CRAB RUN
SOLAR PROJECT

Tab 6

Public Involvement

TAB 6 – PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Requirement: ***KRS 278.706(2)(f) A complete report of the applicant's public involvement program activities undertaken prior to the filing of the application, including:***

1. ***The scheduling and conducting of a public meeting in the county or counties in which the proposed facility will be constructed at least ninety (90) days prior to the filing of an application, for the purpose of informing the public of the project being considered and receiving comment on it;***
2. ***Evidence that notice of the time, subject, and location of the meeting was published in the newspaper of general circulation in the county, and that individual notice was mailed to all owners of property adjoining the proposed project at least two (2) weeks prior to the meeting; and***
3. ***Any use of media coverage, direct mailing, fliers, newsletters, additional public meetings, establishment of a community advisory group, and any other efforts to obtain local involvement in the siting process.***

The Applicant's public involvement efforts began in late 2022 and have included an in-person public information meeting, individual meetings and conversations with local landowners, multiple meetings with local officials, and the creation of an official Project website.

The official Project website was established in 2025 and includes a general summary of the Project, a preliminary map of the Project Area, information on the date and location of the public information meeting, and a contact form to facilitate communication with a Crab Run Solar representative. The official project website is: https://www.crabrunsolarproject.com/. Screen shots of the public website and its contents are included as Attachment D.

The Applicant held meetings with local officials to establish an open line of communication regarding the Project. Table 1 below details the meetings that Crab Run Solar representatives have held with local and county government officials and other local stakeholders.

Table 1: Meetings with Public Officials

DATE	PARTICIPANTS
08/23/2022	Judge Executive David Daugherty, Magistrate Jackie Fogle, and landowner.
2023 & 2024	Visited Judge Executive David Daugherty's office to acknowledge continued pursuit of the Project.
07/23/2025	Spoke with Judge Executive David Daugherty by phone regarding Project setback requirements.
08/29/2025	Spoke with Judge Executive David Daugherty by phone regarding the public information meeting.
08/29/2025	Spoke with Magistrate Jackie Fogle regarding the Project.

On July 29, 2025, a notice letter regarding the public information meeting was sent to all landowners whose property borders or is within one-quarter mile of the Project Area. A sample letter, along with a list of all names and addresses to which they were sent, is included in this Tab as Attachment E.

Additionally, public notice of the public information meeting was published in *The Lebanon Enterprise* on August 6, 2025. *The Lebanon Enterprise* is a weekly newspaper of general circulation in Marion County. The affidavit from *The Lebanon Enterprise* as proof of the publication is also included in Attachment E.

The public information meeting was held on August 20, 2025, at the Jesters Winery in Lebanon, Kentucky. Crab Run Solar representatives were available to answer questions at the meeting, which was attended by local landowners and a reporter with *The Lebanon Enterprise*.

On December 1, 2025, a notice letter regarding the filing of this Application was sent to the landowners whose land is leased for the Project Area and all landowners whose property

borders or is within one-quarter mile of the Project Area. A sample of this letter, along with a list of all names and addresses to which it was sent, is included in Tab 3 as Attachment B.

Additionally, public notice regarding the filing of this Application was published in *The Lebanon Enterprise* on December 10, 2025. The affidavit from *The Lebanon Enterprise* as proof of the publication is also included at Attachment B.

Attachments:

- Attachment D: Website screenshots (17 pages)
- Attachment E: August 2025 public information meeting letter, mailing list, newspaper notice, meeting handouts, poster materials, and sign in sheets (26 pages)

CRAB RUN
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Attachment D

Website Screenshots

CRAB RUN
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BRIGHT DAYS AHEAD.

A brighter future starts here, Marion County!

SCROLL

ABOUT CRAB RUN SOLAR PROJECT

Introducing the Crab Run Solar Project – Powering Progress in Marion County

Crab Run Solar Project, LLC is excited to present a proposed 45 MW solar energy facility in Marion County, Kentucky. This initiative is designed to bring lasting value to the local community through clean, reliable, and affordable energy.

More than just a renewable energy project, Crab Run Solar Project represents a strategic opportunity for economic growth across Marion County. It will generate substantial new revenue for local tax jurisdictions—supporting essential public services and infrastructure.

In addition to its economic impact, the project will deliver environmental and energy resilience benefits. By producing low-cost, renewable electricity and enhancing grid reliability, Crab Run Solar Project will help reduce outages and support a more sustainable energy future for the region.

Project Map

Solar FAQ

PROJECT FACTS

LOCATION

Crab Run Solar Project is located in Lebanon, Kentucky, within the boundaries of Marion County.

SIZE & ACRES

The project is expected to utilize approximately 400 acres and generate up to 45 megawatts (MW) of clean electricity during its expected 35-year operational life.

TRANSMISSION

Crab Run will interconnect to an EKPC 69 kV transmission line within the project site.

WHY CRAB RUN SOLAR PROJECT

A long-term investment in Marion County's economy, environment, and energy future.

Crab Run Solar Project offers Marion County a forward-looking opportunity to harvest clean, renewable energy—turning sunlight into a stable, long-term economic asset for local landowners and the broader community. This 45 MW facility will generate meaningful tax revenue to support schools and essential public services, while also creating jobs and boosting local businesses during construction.

Designed to be safe and compatible with agricultural and rural residential areas, the project operates quietly, without odor, emissions, or increased traffic. It also coexists harmoniously with wildlife and the surrounding environment.

Beyond local benefits, Crab Run Solar Project contributes to a more resilient and sustainable energy future. By delivering low-cost, earth-friendly power and helping diversify the electricity grid, it supports long-term energy stability and reduces carbon emissions.

PROJECT NEWS & EVENTS

Public Information Meeting
Wednesday, August 20 from 5-7 p.m.
Jester's Winery and Cafe
25 Arthur Mattingly Road
Lebanon KY 40033
Click here to view maps shared at the meeting.

MEET THE TEAM

Jeannine Johnson
Senior Development Manager

Christina Martens
Permitting & Environmental
Director

CONTACT US

info@CrabRunSolarProject.com

MENU

- About the Project
- Project Facts
- Benefits of Solar
- News & Events
- Contact

STUDIES, SURVEYS, ANALYSES

CRAB RUN
SOLAR PROJECT

Project Studies:

- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment
- Traffic Impact Assessment
- Decommissioning Plan
- Endangered Resources Review
- Wetland Delineation
- Geotechnical Review
- Cultural Resource Surveys
- Hydrology and Hydraulics Study
- Acoustic Study
- Erosion Control Plan
- Visual Impact Assessment
- Glare/Glint Analysis

PROJECT STATISTICS

2029
Earliest commercial operation

4,800
Estimated KY homes powered

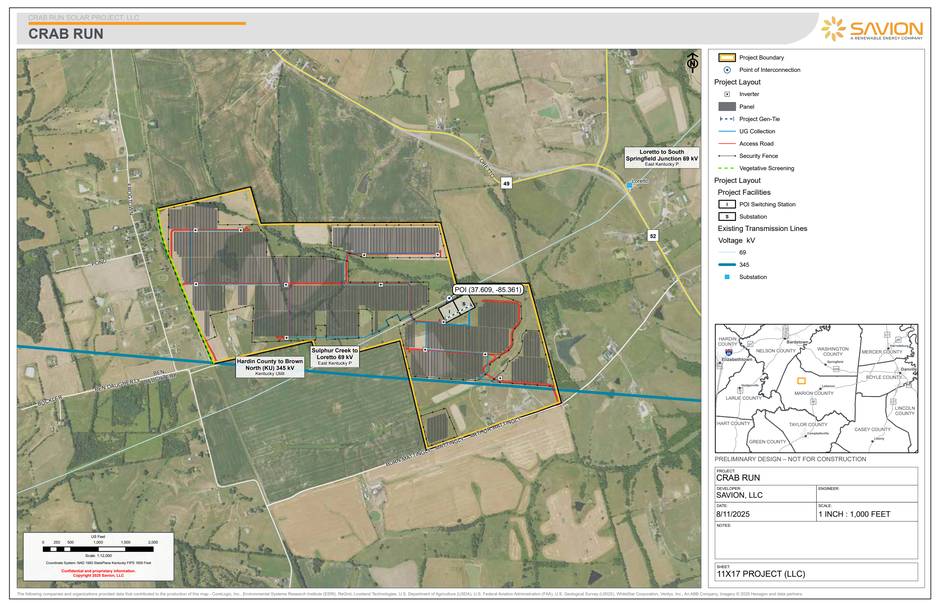
100+
Estimated new jobs during construction

~375
Project area acres

35+
Estimated years of operation

The project area consists of approximately 375 acres located in Lebanon, Kentucky. The project footprint contains approximately 275 acres that will host project infrastructure. The project footprint is naturally screened from many adjoining properties and nearby roadways, sited to minimize impacts to environmental resources, and facilities will be set back a minimum of 300 from nearby residences.

