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March 22, 2023

Melanie A. Bachman, Esq.
Executive Director
Connecticut Siting Council
10 Franklin Square
New Britain, CT 06051

Re: Petition No. 1558 - Community Power Group LLC petition for a declaratory ruling, pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes §4-176 and §16-50k, for the proposed construction, maintenance and operation of a 4-megawatt AC solar photovoltaic electric generating facility located at 24 Middle Road, Ellington, Connecticut, and associated electrical interconnection.

Dear Ms. Bachman:

Enclosed for filing with the Connecticut Siting Council ("Council") are Community Power Group LLC's ("CPG" or the "Company") responses to the Council's first set of interrogatories dated March 3, 2023.

Interrogatory CSC 1-36 requests photographs of the proposed solar facility site construction area, including photographs of property line areas and locations of stormwater basins. In order to provide photographs of multiple locations within the solar facility site, and thereby, be able to present a more illustrative view of the proposed construction area, CPG needs additional time to collect the desired photographs. As such, the Company respectfully requests a two-week extension to submit the response to interrogatory CSC 1-36.

An original and fifteen (15) copies of this filing will be hand delivered to the Council.

Should you have any questions regarding this filing, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,

Bruce L. McDermott

Enclosures

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Interrogatory CSC 1-1

Q-CSC 1-1: Has the Town of Ellington (Town) and/or any abutters provided comments to Community Power Group (CPG) since the Petition was submitted to the Council? If yes, summarize the comments and how these comments were addressed.

A-CSC 1-1: The Town of Ellington and several neighboring property owners have provided questions and comments to Community Power Group, which are summarized in CPG's March 9, 2023 filing to the Siting Council regarding public comments received from the Town and from neighbors. Please refer to this filing for the responses provided by CPG.

Interrogatory CSC 1-2

Q-CSC 1-2: Petition p. 9 states CPG met with Town officials on February 3, 2021. Were there any subsequent meetings? If yes, when? What were the Town's concerns and how were they addressed?

A-CSC 1-2: Community Power Group reached out to Lisa Houlihan and Timothy Webb with the Town of Ellington via email on January 18, 2023 to inform them of their intention to file the Petition in the next few weeks. Please see CPG's March 9, 2023 filing for additional information about CPG's responses to the Town's concerns.

Interrogatory CSC 1-3

Q-CSC 1-3: If the project is approved, identify all permits necessary for construction and operation and which entity will hold the permit(s)?

A-CSC 1-3: CPG expects to apply for a building permit with the Town of Ellington for the construction of the facility and a General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction with CT DEEP. No other permits are expected to be required.

Interrogatory CSC 1-4

Community Power Group, LLC
Petition No. 1558

Witness: Michael Borkowski

Q-CSC 1-4: Submit a map clearly depicting the boundaries of the solar facility site and the boundaries of the host parcel(s). Under Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA) §16-50j-2a(29), **"Site"** means a contiguous parcel of property with specified boundaries, including, but not limited to, the leased area, right-of-way, access and easements on which a facility and associated equipment is located, shall be located or is proposed to be located.

A-CSC 1-4: Please see attached "Solar Site" Exhibit CSC 1-4-1 that delineates the solar facility site to include the fenced area, proposed sediment basins (2), landscape buffer, access drive, and interconnect poles. Anything outside of this boundary is not considered to be part of the solar facility site although it may be proposed in conjunction with this development.

Interrogatory CSC 1-5

Community Power Group, LLC
Petition No. 1558

Witness: Michael Borkowski

Q-CSC 1-5: Petition p. 5 states the "project area includes … a community garden." Petition p. 15 references a proposed vegetable garden that will "operate separate from the solar operation." Petition p. 16 references the proposed community garden and beekeeping areas that will be "maintained separately from the project area." Clarify how many gardens and beekeeping areas are proposed and the location(s) of each.

A-CSC 1-5: CPG has proposed one community garden area of 10,000 square feet to the north of the solar facility to the west of the access road (labeled "Prop. Garden/Planting Area" on the site plan prepared by All Points Technology - Petition Exhibit A). CPG has had conversations with several interested parties on Connecticut Farmlink about utilizing the area for vegetable crops, and they have identified one interested party in particular who would like to farm the space once available. The garden area will be maintained by this individual and will be accessible by Connecticut Farmlink for the purposes of harvesting a vegetable crop. Should this individual no longer be interested in the garden area after construction of the solar facility is completed in 2024, CPG will again reach out to interested community members through Connecticut Farmlink to determine whether there is interest in a "community garden" in the space. The garden area will be fenced separately from the solar facility and it is not considered part of the Project "Site."

CPG has also proposed one beekeeping area to be active near the solar facility site. At this time, the beekeeping area is suggested to be constructed in conjunction with the community garden and will be located within or adjacent to the garden boundaries. This area is labeled on the 24 Middle Landscape Plan, included as Exhibit CSC 1-5-1 with this response. This area is proposed to be maintained by Connecticut Master Beekeeper Mark Creighton as a research project and honey production. Mr. Creighton has suggested placing 10 bee apiaries in this area as well as a pollinator hotel. This area will be located outside of the solar facility fence and separate from the Project "Site."

Interrogatory CSC 1-6

Community Power Group, LLC
Petition No. 1558

Witness: Michael Borkowski

Q-CSC 1-6: Referring to Petition pp. 5, 15 and 16, are the proposed community garden, beekeeping area and vegetable garden area located on the facility "site?" If yes, provide the following information for these agricultural co-use areas.

a. what entity would manage these areas?
b. If the project is sold and/or transferred to another entity, would the sale and/or transfer include management and maintenance of these agricultural co-use areas;
c. Has CPG discussed implementation or entered into any agreement related to a community garden with the Town or other organization? If so, please describe the discussions and submit any agreement.
d. Would parking and access for emergency vehicles be available?
e. Would the hours of accessibility be limited or unlimited?
f. Will signs be posted related to the hours of accessibility, permitted and prohibited uses, etc.?
g. Who would be liable for any personal injury?
h. Who would be responsible for maintenance? What type of maintenance is necessary and how frequently would maintenance activities occur?
i. Who would be responsible for responding to concerns and/or complaints related to these agricultural co-use areas?
j. Identify the water source for these agricultural co-use areas.
k. Could the lease agreement with the host property owner be amended to remove these agricultural co-use areas from the solar facility "site," as defined under RCSA §16-50j-2a(29)?

