

EXHIBIT L:

Decommissioning Plan

Nutmeg Solar Project
Enfield, Connecticut



SUMMARY OF WORK
Solar Photovoltaic Decommissioning

For Nutmeg Solar LLC's
Nutmeg Solar Project
Town of Enfield, Connecticut

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SOLAR PV DECOMMISSIONING

Section 1: Background

Solar Photovoltaic ("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.

Properly maintained solar panels have an expected life of thirty (30) years, with an opportunity for a lifetime of fifty (50) years or more with equipment replacement and repowering. The decommissioning process will initiate upon the completion of the project's useful life or the end of the property lease term.

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:

- Facility de-energization
- PV module removal
- Dismantling and demolition of above grade structures
- Dismantling and removal of all aboveground and belowground utilities
- Debris management including hauling
- Temporary erosion control
- Removal of access road materials 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.

Section 2: 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. Please note however, that poly/mono crystalline silicate panels and thin films panels may contain other metals and materials. Glass, aluminum, and copper are easily recyclable materials, and silicon can be recycled by specialty electronics recyclers.

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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.

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.

Section 3: Project Decommissioning Plan

The Project owner shall:

- Be responsible for all decommissioning costs. A Financial Assurance Mechanism (FAM) will be established prior to construction;
- Obtain any additional permits required for the decommissioning, removal and legal disposal of Project components prior to commencement of decommissioning activities;
- 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
- 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.

The following sequence for the removal of the components will be used:

PV Site

- Disconnect PV facility from the utility power grid
- Disconnect all aboveground wirings, cables and electrical interconnections and recycle offsite by an approved recycling facility
- Remove concrete foundations (if required). Electric rooms and their foundations will be removed and recycled off-site by a concrete recycler
- Remove PV modules and ship to recycling facilities for recycling and material reuse.
- Remove all waste
- Remove the perimeter fence and recycle off-site by an approved metal recycler

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Inverters/Transformer

- Disconnect all electrical equipment
- Remove all on site inverters, transformers, meters, fans, lighting fixture and other electrical components and recycle off-site by an approved recycler
- Remove all waste

Access Road

- Consult with landowner to determine if access roads should be left in place for their continued use
- If access road is deemed unnecessary, remove access road surface materials and restore access road location as near as practical to its original condition.

Below-Ground Structure Decommissioning

- Disconnect and remove all underground cables and transmission lines to a depth of 36" below grade and recycle off-site by an approved recycling facility
- Removal of steel rack foundations.

Section 4: Site Restoration

Once the on-site equipment is removed, it is expected that the site will be returned to its exiting condition. Some minor site grading may be required. Site restoration activities will be undertaken with the input of the landowner.

The access road will be left at landowner's requests or graded to restore terrain profiles (as much as possible). If removed, filter fabric will need to be bundled and disposed of in accordance with all applicable regulations. The former road areas may need to be backfilled and restored to meet existing grade. This material may come from existing long term berm, stockpile, or nearby soils.

At the request of Project Site owners, landscaping/ visual screening will be removed at the end of the project's useful life or the end of the property lease term.

Please refer to the Project Soils Mitigation Plan ([Exhibit R](#)) which will be appended to this Solar PV Decommissioning Summary of Work.

Section 5: Decommissioning Conditions and Timeframe

The solar facility and all components described above shall be physically removed from the site no later than 2 years following the discontinuation of operations.

This decommissioning plan is based on current procedures and experience. These procedures may be subject to revision based on new experiences and requirements over time.