



LANGDON MILLS SOLAR

Frequently Asked Questions

1. How will the project impact farmland and local agriculture?

A. Solar development and traditional agricultural can co-exist side-by-side, and increasingly are found together. Responsible solar development provides benefits to both agriculture and ecosystems by improving soil health, retaining water, nurturing native species, and supporting native pollinators which support local food production. In addition, solar farms help farmers and landowners diversify their income by providing a reliable, drought-resistant revenue stream. This steady income means that farmers are less vulnerable to fluctuations in market prices on their products, uncertain trade regimes, and volatile annual weather, thus helping farmers stay in business. Additionally, at the end of its useful life the project will be decommissioned, and the land will be available for all future potential uses, including traditional agriculture.

2. Where will the power generated from the project go?

A. The power from Langdon Mills Solar will be delivered into the local Wisconsin electric grid, helping to diversify the state's energy portfolio. Power generated by the project will be used both locally and transmitted to where it is needed based on demand.

3. Will inclement weather damage the panels?

A. Panels are capable of withstanding harsh weather elements such as hail, torrential rain, and strong winds. Studies, as well as actual catastrophic events such as hurricanes, have shown that solar farms are able to withstand the harsh weather elements, including the cold, snowy weather of Wisconsin.

4. Are solar panels toxic?

A. No. Langdon Mills Solar will utilize monocrystalline silicon photovoltaic (PV) solar panels, which account for over 90% of solar PV panels installed today. These panels use a crystalline lattice of silicon atoms to convert sunlight into electricity. Silicon is the second-most abundant material on Earth (after oxygen) and the most common semiconductor material used in computer chips. It is nontoxic and does not pose a risk to public health or safety. When a project is decommissioned, panels can be recycled as well as be disposed in landfills designated for this type of material.

5. What is the track record of solar farms leaching chemicals into the ground?

A. PV solar panels are designed and built with solid, non-toxic materials confined between glass and a metal frame. When operated as intended, or in the rare instance when they fail or are damaged, they do not leach chemicals into the ground.

6. Once solar panels are removed; can the land be used again for agriculture?

A. Yes. The Langdon Mills Solar project will be located on private land under long term lease arrangements and at the end of life of the project, the project will be decommissioned and the land will be available again for farming. This is in stark contrast to other developments, such as commercial or industrial building project, which often leave land unusable for agriculture again. After panels are installed, native vegetation – often friendly to bees and other pollinators – will be planted. The deep roots of native vegetation retain more water than turf grass during heavy storms and periods of drought. They also help retain topsoil and improve soil health over time.

7. What happens to solar panels at the end of their life?

A. As part of the permitting process, Langdon Mills Solar will provide a detailed decommissioning plan and a commitment to implement the same. At the end of the project's useful life (35 years on average), panels can be removed and recycled or disposed of in a licensed landfill. Up to 90% of the materials used in panels, much of which is glass, are recyclable.