



Australian Government

National Health and Medical Research Council

## NHMRC Statement: Evidence on Wind Farms and Human Health

**Examining whether wind farm emissions may affect human health is complex, as both the character of the emissions and individual perceptions of them are highly variable.**

**After careful consideration and deliberation of the body of evidence, NHMRC concludes that there is currently no consistent evidence that wind farms cause adverse health effects in humans.**

**Given the poor quality of current direct evidence and the concern expressed by some members of the community, high quality research into possible health effects of wind farms, particularly within 1,500 metres (m), is warranted.**

This Statement updates previous work by NHMRC and is based on the findings of a comprehensive independent assessment of the scientific evidence on wind farms and human health, which is summarised in the *NHMRC Information Paper: Evidence on Wind Farms and Human Health*.

The Statement reflects the results and limitations of the studies that considered the possible relationships between wind farm emissions and health outcomes (direct evidence) and also takes into account evidence on the health effects of similar emissions from other sources (parallel evidence).

There is no direct evidence that exposure to wind farm noise affects physical or mental health. While exposure to environmental noise is associated with health effects, these effects occur at much higher levels of noise than are likely to be perceived by people living in close proximity to wind farms in Australia. The parallel evidence assessed suggests that there are unlikely to be any significant effects on physical or mental health at distances greater than 1,500 m from wind farms.

There is consistent but poor quality direct evidence that wind farm noise is associated with annoyance. While the parallel evidence suggests that prolonged noise-related annoyance may result in stress, which may be a risk factor for cardiovascular disease, annoyance was not consistently defined in the studies and a range of other factors are possible explanations for the association observed.

There is less consistent, poor quality direct evidence of an association between sleep disturbance and wind farm noise. However, sleep disturbance was not objectively measured in the studies and a range of other factors are possible explanations for the association observed. While chronic sleep disturbance is known to affect health, the parallel evidence suggests that wind farm noise is unlikely to disturb sleep at distances of more than 1,500 m from wind farms.

There is no direct evidence that considered the possible effects on health of infrasound or low frequency noise from wind farms. Exposure to infrasound and low-frequency noise in a laboratory setting has few, if any, effects on body functions. However, this exposure did not replicate all of the characteristics of wind farm noise as it has generally been at much higher levels and of short duration.

Although individuals may perceive aspects of wind farm noise at greater distances, it is unlikely that it will be disturbing at distances of more than 1,500 m. Noise from wind farms, including its content of low-frequency noise and infrasound, is similar to noise from many other natural and human-made sources.

NHMRC urges authorities with responsibility for regulating wind farms to undertake appropriate planning, in consultation with communities, and be cognisant of evidence emerging from research.

Although it is unlikely that there are significant health effects at a distance of more than 1,500 m from wind farms, concern has been expressed by people living near wind farms about perceived impacts on their health. NHMRC recommends that any person experiencing health problems consult their General Practitioner.

Given these reported experiences and the limited reliable evidence, NHMRC considers that further, higher quality, research is warranted. NHMRC will issue a Targeted Call for Research into wind farms and human health to encourage Australia's best researchers to undertake independent, high quality research investigating possible health effects and their causes, particularly within 1,500 m from a wind farm.

Further information can be found in the NHMRC Information Paper and on the NHMRC website at: [www.nhmrc.gov.au/your-health/wind-farms-and-human-health](http://www.nhmrc.gov.au/your-health/wind-farms-and-human-health).