

From: [PSC Public Comment](#)
To: [Rhonda Wood](#)
Subject: RE: Public comment from George Stephen Wood
Date: Wednesday, June 4, 2025 8:25:00 AM

Case No. 2024-00406

Thank you for your comments on the application of Lost City Renewables LLC. Your comments in the above-referenced matter have been received and will be placed into the case file for the Commission's consideration. Please cite the case number in this matter, 2024-00406 in any further correspondence. The documents in this case are available at [View Case Filings for: 2024-00406 \(ky.gov\)](#).

Thank you for your interest in this matter.

From: Rhonda Wood [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, May 28, 2025 5:44 PM
To: PSC Public Comment <PSC.Comment@ky.gov>
Subject: Public comment from George Stephen Wood



Attached is a comment concerning the proposed solar farm, Case #2024-00406. I hope you will add it to the file of Public Comments. Thank you.

May 27, 2025

Greenville, KY 42345

Kentucky Siting Board

Case #2024-00406

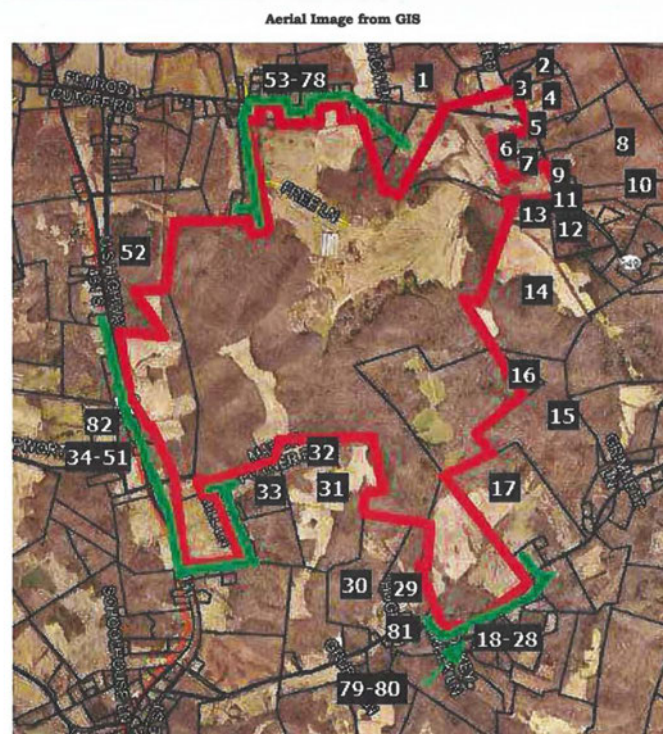
211 Sower Blvd

Frankfort, KY 40602

To the Members of the KY Siting Board:

My wife and I own approximately 100 acres in Penrod, KY that will join the Lost City Solar project. The farm includes a couple of small hayfields but mostly consists of white oak trees that have stood for generations to help purify the air and provide a quiet retreat for both humans and wildlife. Our property is number 52 on the map, according to the Consultants Final Report to the PSC on 5/12/25.

Map of Project Properties (Continued)



