Modeling Case Study:

A Financial Comparison Between Lithium Ion and Flow Batteries in a Utility Scale Storage

January, 2024



A simulated project is used to compare the economics between a Lithium-Ion and a Flow Battery-type Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) in a utility application.



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Comparing Lithium Ion and Flow Battery Economics

The growing supply of intermittent renewable energies such as solar and wind power on the electric grid causes both momentary instabilities and a mismatch between hourly and daily supply and demand curves. Battery Electric Storage Systems (BESS) can provide inertia to the grid to 'smooth out' both sub-second fluctuations (voltage and frequency control) as well as shifting energy supplies over time to meet demand (peak shifting). Both of these functions result in an economic opportunity for the owner/provider of the BESS in the form of Ancillary Service Revenue and the arbitrage of energy between high and low priced periods of power. Many types of batteries are becoming available for this task. While Lithium-Ion chemistries have dominated the BESS landscape to date and seem to have achieved a temporary 'market lock', other types of batteries known as 'Flow Batteries' are competing for adoption. This study compares both of these types of batteries in a common use case to determine which exhibits better economics.

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This study compares two battery systems - Lithium-Ion and Flow Batteries – in order to determine which offers the best economics. The economic metric to be used for comparison is the Internal Rate of Return (25 year, unlevered) for the BESS system over time.

The primary questions to be answered center around two of the basic differences of the BESS systems. Flow Batteries will typically operate at a lower 'Round Trip Efficiencies' than a Li-Ion Battery (75% vs 90+%), while Li-Ion batteries will degrade faster than Flow Batteries, requiring them to undergo costly 'Augmentation' (the replacement of a significant portion of their storage cells) every few years. Given all of the other operating conditions between the two types of systems, we wish to determine if there is a significant difference in economic returns between one over the other.

A BESS system typically consists of an interconnection to the grid, transformers and switchgear to handle voltage and amperage requirements, the Batteries themselves, and a Battery Management System (BMS) which is sometimes referred to as an Energy Management System (EMS). The Battery itself can be viewed as being 'dumb' and simply charges and discharges electrons. It is the BMS that contains the brains of the system and oversees things like battery temperature and environmental controls, as well as charge and discharge rates based on pricing signals from the grid. A large number of strategies may be used in the BMS, such as Peak Shaving, Load Management, Standby Use, or Pricing Arbitrage, depending on the business use case for the BESS in that location. Some strategies may be used in combination. Therefore, the BMS and the strategy employed greatly influence the economics of the system.

The purpose of this study was to compare the types of batteries in an Arbitrage use case, to see which type of system would have the best economics when 'buying low and selling high'. A project scenario was developed for the simulations which allowed an 'apples-to-apples' computer comparison. The process included the creation of a test set of 15-minute 'Settlement Prices' over the course of a year. This same set of data was used in all simulations. The system size was changed between simulation runs to see the effects of scaling, both in terms of Power (kW) and Energy (kWhrs). The same logic strategy was employed in all runs which simulated the actions of a BMS. The costs of the BESS were broken out on a \$/kW basis where possible to allow system sizes to change as part of the study. Some cost elements were fixed regardless of scale, reflecting the reality of site development. The resulting economics are presented from the point of view of a 'Special Purpose' company ("DevCo") which owns and operates the BESS project and sells this electricity to the grid operator.

The end result of the modeling effort is the production of a 25 year Proforma income statement using AED's proprietary *FOCUS[©]* financial modeling software, which calculates all of the revenues and expenses of the BESS' operations when charging and discharging. It measures this operation in 15 minute intervals over each of 20 years, to produce the system's unleveraged (unfinanced) Internal Rate of Return as an investment ranking.

