

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT
CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL**

PETITION NO. 1598 – Windsor Solar One, 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 3.0-megawatt AC solar photovoltaic electric generating facility located at 445 River Street, Windsor, Connecticut, and associated electrical interconnection.	Petition No. 1598
	January 23, 2024

Petitioner Windsor Solar One, LLC (“WSO” or “Petitioner”) hereby submits the following responses to the Interrogatories that were directed to WSO by the Connecticut Siting Council (“Council”) on January 9, 2024.

Notice

1. Referencing Petition pp. 14-15, has Windsor Solar One, LLC (WSO) received any comments since the petition was submitted to the Council? If yes, summarize the comments and how these comments were addressed.

On 10/25/23, we received a call from Mark Drebot of 404 River Street, who indicated that he was not opposed to the project but had questions regarding where interconnection infrastructure would be located, the landscaping along River Street, and the potential economic benefits to surrounding neighbors. We described how the interconnection is being constructed, what we are proposing to address landscaping, and described the economic benefit that the project provides to Windsor taxpayers.

On 10/27/23, messages were exchanged with Lisa Bress. Ms. Bress expressed general concerns about the siting of solar arrays in neighborhoods, the landscaping that would be proposed, EMF, and potential noise. We feel these concerns have been addressed by the landscaping that was added along River Street, the fact that EMF is not a concern for distribution level arrays, and that any potential noise from the inverters and transformers are mitigated by the choice of model/manufacturer and the distance between this equipment and the nearest residential noise receptor. Ms. Bress also indicated at the time that her son had purchased the home at 166 Eastwood Circle and had not yet received any letters regarding the project. We then discovered that because the purchase was so recent, the online GIS tool that Windsor provides to generate abutter notification addresses had not

yet been updated for that property. We promptly provided Mr. Bress with the proper notification letters and updated our records to reflect the correct owner. This is reflected properly in all materials that were submitted to the Council when this Petition was submitted.

On 11/16/23, Frank Davis, head of the Windsor Land Trust, indicated via phone that he may write a letter in support of the project. In a follow-up discussion on 1/17/23, Mr. Davis confirmed that he would be providing a letter in support of the project to the Council prior to the public hearing that the Council scheduled for 2/8/24.

2. Referencing Petition Appendix I- Public Outreach, the letters to the abutters and public officials refer to a project on a closed landfill. No other documentation within the Petition refers to a landfill. Clarify.

The reference to a “landfill” was made in error. There is no historical or current use of this property as a “landfill”.

Project Development

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

The following permits are anticipated to be necessary for the construction and/or operation of the project:

- Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (“DEEP”) General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities (Stormwater Permit);
- Town of Windsor, Building Permit;
- Town of Windsor, Electric Permit;
- Siting Council approval.

It is anticipated that WSO will be the entity that holds these permits.

4. What is the estimated cost of the project?

The estimated cost of the project is between \$6M to \$7M.

5. Is the project, or any portion of the project, proposed to be undertaken by state departments, institutions or agencies, or to be funded in whole or in part by the state through any contract or grant?

No.

6. If the facility operates beyond the terms of the SCEF Agreement, will WSO decommission the facility or seek other revenue mechanisms for the power produced by the facility?

The Petitioner may continue to operate the Facility beyond the term of the SCEF agreement if another revenue mechanism for power supply is available at that time.

7. If WSO transfers the facility to another entity, would WSO provide the Council with a written agreement as to the entity responsible for any outstanding conditions of the Declaratory Ruling and quarterly assessment charges under CGS §16-50v(b)(2) that may be associated with this facility, including contact information for the individual acting on behalf of the transferee?

If the Petitioner were to transfer the project, it would do so subject to a requirement that the transferee comply with all regulatory permits and approvals.

Proposed Site

8. Submit a map clearly depicting the boundaries of the solar facility site and the boundaries of the host parcel. 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.

The Petitioner directs Council staff to Figure 5 of the Petition for a clear depiction of the “Site” which includes the area within the Limits of Disturbance (“LOD”) line shown. This area includes a specified boundary, access to the solar facility and electrical interconnection locations.

9. The October 3, 2023 and November 27, 2023 DOAg correspondence references the site as located at “445 & 427 River Street,” but the Petition narrative and Petition Figure 3 (property card) do not include a reference to the parcel at 427 River Street. Have the two parcels been merged or is 427 River Street a separate parcel? Explain.

It appears that an approximately 3-acre portion of the northeast corner of the site may have previously held the separate address of 427 River Street, but that lot has been merged into the overall parcel of MBL 39-126-10, which encompasses the entire property for this site development. The Petitioner directs Council staff to Appendix A (Site Plans) Sheet 1 of 1 “Plan of Land in Windsor, CT – Prepared for Verogy“ and to the following information on the Town of Windsor’s property database: <https://townofwindsorct.com/assessor/property-card/3902/> & <https://townofwindsorct.com/assessor/property-card/3903/>

10. Referencing Petition p. 15 and Figure 4, several existing barns are located on the host parcel. Are these barns located on the proposed facility site, as that term is defined under RCSA, or outside of the facility site?

All existing barns are located outside of the proposed LOD for this project. WSO therefore would consider these barns part of the host parcel but not part of the facility site as that term is defined under the applicable regulations.

11. If the project is approved, how would its construction and operation be managed to avoid any interference with the property owner's use of the barns and other structures located on the host parcel?

The existing farm operation has full access to their existing barns and other structures by separate access to the south of the project site and the barns are located outside of the project's LOD. Therefore, construction and operation of the project will not cause interference.

12. What is the length of the lease agreement with the property owner? Describe options for lease extension(s), if any.

The lease is for twenty years with the option for up to three additional five-year extensions.

13. Does the lease agreement(s) with the property owner contain provisions for agricultural co-uses at the site? If yes, describe these co-uses.

The lease agreement with the property owner permits the tenant (Petitioner) to use the leased premises for the placement of a solar array and any lawful purpose during the lease term. As part of Petitioner's development of the project, it intends to advance agricultural co-uses at the site, and Petitioner has made the property owner aware of the proposed sheep grazing on the leased premises. The property owner is not opposed to this activity.

14. If agricultural co-uses are implemented at the site, who would be responsible for responding to concerns and/or complaints related to these agricultural co-uses? How would contact information be provided for complaints?

Signage indicating the contact information for the company contracted to oversee the sheep grazing is typically posted at the entrance gate when active grazing is occurring. In addition, contact information for WSO will be provided on signage at the entrance gate.

