

March 29, 2024

Ms. Tanowa Troupe, Secretary
Ohio Power Siting Board
Docketing Division
180 East Broad Street, 11th Floor
Columbus, Ohio 43215-3797

Re: Case Nos. 22-151-EL-BGN and 23-104-EL-BLN - In the Matter of the Application of Blossom Solar, LLC for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need to Construct a Solar-Powered Electric Generation Facility and Associated Transmission Line in Morrow County, Ohio.

Certificate Compliance Condition 22 – Decommissioning Plan

Dear Ms. Troupe:

Blossom Solar, LLC (“Blossom Solar”) is certified to construct a solar-powered electric generation facility and associated transmission line in Morrow County, Ohio in accordance with the orders issued by the Ohio Power Siting Board (“OPSB”) in Case Nos. 22-151-EL-BGN and 23-104-EL-BLN on May 18, 2023, and July 20, 2023, respectively.

At this time, Blossom Solar is filing the updated Decommissioning Plan in compliance with Condition 22 of the Joint Stipulation and Recommendation approved by the OPSB’s May 18, 2023 order in Case No. 22-151-EL-BGN. This document was provided to the OPSB Staff on March 29, 2024.

We are available, at your convenience, to answer any questions you may have.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Christine M.T. Pirik

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4872-7908-8641 v1 [88534-2]

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Blossom Solar Decommissioning Plan

Submitted by



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1. INTRODUCTION / PURPOSE

The purpose of this Decommissioning Plan is to outline and describe the removal of project facilities and subsequently reclaim and return the land areas altered during the construction of the solar farm to predevelopment condition and use, , pursuant to the decommissioning requirements (condition 22) of the **Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) Certificate for the Blossom Solar Project** (Attachment C). The plan identifies project areas and components which will be removed once the solar farm is no longer needed, abandoned, or when the project has surpassed the useful lifespan of the generating facilities.

The plan will be updated every five years to reflect changes in construction technologies and techniques, as well as changes in costs of decommissioning activities.

2. PROPOSED FUTURE LAND USE

Prior to the Blossom Solar Farm development, the existing land use was primarily farmland/agricultural land (corn/soybeans). Once the project facilities are decommissioned, the areas used by the project will be returned to the predevelopment condition and may be used for farming and agricultural land uses or whatever the owner desires for the land.

3. ENGINEERING TECHNIQUES

Decommissioning of the solar farm includes multiple phases and activities such as:

- Coordination with the interconnecting utility regarding decommissioning;
- Electrically isolating the facility prior to conducting any decommissioning activities;
- Removal of above ground components (fencing, PV modules, racking, inverters, transformers, overhead transmission lines, and substation) for either resale or scrap;
- Removal of racking foundations to a depth of at least three feet below grade;
- Remove power poles and remove fence;
- Any substation foundations to a depth of three feet below grade;
- Access Road(s), operation/maintenance yard/staging areas (unless otherwise agreed to by landowner);
- Re-grading, de-compaction, and restoration of disturbed areas;
- Subsurface drainage maintenance and restoration within facility footprint (Drainage tile lines);
- Removal of debris and litter generated by Deconstruction activities;

Allowance will be provided for the application of necessary sediment and erosion controls during and grass reseeding following decommissioning activities. During decommissioning the landowners will be consulted to identify the extent and type of work to be completed. Underground utility lines, if deeper than three (3) feet below ground surface elevation, may be left in place to minimize land disturbance and associated impacts to future land use. Any drainage tile lines which are damaged by the Facility will be repaired or replaced with new drainage tile line(s) of comparable quality and cost to the original(s).

Decommissioning will include the removal and transportation of all solar generating and racking components from the Facility site. Decommissioning will also include the removal of inverters, electrical

components, foundations, and any other associated facilities unless otherwise agreed upon by Applicant and the applicable landowner(s).

