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March 21, 2019

VIA HAND DELIVERY

Melanie Bachman
Executive Director/Staff Attorney
Connecticut Siting Council
10 Franklin Square
New Britain, CT 06051

Re: Petition No. 1313 – Petition of DWW Solar II, LLC for a Declaratory Ruling that no Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need is Required for a 26.4 Megawatt AC Solar Photovoltaic Electric Generating Facility in Simsbury, Connecticut

Dear Ms. Bachman:

I am writing on behalf of my client, DWW Solar II, LLC ("DWW") in connection with the above-referenced Petition. With this letter, I am enclosing an original and 15 copies of DWW's Responses to the Connecticut Siting Council's Second Set of Interrogatories Related to the Development and Management Plan.

Should you have any questions concerning this submittal, please contact me at your convenience. I certify that copies of this submittal have been made to all parties on the Petition's service list.

Sincerely,

Lee D. Hoffman

Enclosures

cc: Service List

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL

Petition of DWW Solar II, LLC for a Declaratory Ruling that no Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need is Required for a 26.4 Megawatt AC Solar Photovoltaic Electric Generating Facility In Simsbury, Connecticut	**Petition No. 1313**
	March 21, 2019

DWW SOLAR II, LLC'S RESPONSE TO THE CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL'S SECOND SET OF INTERROGATORIES RELATED TO THE PROJECT'S D&M PLAN

The petitioner, DWW Solar II, LLC ("DWW") respectfully submits this response to the Connecticut Siting Council's Second Set of Interrogatories, dated March 8, 2019, related to DWW's proposed D&M Plan in the above-referenced Petition. In response to the Siting Council's Interrogatories, DWW states as follows:

Q14. Please respond to the Town of Simsbury's comments on the D&M Plan, dated March 8, 2019.

A14. DWW has utilized the numbering and sub-headings used by the Town of Simsbury in its March 8, 2019 Comments in formulating its responses. DWW responds to those comments as indicated in the following pages.

Exhibit B —Storm Water Pollution Control Plan and Site Plans

1. Please include a certification by the Owner and Engineer in the Storm Water Pollution Control Plan ("SWPCP").

The online "ezFile" system used for filing Stormwater General Permit applications for the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection ("CTDEEP") requires the Signatory Authority and Design Engineer to e-sign a certification prior to filing. This process satisfies the certification requirements of Section 3(b)(8) of the General Permit.

2. Please include a statement in the SWPCP that the contractor and sub-contractors who will build the project have not been chosen yet and will be identified in the General Permit registration.

As part of the SWPCP, all contractors and subcontractors who "will perform actions on the site that may reasonably be expected to cause or have the potential to cause pollution of the waters of the State shall sign the certification statement" provided within the SWPCP. Accordingly, by virtue of CTDEEP's approval of the project SWPCP, this will be required for all contractors and subcontractors prior to their beginning of work, once they have been selected.

3. The SWPCP does not specify a construction schedule.

The SWPCP includes a detailed construction sequencing description beginning on page 5. This sequencing narrative includes the proposed construction start as spring/summer 2019 and construction completion by the end of 2019.

4. The SWPCP does not include a discussion of methods for "disconnection and reduction of runoff associated with solar panel arrays, avoidance of concentration of stormwater" as required by the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection ("DEEP") guidance for "Stormwater Management at Solar Farm Construction Projects."

The Stormwater Report, incorporated as part of the SWPCP, displays the hydrologic model prepared to ensure that runoff from the development will be reduced to all subwatersheds following construction of the proposed improvements. In an abundance of caution, the large water quality basins which will remain upon completion of construction have not been considered in the analysis of peak flow mitigation. Based upon discussion between CTDEEP and the project team at a pre-application meeting held on December 5, 2018, the majority of the temporary traps and basins (15 of the 18) were changed to be permanent features to assist over the long-term in the disconnection of the solar array runoff. Relating to the avoidance of concentration of stormwater, the site plans, SWPCP, and Resource Protection Plan propose to re-vegetate the site at multiple intervals and keep

construction traffic to defined roads as much as possible. If identified during construction (or operation) of the Project,[1] ruts and rills that do occur will be smoothed and graded.

5. The SWPCP should state that if modifications to the SWPCP or Permit Registration are required to meet the requirements of the General Permit, any such changes will be submitted for the review and written approval of DEEP.

DWW agrees with the articulation of the regulatory requirements in comment number 5. Because any such changes are required by regulation to be reviewed and approved by CTDEEP, the SWPCP does not need to incorporate such language.

6. The SWPCP should state that in the event that a violation of the General Permit or the SWPCP, or other adverse impacts to wetlands, streams or other receiving waterbodies are identified, construction activities will immediately cease and the site will be stabilized until problems have been corrected.

Such a course of action, while ordinarily warranted, is not always warranted. In certain instances, construction activities are necessary to stabilize a site that has violated permit requirements or to limit adverse impacts to receiving water bodies. Accordingly, DWW will adhere to applicable regulations and best practices and will cease construction activities when warranted or required by regulation.

7. The SWPCP should state that inspection checklists and reports will be provided to DEEP electronically within ten (10) days of the inspection. The Town request copies of these checklists and inspection reports.

DWW would note that such documents are publicly available and are therefore capable of being obtained by the Town. Nonetheless, DWW has no objection to providing these documents to the Town.

8. Wheel washes at construction exits are not included. The SWPCP should state that wheel washes will be added if required to maintain roadways at site exits free of soil.

In accordance with the site plans incorporated in the SWPCP, the contractor will be required to utilize shaker plates as well as a standard Temporary Construction Entrance at the primary site entrance/exit. This shaker plate best management measure is above and beyond the typical Temporary Construction Entrance normally provided. In accordance with the 2002 Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control, the qualified inspector may recommend the use of wheel washes, or other measures, in the event that the shaker plates and Temporary Construction Entrance are insufficient.

9. The water quality designations of the receiving water bodies should be described in the SWPCP, including a discussion of whether the water bodies are "impaired" or "high quality."

[1] All capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the same meaning as in DWW's D&M Plan.

Munnisunk Brook, Saxton Brook, and Bissell Brook are identified as Class A waters on the CT DEEP Water Quality Classifications Map for Simsbury, CT (CT DEEP, October 2018). The Farmington River is identified as a Class B water on the Water Quality Classification Map. Per the CTECO MS4 Map Viewer, Munnisunk Brook, Saxton Brook, Bissell Brook, and the Farmington River in the vicinity of the site are not impaired waters, indicating that these waters meet the Designated Uses and Criteria established in the CT DEEP Water Quality Standards (2011). These waters are not designated as Outstanding National Resource Waters. A screen shot from the online map viewer and a copy of the Water Quality Classifications Map are included as Attachment A.

10. Please add the following to page 8, Construction Sequence No. 8: "All trapped sediment will be handled, sampled and disposed off-site in accordance with the project Soil and Materials Management Plan".

DWW does not propose to remove any soil from the site. Accumulated sediment removed from any traps or basins will be appropriately relocated, seeded and stabilized on the site by the contractor.