A-CSC 1-6: The proposed community garden (expected to be used to harvest vegetables as discussed in Interrogatory CSC 1-5) and beekeeping area will not be located within the solar facility site area (as illustrated in Exhibit CSC 1-4-1). These features will be on the subject property but outside of the solar site area.

Interrogatory CSC 1-7

Community Power Group, LLC
Petition No. 1558

Witness: Michael Borkowski

Q-CSC 1-7: What is the length of the lease agreement with the host property owner? Are there provisions for an extension?

A-CSC 1-7: Once the solar facility is operational, the length of the lease agreement is twenty (20) years. The lease includes the option for four (4) successive extension periods of five (5) years each upon mutual agreement of Lessor and Lessee.

Interrogatory CSC 1-8

Q-CSC 1-8: In the lease agreement with the host property owner, are there any provisions related to decommissioning or site restoration at the end of the project's useful life?

A-CSC 1-8: Yes. The lease agreement contains the following language around decommissioning:

> Lessee shall, within one hundred eighty (180) days of abandoning the Facility, within one hundred eighty (180) days following the expiration of the Operating Term, or within one hundred eighty (180) days of the termination of the Lessee's possession of the Premises for any reason, and at Lessee's cost and expense, complete the decommissioning, deconstruction, dismantling and removal of the Facility from the Premises, the completion of which and upon the restoration of the Premises being returned to the same condition (exception reasonable wear and tear due to natural occurrences) as the Premises were at the Effective Date shall constitute the C& D (Construction and Decommissioning) Rent Termination Date.
>
> To the extent a decommissioning security is not required by the local permitting (or similar) authority, commencing on the Construction Commencement Date, Lessee shall be required to obtain and deliver to Lessor a bond in the form and substance reasonably satisfactory to Lessor securing performance of Lessee's obligation to remove the Facility and restore the surface of the Premises…

Interrogatory CSC 1-9

Q-CSC 1-9: Is the site parcel, or any portion thereof, part of the Public Act 490 Program? If so, how does the municipal land use code classify the parcel(s)? How would the facility affect the use classification?

A-CSC 1-9: Yes, the entire parcel is included in the Public Act 490 program. The parcel is currently classified as “Open Space land,” and it is expected that the project area will retain this classification but be removed from the Public Act 490 program.

Interrogatory CSC1-10

Q-CSC 1-10: Has the State of Connecticut Department of Agriculture (DOAg) purchased any development rights for the facility site or any portion of the facility site as part of the State Program for the Preservation of Agricultural Land?

A-CSC 1-10: No, the parcel owner has not sold its development rights to the Connecticut Department of Agriculture and the property is not enrolled in the State Program for the Preservation of Agricultural Land.

Interrogatory CSC 1-11

Q-CSC 1-11: Petition pp. 16-17 states the nearest residence is 250 feet from the solar facility. Provide an address and direction for this residence. What is the distance and direction from the solar facility perimeter fence to the nearest property line? What is the address of this property?

A-CSC 1-11: Please see the below diagram. The address of the nearest residence to the solar perimeter fence is 38 Middle Road, which is located on the northwest perimeter of the facility. The distance and direction for the nearest property line to the solar facility perimeter fence is on the eastern side of the facility (204 Pinney Street) and it is 95.5 feet.


MIDDLE ROAD
300.08
238.10
161.47
108.48
158.26
167.94
239.52
246.70
327.23
274.70
168.46
495.10
N
S
W
TOP

Interrogatory CSC 1-12

Q-CSC 1-12: Referring to Petition Exhibit K and the May 18, 2022 letter submitted to the Council from DOAg, there is reference to necessary infrastructure to accommodate housing, feeding, and watering to support sheep herd management at the site. Describe infrastructure and water source(s) that would be installed to support livestock activities.

A-CSC 1-12: The safety and wellbeing of the grazing sheep on the site is very important to CPG, and the specifics regarding their care and responsibilities allocated between the developer and the sheep grazing entity will be specified in the solar grazing contract. According to the American Solar Grazing Associations' template solar grazing contract, it is common for the sheep grazing entity to be responsible for the health and wellbeing of the sheep as they will not be permanently residing at the facility and the grazing entity is trained and experienced in livestock care. The solar developer is commonly responsible for providing permanent, secure perimeter fencing to ensure sheep are safe and predators may not enter the site. Sheep grazers typically utilize station watering cubes and other portable watering equipment whilst the sheep are grazing on site.

Interrogatory CSC 1-13

Community Power Group, LLC
Petition No. 1558

Witness: Michael Borkowski

Q-CSC 1-13: Is the project being designed to accommodate a potential future battery storage system? If so, please indicate the anticipated size of the system, where it may be located on the site, and the impact it may have on the SCEF Tariff Agreement.

A-CSC 1-13: No, the project is not being designed to accommodate a future battery storage system.

Interrogatory CSC 1-14

Q-CSC 1-14: Would CPG participate in an ISO-NE Forward Capacity Auction? If yes, which auction(s) and capacity commitment period(s)?

A-CSC 1-14: No, CPG does not anticipate participating in a Forward Capacity Auction as the Project has already executed a Tariff agreement for the capacity rights of the facility for 20 years with Eversource. At the conclusion of this Tariff agreement, it may be possible to participate in a future Forward Capacity Auction.

