

TAB H Traffic Study

Transportation Assessment

Laurel Branch Solar Project

February 28, 2022

Prepared for



600 E Canal Street Richmond, VA 23219 **Prepared by**



4101 Cox Road, Suite 120 Glen Allen, VA 23060

Table of Contents

1.0	OVE	RVIEW	1
2.0	PRO	JECT DESCRIPTION	1
	2.1	Existing Traffic Volumes	2
	2.2	Vehicle Trip Generation	2
	2.3	Truck Haul Routes	4
3.0	CON	CLUSIONS	4

List of Tables

Table 1	Estimated Average Daily Traffic (ADT) Volumes	2
Table 2	Trip Generation Summary – Peak Construction Period	3

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site Locus

Figure 2: Potential Regional Truck Haul Routes

Figure 3: Potential Local Truck Haul Routes

List of Appendices

Appendix A: VDOT Traffic Volume Data Appendix B: Trip Generation Calculations Appendix C: Public Transportation Information

Acronyms and Abbreviations

3D	three-dimensional
ADT	average daily traffic
BABS	Blackstone Area Bus System
CUP	Conditional Use Permit
GIS	geographic information system
GPS	global positioning system
КОР	key observation point
MWac	megawatts (alternating current)
O&M	operations and maintenance
Project Area	The 1,969± acres of privately-owned land where the proposed Project is located
Project	Laurel Branch Solar Project
STAA	Surface Transportation Assistance Act
VDOT	Virginia Department of Transportation
vpd	vehicles per day

1.0 OVERVIEW

Tetra Tech has prepared the following transportation assessment for the proposed Laurel Branch Solar project (the "project") to be located on Routes 635 (Oral Oaks Road), 646 (Laurel Branch Road), 647 (Sneads Store Road), 655 (Plank Road), and Hilltop Road in Lunenburg County, Virginia. The project site is comprised of approximately 1,969 acres (based on the current project boundary) and currently supports agricultural land with several single-family homes. Access to the site parcels is currently provided via several driveways and agricultural access ways. The proposed project calls for the redevelopment of existing agricultural land to support the construction of an 80 megawatt (MWac) solar photovoltaic power generation facility. Some of the existing single-family homes and several agricultural buildings on-site will be removed. As part of the project, 13 driveways will be constructed on the public roadway system to provide temporary construction access and permanent operations and maintenance (O&M) access to the site.

As part of this assessment, Tetra Tech developed vehicle trip generation estimates associated with the proposed project's anticipated peak construction workforce levels (estimated at up to 150 construction workers). Tetra Tech also reviewed existing traffic volumes and public transportation in the vicinity of the project site. Potential truck haul routes were also identified between the site parcels and the regional highway system to reduce construction-related traffic impacts.

The project is anticipated to generate approximately 486 vehicle trips on a typical weekday day with 149 vehicle trips occurring during the weekday morning and weekday evening commuter peak hours. This equates to approximately two to three new vehicle trips per minute during peak commuting hours. These estimates conservatively assume that all construction workers would arrive within the same hour and depart within the same hour. Additionally, there are several routes connecting the site to the regional roadway system thereby reducing impacts to any single roadway segment or intersection. Peak construction activities are currently anticipated to occur for a period of approximately two to three months. The remainder of the construction period is anticipated to generate fewer vehicle trips. The adjacent roadways are anticipated to have ample capacity to accommodate the temporary increase in daily and peak hour traffic. These trip generation estimates assume 50 daily delivery trips and six delivery trips during each of the peak hours during the peak two to three months of construction activity.

2.0 **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The project calls for the construction of a proposed 80 MWac solar photovoltaic power generation facility to be located on Routes 635 (Oral Oaks Road), 646 (Laurel Branch Road), 647 (Sneads Store Road), 655 (Plank Road), and Hilltop Road in Lunenburg County, Virginia. The project site location in the context of the surrounding area roadways is shown in Figure 1. The project site currently supports agricultural fields and several single-family homes. Access to the site parcels is currently provided via several driveways and agricultural access ways.

The proposed project calls for the redevelopment of existing agricultural land to support the construction of an 80 MWac solar photovoltaic power generation facility. Some of the existing single-

family homes and agricultural buildings on-site will be removed. As part of the project, 13 driveways will be constructed on the public roadway system to provide temporary construction access and permanent O&M access to the site including two driveways on Oral Oaks Road, four driveways on Laurel Branch Road, three driveways on Plank Road, three driveways on Sneads Store Road, and one driveway on Hilltop Road.

Existing Traffic Volumes 2.1

The site parcels are accessed by Routes 635 (Oral Oaks Road), 646 (Laurel Branch Road), 647 (Sneads Store Road), and 655 (Plank Road) and Hilltop Road. These primary roadways serving the site are under Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) ownership and allow for two-way travel.

The estimated Average Daily Traffic (ADT) volume estimates for the study area roadways are summarized in Table 1 based on the most recent publicly available data from VDOT. VDOT traffic volume data is provided in Appendix A.

1,100 540 580
580
440
310
100
70
20
40

Table 1 Estimated Average Daily Traffic (ADT) Volumes

Source: VDOT

2.2 **Vehicle Trip Generation**

The project will consist of three phases: construction, O&M, and decommissioning. The highest volume of site-related trips will occur during the peak construction phase of the project. Therefore, the trip generation for the peak construction phase workforce levels were estimated for this assessment.

Vehicle trip generation estimates for the project were developed based on anticipated construction operations for the project. Construction of the proposed solar facility is expected to include grading, panel installation, inspections, and equipment deliveries. It is anticipated that, at peak operations, the site could experience construction workforce levels of up to 150 construction workers at one time. Construction hours of operation are assumed to generally be 7 AM to 5 PM with construction workers arriving prior to 7 AM and departing after 5 PM. Since the peak hours of the adjacent street traffic are expected to occur sometime during the peak commuting periods of 7 AM to 9 AM and 4 PM to 6 PM, it is expected that the majority of construction workers would be arriving and departing the site outside of the typical weekday morning and weekday evening commuter peak hours of the adjacent street. However, to present a conservative assessment of potential traffic increases associated with the

project, it is assumed that all the construction workers would arrive during the weekday morning peak hour and depart during the weekday evening peak hour. The supporting trip generation calculations and assumptions for the proposed project's peak construction workforce levels are provided in Appendix B.

The Blackstone Area Bus System (BABS) operates public transit service in nearby Lunenburg County. BABS operates the Town and Country bus service on Route 637 which travels from Kenbridge to Victoria. The site is approximately 2 miles southwest of this public transportation service with the closest stop located at the W. 7th Avenue and Broad Street intersection in Kenbridge. For the purposes of this assessment, it was assumed that no construction workers would use public transit to access the site. Public transportation information is provided in Appendix C.

It is anticipated that some construction workers would arrive and depart the site together (carpooling). For purposes of this assessment, it was assumed that 10 percent of the construction workers will carpool to travel to/from the site with two workers per vehicle. Table 1 presents a summary of the trip generation estimates for the project's peak construction workforce activities.

		Project	Trips	
Time Period/ Direction	Workforce Trips ¹	Non-Heavy Vehicle Deliveries ²	Heavy Vehicles ³	Total
Weekday AM Peak Hour				
Enter	143	1	2	146
Exit	0	1	2	3
Total	143	2	4	149
Weekday PM Peak Hour				
Enter	0	1	2	3
Exit	143	1	2	146
Total	143	2	4	149
Weekday Daily			· · · · · ·	
Enter	218	5	20	243
Exit	218	5	20	243
Total	436	10	40	486

Table 2 Trip Generation Summary – Peak Construction Per

1 Assumed 150 construction workers per day. Conservatively assumed trips overlap with adjacent street peaks. Peak construction activities are currently anticipated to occur for a period of approximately two to three months. The remainder of the construction period is anticipated to generate fewer vehicle trips. 2 Assumed 5 deliveries per day with 40 percent of trips occurring during peak hours.

3 Assumed 20 deliveries per day spread evenly throughout day.

As shown in Table 1, the peak construction activity for the proposed solar facility is expected to generate 486 new vehicle trips (243 entering and 243 exiting) on a typical weekday, with approximately 149 new vehicle trips (146 entering and 3 exiting) during the weekday morning peak hour and 149 new vehicle trips (3 entering and 146 exiting) during the weekday evening peak hour. These trip generation estimates assume 50 daily delivery trips and six delivery trips during each of the peak hours. The adjacent roadways are anticipated to have ample capacity to accommodate the temporary increase in daily and peak hour traffic with the project estimated to generate approximately two to three additional trips every minute during peak hours. Additionally, there are

several routes connecting the site to the regional roadway system thereby reducing impacts to any single roadway segment or intersection.

Post-Construction Conditions. Routine post-construction O&M activities at the site are not anticipated to result in a measurable increase in vehicle traffic. The number of maintenance workers traveling to the site is anticipated to be low and impacts to local traffic are not expected. The proposed solar facility will be unmanned during routine O&M and would only be inspected periodically. Therefore, the site is not expected to add a noticeable increase to existing traffic under typical O&M conditions. Personnel would be on site as necessary for any maintenance and repairs. Additionally, impacts resulting from decommissioning of the project are expected to be similar to or less than those experienced during construction.

2.3 Truck Haul Routes

The construction of the proposed solar facility will require large vehicle deliveries for a variety of materials that may include concrete, solar panels, earth materials, building materials, etc. Tetra Tech identified potential truck haul routes between the site parcels and the regional roadway system for these larger vehicles. For purposes of this assessment, it was assumed that the deliveries would originate from three primary geographical areas: Richmond, VA, Lynchburg, VA, and Raleigh, NC. Factors considered in developing potential truck haul routes are summarized below. Separate inbound and outbound travel routes are provided where appropriate.

