



EXHIBIT C
USE PERMIT APPLICATION
SHAWBORO EAST RIDGE SOLAR, LLC
SOLAR ENERGY FACILITY IMPACT ANALYSIS

CUP PB22-24 AMENDMENT (CHANGES IN RED)

I. General project description

Shawboro East Ridge Solar, LLC (the “Applicant”) is proposing to build a solar energy generating facility (the “Project”) with a maximum generation capacity of 150 MW (AC) to be located East of Route 34 and North & South of East Ridge Road in Shawboro, North Carolina Currituck County, GPS point 36.414558, & -76.074657.

The Project will be a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic facility. The panels will be mounted on a racking system secured by piles driven into the ground.

These updates reflect recent changes to the Project’s setbacks and overall design.

II. Construction activity

1. Amount of land disturbances

Original Approved Approximate project area 997.32 ac.

Amended approximate project area 897.06 ac.

2. Land surface clearing and grading plan

As the project parcels are relatively flat agricultural fields, only minimal land surface clearing, or grading will be necessary. I-beam posts will be driven to a depth of approximately 10 feet or as required based on soil stability/geotechnical analysis. Racking and panels will be placed on top of the posts, with minimal to no surface clearing or grading required. Minor vegetation management may be necessary along the perimeter of the site to reduce shading on panels.

3. Energy, water, and material needs

During construction of the facility the Applicant will install temporary trailers which will require temporary power. Additionally, the Applicant may need to tap in from a well for its water usage or utilize a water truck. The Applicant will consult with the applicable County agency to procure what it needs to construct this facility as proposed.



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4. Fencing and lighting plans

There will be a 6-foot security fence topped with 1-foot of barbed wire that will enclose the solar facility and 40-foot-wide security access gate(s) to allow access to the site.

The proposed solar facility does not require lighting in order to be operational. The only time lighting is required is during night-time construction of the facility (Per Currituck County Solar Energy Ordinance, the hours of operation during the construction phase of the facility shall be from 7:00am to 7:00pm, Monday through Saturday).

Additionally, lighting may be added for security purposes at entrances of the project site. Any light utilized or installed will be directed onto the project site and will be restricted to eighteen (18) feet in height and shielded to illuminate the intended areas only. This will minimize the light trespass falling outside the project site.

5. Waste stream management plan

During construction the facility will generate some solid waste, primarily plastic, wood, cardboard, and metal packing/packaging materials, construction scrap, and general refuse. Construction waste will be collected and disposed of in dumpsters located at the laydown yards. A private contractor will empty the dumpsters on an as needed basis and dispose of the refuse at a licensed solid waste disposal facility. Waste materials will be recycled when possible. Used oil, used antifreeze, and universal waste, if any, will be handled, managed, and disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Waste is not expected to be generated in significant quantity during operation of the solar facility.

6. Construction workforce and timeframe

Due to various studies/analysis needed for the project including environmental and utility analysis, the applicant seeks a use permit with a minimum expiration date of Dec 31st, 2026. This will support the duration needed for the above-mentioned entities to perform system studies, upgrades and provide the Applicant the needed time to start construction of the facility after the interconnection infrastructure construction is complete. Please note, that the applicant plans to receive the required Building Permits within that timeframe.



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The Applicant anticipates construction will be conducted in multiple phases from issuance of a building permit and intends to hire local vendors and subcontractors whenever possible. We anticipate the creation of up to 600 full-time jobs during construction. The Applicant will host local career fairs to recruit local workforce for the Project to the extent possible.

Development Phase	Timeline
Design & permitting	September 2022 – March 2023
Procurement	June 2023 – June 2024
VEPCO Substation Upgrade	June 2024 – June 2025
Construction Start up and Commissioning	August 2025 – December 2026

7. Protection plans for soil, disturbed areas, and surface water

The Applicant is required to minimize impacts to natural resources from sedimentation or other means during project development. This is dictated by the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq. 1972), Sedimentation and Pollution Control Act (1973, c. 392, s. 1.), Endangered Species Act (1973), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (NC GS CH 70, article 2).

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) representatives have visited the site and issued a Jurisdictional Determination for the waters/wetlands within the project area, and the Facility is being designed to avoid and minimize impacts to these features. Only minor impacts to streams and wetlands are expected for site access roads and will be submitted to USACE for review/approval.

Erosion and Sediment Control, as well as Stormwater BMPs, will be installed on-site to protect susceptible surface waters from sediment. The plans for these BMPs will be modeled according to NC DEQ state standards, as well as the additional standards Currituck county has required for post-construction stormwater retention.

