Request No. 1:

Submit a copy of the leases or purchase agreements, including options, separate agreements, or deeds which Exie Solar has entered into in connection with the proposed solar facility, including the agreements for each of the parcels of the project.

Response:

Please find the Project's redacted site control agreements attached separately due to file size limits.

Responding Witness: Noura Hennen

Request No. 2:

Detail any contracts by which Exie Solar has paid, has negotiated to pay, or any compensation paid to non-participating landowners, whether cash or otherwise, near the project. Include the terms of the agreements and which properties are involved, in terms of distance, to the project boundaries.

Response:

To date, Exie Solar has no such contracts or agreements with nonparticipating landowners.

Responding Witness: Noura Hennen

Request No. 3:

Throughout the Application and Site Assessment Report (SAR), in-PDF references to supporting exhibits are broken and return an error within the text. For example, see Site Assessment Report Section 3. Correct where appropriate and ensure all appropriate documentation has been filed.

Response:

See attached. All appropriate documentation was previously filed at the time of the application. SAR Attachment B maintained a watermark when submitted with the Project's application materials. As such, Applicant has provided an identical version of that report without the watermark, attached separately due to file size limits.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Site Assessment Report

Exie Solar Project

Green County, Kentucky

Case No. 2025-00151

Prepared for:

Exie Solar, LLC
8400 Normandale Lake Blvd, Suite 1200
Bloomington, MN 55437
Contact: Courtney Whitworth
Tel: 270.949.8123

Prepared by:

Environmental Design & Research,
Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C.
5 E Long St, Suite 700
Columbus, OH 43125
edrdpc.com

August 2025

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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Exie Solar, LLC (Exie Solar or the Applicant) is seeking to construct the Exie Solar Project (the Project) in Green County, Kentucky. Kentucky Revised Statues (KRS) 278.706(2)(l) requires that a complete application include a site assessment report. Per KRS 278.708(3), the site assessment report shall include:

(a) A description of the proposed facility that shall include a proposed site development plan that describes:
   1. Surrounding land uses for residential, commercial, agricultural, and recreational purposes;
   2. The legal boundaries of the proposed site;
   3. Proposed access control to the site;
   4. The location of facility buildings, transmission lines, and other structures;
   5. Location and use of access ways, internal roads, and railways;
   6. Existing or proposed utilities to service the facility;
   7. Compliance with applicable setback requirements as provided under KRS 278.704(2), (3), (4), or (5); and
   8. Evaluation of the noise levels expected to be produced by the facility;

(b) An evaluation of the compatibility of the facility with scenic surroundings;

(c) The potential changes in property values and land use resulting from the siting, construction, and operation of the proposed facility for property owners adjacent to the facility;

(d) Evaluation of anticipated peak and average noise levels associated with the facility's construction and operation at the property boundary; and

(e) The impact of the facility's operation on road and rail traffic to and within the facility, including anticipated levels of fugitive dust created by the traffic and any anticipated degradation of roads and lands in the vicinity of the facility.

Per KRS 278.708(4), the site assessment report shall suggest any mitigating measures to be implemented by the Applicant to minimize or avoid adverse effects identified in the site assessment report. This *Site Assessment Report* was prepared for the Applicant by Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C. (EDR).

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED FACILITY

KRS 278.708(3)(a) *A description of the proposed facility that shall include a proposed site development plan that describes:*

1. *Surrounding land uses for residential, commercial, agricultural, and recreational purposes;*
2. *The legal boundaries of the proposed site;*
3. *Proposed access control to the site;*
4. *The location of facility buildings, transmission lines, and other structures;*
5. *Location and use of access ways, internal roads, and railways;*
6. *Existing or proposed utilities to service the facility;*
7. *Compliance with applicable setback requirements as provided under KRS 278.704(2), (3), (4), or (5); and*
8. *Evaluation of the noise levels expected to be produced by the facility.*

The Exie Solar Project (the Project) is a 110 MW solar facility located on approximately 1,340 acres in unincorporated Green County, Kentucky. The Project will consist of photovoltaic (PV) panel arrays, electrical collection lines, inverters, access roads, a battery energy storage system (BESS), an operations and maintenance (O&M) building and storage area, temporary laydown yards, perimeter fencing, and electrical interconnection facilities. A map of the preliminary site plan is included as Attachment A. The interconnection facilities will include a substation, a switchyard, and a nonregulated electric transmission line connecting the substation to the adjacent switchyard and then to an existing transmission line. The facility will deliver power to a single point of interconnection (POI) on the existing Summershade-Green County 161-kilovolt (kV) transmission line, owned by the East Kentucky Power Cooperative (EKPC).

2.1 Surrounding Land Uses

Land uses surrounding the Project Area predominantly consist of agricultural land and rural homesteads and are further discussed in the *Real Estate Adjacent Property Value Impact Report* prepared by CohnReznick attached hereto as Attachment B. A summary of the surrounding land use area is contained in the table below:

Land Use Category	Acreage
Residential	5%
Agricultural	85%
Commercial	5%
Recreational	5%

2.2 Legal Boundaries

Legal descriptions and a map of the parcels and easements within the Project Area are included in Attachment C.

2.3 Proposed Access Control

Public access to the PV array areas will be restricted by an agricultural-style perimeter fence up to 7 feet in height. The BESS, facility substation, and switchyard will be surrounded by a chain-link security fence topped by barbed-wire strands on extension arms, for a total height of 7 feet. Project entrances from public roads will be gated for security. Internal graveled roadways, approximately 16 feet in width, will provide access to facility components. The preliminary site plan shows locations for the proposed access roads and fenced areas (Attachment A). Facility lighting will be installed where necessary to ensure safe operation and will be downward facing where practicable to minimize light trespass onto neighboring properties.

2.4 Location of Structures

The proposed locations of all Project infrastructure (buildings, transmission lines, and other structures) are included in Attachment A.

2.5 Location and Use of Roads and Railways

The proposed Project entrances and internal roads are shown in Attachment A. There are no adjacent railways that could be used for construction or operational activities related to the Project. The anticipated route to the site is north on U.S. Route 68 from the Cumberland Parkway. The local roads that traverse through the site would be accessed from U.S. Route 68, which runs through the southern portion of the site; State Route 729, which runs north from U.S. Route 68 near the western boundary of the site; and State Route 218, which runs west from U.S. Route 68 and connects to State Route 729 and local roads that enter the site from the north. These routes provide access to the site from multiple directions and allow for one-way ingress and egress through the site for equipment delivery vehicles.

2.6 Existing or Proposed Utilities

Electric power necessary for operation of the facility at the O&M building is anticipated to be obtained through the Taylor County RECC. The O&M building is expected to source water from the Green Taylor Water District, a potable water well system, or an off-site location, and an on-site septic system will be used for sewage disposal.

2.7 Compliance with Setbacks

Green County, Kentucky has not enacted any zoning ordinances or setback requirements for the location of the Project and, therefore, no setbacks by such a planning commission exist for the county. Accordingly, the Project will not be required to follow setbacks established by KRS 278.704(3) because no local zoning is present.

KRS 278.704(2) requires the exhaust stack of the proposed facility and any wind turbine to be at least 1,000 feet from adjoining property boundaries. The Project will not include an exhaust stack or wind turbine, so it will not be required to comply with this setback. KRS 278.704(2) requires structures or facilities used for the generation of electricity to be located at least 2,000 feet from a residential neighborhood, school, hospital, or nursing home facility. There are no schools, hospitals, or nursing home facilities within 2,000 feet of structures or facilities used for the generation of electricity for the Project. However, there are two residential neighborhoods within 2,000 feet which likely qualify per the applicable definition in KRS 278.700(6). Residential neighborhoods are depicted in Application Exhibit A. The Project will be seeking a deviation from the 2,000-foot setback for these neighborhoods in a forthcoming motion pursuant to KRS 278.704(4). The Project is not proposed to be located on a site of a former coal processing plant in the Commonwealth where the electric generating facility will utilize on-site waste coal as a fuel source, so KRS 278.704(5) does not apply.

2.8 Evaluation of Noise Levels

A Noise Assessment Report prepared by Paxwood Acoustics, LLC, is included as Attachment D. During construction, sound-producing activities will be intermittent and for a given area occur over a relatively short period of time. While some construction activities produce little noise such as assembly and wiring, some involve the use of heavy machinery. The noise levels associated with

these activities are evaluated in Table 1 of Attachment D. During operation, inverters and transformers may produce sound during the day; only transformers would produce sound at night as these remain energized. The anticipated operational noise levels are provided in Figures 2 and 3 and Appendix C within Attachment D. Projected operational sound levels are less than the community guidelines for noise impacts.

3.0 EVALUATION OF COMPATIBILITY WITH SCENIC SURROUNDINGS

KRS 278.708(3)(b) *An evaluation of the compatibility of the facility with scenic surroundings*

EDR prepared a *Visual Resource Assessment* for the Project (Attachment E), which evaluates the potential visibility of the site and compatibility with the scenic surroundings within 2 miles of the Project Area. As part of the evaluation, a preliminary viewshed analysis was completed to determine the geographic extent of potential Project visibility. The preliminary viewshed analysis results suggest that the facility will be entirely screened beyond approximately 1 mile from the Project Area. Additionally, based on observations of operational projects, PV panel arrays become indistinguishable at distances beyond 2 miles due to their low profile, the limits of human visual acuity, and atmospheric haze. Therefore, the Project's visual study area (VSA) has been conservatively defined as the area within a 2-mile radius surrounding the Project Area.

The viewshed analysis indicates that PV panel visibility would be limited to 12.6% of the VSA, the interconnection facility could be visible from approximately 4.0% of the VSA, and the transmission line could be visible from approximately 6.4% of the VSA. Therefore, the majority of areas within the VSA would not experience visibility of the facility and would not experience any visual impacts.

EDR also conducted a search for resources that could be considered visually sensitive based on the type or intensity of use they receive. Of the 22 visually sensitive resources identified within the VSA, 10 have potential visibility of the PV panels, interconnection facility, or transmission line. The anticipated visual effect on all but two of these resources is negligible or minor, with the other two evaluated as moderate. Proposed visual mitigation will further limit visual impacts to these resources. Use of low-profile PV panels, agricultural-style perimeter fencing to blend with the surrounding setting, and additional vegetative plantings will help to further reduce the potential visibility of the Project, and are illustrated in photosimulations included in Attachment E.

EDR prepared a *Solar Glare Assessment* (Attachment F) to identify potential glare impacts from the facility on adjacent public roadways and at residences within 1,500 feet. According to the glare analysis, vegetation and topography could assist in screening potential glare. Along adjacent roadways, glare may be received for brief periods in the morning and the evening, at times of the day

when road users are accustomed to coping with glare from the sun and glare produced by other specular bodies (e.g., calm water, metal-clad buildings, large windows). Views toward potential glare from the panel arrays will be broken by existing vegetation and buildings.

Glare from the facility may be visible at 15 of the residences within 1,500 feet of the Project Area, eight of which were predicted to receive less than 2 hours total a year. The average annual duration of glare at the remaining receptors was modeled at 55.5 hours per year. The total amount of glare modeled to occur at all residences within 1,500 feet of the Project Area ranges from approximately 0.02% to 3.01% of the approximately 4,454 daylight hours in a given year. At receptors modeled to experience some level of glare, the daily duration would occur for less than 30 minutes. As such, potential glare is not anticipated to result in a notable impact to the compatibility of the facility with the scenic surroundings.

Proposed mitigation measures for potential visual and glare impacts from the facility are outlined in the *Conceptual Visual Mitigation Report* (Attachment G). The introduction of perimeter plantings in select locations will lessen the visual impact of the facility and screen potential glare from the PV panels. Visual mitigation plantings will introduce natural, vertical elements that break up the horizontal lines created by the PV arrays and fence line, which will help the facility to fall into the background vegetation rather than stand out as a foreground element. Native vegetation will be used to blend the facility into the existing landscape, and this selection of material will aid in the creation of ecological habitat. Selection of the appropriate visual barrier will be dependent on the context of the surroundings, such as location and distance of residences from the Project Area. Additional information on the proposed visual mitigation plantings are included in Attachment G.

4.0 PROPERTY VALUES AND LAND USE

KRS 278.708(3)(c) *The potential changes in property values and land use resulting from the siting, construction, and operation of the proposed facility for property owners adjacent to the facility*

CohnReznick Advisory LLC was retained by the Applicant to conduct a property value and land use assessment for the proposed facility. The *Real Estate Adjacent Property Value Impact Report* provided as Attachment B includes a site-specific addendum and concludes that solar facilities do not have a negative impact on property values. The *Real Estate Adjacent Property Value Impact Report* concludes that there is not a negative trend of property values associated with properties adjacent to solar facilities. Furthermore, solar facilities have not impacted sales of agricultural land or single-family homes and have not deterred the development of new single-family homes on adjacent land. The report concludes that the proposed solar facility is a locally compatible use of the land.

5.0 ANTICIPATED NOISE LEVELS

KRS 278.708(3)(d) *Evaluation of anticipated peak and average noise levels associated with the facility's construction and operation at the property boundary*

Paxwood Acoustics, LLC (Paxwood) was retained by the Applicant to prepare the *Noise Assessment Report* (Attachment D) to evaluate anticipated peak and average noise levels associated with the facility's construction and operation at the Project boundary.

Table 1 of Attachment D describes anticipated sound levels associated with construction equipment commonly used during the construction of solar facilities, assuming hard ground, flat terrain, and no attenuation from forests. Construction-related sound levels were estimated using the Roadway Construction Noise Model 2.0 sound level calculation software developed by the Federal Highway Administration. For each type of equipment, sound levels were predicted at the closest PV panel to a non-participating residence and the closest inverter to a non-participating residence. At times when construction activity occurs farther away from property boundaries and receptors, sound levels will be less than those predicted in this analysis. The broadband L_{eq} sound levels range from 67 to 91 A-weighted decibels (dBA). The broadband L_{max} sound levels range from 68 to 95 dBA and represent the worst-case sound levels produced during construction activity associated with the Project.

Earth moving equipment (e.g., excavator, dozer, roller, grader, etc.) are not expected to exceed 74 dBA (L_{max}) at the nearest PV panel to a non-participating residence, and 67 dBA at the nearest inverter to a non-participating residence. Pile driving is not anticipated to exceed 79 dBA (L_{max}) at the approximate distance from the nearest PV panel to a non-participating residence, and 72 dBA (L_{max}) at the approximate distance from the nearest inverter to a non-participating residence. Earth moving activities and pile driving in any one area are anticipated to be completed in relatively short time periods, so expected noise impacts are anticipated to be minimal. HDD construction activities are not anticipated to exceed 88 dBA (L_{max}) at 50 feet. As the HDD construction activities would take place at a few select locations within the Project boundaries, noise impacts from HDD construction activities are anticipated to be minimal.

Sound modeling was performed in accordance with the International Standards Organization 9613-2 standard for sound propagation ("Acoustics – Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors,

Part 2: General Method of Calculation") using CadnaA acoustical modeling software. Modeling inputs used sound emissions data from representative inverts and transformers under consideration for the facility. The sound propagation modeling conservatively assumed nighttime operation of the facility substation, as it will remain energized at night. Based on the sound propagation modeling, the highest sound level anticipated at a non-participating residential receptor from noise-emitting equipment during operation of the facility is anticipated to be 37 dBA during the day and 26 dBA at night. The highest projected sound level at the Project boundary is 48 dBA during the day and 44 dBA at night.

6.0 TRAFFIC, ROADS, AND FUGITIVE DUST

KRS 278.708(3)(e) *The impact of the facility's operation on road and rail traffic to and within the facility, including anticipated levels of fugitive dust created by the traffic and any anticipated degradation of roads and lands in the vicinity of the facility*

Potential impacts of the facility on road traffic, degradation of roads, and fugitive dust are summarized in the *Route Evaluation Study* (Attachment H). For the majority of the delivery vehicles, no delays to local traffic should be experienced except where the delivery vehicles may need to travel on roadways less than 2 lanes in width. Any delays to local traffic will be minimal due to the low traffic volume in the Project Area. When delivery vehicles are travelling on narrow roadways or when there is an occasional oversized vehicle, traffic control will be utilized to manage local traffic. Prior to construction, a traffic control plan will be prepared that describes the procedures that will be used to manage traffic during construction. During operation and maintenance of the facility, there will be a negligible increase in traffic as solar electric generating facilities typically only require a few permanent operations staff and occasional maintenance vehicles. All required road use and access permits will be obtained from the relevant jurisdictional transportation authority. The Project is not anticipated to use railways, so no rail traffic impacts are anticipated.

Construction traffic may cause accelerated pavement deterioration or stress on pavement and drainage structures that could necessitate temporary repairs. All roads should be monitored for deterioration during construction to promptly repair public roads as needed and ensure they are safe for local traffic. After completion of construction activities, improvements may be required to return the roadways and drainage structures to pre-construction conditions. The Applicant will work with state and county authorities to address any damage to roads. Additional mitigation measures to address inadequate roads are included in Attachment H.

Fugitive dust is expected to be generated primarily from vehicular traffic on roads, general construction activities, and material handling. The level of fugitive dust will vary depending on several factors including traffic volume, vehicle speed, road surface conditions, and weather conditions such as wind speed and precipitation. Internal access roads will consist of gravel, which may generate airborne dust particles during dry conditions and when internal roadway traffic is heavy during construction. To address the anticipated levels of fugitive dust, mitigation measures

are recommended during construction activities. These include implementing Project speed limits, barriers, and other traffic control measures; along with the use of water for dust control as authorized under the Kentucky Pollutant Discharge Elimination System as a non-stormwater discharge activity.

7.0 PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

KRS 278.708(4) *The site assessment report shall also suggest any mitigating measures to be implemented by the applicant to minimize or avoid adverse effects identified in the site assessment report*

Proposed mitigation measures to minimize or avoid potential adverse effects are discussed in detail in each section of the report and are listed below.

- Facility lighting will be downward facing where practicable to minimize light trespass onto neighboring properties.
- Agricultural-style fencing will be used to mitigate visual impacts by helping the Project blend in with the surrounding agricultural setting.
- Vegetative buffers will be used to mitigate glare and other visual impacts from the facility.
- Construction noise mitigation measures may include keeping construction equipment well-maintained and routinely checking vehicles using internal combustion engines equipped with mufflers to ensure they are in good working order; locating noisy equipment as far from possible from sensitive areas; and implementing a complaint resolution program to address any noise-related issues.
- Potential noise from pile driving and other construction activities will be mitigated by construction phasing and limiting noise-causing activities to certain hours. Construction activities will be limited to the hours between 6:00 a.m. through 7:00 p.m. local time, Monday through Saturday, with construction only occurring on Sunday as necessary to make up for delays. Non-noise causing and non-construction activities can take place on the site between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. local time, Monday through Sunday, including field visits, arrival, departure, planning, meetings, mowing, surveying, etc.
- The Project has designed setbacks to aid in minimizing noise near residences and other sensitive receptors, which are depicted in Appendix C of the *Noise Assessment Report*.
- To mitigate fugitive dust, the Project will implement speed limits, barriers, and other traffic control measures as necessary; along with the use of water for dust control as authorized under the Kentucky Pollutant Discharge Elimination System as a non-stormwater discharge activity.

Request No. 4:

Refer to Application, Table of Contents, Section I SAR. The application does not reflect the attachments provided in the SAR. Correct to ensure that the attachments coincide with the SAR.

Response:

See attached.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
BEFORE THE KENTUCKY STATE BOARD ON ELECTRIC GENERATION
AND TRANSMISSION SITING

In the Matter of:

ELECTRONIC APPLICATION OF EXIE SOLAR, LLC)		
FOR A CERTIFICATE OF CONSTRUCTION FOR)		
AN APPROXIMATELY 110 MEGAWATT MERCHANT)		
ELECTRIC SOLAR GENERATING FACILITY AND)	Case No. 2025-00151	
NONREGULATED ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINE)		
IN GREEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY)		

Application Table of Contents

(per 807 KAR 5:110 § 3(2)(b))

Description

Exhibit (Tab)	Description	Requirement
A.	Proposed Site Map and 2-Mile Radius (C. Whitworth)	KRS 278.706(2)(b)
B.	Transmission Line Map and 1-Mile Radius (C. Whitworth)	KRS 278.714(2)(b), KRS 278.714(2)(c)
C.	Notice of Application (C. Whitworth) • Notice Distribution List and Form Letter • Affidavit of Publication and Tear Sheet	KRS 278.706(2)(c), KRS 278.714(2)(e)
D.	Certification of Compliance (C. Whitworth)	KRS 278.706(2)(d)

E.	Public Involvement Activities Report (C. Whitworth) • Notice PIM Distribution List and form letter • PIM Notice Affidavit of Publication and Tear Sheet	KRS 278.706(2)(f)
F.	Proof of Service on County Officials (C. Whitworth)	KRS 278.706(2)(h), KRS 278.714(2)(f)
G.	Analysis of Effect on Kentucky Electricity Transmission System (C. Whitworth)	KRS 278.706(2)(i)
H.	Analysis of Facility's Impact to Region and State Economies (C. Whitworth)	KRS 278.706(2)(j)
I.	Site Assessment Report (C. Whitworth/EDR) • SAR Narrative • Attachment A: Preliminary Site Plan • Attachment B: Property Value Impact Report (Cohn Reznick) • Attachment C: Legal Boundaries • Attachment D: Noise Assessment Report (Paxwood Acoustics) • Attachment E: Visual Resource Assessment • Attachment F: Solar Glare Assessment • Attachment G: Visual Mitigation Report • Attachment H: Route Evaluation Study	KRS 278.706(2)(1); KRS 278.708(2)-(4)
J.	Decommissioning Plan (C.Whitworth)	KRS 278.706(2)(m)

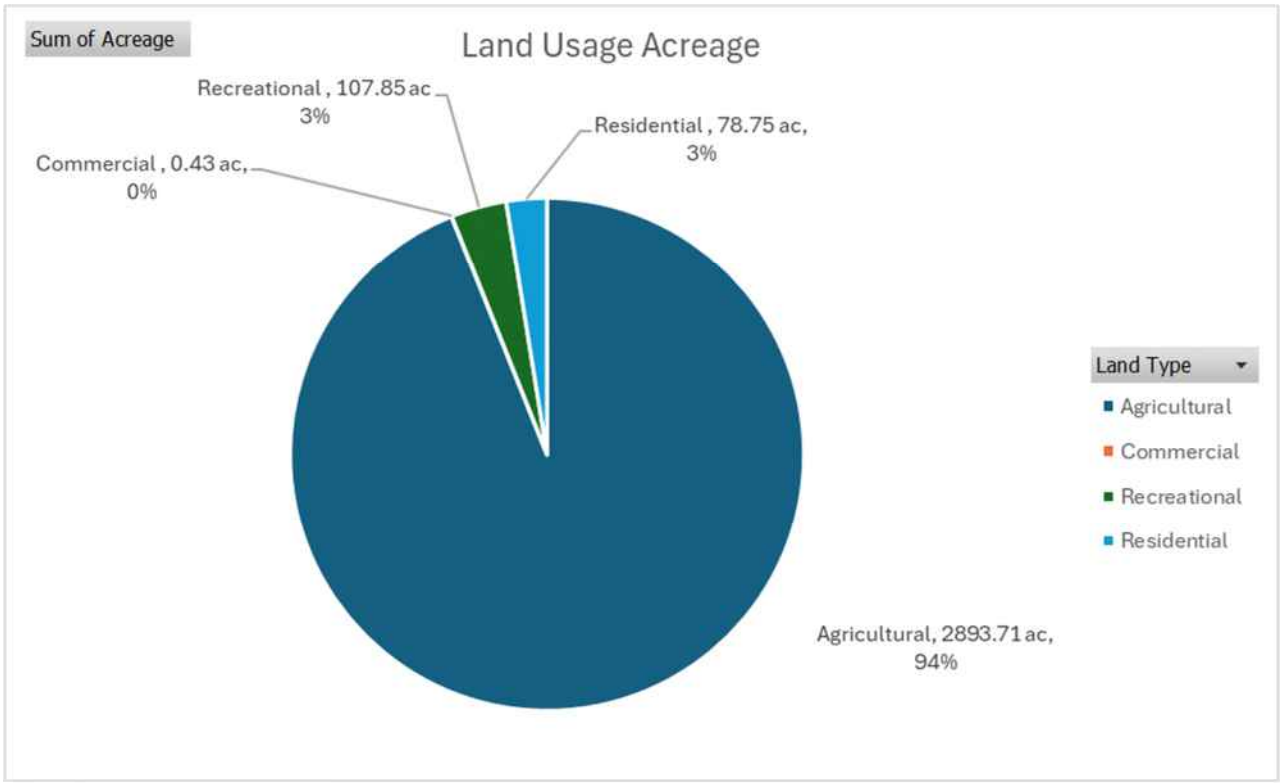
Request No. 5:

Refer to the SAR, Section 2.1. The table indicates surrounding land uses appears to be based on each land use category's share of the total acreage abutting the project. Provide the proportions of surrounding land uses based on the number of surrounding parcels in each land use category.

Response:

Please see below for a table and pie chart for the acreage of land uses abutting the Project by land use type.

Land Use Category	Sum of Acreage
Agricultural	2893.71
Commercial	0.43
Recreational	107.85
Residential	78.75
Grand Total	**3080.74**



Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

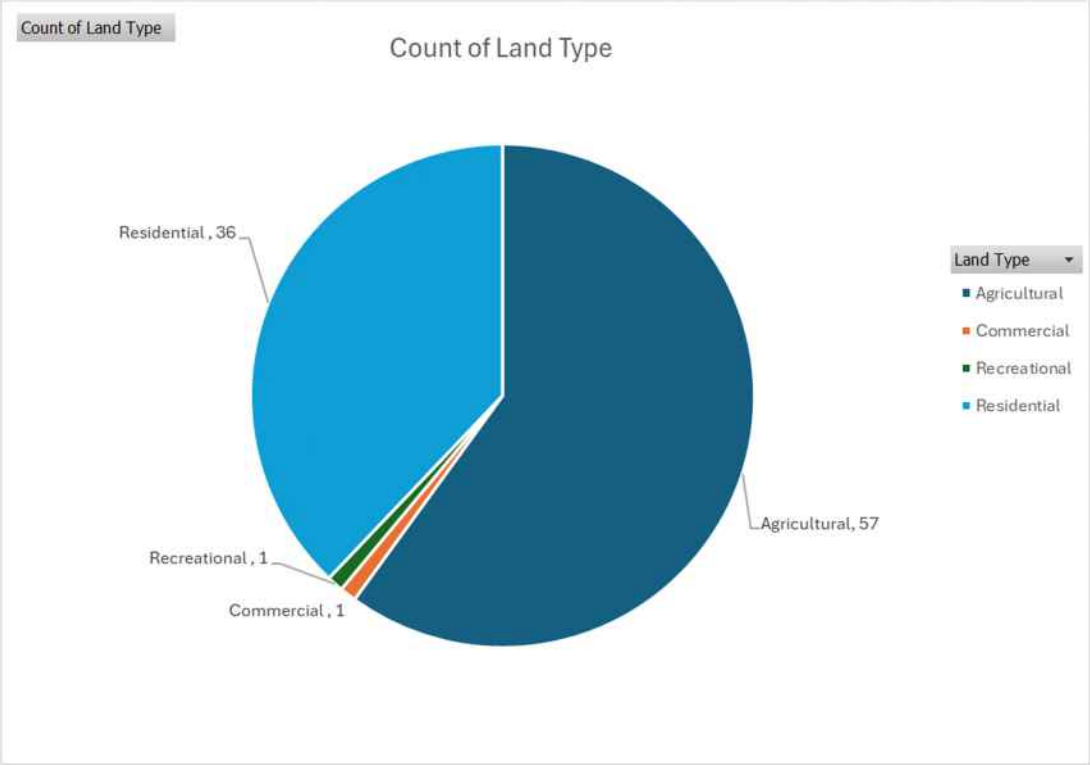
Request No. 6:

Refer to the SAR, Section 2.1. Commercial and recreational surrounding land uses are less common than agricultural, residential, and industrial land uses for most solar projects in Kentucky. Please provide additional information regarding the makeup of these surrounding land uses.