Adjoining Parcels

Surrounding Uses									
#	MAP ID	Owner	GIS Data		Adjoin		Distance (ft)	L.F	
			Acrea	Present Use	Acrea	Parcels	Home/Panel	Adjacent	
1	225-00-00-019.000	Mitchell	63.90	Agri/Res	4.68%	1.22%	785	1560	
2	224-00-00-020.001	Newman	15.58	Agri/Res	1.14%	1.22%	1,615	1	
3	225-00-00-022.000	Mallory	1.50	Residential	0.11%	1.22%	1,600	190	
4	225-00-00-021.000	Mallory	28.00	Agricultural	2.05%	1.22%	1,655	110	
5	225-00-00-035.005	Mallory	0.35	Residential	0.03%	1.22%	N/A	120	
6	225-00-00-036.000	Reed	10.00	Residential	0.73%	1.22%	204	1545	
7	225-00-00-035.004	Reed	10.00	Residential	0.73%	1.22%	N/A	1460	
8	235-00-00-001.001	Richards	71.45	Agricultural	5.23%	1.22%	N/A	115	
9	235-00-00-001.002	Wood	2.55	Cemetery	0.19%	1.22%	N/A	345	
10	235-00-00-001.003	Thresher	29.25	Agri/Res	2.14%	1.22%	1,575	65	
11	225-00-00-035.001	Hawkins	0.86	Residential	0.06%	1.22%	N/A	300	
12	225-00-00-001.004	Reed	25.41	Agricultural	1.86%	1.22%	N/A	30	
13	225-00-00-037.000	Hawkins	7.50	Residential	0.55%	1.22%	945	145	
14	225-00-00-038.000	Hawkins	161.28	Agricultural	11.80%	1.22%	N/A	3550	
15	224-00-00-024.001	Bevan	81.08	Agricultural	5.93%	1.22%	N/A	3885	
16	225-00-00-039.000	Edwards	13.00	Residential	0.95%	1.22%	N/A	1360	
17	224-00-00-024.000	Saye	95.01	Agricultural	6.95%	1.22%	N/A	3685	
18	224-00-00-024.004	Saye	7.47	Residential	0.55%	1.22%	608	150	
19	224-00-00-029.004	Boatwright	0.55	Residential	0.04%	1.22%	N/A	140	
20	224-00-00-029.004	Gates	26.10	Residential	1.91%	1.22%	1,050	1	
21	224-00-00-023.003	Crafton	3.54	Residential	0.26%	1.22%	368	145	
22	224-00-00-023.002	Crafton	3.54	Residential	0.26%	1.22%	N/A	365	
23	224-00-00-029.011	Buchanan	0.47	Residential	0.03%	1.22%	N/A	140	
24	224-00-00-028.000	Millette	1.00	Residential	0.07%	1.22%	N/A	670	
25	224-00-00-028.002	Millette	1.00	Residential	0.07%	1.22%	N/A	775	
26	224-00-00-028.001	Powell	2.73	Residential	0.20%	1.22%	N/A	1	
27	224-00-00-027.000	Buchanan	0.50	Residential	0.04%	1.22%	N/A	170	
28	224-00-00-026.000	Deamond	14.80	Residential	1.08%	1.22%	N/A	600	
29	224-00-00-021.000	Johnson	32.52	Agri/Res	2.38%	1.22%	915	1225	
30	224-00-00-006.000	Gibson	61.56	Agri/Res	4.51%	1.22%	1,350	1140	
31	224-00-00-005.002	Cottongim	106.98	Agricultural	7.83%	1.22%	N/A	2965	
32	224-00-00-005.000	Cottongim	11.89	Residential	0.87%	1.22%	380	1625	
33	224-00-00-001.001	Cornelius	31.94	Agricultural	2.34%	1.22%	N/A	1065	
34	224-00-00-002.000	Lathan	1.94	Residential	0.14%	1.22%	N/A	305	
35	224-00-00-002.001	Lathan	1.00	Residential	0.07%	1.22%	349	385	
36	213-00-00-029.003	Reynolds	2.13	Residential	0.16%	1.22%	607	170	
37	224-00-00-003.000	Schal	3.80	Residential	0.28%	1.22%	1,045	410	
38	224-00-00-001.000	Burchett	31.99	Agri/Res	2.34%	1.22%	1,290	395	
39	224-00-00-004.000	Rice	3.90	Residential	0.29%	1.22%	1,825	120	
40	224-00-00-004.000	Conkwright	67.73	Agri/Res	4.96%	1.22%	3,490	655	
41	224-00-00-009.001	Conkwright	2.00	Residential	0.15%	1.22%	N/A	110	
42	224-00-00-007.000	Conkwright	1.71	Residential	0.13%	1.22%	2,320	380	

8

Adjoining Parcels (con't)

