

January 17, 2014

By Hand Delivery

Mrs. Susan Hudson, Clerk
Vermont Public Service Board
112 State Street, Drawer 20
Montpelier, VT 05620-2701

Re: Docket No. 7508 – Georgia Mountain Community Wind, LLC

Dear Mrs. Hudson:

By Memorandum dated January 9, 2014, the Board required Georgia Mountain Community Wind, LLC, (“GMCW”) to respond to a complaint filed by Melodie and Scott McLane and Tina FitzGerald (December 30, 2013). The complaint alleged that “GMCW operated the turbines during icing conditions from December 20 through December 23, 2013, in violation of its Certificate of Public Good (“CPG”), resulting in sound levels in excess of the levels allowed in the CPG.” Please accept this letter as GMCW’s response.

The McLane/Fitzgerald letter raises two claims: 1) that GMCW operated the turbines during icing conditions; and 2) that GMCW violated the CPG’s sound standard due to increased sound from the turbines operating during icing conditions.

As discussed below, GMCW submits that it did not violate the section 248 CPG as alleged.

McLane/FitzGerald Claim Concerning Unsafe Operations Due to Icing Conditions

The period covering the complaint – December 20-23 – coincided with a significant stationary storm in Vermont. During that period, the wind turbines at the Project were remotely monitored 24 hours per day by the operator (Goldwind) through the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system.

Weather conditions were highly variable throughout the region. The NOAA National Weather Service Office in Burlington reported a stationary front in place across New England that resulted in significant ice accumulation at lower elevations. ***See attached weather advisories.*** During this period, a strong “inversion” occurred, during which warmer air at higher altitudes slid over a layer of colder air that remained stationary throughout the lower altitudes. Precipitation fell through the warmer air aloft as rain, and then froze on contact as it hit the ground in the lower elevations where air temperatures remained below freezing. Temperatures measured at a VTrans Road Weather Information Station (RWIS) located in Milton, VT near the I89–Mayo Road overpass revealed temperatures remained below freezing for the entirety of this period, resulting in the freezing rain experienced at lower elevations. See <http://www.wunderground.com/cgi-bin/findweather/getForecast?query=44.630%2C-73.146&sp=KVTMILTO2>.

The accumulation of ice at lower elevations (including Ted Road) was further confirmed by the photographs at the McLane residence included with the complaint. GMCW personnel also observed that the cell tower facility located at the southeastern end of Georgia Mountain – served by power lines that run from Ted Road – lost power and ran diesel and propane generators throughout the period. In contrast, temperature measurements at the GMCW turbine nacelles indicate that the Georgia Mountain ridgeline remained in the warmer air mass and above the freezing layer through the majority of the period, yielding primarily a rain event at the summit. The GMCW project did not lose power or experience any damaged power lines during the period.

The attached graph illustrates the difference in temperature at the several locations of varying elevations – the turbine nacelles at Georgia Mountain, Burlington International Airport, and the VTtrans weather station in Milton.

With the above information concerning weather conditions in mind, GMCW operated the Project in conformance with the Board-approved Winter Operating Protocol. The relevant portions of the Winter Operating Protocol, and GMCW's response as to their applicability to the period covered by the complaint, are as follows:

1. Operation of the wind turbines will be curtailed in the event of icing and when extreme weather conditions present unsafe conditions for the general public.

GMCW Response: The Project's operator, relying on data from the SCADA system, did not detect aberrational turbine operations which would indicate ice accretion creating unsafe conditions. As noted above, weather conditions on Georgia Mountain were dramatically different than the conditions at lower elevations.

