Solar End of Life Options: Decommissioning vs. Repowering

Saxon Metzger



Presentation Summary

Will address three main topics:

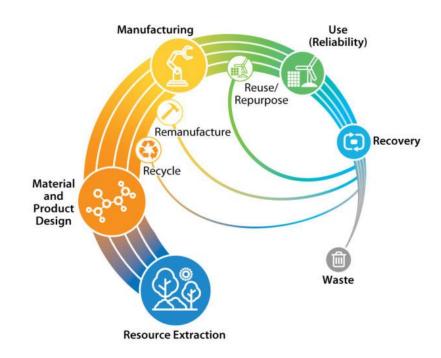
- Why is solar end of life an issue that should be addressed?
- What is the difference between decommissioning and repowering, and what are the costs/benefits of each?
- What are some of the unique nuances and changes coming to this discussion domestically and internationally?



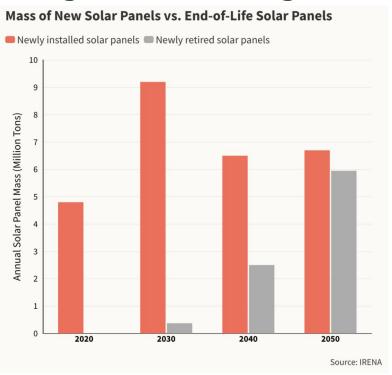
A Brief Introduction to Solar End-Of-Life/Circularity

What is decommissioning?





Why Care? It's a Big Issue, and Big Business







Decommissioning vs. Repowering: An Overview

Decommissioning: To return a particular project location to its original condition prior to the installation of a solar project

- Completely removing all panels, racking, EBOS, etc from the site
- Typically requires roofing/structural work on roof top systems and grass reseeding and potentially regrading for ground mounts.

Repowering: Taking an existing solar site and replacing failing or failed components to extend the overall lifespan of the project

- Replacing central inverters with string inverters
- Replacing panels with better, higher wattage panels
- Replacing damaged RSS, MC3 or 4 connectors, or other EBOS



Determining Repowering Viability

- 1. Review client or bid expectations. Is it even an option?
- 2. Assessing panel and other material condition and age
- 3. Determine the interoperability of the site with other technologies
- 4. Receive quotes to ensure the work can be performed
- 5. Perform a cost-benefit analysis



Issues with Decommissioning (1)

- High labor costs of removal
- Recycling costs
- Some sites are perfect for solar / will have solar reinstalled!





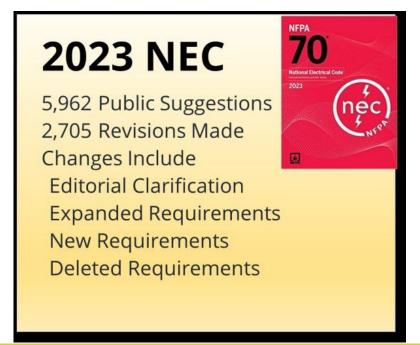
Issues with Decommissioning (2)

Economic Inefficiency = Waste if we don't have solar sites active



Issues with Repowering (1)

- Investment costs
- Permitting challenges







Issues with Repowering (2)

- Infrastructure compatibility
- Energy production disruptions + Unknowns





Issues with Repowering (3) - Avoiding the Inevitable?







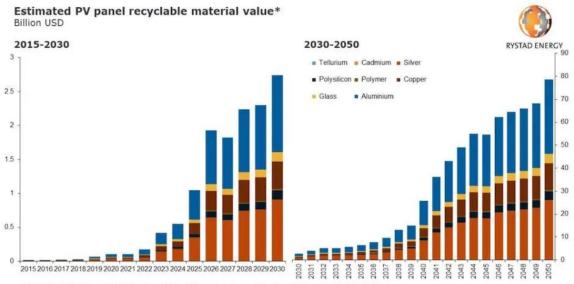
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- Short-term financial benefits
- Energy output can come online much quicker

Economic Impacts of Decommissioning

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- Financial implications
- Benefits of material recovery



*Forecasted value from material recovered from PV panels as current implementations reach end-of-life Source: Rystad Energy SolarSupplierCube, EnergyScenarioCube, Rystad Energy research and analysis



Environmental Considerations

- Impact comparison determines the sustainability of repowering
- Ongoing O&M makes a difference
- Types of technologies are critical
- Resell of remaining assets is a key factor: Energybin

Changing the Cost/Benefit with Innovative Approaches

- Innovations reducing decommissioning costs.
- Technologies enhancing repowering benefits.
- Potential to shift economic decisions.
- Visual: Diagram of technology impact on cost/benefit analysis.





Approaches to Solar End of Life - Customer Choice

- High Labor Cost / Research
- Not always possible in every market
- Let client choose with all the options that you have presented

Approaches to Solar End of Life - Sustainable Option Only

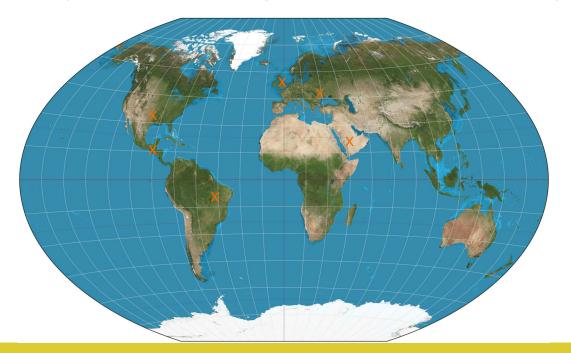
- Good for sustainability metrics
- Bad for business, if you don't clarify assumptions in your bid





Approaches to Solar End of Life - Niche Focus

- Focusing on this kind of work builds relationships
- Relationships create local, regional, and international options





Main Determinant? Feasibility

- Cost
- Labor
- Technological Ability
- Client Engagement

Solution?

- Your Site Walk
- Client Discussions







- Marketing repowering
- Creating potential for collaboration
- Appropriate provisions and explanation of options
- Typically less up front cost compared to decom/new install

Conclusion + Reality Check

Solar Panel Waste in Context Researchers compared global waste estimates generated from landfills, fossil fuel production and e-waste. While waste from electronics and photovoltaic modules will certainly grow in the coming years, they will remain a fraction the amount of other sources. **GLOBAL CUMULATIVE WASTE** In millions of metric tons, 2016-2050 Municipal waste 70,350 Coal ash PV module waste 45,550 (best case*) (worst case*) 160 Plastic waste Oily sludge 12,355 249 E-waste 2040 2030 *Best- and worst-case scenarios are based 2020 on varying estimates of quality and lifespan of PV panels.



SOURCE: Heather Mirletz et al., Nature

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