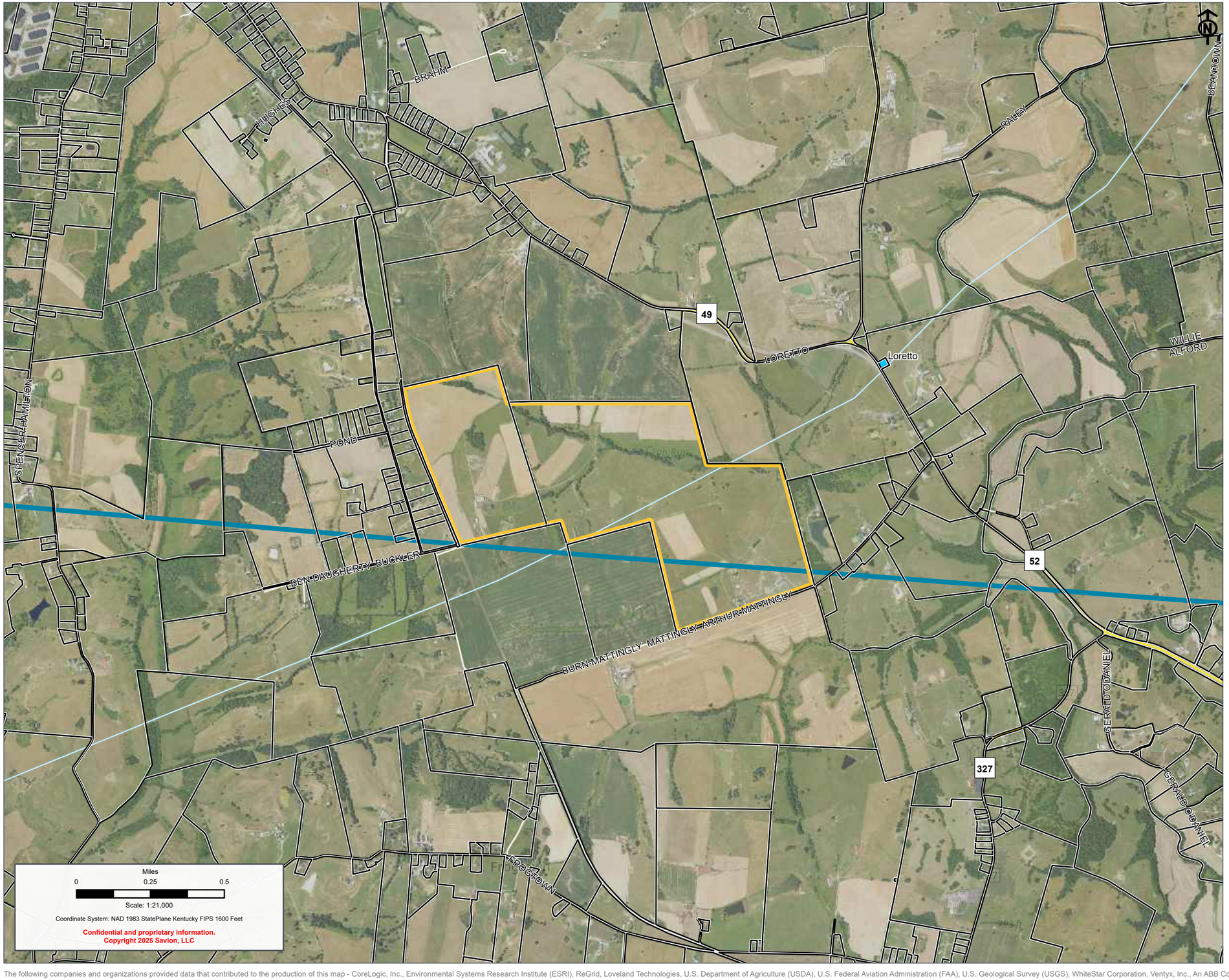
Up to 45 MW Solar



CRAB RUN SOLAR PROJECT, LLC

CRAB RUN

SAVION
A RENEWABLE ENERGY COMPANY



Project Boundary

Existing Transmission Lines

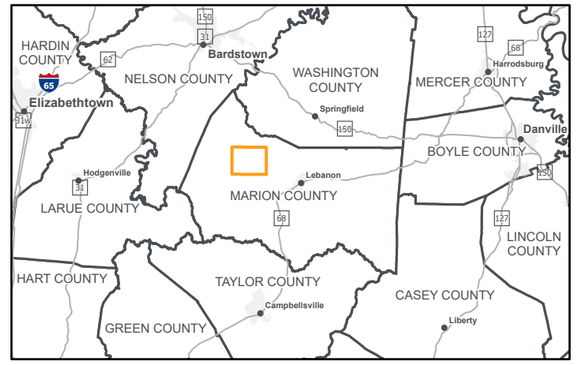
Voltage kV

69

345

Substation

ky_marion



PRELIMINARY DESIGN – NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

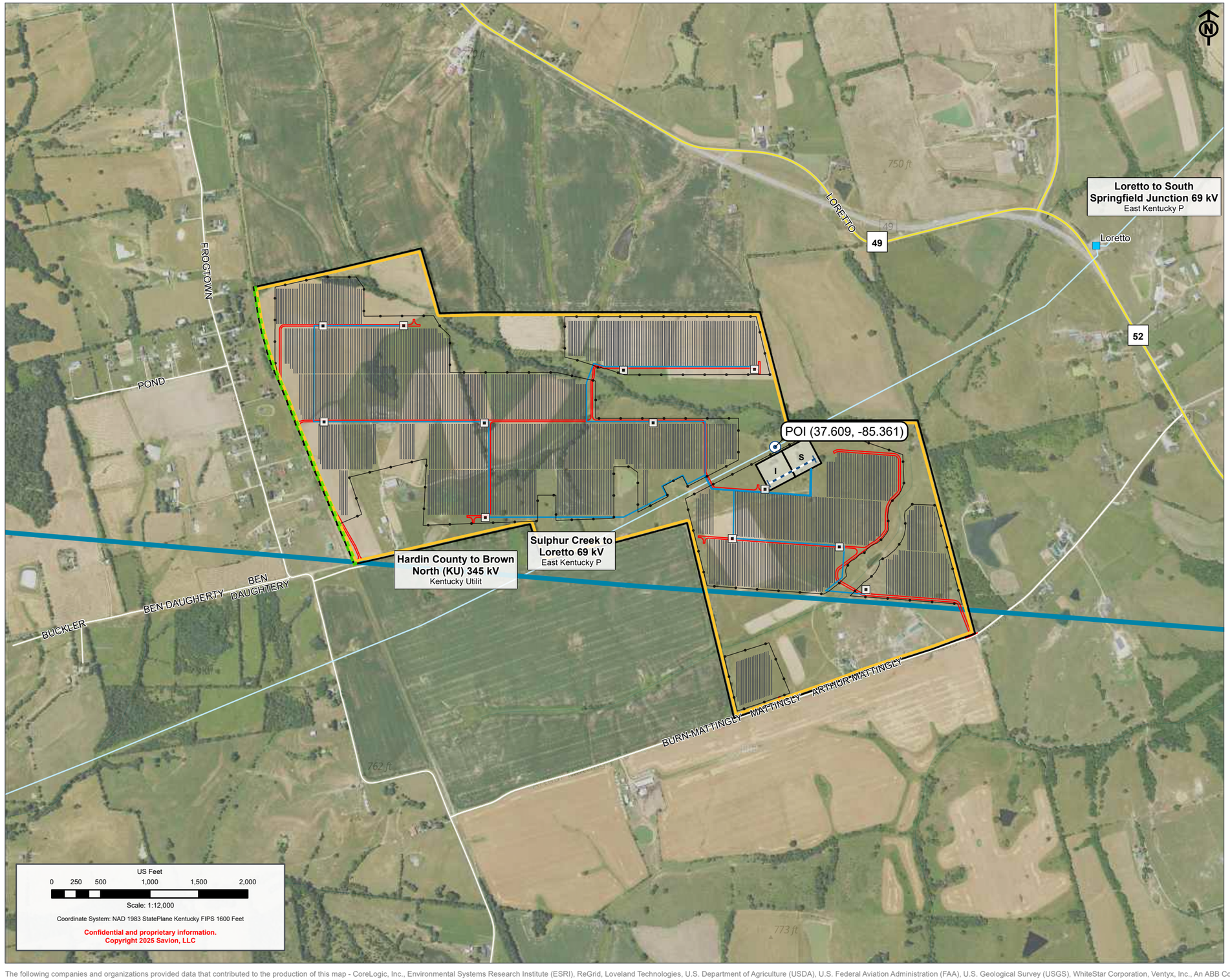
PROJECT: CRAB RUN	
DEVELOPER: SAVION, LLC	ENGINEER:
DATE: 8/12/2025	SCALE: 1 INCH : 1,750 FEET
NOTES:	

SHEET: 11X17 PROJECT-PROPERTY BOUNDARIES

CRAB RUN SOLAR PROJECT, LLC

CRAB RUN

SAVION
A RENEWABLE ENERGY COMPANY



- Project Boundary
- Point of Interconnection

Project Layout

- Inverter
- Panel
- Project Gen-Tie
- UG Collection
- Access Road
- Security Fence
- Vegetative Screening

Project Layout

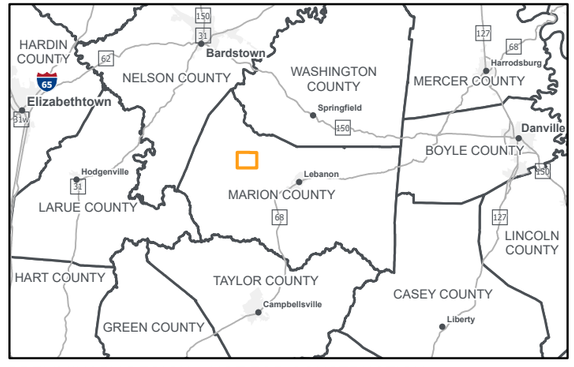
Project Facilities

- I — POI Switching Station
- S — Substation

Existing Transmission Lines

Voltage kV

- 69
- 345
- Substation



PRELIMINARY DESIGN – NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

PROJECT: CRAB RUN	
DEVELOPER: SAVION, LLC	ENGINEER:
DATE: 8/11/2025	SCALE: 1 INCH : 1,000 FEET
NOTES:	
SHEET: 11X17 PROJECT (LLC)	

CRAB RUN
SOLAR PROJECT

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ON GROUND-MOUNTED

SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS

Ag Land Use

Do solar power facilities in rural areas take farmland out of agricultural commission permanently?

The use of ag land for a solar energy facility is only temporary, and the land can be restored to its original condition after the solar farm is decommissioned. Compared to other forms of development where farmland is paved over (for shopping centers, amusement parks, manufacturing facilities, suburban housing tracts, and highways), solar projects prevent more impactful development from occurring, preserving the land for agricultural use in perpetuity.

The total amount of agricultural land being used for solar energy is minuscule compared to the conversion of agricultural land permanently to residential housing and commercial development.

In arrangements where a landowner has agreed to lease property to a solar project, the ongoing annual lease payments will continue to go to the landowner, who will retain ownership of the land both during and after the lease. At the end of the lease and when the project is responsibly decommissioned, the landowner could resume farming the land. In other development conversions, the farmer sells the land to another party - usually a housing developer or commercial real estate broker.

Solar farms present landowners with an opportunity for a higher value use on their land. This also allows the landowner to diversify their income away from agricultural products alone, better weather economic downturns, and to keep the land in the family.

Farmland has gotten more productive over the years with better farming equipment and techniques, resulting in higher yields on the same amount of land. This is also due to improvements in seed varieties, fertilizers, pesticides, machinery, reduced tillage, irrigation, crop rotations, and pest management systems.[1]

How can solar power facilities enhance rural ecosystems?

There are many important components to preserving and enhancing a healthy environment for farming, and a solar facility may support a rural community over generations through: **Improved Soil Health** - a solar facility can passively enhance the soil through the establishment of regionally appropriate perennial vegetation underneath and around the solar panels. **Reduced Nutrient Runoff** - vegetation at solar sites does not typically require routine applications like fertilizer, and perennial grasses further stabilize soil, which decreases runoff by intercepting sediment. **Enhanced Stormwater Management** – once operational, a typical solar project will maintain permanent vegetation on site, and the spacing between the panels and rows enables water to flow underneath and between the panels. **Soil Formation and Retention** – during construction, compaction may occur at select parts of a solar project site. Therefore, developers may aerate or till the soil or plant deep-rooted vegetation to mitigate these impacts - consistent with federal and state construction permits. After construction, tillage of the soil does not occur. **Reduced Pesticide Use** – solar development does not require insecticides and herbicides may only be used during the site preparation but is applied more targeted once the project is operational. **Reduced Water Use** – solar sites typically require little water during construction and operations, and rainfall is generally sufficient to settle dust and clean panels. **Preserving Future Farm Opportunities** – land leases for solar can help families preserve their farm for the next generation through stable income to support farm operations and relieved pressure of selling to permanent land use development like residential or commercial real estate. [2]

Why build solar projects on farmland?

Most farmland is flat, cleared, is typically located in proximity to transmission lines and substations, and offers stable, consistent, long-term revenue for landowners willing to lease some or all of their property for solar development. The parcels leased are often parts of farmland that have degraded overtime from intensive agricultural practices.

Siting solar on these lands allows soil to "rest" while providing payments to landowners. And, by leasing portions of their land to solar developers, many farmers have the financial stability to continue farming their unleased parcels, and upon project decommission, the land can be returned to its previous use.

Further, with the introduction of agrivoltaics, the co-location of solar PV and agriculture can provide agricultural enterprises with diversified revenue sources and ecological benefits while reducing land use competition and siting restrictions.[3]

Ambient Temperature

Does the presence of ground-mounted solar arrays cause higher ambient temperatures in the surrounding neighborhood (i.e., the "heat island" effect)?

There is no evidence of higher ambient temperatures in neighborhoods surrounding a solar project. Peer-reviewed studies indicate that there is a very limited temperature increase (up to 5 degrees F within approximately five meters above the solar array and up to 1 degree F within approximately 300 meters of the solar array), but this minimal increase does not extend to surrounding neighbors.[4]

Cost of Power

Will a solar project in my community lower my utility bills?

A benefit of solar power is that it provides a long-term hedge against increasing prices. Solar power does not consume any fuel and allows utilities to purchase energy at stable long-term rates, which may help reduce future electricity price increases. Customers will save money in the long term, and once built, this solar project will be an important contributor to the county's tax base. This will provide more money for schools and essential government services.

End-of-Life Decommissioning / Recycling

How are solar panels managed after they are no longer in use? Can they be recycled, and do hazardous waste disposal requirements apply?

The average life of solar PV panels can be 20-30 years or longer after initial installation. At the time of decommissioning, panels may be reused, recycled, or disposed of. There are a few different types of solar panels used in ground-mounted PV Systems. Solar module manufacturers typically provide a list of materials used in their product, which may be used to determine the proper disposal requirements at the time of decommissioning.[5]

What happens during the decommissioning phase?