Response:

Please see below for a table and pie chart for the proportional number of parcels abutting the Project by land use type.

Land Use Category	Count by Land Type
Agricultural	57
Commercial	1
Recreational	1
Residential	36
Grand Total	**95**



Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 7:

Refer to the SAR, Section 2.3. Specifically, the first occurrence of the term "agricultural-style perimeter fence" which is then used throughout the SAR. Explain whether the fencing shown in the simulated images in the visual impact assessment (e.g., the Proposed View simulations for Viewpoint 11, sheet 3 of 8 and for Viewpoint 46, sheet 7 of 8) are an accurate portrayal of the type of fencing anticipated for the facility.

Response:

The fencing shown in the simulated images in the visual impact assessment accurately portrays the type of fencing anticipated for the facility.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 8:

Refer to the SAR, Preliminary Site Plan, Attachment A, page 15.

a. Explain whether the several "islands" within the overall site will or will not have solar panels or be surrounded by project fencing.

b. Explain whether these isolated areas are all owned by non-participating landowners.

c. Explain whether these particular landowners raised any issues or concerns about the proposed facility. If so, explain what issues they have raised.

Response:

a. Solar panels are only planned for the portions of the Preliminary Site Plan where panels are depicted. Anticipated Project fencing is also planned as demonstrated on the Preliminary Site Plan. If an area that appears to be an "island" on the Preliminary Site Plan does not depict panels or surrounding fencing per the provided legend, these will not have solar panels or be surrounded by Project fencing.

b. It is unclear what is meant by "isolated areas" or "islands." Assuming that "islands" are the small areas depicted without panels within the Project area and surrounded by areas depicting panels, these small areas are located on parcels of participating landowners. If "islands" are meant to describe those parcels with neighboring Project parcels on two or more sides, these too will not have solar panels or be surrounded by fencing as demonstrated on the Preliminary Site Plan. If this is what "islands" is referencing, these non-project parcels are made up of both participating and non-participating landowners.

c. Landowners located near the site as discussed above have communicated with Project representatives regarding visibility, vegetative screening and potential noise related

to the Project site. Project representatives referenced the reports filed with this Application and included Application Exhibits to address any questions related to these issues.

******

Responding Witness: Noura Hennen

Request No. 9:

Explain why Exie Solar has chosen a site with so many non-contiguous parcels.

Response:

Participating Project properties were strategically chosen based on a combination of geographic feasibility, proximity to existing transmission infrastructure, and the ability to assemble sufficient acreage to meet Project capacity needs. The selected site location provides access to the existing Summershade-Green County 161 kV transmission line serving as the Project's point of interconnection. In this region, large contiguous tracts of land suitable for utility-scale solar development are not abundant due to topography, land use patterns, and ownership. As a result, the Project required an assemblage of neighboring parcels, some of which are non-contiguous, and securing transmission easements to interconnect the sites efficiently into a singular integrated generation facility. This approach allowed the developer to overcome physical and logistical constraints while optimizing land use and maintaining access to grid connection points.

Responding Witness: Noura Hennen

Request No. 10:

Explain how a non-contiguous Project site can be developed and function as a single, integrated Project.

Response:

Parcels which are not immediately adjacent can still be developed effectively to produce electricity in a single, integrated project. Exie will utilize collection lines to connect the project's generation infrastructure throughout the site. These collection lines and the easements through which they run effectively create one contiguous/integrated electrical generation facility (the "Project").

Responding Witness: Noura Hennen

Request No. 11:

Explain how power generated within the non-contiguous portions of the Project site will be delivered to the substation.

Response:

Power generated within the non-contiguous portions of the Project will be delivered to the substation through a network of collection lines secured by transmission easements with participating landowners. Each parcel will host solar arrays and associated equipment that feed into localized collection systems, which are then linked via collection lines that traverse through the Project. These lines converge at the substation, at which point the combined output is stepped up in voltage and delivered to the grid. This integrated electrical design ensures that all generated power is efficiently routed to a single interconnection point.

Responding Witness: Noura Hennen

Request No. 12:

Explain whether the construction and operational entrances will be locked outside of normal working hours.

Response:

Outside of normal working hours the construction and operational entrances will be locked.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 13:

Provide a schedule for the project, starting from the receipt of the proposed certificate for construction to the completion of the project, including the length of each construction phase. Include when the peak construction would occur within the timeline.

Response:

Please see the below construction schedule for the Project.

Task	Estimated Duration	Anticipated Timeframe
Construction Certificate	180 days	August 2025-February 2026
EPC Selection	180 days	March 2026-September 2026
Final Engineering	365 Days	June 2026-May 2027
Site preparation	60 days	June 2027 – July 2027
Pile Installation*	150 days	August 2027- December 2027
Racking Installation*	150 days	October 2027 – February 2028
Module Installation*	170 days	November 2027 - April 2028
Project Substation	270 days	September 2027- May 2028
Transmission Line	90 days	March 2028 – May 2028
Operations Building/Parking Lot	120 days	December 2027 – April 2028
Mechanical Completion	100 days	May 2028 – August 2028
Commissioning	150 days	August 2028- December 2028

*Denotes peak construction

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 14:

Provide what time of day construction, operation and maintenance activities will begin and end each day .

Response:

Construction activities will be limited to the hours between 6:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. local time, Monday through Saturday, with construction only occurring on Sunday as necessary to make up for delays. Non-noise causing and non-construction activities can take place on the site between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. local time, Monday through Sunday, including field visits, arrival, departure, planning, meetings, mowing, and surveying. Operation and maintenance activities will generally take place from Monday through Friday, 7:00 a.m. though 3:30 p.m.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 15:

Provide a narrative description of the location of each laydown area to be used during construction.

Response:

Laydown areas will be located throughout the facility site, as depicted on SAR Attachment A, the Preliminary Site Plan. Laydown areas will be stabilized areas of gravel aggregate used to prepare construction materials and equipment for installation, and will be restored after construction. One laydown area is anticipated to be kept in place near the O&M area for use during operations. Refer to Response No. 16(d) for descriptions of each laydown area.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 16:

Provide a narrative description of the location to each of the following site features:

a. Each construction entrance.

b. Each entrance to be used in operations.

c. Operation & Maintenance (O&M) area.

d. Each laydown area.

Response:

a. The Project's preliminary design includes 18 construction entrances located throughout the facility site, as described further below. Access road entrances will be comprised of aggregate to prevent tracking of sediment onto public roadways.

- Access Road 1: Entrance is located on Sam Perkins Road approximately 0.23 miles northeast of Liletown Road.
- Access Road 2: Entrance is located on Liletown Road approximately 0.35 miles northwest of Jim Meadows Road.
- Access Road 3: Entrance is located on Liletown Road approximately 0.17 miles northwest of Jim Meadows Road.
- Access Road 4: Entrance is located on Liletown Road approximately 0.12 miles northwest of Jim Meadows Road. This is the entrance for the Project's substation, switchyard, and BESS facility.
- Access Road 5: Entrance is located on Jim Meadows Road approximately 0.10 miles northwest of Jim Meadows Road. This is the entrance to the O&M area.
- Access Road 6: Entrance is located on Liletown Road approximately 0.14 miles southeast of Jim Meadows Road.
- Access Road 7: Entrance is located on Liletown Road approximately 0.35 miles southeast of Jim Meadows Road.

- Access Road 8: Entrance is located on Old Little Barren Road approximately 0.32 miles south of Hand Road.

- Access Road 9: Entrance is located on Liletown Road approximately 0.35 miles northwest of State Route 68/Edmonton Road.

- Access Road 10: Entrance is located on Luther Drive approximately 0.15 miles southwest of G Thompson Road.

- Access Road 11: Entrance is located on Luther Drive approximately 0.10 miles southwest of G Thompson Road.

- Access Road 12: Entrance is located on G Thompson Road approximately 0.23 miles north of Whitlock Cemetery Road.

- Access Road 13: Entrance is located on Whitlock Cemetery Road approximately 0.03 miles east of G Thompson Road.

- Access Road 14: Entrance is located on State Route 68/Edmonton Road approximately 0.16 miles northeast of Whitlock Cemetery Road.

- Access Road 15: Entrance is located on State Route 68/Edmonton Road approximately 0.19 miles southwest of Whitlock Cemetery Road.

- Access Road 16: Entrance is located on State Route 68/Edmonton Road approximately 0.29 miles southwest of Whitlock Cemetery Road.

- Access Road 17: Entrance is located on an unnamed access road 0.14 miles northeast of Maple Hill Church Road.

- Access Road 18: Entrance is located on Clark Bagby Road approximately 0.18 miles southwest of H Cox Road.

b. The entrances to be used during operations will be the same as the entrances used during construction.

c. The operations and maintenance (O&M) area will be located just east of the facility substation on PID 44-34. The O&M location is depicted on SAR Attachment A, the Preliminary Site Plan. The proposed O&M building will be used to store spare equipment and parts such as modules, tracker motors, and fuses.

d. Laydown areas will be located throughout the facility site, as depicted on the Preliminary Site Plan. Laydown areas will be stabilized areas of gravel aggregate used to prepare construction materials and equipment for installation, and will be restored after construction. One laydown area is anticipated to be kept in place near the O&M area for use during operations.

Laydown Yard ID	Parcel ID	Area (Acres)	Main Road	Distance
1	45-03.01	0.28	Liletown Rd.	50.7 Feet Southwest of Main Road
2	44-25	0.77	Sam Perkins Rd.	283.5 Feet Northwest of Main Road
3	45-08	0.54	G Thompson Rd.	1671.3 Feet Northwest of Main Road
4	45-16	0.33	Old Little Barren Rd.	1014.1 Feet East of Main Road
5	45-11	0.16	Liletown Rd.	62.5 Feet Southwest of Main Road
6	56-01	0.35	G Thompson Rd.	61.8 Feet Southwest of Main Road
7	56-01	0.46	Luther Dr.	38.6 Feet South of Main Road
8	56-01	0.53	US 68	130.1 Feet Northwest of Main Road
9	45-34	0.47	Liletown Rd.	48.7 Feet Northeast of Main Road
10	44-25.03	0.66	Liletown Rd.	51.5 Feet Southwest of Main Road
11	45-28	0.65	Luther Dr.	90.1 Feet Northwest of Main Road
12	44-34	0.59	Jim Meadows Dr.	27.2 Feet East of Main Road
13	56-25	0.37	Clark Bagby Rd.	214.4 Feet Northwest of Main Road
14	56-01	0.38	US 68	33.8 Feet Southeast of Main Road
15	56-01	0.21	Whitlock Cemetery Rd.	182.4 Feet North of Main Road
16	55-75	5.43	US 68	122.6 Feet East of Main Rd

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 17:

Provide the type and method of pile driving equipment that will be utilized at the time of construction.

Response:

A Vermeer PD10 Pile Driver or similar type of pile driver is anticipated to be used to install the piles. However, the final selection of the model of piledriver will be selected by the Project's EPC contractor.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 18:

Explain whether neighbors or adjacent landowners will be affected by noise levels during pile driving.

Response:

The noise levels associated with these activities at distances to the nearest non-participating residences and a general 50-foot distance are shown in Table 1 of the Project's Noise Assessment Report, SAR Attachment D. During construction, sound-producing activities such as pile driving will be intermittent and focused to a targeted area. Noise from pile driving will last for a very short period and will only occur while posts are being driven. This will minimize the effects from noise to neighbors and adjacent landowners.

Responding Witness: Eddie Duncan

Request No. 19:

Describe for what purpose, how often, and where within the project footprint a rock drill would operate during the construction of the proposed project.

Response:

A rock drill may be used in areas where direct pile driving is not possible. A rock drill predrills the hole prior to pile driving or using screw anchors. The amount of rock drilling required will be determined after the final geotechnical study is complete.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 20:

See Noise Assessment Report, Table 1. Identify the source of the reference point noise level for 'Solar Post Pile Driver' and describe how this machine differs from an impact pile driver (which has a typical reference point noise level of 101 dBA at 50 ft according to Federal Highway Administration).

Response:

A solar post pile driver and an impact pile driver referenced by the FHWA might seem similar because both involve pile driving, but they are, in fact, quite different. A solar post pile driver is used to drive relatively small posts (*i.e.*, pipe posts or light-gauge steel I-beams) into relatively soft ground (*i.e.*, an agricultural field) to support a solar panel racking system. It typically uses a hydraulic hammer or vibratory driver that may be mounted to an excavator, or it may be its own dedicated machine. Some examples of this type of driver include the Everstar HXR5 or HXR6 Solar Pile Driver or the Vermeer PD10. In contrast, impact pile drivers like those used in highway construction, bridge construction, and retaining walls are used to drive large structural piles, often heavy steel H-piles, into a wide range of ground conditions. This type of impact driver is larger, often dropping a heavy weight repeatedly on the pile head, producing higher sound emissions than a solar post pile driver.

Responding Witness: Eddie Duncan

Request No. 21:

See the Noise Assessment Report. Update Appendix C of to include a column reporting the overall maximum modeled sound pressure level (dBA) for each receptor during the construction phase for the proposed project.

Response:

Please see the Response to Request No. 65. A "maximum" model cannot be reliably produced due to the many variables affecting noise at any single receptor during construction. Noise impacts would be temporary and variable as construction equipment and vehicles move through the Project site. Noise from pile driving would vary depending on multiple factors including location of machinery, the number of pile drivers being used within a given area, humidity, and wind. As a result, noise from pile driving would be constantly fluctuating throughout the construction phase based on these variables. Because modeling depends on static data, any modeling for this type of noise would not accurately capture the variable noise levels produced by construction activities and equipment, which fluctuate with the type of construction equipment and/or vehicles used at a given time, the number of equipment and/or vehicles operating simultaneously at a given time, and movement of construction equipment and vehicles throughout the site.

Responding Witness: Eddie Duncan

Request No. 22:

Provide a detailed table listing all residential structures within 2,000 feet of the Project boundary line. Indicate whether the residential structures are participating or non-participating.

Response:

See attached.

Responding Witness: Tim Burgener

Data Request 22-23. Residential Structures within 2,000 Feet of Project Boundary

Receptor ID	Distance to Boundary (Feet)	Distance to Solar Panel (Feet)	Distance to Inverter (Feet)	Distance to Substation (Feet)	Participation Status
8	0	288	526	10914	Participating
62	0	239	334	6256	Participating
79	0	236	971	1410	Participating
82	0	96	580	6193	Participating
40	13	1215	1546	2662	Participating
61	41	221	526	5529	Participating
66	137	232	727	7880	Participating
18	255	458	1919	4452	Participating
2	467	677	1626	4116	Participating
30	921	1363	2103	1430	Participating
12	30	229	600	5926	Non-Participating
78	31	233	1098	940	Non-Participating
22	33	218	1794	4730	Non-Participating
68	45	237	1001	2432	Non-Participating
54	53	238	1444	8081	Non-Participating
13	67	242	1463	4119	Non-Participating
64	79	232	836	4584	Non-Participating
23	99	293	842	1876	Non-Participating
49	102	299	3183	8611	Non-Participating
9	107	1176	3088	5307	Non-Participating
37	110	277	914	2235	Non-Participating
44	112	252	697	3789	Non-Participating
3	131	229	2716	6580	Non-Participating
27	133	475	1409	1945	Non-Participating
31	147	1248	2996	5173	Non-Participating
17	205	1275	1776	8442	Non-Participating
86	207	1203	1794	2786	Non-Participating
48	214	1068	1482	8997	Non-Participating
11	223	419	3343	8746	Non-Participating
72	261	479	1138	4515	Non-Participating
5	312	960	3696	6154	Non-Participating
39	457	666	1855	4484	Non-Participating
51	487	1100	3871	6323	Non-Participating
52	491	680	2040	5590	Non-Participating
77	529	1387	1812	9380	Non-Participating
36	537	1071	3905	6395	Non-Participating
21	571	844	1812	11305	Non-Participating
65	591	942	2223	13205	Non-Participating
85	599	1108	1438	3426	Non-Participating

Data Request 22-23. Residential Structures within 2,000 Feet of Project Boundary

Receptor ID	Distance to Boundary (Feet)	Distance to Solar Panel (Feet)	Distance to Inverter (Feet)	Distance to Substation (Feet)	Participation Status
16	628	789	1125	6088	Non-Participating
47	672	1328	1662	3496	Non-Participating
45	682	801	1636	5449	Non-Participating
26	784	971	2627	5700	Non-Participating
55	788	841	2459	12964	Non-Participating
81	804	1022	1898	3975	Non-Participating
41	951	1077	1437	3767	Non-Participating
4	963	1085	1621	4674	Non-Participating
15	1032	2098	2738	9032	Non-Participating
24	1061	1146	1803	9358	Non-Participating
71	1218	1401	4377	7026	Non-Participating
73	1313	2258	2914	9167	Non-Participating
19	1345	1541	2707	8727	Non-Participating
80	1361	1517	2235	8881	Non-Participating
38	1372	1507	4529	9990	Non-Participating
654	1385	2514	3164	9433	Non-Participating
42	1405	2831	3459	9837	Non-Participating
75	1462	1572	4204	7675	Non-Participating
63	1568	1835	2557	3258	Non-Participating
60	1595	1668	2615	4250	Non-Participating
20	1657	2832	3485	9741	Non-Participating
35	1783	1904	3621	13280	Non-Participating
34	1787	1925	2753	4605	Non-Participating
74	1809	2029	2975	7100	Non-Participating
6	1830	1964	2287	7885	Non-Participating
50	1834	2088	2961	7759	Non-Participating
43	1866	1997	4977	10473	Non-Participating
14	1885	2046	2714	8514	Non-Participating
33	1893	1950	2843	4179	Non-Participating
53	1913	1989	2315	8107	Non-Participating
88	1916	1975	2306	8295	Non-Participating
611	1928	3199	3605	10959	Non-Participating
67	1934	3348	3790	10657	Non-Participating
58	1942	2196	3094	7607	Non-Participating
59	1954	2101	2968	4812	Non-Participating
32	1957	2196	3124	7377	Non-Participating
87	1961	2111	3000	4833	Non-Participating
25	1989	2106	2679	6108	Non-Participating

Request No. 23:

Provide a detailed table listing all residential structures located within 2,000 feet of the Project boundary line. For each structure, provide:

a. The distance to the boundary line.

b. The distance to the closest solar panel.

c. The distance to the nearest inverter.

d. The distance to the substation.

Response:

a. Please refer to the table of residential structures within 2,000 feet of the Project boundary attached Response No. 22 above.

b. See the Response to Request No. 23(a) above.

c. See the Response to Request No. 23(a) above.

d. See the Response to Request No. 23(a) above.

Responding Witness: Tim Burgener

Request No. 24:

Provide a detailed table listing all non-residential structures located within 2,000 feet of the Project boundary line. For each structure, provide:

a. A description of any structure (barn, commercial building, warehouse, church, etc.).

b. The distance to the boundary line.

c. The distance to the closest solar panel.

d. The distance to the nearest inverter.

e. The distance to the substation..

Response:

a. Please refer to the table of nonresidential structures within 2,000 feet of the Project boundary attached hereto.

b. See the Response to Request No. 24(a) above.

c. See the Response to Request No. 24(a) above.

d. See the Response to Request No. 24(a) above.

Responding Witness: Tim Burgener

Data Request 24. Non-Residential Structures within 2,000 Feet of the Project Area

Parcel ID	Structure Type	Distance to Boundary (Feet)	Distance to Solar Panel (Feet)	Distance to Inverter (Feet)	Distance to Substation (Feet)
45-18	Church	59	216	1581	4218
55-74.02	Fire Department	1634	2977	3618	9918
55-74	Commercial	1201	2441	3072	9380
55-74	Commercial	1404	2729	3375	9690
55-74	Commercial	1237	2692	3274	9717
55-74	Commercial	1311	2615	3260	9577
55-74	Commercial	1094	2319	2957	9274
45-29.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	113	1163	3106	5342
45-16	Agricultural Outbuilding	49	214	1608	4580
45-12	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	86	738	3387
45-07	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	210	914	4072
45-29	Agricultural Outbuilding	18	725	3233	5700
31-47	Agricultural Outbuilding	223	857	1116	2947
31-45.01_46	Agricultural Outbuilding	1598	1777	2478	8198
45-13	Agricultural Outbuilding	649	756	1540	3263
56-22	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	208	838	8126
45-15.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	186	1287	2981	5140
31-49.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	1577	1661	2040	5423
56-19	Agricultural Outbuilding	454	862	2064	13057
45-02	Agricultural Outbuilding	59	207	517	343
55-18.02	Agricultural Outbuilding	1550	1678	4685	10171
45-37	Agricultural Outbuilding	1200	1312	4329	7450
45-15	Agricultural Outbuilding	1109	1387	2248	4118
45-08	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	70	331	4757
56-19	Agricultural Outbuilding	48	234	1716	12623
31-40	Agricultural Outbuilding	1993	2085	2473	5719
31-51	Agricultural Outbuilding	474	1487	1782	3270
44-26	Agricultural Outbuilding	761	1080	1995	1403
44-20	Agricultural Outbuilding	744	838	1144	7114
56-17	Agricultural Outbuilding	1742	1853	3546	13451
55-42.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	207	349	3502	8855
31-52	Agricultural Outbuilding	540	1099	1499	2745
45-10	Agricultural Outbuilding	243	568	1644	4088
55-74.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	1301	2759	3334	9784
55-44	Agricultural Outbuilding	1404	2327	2971	9218
55-72	Agricultural Outbuilding	1714	3057	3470	10625
45-45	Agricultural Outbuilding	510	751	1033	9675
31-42	Agricultural Outbuilding	1262	1516	2379	7395

Data Request 24. Non-Residential Structures within 2,000 Feet of the Project Area

Parcel ID	Structure Type	Distance to Boundary (Feet)	Distance to Solar Panel (Feet)	Distance to Inverter (Feet)	Distance to Substation (Feet)
55-75.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	174	945	1344	8880
55-18	Agricultural Outbuilding	1225	1366	4357	9837
45-31	Agricultural Outbuilding	814	977	2845	5959
31-47	Agricultural Outbuilding	105	457	715	3075
45-37	Agricultural Outbuilding	1878	2076	3209	8991
56-39	Agricultural Outbuilding	973	1162	1970	11116
45-15	Agricultural Outbuilding	865	1085	1946	4023
45-03.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	55	608	447
45-37	Agricultural Outbuilding	1606	1798	3338	8575
45-45	Agricultural Outbuilding	747	977	1266	9617
56-26	Agricultural Outbuilding	923	1137	2635	13556
31-51	Agricultural Outbuilding	521	1384	1688	3330
45-16	Agricultural Outbuilding	17	203	1963	4898
44-20	Agricultural Outbuilding	942	1013	1516	5961
56-19	Agricultural Outbuilding	462	928	2069	13052
55-78	Agricultural Outbuilding	1164	2416	2817	10245
31-45.01_46	Agricultural Outbuilding	1587	1771	2486	8148
56-19	Agricultural Outbuilding	882	1240	2490	13481
56-19	Agricultural Outbuilding	385	686	2031	13021
31-47	Agricultural Outbuilding	367	694	946	3126
44-31	Agricultural Outbuilding	668	737	1794	5768
55-43.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	173	623	6036
44-34	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	264	747	36
55-42.04	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	155	275	6305
45-10	Agricultural Outbuilding	359	426	1358	3944
45-07	Agricultural Outbuilding	246	425	916	3740
55-75.02	Agricultural Outbuilding	530	1774	2469	8820
45-28.04	Agricultural Outbuilding	367	494	1866	5699
45-15	Agricultural Outbuilding	979	1239	2185	4195
44-25.04	Agricultural Outbuilding	85	594	1600	1770
31-47	Agricultural Outbuilding	426	1045	1347	3241
31-47	Agricultural Outbuilding	43	609	963	2673
45-45	Agricultural Outbuilding	653	862	1179	9733
31-47	Agricultural Outbuilding	110	454	679	3153
31-49.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	1639	1723	2099	5481
55-46	Agricultural Outbuilding	1616	2714	3355	9613
56-25	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	212	508	10883
45-04.01_.02	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	357	955	683

Data Request 24. Non-Residential Structures within 2,000 Feet of the Project Area

Parcel ID	Structure Type	Distance to Boundary (Feet)	Distance to Solar Panel (Feet)	Distance to Inverter (Feet)	Distance to Substation (Feet)
45-15	Agricultural Outbuilding	1253	1584	2438	4068
31-46.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	756	885	1564	7545
45-44.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	1483	1658	2408	8954
55-42	Agricultural Outbuilding	28	200	3130	8493
55-40.04	Agricultural Outbuilding	905	1060	3956	9458
45-16	Agricultural Outbuilding	21	290	1802	4776
55-75	Agricultural Outbuilding	111	925	1328	8840
32-07.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	1685	1955	2667	3380
32-14	Agricultural Outbuilding	1940	2920	5041	6853
31-47	Agricultural Outbuilding	189	964	1222	2955
55-42.05	Agricultural Outbuilding	34	108	2410	7804
55-18.02	Agricultural Outbuilding	1180	1329	4260	9762
45-04.01_.02	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	308	1034	1335
44-32	Agricultural Outbuilding	946	1018	1488	4647
45-30.03	Agricultural Outbuilding	278	973	3638	6079
45-42.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	1587	1699	4685	7380
44-25.06	Agricultural Outbuilding	116	492	1522	1520
45-45	Agricultural Outbuilding	717	882	1258	9852
56-25	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	439	887	11321
45-07	Agricultural Outbuilding	137	310	1000	3972
56-03	Agricultural Outbuilding	101	237	683	8323
44-33	Agricultural Outbuilding	460	650	2317	1401
31-47	Agricultural Outbuilding	83	458	755	2974
56-19	Agricultural Outbuilding	339	822	1947	12937
56-19	Agricultural Outbuilding	516	917	2127	13120
45-11	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	81	719	2204
32-05	Agricultural Outbuilding	1574	1661	2541	3742
56-01	Agricultural Outbuilding	298	370	661	6952
56-04	Agricultural Outbuilding	946	1057	1636	9207
45-30.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	544	1193	3911	6338
31-42	Agricultural Outbuilding	1579	1818	2730	7192
45-03.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	107	727	463
56-03	Agricultural Outbuilding	88	228	673	8316
44-20	Agricultural Outbuilding	1706	1788	2099	7909
56-39	Agricultural Outbuilding	724	960	1861	11217
56-19	Agricultural Outbuilding	733	1161	2340	13326
32-04.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	1437	1510	2443	4102
45-11.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	39	240	1057	2374

Data Request 24. Non-Residential Structures within 2,000 Feet of the Project Area

Parcel ID	Structure Type	Distance to Boundary (Feet)	Distance to Solar Panel (Feet)	Distance to Inverter (Feet)	Distance to Substation (Feet)
44-31	Agricultural Outbuilding	621	685	1750	5861
31-52.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	207	434	1168	2032
31-47	Agricultural Outbuilding	264	1048	1316	3063
45-20	Agricultural Outbuilding	513	721	1749	4500
45-19	Agricultural Outbuilding	444	622	1892	4604
56-26	Agricultural Outbuilding	889	979	2543	13356
45-13	Agricultural Outbuilding	114	264	1127	3445
31-45.01_46	Agricultural Outbuilding	1739	1919	2620	8311
56-17	Agricultural Outbuilding	1573	1694	3394	13154
45-16	Agricultural Outbuilding	22	243	1584	4548
56-26	Agricultural Outbuilding	183	450	1864	12836
31-49	Agricultural Outbuilding	1199	1301	1753	5003
44-20	Agricultural Outbuilding	1879	2039	2361	7800
45-37	Agricultural Outbuilding	1885	2062	3679	8571
45-37	Agricultural Outbuilding	1641	1830	3457	8520
56-04	Agricultural Outbuilding	407	1156	1561	9140
56-26	Agricultural Outbuilding	848	956	2513	13353
45-08	Agricultural Outbuilding	14	200	348	5440
55-18.02	Agricultural Outbuilding	1221	1374	4254	9778
45-37	Agricultural Outbuilding	1603	1793	3406	8524
55-72.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	1222	2748	3230	9802
45-12.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	227	1007	881
45-08	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	52	154	4918
31-47	Agricultural Outbuilding	92	1074	1357	2877
55-43	Agricultural Outbuilding	401	658	1311	7563
44-20	Agricultural Outbuilding	1749	1839	2148	7923
55-42.04	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	62	437	6104
31-46.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	190	301	980	7089
45-16	Agricultural Outbuilding	12	201	1424	4271
31-49	Agricultural Outbuilding	1450	1562	2035	5114
45-37	Agricultural Outbuilding	1785	1979	3382	8748
56-21	Agricultural Outbuilding	567	646	802	9500
31-45.01_46	Agricultural Outbuilding	1732	1901	2579	8341
45-28.07	Agricultural Outbuilding	429	633	2087	5634
31-40	Agricultural Outbuilding	1940	2062	2684	6162
44-20	Agricultural Outbuilding	977	1038	1375	7599
31-47	Agricultural Outbuilding	37	489	827	2836
32-06	Agricultural Outbuilding	1908	2148	2975	3830