All dismantling, removal, recycling, and disposal of materials generated during decommissioning will comply with rules, regulations, and prevailing laws in effect when the work is completed and will use approved local or regional disposal or recycling sites as available. Recyclable materials will be recycled to the furthest extent practicable. Non-recyclable materials will be disposed of in accordance with state and federal law.

3.1.DECOMMISSIONING

Public Road Improvement and Access Road Modifications and Removal

Sections of public roads that have insufficient strength to accommodate the construction traffic necessary for decommissioning will be improved prior to the start of hauling operations.

Intersection turning radius modification is not anticipated since solar components will fit on standard semi-trailer trucks. The roads subjected to decommissioning traffic will be restored to a condition equal to or better than the condition of the road prior to decommissioning activities. A pre-decommissioning road survey will be prepared to accurately assess the before and after road conditions. Aggregate removed from the access roads is a potential source for the road restoration material.

Fencing Removal and Restoration

The fencing is constructed from steel. The fencing fabric and connecting parts will be removed from the posts and rolled into sections for removal. These components will be hauled off site to be recycled at the time of decommissioning.

Fence posts are installed in concrete footings. These posts and concrete footings will be removed and the concrete will be broken into pieces sized for transport. The debris will be hauled off site to be disposed of or recycled, depending on market prices for aggregate at the time of decommissioning. The steel will be recycled. For estimating purposes, it has been assumed that heavy equipment will be used to extract the fence posts and dump trucks will be used to haul the removed material from the site.

Following removal of the fence posts, the resulting void will be backfilled with native subsoils and compacted by tamping rods to achieve a dense soil state for each void at least 12 inches of depth to the surface. Where necessary, topsoil will be reapplied to the site and graded to match surrounding grade to preserve existing drainage patterns.

Inverters and Combiner Boxes

Any electrical component switchgear that is mounted or connected to any racking components must be removed prior to the removal of the racking. All steel including but not limited to conductors, inverters, combiner boxes, fuses, switches, transformers, and other components of the DC System will be disassembled and taken off-site to be recycled or reused.

Inverters and electrical field components will typically be dismantled in the reverse order of installation:

- All electrical equipment and disconnecting means circuitry will be opened (Shut Off) and locked out to prevent any unintended electrical shock hazards including disconnecting means located at the substation.
- Homerun and inverter interconnection cables will be disconnected and freed from inverters and combiner boxes.
- Inverters will be unmounted and removed from racking and either placed on pallets (no more than 1 per pallet - if for resale) or loaded to a recycling container on site for removal to recycling facility.
- Associated mounting hardware is to be binned and collated for recycling by substance.
- Once an inverter, combiner box, or switchgear has been removed, any aboveground conduits, homerun or jumper cabling is to be cut and removed, sorted, and collated by content (aluminum, copper, PVC, etc.) for recycling.

Foundations and underground components will be removed to a depth of at least three (3) feet below grade. The rock base will also be removed. For estimating purposes, it was assumed that bulldozers and backhoes or front loaders will be used for rock base removal. The material will be hauled from the site to be recycled or disposed of at an off-site facility. For estimating purposes, it was assumed that dump trucks will be used to haul this material. Topsoil will be reapplied to match surrounding grade to preserve existing drainage patterns. Topsoil and subsoil will be de-compacted to a minimum depth of 18 inches and the site will be tilled to a farmable condition. Areas not planned for immediate return to agricultural use will be re-vegetated.

Solar Module & Racking Removal

Each PV Array consists of photovoltaic modules, clamps, steel and aluminum racking segments, a tracker assembly, and foundations which are modular components and can be disassembled, and then processed into pieces small enough (less than 40 feet by eight feet and less than 20 tons) and transported off-site. The structural and racking components of the array that are not designated for re-sale will be cut into pieces sized to meet recycling requirements so the scrap value will be maximized. The components will then be transported to a licensed recycling facility. For estimating purposes, it was assumed that the PV Array materials would be hauled by standard semi-trailer trucks.