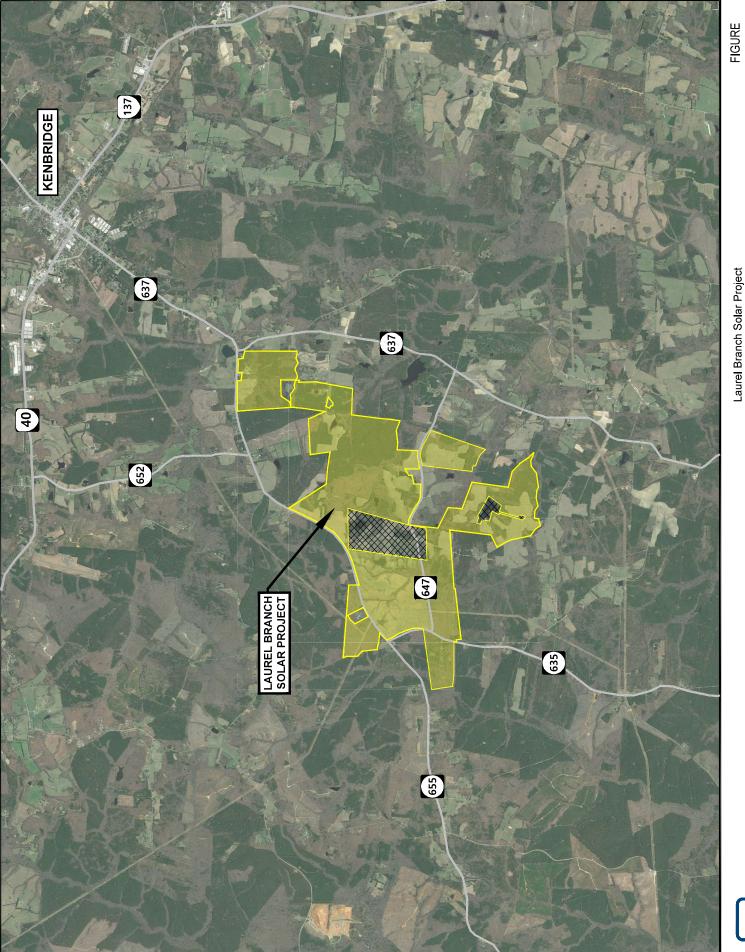
- Prioritize designated Surface Transportation Assistance Act (STAA) truck routes from the VDOT database.
- Avoid roadway segments having bridge height and weight limitations based on a review of the VDOT database.
- Minimize impacts to schools, traffic signals, and areas with pedestrian activity.
- Minimize turns at locations with geometric limitations.

The potential regional truck haul routes are shown in Figure 2. The potential local truck haul routes to/from the proposed site driveways are shown in Figure 3.

3.0 CONCLUSIONS

The peak construction workforce levels for the proposed 80 MWac solar photovoltaic power generation facility is expected to generate approximately 149 trips during the weekday morning peak hour and 149 trips during the weekday evening peak hour during peak construction workforce activity. This equates to approximately two to three new vehicle trips per minute during peak hours. Peak construction activities are currently anticipated to occur for a period of approximately two to three months. The remainder of the construction period is anticipated to generate fewer vehicle trips. These trip generation estimates are conservative as the majority of peak hour trips are likely to occur outside of the typical weekday commuter peak hours of the adjacent street traffic and do not take credit for possible vehicle trip reductions associated with use of available public transportation. The project will generate even less traffic post construction with routine inspection and maintenance of the solar panels and supporting equipment. Additionally, there are several routes connecting the site to the regional roadway system thereby reducing impacts to any single roadway segment or intersection. As part of the project, 13 driveways will be constructed to provide temporary construction access and permanent O&M access to the site from the public roadway network including two driveways on Oral Oaks Road, four driveways on Laurel Branch Road, three driveways on Plank Road, three driveways on Sneads Store Road, and one driveway on Hilltop Road. The adjacent roadways are anticipated to have ample capacity to accommodate the temporary increase in daily and peak hour traffic with existing daily traffic volumes of 20 vehicles per day (vpd) to 1,100 vpd. Potential truck haul routes were identified between the site parcels and the regional highway system to reduce construction-related traffic impacts.