Upon completion of the economic life of a project, or potentially permit expiration, if the project owner determines not to apply for a new permit, the decision to decommission the facility can be made. Decommissioning refers to removal of equipment (panels, racking, wires, and inverters and transformers) as well as other operational structures (foundations and fencing) and restoration of the site. Depending on specific project decommission agreements, during this process, the site may be revegetated to help with erosion and dust control, and access roads may be removed. Unlike some other forms of development, a decommissioned solar site can be repurposed for other uses, such as agriculture production.[6]

Efficiency

Where does the power go?

Think of solar energy just like the other crops that are currently harvested in your community, perhaps corn, wheat, or dairy. While some of those resources stay local, many are shipped outside your community but provide valuable income and jobs locally. Solar energy is no different. While it is impossible to know where exactly the electrons flow once they enter the electrical grid, the benefits of producing that energy, such as tax revenues, stay local.

How will the project produce energy throughout the winter or on cloudy days?

The project will be able to produce energy throughout the entire year, even in the winter or on cloudy days. While the output will be maximized on clear days, solar radiation will still hit the solar panels as sunshine beams through the clouds.

Modern panels also feature technology that uses bifacial modules on the front and rear sides of the panels so they can absorb radiation to generate electricity. The modules' rear side absorbs sunshine radiation reflected from the ground. When there is snow on the ground, the additional sunshine reflecting off the snow amplifies the sunshine radiation absorbed from the ground.

Will my neighbors and I be eligible for service from this solar project?

The electricity generated by a utility-scale solar project will be injected into the high-voltage electric grid and wholesale electric market at the local substation. From there, it will follow the grid to areas of demand. It will not be available for direct purchase by retail electricity customers.

Health / Materials / Water Issues

Can chemicals that might be contained in solar PV threaten public drinking water systems and/or wetland resources?

All solar panels are contained in a solid matrix, are insoluble, and are enclosed. Therefore, releases are not a concern. Rules are in place to ensure that ground-mounted solar arrays are installed in a way that protects public water supplies, wetlands, and other water resource areas.[5]

Are there health risks from the electric and magnetic fields (EMF) from solar panels?

Solar energy produces no emissions, waste, odor, or byproducts. Silicon solar cells were produced commercially in the 1950s, and the first solar power plant was built over 35 years ago in southern California. PV arrays generate EMF in the same extremely low frequency (ELF) range as electrical appliances and wiring found in most homes and buildings.

The extremely low-frequency EMF from PV arrays is the same as the EMF people are exposed to from household electrical appliances, wiring in buildings, and power transmission lines (all at the power frequency of 60 hertz). In comparison, EMF produced by cell phones, radios, and microwaves is at much higher frequencies (30,000 hertz and above).[5]

A person outside of the fenced perimeter of a solar facility is not exposed to significant EMF from the solar facility. In 2005, a task group of scientific experts convened by the World Health Organization (WHO) concluded that there were no substantive health issues related to electric fields at levels generally encountered by members of the public.[7]

Can solar panels be damaged by hail and strong winds?

Solar panels are designed to withstand extreme weather, including hail and thunderstorms. However, just like your car windshield can get damaged, the same can happen to solar panels (though rare). If a solar panel were to become damaged from severe weather or any other reason, it would likely be the glass that has become damaged, and there would be no risk of exposure to the contents. The Savion team has plenty of experience developing solar projects in high-wind zones. Our projects have shown to be virtually undamaged by direct hits from CAT 3 storms in the past. But, even if something were to hit the area and damage the solar panels, the solar project would be well-insured, with plans to make repairs.

Will a solar farm create stormwater runoff and water drainage issues?

In many situations, during the development phase of a solar project, drainage studies and calculations may be conducted by third-party experts. It is typical to find that a solar project area's post-construction condition will create less stormwater runoff than the current pre-construction condition of cultivated land.

Ecological benefits are expected to accrue over time from the temporary but long-term conversion of agricultural land to native plant communities. Native plant species tend to have deeper and more complex root systems, which allow for improved water absorption and retention than in soil on agricultural land. As a result, erosion and stormwater runoff will be reduced.

What is inside a solar panel?

Solar panels consist of glass, aluminum, copper, and semiconductor materials. Solar cells are made of either connected silicon atoms or thin layers of photovoltaic material that have been placed onto glass or metal and are responsible for converting energy from sunlight into electricity. The thin layer of solar cells is sealed on both sides and covered with glass and an aluminum frame. The primary solar cell technologies used are Crystalline silicon (c-Si) and thin film Cadmium telluride (CdTe). While several different solar cell technologies exist, over 90% of the U.S. solar market uses Crystalline silicon (c-Si) cells.[8]

Are the materials inside a solar panel safe?

Yes. Modern commercial solar panels do not contain sufficient hazardous material to pose a danger to the environment and human health. The primary component in crystalline silicon solar cells is silicon, the second-most common element on earth.[8]

Solar Panel Design / Visual Impacts

How high are the panels off the ground? How tall do the panels stand?

Solar panels sit approximately 4' off the ground, depending on site conditions. Considering a common solar panel size is 36' x 66', the approximate total height of the panels at the highest point is typically 7-8' but does not exceed a height of 10'.

How important are reflectivity and potential visual impacts from solar projects, especially near airports?

Solar panels are designed to absorb and convert solar energy into electricity. They reflect only about 2 percent of incoming light, so issues with glare from PV panels are rare. Solar module glass has less reflectivity than water or window glass and reflected light from solar panels will have a significantly lower intensity than the glare from direct sunlight. Many projects throughout the U.S. and the world have been installed near airports with no impact on flight operations. There have been no U.S. aircraft accident cases in which glare caused by a solar energy facility was cited as a factor. Proper siting procedures can ensure panels are placed to minimize any potential glare to surrounding areas.[5]

How does the traffic associated with large solar projects impact nearby residential and agricultural properties?

During construction, there will be increased traffic associated with construction activities. However, after the construction phase is complete, operating solar projects do not attract high volumes of additional traffic.

Why was this area selected for a solar project?

The project area is suitable for utility-scale solar facility development due to its proximity to available transmission capacity and significant energy demand within the electrical grid. The project also provides significant local economic benefits and is a form of development that will maintain the rural character of the area.

Property Values

How do ground-mounted solar PV arrays adjacent to residential neighborhoods influence the property values in those neighborhoods?

A 2014 study completed in Chatham County, North Carolina, concluded that the nearby presence of solar facilities had no impact on the value of homes, agricultural land, or vacant residential land. When possible and feasible, project developers may work with project stakeholders to include screening vegetation along the site borders to minimize visual impacts on surrounding neighborhoods.

A review of nationwide literature shows little evidence that solar arrays influence nearby property values. Once operational, solar projects are quiet facilities that generate little traffic (post-construction), create minimal sound, and produce no emissions.[5]

Public Safety

What action is taken to protect the public from areas where solar arrays are installed?

Large-scale ground-mounted arrays are enclosed by fencing. This prevents children and the general public from coming into contact with the installations, thus preventing unsafe conditions. The National Electric Code requires that conductors, a part of solar PV arrays, are installed so they are not readily accessible. In addition, warning signs and occasional alarm systems are installed to deter unauthorized individuals from entering the solar array area.[5]

What happens during project construction?

Construction of a solar facility can take up to one year or more in total for large utility-scale projects. The basic types of activities that will take place include site preparation, construction, revegetation, and operations. Once solar projects are built, there is little traffic in and out of the site.[10]

Sound

Is there sound associated with the solar project?

Solar projects have little to no sound audible outside of the fence line of the project. Inverters and transformers make a humming sound during the day when the facility is generating electricity. Any sound will be inaudible at the fence line. Sound impacts can be mitigated through the use of proper siting procedures. Transportation and maintenance equipment, like cars, trucks, lawnmowers, and string trimmers, are common sources of sound on solar projects that most people are accustomed to hearing elsewhere. Construction of a solar project is typically between 10-12 months.

How much sound do solar projects make?

Solar panels do not emit sound when they convert sunlight into electricity. Rather, sources of sound at solar facilities are associated with converting solar panels electrical output from DC to AC and adjusting the voltage such that it can be transmitted to the electrical grid. This is done via inverters and transformers, which may have fans and cooling systems to ensure proper function when operating at full load during the heat of the day. Sound emitted from inverters can be calculated using software during project design and can be minimized with proper planning and siting.[10]

Resources:

[1]David G. Loomis, Ph.D. Economic Impact and Land Use Analysis of Mark Center Solar. Bloomington, IL: Strategic Economic Research, December 2020, page 22.

[2] American Clean Power, "How Solar Power Enhances Rural Ecosystems," CleanPower.org, February 2023, https://cleanpower.org/wp-content/uploads/gateway/2023/03/ACP_Solar_and_Farmland.pdf

[3] American Clean Power, "Solar Energy & Farmland FAQ," CleanPower.org, February 2024, https://cleanpower.org/resources/solar-energy-farmland-faq/

[4] Analysis of the Potential for a Heat Island Effect in Large Solar Farms. Department of Earth and Environmental Engineering. Columbia University, 2013.nt.

[5]Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources. Clean Energy Results Questions & Answers GroundMounted Solar Photovoltaic Systems. Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection. Massachusetts Clean Energy Center, June 2015, page 7

[6]American Clean Power, "What Happens When a Solar Facility is Decommissioned?," CleanPower.org, December, 2021, https://cleanpower.org/resources/what-happens-when-a-solar-facility-isdecommissioned/

[7]NC State University. Health and Safety Impacts of Solar Photovoltaics. NC Clean Energy Technology Center, May 2017, page 12.

[8]American Clean Power, "Solar Panels and Your Community," CleanPower.org, August 30, 2022, https://cleanpower.https://cleanpower.org/wpcontent/uploads/gateway/2022/08/ACP_FactSheet_SolarCommunity_220830.pdf

[9]American Clean Power, "Designing and Adapting for Extreme Weather," CleanPower.org, August 2024, https://cleanpower.org/wp- content/uploads/gateway/2024/08/ExtremeWeather_FactSheet_240909.pdf

[10]American Clean Power, "Solar as a Neighbor: Living Near a Solar Project," CleanPower.org, July 2024, https://cleanpower.org/resources/solar-as-a-neighbor-living-near-a-solar-project/

CRAB RUN
SOLAR PROJECT

Harnessing the Power of the Sun in Marion County

Crab Run Solar Project, LLC is proposing a 45 MW solar energy facility in Marion County, bringing many positive impacts to the local economy and community.

A solar project provides a healthy, productive economic development opportunity for local land to harvest a stable cash crop – the sun.

We are excited to be working in partnership with the Marion County community on an opportunity to host a clean, environmentally compatible, renewable energy generation facility.

