Appendix A15

Plant Decommissioning Plan
3-UASI25-001-Decom Plan

Canyon Peak Power Arapahoe County 1041/USR Application
UASI25-001

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Site Decommissioning Plan

Canyon Peak Power Station
Arapahoe County, Colorado
Canyon Peak Power, LLC

Case Number: UASI25-001

SCI Contract Number: 31821.03.00

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4/30/2025
Date

Stanley Consultants

Table of Contents

Tables

Figures

1.0 Project Description and Planning

1.1 Project Description

The Canyon Peak Power Station (the "Project") is a planned installation of a greenfield natural gas-fired peaking power generation facility at the existing Brick Center Substation. The Brick Center Substation is located on a 20-acre site at 5050 S County Rd 129, Bennett, CO 80102, 1 mile south of the intersection of County Road 129 and County Road 30. The entire property and substation are owned by CORE Electric Cooperative ("CORE"). The Project also includes the installation of approximately 3.9-miles of a 10-inch natural gas supply line (the "Pipeline") to provide natural gas to the Project site from Colorado Interstate Gas ("CIG").

Construction activities at the Site will disturb approximately 8 acres, generally on the east side of the Site. Approximately 5 acres will be used as a temporary laydown area for equipment storage, construction employee parking, and construction trailers. The footprint of the new equipment is approximately 7 acres.

The Project is being developed by Canyon Peak Power, LLC ("Canyon Peak") an affiliate of Kindle Energy LLC. The power generation facility is comprised of six General Electric ("GE") LM2500XPRESS power generation units with a cumulative generating capacity of 156 MW (net). The Project will be located on property owned by CORE leased to Canyon Peak and will exclusively serve CORE's members. The Project will be interconnected to CORE's existing 115 kV transmission system via the Brick Center Substation located on the property. Canyon Peak Power is a key piece of CORE's planned portfolio and will meet near-term reliability needs and help CORE integrate high levels of weather-dependent renewable generation.

Canyon Peak Power Station will produce power utilizing six (6) new combustion turbine generators (CTGs) LM2500XPRESS units supplied by GE. Each CTG uses a dry low NOx emission oxidation combustion system to reduce NOx emissions production during natural gas combustion. In addition to the dry low NOx combustion technology, each CTG unit will be equipped with a SCR system that will further reduce NOx emissions from the flue gas prior to exiting the CTG stack. The SCR utilizes 19% aqueous ammonia as the reagent in the catalytic conversion of NOx emissions to nitrogen and oxygen. The 19% aqueous ammonia is supplied by an on-site 20,000-gallon ammonia storage and forwarding system with containment and truck unloading pad. The LM2500XPRESS is GE's state of the art aeroderivative-based combustion turbine generator which is designed with considerations for both efficiency and emissions. Additionally, the LM2500XPRESS also provides fast-start capabilities and the ability for multiple daily starts and stops. GE has developed this CTG package to complement power grids that are experiencing increased renewable energy utilization – such as what is happening in Colorado.

The Project will require certain Balance of Plant (BOP) equipment to support plant operations and emergencies. A skidded compressed air system is required to provide compressed air for plant operations and consists primarily of an air compressor skid with dryer and storage tank.

For fire protection, an underground fire water loop will encircle the plant and have fire hydrants spaced according to National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) requirements. To supply the fire water system, a 165,000-gallon fire water storage tank will be installed and connected to a fire pump skid that provides pressurized fire water to an underground fire water loop. Canyon Peak has engaged the local fire department (Bennett-Watkins Fire Rescue) and respective parties to develop the fire protection at the site. The Project will connect to CORE's existing 115 kV transmission system on the site with no additional infrastructure required outside of the site boundaries. Each CTG produces power at 13.8 kV which is fed to a Generator Step-Up (GSU) transformer that converts the power to 115 kV. This 115 kV power is then connected to CORE's existing Brick Center Substation which supplies CORE's 115 kV transmission system. The connection to 115 kV transmission system will occur on the north side of the existing Brick Center Substation with new high voltage disconnects and circuit breakers. Each CTG will have a separate GSU and separate connection to the 115 kV service.

1.1.1 Combustion Turbine Generator

Each LM2500XPRESS CTG package is considered a unit. Each unit will consist of three main modules: (i) The Turbine Module, (ii) the Generator Module, and (iii) the Control House Module. The LM2500XPRESS CTG is a two-shaft aeroderivative design with the combustion turbine separate from the power turbine. This mechanically decoupled design allows the power turbine to operate at a continuous speed allowing for startup to full load in less than 10 minutes. The main deck of the generator module contains the generator, generator ventilation, generator lube oil system and switchgear. The turbines will utilize pipeline quality natural gas.