Used Modules that are functioning at a significant percentage (typically greater than 80%) of their original output may have resale value. If there is a buyer for used modules at the time the array is decommissioned, then a resale may be negotiated; otherwise, facilities for recycling or disposal of photovoltaic modules will be employed and modules will be transported to the facility as compliant with condition 23 of Attachment C.

Below is a short list of American companies that operate in the solar panel recycling or repurposing market at the time of the writing of this report.

<https://wecycle solar.com/recycle/>

<http://www.tekoverly.com/>

<http://www.morgenindustries.com/index.html>

<https://echoenvironmental.com/solar-panel-recycling/>

<http://www.glrnow.com/>

<http://www.intercotradingco.com/usa-solar-panel-recycling/>

<https://silrec.com/>

<http://www.solarsilicon.com/>

The array will be dismantled in the following typical steps:

- All electrical equipment and disconnecting means circuitry will be opened (Shut Off) to prevent any unintended electrical shock hazards.
- Homerun and module interconnection cables will be disconnected and freed from modules' cable clamps or cable ties.
- Modules will be unclamped and removed from racking, stacked appropriately and placed on pallets.
- Associated Aluminum mounting hardware is to be collated for recycling.
- Once a complete tracker section has been de-paneled, any aboveground conduits, homerun or jumper cabling is to be cut and removed, sorted and collated by content (aluminum, copper, PVC, etc.) for recycling.

Racking Foundation Removal and Restoration

The Racking foundations are constructed from steel. The top chassis will be dismantled including the tracking movement components. These components will be hauled off site to be recycled at the time of decommissioning.

I-Beam pile posts were installed by driving each pile. The posts will be hauled off site to be recycled at the time of decommissioning. For estimating purposes, it was assumed that the I-Beams will be extracted with a Post Puller extractor attached to heavy equipment. Posts that cannot be pulled out or break off, will be cut at least 3 feet below grade and the resistant post left in place (rather than requiring excavation).

Following removal of the Racking foundation, the resulting void will be backfilled with native subsoils and compacted. Where necessary, topsoil will be reapplied to the site and graded to match surrounding grade to preserve existing drainage patterns.

Underground Electrical Collection Lines

The electrical cables and conduits contain no material known to be harmful to the environment and which are below a depth of at least 3 (three) feet below grade will be retired in place, non-functional. The exception to this is in areas where the collection lines intersect with drain tiles.

Aboveground cables such as cables entering and exiting the inverters, junction boxes, or substation components, will be removed and recycled.

Following any necessary removal, the area affected will be restored by reapplication of topsoil to match the surrounding grade and preserve existing drainage patterns. The topsoil and subsoil will be de-compacted to a minimum depth of 18 inches and tilled to a farmable condition. Areas not planned for immediate return to agricultural use will be re-vegetated, depending upon location and land use at the time of decommissioning.

Medium Voltage Electrical Collection/Transmission Lines

Underground cables associated with Blossom Solar Farm are part of the connection between adjacent subarrays. All Cabling located within 36" of the surface will be removed and recycled.

Substation & Operations and Maintenance Building

Decommissioning of the substation and operations and maintenance building owned by Blossom Solar will be performed when the solar farm is decommissioned. The operations and maintenance building may be left in place, if requested by the land owner.

Any wooden power poles will be removed to a depth of at least 3 (three) feet below grade, cut into sections no longer than 40' and properly disposed of as construction and demolition debris.

Any steel power poles will be removed and cut to a length no longer than 40' for transportation offsite to be recycled as scrap. Foundations and underground components will be removed to a depth of at least three (3) feet below grade and the rock base will be removed. The material will be hauled from the site and recycled or disposed of at an off-site facility.