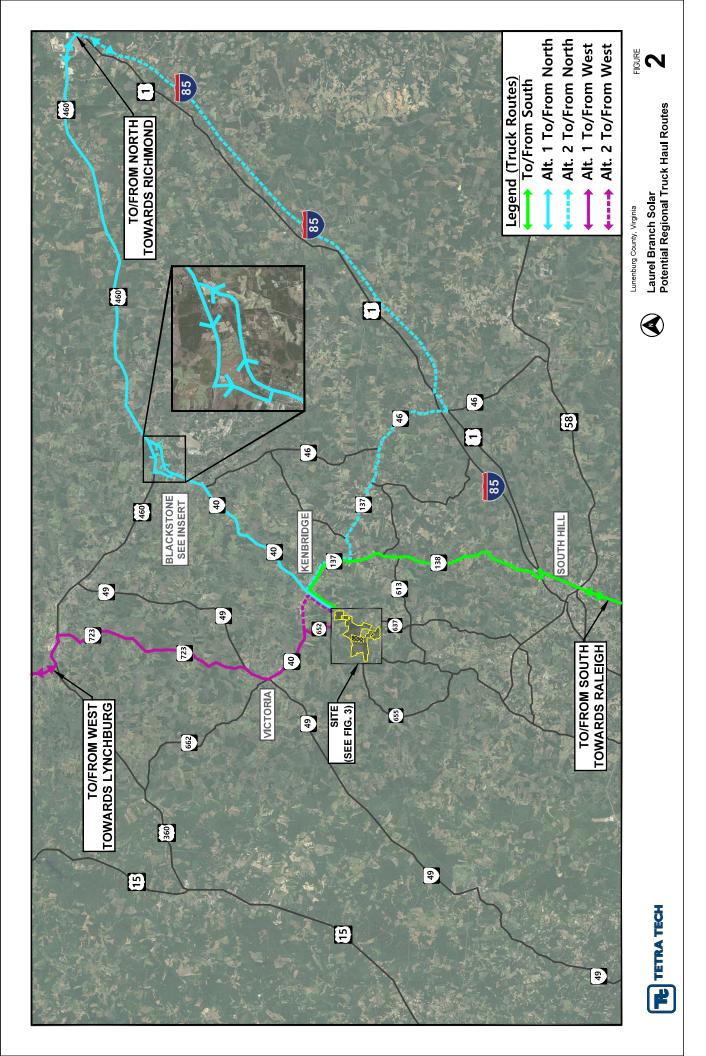
FIGURES

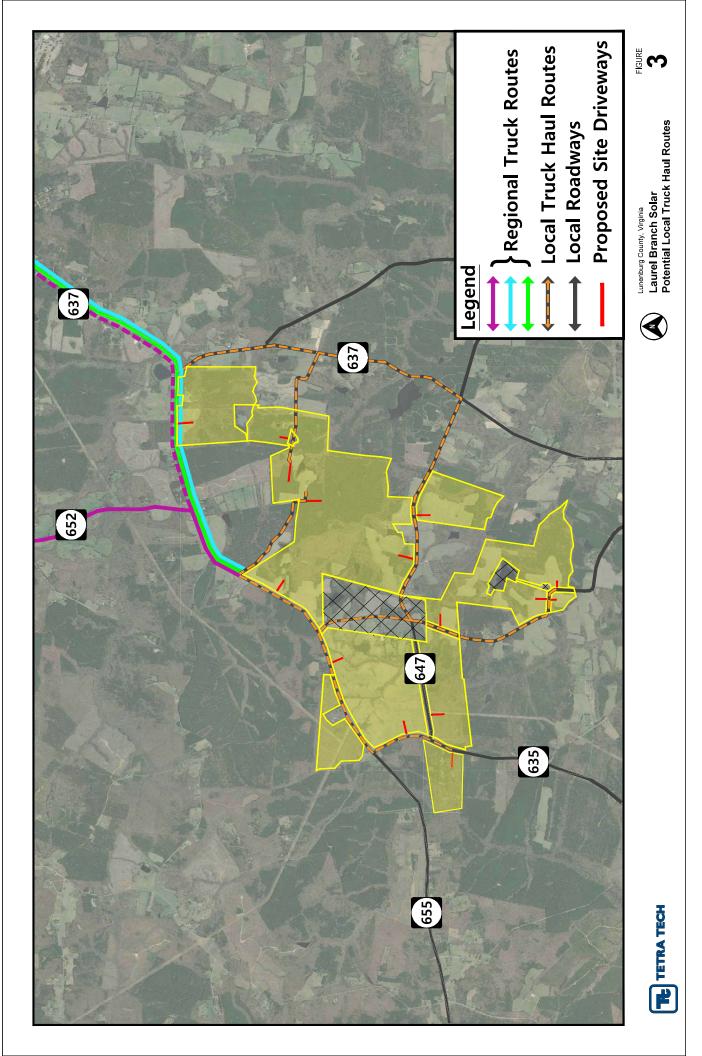


Laurel Branch Solar Project Lunenburg County, Virginia SITE LOCUS

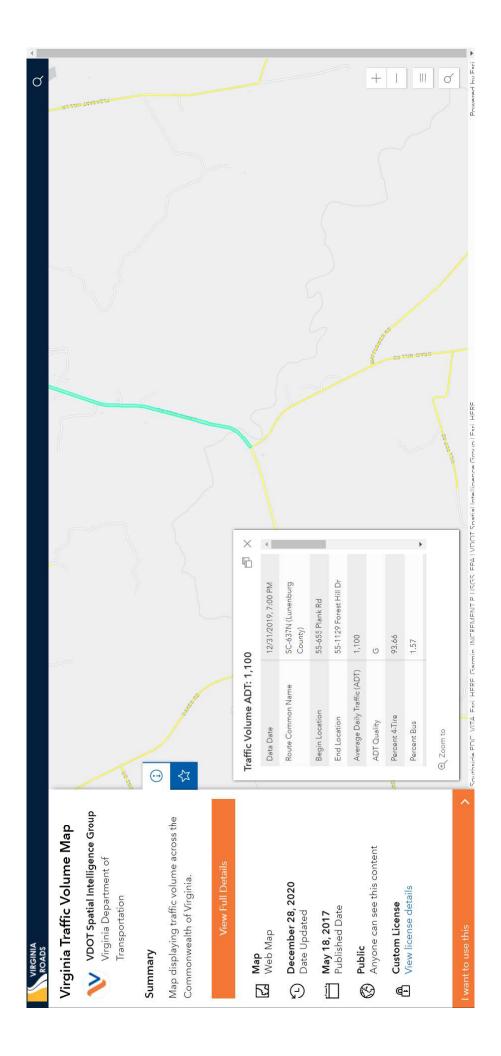
TETRA TECH

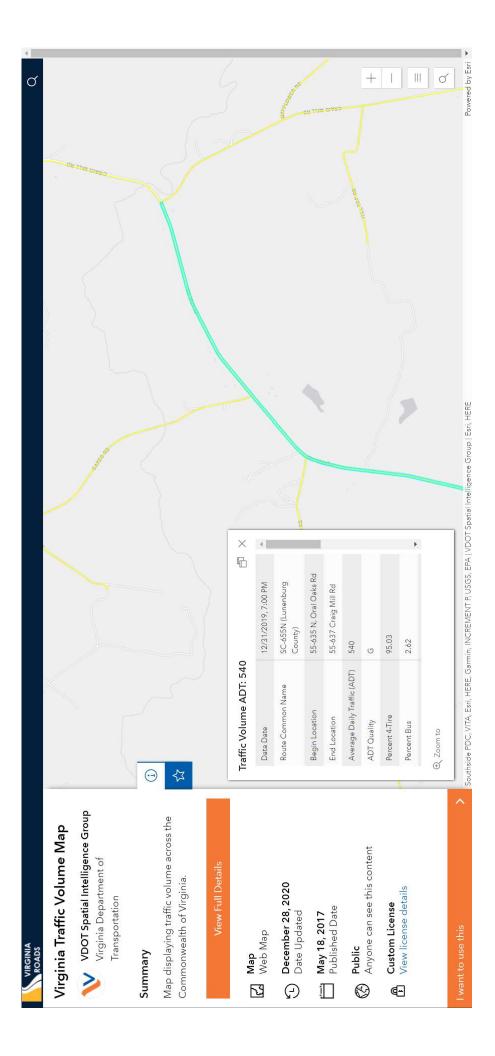
ť

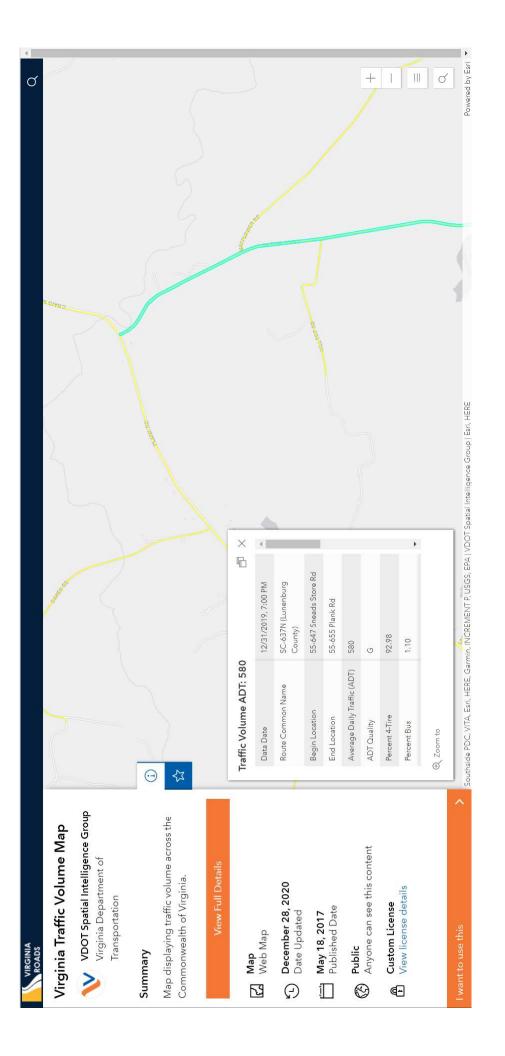


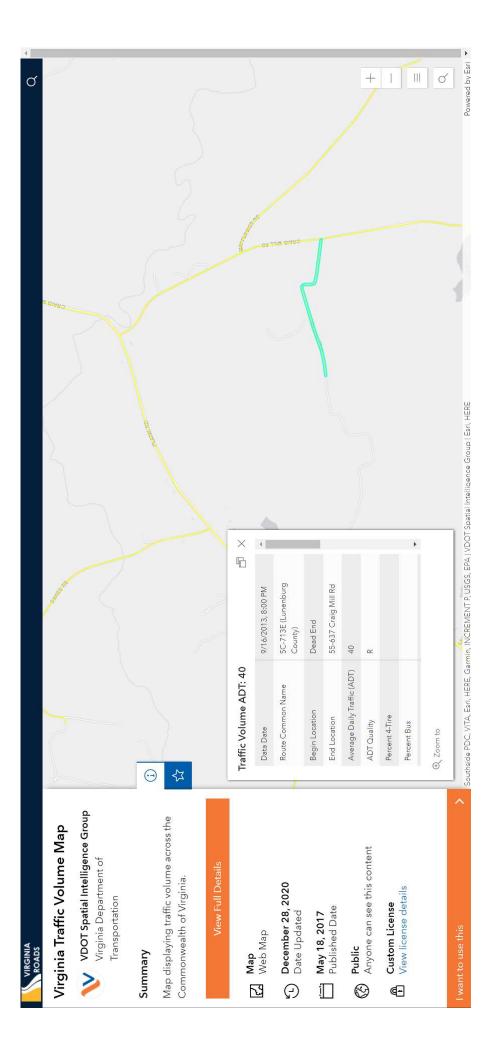


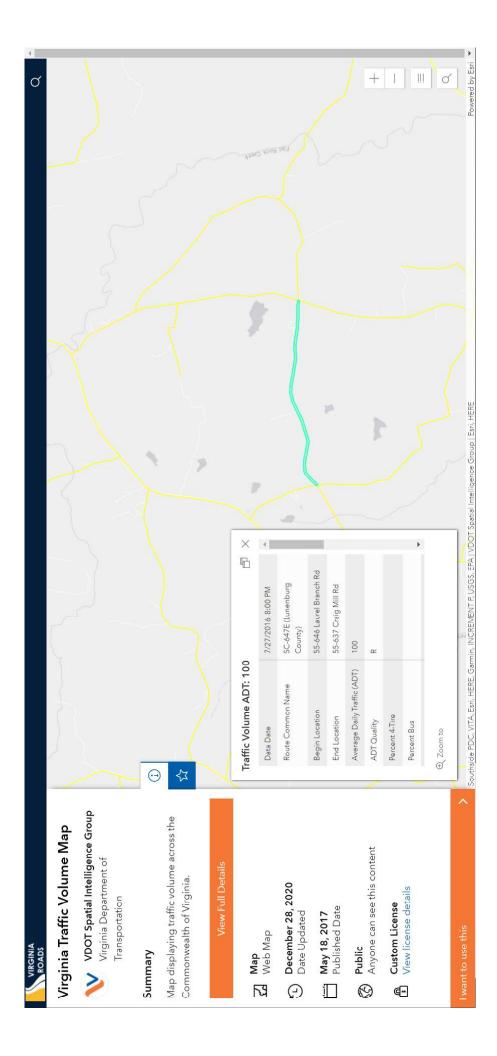
APPENDIX A: VDOT TRAFFIC VOLUME DATA

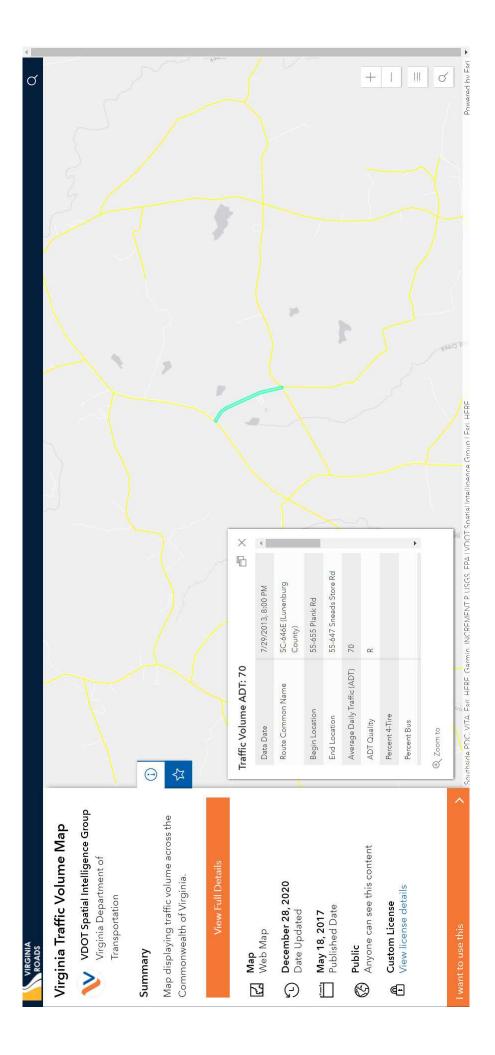


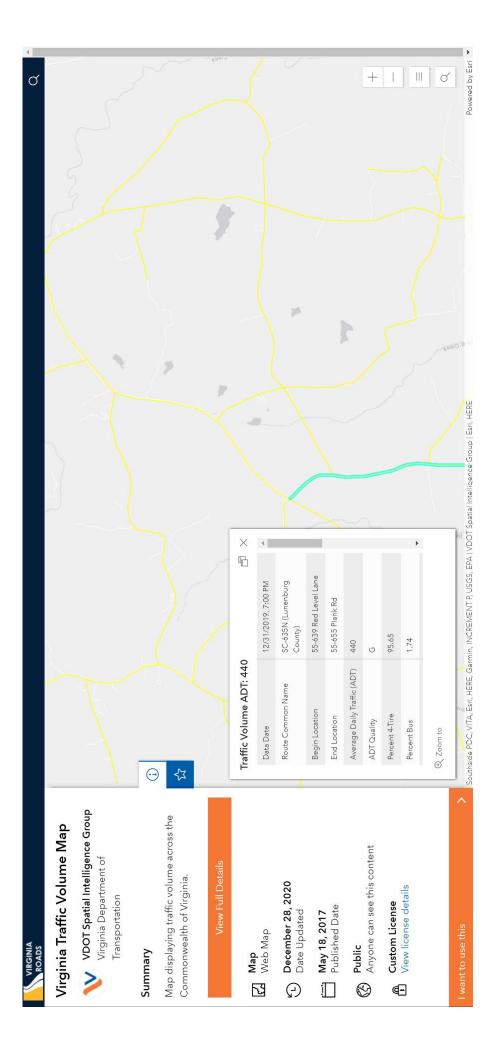


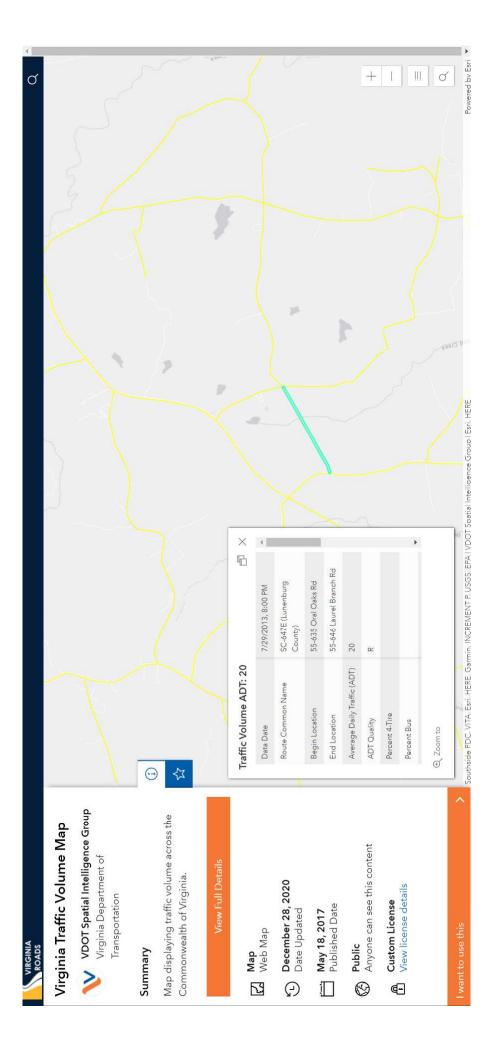


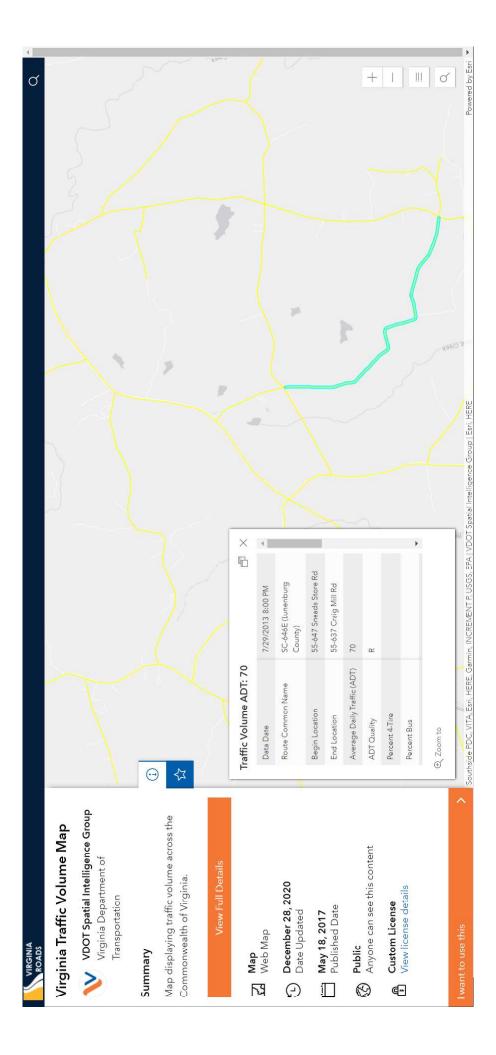


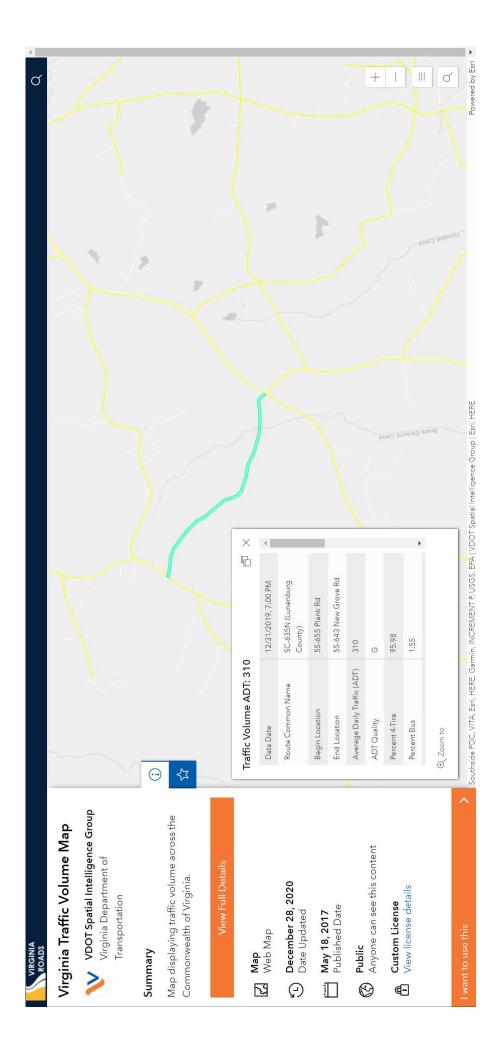












APPENDIX B: TRIP GENERATION CALCULATIONS

Proposed Dominion Laurel Branch Solar Facility - Lunenburg County, VA Construction Site Driveway Trips		1 2 146 (150 workers x 100% arrive x (100% - 10% carpool x 1 vehicle/2 carpool workers)) + (3 Delivery Vehicles arrive) = 146 1 2 3 (150 workers x 0% depart) + (3 Delivery Vehicles depart) = 3 2 4 149	1 2 3 (150 workers x 0% arrive) + (3 Delivery Vehicles arrive) = 3 1 2 146 (150 workers x 100% depart x (100% - 10% carpool x 1 vehicle/2 carpool workers)) + (3 Delivery Vehicles depart) = 146 2 4 149	 20 243 (150 workers x 100% arrive in AM x (100% - 10% carpool x 1 vehicle/2 carpool workers)) + (150 workers x 50% return from lunch/errands midday) + (25 Delivery Vehicles arrive) = 243 20 243 (150 workers x 100% depart in PM x (100% - 10% carpool x 1 vehicle/2 carpool workers)) + (35 workers x 50% leave for lunch/errands midday) + (25 Delivery Vehicles depart) = 243 10 40 48 	AM Peak Hour Dff-Peak Notes	150 150 150	ksumed hours of operation 7am 5pm (may be longer). Pask Hours of adjacent street traffic assumed to occur between is 7am 9am and 4pm 5pm. Therefore, the majority of construction worker traffic to likely to occur outside of the moning peak hour of adjacent street traffic and some may depart after the eventing peak hour. However, as a conservative measure, assumed 100 percent of workers arrive after 7am and depart before them massure, assumed half of workforce depart and return once during of peak times. Assumed none of the workers are pack times. Assumed 100 percent of workers arrive after 7am and depart before 6pm. As a conservative measure, assumed to the workers are better from and depart before 6pm. As a conservative measure, assumed but of workforce depart and return once during of the workers are pack times. Assumed to the workers are pack times.	