EXHIBIT B

DECOMMISSIONING PLAN

PUTNAM MEADOW SOLAR STATION

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Section 1: Introduction

Putnam Meadow Solar Station LLC ("Petitioner") is developing the subject project, Putnam Meadow Solar Station ("Project") located in Putnam, Connecticut. Major components of the project include solar panels, a racking system, inverters, transformers, and an access road.

The Project will have a nameplate generating capacity of 4.0 megawatts (MW) alternating current (AC). The Project will include an estimated 8,925 individual panels which will transform sunlight into electricity for the regional electric grid. The final count of solar panels installed may change slightly based on available technology at the time of project construction. The solar energy will be sold under a 20-year Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") contract to Eversource, pursuant to an order by the Connecticut Public Utilities Regulatory Authority ("PURA") issued on November 18, 2021. The Project will generate enough electricity to power over 810 Connecticut homes annually. The estimated operational life of the project is 30 years.

Construction is planned to begin in 2023, with a projected Commercial Operation Date in 2024. The Project's scope of work will consist of site clearing, perimeter fencing, solar arrays, an associated racking system, foundations, steel piles, transformers, inverters, access and internal roads, and an electrical collection system.

The goal of this Decommissioning Plan is to provide a description of the decommissioning and restoration of the project site. 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 the following:

- An overview of the solar project's components;
- The trigger for implementing the decommissioning plan;
- Anticipated operational life of the facility's materials and the solar equipment components;
- Decommissioning phase details.

Section 2: Overview of the Project Components

The components of the Project include:

- Solar arrays and associated racking system;
- Combiner boxes;
- Transformers and inverters;
- Perimeter fencing, site access, and internal roads;
- Electrical cabling and conduits;
- Utility interconnection equipment.

Modules, Racking → Combiner box → Inverter, foundation

(Oyun-Erdene, Sumber10MW Solar Plant, 2018)
(Oyun-Erdene, Darkhan 10MW Solar Plant, 2016)
(SMA, 2022)

Transformer → Switchgear → Interconnection

(SMA, 2022)
(Siemens, 2022)
(M&D Electrical Contracting, n.d.)
*(*Images are a reference only)*

Section 3: Triggering Events for Decommissioning

The Project's decommissioning may be triggered by an event such as the Project reaching the end of its operational life. Aside from a force majeure event, the likelihood of a long-term interruption occurring in the first 15 to 20 years of the Project's life is exceptionally low. The reason the risk of decommissioning the Project is low during the early phases of the project include, but are not limited to:

- The project owner will use a sophisticated financing structure that allows the lender and tax equity partner to step in and rectify an event that may otherwise lead to abandonment. These financiers are heavily incentivized to ensure the project is not abandoned.
- The PPA with Eversource, pursuant to the PURA order, is a binding contract between the project owner and Eversource for a term of 20 years. The revenues generated under the PPA exceed the Project's operating cost, resulting in ongoing positive cash flow from the generated energy.
- Most of the critical solar equipment components have original equipment manufacturer (OEM) warranties with terms of up to thirty years. The OEM warranties are agreements or guarantees outlined by a manufacturer to the customer that define performance requirements for a product or service. OEM warranties are relied upon by the project owner, financing parties, and other stakeholders so that the equipment will perform as expected; which minimizes the risk of a decommissioning event. Average warranty lengths for critical inverters range from 5 to 25 years, with warranties on bifacial solar panels up to 30 years.
- Solar modules and equipment have a trajectory of declining in cost over time, so costs to replace failed or damaged equipment after lapsed OEM warranties will not create large financial burdens for the Project.
- This Project's components have a networked design to convert solar irradiance into electrical energy. One component being disrupted or failing will not lead to a substantial reduction of energy generation that could lead to a decommissioning event.

Section 4: Anticipated Operational Life of the Equipment Components

The expected lifetime of a solar panel is approximately 30–40 years with an opportunity to extend past 50 years with equipment replacement and repowering. Subject to market conditions and project viability, the solar arrays may be retrofitted with more efficient components (e.g. panels, racking frame, etc.) to extend the life of the Project. If the modules are not retrofitted, or at the end of the Project's useful life, the panels and associated components will be decommissioned and removed from the Project site. Components of the solar facility that have resale value may be sold in the wholesale market. Components with no resale value will be salvaged and sold as scrap for recycling or disposed of at an approved offsite licensed solid waste disposal facility (e.g. landfill, etc.). Decommissioning activities will include the removal of arrays and associated components listed in "Section 2: Overview of the Project Components".

