



# Vegetation Management Plan for SV CSG Sun Trust Solar, LLC

Prepared August 2025 by:



## Contents

1.	SV CSG Sun Trust, LLC Solar Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) Overview .....	3
1.1.	Site Developer .....	3
1.2.	Vegetation Restoration Consultant.....	3
1.3.	Project Description .....	3
1.4.	VMP Use and Objectives.....	3
2.	Site Information .....	4
2.1.	Site Location.....	4
2.2.	Map of Array Layout.....	5
2.3.	Site Conditions .....	5
3.	Overview of Vegetation Establishment and Management .....	6
3.1.	Vegetative Goals .....	6
3.2.	Contribution of Native Habitat on Solar Sites .....	6
3.3.	Vegetation Installation Overview .....	7
3.4.	Vegetation Management Overview .....	7
4.	Vegetation Installation Procedures .....	8
4.1.	Site Inspections and Monitoring.....	8
4.2.	Site Preparation Herbicide Application.....	8
4.3.	Site Preparation Mowing.....	8
4.4.	Soil and Seedbed Preparation.....	8
4.5.	Seed and Seeding .....	8
4.6.	Erosion control .....	9
5.	Vegetation Management Procedures .....	9
5.1.	Adaptive Management.....	9
5.2.	Complete Site Maintenance Mowing .....	9
5.3.	Integrated Vegetation Maintenance.....	9
5.4.	Dormant Mowing.....	9
6.	Vegetation Installation and Management Timeline .....	10
6.1.	Site Prep and Installation Phase.....	10
6.2.	Establishment Phase.....	10
7.	Monitoring.....	11
8.	Seed Mixes .....	12
9.	Pollinator Scorecard .....	14
10.	Soils Maps.....	15

# 1. SV CSG Sun Trust, LLC Solar Vegetation Management Plan (VMP)

## Overview

### 1.1. Site Developer

SunVest Solar LLC  
549 W. Randolph Suite 101  
Chicago, IL 60661  
262.547.1200

### 1.2. Vegetation Restoration Consultant

Natural Resource Services, Inc  
2885 Quail Road NE  
Sauk Rapids, MN 56379  
320.290.5363

and

16425 W. State Route 90  
Princeville, IL 61559

### 1.3. Project Description

The proposed Sun Trust Solar project is a 5 MW AC project planned for approximately 22.86 acres of fenced land in The Village of Gilberts, Kane County, Illinois. Tracker-style panels with approximately 36" ground clearance at max tilt and above-ground drivelines are planned. The site will be planted with a native pollinator mix. A wetland has been identified nearby to the proposed site, but is located outside of the parcel boundary.