Assumed hours of operation 7am 5pm (may be longer). Pask Hours of adjacent street traffic assumed to accur between is 7am 9am and 4pm 5pm. Therefore, the majority of construction worker traffic to likely to accur outside of the moning peak hour of adjacent. 50% 50% street traffic adjacent enay depart fate the eventing peak hour. However, as a conservative measure, assumed 100 percent of workers arrive after 7am and depart before 6pm. As a conservative measure, assumed 100 percent of workers arrive after 7am and depart before 6pm. As a conservative measure, assumed half of workforce depart and return one of dung of peak times. Assumed none of the workers set picted up/d topped off.	1. 10.0% Assumed 10% annoting commuting	2. 2.00 2.00 1.00 Assumed two workers per car during commuting	5: 0 0 0 Assumed all workers and deliveries will occur via the construction driveway; no laydown site is proposed	s; 2 2 16 Assumed worker hours of operation 7am 5pm and assumed 20 deliveries per day that would be distributed evenly throughout the day.
construction Site Driv	Non-Heavy Hea	ননাম	ননাম	د م 10		150	100%	%0	10.0%	2.00	0	2
	Workforce Trips Ve	AM Peak Hour: Enter 143 <u>Exit 0</u> Total 143	PM Peak Hour: Enter 0 <u>Exit 143</u> Total 143	Weekday Daily: Enter 218 <u>Exit 218</u> Total 436	Construction Assumption	# of Peak Workers On-Site at One Time:	% Workers Arriving:	% Workers Departing:	% Carpool ¹ :	Carpool VOR ² :	# Shuttle Trips:	# Truck Deliveries:

assumed 5 deliveries per day. Conservatively assumed some occurs during peak hours of adjacent street traffic.

vehicle deliveries will occur. For trip generation analysis purposes,

non-heavy

ŝ

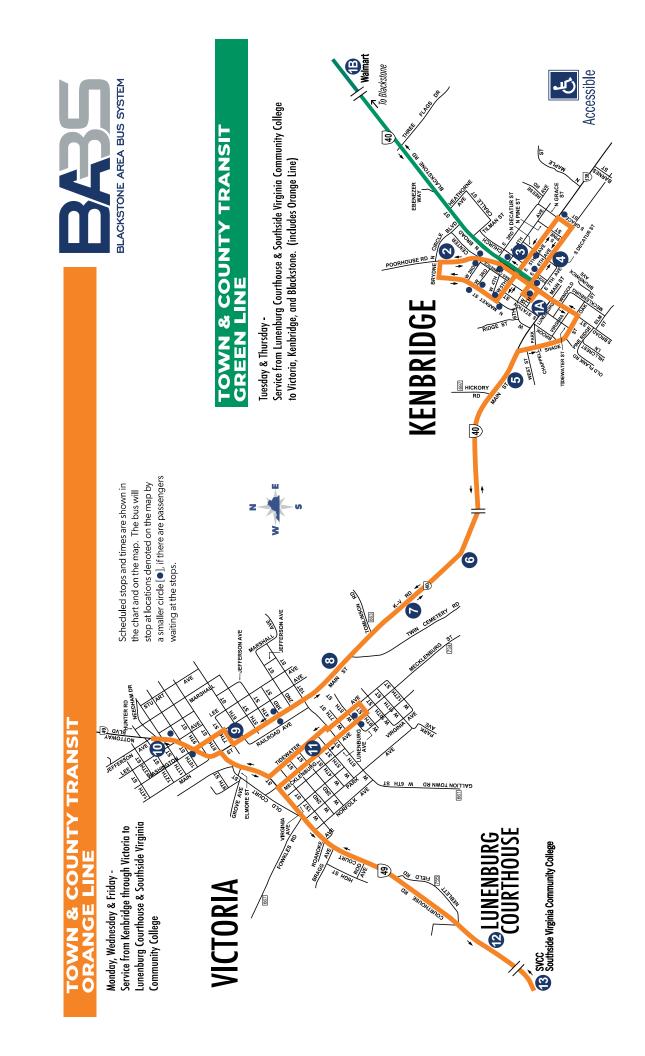
-

÷

Non-Truck Deliveries:

¹ Enter % per population - formulas above account for VOR ² VOR for carpoolers only NOTE: Assumes an 80 MW AC facility with 9 months of peak construction and 2 to 3 months of ramp-up/ramp-down construction activity Source: Tetra Tech

APPENDIX C: PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



5 0

Servicing the County of Lunenburg and the Towns of Kenbridge and Victoria, this route operates from 7:00 AM to 4:15 PM on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and on Tuesday and Thursday until 4:45 PM. On Tuesday and Thursday this route travels to the Town of Blackstone.