Interrogatory CSC 1-15

Community Power Group, LLC
Petition No. 1558

Witness: Michael Borkowski

Q-CSC 1-15: What is the anticipated capacity factor of the project? Would the capacity of the system decline over time? If so, estimate annual losses.

A-CSC 1-15: The anticipated capacity factor of the project on the AC side is 16.2%. The capacity of the system is expected to decline by 0.05% annually.

Interrogatory CSC 1-16

Community Power Group, LLC
Petition No. 1558

Witness: Michael Borkowski
Page 1 of 1

Q-CSC 1-16: Petition p. 8 states, "The 24 Middle project will contribute to ***grid stabilization*** given the predictable nature of solar energy generation…" Explain.

A-CSC 1-16: Solar facilities produce energy on a predicable production curve throughout the day that peaks around noon, depending on the season. In addition, this proposed facility represents a distributed energy resource which provides energy at the local level, so if there are any transmission issues on the Eversource grid, this project will still be able to provide energy to the local distribution grid.

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Interrogatory CSC1-17

Community Power Group, LLC
Petition No. 1558

Witness: Michael Borkowski

Q-CSC 1-17: Identify the location(s) of the 32 inverters proposed for the site.

A-CSC 1-17: The inverters will be installed on the end of the panel columns, so that they hang off the solar racking and are not located near the facility fence. CPG will make every effort to install the solar inverters as close to the interior of the site as possible. The final inverter locations will be included in the construction drawings provided to the Town of Ellington for a building permit.

Interrogatory CSC 1-18

Q-CSC 1-18: Referencing Site Plan SP-1, list the equipment that would be installed on each electrical pad.

A-CSC 1-18: Each of the two equipment pads are expected to house a switchboard and a 2000 kVa transformer.

Interrogatory CSC 1-19

Q-CSC 1-19: Referencing Site Plan SP-1, what is the height of the utility poles above ground level after installation?

A-CSC 1-19: The utility poles will be the standard interconnection pole height of 40 feet, 6 feet buried under ground. That is, the height of the utility poles above ground level will be 34 feet.

Interrogatory CSC 1-20

Q-CSC 1-20: Referencing Site Plan SP-1 and Petition Exhibit L, what equipment is mounted on each pole? Can the number of poles be reduced by consolidating equipment?

A-CSC 1-20: The pole and equipment schedule will include the following: Pole 1: Lightning arrestor; Pole 2: Generator Disconnect Switch (GOAB switch) and Lightning arrestor; Pole 3: Utility meter; Pole 4: Utility recloser. The number of poles cannot be reduced as the equipment is already as consolidated as is possible based on Eversource interconnection guidelines.

Interrogatory CSC 1-21

Q-CSC 1-21: Is the facility interconnection required to be reviewed by ISO-NE?

A-CSC 1-21: Yes, the project was required to undergo a transmission study by ISO-NE to evaluate any expected impacts to the transmission system. This study was completed in September 2022, and Eversource and ISO-NE determined that the project would not result in any impacts to the transmission system.

Interrogatory CSC 1-22

Community Power Group, LLC
Petition No. 1558

Witness: Michael Borkowski

Q-CSC 1-22: Would the project comply with the current Connecticut State Building Code, National Electrical Code, the National Electrical Safety Code and any applicable National Fire Protection Association codes and standards including, but not limited to, NFPA Code Section 11.12.3?

A-CSC 1-22: Yes, the project will comply with the State Building Code, National Electrical Code, the National Electrical Safety Code, and any applicable National Fire Protection Association codes and standards.

Interrogatory CSC 1-23

Q-CSC 1-23: Are there any water wells on the site or in the vicinity of the site? If so, would the installation of racking posts affect well water quality from construction impacts, such as vibrations and sedimentation?

A-CSC 1-23: Based on conversations with neighboring property owners, there are properties that are serviced by well water to the north and east of the solar facility. No, the installation of the piles that support the racking posts will not cause sediment releases or sedimentations, and there is no expected disruption to well water flow or quality.

Interrogatory CSC 1-24

Q-CSC 1-24: Referencing Petition pp. 19-20, submit inverter specification sheets that include operational noise characteristics.

A-CSC 1-24: Please see attached Exhibit CSC 1-24-1 for the inverter specification sheet, which states that the operational noise is expected to be < 65 dba at 1 meter away.

Interrogatory CSC 1-25

Q-CSC 1-25: What noise-generating equipment would be installed at the site? Would operation of the proposed facility meet the applicable Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) Noise Standards at the nearest property boundary?

A-CSC 1-25: The solar inverters as well as the two transformers will generate noise, both at approximately 65-66 dBa at 1 meter away. The nearest property boundary is 95.5 feet away from the solar facility fence, and in the closest possible scenario, 115.5 feet away from the nearest inverter. In actuality, the solar inverters will be installed much farther away than this case. Based on the law of sound attenuation, it would be estimated that the inverter sound at the closest property boundary will be 34.1 dBa if the inverter is 115.5 feet away. The Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA Section 22a-69-3.5) state that industrial sounds (Class C Emitters) that may include the presence of a prominent discrete tone must be limited to less than 61 dBA (during the day) and 51 dBa (at night) at the nearest residential property line. This project will be in compliance with the CT DEEP noise regulations.

Interrogatory CSC 1-26

Q-CSC 1-26: Petition p. 5 states the solar facility would be enclosed by game-fencing. Petition p. 19 states the solar facility would be enclosed by an agricultural fence. Explain.

A-CSC 1-26: In this petition, “game fence” and “agricultural fence” were used interchangeably. CPG intends to refer to the same type of fencing for both phrases. Please see Sheet DN-1 of the site plan set prepared by All Points Technology (Petition Exhibit A) for the fence detail.

