

A DECOMMISSIONING PLAN FOR

Coles Wind Project

Coles County, Illinois

SEPTEMBER 12, 2025

PREPARED FOR:



PREPARED BY:

Westwood

Decommissioning and Site Reclamation Plan

Coles Wind Project – Coles County

Prepared for:

Coles Wind, LLC
120 Garrett Street, Suite 700
Charlottesville, VA 22902
(434) 270-7488

Prepared by:

Westwood Professional Services
12701 Whitewater Drive, Suite 300
Minnetonka, MN 55343
(952) 937-5150



Caroline Boecher
10/3/2025

Project Number: 0042789.01
Date: September 12, 2025

Table of Contents

- 1.0 Introduction / Project Description 2
- 2.0 Proposed Future Land Use..... 2
- 3.0 Engineering Techniques..... 2
 - 3.1 Decommissioning of Project Components..... 3
 - 3.1.1 Public Road Improvement and Access Road Modifications and Removal 3
 - 3.1.2 Crane Path and Crane Pad Preparation and Removal 3
 - 3.1.3 Wind Turbine Felling..... 4
 - 3.1.4 Wind Turbine Removal 4
 - 3.1.5 Turbine Foundation Removal and Restoration 4
 - 3.1.6 ADLS and LiDAR Towers..... 5
 - 3.1.7 Access Roads..... 5
 - 3.1.8 Underground Electrical Collection Lines..... 5
 - 3.1.9 Substation 6
 - 3.1.10 Operations and Maintenance Building..... 6
 - 3.2 Reclamation..... 6
- 4.0 Best Management Practices (BMPs)..... 7
 - 4.1 Erosion Control..... 7
 - 4.2 Sediment Control 8
 - 4.3 Controlling Stormwater Flowing Onto and Through the Project..... 9
 - 4.4 Permitting..... 9
 - 4.5 Health and Safety Standards..... 10
- 5.0 Timeline10
- 6.0 Decommissioning and Reclamation Costs 10
- 7.0 Financial Assurance..... 11

Attachments

Attachment A: Decommissioning Cost Estimate

1.0 Introduction / Project Description

The Coles Wind Project (“Facility” or “WECS project”) is a wind power generation project to be constructed by Coles Wind LLC (“Applicant”) in Coles County, Illinois. The Facility includes the construction of 51 wind turbines, access roads, one aircraft detection lighting system (ADLS) tower, one LiDAR tower, a substation, underground collection lines, and an operations and maintenance (O&M) building. This Decommissioning and Site Reclamation Plan (“Plan”) has been prepared for the GE158 6.1-MW turbine model (117-meter hub height). The anticipated construction cost of the Facility is \$190 million.

The purpose of this Plan is to describe the means and methods to remove project facilities and reclaim, restore, and return the land altered during the construction and operation of the wind project to its predevelopment condition. This Plan has been prepared for the Facility in accordance with the Decommissioning Agreement for the Coles Wind Project as well as the Illinois Agricultural Impact Mitigation Agreement (AIMA) with the Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA) executed October 31, 2024, as guided by the Coles County Amended Ordinance (Standard for Wind Energy Conversions Systems (WECS) Over 500kW) Chapter V, adopted May 9, 2023. The Plan identifies components that must be removed and the areas that may be restored if the Facility’s Special Use Permit expires, or at the end of the Facility’s “useful life” as defined under the AIMA.

This Plan and cost estimate will be updated and re-filed with the Coles County Board per the Decommissioning Agreement with the Coles County Board. Future revised plans will reflect advancements in construction techniques, reclamation equipment, and standards. These future Decommissioning Plans will be certified by a Professional Engineer.

The land leases for the Facility are 30 years. After 30 years, the Facility will either be decommissioned or repowered with newer technology. This Plan reflects the full decommissioning of the Facility, including removal of all infrastructure and equipment and reclamation of the site to match previous land use, unless otherwise specified.

2.0 Proposed Future Land Use

Prior to the development of the Facility, the land use of the Facility site was primarily agricultural land planted with row crops. After the developed areas of the Facility are decommissioned, they will be returned to their predevelopment condition via grading and seeding. Please refer to Section 3.2 for a detailed description of reclamation activities.

3.0 Engineering Techniques

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

- Application of necessary sediment and erosion controls during and following decommissioning activities.
- Public road modifications (if required) and access road improvements to accommodate heavy equipment traffic during decommissioning.

- Removal of aboveground components (turbines, transformers, and substation) for either resale or scrap.
- Removal of turbine foundations to a depth of five feet (60 inches) below grade.
- Removal of other underground components (junction boxes, transformer and substation foundations) to a depth of five feet (60 inches) below grade.
- Removal of access roads (unless the landowners request the roads remain) and decompaction.
- Reclamation, re-grading, and restoration of disturbed areas including topsoil reapplication and decompaction of soils.
- Repair and/or restoration of public roads and culverts to pre-decommissioning conditions, as required.

During decommissioning, the landowners will be consulted to identify the extent and type of work to be completed. If a landowner has agreed in writing, access roads and culverts may remain. Underground utility lines and portions of foundations deeper than five feet (60 inches) below ground surface elevation will be left in place to minimize land disturbance and associated impacts to future land use.

