



Decommissioning and Site Restoration Plan

Alle-Catt Wind Farm
Town of Centerville, Allegany County, New York

Case Number: 17-F-0282

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Attachment A. Decommissioning Cost Estimate

1.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

Alle-Catt Wind Energy LLC (ACWE), an affiliate of Invenergy LLC (Invenergy) has prepared this Decommissioning and Site Restoration Plan (the Plan) to outline the methods and means to decommission the Alle-Catt Wind Farm (the Project) at the end of the Project's useful life. The purpose of the Plan is to identify the methodologies to be utilized to mitigate potential impacts resulting from the decommissioning process. All decommissioning and restoration activities will adhere to the requirements of appropriate governing authorities and will be in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local permits and decommissioning agreements. ACWE will obtain any federal, state, or local permits required for site restoration prior to the commencement of decommissioning. This decommission plan is provided per certificate condition 45 from Article 10.

The Project is anticipated to have a lifespan of 30 years. At the end of its life, the Project will be decommissioned, and wind turbines, ancillary equipment, buildings and infrastructure will be removed. When possible, rather than decommissioning, ACWE prefers to redevelop or repower wind facilities where there is access to transmission facilities, wind resources, and interested landowners. The trigger event to start decommissioning is if the Project has not generated electricity for a period of 12 continuous months, unless the 12 month period of no energy output is the result of (a) a repair, restoration or improvement to an integral part of the Project that affects the generation of electricity and that repair, restoration or improvement is being diligently pursued by ACWE, or (b) a Force Majeure event. Force majeure includes, but is not limited to, causes or events beyond the reasonable control of, and without the fault or negligence of the Party claiming Force Majeure, including acts of God, sudden actions of the elements such as floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, or tornados; sabotage; terrorism; war; riots; explosion; blockades; and insurrection.

Generally speaking, the decommissioning activities occur in the following order:

- Dismantling of wind turbines including the blades, nacelle and tower;
- Removal of electrical system and substation;
- Dismantling and removal of the operations and maintenance (O&M) building;
- Removal of wind turbine pads and foundations;
- Removal of access/service roads; and
- Site reclamation.

Prior to commencing decommissioning, the Project will be shut down, de-energized and disconnected from the generation tie line at the Project collection substation. ACWE will coordinate de-energization with National Grid and New York State Independent System Operator (NYISO) to ensure no disruption to the overall electrical system. Additionally, ACWE will give landowners and the Town of Centerville (Town) in Allegany County no less than 30 days notice prior to commencing shut down, de-energizing and disconnecting from the generation tie line at the Project collection substation.

All aboveground components including buildings, structures and equipment will be removed during decommissioning. In addition, all foundations will be removed to a depth of at least three feet below ground surface (bgs) in non-agricultural areas and at least four feet bgs in agricultural areas. After removal of the foundation to the depth specified, it will then be backfilled and covered with topsoil. Based on discussions with landowners, access roads no longer needed will be removed and the disturbed land areas subsequently graded and reseeded as laid out in this plan.

The wind turbines including towers will be dismantled, removed from the premises, and either reused at other wind energy facilities, recycled as scrap metal, or transported to an approved facility for disposal. Concrete pads and foundations can be fragmented and crushed into aggregate and removed from the premises for potential reuse as road base material. After fluid removal, transformers and electrical control devices will be reused at other facilities or recycled as scrap metal while electrical equipment will either be recycled or transported to an approved facility for disposal. Underground electrical and fiber optic control cables will be de-energized and cables that were installed at depths greater than three feet bgs (four feet in agricultural areas) will be left in-place at the site. The Meteorological (MET) tower and the Aircraft Detection Lighting System (ADLS) tower will be dismantled, removed from the premises, and either reused at another wind energy facility or recycled as scrap metal.

The goal of decommissioning is the safe and efficient removal of all wind energy facility components and reclamation of the site to conditions as close to pre-construction characteristics as possible including restoration of vegetation, habitat and/or land use. The same safety protocols that are used during construction will be used during decommissioning.