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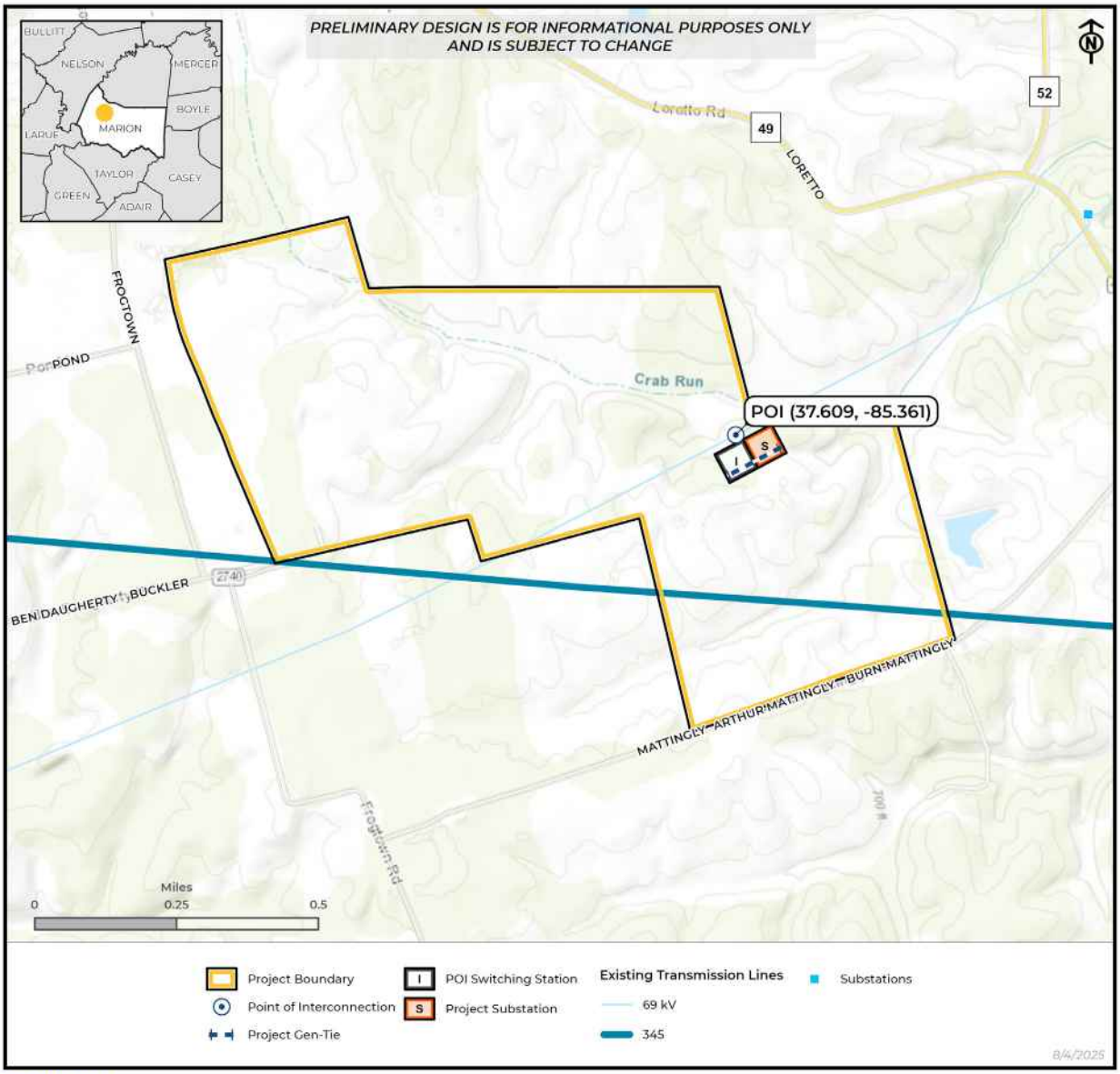
SOLAR PROJECT

The Benefits of Going Solar in Marion County:

- Impacts to the local economy through increased revenues to local governments and other services
- Boosts local business; creates new jobs during construction
- Requires minimal water consumption during construction and operations
- Will not increase local traffic during operations or create a burden on municipal services (i.e. sewer, water, emergency services, etc.)
- Clean, renewable energy has a beneficial impact on the environment
- Provides an abundant, earth-friendly, sustainable power resource to help stabilize electricity costs
- Offsets carbon emissions from fossil fuel power plants, and contributes to the diversification of the nation's electricity grid
- Quiet renewable energy generator without emissions



CRAB RUN

For more information, please contact Jeannine Johnson, Senior Development Manager | info@crabrunsolarproject.com

CRAB RUN
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Attachment E
August 2025 Public Information Meeting Materials

Bricker Graydon LLP
100 South Third Street
Columbus, OH 43215
614.227.2300 Office
www.brickergraydon.com

Sommer L. Sheely
Partner
614.227.8870 Direct Phone
ssheely@brickergraydon.com

July 30, 2025

Dear) Property Owners of Land Leased for the Project:
) Property Owners of Land Next to Land Leased for the Project:

As the attorneys who will be representing Crab Run Solar Project, LLC ("Crab Run Solar") before the Kentucky Electric Generation and Transmission Siting Board ("Board"), we are writing to inform you that Crab Run Solar is proposing to develop and construct an up to 45-megawatt solar electric generating facility (the "Project") on approximately 400 acres comprised of land located in Marion County, Kentucky. You are receiving this letter because your property is adjacent to the acreage on which Crab Run Solar is proposed to be constructed.

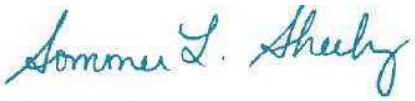
The Project is expected to include approximately 110,052 photovoltaic solar panels, associated racking, 12 inverters, and a project substation transformer. Crab Run Solar will be formally submitting an application to the Board in 2025 for review and approval to begin construction in 2028.

Savion LLC, the owner of Crab Run Solar, is one of the largest and most technologically advanced utility-scale solar and energy storage project development companies in the U.S. It has been developing over 126 utility-scale PV and energy storage facilities in more than 28 states. It upholds the highest standard of safety and competency required for long-term and day-to-day operations. Another Savion LLC-owned project, the Martin County Solar Project, was also recently approved by the Board and has been constructed in Martin County, Kentucky.

Crab Run Solar has a website that includes information about the size and location of the proposed Project as well as information on the upcoming local public information meeting. The website can be accessed at www.crabrunsolarproject.com.

You may have received a letter regarding a public information meeting scheduled for August 7, 2025. However, due to a technical error beyond our control the public information meeting has been rescheduled to **August 20, 2025 from 5:00-7:00pm**. The public information meeting will be held at Jester's Winery & Café, located at 25 Arthur Mattingly Road, Lebanon, Kentucky 40033. The meeting format will be similar to an open house, and maps of the project area will be available to review. Company representatives will be available to answer questions.

Sincerely on behalf of
Crab Run Solar



Sommer L. Sheely
Kara H. Herrnstein
Dylan F. Borchers

Owner	Address	City	State	Zip Code
DOW MICHAEL H & KATHERINE S	3180 FROGTOWN RD	LORETTO	KY	40037
WILLIAM B & ROSE MARY LAND LLC	250 COUNTY LINE RD	LORETTO	KY	40037
PETERSON KEVIN G & MELINDA K KAYS	3366 FROGTOWN RD	LORETTO	KY	40037
SPALDING SUSAN	3250 FROGTOWN RD	LORETTO	KY	40037
GREENWELL VALERIE A((BRADY)	3010 FROGTOWN RD	LORETTO	KY	40037
THOMPSON THOMAS BRYON & KIM	3290 FROGTOWN RD	LORETTO	KY	40037
SAMAR ACRES LLC	460 BURKES SPRINGS ROAD	LEBANON	KY	40033
NEWTON CHARLES JASON & TRACY	3075 FROGTOWN RD	LORETTO	KY	40037
CAPUA RICHARD & ELLEN	3105 FROGTOWN RD	LORETTO	KY	40033
DOW MICHAEL H & KATHERINE S	3180 FROGTOWN RD	LORETTO	KY	40037
NEWTON CHARLES JASON & TRACY	3075 FROGTOWN RD	LORETTO	KY	40037
REID LAWRENCE EDWARD & CAROL MARIE	731 HAYDON LANE	SPRINGFIELD	KY	40069
MATTINGLY JOSEPH RONALD & JOYCE A	1924 HICKORY CAMP RD	SPRINGFIELD	KY	40069
THOMAS ROBERT & JOANNE	3815 FROGTOWN RD	LORETTO	KY	40037
CAMBRON JOHN AUSTIN	3650 FROGTOWN RD	LORETTO	KY	40033
FISHER CHRISTOPHER D	89 POND LN	LORETTO	KY	40037
CULVER JORDAN S & ANN MICHELLE	3145 FROGTOWN RD	LORETTO	KY	40037
BENNINGFIELD JOSEPH PATRICK	621 GOLFVIEW TERRACE	LEBANON	KY	40033
RUSSELL JAMES GLENN & VERONICA LYNN	3285 FROGTOWN RD	LORETTO	KY	40037
CULVER VINCENT LEON & ANGELA MARIE	4616 ST ROSE RD	LEBANON	KY	40033
MATTINGLY JOSEPH LARRY FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT	340 ARTHUR MATTINGLY RD	LEBANON	KY	40033
KENTUCKY STATE HIGHWAY	OLD CALVARY RD	LEBANON	KY	40033
MATTINGLY JENNIFER GAYLE	3040 FROGTOWN RD	LORETTO	KY	40037
THOMPSON VALERIE(BRADY)	3010 FROGTOWN RD	LORETTO	KY	40037
NEWTON ADAM	341 ARTHUR MATTINGLY RD	LEBANON	KY	40033
THOMAS ROBERT M & OLIVIA REYNOLDS	3470 FROGTOWN RD	LORETTO	KY	40037
DOWNS STEVEN B & PEGGY	830 ARTHUR MATTINGLY RD	LEBANON	KY	40033
NEWTON CHARLES JASON & TRACY	3075 FROGTOWN RD	LORETTO	KY	40037
RUSSELL LARRY B & KAREN H	390 BEN DAUGHERTY RD	LORETTO	KY	40037
SMITH FAMILY ENTERPRISE LLC	374 PINE VIEW DRIVE	LEBANON	KY	40037
DOWNS STEVEN B & PEGGY	830 ARTHUR MATTINGLY RD	LEBANON	KY	40033
WITHROW JAMES D & LAKEISHA D	3185 FROGTOWN RD	LORETTO	KY	40037
PERRY SARAH ELIZABETH	2945 FROGTOWN RD	LEBANON	KY	40033

Owner	Address	City	State	Zip Code
SMITH RICHARD SCOTT	7912 N LORETTO RD	LORETTO	KY	40037
THOMAS FRANCES SHARON	107 LEROY DR	BARDSTOWN	KY	40004
DOWNS STEVEN B & PEGGY	830 ARTHUR MATTINGLY RD	LEBANON	KY	40033
GOOTEE THOMAS MICHAEL & TRACY M	3399 FROGTOWN RD	LORETTO	KY	40037
RUSSELL LANDON B	3115 FROGTOWN RD	LORETTO	KY	40037
MATTINGLY RICHARD L & ANGELA	6320 N LORETTO RD	LEBANON	KY	40033
MATTINGLY BRIAN M	480 ARTHUR MATTINGLY RD	LEBANON	KY	40033
MORGESON LINDA DIANA	421 ARTHUR MATTINGLY RD	LEBANON	KY	40033
THOMAS SCOTT A & KIMBERLY	3600 FROGTOWN RD	LORETTO	KY	40037
THOMAS CLIFFORD C & SARAH A	3619 FROGTOWN RD	LORETTO	KY	40037
FISHER CHRISTOPHER D	89 POND LN	LORETTO	KY	40037
FISHER CHRISTOPHER D	89 POND LN	LORETTO	KY	40037
GOOTEE THOMAS MICHAEL & TRACY M	3399 FROGTOWN ROAD	LORETTO	KY	40037
MILES CHARLES D & TERRI L	3410 FROGTOWN RD	LORETTO	KY	40037
LYVERS JILL	3330 FROGTOWN RD	LORETTO	KY	40037
DIANNE MATTINGLY, LORETTO CITY COUNCIL	4725 HIGHWAY 51	LORETTO	KY	40037

AFFP
PUBLIC NOTICE CRAB RUN SOLAR P

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF KY }
COUNTY OF MARION } SS

Sarah Singleton, being duly sworn, says:

That she is Advertising Consultant of the Lebanon Enterprise, a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in Lebanon, Marion County, KY; that the publication, a copy of which is attached hereto, was published in the said newspaper on the following dates:

August 06, 2025

PUBLIC NOTICE
CRAB RUN SOLAR PROJECT

Crab Run Solar, LLC ("Crab Run Solar") is proposing to develop and construct an up to 45-megawatt solar electric generating facility on approximately 400 acres comprised of land located in Marion County, Kentucky, which includes approximately 110,052 photovoltaic solar panels, associated racking, 12 inverters, and a project substation transformer.

The Project website includes information about the size and location of the proposed Project as well as information on the upcoming local public information meeting. The website can be accessed at www.crabrunsolarproject.com. You may email questions to Jeannine Johnson (info@CrabRunSolarProject.com) or call (816) 509-4953.

A public information meeting has been scheduled for August 20, 2025 from 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. at Jester's Winery & Cafe, located at 25 Arthur Mattingly Road, Lebanon, Kentucky 40033. The meeting format will be similar to an open house, and maps of the project area will be available to review. Company representatives will be available to answer questions.

