PLEASANT RIDGE EXHIBIT 28

Decommissioning Plan
Pleasant Ridge Energy Project
Livingston County, Illinois

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DECOMMISSIONING PLAN
PLEASANT RIDGE ENERGY PROJECT, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

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Official Stamp

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1.0 Introduction

Pleasant Ridge Energy LLC (Pleasant Ridge), a subsidiary of Invenergy Wind Development North America LLC, is proposing to construct the Pleasant Ridge Wind Farm (the Project) in Livingston County, Illinois. The project is located within the townships of Pleasant Ridge, Forrest, Fayette, Eppards Point, Chatsworth, Charlotte, Bell Prairie, Indian Grove and Avoca (Figure 1). The proposed Project consists of up to 136, 1.79 megawatt (MW) or 1.72 MW wind turbine generators (WTG or turbine) manufactured by General Electric (GE),with a maximum Project nameplate generating capacity of up to 250 MW (Figure 2).

This Decommissioning Plan report provides a description of the decommissioning and restoration phase of the Project, including a list of the primary wind farm components, dismantling and removal activities and disposed of or recycled materials. A summary of estimated costs and revenues associated with the decommissioning phase is also included. Except for the Financial Assurance schedule in Section 3.4 below, this Decommissioning Plan is consistent with the latest draft of the "Wind Energy Facility Construction and Decommissioning Standards and Policies Recommended by the Illinois Department of Agriculture for an Agricultural impact Mitigation Agreement", which has been used as a template to generate the proposed Agricultural Impact Mitigation Agreement (AIMA) between Livingston County and Pleasant Ridge.

1.1 WIND FARM COMPONENTS

The main components of the proposed Project include:

- Turbines (tower, nacelle, hub, rotor and three rotor blades per WTG)
- Turbine foundations
- Step-up transformers
- Access roads
- Crane pads
- Underground electrical collection system
- Project 34/345 kilovolt (kV) substation
- Above-ground generator tie-in electrical system

1.2 EXPECTED LIFETIME AND TRIGGERING EVENTS

If properly maintained, the expected lifetime of the GE utility-scale wind turbine is approximately 20 years. Depending on market conditions and Project viability, the turbines may be re-fitted with updated components, such as nacelles, towers and/or blades to extend the life of the Project. In the event that the turbines are not retrofitted, or at the end of the Project's useful life, the turbines and associated components will be decommissioned and removed from the site.

Turbine components that have resale value may be sold in the wholesale market. Components with no wholesale value will be salvaged and sold as scrap for recycling or disposed of at an

offsite licensed solid waste disposal facility (e.g., landfill). Decommissioning activities will include removal of the turbines and associated components as listed in Section 1.1 and described in Section 2.

1.3 DECOMMISSIONING SEQUENCE

Decommissioning activities are anticipated to be completed in a six to twelve month timeframe. Monitoring and site restoration may extend beyond this time period to ensure successful revegetation and rehabilitation. The anticipated sequence of decommissioning and removal is described below; however, overlap of activities is expected. Substation and transmission line removal will occur independently of the wind turbine decommissioning schedule.

- Reinforce access roads (e.g., turning radii) and prepare site
- De-energize turbines and “make safe”
- Dismantle and remove rotors and turbines
- Remove towers and internal components
- Remove step-up transformers
- Remove collection system less than five feet (60 inches) below the surface
- Remove portions of wind turbine foundations less than 54 inches below the surface and backfill sites
- Remove crane pads and grade turbine sites
- Remove access roads (unless retained at discretion of host landowner)
- Restoration and revegetation of disturbed land

2.0 Decommissioning Components and Activities

The wind farm components and decommissioning activities necessary to restore the Project area, as near as practicable, to pre-construction conditions are described within this section. Certain components (e.g. access roads, underground communication lines and underground electric lines) may be left in place if requested and agreed to by the landowner. Concrete and other components of wind turbines and the underground electric collection system located more than five feet below the soil surface, will be abandoned in place. Estimated quantities of materials to be removed and salvaged or disposed of are included in this section. Public roads damaged or modified during the decommissioning and reclamation process shall be repaired upon completion of the Project.

2.1 WIND FARM SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The Project will use up to 136 GE 1.79-100 or GE 1.72-103 turbines, with a total nameplate generating capacity of up to 250 MW. The decommissioning estimates provided in this report assume that 136 GE 1.79-100 or GE 1.72-103 turbines are erected and powered, and are subsequently decommissioned. The operation and maintenance (O&M) building utilized for the Project will likely not be decommissioned as the property and building will be sold or reverted back to the land owner, after wind energy production has ceased. Table 1 presents a summary of the primary components included in this decommissioning plan.

