

# No evidence wind farms directly impact health

February 11 2015, by James Whitmore

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People are unlikely to experience ill-health further than 500 metres from wind turbines. Credit: David Clarke/Flickr, CC BY-NC-ND

There is no direct evidence that wind turbines affect physical or mental health, according to a [review](#) of the evidence by the National Health and Medicine Research Council (NHMRC).

The [review](#) found no direct link between health effects and [wind](#) turbines, including pathological anxiety, depression, changes in blood pressure, heart disease, and ringing in the ears.

However, due to the generally poor quality of the current evidence, the

council recommended further high quality research, particularly within 1,500 m of wind turbines.

More than 4,000 pieces of evidence were considered, but only 13 were deemed suitable for the review.

The review found evidence supporting a link between wind farm [noise](#) and indirect health effects such as annoyance, and sleep disturbance. However it found no [evidence](#) for a link between possible health effects and low-frequency noise or infrasound.

While the review said it was unlikely [wind turbines](#) would cause health impacts beyond 500 m, noise from turbines could be considered "disturbing" at distances of up to 1,500 m.

Bruce Armstrong, Emeritus Professor at the University of Sydney and chair of the review's expert committee, said none of the studies were of good quality, mostly because of poor participation rates, which could have biased the results.

Armstrong identified three areas for further research: improving measurement of wind turbine noise; well-constructed studies that do not rely solely on self-reported health effects; and consideration of social and environmental circumstances.

Will Grant, a researcher at the Australian National University, said there should be more research into wind turbine syndrome as a "communicated" disease.

"There's a lot of suggestion from the academic community that it's a psychological or psychogenic illness. The interesting thing is that there hasn't been a full research study that has investigated if it's a psychological cause, what are the things that cause that, what are the

things that contribute to that, and could we actually mitigate that."

Simon Chapman, professor of public health at the University of Sydney, said the review was the most comprehensive yet. However he expressed concern that ongoing investigation could be a foundation for stopping [wind farms](#).

"Wind farm opponents in the parliament will soon have a ready made excuse to argue for moratoriums on further wind farm development," he said.

Grant said the review was important because it took claims of ill-health seriously. He highlighted a recent study commissioned by Pacific Hydro into the [health effects](#) of low-frequency wind turbine noise, which he criticised in an article on The Conversation.

"Where they were on the right track was in attempting to do research with those who have very different ideas. The only way to get to the bottom of this is to do research in which people on all sides of the debate have control over the methodology."

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