In compliance with the provisions of NC General Statute 143-215.1, disturbed areas are required to be stabilized within 7-14 days depending on gradient. Construction staff will utilize vegetative stabilization measures such as erosion control matting, mulch, seeding, fertilizer, or other recommended means as directed by the erosion control plan to establish soil stabilization.



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Additionally, a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan will be prepared and adhered to, as required by the EPA, if petroleum storage exceeds required thresholds.

III. Operational plan

1. Maintenance activities and schedule

Below are the operational and preventive maintenance activities for the proposed Shawboro site.



Item	Service Description	Frequency / Response Time
1	Monitoring of the solar system from a control point through internet connection: Including the setup of alarm points for abnormal inverter shutdowns / faults	Daily (minimum 5 days per week)
2	Remote troubleshooting of inverter / system faults and remote inverter resets when the fault is understood	Daily as needed. Response: Same day (5 day per week minimum)
3	On-site troubleshooting of inverter / system faults when the troubleshooting cannot be accomplished remotely. This extends past inverter issues to include open circuit, shorted cabling, opened/blown fuse scenarios, tracker problems including gear box and motor replacements (if system is a tracker system), and grounding issues.	As needed. Response within 48 hours of fault / problem.
4	On-site troubleshooting includes warranty claim items.	As needed. Response within 48 hours of fault / problem.
5	Representation of all warranty claims, including documentation collection and filings.	As needed.
	Preventive Maintenance	
1	Visually inspect entire solar system: Record, correct, apparent problems.	Annually
2	Visually inspect solar panels: Record if panels are properly affixed in racking system, correct if panels are not firmly affixed.	Annually
3	Visually inspect solar panels. Report any panels broken/damaged/cracked.	Annually
4	Visually inspect underside of modules for discoloration, bubbling, or de-lamination.	Annually
5	Visually inspect overall racking structure connections (including lateral links).	Annually
6	Visually inspect racking foundation.	Annually
7	Visually test for grounding continuity between frames and racking structure on a sampling of PV panels. Visually inspect for corrosion at grounding wire connection.	Annually



8	Inspect weather station components and verify operation with operations center.	Annually
9	Verify the points where array wiring enters into conduit are secure, sealed to prevent rain from entering and free of abrasion on the wire insulation.	Annually
10	Spot check connections within a sampling of combiner boxes. Verify combiner boxes are free of water/moisture.	Annually
11	Verify DC disconnects are free of damage, corrosion or arc evidence and that they open and close freely.	Annually
12	Verify AC disconnects are free of damage, corrosion or arc evidence and that they open and close freely.	Annually
13	Test for proper operating current during normal inverter operations.	Annually
14	Test each string for proper open circuit voltage.	Annually
15	Verify conduit is structurally supported and secured.	Annually
16	Verify conduit junctions and box connectors are secure and sealed.	Annually
17	Replace the air inlet filters on the inverters	Annually
18	Inspect and clean the inside of the inverter for dirt deposits and water penetrations. Seal penetrations if found.	Annually
190	Inspect all cooling fans, test for functionality, replace if warranted.	Annually
20	Infrared scan all AC/DC connections, note all hot spots and correct issues.	Annually
21	Check the condition of AC and DC surge suppressors	Annually
22	Check the safety circuit for switching off the grid contactor in the event of a failure (e.g. emergency off, over/under voltage, etc.)	Annually
23	Measure and record phase to phase input voltages and currents	Annually
24	Record HMI voltage and current readings	Annually
25	Measure the output of all power supplies to be within tolerances.	Annually
26	Record and clear all faults on the inverters. This is done at the HMI screen.	Annually
27	Verify the operation of the ground fault monitor.	Annually
28	Check power capacitors for signs of damage	Annually
29	Check charging resistors	Annually
30	Check operation of all anti-condensation heaters	Annually
31	Check fuses for open or signs of heating (inverter and combiner)	Annually
32	Inspect sub-assemblies, and major components.	Annually




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2. Vegetation management plan

Vegetation management is necessary to assure that the goals of site revegetation and screening are met. Currituck County Ordinance requires that the Applicant implement a Type D opaque buffer or an earthen berm as tall as the tallest panel at its maximum height be installed.

The Type D opaque buffer can either be

- A. 18 ACI canopy trees plus 20 ACI of understory trees plus 35 shrubs per 100 linear feet or
- B. one 6-foot-high solid fence plus 12 ACI of canopy trees per 100 linear feet as shown below.