Table 1 Primary Components of Wind Farm

Component	Quantity	Unit of Measure
Wind Turbines (including 1 tower, 1 nacelle, 1 hub and 1 rotor with 3 rotor blades, per turbine)	136 (408 rotors)	Each
Step-up Transformers	136	Each
Wind Turbine Foundations	136	Each
Crane Pads or Mats	136	Each
Access Roads	268,000	Lineal Foot (estimated)
34.5 kV to 345 kV Project Substation	1	Each
Overhead Transmission Line	9.5	Mile

2.2 WIND TURBINE GENERATORS

The GE 1.79-100 and GE 1.72-103 model wind turbine generators are primarily comprised of a modular steel tower, nacelle, and rotor with three rotor blades attached to a hub. The hub height of both turbine models is 80 meters (262 feet) with either a 100-meter (328-foot) or 103-meter (338-foot) rotor diameter. The combined above-ground height (tip-height) of the tower and rotors is 130 meters (426.5 feet) for the 1.79-100 turbine and 131.5 meters (431 feet) for the 1.72-103 turbine. The components are modular in design, allowing for ease of construction, replacement and disassembly during decommissioning. Turbine components in working condition may be refurbished and sold in a secondary market yielding greater revenue than

selling as salvage material. For the purposes of this report, estimates will be based on the salvage value, as this will be the most conservative estimate of revenue.

Turbine Tower – The turbine towers are painted modular monopole steel structures approximately 80 meters (262 feet) long. Each tower contains approximately 112 tons of salvageable steel. It is conservatively estimated that the tower pieces will be transported off-site for recycling as it is currently unlikely the tower could be cut into pieces for salvage on site.

Nacelle – The nacelle sits at the top of the turbine tower and has an overall weight of approximately 75 tons including the bedplate. The nacelle is comprised of approximately 80% salvageable steel along with other non-salvageable materials. Non-salvageable material within the nacelle will be disposed of in a landfill.

Hub, Rotor, and Rotor Blades – The rotor and hub (without blades) has a total weight of more than 18 tons. It is mainly comprised of steel that will be salvaged along with the tower and nacelle. The rotor blades are constructed of non-metallic materials such as fiberglass, carbon fibers and epoxies. These materials will likely have no salvage value (at this time) and thus will be properly disposed of in a licensed solid waste facility. There is no measurable difference in the cost of disposal between the 100-meter and the 103-meter rotor blades.

Other Turbine Components – In addition to the main components previously described, each WTG contains other items such as anchor bolts and internal electrical wiring that will have additional salvage value. The down-tower cabling contains copper which will be 100% salvageable.

Decommissioning Activity – The wind turbines will be deactivated from the surrounding electrical system and made safe for disassembly. Improvements to access roads and crane pads will be completed to allow crane access to turbines for removal of components. Liquid wastes, including gear box oil and hydraulic fluids will be removed and properly disposed of or recycled according to regulations current at the time of decommissioning. Control cabinets, electronic components and internal electrical wiring will be removed and salvaged. The hub and rotors will be lowered to the ground as a unit for disassembly. The nacelle and turbine sections will be disassembled and removed in the reverse order of assembly.

2.3 STEP-UP TRANSFORMERS

Step-up transformers generally sit on small concrete footings at the base of each turbine, occupying an approximate six-foot-cubed space. The electrical transformer is housed in a protective structure. After deactivation, oil will be drained and recycled or disposed of at an approved solid waste management facility. The transformer will then be disassembled and removed. Depending on condition, the transformers may be sold for refurbishment and re-use. If not re-used, the transformer will be salvaged from the site for a fee.

2.4 WIND TURBINE FOUNDATIONS

The octagonal spread foot foundations utilized for the Project turbines will be predominantly located underground. The foundation design consists of a solid, reinforced circular concrete

pedestal, approximately 54 inches (4.5 feet) high and 17 feet in diameter. Below the pedestal is the foundation base, an octagonal-shaped concrete structure approximately 54 feet across and 8.5 feet deep. The entire foundation sits on supporting sub-grade approximately 12 feet below the ground surface. A typical spread foot foundation design is shown in Figure 3.

Concrete demolition will be completed on the entire pedestal (54 inches). This will include the anchor bolts, rebar, conduits, cables and concrete to the required depth. The site will be back-filled with clean fill and graded and the land contours restored as near as practicable to preconstruction conditions. Topsoil will be placed on the disturbed area and revegetated. Excavated materials will be hauled off-site for recycling or disposal, as required by the lease agreement between Pleasant Ridge and the host landowners. The cost estimate for the excavation and removal of turbine foundations is conservatively based on the previously described design parameters and assumes no resale or salvage value.