All steel, conductors, switches, transformers, and other components of the substation will be disassembled and taken off-site to be recycled, reused, or disposed. Foundations and underground components will be removed to a depth of at least three (3) feet below grade and the rock base will be removed. The material will be hauled from the site to be recycled or disposed at an off-site facility. Additionally, any permanent storm water treatment facilities will be removed.

Native Topsoil from the site (not imported from elsewhere) will be reapplied to match surrounding grade to preserve existing drainage patterns. Topsoil and subsoil will be de-compacted to a minimum depth of 18 inches and the site will tilled to a farmable condition. Areas not planned for immediate return to agricultural use will be re-vegetated, depending upon location.

Access Roads

Access roads will be removed. Where necessary, topsoil will be reapplied to the site and graded to match surrounding grade to preserve existing drainage patterns.

3.2.RECLAMATION

In addition to the reclamation activities described above for each decommissioning activity, all unexcavated areas compacted by equipment and activity during decommissioning will be de-

compacted to a depth of 18 inches or to a depth as needed to ensure proper density of topsoil consistent and compatible with the surrounding area and associated land use. All materials and debris associated with the solar farm decommissioning will be removed from the site and properly recycled or disposed of at off-site facilities.

As necessary, the topsoil will be stripped and isolated prior to removal of structures and facilities for reapplication to promote future land use activities. The topsoil will be reapplied following back fill (as necessary) and graded to match adjacent existing contours to preserve existing drainage patterns. The topsoil reapplied will be free from rocks greater than three inches in diameter and will not contain debris from the decommissioning activities. De-compaction of the soil will be done to a minimum depth of 18 inches, and the topsoil will be tilled to a farmable condition. Areas not planned for immediate return to agricultural use will be re-vegetated using seed mixes approved by the landowner and compatible with the local Farm Service Agency, Soil and Water Conservation District, or Natural Resource Conservation Service requirements and specifications. Temporary erosion protection such as mulch, hydromulch, or erosion control blanket will be applied in accordance with the requirements of the project Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

Drainage Tile

Blossom Solar farm will remove all underground equipment to such extents that removal is necessary for future drain tile repairs and or installation to be completed.

Topsoil, Compaction, and Rutting

All surface areas within the facility footprint that were disturbed by Deconstruction activities will have native topsoil's replaced.

Any additional permanent drainage tile line repairs will be made within 30 days of identification or notification of damage, unless a mutually agreed upon time has been declared. Blossom Solar farm will be responsible for monitoring to ensure successful revegetation and rehabilitation, and take corrective actions, as necessary, to assure successful re-vegetation and rehabilitation for one year following the completion of the Deconstruction activities.

4. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP's)

During decommissioning of the Blossom Solar Farm, erosion and sediment control BMP's will be implemented to minimize potential for erosion of soils and sedimentation of surface waters and waters of the state. Potential BMPs are described in the next section. The BMP's should meet the specifications contained within the current edition of Ohio's EPA Rainwater and Land Development Manual <https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/surface-water/guides-manuals/rainwater-and-land-development>.

The decommissioning team will review the permitting requirements at the time of decommissioning and obtain the necessary permits which may include National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting and Section 404, Permit to Discharge Dredged or Fill Material if applicable.

4.1. EROSION CONTROL

All disturbed areas without permanent impermeable or gravel surfaces will be vegetated for final stabilization. For slopes steeper than 4:1, erosion control blankets consisting of wood fiber and two-sided netting may be used, (or other practices more compatible with farming activities.) . Restoration will include seed application prior to application of the blanket. All slopes 4:1 or flatter will be restored with seed and mulch. Application rate of the mulch must be in accordance with recommended practice. For estimating purposes, a rate of 4000 pounds/acre was assumed. The site will be restored and stabilized with a site-appropriate seed mixture. In agricultural areas that are to be actively farmed shortly after decommissioning, the disturbed soils will be returned to the condition prior to construction of the Blossom Creek Solar facility. For example, where the soils were tilled or farmed and not covered with vegetation, the area will be graded, de-compacted and tilled to a farmable condition. Areas not planned for immediate return to agricultural use will be re-vegetated.