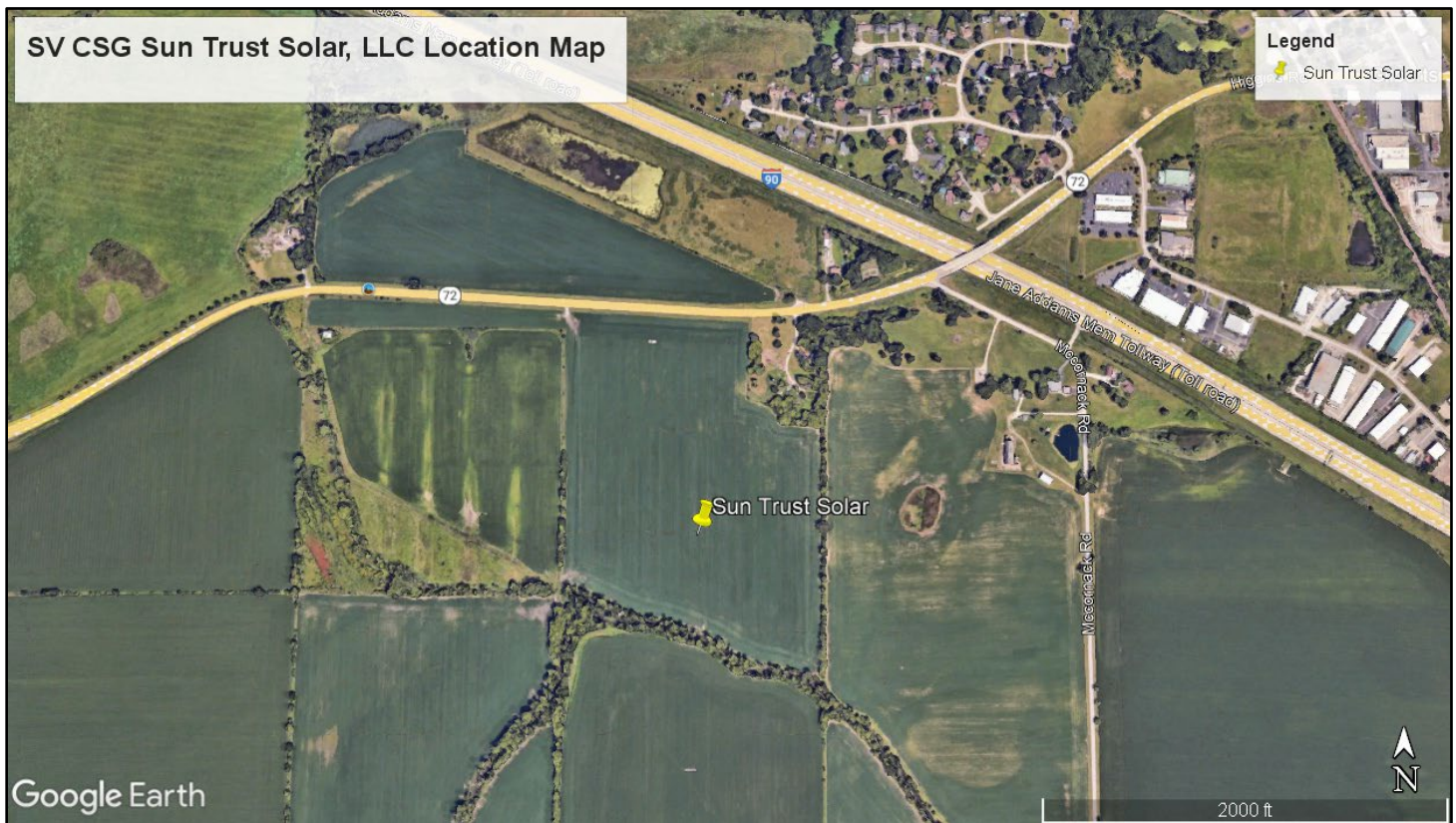
### 1.4. VMP Use and Objectives

The VMP was written to provide a brief overview and description of the project and to act as a guide for vegetation installation and management. It has been custom-written based on information known at the time of writing. The VMP should be treated as a living document and adjusted as additional information about the site is gathered both pre and post construction. A qualified native vegetation contractor with a history of success working on native vegetation restorations should be contracted to implement the procedures outlined in this document and to provide feedback and suggestions for the VMP during the lifespan of the project.

