Amended version with date correction and minor typos

February 11, 2013

The Right Honourable Stephen Harper Prime Minister of Canada pm@pm.gc.ca

The Honourable Leona Aglukkaq Minister of Health minister ministre@hc-sc.gc.ca

Copy:

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Open letter to The Right Honourable Stephen Harper, Prime Minister of Canada and Minister Aglukkaq regarding "conclusively demonstrated" health effects from exposure to wind turbine noise

Dear Prime Minister Stephen Harper and Minister Aglukkaq,

I am a published peer reviewed author on the subject of wind turbines and health effects. I am writing to you about the Health Canada Wind Turbine Noise and Health Study team apparent failure to provide full disclosure of the "health effect conclusively demonstrated" from exposure to wind turbine noise.

In his 2005 peer reviewed article, *Noise annoyance in Canada*, Health Canada's Dr. David Michaud acknowledges the WHO defines health as "a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity" stating:

"According to the World Health Organization (WHO), health should be regarded as "a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity" (World Health Organization 2001). Under this broad definition, noise induced annoyance is an adverse health effect." ¹

Canada continues to support the WHO definition of health. An excerpt from a July 11, 2012 correspondence from David Butler-Jones of The Public Health Agency of Canada states:



The following 2010 Health Canada document is "Published by authority of the Minister of Health." ² and states:



"Health Canada considers the following noise-induced endpoints as health effects: noise-induced hearing loss, sleep disturbance, interference with speech comprehension, complaints, and change in percent highly annoyed (%HA)." ³

In February 2009 Stephen Bly, Chief, Acoustics Division Consumer and Clinical Radiation Protection Bureau Health Canada formally provided advice to me stating:

"The Acoustics Division's current assessment of the scientific literature on wind turbine noise and health is that the only health effect conclusively demonstrated to date is an increase in annoyance and complaints." ⁴

In a June 30 2009 letter Honourable Rona Ambrose, states:

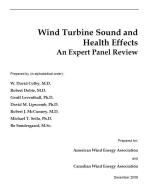
"Health Canada provides advice on the health effect of noise and low-frequency electric and magnetic fields from proposed wind turbine projects, particularly for environmental assessments done under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act. To date, their examination of the scientific literature on wind turbine noise is that the only health effect conclusively demonstrated from exposure to wind turbine noise is an increase of self-reported general annoyance and complaints (i.e., headaches, nausea, tinnitus, vertigo)." ⁵



AMENDED Open letter to The Right Honourable Stephen Harper, Prime Minister of Canada and Minister Aglukkaq regarding "conclusively demonstrated" health effects from exposure to wind turbine noise, February 11, 2013

Any errors or omissions are unintended

In 2009, The American Wind Energy Association and The Canadian Wind Energy Association "...established a scientific advisory panel ..." ⁶ and funded a literature review, Colby et al. (2009).



The authors of Colby et al. (2009) discuss Dr. Pierpont's case series study (which includes Canadian participants), and acknowledge wind turbine symptoms documented by Dr. Pierpont. Colby et al. (2009) found that symptoms such as headaches, nausea, tinnitus, vertigo "... are not new and have been published previously in the context of "annoyance"..." and are the "... well-known stress effects of exposure to noise ..."

In December 2011 the Ontario Ministry of Environment released a report prepared by then Canadian Wind Energy Association member, ⁸ HGC Engineering.



The Ontario Ministry of Environment reports "... three experts in the field of noise, vibration and acoustics reviewed and validated the report" ⁹

HGC (2010) states in the conclusions:

"The audible sound from wind turbines, at the levels experienced at typical receptor distances in Ontario, is nonetheless expected to result in a non-trivial percentage of persons being highly annoyed. As with sounds from many sources, research has shown that annoyance associated with sound from wind turbines can be expected to contribute to stress related health impacts in some persons." ¹⁰

AMENDED Open letter to The Right Honourable Stephen Harper, Prime Minister of Canada and Minister Aglukkaq regarding "conclusively demonstrated" health effects from exposure to wind turbine noise, February 11, 2013

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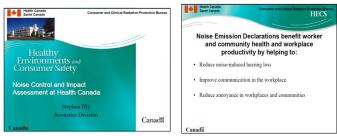
Wind turbines are typically installed in quiet Canadian rural communities. According to the findings of a Health Canada study noise annoyance in rural Canada is demonstrated to be extremely low. Based on Michaud et al. (2005) ¹¹ PWC Consulting (PWC Consulting, 2002) ¹² and IBM Business Consulting Services (IBM, 2002), ¹³ it was found that for Canadian communities with populations less than 5000 approximately 70.1 % of the sample indicated they were they "not at all annoyed" by noise outside their home.

Health Canada's web site states:



Preventing and reducing noise induced annoyance is a widely accepted health promotion strategy. ¹⁴ Preventing annoyance from noise (unwanted sound) will undoubtedly help "Canadians maintain and improve their health while respecting individual choices and circumstances".

The 2004 Health Canada presentation below, acknowledges community health benefits from a reduction in annoyance.