15. Referencing Petition p. 6, are the host parcels currently farmed by the property owner or by a third party? If by a third party, is this use subject to a lease agreement and if so, when does the lease expire?

The host parcels are currently farmed by both the property owner and by a third party. The owner uses portions outside of the proposed project area for livestock grazing of black angus cattle and uses the greenhouses to grow plants. A third-party farmer (OJ Thrall) has had a verbal commitment from the landowner to farm the land in the previous years and historically they have grown tobacco.

16. Referencing Petition p. 6, the host parcel is currently used for animal grazing. What animals are grazing? Do current grazing activities occur within the proposed facility site?

Cows currently graze in the southwest corner of the property, in a fenced area that is separate from the proposed facility site.

17. Referencing Petition Figure 3, the host parcel is part of the Public Act 490 Program. How would the project affect the use classification?

It is anticipated that once the project construction is completed, the portion of the parcel that contains the facility would no longer be part of the Public Act 490 Program. The property owner would update the Town of Windsor's assessor's office with the remaining acreage subject to the P.A. 490 Program to accurately reflect this change. As "state law sets no minimum for farmland" the project would likely not remove the parcel from the program but would simply change the amount of acreage subject to it. For more information please refer to: <https://portal.ct.gov/DOAG/Commissioner/Commissioner/Public-Act-490---The-Basics>.

18. 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?

No.

19. On November 16, 2023, DOAg submitted correspondence to the Council that it revoked its October 3, 2023. No Material Impact to Prime Farmland Determination Letter due to stormwater requirements that conflict with DOAg's conditions in its letter, specifically, "... no grading, cutting or filling, topsoil removal, or other actions associated with the project's installation and ultimate deconstruction." On November 27, 2023, DOAg submitted a revised No Material Impact Letter referencing a revised site plan dated November 2, 2023. Provide the revised site plan dated November 2, 2023.

Petitioner would like to clarify that it did not have its letter "revoked" by DOAg on November 16, 2023. Petitioner had reviewed the DOAg letter it received on October 3, 2023 and found it to be in conflict with the stormwater regulations. As such, on November 2, 2023, Petitioner requested that DOAg revise its letter so that it was consistent with the stormwater regulations. The revised site plan that was submitted to DOAg on November 2, 2023 can be found on page 12 of the DOAg's November 27, 2023 response.

20. Provide the distance, direction and address of the nearest property line and nearest off-site residence from the solar field perimeter fence.

The nearest property line is 178 Eastwood Circle, located approximately seven feet to the north of the solar field perimeter fence. The nearest off-site residence is 166 Eastwood Circle, located approximately eighty feet to the north of the solar field perimeter fence.

Energy Output

21. 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 Agreement.

No battery storage system is currently contemplated for this project. Depending on state or federal programs encouraging battery storage systems in the future, the site plan could be amended to accommodate such systems.

22. If one section of the solar array experiences electrical problems causing the section to shut down, could other sections of the system still operate and transmit power to the grid? By what mechanism are sections electrically isolated from each other?

Yes, only the DC panels or DC to AC inverters for the affected area would shut down. The remaining portion of the system would continue to operate and generate power. Sections of the solar facility are electrically isolated by the grouping of DC panels to the DC to AC inverters, and the AC inverters are electrically isolated via breakers and disconnect switches.

23. Would WSO participate in an ISO-NE Forward Capacity Auction? If yes, which auction(s) and capacity commitment period(s)?

No, Petitioner will not participate in the ISO-NE Forward Capacity Auction, as Eversource owns the capacity rights of any SCEF program facility. However, at the conclusion of the SCEF tariff, Petitioner may choose to participate in the ISO-NE Forward Capacity Auction or a similar capacity program that is available at that time.

24. Referencing Petition p. 8, what electrical loss assumptions have been factored into the output of the facility?

Reasonable and standard approximations have been made to account for typical losses that are experienced in the wires, inverters, switchgear, transformer, and other protective equipment that conveys the output of the panels to the Eversource electric grid.

25. Would WSO construct the facility if the solar array footprint was reduced and/or if the facility design features (ex. row spacing, panel height, etc.) were modified? Explain.

Petitioner is obligated to construct the facility to meet the output requirements of its awarded SCEF contract and believes the design, as currently presented, meets that requirement in the most efficient way possible. Reducing the footprint, for example, would endanger WSO's ability to meet those contract requirements. Also, as detailed in the response to Interrogatory Number 27, the row spacing is already fairly constrained, and narrowing of the spacing would be anticipated to result in shading of the panels and thus, reduced output.

Proposed Facility and Associated Equipment

26. What is the height and width of the panels from top edge to bottom edge, assuming maximum tilt?

The panels measure 7.6 feet high by 4.0 feet wide, at maximum tilt the bottom edge of the panel will be approximately three feet above grade, causing the top edge of the panel to be approximately 9.75 feet above grade.

27. What is the distance of the vegetated aisle between solar rows from the top edge of the panels to the bottom edge of panels on the adjacent row?

When the panels are at zero tilt, the width of the vegetated aisle between panel rows is approximately 8 feet. When the panels are at full tilt, the width of the vegetated aisle between the panel rows is approximately 12 feet.

28. Is the wiring from panels to the inverters installed on the racking system? If wiring is external, how would it be protected from potential damage from weather exposure, vegetation maintenance, farming activities or animals?

The majority of the wiring will be run on the racking system itself. Where wiring is not run on the racking, it would run in conduit, underground. All Facility wires are weatherproof and rated up to 194° F.

29. Referencing Petition p. 7, how many tracker unit motors would be installed? What is the lifespan of the tracker motors?

There are approximately 106 tracker motors that would be installed on the project. The tracker motors with proper maintenance and under normal operations are expected to last the life of the project.

30. List the equipment that would be installed on the proposed equipment pad.

Each equipment pad will support the solar inverters, electric transformers, and the electrical switchgear.

Electrical Interconnection

31. Referencing Petition p. 8, does the Project interconnection require a review from ISO-NE?

Yes, the project was required to be reviewed by ISO-NE as part of the interconnection application and system impact study process with Eversource and was approved by both ISO-NE and Eversource accordingly.

32. Would any off-site upgrades to the existing electric distribution system be required? If yes, describe.

No off-site upgrades to the existing electric distribution will be required beyond the electric service interconnection that is currently shown on the plans.