Section 5: Decommissioning Phase

Evacuating a plant from active service and bringing it to a safe and final state involves disconnection of all electrical components from the main energy source, removing all facilities, and separating items by recyclable and non-recyclable materials. Followed by transportation, storage, and disposal of waste. A project of this size could take up to 6 months to complete the process of decommissioning. Therefore, fencing, and electrical power will temporarily remain in place for use by the decommissioning and site restoration workers until no longer needed. Access roads will remain in-place after decommissioning.

The Decommissioning Process's details and steps will be outlined below.

- PV-Modules removal

PV modules would be separated from the rack mounting system then removed from the site. The PV modules will be reused or recycled. Federal and state regulations regarding the transportation, storage, and disposal of waste shall be observed.

The process of PV module removal from a rack mounting system

(PVTech, 2020) (Kessler, 2022)
*(*Images are a reference only)*

- AC and DC Cables, Conduit

All electrical components including solar inverter, transformer, switchgear, and other equipment will be de-energized from the utility and main energy source. Each power cable, string cable, and plug-in connector shall be disconnected from all electrical equipment. Underground cable trenches will be opened, and power cables will be pulled out. Conduits will be removed down to a depth of 18 inches or to the depth of bedrock, whichever is less. After the removal of the cabling, material

disposal shall follow the federal and state regulations regarding the transportation, storage, and disposal of waste.

Combiner box disconnection process

Power cable disconnection at Solar inverter

(Oyun-Erdene, Darkhan 10MW Solar Plant, 2016)
*(*Images are a reference only)*

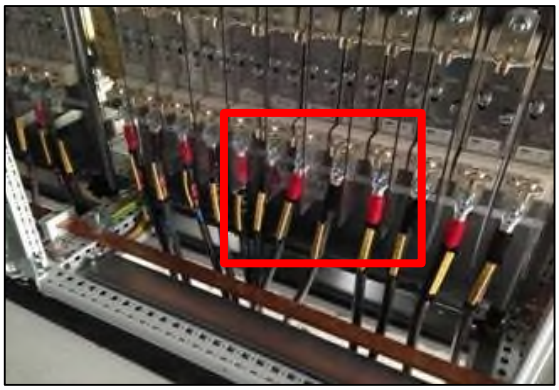
Opened cable trenches

AC power cable removed from the trench

(Oyun-Erdene, Sumber10MW Solar Plant, 2018)
*(*Images are a reference only)*

- Inverter/ Transformer removal

After the disconnection of power cables from the electrical components, inverter and transformer stations will be removed and transported from the site. The concrete pad of the electrical component will be removed down to a depth of eighteen (18) inches below-grade or to the depth of bedrock, whichever is less, and filled with soil. Removal of the inverters and transformers shall follow the federal and state regulations regarding the transportation, storage, and disposal of waste.




The process of inverter removal from the site after cable disconnection

(Oyun-Erdene, Sumber10MW Solar Plant, 2018) (Auston Taber, 2022)
*(*Images are a reference only)*

- Rack Mounting System removal

The rack mounting system will be deconstructed. The disposal of these materials will be performed in accordance with federal and state regulations regarding the transportation, storage, and disposal of waste.


The process of removing the rack mounting system

(Markovic, 2021)
*(*Images are a reference only)*

- Interconnection Lines & Poles removal

The underground interconnection cabling that connects the PV Facilities to the Connecticut Light and Power Company's (d/b/a Eversource Energy) local distribution system will remain in place during decommissioning activities to provide electric service onsite during decommissioning.

There will be one interconnection pole on the Project site and it will be owned by Eversource. If Eversource requires the removal of the single, on-site utility-pole,

cable disconnection and pole removal will be coordinated with between them and the Project.

- Fence and Road removal

The access roads and fencing will remain in place for use by the decommissioning workers. As the future site owner, the Petitioner expects that the road will be beneficial for the future use of the site, therefore it will remain in-place after decommissioning.

The process of removing the fencing and access road

(C&W Construction Specialities, n.d.)
*(*Images are a reference only)*

Section 6: Estimated Costs for Decommissioning

Based on the current industry's outlook, the Project's components are expected to have a salvage value at the time of decommissioning. We expect that at the end of the system's life, the Project's salvage value will exceed the expected decommissioning cost. In addition, the decommissioning cost of solar projects is expected to decline over time due to increased efficiency and new forms of material re-use, therefore a current cost estimate may not reflect the actual decommissioning cost of 20 or more years from today.

Section 7: Decommissioning Timeframe

The Project and all its components described above shall be physically removed from the site not more than 6 months following the discontinuation of operations. This

decommissioning plan is based on the current forecast for the removal of solar facilities.