2. The wind turbines will be monitored via the facility's Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA) system 24 hours per day, seven days a week throughout the year. The turbines shall be subject to shutdown under the following conditions ("Icing Conditions"):

a. The installed ice monitoring device(s) and heated wind sensors detect that unsafe conditions are present due to icing conditions;

GMCW Response: The sensors and other data monitored through the SCADA system did not detect unsafe conditions due to icing. Turbine component monitoring sensors and meteorological sensors, alone and in combination, continuously monitor safe equipment levels as well as compare turbine equipment performance to ongoing meteorological variables. The Project's operator continuously evaluated the data and did not find a condition that warranted shutdown.

b. Ice accretion is recognized by the site operator;

GMCW Response: The Project is monitored remotely 24 hours per day, seven days a week throughout the year. The Project operator did not identify the presence of ice accretion creating unsafe conditions during the storm period reported.

c. Air temperature, relative humidity and other meteorological conditions at the site are conducive to ice formation;

GMCW Response: Based upon the SCADA system meteorological data monitored throughout the period the air temperature, relative humidity and other meteorological conditions at the site were not conducive to ice formation creating unsafe operations.

d. Air temperature is several degrees above zero degrees Celsius after icing conditions; or

GMCW Response: The provision did not apply as the Project operator did not identify unsafe operating conditions of the turbines, based upon the SCADA system. While temperatures during the period from roughly December 22 at 12:00 AM to 12:00PM were below 0 degrees Celsius and winds were calm, the turbines were not operating. Following this period, the turbines began to come back online as temperatures quickly rose and wind speed picked up.

e. Other weather conditions at the project site create an unsafe operating environment.

GMCW Response: See above description of the temperature inversion that occurred in the region during the period of the complaint.

McLane/FitzGerald Claim Concerning Compliance with Sound Limits

The McLane/Fitzgerald complaint alleges two violations of the CPG's sound standard:¹ (i) December 21st between 3 and 5 AM – “the turbines were very loud”; “the deep rumble of the turbine woke me up”; and (ii) December 22nd at 6 PM – “The noise was a roaring with a grating sound. Using our Extech sound meter, we took a snapshot of 47 dBA. There were trees snapping and crashing on mountain constantly.”

GMCW does not believe that the conditions present at the Project during the storm establish an exceedance or likely exceedance of the CPG sound limit. As discussed above, the Project operator continuously monitored the facility and did not identify aberrational turbine operations that would have pointed to unsafe conditions. Moreover, the storm itself created a great deal of additional noise in the surroundings due to the precipitation, wind, falling limbs, the use of large (20-40kW) back-up diesel generators, repair services, etc. While it is certainly possible that the McLanes and FitzGeralds may have heard the turbines, or that the turbines may have sounded different than under other weather conditions, that audibility is not akin to exceeding the sound limit of 45 dBA(exterior)(Leq)(1 hr) or 30 dBA (interior bedrooms)(Leq)(1 hr). GMCW would note that the sound data collected by GMCW's sound consultant indicates that the highest sound levels at the McLane and FitzGerald residences during the four quarterly monitoring periods was 40 dBA Leq (1 hour (exterior)).² Thus, even if the McLanes or FitzGeralds heard the turbines as being louder than usual, again, that does not establish an exceedance of the sound limits.

¹ CPG Condition 23 provides: “GMCW shall construct and operate the Project so that it emits no prominent discrete tones pursuant to American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards at the receptor locations; and Project-related sound levels at any existing surrounding residences do not exceed 45 dBA(exterior)(Leq)(1 hr) or 30 dBA (interior bedrooms)(Leq)(1 hr).”

² RSG is presently drafting the final sound monitoring report for submission to the Board.

Moreover, the “snapshot” sound reading of 47 dBA reported in the complaint does not contradict that conclusion as it does not provide sound data over the requisite hourly period of time. The CPG noise limit is based upon a 1 hour Leq measurement precisely because it is not intended to be an instantaneous (“Lmax”) limit.³

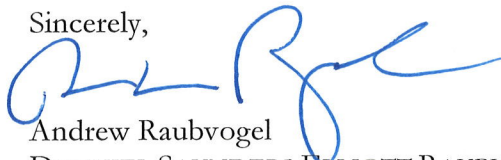
Finally, GMCW must point out that sounds heard by the McLanes and FitzGerals and attributed to the turbines were not always attributable to the turbines. For example, item 10 of the complaint states that on December 22nd at 1:28 PM, “at least one turbine was running and we recorded a sound level of 38 dBA . . .” However, the operational data indicates that no turbines were generating at that time. Likewise, item 8 of the complaint states that Cody FitzGerald “*was awakened in the middle of the night Saturday/Sunday with his ‘ears bothering him.’ He said it was a ‘loud rumble’ in his bedroom.*” Again, the operational data indicates that no turbines were generating during that period. Unfortunately there are a number of instances where the claims in the complaint are simply not supported by the data, as reflected in the attached table. Given that the mountain was shrouded in fog during much of the time and emergency generators were running at the cell tower all of this time, this mis-reporting is not necessarily surprising. It is, however, very unfortunate that GMCW’s operations have been inappropriately cast in a negative light.