Surrounding Uses									
#	MAP ID	Owner	GIS Data		Adjoin		Distance (ft)	L.F	
			Acrea	Present Use	Acrea	Parcels	Home/Panel	Adjacent	
43	213-00-00-034.000	Williams	1.00	Residential	0.07%	1.22%	2,490	1	
44	213-00-00-029.004	Johnson	45.03	Agri/Res	3.30%	1.22%	1,850	270	
45	213-00-00-029.006	Skipworth	10.00	Residential	0.73%	1.22%	N/A	1	
46	213-00-00-029.005	Skipworth	8.00	Residential	0.59%	1.22%	N/A	775	
47	213-00-00-028.000	Simpson	2.00	Residential	0.15%	1.22%	N/A	1080	
48	212-00-00-033.000	Toomey	8.00	Residential	0.59%	1.22%	353	860	
49	212-00-00-032.000	Wheaton	1.90	Residential	0.14%	1.22%	379	395	
50	212-00-00-031.000	Cottongim	7.52	Residential	0.55%	1.22%	424	120	
51	212-00-00-034.000	Brewer	0.50	Residential	0.04%	1.22%	330	465	
52	212-00-00-064.000	Wood	97.18	Agricultural	7.11%	1.22%	N/A	5195	
53	225-00-00-023.000	Naiper	32.40	Agricultural	2.37%	1.22%	N/A	445	
54	225-00-00-023.005	Naiper	3.50	Residential	0.26%	1.22%	N/A	220	
55	225-00-00-023.002	Naiper	10.60	Residential	0.78%	1.22%	604	1550	
56	225-00-00-028.002	Gardner	2.19	Residential	0.16%	1.22%	339	915	
57	225-00-00-023.006	Naiper	2.12	Residential	0.16%	1.22%	545	345	
58	225-00-00-023.004	Naiper	1.30	Residential	0.10%	1.22%	568	280	
59	225-00-00-023.001	Napier	1.43	Residential	0.10%	1.22%	738	295	
60	212-00-00-071.002	Farley	0.50	Residential	0.04%	1.22%	905	75	
61	212-00-00-071.000	Ashby	1.50	Residential	0.11%	1.22%	1,065	160	
62	212-00-00-069.000	Arnold	6.50	Residential	0.48%	1.22%	1,220	35	
63	225-00-00-024.000	Mulhelenberg	7.25	Residential	0.53%	1.22%	755	380	
64	225-00-00-007.000	Harper	2.00	Residential	0.15%	1.22%	1,140	145	
65	225-00-00-009.001	Jones	2.00	Residential	0.15%	1.22%	960	310	
66	225-00-00-026.000	Underwood	1.61	Residential	0.12%	1.22%	650	230	
67	225-00-00-027.001	Lear	2.08	Residential	0.15%	1.22%	640	335	
68	225-00-00-027.000	Kirtley	2.91	Residential	0.21%	1.22%	500	615	
69	225-00-00-013.001	Spurlock	8.55	Residential	0.63%	1.22%	N/A	220	
70	225-00-00-013.000	Hunt	0.50	Residential	0.04%	1.22%	835	140	
71	225-00-00-015.000	Hunt	1.00	Residential	0.07%	1.22%	850	135	
72	225-00-00-016.000	Napier	2.40	Residential	0.18%	1.22%	890	15	
73	225-00-00-029.000	Spurlock	1.13	Residential	0.08%	1.22%	625	500	
74	225-00-00-030.000	Spurlock	1.00	Residential	0.07%	1.22%	775	170	
75	225-00-00-031.000	Spurlock	1.58	Residential	0.12%	1.22%	N/A	120	
76	225-00-00-032.000	Spurlock	7.00	Residential	0.51%	1.22%	820	510	
77	225-00-00-033.000	Mitchell	10.00	Residential	0.73%	1.22%	N/A	800	
78	225-00-00-034.000	Hoagland	26.00	Agri/Res	1.90%	1.22%	458	850	
79	226-00-00-029.010	Boren	1.16	Residential	0.08%	1.22%	367	0	
80	226-00-00-029.012	Sumner	1.10	Residential	0.08%	1.22%	358	0	
81	226-00-00-025.000	Whitney	2.61	Residential	0.19%	1.22%	841	0	
82	213-00-00-027.000	Kelly	1.87	Residential	0.14%	1.22%	506	0	
Total			1366.375		100.00%	100.00%	936		

The chart shows that **5195** linear feet of my property will join the solar project. The distance from my property line to the nearest solar panel is not available (N/A). I ask:
Why is it not available?
Are there any setbacks?

