RIVERBEND WIND ENERGY FACILITY

Exhibit A-1.4
CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT A-1.4 – CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

A-1.4.a – Describe the project's proposed construction and installation methods including:

1. Soil surveying and testing plans, pursuant to NREPA.

A limited geo-technical analysis has been performed for the Project in order to inform construction feasibility. A detailed geo-technical survey will be completed to inform detailed design. Geotechnical field work is typically performed using a truck-mounted drilling rig, which advances the boreholes and obtains the subsurface information required for analysis. A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) is currently scheduled to occur in Q2 of 2026. Data from this assessment will be utilized to determine any additional soil testing that may be required. In addition, the Project will implement the appropriate constructed devices or construction practices to minimize soil erosion and off-site sedimentation. Refer to Sheet 65 of **Appendix 1.1-A – Project Layout** within **Exhibit A-1.1** for anticipated measures that could be utilized.

2. Grading and excavation.

Grading for the Project is expected to be minimal and only required to smooth existing grades for the installation of access roads and staging areas. Excavation will be required for the installation of turbine foundations. Subsoil will be stockpiled to use for backfilling around the concrete foundation. Topsoil will be stockpiled adjacent to the proposed turbine locations, on the same property, with appropriate soil erosion and sedimentation control measures employed. Following erection of the turbine, the stock-piled topsoil will be spread around the turbine base and restored to allow for continuation of farming activities. Existing soil will not be transported off-site. Refer to Sheets 64-65 of **Appendix 1.1-A – Project Layout** within **Exhibit A-1.1** for additional details on the grading requirements for proposed Project infrastructure.

3. Construction of temporary and permanent access roads, staging areas, and laydown areas and trenches.

Refer to Sheet 64 of **Appendix 1.1-A – Project Layout** within **Exhibit A-1.1** for preliminary details on the construction of temporary and permanent access roads. Access road construction material will vary based on in-situ soil conditions and the appropriate materials will be determined based on the final geotechnical study. New culverts may be required to maintain drainage in ditches where access roads meet public roads. These are typically installed by removing topsoil from the ditch, installing bedding material, installing the culvert and backfilling to the existing grade. Similarly, where access roads cross watercourses, culverts will be installed

A gravel base laydown area, located in Fremont Township, will be temporarily required during construction of the Project. This laydown yard will be used to temporarily store equipment and office trailers and provide parking. The laydown yard is expected to require an area of approximately 15 acres. Design and installation method of the laydown yard requires additional input from the EPC contractor (once determined), but in general it will required stripping back topsoil, compacting the subsoil if required, then adding gravel and compacting in layers. Topsoil will be stockpiled using soil erosion and sedimentation control measures. Once the Project enters operation, the gravel will be removed, the subsoil decompacted, and the topsoil redistributed over the area for resumption of agricultural activity.

.

.

Trenching activities will be limited to the installation of medium voltage (MV) collector and fiber optic cable as discussed below.

4. Stringing of cable and/or laying of pipe.

Refer to Sheet 64 of **Appendix 1.1-A – Project Layout** within **Exhibit A-1.1** for preliminary details on the installation of MV collector and fiber optic cable. Underground electrical cable (collection lines) and fiber optic lines (for communication) will be installed between each turbine and the project substation. Underground collection and fiber installation will utilize a plowing or trenching method. The method and machinery will be decided by the EPC contractor, once determined. Cable trenching involves excavating a narrow, defined trench, placing the cable or conduit at the required depth, and backfilling to protect it. It is a straightforward open-cut method commonly used for underground power and communication installations. Cable ploughing uses a specialized plow blade to cut a narrow slit in the soil and simultaneously place the cable or conduit. The ground closes behind the blade, minimizing disturbance and enabling rapid, efficient installation across various terrains

In areas where trenching or plowing is not feasible, either due to difficult terrain, stream crossings, road crossings, existing railroad crossings or environmental concerns, directional drilling methods may be utilized. A launch pit and a receiving pit are excavated on opposite sides of the feature to be crossed. The directional drilling equipment is positioned at the launch pit, where a drill head attached to sections of drill rod is advanced along the planned bore path until it emerges in the receiving pit. During drilling, a bentonite or polymer-based slurry is circulated through the bore to stabilize the hole and reduce friction. Once the pilot bore reaches the receiving pit, the drill head is replaced with a reaming tool, which is pulled back to enlarge the bore to the required diameter, typically 120 to 150 percent of the final size. After reaming is complete, the electrical cable is installed through the finished bore.