2.5 COLLECTION SYSTEM

The Project's electrical collection system will be located in cable trenches buried at a depth of five feet (60 inches) below the ground surface. The system voltage is 34.5 kV and will run from the individual turbine step-up transformers to the Project substation. The estimated length of the Project collection system cable is estimated at 780,000 linear feet (147.7 miles).

The Project collection system will not interfere with farming activities because it will be placed 60 inches or more below ground surface. Hence, complete cable removal is not required at decommissioning to restore the wind farm site to its former use. Cables five feet (60 inches) or more below ground surface will be completely deactivated and abandoned in place. Minimal decommissioning costs are associated with the collection system and are included in the turbine decommissioning estimate. If, at the time of decommissioning, the salvage value of the underground cable exceeds the cost of extraction and restoration, the cables may be removed and salvaged.

2.6 CRANE PADS

Crane pads will be located at the base of each turbine to support the large cranes necessary for assembly and disassembly of the turbines. Pads will be approximately 40 feet by 60 feet and consist of compacted native soils and approximately one foot of base fill. Alternately wooden crane mats may be used to reduce the volume of compacted fill needed; however, the more conservative (higher cost) option of gravel pads has been used in this cost estimate. After decommissioning activities are completed the crane pad aggregate will be removed and the areas filled with native soil, as necessary. If used, wooden mats will be recycled from turbine to turbine so only several will be required. Land will be graded and pre-construction contours restored to the extent practicable. Restoration will likely be performed in conjunction with the turbine foundation and/or access road restoration. Soils compacted during de-construction activities will be de-compacted (ripped to 18 inches), as necessary, to restore the land to pre-construction land use. Labor for trucking and equipment is the primary expense for the crane pad removal.

2.7 ACCESS ROADS

Access roads will be located at each turbine providing access from public roads to the turbine site. The final width of the roads is approximately 16 feet, widening near the turbine base. The total length of Project access roads is approximately 268,000 linear feet (50.8 miles). During the initial construction of the wind farm, the existing soils will be graded to match the typical contour of the adjacent land and compacted. Typical construction of an access road includes placement of a geotextile fabric on a prepared subgrade surface followed by six inches of aggregate base (pit run gravel) and six inches of aggregate surface course Type B (CA-6). Alternately, geotextile fabric may not be used if the access roads are cement stabilized; however, for costs estimating purposes, we conservatively assumed the use of geotextile fabric. The estimated quantity of these materials is provided in Table 2. A typical access road cross-section is shown in Figure 4.

Table 2 Typical Access Road Construction Materials

Item	Number	Unit
Geotextile Fabric	317,700	Square Yards
Aggregate Base Course	53,000	Cubic Yards
Aggregate Surface Course	53,000	Cubic Yards

Access roads will be removed from the Project area unless written communication is received from the host landowner requesting that the road be retained. Decommissioning activities include the removal and transportation of aggregate materials to a site for salvage preparation. Local townships or farmers may accept the material prior to processing for use on local roads or trails; however, for the purpose of this estimate it is conservatively assumed that all materials will be removed from the Project area.

The underlying geotextile fabric will be removed during the decommissioning of the access roads. Fabric that is easily separated from the aggregate during excavation will be disposed of in a solid waste disposal facility. Fabric that remains with the aggregate will be sorted out at the processing site and properly disposed of. Following removal of aggregate and geotextile fabric, the access road areas will be graded, de-compacted (ripped to 18 inches), back-filled with native soils, as needed, and land contours restored as near as practicable to preconstruction conditions.

Salvage value for the aggregate surface material is based on approximately 50 percent of the original material being sold as future aggregate base course. The aggregate base course removed from the access roads assumes a 50 percent recovery rate with a similar reuse as base course. The remaining aggregate may be viable as general fill for use in a non-structural fill site. The geotextile fabric cannot be salvaged and no value is placed on its recovery. The decommissioning estimates are based on removal and re-use of aggregate as described and include transportation of non-salvageable materials to a fill site within 25 miles of the turbine site.

2.8 PROJECT SUBSTATION AND GENERATOR TIE-IN LINE

The Project substation and above-ground electrical line that connects the substation to the current Commonwealth Edison substation will be removed unless an alternate use for the facilities is obtained. The substation foundation, transformers, and fencing will be removed and properly disposed of or recycled according to regulations current at the time of decommissioning. Due to the expected lifetime of the substation and its components, there would likely be a substantial resale value if the station is decommissioned after 20 to 25 years. Although that resale value would be much higher than the estimated scrap value, this report assumes a conservative value of recycled revenue only. The above ground generator tie-in system, including wiring and pole structures will be removed. Substation and pole sites will be back-filled with native soils and graded to restore land contours as near as practicable to preconstruction conditions. Topsoil will be placed on disturbed areas and seeded with appropriate vegetation to reintegrate it with the surrounding landscape.