11. There is an incomplete sentence on Page 9 concerning "Hydroseeding."

In the final SWPCP, the sentence will be revised as follows "Hydroseeding shall be combined with an application of polyacrylamide (PAM) to assist in the bonding process to the disturbed soil."

12. Please add the following to page 10, Maintenance, third bullet: "All trapped sediment will be handled, sampled and disposed off-site in accordance with the project Soil and Materials Management Plan".,

DWW does not propose to remove any soil from the site. Accumulated sediment removed from any traps or basins will be appropriately relocated, seeded and stabilized on the site by the contractor.

13. Section 7, Turbidity Monitoring —Monitoring of stormwater for turbidity does not meet the requirement of the General Permit Section 5(a)(4) which states that "...discharge shall not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the applicable Water Quality Standards in the receiving water." In addition, if the receiving waters are "high quality," the monitoring does not meet General Permit requirements (Section 5(a) (5)). To meet this requirement, stormwater should be tested for turbidity, pesticides, herbicides and metals at a minimum.

As noted in the Stormwater Report, the Project will not generate any new short- or long-term pollutant loads. Measures such as permanent vegetative stabilization, vegetated buffer areas and the preservation of permanent water quality basins over the majority of the site will also serve to further treat water quality. In reference to Section 5(a)(5) of the Stormwater General Permit, the proposed Project does not generate any pollutants, nor does it increase runoff to any receiving waters. As such, the Project is consistent with the requirements of Section 5(a)(5) and the Standards and Implementation Policies of the CT

DEEP Water Quality Standards (2011). Sampling for additional constituents beyond turbidity is not required under the Stormwater General Permit.

14. The Maintenance/Evaluation Checklist should include spaces for the following information: (a) weather conditions including precipitation information; (b) a description of the stormwater discharges) from the site; (c) any water quality monitoring performed during the inspection; and (d) space for the authorized professional's signature and professional stamp.

The sample inspection form is only for the BMP maintenance checklist. Please refer to Page 12 of the SWPCP narrative (Site Inspections – Reports) which mandates what information must be presented on each qualified inspector's report.

15. Temporary sediment traps and basins will in some cases be permanent water quality basins as indicated in the SWPCP. These features were designed based on the 10-year storm event and construction duration of 8-months for basins. The Town has the following comments concerning these features:

a. Construction may extend into the Spring of 2020 per Exhibit N: Tr~c Management Plan. How does a longer construction period impact the basin size?

b. Permanent water quality traps and basins should be included in the calculations of the Stormwater Report to understand the outflow characteristics during all storm events including the 100-year storm.

(a) The Sediment Storage Volume is the only variable in the sizing of the Temporary Sediment Basins impacted by construction duration. This Sediment Storage Volume only accounts for approximately 5% of the overall volume below the crest of the spillway in each of the basins. Despite this small percentage of overall volume, in an abundance of caution, it has been proposed to clean the basins of accumulated sediment as needed, which will reset the Sediment Storage Volume to zero. It is also noted that the Sediment Storage Volume computations that were prepared assume 100% disturbance of the upland areas tributary to each basin for the entire construction duration, which was done to be conservative. In practice, there will be no situations that will involve 100% upland disturbance.

(b) It can be expected that post-construction runoff volumes and peak discharge rates will be reduced even further from what is calculated in the Project Stormwater Report by the inclusion of the permanent water quality basins into the hydrologic model. In an abundance of caution, these water quality basins were intentionally excluded from the analysis of peak discharge rates of runoff in the Project Stormwater Report which concluded that post-project peak discharge rates would not increase.

16. A rip-rap spillway extending to Hoskins Road is proposed for SB-16 as the primary discharge from the sediment basin. Peak flow rates are calculated as 3.66 cfs for a 10-year storm,

and 11.85 cfs for a 25-year storm. The Town has the following comments concerning this feature:

a. The concentration of flow to the culvert inlet will require additional work between the spillway and inlet to ensure soil erosion does not occur on Hoskins Road.

b. Is the 24" CPP culvert under Hoskins Road sufficient to convey existing flows as well as the proposed concentrated discharge from SB-16?

c. In the event that the capacity of the existing 24" CPP culvert is reduced via increases in peak flows from the proposed spillway, stormwater will discharge over Hoskins Road rather than to the culvert. Provide alternative solutions.

d. The existing conditions analysis of drainage area BB-1 describes this 19 acre area as draining to a swale near the intersection of Hoskins Road and County Road. However, the topography provided suggests the area drains to a low spot behind the existing barn and ponds prior to discharge to Hoskins Road. As such, the analysis may overstate the discharge to Hoskins Road. The analysis and design should be revised to reflect this condition.

(a) The spillway was proposed as such to direct excess stormwater runoff to the location it ultimately drains to in existing conditions, and also to protect the historic barn. Under existing conditions, the overflow of runoff from this area drains through the barn to the 24" Hoskins Road culvert. The project design includes a rip rap spillway to convey discharges from the basin to the existing pipe which will mitigate the potential for erosion in this location.

(b) Peak discharge rates of runoff during all modelled storm events have been determined to be reduced by the proposed improvements. The 24" culvert discharging under Hoskins Road was not analyzed.

(c) Peak discharge rates of runoff during all modelled storm events have been determined to be reduced by the proposed improvements. The 24" culvert discharging under Hoskins Road was not analyzed.

(d) The hydrologic model for existing conditions has been reassessed to consider the low spot behind the existing barn, and the proposed conditions has been revised to include the permanent water quality basin (which has approximately five times as much storage volume below the spillway crest as the existing low spot). The peak discharge rates of runoff for existing subwatershed BB-1 are as follows: 2-year = 2.47 cfs, 10-year = 25.11 cfs, 25-year = 39.25 cfs, 100-year = 59.97 cfs. The peak discharge rates of runoff for proposed subwatershed BB-1 without the inclusion of the water quality basin are as follows: 2-year = 2.41 cfs, 10-year = 12.60 cfs, 25-year = 21.12 cfs, 100-year = 36.07 cfs. With the inclusion of the permanent water quality basin, the peak discharge rates are as follows: 2-year = 0.00 cfs, 10-year = 0.00 cfs, 25-year = 0.58 cfs, 100-year = 5.38 cfs. As the results of the analysis demonstrate, the expected post-construction peak discharge rates of runoff will be reduced for all modelled storm events, with and without the inclusion of the permanent water quality basin into the modelling.

17. Please define "damaging rainfall events" under the section entitled "Water Quality and Quality Controls Long Term Maintenance" of the SWPCP.

In conjunction with the proposed inspection baseline of a 0.5" rainfall event within 24 hours, "damaging rainfall events" shall be considered to be 0.5" rainfall events or larger which produce runoff from the site and have the potential to create erosion.

18. The proposed temporary sediment basins and the permanent water quality basins should be reviewed for appropriate countermeasures downstream of these facilities so to eliminate possible down-gradient erosion issues. Outlet protection, pipe and spillway, should be designed to a 25-year storm at a minimum.