This final report prepared for and paid for by Lost City Renewables LLC, is very concerning in two major areas :

- 1) Impact on property values.
- 2) Setbacks from the 82 adjoining properties.

Impact on Property Values

With approximately **one mile** of my property line adjoining the proposed farm, I do not accept the Consultant's Final Report filed on 5/12/2025. The value of our will not be enhanced or even remain the same as Lost City touts in this filing.

I am wondering if the church that is interested in building on the section of our farm that will be bounded by solar panels will rescind its request. I also question if any future buyer looking for the solace and comfort of a large wooded parcel will also be turned off when they get a glimpse of the one mile fence securing acres and acres of black plastic panels. This will not only be a personal loss in the value of our Penrod farm but a loss for our children, as well. They will become the owners after us.

Fellow landowners, Stetson Atcher and wife have substantiated the argument that the Lost City solar farm will diminish property values. When they leased 1,000 acres to Lost City for the solar project, they attached an Amendment to ensure reimbursement for **diminution of value** for the part of their property not used in the project. It should be reiterated that this Amendment was filed by Stetson Atcher, one of the two founding partners of Lost City Renewables LLC and the largest landowner of the 1,412 acres leased. The Amendment is referenced in Muhlenberg County KY Courthouse, MC77 PG912. It clearly demonstrates Mr. Atcher's expected loss in personal property values.

Unfortunately, Mr. Atcher will not be the only landowner who will suffer diminutive property values. The 82 owners of adjoining parcels as filed by Lost City will see their property values dive as well. Collectively, this could be at least an annual 10% of their appraised value according to studies collected by Mary McClinton Clay, MAI.

Ms. Clay's report in January, 2022, offers "articles, case studies and agreements that **contradict** the unanimous conclusion of solar developer's appraisers that utility scale solar farms are not detrimental conditions, nor do they adversely impact adjacent property values."

Two reports from Mary McClinton Clay, MAI are referenced here that suggest extremely large disamenities for properties in close proximity of large solar projects. These are studies that contradict the published statement by (SEIA) Solar Energy Industrial Association that "large-scale solar arrays often have no measurable impact on the values of adjacent properties, and in

some cases may have positive effects.” And they certainly contradict Kirkland’s filed PSC statement that this project of Lost City, “will have no impact on the value of abutting or adjoining properties.”

Ms. Clay’s research shows that the closer to a solar project and the larger the project, the more negative impact solar projects have on adjoining property values.

2024

https://1drv.ms/b/c/56d94f5a0e19b8e4/EcoQAvRDP9pBhXZuz0Pve5UBI8Bf1GmY8Qvzk6j2W_vpEg

2022

<https://westgardnersolar.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/clay-property-damage-report-prepared-for-kansans-for-responsible-solar.pdf>

Setbacks From Adjoining Properties

Penrod is a residential area. In fact, Jay McElwain filed a Public Comment on April 2, 2025 delineating 8 pods of Penrod homes that qualify under the law as residential neighborhoods. As such, Penrod qualifies for the recommended setbacks mentioned in KRS 278.704#2 (“beginning with applications for site compatibility certificates filed on or after January 1, 2015, the proposed structure or facility to be actually used for solar or wind generation shall be required to be at least one thousand (1,000) feet from the property boundary of any adjoining property owner and two thousand (2,000) feet from any residential neighborhood.”)