	- 4:15	2:22 4:13	2:24 4:11	2:26 4:09	2:30 4:05	2:35 4:00	2:37 3:58	2:40 3:55	2:42 3:53	2:45 3:50	2:48 3:47	2:55 3:40	3:25 –	
	2:20	2:13	2:11	2:09	2:05	2:00	1:58	1:55	1:53	1:50	1:47	1	ı	
	1:00	1:02	1:04	1:06	1:10	1:15	1:18	1:20	1:22	1:25	1:28	1:40	ı	Md
	11:30	11:27	11:25	11:23	11:19	11:14	11:12	60:11	11:07	00:11	10:59	-	ı	
	I	10:17	10:19	10:21	10:25	10:30	10:32	10:35	10:37	10:40	10:43	10:50	I	
	10:15	10:13	10:11	10:09	10:05	10:00	9:58	9:55	9:53	9:50	9:47	I	I	
	I	9:02	9:04	9:06	9:10	51:6	9:18	9:20	9:22	9:25	9:28	9:40	I	
	9:00	8:53	8:51	8:49	8:45	8:40	8:37	8:35	8:33	8:30	8:27	8:20	I	
A	7:00	7:02	7:04	7:06	7:10	7:15	7:18	7:20	7:22	7:25	7:28	7:35	8:00	AM
ORANGE LINE Mon, Wed, Fri	🕼 W. 7th St. & Broad St.	2 Kenbridge Elementary	8 Mildred's Meals	🙆 Kenbridge Family Practice	6 Southside Shopping Center	G Community Health Center	7 Village Estates Apts.	8 Food Lion, Victoria	👴 Victoria Public Library	🕕 Vaughn's Grocery	🕕 Victoria Place Apts.	🕐 Lunenburg Co. Courthouse	(B) SVCC	GDEEN LINE

GREEN LINE Tues, Thurs	A						Σ			
🕒 Walmart, Blackstone	I	I	-	10:35	-	ı	I	2:35	I	I
🕼 W. 7th St. & Broad St.	7:00	9:00	I	10:15	10:50	12:10	1:00	2:20	2:50	4:45
2 Kenbridge Elementary	7:02	8:53	9:02	10:13	10:52	12:08	1:02	2:13	2:52	4:43
3 Mildred's Meals	7:04	8:51	9:04	10:11	10:54	12:06	1:04	2:11	2:54	4:41
4 Kenbridge Family Practice	7:06	8:49	9:06	10:09	10:56	12:04	1:06	2:09	2:56	4:39
5 Southside Shopping Center	7:10	8:45	9:10	10:05	11:00	12:00	1:10	2:05	3:00	4:35
6 Community Health Center	7:15	8:40	9:15	10:00	11:05	11:55	1:15	2:00	3:05	4:30
7 Village Estates Apts.	7:18	8:37	9:18	9:58	11:07	11:52	1:18	1:58	3:07	4:28
8 Food Lion, Victoria	7:20	8:35	9:20	9:55	11:10	11:49	1:20	1:55	3:10	4:25
9 Victoria Public Library	7:22	8:33	9:22	9:53	11:12	11:47	1:22	1:53	3:12	4:23
O Vaughn's Grocery	7:25	8:30	9:25	9:50	11:15	11:40	1:25	1:50	3:15	4:20
🚺 Victoria Place Apts.	7:28	8:27	9:28	9:47	11:18	11:37	1:28	1:47	3:18	4:17
😰 Lunenburg Co. Courthouse	7:35	8:20	9:40	I	11:30	I	1:40	I	3:25	4:10
SVCC	8:00	ı	I	I	I	ı	ı	ı	3:50	I

TAB I Decommissioning and Reclamation Plan

Laurel Branch Solar Project

Decommissioning and Reclamation Plan

March 4, 2022

Prepared for

Lunenburg County, Virginia

Prepared by



4101 Cox Road, Suite 120 Glen Allen, VA 23060

Table of Contents

1.0	INTR	ODUCTI	ON1
2.0	PRO.	ЈЕСТ ВА	CKGROUND1
3.0	EXIS		FE CONDITIONS
4.0	DESC	RIPTIO	N OF WORK TO CONSTRUCT LARGE SCALE SOLAR FACILITY
	4.1	Major A	ctivities1
		4.1.1	Cable Trenching1
		4.1.2	Foundations2
		4.1.3	Modules Racking System
		4.1.4	Solar Inverters and Medium Voltage Step-Up Transformers
	4.2	System	Overview and Components2
		4.2.1	Combiner Boxes
		4.2.2	Inverters
		4.2.3	Transformers, Recloser, Disconnect Switch
		4.2.4	Underground Cables and Conduits
		4.2.5	Access and Internal Roads
		4.2.6	Buildings and Enclosures
		4.2.7	Security Fencing
		4.2.8	Project Life
		4.2.9	SCADA and Communications Equipment Enclosure
5.0	DECO	OMMISS	IONING PROCESS
	5.1	Site Pre	eparation4
	5.2	Equipm	nent Removal
		5.2.1	Disassembly and Removal of Solar Modules 4
		5.2.2	Disassembly and Removal of Tracking System5
		5.2.3	Removal of Steel Piles/Posts
		5.2.4	Removal of Inverters and Transformers5
		5.2.5	Removal of Substation
		5.2.6	Below-ground Electrical Cables5
		5.2.7	Above-ground Transmission Lines and Poles5
		5.2.8	Access Road Excavation and Removal5
		5.2.9	Perimeter Fence Removal
	5.3	Site Re	storation6

5.4	Manag	ing Excess Materials and Waste7
	5.4.1	PV Panels7
	5.4.2	Racking and Supports7
	5.4.3	Inverters7
	5.4.4	Gravel and Aggregates7
	5.4.5	Concrete7
	5.4.6	Cables and Wiring7
	5.4.7	Fencing
	5.4.8	Debris and Residual Waste
5.5	Decom	missioning Estimate and Financial Assurance8
Deco	mmissi	oning Cost Estimate Summary1
Deco	mmissi	oning Costs 1
Deco	mmissi	oning Salvage
Deco	mmissi	oning Cost Summary and Financial Assurance2
Inflat	ion Adji	usted Amount
Detai	led Cos	t Summary0

List of Tables

Table 1. Primary Equipment to be Removed
--

List of Appendices

Appendix A: Decommissioning Estimate

Acronyms and Abbreviations

MW	megawatt
PV	photovoltaic
Project	Laurel Branch Solar Project
DC	direct current
AC	alternating current
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
ВМР	best management practice
bgs	below ground surface
SF	square feet
LF	linear feet
ea	each
NA	not applicable

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Dominion Energy Virginia ("Dominion") will construct, own, and operate the approximately 80megawatt (MW) capacity photovoltaic ("PV") Laurel Branch Solar Project ("Project"). The Project will encompass approximately 499 acres in Lunenburg County, on a portion of nineteen (19) parcels in Lunenburg County, Virginia (the "County") totaling approximately 1,969 acres. Dominion provides this draft Decommissioning and Reclamation Plan is provided to comply with the County's Ordinance for Solar Energy Facilities (the "Solar Ordinance").¹ The required Decommissioning Estimate (See Section 5) is provided as Appendix A.

Prior to operation, a final Decommissioning and Reclamation Plan (the "Final Plan") will be provided to the Zoning Administrator for review and approval. Once approved, the Final Plan and the Decommissioning Estimate will be reviewed once every five (5) years by an independent third party.

2.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Project is located to the southwest of the Town of Kenbridge, between Plank Road and Sneads Store Road and along Oral Oaks Road. The solar facility will consist of approximately 190,998 solar modules, associated solar module racking system and foundations, 100 solar inverters, 21 medium voltage step-up transformers, and associated electrical equipment and materials necessary to collect the energy produced. The facility will be secure, surrounded by a 7-foot tall chain link and barbed wire fence (i.e. 6-foot tall plus 1 foot of barbed wire). The anticipated life of the Project is 35 years, based on typical life spans of solar facilities.

3.0 EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

The Project lease will encompass approximately 1,969 acres. Land use prior to development was primarily timber and agriculture. The Project study area consists of moderate topography as it lies on multiple ridges and stream valleys. Neighboring land uses include timbering and agriculture.

4.0 DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO CONSTRUCT LARGE SCALE SOLAR FACILITY

4.1 Major Activities

4.1.1 Cable Trenching

Trenching requirements for the electrical cables and telecommunication lines would consist of a trench up to approximately three feet deep and one to four feet wide. The trenches would be filled with base material above and below the conductors and communications lines to ensure adequate thermal conductivity and electrical insulating characteristics. The topsoil from trench excavation would be set aside before the trench is backfilled and would ultimately comprise the uppermost layer

¹ See Solar Ordinance Section 4.3.e (Draft Decommissioning and Reclamation Plan).

of the trench. Any excess material from the foundation and trench excavations will be incorporated onsite and will not be exported.

4.1.2 Foundations

The solar modules will be installed on steel racking structures. The posts for the racking structures will be driven approximately 9 feet into the ground using a post-driving machine. The solar inverters and medium voltage step-up transformers will be set on concrete pads, which are typically 12 to 18 inches deep.

4.1.3 Modules Racking System

Galvanized beams and other structural members will be bolted to the foundation posts of the racking system. The solar modules will then be mounted on these structural members using different pieces of hardware.

4.1.4 Solar Inverters and Medium Voltage Step-Up Transformers

The solar inverters and medium voltage step-up transformers will be offloaded from delivery trucks and placed on concrete foundations. These pieces of equipment will be bolted to the concrete foundations. The underground electrical and communication cables will be routed and connected to these pieces of equipment.