1.1.2 Exhaust Stack

Each unit is equipped with an 80-foot exhaust stack. Each exhaust stack includes a SCR to control NOx and a Catalytic-Oxidation (CatOx) to control CO and Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions. The SCR utilizes 19% aqueous ammonia injection to reduce NOx emissions. An Ammonia Storage and Forwarding system will store and supply ammonia to the SCRs at each CTG exhaust stack.
Each exhaust stack will be equipped with a 40 CFR Part 60 / 75 continuous emissions monitoring system ("CEMS") providing monitoring of CO emissions, NOx emissions, and fuel flow. The extractive sampling system will also include an O2 analyzer for diluent and reporting purposes. Each CEMS will be in a prefabricated climate-controlled enclosure with a sample handling system, analyzers, calibration gases and a data acquisition and handling system.

1.1.3 Fire Water System

The fire water system includes a 165,000-gallon fire water storage tank connected to a fire pump skid that provides pressurized fire water to an underground fire water loop. The fire pump skid will contain an electric fire pump, a jockey pump to maintain fire loop pressure, and a backup diesel fire pump. The Fire Pump Skid also contain a small diesel fuel tank for the backup diesel fire pump, sized to National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) requirements. The Fire Water Storage Tank will include a connection to provide service water for the site, such as dust suppression needs. This service water connection will be located above the 160,000-gallon level of the Fire Water Storage tank so this volume is preserved for fire water supply.

1.1.4 Controls Trailer

Power plant operations will be monitored and controlled from the Controls Trailer, which is located centrally on the power plant site. The Controls Trailer will house plant operators in a control room to monitor the Plant site and operations. The Controls Trailer will be secured and include operator offices, conference room, break room, bathrooms, and critical network and control system hardware and infrastructure for power plant operations.

1.1.5 Potable Water & Septic System

The Controls Trailer will have potable water and bathroom facilities for operators. An onsite septic system will be installed at the site to support the bathrooms and employee hand washing, the system will include a septic tank and leach field. The potable water will be supplied by a dedicated Potable Water Storage Tank with dedicated pumps to maintain pressure and flow requirements.

1.1.6 Power Delivery

Finally, the Project will feature the installation of six (6), oil-filled power transformers, each with a rating of 28.8/38.4/48 MVA, primary winding of 115 kV and secondary winding at 13.8 kV, at 60 Hz. The purpose of the transformers is to supply power from generators on the CTGs to CORE's existing 115 kV Brick Center Substation, and then to CORE's 115 kV transmission system.

1.2 Natural Gas Pipeline

The Project will be fueled by natural gas. The natural gas pipeline lateral will be approximately 3.9 miles long running north of the project on the east side of County Road 129 and connecting the Project to Colorado Interstate Gas ("CIG") pipeline. Canyon Peak has entered to into a permanent easement agreement with a landowner to utilize approximately one-half acre to tap into CIG's pipeline for regulated natural gas. The one-half acre serves as the natural gas interconnection point and will be utilized for CIG's gas mater yard and other small footprint infrastructure.

No other infrastructure or utilities from adjacent properties or the surrounding areas, except those herein listed for natural gas, will be required for operation of the power facility.

Figure 1-1: Facility Location – Belleview Avenue, Arapahoe County

This Decommissioning Plan provides a description of the decommissioning and restoration phase of the facility's life cycle to be conducted at the end of the facility's expected useful life, which is expected to be a minimum of 25 years. Construction is planned to begin in the 2nd quarter of 2025, with a projected commercial operational date in the 2nd quarter of 2026.

A summary of the components of the facility to be decommissioned is provided in Section 2. A summary of estimated costs associated with decommissioning the facility is also provided in Section 4.

1.3 CTG Facility Components

The main components of the Project include the turbine units, the electricity generating generators, balance of plant systems, and transmission and distribution components:

- Turbines and associated modules
- Generator sets
- Controls trailer
- Exhaust Stacks and associated ductwork
- Exterior Tanks – ammonia and fire water
- Transformers – various
- Auxiliary structures and equipment
- Perimeter fencing
- Switchyard with interconnecting overhead transmission lines

1.4 Triggering Events and Expected Lifespan of Project

Decommissioning for the Project may be triggered by events such as catastrophic storm damage or when the facility reaches the end of its operational life. The facility is being designed for a 25-year operating lifespan.