Data Request 24. Non-Residential Structures within 2,000 Feet of the Project Area

Parcel ID	Structure Type	Distance to Boundary (Feet)	Distance to Solar Panel (Feet)	Distance to Inverter (Feet)	Distance to Substation (Feet)
45-04.01_.02	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	284	1004	1404
31-49.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	1583	1663	2005	5496
45-45	Agricultural Outbuilding	1282	1365	1781	8801
31-47	Agricultural Outbuilding	33	1099	1392	2822
45-16	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	55	754	3730
55-18.02	Agricultural Outbuilding	1362	1511	4410	9932
56-25	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	184	566	10910
45-16	Agricultural Outbuilding	39	239	1713	4681
44-32	Agricultural Outbuilding	1352	1430	1889	4476
45-30.02	Agricultural Outbuilding	494	1080	3863	6340
56-26	Agricultural Outbuilding	704	778	2344	13128
44-25.08	Agricultural Outbuilding	115	400	1352	1851
55-75	Agricultural Outbuilding	45	946	1353	8833
55-72.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	1422	2944	3400	10029
45-16	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	140	1946	4921
55-41	Agricultural Outbuilding	1847	1991	4883	10422
55-42.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	189	320	3498	8839
44-20	Agricultural Outbuilding	1838	1992	2311	7791
55-45.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	947	2020	2649	8963
45-16	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	101	2059	5028
55-17	Agricultural Outbuilding	1012	1148	4645	9235
32-07.02	Agricultural Outbuilding	1417	1783	2466	3182
56-19	Agricultural Outbuilding	38	635	1647	12624
56-19	Agricultural Outbuilding	431	783	2053	13049
56-25	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	528	1076	11679
45-10	Agricultural Outbuilding	369	465	1489	3872
45-29.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	371	1037	3705	6107
56-01	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	56	86	8828
45-29.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	444	1152	3777	6173
56-39.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	681	907	1790	11562
56-17	Agricultural Outbuilding	1902	2027	3723	13275
45-07	Agricultural Outbuilding	188	349	948	3852
45-33_34_35	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	65	2123	7449
31-47	Agricultural Outbuilding	61	470	791	2898
56-19	Agricultural Outbuilding	1213	1547	2822	13813
45-37	Agricultural Outbuilding	1728	1916	3465	8573
55-46	Agricultural Outbuilding	1791	2887	3530	9773
55-42	Agricultural Outbuilding	58	218	3203	8563

Data Request 24. Non-Residential Structures within 2,000 Feet of the Project Area

Parcel ID	Structure Type	Distance to Boundary (Feet)	Distance to Solar Panel (Feet)	Distance to Inverter (Feet)	Distance to Substation (Feet)
55-78	Agricultural Outbuilding	1912	3177	3581	10952
45-26_27	Agricultural Outbuilding	590	704	999	5941
31-42	Agricultural Outbuilding	1752	1977	2904	7114
45-33_34_35	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	50	2916	6904
56-39.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	742	977	1868	11613
55-75	Agricultural Outbuilding	46	930	1337	8820
55-42	Agricultural Outbuilding	50	219	3297	8671
56-25	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	445	767	11172
56-26	Agricultural Outbuilding	1072	1295	2785	13713
56-23	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	200	1418	8002
56-25	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	363	1005	11421
44-20	Agricultural Outbuilding	1836	1897	2211	8132
56-19	Agricultural Outbuilding	1061	1393	2673	13667
45-26_27	Agricultural Outbuilding	568	697	1206	6186
55-46	Agricultural Outbuilding	1679	1754	2943	8660
45-36	Agricultural Outbuilding	348	479	2377	7884
45-15	Agricultural Outbuilding	1284	1475	2325	4010
45-15	Agricultural Outbuilding	1068	1491	2352	4179
45-28.08	Agricultural Outbuilding	657	808	1515	4541
45-19	Agricultural Outbuilding	356	534	1944	4546
31-48	Agricultural Outbuilding	644	999	1322	3452
55-18.02	Agricultural Outbuilding	1333	1479	4419	9923
56-26	Agricultural Outbuilding	1991	2216	3701	14636
56-19	Agricultural Outbuilding	753	1153	2361	13352
31-47	Agricultural Outbuilding	403	721	979	3133
31-49	Agricultural Outbuilding	1304	1416	1893	5007
32-06	Agricultural Outbuilding	1745	2066	2866	3645
45-08	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	73	904	5015
55-42.03	Agricultural Outbuilding	114	311	3211	8636
56-39	Agricultural Outbuilding	703	973	1945	11480
31-49.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	1756	1853	2268	5492
44-20	Agricultural Outbuilding	1784	1856	2168	8017
56-19	Agricultural Outbuilding	499	1123	2118	13073
56-26	Agricultural Outbuilding	1847	2069	3558	14489
55-75.03	Agricultural Outbuilding	393	1458	2174	8528
55-78.02	Agricultural Outbuilding	1114	2362	2764	10200
44-25.04	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	520	1516	1816
45-36	Agricultural Outbuilding	559	680	2208	8095

Data Request 24. Non-Residential Structures within 2,000 Feet of the Project Area

Parcel ID	Structure Type	Distance to Boundary (Feet)	Distance to Solar Panel (Feet)	Distance to Inverter (Feet)	Distance to Substation (Feet)
45-31	Agricultural Outbuilding	662	721	2961	5821
44-25.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	621	769	1584	4035
56-25	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	315	560	10972
45-04.01_.02	Agricultural Outbuilding	0	346	1074	1264
31-47	Agricultural Outbuilding	375	947	1226	3147
31-51	Agricultural Outbuilding	572	1358	1668	3384
44-25	Agricultural Outbuilding	17	204	612	2811
56-04	Agricultural Outbuilding	517	1196	1612	9212
55-42.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	189	339	3456	8829
55-42.01	Agricultural Outbuilding	253	415	3469	8863
44-20	Agricultural Outbuilding	1786	1878	2187	7942
32-06	Agricultural Outbuilding	1841	2175	2973	3729
44-20	Agricultural Outbuilding	1686	1792	2099	7822
45-19	Agricultural Outbuilding	498	677	1776	4564

Request No. 25:

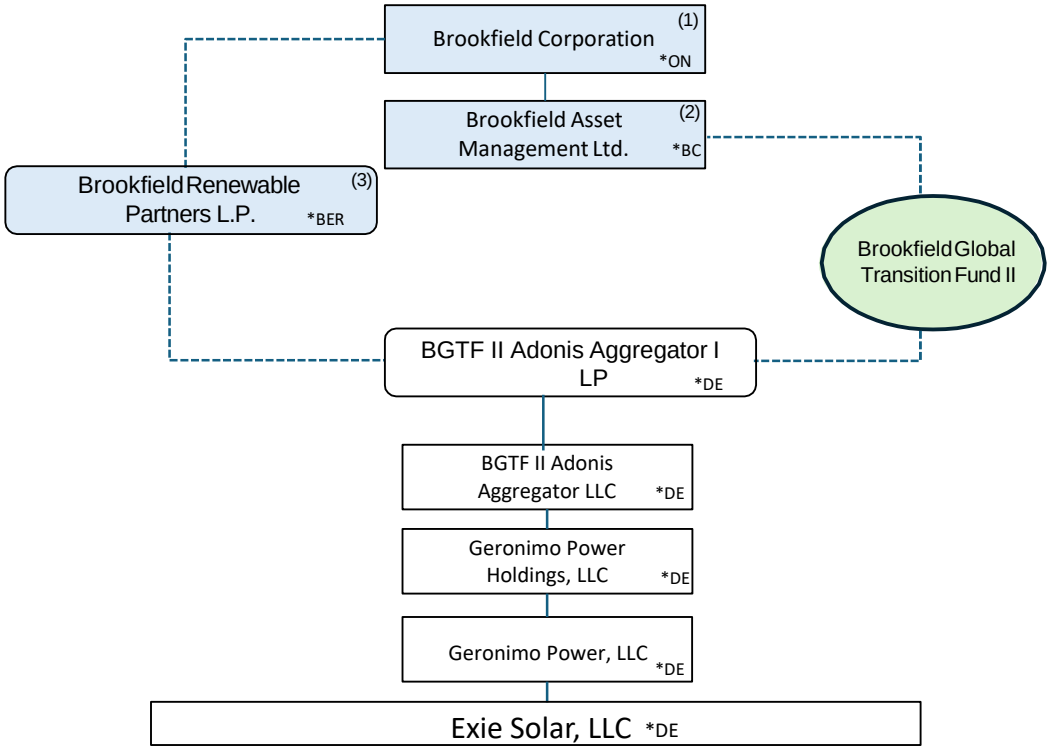
Refer to the Application, Record of Environmental Violations, page 10. Provide the entities with a direct ownership interest in Exie Solar. Also provide the corporate structure of those entities.

Response:

See attached. Exie Solar, LLC's direct parent is Geronimo Power, LLC (f/k/a National Grid Renewables, LLC).

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



(1) Brookfield Corporation is a public company trading on the NYSE (ticker: BN) and TSX (ticker: BN).
(2) Brookfield Asset Management Ltd. is a public company trading on the NYE (ticker: BAM) and TSX (ticker: BAM)
(3) Brookfield Renewable Partners L.P. is a public entity trading on the NYSE (ticker: BEP) and the TSX (ticker: BEP.UN)

JURISDICTION
BER = Bermuda
BC = British Columbia, Canada
DE = Delaware, USA
ON = Ontario, Canada

Request No. 26:

Provide a list of permits that will be required from any other local, state, or federal agencies for the project. Include in the response the status of those permits.

Response:

See attached.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

EXIE SOLAR PERMITTING MATRIX COD: Q4 2028

Agency/Topic Area	Permit/Approval	Requirement	Status/Target Completion
FEDERAL			
Environmental Protection Agency	Phase I Environmental Site Assessment	Considers comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund), which governs liability for contaminated properties	**Complete**
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	Exempt Wholesale Generator Cert. (EWG)	Self-certification	**Req. Two months Prior to COD**
	Qualifying Facilities (QF) Certification	Self-certification	**Req. Two months Prior to COD**
	Market-Based Rate Authorization	Determine if MBA is needed	**Req. Two months Prior to COD**
National Historic Preservation Act	Class I Literature Review / Class II Architectural Survey / Class III Cultural Field Survey	NHPA compliance required for projects with federal permit or nexus; cultural resources surveys also required by counties and investors	**Complete**
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit	Nationwide general permit and/or individual permit if impacting waters of the U.S.	**Not anticipated to be required**
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Review for Threatened and Endangered Species	Federal endangered species review is needed to confirm that the Project will not adversely affect rare species and that no "incidental take" permit is needed	**Complete**
Federal Aviation Administration	Form 7460-1 Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration (Determination of No Hazard)	Determination of No Hazard to Air Navigation needed via form 7460-1.	**Q4 2025**
STATE			
Kentucky Division of Waste Management	Decommissioning	Decommissioning plan for the site	**Prior to Decommissioning/Reclaimation**
Kentucky Environmental Protection Agency	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit (NPDES)	General stormwater permit for construction activity	**Q2 2027**
Kentucky Division of Water	Kentucky Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit (KPDES)	General stormwater associated with construction activities	**Q2 2027**
	Construction Stormwater	Required for disturbance of 1 acre or more	**Q2 2027**
	Industrial Stormwater	Required for point source dischares of stormwater runoff	**Q2 2027**
	Floodplain	Permit required if site is within a floodplain	**Q2 2027 if required**
	Water Quality Certification	Reqired for activities during construction or operation that impact to streams or water-bodies	**Q2 2027 if required**
Public Service Commission - KY State Board on Electric Generation and Transmission Siting	Merchant Electric Generation	A merchant plant with a generating capacity of 10 MWs or more and non-regulated transmission lines capable of carring 69kV or more must receive approval from the Kentucky State Board on Electric Generation and Transmission Siting	**Q1 2026**
Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet	Cumulative Environmental Assessment	Required to construct a facility that will generate electricity	**Q3 2025**
Kentucky Department of Transportation	Utility Work Permits on State Highway ROWs	Approval for construction, installation, repairs, or maintenance utility work on state highways	**Q2 2027 if required**
	Divisible Load Overweight Permits	Delivery of oversize project components	**Q2 2027 if required**
	Commercial Driveway/Access Permits	Required if access is off a state highway	**Q2 2027 if required**
Kentucky Heritage Council	Cultural and Historic Resources Review and Review of State and National Register of Historic Sites and Archeological Survey	Consultation with SHPO may be recommended. Should Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) be triggered, consultation will be mandatory	**Complete**
LOCAL			
Green County	Utility Crossing Permit	Collection crossings of county roads	**Q2 2027**
	Driveway Access Permit	Required for site access from county roads	**Q2 2027**

Request No. 27:

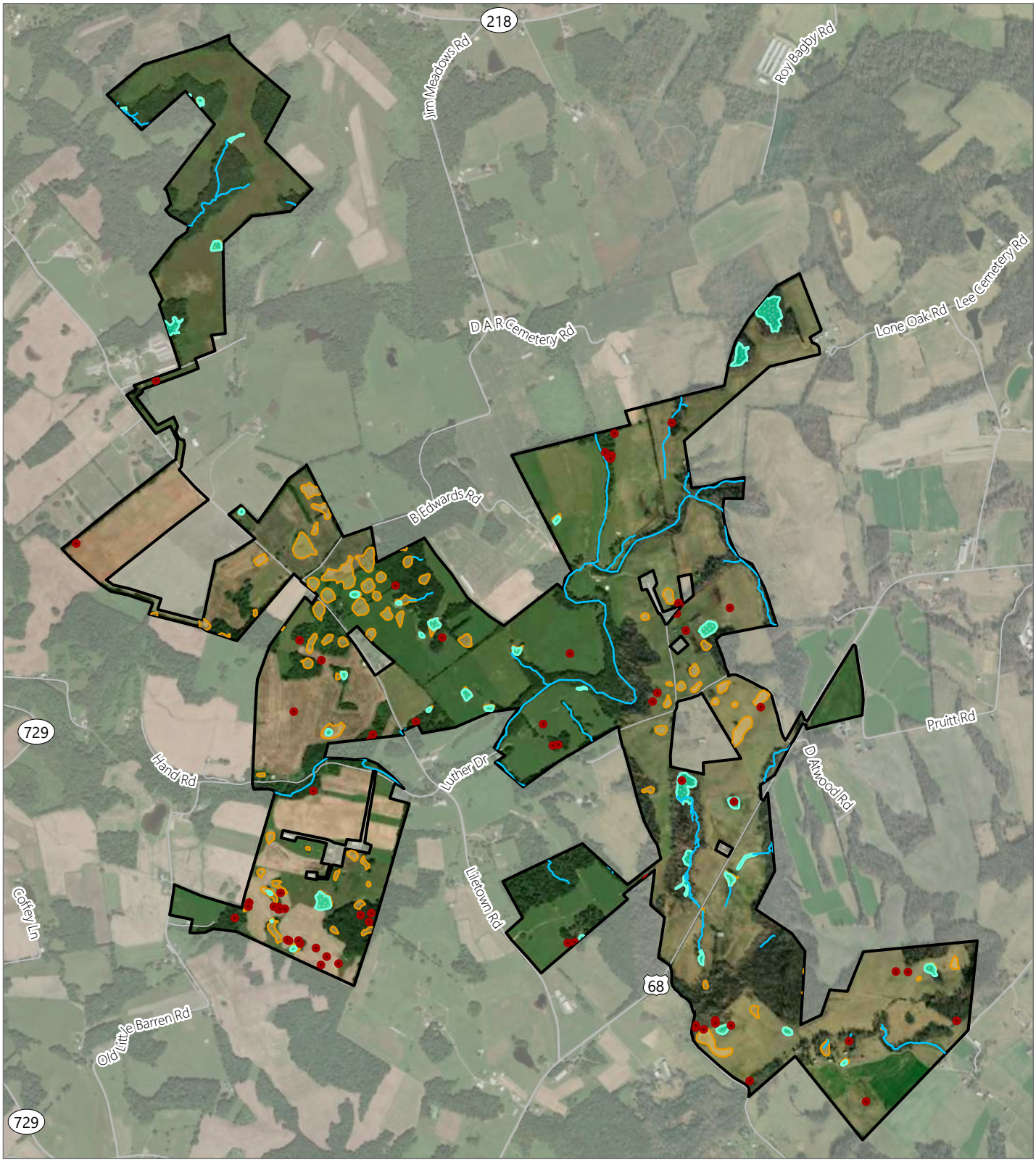
Provide a one-page site map that contains the locations water features, including rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds. Also include any known or suspected karst features.

Response:

See attached.

Responding Witness: Tim Burgener

Water Features and Karst Features



Exie Solar Project

Green County, Kentucky

- Suspected Karst Point
- Delineated Stream
- Delineated Wetland
- Suspected Karst Area
- Project Area

0 500 1,000 2,000

Feet

Prepared September 30, 2025

Basemap: Esri "World Imagery" map service

EDR

Request No. 28:

Explain whether the perimeter security will be installed according to National Electric Safety Code (NESC) standards. Include in the response whether the fencing will be installed before any electrical work begins.

Response:

The Project's perimeter security fence will be installed according to NESC standards and fencing will be installed before any electrical work begins.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 29:

Explain whether the substation will have its own separate fencing and if it complies with NESC standards.

Response:

The substation will have its own separate fencing that complies with NESC standards and will be a 7-foot tall fence composed of 6 feet of chain link with 1 foot of barbed wire.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 30:

List all churches or other religious facilities within a two-mile radius of the project. Provide the corresponding distances from the facility to the closest site boundary.

Response:

Receptor ID	Name	Distance to Site Boundary (Feet)
10	Liletown United Methodist Church*	59
477	Trammel Creek Baptist Church	5,054
188	Union Chapel Baptist Church	5,168
653	Old Path Missionary Baptist Church	6,394
262	Maple Hill Church	9,195

*Note that Liletown United Methodist Church is identified as closed per the United Methodist Church Online Directory & Statistics website.

Responding Witness: Noura Hennen

Request No. 31:

Provide any communication with any churches or other religious facilities regarding the project. Provide any concerns that were raised.

Response:

Exie Solar invited local religious organizations to Project-related meetings and notified them of the application via certified mail. No responses were received.

Responding Witness: Noura Hennen

Request No. 32:

Explain if an Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) firm has been selected for the project. If not, provide the request for proposal (RFP) for the EPC contractor.

Response:

An EPC has not yet been selected for the Project. Selection of the EPC contractor will occur closer to the Project's anticipated construction commencement date. No RFP has been prepared for the Project at this time.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 33:

Provide any communication that has occurred with any schools within a two-mile radius of the project. Provide any communication and any concerns that were raised.

Response:

Exie Solar invited local schools to Project-related meetings and notified the same of the Project's application via certified mail. No responses were received. No schools are located within a two-mile radius of the Project.

Responding Witness: Noura Hennen

Request No. 34:

The proposed Project site sits in a karst prone region with high groundwater sensitivity levels. Provide any mitigation measures Exie Solar will implement during construction and operations in response.

Response:

The Project's Preliminary Site Plan assumes a 25-foot setback from known karst features to mitigate potential impacts to karst features. A detailed karst study will be completed prior to construction commencement, which will include field-identified karst features and recommended mitigation measures.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 35:

Provide the security measures for the operating and maintenance (O&M) areas and substation within the project's boundaries.

Response:

Security measures planned for the O&M area and substation within the Project's boundaries include the following. Fencing will be installed around these areas. Security cameras are planned to be installed at the substation and placed randomly throughout the PV arrays. Regular inspections will be completed at both the substation and the PV array in accordance with industry best practices.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 36:

Explain how Exie Solar will coordinate with local law enforcement and fire services regarding security and emergency protocols during construction and operations.

Response:

Prior to the start of construction and operation, the Applicant will meet with local emergency responders to review the Project's emergency action plan and site layout. The Applicant will also perform annual safety drills. Local emergency responders are invited to participate in these drills. If any updates to the emergency action plan are required, a revised copy will be provided to local emergency responders per OSHA guidelines. This plan will be prepared prior to construction.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 37:

Explain whether any existing structures on the project site will be demolished during construction.

Response:

The Applicant does not anticipate demolishing existing structures on the Project site based on the preliminary layout.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 38:

Describe any utilities that will be required during construction or operations and what utility will provide the service.

Response:

Exie anticipates that the site will have water and electricity for the O&M building. The electric provider will be Taylor County RECC. The water provider will be Green-Taylor Water District.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 39:

Explain whether there will be vegetation clearing for construction. Provide in the response the number of acres that will be cleared and any permits that will be required.

Response:

Based on the Preliminary Site Plan, it is anticipated that no more than 245 acres of forested area will be cleared to construct the Project. Vegetation clearing and re-vegetation will be conducted in accordance with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit and associated Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). In addition, clearing will follow recommendations from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources to avoid impacts to protected wildlife species. Any clearing within regulated waters such as streams and wetlands will be conducted in accordance with the conditions of any applicable U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 40:

Provide the total length of cabling to be used in the projects' collection system.

Response:

Approximately 69,477 feet, based on the Preliminary Site Plan.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 41:

Explain if the medium voltage collection system will be underground, aboveground, or both. If the MV collection system will be underground and above ground, provide a map that shows which segments are underground and which segments are above ground.

Response:

As shown on the Preliminary Site Plan, SAR Attachment A, the medium voltage collection system will be underground. Individual collection lines that run behind Project solar panel racking may be above ground. The only overhead route is the gen-tie route.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 42:

Provide copies of any documents submitted to other agencies, other than what was included in the application.

Response:

Element occurrence data for state listed species and potential federally listed species occurrence data requests were requested through public databases for the Office of Kentucky Nature Preserves Biological Assessment Tool and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) tool, respectively. Both responses are attached. No further communications have occurred.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

IPaC **U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Green County, Kentucky

Local office

Kentucky Ecological Services Field Office

(502) 695-0467
(502) 695-1024
kentuckyes@fws.gov

J C Watts Federal Building, Room 265
330 West Broadway
Frankfort, KY 40601-8670

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

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1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).

2. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Gray Bat *Myotis grisescens* Wherever found This species only needs to be considered if the following condition applies: • The project area includes potential gray bat habitat. No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6329	Endangered
Indiana Bat *Myotis sodalis* Wherever found This species only needs to be considered if the following condition applies: • The project area includes 'potential' habitat. All activities in this location should consider possible effects to this species. There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949	Endangered
Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Endangered
Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus* Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515	Proposed Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Whooping Crane *Grus americana* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758	EXPN

Clams

NAME	STATUS
Rabbitsfoot Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5165	Threatened
Salamander Mussel Simpsonaias ambigua Wherever found There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6208	Proposed Endangered

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Bald & Golden Eagles

There are no documented cases of eagles being present at this location. However, if you believe eagles may be using your site, please reach out to the local Fish and Wildlife Service office.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply). To see a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur. Please contact your local Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office if you have questions.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats[3] should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles".