Publisher's Fee: $ 189.00
That said newspaper was regularly issued and circulated on those dates.
SIGNED:

Subscribed to and sworn to me this 6th day of August 2025.

Merianne G. Johnson

MERIANNE G. JOHNSON NOTARY PUBLIC STATE AT LARGE, KENTUCKY My Comm. Expires 11/10/2025 Comm. #KYNP37711

70141514 71279915

Teresa Orahood
Bricker Graydon
100 South Third Street
Columbus, OH 43215

Photo courtesy of Bluegrass Golf Tour

Marion County senior golfer Samantha Abell started the season with a second place finish in the Commanderette Classic two weeks ago. Abell qualified for the state tournament at the state qualifier at the same course this past week.

Abell qualifies for 2A State golf tourney

BY DOUG THOMAS
SPECIAL TO THE ENTERPRISE

Samantha Abell fired a 76 and punched her ticket to the State Tournament in the qualifier at Lincoln Homestead on Thursday.

Abell finished third in the event to advance to the big dance and continued her fine play to start her senior season. She bounced back from her worst score of the season two days earlier at the Lady Cardinal Classic when she struggled to an 84 playing at Campbellsville Country Club.

Marion County Coach Buck Robinson was glad to see his top player regroup and cross this hurdle with even bigger season events to come.

"That was one of her main goals going into the season, so that was fun to see her accomplish that. It has only existed for five years and she has been able to qualify every year, so that in itself is a really cool feat," Robinson said.

Newcomers to the team, Mary Beth Masterson, Lila Bickett, and Alani Wheatley made their debuts in the event and though they were nowhere near the top of the leaderboard, Robinson was encouraged by their perseverance under the circumstances.

"I was very proud of our new girls for finishing their first ever 18-hole tournament round. They have just started playing golf and it took a lot of courage to go out there. They did a great job!" Robinson added.

The well-balanced Marion County boys' team continues to make its mark on leaderboards throughout Central Kentucky these opening weeks of the season.

Landon Bradshaw led the Knights with a top ten finish of 76 in the Commander Classic to start the busy week. Brayden Spalding backed him with a 78 as Marion County placed sixth out of 18 squads.

On Tuesday, the Knights were back in action in the 2A State qualifier at Lincoln Homestead again. Marion County finished 7th out of 12 schools with Spalding taking top honors for the locals with a solid 77 and teammate Spalding finished with 79.

The Knights had their best performance of the week on Saturday in the Battle of the Bridge in Danville. Marion County had three sub-80 rounds to take a 7th place finish among 18 teams. Jacob Tingle topped all Marion County golfers with a sizzling 74 for 19th overall and Bradshaw and Spalding chipped in 76 and 78. Cash Bickett stepped up for an 81 total for a 309 team score.

Robinson was thrilled with the outcome amongst several top area programs in one of the area's premier events.

"To come away with a top ten is a great accomplishment for us. This event was sponsored by Callaway Golf and it brought in some of the best teams in the state and for us to shoot our season low score was awesome," Robinson said.

According to the Knights' coach, the team still needs

SEE ABELL/PAGE B4

LEGAL NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE
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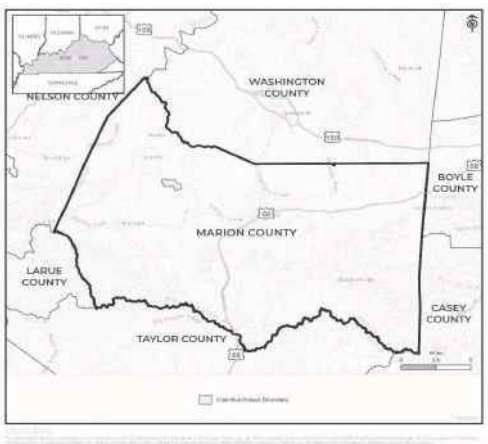


section 00010
Advertisement for Bids

City of Lebanon
240 West Main Street
Lebanon, Kentucky 40033

Separate sealed Bids for the construction of **WWTP and System Improvements - Contract 1 - WWTP Improvements and Contract 2 - Wastewater Collection System Improvements**. Contract 1 consists of upgrading oxidation ditch, new clarifier, new splitter box, new aerobic digester, new RAS pumps, new WAS pumps, new scum pump station and all related appurtenances. Contract 2 Consists of approximately 4,250LF of 8" PVC gravity sewer, upgrading the existing Wal-Mart lift station, converting three (3) existing wet wells into manholes, and all related appurtenances as shown on the DRAWINGS and described in the SPECIFICATIONS will be received by City of Lebanon at 240 West Main Street, Lebanon, Kentucky 40033 until **10:00 a.m. (EDT Local Time) August 21, 2025,** and then at said office publicly opened and read aloud.

Bids will be received for a single prime Contract. Bids shall be on a lump sum price basis as indicated in the Bid Form.
The Contract Documents may be examined at the following locations:
KENTUCKY ENGINEERING GROUP, PLLC., 101 High Street, Versailles, Kentucky 40383
Phone: (859) 251-4127
CITY OF LEBANON, 240 West Main Street, Lebanon, Kentucky 40033. Phone: (270) 692-6272

Copies of the Contract Documents may be obtained from **LYNN IMAGING - Lexington located at 328 Old Vine Street, Lexington, KY 40507, 859-255-1021, Website: www.lynnimaging.com.** Printed copies of the Contract Documents may be obtained upon receipt of a non-refundable amount of **$350.00** for each complete set of documents. Included with the printed copy of the contract documents is an electronic download (as portable document format PDF) upon request.

All bids must be made on required Bid Form and must be fully completed and executed with original signatures and corporate seals. All bidders must be listed as plan holder by the plan distributor.

This project may be partially or entirely funded by the Kentucky Infrastructure Agency State Revolving Fund Loan.

Bidders must comply with President's Executive Orders No. 11246 and No. 11375 and any amendments or supplements to those Executive Orders. Attention of bidders is particularly called to the requirements as to conditions of employment to be observed under the contract, Section 3, Segregated Facility, Section 109 and E.O. 11246.

Bidders must certify they do not and will not maintain or provide for their employees any facilities that are segregated or based on race, color, creed or national origin. Bidders must comply with 41 CFR 60-4 in regard to affirmative action and to insure equal opportunity to females and minorities, and all that are applicable. Minorities and small businesses are encouraged to submit bids on this project.

Bidders must comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 Anti-Kickback Act, and the Contract Work Hours Standard Act.
The procurement and performance of this contract are subject to the requirements of the Kentucky DOW including the Davis-Bacon Act.

Successful Bidder shall make positive efforts to use small, minority, women owned and disadvantaged businesses.

Section 746 of Title VII of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2017 (Division A-Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, Appropriations Act, 2017) and subsequent statutes mandating domestic preference applies to American Iron and Steel requirement to this project. All listed iron and steel products used in this project must be produced in the United States. The term "iron and steel products" means the following products made primarily of iron and steel: lines or unlined pipes and fittings, manhole covers and other municipal castings, hydrants, tanks, flanges, pipe clamps and restraints, valves, structural steel, reinforced precast concrete, and construction materials. The deminimis and minor components waiver (all project specific waivers as applicable) apply to this contract.

City of Lebanon, reserves the right to waive any bidding informalities and to reject any or all bids, for any reason. The right is reserved by the Owner, in the exercise of its sole judgment to reject any or all Bids, and to re-advertise and award the Contract in the regular manner or to waive any informalities, irregularities, mistakes, errors, or omissions in any Bid received and to accept any Bid deemed to be responsive to this invitation and favorable to interests of the Owner.

The sealed bid for this project shall be clearly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Sealed Bid for **WWTP and System Improvements - Contract 1 - WWTP Improvements OR Contract 2 - Wastewater Collection System Improvements**" for the City of Lebanon. The bid may be mailed to: City of Lebanon, 240 West Main Street, Lebanon, Kentucky 40033. A certified check or Bid Bond payable to the City of Lebanon in the amount of five (5) percent of the Bid shall accompany the Bid.

The contract award will be made in writing to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder.

Gary D. Crenshaw, Mayor
City of Lebanon

Date: August 6, 2025

CRAB RUN SOLAR PROJECT

Harnessing the Power of the Sun in Marion County

Crab Run Solar Project, LLC is proposing a 45 MW solar energy facility in Marion County, bringing many positive impacts to the local economy and community.

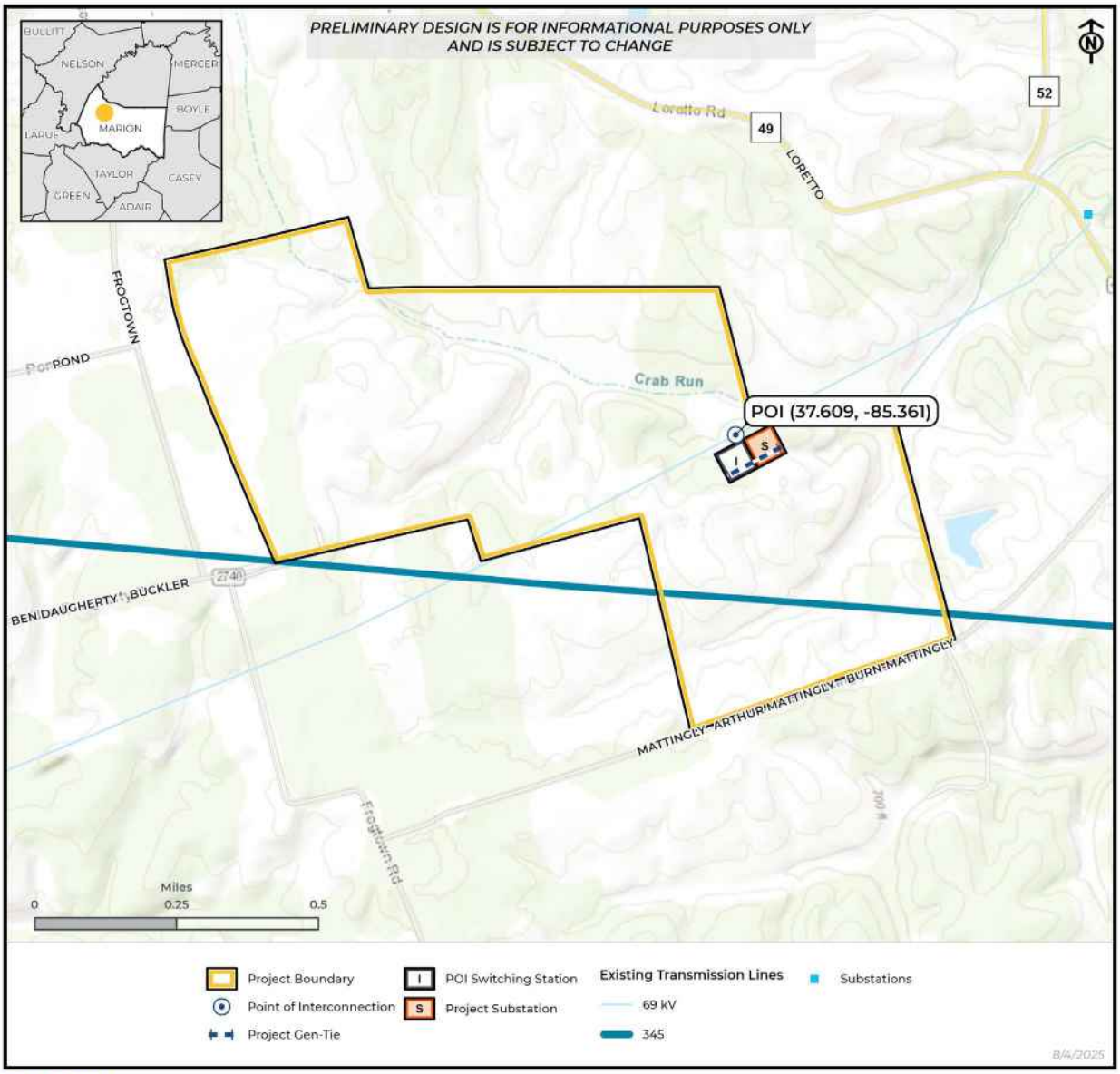
A solar project provides a healthy, productive economic development opportunity for local land to harvest a stable cash crop – the sun.