2.9 TOPSOIL RESTORATION AND REVEGETATION

Project sites that have been excavated and back-filled will be graded as previously described to restore land contours as near as practicable to preconstruction conditions. Topsoil will be placed on disturbed areas and seeded with appropriate vegetation to reintegrate it with the surrounding environment. Soils compacted during de-construction activities will be de-compacted, as necessary, to restore the land to pre-construction land use. Work will be completed to comply with the conditions outlined in the AIMA between Pleasant Ridge and Livingston County or as directed by regulations in affect at the time of decommissioning.

2.10 ROADWAY IMPACTS

An estimate of deconstruction and decommissioning was performed using an approach that reviews anticipated truck traffic impacts to the project area roadways. This approach involved estimating anticipated truck traffic for construction and assumed similar loads for decommissioning. We estimated truck types, weights, and haul trips based upon typical wind farm construction practices. The weights and trips were used to determine Equivalent Single Axel Loads (ESALs) for an individual site based upon the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Load Equivalent Factor Tables. To determine road damage we looked at an average 20 year design ESAL for low volume rural roads and then applied the per site ESAL damage to determine what percentage of the roadway design life was impacted by the wind farm decommissioning process. This percentage was then applied against an average per mile road reconstruction cost to determine damage impact per mile in dollars. This per mile damage was multiplied by the total number of sites and the average haul distance per site to determine an estimate of total ESAL damage impacts for project decommissioning. The results of this analysis are shown in Appendix A.

Since the roadway impact cost of decommissioning should be very similar to the cost for repairs following construction of the sites, this estimate will be revised following construction and repair of any resulting damage.

3.0 Decommissioning Cost Estimate Summary

Expenses and revenues associated with decommissioning the Project will be dependent on labor costs and market value of salvageable materials at the time of decommissioning. For the purposes of this report approximate mid-2014 to mid-2015 average market values were used to estimate both expenses and revenues. Fluctuation and inflation of the salvage values or labor costs were not factored into the estimates.

3.1 DECOMMISSIONING EXPENSES

Project decommissioning will incur costs associated with the disassembly, removal, excavation and restoration of the proposed wind turbine sites and support infrastructure as described in Section 2. Table 3 summarizes the estimates for activities associated with the major components of the Project.

Table 3 Estimated Decommissioning Expenses

Activity	Unit	Number	Cost per Unit	Total
Overhead and management (includes estimated permitting required)	Lump Sum		$500,000	$500,000
Mobilization and demobilization	Lump Sum		$125,000	$125,000
Local public road repairs (see Appendix A)	Lump Sum		$757,000	$757,000
Turbine and step-up transformer disassembly and removal from site				
• Crane and disassembly of turbine	Each	136	$48,000	$6,528,000
• Deconstruction into salvageable pieces			$38,000	$5,168,000
• Transport of materials to recycler				
– Steel transport			$7,500	$1,020,000
– Copper transport			$3,000	$408,000
• Demolition, transport and dumping for rotors (3) and nacelle cover			$2,000	$272,000
• Transformer (load only, refurbisher will haul)			$1,000	$136,000
Crane pad installation, excavation, removal and transportation (conservatively assumes 136)	Each	136	$2,500	$340,000
Wind turbine foundation				
• Concrete demolition for 54" depth of pedestal	Each	136	$12,500	$1,700,000
• Disposal and backfill			$4,500	$612,000
Substation removal and site grading	Lump Sum		$275,000	$275,000
Electrical tie-line and poles	Mile	9.5	$21,000	$199,500
Access road excavation and removal	Lump Sum		$850,000	$850,000
Topsoil replacement and rehabilitation of site	Lump Sum		$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Total estimated decommissioning cost				**$19,890,500**

3.2 DECOMMISSIONING REVENUES

Revenue from decommissioning the Project will be realized through the sale of wind farm components and construction materials. Turbine components may be sold within a secondary market or as salvage. For purposes of this report, estimated recovery values were based on the salvage value, as this is the more conservative estimate of revenue.

The market value of both steel and copper fluctuate daily, although in the long term both have generally trended upward. Steel prices are generally more stable than copper. Salvage value estimates were based on a current average price of steel and copper derived from sources including on-line recycling companies and United States Geological Survey (USGS) commodity summaries. The price used to value the steel used in this report is $370 per ton; the value of aluminum, $0.60 per pound ($1,200 per ton); the value of copper, $2.60 per pound ($5,200 per ton). The tower and nacelle are assumed to have 80 percent salvageable steel content; the hub 90 percent. Table 4 summarizes the potential salvage value for the wind turbine components, substation components, overhead transmission line, steel monopoles and construction materials.