## 2. Site Information

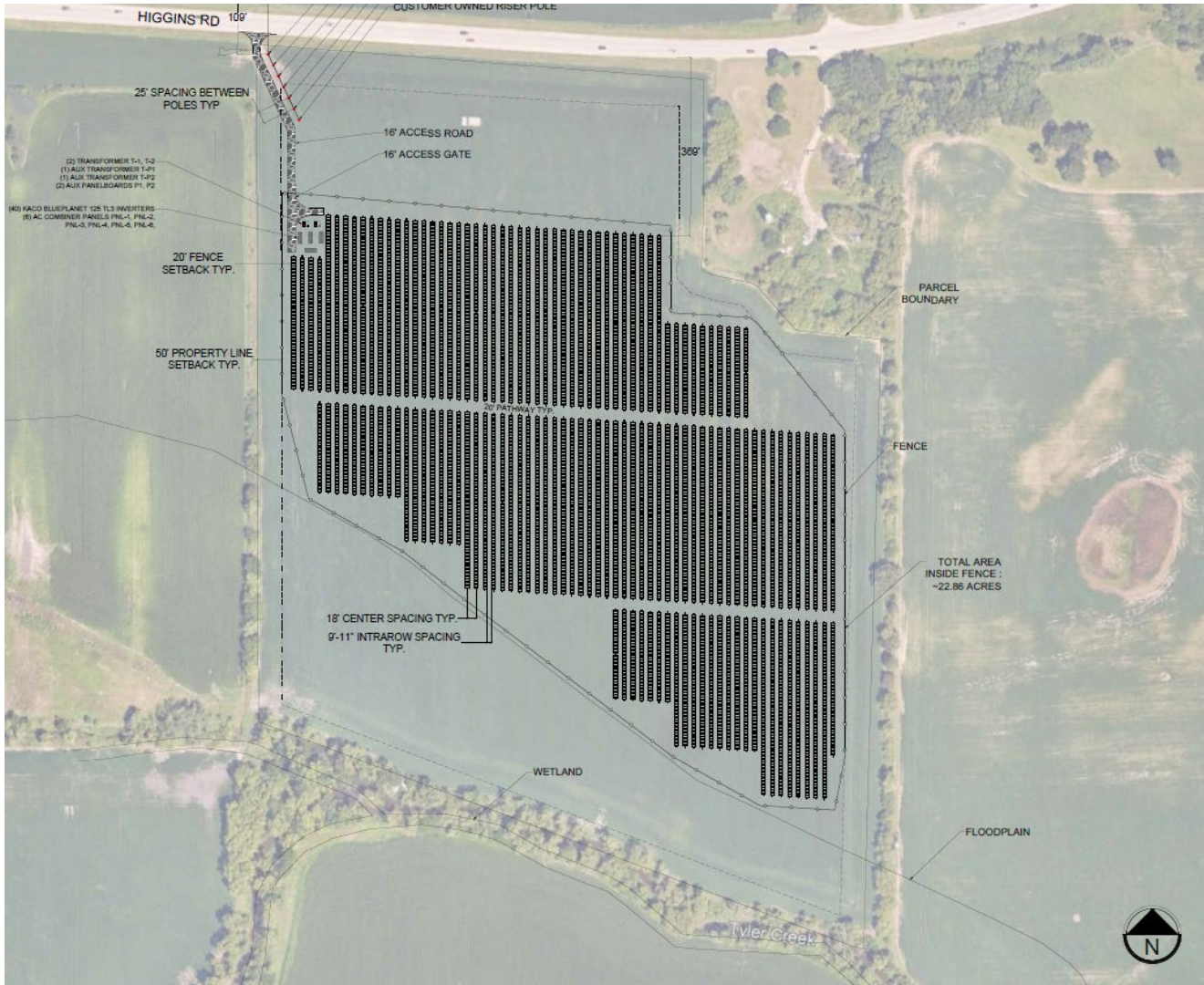
### 2.1. Site Location

The Sun Trust Solar project site is located on the south side of Higgins Road, approximately ¼ of a mile to the southwest of the McCormack and Higgins Road intersection. The proposed site is surrounded by agricultural fields; it is also bordered by trees and Tyler Creek to the south. The GPS coordinates for the site are 42.0969, -88.3865.





## 2.2. Map of Array Layout



## 2.3. Site Conditions

A review of historical aerial photos shows that the entire site has been in traditional agricultural crops for the last 30 years. Little ponding can be seen in the aerial photos. A review of the soils on the USDA/NRCS Web Soil Survey shows poorly drained and well drained soils; about 92.2% of the site is ecologically classified as Drummer silty clay loam and 7.8% as Fox silt loam. Drummer silty clay loam is classified as a hydric soil.

### 3. Overview of Vegetation Establishment and Management

#### 3.1. Vegetative Goals

The primary vegetative goal is to establish permanent vegetation that does not interfere with solar production. This solar site is being planted with 100% native species. The species chosen produce an emphasis on native pollinator habitat to achieve and maintain Pollinator Friendly status as defined in the Illinois Pollinator Friendly Solar Site Act (525 ILCS 55/) <sup>1</sup>.

#### 3.2. Contribution of Native Habitat on Solar Sites

Economical production of power is the foremost goal of solar sites. There is a parallel opportunity to provide critically important native pollinator-friendly habitat throughout the array while capitalizing on the long-term low maintenance needs of native vegetation.

Establishing prairies and other native plant communities within the confines of solar sites provides a tremendous opportunity to restore ecosystems that have been severely degraded or eliminated across all areas of the country.

Native plants have profound root systems, many reaching 12 or more feet deep into the soil. Rainwater follows those roots into the ground, helping to reduce water runoff and promote the drainage of standing water into an aquifer. Those deep roots also stabilize the soil, preventing erosion from rain and wind. The plants provide seeds for songbirds, cover for game birds and, of course, provide blossoms and host plants for our beloved butterflies and other nectar-loving insects.

Native grasses and forbs will be selected based on their ecological appropriateness to the specific conditions of this site, with consideration to their mature height to not interfere with panel productivity. These species will not require irrigation, fertilizer, or other soil amendments.

The contribution to habitat restoration cannot be overstated given the acreage impacted and lifespan of the project.



---

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=3900&ChapterID=44>



### 3.3. Vegetation Installation Overview

The native mixes planned for this array is selected for ecological appropriateness to the soil moisture, types and site conditions as well as the mature plant height of 24” to 36” so as to not interfere with panel productivity. The habitat provides low-maintenance vegetation that won’t require fertilizer, amended soils or irrigation on this site.

It is important to note that the species selected for this site are based on their ability to successfully establish from seed and thrive within the unique conditions found on solar sites. From a practical standpoint, the species contained in these mixes are generally available in the marketplace and, as a whole, have reasonable price points. Ultimately, the list consists of well-performing, workhorse species coupled with smaller amounts of more unique species for a robust mixture.

### 3.4. Vegetation Management Overview

Maintenance plays a vital role in the eventual success of any native landscape installation, especially during the establishment period of years one through three. Active management is similar in all areas of the project site. All areas of the site are inspected annually followed by maintenance necessary to encourage healthy native species while discouraging non-native/invasive species. During the growing season of the first year of establishment, the site shall be inspected a minimum of three times.



## 4. Vegetation Installation Procedures

### 4.1. Site Inspections and Monitoring

Site inspections and monitoring throughout the installation process are vital to continually assess site conditions and determine what procedures are needed and the timing of those procedures. The pre-construction site inspection is particularly important to determine the need for any herbicide application or mowing prior to soil preparation and seeding.