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON

Chimney Swift Chaetura pelagica — Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Field Sparrow Spizella pusilla — Breeds Mar 1 to Aug 15
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Kentucky Warbler Geothlypis formosa — Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 20
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Prairie Warbler Setophaga discolor — Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Prothonotary Warbler Protonotaria citrea — Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Red-headed Woodpecker Melanerpes erythrocephalus — Breeds May 10 to Sep 10
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Wood Thrush Hylocichla mustelina — Breeds May 10 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey

effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

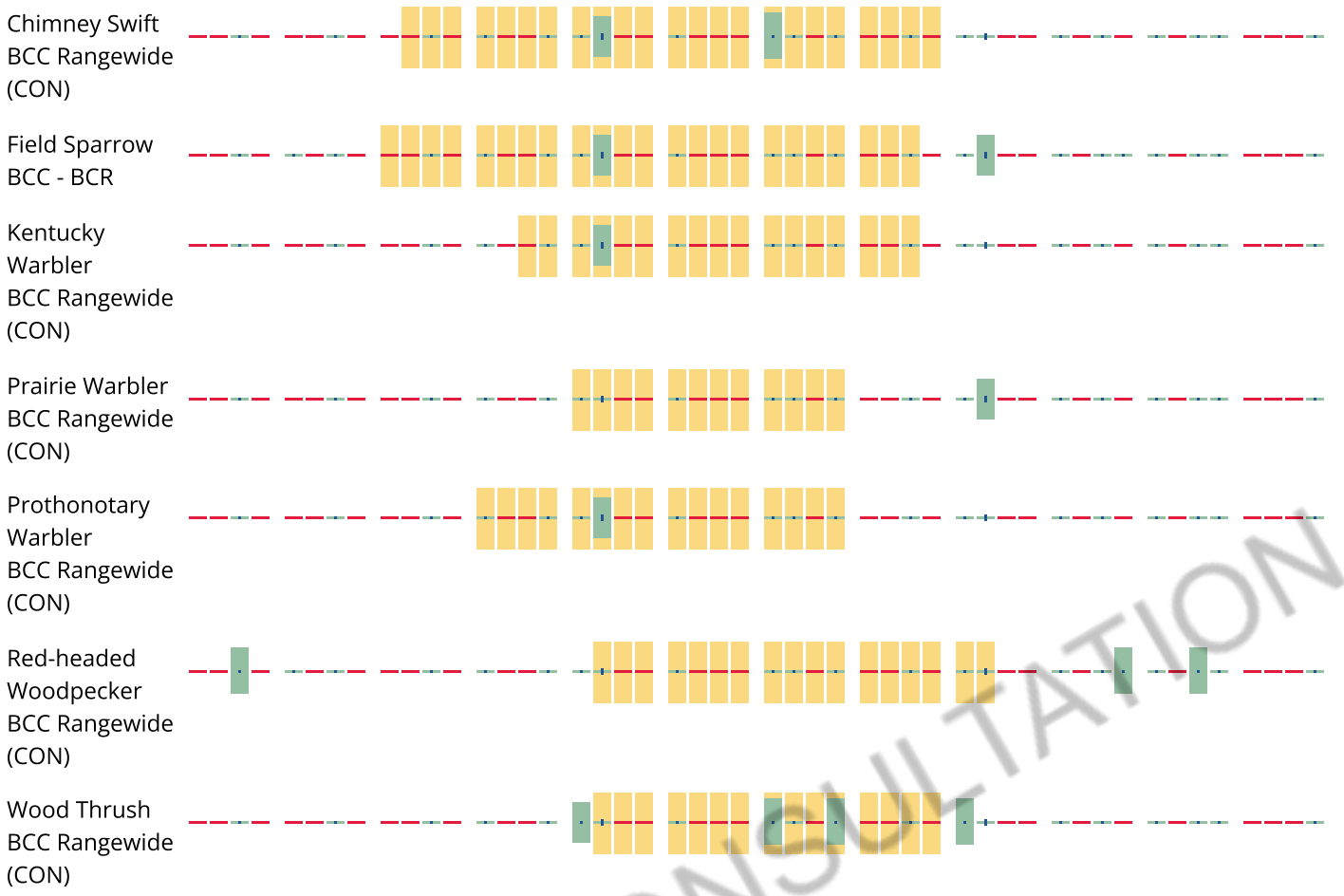
Breeding Season (▪)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND

- PEM1Fh
- PEM1Ch
- PEM1Ah

FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND

- PSS1Fh
- PSS1Ch

FRESHWATER POND

- PUBHh
- PUBH

RIVERINE

- R5UBH
- R4SBC

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the National Wetlands Inventory website

NOTE: This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

Andy Beshear
Governor

Energy and Environment Cabinet
Office of Kentucky Nature Preserves
300 Sower Boulevard
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
Telephone: 502-782-7828
EEC.KYBAT@ky.gov

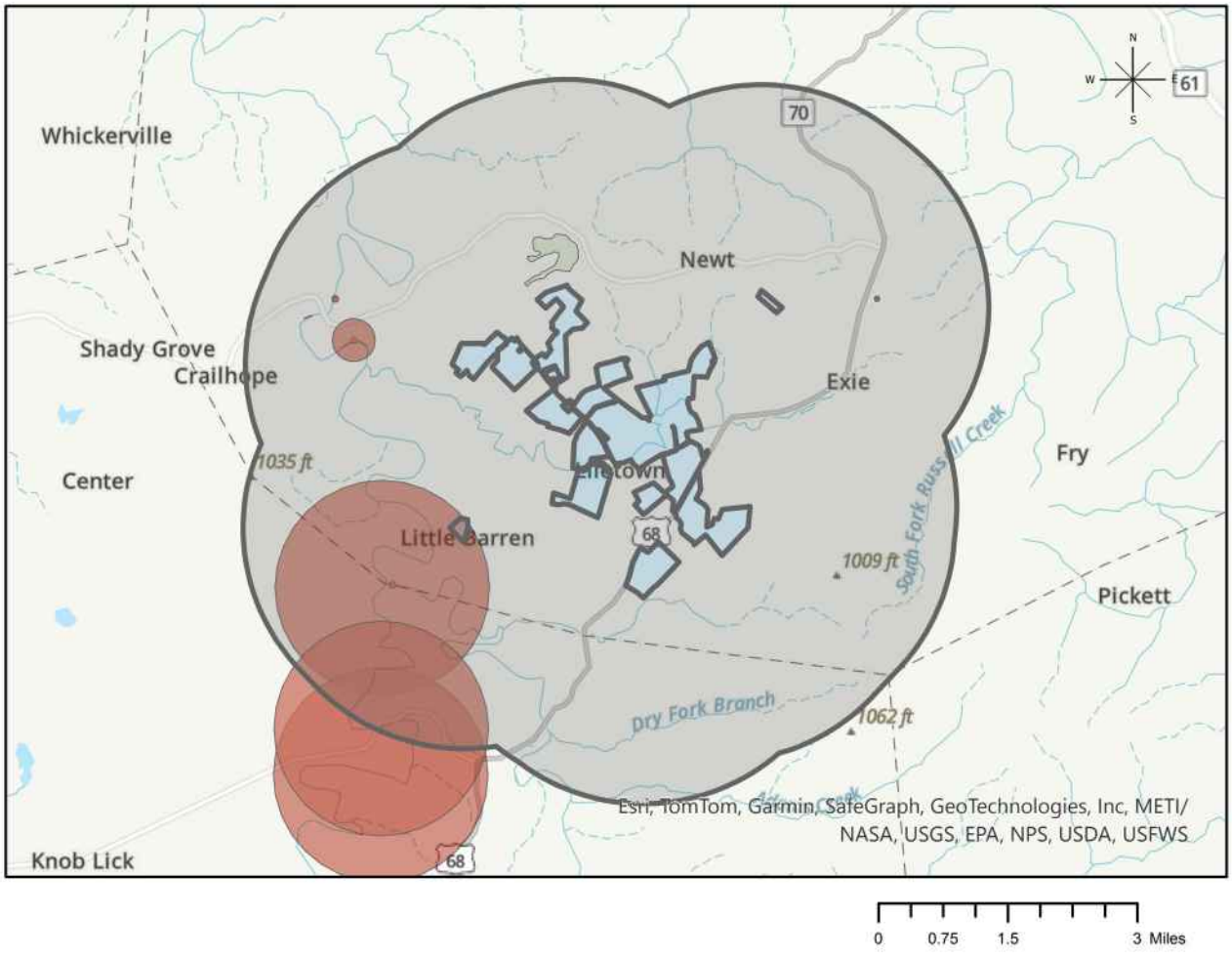
Rebecca W. Goodman
Secretary

Sunni Carr
Executive Director

<FNT style="Italic">Requested on Monday, November 25, 2024</FNT> by <FNT style="Italic">Benjamin Salupo, Burns & McDonnell

Re: Kentucky Biological Assessment Data Request 241125B01
National Grid - Exie Solar
Energy Storage - Solar, 3 mile buffer.
GREEN County, Kentucky

This letter is in response to your data request for the project referenced above. We have reviewed our Natural Heritage Program Database to determine if any of the endangered, threatened, or special concern plants, animals, features or exemplary natural communities monitored by the Office of Kentucky Nature Preserves are noted within your submitted project area.



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This report includes the following items:
A - A report for occurrences which intersect the project area
B - A report for occurrences which intersect the buffer around the project area
C - A list of best management practices relevant to occurrences near to or within the project area
D - A list of best management practices relevant to the chosen project type

Thank you for using Office of Kentucky Nature Preserves' Biological Assessment Tool.

We would like to take this opportunity to remind you of the terms of the data request license, which you agreed upon in order to submit your request. The license agreement states "Data and data products received from the Office of Kentucky Nature Preserves, including any portion thereof, may not be reproduced in any form or by any means without the express written authorization of the Office of Kentucky Nature Preserves." The exact location of plants, animals, and natural communities, if released by the Office of Kentucky Nature Preserves, may not be released in any document or correspondence. These products are provided on a temporary basis for the express project (described above) of the requester, and may not be redistributed, resold or copied without the written permission of the Office of Kentucky Nature Preserves Biological Assessment Branch (300 Sower Blvd - 4th Floor, Frankfort, KY, 40601. Phone: 502-782-7828).

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed and new plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the occurrences being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments. We would greatly appreciate receiving any pertinent information obtained as a result of on-site surveys.

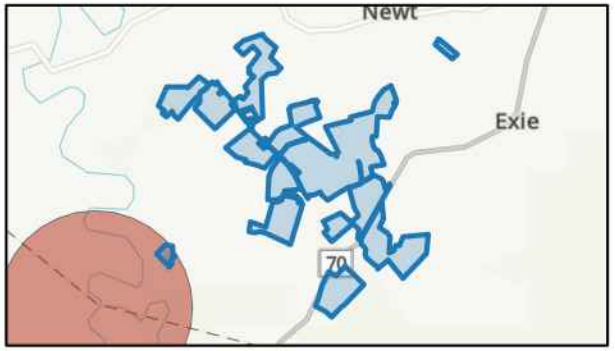
If you have any questions, or if we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact our office by email at EEC.KYBAT@ky.gov or by phone at 502-782-7828.

Sincerely,

Alexis R. Schoenlaub
Geoprocessing Specialist
Office of Kentucky Nature Preserves

A.1. Project Area - Occurrence Report

The following table outlines occurrences found within your project footprint (if any). You can find more information about global and state rank status definitions on our Standard Occurrence Report Key . Please note that certain sensitive occurrences found within the buffer area may be listed in this table but are not represented on the map. Please contact the appropriate source as outlined in the “Directions” column should you have further questions related to sensitive occurrences found within the project area.



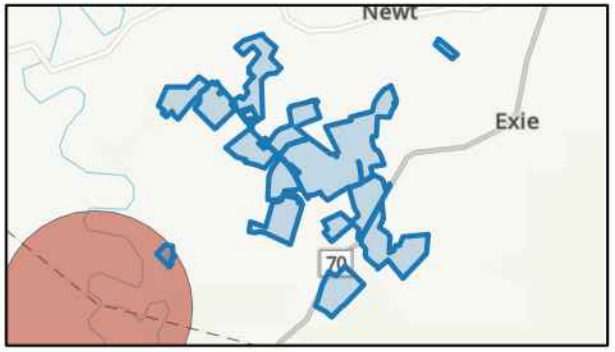
Botanical
Ecological
Zoological

Map Credits: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS

EO ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	G Rank	S Rank	Fed. Status	State Status	SWAP	Precision	Last Obs. Date
15990	*Lanius ludovicianus*	*Loggerhead Shrike*	*G4*	*S3S4B,S4N*	*None*	*S*	*Y*	*Q*	*1990-07-12*
2831	*Nothonotus maculatus*	*Spotted Darter*	*G3?*	*S2*	*None*	*T*	*Y*	*S*	*2006-04-04*

A.2. Project Area – Occurrence Habitat and Location

The following table provides supplemental occurrence information found within your project footprint (if any). You can find more information about global and state rank status definitions on our Standard Occurrence Report Key . Please note that certain sensitive occurrences found within the buffer area may be listed in this table but are not represented on the map. Please contact the appropriate source as outlined in the "Directions" column should you have further questions related to sensitive occurrences found within the



Botanical
Ecological
Zoological

Map Credits: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS

EOID	Scientific Name	Habitat	Location
2831	*Nothonotus maculatus*	*Inhabits medium to large streams where it occurs among coarse gravel, cobble and boulders in swift riffles and shoals (Kuehne and Barbour 19 83, Page 1983, Zorach and Raney 1967, Stiles 1972, Burr and Warren 198 6, Kessler 1992).*	*SOUTH FORK LITTLE BARREN RIVER JUST UPSTREAM FROM THE CONFLU*
15990	*Lanius ludovicianus*		*CW block of quadrangle.*

B. Buffer Area - Occurrence Report

The following table outlines occurrences found within your buffered project footprint (if any). You can find more information about global and state rank status definitions on our Standard Occurrence Report Key. Please note that certain sensitive occurrences found within the buffer area may be listed in this table but are not represented on the map. Please contact the appropriate source as outlined in the "Directions" column should you have further questions related to sensitive occurrences found within the project area.

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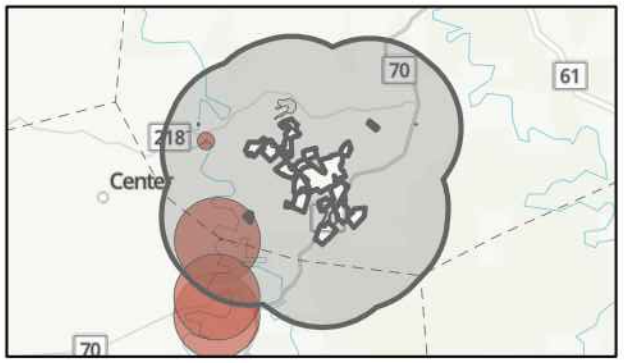
Map Credits: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS



EO ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	G Rank	S Rank	Fed. Status	State Status	SWAP	Precision	Last Obs. Date
12291	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	G1G2	S2S3	ERROR	T	Y	M	1967-07-24
11150	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	G3G4	S2	LE	T	Y	S	2004-08-17
25214	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-Eared Bat	G2G3	S1	LE	E	Y	S	2004-08-17
10201	*Barbicambarus cornutus*	Bottlebrush Crayfish	G4	S2S3	None	S	Y	S	2000-08-25
15982	*Lanius ludovicianus*	Loggerhead Shrike	G4	S3S4B,S4N	None	S	Y	Q	1989-06-30
15990	*Lanius ludovicianus*	Loggerhead Shrike	G4	S3S4B,S4N	None	S	Y	Q	1990-07-12
15740	*Lanius ludovicianus*	Loggerhead Shrike	G4	S3S4B,S4N	None	S	Y	Q	1989-05-31
8737	*Leaunio lienosus*	Little Spectaclecase	G5	S2S3	None	T	Y	S	1992-09-03
953	*Nothonotus maculatus*	Spotted Darter	G3?	S2	None	T	Y	S	2000-06-05
2831	*Nothonotus maculatus*	Spotted Darter	G3?	S2	None	T	Y	S	2006-04-04
4200	*Nothonotus maculatus*	Spotted Darter	G3?	S2	None	T	Y	S	2000-08-25
10040	*Nothonotus maculatus*	Spotted Darter	G3?	S2	None	T	Y	S	2001-07-09
2458	*Ophiogomphus aspersus*	Brook Snaketail	G4	SH	None	H		S	1940-07-31
5677	*Phenacobius uranops*	Stargazing Minnow	G4	S2S3	None	S	Y	M	1954-08-05
8642	*Phenacobius uranops*	Stargazing Minnow	G4	S2S3	None	S	Y	M	1954-08-04
6390	*Phenacobius uranops*	Stargazing Minnow	G4	S2S3	None	S	Y	S	2001-07-09
3737	*Stylurus notatus*	Elusive Clubtail	G3	S1	None	E	Y	S	1950
2982	*Stylurus notatus*	Elusive Clubtail	G3	S1	None	E	Y	S	2000-07-28
24738	*Vitis labrusca*	Northern Fox Grape	G5	S2S3	None	T		S	2019-07-22
5787	*Wet flatwoods*		G3G4Q	S3S4	None	E		S	1999-10-08
26260	*Xyris torta*	Twisted Yellow-eyed-grass	G5	S2S3	None	S		S	2019-07-22

C. Occurrence References and Recommendations (1 of 2)

OKNP references the following references and recommendations regarding this project's potential impacts to natural resources within or surrounding the project area. Please contact the applicable office should you have further questions with regard to these references and recommendations related to the project area.

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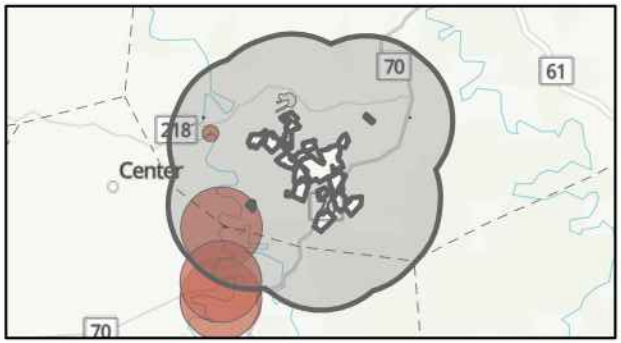

C. Occurrence References and Recommendations (2 of 2)

OKNP references the following references and recommendations regarding this project's potential impacts to natural resources within or surrounding the project area. Please contact the applicable office should you have further questions with regard to these references and recommendations related to the project area.

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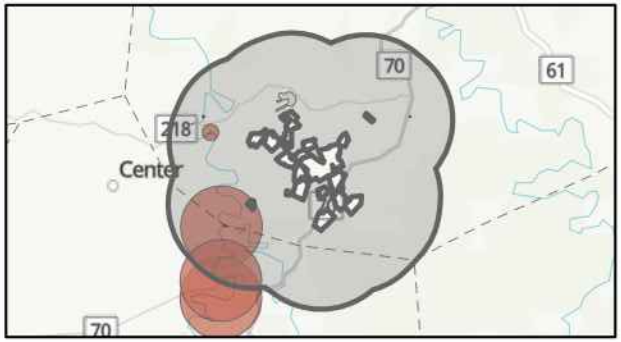

Per the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's recommendations: Birds covered under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) should be considered during project reviews. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. § 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. § 668(a)). For more information regarding these acts go to: http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/RegulationsandPolicies.html. The MBTA currently has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within a NEPA document (if there is a federal nexus), a Bird- or Eagle-specific Conservation Plan, or both. Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds to the project-related stressors; proponents should also implement a rigorous plan to monitor the effectiveness of conservation measure. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures go to: http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/ CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/BirdHazards.html.In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/AboutUS.html.

D. Project References and Recommendations (1 of 1)

OKNP references the following references and recommendations regarding this project's potential impacts to natural resources within or surrounding the project area. Please contact the applicable office should you have further questions with regard to these references and recommendations related to the project area.

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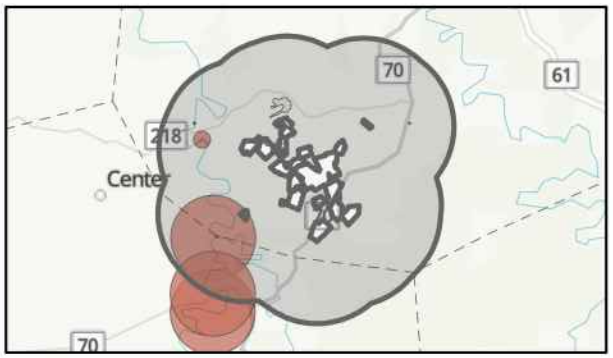

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OFFICE OF KENTUCKY NATURE PRESERVES

Thank you for using the Office of Kentucky Nature Preserves Biological Assessment Tool.

OKNP's species dataset relies on continuous monitoring and surveying for species of concern throughout the state. Any records of species of concern found within this project area would greatly benefit the quality and comprehensiveness of the statewide dataset for rare, threatened and endangered species. If you would like to contribute any additional species information, please do not hesitate to contact our office by email at EEC.KYBAT@ky.gov or by phone at 502-782-7828.

Request No. 43:

Explain how the project has been designed to minimize the amount of tree clearing required.

Response:

When designing the preliminary layout, the Applicant prioritized placing the solar array and associated facilities in non-forested areas. Although some tree clearing is anticipated to meet the 110 MW capacity of the Project, the Applicant minimized tree clearing by utilizing open land areas to the extent possible.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 44:

Describe and provide information regarding what federal and state agencies that Exie Solar is coordinating with regarding the tree clearing strategy for protected bats.

Response:

Exie has not coordinated with federal or state agencies regarding tree clearing to date. Exie plans to consult with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources prior to commencing any tree clearing activities. In coordinating with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Exie plans to pay the Imperiled Bat Conservation Fund (IBCF) as mitigation for tree clearing.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 45:

Provide a wetland delineation report for the project. If one does not exist, provide when one will be produced.

Response:

Please find the Project's wetland delineation report attached separately due to file size limits.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 46:

Explain whether the Site Layout Plan will be modified after the Wetland Delineations are completed.

Response:

The wetland delineation attached to Response No. 45 was completed prior to the Preliminary Site Plan. In the Preliminary Site Plan, wetlands and waterbodies deemed to be potentially jurisdictional were avoided to the extent possible and is not anticipated to be modified. Where complete avoidance is not possible (*e.g.* access road crossings), Exie will obtain appropriate permits through the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers and/or Kentucky Division of Water and implement BMPs to mitigate potential impacts as required.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 47:

Explain whether Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) been utilized during research and evaluation of the project.

Response:

The Project's Visual Resource Assessment, SAR Attachment E, utilized LiDAR data to generate a digital surface model (DSM) to represent existing landscape features such as roads, buildings, terrain, and vegetation in its visual simulations. The Project's Solar Glare Assessment, SAR Attachment F, also utilized LiDAR-derived DSM data as a base layer for a general viewshed model of the generation facility. The Project's Conceptual Mitigation Report, SAR Attachment G, also utilized LiDAR-derived DSM data to reflect facility-related clearing and to remove adjacent, non-participating receptors in order to prevent them from obstructing their own visibility.

Responding Witness: Tim Burgener

Request No. 48:

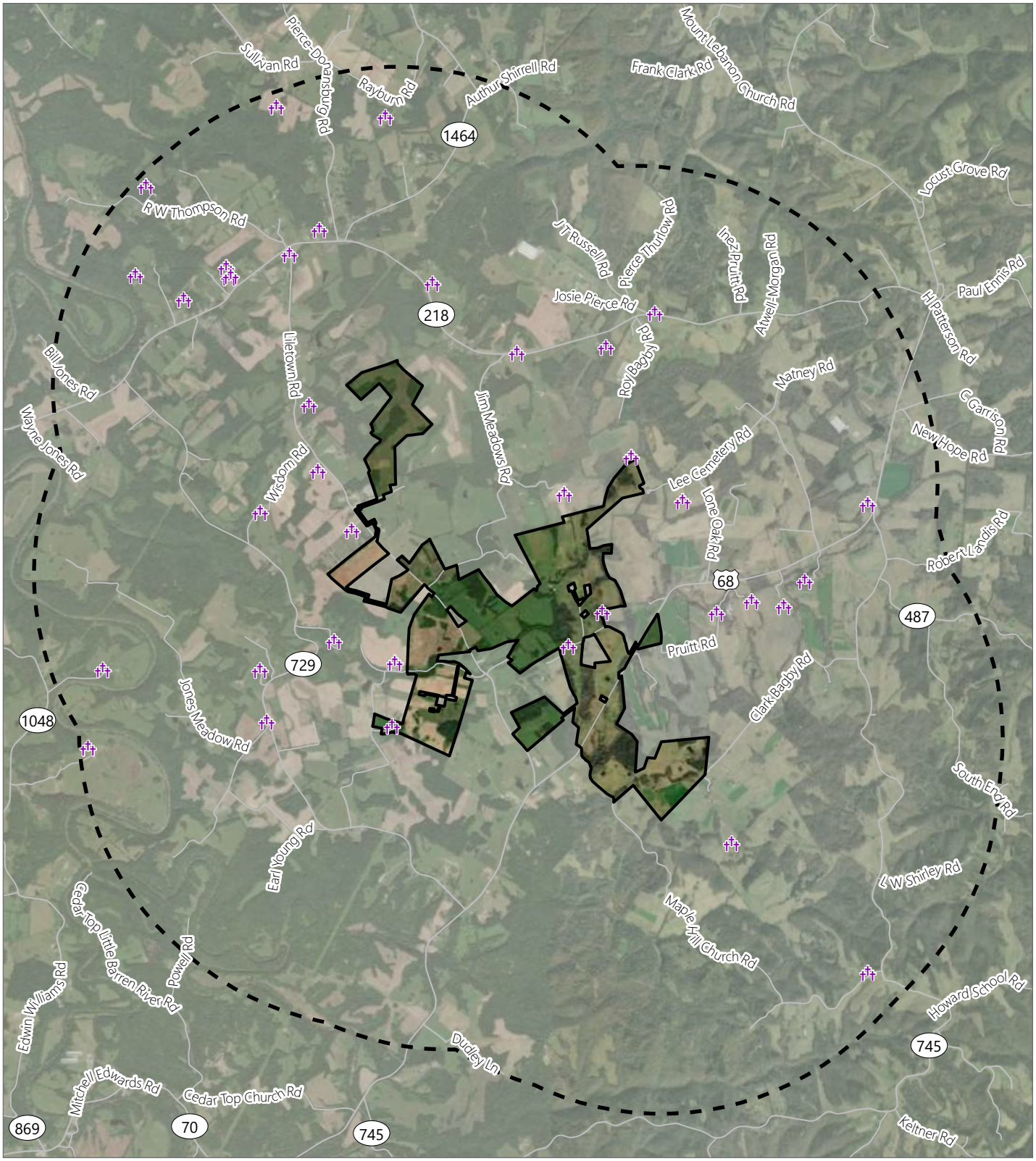
Provide a map and identify all cemeteries located within a two-mile radius of the project and provide if the project will restrict access to them in any way.

Response:

See attached. The Project will not restrict access to cemeteries within or around the Project site.

Responding Witness: Tim Burgener

Cemeteries Within 2 Miles



Exie Solar Project

Green County, Kentucky

Cemetery

2-Mile Study Area

Project Area

0 0.5 1

Miles

Prepared September 30, 2025

Basemap: Esri "World Imagery" map service

EDR

Request No. 49:

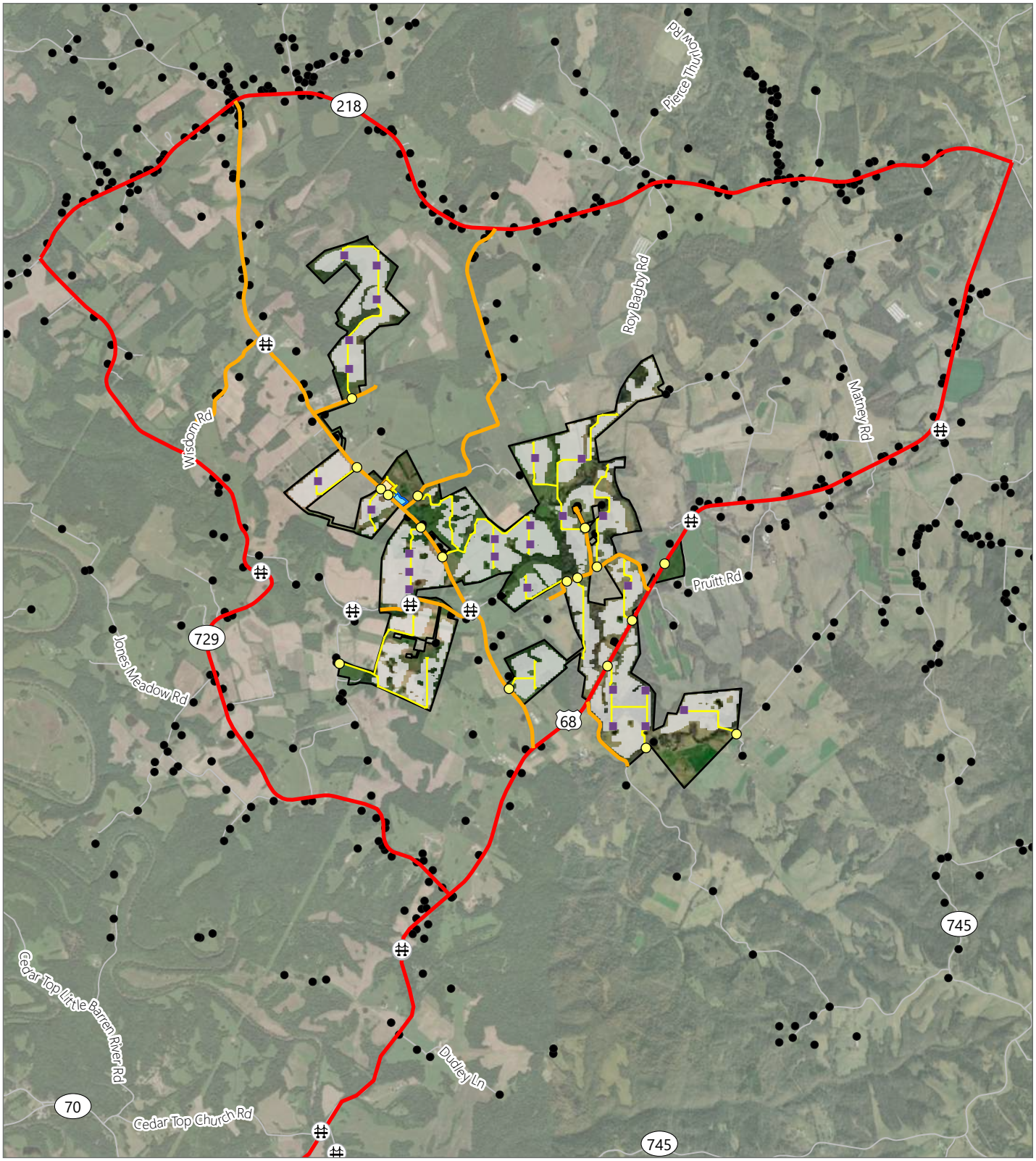
Provide a one-page directional map showing highlighted anticipated delivery routes for the project. Include on the map: access roads, access points, existing roads, bridges, electric generation components, and all structures within two miles of the project. Differentiate between roads and bridges that will and will not be used for deliveries.

Response:

See attached. The routes identified on the map as "Potential Delivery Route" and the bridges along those routes may be used for deliveries.

Responding Witness: Tim Burgener

Potential Delivery Route



Exie Solar

Green County, Kentucky

- Residential Structure
- Access Point
- Bridge
- Existing Road
- Potential Delivery Route
- US/ State Route
- Local Route

Facility Components

- Inverter
- Access Road
- PV Panel Area
- Substation
- Switchyard
- Project Area

0 1,250 2,500 5,000

Feet

Prepared October 2, 2025

Basemap: Esri "World Imagery" map service

EDR

Request No. 50:

Provide a map highlighting all construction entrances to the Project site and all roads proposed to be used.