We are excited to be working in partnership with the Marion County community on an opportunity to host a clean, environmentally compatible, renewable energy generation facility.

CRAB RUN
SOLAR PROJECT

The Benefits of Going Solar in Marion County:

- Impacts to the local economy through increased revenues to local governments and other services
- Boosts local business; creates new jobs during construction
- Requires minimal water consumption during construction and operations
- Will not increase local traffic during operations or create a burden on municipal services (i.e. sewer, water, emergency services, etc.)
- Clean, renewable energy has a beneficial impact on the environment
- Provides an abundant, earth-friendly, sustainable power resource to help stabilize electricity costs
- Offsets carbon emissions from fossil fuel power plants, and contributes to the diversification of the nation's electricity grid
- Quiet renewable energy generator without emissions



CRAB RUN

The following companies and organisations provided data that contributed to the production of this map - CoreLogic, Inc., Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI), OpenStreetMap contributors, ReGrid, Loveland Technologies, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), WhiteStar Corporation, Ventyx Inc., An ABB Company, Imagery © 2025 Hexagon and data partners.

For more information, please contact Jeannine Johnson, Senior Development Manager | info@crabrunsolarproject.com

CRAB RUN
SOLAR PROJECT

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ON GROUND-MOUNTED

SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS

Ag Land Use

Do solar power facilities in rural areas take farmland out of agricultural commission permanently?

The use of ag land for a solar energy facility is only temporary, and the land can be restored to its original condition after the solar farm is decommissioned. Compared to other forms of development where farmland is paved over (for shopping centers, amusement parks, manufacturing facilities, suburban housing tracts, and highways), solar projects prevent more impactful development from occurring, preserving the land for agricultural use in perpetuity.

The total amount of agricultural land being used for solar energy is minuscule compared to the conversion of agricultural land permanently to residential housing and commercial development.

In arrangements where a landowner has agreed to lease property to a solar project, the ongoing annual lease payments will continue to go to the landowner, who will retain ownership of the land both during and after the lease. At the end of the lease and when the project is responsibly decommissioned, the landowner could resume farming the land. In other development conversions, the farmer sells the land to another party - usually a housing developer or commercial real estate broker.

Solar farms present landowners with an opportunity for a higher value use on their land. This also allows the landowner to diversify their income away from agricultural products alone, better weather economic downturns, and to keep the land in the family.

Farmland has gotten more productive over the years with better farming equipment and techniques, resulting in higher yields on the same amount of land. This is also due to improvements in seed varieties, fertilizers, pesticides, machinery, reduced tillage, irrigation, crop rotations, and pest management systems.[1]

How can solar power facilities enhance rural ecosystems?

There are many important components to preserving and enhancing a healthy environment for farming, and a solar facility may support a rural community over generations through: **Improved Soil Health** - a solar facility can passively enhance the soil through the establishment of regionally appropriate perennial vegetation underneath and around the solar panels. **Reduced Nutrient Runoff** - vegetation at solar sites does not typically require routine applications like fertilizer, and perennial grasses further stabilize soil, which decreases runoff by intercepting sediment. **Enhanced Stormwater Management** – once operational, a typical solar project will maintain permanent vegetation on site, and the spacing between the panels and rows enables water to flow underneath and between the panels. **Soil Formation and Retention** – during construction, compaction may occur at select parts of a solar project site. Therefore, developers may aerate or till the soil or plant deep-rooted vegetation to mitigate these impacts - consistent with federal and state construction permits. After construction, tillage of the soil does not occur. **Reduced Pesticide Use** – solar development does not require insecticides and herbicides may only be used during the site preparation but is applied more targeted once the project is operational. **Reduced Water Use** – solar sites typically require little water during construction and operations, and rainfall is generally sufficient to settle dust and clean panels. **Preserving Future Farm Opportunities** – land leases for solar can help families preserve their farm for the next generation through stable income to support farm operations and relieved pressure of selling to permanent land use development like residential or commercial real estate. [2]

Why build solar projects on farmland?

Most farmland is flat, cleared, is typically located in proximity to transmission lines and substations, and offers stable, consistent, long-term revenue for landowners willing to lease some or all of their property for solar development. The parcels leased are often parts of farmland that have degraded overtime from intensive agricultural practices.

Siting solar on these lands allows soil to "rest" while providing payments to landowners. And, by leasing portions of their land to solar developers, many farmers have the financial stability to continue farming their unleased parcels, and upon project decommission, the land can be returned to its previous use.

Further, with the introduction of agrivoltaics, the co-location of solar PV and agriculture can provide agricultural enterprises with diversified revenue sources and ecological benefits while reducing land use competition and siting restrictions.[3]

Ambient Temperature

Does the presence of ground-mounted solar arrays cause higher ambient temperatures in the surrounding neighborhood (i.e., the "heat island" effect)?

There is no evidence of higher ambient temperatures in neighborhoods surrounding a solar project. Peer-reviewed studies indicate that there is a very limited temperature increase (up to 5 degrees F within approximately five meters above the solar array and up to 1 degree F within approximately 300 meters of the solar array), but this minimal increase does not extend to surrounding neighbors.[4]

Cost of Power

Will a solar project in my community lower my utility bills?

A benefit of solar power is that it provides a long-term hedge against increasing prices. Solar power does not consume any fuel and allows utilities to purchase energy at stable long-term rates, which may help reduce future electricity price increases. Customers will save money in the long term, and once built, this solar project will be an important contributor to the county's tax base. This will provide more money for schools and essential government services.

End-of-Life Decommissioning / Recycling

How are solar panels managed after they are no longer in use? Can they be recycled, and do hazardous waste disposal requirements apply?

The average life of solar PV panels can be 20-30 years or longer after initial installation. At the time of decommissioning, panels may be reused, recycled, or disposed of. There are a few different types of solar panels used in ground-mounted PV Systems. Solar module manufacturers typically provide a list of materials used in their product, which may be used to determine the proper disposal requirements at the time of decommissioning.[5]

What happens during the decommissioning phase?

Upon completion of the economic life of a project, or potentially permit expiration, if the project owner determines not to apply for a new permit, the decision to decommission the facility can be made. Decommissioning refers to removal of equipment (panels, racking, wires, and inverters and transformers) as well as other operational structures (foundations and fencing) and restoration of the site. Depending on specific project decommission agreements, during this process, the site may be revegetated to help with erosion and dust control, and access roads may be removed. Unlike some other forms of development, a decommissioned solar site can be repurposed for other uses, such as agriculture production.[6]

Efficiency

Where does the power go?

Think of solar energy just like the other crops that are currently harvested in your community, perhaps corn, wheat, or dairy. While some of those resources stay local, many are shipped outside your community but provide valuable income and jobs locally. Solar energy is no different. While it is impossible to know where exactly the electrons flow once they enter the electrical grid, the benefits of producing that energy, such as tax revenues, stay local.

How will the project produce energy throughout the winter or on cloudy days?

The project will be able to produce energy throughout the entire year, even in the winter or on cloudy days. While the output will be maximized on clear days, solar radiation will still hit the solar panels as sunshine beams through the clouds.

Modern panels also feature technology that uses bifacial modules on the front and rear sides of the panels so they can absorb radiation to generate electricity. The modules' rear side absorbs sunshine radiation reflected from the ground. When there is snow on the ground, the additional sunshine reflecting off the snow amplifies the sunshine radiation absorbed from the ground.

Will my neighbors and I be eligible for service from this solar project?

The electricity generated by a utility-scale solar project will be injected into the high-voltage electric grid and wholesale electric market at the local substation. From there, it will follow the grid to areas of demand. It will not be available for direct purchase by retail electricity customers.

Health / Materials / Water Issues

Can chemicals that might be contained in solar PV threaten public drinking water systems and/or wetland resources?

All solar panels are contained in a solid matrix, are insoluble, and are enclosed. Therefore, releases are not a concern. Rules are in place to ensure that ground-mounted solar arrays are installed in a way that protects public water supplies, wetlands, and other water resource areas.[5]

Are there health risks from the electric and magnetic fields (EMF) from solar panels?

Solar energy produces no emissions, waste, odor, or byproducts. Silicon solar cells were produced commercially in the 1950s, and the first solar power plant was built over 35 years ago in southern California. PV arrays generate EMF in the same extremely low frequency (ELF) range as electrical appliances and wiring found in most homes and buildings.

The extremely low-frequency EMF from PV arrays is the same as the EMF people are exposed to from household electrical appliances, wiring in buildings, and power transmission lines (all at the power frequency of 60 hertz). In comparison, EMF produced by cell phones, radios, and microwaves is at much higher frequencies (30,000 hertz and above).[5]

A person outside of the fenced perimeter of a solar facility is not exposed to significant EMF from the solar facility. In 2005, a task group of scientific experts convened by the World Health Organization (WHO) concluded that there were no substantive health issues related to electric fields at levels generally encountered by members of the public.[7]

Can solar panels be damaged by hail and strong winds?

Solar panels are designed to withstand extreme weather, including hail and thunderstorms. However, just like your car windshield can get damaged, the same can happen to solar panels (though rare). If a solar panel were to become damaged from severe weather or any other reason, it would likely be the glass that has become damaged, and there would be no risk of exposure to the contents. The Savion team has plenty of experience developing solar projects in high-wind zones. Our projects have shown to be virtually undamaged by direct hits from CAT 3 storms in the past. But, even if something were to hit the area and damage the solar panels, the solar project would be well-insured, with plans to make repairs.

Will a solar farm create stormwater runoff and water drainage issues?

In many situations, during the development phase of a solar project, drainage studies and calculations may be conducted by third-party experts. It is typical to find that a solar project area's post-construction condition will create less stormwater runoff than the current pre-construction condition of cultivated land.

Ecological benefits are expected to accrue over time from the temporary but long-term conversion of agricultural land to native plant communities. Native plant species tend to have deeper and more complex root systems, which allow for improved water absorption and retention than in soil on agricultural land. As a result, erosion and stormwater runoff will be reduced.

What is inside a solar panel?

Solar panels consist of glass, aluminum, copper, and semiconductor materials. Solar cells are made of either connected silicon atoms or thin layers of photovoltaic material that have been placed onto glass or metal and are responsible for converting energy from sunlight into electricity. The thin layer of solar cells is sealed on both sides and covered with glass and an aluminum frame. The primary solar cell technologies used are Crystalline silicon (c-Si) and thin film Cadmium telluride (CdTe). While several different solar cell technologies exist, over 90% of the U.S. solar market uses Crystalline silicon (c-Si) cells.[8]

Are the materials inside a solar panel safe?

Yes. Modern commercial solar panels do not contain sufficient hazardous material to pose a danger to the environment and human health. The primary component in crystalline silicon solar cells is silicon, the second-most common element on earth.[8]

Solar Panel Design / Visual Impacts

How high are the panels off the ground? How tall do the panels stand?

Solar panels sit approximately 4' off the ground, depending on site conditions. Considering a common solar panel size is 36' x 66', the approximate total height of the panels at the highest point is typically 7-8' but does not exceed a height of 10'.

How important are reflectivity and potential visual impacts from solar projects, especially near airports?

Solar panels are designed to absorb and convert solar energy into electricity. They reflect only about 2 percent of incoming light, so issues with glare from PV panels are rare. Solar module glass has less reflectivity than water or window glass and reflected light from solar panels will have a significantly lower intensity than the glare from direct sunlight. Many projects throughout the U.S. and the world have been installed near airports with no impact on flight operations. There have been no U.S. aircraft accident cases in which glare caused by a solar energy facility was cited as a factor. Proper siting procedures can ensure panels are placed to minimize any potential glare to surrounding areas.[5]

How does the traffic associated with large solar projects impact nearby residential and agricultural properties?

During construction, there will be increased traffic associated with construction activities. However, after the construction phase is complete, operating solar projects do not attract high volumes of additional traffic.

Why was this area selected for a solar project?