Decommissioning will include the removal and transportation of all turbine components from the Facility site. Decommissioning will also include the removal of electrical components, foundations, and any other associated facilities in the manner described in the Plan, unless otherwise agreed upon by Applicant and the applicable landowner(s). All dismantling, removal, recycling, and disposal of materials generated during decommissioning will comply with rules, regulations, and prevailing Federal, State, and local laws at the time decommissioning is initiated and will use approved local or regional disposal or recycling sites as available. Recyclable materials will be recycled to the furthest extent practicable. Non-recyclable materials will be disposed of in accordance with State and Federal law.

3.1 Decommissioning of Project Components

3.1.1 Public Road Improvement and Access Road Modifications and Removal

As the cost estimate is based on scrapping and recycling turbine components where possible, sections of public roads that have insufficient strength to accommodate the construction traffic necessary for decommissioning will need to be improved prior to the start of hauling operations. Intersection turning radius modifications are not anticipated because turbine components will be cut to fit on standard semitrailer trucks. The roads subjected to decommissioning traffic will be restored to a condition equal to or better than the condition of the road prior to decommissioning activities. Aggregate removed from the Facility access roads is a potential source for the public road restoration material. However, the Decommissioning Cost Estimate assumes a disposal cost for all on-site aggregate. A pre-decommissioning road survey, similar to a pre-construction road survey, may be prepared so that road conditions pre- and post-decommissioning can be accurately assessed.

3.1.2 Crane Path and Crane Pad Preparation and Removal

This cost estimate is based on the felling of all turbines, which eliminates the need for large industrial cranes and the associated crane paths and crane pads.

3.1.3 Wind Turbine Felling

This cost estimate assumes that the turbines will be brought to the ground using the technique of “felling.” Once on the ground, the turbines will be disassembled and processed for recycling. The felling technique has been used on numerous wind decommissioning and repowering projects and has several advantages over disassembly using large crawler cranes. Felling of a turbine eliminates the use of crane paths and crane pads that are otherwise necessary to disassemble the components of a turbine. In addition to avoiding costs associated with preparing crane paths and pads, this method will reduce the total disturbed area that needs to be reclaimed and restored during the decommissioning process. The elimination of the use of large cranes also reduces the number of trucks delivering and removing equipment and reduces the time required for decommissioning.

3.1.4 Wind Turbine Removal

Each wind turbine consists of steel tower segments, a nacelle, a rotor and hub assembly, and three blades. These modular components can be disassembled and then processed into pieces small enough (less than 40 feet by eight feet by eight feet and less than 20 tons) to be loaded onto standard semitrailer trucks and transported off site. If there are facilities for recycling of turbine blades offering cost effective recycling options within a reasonable distance of the Facility at the time the turbines are decommissioned, the blades will be transported to the facility for recycling. At this time, blade recycling facilities are not operating at the scale necessary for the volume of waste that will be generated from decommissioning this project. As a result, this cost estimate assumes the blades and other components that cannot be recycled will be disposed of at a licensed landfill.

3.1.5 Turbine Foundation Removal and Restoration

The turbine foundations are constructed from concrete and rebar. Little topsoil stripping will be required since the portion of the foundation less than five feet (60 inches) deep is within the gravel ring around each turbine. The foundation will first be exposed using backhoes or other earth moving equipment. The pedestal (upper part of the turbine foundation) will then be removed to a depth of at least five feet (60 inches) below grade using hydraulic vibratory hammers to break up the concrete. The rebar can be cut with torches or cutoff saws. The concrete will be broken into pieces sized for transport. The foundation debris will be hauled off site to be recycled or disposed of, depending on market prices for aggregate at the time of decommissioning¹. The rebar will be recycled.

Following removal of the turbine foundation, the resulting void will be backfilled with native subsoils and compacted to at least 90% of the fill material’s standard Proctor density. Topsoil will be reapplied to the site and graded to match surrounding grade to preserve existing drainage patterns. In the event of topsoil deficiency, topsoil that is consistent with the quality of that at the affected site will be imported. If subgrade fill is required, it shall be composed of clean subgrade material of similar quality to that of the immediate surrounding area. The

¹ For the purposes of this Plan, Westwood conservatively assumes turbine foundations cannot be recycled and therefore have a cost for disposal.

topsoil and subsoil will be decompacted in accordance with the IDOA decompaction standards and tilled to an agricultural condition.

3.1.6 ADLS and LiDAR Towers

Following disconnection of electrical components, towers will be gradually lowered to the ground for disassembly. The steel structures will be cut into pieces sized to meet recycling requirements. The components will then be loaded on tractor-trailers and transported to a metal recycling facility.

The concrete pads, along with any anchoring components, will be excavated to a depth of five feet (60 inches). Concrete will be broken into transportable pieces and hauled off site². Following removal of the foundations, the resulting void will be backfilled with native subsoils and compacted to at least 90% of the fill material's standard Proctor density. The topsoil and subsoil will be decompacted in accordance with the IDOA decompaction standards and tilled to an agricultural condition.

3.1.7 Access Roads

Unless otherwise required by the landowner, removal of access roads will entail removal of the road base aggregate, cement stabilized subgrade, and any other materials used for constructing the roads. During removal, the topsoil adjacent to both sides of the roads will be stripped and stockpiled in a windrow paralleling the road. The road base materials will then be removed by bulldozers, wheeled loaders, or backhoes and hauled off site in dump trucks to be recycled or disposed of at an off-site facility. On-site processing may allow much of the aggregate to be re-used to improve public roads. The aggregate base can often be used by local landowners for driveway or clean fill. Another option is to use the aggregate base as "daily cover" at a landfill, where it is usually accepted without cost³. The access road removal will proceed from the turbine area to the public roads to limit tracking and provide stable access during removal. Following removal, topsoil will be reapplied and graded to blend with surrounding contours to promote pre-construction drainage patterns. Topsoil to cover the access roads, turbine rings, and met tower rings will be acquired from the areas where it was reapplied following the original construction. Since topsoil stayed with each landowner during the construction of the wind farm, there will be adequate topsoil to restore each area to its pre-construction condition. The topsoil and subsoil will be decompacted in accordance with the IDOA decompaction standards and tilled to an agricultural condition.