Concluding remarks

GMCW recognizes that storms can be stressful situations that produce out-of-the-ordinary conditions and at times inconvenience to residents. GMCW has and will continue to monitor the project closely to ensure compliance with the CPG and to minimize conflicts with neighbors. That has always been GMCW’s desire and goal.

For the reasons discussed herein, GMCW respectfully submits that there is no basis for the Board to take further action with respect to the McLane/FitzGerald complaint.⁴

Sincerely,



Andrew Raubvogel

DUNKIEL SAUNDERS ELLIOTT RAUBVOGEL & HAND, PLLC

Enclosures

cc: Service List

4819-8883-9960, v. 5

³ The Merriam Webster dictionary definition of “snapshot” is “*an impression or view of something brief or transitory; a quick view or a small amount of information that tells you a little about what someone or something is like.*” A one hour time period would not fit within this definition. And in any event, there is no basis to know whether the sound meter was properly calibrated or operated in a manner to provide results that are accurate and comparable to results under the Board-approved GMCW sound monitoring plan.

⁴ The McLane/FitzGerald letter cites 30 V.S.A. § 208 and PSB Rule 2.301 as the basis for filing the complaint. GMCW wishes to note for the record that while it recognizes the Board’s authority with respect to alleged violations of a section 248 CPG, neither of those cited provisions applies to this situation. As the Board is aware, GMCW is a FERC Qualifying Facility and thus exempt from regulation under Title 30 including section 208. Likewise, PSB Rule 2.301 does not apply to GMCW for the same reason, and for the additional reason that the rule only applies to complaints filed by a person “entitled to receive service from a utility regulated by the Board.” GMCW is not such an entity.

**STATE OF VERMONT
PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD**

Docket No. 7508

Petition of Georgia Mountain Community Wind, LLC,)
for a Certificate of Public Good, pursuant to 30 V.S.A.)
Section 248, authorizing the construction and operation)
of a 5-wind turbine electric generation facility, with)
associated electric and interconnection facilities, on)
Georgia Mountain in the Towns of Milton and Georgia,)
Vermont, to be known as the "Georgia Mountain)
Community Wind Project")

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Kate Fetrow, certify that on January 17, 2014 , I forwarded copies of Georgia Mountain Community Wind, LLC's *Wind's Response to McLane/FitzGerald Complaint Regarding Icing Conditions* by the method noted to the attached service list:

By First Class Mail

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Martha Staskus
Cornerstone Renewables LLC
94 Harvest Ln
Williston, VT 05495

Scott and Melodie McLane
1179 Georgia Mountain Road
Fairfax, Vermont 05454

Dated at Burlington, Vermont, this 17th day of January 2014.

by:



Kate Farrow

Freezing Rain Advisory issued by NWS Dec 21, at 3:39am

NYZ029-030-034-VTZ006>008-018-212100-
/O.CAN.KBTW.WW.Y.0014.000000T0000Z-131221T0900Z/
/O.UPG.KBTW.WS.A.0005.131221T1200Z-131223T0000Z/
/O.NEW.KBTW.ZR.Y.0003.131221T1200Z-131223T0000Z/
SOUTHEASTERN ST. LAWRENCE-SOUTHERN FRANKLIN-WESTERN ESSEX-
LAMOILLE-CALEDONIA-WASHINGTON-EASTERN ADDISON-
INCLUDING THE CITIES OF...STAR LAKE...SARANAC LAKE...
TUPPER LAKE...LAKE PLACID...JOHNSON...STOWE...ST. JOHNSBURY...
MONTPELIER...BRISTOL...RIPTON
339 AM EST SAT DEC 21 2013

...FREEZING RAIN ADVISORY IN EFFECT FROM 7 AM THIS MORNING TO
7 PM EST SUNDAY...
...WINTER WEATHER ADVISORY IS CANCELLED...

THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE IN BURLINGTON HAS ISSUED A FREEZING
RAIN ADVISORY...WHICH IS IN EFFECT FROM 7 AM THIS MORNING TO 7 PM
EST SUNDAY. THE WINTER WEATHER ADVISORY HAS BEEN CANCELLED. THE
WINTER STORM WATCH IS NO LONGER IN EFFECT.

* LOCATIONS...THE DEEPER VALLEYS OF THE NORTHERN ADIRONDACK
MOUNTAINS IN NEW YORK AND CENTRAL VERMONT.

* HAZARD TYPES...FREEZING RAIN.

* ACCUMULATIONS...ICE ACCUMULATION OF ONE TENTH TO FOUR TENTHS OF
AN INCH IS EXPECTED.

* TIMING...A LIGHT MIX OF FREEZING RAIN AND RAIN TODAY...WILL
BECOME HEAVY AT TIMES OVERNIGHT INTO SUNDAY...BEFORE TAPERING
OFF TO SCATTERED RAIN SHOWERS BY SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

* IMPACTS...HAZARDOUS TRAVEL DUE TO ICE COVERED ROADS AND LOW
VISIBILITY. IN ADDITION...ISOLATED TO SCATTERED POWER OUTAGES
ARE LIKELY TONIGHT INTO SUNDAY...ESPECIALLY ACROSS THE DEEPER
VALLEYS OF THE ADIRONDACKS AND CENTRAL VERMONT.

* WINDS...NORTHWEST 5 TO 10 MPH WITH GUSTS UP TO 20 MPH.

* TEMPERATURES...HIGHS LOWER 30S VALLEYS TO MID 40S MOUNTAINS.
LOWS IN THE 20S.

* VISIBILITIES...LESS THAN 2 MILES AT TIMES.

PRECAUTIONARY/PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS...

A FREEZING RAIN ADVISORY MEANS THAT PERIODS OF FREEZING RAIN OR
FREEZING DRIZZLE WILL CAUSE TRAVEL DIFFICULTIES. BE PREPARED FOR
SLIPPERY ROADS. SLOW DOWN AND USE CAUTION WHILE DRIVING.

Winter Weather Message – Ice Storm Warning Continues issued by NWS Dec 22, at 3:55pm

724

WWUS41 KBTW 222055
WSWBTV

URGENT - WINTER WEATHER MESSAGE
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE BURLINGTON VT
355 PM EST SUN DEC 22 2013

NYZ029-030-034-230000-
/O.CON.KBTW.IS.W.0001.000000T0000Z-131223T0000Z/
SOUTHEASTERN ST. LAWRENCE-SOUTHERN FRANKLIN-WESTERN ESSEX-
INCLUDING THE CITIES OF...STAR LAKE...SARANAC LAKE...
TUPPER LAKE...LAKE PLACID
355 PM EST SUN DEC 22 2013

...ICE STORM WARNING REMAINS IN EFFECT UNTIL 7 PM EST THIS
EVENING...

THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE IN BURLINGTON CONTINUES THEN ICE
STORM WARNING...UNTIL 7 PM EST THIS EVENING.

*** LOCATIONS...THE DEEPER VALLEYS OF THE NORTHERN ADIRONDACK
MOUNTAINS IN NEW YORK.**

- * HAZARD TYPES...LIGHT FREEZING RAIN OR FREEZING DRIZZLE AND SLEET.
- * ACCUMULATIONS...ADDITIONAL ICE ACCUMULATION OF A TRACE TO ONE TENTH OF AN INCH.
- * TIMING...AREAS OF LIGHT FREEZING RAIN OR FREEZING DRIZZLE AND SLEET WILL CONTINUE INTO THIS EVENING.
- * IMPACTS...HAZARDOUS TRAVEL DUE TO ICE COVERED ROADS AND SCATTERED POWER OUTAGES ARE LIKELY THROUGH THIS EVENING...ESPECIALLY ACROSS THE DEEPER VALLEYS OF THE ADIRONDACKS.
- * WINDS...WEST 10 TO 15 MPH WITH GUSTS UP TO 20 MPH.
- * TEMPERATURES...LOWS IN THE 20S.
- * VISIBILITIES...LESS THAN 2 MILES AT TIMES.