### 4.2. Site Preparation Herbicide Application

A site preparation herbicide application, if deemed necessary, should be performed by a licensed, qualified contractor using appropriate herbicides to kill all actively growing weeds on the project site. Typically, only glyphosate herbicide is necessary, but if certain perennial weed species are present such as Canada thistle, a broadleaf additive may be necessary. The contractor should carefully select an herbicide with a short soil residual, such as Garlon 3A, to minimize the impact on germination of the permanent seeding. The vegetation should not be disturbed for a minimum of 14 days after an herbicide application to allow time for effective weed elimination.

### 4.3. Site Preparation Mowing

Site preparation mowing may be required to reset vegetative growth to prepare for an herbicide application. Additionally, site preparation mowing may be needed to cut and mulch vegetation to simplify the soil preparation and seeding process.

### 4.4. Soil and Seedbed Preparation

Soil and seedbed preparation is vital to the success of any planting. Disking and harrowing (or raking) the site is common and extremely effective. If extreme compaction is present on site, a ripper may be needed to mitigate the compaction. The seedbed should be relatively smooth and firm prior to seeding. Soil that is too clumpy or too fluffy may result in seeds being planted too deep in the soil to germinate and survive.

### 4.5. Seed and Seeding

Custom native pollinator seed mixes have been designed for use on this project and are found in Section 8. Seeding will be completed through broadcasting by using a mechanical spreader appropriate for the specified seed mixes. Large and fluffy seeds (such as most grasses and cover crop) should be broadcast first and then lightly harrowed/raked into the soil. Following the harrowing, small seeds (such as most forbs, sedges, and rushes) should be broadcast on top of the soil.



#### 4.6. Erosion control

Erosion control measures should be implemented as required after permanent seeding is completed.

## 5. Vegetation Management Procedures

### 5.1. Adaptive Management

An adaptive management strategy is vital to the success of any project, but especially so for native pollinator restorations. Adaptive management consists of continual monitoring and adjusting maintenance strategies based on the site conditions in order to achieve the best outcomes. No two sites are exactly the same and responding to changing site conditions, weed pressures, weather, and a multitude of other variables is essential to the success of the planting.

### 5.2. Complete Site Maintenance Mowing

Complete site maintenance mowing consists of mowing the entire project area during the growing season, including trimming as appropriate around equipment or in inaccessible areas. Complete site maintenance mowing is implemented primarily during the establishment phase of the restoration (years 1-3) for several reasons. First, if a closed canopy of vegetation develops, mowing is implemented to knock back the taller vegetation and allow sunlight to reach the native seedlings below. Second, if weed species are present and actively nearing their seed set, mowing is implemented to prevent those weeds from producing viable seed. Third, vegetation has become tall enough to shade the panels or impact other solar equipment on site and must be cut down.

### 5.3. Integrated Vegetation Maintenance

Integrated vegetation maintenance or IVM is a method using a combination of targeted mowing/trimming and herbicide application aimed at reducing or eliminating weed species and promoting the desired vegetation. IVM can also include grazing, haying, and other maintenance options as appropriate. IVM is implemented starting towards the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> full growing season typically and is used throughout the life of the project. 3 IVM visits are typical on most sites until year 5 when a reduction to 1-2 visits per year can be made if site conditions allow.

### 5.4. Dormant Mowing

Dormant mowing is a type of complete site mow implemented when vegetation is not actively growing on site. This method is typically performed in early spring or fall. Oftentimes, dormant mows are completed in the fall to mulch up dead vegetation and encourage decomposition. This practice also has a dual purpose of cleaning up the site to make electrical maintenance easier and to reduce the chance of accidental fire.

## 6. Vegetation Installation and Management Timeline

### 6.1. Site Prep and Installation Phase

#### *Site Preparation:*

1. Prior to the start of construction, a cover crop may be seeded to aid in erosion control, soil moisture management, and weed suppression.
2. Inspection of the project area to assess site conditions and determine the need for any site prep mowing or spraying activities.
3. If necessary, an herbicide application will be completed using glyphosate (Round-up® or equivalent) as per manufacturer's directions in areas with actively growing vegetation. Allow a minimum of 14 days before disturbing the soil or completing seeding activities.
4. When perennial broadleaf vegetation is present a triclopyr herbicide will be added (Garlon 3A® or equivalent) as per manufacturer's directions. When a broadleaf herbicide is used allow a minimum of 30 days before disturbing the site or completing seeding.
5. Depending on the density and type of undesirable vegetation present (i.e., annual vs perennial) a complete site mowing might be advisable in lieu of an herbicide application. For instance, if the site is dominated by Foxtail (an annual), mowing would be preferable to an herbicide application.

#### *Soil Prep and Seeding:*

1. Construction debris, garbage, and building materials will be removed and/or staged outside the intended seeding areas.
2. Disk soil within the project area in preparation for seeding. Harrow or rake the soil to achieve the proper seedbed.
3. Broadcast the large and fluffy seed (mostly grasses) along with a cover crop of winter wheat or oats.
4. Harrow or rake the soil to work the seed to a proper depth.
5. Broadcast the small seeds (forbs, sedges, rushes, small grass seeds) on top of the soil.