3.1.8 Underground Electrical Collection Lines

The electrical cables and fiber optic conduits contain no material known to be harmful to the environment and will be left in place, non-functional. Any cables at a depth of less than five feet (60 inches), such as cables entering and exiting the turbine foundations, junction boxes, or substation components, will be removed. Following any necessary removal, the area

² For the purposes of this Plan, Westwood conservatively assumes the ADLS and LiDAR concrete pad(s) cannot be recycled and therefore have a cost for disposal.

³ For the purposes of this Plan, Westwood conservatively assumes access road aggregate and cement stabilized subgrade cannot be recycled and therefore has a cost for disposal.

affected will be restored by reapplication of topsoil to match the surrounding grade and preserve existing drainage patterns. The topsoil and subsoil will be decompacted in accordance with the IDOA decompaction standards and tilled to an agricultural condition.

3.1.9 Substation

Decommissioning of the project substation will be performed with the rest of the Facility. All steel, conductors, switches, transformers, and other components of the substation will be disassembled and taken off site to be recycled or reused. Foundations and underground components will be removed to a depth of five feet (60 inches). The rock base will be removed using bulldozers and backhoes or front loaders. The material will be hauled from the site using dump trucks to be recycled or disposed at an off-site facility. Additionally, any permanent stormwater treatment facilities (e.g., infiltration ponds and engineered drainage swales) will be removed. Topsoil will be reapplied to match surrounding grade to preserve existing drainage patterns. Topsoil and subsoil will be decompacted in accordance with the IDOA decompaction standards and tilled to an agricultural condition.

3.1.10 Operations and Maintenance Building

The O&M Building is a sturdy, general purpose steel building. If the building is not repurposed, decommissioning will include disconnection of the utilities and demolition of the building structure, foundation, rock base parking lot, and associated vegetated/stormwater handling facilities. All associated materials will be removed from the site using wheeled loaders or backhoes and bulldozers and hauled off site in dump trucks. All recyclable materials will be brought to appropriate facilities and sold; the remaining materials will be disposed of at an approved landfill facility. Subgrade soils will be decompacted and graded to blend with the adjacent topography. Topsoil will be decompacted in accordance with the IDOA decompaction standards and tilled to an agricultural condition.

3.2 Reclamation

In addition to the reclamation activities described above for each decommissioning activity, all unexcavated areas compacted by equipment and activity during the decommissioning will be decompacted using a ripper or subsoiling tool with a shank length of no less than 18 inches and a shank spacing of approximately the same measurement as the shank length, as summarized in the IDOA decompaction standards. All materials and debris associated with the Facility decommissioning will be removed and properly recycled or disposed of at off-site facilities.

As necessary, the topsoil will be stripped and isolated prior to removal of structures and facilities for reapplication to promote future land use activities. Preservation of topsoil will be key for re-establishing vegetation at the site. The topsoil will be reapplied following backfill, as necessary, and graded to blend with adjacent contours to maintain pre-construction drainage patterns. Areas formerly used for agriculture shall be re-tilled to a farmable condition in accordance with IDOA AIMA guidelines.

An independent drainage engineer shall be present to ensure drainage tiles, waterways, culverts, etc. are repaired as work progresses.

4.0 Best Management Practices (BMPs)

During decommissioning, erosion and sediment control BMPs will be implemented to minimize potential for erosion of site soils and sedimentation of surface waters and waters of the state. Because decommissioning will entail disturbance of more than one acre of soil, the Applicant will prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and obtain coverage under an Illinois National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit prior to initiating soil disturbing activities. Potential BMPs to be implemented during decommissioning activities are described below and will be subject to refinement in the SWPPP. The decommissioning team will review the permitting requirements at the time of decommissioning and obtain any other necessary permits.

4.1 Erosion Control

Erosion control measures will be refined based on the standard of practice current at the time the SWPPP is developed for decommissioning. All disturbed areas without permanent impermeable or gravel surfaces, or planned for use as crop land, will be vegetated for final stabilization. All slopes steeper than 4:1 should be protected with erosion control blankets. Restoration should include seed application prior to application of the blanket. All slopes 4:1 or flatter should be restored with seed and mulch, which will be disc anchored.

Project Phasing/Design BMP: Time periods during which disturbed soils are exposed should be minimized to the degree possible. Stabilization of soils will generally be accomplished immediately following decommissioning of the access roads, turbine sites, electrical cables, substation, and the O&M facility. Where this is not possible, exposed soils will be temporarily stabilized with vegetation in accordance with the SWPPP for decommissioning.

Erosion Control Blankets and Seed BMP: Erosion control blankets (double sided netting with wood fiber or weed-free straw fiber blanket) will be used as temporary stabilization for areas of slopes steeper than 4:1 and for areas of concentrated flow, such as ditches, swales, and similar areas around culverts. Additionally, seed will be applied in these areas as necessary for temporary and/or permanent vegetative growth. The SWPPP developed for decommissioning will provide detailed specifications for erosion control blankets to be used under various slope and drainage conditions.