However, according to the PSC filing of Consultants Final Report by Elliott Engineering, 3.3.8, 278.708(3)(a)(7), Lost City is in violation of KRS setbacks. The following statement by Elliott reveals Lost City’s actual setbacks and the claim that the law is not **practical** for a solar power plant.

“The KRS setback is for 2,000 feet. This setback is practical for turbine-based plants but not practical for a solar power plant. After reviewing the application, documents, layouts and maps, it was found the following setback distances are followed

100’ from all occupied structures

25’ from non-participating parcels

450’ from central inverters to all occupied structures

50’ from edge of road pavement.”

With such disregard by Lost City for KRS setbacks, I simply ask that the Siting Board enforce the setback regulation laid out in KRS 278.704#2.

Respectfully,

s/George Stephen Wood



From: [PSC Public Comment](#)
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Public Comments for Case: 2024-00406 - Lost City Renewables LLC
Date: Wednesday, June 4, 2025 8:24:00 AM

Case No. 2024-00406

Thank you for your comments on the application of Lost City Renewables LLC. Your comments in the above-referenced matter have been received and will be placed into the case file for the Commission's consideration. Please cite the case number in this matter, 2024-00406 in any further correspondence. The documents in this case are available at [View Case Filings for: 2024-00406 \(ky.gov\)](#).

Thank you for your interest in this matter.

From: KY Public Service Commission Public Comments <psc.comment@ky.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, May 28, 2025 11:10 AM
To: PSC Public Comment <PSC.Comment@ky.gov>
Subject: Public Comments for Case: 2024-00406 - Lost City Renewables LLC

Public Comments for Case 2024-00406 submitted by [REDACTED] on
Wednesday, May 28, 2025 at 11:09 AM

Name: Mara Cobb

Address: [REDACTED]

City: Dunmor

State: Kentucky

Zip Code: 42339

Phone number where you can be reached: [REDACTED]

Home phone:

Comments: Case #2024-00406 May 27, 2025 Dear Public Service Commission Board, Kentucky is often referred to as "the new tornado alley." It's not only tornadoes that Muhlenberg County contends with, but damaging hail, extreme winds, and flooding. This year, we have undergone a multitude of damaging weather events. These include: February 2025 (heavy rain/flooding), April 2nd, 2025 (tornadoes), early-mid April 2025 (river/aerial flooding), May 16th, 2025 (tornadoes), and May 20th, 2025 (strong wind). (Source: Western Kentucky Weather) The proposed 1,413 acre solar project is fully surrounded by residential homes and properties (111 residential homes according to Lost City Solar's answer in data request 1-35). A tornado, hail storm, or hurricane-level wind event at the project site, if it comes to fruition,