The project area is suitable for utility-scale solar facility development due to its proximity to available transmission capacity and significant energy demand within the electrical grid. The project also provides significant local economic benefits and is a form of development that will maintain the rural character of the area.

Property Values

How do ground-mounted solar PV arrays adjacent to residential neighborhoods influence the property values in those neighborhoods?

A 2014 study completed in Chatham County, North Carolina, concluded that the nearby presence of solar facilities had no impact on the value of homes, agricultural land, or vacant residential land. When possible and feasible, project developers may work with project stakeholders to include screening vegetation along the site borders to minimize visual impacts on surrounding neighborhoods.

A review of nationwide literature shows little evidence that solar arrays influence nearby property values. Once operational, solar projects are quiet facilities that generate little traffic (post-construction), create minimal sound, and produce no emissions.[5]

Public Safety

What action is taken to protect the public from areas where solar arrays are installed?

Large-scale ground-mounted arrays are enclosed by fencing. This prevents children and the general public from coming into contact with the installations, thus preventing unsafe conditions. The National Electric Code requires that conductors, a part of solar PV arrays, are installed so they are not readily accessible. In addition, warning signs and occasional alarm systems are installed to deter unauthorized individuals from entering the solar array area.[5]

What happens during project construction?

Construction of a solar facility can take up to one year or more in total for large utility-scale projects. The basic types of activities that will take place include site preparation, construction, revegetation, and operations. Once solar projects are built, there is little traffic in and out of the site.[10]

Sound

Is there sound associated with the solar project?

Solar projects have little to no sound audible outside of the fence line of the project. Inverters and transformers make a humming sound during the day when the facility is generating electricity. Any sound will be inaudible at the fence line. Sound impacts can be mitigated through the use of proper siting procedures. Transportation and maintenance equipment, like cars, trucks, lawnmowers, and string trimmers, are common sources of sound on solar projects that most people are accustomed to hearing elsewhere. Construction of a solar project is typically between 10-12 months.

How much sound do solar projects make?

Solar panels do not emit sound when they convert sunlight into electricity. Rather, sources of sound at solar facilities are associated with converting solar panels electrical output from DC to AC and adjusting the voltage such that it can be transmitted to the electrical grid. This is done via inverters and transformers, which may have fans and cooling systems to ensure proper function when operating at full load during the heat of the day. Sound emitted from inverters can be calculated using software during project design and can be minimized with proper planning and siting.[10]

Resources:

[1]David G. Loomis, Ph.D. Economic Impact and Land Use Analysis of Mark Center Solar. Bloomington, IL: Strategic Economic Research, December 2020, page 22.

[2] American Clean Power, "How Solar Power Enhances Rural Ecosystems," CleanPower.org, February 2023, https://cleanpower.org/wp-content/uploads/gateway/2023/03/ACP_Solar_and_Farmland.pdf

[3] American Clean Power, "Solar Energy & Farmland FAQ," CleanPower.org, February 2024, https://cleanpower.org/resources/solar-energy-farmland-faq/

[4] Analysis of the Potential for a Heat Island Effect in Large Solar Farms. Department of Earth and Environmental Engineering. Columbia University, 2013.nt.

[5]Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources. Clean Energy Results Questions & Answers GroundMounted Solar Photovoltaic Systems. Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection. Massachusetts Clean Energy Center, June 2015, page 7

[6]American Clean Power, "What Happens When a Solar Facility is Decommissioned?," CleanPower.org, December, 2021, https://cleanpower.org/resources/what-happens-when-a-solar-facility-isdecommissioned/

[7]NC State University. Health and Safety Impacts of Solar Photovoltaics. NC Clean Energy Technology Center, May 2017, page 12.

[8]American Clean Power, "Solar Panels and Your Community," CleanPower.org, August 30, 2022, https://cleanpower.https://cleanpower.org/wpcontent/uploads/gateway/2022/08/ACP_FactSheet_SolarCommunity_220830.pdf

[9]American Clean Power, "Designing and Adapting for Extreme Weather," CleanPower.org, August 2024, https://cleanpower.org/wp- content/uploads/gateway/2024/08/ExtremeWeather_FactSheet_240909.pdf

[10]American Clean Power, "Solar as a Neighbor: Living Near a Solar Project," CleanPower.org, July 2024, https://cleanpower.org/resources/solar-as-a-neighbor-living-near-a-solar-project/

SAVION

A RENEWABLE ENERGY COMPANY

Savion, a Shell Group portfolio company, is one of the largest, most technologically advanced utility-scale solar and energy storage project development companies in the United States.

With a growing portfolio of more than 35.9 GW, Savion's diverse team provides comprehensive services at each phase of renewable energy project development, from conception through construction. As part of this full-service model, Savion manages all aspects of development for customers, partners, and project host communities.

Savion is committed to helping decarbonize the energy grid by replacing electric power generation with renewable sources and delivering cost-competitive electricity to the marketplace. For further information, visit www.savionenergy.com

CRN-PO1957-08072025

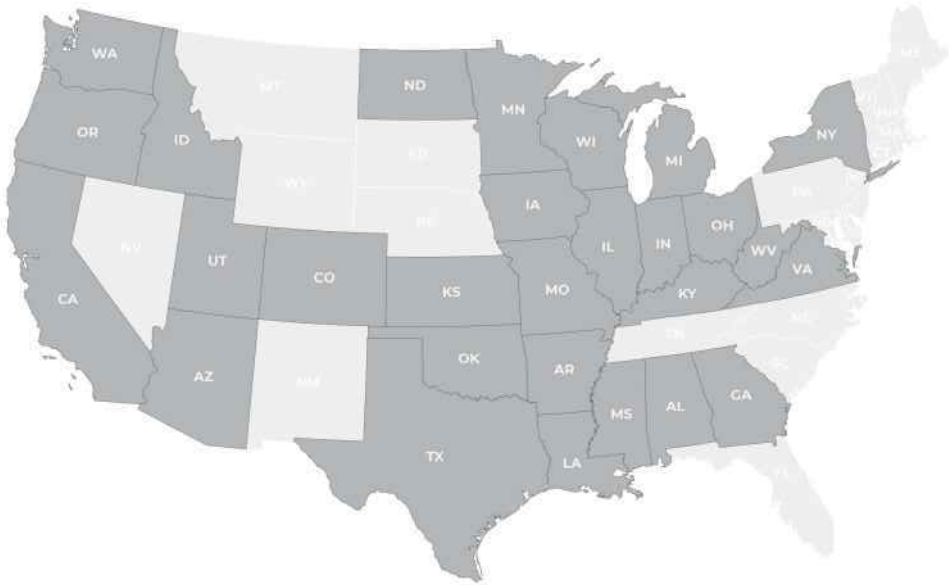
Founded in 2019, the Savion team is comprised of utility-scale solar and energy storage development experts.

U.S. based company headquartered in Kansas City, MO, with projects in various phases across 28 states.

Over 175 employees providing comprehensive services at each phase of renewable energy project development.

Savion U.S. Presence

In Operation, Under Construction, Contracted, and In Development

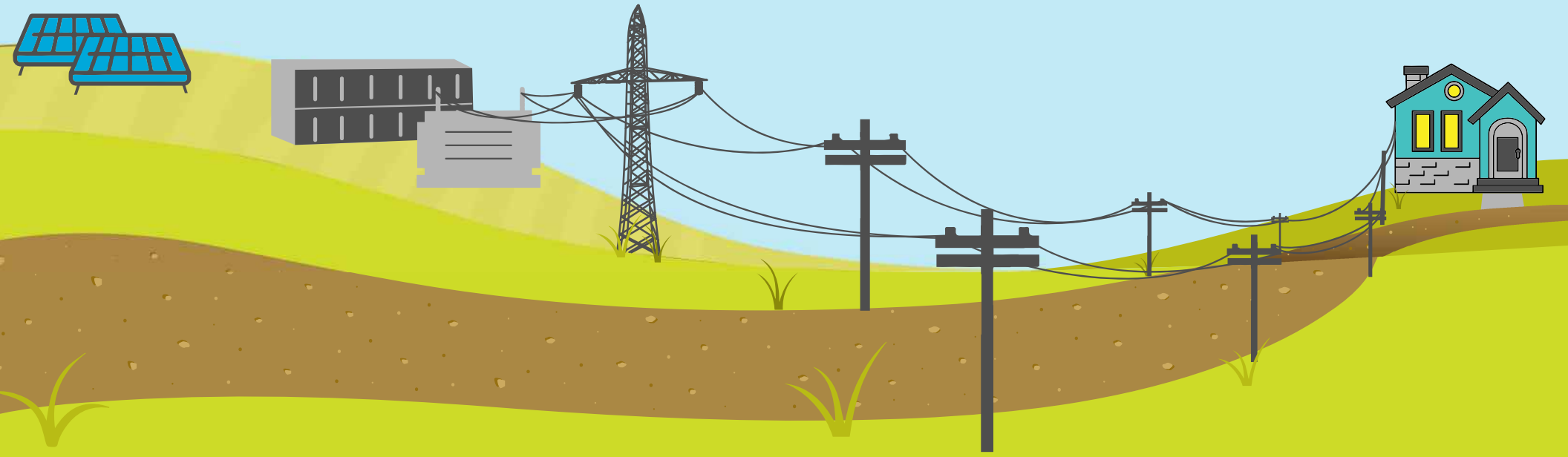


WHO WE ARE

We are actively advancing U.S. utility-scale photovoltaic (PV) and energy storage projects that help decarbonize the nation's electricity grid and deploy modern power to diverse markets at lower cost to customers. With a genuine care for the communities with which we are privileged to partner, Savion delivers utility-scale solar and energy storage project development throughout the U.S.

HOW SOLAR ENERGY WORKS

Photovoltaic panels convert sunlight into electricity → The inverter converts DC electricity to AC electricity → Substation steps up the voltage to the utility transmission voltage → Electricity is transmitted on the electrical grid → The grid provides clean energy to our homes and businesses



MARKET DRIVERS

Fossil Fuels

Price uncertainty, retirement of coal facilities, cleaner emission standards, carbon tax

Declining Solar Costs

Due to manufacturing efficiencies, increases in solar panel efficiencies, more experienced workforce

Demand from Utility

Large commitment from utilities for solar energy

Consumer Demand

Local economic development, price certainty (15 years), lower emissions, clean energy, innovative technologies, renewable

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SOLAR PROJECT CONSTRUCTION

CLEAR MOUNTAIN
ENERGY CENTER

Photo credit: Savion. Brazoria West Solar Project. Brazoria County, TX. Owned and operated by Shikun & Binui USA.

STUDIES, SURVEYS, ANALYSES

CRAB RUN
SOLAR PROJECT

Project Studies:

- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment
- Traffic Impact Assessment
- Decommissioning Plan
- Endangered Resources Review
- Wetland Delineation
- Geotechnical Review
- Cultural Resource Surveys
- Hydrology and Hydraulics Study
- Acoustic Study
- Erosion Control Plan
- Visual Impact Assesment
- Glare/Glint Analysis

PROJECT STATISTICS

2029
Earliest commercial operation

4,800
Estimated KY homes powered

150+
Estimated new jobs during construction

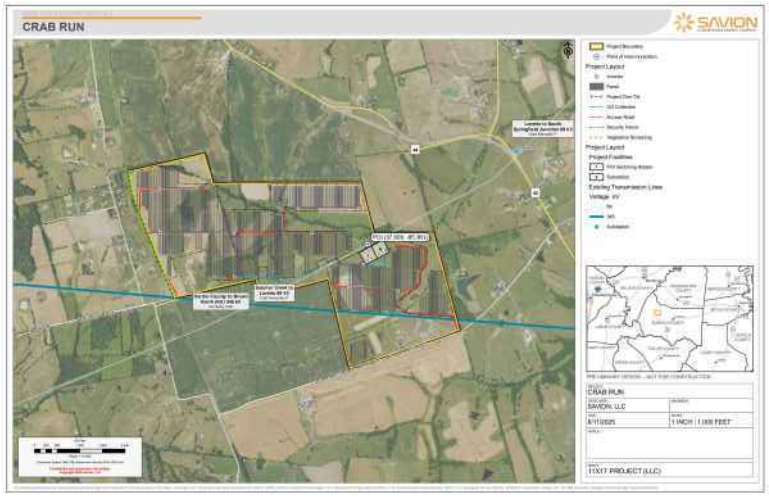
$45M+
Capital investment in the solar project

~375
Project area acres

35+
Estimated years of operation

The project area consists of approximately 375 acres located in Lebanon, Kentucky. The project footprint contains approximately 275 acres that will host project infrastructure, and project facilites will be sited to minimize impacts to environmental resources. The project footprint is naturally screened from many adjoining propertes and nearby roadways, and facilites will be set back a minimum of 300' from nearby residences.