Ditch/Channel Protection: Where new channels are formed, as in the case of culverts removed from access roads and the removal of low water crossings, the resulting channel will be protected with erosion control blankets as described in the section above.

Surface Roughening: Surface roughening, or slope tracking, is the act of running a dozer or other heavy tracked equipment perpendicular to the grade of disturbed slopes. The tracks will provide a rough surface to decrease erosion potential during an interim period until a smooth grade, seed, and erosion control blanket can be applied.

Temporary Mulch Cover and Seed BMP: Temporary mulch cover (wood fiber to resist loss from grazing by wildlife or domestic animals) will be applied at a rate of two tons per acre to provide temporary erosion protection of exposed soils on slopes flatter than or equal to 4:1. Seed will be applied with the mulch for temporary and/or permanent vegetative growth as called for in the SWPPP. Mulch will be used for all soil types where slopes are flatter than 4:1 and no significant

concentrated flows are present. The mulch will be disc-anchored to the soil to keep it from blowing away. The mulch prohibits the impact of raindrop impact from dislodging soil and subsequently carrying the soil away during sheet drainage. If there is a challenge securing mulch to sandy soils, tackifier may be used to assist in disc anchoring.

Soil Stockpiles: Topsoil and subsoils that are stripped from the site will be stockpiled separately on site. Stockpiles will be located in areas that will not interfere with the decommissioning activities nor encroach upon pavement, site drainage routes, or other areas of concentrated flow. Stockpiles should also be located away from wetlands and surface waters. Perimeter controls, such as silt fence, will be installed around all stockpiles that are not placed within existing silt fences or other sediment control, where the potential exists for material to be eroded and transported to sensitive nature resources. Soils that are stockpiled for longer durations will be temporarily seeded and mulched or stabilized with a bonded fiber polymer emulsion.

Permanent Seed and Temporary Mulch and/or Erosion Control Blanket BMP: In areas at final grade that will not be used for agriculture, permanent seed will be applied to promote vegetative cover for permanent erosion control. Temporary mulch and/or erosion control blanket will be applied where appropriate to provide temporary erosion protection until the permanent seed is established.

4.2 Sediment Control

Removal of Ditch Crossing BMP: Temporary ditch crossings may be needed to accommodate the movements of cranes or other heavy equipment. Perimeter controls such as silt fence will be used at crossing locations to minimize runoff from exposed soils. Crossings will occur during dry conditions, if possible. If a stream is wet at the time of the crossing, alternative BMPs may be used, such as installing a temporary dam or using a bypass pump to create dry conditions at the proposed crossing location. Timber construction mats will be used as needed to prevent compaction and rutting at crossing locations. All temporary fills and construction mats will be removed immediately after the crossing is successfully completed and the temporarily disturbed area will be restored using the appropriate BMPs as described above.

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

Silt Fence BMP or Fiber Logs: Silt fences or fiber logs will be used as perimeter controls downgradient of exposed soils during decommissioning to capture suspended sediment particles on site, to the extent possible. The standard silt fence or fiber logs will also be used in smaller watershed areas where the contributing areas are typically less than 1/4 acre of drainage per 100 feet of standard silt fence or fiber logs. Standard silt fence or fiber logs will also be used for stockpiles eight feet high or higher which have slopes of 3:1 or steeper. Standard silt fence or fiber

logs should not be used in areas of highly erodible soils which are found within streams, slopes, or banks of creeks and streams within the Facility's site.

Rock Entrance/Exit Tracking Control BMP: Rock construction entrances will be installed where access to a construction area from adjacent paved surfaces is needed.

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

4.3 Controlling Stormwater Flowing Onto and Through the Project

Given the low gradient of the slopes in the Facility area, controlling stormwater flow that enters the Facility area will likely require minimal effort during decommissioning activities. Only newly disturbed areas may require new, temporary stormwater control.

Diversion Berms/Swales/Ditches: It may be necessary to direct diverted flow toward temporary settling basins via berms, swales, or ditches. If diversion controls are deemed necessary for decommissioning activities, these must be stabilized by temporary mulch and seeding, erosion control blankets, or by installing riprap to protect the channel from erosive forces.

Rock Check Dams: It may be necessary to install temporary check dams within swales or ditches that convey stormwater from areas disturbed by decommissioning activities. Rock check dams effectively control flow velocity and sediment, augmenting temporary stabilization of channels. Filter fabric can help filter the flow, minimize the scour of the soil under the rock, and facilitate removal of the check dams once permanent stabilization is achieved. The height of check dams should be at least two feet. Spacing depends upon slope. Downgradient rock checks should have a top elevation equal to the bottom elevation of the previous (upgradient) rock check.

Temporary Sedimentation Basins: Sedimentation basins serve to remove sediment from runoff from disturbed areas of the site. The basins detain runoff long enough to allow the majority of the sediment to settle out prior to discharge. The location and dimensions of temporary sedimentation basins, if any are necessary, will be verified in accordance with the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) requirements at the time of decommissioning.

4.4 Permitting

All decommissioning and reclamation activities will comply with Federal and State permit requirements. Decommissioning activities that will disturb more than one acre of soil will require coverage under a state-specific NPDES permit for construction stormwater. The permits will be applied for and received prior to decommissioning activities commencing. A SWPPP will be developed prior to filing for NPDES permit coverage.