33. Petition p. 4 states "... at least 60% of the total capacity of the facility will be supplied to low-and moderate-income customers..." Where will the remaining approximately 40% be supplied?

Pursuant to the SCEF Program Manual, half of the remaining 40% (20% of the total capacity) will be supplied to Small Business Customers through an Electric Distribution Company administered identification and enrollment process. The remaining 20% of the total capacity will be available for voluntary enrollment by any eligible customer.

34. How many utility poles are required for the interconnection? Identify the equipment that would be installed on the proposed utility poles.

Four utility poles are required for the interconnection. Two utility poles will be installed by Eversource, with one containing a primary meter and the other containing a recloser, and two poles will be installed by Petitioner, with one containing a GOAB switch and one containing a recloser.

Public Safety

35. Will the project comply with the current Connecticut State Building Code, National Electrical Code and Connecticut State Fire Prevention Code?

Yes, the project will comply with those code requirements.

36. What are industry Best Management Practices for Electric and Magnetic Fields at solar facilities? Will the site design conform to these practices.

The Petitioner is not aware of any industry Best Management Practices for Electric and Magnetic Fields at solar facilities that connect to the existing distribution grid such as the project that is contemplated in this Petition. We would also like to direct the Council to the report provided by Exponent that addressed this concern for the similar Burlington Solar One project, and the report indicates that there were no EMF concerns for that project. That project was approved by the Council and is currently in service (see Docket No. 497, Petition No. 1437, https://portal.ct.gov/CSC/1_Applications-and-Other-Pending-Matters/Applications/3_DocketNos400s/Docket-No-497---Burlington-Solar-One)

37. Will training be provided for local emergency responders regarding site operation and safety in the event of a fire or other emergency at the site?

Petitioner will provide training for local emergency responders regarding the site operation and the location of key features. Petitioner is willing to provide emergency responders with additional training, should such training be requested.

38. In the event of a brush or electrical fire, how are potential electric hazards that could be encountered by emergency response personnel mitigated? What type of media and/or specialized equipment would be necessary to extinguish a solar panel/electrical component fire?

In the event of a fire or emergency, the Facility will be able to be shut down by emergency responders via a physical disconnect switch that will be appropriately labeled pursuant to the requirements of the National Electric Code. Petitioner is not aware of any specific media and/or specialized equipment that is needed to extinguish a fire within the Facility. Generally speaking, electrical fires are allowed to burn themselves out, with water being used only on the surrounding areas to prevent the spread of any fire beyond the affected area.

39. Referencing Petition pp. 16-18, would the results of the acoustical design study be impacted by cumulative noise from the transformers and the panel tracking system? Explain.

The tracker motors with a 51dBA are far enough away from the inverters not to be considered part of the cumulative noise from the inverters. The two transformers have a 60 dBA, and both emit noise at levels less than the inverters and the DEEP limits of 61dBA. While the transformers are close to the inverters, they would constitute a negligible impact on the cumulative noise from the inverters.

40. 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?

The inverters, transformers, and tracker motors are noise-generating. As indicated in Section 6.3.2 of the Petition, the project would have a combined inverter bank calculated sound power level of under 85dBA at 1 foot. The Inverse Square Law shows that the 85dBA would reduce to approximately 26dBA at a distance of 455 feet, which is the nearest residential property line to the west. Applying the same Inverse Square Law, the 85dBA would reduce to approximately 39dBA at a distance of 95 feet, which is the nearest industrial property line to the east. Both of these values are less than the DEEP allowable limit of 61dBA. As noted above, the transformers and tracker motors would not have an impact on the cumulative noise and are both below the DEEP limits of 61dBA.

41. Referencing Petition p. 17, it states noise sound levels were based on a previously completed sound analysis that determined a combined inverter bank has a calculated sound power level of under 85 dBA. What inverter manufacture/model, and quantity of, were used in the previously completed combined inverter bank analysis?

The sound analysis referenced was previously completed for Petition No. 1572 and is dated August 31, 2023. This analysis was performed utilizing the same inverter manufacture/model, CPS SCH100/125KTL-DO/US-600, but had a larger quantity of inverters, a total of thirty (32) inverters in two banks of sixteen (16) inverters. The WSO facility only includes a total of twenty-four (24) in two banks of twelve (12) inverters.

42. Referencing Petition p, 16, do the transformers have an insulating oil containment system in the event of a leak? Can the remote-monitoring system detect an insulating oil leak?

The transformers do not have an oil containment system. They do have a liquid level gauge that can be ordered with contacts. WSO can monitor these contacts through the facility monitoring platform. WSO will add the remote monitoring of leak detection to the project.

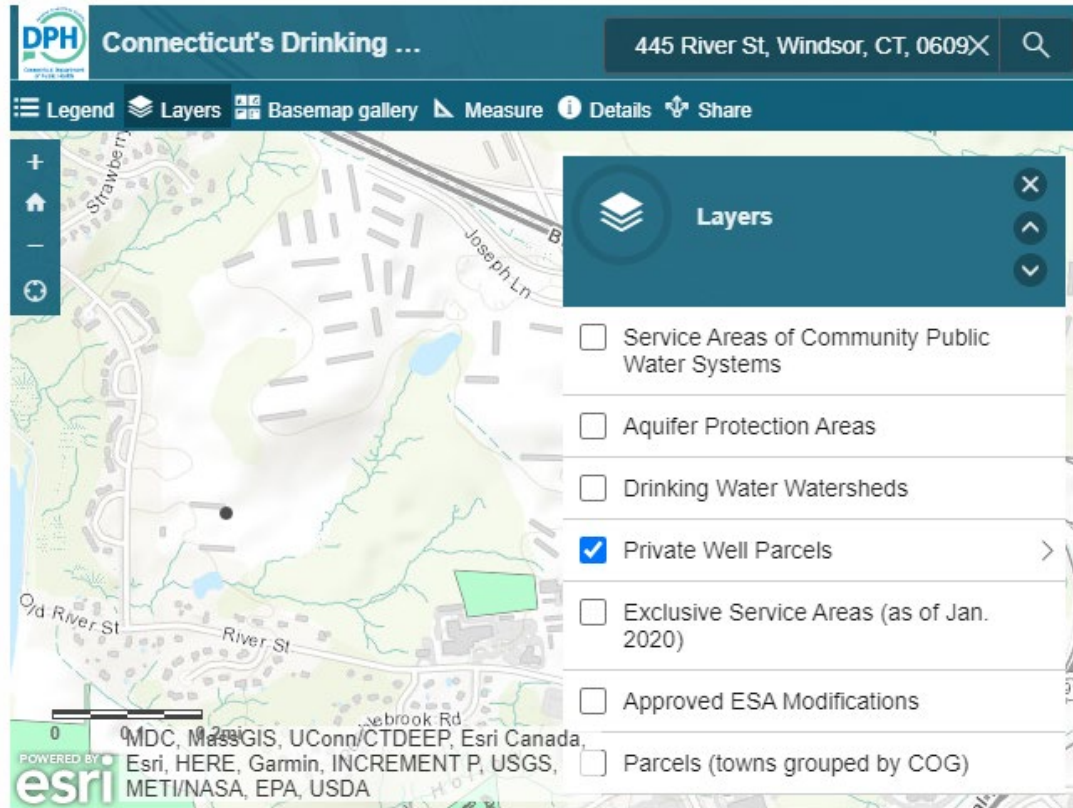
43. Referencing Petition p. 19, identify the distance/direction of the nearest federally-obligated airport from the proposed site.