4.2 System Overview and Components

Photovoltaic is a solar energy technology. Solar energy technology refers to the generation of electrical current from sun light. PV solar modules absorb sunlight and use silicone cells to generate electrical current. The PV modules are mounted on a single axis tracking racking system, which allows the modules to track the sun throughout the day. System components are described below.

4.2.1 Combiner Boxes

Combiner boxes allow for the paralleling of multiple conductors/feeder inputs and allow for fewer outputs.

4.2.2 Inverters

Inverters are high-speed switching and power conversion devices which transform direct current (DC) to alternating current (AC). In the case of the Project, there are 100 solar inverters.

4.2.3 Transformers, Recloser, Disconnect Switch

Transformers are an apparatus for reducing or increasing the voltage of an alternating current. There are 21 medium voltage step-up transformers on this Project for distribution to the electrical grid. The Recloser and Disconnect Switches are protection devices that allow for isolation of the solar farm from the wider distribution system.

4.2.4 Underground Cables and Conduits

Underground power (AC and DC) cables, communication and grounding cables on the Project will be either direct buried or placed in conduit. The cables will be rated in accordance with their application.

The cables will be located in a conduit as per code when transitioning from below grade to above grade.

4.2.5 Access and Internal Roads

The Project will have internal roads to provide access to facility equipment. Internal access roads will be constructed using an aggregate base over compacted native soils.

4.2.6 Buildings and Enclosures

The Project will not contain any permanent occupied building structures after construction is complete and the plant is operating. The site may have storage containers used for storing spare parts and materials, but these will not be affixed to a foundation. Except for periodic maintenance, the site is unmanned.

4.2.7 Security Fencing

To ensure security of the facility, the property will be fenced with six-foot-high chain link fencing topped by one foot of three-stranded barbed wire. Access to the site will be controlled via locked access gates.

4.2.8 Project Life

The facility has an estimated useful life of at least 35 years with an opportunity for extension depending on equipment replacements or refurbishments.

4.2.9 SCADA and Communications Equipment Enclosure

Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) refers to the entire communication and control components. The SCADA equipment for the solar farm will be mounted inside of an enclosure that measures approximately 24 feet long by 10.5 feet wide. The enclosure is affixed to a foundation or mounted on piles, depending on soil conditions. The SCADA system includes an internet router, server(s), a firewall, battery backup, and other hardware to monitor the solar farm.

5.0 DECOMMISSIONING PROCESS

Decommissioning consists of the removal of above- and below-ground facility components, management of excess wastes and materials, and the restoration of ground surface irregularities and herbaceous vegetation. As per the lease agreement with the landowner, the Project area is to be restored in a manner consistent with its condition prior to facility construction. Decommissioning activities are expected to take between 10 to 12 months. The estimated deconstruction schedule is as follows: Site Preparation - 2 weeks; Equipment Removal - 8 to 10 months; Site Restoration and Waste Management - 1 to 2 months.

Removal of all physical improvements will be done in accordance with applicable regulations of the time. Prior to initiating decommissioning, notice will be provided to the Zoning Administrator by certified mail of the proposed date of discontinued operations and plans for removal. An estimated construction schedule and a traffic study modelling the decommissioning processes will be provided

for review by County staff (in cooperation with the Virginia Department of Transportation if deemed necessary).

5.1 Site Preparation

Site preparation activities include installing erosion and sediment control best management practices (BMPs) and vegetation clearance. Prior to decommissioning, the site will be visually inspected to determine if vegetation clearance is needed to access equipment. Appropriate temporary erosion and sedimentation control (construction-related) BMPs will be used during the decommissioning phase of the Project. The BMPs will be inspected on a regular basis to ensure proper erosion and sediment control during the decommissioning effort.

5.2 Equipment Removal

After the facility has been disconnected and isolated from the utility power grid and all electrical components have been disconnected within the facility, equipment will be dismantled and removed. As described in this section, removal of all solar electric systems, buildings, cabling, electrical components, security barriers, roads, foundations, pilings, and any other associated facilities shall be removed. Decommissioning will be undertaken by licensed subcontractors using similar techniques and equipment to those used in the construction of the Project.

Primary equipment and materials to be removed as part of decommissioning are included in the following Table 1.

Component	Quantity
Solar Modules (71.2 lb ea)	190,998 ea
Steel Trackers (101 LF)	415 ea
Steel Trackers (202 LF)	1,561 ea
Steel Piles	13,000 ea
MV cable length	10,000 LF
Inverters and foundations	100 ea
Transformers and foundations	21 ea
Substation footprint	55,000 SF
Access Road	40,625 LF
Perimeter Fence	119,133 LF

Table 1. Primary Equipment to be Removed

Equipment removal of primary components is described further in the following subsections:

5.2.1 Disassembly and Removal of Solar Modules

Removal of approximately 190,998 solar modules will be completed by manual labor. The module components will be mechanically disconnected from the solar array and transferred to a staging location for transporting to an offsite facility. Panels suitable for reuse will be sold for market value and panels not suitable for reuse will be processed at an offsite facility for recycling. The Project will use silicon-based solar PV modules. The modules will be electrically and mechanically disconnected from the solar array and packaged for shipment per manufacturer's requirements.

5.2.2 Disassembly and Removal of Tracking System

The racking structure consists of approximately 1,976 steel trackers mounted on approximately 13,000 steel piles. The trackers total 357,237 feet in length. All of these materials can be recycled and/or reused. Disassembly and removal of the racking structure will be performed manually.

5.2.3 Removal of Steel Piles/Posts

Approximately 13,000 steel piles associated with the tracking system are estimated for removal. Steel piles will be completely removed by hoisting with a piece of heavy equipment. Steel piles are assumed to be 15 feet, imbedded to a depth of 9 feet below ground surface (bgs). Steel components will be segregated and transferred to a staging location for offsite recycling.

5.2.4 Removal of Inverters and Transformers

Twenty-one transformers and 100 inverters and associated concrete foundations will be removed and transferred to a staging location for offsite disposal or recycling at an approved facility.

5.2.5 Removal of Substation

The substation will be mechanically disassembled with the use of support equipment for hoisting components. Steel will be segregated for offsite recycling or sold for scrap. The substation site restoration will include the removal of the gravel and concrete foundation, soil preparation, grading, and seeding.

5.2.6 Below-ground Electrical Cables

Electrical cabling is typically installed underground, installed in aboveground cable trays, or attached to the module racking structure. It is assumed that all cabling and conduit will be installed at a minimum depth of 4 feet bgs. Below ground conduit and cable will be removed.

5.2.7 Above-ground Transmission Lines and Poles

The Project does not include an above ground transmission line. As such, removal of overhead transmission lines and poles are not included in this Plan.

5.2.8 Access Road Excavation and Removal

Within the Project limits, access roads will be removed and restored as part of decommissioning. The Project includes an estimated 40,625 linear feet of access roads. Gravel associated with the access roads will be stockpiled for recycling or reuse. Underlying geotextile fabric will be collected for offsite disposal.

5.2.9 Perimeter Fence Removal

Approximately 119,133 linear feet of steel fencing will be removed from the site. Gates will be removed as whole units and welded wire fabric will be cut to manageable sized pieces and staged. Fencing will be assessed prior to dismantling to determine if the fencing can be stored and reused on other construction sites. If reuse is not deemed practical, the fencing will be dismantled and recycled or sold for scrap.

The following describes the methods for dismantling and removal of various Project Components:

PV arrays and associated equipment

- Disconnect all wiring, cables and electrical interconnections.
- Remove PV arrays from racks.
- Dismantle and remove all racks and extract all pile-drive support structures (see Equipment foundations).

Inverter units

- Remove inverter units from bases.
- Remove concrete foundations (see Equipment foundations).

Generation Tie-Line cables

- All above ground cables will be removed and transported off-site to an approved recycling facility or landfill.
- Underground cable runs will be removed in their entirety. Removed cable will be recycled or taken to a landfill as appropriate.

Equipment foundations

• The inverter units and pile-drive support structures for the solar arrays will have foundations that require removal. Other underground infrastructure requiring removal may include concrete protective electrical structures. Any foundation structures and below ground concrete will be fully removed from the ground and the affected area will be backfilled as necessary with native soil.

Access roads

- Landowners shall be consulted to determine if any access roads are desired to remain in place for future use.
- Should roads be removed, all aggregate and other underlying materials (e.g. geotextile fabric) will be excavated.
- As necessary, all compacted areas will be disced or tilled to restore soil densities consistent with the surrounding area. Topsoil will be distributed to provide substantially similar growing media as was present within the areas prior to site disturbance.

Other components

• Fences, gates, and guards will be removed.

5.3 Site Restoration

The current Project area is primarily used for agricultural purposes. The area will be restored to a similar state such that this use could be resumed. Any land used for agricultural purposes prior to construction of the Project will be returned to a tillable condition so that it is suitable for agricultural or forestal uses. The site shall be graded and re-seeded or replanted within twelve (12) months of removal of solar facilities to restore it to as natural a pre-development condition as possible. Re-grading and re-seeding or replanting shall be initiated within a six-month period of removal of equipment. Any exception to site restoration, such as leaving access roads in place or re-seeded or

replanted must be requested by the landowner in writing, and this request must be approved by the Board of Supervisors.

5.4 Managing Excess Materials and Waste

A variety of excess materials and wastes will be generated during decommissioning. To the extent practicable, Dominion will coordinate with manufacturers, contractors, waste firms, and other entities to maximize the reuse and/or recycling of materials. Those materials deemed reusable/recyclable will be transported offsite and managed at approved receiving facilities following all applicable federal, state, and county waste management regulations of the time.

All residual waste will be removed by a licensed contractor and transported to an approved landfill. No waste materials will remain on the Project site.

The following main waste streams will be generated from decommissioning the solar facility:

5.4.1 PV Panels

The Project will coordinate the collection and reuse and/or recycling of the PV modules and for minimizing the potential for modules to be discarded. If there is no possibility for reuse, PV panels will either be returned to the manufacturer for appropriate recycling/disposal or will be transported to a recycling facility where the glass, metal and semiconductor will be recycled. Best management practices at the time of decommissioning shall be utilized.

5.4.2 Racking and Supports

All steel racks and pile-driven supports will be transported offsite and recycled at an approved recycling facility.

