



Fusion Solar Center: Decommissioning Plan

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Prepared by:

Fusion Solar Center, LLC
PO Box 2055 | Charlottesville, VA 22902
Tel: 434-293-7589 | Fax: 434-293-4749 | www.coronaldevelopment.com

PART 1

I. BACKGROUND

PV facility decommissioning is generally described as the removal of all system components and the rehabilitation of the site to pre-construction conditions. The typical goal of project decommissioning and reclamation is to remove the installed power generation equipment and return the site to a condition as close to a pre-construction state as feasible.

Deconstruction procedures are designed to ensure public health and safety, environmental protection, and compliance with applicable regulations. Typical activities during a solar energy facility decommissioning and site reclamation phase include facility de-energization, PV module removal, dismantle and demolition of above grade structures, removal of concrete pads and foundations, dismantle and removal of all aboveground and belowground utilities, debris management including hauling, temporary erosion control, removal of access roads that are not maintained for other uses, removal of security fencing, regrading, and revegetation.

Much of the solid material waste can be recycled or sold as scrap.

II. FACILITY MATERIALS

PV facilities are constructed using the same basic materials and methods of installation common to their application. Materials include:

Metals: Steel from pier foundations, racking, conduits, electrical enclosures, fencing, equipment buildings, and storage containers; aluminum from racking, module frames, electrical wire, and transformers; stainless steel from fasteners, electrical enclosures, and racking; copper from electrical wire, transformers, and inverters.

Concrete: Equipment pads and footings.

PV Cells: PV Modules are typically constructed of glass front sheets (some use glass back sheets as well), plastic back sheets and laminates, semiconductor rigid or thin film silicon cells, internal electrical conductors (aluminum or copper), silver solder, plus a variety of micro materials. The semiconductor PV cell materials represent a very small part of a PV module's weight, between 1 and 2%. As manufacturers pursue lower cost modules, thinner layers of semiconductor materials are used which reduces this percentage. The most commonly used semiconductor material for the construction of PV modules is silicon. Other materials used for the construction of photovoltaic modules are copper, and in thin-film designs, indium, cadmium, and telluride. Glass, aluminum, and copper are easily recyclable materials, and silicon can be recycled by specialty electronics recyclers.

Glass: Most PV modules are approximately 80% glass by weight. There are certain modules, which use plastic and/or metal sheets for their foundations, however these are very specialized in their application and are generally not used for ground mounted projects.

Plastics: A limited amount of plastic materials are used in PV systems due to a system's continuous exposure to the elements and long operational lifetime. Plastics typically are found in PV facilities as wire insulation, electrical enclosures, control and monitoring equipment, and inverter components. Additionally plastic laminate films are used in most PV module assemblies.

Wood: Used vary sparingly due to the 20-35 year planned lifetimes of these facilities.

It is generally agreed that the metals in PV Facilities will be highly valued as recycled materials when these facilities are deconstructed. In the limited number of facility deconstruction projects performed to date, the revenue from the recycling of these materials was found to cover the removal and transportation costs of these materials.

If a facility is operational at the time of decommissioning and the PV modules are producing within specifications, there is a likely outlet for the used PV modules into a secondary market. It is generally accepted that the existing global market for used solar PV panels will be even more robust in the future.

PART 2

I. Fusion Solar Center, LLC shall:

- a. Be responsible for all decommissioning costs;
- b. Obtain any additional permits required for the decommissioning, removal and legal disposal of Project components prior to commencement of decommissioning activities;
- c. Complete decommissioning, including component removal and disposal, grading and re-vegetation in accordance with permits and in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations then in effect governing the disposal thereof; and
- d. Remove all hazardous materials and transport them to be disposed of by licensed contractors at an appropriate facility in accordance with rules and regulations governing the disposal of such materials.

II. Decommissioning Conditions and Timeframe

As written into the lease documentation signed by the landowner (the Landlord), Fusion Solar Center LLC (the Tenant) shall be entitled to remove the Project or any part thereof and any related equipment from the Site at any time upon reasonable notice to Landlord. Fusion Solar Center shall be obligated to remove the Project within one hundred eighty (180) days after the expiration or other termination of the term of said lease.