TABLE 5.2.6.A: BUFFER TYPES				
ACI = Aggregate Caliper Inches				
BUFFER TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MINIMUM SCREENING REQUIREMENT [1] [2]		
		OPTION 1: MIN. WIDTH: 25 FEET	OPTION 2: MIN. WIDTH: 10 FEET	VC/CC DISTRICT MIN. WIDTH: 5 FEET
TYPE D: OPAQUE				
	This perimeter buffer functions as an opaque screen from the ground to a height of at least six feet. This type of buffer prevents visual contact between uses and creates a strong impression of total separation.	18 ACI of canopy trees + 20 ACI of understory trees + 35 shrubs per 100 linear feet	One 6-foot-high solid fence + 12 ACI of canopy trees per 100 linear feet	N/A

The Applicant has not decided which option it will implement at this stage however if the Applicant choose to utilize vegetation, the Initial management will be more intensive to assure development and establishment of the preferred vegetation. Subsequent management will focus on vegetation maintenance, with regular inspection and evaluation. The following section outlines the anticipated cycle of vegetation management on the Facility site.



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Early Establishment Period – Installation through Year 1

Primary goals of the early establishment period are to cultivate healthy vegetation coverage and to limit weed growth or weed migration from other sites. Once the designated seed cover crop and/or seed mix has germinated, periodic monitoring combined with mowing and proactive weed control methods will be used to ensure successful establishment of desired plants. Monitoring will be performed to identify and document where the removal of undesirable plants is needed and to evaluate where reseeding may be used to improve desirable species coverage.

Mowing timing and frequency will be guided by environmental factors, such as temperature and rainfall amounts, and ground cover growth rates. The first mowing is intended to provide initial weed-suppression and will be scheduled prior to new vegetation seed production. This initial mowing will be performed by a flail-type mower to mulch and retain vegetation debris. Vegetation may be removed as needed after cutting to prevent excessive buildup of thatch in selective areas where debris buildup may suppress plant establishment or interfere with the Facility operation. In the first growing season a second mowing may be needed in the fall, after native and/or beneficial plants have bloomed and gone to seed.

Continued Establishment Period – Year 1 through Year 2

The goals of the continued establishment period are to cultivate a mature stand of vegetation that meets the seed mix species diversity and minimizes weed competition. Continued periodic monitoring will guide maintenance practices and control measures. During the second growing season, the site will be mown to cut back previous season's growth and to stimulate new growth for preferred species. The site will be evaluated to identify and document species for removal, bare areas in need of reseeding, and the status of species diversity development. Areas of dense undesirable vegetation found to cover a substantial portion of the new vegetation stand will be mown to discourage the growth of such species. Vegetation management practices will become more targeted and precise during this period to support maturing vegetation and to significantly reduce weed and invasive species occurrences. Reseeding will be conducted in bare ground areas and in sparse plant coverage areas to promote vegetation establishment. Bare ground areas will be lightly raked to remove thatch build up, overseeded by broadcast methods, and lightly tamped, raked or rolled to ensure seed contact with soil. Noxious weeds or invasive species found to persist after mowing will be removed.



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Post Establishment Period – Year 3 and Long-Term Maintenance

By year three it is anticipated that vegetation will be well established. Mowing will likely occur at a minimum of twice per year, performed typically early spring and late fall. Periodic monitoring and evaluation will continue as a means of guiding maintenance practices and for future modifications to the management plan.

Additionally, prior to obtaining the building permit the Applicant will provide a Certification from a landscape contractor, landscape architect, or an International Society of Arboriculture certified arborist that 100 percent opacity will be reached at maximum panel height within 5 years.

In addition the Applicant plans to designate 30 percent of the total land area in one or the combination of the following

- A. Approved plan from the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, Habitat Conservation Division, designating 30 percent of the total land area of the SEF as an acceptable native pollinator habitat; or,
- B. An annual cultivation plan detailing crops and harvest schedule should at least 30 percent of the total land area of the SEF remain active farmland.

3. Protection plans for soil, disturbed areas, and surface water

Long term soil protection will come in the form of mixed grass cover that will be managed in accordance with the previously discussed vegetation management plan to promote soil stabilization. After construction is completed, there will be limited/minimal land-disturbing O&M activity and additional land disturbance is not anticipated. The site components will continue to be monitored by O&M staff.