The proposed riser pipe outfalls are designed to be 7'x7' square scour holes that are 6 inches deep from top to bottom. This sizing meets or exceeds the requirements of Table 11-14.1 of the 2000 CTDOT Drainage Manual for Preformed Scour Holes for the designated pipe sizes. In accordance with Sections 7.6.2 and 11-P3-8 of the 2004 Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, conveyance protection shall be provided for the 10-year 24-hour storm, and that emergency overflow from an infiltration basin may be accommodated by natural topography if runoff velocities do not exceed erosive velocities (3.5-5.0 feet per second). Supplemental basin outlet sizing computations were performed, and the results of those computations are as follows:

Existing Conditions - 25 Year Storm			
	Flow (cfs) Q	Area (sf) A	Velocity (ft/s) v
SB-1	6.49	4.00	1.6
TST-2	11.88	5.36	2.2
SB-3	16.5	4.70	3.5
TST-4	18.80	7.36	2.6
TST-5	19.48	7.52	2.6
TST-6	16.64	6.72	2.5
TST-7	4.14	2.80	1.5
SB-8	7.07	4.30	1.6
TST-9	6.54	3.76	1.7
TST-10	7.39	4.00	1.8
TST-11	12.96	5.68	2.3
TST-12	5.69	3.44	1.7
TST-13	5.13	3.20	1.6
TST-14	15.14	6.32	2.4
TST-15	7.09	3.92	1.8
SB-16	11.85	5.80	2.0
TST-17	7.9	4.16	1.9
TST-18	14.67	6.24	2.4

Proposed Conditions - 10 Year Storm			
	Flow (cfs) Q	Area (sf) A	Velocity (ft/s) v
SB-1	0	0.00	0.0
TST-2	0.69	0.88	0.8
SB-3	0	0.00	0.0
TST-4	2.45	2.00	1.2
TST-5	2.30	1.92	1.2
TST-6	0.64	0.80	0.8
TST-7	0.09	0.24	0.4
SB-8	0	0.00	0.0
TST-9	1.4	1.44	1.0
TST-10	1.57	1.52	1.0
TST-11	4.2	2.88	1.5
TST-12	1.98	1.76	1.1
TST-13	0.74	0.96	0.8
TST-14	1.71	1.60	1.1
TST-15	1.88	1.68	1.1
SB-16	0	0.00	0.0
TST-17	2.66	2.16	1.2
TST-18	3.39	2.40	1.4

Proposed Conditions - 25 Year Storm			
	Flow (cfs) Q	Area (sf) A	Velocity (ft/s) v
SB-1	0	0.00	0.0
TST-2	3.21	2.40	1.3
SB-3	0	0.00	0.0
TST-4	7.17	3.92	1.8
TST-5	7.26	4.00	1.8
TST-6	3.53	2.56	1.4
TST-7	0.55	0.72	0.8
SB-8	0	0.00	0.0
TST-9	3.42	2.48	1.4
TST-10	4.24	2.88	1.5
TST-11	6.62	3.76	1.8
TST-12	3.04	2.32	1.3
TST-13	1.83	1.68	1.1
TST-14	5.27	3.28	1.6
TST-15	4.07	2.64	1.5
SB-16	1.25	1.40	0.9
TST-17	4.63	3.04	1.5
TST-18	7.79	4.16	1.9

As can be seen in the charts above, non-erosive velocities are expected for all basin overflow areas. Thus, additional erosion countermeasures are not warranted downstream of these stormwater detention facilities.

19. Construction sequencing outlined by the SWPCP indicates all E&S Control features will be installed prior to the start of work. Will the engineer of record inspect prior to the start of topsoil removal, grading, and stockpiling?

The engineer of record will perform inspections in conformance with the Plan Implementation Inspection requirements of the Stormwater General Permit and, furthermore, by the requirements of CTDEEP. DWW's understanding is that CTDEEP is currently in the process of proposing a modification to the Stormwater General Permit that will require the engineer of record to perform three (3) monthly inspections over the first 90 days of construction. The implementation of erosion controls and earthwork is expected to take place within the first three months.

20. The gravel road to remain is within an existing sanitary sewer easement. Construction traffic between the two major solar fields is proposed along this road as well as the electric interconnect.

a. Construction access and utility connections will encroach into sewer easements. Work within sewer easements requires coordination with the Town's Water Pollution Control Authority ("WPCA").

b. How will the contractor protect the existing sanitary sewers and sewer manholes?

c. Do the existing gravel roads require improvement in order to protect the existing sanitary sewer main from construction vehicle loads?

d. Has the contractor coordinated this work with the WPCA?

e. What is the proposed separation distance between the electric interconnect duct bank and existing sanitary sewer?

f. Identify all proposed electric and existing sanitary sewer and culvert crossings. Minimum concrete encasement of the proposed electric duct bank is ten (10) feet on either side of crossing.

(a) It is understood that the above-referenced connections will implicate sewer easements. The Project will work closely with the Town's WPCA with regards to its work in and around the easement.

(b) Farm equipment, as well as Eversource's utility right-of-way maintenance equipment, have been traveling over the sanitary sewer lines and manholes for several years without any known issues. While DWW does not believe that anticipated construction equipment will cause damage to the existing infrastructure, the Project will cover the sewer line with steel plating prior to installing the proposed aggregate road. This will provide more than sufficient protection of the line from damage as a result of construction and operations equipment.

(c) As noted above, the Project is improving the roadway with the installation of aggregate. To further protect the sewer lines, the Project shall install steel plating over the line as discussed above.

(d) The contractor will coordinate the work with WPCA

(e) The separation distance shall be a minimum of 10'. The electrical line will cross under the existing sewer line.

(f) Due to the proximity of the wetlands, DWW anticipates completion of a directional drill boring which will go under the existing sewer and wetland area. Since this is a bore and since there is sufficient separation (10'), the use of concrete is not necessary or practical. The electrical lines will be installed (pulled) thru a single HDPE pipe which will line the directional drill bore hole.

21. The SWMP and other documents do not address the contingency of winter construction as part of the project. This contingency should be included as part of the D&M Plan.

The SWMP emphasizes the stabilization of on-site soils through the use of multiple means including repeated seed application, use of erosion control blankets, applications of PAM, and reduced vehicle tracking which will all prepare the site for winter conditions. If required by CT DEEP, DWW will prepare a formal winter construction contingency plan for their review.

22. Aquifer Protection Zone (AQZ) should be indicated on the construction plans to provide guidance on storage of fuels and equipment with the potential to contaminate the AQZ.

The Aquifer Protection Area limits are depicted on the Erosion and Sediment Control Plans (Sheets C- 5.X) and good housekeeping measures are described on plan sheet C-1.2.

23. Is demolition of the proposed sediment traps and basins to remain planned as part of the decommission plan?

It is premature to determine whether the proposed sediment traps and basins should be demolished as part of the decommissioning plan. Whether those traps and basins are to remain will depend, in large part, on the proposed future uses of the Project Site.