#### *Installation Phase Maintenance*

If the site is seeded in the summer or early fall, 1-2 complete site mowings may be needed during this first partial growing season.

### 6.2. Establishment Phase

Year 1 is defined as the 1<sup>st</sup> full growing season for the vegetation. A recommendation of 3 complete site mowings is most common for this phase. Depending on site conditions and vegetation growth, more or less may be needed.

Year 2 is the second full growing season. 3 total visits are typical with 2 complete site mowings and 1 Integrated Vegetation Maintenance visit the most likely combination.

Year 3 typically requires 3 IVM site visits depending on vegetation status. Maintenance Phase

Year 4 – 34. During the maintenance phase, 2 IVM visits are typical.

## 7. Monitoring

Consistent project monitoring is essential to evaluate vegetative establishment, weed presence, and possible erosion concerns. This information helps determine which management procedures to utilize, the proper timing for those procedures, and whether any other remedial action is required such as reseeding or replanting. As the site's vegetation matures, adaptive management should be utilized as previously described.

## 8. Seed Mixes

 <b>Sun Trust Solar Native Pollinator Poorly Drained Mix</b> Seeding Rate - 11.5 lb/acre - 76.1 seed/ft <sup>2</sup>						
Common Name	Scientific Name	Bloom Month	% of Mix by Weight	Lbs/Acre	Seeds per ft <sup>2</sup>	% of Mix by Seeds/ft <sup>2</sup>
Sideoats Grama	Bouteloua curtipendula		19.83%	2.28	5.03	6.60%
Prairie Brome	Bromus kalmii		0.87%	0.10	0.29	0.39%
Plains Oval Sedge	Carex brevior		3.04%	0.35	3.72	4.89%
Bicknell's Sedge	Carex bicknellii		1.05%	0.12	0.75	0.99%
Troublesome Sedge	Carex molesta		2.00%	0.23	2.11	2.77%
Brown Fox Sedge	Carex vulpinoidea		2.17%	0.25	9.18	12.06%
Silky Wild Rye	Elymus villosus		6.52%	0.75	1.52	1.99%
Little Bluestem	Schizachyrium scoparium		38.00%	4.37	24.07	31.63%
Prairie Dropseed	Sporobolus heterolepis		0.43%	0.05	0.29	0.38%
<b>Graminoid Total</b>			<b>73.91%</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>46.97</b>	<b>61.71%</b>
Common Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	Jun-Aug	0.48%	0.06	3.63	4.77%
Nodding Onion	Allium cernuum	Jul-Aug	0.26%	0.03	0.08	0.11%
Lead Plant	Amorpha canescens	Jun-Aug	1.44%	0.17	0.98	1.28%
Canada Anemone	Anemone canadensis	May-Jun	0.05%	0.01	0.02	0.02%
Wild Columbine	Aquilegia canadensis	Apr-Jun	0.05%	0.01	0.07	0.10%
Common Milkweed	Asclepias syriaca	Jun-Aug	0.37%	0.04	0.06	0.08%
Butterfly Milkweed	Asclepias tuberosa	Jun-Aug	0.35%	0.04	0.06	0.08%
Canada Milkvetch	Astragalus canadensis	Jun-Aug	1.18%	0.14	0.84	1.11%
Partridge Pea	Chamaecrista fasciculata	Jul-Sep	3.38%	0.39	0.39	0.51%
White Prairie Clover	Dalea candida	Jun-Sep	4.43%	0.51	3.56	4.67%
Purple Prairie Clover	Dalea purpurea	Jul-Sep	6.55%	0.75	4.98	6.54%
Cream Gentian	Gentiana flavida	Aug-Sep	0.05%	0.01	0.27	0.35%
Prairie Blazing Star	Liatris pycnostachya	Jul-Sep	0.26%	0.03	0.12	0.16%
Virginia Mountain Mint	Pycnanthemum virginianum	Jun-Sep	0.10%	0.01	0.95	1.24%
Prairie Wild Rose	Rosa arkansana	Jun-Aug	0.32%	0.04	0.03	0.04%
Black-eyed Susan	Rudbeckia hirta	Jun-Oct	2.09%	0.24	8.13	10.68%
Gray Goldenrod	Solidago nemoralis	Aug-Oct	0.05%	0.01	0.57	0.75%
Ohio Goldenrod	Solidago ohioensis	Aug-Sep	0.05%	0.01	0.21	0.28%
Calico Aster	Symphyotrichum lateriflorum	Aug-Oct	0.05%	0.01	0.48	0.63%
Sky Blue Aster	Symphyotrichum oolentangiense	Aug-Oct	0.17%	0.02	0.57	0.75%
Ohio Spiderwort	Tradescantia ohiensis	May-Jul	0.26%	0.03	0.09	0.12%
Hoary Vervain	Verbena stricta	Jun-Sep	1.56%	0.18	1.85	2.42%
Golden Alexanders	Zizia aurea	Apr-Jun	2.61%	0.30	1.21	1.59%
<b>Forb Total</b>			<b>26.09%</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>29.14</b>	<b>38.29%</b>
<b>Mix Total</b>			<b>100.00%</b>	<b>11.50</b>	<b>76.12</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