1.4.1 Component End of Life Treatment

The value of the individual components and equipment of the CTG facility will vary with time. In general, the highest component value would be expected at the time of construction with declining value over the life of the Project. Over most of the life of the Project, components such as the turbine and generator units and select mechanical or electrical equipment, e.g. transformers could be sold for reuse or refurbishment. Markets might include other buyers (e.g., developers, consumers) that are willing to accept a slightly lower power output in return for a significantly lower price point when compared to new equipment.

Components with no resale value will be scrapped and sold as scrap for recycling or disposed of at an approved offsite licensed solid waste disposal facility (landfill). Decommissioning activities will include removal of the equipment and structures as listed in Section 1.1 and 1.2 and described in Section 2.

1.5 Decommissioning Activities and Sequence

Decommissioning activities are expected to begin within eight months of the Project terminating operation and are anticipated to be completed within eighteen months. Canyon Peak Power, LLC will be the responsible party. Decommissioning efforts as described in this plan are intended to satisfy the requirements of Arapahoe County 1041 Regulations. Monitoring and site restoration may extend beyond this period if needed, to ensure successful revegetation and rehabilitation. The anticipated sequence of decommissioning and removal is described below; however, overlap of activities is expected.

- Rehabilitate / repair access roads, if needed, and prepare site for component removal
- Install erosion control fencing and other Best Management Practices *("BMP")* to protect sensitive resources and control erosion during decommissioning activities
- Remove generator tie-in line from site switchyard to substation
- Secure the pipeline at the Colorado Interstate Gas tap as required
- Cap and leave in place underground natural gas line
- Dismantle sections of structures for access to equipment identified for resale
- Remove equipment identified for resale and refurbishment or salvage
- Dismantle exterior equipment, piping, and structures for scrap
- Remove electrical cables for scrap
- Remove structures and remaining equipment
- Remove above grade concrete as described in other sections
- Remove vaults and trenches and backfill sites
- Grade site as required
- Where necessary, de-compact subsoils as needed, restore and revegetate disturbed land to pre-construction conditions to the extent practicable, at the direction of the Landowner.

2.0 Project Systems and Associated Decommissioning Activities

The landowner, CORE, generally intends for Canyon Peak Power, LLC to remove above-ground facilities and concrete, below-grade cables, and vaults and trenches. Equipment foundations, site grounding grid, and underground components below 3'-0" will remain. Underground site utilities will be capped for future use. Electric cabling installed below the soil surface will be removed. Access roads and large areas of gravel surfacing are expected to generally left in place for future use. Public roads damaged or modified during the decommissioning and reclamation process will be repaired upon completion of the decommissioning phase.

Estimated quantities of materials to be removed for resale, removed and scrapped or disposed of are included in this section. Removed materials will be salvaged or recycled to the extent possible. Other waste materials will be disposed of in accordance with state and federal law in an approved licensed solid waste facility. Some of the equipment may have value in a resale market, depending on their condition at the end of the Project life. The resale value of components may be substantially higher if the Project is decommissioned prior to its anticipated 25-year lifetime.

2.1 Summary of Decommissioning Component Quantities

Table 1 presents a summary of the primary components of the Project included in this decommissioning plan and the anticipated action during decommissioning to recover value.

Table 1: Summary of Decommissioning Components and Assumed Treatment

System Component	Quantity	Unit	Treatment
Turbine Units and Generator Sets	6	Ea.	Salvage/Resale
FW Tank (Carbon Steel ¼" plate)	30	Tons	Scrap
Ammonia Tank (Stainless Steel 5/16" plate)	17	Tons	Scrap
Fire Pump Enclosure	1	Ea.	Salvage/Resale
Transformers (HV)	6	Ea.	Salvage/Resale
Transformers (MV)	28	Ea.	Salvage/Resale
Controls Trailer	1	Ea.	Salvage/Resale
Ancillary Equipment (mechanical and electrical)	1	Lot	Dispose
Stacks (7.5' Diam +/-)	480	L.F.	Dispose
Exhaust Heat Exchangers	6	Ea.	Scrap