24. It appears that solar panels are located throughout the permanent sediment basins.

a. Do these panels follow the proposed grade or are the heights of the panels to remain consistent with the panels behind the limits of the basin?

b. Access to the basins will be limited due to the panels and support posts. How will the basins be stabilized and maintained over the long-term?

(a) The panels above the permanent basins will be a minimum of one-foot above the 100-year flood depth of the respective basins, regardless of the height of the panels beyond the limits of the basin.

(b) The basins will be stabilized by the use of erosion control blankets and in part by the proposal to construct the permanent traps and basins within the arrays to have flatter slopes more tolerable to construction traffic.

25. Some erosion and sedimentation control measure should be provided during construction of the gravel parking area on the southern parcel or for any expansion of the laydown area on this parcel.

It is proposed to install silt fence around the perimeter of the gravel parking area and also to install a crushed stone temporary construction entrance/exit to Hoskins Road from the area. Refer to Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Sheets C-5.11 and C-5.12.

26. According to Site Protection and Sequence section, a tub grinder will be used for mulching of felled trees. Where will this be located on the within the site? How long with this be operated on site?

At this time, because DWW has not finalized its selection of a construction contractor, it cannot be certain how long the tub grinder will be utilized or where it will be located on the site. However, DWW does not anticipate that the tub grinder will be utilized for an extended period of time.

27. The site plan does not provide erosion and sediment control and grading information for area of utility connections to sub-station (Casterbridge Crossing).

Silt fence will be added along the cleared path from the solar arrays to the Eversource right-of-way and around any Project work at the sub-station. It is anticipated that the Project will bore the conduit under the Eversource right-of-way to the side of the substation.

28. The site plan does not provide a restoration plan for construction laydown area located in the southern field off Hoskins Road after construction.

It is proposed to remove the gravel parking area, and till and seed the area following completion of construction in accordance with section 7.4 of the Resource Protection Plan.

29. According to the site plan, storm water basins will be cleaned on an annual basis. The Town recommends that basins are inspected and cleaned after each storm event that is greater than 1 inch of precipitation.

In accordance with the 2004 CT Stormwater Quality Manual, the site plans have been updated to propose that the permanent stormwater basins will be inspected and cleaned, as necessary, after storm events exceeding one inch in 24 hours for the first three months following the completion of construction.

30. Temporary basins are to be removed once contributing area has 80% stabilization. The Town recommends that removal is strictly based on opinion and direction of qualified inspector and design engineer.

It is noted that only three of the 18 excavated traps and basins are proposed to be removed upon final stabilization of the upstream areas. In accordance with the General Permit, a qualified inspector will perform weekly inspections and prepare weekly reports. In the event that one of the three temporary traps are removed prior to stabilization of the contributing area according to the discretion of the qualified inspector, the site will be out of compliance with the project SWPCP.

31. The site plan should demarcate the limits of Area Aquifer protection.

The Aquifer Protection Area limits are depicted on the Erosion and Sediment Control Plans (Sheets C-5.X).

32. The Town would like more clarification on tree clearing measures for the construction access points. Please provide information on the plans that demonstrate location and extent of clearing along Hoskins Road.

Please see the March 12, 2019 response to Interrogatory Number 8.

33. Please include requirements of Health and Safety Plan (HASP) required as part of the project.

At this time, because DWW has not finalized its selection of a construction contractor, the completion of a HASP is premature. However, if the Council so desires, DWW will provide a copy of the HASP to the Council once it has been prepared.

34. All work within a Town right-of-way requires an encroachment permit from the Engineering Department.

DWW will work with the Town to assure that any work within the Town right-of-way has an encroachment permit, as needed, from the Town Engineering Department. DWW met with the Engineering and Building Department on March 20, 2019 to discuss the Encroachment Permit and the requisite Building Permit.

35. The Town would request a clarification on the reconfiguration of the proposed trail. The Town values the inclusion of a walking trail, but is unclear of why the reconfiguration was proposed. It appears that the trail ends on private property not under the control of DWW or the site owner. Trail termination points from the site should be at a public road or existing public trail with appropriate access.

Please see the March 12, 2019 responses to Interrogatory Numbers 1, 2, and 3.

Exhibit C —Soil and Materials Management Plan

36. Monitoring wells are identified on Figure 2 of the Soils and Materials Management Plan. These wells should be identified and protected as part of the project.

These wells serve no purpose related to the DWW Solar project. Consequently, DWW proposes to close the wells in accordance with the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies Section 25-128-57.

37. Please identify stockpile location and appropriate E&S protections anticipated as part of the project.

Some potential stockpile locations are depicted on the Erosion and Sediment Control Plans (Sheets C-5.X). It is noted that these stockpiles shall be completely surrounded by silt fence and also that they shall be stabilized with erosion control blankets or hydroseed if left dormant for more than 14 days.

38. Figure 1 should be revised to include the new lease area.

Figure 1 has been revised to include the new lease area. A copy is included as Attachment B herewith.

Exhibit H —Agricultural Soil Protection Plan

39. Section 4 of the plan states that cover crop will be maintained during construction. Without a detailed phasing plan, it is unclear based on the site plan how this will be accomplished. Please clarify.

As previously indicated, DWW intends to seed the entire Project Site as soon as is practical and before construction begins. This will allow for cover to develop prior to construction, and DWW does not anticipate disturbing this cover once it has been planted.

40. Section 7 discusses how soils that are disturbed for trench work will be windrowed in order to preserve state. Where will these be located? Will location of the windrows of stored soil have effects on drainage patterns or was this taken into consideration when developing storm water management plans?

Most topsoil will remain in place or will be briefly stripped and replaced to accomplish site grading. These topsoils will be decompacted after construction as necessary to establish vigorous grass cover. Topsoil stripped during the construction of stormwater BMPs will be segregated and reused on the BMP slopes and bottoms. Topsoil is anticipated to only be windrowed for replacement under concrete slabs for electrical equipment. The windrows would be low piles one or two feet in height established close to the area where they were stripped and planted with grasses and forbs for reuse after decommissioning. These windrows of topsoil will be of such diminutive size, their impact on drainage patterns will have no more than a minor localized effect.

Exhibit K —Resource Protection Plan

41. The Resource Protection Plan ("RPP") describes a Spill Prevention and Control Plan (SPCP) (i.e., a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plan, ["SPCCP"]) that will be" maintained on site". The D&M Plan should include the specifics of an SPCP/SPCCP.

a. The SPCP/SPCCP should include a response plan for containment of fuel or chemical releases, including the placement of spill response equipment on site at all times with personnel trained to use that equipment.

b. An emergency contact should be identified in the SPCP/SPCCP and on permanent signs posted at entrances to the site. This contact should be available 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

c. The SPCP/SPCCP should describe a single area designated for vehicle refueling and routine equipment maintenance.

d. The SPCP/SPCCP should include a description for vehicle/equipment refueling, minor servicing and storage methods on/within containment structures.

e. The SPCP/SPCCP should specify the following: any major equipment repair will be conducted off site; on-site storage of fuel is discouraged; paints, fuels and other hazardous materials will be removed from the site during non-work hours or stored in a secure location to prevent vandalism; and, trash receptacles will be covered at all times and not cleaned with water on site.