PRECAUTIONARY/PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS...

AN ICE STORM WARNING MEANS SEVERE WINTER WEATHER CONDITIONS ARE EXPECTED OR OCCURRING. SIGNIFICANT AMOUNTS OF ICE ACCUMULATIONS WILL MAKE TRAVEL DANGEROUS OR IMPOSSIBLE. TRAVEL IS STRONGLY DISCOURAGED. COMMERCE WILL LIKELY BE SEVERELY IMPACTED. IF YOU MUST TRAVEL...KEEP AN EXTRA FLASHLIGHT...FOOD...AND WATER IN YOUR VEHICLE IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY. ICE ACCUMULATIONS AND WINDS WILL LIKELY LEAD TO SNAPPED POWER LINES AND FALLING TREE BRANCHES THAT ADD TO THE DANGER.

Area Forecast Discussion issued by NWS Dec 20, at 10:04pm

FXUS61 KBTV 210304

AFDBTV

AREA FORECAST DISCUSSION

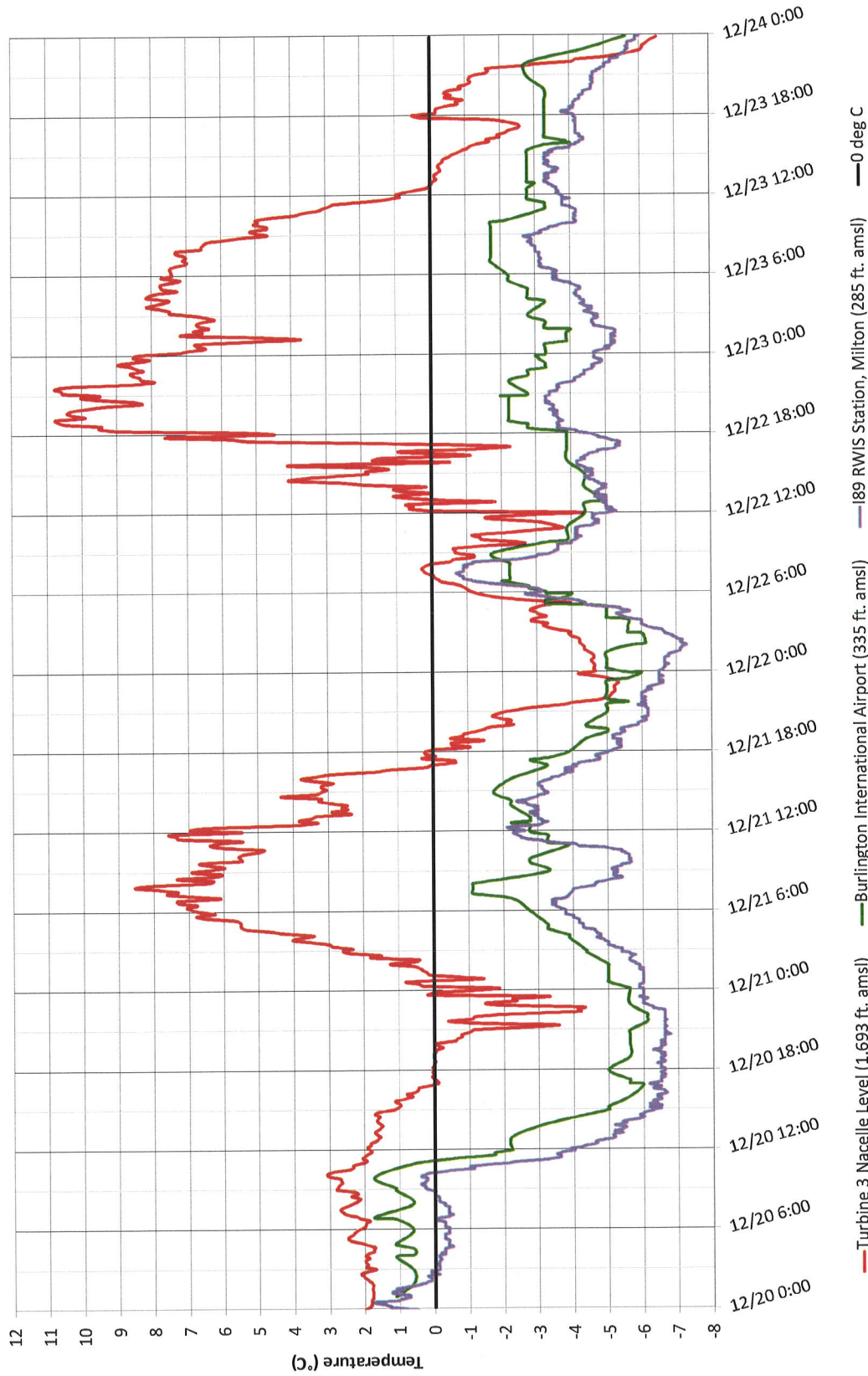
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE BURLINGTON VT

