG
- Laptop 2-20mG
- Under a distribution powerline 2-20mG
- Under transmission powerline 20-200mG
- At the edge of transmission powerline easement 10-50mG

Scan for more



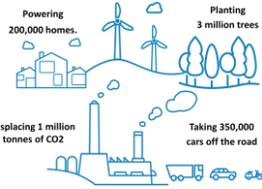
Fact Sheets on:

- Wind Turbine Noise
- Electromagnetic Radiation
- Community Benefits
- Flora and Fauna
- Where Wind Farms are located
- Recycling Turbines
- Environmental Concerns
- The Climate and Climate change
- How Wind Farms benefit our world





Estimated production of the wind farm:
1 Million MWh per year
This is equivalent to:



A photo of Fera's Olive picking day below in Upton Hill. The background to this weekend was to replicate a tradition in the Fera company.

In Italy, the company comes together and picks olives that are crushed and turned into oil. The oil is then given out as Christmas gifts.

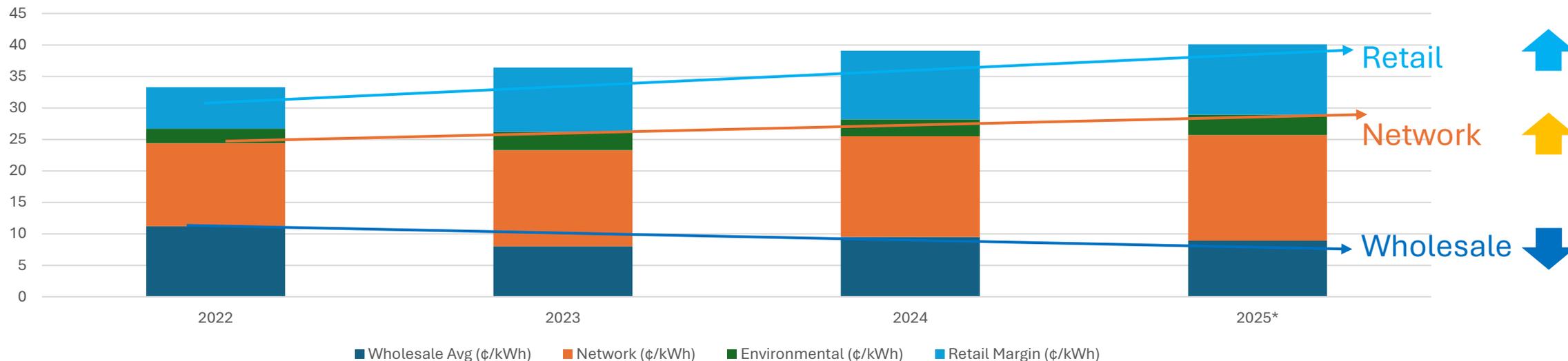
On a weekend late in May the team came together and had a day picking olives. The olives were crushed locally in Yea and the oil is going through a settling period and then will be bottled and shared.

Thank You

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Victorian Energy Price Breakdown



Year	Wholesale Avg (¢/kWh)	Retail Avg (¢/kWh)	Network (¢/kWh)	Environmental (¢/kWh)	Retail Margin (¢/kWh)
2022	11.2	33	13.2	2.3	6.6
2023	8.0	36.5	15.3	2.9	10.2
2024	9.5	39	16.0	2.7	10.9
2025*	8.9	40	16.8	3.2	11.2

Recent Survey – Attitudes to renewables

29 October 2025



Polling - sentiment towards the shift to renewables

Renew Australia for All commissioned research firm 89 Degrees East on public support for Australia's shift to renewable energy across select Renewable Energy Zones (REZ) in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland.

The 1952-person poll (conducted September 2025) included residents living in Renewable Energy Zones in:

- **New South Wales:** Illawarra, Hunter, New England, Central West Orana
- **Queensland:** Gladstone, Central Queensland (excl. Gladstone)
- **Victoria:** Gippsland, Western Victoria

The poll measured sentiment towards the shift to renewable energy as well as perception of that support in key REZs. Key results include:

- **A strong majority - 62% of REZ residents across NSW, QLD and VIC support Australia's shift to renewable energy, with support reaching as high as 69% in some regions.**
- **Central West Orana and Illawarra show the strongest support** for the shift to renewables at 69% each.
- **Hunter and Western Victoria follow closely** with 65% and 66% support respectively.
- **Opposition to the shift to renewable energy is significantly lower than rates of support both across all REZ regions (17%) and across all regions:** only 12% of Illawarra respondents, 16% of Hunter respondents, and 16% of Central West Orana respondents opposed the shift to renewable energy.
- **Respondents tend to underestimate levels of support in their own communities:** while 62% of REZ residents personally support the shift to renewable energy, only 37% believe the majority of residents in their community do.



Recent Survey – Attitudes to renewables

29 October 2025



Q: To what extent do you support or oppose Australia shifting to renewable energy (REZs)

	REZ regions (TOTAL)	New England (NSW)	Central West Orana (NSW)	Hunter (NSW)	Illawarra (NSW)	Gippsland (VIC)	Western VIC (VIC)	Gladstone (QLD)	Central QLD (QLD)
TOTAL SUPPORT	62%	56%	69%	65%	69%	55%	66%	58%	55%
Strongly support	27%	22%	25%	29%	31%	26%	27%	23%	21%
Somewhat support	36%	34%	45%	36%	38%	29%	39%	35%	34%
Neither support nor oppose	20%	22%	15%	19%	19%	25%	17%	23%	23%
Somewhat oppose	9%	12%	9%	10%	6%	11%	8%	11%	9%
Strongly oppose	8%	11%	7%	5%	7%	9%	8%	8%	12%
TOTAL OPPOSE	17%	23%	16%	16%	12%	20%	16%	19%	21%
n=	1952	200	150	300	450	301	201	200	150

Q: Do you agree or disagree with the following: "Investing in renewable energy will be good for regional Australia"

Total Agree	60%	55%	61%	65%	67%	53%	62%	62%	51%
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Q: Which of these is closest to your opinion of how the majority of residents in your community feel about Australia shifting to renewable energy? (REZs)

	REZ regions (TOTAL)	New England (NSW)	Central West Orana (NSW)	Hunter (NSW)	Illawarra (NSW)	Gippsland (VIC)	Western VIC (VIC)	Gladstone (QLD)	Central QLD (QLD)
TOTAL SUPPORT	37%	36%	36%	65%	43%	33%	45%	36%	29%
The majority are very supportive	5%	5%	5%	46%	7%	4%	6%	5%	3%
The majority are mostly supportive	32%	32%	31%	7%	36%	9%	39%	31%	26%
The majority neither support nor oppose	26%	35%	34%	39%	40%	38%	33%	31%	30%
The majority are mostly unsupportive	24%	23%	17%	29%	12%	21%	13%	23%	28%
The majority are very unsupportive	11%	7%	13%	17%	5%	9%	9%	11%	13%
Other	2%	4%	0%	8%	1%	2%	3%	2%	3%
TOTAL UNSUPPORTIVE	35%	30%	30%	25%	17%	30%	22%	34%	41%
n=	1952	200	150	300	450	301	201	200	150

Key insight: This table reveals the 'perception gap' - while 62% of individuals actually support the shift to renewables overall (Table 1 average), they perceive a lower level of support amongst the majority of residents in their community - 37% (Table 3 average).