The nearest federally obligated airport is Bradley International Airport, which is located approximately 1.7 miles north-northwest of the site.

44. Are there any water supply wells in the vicinity of the site? If yes, would the installation of racking posts affect well water quality from construction impacts, such as vibrations and sedimentation?

Figure 7 of the Petition materials shows property limits for this project overlaid on the State of Connecticut's Public Water Supply Map and indicates that the bulk of the site and surrounding properties are "Service Areas of Community Public Water Systems". An additional check of this map confirms that there are no private wells in the vicinity of the site, see image below. Thus, water quality impacts are not anticipated.

Public Water Supply Map



45. Referencing the Rotational Sheep Grazing Plan Attached to the November 27, 2023 DOAg correspondence, 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 prevent electric fence shock hazards?

To help prevent electric fence shock hazards, warning signs are attached to the fence with additional instructional signage placed on the exterior security gate fencing, independent of any signage associated with operation of the solar array. The electric fence is powered by a 12-volt battery attached to a solar charger that is independent of the solar array and in no way touches nor energizes any permanent structure. According to the electric fence manufacturer: “Most modern fence energizers send very brief (less than 3/10,000 of a second in duration), high-voltage pulses (usually 2,000–6,000 volts) of electrons down the conductor every 1–2 seconds. Though powerful enough to deter animals and poultry, pulses this brief and this infrequent almost never pose a fire risk when the conductor is near combustible material. There simply isn’t enough “on” time for heat to build and allow ignition to occur.”

Environmental Effects and Mitigation Measures

46. Referencing Petition p. 20, why did WSO propose rotational sheep grazing at the site if site construction would not disturb/occupy any prime farmland soil?

Petitioner proposed rotational sheep grazing at the site as it is a strong proponent of this agricultural co-use for existing farmland, regardless of whether the project site contains prime farmland soils (which this project does not) or statewide important soils (which it does). WSO also views rotational sheep grazing as a more environmentally friendly method of vegetation management to traditional mowing and therefore employs this activity for project sites where appropriate and compatible.

47. Will livestock manure affect water quality in the downgradient wetland/watercourse? How can such effects be mitigated?

According to a University of Nebraska study on Water Quality and the Grazing Animals (see reference and hyperlink below), areas of farmland that are grazed with animals compared to cropland may have better surface and groundwater quality if the fertilizer and animal waste inputs are low to moderate. Properly managed grazed land will protect the soil surface from erosion compared to cropland.

The study also states that one landscape management tool that has been found to be effective in reducing water pollution from both cropland and grazed areas in the humid eastern part of the United States is use of riparian buffer systems. Many studies at different sites in the Gulf Atlantic Coastal Plain region have shown that concentrations and loads of Nitrogen in surface runoff and subsurface flow are markedly reduced after passage through a riparian buffer.

In the case of Windsor Solar One, the sheep grazing program will be managed with the appropriate number of sheep per acre and rotated throughout the fenced Facility to ensure areas are not over grazed. Additionally, the fenced Facility is greater than 100' from any wetlands, leaving a significant riparian buffer to help filter stormwater runoff in addition to protecting water quality that is being managed within the stormwater basins. Based on the current design of the project, Petitioner does not believe that the water quality will be affected by the grazing and, as such, no additional mitigation measures are required. Hubbard, R. K.; Newton, G. L.; and Hill, G. M., "Water Quality and the Grazing Animal" (2004). Publications from USDA-ARS/UNL Faculty. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/usdaarsfacpub/274/>

48. Referencing Petition p. 20, what is the status of the Phase 1B Cultural Resources survey?

The Phase 1B Cultural Resources survey is currently ongoing. Upon completion, the results can be provided to the Council.

49. Referencing Petition p. 18, during design of the Project, was there any consideration of relocating panels from the western portion of the host parcel to the eastern portion to reduce visibility from the River Street area? Explain.

Relocation of panels from the western portion of the site to the eastern portion of the site would result in the removal of existing trees, whereas the current layout achieves the

required system size without the removal of any trees. Petitioner believes that the resulting environmental impact of this would be slightly greater as a result of removing the trees and this change would not result in significant changes to the visual impact from the River Street area.

50. Referencing Petition p. 22, what is the status of the DEEP Natural Diversity Data Base request?

The DEEP NDDDB request is still currently under review. Upon completion, the results can be provided to the Council.

51. Submit photographic site documentation with notations linked to the site plans or a detailed aerial image that identify locations of site-specific and representative site features. The submission should include photographs of the site from public road(s) or publicly accessible area(s) as well as Site-specific locations depicting site features including, but not necessarily limited to, the following locations as applicable:

For each photo, please indicate the photo viewpoint direction and stake or flag the locations of site-specific and representative site features. Site-specific and representative site features include, but are not limited to, as applicable:

1. wetlands, watercourses and vernal pools;
2. forest/forest edge areas;
3. agricultural soil areas;
4. sloping terrain;
5. proposed stormwater control features;
6. nearest residences;
7. Site access and interior access road(s);
8. utility pads/electrical interconnection(s);
9. clearing limits/property lines;
10. mitigation areas; and
11. any other noteworthy features relative to the Project.

A photolog graphic must accompany the submission, using a site plan or a detailed aerial image, depicting each numbered photograph for reference. For each photo, indicate the photo location number and viewpoint direction, and clearly identify the locations of site-specific and representative site features show (e.g., physical staking/flagging or other means of marking the subject area).