As previously noted, an SPCC plan will be prepared and adhered to, as required by the EPA, if petroleum storage exceeds required thresholds.

In order to monitor and protect groundwater near the Facility, groundwater monitoring wells will be installed and sampled in accordance with the requirements of the Currituck County Solar Energy Ordinance to document compliance with NC Department of Health and Human Services Private Well Inorganic Chemical Contaminant standards.



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IV. Impacts and resources affected

1. Geology

As the project parcels are relatively flat agricultural fields, minimal to no land surface clearing or grading will be necessary. No impacts to Geology are anticipated as a result of the development of the Facility.

2. Environmentally sensitive areas

a. CAMA jurisdictional areas

It was confirmed in 2019, 2020 and **again in July of 2025 with State CAMA representatives** that the Shawboro Solar project area is not in the vicinity of an Area of Environmental Concern (AEC) that would warrant CAMA jurisdiction/permitting.

b. USACE designated wetlands

Hart and Hickman (H&H) performed a wetland delineation of the project area in 2021. H&H staff, a USACE representative, and Applicant representative met on-site on 02/17/2022 to confirm the delineation. Minor revisions were required as a result of the site visit. Hart and Hickman modified site flags, maps, and tables to reflect the requested changes and resubmitted them for USACE review. A Jurisdictional Determination for the Waters of the US was issued by USACE on 06/01/2022.

The Facility is being designed to avoid and minimize impacts to these features. Only minor impacts to streams and wetlands are expected for site access roads and will be submitted to USACE for an additional review/approval.

c. Natural Heritage Area

Natural heritage areas are reviewed as a more broad ecological analysis to confirm the project is following federal/state guidelines regarding potentially sensitive habitats. This is done through the NC Department of Natural and Cultural Resources – NC Natural Heritage Program.

The resulting review of the Shawboro Solar project concluded:

“Based on the project area mapped with your request, a query of the NCNHP database indicates that there are no records for rare species, important natural communities, natural areas, and/or conservation/managed areas within the proposed project boundary.”



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As such, no impacts to natural heritage areas are anticipated.

3. Soils

As the project parcels are relatively flat agricultural fields, limited to no land surface clearing or grading will be necessary. An erosion and sediment control plan will be designed and implemented to minimize and restrain soil erosion. Soil compaction could occur as a result of construction equipment working onsite, but these impacts are expected to be minor.

4. Air quality

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has the authority to regulate air pollution, including greenhouse gas emissions, under Section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act. Solar energy emits zero carbon emissions while generating reliable electricity. Solar energy's rapidly falling prices and rapidly growing generating capacity, give solar energy the potential to transform compliance with both new carbon emission requirements and other existing requirements under the Clean Air Act.

Solar energy is not just a hypothetical way to reduce carbon emissions; solar power generation significantly reduces carbon emissions.

As the United States begins to address carbon emissions from the electric sector, solar can contribute to an optimal long-term strategy for each state's economy and environment.

Additionally, the Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) conducted by Terraquest Environmental Consultants, P.C. evaluates the project site per the requirements of American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards to identify "the presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on or at a property due to a release to the environment, under conditions indicative of a release to the environment or under conditions that pose a material threat of future release to the environment". This study concluded no further environmental action was required based on their determination there are no "recognized environmental conditions" on this site as defined by ASTM Standard Practice E 1527-13.

5. Noise

During construction of the Project, there will be temporary noise impacts. This noise is specifically due to pile driving activities and other general construction related activities. However, construction hours will be limited to 7:00am to



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7:00pm Monday through Saturday to meet Currituck County Unified Development Ordinance for Solar Energy Facility.

After construction, the Project will generate minimal noise. The primary sources of noise during operation of the facility are the inverters & transformers which are located on a skid and centrally located. These components make a humming sound which is heard when standing directly next to the skid.

However, the noise is limited to daytime hours when the facility is generating electricity and operational. Additionally, these items are located far enough from property line as not to increase ambient noise to adjacent residential properties.

6. Water resource

There are no impacts to the Township water supply; during construction water will be primarily used for dust suppression. The water utilized will be purchased from the local municipal water system or tap from nearby wells and then sprayed via water trucks around the project site to suppress dust.

7. Ecology

The Applicant has coordinated with United States Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) and NC Wildlife Resource Commission to assess the project's potential impact to ecological resources.