1004 PM EST FRI DEC 20 2013

.SHORT TERM /6 AM SATURDAY MORNING THROUGH SUNDAY NIGHT/...
AS OF 355 PM EST FRIDAY...AFTER A BRIEF LULL IN PCPN SATURDAY
MORNING...WELL-ADVERTISED HEAVIER AND MORE CONCENTRATED SLUG OF
PCPN THEN ADVANCES NORTHEASTWARD INTO THE REGION SATURDAY
AFTERNOON INTO SUNDAY MORNING WITH ADDITIONAL 0.75 TO 1.75 INCHES
OF QPF. WITH SFC WAVE BEING QUITE WEAK...LOW LEVEL GEOSTROPHIC
FLOW WILL BE NEARLY PARALLEL TO THE FRONT...PROMOTING AN
INCREASINGLY STRONG THERMAL CONTRAST ACROSS THE BOUNDARY AND
ALLOWING FOR STRENGTHENING CAD PROCESSES IN THE ST LAWRENCE AND
NRN CHAMPLAIN VALLEYS - THIS DESPITE TREMENDOUS WARM THERMAL
ADVECTION ON 50-75 KT FLOW AT MID LEVELS. AGAIN...STILL HOLDING
ONTO WATCHES AT THIS POINT KEEPING THINGS SIMPLE AS ALLUDED TO
ABOVE...BUT CONFIDENCE CONTINUES TO INCREASE THAT A SIGNIFICANT
ICING EVENT WILL LIKELY OCCUR ACROSS MUCH OF THE SAINT LAWRENCE
VALLEY...THE NORTHEASTERN SLOPES OF THE DACKS...AND THE LOWER
ELEVATIONS OF THE CENTRAL AND NORTHERN CHAMPLAIN VALLEY. THIS
WOULD INCLUDE THE PLATTSBURGH/BURLINGTON AREA. NOT LOOKING AT
ANYTHING HISTORIC...LETS BE CLEAR HERE...BUT ACCUMULATIONS IN
EXCESS OF ONE THIRD...AND IN SOME CASES ONE HALF INCH ARE
CERTAINLY POSSIBLE IN THESE AREAS LIKELY LEADING TO PROBLEMATIC
POWER OUTAGES AND LOCALLY DIFFICULT TRAVEL. ELSEWHERE...THE
FORECAST IS ALSO QUITE TRICKY...BUT HAVE TO BELIEVE THE HIGHER
RESOLUTION MODELS SHOWING MILDER AIR ALOFT WILL FIND ITS WAY INTO
THE HIGHER ELEVATIONS OF THE DACKS/GREENS...AND MUCH OF SOUTHERN
AND EASTERN VERMONT. HERE THERE COULD BE SOME BRIEF MIX SATURDAY
NIGHT...BUT THE OVERALL IDEA WILL BE FOR A GENERAL TRANSITION TO
ALL RAIN BY SUNRISE SUNDAY. COLD AIR IS TYPICALLY TOUGH TO SCOUR
OUT IN EASTERN VT...BUT ALAS THIS IS AN ADVECTIVE PROCESS AND THE
BLEEDING OF COLDER AIR SOUTHWARD INTO EASTERN VT WILL BE JUST AS
TOUGH TO COME BY...THUS THE MODEL'S...AND MY FORECAST PREDICTION
OF SOMEWHAT LESSER IMPACTS HERE. IN REGARD TO
TEMPERATURES...THEY'LL BE ALL OVER THE PLACE AND IT'S NOT
UNREASONABLE TO SUGGEST A RANGE OF UP TO 30 DEG FROM NORTH TO
SOUTH THROUGH THE FORECAST AREA AT SOME POINT ON SUNDAY (FROM MID-
UPPER 20S TO MID 50S IF NOT MILDER IF YOU BELIEVE THE STRICT MOS
NUMBERS FOR RUT/DDH...60S).