Project Phasing / Design BMP: A work phasing plan should be developed to minimize the area of soils exposed at any given time, and to allow for subsequent stabilization of soils following decommission activity of the access roads, solar arrays, and electrical collection system in each area.

Erosion Control Blankets and Seed BMP: For slopes steeper than 4:1, erosion control blankets consisting of wood fiber and two-sided netting may be used, (or other practices more compatible with farming activities), and for areas of concentrated flow after removal of water crossings and culverts (ditches, swales and similar areas). Seed will be applied in these areas with the blanket for temporary and / or permanent vegetative growth as necessary.

Temporary Mulch Cover and Seed BMP: Temporary mulch cover (corn mulch or clean, weed-free straw or hay mulch) will be applied at recommended rates (likely 2 tons per acre) to provide temporary erosion protection of exposed soil areas with slopes equal to or flatter than 4:1. Seed will be applied with the mulch for temporary and / or permanent vegetative growth as necessary. Mulch is used for all soil types where slopes are flatter than 4:1 and there are no significant concentrated flows. The mulch will be disc-anchored to the soil to help prevent it from blowing away.

Permanent Seed and Temporary Mulch and/or Erosion Control Blanket BMP: In areas of final grade that are not returned to agriculture, permanent seed will be applied to promote vegetative cover for permanent erosion control. These areas include areas adjacent to the access roads, stream crossings, ditches along roads, and other areas which are not to be farmed. Temporary mulch and/or blanket will be applied to areas of permanent seeding as described above to provide temporary erosion protection until the permanent seed is established.

4.2.SEDIMENT CONTROL

Removal of Ditch Crossing BMP: Ditch crossings may be left in place if requested by the landowner. Perimeter controls (such as silt fence) will be used at crossing locations to minimize runoff from the exposed soils resulting from removal activities for culverts and access roads. Removal of the crossings will only be done during dry conditions. If the streams are wet or flowing, alternative BMPs such as, but not limited to, a temporary dam and bypass pump to create a dry condition, will be implemented. Mats will be used as needed to prevent compaction and rutting at crossing locations.

Dewatering: A temporary sump and rock base should be used where a temporary pump is installed to dewater an area of accumulated water. If a rock base cannot be used, the pump intake will be elevated to draw water from the top of the water column to limit sedimentation. Energy dissipation (riprap) will be applied to the pump hose discharge area. The water should be discharged to a large flat vegetated area for filtration/infiltration prior to flowing into receiving waters of conveyances/ditches. If discharge water is turbid, dewatering bags, temporary traps, and rock weepers or other BMP is needed to control sediment discharge.

Silt fence or fiber log BMPs: Silt fences or fiber logs will be used as needed for perimeter controls downgradient of soils exposed during decommissioning to capture suspended sediment particles on site to extent possible. Silt fence or fiber logs will also be used in smaller watershed areas where the contributing drainage areas are typically less than one quarter acre per 100 feet of perimeter, and around stockpiles, which are typically about 8 feet high, with 3:1 slopes, when the stockpiles are not already contained within perimeter controls. The silt fence or fiber logs should provide adequate protection if placed 3 to 5 feet from the toe of the stockpile.

Rock Entrance/Exit Tracking Control BMP: Rock construction entrances will be installed where access to a decommissioning area is from paved surfaces, to minimize sediment tracking. They may be used at temporary and permanent access roads, lay down areas, substation, turbine sites and wherever the site traffic exits onto paved surfaces.

Street Scraping/Sweeping BMP: Street scraping and sweeping will be used to retrieve sediment tracked or washed onto paved surfaces at the end of each working day, or as needed.