It was determined that the project would not have an impact to any Federal/State Rare, Threatened or Endangered Species as a result of project construction. In November of 2020, USFWS confirmed that no further coordination was necessary for the project unless there were major changes. The Applicant also submitted a self-certification letter to USFWS in 2021 and received no comment. Regional recommendations were offered by NCWRC as a part of the project review.

8. Land use

The site for the Project was carefully selected for its rural location to minimally impact any surrounding residential properties. The site is currently open farmland, which will require little tree clearing or site grading.

The Project has been engineered as a highly efficient solar electric generation facility. Maximum absorption of solar power will take place daily, which will help meet the daily peak load requirements for the immediate area. The panel layout



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has been specifically designed to reduce potential impacts to the local community and environment by avoiding jurisdictional wetlands and waterbodies.

The utilization of this site for renewable energy generation will protect this land from other potentially more harmful development for at least the next 40 to 50 years. There will be no noise after construction of the site, no odor, or emissions of any kind that will impact the surrounding community, and the increase in traffic will only occur during the few months of construction as equipment deliveries arrive, and employees commute to the jobsite. The change in land use, from a crop farm to a solar farm, will significantly reduce or eliminate the use of harmful chemicals or animal by-products that are introduced to the native soil during typical farming operations. Given that the typical life of a solar farm is 40 to 50 years, the soil is anticipated to be revitalized, enriched and healthy once the site is returned to a crop farm. Permitting and construction requirements, as mandated by federal, state, and local agencies, will also ensure there is no sediment runoff into neighboring properties.

The design of the site, including the large setbacks of 300 feet from major arterial street right of way and 150 feet setback from all other NCDOT street rights of way and property lines and the appealing vegetative buffers, works to mitigate the visual impact of the facility.

9. Water management

Water utilization for this facility is minimal. As discussed previously any water utilized will be purchased from the local municipal water system or tap from nearby wells and then sprayed via water trucks around the project site to suppress dust.

The layout of the site is designed to minimize the impact to the existing wetland. Additionally, per Currituck County Solar Energy Facilities Unified Development Ordinance, all panels, equipment, and associated security fencing shall be setback 100-feet from any CAMA designated navigable water bodies, Army Corps of Engineers or CAMA wetlands and significant natural heritage areas.

An overall site plan and stormwater plan has been provided. This site plan depicts the overall layout of the site as well as the setbacks from residential lot lines and the highway. This site plan also depicts the location of the proposed access road, stormwater best management practice's locations, temporary parking area, and Waters of the U.S. as identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.



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10. Socioeconomics

The construction and operation of the Facility will have positive impacts throughout the statewide economy. Businesses involved in onsite Facility construction and operation, as well as those associated throughout the industrial supply chain, are expected to see a measurable increase in the demand for their services. In addition, the earnings by up to 600 workers during construction and operation of the Facility are expected to generate additional induced spending, creating a “ripple effect” throughout the economy.

Through purchase payments to private landowners, short- and long-term job creation, and payments to the taxing jurisdictions, the Facility will supply a revenue stream to Currituck County without requiring significant services or expenditures.

11. Health and safety

Construction of the proposed solar facility will not pose any health and safety hazards to adjacent properties, public roadways nor the community. Currituck County Ordinance requires a ground water monitoring well be installed and tested prior to any construction activity.

The testing data must be prepared by a laboratory certified by the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services to analyze water subject to the regulations under the North Carolina Drinking Water Act. If evidence of contaminants (arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, copper, iron, lead, magnesium, manganese, mercury, nitrate, selenium, silver or zinc) is shown, another test shall be performed every year until no contaminants are detected. If no contaminants are detected, a follow up test will be conducted in two years. If no contaminants are found with the first two tests, a text will be conducted every five years and then at decommissioning. All test results must be submitted to the Development Services Department until the project is decommissioned.

However if the initial ground water testing indicate that the site is not in compliance with NC Department of Health and Human Services Private Well Inorganic Chemical standards, subsequent annual reports shall indicate no increase in noncompliance with those initial results. Therefore the above ground water monitoring wells ensure the health and safety of the community that no



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containment is being leach into the grounds.

Additionally, the Applicant's Safety Department focuses on maintaining and improving the well-being of all who work on each of its solar sites across the country. Each project is assigned a dedicated team of trained staff to ensure that safety and site security are integral parts of each day. Consistent and frequent training, coupled with implementation of strict processes and procedures, ensure that each employee enjoys a safe working environment and help each employee to take an active role in safety.

Additionally, the safety personnel have an emergency response plan in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration Code of Federal Regulation 1910.38.