If necessary for decommissioning activities, wetlands and waters permits will be obtained from the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) or IEPA. A Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan for decommissioning will likely also be required for decommissioning work.

Please see below for a table listing the potentially necessary permits for decommissioning the Facility.

POTENTIALLY NECESSARY PERMITS FOR DECOMMISSIONING

ENTITY	Type of Permit	Description
US EPA/USACE	Wetland and water quality protection under Clean Water Act §§ 401 and 404	Section 401/404 permit or coverage under a nationwide permit if the decommissioning will impact wetlands or waters of the United States
ILLINOIS EPA	NPDES permit for construction activities, including Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)	Preparation and electronic submittal of SWPPP and Notice of Intent, as well as permit fee, to Illinois EPA for coverage under Illinois General Storm Water NPDES Permit for Construction Activities (ILR10).
ILL. DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION (IDOT)	Size and weight limitations for vehicles on any Illinois roads.	Permits for over-size or over-weight vehicles.
IDOT	Permits required for driveway entrance.	Permits for work that may damage state roads or constructing/modifying entrances/exits to state roads.
IDOT	Permits required for road work	Permits for utility work in IDOT rights-of-way

4.5 Health and Safety Standards

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

5.0 Timeline

In accordance with the AIMA, the Facility shall be decommissioned upon the expiration of the Special Use Permit or at the end of its "useful life" as defined by the AIMA. It is anticipated that decommissioning activities for the Facility can be completed in twelve (12) months. The Facility shall be decommissioned, at the Applicant's (or its successors-in-interest's and assign's) expense, within eighteen (18) months after the end of the useful life. The estimated costs for decommissioning are tied to assumptions about the amount of equipment mobilized, the crew sizes, weather and climate conditions, and the productivity of the equipment and crews.

6.0 Decommissioning and Reclamation Costs

The cost estimate for decommissioning and reclamation of the Facility was prepared in current dollars with salvage value of equipment or materials included. The estimate includes the following:

- (i) An analysis of the physical activities necessary to implement the approved reclamation plan, with physical construction and demolition costs based on applicable Department of Transportation unit bid prices from surrounding states, RS Means activity cost indices

including equipment and materials, and Illinois Prevailing Wage Act labor wages (posted 7/15/2025);

- (ii) The level of effort or number of crews required to perform each of the activities; and
- (iii) An amount to cover contingencies above the calculated cost.

The following information was used to develop the cost estimate:

1. Project quantities for the Facility are based on the site layout dated 7/11/2025.
2. The estimate is shown on a total cost and a per-turbine basis. In accordance with the Decommissioning Agreement, the County will periodically review the decommissioning plan and cost estimate. Based on their review, the County may require changes to the Plan.
3. Turbines that are not resold will be assumed to have all applicable components recycled as scrap. The estimate uses a current structural scrap price of \$365 per ton, in the Midwest, based on prices posted on scrapmonster.com, July 2025. The posted prices are three months old. The posted spot prices used in the cost estimate were discounted by twenty-five percent (25%) to reflect the difficulty of realizing spot prices from local recyclers.
4. Electrical transformers have significant value due to aluminum or copper used in the windings and the steel used in other parts of the transformer. Newer transformers can be resold. Older transformers are recycled as scrap. Few companies accept used transformers for resale or recycling, so finding pricing is difficult. For this estimate, we used pricing posted on scrapmonster.com of \$0.43 per pound for used transformers. We assumed the posted price is similar to the price offered by McCallister Power Systems located in Terr Haute, IN, which was identified as the regional transformer recycling location. The posted spot price used in the cost estimate for the transformers was discounted to twenty-five percent (25%) to reflect the difficulty of realizing spot prices from local recyclers.
5. Spot prices for insulated copper wire (85% recovery) are \$1.95 per pound, scrap electrical motors are \$0.50 per pound, and E.C. aluminum wire is \$1.05 per pound. The posted spot prices used in the cost estimate were discounted to twenty-five percent (25%) to reflect the difficulty of realizing spot prices from local recyclers.

The total estimated cost of the decommissioning of the Coles Wind Project is summarized in the table below. Please see Attachment A for the full Decommissioning Cost Estimate.

Turbine Model	Cost of Decommissioning (\$ Per Turbine)	Salvage Value (\$ Per Turbine)	Net Costs (\$ Per Turbine)
GE158	\$22,487,010 (\$440,922)	\$6,579,099 (\$129,002)	\$15,907,912 (\$311,920)

7.0 Financial Assurance

Prior to receiving any building permit approval, the Condition #24 of the Special Use Permit for Coles Wind requires that Coles Wind provides a financial assurance ("Financial Assurance") that protects Coles County from having to pay the costs of decommissioning the Facility. In accordance with this requirement, the Applicant shall provide the County with Financial Assurance to cover 100 percent of the estimated costs of decommissioning of the Facility at the time of its building permit submission.