5. Installation of electric transmission line poles and structures, including foundations.

A generation interconnection line will be required between the proposed substation and switchyard, and a structure will be required for interconnection to the existing overhead transmission. The detailed design of these components, their foundations and methods of construction will be finalized in the engineering plans incorporating all relevant engineering and industry standards, laws and regulations. Installation of electric transmission line poles and structures involves preparing engineered foundations, which may include drilled shafts, spread footings, or direct-embed designs depending on soil conditions and structural loading. Foundations are excavated or drilled to the required depth, reinforced, and backfilled or concreted. Structural poles or lattice structures are then delivered, assembled if required, and lifted into place using cranes. Anchor bolts, grounding systems, and hardware are installed, followed by conductor stringing and tensioning. Post-installation testing and commissioning will confirm operational readiness.

6. Depth of underground infrastructure.

Refer to Sheet 64 of **Appendix 1.1-A – Project Layout** within **Exhibit A-1.1** for preliminary details on the installation of MV collector and fiber optic cable. The Project will install all underground collection at a minimum of 4 feet below existing grade. Depths for utility crossings under county

roads, county drains, streams, and existing railroads will be determined through further consultation with the County Road and County Drain Commissions, railroad owner and EGLE for stream crossings. Illustrative details are shown for turbine foundations on Sheet 64 of **Appendix 1.1-A – Project Layout** within **Exhibit A-1.1**.

7. Post-construction restoration.

Refer to Sheet 64 of **Appendix 1.1-A – Project Layout** within **Exhibit A-1.1** for details on temporary and permanent stabilization to occur following construction activities. The Project will restore the Project Area after construction. Roads segments, upgrades, and entrances identified as temporary will be completely removed. Following that, the sub-base will be de-compacted and replaced with previously stockpiled native topsoil such that the land is restored to farmland. The Project will remove piles of debris and other unusable materials. Construction trailers and other temporary infrastructure will be removed. Temporary fencing and erosion control measures will be removed as needed. Refer to Sheet 65 of **Appendix 1.1-A – Project Layout** within **Exhibit A-1.1** for preliminary details on proposed landscaping.

8. Maps showing the following:

i. The planned routes (may be preliminary) for cranes and other heavy equipment.

Refer to Sheets 2, 4-34, 36-60, 62-63 for preliminary crane walk routes and Sheets 02 and 34 for preliminary haul routes for delivering turbine components and heavy equipment within **Appendix 1.1-A – Project Layout** within **Exhibit A-1.1**

ii. The location of any existing deeded easement granted to any entity within the footprint of the facility.

Refer to Sheets 4-33, 36-59, 62-63 of **Appendix 1.1-A - Project Layout.** At the time of filing, the Applicant is not aware of any deeded easement locations within the footprint of the facility and there is no publicly available data regarding deeded easement locations. Prior to construction, the Project will perform necessary surveys to identify all existing deeded easements in relation to Project infrastructure.

iii. The location of known existing and proposed county and intercounty drains, drain easements, and underground drainage tile including data provided by the county drain commission or the property owner as applicable and to the extent available.

The location of known county drains within the Project boundary are displayed in Sheets 2 and 34 of **Appendix 1.1-A – Project Layout** within **Exhibit A-1.1**. The Applicant is in the process of coordinating with Sanilac County Drain Commission to obtain easement locations to be incorporated into the Project design at a later date.