The major activities associated with decommissioning the Project are summarized in the following sections. The decommissioning process is expected to take approximately one year. This time includes the two-week site mobilization and preparation; a 16 to 20 week period to disassemble wind turbines; an additional 20 weeks to remove and reclaim turbine foundations and access roads; and four weeks to remove and reclaim the project laydown area/project office and demobilize from the site. During disassembly and removal of the turbines reclamation work including grading, backfilling, erosion control activity, reseeding and revegetation will take place. Reclamation monitoring would take place for several months thereafter and additional restoration work would be conducted on an "as needed" basis.

All decommissioning activities will be completed within one year of decommissioning initiation unless otherwise approved by New York State Department of Service (NYSDPS).

2.0 Decommissioning and Restoration

2.1 REMOVAL OF FACILITIES

2.1.1 Wind Turbines

Turbine disassembly would be accomplished using large cranes similar to those used for installation. Components would be removed in reverse-order of installation; blades and rotor hub first, followed by the nacelle, then turbine tower sections. The components would then be loaded either directly onto trucks for removal from the Project or placed onto the ground near the turbine base for eventual loading onto trucks for removal from the premises.

If the wind turbine components cannot be reused on another project, they would be disassembled, removed from the premises, and sold for scrap. The hub, blades, and nacelle would be stripped down by a scrap company for breaking down and removal of any high value components. Cabling internal to the towers would be removed and scrapped to recover the copper conductor materials. Tower sections would be removed and cut into transportable sections for delivery to a scrap metal purchaser. Control cabinets in the base would be stripped of high value components and the balance turned over to a scrap company for hauling off and disposal. Any hazardous material such as motor oil or lubricants will be removed and disposed of in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local standards.

2.1.2 Electrical Collection System

The cabling utilized in the collection system are generally installed at least three feet below grade and at least four feet below grade in agricultural areas. All collection cables less than four feet deep in agricultural areas would be removed from the premises, in all other areas, cables less than three feet deep would be removed from the premises. This helps to minimize the environmental and agricultural impacts. The cables contain no materials that are harmful to the environment. The cable installation includes a warning tape and tracer cable to alert anyone digging in the vicinity of the cables.

Due to the electrical collection system being primarily an underground facility, decommissioning efforts would be minimal. Cables less than three feet below surface in non-agricultural areas and less than four feet below surface in agricultural areas, such as the areas where connection to junction boxes or transformers occur, will be removed from the premises. Wherever cables are to be removed, they will be removed by excavating a trench above the cable to expose it, then cut and loaded onto trucks for removal from the site. The trench would then be backfilled with soils originating onsite and restored as laid out in this plan.

2.1.3 Junction Boxes

Junction box removal would consist of disconnecting the junction box from the electrical system. All high value sellable components, such as the copper conductor materials, would be removed and the remaining cables, equipment and other components would be removed from the premises and salvaged for scrap value.

After removal of the junction boxes, the remaining concrete pad would be removed from the premises and the area restored to pre-existing conditions and contours consistent with this plan.

2.1.4 Substation and Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Building

The substation and O&M building is located outside of the Town.

2.1.5 Foundations

Once the turbines and substation are removed, excavation around the foundations to expose the concrete would be accomplished using traditional excavation equipment. The foundations will be excavated to a depth sufficient to ensure complete removal of the anchor bolts, rebar, conduits, cable, and concrete to a depth of at least three feet below grade in non-agricultural areas and four feet in agricultural areas. After removal of the foundation is completed, the area would be filled with clean compatible fill compacted to a density similar to the surrounding in-situ material. All disturbed areas will receive imported topsoil and be restored to pre-existing conditions and contours and restored consistent with this plan.

2.1.6 Access Roads

To perform the decommissioning activities, it may be necessary to return some roads to the geometry and width used during the construction stage temporarily. This allows for more efficient crane access to the turbine sites and facilitates the removal of the wind turbine components by the proper sized vehicle. A road survey will be conducted on the roads to be used for hauling activities to determine the condition of the roads prior to the start of decommissioning activities. During the decommissioning process trees above the access roads may be trimmed, and the roads may be temporarily improved to allow access including clearing, compacting, and grading.

Once decommissioning has been completed, temporary improvements would be removed and reclaimed unless the underlying landowner requests otherwise. Turbine access roads would be removed unless the landowner requests they remain in place. It is anticipated that landowners may request access roads remain to serve as access for agricultural and outdoor recreation activities on their properties. Removal of turbine access roads includes the removal of gravel or aggregate, removal of any geotextile fabric, removal of any culverts that are no longer necessary, and de-compaction of the road subgrade and shoulder. The area would then be backfilled with clean compatible fill compacted to a density similar to the surrounding in-situ material and the area graded to restore preconstruction drainage patterns. All disturbed areas will be restored in accordance with this plan.