BY LATER SUNDAY AFTERNOON INTO SUNDAY EVENING MODELS MAINTAIN
OVERALL CONSISTENCY IN SHOWING A PRONOUNCED DRY SLOT PUSHING INTO
THE REGION IN ESSENCE CUTTING OFF DEEPER MOISTURE AND ALLOWING
INTENSITY/COVERAGE OF PCPN TO LESSEN/BECOME MORE SCATTERED IN
NATURE. TEMPERATURES WILL HAVE FINALLY CLIMBED ABOVE FREEZING IN
MOST LOCALES...SAVE PERHAPS THE NRN SLV BY THAT TIME...ENDING THE
PRIMARY THREAT OF ICING. AT THIS POINT I'VE BEGAN THE TRANSITION
BACK TO AN INCLUSION OF MET/MAV MOS T NUMBERS WHICH HAVE A DECENT
HANDLE ON THE SITUATION BEYOND 00Z MONDAY WHEN MANY AREAS WILL HAVE
TRENDED DRY AND REMAINING PCPN SHOULD BE IN THE FORM OF SCT LIGHT
RAIN/SNOW SHOWERS.

GMCW Temperature Measurements December 20-23, 2013



The 189 Road Weather Information Station (RWIS) in Milton is located near the 189- Mayo Road overpass.

Prepared by: Vermont Environmental Research Associates, 1209 Harvey Farm Road, Waterbury Center, VT 05677 802.244.7522

Instances of Mis-reported information in McLane/FitzGerald Complaint

Complaint Item #3 - "Mid-Afternoon Friday, December 20, icing began in our neighborhood.

The turbines were not operating Friday afternoon."

GMCW Operational Data - Turbines were generating

Time	WTG 1 kW	WTG 2 kW	WTG 3 kW	WTG 4 kW
2013-12-20 13:00	88.47	181.25	226.29	178.04
2013-12-20 13:10	105.64	232.07	269.61	198.97
2013-12-20 13:20	173.26	311.68	334.69	231.14
2013-12-20 13:30	137.00	295.82	341.72	258.70
2013-12-20 13:40	150.84	295.64	351.74	283.00
2013-12-20 13:50	117.44	227.59	267.23	215.02
2013-12-20 14:00	133.43	257.91	311.09	221.03
2013-12-20 14:10	139.77	289.55	290.10	213.42
2013-12-20 14:20	174.36	343.78	379.20	291.33
2013-12-20 14:30	205.86	411.18	485.90	394.08
2013-12-20 14:40	187.69	407.58	497.07	378.99
2013-12-20 14:50	115.75	291.16	366.90	294.39
2013-12-20 15:00	47.04	231.76	255.02	216.84
2013-12-20 15:10	22.58	194.76	179.86	88.22
2013-12-20 15:20	38.66	214.43	189.91	125.89
2013-12-20 15:30	27.79	184.97	172.08	129.79
2013-12-20 15:40	-13.63	-6.25	170.69	110.99
2013-12-20 15:50	-9.75	-10.71	78.19	25.79
2013-12-20 16:00	-10.52	-9.05	59.43	19.81

Complaint Item #6 - "At 1 p.m. Saturday, December 21, we heard the fans when the turbines were turned off during the ice storm."