The Base Case for Modeling:

The following describes the scenario and assumptions that were used to create the base case simulations:

- The project developer ("DevCo") has leased land and has interconnected to the electric grid at some node "X", which is defined only by the settlement pricing characteristics shown below. No specific geographic node has been assigned. A lease cost for the land has been assigned to the project, as has an annual PILOT (Payment in Lieu of Taxes) for real estate tax purposes.
- Two different types of Batteries have been considered, at prices quoted to AED from manufacturers as of January of 2024. A Lithium Ion Phosphate (LFP) and an Iron Flow Battery are simulated. Due to Non-Disclosure Agreements the names of the manufacturers of the batteries have been redacted, and only the generic type of battery is referenced in the report.
- 3. The size of each of the BESS has been allowed to vary for each comparison computer simulation. Sizes of between 4MWhrs to 16 MWhrs were analyzed.
- 4. All of the simulations utilize the same BMS to control the rate and logic as to when the batteries will charge and discharge. The BMS logic is driven by 'Settlement Prices' which occur every 15 minutes of the year. The logic for the BMS can be regulated so that 'Buys' and 'Sells' occur at 3 specified price range 'spreads'.
- 5. A Settlement Price curve was developed for the simulations. The Settlement Prices are based on a daily cycle containing one peak period and one off-peak period. The cycle simulates a sine wave over the 24 hour cycle, with prices rising and falling according to the time of day. The mean (average) price of the Settlement Prices over the year is \$.10 USD/kWhr for all simulations in this report. The Settlement Prices can be varied by changing the Amplitude of the Sine Wave which allows an examination of how the economics of the BESS will respond to different price 'spreads'. Each BESS was simulated at 3 different pricing spreads to see the effects of pricing on the economics:
 - a. Buy at <\$.04/kWhr/Sell>\$.16/kWhr,
 - b. Buy at <\$.05/kWhr/Sell>\$.15/kWhr, and
 - c. Buy at <\$.06/kWhr/Sell>\$.14/kWhr.

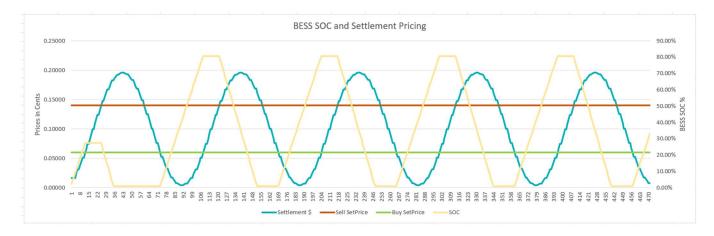


Figure 1 - The Settlement Price curve (blue) simulates node pricing cycling once a day. Mean values (\$.10/kWhr) as well as Buy (green) and Sell (red) prices can be specified. The yellow line shows the State of Charge of the BESS. The units of the X-axis are 15 minute intervals, with 5 days shown.

6. A portion of each battery may be 'Set Aside' for purposes of performing Ancillary Service Revenues (ASR). A value of \$100,000 per MW-year is used for all BESS. Of note is the fact that there appears to be some disagreement within the industry as to whether Flow Batteries can take advantage of ASR due to pump

reaction speeds, etc. The two manufacturers interviewed for the study claim that their products can react within 200ms and are currently performing ASR. Therefore both BESS participate in ASR.

- 7. Project costs were assigned on a \$/kW or \$/kWhr basis to allow for scaling of the BESS size. Some cost elements, such as Permitting, were fixed regardless of size. The costs used are considered typical within the nascent storage industry, and a Bill of Materials (BOM) is included for reference in the Appendix.
- The costs of maintaining the different types of BESS were included in either an annual O&M cost or as part of an Augmentation program plus O&M in order to replenish the BESS through the 25 year life of the proforma. In this manner no complete replacement of the BESS was required.
- 9. Where appropriate the Investment Tax Credit and a depreciation expense were taken against the project and added to the Proforma income statement for Devco. A combined tax bracket of 26% was assumed (State and Federal).
- 10. The metric used to measure the results and compare system performance was the 25 year Internal Rate of Return of the project, on an unlevered basis.