2.1.7 MET and ADLS Towers

The MET and ADLS towers for the Project will be removed similarly to the turbines. The tower parts will be loaded either directly onto trucks for removal from the Project site or placed onto the ground near the turbine base for eventual loading onto trucks.

If the MET and ADLS towers cannot be reused on another project, they will be disassembled and sold for scrap. The towers will be stripped down by a scrap company for breaking down and removal of any high value components. Cabling internal to the tower will be removed and scrapped to recover the copper conductor materials. Tower sections will be removed and cut into transportable sections for delivery to a scrap metal purchaser. Instrumentation will be stripped off of the tower and reused, refurbished or disposed. The foundation will be removed to a minimum depth of three feet in non-agricultural areas and four feet in agricultural areas and the concrete recycled. The area will then be graded and restored in accordance with this plan.

1 MET tower and 1 ADLS tower will be installed in the Town.

2.1.8 Transmission Lines

Decommissioning costs for transmission lines between the substation and Point of interconnect (POI) are provided under a separate cover.

2.1.9 Temporary Decommissioning Facilities

As with construction, it may be necessary to establish temporary facilities to facilitate project decommissioning. The personnel involved in the decommissioning of the project would require temporary office space, equipment, and material storage. Because the O&M building would be removed as part of the decommissioning, a trailer complex and laydown yards would need to be established similar to those used during the construction phase. These temporary facilities will include standard furnishings, including office section, bathrooms, air conditioning and potable water. Temporary parking will be provided along with security during standard non-working hours. These, also, would be removed from the premises at the conclusion of decommissioning in accordance with the provisions of this plan previously stated.

2.2 SITE RESTORATION

2.2.1 Reseeding, Revegetation, Backfilling and Grading

Site restoration activities will be ongoing as the decommissioning activities are completed. This work includes reseeded and revegetation in non-agricultural areas. In agricultural areas, restoration activities will adhere to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets (NYSAGM) Guidelines for Agricultural Mitigation for Wind Power Projects (Guidelines). Site restoration will be coordinated with the landowner to allow desired crops to be replanted. To the fullest extent possible, topsoil will be removed and stockpiled separately from other materials

near the area it was salvaged from. The salvaged topsoil will be protected from erosion per current state standards. In areas where the wind farm infrastructure or decommissioning activities have compacted the topsoil surface, the soil will be de-compacted to match the density and consistency of the surrounding area. Salvaged topsoil will be placed in the disturbed areas to original depth if possible, but to a minimum depth of four inches. Final grading of the topsoil will be performed to reestablish the predevelopment surface contours and conditions where possible. Stabilization measures will be implemented in disturbed areas to control erosion and sedimentation during reclamation of the site.

To prevent the introduction of undesirable plant species into reclaimed areas and ensure slope stability, seeding and site reclamation efforts will utilize seed for grasses regionally appropriate to the area and free of noxious weeds. If mulch is used, the mulch will be certified weed-free prior to use in reclamation efforts. Seed mixtures may be considered in consultation with NYSAGM for use during reclamation of the Project.

The topsoil in all disturbed soil surfaces within agricultural fields will be decompacted and restored to a density and depth consistent with the surrounding fields or to a depth of 18 inches. The seed mix will be agreed upon with the landowner to maintain consistency with the surrounding agricultural uses. All other disturbed areas will be restored to a condition reasonably similar to original conditions using regionally appropriate seed mixes. In all areas, restoration will include leveling, terracing, mulching, and other necessary steps to prevent soil erosion, to ensure establishment of suitable plants, and to control noxious weeds and pests. Reseeding will occur on all disturbed surfaces. Appropriate restoration methods and best management practices (BMPs) to minimize wind and water erosion will be implemented to maximize revegetation success.

In areas with steeper slopes, additional measures may be taken to reduce soil movement or erosion. These measures may include placing the topsoil in a roughened condition to prevent erosion, scarification, tilling or harrowing of the area to a depth of approximately three to four inches bgs to create a suitable seedbed, or dozer-tracked perpendicular to the slope to provide suitable areas for seed germination.

