

MIRA assisted EID board staff by guiding the site visit and informing this response.

**Questions from the 8/28/18 Landfill Site Visit**

- Q1. In regards to the RFI, what are the energy loads for buildings for each of the EID's preferred sites?
- A. EID board staff will endeavor to obtain the information that will be necessary to provide an adequate response to this question.
- Q2. What are the loading limitations of the landfill cap?
- A. Pickup trucks, Gators, and rubber tracked bobcats were used to deploy the existing solar array and racking components. Care must be taken not to turn wheeled or tracked machines in a way that can damage the landfill cap. Gators and pickup trucks have driven up to the site before. The biggest issues with equipment and vehicles is that they need to be able to handle the turns and skid. Rubber-cleated tires could work for this.
- Q3. For any project that includes vegetation, who will manage it (e.g. the project owner or the site manager)?
- A. EID board staff will endeavor to obtain the information that will be necessary to provide an adequate response to this question.
- Q4. Are there any required work zones around the landfill gas well heads?
- A. There are not, but any proposed projects should recognize that there are regular assessments done at the well heads. Thus there still needs to be appropriate access to the well heads.
- Q5. Will the City provide CAD drawings of the site to applicants?
- A. EID board staff will look into this request
- Q6. Has the site experienced any damage?
- A. A small 1-inch hole was discovered in one of the solar panels, which was caused by an unknown object. The system was hit by lightning in August 2016, causing damage to both inverters and one of the transformers. MIRA's contractor is working on a design to augment the grounding for the system.
- Q7. What type of membrane is used in the capping system?
- A. The MSW cap consists of Closure Turf®, which uses Agru America's 50 mil "Super Gripnet" as a membrane. The remaining portion of the MSW area cap is Agru America's 40 mil "Microspike". The Ash area cap consists of smooth and textured membranes. All membrane is either LLDPE or HDPE.
- Q8. Did you have to replace the damaged transformer in its entirety?
- A. When the lightning strike occurred, a rental transformer was brought in to allow the system to operate while the damaged transformer was shipped off-site for repair.
- Q9. Where is the revenue meter?
- A. It is at the interconnection point near the site entrance, so any new interconnection would have to be made downstream or independent of that interconnection.
- Q10. Is there back door access for construction?
- A. There is a second front gate that provides access along the west and north perimeter of the landfill. There is a gate at the north end of the property at the end of Weston Street. Access through this gate would likely require some improvements to the gravel site access roads in this area.

- Q11. What are the hours of operation?  
A. Hours vary with the City's and MIRA operations. Currently, visits are by appointment only.
- Q12. Are there any FAA requirements?  
A. No

**Other Notes:**

- MIRA has a 21-year PPA with the City to sell power. This transaction does not involve virtual net metering credits. MIRA is also in a three-party interconnection agreement with the City and Eversource.
- There is a MIRA owned REC meter at the site.
- The City will own some of the infrastructure connecting MIRA's Solar EGF to 50 Jennings Road. This equipment will be quitclaim deeded to the City per the PPA.
- Any additional solar installation at the site would require new metering equipment at the site.
- MIRA's solar array generates approximately 1,500MW hours/year.
- The landfill site received a silver award from the Solid Waste Association of North America for its innovative capping and solar energy generation.
- The site has a membrane on it. Stormwater drains through the closure turf surface and flows into underdrain stormwater piping. Because of the membrane, penetrations should be minimized and would likely require CTDEEP approval through a Disruption Permit.
- The landfill closed in 2014, but was closed in phases prior to that year, beginning in 2007.
- The landfill's gas to energy project stopped operating in June 2018 due to the termination of the PPA between Eversource and the contractor who owned the rights to the landfill gas. Production had originally started at approximately 3MW in 1996 and was approximately 0.5MW in June 2018.
- Within the 35 acres of closure turf, approximately 11 acres in the "flat" remains unused. There are approximately 15 acres of "flat" unused, vegetated area on the west side of the MSW area and approximately 6 acres of "flat" unused, vegetated area in the closed ash area on the north end of the landfill.
- CT requires landfills to be sited near rivers as the receiving water body must be able to dilute all leachate modelled to escape the landfill, assuming no bottom liner.

**Attending Companies**

- Green Power Stl/Standard Solar Inc.
- C-Tec Solar
- ISM Solar Dev
- BQ Energy
- Schneider Electric
- Sunpower