would not only affect the solar array, but potentially the dozens of nearby properties as well. Each of these 111 nearby homeowners and farmers are nonparticipating, leading me to wonder: who will be held responsible for any potential loss or damage to these numerous nearby properties? In Lost City Solar's "Frequently Asked Questions" page, when answering whether the facility could be destroyed by extreme weather, such as wind, the response given included the following statement: "As with any type of development, damage may occur due to extreme weather." With the area's severe weather, recent flooding in southern Muhlenberg County damaged a section of Highway 431, approximately two miles from the proposed project site. Traffic was then detoured from 431 to smaller nearby roads (Union Ridge Road and Myers Chapel Road). These two roads are comparable in size to Forge Mill Road and Penrod Cutoff, two proposed construction entrances, and they are larger in size than Mason Poyner Road—the third proposed construction entrance. Since April 4th, at the time of closure, multiple accidents have occurred. This includes a single vehicle accident on Union Ridge April 25th, a single vehicle accident on Myers Chapel Road on May 1st, a single vehicle accident on May 19th, and a semi-involved accident on May 19th leading to a road closure on Myers Chapel Road. (Source: Muhlenberg Watch) Additionally, on May 16th, point control was requested due to semi trucks using Myers Chapel. (Source: Muhlenberg Watch and All the Hits Star 107.3) What struck me about these accidents is the dangers that come with asking those inexperienced with country driving to navigate rural roads. Semis were quickly given an alternate route and signs were posted forbidding trucks weighing greater than 9 tons. The increased danger that came with increased traffic and large trucks on rural, winding country roads was swiftly recognized and curbed. So, it is appalling that Lost City Solar would even suggest adding such an influx of work trucks and semis to roads such as Forge Mill Road and Highway 949. Mason Poyner Road is even smaller in size. Just last week while driving on Forge Mill Road, I met a truck with an "oversized load" sign. I was immediately asked to pull into a nearby driveway. The driver then radioed to the other driver that there was one car pulling off the road and that it was "safe to come." Positioned completely off the road, I watched as two large trucks then brought in pieces of a modular home. (Pictures available upon request.) These trucks filled essentially the entire road—there is no way even a small car could safely meet these large vehicles without the situation ending in disaster. So, once again, I wondered—is it safe and is it fair to ask the residents of Dunmor and Penrod to daily take a chance on a possible collision throughout the year-and-a-half of solar facility construction? Inexperienced drivers on country roads led to several single vehicle accidents in the short time Highway 431 was closed. Is it safe for those semi drivers inexperienced with rural driving to navigate narrow, hilly roads? Is it safe for the school bus drivers and students and those driving to work to meet those same semis? If a local motorist is injured or perishes in an accident due to increased traffic and large vehicles on ill-equipped roads, who will be responsible—Lost City Solar or the county for their inaction of permitting a project such as this to occur? Additionally, Myers Chapel Road and Union Ridge Road (similar in size to Forge Mill Road and Highway 949, larger

in size than Mason Poyner Road) now have posted weight limits of nine tons. This equals 18,000 pounds. In a 3/21 data request response to the siting board, Lost City Solar responds that cement trucks will be approximately 80,000 pounds, water trucks 40,000 pounds, tractor trailers 80,000 pounds, and general delivery trucks will be 20,000 pounds. Just as troubling is that the transformer, planned for delivery via Forgy Mill Rd. is a whopping 183,000 pounds or 91.5 tons. Each far exceeds the nine ton weight limit acceptable on nearby roads of the same size. I fear our roads cannot handle this structurally, and our road widths cannot accommodate this either. In the first data request completed by Lost City, they state that they do not anticipate upgrades or repairs needed for bridges and culverts (1-7). Given current road conditions, I fear a bridge or culvert collapse if a 183,000 pound transformer is delivered. Recently the PSC asked Lost City Solar to provide the individual width and weight limits for Forgy Mill Road and Mason Poyner Road. In Lost City Solar's 3/21 response, it was stated that Forgy Mill Road was a two-lane road, and a width was not given. Mason-Poyner Road's status was not defined and no width was given. From my understanding, it is generally accepted that each lane of a two lane road be 10-12 feet, for a total of 20-24 feet. Neither Forgy Mill Road or Mason Poyner Road is near this width. When the PSC asked Lost City Solar, in a second data request, to clarify whether Mason Poyner was a one-lane or two-lane road, Lost City Solar then said Mason Poyner was a one-lane road with a width of twelve feet (this is at its largest). Forgy Mill Road's width has not yet been provided by Lost City. This pattern of untruths, half-truths, and evasion continues to be a very troubling aspect of Lost City Solar. Since October 2024, Dunmor and Penrod residents have asked Lost City for a second community meeting, one town-hall style in nature. At the October public meeting, Sean Joshi agreed to this and to provide county residents with a 30-day advance notice of the meeting via flyers or mailers (video available upon request). Additionally, in Lost City Solar's response to data request 1-56, Sean Joshi answered that a second community meeting would be held at Penrod Church in April and that the meeting would be announced on the website, newspaper AND via letters sent to nearby residences. However, in late April 2025, thirteen days before a planned next meeting, residents were dismayed to find that Lost City Solar had lied yet again. A small public notice given in a county paper was the only advance notice given. There was no 30-day notice and there was no mailer. The meeting was also not town-hall style as agreed. Instead, attendees were forced to write all questions on note cards that were then sorted, read, and partially answered by a third party (video available upon request). Additionally, the meeting was held on a Monday at 10 a.m., at a location 25 minutes away from the project site and the homes of those who will be impacted most. Regardless, many passionate residents from Dunmor and Penrod took off work to attend. Lost City Solar claims time and time again that they want to be a good neighbor. Going back on your word, though, even in simple things, combined with inconveniencing your neighbors in order to do what is most convenient for yourself can hardly be defined as "good." At this meeting, many questions were left unanswered, which is expected given Lost City Solar only allotted for a one-hour meeting with