Grading activities will be limited to the minimal area required to complete site restoration of disturbed areas using standard construction earth moving equipment. Disturbed areas will be graded and contoured to restore the predevelopment topography and drainage of the site.

2.2.2 Erosion Control and Storm Water Management

Erosion control and storm water management during site reclamation will utilize similar measures and BMPs outlined in the Project's stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and in accordance with New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control to maintain downstream water quality and manage storm water runoff during decommissioning of the Project. Selection and design of erosion and sedimentation controls will account for climate, topography, soils, and vegetative cover to be re-established at the site following decommissioning.

Silt fencing, straw bales or other similar storm water structures will be installed as needed to control soil erosion and sedimentation while re-establishing vegetation in seeded areas. Reclamation will likely include the installation of storm water control structures (i.e. berms, hay bales, mulch, etc.) to prevent soil erosion and/or sedimentation during the seeding and re-establishment of vegetation at the Project.

Upon completion of restoration and reclamation activities, any silt fences or barriers used to facilitate reseeding will be removed when no longer needed for erosion and sedimentation control. To the maximum extent possible, regionally appropriate grasses will be utilized to stabilize disturbed areas and control storm water runoff during site reclamation.

Erosion controls are the primary method for preventing impacts to storm water runoff quality while sediment controls provide a secondary method of protection to erosion controls by facilitating containment of any sediment in storm water runoff. Commonly used BMPs that may be employed at the site during reclamation will include:

- Minimize disturbed areas and protect natural features of the site (native soil, topsoil, vegetation, topography and drainage areas);
- Control storm water runoff and flow to and from disturbed areas;
- Stabilize soils as quickly as possible following disturbance of work areas;
- Protect slopes and exposed soil;
- Protect culvert inlets, drainage structures and nearby surface water features;
- Establish perimeter controls around disturbed areas;
- Retain sediment to prevent transport off-site in storm water runoff; and
- Maintain controls including removal or accumulated sediment during re-establishment of vegetation.

2.2.3 Debris, Waste Management and Cleanup

Following cleanup and seeding, vegetative debris (woody and non-woody) will be reused as mulch over reclaimed areas.

Solid and industrial wastes may result from the dismantling of the wind energy equipment and structures. Trash containers and regular site cleanup will be provided for proper disposal of solid waste during decommissioning and site reclamation. Trash and bulk waste collection areas with containers will be designated at the site and materials will be recycled when possible. Litter and assorted trash will be removed daily from decommissioning areas and placed in designated trash containers for disposal. Trash, debris and any other solid waste generated during decommissioning will be minimized and managed in accordance with applicable regulations and routinely removed from the site, as needed. Any fluids generated during the decommissioning requiring disposal will be collected in appropriate containers and transported to an approved facility for reclamation or disposal.

2.2.4 Reclamation Monitoring

Following completion of site reclamation, routine monitoring will be implemented at the site to ensure vegetation, habitats and/or land use is re-established in the areas disturbed during decommissioning of the Project and that the site has successfully been restored to pre-construction conditions.

Reseeded areas will be routinely monitored and inspected to ensure storm water controls remain effective while vegetation is re-established for slope stability and erosion control. Once vegetation is established, any silt fences or barriers used to facilitate the process that are no longer needed will be removed.

Invasive species and noxious weeds will be managed during site reclamation to control and/or prevent the establishment of them within reclaimed areas. To prevent the establishment and spread of noxious and invasive weeds in reseeded areas, routine monitoring and control of

weeds will be implemented at the site following completion of decommissioning activities. Vegetation control may include manual, mechanical, biological, or chemical treatment methods and if herbicides were deemed necessary, the application and use will comply with applicable federal, state, county, and Town guidelines.

3.0 Safety and Environmental Impacts

3.1 SAFETY AND REMOVAL OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS

Safety is a priority of ACWE, therefore removal of all above ground facilities and any associated hazardous conditions will be done carefully. The safety protocols used during construction and operation of the facility will be applied to decommissioning and restoration efforts to protect both facility personnel and the public. Any hazardous fluids or materials will be removed in compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards.