August 2025

Northern IL poorly drained clay loam soil mix





# Sun Trust Solar Native Pollinator Well Drained Mix

Seeding Rate - 13.5 lb/acre - 76.5 seed/ft<sup>2</sup>

Common Name	Scientific Name	Bloom Month	% of Mix by Weight	Lbs/Acre	Seeds per ft <sup>2</sup>	% of Mix by Seeds/ft <sup>2</sup>
Sideoats Grama	Bouteloua curtipendula		35.56%	4.80	10.58	13.84%
Prairie Brome	Bromus kalmii		1.48%	0.20	0.59	0.77%
June Grass	Koeleria macrantha		0.37%	0.05	3.67	4.81%
Plains Oval Sedge	Carex brevior		0.74%	0.10	1.07	1.39%
Bicknell's Sedge	Carex bicknellii		1.48%	0.20	1.25	1.63%
Silky Wild Rye	Elymus villosus		2.00%	0.27	0.55	0.71%
Little Bluestem	Schizachyrium scoparium		32.07%	4.33	23.86	31.21%
Prairie Dropseed	Sporobolus heterolepis		0.37%	0.05	0.29	0.38%
<b>Graminoid Total</b>			<b>74.07%</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>41.85</b>	<b>54.76%</b>
Common Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	Jun-Aug	0.33%	0.05	2.95	3.85%
Nodding Onion	Allium cernuum	Jul-Aug	0.22%	0.03	0.08	0.11%
Lead Plant	Amorpha canescens	Jun-Aug	1.28%	0.17	1.01	1.33%
Canada Anemone	Anemone canadensis	May-Jun	0.06%	0.01	0.02	0.03%
Wild Columbine	Aquilegia canadensis	Apr-Jun	0.13%	0.02	0.24	0.32%
Common Milkweed	Asclepias syriaca	Jun-Aug	0.09%	0.01	0.02	0.02%
Butterfly Milkweed	Asclepias tuberosa	Jun-Aug	0.22%	0.03	0.05	0.06%
Canada Milkvetch	Astragalus canadensis	Jun-Aug	1.00%	0.14	0.84	1.10%
Partridge Pea	Chamaecrista fasciculata	Jul-Sep	1.93%	0.26	0.26	0.34%
Lanceleaf Coreopsis	Coreopsis lanceolata	May-Aug	2.96%	0.40	2.94	3.84%
White Prairie Clover	Dalea candida	Jun-Sep	4.00%	0.54	3.77	4.93%
Purple Prairie Clover	Dalea purpurea	Jul-Sep	5.40%	0.73	4.82	6.31%
Pale Purple Coneflower	Echinacea pallida	Jun-Jul	0.74%	0.10	0.19	0.25%
Wild Lupine	Lupinus perennis	May-Jul	0.36%	0.05	0.02	0.03%
Spotted Bee Balm	Monarda punctata	Jul-Sep	0.07%	0.01	0.33	0.43%
Virginia Mountain Mint	Pycnanthemum virginianum	Jun-Sep	0.04%	0.01	0.48	0.63%
Black-eyed Susan	Rudbeckia hirta	Jun-Oct	1.78%	0.24	8.11	10.61%
Gray Goldenrod	Solidago nemoralis	Aug-Oct	0.12%	0.02	1.76	2.31%
Calico Aster	Symphyotrichum lateriflorum	Aug-Oct	0.12%	0.02	1.47	1.92%
Sky Blue Aster	Symphyotrichum oolentangiense	Aug-Oct	0.28%	0.04	1.10	1.44%
Ohio Spiderwort	Tradescantia ohiensis	May-Jul	0.37%	0.05	0.15	0.19%
Hoary Vervain	Verbena stricta	Jun-Sep	1.83%	0.25	2.55	3.33%
Golden Alexanders	Zizia aurea	Apr-Jun	2.59%	0.35	1.41	1.85%
<b>Forb Total</b>			<b>25.93%</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>34.58</b>	<b>45.24%</b>
<b>Mix Total</b>			<b>100.00%</b>	<b>13.50</b>	<b>76.43</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

August 2025

Northern IL well drained silt loam

## 9. Pollinator Scorecard

### Illinois Solar Site Pollinator Habitat Planning Form

**Use this form as a draft before completing the Illinois Planned Pollinator Habitat on Solar Sites Scorecard online**

#### In Between and Under Solar Panels

##### 1. PLANNED PLANT DIVERSITY IN ROWS & UNDER SOLAR ARRAY (choose up to 2)

- ☐ 4-6 species +5 pts  
☒ 7 or More species +8 pts  
☒ All Native Species (minimum 4 species) +10 pts