a 15-minute presentation at the meeting's start. We were assured that the stack of unanswered questions would be posted and then answered on the Lost City Solar website. Yet, as of May 27th, nearly three weeks post-meeting, this is not the case. Even basic questions could not be answered. When Sean Joshi, project developer, was asked how many projects he personally has completed, he would not answer even that in a straightforward manner, leaving many concerned about his ability to complete such a large project in the middle of a residential area. Toward the meeting's end, a question was read to Sean Joshi: "All answers given today, would you go under oath?" (viewable at the 40 minutes 50 second mark of the May 5th, 2025, video shared to Muhlenberg Countians for Responsible Solar's Facebook page). His answer further decreased confidence: "Yes. I guess." Meeting attendees were told repeatedly when questions could not be answered by Sean Joshi, Marty Marchaterre, and Shane Kelley that the project design was only 20-30% complete. 20-30%. Given the discrepancies in information, questions evaded, and untruths told so far, how many more half-truths, facts, and pieces of data will Lost City share before getting their plan to 100% complete? There appears to be much that Lost City Solar does not yet know, will figure out later, or is "working on." This lack of answers is not acceptable, and I hope that the Public Service Commission once again presses Lost City Solar for clarification on the specifics below. This includes the construction plan—detailed plan not given in the second data request (data request item 2-11), weights for culverts (data request item 1-6), specific haul routes (data request 1-9), whether or not oversize or overweight deliveries will require special permits (data request 1-11), traffic management plan (data request 1-13), tree-clearing process (data request 1-21), and the mitigation plan for endangered bats (data request 1-22), among others. When asked if the MV-collection system will be underground, aboveground, or both (1-40), the answer was also murky. "If it's more feasible to go above ground to avoid existing features, such as the pipeline easement, this will be decided during detail design." -Shane Kelley When asked how natural habitats existing within areas that are planned to be deforested will be protected, only pollinators were mentioned—no deer, coyotes, squirrels, turkeys, rabbits, etc. (1-30). In 1-31, Lost City goes on to explain there would "initially" be wildlife displacement, but did not explain how the risk to drivers and nearby homeowners and farmers, caused by these displaced animals, would be mitigated. Those concerned about runoff and disturbance are also not put at ease with the response present in 1-28: "A design approach has been undertaken where parameters are analyzed to be within tolerance across the entire array while reducing disturbance and maintaining existing drainage areas where possible." -Shane Kelley Answers about the solar panels themselves are also murky. In 1-59, Lost City Solar states: "These panels would be manufactured in Freyr's Wilmer, Texas 5GW facility starting in 2025." However, the FREYR site states: "With site selection for the planned 5 GW U.S. solar cell manufacturing plant underway, the Company is evaluating and pursuing debt and equity solutions to fund construction. FREYR is still targeting a start of construction in Q2 2025 with anticipated first solar cell production in H2 2026." <https://ir.freyrbattery.com/ir-news/press->

[releases/news-details/2024/FREYR-Battery-Closes-Transformative-Acquisition-of-Trina-Solars-U.S.-Manufacturing-Assets/default.aspx](https://www.kentucky.com/news/2024/FREYR-Battery-Closes-Transformative-Acquisition-of-Trina-Solars-U.S.-Manufacturing-Assets/default.aspx)