The photo plan produced by VHB is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

Facility Construction

52. Referencing Petition p. 11, has WSO submitted an application for a General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities to DEEP? If yes, what is the status of such permit?

Petitioner has not yet submitted to DEEP for a stormwater general permit, as a response from DEEP regarding the NDDDB review is required to be provided with the stormwater permit application. As indicated in our response to Interrogatory 50 above, WSO is still awaiting a response from DEEP on the NDDDB review.

53. Petition Site Plan 2.0 shows an existing catch basin on the east side of River Street, adjacent to the limit of disturbance and the proposed access drive. What measures will be taken to protect the catch basin from construction-related impacts?

Petitioner plans to install erosion protection for the catch basin in question that should also serve to make the basin more visible and less subject to construction related impacts. In the unlikely event any damage were to result from construction activities for this project, Petitioner would replace the catch basin top upon project completion.

54. What is the acreage of the construction limit of disturbance?

The construction LOD is approximately 16 acres.

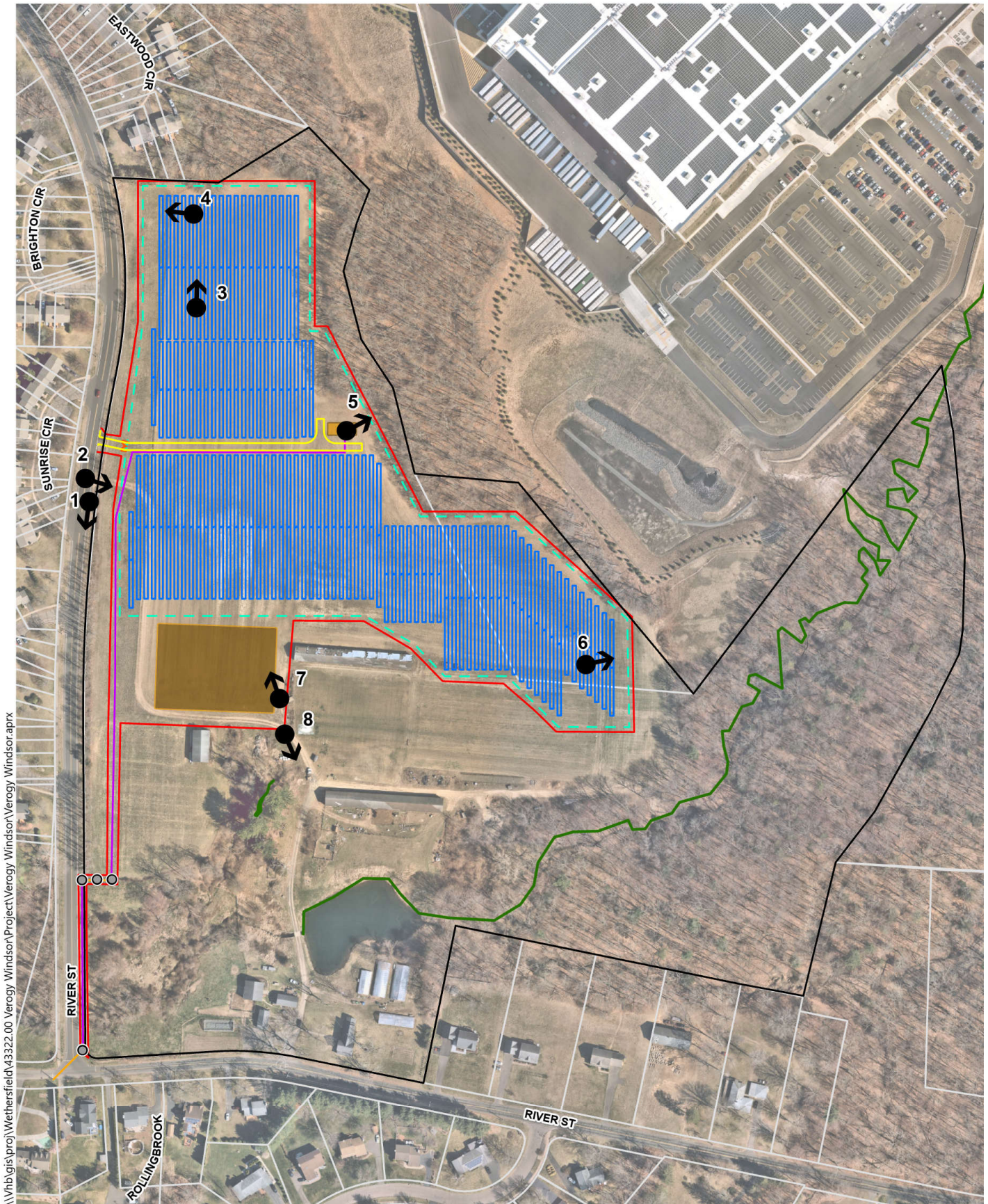
Facility Maintenance/Decommissioning

55. Would the inverters last the life of the project? If not, at what time interval would the inverters need to be replaced?

The inverters would not likely last for the projected 20-35 year life of the project. The inverters are typically warranted for up to 15-20 years. Therefore, it is anticipated that the inverters will likely need to be replaced once during the life of this project.

56. Would replacement modules be stored on-site in the event solar panels are damaged or are not functioning properly? If yes, in what location?

No.



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Windsor Solar One | Windsor, Connecticut

				Basin Equipment Pad Parcels
	Photo Locations Proposed Poles	Parcel Boundary Solar Panels Site Fence Site Limit of Disturbance	Access Road Gate Proposed Overhead Proposed Underground Wetland Edge	