3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

As discussed in this plan, the reclamation effort may include, but is not limited to, reseeding, revegetation, backfilling and grading in order to return the leased land to its pre-construction condition to the greatest extent practicable. Environmental impacts during this process will be minimized to the maximum extent practicable during decommissioning and restoration. Erosion control and stormwater management measures discussed in a previous section will be utilized to maintain downstream water quality and prevent soil erosion or adverse impacts that could result from stormwater runoff.

3.3 AESTHETICS

To return the land to its pre-construction character, all above ground facility components will be removed in accordance with this plan. Access roads will be removed unless the landowner requests they stay, and disturbed areas will be seeded and restored as described above. Underground collection lines at a depth greater than three feet deep (four feet deep in agricultural areas) will be abandoned in place in accordance with the NYSAGM Guidelines.

3.4 SALVAGE AND RECYCLING

Facility materials will be recycled or salvaged to the greatest extent practicable. Recycling and salvage options include:

- removing and relocating components that can be reused at other sites,
- selling components like steel, copper, and aluminum for scrap metal,
- and transporting materials to approved recycling facilities.

Components that cannot be salvaged or recycled will be disposed of at an approved solid waste disposal facility in accordance with state and federal law. See Attachment A. Decommissioning Cost Estimates for details related to salvage price or facility components.

3.5 POTENTIAL FUTURE USES FOR THE SITE

The facility site has multiple potential future uses, including future wind generation. When possible, rather than decommissioning, ACWE prefers to redevelop or repower wind facilities where there is access to transmission facilities, wind resources, and interested landowners. However, if decommissioning is the most optimal option at the time, the land previously used for agricultural production will be restored and may resume agricultural production after decommissioning. ACWE is not aware of any limitations on future land uses that landowners may consider at the time, however operation and subsequent decommissioning of the facility will not restrict uses of the land for agricultural or alternate uses.

3.6 FUNDING

3.6.1 Estimated Cost of Decommissioning

The estimated cost of decommissioning the facilities has been calculated by a qualified independent engineer licensed in New York and it will be updated to reflect inflation and any other changes after one year of operation and every 5 years thereafter. The cost of decommissioning the facilities within the Town limits is approximately **\$4,917,975**. The current cost of decommissioning turbines (including the removal of the foundations) is estimated to be approximately \$135,600.00 per turbine. A detailed cost analysis for decommissioning is provided in Attachment A.

A letter of credit for the final estimated amount will be obtained and approved by the Town. The letter of credit will be updated 1 year after the commencement of operations and every 5 years thereafter based on updated decommissioning estimates. An agreement between the Town and ACWE will be executed to establish the Town's right to draw on the letter of credit.

3.6.2 Financial Assurance

Financial assurance will be provided by the ACWE in the form of a letter of credit approved by NYSDPS and the Town. This is intended to cover the estimated cost of decommissioning and restoration. This financial assurance will be established by the ACWE to be held by the Town and approved by NYSDPS.

3.7 TURBINE DESIGN VERIFICATION

ACWE will submit a turbine design verification information report for each model proposed to the Secretary prior to commencement of decommissioning.

3.8 SCHEDULE

Decommissioning shall begin after the Facility has not generated electricity for a period of 12 continuous months or at the end of the Project's useful life, approximately 30 years. Periods of time when the facility is not operational due to maintenance, repair, or a catastrophic event beyond ACWEs' control will not trigger decommissioning. Prior to beginning decommissioning activities, the facility will be shut down, de-energized, and disconnected from the generation tie line at the collection substation.

ACWE will coordinate with National Grid and local utilities, if applicable, for de-energization efforts to ensure no disruption in the electric utility system occurs.

Written notice will be provided to the Town and landowners no less than 30 days prior to commencement of decommissioning.

Removal of all equipment will take approximately 10 to 12 months. Complete reclamation will take an additional 10 to 12 months. The timeline may be extended if there is a delay out of ACWE's control. Delays include, but are not limited to, inclement weather, planting requirements, equipment failure, or availability of equipment or personnel to support decommissioning.

Attachment**Attachment A. Cost Estimate****Turbine Decommissioning Cost**

The current cost of decommissioning these turbines is estimated to be approximately \$135,600 per turbine. The total turbine cost includes disassembly, removal, and disposal of the turbines and foundations.