Response:

See the map attached to Response No. 49 above.

Responding Witness: Tim Burgener

Request No. 51:

Identify all bridges along all roads proposed to be used during the delivery/construction phase of the project. Identify the width and weight capacity of each bridge and any upgrades or repairs that will need to be made prior to the commencement of construction.

Response:

The bridges listed in the table below are located along the Project's potential delivery route. Additional information about any upgrades or repairs needed to bridges along the final delivery routes will be determined prior to construction.

Bridge ID	Road	Width (Feet)	Load Restrictions
044B00046N	US 68	27.5	No posted restrictions
044C00012N	Liletown Rd.	20.3	Posted limit of 9 tons
044B00023N	KY 729	24	No posted restrictions
044C00031N	Old Little Barren Rd.	14.1	Posted limit of 12 tons
085B00003N	US 68	19	No posted restrictions
085B00004N	Greensburg Rd.	26	No posted restrictions

Responding Witness: Tim Burgener

Request No. 52:

Explain the plan for repairing Project-related damage to any roadways or bridges.

Response:

Final civil engineering design will be necessary prior to construction to ensure all transportation related activities are accounted for and approved by state and county road authorities. All roads will be assessed prior to construction for their current condition, and monitored during construction for deterioration. After completion of construction activities, Exie will coordinate with the local road authorities on a plan for road and bridge repairs, and complete improvements required to return the roadways and drainage structures to pre-construction conditions or better.

Responding Witness: Noura Hennen

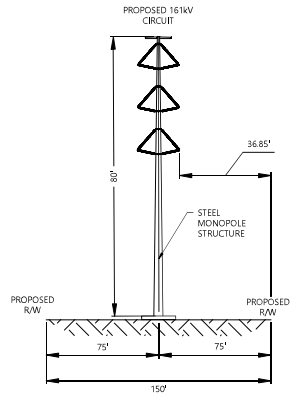
Request No. 53:

Provide any sketches of the proposed transmission line support structure.

Response:

See attached.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth



NOTES:
1. INFORMATION SHOWN ON DRAWING IS TO BE CONSIDERED PRELIMINARY IN NATURE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON FINAL DESIGN.
2. DIMENSIONS MAY CHANGE WITH FURTHER DESIGN.

NOT TO SCALE

Westwood	TYPICAL TRANSMISSION CORRIDOR	TL-01

NOTES:

A. THE RATIONALE FOR THE SELECTION OF THE STRUCTURE TYPE;

161 KV LINE: ALLOWS THE INSTALLATION OF THE 161 KV LINE IN A 150-FOOT RIGHT-OF-WAY WHILE MINIMIZING THE FOOTPRINT OF THE STRUCTURE.
34.5 KV LINES: PROPOSED STRUCTURES ARE THE GENERAL INDUSTRY STANDARD TO MAINTAIN CLEARANCES AND MINIMIZE IMPACTS.

B. THE NUMBER OF EACH TYPE OF STRUCTURE AND THE LENGTH OF EACH PORTION OF THE ROW;

161 KV LINE: ONE STRUCTURE AND 210 FEET.
34.5 KV LINES: APPROXIMATELY 8-9 STRUCTURES AND 2,520 FEET.
QUANTITIES MAY VARY WIDELY BASED ON TERRAIN AND SITE LAYOUT

C. THE STRUCTURE MATERIAL AND RATIONALE FOR THE SELECTION OF SUCH MATERIAL;

161 KV LINE: GALVANIZED STEEL TO MATCH EXISTING STEEL POLES OUTSIDE PROJECT.
34.5 KV LINES: WOOD TO MATCH OTHER MEDIUM VOLTAGE (ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION) POLES IN THE AREA.

D. THE FOUNDATION MATERIAL;

161 KV LINE: CONCRETE
34.5 KV LINES: POLES SET DIRECTLY IN SOIL.

E. THE AVERAGE WIDTH AT CROSS ARMS;

161 KV LINE: 26.3 FEET.
34.5 KV LINES: 8 - 10 FEET.

F. THE AVERAGE WIDTH AT THE BASE;

161 KV LINE: 7.6 FEET (RANGE OF 5.5' - 10.5')
34.5 KV LINE: 12-24 INCHES

G. THE MAXIMUM, MINIMUM AND AVERAGE STRUCTURE HEIGHTS;

161 KV LINE: ONE STRUCTURE AT A MAXIMUM OF 80 FEET.
34.5 KV LINES: MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF APPROXIMATELY 50 FEET, MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 30 FEET, AND AVERAGE HEIGHT OF 40 FEET.

H. THE AVERAGE SPAN LENGTH; AND

161 KV LINE: UP TO 250 FEET.
34.5 KV LINES: APPROXIMATELY 300 - 400 FEET.
DISTANCES MAY VARY BASED ON TERRAIN AND SITE LAYOUT

I. THE MINIMUM CONDUCTOR-TO-GROUND CLEARANCES UNDER MAXIMUM OPERATING CONDITIONS.

161 KV LINE: 22.5 FEET.
34.5 KV LINES: 22.5 FEET.

J. INFORMATION CONTAINED ON DRAWING IS TO BE CONSIDERED PRELIMINARY IN NATURE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON FINAL DESIGN.

Westwood
Phone (952) 937-5150 12701 Whitewater Drive, Suite #300
Fax (952) 937-5822 Minnetonka, MN 55343
Toll Free (888) 937-5150 westwoodps.com
Westwood Professional Services, Inc.
Kentucky Professional Firm Registration (Engineering) #4431
Expires: 12/31/2025

PREPARED FOR:
nationalgrid renewables
8400 Normandale Lake Blvd, Suite 1200
Bloomington, MN 55347

REVISIONS:

#	DATE	COMMENT	BY	CHK	APR
A	04/25/2025	Permit Plans	AW	BV	BV
B	04/28/2025	Revised Permit Plans	AW	BV	BV
C	05/20/2025	Revised Permit Plans	AW	BV	BV
D	05/23/2025	Revised Permit Plans	AW	BV	BV

Exie Solar Project

Green County, Kentucky

Construction Details

ISSUED FOR PERMIT
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

DATE: 05/23/2025

SHEET: C702 REV: D

Request No. 54:

Explain how the proposed transmission route was determined.

Response:

The transmission route for the Project – from the substation to the point of interconnection (POI) at the transmission line – was primarily determined by property access and feasibility considerations. The Applicant has secured the substation site on Parcel 44-34. From this starting point, the route was carefully planned to follow the most direct and practical path to the transmission line while minimizing disruption to landowners. The line crosses Jim Meadows Road and then traverses parcels 44-34, 45-04.02, 45-04.01, and 45-04. This routing approach strikes a balance between engineering efficiency and landowner considerations, resulting in a suitable and streamlined connection between the Project and the POI.

Responding Witness: Noura Hennen

Request No. 55:

Provide the rights-of-way for all transmission lines that transect any portion of the project site.

Response:

Refer to the agreements submitted with Response to Request No. 1. The proposed transmission line will be located in a 100-foot right-of-way (ROW). Prior to construction, Exie will conduct an ALTA Survey to confirm the existing ROW for the Summershade-Green County 161 kV line.

Responding Witness: Noura Hennen

Request No. 56:

Provide a narrative description of the proposed transmission line and alternate route, including the number of poles to be installed, the height of the poles and the length and width of the transmission line corridor.

Response:

The proposed transmission line includes nine poles, which are anticipated to be up to 80 feet in height. The potential route corridor includes a 100-foot wide right of way spanning 2,723 feet in length.

Responding Witness: Noura Hennen

Request No. 57:

Explain how the proposed transmission route was determined.

Response:

See the Response to Request No. 54 above.

Responding Witness: Noura Hennen

Request No. 58:

Provide a map showing the existing property lines that the proposed transmission line is proposed to cross.

Response:

Please refer to Application Exhibit B for this map.

Responding Witness: Noura Hennen

Request No. 59:

Provide information on all electric transmission lines that intersect the project. Include in the response the owner, voltage, status, and right-of-way (ROW) setbacks.

Response:

Refer to Application paragraphs 9 and 10, and Response Nos. 55 and 56 above for a description of the proposed nonregulated electric transmission line. One electric transmission line owned by East Kentucky Power Cooperative (EKPC) intersects the Project site. Project equipment will not be constructed within the right-of-way of EKPC's transmission line, except: (1) where underground electric collection lines and access roads will cross through right-of-way; and (2) at the Project's point of interconnection with this transmission line. All right-of-way crossings will be coordinated with the transmission owner through a crossing agreement.

Responding Witness: Noura Hennen

Request No. 60:

Detail any communication with the residences closest to the proposed substation location.

Response:

Exie Solar has communicated with the nearest nonparticipating residence to the Project substation, and was able to address their concerns by meeting with them and providing informational materials about solar panels.

Responding Witness: Noura Hennen

Request No. 61:

Refer to the Kentucky Geological Survey Oil and Gas Wells Search (KY Geode: KGS Oil and Gas Wells Search (uky.edu)).

a. Provide a map with all active and inactive oil or gas wells on the proposed site. Also include any gas-gathering pipelines associated with the wells.

b. Determine and identify whether any of these wells are currently permitted and active.

c. Explain whether the existence of oil and gas wells and pipelines will require adjustments to the proposed location of solar panels.

Response:

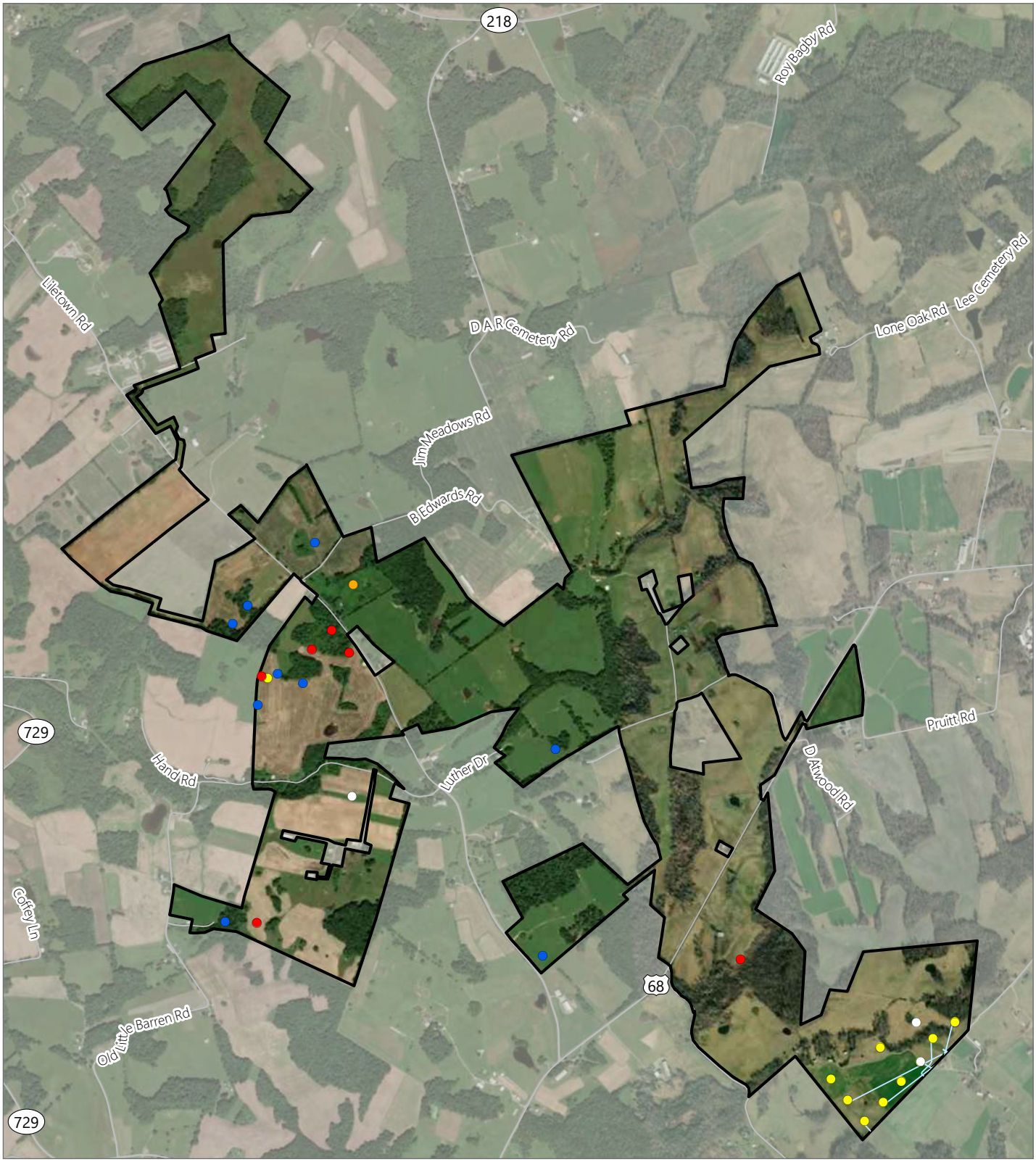
a. See the attached map, which was prepared based on KY Geode data for the Project's location.

b. Well type and status are identified in the map attached to Response No. 61(a).

c. Based on the KY Geode data, there is only one active oil well that overlaps with the panels shown in the Preliminary Site Plan. Prior to construction and final design, Exie will commission an ALTA survey of the site to confirm location of any onsite wells. Exie intends to avoid the well if its location is confirmed. All other oil and gas infrastructure identified via KY Geode is being avoided in the Preliminary Site Plan.

Responding Witness: Tim Burgener

Oil and Gas Wells



Exie Solar Project

Green County, Kentucky

Well Type

- Gas Producer
- Oil Producer
- Dry & Abandoned
- New Permit Issued or Insufficient Data
- Terminated (Permit Expired or Cancelled)

- Gathering Line
- Project Area

0 750 1,500 3,000

Feet

Prepared September 30, 2025

Basemap: Esri "World Imagery" map service

EDR

Request No. 62:

Explain whether Exie Solar will pursue an Industrial Revenue Bond and Payment In Lieu of Taxes agreement with Green County. If yes, explain how that might change the cumulative tax revenues of the Project.

Response:

Exie Solar is currently pursuing an IRB and PILOT agreement with Green County. If Green County enters an IRB, the cumulative tax revenue over 30 years will be restructured to provide a greater share of the Project's tax revenues directly to local entities.

Responding Witness: Noura Hennen

Request No. 63:

Explain whether Exie Solar intends to hire as many local workers for the construction and operations phases of the project as possible, all other qualifications for the positions being equal. Include in the response an explanation of how Exie Solar will ensure this occurs.

Response:

Exie Solar with work with its EPC to hire as many qualified local workers as feasible to perform work during the construction phase of the Project. The percentage of local hiring will vary based on regional differences and levels of skilled craft available in the local communities. Exie Solar plans to work with the county and community members to seek and educate qualified workers on any upcoming construction related to the solar facility. Exie Solar will hire as many qualified local workers as feasible to perform work during the operational phase of the Project.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 64:

Refer to the Application, SAR, Attachment G, Noise Assessment Report. Provide a map that displays and labels each noise receptor listed in the report.

Response:

Maps showing the location of each receptor, and their corresponding labels, are provided in Figures 5 through Figures 8 in Appendix C of the Noise Assessment Report, SAR Attachment D.

Responding Witness: Eddie Duncan

Request No. 65:

Refer to SAR, Attachment D, Appendix A. Provide a table for the Construction Sound Model results. Include the results for pile driving in the table.

Response:

The generalized solar construction noise model provides sound levels at various distances for a variety of equipment (shown in Table 1 of SAR Attachment D). This methodology does not provide a specific construction noise model that provides the sound levels at all modeled receptors for the reasons discussed in Response to Request No. 21. Given the transient nature of construction, the expected sound levels at a given residence will change moment by moment. Applicant will supplement this response based on additional modeling.

Responding Witness: Eddie Duncan

Request No. 66:

Provide a detailed table outlining the anticipated construction noise levels for each non-residential structure within 2,000 feet. Include sound levels for pile driving, and the number of feet from each structure.

Response:

See Response No. 65 above.

Responding Witness: Eddie Duncan

Request No. 67:

Provide a detailed table outlining the anticipated operational noise levels for each residential structure within 2,000 feet. Include sound levels for inverters, panels, and substations, and the number of feet from each structure.

Response:

Table 5 in Appendix C of the Noise Assessment Report provides the projected sound levels during operation at each residential receptor within 2,000 feet of the Project. This includes operational noise levels for Project inverters and the substation. As a fixed-tilt solar panel racking system, the panels will not create or emit noise during operation. The distances between each receptor and Project equipment are shown in Figures 5 through Figures 8 in Appendix C.

Responding Witness: Eddie Duncan

Request No. 68:

Regarding construction noise, provide all mitigation measures considered for noise dampening during the construction phase.

Response:

To mitigate construction noise, Exie will utilize the site's topography, setbacks, and vegetative screening buffers in its site design. The Project will also employ phased construction and a limited construction schedule to minimize noise impacts occurring during the Project's construction phase.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 69:

Explain whether construction activities will occur sequentially or concurrently across the Project site.

Response:

Construction will occur both sequentially and concurrently across the site depending on the specific construction activity. Construction will typically start with buildout of the laydown yards for equipment and material storage. Grading activities will take place to prepare the land for installation of underground cabling, construction of access roads, piles, and foundations. Installation of inverters, racking and solar panels will follow pile driving activities. Substation and Operations and Maintenance building construction can occur any time after grading and foundation work is completed for those locations. Pile driving activities and any activities that require pile driving as a precursor will flow like a wave, sequentially, across individual blocks.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 70:

Detail any communications with members of the public, including neighboring landowners, regarding construction noise.

Response:

Refer to Application Exhibit E. In addition to the public information meeting and other public outreach activities, Project representatives have communicated with neighboring landowners to address Project-related questions including noise. In these communications, Project representatives discussed information contained in the noise assessment submitted as SAR Attachment D.

Responding Witness: Noura Hennen

Request No. 71:

Provide a copy of the stormwater management plan for the project.

Response:

A stormwater management plan has not yet been created for the Project but will be prepared prior to construction.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 72:

Explain whether the site will be irrigated to promote vegetation.

Response:

The site will be irrigated to promote vegetation.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 73:

Provide any geotechnical reports for the project.

Response:

See attached.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Exie Solar

Approximate site center: 37.1562°N, 85.5842°W
Green County, Kentucky

National Grid Renewables

Bloomington, Minnesota

Terracon Project No. GR245018

January 29, 2024

Your Stage1 Representative:

Heather S. Luidhardt
Client Service Specialist I
Heather.Luidhardt@terracon.com

Geotechnical Considerations and corresponding Next Steps prepared by:

Samuel G. Guy, P.E.
Office Manager
Sam.Guy@terracon.com

Reviewed by Terracon Subject Matter Expert: Adam S. Maher, P.E. (MN)

Summary of Potential Constraints and Next Steps

The following is a summary of constraints identified for the site. Please refer to the respective considerations sections of the report for more details.

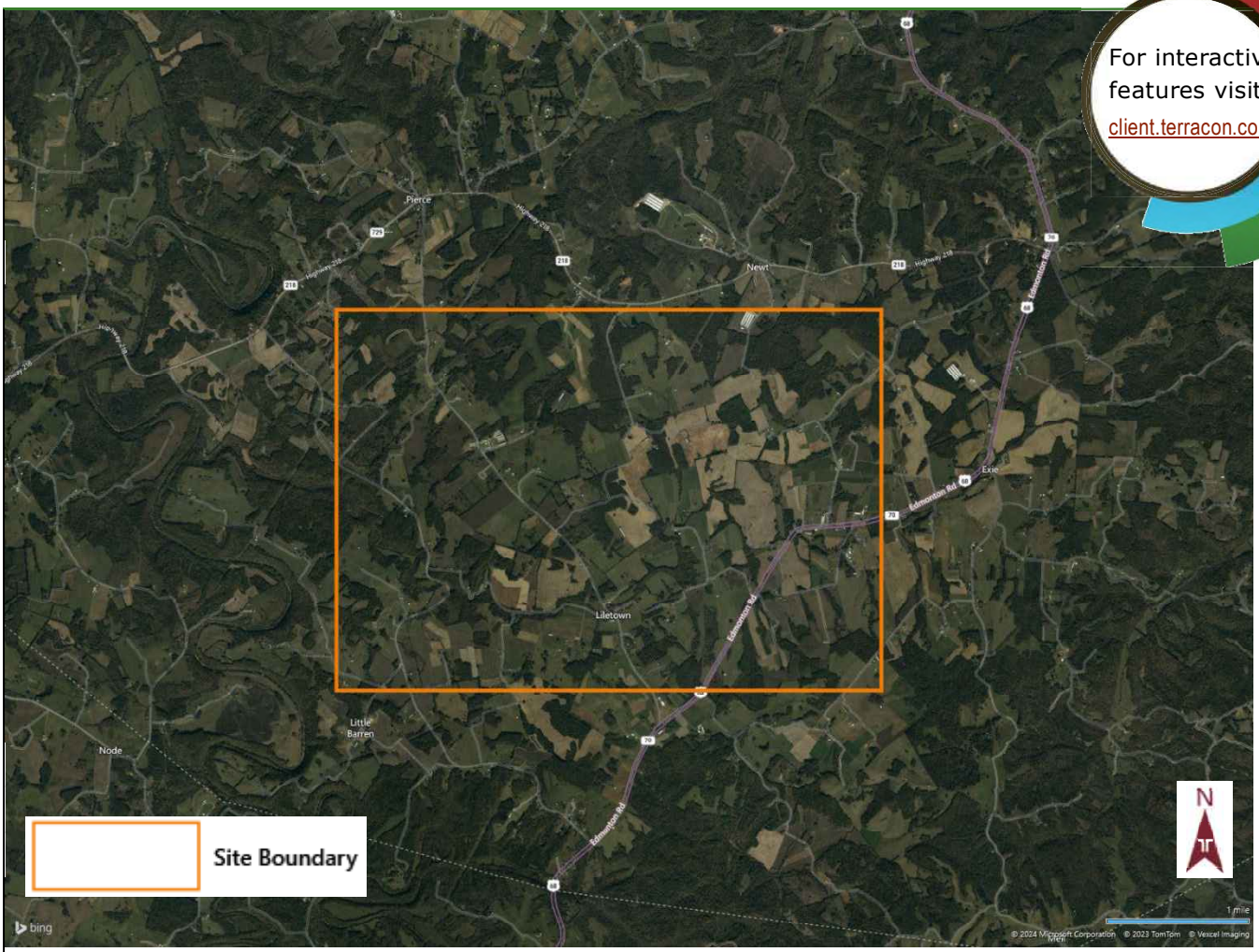
Geotechnical

- Pile driving difficulties or refusal is anticipated in portions of the site. Nex Steps should include borings and auger probes to determine bedrock depths and rock coring of bedrock to determine bedrock quality.
- Karst potential is high and karstic activities are possible. Next Steps should include a more detailed karst survey.
- Existing fill is not anticipated on the project site; however, isolated fill may be encountered due to previous development in and around the study area. Next Steps should include borings and/or test pit excavations in areas where fill may be suspected.
- NRCS mapping indicates on-site soils have a low to moderate shrink-swell potential. Next steps should include shrink-swell potential.
- On-site soils are anticipated to be corrosive to concrete and steel. Next steps should include laboratory corrosion testing.

Your Site

Project Description

The site covers approximately 6,496 acres and is planned to be developed as a 150 MWac photovoltaic (PV) solar power facility. No information was available indicating if a project substation, battery energy storage system, or transmission line would be part of the proposed project. Site plans were not available at the time of this report.



See **Information Sources** for a detailed list of sources used to generate this figure.

Geotechnical Considerations

See Information Sources for a more detailed list of sources reviewed in determining the Geotechnical Considerations for the site. Potential constraints are addressed in this section.

Topic	Comments
Anticipated foundation systems	Driven steel piles should be suitable for support of the racking systems across the majority of the site. Mat or slab foundations bearing on stiff to very stiff residual soils or partially weathered rock, shallow foundations may be able to support loads up to 50 kips.
Anticipated excavation equipment	Standard excavation equipment likely in overburden clay soils. For excavations extended into partially weathered rock and potential un-weathered rock, heavy duty equipment to remove bedrock may be required.
Conventional pile installation methods anticipated	Where bedrock is present at depths greater than about 10 feet, conventional pile installation methods are anticipated. Where shallow bedrock is present, pre-drilling of undersized holes should be anticipated to facilitate pile installation
Anticipated pile embedment depth	6-11 feet
Adfreeze stress based on frost heave	1,500 pounds per square foot (psf) The depth to which adfreeze applies for driven pile foundations will be analyzed upon completion of the geotechnical exploration.
Potential stress based on expansive soil heave (acting over box perimeter of the pile)	N/A
Aggregate Roadways	Typical aggregate roadways will likely be acceptable; however, the roadways may require geosynthetic reinforcement
Anticipated seismic site class	Likely range from C to D. Utilizing geophysics may result in a site class of B
Anticipated frost depth for shallow foundations	24 inches

Topic	Comments
Bedrock	NRCS mapping indicates bedrock may be encountered at about 2 feet bgs throughout portions of the site. Our experience indicates bedrock is highly variable in depth and will generally be encountered at depths less than 10 feet to depths as great as 25 to 30 feet. Pinnacled bedrock units are commonly encountered in the area. Bedrock depths as shallow as 3.5 feet have been encountered in the project vicinity. Bedrock elevations can vary greatly over short distances. Partially weathered rock is anticipated. PWR is defined, for engineering purposes, as residual material exhibiting Standard Penetration Resistances in excess of 100 blows per foot. Weathering is often uneven. Consequently, the profile of the PWR and bedrock is often quite irregular and erratic, even over short horizontal distances.
Blasting anticipated	Not anticipated
Groundwater	NRCS mapping indicates seasonal high groundwater at depths ranging from less than 1 foot to greater than 4 feet; our experience indicates groundwater will likely not be encountered during exploration activities except near and above the soil bedrock interface. However, it is difficult to confirm this with short term groundwater readings in borings, especially in cohesive soils. Long-term groundwater monitoring programs would be needed to better determine groundwater levels Perched groundwater may be encountered within existing fill, at the existing fill and natural soil interface, and/or at the soil and bedrock interface.
Dewatering anticipated	Due to the possibility of relatively shallow rock, perched groundwater may be encountered and may require temporary dewatering during construction.
Karst constraints	Based on USGS mapping, the site is mapped throughout with carbonate karst of the St. Louis Limestone. The Kentucky Geological Survey (KGS) rates the project site as having an “Intense” karst potential with more than 10 sinkholes mapped within the project boundary.
Sinkholes	KGS shows 10+ sinkholes mapped across the project site.
Seismic liquefaction	Not anticipated

Topic	Comments
Settlement monitoring likely required	May be required if deeper fill areas are planned. Should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
Fill anticipated on-site	See Expected Lithology. In areas of the site where fill is encountered, it will likely need to be removed and replaced with properly compacted engineered fill or reworked, re-placed, and recompacted. Existing fill that is considered uncontrolled will likely not support loads associated with the anticipated development.
Site usage	Historical images indicated that the site has primarily been used for agricultural purposes. Agricultural activities disturb upper material resulting in soft/loose material, likely requiring stabilization. Historical images indicates that portions of the site were previously developed. In our experience, there is an increased risk of encountering deleterious or unsuitable materials on a previously developed site.