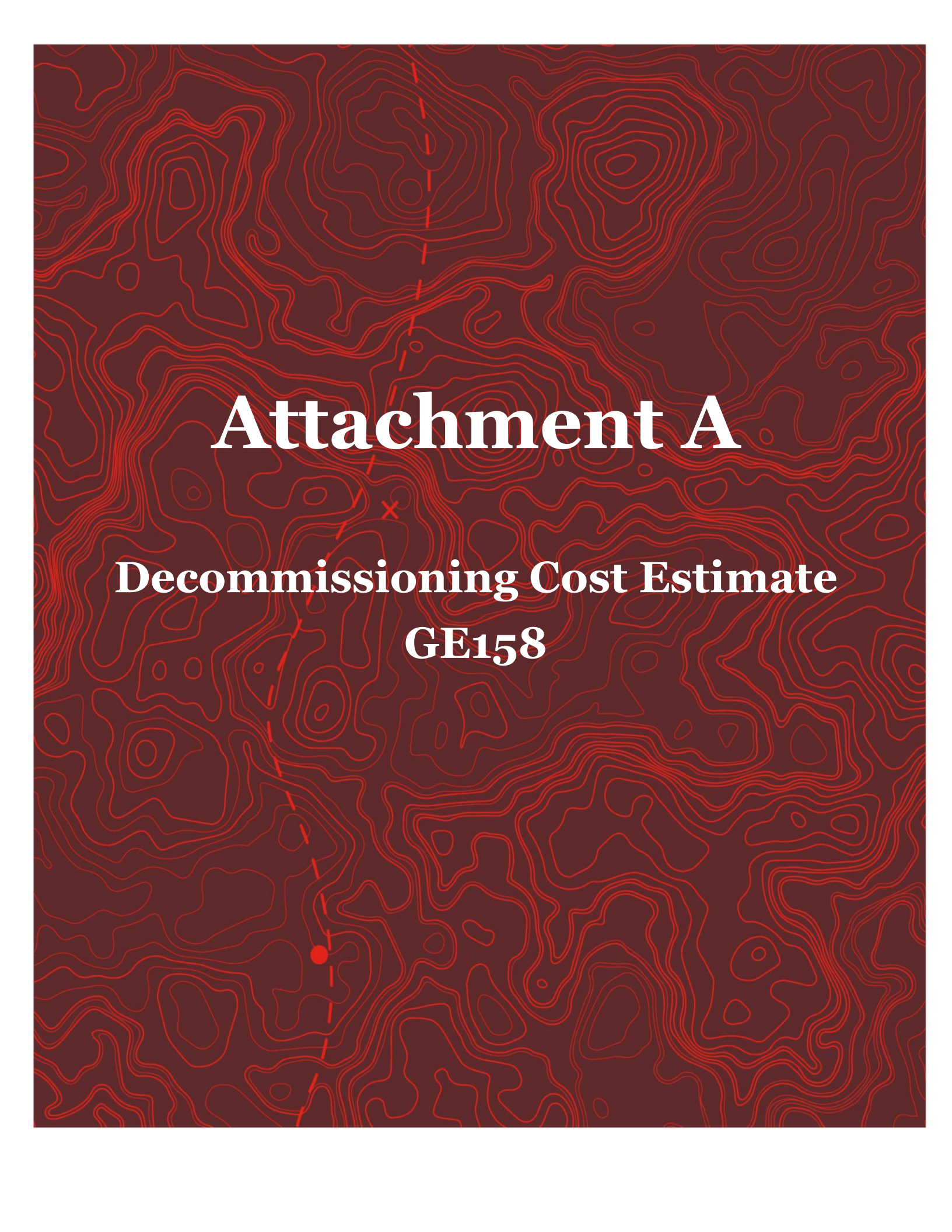
In accordance with the Decommissioning Agreement, the form of financial assurance that is attached is a decommissioning surety bond. A surety bond is a legal agreement where the surety guarantees that the Applicant performs its decommissioning obligations for the benefit of Coles County. In exchange for this guarantee, the Applicant pays the surety an annual premium. Thus, a surety bond is similar to an insurance policy for Coles County: it insures that decommissioning will occur even if something happens to Coles Wind or Apex Clean Energy. Yet, a surety bond provides even more protection for a county than insurance because under the bond, the surety must ensure that decommissioning actually occurs, rather than simply pay out an insurance claim. The surety is not released from liability to the County until either decommissioning fully occurs or the Applicant provides a replacement Financial Assurance that protects the County.

In accordance with the requirements of the Decommissioning Agreement and Condition #24 of the Coles Wind Special Use Permit, the Owner will provide the County with Financial Assurance to cover 100 percent of the estimated costs of decommissioning the facility, as determined by the updated Plan, without a discount for salvage value.

The Decommissioning Agreement has two further provisions that protect a county by addressing the amount of the Financial Assurance. Coles County may periodically reevaluate the estimated costs of decommissioning to ensure that the Financial Assurance amount is adequate. The reevaluation must be performed by an independent third-party Professional Engineer licensed in the State of Illinois. The County shall provide the Facility Owner with a copy of any reevaluation report. Based on any reevaluation, the County may require changes in the level of Financial Assurance used to calculate the Financial Assurance required from the Facility Owner. The Facility Owner shall be responsible for the cost of any reevaluation by a third-party Professional Engineer.

Finally, the Decommissioning Agreement states that, upon Abandonment, the County may take all appropriate actions for decommissioning, including drawing upon the Financial Assurance. In the event the County declines to take any action for decommissioning, the Landowners may draw upon the Financial Assurance.

The Financial Assurance included here, along with this Decommissioning Plan, are in accordance with the provisions of the Decommissioning Agreement.