Assumptions:

Item Value Round Trip Efficiencies (Li-Ion / FB) 90%/76% ITC value 30% Cost of Site (Land Lease + PILOT) \$20,000/\$10,000, increased for FB due to larger footprint Augmentation for Li-Ion 15% every 3 years Devco Combined Tax Bracket 28% Augmentation of Flow Batteries Built into O&M per manufacturer's warranty Insurance Costs See Appendix O&M costs See Appendix Both systems cycled approximately once/day Cycling

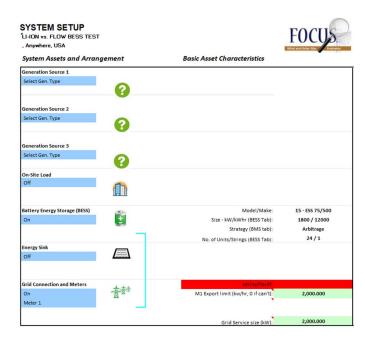
A number of other assumptions are used to simulate the projects as found in Table 1 below.

Table 1 - Various assumptions used in the model.

Methodology:

FOCUS[©] financial modeling software for Microgrids (www.AssocEnergy.com/Focus) was used to model the BESS performance and business profitability. FOCUS[©] was used to set up a microgrid topology for the BESS and all associated costs and revenues incurred in servicing one of the grid's nodes, represented by the derived Settlement Pricing curve.

FOCUS[©] then simulated the operation of the system using data from the Settlement data in 15 minute increments to analyze how the BESS charges, discharges and makes money according to the logic of the BMS. The business has been modeled from the point of view of DevCo, which owns the BESS as a business unit. The power and energy from the BESS is sold for both Arbitrage against the daily fluctuating curve, with a set aside reserve of 20% of the BESS which is used for ASR.



The costs associated with the business unit include all costs of Capital, Financing, Operations, Labor and O&M placed upon the business unit as can be seen in the Appendix exhibits. Where possible known values were used in these calculations. Otherwise industry averages were used. Costs were determined to be either fixed, per kW or a per kWhr basis, depending on the type of cost. This allowed for the project sizes to be scaled.

Once the Settlement Prices were loaded the characteristics of each BESS to be studied were input. These characteristics appear in the Exhibits. The program was then used to simulate the operation of each BESS every 15 minutes of the year, repeating the process until it scaled through 7 different size configurations. This was done for each of the BESS at 3 different 'buy/sell' price points on the Settlement Pricing curve in order to study the effects of the price spread on the IRRs.

FOCUS[©] then generated a 25 year proforma income statement and the 25 IRR for each of the 21 simulations.

A few notations are made concerning the comparison of Li-Ion to Flow Batteries due to the differences in technology.

- In general today's Flow Batteries are only about 15-25% as energy 'dense' as Li-Ion batteries. Although this is reflected in the CapEx price/unit power or energy, the Flow Batteries have a larger footprint and will consume more real estate. Therefore, the lease and the PILOT (real estate tax) costs of the Flow Battery simulation were increased.
- 2. Lithium-Ion chemistry requires those batteries to be 'Augmented' every few years in order to replace overused or worn-down cells and keep the overall battery running at factory specifications for the warranty. In contrast, Flow Batteries require an occasional replenishment of electrolytic fluid, which is much less expensive. The FOCUS program accommodates for both of these differences in both the O&M and 'Augmentation' expense columns of the Proforma Income Statements. Manufacturers values for O&M and Augmentation were used in the simulation.
- 3. The 'Round Trip Efficiency' of the BESS (kHrs Delivered/kWhrs Charged) is different between the two types of batteries, with flow batteries exhibiting a lower RTE. This characteristic is included in the calculations performed by the FOCUS program.

Results:

The Li-Ion BESS: The LFP BESS was simulated in FOCUS first, according to the assumptions listed previously and shown in the Exhibits. As the project was scaled through 7 different sizes (from roughly 2MWhr to 16 MWhr) the IRR of each size was calculated. Figure 2 below shows the result of those simulations at each of the Settlement Price pricing spreads.

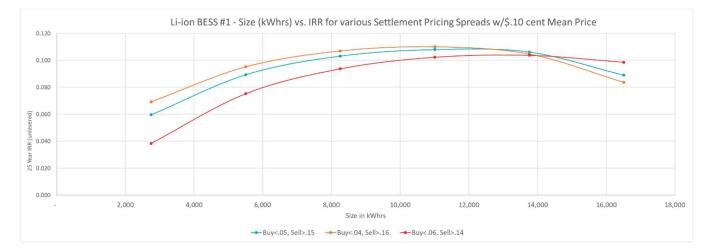


Figure 2 - The Internal Rates of Return of the Li-Ion BESS at different sizes and at 3 different pricing spreads.