#### Perimeter and Buffer Area

##### 2. VEGETATIVE BUFFER PLANNED ADJACENT TO THE SOLAR SITE (choose all that apply)

- ☒ Buffer planned outside of array fencing +5 pts  
☐ Buffer is 30-49ft wide measured from array fencing +5 pts  
☐ Buffer is at least 50ft wide measured from array fencing +10 pts  
☐ Buffer has Native shrubs/trees that provide food for wildlife +5 pts

##### 3. SEEDS USED FOR NATIVE PERIMETER & BUFFER AREAS (choose all that apply)

- ☒ Mixes are seeded using at least 20 seeds per square foot of Pure Live Seed or 40 Seeds per square foot on slopes > 5% +10 pts  
☐ All seeds are from a source within 150 miles of site +5 pts  
☐ At least 2% milkweed cover is planned to be established from seeds/plants +5 pts

##### 4. PLANNED # OF NATIVE SPECIES IN SITE PERIMETER & BUFFER AREA (species with more than 1% cover)(choose 1)

- ☐ 5-10 species +2 pts  
☐ 10-15 species +5 pts  
☒ 16-20 species +10 pts  
☐ >20 species +15 pts

*Exclude invasive and non-native plant species from total*

##### 5. PLANNED PERCENT OF PERIMETER & BUFFER AREA DOMINATED BY NATIVE PLANT SPECIES (choose 1)

- ☐ 26- 50 % +2 pts  
☐ 51-75 % +10 pts  
☐ More than 75% +15 pts

#### Whole Site

##### 6. PLANNED PERCENT OF SITE VEGETATION COVER TO BE DOMINATED BY DESIRABLE WILDFLOWERS (choose 1)

- ☒ 26- 50 % +2 pts  
☐ 51-75 % +10 pts  
☐ More than 75% +15 pts



##### 7. PLANNED SEASONS WITH AT LEAST THREE BLOOMING NATIVE SPECIES PRESENT (choose all that apply)

- ☒ Spring (April-May) +5 pts  
☒ Summer (June-August) +5 pts  
☒ Fall (September-October) +5 pts

##### 8. HABITAT SITE PREPARATION PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION (choose all that apply)

- ☒ Soil preparation done to promote germination and reduce erosion as appropriate for the site. +10 pts  
☒ Measures taken to control weeds prior to seeding +10 pts  
☐ None -10 pts

##### 9. AVAILABLE HABITAT COMPONENTS WITHIN 0.25 MILES (choose all that apply)

- ☐ Native bunch grass for bee nesting +2 pts  
☒ Native trees/shrubs for bee nesting +2 pts  
☐ Clean, perennial water sources +2 pts  
☐ Created habitat nesting features +2 pts

##### 10. SITE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT(choose all that apply)

- ☒ Detailed establishment and management plan developed +10 pts  
☐ Signage legible at forty or more feet stating "pollinator friendly solar habitat" +3 pts

##### 11. INSECTICIDE RISK (choose all that apply)

- ☐ Planned on-site use of insecticide or pre-planting seed/plant treatment (excluding buildings/electrical boxes, etc.) -40 pts  
☐ Communication/registration with local chemical applicators or on www.fieldwatch.com to prevent drift +5 pts

Total Points: 92

Meets Preliminary Pollinator Standards - 85  
 Provides Exceptional Habitat - 110 and higher