Interrogatory CSC 1-27

Q-CSC 1-27: Referring to Petition Exhibit K, does CPG intend to allow livestock grazing in areas adjacent to residences? Were the abutting property owners and the Town notified of livestock grazing at the site?

A-CSC 1-27: Livestock grazing will be limited to the fenced in solar facility area and will not be permitted in the area between the subject project line and the solar facility fence. Yes, abutting property owners and the Town were given notice regarding the intention to use sheep to graze the site during the community meeting held by CPG on February 16, 2023.

Interrogatory CSC 1-28

Q-CSC 1-28: If temporary electric fence is used at the site to create defined pasture areas within the solar field, what types of safety measures are in place to protect the public and emergency response personnel from electric fence shock hazards?

A-CSC 1-28: It is expected that the temporary electric fence will be installed and operated only by the sheep grazing entity, which will be experienced in the proper operation of the equipment. Proper grounding procedures will be followed as described in any manufacturer's materials. The temporary grazing paddocks when operational will be fully contained by the solar facility perimeter fence, so there is no danger to the public from the use of this equipment. In addition, there will be signage in place at the front gate of the solar facility alerting emergency personnel of the use of the facility for grazing and the use of temporary electric fencing, and a phone number will be provided for the solar grazing entity to assist emergency personnel regarding removal of the electric fence equipment if necessary.

Interrogatory CSC 1-29

Q-CSC 1-29: Would the Petitioner conduct outreach/training to local emergency responders regarding safety, fire control and other emergencies that could occur at the site?

A-CSC 1-29: Yes, the Petitioner is happy to schedule a training date before the commercial operation date of the facility with local emergency responders on the components of the facility, location of emergency shutoffs, and temporary fencing equipment.

Interrogatory CSC 1-30

Community Power Group, LLC
Petition No. 1558

Witness: Michael Borkowski

Q-CSC 1-30: Describe the anticipated views of the facility from the property at 204 Pinney Street. Can evergreens be planted along this property line to provide or improve screening of the facility?

A-CSC 1-30: Please see below for a visualization of the anticipated view of the solar facility and proposed screening from the property at 204 Pinney Street that was provided to the owners of such property by email on March 2, 2023. After the screening trees reach maturity, the view of the proposed facility from 204 Pinney Street is expected to be minimal. Please see Exhibit CSC 1-5-1 for the proposed landscape plan showing the proposed screening trees to be established between the facility and 204 Pinney Street.

Interrogatory CSC 1-31

Community Power Group, LLC
Petition No. 1558

Witness: Michael Borkowski
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Q-CSC 1-31: Referring to Petition p. 12, Fig. 4, what do the shaded areas represent?

A-CSC 1-31: The shaded areas in Figure 4 represent Ground Water Quality Classes as established by the Water Quality Standards for the State of Connecticut[1]. The two tan areas in the figure represent areas that may not meet the respective GA or GAA ground water standards, as defined in the Water Quality Standards. The Blue hatch over one of the areas indicates that it is an area of contribution to a Public Supply Well. The project area will not drain to or impact the blue hatched area.

[1] Available at https://cteco.uconn.edu/guides/resource/CT_ECO_Resource_Guide_Water_Quality_Classifications.pdf.

Interrogatory CSC 1-32

Community Power Group, LLC
Petition No. 1558

Witness: Michael Borkowski

Q-CSC 1-32: Would livestock manure affect water quality in downgradient wetlands/watercourses? How can such effects be mitigated?

A-CSC 1-32: Grazing sheep will produce an expected 4 lbs of manure daily, and based on CPG's grazing plan it is expected that this project will result in approximately 300-325 lbs of manure deposited on the site per year, which represents a deposit rate of 12-14 lbs per acre. This is much lower than would be expected to be deposited on the site during a typical harvest year for the corn crop currently being farmed on the site, so it is not expected that the water quality downgradient of the site will be affected and may in fact be improved. In addition, there are several water management features to be installed as part of the stormwater management plan that will aid in greatly reducing any water runoff from the site.

Interrogatory CSC 1-33

Q-CSC 1-33: Characterize year-round and seasonal views of the facility from abutting residential properties. What type of visual mitigation could be implemented for the site?

A-CSC 1-33: Please see Exhibit CSC 1-5-1 for the proposed landscaping plan. The visual impact from the proposed project will vary seasonally for the abutting residential properties to the east of the project site due to the quality and density of vegetation surrounding the project site. During the summer months, the properties to the east of the project site will have a largely diminished view of the project site due to the existing vegetation, in conjunction with installed screening trees. During winter months, for the neighboring properties to the east of the project site there is the possibility of viewing the project site due to the largely deciduous trees between the project site and the homes. However, the installation of CPG's screening trees will also greatly diminish this viewing possibility. For the properties to the north of the site along Middle Road, the potential visual impact of the project will be minimal throughout the year due to the dense existing vegetation which will be enhanced by additional installed screening.

Interrogatory CSC 1-34

Q-CSC 1-34: Petition p. 12 references reseeding disturbed soils with a low growth seed mix. Petition page 22 references all disturbed areas are to be seeded with a pollinator-friendly seed mix. Explain.

A-CSC 1-34: These two phrases refer to the same seed mix to be established in the solar facility area. CPG will work in concert with the sheep grazing entity and a landscape planner to determine the appropriate seed mix for the solar facility area that will provide adequate nutrition for the grazing sheep and provide wildflower options for the pollinators. A secondary goal for the seed mix will be to select plants that grow to heights that are less than the lower edge of the panels in order to minimize the need for mowing.

Interrogatory CSC 1-35

Q-CSC 1-35: Referring to Site Plans GD-3 and GD-4, the limit of disturbance extends partially through a wooded area. Describe any tree/brush removal and/or tree trimming in this area.