Even final decommissioning plans are not clearly explained. In 1-68, the question posed was: “Refer to Application, Exhibit H, Decommission Plan, Page 8, Table 3. Explain whether ‘Overhead and Management’ includes wages, services, and material expenses that would benefit the county, region, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky.” There too, Lost City Solar’s answer was not clear. “Currently it is difficult to associate a number, as it will depend on who completes the final decommissioning.” -Shane Kelley Given that 73% of the forest present in the 1,413 acre solar site will be affected by the project (1-18) and the fact that there are 111 residential homes within 2000 feet of the project boundary (1-35), 46 non residential structures (primarily barns) located within 2000 feet of the project boundary (1-36), and eight churches within a 2-mile radius of project boundary (1-43), there is much at stake regarding this venture from Lost City Solar and Sean Joshi, who has yet to personally see a project through to completion. Another serious concern is noise levels. On the Lost City Solar “Frequently Asked Questions” page on the website, when asked if solar farms produced noise, the answer began: “No. Solar energy plants are a quiet use and Sunrise Renewables will be a quiet neighbor.” However, those who read the full article linked to the answer find this: “Inverters are essential components in solar energy systems, converting DC electricity from the panels into AC current that is compatible with power grids. But during operation, these devices generate a tonal sound with a frequency around 120 hertz. This humming noise may reach harmonics at higher frequencies that can be noticeable to nearby residents or wildlife. Additionally, transformers used in solar farm infrastructure also contribute to overall noise levels due to their electrical operations.” Regarding construction noise, some sources state that pile driving can reach 120 dB from 10 feet away. 120 decibels is compared to a sports crowd, rock concert, and loud symphony. Is it fair to ask the 111 residences surrounding the solar project to accept this level of noise within their previously peaceful homes and farms? Noise mitigation (echo barriers) could bring the noise down 30 decibels, which would be 90 decibels. Sources state that noise levels 85-90 decibels are harmful and can result in hearing loss. Lost City Solar (1-2) states that those within 2400 feet of construction would be notified of construction at least one month prior to construction beginning, which seems to mean that those within 2400 feet will experience construction noise. Within 2000 feet are 157 homes and nonresidential structures—this number would be higher at 2400 feet. Taking 111 residential homes and multiplying that by 2.51 (the average household size in 2023), this means that 278 individuals within 2000 feet of the project could be affected by construction noise. Is it permissible to ask this large number of individuals to accept a year-and-a-half of construction noise and disturbance? On May 26th, Lost City Solar submitted a response stating that construction could be permissible from 7 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon-Sat with pile driving permissible from 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Monday through Friday. Given this, I am deeply concerned for the nearby residences where those within the home either work from home (like myself) or work third shift and sleep during the day, like those

within my residence. How could one successfully work remotely or farm their nearby lands peacefully given this construction noise? How could those who work alternate shifts rest during the week, given their hours of sleep align with the hours that pile driving would be permissible? Additionally, given Lost City's history of promising advance notice and then turning back on that is troubling. If they cannot keep their word on small things—such as telling the PSC on 3/21 (1-56) that a second public meeting would be held in April (false), at Penrod Church (false), and that letters providing advance notice would be sent to nearby residences (false), how could Lost City be trusted to provide advance notice on construction noise or uphold their other promises that would require deeper time, money, and commitment? Given Lost City Solar's answers throughout two data requests, it is easy to see that their plan is only 20-30% complete. The 70-80% of the project's plan that they don't know yet is evident throughout their changing answers, half-answers, and their lack of answers. Yet, with only 20-30% figured out, Lost City Solar is pushing forward in the meantime, attempting to alter topography, change animal habitat and migration patterns, alter the flow of traffic, and disrupt the peace and quiet found in 111 residential homes surrounding the project. As an English professor and educator, if my students turned in a project that was only 20-30% complete, that would result in a failing grade. I would encourage them to stop and to think critically and choose their words more carefully on future projects. I encourage you, based on a multitude of findings, to do similar and to deny Lost City Solar a construction certificate. Thank you for your time. Mara Cobb

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