4.3.PERMITTING

All decommissioning and restoration activities will comply with local, state and federal permit requirements. Decommissioning activities will disturb more than one acre of soil. As a result, an NPDES permit from the Ohio EPA will be applied for. This permit must be received prior to commencing decommissioning activities. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan will be developed prior to filing a Notice of Intent (NPDES application).

If permanent crossings are to be removed and no discharge of dredged or fill material takes place, a Section 404 permit is not anticipated for the decommissioning of the solar farm. The Army Corp of Engineers will be notified of the work to take place at the time of decommissioning to verify the need of 404 permitting.

No air permits are currently required for construction activities typical for decommissioning. State of Ohio air quality rules will be reviewed at the time the work is scheduled. Further, no operating air quality permits are needed for ongoing operation of the solar farm facility. Coordination with the County Farm Service Agency will be made regarding all Conservation Reserve Program areas. Should any interim permits become needed, they will be closed out with documentation of compliance at decommissioning.

5. TIMELINE

Decommissioning of the solar farm will be initiated if the project has not produced electricity for a period of 12 months, unless other mitigating circumstances prevail, such as a force majeure. The following sections outline a timetable for the decommissioning plan; steps toward compliance with applicable air and water quality laws and regulations; and steps for compliance with health and safety standards.

5.1. SCHEDULE

When decommissioning activity has been deemed necessary, the solar farm components will be removed within the next twelve (12) months. The schedule should consider disruption to traffic during harvest, minimizing crop loss, limiting wintertime hauling in order to minimize road damage, and performing restoration at the start of the growing season.

5.2. WATER REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

Water Quality: NPDES permitting will include the following steps for compliance.

- Complete a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan to comply with the requirements of the Ohio EPA NPDES General Construction Permit.
- Submit the Notice of Intent at least 30 days prior to starting construction activity associated with the decommissioning.
- Once notification of permit coverage is received the decommissioning activity may commence.
- During decommissioning activities, compliance with the NPDES permit (applicable at the time of decommissioning) will be adhered to, including inspections, documentation, maintenance of BMPs, record keeping, amendments to the plan and implementation of the SWPPP.
- Within 30 days of completing decommissioning activities and restoration, a Notice of Termination (NOT) will be submitted to the Ohio EPA to terminate coverage of the NPDES permit.

Water Quality: Section 404 Discharge of dredged and fill material, if required, will include the following steps for compliance.

- Notification to the United States Corp of Engineers of expected activities such as crossing removals.
- Verification of necessary permits (if any).
- Apply for any necessary Section 404 permits prior to commencing work within waterways / wetlands.
- Develop plans, as applicable, to comply with permit regulations.
- Commence decommissioning work after receipt of applicable permits, adhering to rules, timelines, and requirements stated in applicable permits.

5.3. HEALTH AND SAFETY STANDARDS

Work on the site will be conducted in strict accordance with the operator's health and safety plan. The construction contractor hired to perform the decommissioning work will also be required to prepare a site-specific health and safety plan. All site workers, including subcontractors, will be required to read, understand, and abide by the plan. A site safety officer will be designated by the construction contractor to monitor compliance. This official will have stop-work authority over all activities on the site should unsafe conditions or lapses in the safety plan be observed.

6. COST AND QUANTITIES

Cost and quantities shown are preliminary for the Blossom Solar Farm, as the design is preliminary at the time this estimate was prepared. The cost estimate specifically excludes the values associated with reselling and recycling solar components. This cost estimate will be re-evaluated every five years by an engineer retained by Blossom Solar.

This preliminary estimate is approximate and based on market data at the time of the estimate. The financial assurance is based solely on the direct and indirect costs of decommissioning.

A performance bond for the total gross cost of decommissioning excluding any salvage value shall be posted prior to construction commencement where Blossom Solar is the principal, Blossom Solar's insurance company is the surety, and the Ohio Power Siting Board is the obligee.

The estimated gross cost of decommissioning the Blossom Solar Farm is approximately **\$11,837,554**. See Attachment A Cost Estimate on the following pages.

