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Exhibit B

Decommissioning Plan



Decommissioning Plan

Pawcatuck Solar Center

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Prepared By:

Pawcatuck Solar Center, LLC



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1. Background

Photovoltaic (PV) facility decommissioning involves the removal of all facility components and rehabilitation of the impacted site area. The typical goal of project decommissioning and site 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. Decommissioning procedures are intended to protect public health and safety, protect the environment of the project site and surrounding properties, and comply with all applicable regulations and approvals. Typical activities during decommissioning and site reclamation include the de-energizing of the facility, the removal of the PV modules, the dismantling and demolition of above grade structures, the removal of concrete pads and foundations, the dismantling and removal of all above ground and below ground utilities, debris management including hauling, temporary erosion controls, removal of access roads that are not maintained for other uses, the removal of security fencing, and the regrading and revegetation of the Project site. Much of the solid material waste to be removed from the site will be recycled or sold as scrap. Pawcatuck Solar Center, LLC will be responsible for decommissioning the Project in accordance with this scope.

2. Solar Facility Lifespan

Utility-scale solar facilities are typically designed for a minimum expected operational life of 20 to 25 years, but may operate for up to 35 years or more under certain conditions. While the Project does not have a unilateral right to extend its operational life beyond the 25-year term of its negotiated land contracts, it is possible that technological advances may allow for economical equipment replacements that could prolong the Project's useful life. Pawcatuck Solar Center and the landowner of the Site have agreed to a decommissioning bond that will be established for the Project, thereby guaranteeing its proper and complete removal from the property at the termination of the land contract.

3. Facility Materials

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

3.1. 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.

It is generally agreed that the metals in PV facilities will be highly valued as recyclable 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.

3.2. Concrete

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

3.3. 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 one and two percent. 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 PV modules are copper, and in thin-film designs, indium, cadmium, and telluride. Glass, aluminum, and copper are recyclable materials, and silicon can be recycled by specialty electronics recyclers.

If a facility is operational at the time of decommissioning and the PV modules are generating power within product specifications, there may be an outlet for the used PV modules in a secondary market. It is also generally understood that the existing global market for used solar PV panels will be even more robust in the future.

3.4. 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.

3.5. 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.

3.6. Wood

Used very sparingly due to the 20-35 year life of these facilities.

4. Decommissioning and Restoration Process

The decommissioning and restoration process consists of the following steps. All decommissioning and restoration activities will adhere to the requirements of the appropriate authorities having jurisdiction, and will be performed in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local permits and approvals.

- Disassemble and remove all above-ground structures.
- Remove below-ground structures.
- Restore the Project site to the extent possible, or as otherwise desired by the landowner.

Above-ground structures include the solar modules, module support structures, combiner boxes, inverters, switchgear, switchboards, transformers, meteorological station and all structures or concrete pads to support them. Below-ground structures are limited to concrete pad foundations, conduit, pull boxes and electrical conductors. For the purposes of this Decommissioning Plan, it is practical to assume that the underground conduit beneath permanent concrete and asphalt surfaces will not be removed.

Following removal of all equipment and structures, the disturbed areas will be re-graded to be consistent with surrounding areas and reseeded to promote the growth of ground cover vegetation. The cost for disposal for any materials that are not scrapped is considered incidental, unless otherwise noted.

The decommissioning process for the Pawcatuck Solar Center will require an estimated 8 weeks.

4.1. Mobilization and Management

This task includes mobilization of trash dumpsters, storage containers, pallets, construction equipment, and tools, and planning and oversight during all activities.

4.2. Module and Rack Disassembly

Individual solar modules will be removed and prepared for shipping. Professional Electricians will oversee the de-energizing of circuits, the disconnection of the PV modules, and the performance of safety checks prior to removal.

Following removal of modules, the racking structure will be demolished by laborers using pneumatic impact tools or saws for disassembly of the racking members. All structural members will be collected by equipment and transferred to salvage trucks for recycling.

4.3. Pile Foundation Removal

Pile foundations will be removed from the ground using a vibratory extractor. Each pile will be pulled and loaded into a salvage truck for recycling.

4.4. Electrical Demolition

The majority of the electrical system is composed of power aggregation string wiring, panels, and inverter pads. All circuits will be de-energized, and the conductors, subterranean conduit, and inverter pad equipment will be removed and aggregated for recycling. Inverter pad equipment includes step-up transformers, which may contain mineral oil that must be contained and recycled separately prior to removal of the transformer equipment.

4.5. Civil Site Reclamation

This task includes concrete pad/skid demolition, fence removal, trench remediation, aggregate base rock removal, re-grading, and rehabilitation of the site. Concrete pads and associated conduits are assumed to be excavated to a depth of 3 feet below grade. Fence removal includes all gates and posts. Trench remediation involves backfill of areas where conduit removal activities have resulted in earth disturbance. Aggregate removal refers to gravel from roads and other areas.

After excavation and removal of underground materials and foundations, all excavated areas will need to be filled, compacted, and re-graded to return the site to pre-project conditions (within reason) or per landowner desires. After grading is complete, rehabilitation activities will depend on the subsequent use for the site. Generally, these activities include sub-grade and topsoil de-compaction to restore appropriate and consistent densities and depths, as well as mowing, disking, and hydraulic seeding of the disturbed area.