Notes on Geotechnical Considerations

- NRCS mapping indicates on-site soils have a low to moderate shrink-swell potential. Our experience indicates shrink-swell soils will not likely be a concern at this site.
- Seasonal perched groundwater is anticipated at relatively shallow depths in portions of the site. Water seepage in excavations is possible and dewatering of excavations will need to be considered. Agricultural field drain tiles might be encountered and procedures to divert tile lines would be necessary where encountered.
- Site stripping and excavations on-site may encounter stable soils, but when existing soils become exposed to the elements or disturbed, they will likely lose strength and become unstable and difficult to rework. Soil stabilization methods using lime or cement may be required if construction occurs during inclement weather or limited drying times prevail.
- At localized locations, excavations for foundations and utilities may encounter very dense soil and/or bedrock. Contractors, especially those digging utilities and working in planned cut areas, should consider "hard dig" conditions may exist in some areas of the site and should satisfy themselves as to the hardness of the soil deposits and equipment required. Excavations advanced within the bedrock may require the use of pneumatic breakers to excavate to the desired depth. We do not anticipate blasting to be required.
- Predicting future sinkhole activity is difficult. Sinkholes and caves (if any) in this area may be at various stages of development and may manifest at any time. Any construction in karst topography is accompanied by some degree of risk for future internal soil erosion and ground subsidence that could affect the stability of the proposed structures. For a project of this size, further investigating or designing to minimize the risk of structural damage due to sinkhole-related subsidence is recommended.
- We anticipate pile installation via conventional methods, such as driving into a virgin subgrade, may encounter difficulty at localized locations and may result in early refusal and inadequate penetration, or else may cause excessive pile deflection, rotation, or torsional rotation. Where pile driving difficulties or early refusal is encountered, pre-drilling of under-sized holes would be required to facilitate pile installation.
- Piles set in a grout or concrete-backfilled boreholes would develop considerable axial and lateral capacity over a relatively short, embedded distance. This would result in somewhat reduced pile lengths for the project, which may offset some of the expense of drilling and the use of grout or concrete backfill.

Next Steps

Below are our recommended next steps that will likely be needed to proceed with site development. To complete any of the Next Steps described below, please contact Jim Princic at Jim.Princic@terracon.com or Eddie Norse at Eddie.Norse@terracon.com.

Geotechnical

In order to characterize the subsurface conditions and provide design parameters, we recommend the following:

Topic	Comments
Karst desktop study	Yes
Karst site reconnaissance	Yes
Field exploration	Yes, standard Penetration Test (SPT) Borings for preliminary investigation as follows: SPTs advanced to depths of 20 feet in the array area (1 per 100 acres of development). Rock coring may be necessary in some borings with shallow refusal. 1 SPT advanced to 50 feet to evaluate the substation area. Rock coring should extend a minimum of 10 feet into competent bedrock. SPT Borings for a design-level investigation as follows: SPTs advanced to depths of 20 feet in the array area (1 per 25 acres of development). Rock coring may be necessary in some borings with shallow refusal. 2 SPTs advanced to 50 feet to evaluate the substation area. Rock coring should extend a minimum of 10 feet into competent bedrock. The locations of our planned geotechnical explorations will be determined when a site plan is available.

Topic	Comments
Test pits	No, unless borings indicate it is warranted, or development is planned in areas of previous structures
Shear wave velocity testing to determine the seismic site class	No, unless client would like to refine the seismic site classification
Infiltration testing	Yes, in accordance with local code specifications.
Laboratory testing	Yes
Field electrical resistivity testing	Yes
Pile load testing	Not necessarily required for a preliminary study. For a design level study, pile load testing should be performed as follows: 1 location consisting of 2 to 3 sacrificial piles for tension/lateral and compression testing per 50 acres. Additional individual piles could be installed across the site to obtain additional pile drivability data. These piles would not be load tested.
Site clearing	Yes
ASTM E1527-21 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment	Yes
Hazardous Building Materials Survey (HBMS)	Yes, if structures are planned for demolition.

Information Sources

Publicly Available GIS Data	Kentucky Sinkholes Kentucky Oil and Gas Wells
Aerial Imagery	Terracon reviewed the following readily available historical aerial images and street view images available on January 9, 2024, to develop a limited history of previous site usage: **Aerial Images** Google Earth Pro™ **Street View Images** Google Maps, Google Earth Pro™ The use of available aerial imagery resources is intended to help understand previous site usage. These images are widely spaced in time. They should not be considered appropriate for identifying all site activities which may have impacted subsurface conditions. A more comprehensive review of aerial imagery and/or site interviews would be required to further evaluate previous site usage.
Other Sources	Historical Terracon Data National Hurricane Center Storm Surge Risk Maps

Methods and Limitations

Methods

Virtual Soil Profile Process

The VSP is a spatial dataset that combines the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Gridded Soil Survey Geographic (gSSURGO) Database, the NRCS Digital General Soil Map of the United States (STATSGO2) Database, and Terracon project borehole data collected since 2014. The VSP is provided as a polygon geometry spatial layer with the polygons derived from gSSURGO's Map Unit Polygon geometry. The VSP is reviewed and occasionally revised by the local professional, based upon their knowledge in the project area. Additionally, the VSP is utilized to develop the geotechnical considerations provided in the Stage1.

General Note About Data Availability

The sources of publicly available information as provided in this Stage1 are identified on Compass. Terracon makes no warranty as to accuracy of any public information, as displayed in the map viewer.

Limitations

This report provides very preliminary opinions of siting and construction challenges that may be associated with the stated project plans for the stated property. Confirmation of opinions stated in this document is essential. Absence of a mapped resource does not mean that it is not present. Confirmation should include performing a site-specific evaluation consistent with the guidelines set forth in Next Steps.

All parties are advised that any decisions or actions taken by any party based on the information contained herein, including decisions with financial implications are done solely at the risk of that party. By providing this information in this preliminary form, Terracon expressly disclaims any duties or obligations associated with the usage of this information for decision-making or design purposes.

In the event that changes to the nature, design, or location of the project, as outlined in this report, are planned, the preliminary conclusions and recommendations contained in this report shall not be used unless Terracon reviews the changes and either verifies or modifies the conclusions of this report in writing. As the project moves into the design phase, Terracon should be retained to develop and complete a scope of work that includes site-specific explorations as noted in Next Steps.

Terracon and National Grid Renewables recognize we have entered into an agreement that may contain certain confidential or non-disclosure obligations relating to our services. National Grid Renewables recognizes, however, that although such confidentiality obligations may be in place, those obligations do not create an exclusive relationship between the parties nor do those obligations create an exclusive ownership right to National Grid Renewables relating to the data in question. Terracon has the unfettered ability to provide similar services to any other party and use any public or previously available data for the service of others, even if included as part of this report, but Terracon will refrain from disclosing confidential information of National Grid Renewables which is provided by National Grid Renewables to the extent required by any applicable non-disclosure agreement.

Terracon does not represent the imagery reviewed to be a complete historical record of previous site usage, nor does Terracon validate the accuracy and sufficiency of the public domain sources that have been utilized.

Virtual Soil Profiles

The Virtual Soil Profile (VSP) provides an aggregation of public and private historical data and is meant to inform preliminary geotechnical engineering and geological understanding at a given location. It is anticipated the user will employ the VSP in considering preliminary concepts for site development. It is also intended to provide a basis for a subsequent exploration program to confirm the expected conditions as necessary to develop plans for site preparation and construction. Predictions presented in the VSP regarding expected geotechnical conditions are based upon algorithmic aggregation of public soil maps and Terracon's historical soil boring information from within the SSURGO soil map units. Therefore, any opinions regarding the subsurface conditions presented by this dataset may not represent actual conditions encountered during site-specific project exploration or construction. In no case should the information or predictions provided as part of the VSP be utilized for final design. Anyone using the contents of the VSP in-whole, or in-part, is cautioned to understand the preliminary nature of the predictions that are presented. Confirmation of the predictions stated in the VSP is essential and should include site-specific geotechnical exploration consisting of exploratory soil borings and/or related exploration methods. Terracon should be retained to develop a scope of work that would be necessary to confirm these preliminary predictions. The VSP addresses a preliminary prediction of geotechnical and geologic conditions only and does not include either specifically or by implication any environmental assessment of the site or identification or prevention of pollutants, hazardous materials or conditions.

The VSP has been prepared for the exclusive use of our client to represent preliminary predictions of geotechnical conditions. No warranties, either express or implied, will be intended or made. Furthermore, given the limitations described above and based on the preliminary nature of this data, all parties are advised that any decisions or actions taken by any party based on the information contained in the VSP(s), including decisions with financial implications are done solely at the risk of that party. By providing these prediction(s), Terracon expressly disclaims any duties or obligations associated with the usage of the information for decision-making purposes.

Terracon and our client recognize that we have entered into an agreement that may contain certain confidential or non-disclosure obligations relating to our services. Client recognizes however that while Terracon will not violate any such terms or obligations, none of these obligations create an exclusivity obligation to Terracon relating to the service or data in question and that Terracon has the unfettered ability to provide similar services to any other party and use any public or previously available data or information for the service of others even if included as part of the VSP.

ATTACHMENTS: Expected Lithology

EXPECTED LITHOLOGY

The opinions of subsurface conditions are very preliminary in nature. These opinions must be validated with site-specific exploration and testing. Each Soil Series is a geographic area defined by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and is anticipated to have similar soil properties.

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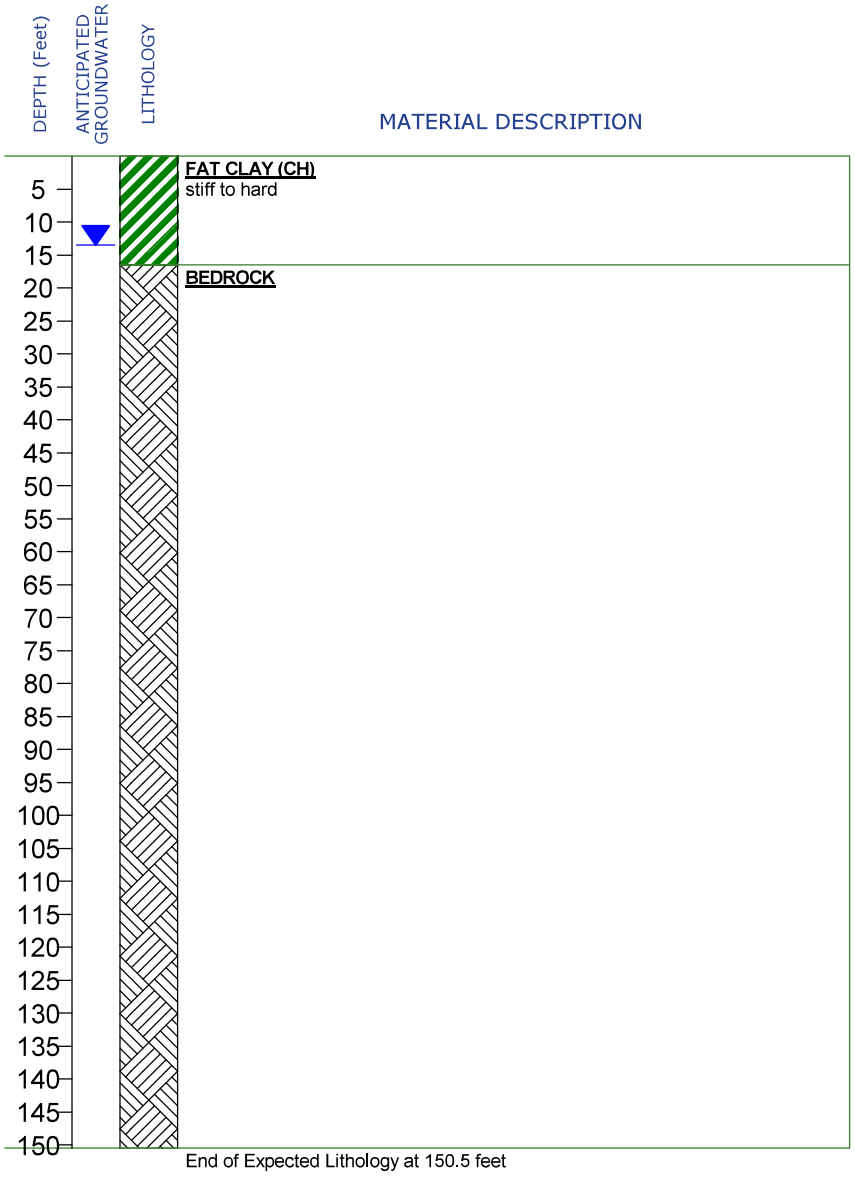
Area Represented: SSURGO Soil Series Caneyville



COMMENTS ON POTENTIAL VARIABILITY

- Existing fill is anticipated in locations where the site has been previously developed. A majority of the site appears to be used for agricultural purposes, where fill is not anticipated. In areas used for agricultural purposes, topsoil may be encountered

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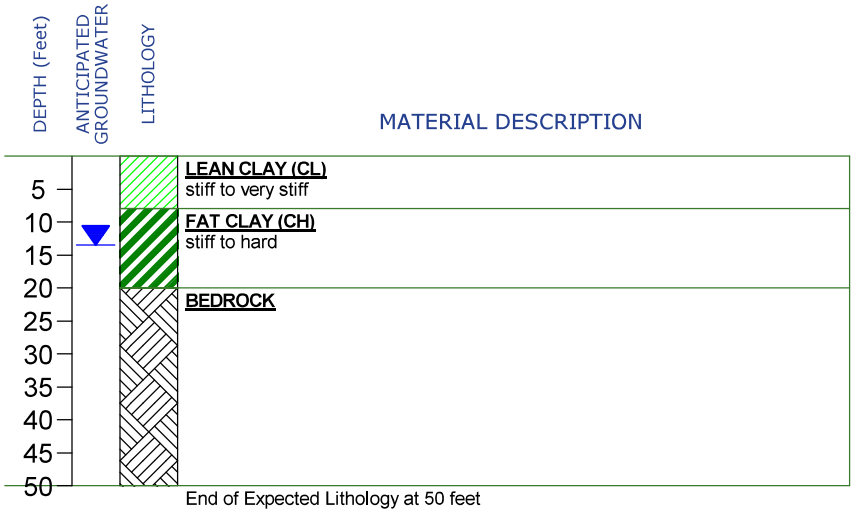
Area Represented: SSURGO Soil Series Dickson



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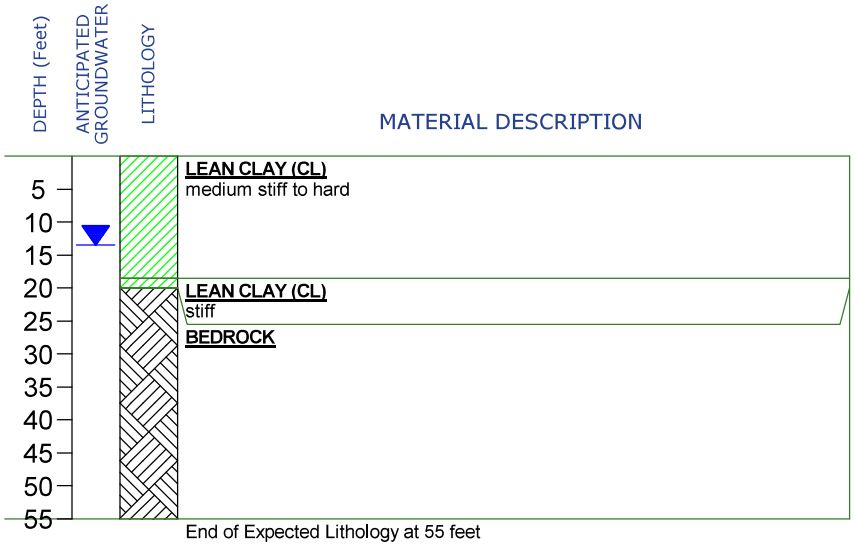
Area Represented: SSURGO Soil Series Elk



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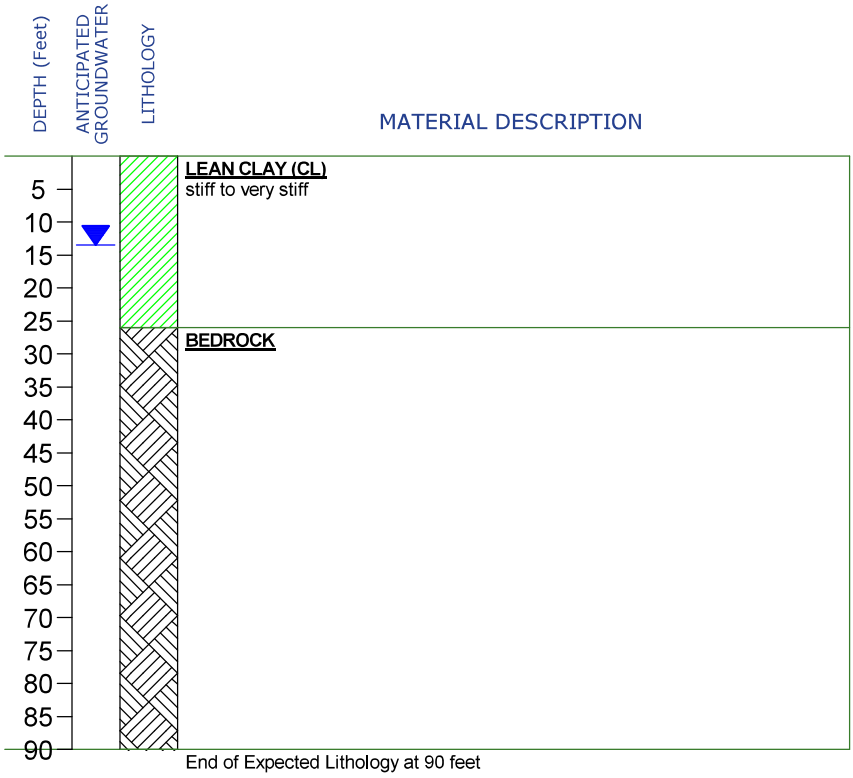
Area Represented: SSURGO Soil Series Frederick



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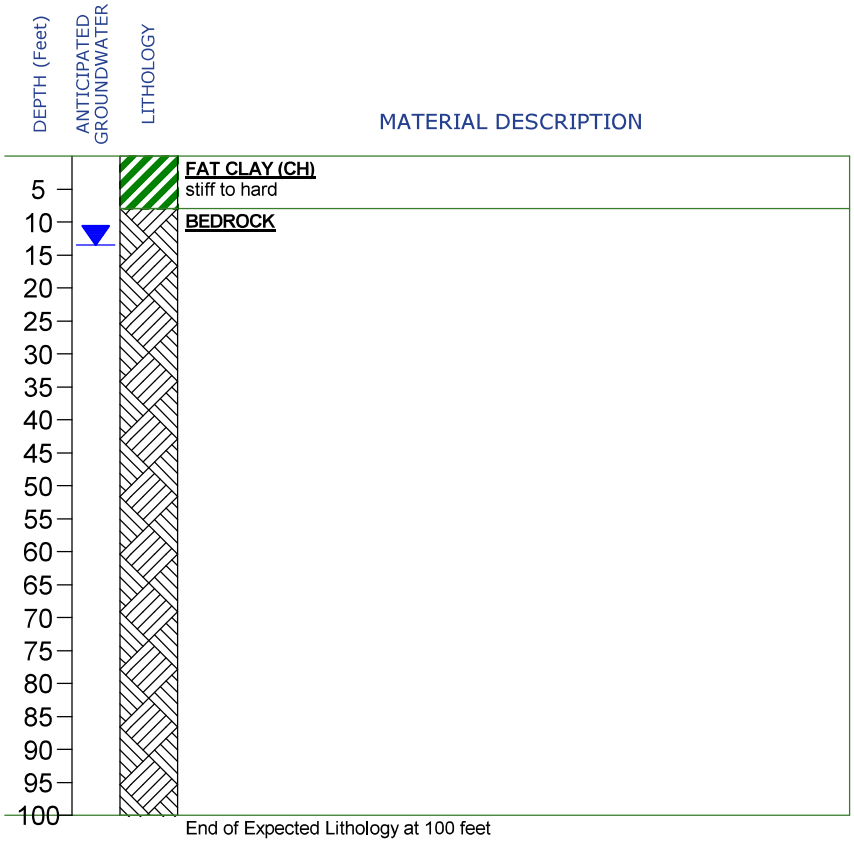
Area Represented: SSURGO Soil Series Lowell



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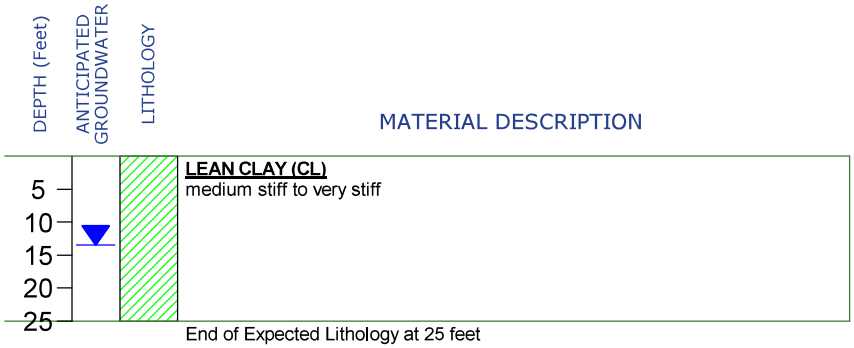
Area Represented: SSURGO Soil Series Melvin



MATERIAL DESCRIPTION

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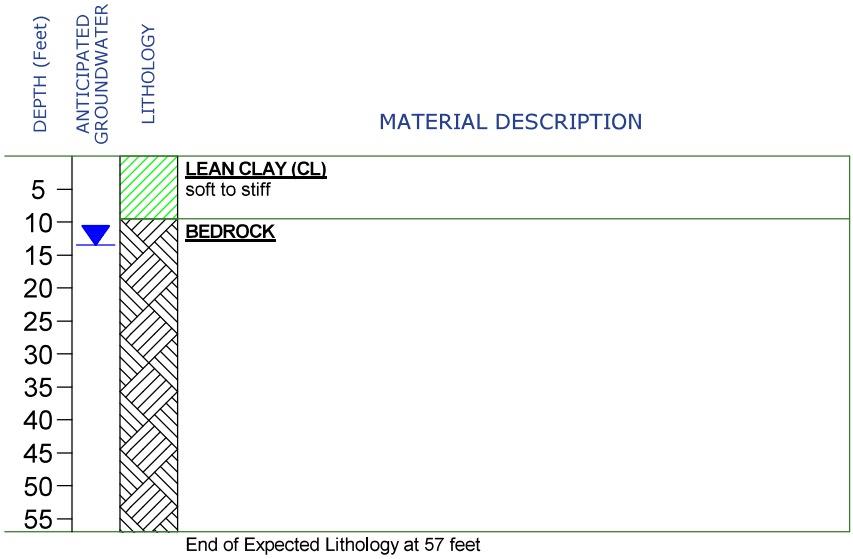
Area Represented: SSURGO Soil Series Morehead



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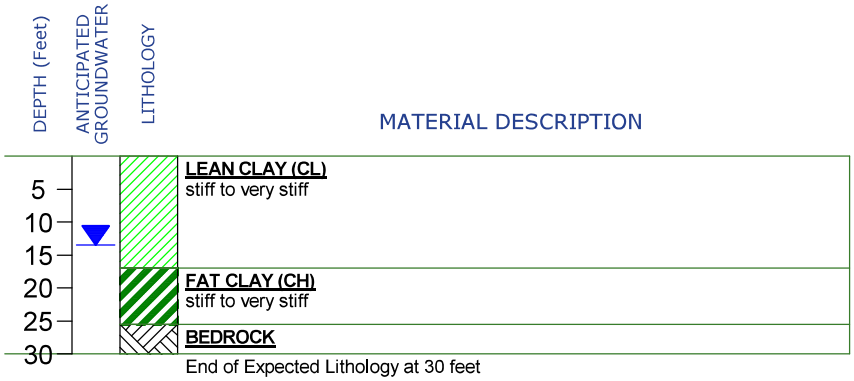
Area Represented: SSURGO Soil Series Mountview



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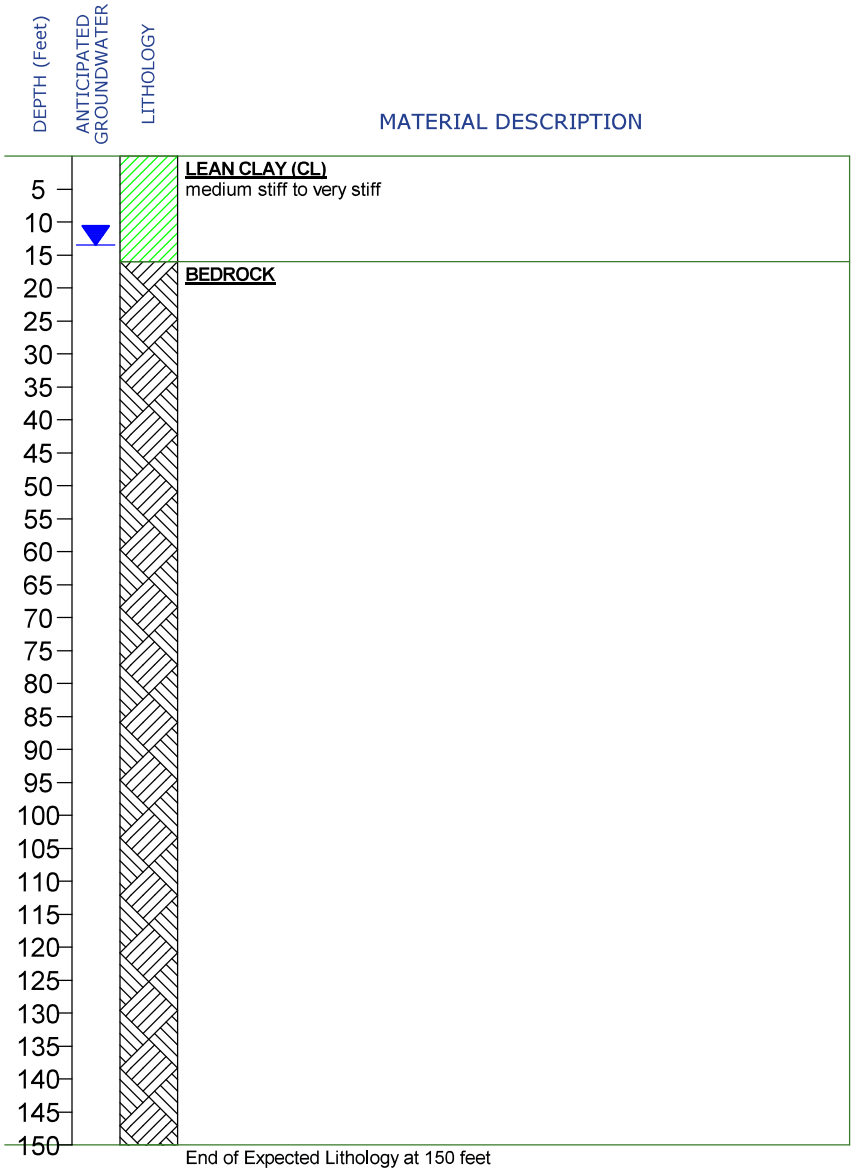
Area Represented: SSURGO Soil Series Newark