Photo Location Map

Source: VHB, CTDEEP, ESRI

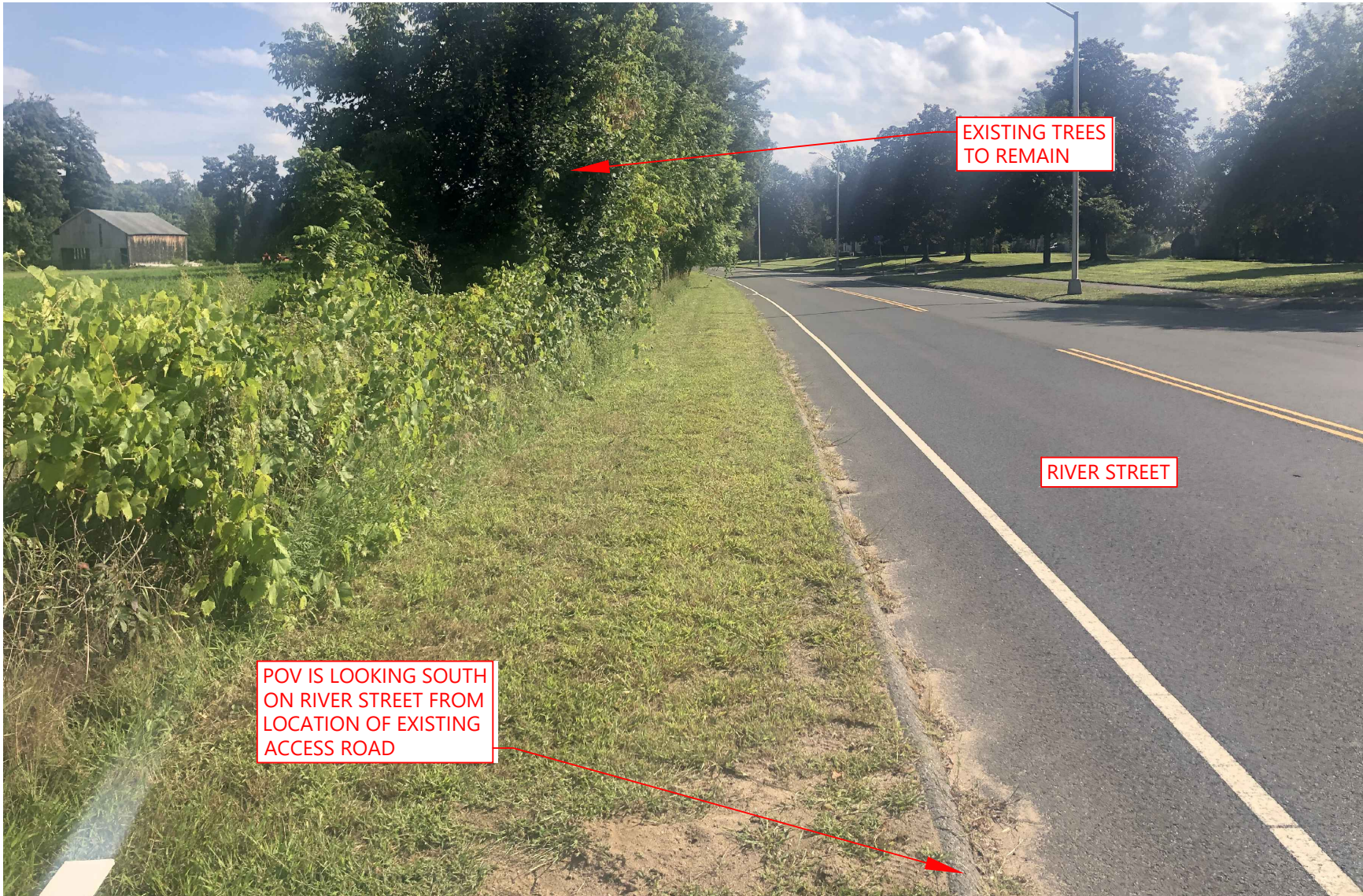


Photo 1
Site Access from River St



Photo 2
Site Access Looking into Farm

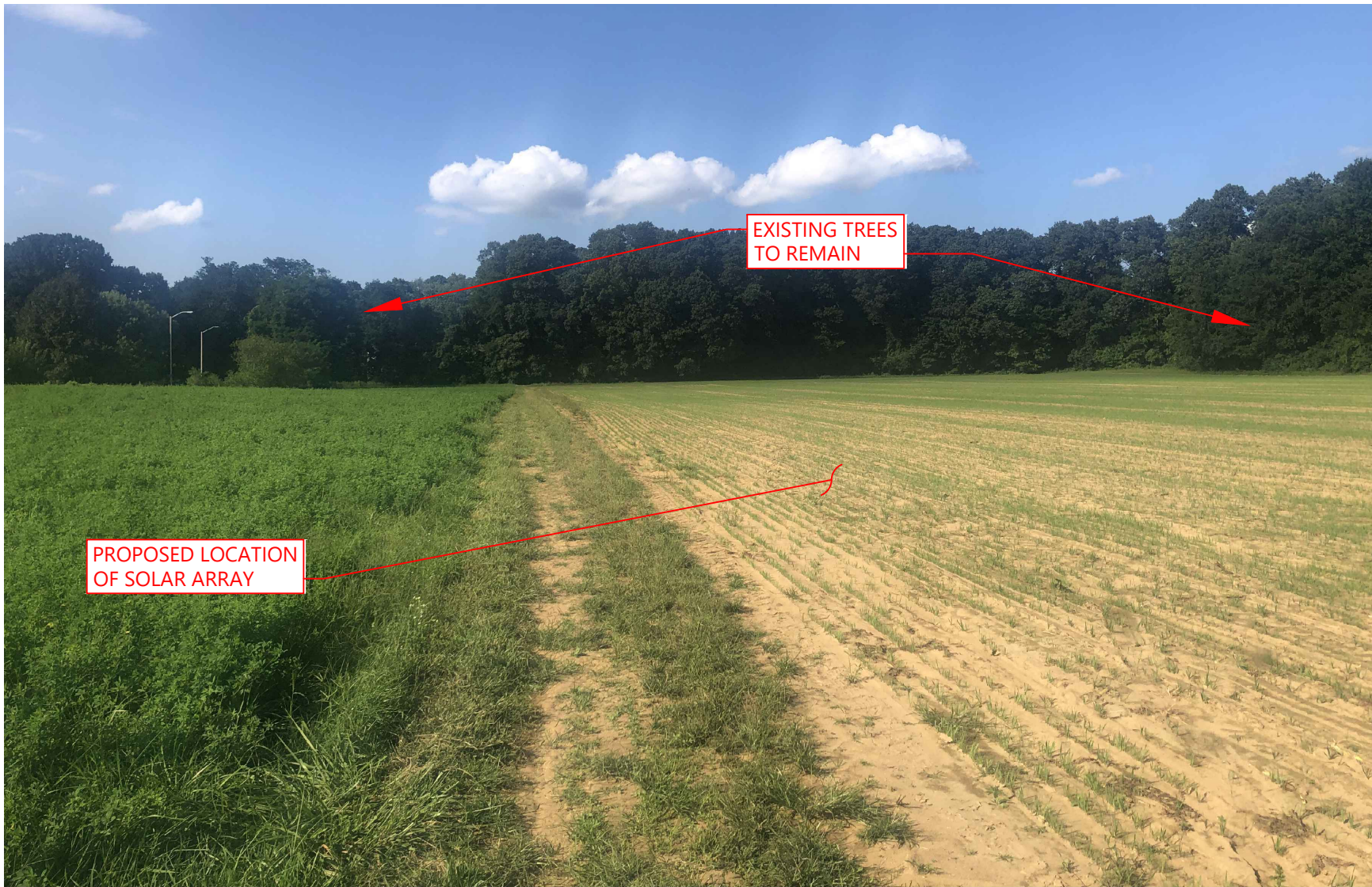