At this time, because DWW has not finalized its selection of a construction contractor, the completion of a SPCP is premature. However, if the Council so desires, DWW will provide a copy of the SPCP to the Council once it has been prepared.

42. Wheel washes at construction exits are not included. The RPP should state that wheel washes will be added if required.

Please refer to the response to Comment Number 8.

43. Section 2.3 of the RPP states that vehicle refueling may occur onsite. Aside from refueling more than 200 feet from any wetland or watercourse, the RPP should prohibit refueling or similar activities within an Aquifer Protection Zone. The Town recommends that refueling activities not be located in areas identified by DEEP Level "A" Mapping of Aquifer Protection.

The Saxton Brook watershed is delineated as an Aquifer Protection Area, and DWW will notify its selected contractor that refueling should not occur in that area.

44. Section 2.4, Pre-Construction, Construction and Post-Construction Monitoring — Monitoring of stormwater for turbidity, pesticides, herbicides and metals should be completed. This section should also include a brief discussion of drinking water well sampling/testing and refer the reader to the exhibit that contains the drinking water well testing protocol.

Consistent with DWW's response to comment 13, the Connecticut Stormwater General Permit requires monthly turbidity monitoring for construction projects authorized under the General Permit. Monitoring for any additional parameters is not required for compliance with the Stormwater General Permit or the Connecticut Water Quality Standards (2011). Moreover, the drinking water well testing protocol is a separate and distinct document that should not be referred to here.

45. In addition to re-fueling, potential of repairing structures within the aquifer protection area needs to be addressed.

There are no structures that are anticipated to need repairs within an aquifer protection area. However, if such a structure does exist, CT Department of Public Health guidelines and protocols would be followed to ensure that no solvents or contaminants are utilized that could pose a threat to the aquifer protection area.

46. Section 5 states existing culverts/wetland crossings will be inspected to determine that they can support construction equipment. Please identify which culverts that will be reviewed.

Please see the March 12, 2019 response to Interrogatory Number 11.

47. Section 7.1 states that traveling along saturated soils will be avoided. Will this also apply to frozen ground conditions?

Avoiding travel over frozen soils is not anticipated to adversely affect soil properties such as tilth. In fact, traversing sensitive areas during frozen ground conditions is a standard best management practice for construction of any type of project. Careful observations of areas that may be susceptible to freeze-thaw cycles will aide in determining when travel across these areas will be avoided.

48. Please indicate the location of the fencing required for protection of moth habitat on the construction plans.

Location data regarding occurrences of rare, threatened and endangered species are protected in the State of Connecticut under the Endangered Species Act (Connecticut General Statutes (CGS) Section 26-303). State agencies are required to ensure that any activity authorized, funded or performed by a state agency does not threaten the continued existence of endangered or threatened species. Interested parties may obtain the data from the CT DEEP Natural Diversity Database (NDDB).

The stand of potential host plant for a state-listed owlet moth (*Noctuidae*) will be protected in the Eversource ROW near proposed construction limits using the GPS limits collected during the 2017 field investigation. This work will be completed prior to initiating clearing for the interconnection.

These avoidance measures were proposed by DWW Solar II, LLC in its conservation measures plan submitted to CT DEEP NDDB program on November 1, 2017 and approved on March 5, 2018.

Exhibit N —Traffic Management Plan

49. Although the Town understands that the parcel south of Hoskins Road will be used as a temporary laydown area, when necessary, the plan states that it will also be used for employee parking. Given the large number of employees expected, the Town is concerned with the volume of vehicular and foot traffic. A temporary bituminous walk to the north side of Hoskins may be appropriate. Additionally, the Town would like more clarification on the traffic safety measures DWW will implement to accommodate that vehicular and foot traffic.

The MPT plan submitted with the Traffic Management Plan identified signage for the pedestrian crossing, and the Traffic Management Plan details how the Project plans to manage this traffic.

50. The Town would like more clarification on the phasing of the project.

The SWPCP includes a detailed construction sequencing description beginning on page 5.

51. The Town would like more clarification on the location of deliveries and the traffic measures DWW will implement related thereto. The plan indicates that up to twenty deliveries a day will

occur. The Town would request that those deliveries not be made during school drop off and pick up. Will materials for the entire project be coming from the east (Route 10/202)?

The construction entrance, where deliveries would go, is described in section 3.2 of the traffic plan. The plan shows signage for "Trucks Entering" on the roadways adjacent. The Project will arrange deliveries around school drop off/pick up hours to the best of its ability, during the school year period. DWW anticipates that a majority of the deliveries will occur during the summertime, thereby alleviating much of this concern. DWW has no information as to where materials will be coming from, but recognizes that Route 10/202 is the largest artery in the area.

52. The Town would like more clarification on tree clearing measures for the construction access points. Section 4 refers to areas of tree clearing along Hoskins Road. Please provide plans that demonstrate location and extent of clearing.

Tree clearing is not required for the Hoskins road construction access points. Please also see the March 12, 2019 response to Interrogatory Number 8.

53. The Town would like more clarification on DWW will access the northern portions of the project and associated traffic measures. To what extent will DWW use the existing access road north of Litchfield Drive? Will there be any access from Hopmeadow Street?

Access to the northern part of the site will be from the north end of the "middle" field north of Hoskins Road. The existing access road north of Litchfield drive will not be used for routine construction. Access at that point would only be for emergencies. As noted on page 8 of the D&M Plan: "The County Road access to the site will not be used by general construction traffic but may be used in the event of emergency. Operational phase access to the Site will be provided primarily off Hoskins Road with occasional access from County Road."

54. The Town would request that DWW curtail, i.e. delayed start and early finish, for any weekend construction activities. The Town would request that construction activities be limited to weekdays only and between 7:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., which are the hours to which the Town and The Connecticut Light &Power Company d/b/a Eversource Energy ("Eversource") agreed in Eversource's Temporary Access Permit.

The Project can consider a request for noise reduction measures outside of the hours from 8:00 AM to 5:30PM on the weekends, however the Project would want the ability to complete work on-site outside these hours that does not generate significant noise.

55. Will there be any construction impact to the abutting Cambridge Crossing housing development currently underway?

There will be limited construction activities near the substation at Casterbridge. This work is anticipated to include pulling of cable into the substation and general substation work which will be performed primarily by the utility.

56. Will there be another area for staging of construction materials adjacent to the entrance near Litchfield Drive and County Road. If so, please provide drawings illustrating those locations.

There is no current plans for staging of construction materials adjacent to this location at this time.

57. Please explain how DWW may use the existing County Road access to the site for emergencies or any other use to complete the proposed project?

DWW does not intend to routinely use the County Road entrance, but would like to retain the option to access the Project from County Road in the event of an emergency or for some other unforeseen situation which would make accessing the Project from County Road advantageous or expeditious.

59. In anticipation of the intensity of truck traffic anticipated as part of the project, we would request that a sweeper be required on a full time basis during construction of the project.