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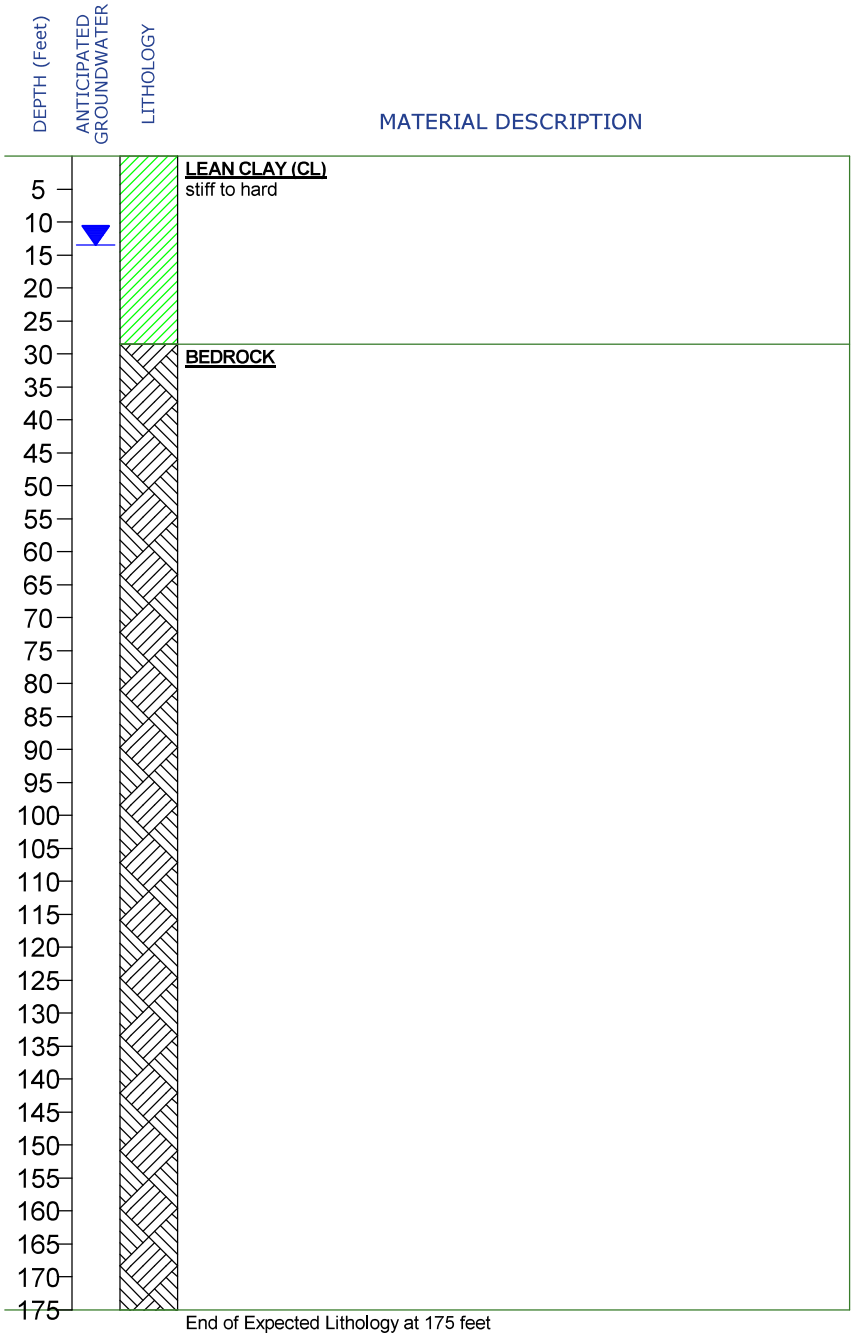
Area Represented: SSURGO Soil Series Nolin



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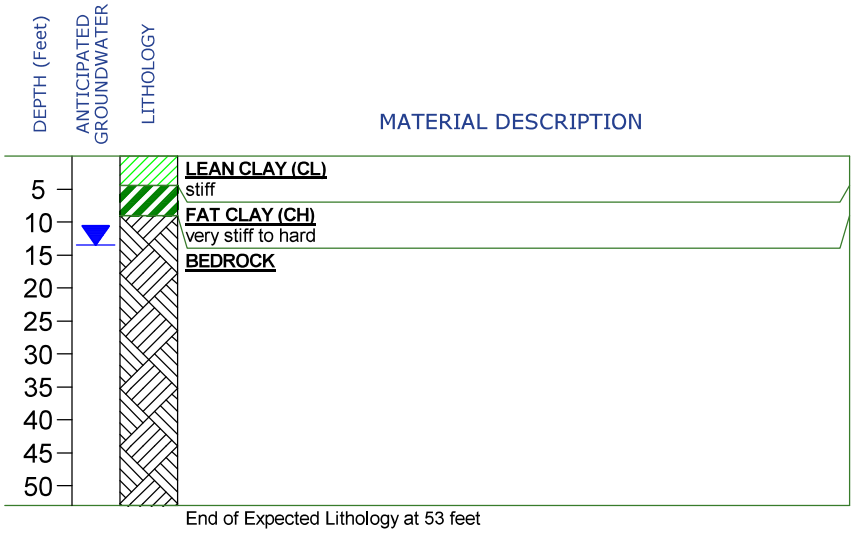
Area Represented: SSURGO Soil Series Otwood



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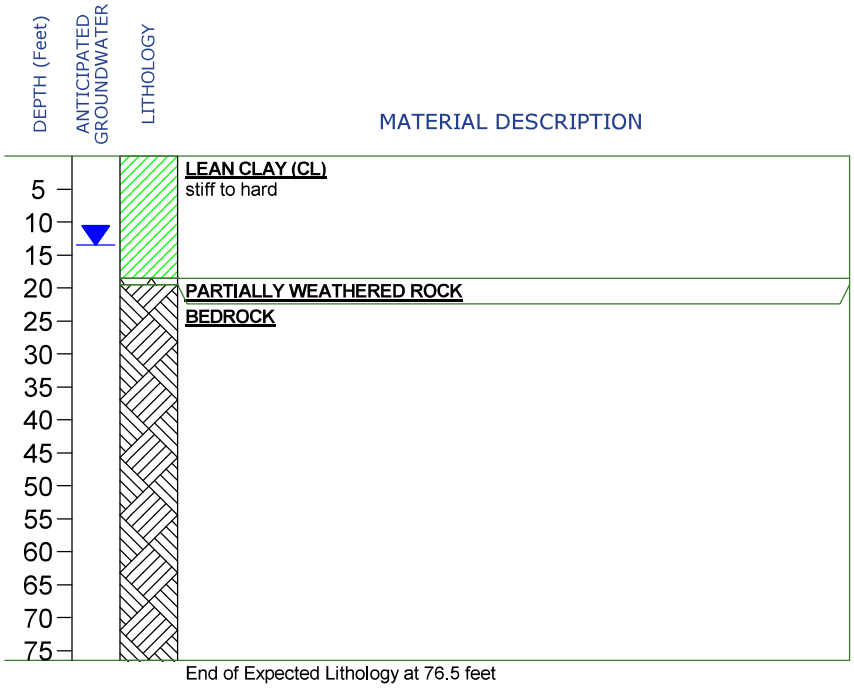
Area Represented: SSURGO Soil Series Taft



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Request No. 74:

Provide any environmental studies that have been completed for the project including Phase I Environmental Site Assessment for the Project.

Response:

Please find the Project's Phase I Environmental Site Assessment attached separately due to file size limits.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 75:

Provide any historic or archeologic studies that have been planned or completed for the project site.

Response:

Please find the Project's archaeological survey attached separately due to file size limits.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 76:

Provide the Construction Dust Control Plan for the project.

Response:

Please refer to SAR Attachment H. A Construction Dust Control Plan has not been prepared for the Project at this time.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 77:

Provide a copy of the Groundwater Protection Plan.

Response:

A Groundwater Protection Plan has not been prepared at this time. If required by the Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet, this plan will be provided prior to commencing construction.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 78:

Provide any communication with local emergency services on security and emergency protocols during construction and operations. If contact has not been made, explain when that contact will occur.

Response:

The Project has not yet engaged with local emergency services regarding emergency protocols during construction and operations. The Project will hold meetings and conduct safety trainings prior to the construction commencement date.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 79:

Provide who will control access to the site during construction and operations.

Response:

Exie Solar and the contracted EPC will be responsible for controlling access to the site during construction. Exie will be responsible for controlling access to the site during operations. Access to the site will be controlled by locked gates outside of working hours.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 80:

Refer to the Site Assessment Report, Attachment H Route Evaluation Study. Provide the traffic modeling and results that support the conclusion "No delays to local traffic should be experienced except." Update Table 1 with an additional column showing maximum average daily traffic expected during the construction phase.

Response:

Using information from the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's traffic counts, peak hourly traffic was estimated using the available AADT and K-factor (intensity of traffic during peak), as provided in the update to Table 1 below. The expectation of no delays in traffic is based on minimal existing traffic in the area, the small number of daily vehicles that will be added during construction, and the use of proper traffic control procedures, if needed.

Station ID	Roadway	County	Milepoints	Average Daily Traffic (average of vehicles / 24 hours)	Peak Hourly Traffic (AADT/K-Factor)
044691	Old Little Barren Rd.	Green	1.291-1.835	94	N/A
044508	KY 729	Green	0-5.245	117	24.0
044690	Liletown Rd.	Green	0.791-0.991	220	N/A
085002	US 68	Metcalfe	17.842-20.016	778	93.4
044511	US 68	Green	0-4.576	784	83.9
044513	KY 218	Green	1.615-5.045	791	87.0
044253	KY 218	Green	5.045-9.523	982	114.9
044254	US 68	Green	4.576-6.099	1310	132.3

Responding Witness: Tim Burgener

Request No. 81:

Refer to the Noise Assessment and Route Evaluation Study.

a. Provide the weight limits of each local roadway to be used for construction traffic.

b. Provide the number of worker vehicles traveling to the site each day during construction.

c. Provide the number and approximate weight classes of the heavy and light duty trucks anticipated on site per day during the construction phase.

d. Provide the estimated weight of the project's required substation transformer and the truck class necessary for its delivery.

Response:

a. No posted weight restrictions were identified on any of the local roads that may be used for construction traffic.

b. Exie anticipates the number of worker vehicles traveling to the site each day will be approximately 70-90 vehicles at peak and 50 vehicles on an average day.

c. Over the peak delivery period of three to four months, the site will receive approximately 10 to 20 Class 8 semi tractor-trailers with GVWR up to 80,000 lbs. per day. Outside of the peak delivery period, zero to five Class 8 semis may be anticipated on site per day. Some deliveries may arrive on Class 4 to 6 medium-duty trucks with GVWR up to 26,000 lbs., but at most there would be zero to five of these trucks on site per week. Most of the light-duty trucks on site will be worker vehicles, not delivery vehicles.

d. The estimated weight of the Project substation is 225,000 pounds and will require a class 8 vehicle for transportation and delivery.

Responding Witness: Tim Burgener

Request No. 82:

Identify the specific roadways to be used by heavy trucks, including for delivery of the transformer.

Response:

Probable routes for use by heavy trucks are shown on the map provided in Response No. 49 above. A final delivery route for the transformer will be determined prior to delivery by applicable state and local road authorities in conjunction with the EPC and transformer manufacturer.

Responding Witness: Tim Burgener

Request No. 83:

Explain whether any traffic stoppages will be necessary to accommodate large truck deliveries. If yes, provide the expected locations, frequency, and length of those stoppages.

Response:

Traffic stoppages are typically limited to delivery of the main power transformer due to its size and maneuverability. There will likely be a temporary stop in place in front of the Project substation driveway to allow the truck/trailer to complete the turn into the substation area safely, which may take 15-30 minutes depending on the approach angle. Inverters may also need to have stoppages depending on speed of traffic in front of access road driveways but will only last a few minutes at most.

Responding Witness: Tim Burgener

Request No. 84:

Provide any communications with Green County Road Department regarding permits or agreements necessary for the project. If no communication has been initiated, explain when that contact will occur.

Response:

Green County does not have a singular road department. However; Exie Solar has initiated communications with the Green County Judge Executive to facilitate plans moving forward with the county's designated road use employee.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 85:

Provide any communication with the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet District Engineer regarding permits or agreements necessary for the project. If no communication has been initiated, explain when that contact will occur.

Response:

No communications with the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet District Engineer have occurred to date. This communication will occur prior to the construction commencement date.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 86:

Provide information on the specifications, model number, and cutsheets of the photovoltaic (PV) cell/solar panels to be used.

Response:

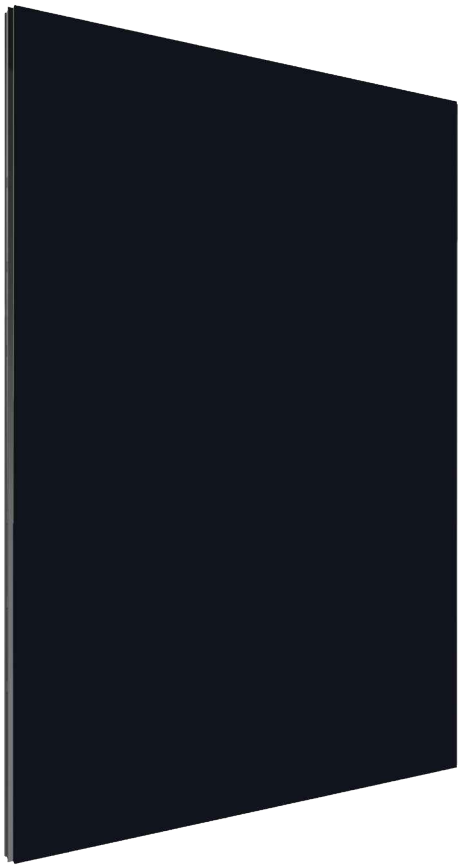
Sheets for the anticipated panels are attached hereto.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

First Solar

Series 6 *Plus*

455-480 Watt Thin Film Solar Module



First Solar Series 6 *Plus* photovoltaic (PV) modules set the industry benchmark for reliable energy production, optimized design and environmental performance. The advanced design is optimized for every stage of your application, significantly reducing balance of system, shipping, and operating costs.

More Lifetime Energy per Nameplate Watt

- Industry's best (0.3%) warranted degradation rate
- Superior temperature coefficient, spectral response and shading behavior
- Unlike crystalline silicon modules, First Solar's thin film technology does not experience the losses associated with LID and LeTID
- Anti-reflective coated glass enhances energy production

Innovative Module Design

- Series 6 *Plus* SL modules offer a value-balanced design delivering maximized savings in low wind-speed areas
- Series 6 *Plus* HL modules offer a more robust design for projects in higher wind-speed areas
- Under-mount frame provides the cleaning and snowshedding benefits of a frameless module while protecting edges against breakage
- Innovative SpeedSlots achieve the industry's fastest installation times and lowest mounting hardware costs
- Dual junction box design optimizes module-to-module connections and eliminates the need for wire management

Best In-Class Reliability & Durability

- Manufactured under one roof with 100% traceable QA/QC
- Independently tested and certified for reliable performance that exceeds IEC standards in high temperature, high humidity, extreme desert and coastal applications
- Inherently immune to and warranted against power loss from cell cracking

Best Environmental Profile

- Fastest energy payback time in the industry
- Carbon footprint that is 2.5X lower and a water footprint that is 3X lower than mono crystalline silicon panels on a life cycle basis
- Global PV module recycling services available through First Solar or customer-selected third-party

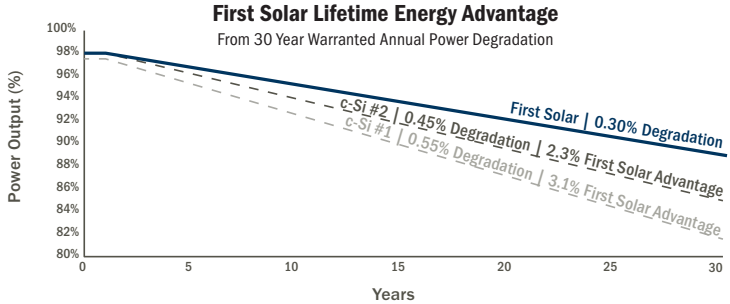
19.0%
MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY

30YR
LINEAR PERFORMANCE WARRANTY

98%
WARRANTY START POINT

0.3%
WARRANTED ANNUAL DEGRADATION RATE[1]

First Solar Lifetime Energy Advantage
From 30 Year Warranted Annual Power Degradation



Learn more about First Solar and Series 6 *Plus* at firstsolar.com/S6

Series 6 *Plus*

Electrical Specifications

RATINGS AT STANDARD TEST CONDITIONS (1000W/m², AM 1.5, 25°C)[2]							
SERIES 6 PLUS SL MODEL TYPES: FS-6XXX-P-I / FS-6XXXA-P-I							
SERIES 6 PLUS HL MODEL TYPES: FS-6XXX-P / FS-6XXXA-P (XXX = NOMINAL POWER)							
Nominal Power[3] (-0/+5%)	P_{MAX} (W)	455	460	465	470	475	480
Efficiency (%)	%	18.1	18.3	18.5	18.7	18.9	19.0
Voltage at P_{MAX}	V_{MAX} (V)	187.8	188.8	189.8	191.1	191.5	192.8
Current at P_{MAX}	I_{MAX} (A)	2.42	2.44	2.45	2.46	2.48	2.49
Open Circuit Voltage	V_{OC} (V)	222.0	222.9	223.8	224.3	224.8	225.4
Short Circuit Current	I_{SC} (A)	2.58	2.59	2.60	2.61	2.61	2.62
Maximum System Voltage	V_{SYS} (V)	1500[5]					
Limiting Reverse Current	I_R (A)	5.0					
Maximum Series Fuse	I_{CF} (A)	5.0					

RATINGS AT NOMINAL OPERATING CELL TEMPERATURE OF 45°C (800W/m², 20°C AIR TEMPERATURE, AM 1.5, 1m/s WIND SPEED)[2]							
Nominal Power	P_{MAX} (W)	343.6	347.3	351.3	355.0	358.8	362.4
Voltage at P_{MAX}	V_{MAX} (V)	176.2	176.3	177.4	179.3	179.4	180.3
Current at P_{MAX}	I_{MAX} (A)	1.95	1.97	1.98	1.98	2.00	2.01
Open Circuit Voltage	V_{OC} (V)	209.6	210.4	211.3	211.8	212.3	212.7
Short Circuit Current	I_{SC} (A)	2.08	2.09	2.10	2.10	2.11	2.11

TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS		
Module Operating Temperature Range	(°C)	-40 to +85
Temperature Coefficient of P_{MAX}	$T_K(P_{MAX})$	-0.32%/°C [Temperature Range: 25°C to 75°C]
Temperature Coefficient of V_{OC}	$T_K(V_{OC})$	-0.28%/°C
Temperature Coefficient of I_{SC}	$T_K(I_{SC})$	+0.04%/°C

Certifications & Tests[4]

CERTIFICATIONS & LISTINGS

IEC 61215:2021 & 61730-1:2016[5], CE
IEC 61701 Salt Mist Corrosion
IEC 60068-2-68 Dust and Sand Resistance
UL 61730 1500V Listed

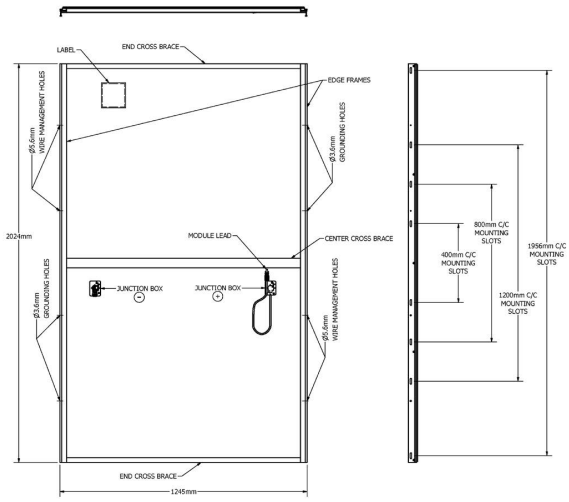
EXTENDED DURABILITY TESTS

IEC TS 63209-1 Extended Stress Test
Long-Term Sequential
Thresher Test
PID Resistant

QUALITY & EHS

ISO 9001:2015
ISO 14001:2015
ISO 45001:2018
ISO 14064-3:2006
EPEAT Silver Registered

Mechanical Specifications



MECHANICAL DESCRIPTION	
Module/Glass Length	2024mm/2016mm
Module/Glass Width	1245mm/1216mm
Module/Glass Area	2.52m²/2.45m²
Module Weight	Series 6 *Plus* SL: 33.3kg Series 6 *Plus* HL: 34.0kg
Leadwire[6]	2.5mm², 733mm (+) & Bulkhead (-)
Connectors	TE Connectivity PV4-S, MC4-EVO 2, or alternate
Junction Box	IP68 Rated
Bypass Diode	N/A
Cell Type	Thin film CdTe semiconductor, up to 268 cells
Frame Material	Anodized Aluminum
Front Glass	Heat strengthened
Back Glass	Heat strengthened
Encapsulation	Laminate material with edge seal
Frame to Glass Adhesive	Silicone
Load Rating[7]	Series 6 *Plus* SL: +1950/-1350Pa Series 6 *Plus* HL: +/-2400Pa

Install in portrait only

PACKAGING INFORMATION		
Model Type	Modules Per Pack	Packs per 40' Container
Series 6 *Plus* SL	30	18
Series 6 *Plus* HL	27	18

First Solar

LEADING THE WORLD'S SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FUTURE

1 Limited power output and product warranties subject to warranty terms and conditions
2 All ratings ±10%, unless specified otherwise. Specifications are subject to change
3 Measurement uncertainty applies
4 Testing Certifications/Listings pending
5 IEC 61730-1: 2016 Class II
6 Leadwire length from junction box exit to connector mating surface
7 1500Pa tentative load rating for 1956mm mounting slots on Series 6 *Plus* HL product. Higher loads may be acceptable, subject to testing

First Solar

Series 7 *TR1*.

525-550 Watt Thin Film Solar Module

Series 7 *TR1* thin film solar modules combine First Solar's thin film technology with an optimized structural design to deliver improved efficiency, enhanced installation velocity, and unmatched lifetime energy performance for large/utility-scale PV projects.

More Lifetime Energy per Nameplate Watt

- Industry's best (0.3%/yr) warranted degradation rate (>89% power output after 30 years)
- Superior temperature coefficient, spectral and shading response

Unmatched Quality and Reliability

- End-to-end manufacturing process for globally consistent quality
- Tested and certified to IEC standards and beyond
- Durable glass/glass construction
- Immune to and warranted against power loss from cell cracking
- 30-year Linear Performance Warranty
- 12-year Limited Product Warranty

Optimized Module Design

- Optimized back rail mount design enhances installation velocity
- Frameless design improves soiling and snow shedding
- Dual junction box design reduces wire management complexity and cost

Industry's Most Eco-efficient PV Solution

- Industry leading carbon footprint, water footprint and energy payback time
- Globally available PV module recycling services

America's Solar Company

- Designed, responsibly sourced, and manufactured in the USA

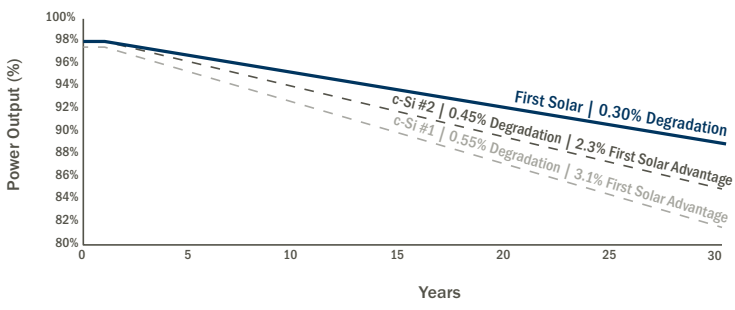
19.7%
HIGH BIN EFFICIENCY

30YR
LINEAR PERFORMANCE WARRANTY

98%
WARRANTY START POINT

0.3%
WARRANTED ANNUAL DEGRADATION RATE

First Solar Lifetime Energy Advantage
From 30 Year Warranted Annual Power Degradation



Learn more about First Solar and Series 7 *TR1* at firstsolar.com/S7

Series 7 TR1.

Electrical Specifications

MODEL TYPES: FS-7XXXA-*TR1* (XXX = NOMINAL POWER)
RATINGS AT STANDARD TEST CONDITIONS (1000W/m², AM 1.5, 25°C)[2]

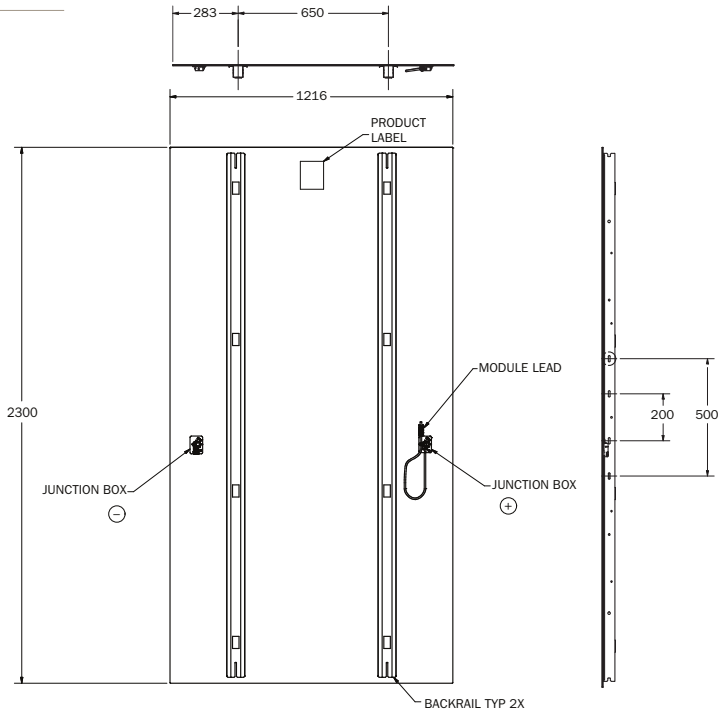
Nominal Power[3] (-0/+5%)	P_{MAX} (W)	525	530	535	540	545	550
Efficiency (%)	%	18.8	19.0	19.1	19.3	19.5	19.7
Cell Efficiency (%)	%	19.7	19.9	20.1	20.3	20.4	20.6
Voltage at P_{MAX}	V_{MAX} (V)	186.0	186.9	187.8	188.7	189.6	190.4
Current at P_{MAX}	I_{MAX} (A)	2.82	2.84	2.85	2.86	2.88	2.89
Open Circuit Voltage	V_{OC} (V)	226.1	226.7	227.2	227.7	228.2	228.8
Short Circuit Current	I_{SC} (A)	3.04	3.05	3.06	3.06	3.07	3.08
Maximum System Voltage	V_{SYS} (V)	1500[5]					
Limiting Reverse Current	I_R (A)	5.0					
Maximum Series Fuse	I_{CF} (A)	5.0					

TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS		
Module Operating Temperature Range	(°C)	-40 to +85
Temperature Coefficient of P_{MAX}	T_K (P_{MAX})	-0.32%/°C [Temperature Range: 25°C to 75°C]
Temperature Coefficient of V_{OC}	T_K (V_{OC})	-0.28%/°C
Temperature Coefficient of I_{SC}	T_K (I_{SC})	+0.04%/°C
Nominal Operating Cell Temperature	(°C)	43

PACKAGING INFORMATION		
Model Type	Modules Per Pack	Packs per 53' Container
FS-7XXXA-TR1	44	Up to 10

MECHANICAL DESCRIPTION	
Length	2300mm
Width	1216mm
Area	2.80m²
Module Weight	39.7kg
Leadwire[6]	2.5mm², 650mm (+) & Bulkhead (-)
Connectors	TE Connectivity PV4-S or alternate
Junction Box	IP68 Rated
Bypass Diode	N/A
Cell Type	Thin film CdTe semiconductor, up to 268 cells
Back Rail Material	Galvanized steel
Front Glass	Heat strengthened
Back Glass	Heat strengthened
Encapsulation	Laminate material with edge seal
Frame to Glass Adhesive	Silicone
Load Rating	2400Pa

Mechanical Specifications



Certifications & Tests[4]

CERTIFICATIONS AND LISTINGS	EXTENDED DURABILITY TESTS	QUALITY & EHS
IEC 61215:2021 & 61730-1:2016[5],CE	IEC TS 63209-1 Extended Stress Test	ISO 9001:2015
IEC 61701 Salt Mist Corrosion	Long-Term Sequential	ISO 14001:2015
IEC 60068-2-68 Dust and Sand Resistance	Thresher Test	ISO 45001:2018
IEC 62716 Ammonia Corrosion	PID Resistant	ISO 14064-3:2006
UL 61730 1500V Listed		EPEAT Silver Registered

Install in portrait only

1 Limited power output and product warranties subject to warranty terms and conditions
2 All ratings ±10%, unless specified otherwise. Specifications are subject to change
3 Measurement uncertainty applies
4 Testing Certifications/Listings pending
5 IEC 61730-1: 2016 Class II
6 Leadwire length from junction box exit to connector mating surface

Request No. 87:

Explain whether the project will have a battery storage system. If a battery storage system is going to be utilized, provide the following

a. Safety data sheets for the energy storage system.

b. The environmental impact of the batter storage system.

c. Expected life of the batteries.

d. Method to dispose of batteries at the end of the useful life.

e. How the battery storage system installation will comply with National Fire Protection Association Standard 855.