A-CSC 1-35: The limits of disturbance for the project extend into the drip line of the forested area on the eastern side of the parcel but will not extend to or cause impacts to the trunk line of the trees. No tree clearing is planned on any portion of the site. However, a small amount of tree trimming of limbs is planned for the eastern portion of the site to reduce the amount of shading on the facility, but all trimming will be done in a manner that keeps the trees alive.

Interrogatory CSC 1-37

Q-CSC 1-37: What are the construction hours/days of week?

A-CSC 1-37: CPG expects construction hours to be limited to 7AM through 5PM Monday through Friday and 8AM-4PM on Saturday.

Interrogatory CSC 1-38

Community Power Group, LLC
Petition No. 1558

Witness: Michael Borkowski

Q-CSC 1-38: Referring to Site Plan OP-1, does CPG intend to use the “path” that extends from Middle Road (between #32 and #36) for construction or post-construction purposes?

A-CSC 1-38: No, CPG does not intend to use the path between 32 and 36 Middle Road.

Interrogatory CSC 1-39

Q-CSC 1-39: Petition Site Plans EC-4 and EC-6 show sediment basin pipe and overflow outfalls directing water into perimeter silt fence. How will outflows be controlled to avoid silt fence overtopping or breaching during heavy rain events?

A-CSC 1-39: Outflow rates from the basins will be controlled by the capacity of the culvert and weir. Moderate flows can typically be tolerated by silt fence. If necessary, based on field conditions, straw bales can be added to the upslope side of the silt fence to provide structure and filtering capability.

Interrogatory CSC 1-40

Community Power Group, LLC
Petition No. 1558

Witness: Kevin McCaffery

Q-CSC 1-40: Referring to Petition Site Plan EC-01- Phase 2, when would the temporary basins be cleaned and converted to permanent features? Who would inspect the basins to ensure proper depth/function post-construction?

A-CSC 1-40: The basins will be cleaned of deposited sediment during construction according to the table on EC-1 and again at the end of construction, if necessary, when the project area has been stabilized and vegetated. Inspection of the basins will be the responsibility of the SWPCP inspection team and the local Conservation District representative.

Interrogatory CSC 1-41

Community Power Group, LLC
Petition No. 1558

Witness: Kevin McCaffery

Q-CSC 1-41: How will sediment be removed and transported from stormwater features? Where would removed sediment be disposed of?

A-CSC 1-41: If sediment removal is necessary, it will occur by mechanical removal and placement within the permitted limits of disturbance, followed by seeding and stabilization.

Interrogatory CSC 1-42

Q-CSC 1-42: Would project decommissioning include stormwater management features? If yes, how would the stormwater management system be removed?

A-CSC 1-42: Yes, when the project is decommissioned, the stormwater management features would be eliminated. All outlet work would be removed, the berms would be graded back into the basin areas, and the resulting surface uniformly graded to resemble its pre-construction condition. Topsoil will also be stripped and stockpiled to be reused after mass grading is complete.

Interrogatory CSC 1-43

Community Power Group, LLC
Petition No. 1558

Witness: Michael Borkowski
Page 1 of 1

Q-CSC 1-43: Has the manufacturer of the proposed solar panels conducted Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) testing to determine if the panels would be characterized as hazardous waste at the time of disposal under current regulatory criteria? If so, submit information that indicates the proposed solar modules would not be characterized as hazardous waste. If not, would the Petitioner agree to install solar panels that are not classified as hazardous waste through TCLP testing?

A-CSC 1-43: Yes, Jinko Solar, the manufacturer of the panels, has conducted and passed Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure testing. See Exhibit CSC 1-43-1.

Interrogatory CSC 1-44

Q-CSC 1-44: Would pesticides or herbicides be routinely used at the solar facility site? If not, under what circumstances would these products be used? Would pesticides or herbicides be allowed in the agricultural co-use areas?

A-CSC 1-44: Under no circumstances will herbicides or pesticides be used in the solar facility site or the co-use areas.

Q-CSC 1-45: Would CPG remove snow that accumulates on the panels? Would snow accumulation on the solar panels affect the output of the facility? Under what circumstances would snow be removed? Describe snow removal methods.

A-CSC 1-45: The single-axis tracking racking planned for this project has a built-in feature to detect snow cover on the panels. When this occurs, the panels will rotate in an attempt to slide the snow off of the panels. No other snow removal method is anticipated to be used. Snow accumulation on the solar panels is not expected to affect the output of the facility.