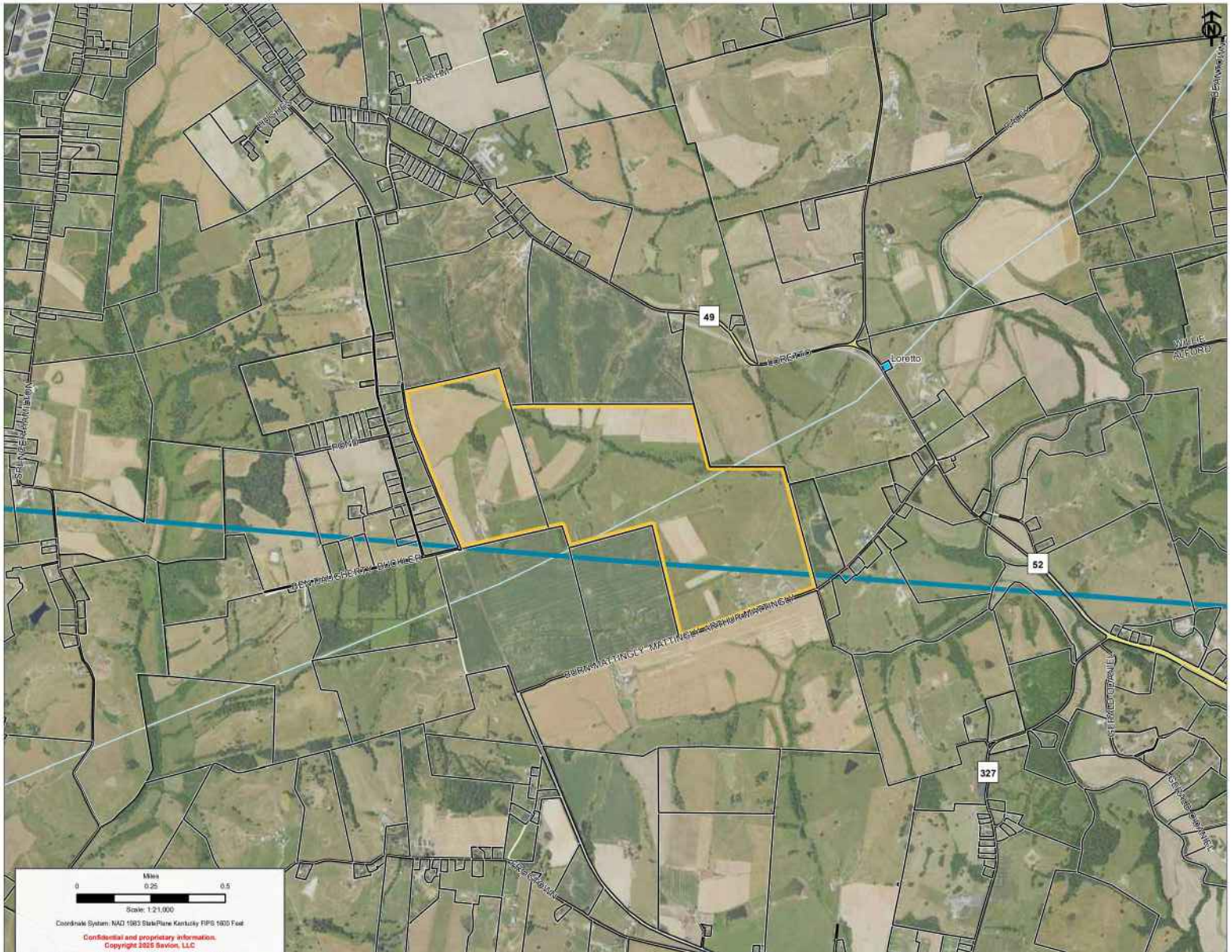
Up to 45 MW Solar



CRAB RUN SOLAR PROJECT, LLC

CRAB RUN

SAVION
A RENEWABLE ENERGY COMPANY



Project Boundary

Existing Transmission Lines

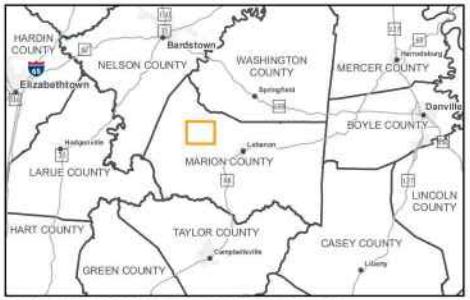
Voltage kV

69

345

Substation

ky_marion



PRELIMINARY DESIGN – NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

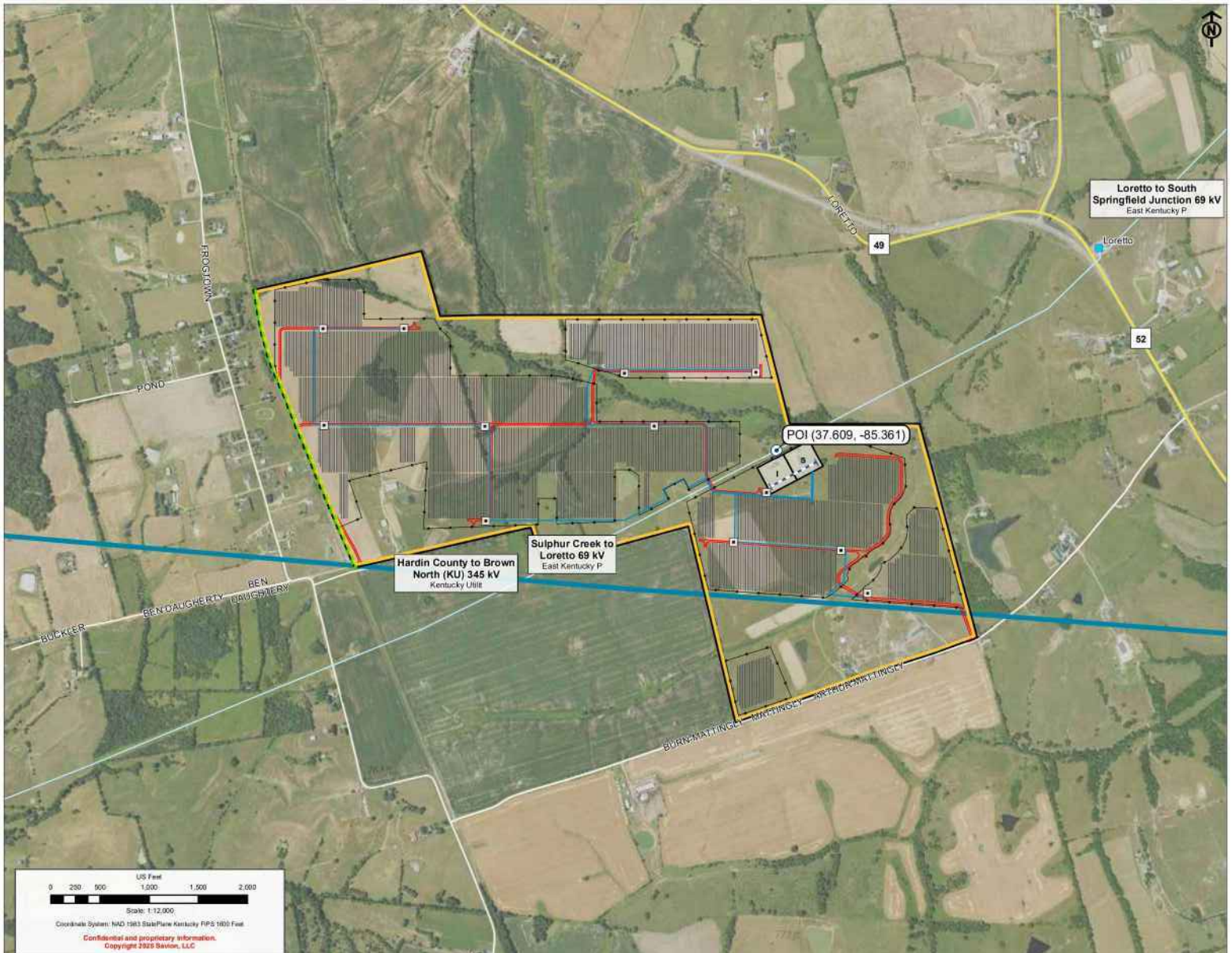
PROJECT: CRAB RUN	
DEVELOPER: SAVION, LLC	ENGINEER:
DATE: 8/12/2025	SCALE: 1 INCH : 1,750 FEET
NOTES:	

SHEET: 11X17 PROJECT-PROPERTY BOUNDARIES

CRAB RUN SOLAR PROJECT, LLC

CRAB RUN

SAVION
A RENEWABLE ENERGY COMPANY



Project Boundary
Point of Interconnection

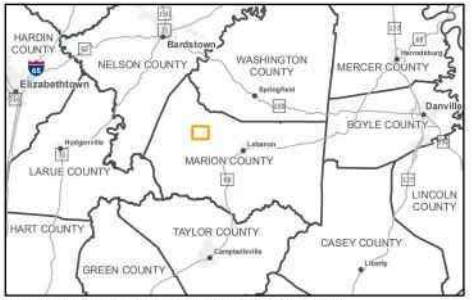
Project Layout
- Inverter
- Panel
- Project Gen-Tie
- UG Collection
- Access Road
- Security Fence
- Vegetative Screening

Project Layout

Project Facilities
- POI Switching Station
- Substation

Existing Transmission Lines

Voltage kV
- 69
- 345
- Substation



PRELIMINARY DESIGN – NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

PROJECT: CRAB RUN	
DEVELOPER: SAVION, LLC	ENGINEER:
DATE: 8/11/2025	SCALE: 1 INCH : 1,000 FEET
NOTES:	
SHEET: 11X17 PROJECT (LLC)	

CRAB RUN
SOLAR PROJECT

Sign-in shee

NAME	CONTACT INFO
Angela Mattingly	
Richard L. Mattingly	
* Tiffney M. Deepere.	
RICHARD HUGHES	
Mary Parrott	
Sam Spalding	
Jane Kleyn	
PAT Browning	
* BRIAN Mattingly	
* Kelly Hommrich	
Robert Doug Lyndy & Phyllis Daugherty	
Chad M. Daniel	
Daniel Mattingly	
Amanda Farmer	
RONNIE MITTINGLY	

CRAB RUN
SOLAR PROJECT

Sign-in sheet

NAME	CONTACT INFO
David Hill	
Shirley Bland	
Bobby Thompson	
Eva [illegible]	
Lee Brahm	
Bend Peterson	
Karen F. Thompson	
Stephen G. Thompson	
[illegible]	
Frank [illegible]	
Mark [illegible]	
Joe H. [illegible]	
[illegible]	
Keith Bland	
DEBRA BLAND	

CRAB RUN
SOLAR PROJECT

Sign-in sheet

NAME	CONTACT INFO
Scotty Smith	
[illegible]	
Linda R Russell	
Steve Downs	
Peggy Downs	
Donald Peterson	
BILL PETERSON	
Terri L Miles	
Danny Miles	
Kenny Browning	
Marilyn Hutson	
Kevin & Mindy Peterson	
Chad Elder	
David Clements	
Ted Lyon	

NAME	Contact Info
1. JACKie Fogle	[redacted]
2 Vincent + Angela Culver	[redacted]
3. Maison Young	[redacted]
4. James Lundgren	[redacted]
5.	
6	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	