Owner: SV CSG Sun Trust Solar, LLC

Vegetation Consultant: Natural Resource Services, Inc

Project Location: Gilberts, Kane Co., Illinois

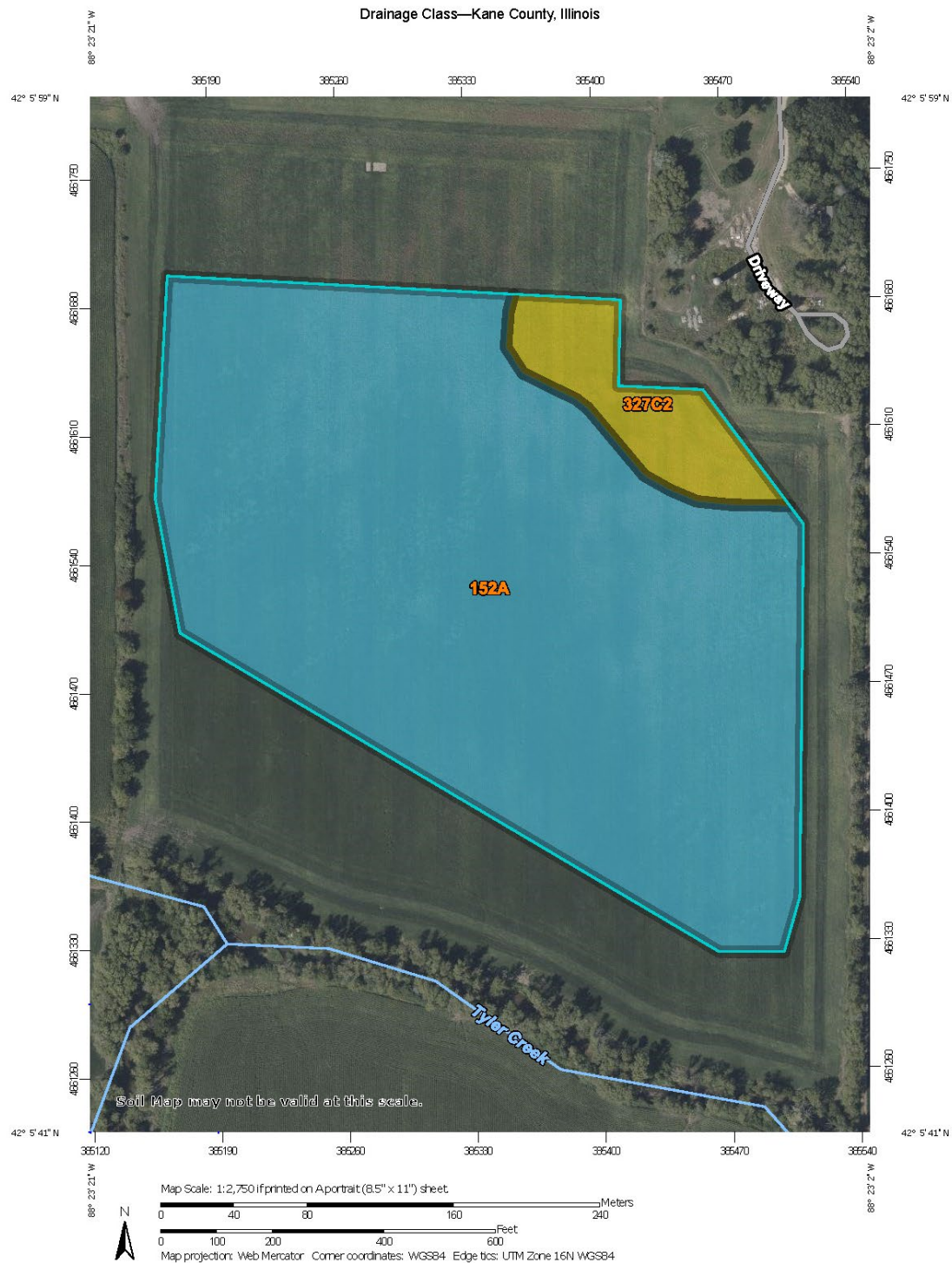
Project Size: 22.86 acres

Final Seeding Date: 2027

*This form is designed (with the help of the Solar Site Pollinator Guidelines found on IDNR's website) to guide owners or managers of solar sites to meet the requirements to be able to claim a site is pollinator friendly according to the "Pollinator Friendly Solar Site Act (525 ILCS 55)". This form is for company records only and does not grant the title of a Pollinator Friendly Solar Site until the "Illinois Planned Pollinator Habitat on Solar Sites Scorecard" is completed with a score of 85 or higher on IDNR's website. This preliminary recognition is good for 3yrs, after which the "Established Pollinator Habitat on Solar Sites Scorecard" will need to be completed every 5 years to maintain recognition as a Pollinator Friendly Solar Site.*

12/3/2019

## 10. Soils Maps



**Natural Resources  
Conservation Service**

**Web Soil Survey  
National Cooperative Soil Survey**

8/14/2025  
Page 1 of 3

## Drainage Class

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
152A	Drummer silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Poorly drained	21.0	92.2%
327C2	Fox silt loam, 4 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Well drained	1.8	7.8%
Totals for Area of Interest			22.7	100.0%

Drainage Class—Kane County, Illinois

### MAP LEGEND

<b>Area of Interest (AOI)</b>			Excessively drained
			Somewhat excessively drained
<b>Soils</b>			Well drained
<b>Soil Rating Polygons</b>			Moderately well drained
			Somewhat poorly drained
			Poorly drained
			Very poorly drained
			Subaqueous
			Not rated or not available
		<b>Water Features</b>	
			Streams and Canals
		<b>Transportation</b>	
			Rails
			Interstate Highways
			US Routes
			Major Roads
			Local Roads
		<b>Background</b>	
			Aerial Photography
		<b>Soil Rating Lines</b>	
			Excessively drained
			Somewhat excessively drained
			Well drained
			Moderately well drained
			Somewhat poorly drained
			Poorly drained
			Very poorly drained
			Subaqueous
			Not rated or not available
		<b>Soil Rating Points</b>	
			

### MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
Web Soil Survey URL:  
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Kane County, Illinois  
Survey Area Data: Version 18, Aug 21, 2024

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 1, 2023—Sep 1, 2023

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.