Interrogatory CSC 1-46

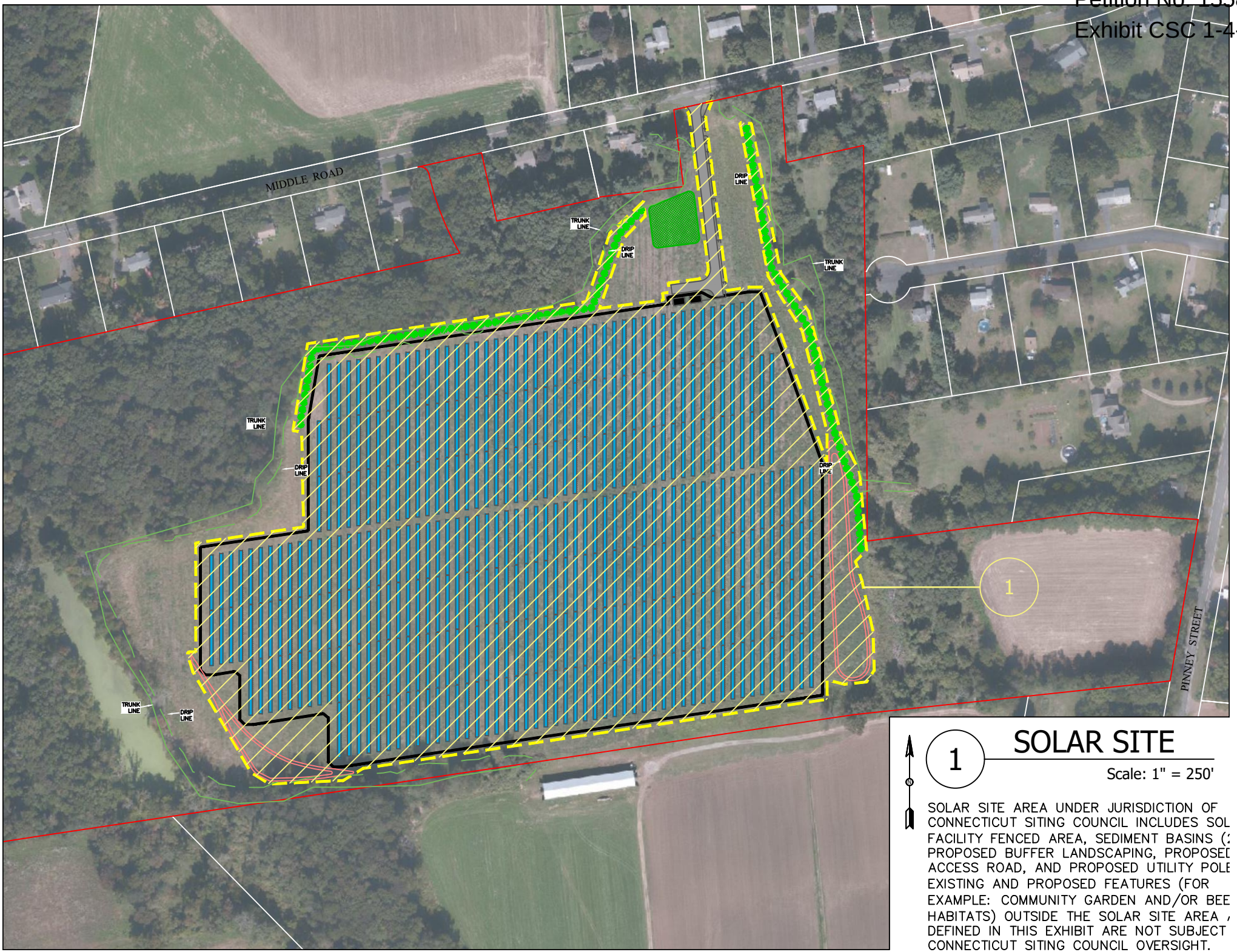
Community Power Group, LLC
Petition No. 1558

Witness: Michael Borkowski
Page 1 of 1

Q-CSC 1-46: Referring to Petition Exhibit N on p. 13 under “Panel Washing,” the first bullet references a panel “weep hole.” Explain.

A-CSC 1-46: “Weep holes” or drain holes are small holes in the bottom corner of a solar panel installed to help drain any condensation from inside of the panel structure. Please see the below picture.