6.1. COST TABLE

Below is a list of labor rates and equipment rates that were used in calculating the total cost of Decommissioning the ground-mounted solar photovoltaic installation site. The labor (and equipment) rates are based on suggestions and recommendations from US Department of Labor Rates, and Patrick's construction experience.

Trucking Cost	\$130.00	per hour
Trenching \$/Hour	\$150.00	per hour
Bobcat (Skidsteer) \$/Hour	\$ 90.00	per hour
Grader \$/Hour	\$150.00	per hour
Excavator \$/Hour	\$150.00	per hour
Backhoe \$/Hour	\$100.00	per hour
Dozer \$/Hour	\$120.00	per hour
Manhours \$/Hour	\$ 75.00	per hour

7. ATTACHMENT A - DECOMMISSIONING COST ESTIMATE

Blossom Solar Power Decommissioning Cost Estimate											
Description	QTY	Unit	Mat'l/Equip Unit Cost	Mat'l/Equip Cost	Subc. Unit Cost	Subc. Cost	Manhours /Unit	Total Manhours	Labor Rate (+20% Ovhd)	Labor Total Cost	Total Costs
Mobilization and Permitting	1	LS	\$0	\$0	\$336,000	\$336,000	0	0	\$0.00	\$0	\$336,000
Solar Array Equipment											
Disconnect Module	319680	EA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.083	26,533	\$90.00	\$2,388,010	\$2,388,010
Load Out Module Components	9860	Tons	\$24	\$236,647	\$0	\$0	0.65	6,409	\$90.00	\$576,828	\$813,475
Freight Modules Off-Site for recycling	495	Loads	\$0	\$0	\$528	\$261,360	0	0	\$0.00	\$0	\$261,360
Dismantle Racking	4613	EA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	2	9,226	\$90.00	\$830,340	\$830,340
Extract Racking Piers	20241	EA	\$24	\$485,784	\$0	\$0	0.25	5,060	\$90.00	\$455,423	\$941,207
Process Racking Components	20241	EA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.5	10,121	\$90.00	\$910,845	\$910,845
Load Out Racking Components	5509	Tons	\$24	\$132,209	\$0	\$0	0.25	1,377	\$90.00	\$123,946	\$256,154
Freight Off-Site and Dispose	1417	Loads	\$0	\$0	\$528	\$748,051	0	0	\$0.00	\$0	\$748,051
Inverter & Other Foundations											
Excavate Around Pedestal	36	EA	\$190	\$6,787	\$0	\$0	6	214	\$90.00	\$19,290	\$26,077
Remove Foundation	804	CY	\$16	\$12,860	\$0	\$0	8	6,430	\$90.00	\$578,693	\$591,553
Haul and Dispose Conc and Rebar Debris	146	Loads	\$0	\$0	\$780	\$113,985	0	0	\$0.00	\$0	\$113,985
Backfill Excavation	36	EA	\$0	\$0	\$1,552	\$55,440	0	0	\$0.00	\$0	\$55,440
Reclaim & Restore Inverter Sites	36	EA	\$55	\$1,965	\$0	\$0	8	286	\$90.00	\$25,720	\$27,684
Remove Fence & Concrete Restore Post Holes	87070	Feet	\$1	\$87,070	\$0	\$0	0.0043	374	\$90.00	\$33,696	\$120,766
Freight Equipment/Fence Steel Off-Site for Recycle	30	Loads	\$0	\$0	\$528	\$15,673	0	0	\$0.00	\$0	\$15,673
Restore Public Roads	5	Miles	\$0	\$0	\$245,000	\$1,102,500	0	0	\$0.00	\$0	\$1,102,500