Response:

a. See attached sheets for the anticipated energy storage system.

b. Battery storage systems do not produce hazardous waste, generate air, or water emissions, burn fossil fuels, or cause environmental damage through resource extraction and transportation.

c. The anticipated life of BESS batteries is 25 years.

d. Exie will utilize the Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM) supply chain to properly dispose of batteries or through domestic lithium ion recycled markets.

e. The BESS facility will be NFPA 855 compliant as Exie will hire a third party company to create and review the Hazard Mitigation Analysis (HMA) and other requirements as stated in NFPA 855, as well as work with a professional engineer to validate the design and installation of the BESS complies with NFPA 855.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

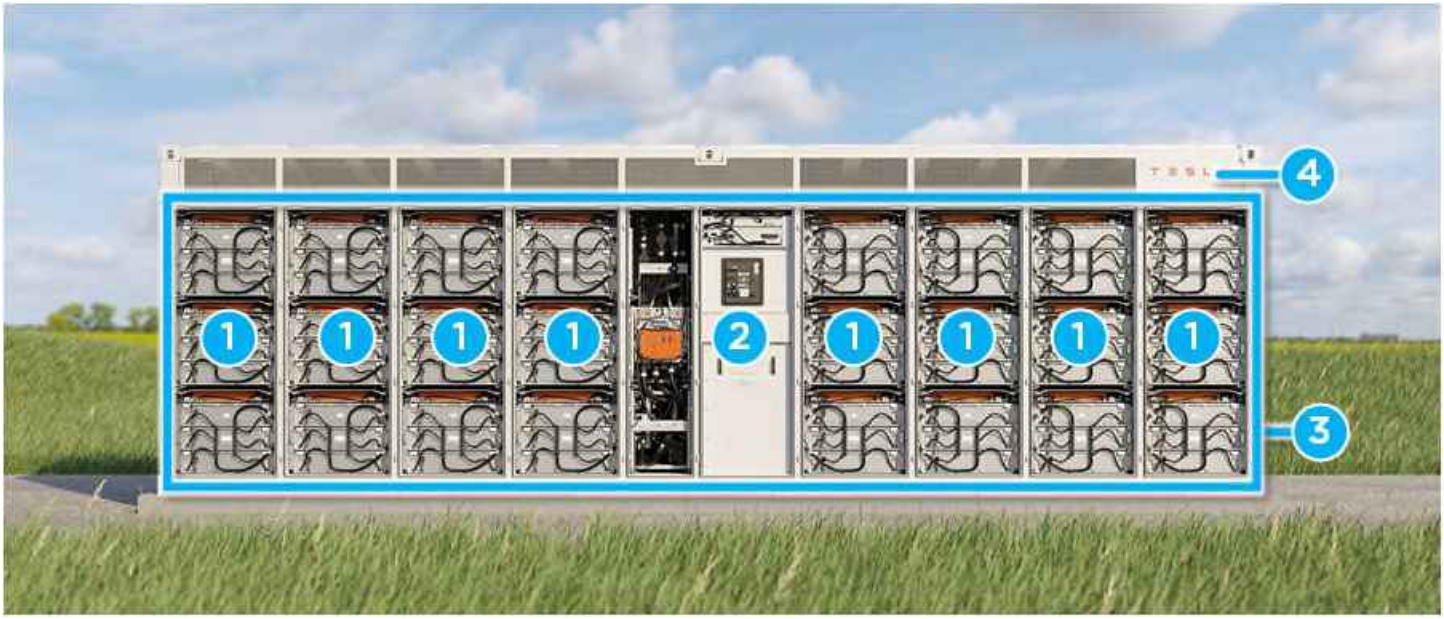
MEGAPACK 2 XL SAFETY OVERVIEW

ENHANCED SAFETY ARCHITECTURE

Tesla's commitment to safety informs every Megapack design decision and has guided 15+ years of experience in battery module design and manufacturing for both vehicle and energy storage applications. Megapack 2 XL (Megapack) is designed with features that make the product safe throughout the entire product lifecycle — during transit, installation, commissioning, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning.

Tesla's approach to safety involves comprehensive design and testing at every level of Megapack. Vertical integration across design, manufacturing, and testing ensures that safety features of the cell, battery module, inverter, thermal system, and overall system-level components are closely linked and not decoupled.

In addition, Tesla is continually improving Megapack safety features and capabilities based on data from operational experience.



1. Battery modules with active and passive fuses – externally serviceable
2. Touch-safe Customer Interface Bay
3. Non-walk-in IP66 enclosure and deflagration mitigation
4. Thermal roof with overpressure vents

INDUSTRY-LEADING COMPLIANCE AND THIRD-PARTY VALIDATION

Tesla is constantly pushing the boundaries and raising the bar on product safety. This commitment to safety not only ensures that Tesla's products are compliant to the industry's most stringent global standards, but also sets a benchmark for the industry to follow regarding energy storage safety. Megapack has met and exceeded many industry safety standards and has demonstrated through extensive third-party testing that it is one of the safest energy storage systems on the market.

Megapack 2 XL is listed to the following standards by OSHA-recognized Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratories:

- UL 1642 (cell-level certification)
- UL 1973 and IEC 62619 (battery module-level certification)
- UL 9540, IEC 62933-5-2, IEC 62109-1 (system-level certification)
- UL 1741, CSA C22.2 #107.1 (power electronics)
- UL 1998 and IEC 60730 Annex H (functional safety of software)
- IEC 61000-6-2, and EN 55011 (EMC)
- UN 38.3 (transportation, self-certified)
- IEEE 693 (seismic safety)
- UL 9540A (large-scale fire testing): Tested at the cell, module, and unit level
- And many more, including compliance to major market grid codes

Megapack 2 XL, like Megapack, is designed to comply with major installation codes for energy storage systems, including NFPA 855, IFC 2018 and 2021, and NEC 2020.

Megapack 2 XL has been reviewed and validated by an Independent Engineer, both at the product level and for the results of large-scale fire testing.

ENHANCED APPROACH TO FIRE SAFETY

To date, Tesla has deployed more than 10 GWh of stationary energy storage products globally with a strong safety track record.

Through vertical integration, Tesla has designed Megapack with fire safety built directly into the product at every level. This makes the product safer and reduces overall project costs by eliminating the need for fire suppression systems.

At the cell level, Tesla's latest generation of Megapacks leverages the lithium iron phosphate (LFP) chemistry and a new industry-leading cell design. Testing has demonstrated a strong ability to resist thermal runaway, and has shown controlled venting in worst-case events, without explosive bursts or fire.

All Tesla products also undergo rigorous testing at the module level. While standards such as UL 1973 and IEC 62619 ensure propagation resistance to single-cell thermal runaway, testing has shown that Megapack battery modules are resistant to multiple co-located cells sent into runaway at the same time. This greatly mitigates the risk of a thermal event.

At the system level, Megapack is designed with a combination of dedicated runaway gas igniters and overpressure vents built into the roof that passively mitigate the risk of deflagration hazards in case of unlikely accumulation of flammable gases due to arc flash events or thermal runaways.

In the unlikely event of a fire, rigorous full-scale fire testing has shown that Megapack performs in a safe and controlled manner, consuming itself slowly and without explosive bursts, projectiles, or unexpected hazards. The vents are designed to direct all gases, smoke, and flame out of the top of the Megapack, minimizing risk to nearby response personnel and exposures.

In the event of a fire at a Megapack site, the fire service will be able to manage the event with standard fire service response equipment. Tesla's *Lithium-Ion Battery Emergency Response Guide* provides more details on that subject. The cells used in Tesla products do not contain solid metallic lithium and thus do not react with water. When required by local code, Tesla recommends fire detection at the site level with the use of third-party thermal imaging cameras that can detect fires on site.

24/7 GLOBAL SUPPORT

Megapack is supported by Tesla's Network Operations Center, designed to support the global fleet of energy storage products. The 24/7 operations center offers remote monitoring, diagnostics, and troubleshooting capabilities, without the need of having a Tesla technician on site. Customers and first responders also benefit from immediate hotline support from trained technicians in case of emergencies.

Rev 1.0 — September 13, 2022

Request No. 88:

Provide information on any fiber optic or communication network installed as a part of the project and any excavation that may be required for the installation.

Response:

Fiber optic cable is typical for communication between certain photovoltaics components such as the inverter skids. Any excavation required for installation of fiber optic or communications networks will be determined by the EPC prior to commencing construction.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 89:

Provide the planned time for construction to begin and end each day. Explain how Exie Solar plans to mitigate arrivals and departures to minimize disruption to the area.

Response:

Construction activities will be limited to the hours between 6:00 a.m. through 7:00 p.m. local time, Monday through Saturday, with construction only occurring on Sunday as necessary to make up for delays. Non-noise causing and non-construction activities may take place on the site between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. local time, Monday through Sunday, including field visits, arrival, departure, planning, meetings, mowing, and surveying.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 90:

Provide any communication representatives of Exie Solar have had with any of the property owners surrounding the project. Explain whether any changes have been made to the project based upon those concerns.

Response:

Exie Solar modified the layout based upon concerns raised by a nearby landowner regarding potential impacts to a stream and springs near her property. While Exie Solar did not anticipate that the initial design would have a negative impact on these resources, it relocated infrastructure away from the springs as an added layer of protection. Such changes were reflected in the plans submitted in Application Exhibit B.

Responding Witness: Noura Hennen

Request No. 91:

Describe the hazard detection systems, such as smoke and heat detectors, as well as gas meters, that will be used within the battery energy storage system (BESS) facility.

Response:

Each energy storage container that will be located inside the anticipated BESS facility will house a number of smoke/heat/gas detectors. In the event of high levels of smoke/heat/gas, the BESS facility will: (1) shut down the unit to prevent damage and (2) send a signal to the 24/7 fire monitoring company.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 92:

Describe alert systems that will be in place at the BESS facility and who will monitor and maintain those systems. Include in the explanation whether the systems provide remote alert and annunciation to offsite personnel and the fire department.

Response:

There will be multiple levels of oversight for the BESS facility. This includes a 24/7 remote operation center (ROC). The ROC will contact Exie's onsite field operations team to respond. In addition, an independent third party fire monitoring company contractor will be hired and will call the local fire department for dispatch in the event of an emergency.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 93:

Describe how the BESS facility will be designed to prevent thermal runaway. Include ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems that will be used.

Response:

The BESS facility and industry primarily relies on the standards set forth in NFPA 855, UL9450/A, and other applicable standards to prevent thermal runaway in the battery cells/modules. A Battery Management System (BMS) controller will be in place that will monitor the temperatures of battery cells and modules. If the BMS controller detects any elevated battery temperature(s), then the BMS will begin to shut down the system. The units are equipped with both ventilation exhaust fans and HVAC systems to help regulate the battery temperatures.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 94:

Describe the fire suppression systems that will be installed at the BESS facility. Include in the response the standards those systems will have to meet, who will monitor and maintain those systems.

Response:

See Response Nos. 92 and 93 above.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 95:

Explain how the BESS facility will comply with the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers 1578 standards in relation to electrolyte spills.

Response:

The Project will utilize Lithium Iron Phosphate (LFP) batteries, which do not contain a liquid electrolyte like other battery chemistries. Lithium cells use a gel-like substance that cannot be spilled and an additional containment area inside the battery housing will act as an extra layer of spill prevention.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 96:

Explain whether the BESS facility be designed to withstand environmental hazards that may arise within the area.

Response:

The BESS facility will be designed to withstand environmental hazards such as 100-year flooding, wind load, snow load, and seismic ratings.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 97:

State the number of residential structures that may have a view of any portion of the Project, including fencing, solar arrays, substation or other infrastructure.

Response:

Based on the results of the viewshed analysis described in the Visual Resource Assessment (SAR Attachment E), an estimate of 101 residences, nine of which are participants in the Project, may have a ground-level view of some portion of the Project. Additional residences could have views of a portion of the Project from above ground level (*i.e.*, second story); however, these views, if any, would likely occur through narrow window openings and would be fleeting in nature. As described further in the Visual Resource Assessment, because certain characteristics of the Project and surroundings that may serve to limit visibility (*e.g.*, color, atmospheric and weather conditions, distance from the viewer) are not taken into consideration in the analysis, being located in an area indicated to have potential Project visibility does not guarantee actual visibility, nor does it indicate that adverse visual impacts will occur at these locations.

Responding Witness: Tim Burgener

Request No. 98:

Refer to the Decommissioning Plan Exhibit J. If the salvage revenue of $8.3 million cited in the Decommissioning Plan is for PV modules that are less than 30 years old (i.e., the anticipated operational lifetime of the proposed project), update the Decommissioning Plan with salvage revenue estimates for PV modules that are 30 years old.

Response:

Please refer to Application Exhibit J. Just as the estimated costs for decommissioning and metals salvage values reflect current values, the PV module value reflect the present values of the modules in their current condition. When the costs are reviewed every five years in accordance with the state requirements, the value of the panels (and other components) will be adjusted to reflect the current salvage value at that time. In this way, the decommissioning cost estimate will reflect the costs to decommission/salvage and resale values of the Project components at any given time.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 99:

Refer to the Decommissioning Plan Exhibit J. Please clarify and explain Item 23 in the Cost Estimate Assumptions Section.

Response:

Refer to Response No. 98 above.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 100:

Provide a table that includes each of the residences in the residential neighborhood. In the table provide the following:

a. Parcel ID.

b. Landowner.

c. Acreage.

d. Structure, design and historical use.

Response:

a. See attached.

b. See the Response to Request No. 100(a) above.

c. See the Response to Request No. 100(a) above.

d. See the Response to Request No. 100(a) above.

Responding Witness: Tim Burgener

Data Request 100. Residential Neighborhood Parcels

Parcel ID	Landowner	Acreage	Structure, Design, Historical Use
30.09-21_22	MORGAN RANDALL J MORGAN STACY L	0.3659	Residence Built 1960
31.07-05	EDWARDS STEVEN	0.4591	Residence Built 1890
30.09-19	MORGAN RANDALL JASON STACY LYNN	0.1597	Residence Built n/a
30.09-17	DILE JEFFREY E	0.3996	Residence Built 1965
30.09-14	TRAMELLS CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH & CEMETERY	0.9037	Parsonage Built 1960
31.07-03	SCHULTZ KAREN	0.6609	Residence Built 1935
31.07-02_04	DAVIS TERRY E	0.4431	Residence Built n/a
31-15_19	THOMPSON RICKY V THOMPSON KELLIE	19.4764	Residence Built n/a
30.09-13	DAVIS PATRICK LEWIS	0.5082	Residence Built 1935
30.09-12	CURRY WHITNEY	0.3700	Residence Built 1910
30.09-11	CURRY BILLY J	0.8640	Residence Built 1978
30.09-10	HOUKS CHAPEL COMMUNITY CHURCH	0.7392	Residence Built 1949
30.09-09	BENNINGFIELD SHELBY JEAN	0.2643	Residence Built 1965
30.09-07	JEFFRIES TONY JEFFRIES MELISSA	0.3122	Residence Built 1951
30.09-06	JEFFRIES BARRY	0.3698	Residence Built n/a
30.09-03	SNYDER JERRY SNYDER JUNE	1.6684	Residence Built 2001
30.09-01	THOMAS GLENN THOMAS PAUL	2.6067	Residence Built 1965
30-26	SHOEMAKER LINDA K	3.7255	Residence Built 1920
30.09-34	RAPIER ESTELL	9.8770	Residence Built 1950
30.09-30	DAVIS GEORGE DAVIS BARBARA	0.7385	Residence Built 1990
30.09-29	MARS VICKIE DONNIE W	1.5006	Residence Built 1971
30.09-26_28	RAWLINGS RONNIE	46.9691	Residence Built n/a
43-29.01	NUNN SAMMY NUNN SHERRIE, JEREMY ROBIN TRENT	6.9288	Residence Built 1985
30-21.01	CASTILLO BELVA	0.9163	Residence Built n/a
30-21.03	ROBINSON ELIZA	2.6659	Residence Built 1988
30-21.04	HARA GAVIN	25.2399	Residence Built n/a
31.04-17	ERVIN TIMMIE ERVIN ANETTA % PETER FRANZELL	2.2249	Residence Built 1950
31.04-16.01	FRANZELL PAUL	4.4483	Residence Built n/a
31.04-01.04	MATNEY ERIC	0.2988	Residence Built 1960
31.04-03	KIDD THOMAS	0.7991	Residence Built 1940
31.04-04	PATTERSON PEGGY	1.0959	Residence Built 1986
31.04-02.04	DAVIS ADAM	0.3848	Residence Built 1950
31.04-14	WISDOM M S M WISDOM BERNICE	36.6400	Residence Built n/a
31.04-08	JUDD HANK	7.2528	Residence Built 1946
31-41	GASKINS MATTHEW N GASKINS AMANDA L	14.6402	Residence Built 1949
31-42	CURRY RICK L	51.6877	Residence Built 1959
31-43.02	PEER KENNETH GEORGE PEER BECKEY	0.9415	Residence Built n/a
31-43.01	CUMMINGS TIFFANY	0.4000	Residence Built 1950
31-44.01	JONES CHRISTOPHER JONES KIMBERLY	0.8983	Residence Built 1950

Data Request 100. Residential Neighborhood Parcels

Parcel ID	Landowner	Acreage	Structure, Design, Historical Use
44-04	CURRY JANICE & GILBERT KYLA BEGER	1.6025	Residence Built 1948
44-22	COX LORENA JANE	0.9830	Residence Built 1935
44-05	HUNT MICHAEL HUNT LAURA	10.3570	Residence Built 1973
44-06	PENDLETON JUSTIN PENDLETON LARANDA	1.3000	Residence Built 2006
44-06.01	CURRY DANNY D	1.0693	Residence Built 1980
44-20	DAVIS ROGER DALE & JANE TRUST	36.9100	Residence Built 1978
44-19.01	SKAGGS ORVILLE GENE TEST TRUST % LISA PIERCE	0.4811	Residence Built 1950
44-07.01	DAVIS BENNY JOE DAVIS VICKI JEAN	1.9039	Residence Built 1970
44-07	SOTO JOSEPH S SOTO MARTHA J	16.5318	Residence Built 1970
54-45	CURRY WANDA	81.5940	Residence Built 1920
54.06-01	ROSE WILLIAM D ROSE MICHELLE	1.6947	Residence Built 1920
54.06-03	CURRY NIKI	2.6579	Residence Built 1995
54.06-02	ROSE WILLIAM D	1.1073	Residence Built n/a
54.06-24	JEFFRIES MARTY JEFFRIES TAMMY	18.3005	Residence Built n/a
54.06-04	MEADOWS ELBLOND	6.4869	Residence Built 1958
54.06-22.02	YOUNG MICHAEL YOUNG JOY	1.2504	Residence Built 1997
54.06-05	MATNEY ERIC MATNEY JUSTINA	0.8409	Residence Built 1972
54.06-23	SMOTHERS LOGAN C	1.3173	Residence Built 1996
54.06-06	HARMON COREY HARMON KATHERINE	4.1429	Residence Built n/a
54.06-07	HANDY KEITH HANDY CAROL	4.0485	Residence Built 1975
54.06-08	BRANDENBURG GARRY BRANDENBURG LISA	0.4191	Residence Built 1984
54.06-09.01	JUDD AUSTIN T & BREANNA NEWMAN	0.9530	Residence Built n/a
54.06-20	JEFFRIES RICHARD W & RITA J	1.4794	Residence Built n/a
54.06-10	FOSTER WILLIAM	1.7795	Residence Built n/a
54.06-12	SALLEE CHRIS	1.4800	Residence Built 1978
54.06-14	GRANT BENNY GRANT PATSY	1.2501	Residence Built 1950
54.06-16	JUDD JEFFREY W	0.7997	Residence Built n/a
54.06-17	ATWELL DENNY ATWELL DEBORAH	1.0920	Residence Built n/a
55-04	GRAY GREGORY A GRAY DOROTHY CHRISTINE	4.4864	Residence Built n/a
54.03-01	SLUDER BRAEDEN C	0.5513	Residence Built 1955
55.09-08.01	CURRY JUDITH ANN	1.0569	Residence Built n/a
55.09-10	HOUK JONATHAN RAY	1.0351	Residence Built n/a
55.09-11	CLARK JOSEPH CLARK WAYNE	1.6493	Residence Built n/a
55.09-13	CLARK DOUGLAS & JANICE & JOSEPH & WAYNE	0.4797	Residence Built n/a
55.09-12	PATTERSON JAMES	0.3129	Residence Built 1971
55.09-14	MATNEY DAVID MATNEY CATHY	0.3171	Residence Built n/a
55.09-15	MATNEY ANITA MATNEY PHILLIP	0.4172	Residence Built n/a
46-03	ERVIN TERRY WILSON	1.8819	Residence Built 1980
46-06	BORNTRAGER PHILIP BORNTRAGER MARY	165.5950	Residence Built n/a

Data Request 100. Residential Neighborhood Parcels

Parcel ID	Landowner	Acreage	Structure, Design, Historical Use
46-10.01	BYLER SOLOMON	0.4670	Residence Built 1994
46-12.02	JEFFRIES SONYA	1.2536	Residence Built 1950
46-10.03	JEFFRIES KERRY JEFFRIES LISA	0.6646	Residence Built 1950
46-10.04	DIXON KENNETH DIXON REBECCA	2.9976	Residence Built 1988
46-10.02	DIXON KENNETH DIXON REBECCA	0.9202	Residence Built n/a

Request No. 101:

Provide a detailed table for each of the parcels provided in response to Item 100 in a table stating the distance measurement in feet (not meters) from each structure to the items listed below:

a. The distance to the boundary line.

b. The distance to the closest solar panel.

c. The distance to the nearest inverter.

d. The distance to the substation.

e. The distance to the BESS.

Response:

a. See attached.

b. See the Response to Request no. 101(a) above.

c. See the Response to Request no. 101(a) above.

d. See the Response to Request no. 101(a) above.

Responding Witness: Tim Burgener

Data Request 101. Residential Neighborhood Parcel Distances

Parcel ID	Distance to Boundary (Feet)	Distance to Solar Panel (Feet)	Distance to Inverter (Feet)	Distance to Substation (Feet)	Distance to BESS (Feet)
30.09-21_22	4535	4653	4975	11476	10989
31.07-05	4564	4680	5014	11478	11003
30.09-19	4736	4856	5164	11699	11204
30.09-17	4801	4919	5239	11740	11256
30.09-14	5023	5143	5443	11995	11496
31.07-03	5140	5255	5590	12038	11571
31.07-02_04	5130	5243	5589	12001	11544
31-15_19	5291	5409	5729	12219	11742
30.09-13	5282	5403	5704	12247	11753
30.09-12	5384	5505	5807	12345	11853
30.09-11	5596	5716	6023	12543	12058
30.09-10	5677	5797	6097	12637	12146
30.09-09	5876	5997	6296	12836	12346
30.09-07	5993	6109	6436	12890	12427
30.09-06	6078	6193	6522	12968	12508
30-26	6394	6508	6844	13261	12811
30.09-03	6103	6224	6520	13065	12575
30.09-01	6173	6297	6575	13165	12659
30.09-34	5529	5655	5919	12548	12025
30.09-30	5171	5298	5528	12227	11673
30.09-29	5157	5279	5501	12222	11658
30.09-26_28	5039	5153	5371	12111	11536
43-29.01	7651	7810	8020	14833	14185
30-21.01	8241	8406	8617	15430	14780
30-21.03	8390	8552	8762	15575	14927
30-21.04	8703	8859	9066	15877	15234
31.04-17	5733	5947	6680	11505	11301
31.04-16.01	5829	6037	6749	11697	11482
31.04-01.04	5822	6023	6716	11782	11554
31.04-03	5711	5907	6586	11738	11500
31.04-04	5572	5762	6421	11692	11438
31.04-02.04	5490	5677	6331	11639	11380
31.04-14	5357	5544	6201	11509	11248
31.04-08	5414	5579	6168	11771	11477
31-41	2177	2381	3321	7026	6794
31-42	1809	2029	2960	7100	6829
31-43.02	1957	2196	3108	7377	7110
31-43.01	1942	2196	3079	7607	7326

Data Request 101. Residential Neighborhood Parcel Distances

Parcel ID	Distance to Boundary (Feet)	Distance to Solar Panel (Feet)	Distance to Inverter (Feet)	Distance to Substation (Feet)	Distance to BESS (Feet)
31-44.01	1834	2088	2946	7759	7457
44-04	2059	2180	2513	8579	7716
44-22	1916	1975	2292	8295	7427
44-20	1913	1989	2301	8107	7220
44-05	2425	2495	2808	8563	7662
44-06	2165	2298	2604	8164	7252
44-06.01	2196	2344	2658	8123	7204
44-19.01	2051	2229	2558	7849	6923
44-07.01	2218	2417	2755	7832	6891
44-07	2610	2765	3082	8422	7486
54-45	8903	9044	12494	16279	15269
54.06-01	8943	9083	12596	16357	15347
54.06-02	8758	8898	12451	16345	15343
54.06-03	8621	8761	12318	16238	15239
54.06-24	8621	8760	12344	16400	15415
54.06-04	8430	8569	12149	16191	15205
54.06-22.02	8418	8557	12144	16231	15249
54.06-05	8062	8201	11786	15875	14895
54.06-23	7993	8132	11725	15865	14891
54.06-06	7960	8099	11686	15793	14816
54.06-07	7717	7856	11449	15604	14634
54.06-08	7559	7697	11295	15492	14526
54.06-09.01	7437	7575	11175	15392	14429
54.06-20	7350	7486	11097	15419	14469
54.06-10	7054	7190	10803	15170	14227
54.06-12	6879	7015	10630	15047	14112
54.06-14	6472	6607	10223	14732	13812
54.06-16	6554	6688	10304	14850	13935
54.06-17	6719	6851	10466	15041	14129
55-04	6667	6797	10408	15040	14137
54.03-01	6163	6298	9913	14345	13417
55.09-08.01	7625	7766	9370	16268	15390
55.09-10	7382	7513	9116	16075	15197
55.09-11	7191	7354	8947	15865	14987
55.09-13	7046	7177	8775	15784	14908
55.09-12	6967	7098	8700	15764	14888
55.09-14	6847	6978	8587	15756	14882
55.09-15	6768	6899	8513	15748	14874

Data Request 101. Residential Neighborhood Parcel Distances

Parcel ID	Distance to Boundary (Feet)	Distance to Solar Panel (Feet)	Distance to Inverter (Feet)	Distance to Substation (Feet)	Distance to BESS (Feet)
46-03	3589	3644	6911	9749	9662
46-06	3596	3675	7009	9875	9764
46-10.01	3753	3835	7172	10038	9928
46-12.02	4193	4271	7587	10438	10341
46-10.03	4289	4378	7720	10582	10475
46-10.04	4379	4475	7760	10699	10587
46-10.02	4512	4624	7679	10897	10770

Request No. 102:

Provide the number of miles between the Exie Solar project and the Horseshoe Bend Solar, LLC (Horseshoe Bend) project in Case No. 2020-00190.

Response:

Exie Solar's eastern boundary line will be located directly adjacent to Horseshoe Bend Solar's western boundary line.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth

Request No. 103:

Provide any overlaps in the projected construction schedules of both the Exie Solar project and the Horseshoe Bend project in Case No. 2020-00190.

Response:

Horseshoe Bend has provided an expected commercial operation date of 2025, per their facility's website. Exie Solar plans to start construction Q2 2027 and thus no overlaps in construction scheduling between the two facilities are anticipated.

Responding Witness: Courtney Whitworth