5.4.3 Inverters

All metal components of the inverters will be recycled at an approved recycling facility to the extent practical. Transformers will be transported off-site for reuse. If no reuse option is available, transformers will be recycled or disposed at an approved facility.

5.4.4 Gravel and Aggregates

Should access roads be removed, any used gravel or aggregates will be tested for contamination prior to removal. All uncontaminated materials will be transported offsite for salvage processing and then reused for construction fill. In the unlikely event that the used gravel or aggregates are found to be contaminated, these will be disposed at an approved facility.

5.4.5 Concrete

All concrete, including all foundations, will be broken down and transported to an approved landfill or recycling facility.

5.4.6 Cables and Wiring

All copper and/or aluminum wiring and associated electronic equipment (e.g., isolation switches, fuses, metering) will be recycled to the extent practical. Any materials not deemed recyclable will be disposed of at an approved landfill.

5.4.7 Fencing

All fencing materials will be recycled at a metal recycling facility to the extent practical.

5.4.8 Debris and Residual Waste

Any remaining debris or residual waste will be collected and all recyclable materials will be sorted. All sorted materials will be removed and sent to either an approved recycling or disposal facility. Any hazardous material from the property shall be disposed of in accordance with federal and state law.

Approximately 6,963 tons of steel are estimated to be generated, primarily from steel piles, fence, and racking structure. Additional steel sources include conduit, substation components, and storage containers. It is assumed storage containers will be reused on other projects. Steel will be accumulated in the staging area and salvaged for market value or recycled.

Approximately 4,444 tons of concrete will be generated from building and equipment foundations. Concrete will be broken into manageably sized pieces and staged for offsite recycling or disposal.

Used equipment, including inverters and transformers will be sold for market value or recycled. Prior to offsite recycling of transformers, oil will be removed from units, collected in appropriate containers, and transported to an approved recycling facility.

Approximately 8,025 cubic yards of gravel are estimated to be recovered from the access road. The gravel will be stockpiled and loaded for recycling or reuse elsewhere. It is assumed gravel will be used on another project and transportation will be managed by others.

General construction and demolition debris are anticipated to be generated as part of decommissioning. Construction and demolition debris will be disposed at an approved offsite disposal facility.

5.5 Decommissioning Estimate and Financial Assurance

- 5.5.1 The estimated cost of decommissioning and reclamation in current dollars (excluding salvage value) is attached as Appendix A (the "Decommissioning Estimate"). The Decommissioning Estimate includes a mechanism for calculating increased removal costs due to inflation.
- 5.5.2 The Decommissioning Estimate shall be reviewed and recalculated, as may be necessary, every five (5) years.
- 5.5.3 Dominion shall ensure that funds will be available for decommissioning and reclamation as set forth herein and in Exhibit A by providing evidence to the Zoning Administrator that it has an investment grade credit rating with Moody's and/or Standard and Poor's. If the Project is subsequently sold to a non-investment grade entity, the decommissioning surety requirements set forth in subsection 5.5.4 will be required.
- 5.5.4 If a decommissioning surety is required pursuant to Section 5.5.3 above, a performance bond issued by a surety registered with the Virginia Commissioner of Insurance (and on the authorized insurance provider list published by the Commissioner) shall be provided to the County. The performance bond will be in an amount equal to 100% of the Decommissioning

Estimate (as calculated at the time) and will be for a term of one (1) year and will be continuously renewed, extended, or replaced. The performance bond will remain in effect until site restoration is completed and the site is restored in accordance with this plan, unless all or a portion of the bond is earlier released by the County as set forth in Section 5.5.5 below.

5.5.5 The bond surety shall be updated when the Decommissioning Estimate is updated. If the recalculated estimated cost exceeds the original estimated cost by ten percent (10%), then the bond shall be increased accordingly to satisfy the new cost estimate. If the recalculated estimated cost is less than ninety percent (90%) of the original estimated cost, then the County may approve reducing the amount of the bond to the recalculated estimate of cost. The County shall release the bond upon on the owner's or occupant's compliance with the Final Plan. The County may approve the partial release of the bond.

APPENDIX B: DECOMMISSIONING ESTIMATE

Decommissioning Cost Estimate Summary

This decommissioning cost estimate was developed based on 2021 Quarter 4 cost data. Actual costs and revenues will be dependent on salvage values and labor, equipment, and material cost at the time of decommissioning. Limited project design details were available during the preparation of this cost estimate; therefore, various assumptions on components and quantities were made and are included based on similarly sized solar projects. These primary assumptions are included in Table B-1.

Component	Quantity
Facility Capacity	80 MWac
Basis of Rates	2021 Q4 rates for Roanoke, VA
Solar Modules (71.2 lb ea)	190,998 ea
Module Type	Bifacial Monocrystalline
Modules assumed for reuse	95%
Modules assumed for recycling	5%
Steel Trackers (101 LF)	415 ea
Steel Trackers (202 LF)	1,561 ea
Steel Piles	13,000 ea
MV cable length	10,000 LF
Transmission line and poles	NA
Inverters	100 ea
Transformers	21 ea
Substation footprint	55,000 SF
Switchyard footprint ⁽¹⁾	75,000 SF
Access Road	40,625 LF
Perimeter Fence	119,133 LF

Table B-1. Solar Pro	ject Components	and Quantity	Assumptions
	Jeet een penente		

(1) The switchyard will not be decommissioned. Removal is not included in the estimate.

The cost and salvage estimates and associated assumptions are summarized in the following sections.

Decommissioning Costs

Decommissioning costs include labor, equipment, and materials associated with decommissioning, as well as transportation and disposal costs for system components that are not sold for salvage. The major decommissioning activities include site preparation, equipment removal, site restoration, waste management, and overhead and management. These major activities are outlined in Table B-2.

Costs for damages to public roads are not included in the decommissioning estimate. Transportation services requiring use of public roads would be performed by subcontractors. If the subcontractor causes damage to public roads as a result of their work on this project, they would be responsible for repair of any damages.

Overhead and management costs include supervision and coordination, operating expenses for necessary equipment and facilities, and costs associated with obtaining preconstruction permits.

Item	Extended Cost
Site Preparation	
Materials	\$24,156
Labor	\$45,012
Equipment	\$12,756
Equipment Remova	l
Materials	\$341,311
Labor	\$1,242,487
Equipment	\$1,518,950
Site Restoration	
Materials	\$480,429
Labor	\$32,570
Equipment	\$327,492
Waste Managemen	t
Materials	\$219,102
Labor	-
Equipment	-
Total Decommissioning Cost (with overhead and management)	\$4,244,656

Table B-2. Estimated Decommissioning Costs

Decommissioning Salvage

Upon decommissioning, many of the materials and components of the solar facility may be able to be sold for salvage/reuse. The total salvage value is estimated to be \$19,120,383 as outlined in Table B-3.

Table B-3. Estimated Decommissioning Salvage Costs

Item	Extended Salvage
Equipme	ent Salvage
Steel Salvage	\$835,503
Copper Salvage	\$13,066
Solar Modules	\$18,271,814
Total Salvage Value	\$19,120,383 (-)

Decommissioning Cost Summary and Financial Assurance

The total decommissioning estimate including labor, materials, equipment, and disposal costs, without any reduction for salvage value is \$4,244,656. A detailed cost breakdown is provided in this attachment.

Upon the fifth anniversary of the Project's commissioning, and every fifth year thereafter until the Project's decommissioning, the applicant will engage a professional engineer licensed in the Commonwealth of Virginia to recertify the decommissioning cost estimate.

The applicant proposes to fund the final security amount through a Performance Bond issued by a surety registered with the Virginia Commissioner of Insurance and is, at the time of delivery of the bond, on the authorized insurance provider list published by the Commissioner. The Performance Bond will be in an amount equal to 100% of the estimated decommissioning and reclamation cost. The Performance Bond will be for a term of one year and will be continuously renewed, extended, or replaced so that it remains in effect for the remaining term of the agreement or until the secured decommissioning obligations are satisfied, whichever occurs later. The value of the security shall be based on the most recent estimated cost of decommissioning the solar farm. The security shall remain in effect until site restoration is completed and the site is restored to pre-construction conditions.

Inflation Adjusted Amount

The total present value decommissioning cost without any reduction for salvage value is \$4,244,656. The adjusted decommissioning costs after 35 years at a 2% inflation rate (compounded annually) is \$8,488,843.

The following formula is used as a mechanism to calculate increased removal costs due to inflation:

$$FV = PV \ (1+r)^n$$

Where:

FV = Future Value

PV = Present Value

r = interest rate per period (assumed average of 2% per year)

n = number of compounding periods (years)