GMCW Operational Data -- no fans were operating at that time.

Turbines	2013-12-21 13:00	125.22	532.65	754.02	1076.57
Cooling Fans	2013-12-21 13:00	off	off	off	off

Complaint Item #8 - Cody FitzGerald "was awakened in the middle of the night Saturday/Sunday with his 'ears bothering him.' He said it was a 'loud rumble' in his bedroom."

GMCW Operational Data - No turbines were generating

2013-12-22 00:00	-21.25	-11.03	-19.61	-20.00
2013-12-22 00:10	-19.25	-8.99	-22.38	-20.60
2013-12-22 00:20	-21.09	-9.10	-21.90	-20.73
2013-12-22 00:30	-20.79	-11.11	-21.74	-20.66
2013-12-22 00:40	-22.24	-9.46	-24.24	-22.72
2013-12-22 00:50	-22.70	-9.01	-23.05	-21.74
2013-12-22 01:00	-20.15	-9.27	-22.27	-20.95

2013-12-22 01:10	-22.78	-9.03	-22.14	-20.63
2013-12-22 01:20	-23.67	-12.57	-23.11	-20.66
2013-12-22 01:30	-17.71	-9.91	-21.76	-19.90
2013-12-22 01:40	-20.99	-9.94	-22.22	-20.59
2013-12-22 01:50	-20.80	-12.17	-24.06	-22.68
2013-12-22 02:00	-21.65	-13.01	-21.84	-21.95
2013-12-22 02:10	-12.58	-13.87	-21.53	-20.23
2013-12-22 02:20	-20.25	-14.34	-20.57	-19.47
2013-12-22 02:30	-22.34	-22.91	-17.37	-16.88
2013-12-22 02:40	-12.82	-9.92	-18.76	-18.66
2013-12-22 02:50	-12.75	-21.20	-17.74	-19.80
2013-12-22 03:00	-15.42	-19.19	-21.06	-20.50
2013-12-22 03:10	-13.86	-16.64	-19.17	-19.09
2013-12-22 03:20	-18.40	-21.12	-13.47	-15.82
2013-12-22 03:30	-19.58	-14.17	-12.25	-14.66
2013-12-22 03:40	-10.88	-17.71	-12.10	-13.66
2013-12-22 03:50	-23.07	-9.11	-11.20	-9.95
2013-12-22 04:00	-15.43	-10.99	-18.43	-17.58
2013-12-22 04:10	57.64	-9.82	-20.17	-18.88
2013-12-22 04:20	-1.36	-12.33	-22.29	-22.35
2013-12-22 04:30	-19.54	-13.08	-22.26	-21.45
2013-12-22 04:40	-21.58	-12.97	-23.25	-22.64
2013-12-22 04:50	-14.61	-10.95	-25.79	-23.96
2013-12-22 05:00	-14.64	-9.80	-23.34	-23.57
2013-12-22 05:10	17.64	-9.55	-22.89	-22.11
2013-12-22 05:20	5.24	-9.70	-23.34	-21.34
2013-12-22 05:30	-13.26	-10.77	-25.91	-23.74
2013-12-22 05:40	-16.51	-13.80	-22.33	-21.10
2013-12-22 05:50	-22.55	-9.61	-22.83	-22.03
2013-12-22 06:00	-19.94	-10.86	-22.64	-22.09

Complaint Item #9 -- "At 5:30 a.m. Sunday, December 22, turbines were running . . ."

GMCW Operational Data - no turbines were generating

2013-12-22 05:30	-13.26	-10.77	-25.91	-23.74
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Complaint Item #10 -- At 1:28 p.m. Sunday December 22, at least one turbine was running and we recorded a sound level of 38 dBA..."

GMCW Operational Data - no turbines were generating.

2013-12-22 13:30	-10.95	-9.88	-24.02	-22.77
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Notes:

- 1: Time is military 24-hour clock. Eastern Standard Time
- 2: Negative numbers for a turbine indicate no power generation, but power consumption for internal turbine controls and monitoring.
- 3: Data is average of 10-minute data up to timestamp. Cooling fan data is 0/1 (off/on).
4. Source of data - GMCW SCADA system.