Table 4 Estimated Decommissioning Revenues

Item	Unit	Number	Salvage Price per Unit	Salvage Price per Turbine	Total (based on 136 WTGs)
Wind Turbine Generators					
Turbine tower (steel)	Tons per turbine	112	$370	$41,440	$5,635,840
Nacelle (steel)	Tons per nacelle	60	$370	$22,200	$3,019,200
Rotor Hub	Tons per hub	18	$370	$6,660	$905,760
Anchor bolts (steel)	Tons per turbine	2	$370	$740	$100,640
Transformer	Per turbine	1	$2,500	$2,500	$340,000
Copper	Tons per turbine	6.0	$5,200	$31,200	$4,243,200
Substation and Transmission Line					
Substation Components (steel and transformer)	Total				$150,000
Transmission Line (wire and steel monopoles)	Total				$170,000
Aggregate course materials					
Aggregate base and surface course (sold for re-use as base course)	Total				$300,000
Total Potential Revenue					**$14,861,640**

3.3 NET DECOMMISSIONING COST SUMMARY

The following is a summary of the net estimated cost to decommission the Project, using the information detailed in Sections 3.2 and 3.3. Estimates are based on 2013-2014 prices, with no market fluctuations or inflation considered.

Table 5 Net Decommissioning Summary

Decommissioning Expenses	$19,890,500
Potential Revenue – salvage value of turbine components and recoverable materials	$14,861,640
Net Decommissioning Cost	**$5,028,860**
Per Turbine Decommissioning Cost (based on 136 turbines)	**$36,977**

This engineer's estimate produces a conservative estimate of the cost of decommissioning the Pleasant Ridge Wind Farm based on the following considerations;

1) Each individual component of the plan has been conservatively estimated. It is our professional opinion that the actual cost to decommission Pleasant Ridge would be lower than the estimate presented here.

2) No wind farm has been decommissioned, so actual referenced costs for decommissioning do not exist at this time. Hence the engineer's estimate is based on pricing from similar activities on other types of decommissioning projects. Once wind turbine decommissioning projects have occurred, we anticipate the process will become streamlined and the real cost will go down.

3) Given the growing demand and declining availability of raw materials, it is our opinion that the relative price paid for recycled materials will increase over time. Together with more refined recycling techniques, this will reduce the overall cost of decommissioning.

4) Decommissioning costs during the first 10 to 15 years of the Project will likely be significantly lower than estimated as the turbines and substation would be dismantled, sold, and reconstructed as used operational units. The engineer's estimates assume all materials are recycled, which will produce a much lower return.

Considering the factors above, it is the engineer's professional opinion that the conservative estimates in this report are up to 25% higher than actual costs.

3.4 FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

Pleasant Ridge will post Financial Assurance at the time of application for building permits from the Zoning Administrator, estimated to cover the cost of decommissioning the Project. Initially,

the amount of Financial Assurance will be based on the professional engineer's estimate of the cost of decommissioning ($36,977 per turbine), or such other amount as approved by the County Board. Pleasant Ridge will update the estimate of decommissioning costs every three years or at such other times as determined by the Zoning Administrator.

The Financial Assurance to be posted will be in the form of an irrevocable letter of credit or cash placed in a County escrow account. The County Board may, in its sole discretion, agree to accept all or a portion of the Financial Assurance in another form, such as a bond or corporate guarantee. If the financial assurance is in the form of a letter of credit, the letter shall be issued by a banking institution doing business either in Livingston County, Illinois or that is otherwise reasonably satisfactory to the County Board.

The Financial Assurance will be phased in over the first six years of the Project's operation as follows:

1) Prior to date of issuance of the Improvement Location Permit for the project: twenty-five percent (25%) of the estimated costs of decommissioning presented in this plan.
2) Within 30 days of the third anniversary of the Improvement Location Permit Issuance Date: fifty percent (50%) of the estimated costs of decommissioning determined as of that time.
3) Within 30 days of the sixth anniversary of the Improvement Location Permit Issuance Date: one hundred percent (100%) of the estimated costs of decommissioning determined as of that time.
4) Thereafter, subject to updates every three years, 100% of the estimated costs of decommissioning shall be maintained.

The Financial Assurance will not release the surety from liability until the Financial Assurance is replaced. All interests in the salvage value of Project components shall be subordinate to that of the County if decommissioning has not been completed within 18 months after the Project reaches the end of its useful life and no alternative to decommissioning has been sought and approved. In the event decommissioning has not been completed within the time specified, the County may take all appropriate actions for decommissioning, including drawing upon the Financial Assurance.

If there is a change in ownership of the Project, and subject to the County's right to review and approve any such change in ownership, the entity assuming ownership of the Project shall provide notice within 90 days to the County of such change and the existing Financial Assurance requirements will apply to the new owner.