Given the shaker plates and other BMPs being implemented at the Project site, DWW does not believe that a sweeper will be needed. DWW would be willing to reconsider this in the event that there is additional soil/debris on the roads resulting from activities at the Project.

60. Propose controls for construction entrances should be extended to a length of one hundred feet (100') at all access locations to the site during construction in consideration of the expected amount of truck traffic.

DWW is uncertain as to what is being asked of it with this request, however, DWW does not believe that additional controls are needed near the construction entrances.

Exhibit P —Vegetation Management Plan

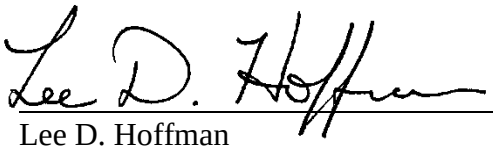
61. Were types of soils considered when choosing the species of grasses for the permanent vegetative cover? The soil map report makes comments that the soil characteristics should be taken into consideration when choosing the appropriate vegetative cover.

Soil types were considered when choosing grass species to be included in the permanent vegetative cover seed mixture. As noted on page 10 of the D&M Plan, VHB performed a Site Specific Soil Survey that assessed topsoil thickness, texture, color, consistence, and percent coarse fragments. Soil samples were collected and submitted to the UMass Extension Soil and Plant Nutrient Testing Laboratory for laboratory analysis. The lab analysis measures such factors as soil macro and micro nutrients, cation exchange capacity, acidity, base saturation, and organic matter. These samples were also subjected to a particle size analysis. UMass provides recommendations for soil amendments to optimize

soil conditions for a variety of seeding options. DWW Solar has also consulted with a certified agronomist regarding seeding and soil management practices.

Respectfully Submitted,

DWW Solar II, LLC

By: 

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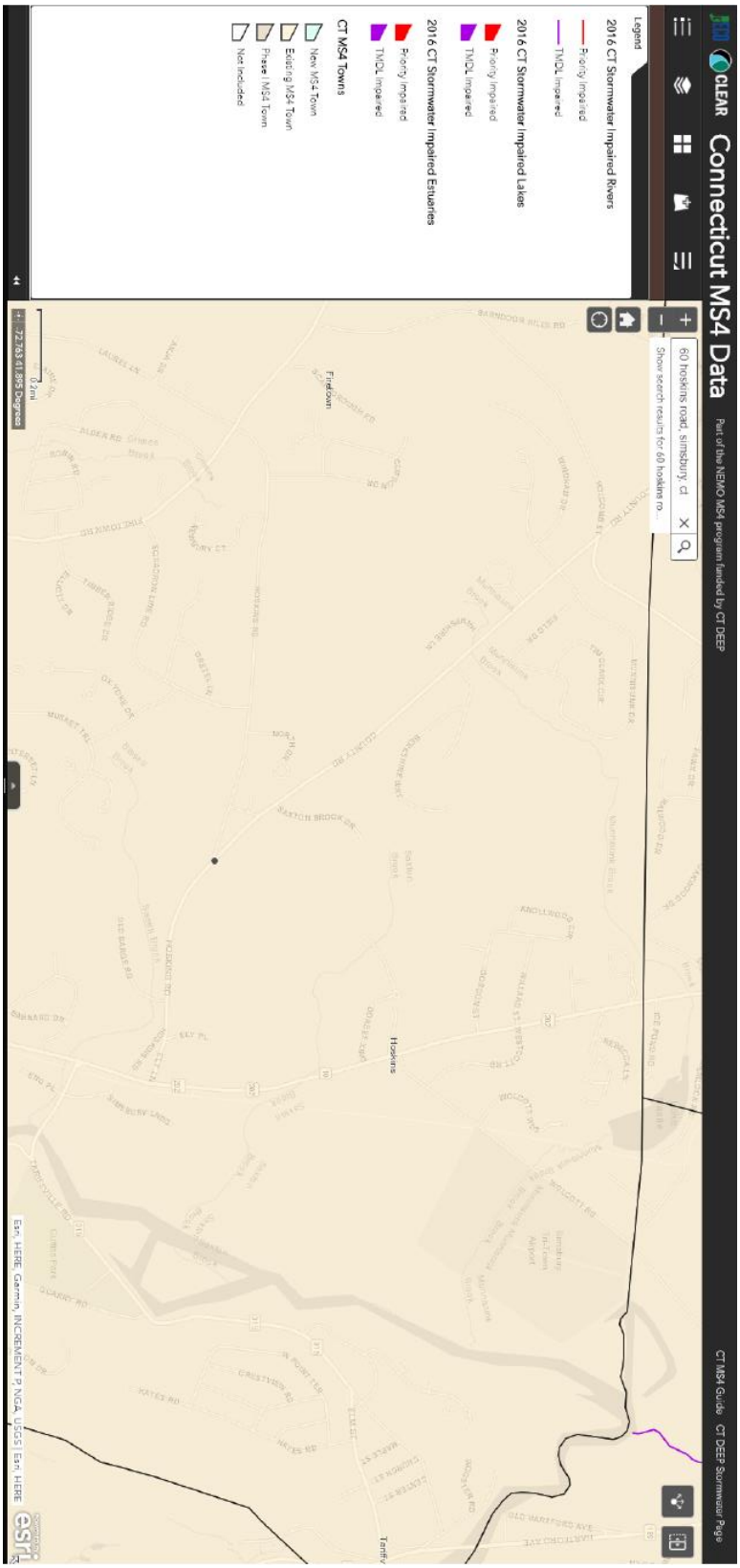
Attachment A



WATER QUALITY CLASSIFICATIONS
SIMSBURY, CT

SURFACE WATER QUALITY CLASSES

A
AA
B, B*
SA
SB

NOTES:
Surface Water Classifications beginning with 'S' refer to Coastal and Marine Surface Waters.
B* is a subset of Class B which no direct municipal discharges are allowed other than those contained within Class AA, A and SA surface waters.

GROUND WATER QUALITY CLASSES

GA (white background)
GAA, GAAa
GA, GAA may not meet current standards
GB
GC
Area of Contribution to Public Supply Well
Final Aquifer Protection Area (Level A)
Major Basin Boundary

EXPLANATION

WATER QUALITY CLASSIFICATIONS (WQC) MAPS are one of the elements of the Water Quality Standards (WQS) for the State of Connecticut. The WQS are a part of Connecticut's clean water programs and are essential for protecting and improving water quality. The WQS follow the principles of Connecticut's Clean Water Act which is in Chapter 446k of the Connecticut General Statutes. The WQS provide policy guidance in many areas, for example decisions on acceptable discharges to water resources, siting of landfills, remediation or prioritization of municipal sewerage system projects. The first two elements of the WQS are the Standards, which act as overall policy for management of water quality, and the Criteria, which are descriptive and numerical standards that describe the allowable parameters and goals for various water quality classifications. A discussion of these two elements is found in the Water Quality Standards document available on the CT DEEP website. The third element is the Classifications and the Water Quality Classification Maps which show the Classification assigned to each surface and groundwater resource throughout the State. The WQS are adopted using a public participation process. The WQC maps are also adopted using a public participation process but go through hearings separately from the Standards and Criteria hearings. Revision and adoption of the WQC data occurs in accordance with the public participation procedures contained in Section 22a-426 of the Connecticut General Statutes. Ground WQC is subject to Connecticut regulation and changes must be reviewed and adopted. All changes to the Surface WQC require an adoption process which is subject to federal review and approval in addition to CT regulation. The adoption dates for the WQC by major drainage basin are: Housatonic River, Hudson River and Southwest Coastal Basins - March 1999; Connecticut River and South Central Coastal Basins - February 1995; Thames River, Pawcatuck River and Southeast Coastal Basins - December 1986. Surface Water Classifications do not change after the adoption date until the next major revision. Ground Water Classifications may change after the adoption date under specific circumstances. The map may have more than one WQC adoption date because a town may lie in more than one major drainage basin.