System Component	Quantity	Unit	Treatment
SCR/Ductwork	375	Tons	Scrap
Tempering Air Fan and Motor	6	Ea.	Salvage/Resale
Inlet Heating Fan and Motor	6	Ea.	Salvage/Resale
Miscellaneous Structural Steel	75	Tons	Scrap
Electrical Cable	1	Lot	Scrap
Pipe	1	Lot	Scrap
Switchyard Bus	100	L.F.	Scrap
Switchyard Structures and Equipment	1	Lot	Dispose
Foundations	1	Lot	Dispose
Perimeter Fence	1980	L.F.	AIP

Notes: All quantities are based upon facility layout and design.
AIP – Abandon in Place

2.2 Site Utilities and Infrastructure

The facility requires connections to natural gas, water, and a sanitary sewer for operation. The underground natural gas supply line will be capped and left in place. The potable water tank will be demolished and removed from the site. The on-site septic system will be abandoned in place in according to Local and State septic system regulations. At the preference of the Landowner, the area will be rehabilitated to match adjacent: topsoil and vegetation or gravel surfacing.

Site erosion and stormwater control measures, sufficient to meet the requirements of the AHJ, will be in place prior to commencing other decommissioning activities.

2.3 Structures

The structures on site will generally consist of peripheral elements of the CTG units (walkways, stairs, railing, etc.) which would not be included in the CTG resale as well as smaller ancillary buildings. During decommissioning, buildings will be removed. The process equipment, piping, and electrical wiring will be removed for resale, scrap, or disposal as outlined in the below sections. Demolition of peripheral structures will be coordinated with removal of the CTG units.

Liquid wastes and fluids stored on site for operation and maintenance, including oils and hydraulic fluids, will be removed and properly disposed of or recycled according to regulations current at the time of decommissioning. This cost has been included into the overall demolition costs.

2.4 Turbine Units and Generator Sets

The CTG units and accompanying generator sets will be housed in standalone equipment enclosures. The initial configuration of the facility will have 6 units. At decommissioning, the units will be removed and prepared for resale on secondary markets. This will include associated original equipment manufacturer (OEM) modules and some of the access platforms. Components not included with the turbine units will be removed for scrap or disposal. Resale value of CTG units is based on current market prices for similar units. The cost for associated demolition and preparation for sale has been conservatively estimated based on pricing models developed for similar sites.

2.5 115 kV Switchyard and Transformers

The switchyard consists of overhead distribution poles, high-voltage transformers, high voltage switch equipment and rigid bus with steel supports. For decommissioning, the interconnect transmission line will be removed between the facility switchyard and the substation. This work will need to be performed according to the interconnecting agency. A nominal cost has been included that assumes the interconnecting agency performs this work. The wires, rigid bus, structural steel supports and monopole structures will be scrapped. Other substation equipment may have scrap value but have conservatively been considered as disposal items. Concrete or polymer electrical utility trenches at grade have been considered as disposal items.

Rigid bus and transformers have been considered at scrap value only for decommissioning cost purposes. Engineering costs related to removal of the interconnection have been included in the overall decommissioning engineering cost.

2.6 Ductwork and Stacks

The emissions stacks and ductwork generally consist of rolled steel with metal clad insulation. The plate steel and support structures have been included in the structural steel scrap tonnage. The insulation and cladding have been considered as disposal items.

2.7 Heat Exchangers

The turbine inlet heating system heat exchangers consist of large fans directing forced air over air-to-air heat exchanges located in exhaust duct. For decommissioning, it is assumed that the heat exchanges will be substantially scrapped. The radiator cost recovery has been included as a separate line item. The structural steel supports are included in the overall structural steel scrap tonnage.

2.8 Tanks

Smaller drain tanks constructed from concrete will be used to collect CTG area drains. These may require localized decontamination prior to demolition. These costs have been included in the overall decommissioning costs. These tanks have conservatively been considered as disposal with no cost recovery. A nominal cost to cover permitting, testing, and disposal of contaminated material has been included in the overall decommissioning costs.

2.9 Ancillary Equipment and Structures

Equipment required for operation generally consists of pumps, blowers, motors, electrical equipment, actuators. Ancillary structures include access platforms, stairs and ladders, and supports for equipment. The equipment has scrap value but has been considered as disposal for decommissioning costs. Structures have been included in the overall structural steel scrap tonnage.

2.10 Piping, Conduits and Electrical Cabling

Pipe, conduit, and electrical cables will generally be scrapped. All extractable electrical cable underground will be removed. Direct buried cable and wire, including site ground grids will be abandoned in place unless removed as part of other decommissioning efforts. Conduit contained within underground concrete duct banks below 3' from grade will be abandoned in place.