After construction of the proposed project, the site will be enclosed with a 6-foot chain link fence topped with 1-foot barbed wire with locked entrances which mitigates access to the site by unqualified personnel.

The Facility is monitored remotely by a SCADA system to ensure the facility is operating and it informs the Applicant of any operational issues with the Facility.

The site's main entrance will have a sign with the contact information of the Applicant's designated project technicians; the community can utilize the contact information to contact the Applicant's technicians in case of an emergency. These qualified technicians monitor and maintain each site and are dispatched as needed to respond to issues.

These personnel are responsible for administering emergency and shutdown procedures in the event of an emergency.



EXHIBIT C
SHAWBORO EAST RIDGE SOLAR, LLC PHASE 1
COMMUNITY MEETING SUMMARY

Representatives from Shawboro East Ridge Solar, LLC and SunEnergy1, LLC, the developer and construction contractor conducted a community awareness meeting on November 10, 2025, at Eagle Creek Golf Club and Grill located at 109 Green View Road Moyock, NC 27958 from 6:00pm to 7:00pm with members of the community.

The community awareness meeting must be conducted with all landowners within 500 feet of the proposed project property lines to inform them of the proposed solar facility project.

Therefore over one hundred community awareness letters were sent out to the property owners within 500 feet of the project. The representatives gave an informal presentation on the proposed solar facility, below are summaries of questions and responses by the community and Applicant representatives.

Questions	Applicant Representative Response
Are you timbering trees when doing this project?	Yes, some timbering will take place as part of the site preparation process. We work closely with environmental consultants and local authorities to ensure that all vegetation management is done responsibly and in compliance with applicable regulations.
Does the project have a final site plan?	The project does not yet have a finalized site plan, but it is currently in development. We're working closely with engineers, environmental consultants, and local officials to ensure the final plan reflects community input and complies with all regulatory requirements. The final site plan will be submitted with the major site plan review.



When will the project be completed?	The project is expected to be completed within the next 18 months.
What benefits will the community receive from the project?	The project is expected to bring several benefits to the community, including increased local tax revenue that can support public services, the creation of jobs during both the construction and operational phases, and indirect economic benefits from spending at local businesses by workers and contractors. These contributions help strengthen the local economy.
Given the area's known flooding concerns, what specific measures has the developer implemented to ensure the project is resilient and environmentally responsible?	The Applicant is required to perform a stormwater and erosion control plan that is reviewed by the county and state to receive an erosion and sedimentation permit for the site.
Is it possible for local residents to access electricity generated by the solar farm through existing grid or transmission infrastructure?	The power generated is routed through transmission infrastructure and distributed by utility providers, so residents won't be able to tie into the solar farm directly. However, the overall benefit is a stronger, more sustainable energy supply for the region.
Will Amy Landing Road be utilized during the construction phase of the project?	No
What kind of access will be available to maintain ditches around the project?	There is a 25 ft access for exterior ditches



Why are all ground monitoring wells not in the center of the project?

According to The Currituck County UDO in section 428. "Monitoring wells shall be located near the center of the site and along either the north and south or east and west exterior property lines at approximately the lowest ground elevation point on the respective property line".

The list of meeting attendees is on the following page:



MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET

Project: Shawboro East Ridge Solar

Meeting Date: 11/10/2025

Facilitator: SunEnergy1, LLC

Meeting Location:

Eagle Creek

Name	Address	Phone	E-Mail
Mike Hall	100 Creville Ln 121 Brumsey Landing Mayock	Shawboro	gh5t7110Aol.com
Robert Griffin	436 Poplar Branch Rd Poplar Branch 27965	252-202-3450	rlgriffin316@gmail.com
Harvey Roberts	489 N. Industrial Rd Shawboro NC 27973	252-202-9665	roberts ridge farm jgmrl.com
Betty Bell	1120 Shawboro Rd 27973	252-455-7618	ABC Bell@gmail.com



MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET

Project: Shawboro East Ridge Solar Meeting Date: 11/10/2025

Facilitator: SunEnergy1, LLC

Meeting Location:

Eagle Creek

Name	Address	Phone	E-Mail
PAUL BEAUMONT	162 DEERFIELD TR SHAWBORO, NC 27973	301-672- 0081	
JASON LITTERAL	153 Courthouse Rd. Carrifuck NC, 27929	252-232- 6052	jason.litteral@carrifuck county.nc.gov
Christine Beaumont	162 Deerfield Tr Shawboro, NC 27973	301-672-0081	