SURFACE WATERS in Connecticut are divided into freshwater classified as AA, A, B or B* and saline waters classified as SA or SB. Class AA designated uses are existing or proposed drinking water supplies, habitat for fish and other aquatic life and wildlife, recreation, and water supply for industry and agriculture. Class A designated uses are habitat for fish and other aquatic life and wildlife, potential drinking water supplies, recreation, navigation, and water supply for industry and agriculture. Class SA designated uses are habitat for marine fish, other aquatic life and wildlife, shellfish harvesting for direct human consumption, recreation, industrial water supply, and navigation. Class B designated uses are habitat for fish and aquatic life and wildlife, recreation, navigation, and industrial and agricultural water supply. Class B*, applicable to Candlewood Lake, is a subset of Class B and is identical in all ways to the designated uses, criteria and standards for Class B waters except for the restriction on direct discharges. Class SB designated uses are habitat for marine fish and aquatic life and wildlife, commercial shellfish harvesting, recreation, industrial water supply, and navigation.

Surface waters which are not specifically classified shall be considered as Class A or Class AA. Surface waters in GA ground water zones are assumed Class A or Class AA unless otherwise indicated. Surface waters in GAA ground water areas are assumed Class AA unless otherwise indicated.

On the WQC map a surface water quality goal of A is represented by blue colored water bodies. Surface water quality goal of AA is represented by purple colored water bodies. Surface water quality goal of B is represented by gold colored water bodies.

GROUND WATERS in Connecticut are classified as GAA, GA, GB and GC. Class GAA designated uses are existing or potential public supply of water suitable for drinking without treatment and baseflow for hydraulically connected surface water bodies. The Class GAAa is a subset of GAA designated water that is within the area to a public water supply reservoir. The area of contribution to a public water supply well is delineated by a 5-50-500 day travel time to the well and is assumed to be Class GAA unless otherwise classified. Class GA designated uses are existing private and potential public or private supplies of water suitable for drinking without treatment and baseflow for hydraulically connected surface water bodies. All ground waters not specifically classified are considered as Class GA. Class GB designated uses are industrial process water and cooling waters and baseflow for hydraulically connected water bodies and is presumed not suitable for human consumption without treatment. Class GC designated uses are assimilation of discharges authorized by the Commissioner pursuant to Section 22a-430 of the General Statutes.

On the WQC map GA is represented by white colored land areas. Class GAA and class GAAa are represented by blue colored land areas. The area of contribution to a public water supply well is shown by a blue cross-hatch overprint. A notation of GAA followed by a state abbreviation indicates a watershed that contributes to the public water supply for a town other than Connecticut. Class GA or Class GAA areas that currently may not be meeting the GA or GAA standards are represented on the WQC maps by tan colored land areas. Class GB is represented by green colored land areas. Class GC is represented by magenta colored land areas.

FINAL AQUIFER PROTECTION AREAS (Level A) are included on the WQC maps for informational purposes. These areas are anticipated to be reclassified GAA during the next major basin updates, subject to public participation. The Aquifer Protection Program helps protect Connecticut's public drinking water resources by delineating aquifer protection areas (also called wellhead protection areas) for public supply wells and establishing land use regulations within these areas. These areas represent the land area contributing ground water to active public water supply wells or well fields that serve more than 1000 people and are set in sand and gravel aquifers (stratified drift deposits).

MAJOR DRAINAGE BASIN DATA - Major drainage basins shown on this map are from Major Basin line data developed by CT DEEP and intended to be used at 1:24,000 scale.

BASE MAP DATA - Based on data originally from 1:24,000 scale USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle maps published between 1969 and 1992. It includes political boundaries, railroads, airports, hydrography, geographic names and geographic places. Streets and street names are from Tele Atlas' copyrighted data. Base map information is neither current nor complete.

USE LIMITATION/DISCLAIMER
This map is intended to be printed at its original dimensions in order to maintain the 1:24,000 scale of the base data.
WATER QUALITY STANDARDS - Go to the CT DEEP website for a summary and the full text of the "Water Quality Standards" and for other information on water quality.
AQUIFER PROTECTION AREAS - Go to the CT DEEP website for more information.

ADOPTED DATES

Water Quality Standards
February 20, 2011

Thames River, Pawcatuck River and Southeast Coastal Basins - December 1986

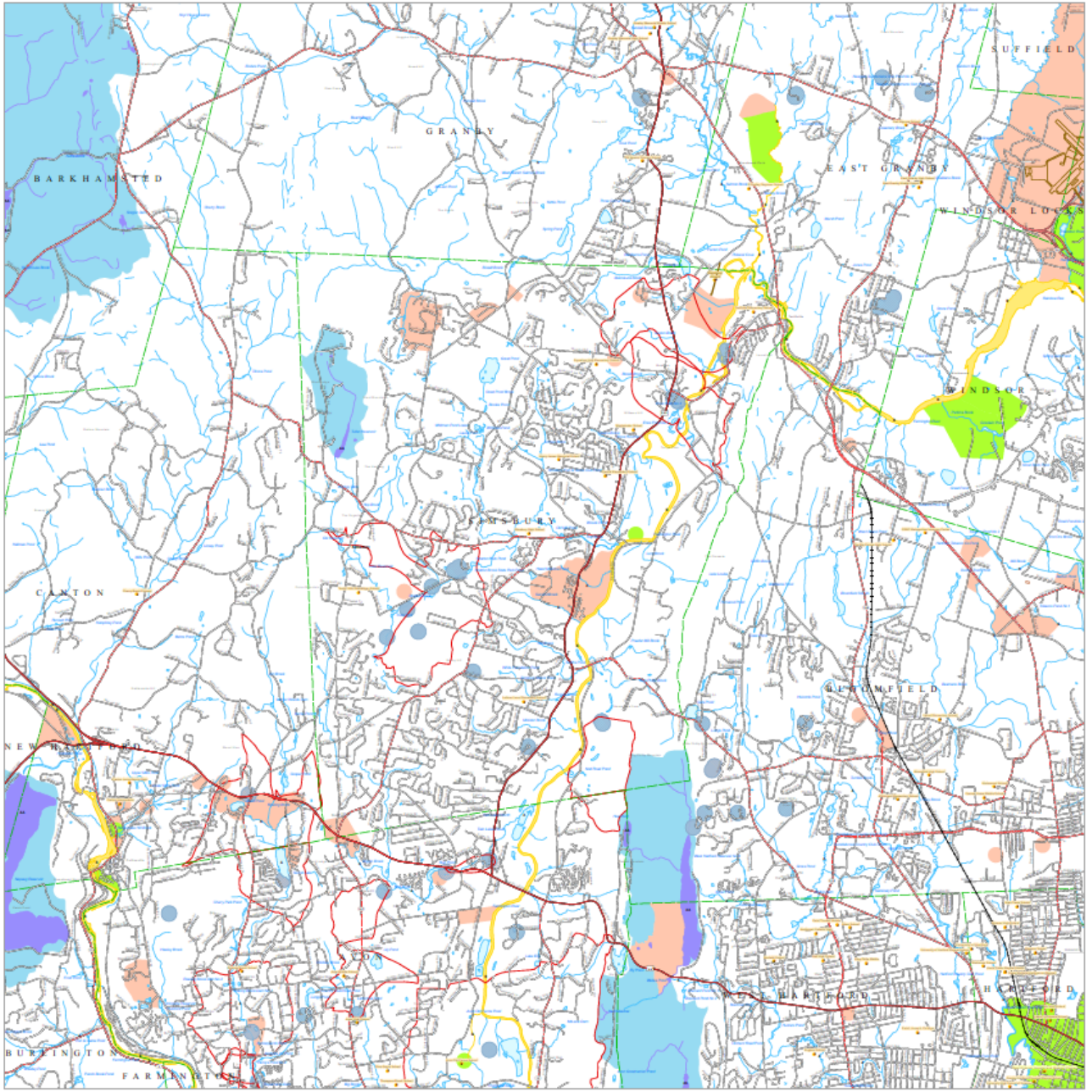
Connecticut River and South Central Coastal Basins - February 1995