Collection System											
Disconnect and Remove Underground Combiner Cables	50403	Feet	\$0	\$0	\$9	\$0	0.03	1,512	\$90.00	\$136,089	\$136,089
Disconnect and Remove Above Ground PV Cables & CAB System	8157800	Feet	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0003	2,447	\$90.00	\$220,261	\$220,261
Disconnect and Remove UG MV Cable System	46438	Feet	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.03	1,393	\$90.00	\$125,384	\$125,384
Disconnect and Remove GenTie Cable System	44660	Feet	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.3	13,398	\$90.00	\$1,205,820	\$1,205,820
Remove Junction Boxes	18145	EA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.15	2,772	\$90.00	\$244,961	\$244,961
Remove Combiner Boxes	1008	EA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.5	504	\$90.00	\$45,363	\$45,363
Freight Components to Recycle	26	EA	\$0	\$0	\$620	\$16,055	0	0	\$0.00	\$0	\$16,055

Project Substation											
Teardown & Remove Transformers	1	EA	\$0	\$0	\$4,500	\$4,500	0	0	\$0.00	\$0	\$4,500
Transformer - Freight Off-Site	1	EA	\$0	\$0	\$2,300	\$2,300	0	0	\$0.00	\$0	\$2,300
Remove Fence & Rock	1	LS	\$6,518	\$6,518	\$0	\$0	293	293	\$90.00	\$26,370	\$32,888
Remove Control Building	1	EA	\$1,377	\$1,377	\$0	\$0	120	120	\$90.00	\$10,800	\$12,177
Remove Operations & Maintenance Building	1	EA	\$1,377	\$1,377	\$0	\$0	120	120	\$90.00	\$10,800	\$12,177
Remove Medium/High Voltage Equip	1	LS	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	200	200	\$90.00	\$18,000	\$22,000
Remove Structural Steel	1	LS	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	160	160	\$90.00	\$14,400	\$18,400
Freight Equipment/Steel Off-Site	40	Loads	\$0	\$0	\$528	\$21,120	0	0	\$0.00	\$0	\$21,120
Remove Foundations	84	CY	\$131	\$11,004	\$0	\$0	4	336	\$90.00	\$30,240	\$41,244
Haul Concrete/Gravel Off-Site/Dispose	416	Loads	\$0	\$0	\$331	\$137,696	0	0	\$0.00	\$0	\$137,696
Totals -				\$991,598		\$2,814,680				\$8,031,277	

Total Cost - **\$11,837,554**

9. ATTACHMENT C - Decommissioning Requirements (Conditions 22 & 23) of the OPSB Certificate for the Blossom Solar Project

(22) At least 30 days prior to the preconstruction conference, the Applicant shall submit an updated decommissioning plan and total decommissioning cost estimate without regard to salvage value on the public docket that includes: (a) a provision that the decommissioning financial assurance mechanism include a performance bond where the company is the principal, the insurance company is the surety, and the Ohio Power Siting Board is the obligee; (b) a timeline of up to one year for removal of the equipment; (c) a provision to monitor the site for at least one additional year to ensure successful revegetation and rehabilitation; (d) a provision where the performance bond is posted prior to the commencement of construction; (e) a provision that the performance bond is for the total decommissioning cost and excludes salvage value; (f) a provision to coordinate repair of public roads damaged or modified during the decommissioning and reclamation process; (g) a provision that the decommissioning plan be prepared by a professional engineer registered with the state board of registration for professional engineers and surveyors; (h) a provision stating that the bond shall be recalculated every five years by an engineer retained by the Applicant; and (i) a provision that underground equipment will be removed to the extent such removal is necessary for future drain tile repairs and installation to be completed. The Applicant shall implement and comply with the decommissioning plan as approved by Staff.

(23) At the time of solar panel end of life disposal, any retired panel material that is not recycled and that is marked for disposal, shall be sent to an engineered landfill with various barriers and methods designed to prevent leaching of materials into soils and groundwater, or another appropriate disposal location at the time of decommissioning approved by Staff.

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in

Case No(s). 22-0151-EL-BGN, 23-0104-EL-BLN

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