Petition No. 1558
Exhibit CSC 1-4-1

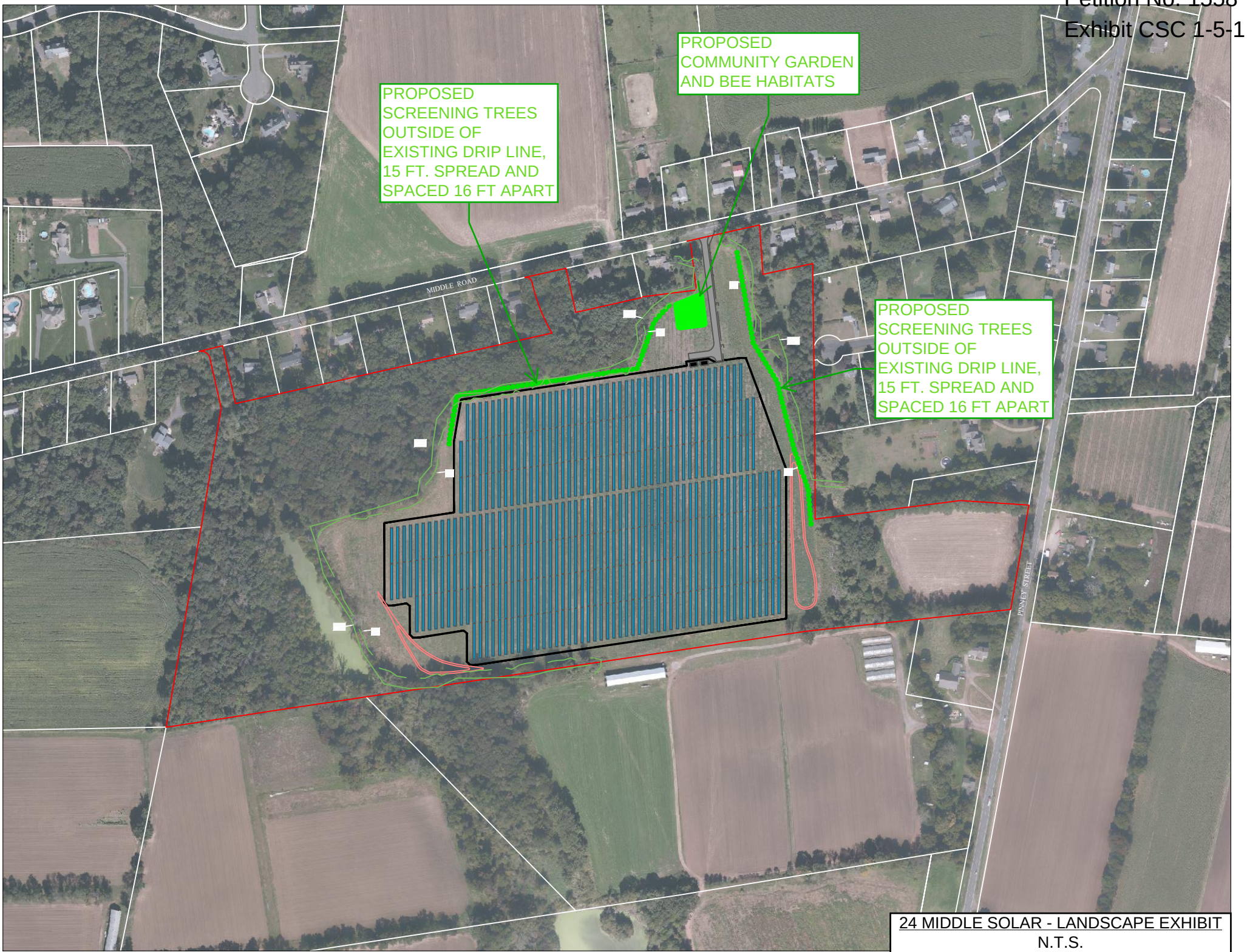


1 SOLAR SITE

Scale: 1" = 250'

SOLAR SITE AREA UNDER JURISDICTION OF CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL INCLUDES SOL FACILITY FENCED AREA, SEDIMENT BASINS (2 PROPOSED BUFFER LANDSCAPING, PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD, AND PROPOSED UTILITY POLE EXISTING AND PROPOSED FEATURES (FOR EXAMPLE: COMMUNITY GARDEN AND/OR BEE HABITATS) OUTSIDE THE SOLAR SITE AREA A DEFINED IN THIS EXHIBIT ARE NOT SUBJECT CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL OVERSIGHT.

Petition No. 1558
Exhibit CSC 1-5-1



24 MIDDLE SOLAR - LANDSCAPE EXHIBIT
N.T.S.

100/125kW, 1500Vdc String Inverters for North America

CPS SCH100/125KTL-DO/US-600

The 100 & 125kW high power CPS three phase string inverters are designed for ground mount applications. The units are high performance, advanced and reliable inverters designed specifically for the North American environment and grid. High efficiency at 99.1% peak and 98.5% CEC, wide operating voltages, broad temperature ranges and a NEMA Type 4X enclosure enable this inverter platform to operate at high performance across many applications. The CPS 100/125kW products ship with the Standard or Centralized Wire-box, each fully integrated and separable with AC and DC disconnect switches. The Standard Wire-box inlcudes touch safe fusing for up to 20 strings. The CPS Flex Gateway enables communication, controls and remote product upgrades.

Key Features

- NFPA 70, NEC 2014 and 2017 compliant
- Touch safe DC Fuse holders adds convenience and safety
- CPS Flex Gateway enables remote FW upgrades
- Integrated AC & DC disconnect switches
- 1 MPPT with 20 fused inputs for maximum flexibility
- Copper and Aluminum compatible AC connections
- NEMA Type 4X outdoor rated, tough tested enclosure
- Advanced Smart-Grid features (CA Rule 21 certified)
- kVA Headroom yields 100kW @ 0.9PF and 125kW @ 0.95PF
- Generous 1.87 and 1.5 DC/AC Inverter Load Ratios
- Separable wire-box design for fast service
- Standard 5 year warranty with extensions to 20 years

100/125KTL Standard Wire-box

100/125KTL Centralized Wire-box

C SP US

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules

Chint Power Systems America
6800 Koll Center Parkway, Suite 235 Pleasanton, CA 94566
Tel: 855-584-7168 Mail: AmericaSales@chintpower.com Web: www.chintpowersystems.com

Model Name	CPS SCH100KTL-DO/US-600	CPS SCH125KTL-DO/US-600
DC Input		
Max. PV Power	187.5kW	
Max. DC Input Voltage	1500V	
Operating DC Input Voltage Range	860-1450Vdc	
Start-up DC Input Voltage / Power	900V / 250W	
Number of MPP Trackers	1	
MPPT Voltage Range[1]	870-1300Vdc	
Max. PV Input Current (Isc x1.25)	275A	
Number of DC Inputs	20 PV source circuits, pos. & neg. fused (Standard Wire-box) 1 PV output circuit, 1-2 terminations per pole, non-fused (Centralized Wire-box)	
DC Disconnection Type	Load-rated DC switch	
DC Surge Protection	Type II MOV (with indicator/remote signaling), Up=2.5kV, In=20kA (8/20uS)	
AC Output		
Rated AC Output Power	100kW	125kW
Max. AC Output Power[2]	100kVA (111KVA @ PF>0.9)	125kVA (132KVA @ PF>0.95)
Rated Output Voltage	600Vac	
Output Voltage Range[3]	528-660Vac	
Grid Connection Type[4]	3Φ / PE / N (Neutral optional)	
Max. AC Output Current @600Vac	96.2/106.8A	120.3/127.2A
Rated Output Frequency	60Hz	
Output Frequency Range[3]	57-63Hz	
Power Factor	>0.99 (±0.8 adjustable)	>0.99 (±0.8 adjustable)
Current THD	<3%	
Max. Fault Current Contribution (1-cycle RMS)	41.47A	
Max. OCPD Rating	150A	175A
AC Disconnection Type	Load-rated AC switch	
AC Surge Protection	Type II MOV (with indicator/remote signaling), Up=2.5kV, In=20kA (8/20uS)	
System		
Topology	Transformerless	
Max. Efficiency	99.1%	
CEC Efficiency	98.5%	
Stand-by / Night Consumption	<4W	
Environment		
Enclosure Protection Degree	NEMA Type 4X	
Cooling Method	Variable speed cooling fans	
Operating Temperature Range	-22°F to +140°F / -30°C to +60°C (derating from +113°F / +45°C)	
Non-Operating Temperature Range[5]	-40°F to +158°F / -40°C to +70°C maximum	
Operating Humidity	0-100%	
Operating Altitude	8202ft / 2500m (no derating)	
Audible Noise	<65dBA@1m and 25°C	
Display and Communication		
User Interface and Display	LED Indicators, WiFi + APP	
Inverter Monitoring	Modbus RS485	
Site Level Monitoring	CPS Flex Gateway (1 per 32 inverters)	
Modbus Data Mapping	SunSpec/CPS	
Remote Diagnostics / FW Upgrade Functions	Standard / (with Flex Gateway)	
Mechanical		
Dimensions (WxHxD)	45.28x24.25x9.84in (1150x616x250mm) with Standard Wire-box 39.37x24.25x9.84in (1000x616x250mm) with Centralized Wire-box	
Weight	Inverter: 121lbs / 55kg; Wire-box: 55lbs / 25kg (Standard Wire-box); 33lbs / 15kg (Centralized Wire-box)	
Mounting / Installation Angle	15 - 90 degrees from horizontal (vertical or angled)	
AC Termination	M10 Stud Type Terminal [3Φ] (Wire range:1/0AWG - 500kcmil CU/AL, Lugs not supplied) - Standard Wire-box Screw Clamp Terminal Block [N] (#12 - 1/0AWG CU/AL) M8 Stud Type Terminal [3Φ, N] (Wire range: 1/0 - 3/0AWG CU/AL, Lugs not supplied) - Centralized Wire-box	
DC Termination	Screw Clamp Fuse Holder (Wire range: #12 - #6AWG CU) - Standard Wire-box Busbar, M8 PEMserts (Wire range: #1AWG - 250kcmil CU/AL, Lugs not supplied) - Centralized Wire-box	
Fused String Inputs	20A fuses provided (Fuse values of 15A or 20A acceptable)	
Safety		
Safety and EMC Standard	UL1741-SA-2016, CSA-C22.2 NO.107.1-01, IEEE1547a-2014; FCC PART15	
Selectable Grid Standard	IEEE 1547a-2014, CA Rule 21, ISO-NE	
Smart-Grid Features	Volt-RideThru, Freq-RideThru, Ramp-Rate, Specified-PF, Volt-VAr, Freq-Watt, Volt-Watt	
Warranty		
Standard[6]	5 years	
Extended Terms	10, 15 and 20 years	