Pleasant Ridge also has a contractual obligation to the landowners to remove the wind turbines and foundations per the Decommissioning Plan when the wind easements expire. Pleasant Ridge's easement agreements with each landowner also provide that the foundations (down to four feet) and wind turbines be removed at the end of their useful life. The easement agreements include a provision that if the Project is unable to meet its obligations to decommission the wind turbines and foundations, a decommissioning fund will be established during the fifteenth year

of the Project, and will be held in escrow for the benefit of landowners. Any decommissioning Financial Assurance requirement by the County that exceeds these terms will be implemented and will supersede these terms.

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Copper Prices, 2014, available from:
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http://www.earthworksrecycling.com/prices/ [May 29, 2014]

FIGURES

Figure 1 Project Location

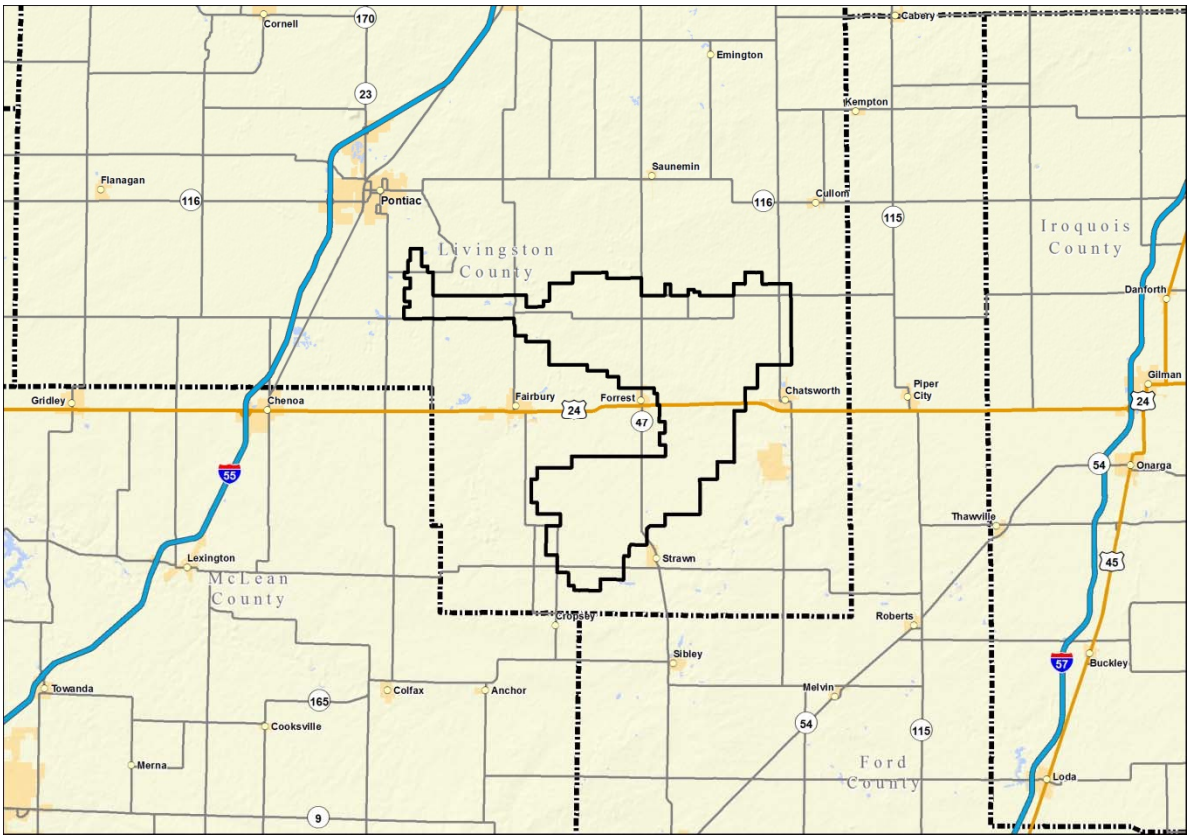


Figure 2 Proposed Project Layout (provided by Pleasant Ridge)

Date Saved: Wednesday, August 20, 2014 9:56:22 AM Prepared By: MChang Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N Path: \\Arcgis-db\D_MXDs\US\IL\PleasantRidge\PermitApp082014\pr_1-3_preliminarysitelayout_11x17.mxd