2.11 Foundations

All equipment and buildings at the facility will require a concrete foundation. Most equipment and buildings will have deep foundations in the form of concrete piles with pile caps. Major equipment such as the turbine and generator will have substantial foundations. The foundations have value to the landowner, CORE, as laydown space and outdoor storage for equipment. Above grade concrete, such as containment walls, will be demolished and hauled off site for disposal. Anchor bolts and other embedments will be cut off flush with the surface of the foundations. It has been assumed that all concrete to be removed will be disposed of offsite.

2.12 Perimeter Fencing and Landscaping

The Project will include a security fence around the perimeter of the site and exclusionary area. The fence will total approximately 1,980 feet in length.

The Landowner intends that the perimeter fencing will be retained after decommissioning. The decommissioning estimate assumes no costs for removal of perimeter fencing, but project landscaping will be removed.

2.13 Access Roads, Retention Ponds & Site Surfacing

Access drives will provide direct access to the facility from local roads and internally to allow access to the equipment. The main entrance will be gravel, with additional paths of gravel to access specific areas or equipment as needed. The access road lengths may change with final facility design. The Landowner (CORE) intends to retain the entrance aprons. The driveway and site surfacing have value to the Landowner after decommissioning as outdoor storage. During decommissioning, the site surfacing and roads will be repaired as needed.

Other areas within the active portion of the site will generally be surfaced with gravel. These areas will be reclaimed and restored to preconstruction conditions during decommissioning.

Civil works for site water control, including retention ponds, will remain after decommissioning to ensure the site can be used for its anticipated purpose of laydown space and outdoor storage. It is anticipated that minor grading and fill will be required during decommissioning. This will be sourced from on-site materials and imported topsoil as needed.

It is assumed that aggregate designated to be removed from the site will be hauled up to five miles from the facility to a recycling center or similar for reuse.

3.0 Site Use and Restoration

3.1 Site Ownership

It is expected that CORE will retain ownership and continue to be the Landowner of this site after decommissioning efforts have been completed. CORE intends for the facility to be used as laydown space for future construction projects and as outdoor storage for equipment required for the operation of other CORE facilities.

Canyon Peak Power, LLC agrees to communicate with the affected Landowner at the end of the facility's useful life to accommodate, at their discretion requests related to decommissioning and future state of the site.

3.2 Soils and Previous Land Use

Restored areas will be revegetated in consultation with the current landowner and in compliance with regulations in place at the time of decommissioning. Land disturbed by the Project, outside of the area designated to remain, will be restored in such a way to be used in a reasonably similar manner to its original intended use as it existed prior to facility construction. Fill required due to removal of concrete will be sourced from site materials.

3.3 Abatement and Remediation

Site remediation and abatement of materials is not anticipated to be required for decommissioning. Costs associated with localized mitigation for equipment or isolated areas will be included within the overall equipment or component decommissioning cost.

3.4 Restoration and Vegetation

Soils compacted during de-construction activities will be de-compacted, as needed, to restore the land to pre-construction land use. Topsoil will be placed on disturbed areas and seeded with appropriate vegetation or as determined by future land use needs. Work will be completed to comply with the conditions agreed upon by Canyon Peak Power, LLC and the applicable AHJ in effect at the time of decommissioning.

3.5 Surface Water and Drainage

The proposed Project area is predominantly located in agricultural / range land with relatively flat surface drainage. The CTG facility is being sited to avoid wetlands, waterways, and drainage ditches. The existing facility site conditions and proposed BMPs to protect drainage features will be detailed in a Stormwater and Wastewater Management Prevention Plan *("SWMP")* for the facility prior to the commencement of construction activities.

Site grading will generally remain as constructed during the life of the facility. Minor regrading to support decommissioning may be required. Engineering required to analyze site grading for decommissioning has been included in the decommissioning engineering costs.

3.5.1 Permits

Surface water conditions at the Project site will be reassessed prior to the decommissioning phase. Canyon Peak Power, LLC will obtain the required water quality permits from the applicable AHJ, if needed, before decommissioning of the Project. It is not expected that surface water conditions will be impacted during or after decommissioning.

Construction storm water permits will also be obtained and a SWMP prepared describing the protection needed to reflect conditions present at the time of decommissioning. BMPs may include construction entrances, temporary seeding, permanent seeding, mulching (in non-agricultural areas), erosion control matting, silt fence, filter berms, and filter socks.