1) See user manual for further information regarding MPPT Voltage Range when operating at non-unity PF
2) "Max. AC Apparent Power" rating valid within MPPT voltage range and temperature range of -30°C to +40°C (-22°F to +104°F) for 100KW PF≥0.9 and 125KW PF ≥0.95
3) The "Output Voltage Range" and "Output Frequency Range" may differ according to the specific grid standard.
4) Wye neutral-grounded, Delta may not be corner-grounded.
5) See user manual for further requirements regarding non-operating conditions.
6) 5 year warranty effective for units purchased after October 1st, 2019.

Building Your Trust in Solar

JinkoSolar Helps Create Nation's First PV Recycling Network

September 26, 2016

SHANGHAI, Sept. 26, 2016 /PRNewswire/ -- JinkoSolar Holding Co., Ltd. ("JinkoSolar"), a global leader in the photovoltaic (PV) industry, today announced that its wholly owned subsidiary, JinkoSolar (U.S.) Inc., in partnership with the Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA) and a coalition of other solar companies, has successfully launched the nation's first PV recycling program, which includes a network of cost-effective recyclers that can responsibly dispose of decommissioned PV modules.

While JinkoSolar modules are expected to last at least 25 years, PV system owners now have dedicated resources to help aid in responsible disposal of modules once they reach the end of their life cycle. JinkoSolar modules recently passed toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) tests. Products that do not leach toxic materials at levels exceeding regulatory limits are termed TCLP compliant. TCLP compliant JinkoSolar modules will give system owners more time and flexibility to dispose of the modules.

"JinkoSolar has always been keen to ensure that its modules are clean and eco-friendly from cradle to grave," said Nigel Cockroft, General Manager of JinkoSolar (U.S.) Inc. "By passing TCLP tests and helping start this recycling framework, JinkoSolar has shown that it is a true leader in environmental responsibility."

About JinkoSolar Holding Co., Ltd.

JinkoSolar (NYSE: JKS) is a global leader in the solar industry. JinkoSolar distributes its solar products and sells its solutions and services to a diversified international utility, commercial and residential customer base in China, the United States, Japan, Germany, the United Kingdom, Chile, South Africa, India, Mexico, Brazil, the United Arab Emirates, Italy, Spain, France, Belgium, and other countries and regions. JinkoSolar has built a vertically integrated solar product value chain, with an integrated annual capacity of 3.5 GW for silicon ingots and wafers, 3.5 GW of solar cells, and 6.5 GW for solar modules, as of June 30, 2016. JinkoSolar also sells electricity in China, and had connected approximately 1,130 MW of solar power projects to the grid, as of June 30, 2016.

JinkoSolar has over 15,000 employees across its 6 production facilities in Jiangxi, Zhejiang and Xinjiang Provinces, China, Malaysia, Portugal and South Africa; 16 overseas subsidiaries in Japan (2), Singapore, India, Turkey, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, United States, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Australia and South Africa; and 18 global sales offices in China (2), United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Egypt, Morocco, Ghana, Kenya, Costa Rica, Colombia, Brazil and Mexico.

To find out more, please see: www.jinkosolar.com

Safe Harbor Statement

This press release contains forward-looking statements. These statements constitute "forward-looking" statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and as defined in the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements can be identified by terminology such as "will," "expects," "anticipates," "future," "intends, "plans," "believes," "estimates" and similar statements. Among other things, the quotations from management in this press release and the Company's operations and business outlook, contain forward-looking statements. Such statements involve certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Further information regarding these and other risks is included in JinkoSolar's filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, including its annual report on Form 20-F. Except as required by law, the Company does not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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To view the original version on PR Newswire, visit:http://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/jinkosolar-helps-create-nations-first-pv-recycling-network-300333790.html

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