Photo 3
Looking North into Proposed Array

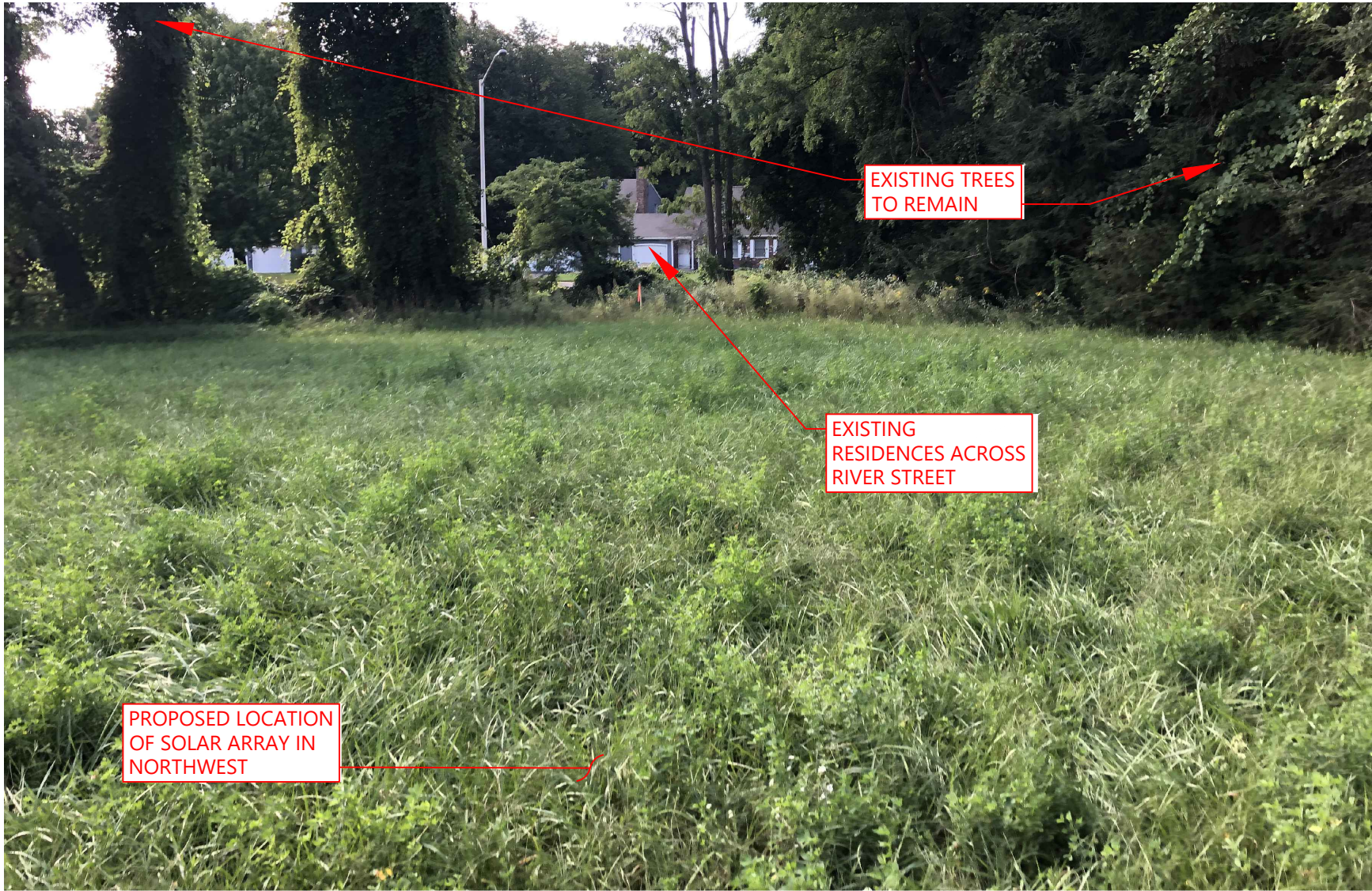


Photo 4
Northwest Corner of Proposed Array

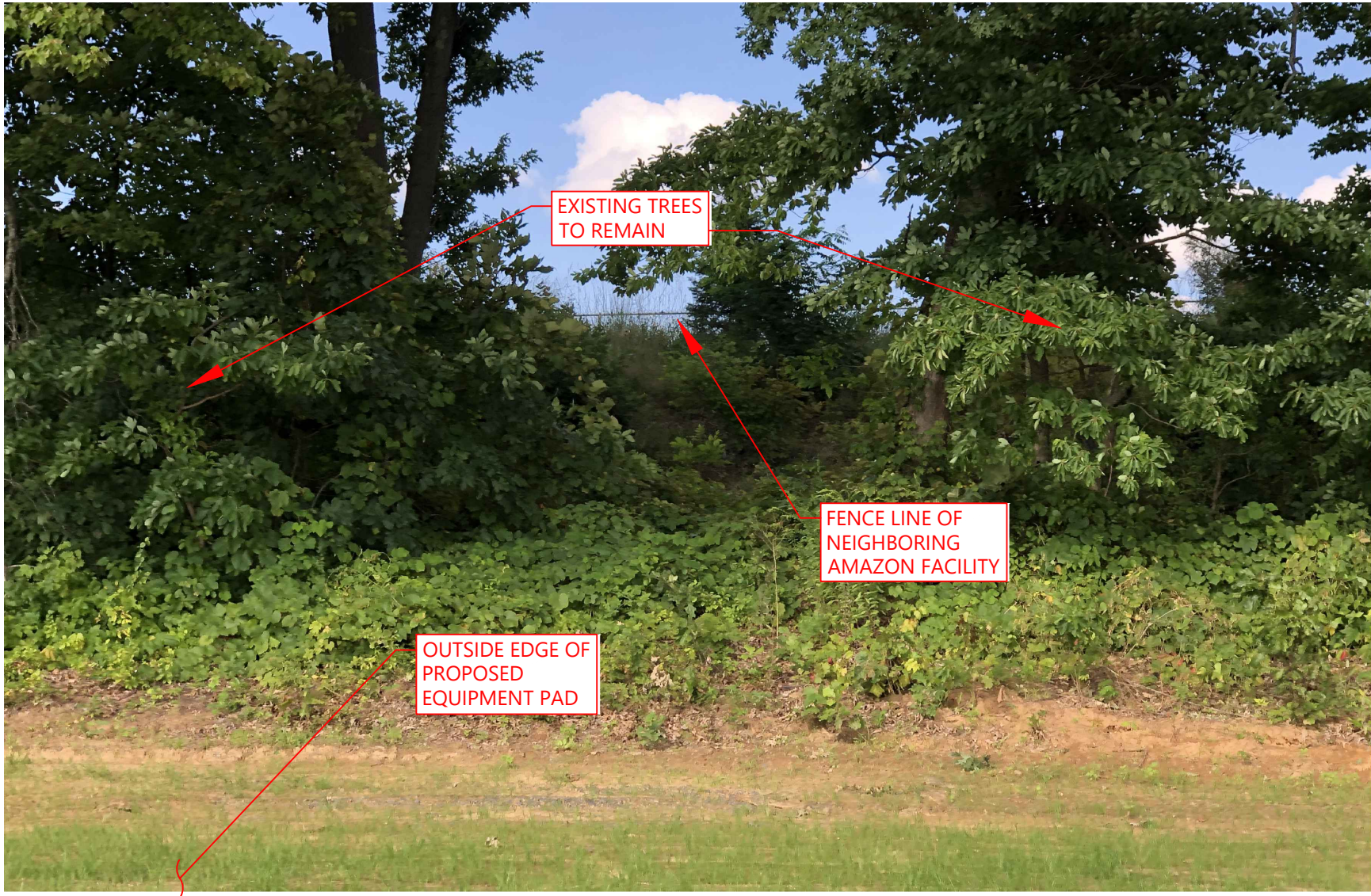


Photo 5
Eastern Edge of Proposed Array/ Equipment Pad