I have not found credible references which demonstrate that the health of Canadians is maintained and improved by increasing the percentage of highly annoyed individuals.

Instead of maintaining and improving the health of Canadians, members of Health Canada's Acoustics Division propose increasing the percentage of Canadians highly annoyed by wind turbine noise. The Health Canada authors of Keith et al. (n.d.) ¹⁵ Keith et al. (2007) ¹⁶ and Keith et al. (2008) ¹⁷ propose a 45dBA wind turbine sound limit and predict an increase in the percentage highly annoyed from exposure to wind turbine noise. The Health Canada authors do not base their annoyance predictions on dose response data for wind turbines.

Based on dose response data for wind turbines Health Canada Study Team Member, Sabine Janssen, reports with a highest allowed immission level of 45 dB(A) it could be expected that "... less than 14% of the exposed population to be highly annoyed indoors by wind turbines and less than 29% to be highly annoyed outdoors." ¹⁸

To summarize:

- In 2009 Health Canada examined the scientific literature on wind turbine noise and determined the health effect "conclusively demonstrated" from exposure to wind turbine noise is an increase of self-reported general annoyance and complaints (i.e., headaches, nausea, tinnitus, vertigo).
- Members of Health Canada's acoustics division propose wind turbine sound levels of 45dBA and predict an increase in the percentage of Canadians highly annoyed.
- Based on peer reviewed studies wind turbine sound pressure levels of 45 dBA will result in a non-trivial percentage of persons can be expected to be highly annoyed. The sound from wind turbines can be expected to contribute to stress related health impacts in some persons.

Despite these acknowledgements the Nova Scotia Minister of the Environment indicated in 2012 Health Canada has provided information that wind turbines are safe from a human health perspective.

Sent: Wednesday, August 01, 2012 2:18 PM

To: cheryllk@eastlink.c

Subject: Your 16 July, 2012, e-mail to the Minister of Environment

As a province, we will be closely monitoring this research. Based on the information we have today from the experts and Health Canada and our colleagues at the Nova Scotia Department of Health and Wellness, wind turbines are safe from a human health perspective. That being said, we will consider the study results in consultation with our health colleagues when they become available.

From a public health perspective, it is also important to consider our alternative sources of energy, including our use of carbon-based fuels. From a population health perspective, renewable energy sources are much healthier overall for public health and the environment.

Original signed by

Sterling Belliveau

Will lister

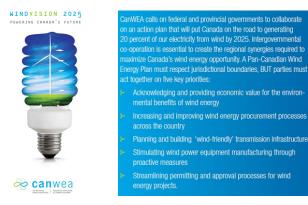
Furthermore it appears that in 2012 Health Canada continues to support a 45 dBA noise level.

Sent: Monday, May 14, 2012 11:06 AM

To: CheryllK

I have been enquiring about the availability of equipment for low frequency monitoring in Halifax. I have been advised by the Environmental Assessment Branch (EA) who issued the approval to SPROTT that monitoring is currently underway and Health Canada's 45 dba noise level would be conservative enough to account for low frequency noise. The results of this monitoring will be forwarded to Health Canada for analysis.

The Canadian Wind Energy Association (CanWEA) is an industry trade association and lobby organization (See appendix). CanWEA has a target that 20 percent of Canada's electricity be from wind energy by 2025.



The document below represents a CanWEA/Federal Government collaboration which is distributed to Canadians. The document informs Canadians wind turbines are not noisy.



Nowhere does the above CanWEA/Federal Government collaboration disclose to Canadians:

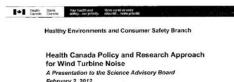
- Peer reviewed studies ^{19, 20, 21} demonstrate wind turbine produce sound which is perceived to be more annoying than other equally loud sources of sound.
- At the levels experienced at typical receptor distances in Ontario, sound from wind turbines is expected to result in a non-trivial percentage of persons being highly annoyed and research has shown that annoyance associated with sound from wind turbines can be expected to contribute to stress related health impacts in some persons.
- Health Canada's examination of the scientific literature "conclusively demonstrated" the health effect from exposure to wind turbine noise in an increase of self-reported general annoyance and complaints (i.e., headaches, nausea, tinnitus, vertigo). ²³

It does not escape informed Canadians that the Federal Government shares a wind energy vision similar to that of CanWEA's. For example, Health Canada excerpts below document The Federal Government of Canada shares the same wind energy targets as CanWEA. (i.e. 20 % by the year 2025)



- Federal targets -- 20% of Canada's electricity generation by 2025
- Provincial targets vary however on average 20-25% by 2025.

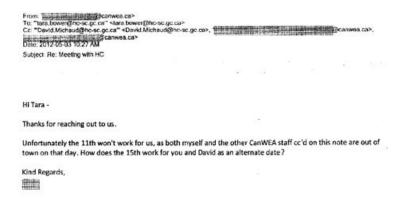
Document Released Under the Access to Information Act I Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur L'accès à l'information



National Landscape

- National targets 20% of Canada's electricity generation by wind power by 2025
- June 2011 Speech from the Throne reaffirmed Canada's commitment to green energy

It does not escape informed Canadians that according to a CanWEA email members of the Health Canada's Wind Turbine Noise and Health Study were "reaching out" to CanWEA when they solicited a meeting to discuss the yet unannounced Health Canada led study and "other HC efforts" in the area of "health impacts and exposure to wind turbine noise".