Detailed Cost Summary

Qua	Quantity	Description	Chit	Material	Labor	Equipment		Unit Rate Total	Ext. Mat.	Ext. Labor	Ext. Equip.	Ext. Total	Data Release	CCI Location	Notes
Laurel Branch	Laurel Branch Solar > Site Preparation	sparation													
406	40625	Synthetic erosion control, silt fence, install and remove, 3' high	Ľ,	\$ 0.57	\$	1.09 \$ 0	0.29 \$	1.95 \$	23,156.25 \$	44,281.25	\$ 11,781.25	\$ 79,218.75	Year 2021 V Quarter 4 (3	VIRGINIA / ROANOKE (240-241)	assumed for use along length of access road
	-	Staging Area Setup	Ea	\$ 1,000.00	- \$ 00	\$	\$	1,000.00 \$	1,000.00					VIRGINIA/ ROANOKE (240-241)	
4)	<u>ـ ـ ـ رو رو</u>	Selective tree and shrub removal, selective bearing bursh mowing, light density, tracbr with rotary mower, excludes removal offsite	Acre	م	\$ 146.20	ŝ	194.93 \$	341.13 \$,	\$ 731.00	974.65	Year 2021 5 1,705,65 Quarter 4		VIRGINIA/ROANOKE (240-241)	
Laurel Branch	Solar > Site Pre	Laurel Branch Solar > Site Preparation Subtotal						s	24,156.25 \$	\$ 45,012.25	12,755.90 \$	81,924.40			
Laurel Branch	Laurel Branch Solar > Equipment Removal	tent Removal													
2	243	Rentbackhoe-loader 45 to 60 HP 34 CY capacity, Incl. Hourly Oper. Cost.	Week	' ب	' ب	\$ 1,132.91	2.91	1.132.91		, , ,	\$ 275,297.13	\$ 275,297.13	Year 2021 V Quarter 4 (2	VIRGINIA / ROANOKE (240-241)	Asume 6683 tons steel, 6900 bors PV modules(1/1.2k x 190968 module), and 4444 tons of concele (assume 00.00055 foundations – F2CV bors of medical. Assume 0.25 ton per load = 72628 loads at 0 boads per bour = 172612 boars = 100 hour waves = 24.3 veeks.
8		Rent loader, skid steer, wheeled, 10 CF. 30 HP. Incl. Hourly Oper. Cost. 10	Week			940	0.53 \$	940.53 \$, , ,				VIRGINIA/ROANOKE	To move equipment and materials across site to interim staging areas - assume 0.1 tons per load and 6 loads per hour for 18207 tons of material =30345 hours = 607 weeks
		Field personnel, general purpose laborer. averade	Week	, , ,	\$ 872.50	, vi	8			566.252.50		566.252.50		VIRGINIA / ROANOKE (240-241)	Disassemble modules and racking system (6 modules per hour at 190988 modules = 31833 hours), unbolting of Inansionness and inveltes (5 hours ach, 121 tienen = 665 hours), fence outling (NA- accounted for in separate line tiem = 22383 baior hours = 648 baiox vesses (50 travks).
5. 		Crane crew, daily use for small jobs, 12-ton truck-mounted hydraulic crane, portal to portal		, v		\$ 770	28			53,013.10	\$ 167,150.76	220,163.86		VIRGINIA/ ROANOKE (240-241)	Remove 13000 steel plass60 per day = 217 10 hour days
Å		Rent front end loader, 4MD, art. frame, diesel, 1 - 1.25 CY 70 HP, Incl. Hourly Oper. Cost	Week	, v		\$ 1,601	\$ 001	1,601.00 \$						VIRGINIA/ ROANOKE (240-241)	Loader for movement be staging area and for cifetie bading - 18207 bins of material. Assume 0.25 (on per load = 72828 badis, 72828 badis af 6 badis per hour =12138 hours at 60 hour weeks = 243 weeks.
600		Deconstruction of concrete, floors, concrete slab on grade, rod reinforcement, 4* thick, up to 2 stories, excludes handling, packaging or disposal costs	S.F.	م	5 \$	2.23 \$ 0	0.93 \$	3.16	ب ۱	133,800.00				VIRGINIA/ROANOKE (240-241)	assumes 60000 SF concrete foundations
119	119133	Fencing demolition, remove chain link posts & tabric. 8' to 10' high	د	, v	% 	1.59 \$ 0	0.51 \$	2.10 \$		s 189.421.47 \$	60.757.83	250.179.30	Year 2021 V Quarter 4 (2	VIRGINIA / ROANOKE (240-241)	
679		PV EOL processing for recycling	Lb.	\$ 0.17	\$. s			115,592.01				-	VIRGINIA/ ROANOKE (240-241)	5% of parels will be recycled / require processing at 71.2 lb each. ECL, processing fee is based on a salvage and reuse value analysis provided for another project in 20.20.
175	17363	Transportation of PV modules to recycling facility	C.Y.	\$ 13.00	- \$ 0	\$	\$	13.00 \$	225,719.00	- s		\$ 225,719.00	Year 2021 V Quarter 4 (2	VIRGINIA / ROANOKE (240-241)	11 panels per CY. Assume facility is 1 hr away
~	1	Overhead and Management	Ea.	s	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 00	\$	300,000.00 \$	- 2	\$ 300,000.00 \$		\$ 300,000.00 Quarter 4		VIRGINIA / ROANOKE (240-241)	
Laurel Branch) Solar > Equipm	Laurel Branch Solar > Equipment Removal Subtotal						\$	341,311.01 \$	\$ 1,242,487.07 \$	1,518,950.43 \$				
Laurel Branch	Laurel Branch Solar > Site Restoration	storation													
4	43	Rent water truck, off highway, 6000 gallon capacity, Incl. Hourly Oper. Cost.	Week	\$	ج	. \$ 5,695.32	5.32 \$	5,695.32	ر ي ب		\$ 244,898.76	\$ 244,898.76	Year 2021 V Quarter 4 (2	VIRGINIA / ROANOKE (240-241)	assume 10 mo duration
786	78889	Topsoil placement and grading, loam or topsoil screened, 6* deep, furnish and place, truck dumped	s.Y.	\$ 5.95	Ş	0.33 \$ 0	0.57 \$	6.85	469,389.55	\$ 26,033.37	\$ 44,966.73	\$ 540,389.65	Year 2021 V Quarter 4 (2	VIRGINIA / ROANOKE (240-241)	coverage of access road (650000 SF = 7222 SY) and removed foundations (60000 SF = 6667 SY) = 78689 SY
-	15	Seeding, mechanical seeding, 215 lb./acre	Acre	\$ 735.93	33 \$ 173.60	ŝ	186.54 \$	1,096.07 \$	11,038.95	\$ 2,604.00 \$	2,798.10	\$ 16,441.05	Year 2021 V Quarter 4 (2	VIRGINIA / ROANOKE (240-241)	
8	8025	Excavation, bulk, scrapers, bank measure, sand and gravel, 5,000' haul, 21 C.Y. bucket, self propelled scrapers, 1/4 push dozer	B.C.Y.	\$	° s	0.49 \$ 4	4.34 \$	4.83	,	3,932.25	34,828.50	Year 2021 \$ 38,760.75 Quarter 4		VIRGINIA/ ROANOKE (240-241)	removal of gravel from accass rd.4°, 40825 LF
Laurel Branch	Laurel Branch Solar > Site Restoration Subtota	storation Subtotal													

Laurel Branch Solar > Site Restoration Subtotal Laurel Branch Solar > Waste Management

\$ 480,428.50 \$ 32,569.62 \$ 327,492.09 \$ 840,490.21

Laurel Branch Solar Data Release:

Unit Cost Estimate by WBS

															Ì	
130	Selective demolition, rubbish hardling, dumpster, 40 C.Y., 10 ton capacity, weekly rental, includes one dump per week, cost to be added to demolition cost.	e Week	\$ 775.00	\$ 00	ب ا	\$	775.00 \$	100,750.00	\$ 0(ب ب		\$	Year 2021 Year 2021 100,750.00 Quarter 4		VIRGINIA / ROANOKE	IRGINIA/ ROAVOKE assume 5 dumpater ful time for 6 mo. geotextile, C&D debris, etc. 340-2413
9104	our away	C.Y.	\$ 13.00 \$	\$ 00	\$	Ŷ	13.00 \$	118,352.00	\$ 00	ب		\$ 11	Year 202 118,352.00 Quarter 4	_	VIRGINIA / ROANOKE 7 (240-241)	VIRGINIA / ROANOKE Transportation for steel, concrete, and used equipment recycling. 18207 tons material, assume 9104 CY [240:241]
8	Hazardous waste deanup/pickup/disposal, liquid pickup, vacuum truck, stainless steel tank, transportation in 6900 gallon bulk truck	el Mile	\$	\$	\$	¢	7.81		s	ي ب		\$	Year 202		VIRGINIA/ ROANOKE (240-241)	taseume 50 miles to disposal facility
Laurel Branch Solar > Waste Management Subtotal	s Management Subtotal						S	219,102.00	\$ 00	s .		\$ 21	219,492.50			
Grand Total							v	1 064 997	5 92	1 064 907 76 \$ 1320 068 94 \$ 1 850 108 42 \$	1 850 108 42	S 4 2 44 655 62	4 655 62			

Laurel Branch Solar Data Release: Unit Cost Estimate by WBS

Quantity	Description	Unit	Unit Material	Labor	Equipm	Labor Equipment Unit Rate Total	e Total	Ext. Mat.	Ext. Labor	Ext. Equip.	Ext. Total	Data Relea	Ext. Total Data Release CCI Location	Notes	
Laurel Branch Solar > Material and Equipment Salvage	and Equipment Salvage														
6405	Copper wire salvage value, unit cost credit, excludes handling, packaging, or disposal costs	Ρ	\$ 2.04 \$	- \$	s	\$	2.04 \$	13,066.20		\$	\$ 13,06	Year 2021 3.20 Quarter 4	13,066.20 Quarter 4 (240-241)	Year 2021 VRCBINA / ROMOKE oopper vie from above ground wing, 10,000 LF MV cabling = 6405 lb * 1.75 lb Quarter 4 (240-241) 640,5 lb per 1000 LF aare 40 oopper 1.75 lb, 10000 LF = 00 0000-It sections => 10 * 640.5 = Guarter 4 (240-241)	

			19,120,383.28	\$,	s	19,120,383.28 \$	102.80 \$	s			aurel Branch Solar > Material and Equipment Salvage Subtotal.	Laurel Branch Solar > Mate.
Year 2021 VIRGINIA / ROANOKE provided for another project in 2020. Quarter 4 (240-241)	VIRGINIA / R((240-241)	Year 2021 Quarter 4	- \$ 18,271,813.60 Quarter 4 (240-241)	s		s	18,271,813.60 \$	100.70 \$	s	S	100.70 \$	modules (suitable for reuse) Ea.	181448
assumes 95% of modules will be suitable for reuse (181448) and 5% (9550) will be recycled. 181448 modules x \$100.70/module or \$0.19M at 530W per module. Value of PV module is based on a salvage and reuse value analysis												 End-of-life salvage value for solar	
	Year 2021 VIRGINIA / ROANOKE 835,503.48 Quarter 4 (240-241)	Year 2021 Quarter 4	835,503.48	s		- \$	835,503.48	0.06 \$	s	۔ \$	0.06	excludes handling, packaging, or Lb.	13925058
steel from trackers = assume 25Ib/LF x 357237 LF= 8,930,925 lb steel from trackers												Steel salvage value, unit cost credit,	
steel from piles = 25 fb/ft, 15 ft aa W6 HDG steel I beam= 375 fb/pile, assume 13000 piles = 4,875,000 lb													
Year 2021 V RGINIA / ROANOKE copper wire from above ground winng, 10,000 LF MV cabling = 64051b * 1.75/lb Quarter 4 [240-241] [640,51b per 1000LF bare 40 copper 1.75/lb, 10000 ft = 10 1000-ft sections => 10 * 640,5 = 6405 lb	13,066.20 Quarter 4 (240-241)	Year 2021 Quarter 4	13,066.20	s		- \$	13,066.20 \$	2.04 \$	s	۔ \$	2.04 \$	 credit, excludes handling, packaging, or disposal costs	6405