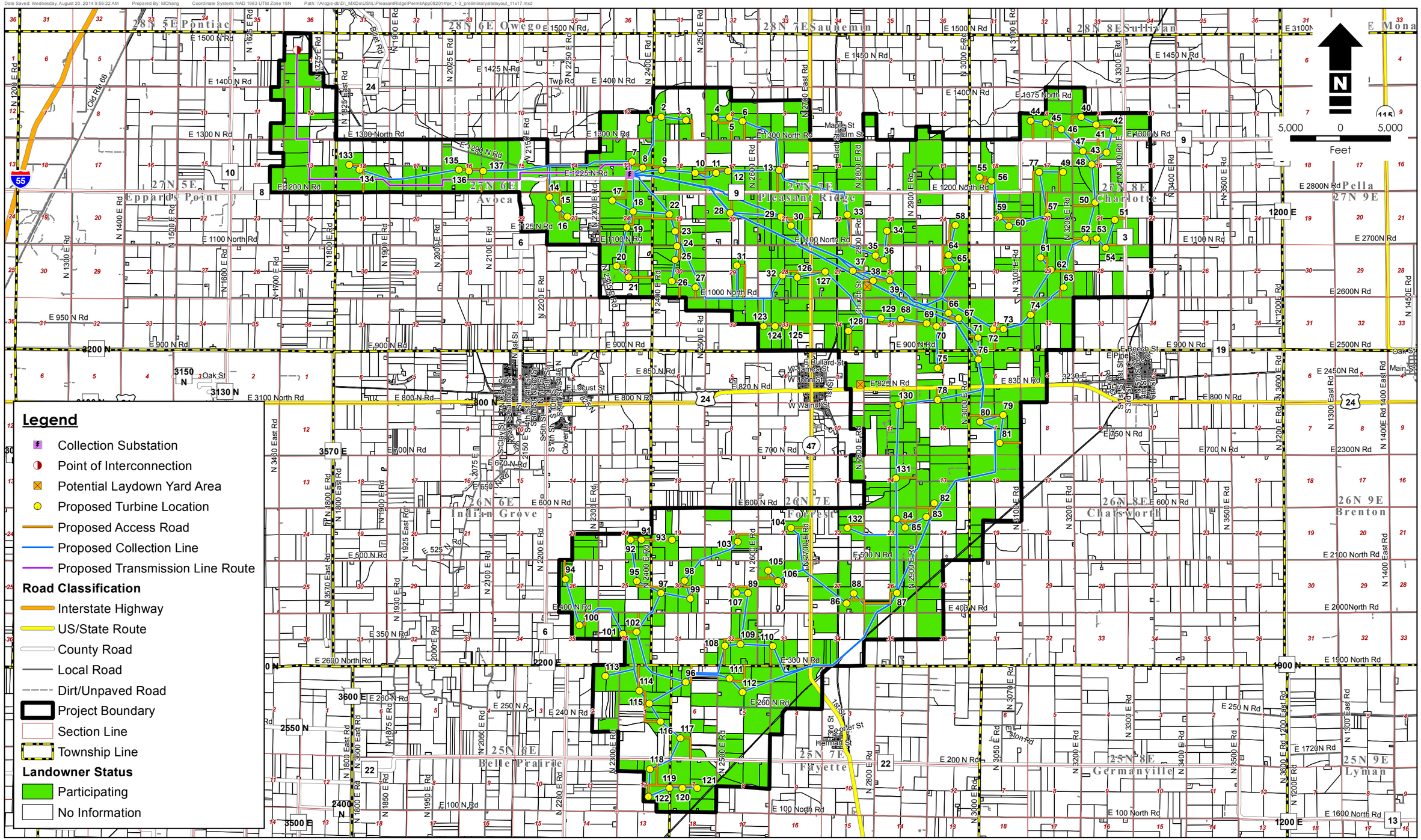


Figure 2 Proposed Project Site Plan

Pleasant Ridge Wind Energy Project, Livingston County, Illinois

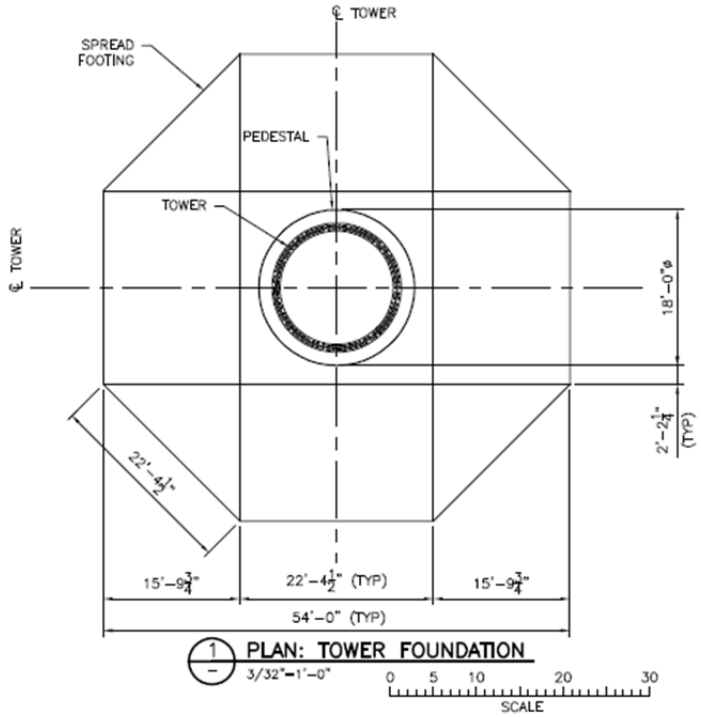
Rev. 00

August 20, 2014

Invenergy

One South Wacker Drive Suite 1900
Chicago, Illinois 60606
(312) 224-1400

Figure 3 Foundation Detail



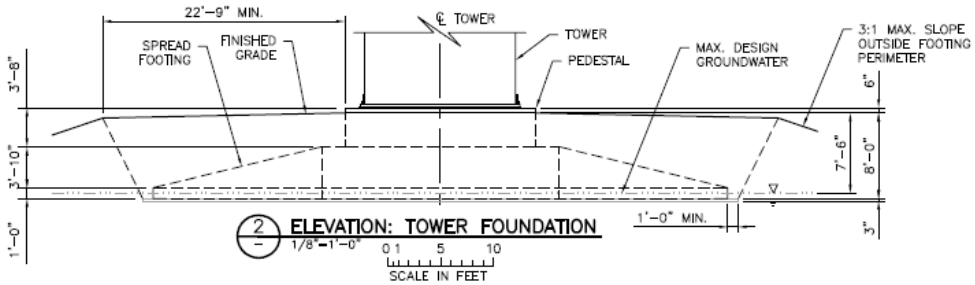
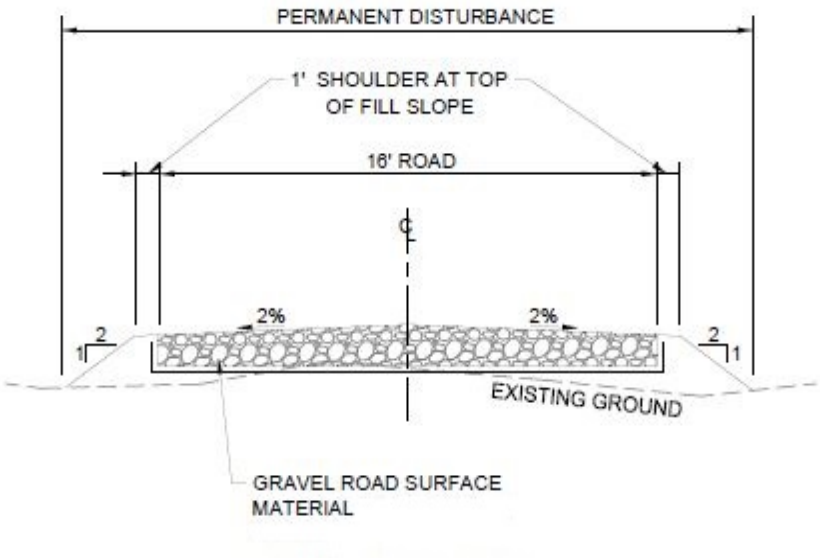


Figure 4 Access Road Detail



APPENDIX A

Roadway Impact Calculations

Per Site Truck Assumptions					
		Total Trucks	**ESAL/Truck**	**Assumptions**	
Concrete Trucks		33	62.964	Assume 325cy concrete/foundation	
Side/Bottom Dumps		310	1217.99	Assume 40' avg access road width, 2500' avg length, 2 ' gravel section, 30T per delivery	
Turbine Delivery		9	60.849	Assume 3 blades, 4 tower sections, 2 nacelle pieces, 13 axle vehicle @ max 180,000lbs gvw	
General Delivery		40	142.76	General rebar, cable, bolts, etc in standard semi	
		ESAL/Site	**1484.563**		
LEF Determination (1993 AASHTO) from Pavement Interactive					
		Concrete Trucks (70,000)	**Side/Bottom Dumps**	**Turbine Delivery (180,000)**	**General Delivery**
Steering Axel	14000	0.399	0.399	0.399	0.399
Drive Axel	34000	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
Additional Axel	14000	0.399	0.36	3.192	
Trailer Axel	40000		2.06	2.06	2.06
TOTAL ESAL		1.908	3.929	6.761	3.569
Assume SN 3.0, Pt 2.5					
Summary					
Design ESALS		100,000			
Percentage of Design		1.48%			
Cost/Mile Rural Road		$ 250,000			
Damage Impact per Mile		$ 3,711			
Total Sites		136			
Avg Haul per Site (miles)		3			
Total ESAL Damage Impact		**$ 1,514,254**			

A final damage impact factor of 50% is applied to the total estimate to account for age of roads at time of decommissioning. $1,514,254 x 50% = $757,127 (rounded to $757,000)