Attachment A

Decommissioning Cost Estimate GE158

Coles Wind Facility Decommissioning Cost Estimate				
Number of Turbines	51	Each		
	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Mobilization/Demobilization	1	Lump Sum	\$1,269,000.00	\$1,269,000
Permitting				
County/Municipal Permits	1	Lump Sum	\$10,000.00	\$10,000
State Permits (SWPPP, SPCC)	1	Lump Sum	\$25,000.00	\$25,000
Subtotal Permits				\$35,000
Wind Turbine Generators				
Disconnect Turbine Wiring	51	Each	\$3,074.09	\$156,779
Fell Turbine	51	Each	\$2,346.86	\$119,690
Process to Size and Load Turbine Components	20,130	Tons	\$158.82	\$3,197,079
Haul Turbine Components Offsite for Recycling (except blades)	20,130	Tons	\$7.65	\$153,995
Haul Turbine Components For Disposal (except blades)	4,712	Tons	\$5.50	\$25,916
Turbine Component Disposal (except blades)	4,712	Tons	\$81.00	\$381,672
Haul Fiberglass Blades For Disposal	1,687	Tons	\$5.50	\$9,279
Confirm Removal of Turbine Residue	51	Each	\$2,666.00	\$135,966
Fiberglass Blades Disposal	1,687	Tons	\$81.00	\$136,647
Excavate Around Turbine Foundation	51	Each	\$22.09	\$1,126
Remove Turbine Foundation and Load	2,678	Cubic Yards	\$336.19	\$900,317
Backfill Excavation Area from Turbine Foundation Removal	51	Each	\$252.97	\$12,901
Haul Concrete (Turbine Foundation)	5,423	Tons	\$29.18	\$158,243
Disposal of Concrete from Turbine Foundation	2,678	Cubic Yards	\$81.00	\$216,918
Decompact Wind Turbine Generator Site	51	Each	\$160.81	\$8,201
Grade Wind Turbine Generator Site	51	Each	\$2,889.27	\$147,353
Erosion and Sediment Control at Turbine/Transformer Site	51	Each	\$1,475.14	\$75,232
Topsoil and Revegetation at Turbine/Transformer Sites	51	Each	\$1,063.07	\$54,217
Till to Farmable Condition	36.8	Acres	\$177.52	\$6,533
Subtotal Wind Turbine Generators				\$5,898,063
LIDAR & ADLS Towers				
Disconnect Tower Wiring	2	Each	\$1,537.05	\$3,074
Dismantle, Disassemble, and Load Tower Components	2	Each	\$5,326.87	\$10,654
Haul Tower Components Off Site	8	Tons	\$7.65	\$62
Excavate Around Tower Foundation	2	Each	\$4.92	\$10
Remove Tower Foundation and Load	2.3	Cubic Yards	\$336.19	\$773
Haul Concrete (Tower Foundation)	0.2	Tons	\$29.18	\$6
Disposal of Concrete from Tower	0.2	Tons	\$81.00	\$16
Grade Tower Site	2	Each	\$1,764.34	\$3,529
Erosion and Sediment Control at Tower Site	2	Each	\$469.55	\$939
Topsoil and Revegetation at Tower Site	0.1	Acre	\$1,474.01	\$147
Subtotal LIDAR/ADLS Towers				\$19,210
Electrical Collection System				
Removal of Underground Collector System Cables Shallower than 5 Feet	59	Locations	\$400.00	\$23,600
Haul Underground Collector System Cables	4.1	Tons	\$7.65	\$31
Disposal of Removed Cables (See Salvage Value)	4.1	Tons	\$0.00	\$0
Removal of Junction Box	8	Each	\$100.00	\$800
Erosion and Sediment Control at Junction Box Location	320	Feet	\$4.70	\$1,503
Topsoil and Revegetation at Junction Box Locations	0.07	Acres	\$1,474.01	\$103
Subtotal Electrical Collection System				\$26,037
Access Roads				
Remove and Load Gravel Surfacing from Access Roads	17,605	Cubic Yards	\$3.06	\$53,871
Haul Gravel Removed from Access Roads	28,520	Tons	\$29.18	\$832,214
Disposal of Gravel Removed from Access Roads	28,520	Tons	\$81.00	\$2,310,156
Remove and Load Cement Stabilized Base from Access Roads	22,007	Cubic Yards	\$3.31	\$72,843
Haul Cement Stabilized Base Removed from Access Roads	35,651	Tons	\$29.18	\$1,040,306
Disposal of Cement Stabilized Removed from Access Roads	35,651	Tons	\$81.00	\$2,887,759
Remove and Load Culvert from Beneath Access Roads	5	Each	\$448.00	\$2,240
Haul Culvert Removed from Access Roads	2	Tons	\$5.50	\$11
Disposal of Culverts	2	Tons	\$81.00	\$162
Remove Low Water Crossing from Access Roads	11	Each	\$3,400.00	\$37,400
Haul Low Water Crossing Materials Removed from Access Roads	11	Each	\$5.50	\$61
Disposal of Low Water Crossing Materials	11	Each	\$162.00	\$1,782
Decompact Access Road Corridor	89,126	Linear Feet	\$0.08	\$7,130
Grade Access Road Corridor	89,126	Linear Feet	\$1.71	\$152,406
Erosion and Sediment Control Along Access Roads	66,845	Linear Feet	\$4.70	\$313,871
Topsoil and Revegetation on Removed Access Road Area	49	Acres	\$1,474.01	\$72,226
Subtotal Access Roads				\$7,784,439