3.6 Decommissioning Equipment

The activities involved in decommissioning the facility include removal of the above ground components and site restoration as described in Sections 2 and 3.4. Equipment required for the decommissioning activities is similar to what is needed to construct the facility and may include, but is not limited to the following:

- Cranes
- Backhoes
- Excavators
- Hydraulic breaking equipment and attachments
- Bulldozers
- Forklifts
- Water Trucks
- Disc Plows
- Tractors
- Dump Trucks
- Supporting ancillary equipment

4.0 Decommissioning Cost Estimate

Expenses associated with decommissioning the Project will be dependent on labor costs at the time of decommissioning. For the purposes of this plan approximate 2025 average market values were used to estimate labor expenses. Fluctuation and inflation of the labor costs were not factored into the estimates.

4.1 Decommissioning Expenses

Project decommissioning will incur costs associated with disposal of components not sold for salvage, including materials which will be disposed of at a licensed facility, as required. Decommissioning costs also include backfilling, grading and restoration of the proposed Project site as described in Section 2. Table 2 summarizes the estimates for activities associated with the major components of the Project.

Table 2: Decommissioning Costs

Description	Total
Turbine Units and Generator Sets Preparation for Resale	$6,000,000
Above Grade Concrete Demolition and Removal	$50,000
Topsoil & Reseeding (Vaults & Local repairs)	$45,000
Switchyard	$100,000
Contractor General & Administrative Costs (included at line-item level above)	N/A
Decommissioning Engineering	$15,000
Canyon Peak Power, LLC Personnel	$15,000
Transportation[2] & Disposal Costs (included at line-item level above as required)	N/A
TOTAL	$6,225,000

Notes: Transport and disposal assume an appropriate licensed facility is located within fifty (50) miles (five (5) miles for aggregate) of project site

4.2 Decommissioning Revenues

Project revenue will be realized through the sale of the facility components and construction materials. CTG Units and other components may be sold within a secondary market or as salvage. The market value of steel and other materials fluctuates daily and has varied widely over the past several years. Salvage value estimates were based on an approximate five-year-average price of commodities derived from sources including on-line recycling companies, United States Geological Survey *("USGS")* commodity summaries, and construction industry experience. The price used to value the steel used in this plan is $140 per ton; stainless steel at $1 per pound. Copper salvage would be limited to buss bars and scrap wire - $3.60 per

pound. Aluminum in the form of scrap wire is estimated at $0.55 per pound. Table 3 summarizes the potential salvage value for the CTG units, transformers and construction materials. It should be noted that the potential resale of the CTG units has the largest impact on overall cost of the decommissioning. It also has the largest variability in outcomes. Resale value of CTGs was based on a market survey of similar type and capacity units which are 25+ years old being currently offered for sale.

Table 3: Summary Salvage Revenues

Description	Proceeds
Turbine Units and Generator Sets Resale (25+ Years & 25-30 MW): $2M *6	$12,000,000
Structural Steel Salvage 73T @ $140 / Ton	$10,220
Electrical Wire – Copper 50,000 lb @ $3.60/lb	$180,000
Electrical Wire – Aluminum 5,000 lb @ $0.55/lb	$2,750
MV & HV Transformers – assume $0, removal cost likely to equal salvage/scrap value	$0
Radiators – assume $0, removal cost likely to equal salvage/scrap value	$0
Tanks (CS & SS) - assume $0, removal cost likely to equal salvage/scrap value	$0
Control Trailer - assume $0, removal cost likely to equal salvage/resale value	$0
Switchyard - assume $0, removal cost likely to equal salvage/scrap value	$0
TOTAL	**$12,192,970**

4.3 Decommissioning Cost Summary and Financial Assurances

The following is a summary of the net estimated cost to decommission the Project, using the information detailed in Sections 4.1 and 4.2. Estimates are based on 2025 prices, with no market fluctuations or inflation considered, on the assumption that any price inflation would apply to both costs and salvage equally in the future.

Table 4: Decommissioning Cost Summary

Description	Cost
Decommissioning Expenses	$6,225,000
Decommissioning Revenues	$12,192,970
NET DECOMMISISONING COST (Net Positive)	**($5,967,970)**

Canyon Peak Power, LLC shall be responsible for all expenses incurred in decommissioning the Project in accordance with this plan. Because the project has a projected net positive value at the end of a 25-year service life. A bond and agreement with the County for the decommissioning of this project is required. The bond amount will be reviewed every five years by the building division.

4.4 Cost Model

A cost model provided in native format (.xlsx) has been developed along with this decommissioning plan for use by Project Owner and Landowner.

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