Table 1.1 Turbine Disassembly Costs

Cost Item	Costs per WTG (\$)
Hub and Blades	\$ 18,000.00
Nacelle	\$ 18,000.00
Tower Sections	\$ 32,400.00
Remove Turbine Foundation	\$ 5,700.00
Total Per WTG	\$ 74,100.00
Total Project (24 WTGs)	\$ 1,778,400.00

Table 1.2 Turbine Removal Cost

Cost Item	Costs per WTG (\$)
Blades	\$ 4,500.00
Hub	\$ 9,000.00
Nacelle	\$ 9,000.00
Tower Sections	\$ 31,500.00
Internals, Transformer	\$ 900.00
Foundation (50 Cu. Yd.)	\$ 600.00
Total Per WTG	\$ 55,500.00
Total Project (24 WTGs)	\$ 1,332,000.00

Table 1.3 Turbine Disposal Cost

Cost Item	Costs per WTG (\$)
Blades	\$ 3,600.00
Nacelle/Hub	\$ 1,200.00
Foundation (Recycle) (50 Cu. Yd.)	\$ 1,200.00
Total Per WTG	\$ 6,000.00
Total Project (24 WTGs)	\$ 144,000.00

Table 1.4 Turbine Total Cost

Cost Item	Costs per WTG (\$)
Turbine Disassembly Costs	\$ 74,100.00
Turbine Removal Cost	\$ 55,500.00
Turbine Disposal Cost	\$ 6,000.00
Total Per WTG	\$ 135,600.00
Total Project (24 WTGs)	\$ 3,254,400.00

Balance of Plant (BOP) Cost

The total cost of balance of plant (BOP) decommissioning is estimated to be \$1,022,100 and includes all costs except for the turbine costs discussed above. The estimated decommissioning costs for the BOP, including collection line, substation, overhead transmission line, and O&M building, plus reclamation activities for the entire Project.

For this estimate, it is assumed that a maximum of 100 feet of collection lines per turbine will be removed, as most collection lines will be installed deeper than 4 feet.

Table 2.1 Electrical Collection and Transmission Systems (Underground)

Cost Item	Costs (\$)
Disassembly Costs	\$ 23,000.00
Removal Cost	\$ 700.00
Disposal Cost	\$ 1,200.00
Total Project	\$ 24,900.00

Table 2.2 Access roads

Cost Item	Costs (\$)
Disassembly Costs	\$ 123,600.00
Removal Cost	\$ 147,500.00
Disposal Cost	\$ 421,300.00
Total Project	\$ 692,400.00

Table 2.3 MET and ADLS Towers

Cost Item	Costs (\$)
Disassembly Costs	\$ 20,000.00
Removal Cost	\$ 2,500.00
Disposal Cost	\$ 1,300.00
Total Project	\$ 23,800.00

Table 2.4 Mobilization and Other Site Restoration

Cost Item	Costs (\$)
Mobilization	\$ 200,000.00
Backfill, Grading, Erosion Control	\$ 76,200.00
Reseeding, Revegetation	\$ 4,800.00
Total Project	\$ 281,000.00

Table 2.5 Project BOP Total Cost

Cost Item	Costs (\$)
Electrical Collection System (Underground)	\$ 24,900.00
Access roads	\$ 692,400.00
MET and ADLS Towers	\$ 23,800.00
Mobilization and Other Site Restoration	\$ 281,000.00
Total Project	\$ 1,022,100.00

Summary of Decommissioning Costs

The following tables summarize decommissioning costs.

Table 3.1 Decommissioning Cost Summary (in current dollars) *

Cost Item	Description	Total Cost Costs
Removal of Wind Turbines and Foundations	Crane operation to dismantle tower. Preparation of tower to dismantle, oil removal, cut power, etc. tower dismantle and salvage preparation. Demolition of footings and foundations, including transport to recycling center, imported topsoil and grading.	\$ 3,254,400.00
Total Project BOP	Mobilization and removal of underground collection line where necessary and junction boxes, poles, guy wires, and conductors. Removal of the substation equipment, power circuit breakers, fencing, etc. Removal, disposal, and hauling of gravel. Decompaction of road bed, importing of topsoil, grading, and re-vegetation.	\$ 1,022,100.00
Sub-Total Decommissioning Cost		\$ 4,276,500.00
Contingency (10%)		\$ 427,650.00
Owner Indirect Cost (5%)		\$ 213,825.00
Total Project Decommissioning Cost		\$ 4,917,975.00