Substation				
Disassembly and Removal of Main Power Transformer(s)	1	Each	\$4,500.00	\$4,500
Freight Transformer(s) Offsite	1	Each	\$688.50	\$689
Disposal of Transformer (Including Oil; Assume Salvage Value)	1	Each	\$0.00	\$0
Excavate Around Transformer Foundation(s)	1	Each	\$1,975.65	\$1,976
Remove Complete Transformer Foundation(s)	1	Each	\$30,695.18	\$30,695
Backfill Excavation Area from Transformer Foundation Removal	1	Each	\$338.12	\$338
Haul Concrete (Transformer, Switch Gear, etc. Foundations)	213	Tons	\$29.18	\$6,215
Disposal of Concrete from Transformer Foundation	213	Tons	\$81.00	\$17,253
Demolish Substation Site Improvements (fences, etc.)	1	Lump Sum	\$3,500.00	\$3,500
Demolish Control Building and Foundation	1	Lump Sum	\$12,000.00	\$12,000
Remove Medium/High Voltage Equipment	1	Lump Sum	\$3,500.00	\$3,500
Remove Structural Steel Substation Frame	1	Lump Sum	\$3,500.00	\$3,500
Haul - Demolition Materials, Removed Equipment & Structural Steel	1	Lump Sum	\$1,530.00	\$1,530
Disposal of Demolition Materials, Removed Equipment and Structural Steel (Salvage)	1	Lump Sum	\$0.00	\$0
Remove and Load Gravel Surfacing from Substation Site	807	Cubic Yards	\$3.06	\$2,469
Haul Gravel Removed from Substation Site	1,307	Tons	\$29.18	\$38,138
Disposal of Gravel from Substation Site	1,307	Tons	\$81.00	\$105,867
Decompact Substation Site	1	Acre	\$222.97	\$223
Grade Substation Site	1	Acre	\$4,644.06	\$4,644
Erosion and Sediment Control at Substation Site	626	Linear Feet	\$4.70	\$2,939
Topsoil and Revegetation at Substation Site	1.0	Acre	\$1,474.01	\$1,474
Subtotal Substation				\$241,451
O&M Building				
Demolish O&M Building and Foundation	1	Lump Sum	\$5,000.00	\$5,000
Demolish O&M Site Improvements (fences, etc.)	1	Lump Sum	\$3,000.00	\$3,000
Haul Concrete (O&M Building Foundation)	613	Ton	\$29.18	\$17,887
Crush Concrete	613	Ton	\$28.00	\$17,164.00
Disposal of Concrete from O&M Building Foundation	613	Ton	\$81.00	\$49,653
Cap and Abandon Well	1	Lump Sum	\$1,000.00	\$1,000
Remove & Restore Septic and Drainfield area	1	Lump Sum	\$3,000.00	\$3,000
Disposal of O&M Building Demolition and Removed Site Improvements	1	Lump Sum	\$2,500.00	\$2,500
Remove and Load Gravel Surfacing of O&M Site	8,067	Cubic Yards	\$3.06	\$24,685
Haul Gravel Removed from O&M Site	8,067	Cubic Yards	\$29.18	\$235,395
Disposal of Gravel from O&M Site	8,067	Cubic Yards	\$81.00	\$653,427
Decompact O&M Building Site	10.0	Acre	\$222.97	\$2,230
Grade O&M Building Site	10.0	Acre	\$4,644.06	\$46,441
Erosion and Sediment Control at O&M Building Site	1,980	Linear Feet	\$4.70	\$9,297
Topsoil and Revegetation at O&M Building Site	10.0	Acres	\$1,474.01	\$14,740
Subtotal O&M Building				\$1,085,419
Public Roads Restoration	70	Miles	\$44,000.00	\$3,080,000
Total Direct Costs				\$19,438,618
Contingency and County Administration Costs (15%)	15%	Percent		\$2,915,793
Crop Loss (102 Acres)	102	Acres	\$1,300.00	\$132,600
Total Cost				\$22,487,010
Salvage/Recycle				
Turbine Towers (Structural Steel)	17,106	Tons	\$273.75	\$4,682,768
Turbine Nacelles (Structural Steel)	4,712	Tons	\$273.75	\$1,289,910
ADLS and LiDAR Towers (Structural Steel)	7.6	Tons	\$273.75	\$2,081
Substation (Structural Steel)	10	Tons	\$273.75	\$2,738
Turbine Generators	1,550,415	Pounds	\$0.38	\$581,406
Aluminum Electrical Conductor (Supported)	8,200	Pounds	\$0.79	\$6,458
Transformers (copper windings)	9,000	Pounds	\$0.36	\$3,240
Transformers (oil)	15,000	Gallons	\$0.70	\$10,500
Subtotal Salvage				\$6,579,099
Total Demolition Minus Resale and Salvage Value				\$15,907,912
This estimate uses disposal facilities that are currently operational for the basis of this estimate. The estimate does not guarantee the facilities will be operational at the time of decommissioning. Disposal facilities identified for the purposes of this estimate are listed below:				
Facility Name	Disposal Type		Distance (mi)	Travel Time (min)
WM - Coles County Transfer Station, 6111 W State St, Charleston, IL 61920	Landfill		10	13
Mervis Recycling, 612 N Logan St, Mattoon, IL 61938	Recycling		20	22
Springfield Concrete Recycling, 2100 E Moffat, Springfield, IL 62702	Concrete Recycling		95.5	102
McCallister Power Systems, 20 W Margaret Dr, Terre Haute, IN 47803	Transformer Recycling		56	67
Global Fiberglass Solutions, 927 N 19th Avenue E, Newton, IA 50208	Fiberglass Recycling		360	315