Styles, P. Stimpson, I. et al, 2005, *Microseismic and Infrasound monitoring of Low Frequency Noise and Vibrations from Windfarms* – Recommendations on the siting of windfarms in the vicinity of Eskdalemuir, Scotland, Keele University.

Regarding the UK seismic monitoring site situated at Eskdalemuir near Langholm in the Scottish Borders. It can detect nuclear testing at great distances. This research was done as they had to establish the vibration level from wind farms and whether this would effect the monitoring at Eskdalemuir. It concludes that there is a clear seismic vibration issue out to distances of greater than 18km coming from relatively small turbines that have a generating capacity of 660kW. Further the research found that vibration is proportional to power generating capacity. Therefore a single 2.5 to 3.0MW turbine will produce a significant seismic vibration. A number of turbines combined will have a very significant impact out to a great distance, and the long term effects of chronic exposure to this vibration are unknown. Some sites where residents are reporting this vibration overnight have become ill very quickly (Waterloo, Glenthompson, Cape Bridgewater and Capital). Note that this urgently required scientific research with large turbines is yet to be instigated.