Photo 6
Southeast Corner of Proposed Array

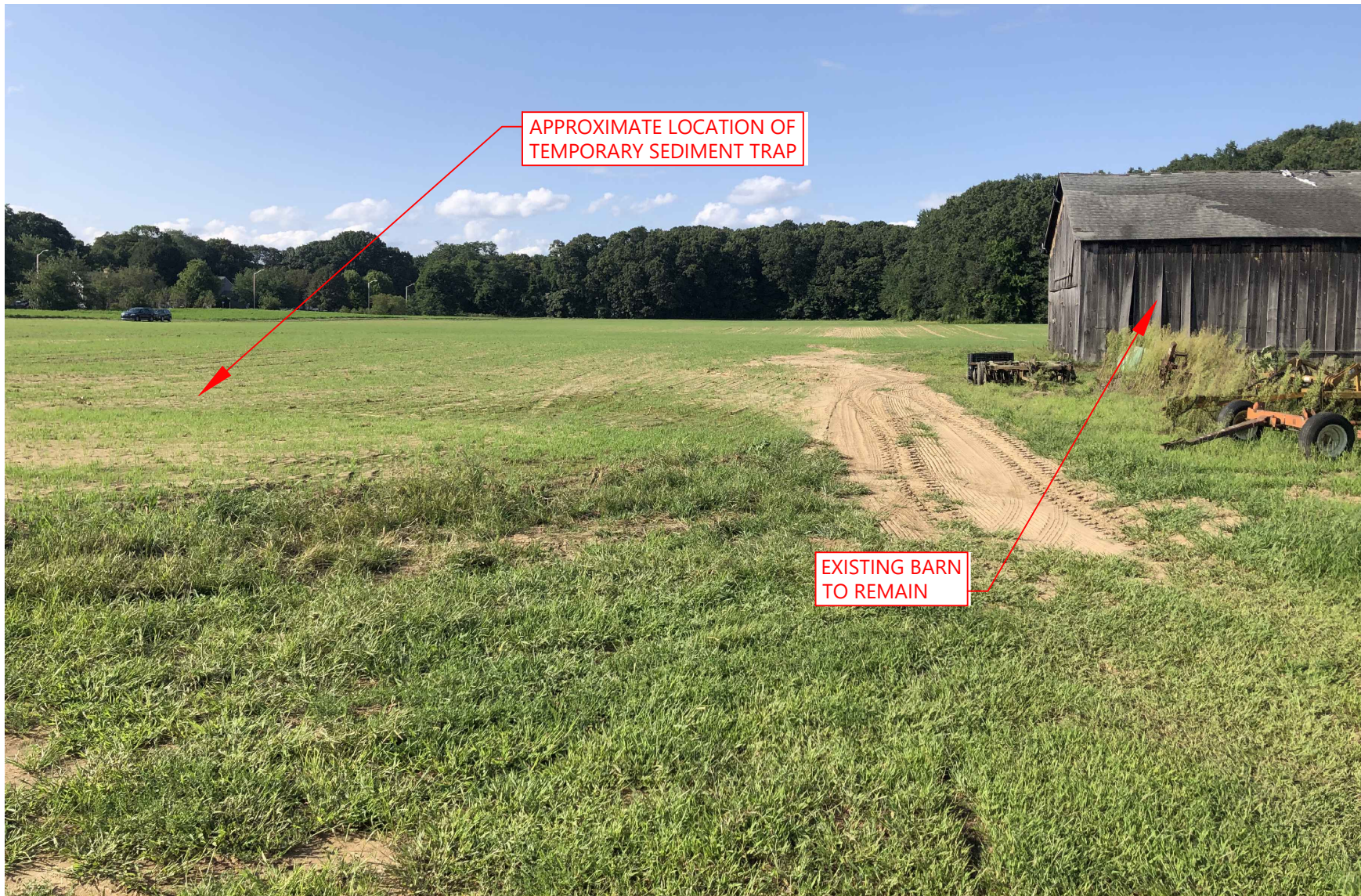


Photo 7
View North towards Temporary Sediment Trap



Photo 8
View Southeast with Wetlands and Treelines