Health Canada has been advised of Canadians exposed to wind turbine projects who are experiencing adverse impacts to their physical mental and social well-being. In some cases families have effectively abandoned their homes or negotiated financial agreements with wind energy developers. Some adversely impacted Canadians have requested Health Canada's assistance. Health Canada has reached out to the industry trade association, CanWEA. The question is has Health Canada fulfilled its mandate by reaching out to Canadians who experience negative impacts from wind turbines? Has Health Canada

reached out and helped adversely affected Canadians "maintain and improve their health while respecting individual choices and circumstances"?

The references cited in this open letter are excerpted primarily from Government and wind energy proponent sources. These references support the conclusion the Health Canada Wind Turbine Noise and Health Study team has not fully disclosed existing knowledge about the health impacts from exposure to wind turbine noise.

Failure to fully disclose these and other citations represent errors of omission. These errors of omission diminish the credibility of the Health Canada Wind Turbine Noise and Health Study.

I request that the Health Canada Wind Turbine Noise and Health Study Team provide to me and all Canadians their rationale for not fully disclosing acknowledgements of health effects of wind turbines.

I look forward to your response.

Yours truly,

Brett Horner BA CMA Killaloe, ON Canada brett.s.horner@gmail.com 613-754-2736

Appendix

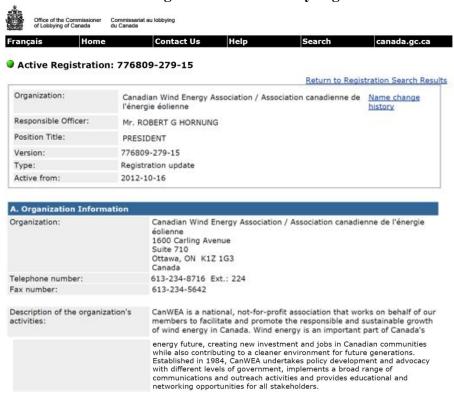
CanWEA is a wind industry trade association.



CanWEA is lobbyist organization which seeks to advocate for their members and remove barriers to wind energy development across Canada.



CanWEA is a registered federal lobby organization.



References

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Retrieved from http://www.canwea.ca/pdf/talkwind/Wind Turbine Sound and Health Effects.pdf

- ⁸ CanWEA member directory http://canwea.ca/about/membersdirectory e.php?letter=H last accessed August 22, 2010
- ⁹ Ontario Ministry of Environment, Expert Report Confirms No Direct Health Effects From Wind Turbines, [cited December 19, 2011] Retrieved from http://news.ontario.ca/ene/en/2011/12/expert-report-confirms-no-direct-health-effects-from-wind-turbines.html
- ¹⁰ Howe Gastmeier Chapnik Limited. (2010, December 10). Low frequency noise and infrasound associated with wind turbine generator systems: A literature review (Rfp No. Oss-078696). Mississauga, Ontario, Canada: Ministry of the Environment.
- ¹¹ Michaud, D. S., Keith, S. E., & McMurchy, D., "Noise Annoyance in Canada", Noise Health, 7, 39-47, (2005)
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- ²¹ Pedersen, E., Bakker, R., Bouma, J., & van den Berg, F., "Response To Noise From Modern Wind Farms In The Netherlands", Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 126, 634-643, (2009)
- ²² Howe Gastmeier Chapnik Limited. Low frequency noise and infrasound associated with wind turbine generator systems: A literature review (Rfp No. Oss-078696). Mississauga, Ontario, Canada: Ministry of the Environment. 2010, December 10.

²³ Correspondence from the Honourable Rona Ambrose, June 30, 2009

¹ Michaud, D. S., Keith, S. E., & McMurchy, D., "Noise Annoyance in Canada", Noise Health, 7, 39-47, (2005)

² Health Canada, Useful Information for Environmental Assessments, (2010), Published by authority of the Minister of Health.

³ Health Canada, Useful Information for Environmental Assessments, (2010), Published by authority of the Minister of Health

⁴ Email from Stephen Bly, Chief, Acoustics Division, Consumer & Clinical Radiation Protection Bureau, Health Canada, February 2009

⁵ Correspondence from the Honourable Rona Ambrose, June 30, 2009

⁶ Colby, W. D., Dobie, R., Leventhall, G., Lipscomb, D. M., McCunney, R. J., Seilo, M. T., & Søndergaard, B., Wind Turbine Sound and Health Effects: An Expert Panel Review, Washington, DC: American Wind Energy Association and Canadian Wind Energy Association. (2009)

⁷ Colby, W. D., Dobie, R., Leventhall, G., Lipscomb, D. M., McCunney, R. J., Seilo, M. T., & Søndergaard, B., Wind Turbine Sound and Health Effects: An Expert Panel Review, Washington, DC: American Wind Energy Association and Canadian Wind Energy Association. (2009)