So I worked in the "renewable energy industry" for about 10 years. I was the manager of Health Safey and Environment (HSE) on 6 windfarm construction projects between 2009 and 2018, including McArthur Windfarm, the largest in the southern hemisphere.

https://www.agl.com.au/about-agl/how-we-source-energy/macarthur-wind-farm

I am intimately familiar with the true numbers behind wind power generation. I will give you the basic numbers from the last project I was involved in “Cattle Hill” Windfarm in central Tasmania, you can look it up. This is the blurb from the website;

“Construction was completed in 2020 with installation of 48 Goldwind GW140 3MW turbines, each standing at 170 metres in height.

The site is fully operating with a local team of 9 undertaking site management, operation and maintenance work.

The project output of 144MW is equivalent to the consumption of approximately 63,500 Tasmanian homes”

https://cattlehillwindfarm.com/

Sounds great doesn’t it. Here are the facts:

The facility cost around 320 million. Much of it provided by Australian Tax Payers. The facility will in the end be owned by Goldwind (Chinese Government) and Hydro Tasmania (Tasmanian Government)

144MW is what we call in the industry “The name plate capacity” of the facility. Not to be confused with the “annual generation” of the facility. They are 2 vastly different numbers.

The best estimate of the ACTUAL generation of a wind turbine over a 12 month period, as set by most Government agencies and renewable energy promotors is between 20 and 40% of the “nameplate capacity”. For ease I will use 30%.

30% of 144mw = 43.2Mw call it 44

However keep in mind this is the best case scenario over 12 months, based on the best figures collected from windfarms around the world and averaged over 12 months.

The more realistic 12 month performance average, when factoring in things like downtime on the turbines for maintenance and repairs. The power not being required in the grid. Maintenance and repairs to substations and related infrastructure. We are looking at a number closer to 15% of the “name plate” capacity, averaged over 12 months.

15% of 144mw = 21.6Mw call it 22

We then lose about another 10% in transport to the customer, simply the effect of travelling through poles and wires.

10% of 22Mw = 19.6Mw call it 20

So for 320 Million we get around 20Mw of power, sometimes available.

A modern 800Mw Gas Turbine, that produces around half the emissions of the best coal plants goes for around 600 to 800million once installed and running. The power is scalable and available with the flick of a switch and the twist of a dial.

So we have on the one hand:

320million for 20Mw, sometimes.

Or

700million for 800Mw, anytime.

In summary, the wind industry was the best workplace I have ever been involved in. I spent my days watching 100ton objects being lifted 100m in the air, day in day out, rain, hail, snow, heat. It was amazing and I loved every minute of it. I was paid handsomely, mostly using tax dollars, since the average salary of a worker in the wind industry in Australia is tax payer funded to the tune of about $95k/year. I earned a lot more than that.

As a method of power generation however. If there is a less cost effective way to produce power than wind. Man has yet to discover it. Don't be fooled, use these numbers with confidence. Research it for yourself. The truth is far worse than you probably imagined and this is to say nothing of issues like the 15-20 year life span of the turbines. The 3-5 year life span of the blades and the massive quantities of heavy metals in the production of the electronics.

As John C Dvorak would say "the whole thing is one giant scam!"