

Decommissioning Plan

**2.99 MW AC Roof-Mounted Solar Photovoltaic
Project at Dollar Tree Distribution Center,
99 International Drive, Windsor, Connecticut**

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Prepared By:

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Decommissioning Plan

1. Overview

After the proposed Photovoltaic Facility has reached the end of its operational lifetime, the current owners of the proposed Photovoltaic (PV) facility will be responsible to decommission the project. The Project has an anticipated service life of 35 years. It is anticipated that advances in technology and efficiency over that timeframe will create an economic advantage in replacing the project.

Decommissioning of a PV facility is the removal of all system components associated with the generating system and restoring the site to as close to pre-construction conditions as possible. Decommissioning procedures are developed to ensure environmental protection, public safety and health, and that the work being performed is in compliance with all applicable regulations.

The Facility owner will be responsible for:

- All decommissioning costs
- Obtaining all permits required for the decommissioning, removal and legal disposal of system components prior to the start of decommissioning activities
- The complete decommissioning of the facility, including the removal and disposal of all equipment and restoration of the site in accordance with applicable permits and in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations in effect governing material disposal
- Any other measures that the Siting Council may require in its approval of this Project.

2. Estimated Costs

The industry generally recognizes that a PV facility is constructed of components that will remain valuable at the time of decommissioning. We expect that the value of the components of the array at the end of the project's useful life in either a salvage or re-sale scenario will be greater than the expected cost of decommissioning the facility.

3. Materials

3.1. PV Modules

PV Modules are constructed of glass, aluminum, plastic, semiconductor rigid silicon cells, internal electrical conductors, silver solder, plus a variety of micro materials. Glass typically makes up 80% of the weight of a module.

3.2. Metals

Steel from racking, conduits, electrical enclosures, 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.

3.3. 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. Plastic laminate films are also used in most PV module assemblies.

3.4. Concrete

Equipment pads and footings. Includes both reinforced and non-reinforced concrete.

4. Decommissioning Plan

4.1. Preparation & Mobilization

Prior to decommissioning the system, the owner of the facility and the decommissioning contractors will begin the preparation and planning phase of the project. The decommissioning process shall be completed no later than 2 years following the discontinuation of operations of the facility. The onsite deconstruction and restoration effort may take up to four months to complete. Prior to decommissioning activity taking place a site assessment will take place to evaluate site conditions and put a protection plan together to protect surrounding natural resources. The existing parking area and driveways for the existing Site will be utilized for decommissioning activities. Debris will be placed in dumpsters on-site until transportation to proper disposal facilities is arranged.

4.2. Photovoltaic Equipment Removal

- The system will be de-energized from the utility power grid. The infrastructure connecting the facility to the utility power grid will be removed unless the landowner determines that the electrical service line will be beneficial for future use of the site, in which case the line may remain after decommissioning.
- All wirings, cables, conduits, panelboards, inverters, transformers and associated equipment will be uninstalled and recycled as applicable.
- PV modules will be uninstalled and recycled as applicable.
- The steel racking system will be disassembled and recycled as applicable
- The demolition debris and removed equipment may be cut or dismantled into smaller pieces that can be safely lifted or carried by the deconstruction equipment being used. Most of the glass and steel and aluminum will be processed for transportation and delivery to an off-site recycling center. Minimal non-recyclable materials are anticipated; these will be properly disposed of at a qualified disposal facility.

5. Health and Safety Concerns

Site decommissioning will entail the use of heavy equipment, the handling of heavy and sharp objects and limited exposure to potentially live electrical components. A Health and Safety Plan will be created based on the individual characteristics of the site to minimize and eliminate all possible risks and hazards. The Health and Safety Plan will include a Job Hazard Analysis that will analyze each step of construction for hazards, along with any climate conditions or hazardous materials that may be seen or used throughout the duration of the job. The plan will outline steps to take if a hazard is identified and how to proceed with each hazard. Along with this, all workers will have training and personal protective equipment (PPE) in compliance with OSHA standards. A daily toolbox talk will be held where the foreman or supervisor will go over daily hazards and activities to be completed.