Housatonic River, Hudson River and Southwest Coastal Basins - March 1999

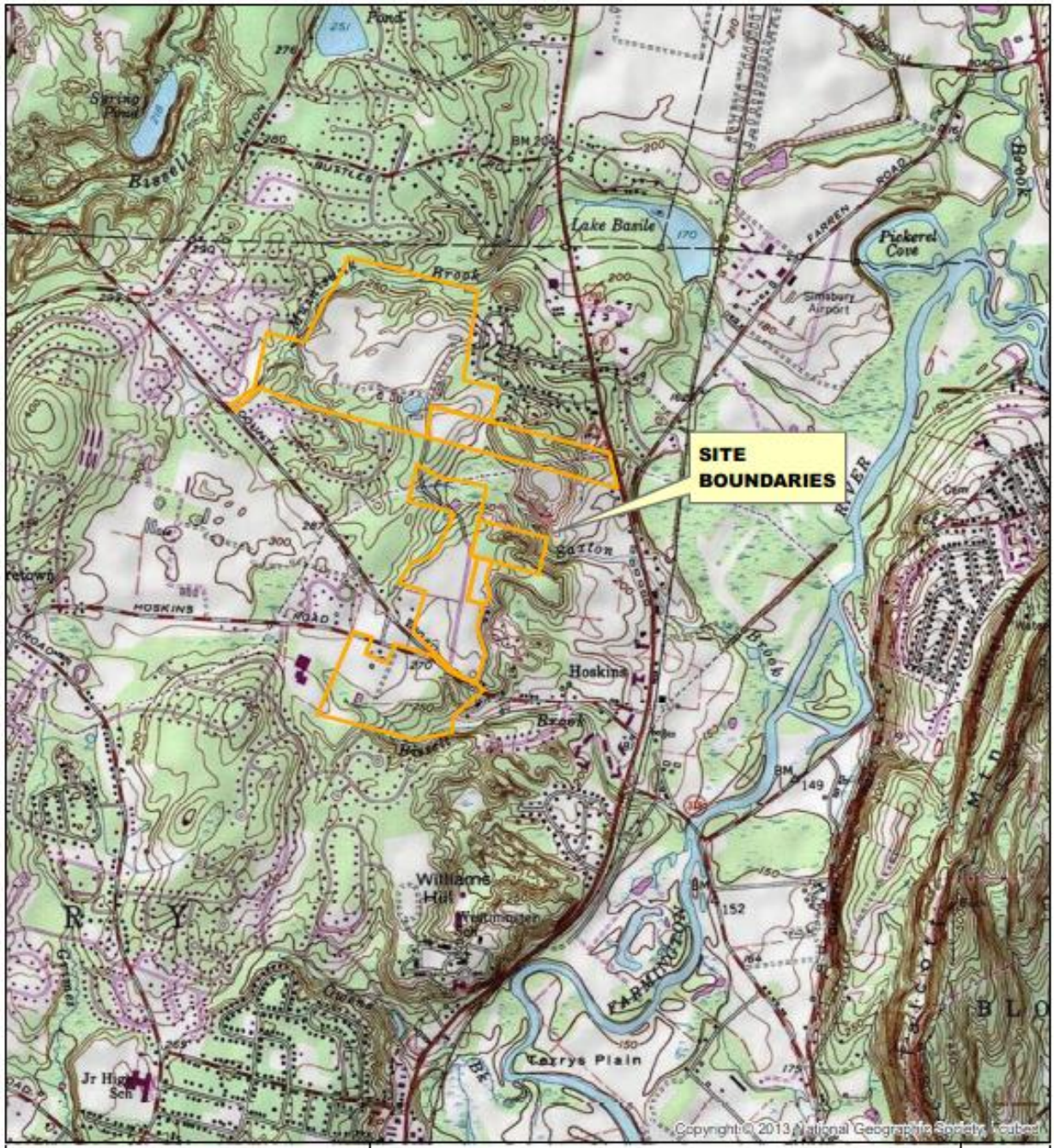
SOURCE MAPS:
1. Plainville
2. Southington-Cheshire
3. Meriden
4. Prudential
5. South Central Coast
6. Branford
7. Housatonic
8. Southwest Coast
9. Madison

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106-5127

Map created by CT DEEP
October 2010



Attachment B



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Engineers and Scientists
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USGS 7.5 MINUTE QUADRANGLE BASE MAP: TARIFFVILLE, CONNECTICUT 1987

SITE LOCUS

COUNTY ROAD, HOPMEADOW STREET AND HOSKINS ROAD
SIMSBURY, CONNECTICUT

Source: TOPO! maps are USGS topographic maps. Copyright © 2011 National Geographic Society, i-cubed and are provided by arcgisonline.com.

PROJ MGR: ATH	REVIEWED BY: ATH	PROJECT NO. 05.0045765.00
DESIGNED BY: REK	DRAWN BY: MJS	DATE: 03-12-2019

THIS MAP HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM OTHER MAPS AND/OR SOURCES OF INFORMATION.
THIS MAP SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS A PROPERTY SURVEY, NOR USED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES.

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 6,000 8,000
Scale in Feet

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FIGURE
1