As can be seen, the larger the pricing spread between the Buy and Sell prices, the higher the rate of return on the investment will be at given sizes. This is as expected.

In addition, a 'sweet spot' in system size develops for the BESS for each of the pricing spreads. For any pricing spread there is an optimum (maximum) IRR that occurs. System sizes to the left or right of this optimum show decreasing IRRs, as the system size and operating revenue is either too small to overcome fixed and minimum operating expenses, or the system is too large and wastes Power or Energy capacity for the number of arbitrage occurrences over the year.

This analysis underscores the fact that a BESS system should be designed to the Settlement Pricing data for the intended grid node in order to achieve optimum economics.

A Proforma income statement for this BESS system at the 12,000 kWhr size and for the mid-range pricing spread is shown in the Appendix.

The Flow Battery BESS: The Flow Battery BESS was then substituted for the Li-Ion BESS and the simulations were rerun. Only a few modifications mentioned above were made (Augmentation, RTE, etc.), and all other variables were held constant. As the project was scaled through 7 different sizes (from roughly 2MWhr to 16 MWhr) the IRR of each size was calculated. Figure 2 below shows the result of those simulations at each of the Settlement Price pricing spreads.



Figure 3 - The flow Battery simulations at 3 different pricing spreads. Note that IRR is less affected by the size of the units.

This type of BESS appears to achieve a slightly higher IRR across more sizes than the Lithium chemistry. And it appears to hold that return across a broader range of sizes, making the sizing of these units appear more 'forgiving'.

Once again, we see that sizes below 3-4 MWhrs achieve inferior economics, while sizes above 16mWhrs start to drop off. And again, these IRR values must be taken in context with the Settlement Prices from that node, and the strategy/logic of the BMS system.

Side-by-side Comparison: A side-by-side comparison of the two BESS types at the middle pricing spread are shown below in Figure 4. The 'bump' in IRR at the 4,000 kWhr mark in the Flow Battery curve should be ignored, as it is the result of the data being smoothed between data points.





As can be seen the Flow Battery actually exceeds the IRR of the Lithium BESS for all sizes at this pricing spread. In actual business practice this should be examined at any anticipated node, and it should be kept in mind that this small difference may be mitigated simply by a better quotation on pricing, or future pricing trends (see conclusion). But in general, this exercise shows that the RTE and Augmentation result in similar economics between the two BESS system types.

Reserve for Ancillary Services Revenue:

As was noted, each simulation was done with 20% of the BESS size 'reserved' for bidding into Ancillary Services such as voltage and frequency support. At the start of the exercise, it was thought that the Flow Batteries could not provide the rapid response needed to provide these services and that this revenue should be ignored in those simulations. Interviews with two Flow Battery manufacturers during the work have revealed that the Flow Batteries can react within 200ms, which should allow participation in at least some support services. Each manufacturer confirmed that they have product in the field that is successfully bidding AS revenues. Therefore this set-aside was included for both types of BESS.

For the Flow Battery, at the 12,000 Gross kWhr size and at the middle price spread of \$.05/\$.15, the 20% set aside for Ancillary Service Revenues produced 36.1% of the total *energy* revenues, or 24.4% of all 'revenues' *including* ITC and tax considerations.

A Proforma was run for this simulation and appears in the Appendix. As can be seen, the inclusion of the AS revenue increased the IRR from 9.4% without the ASR set aside to 11.5% with the ASR.

For the Li-Ion BESS, at the 13,760 Gross kWhr size, and at the middle price spread of \$.05/\$.15, the 20% set aside for Ancillary Service Revenues produced 25.2% of the total *energy* revenues, or 23.4% of all 'revenues' *including* ITC and tax considerations.

A Proforma was also run for this simulation and appears in the Appendix. As can be seen, the inclusion of the AS revenue increased the IRR from 8.9% without the ASR set aside to 10.8% with the ASR.

Conclusions:

- The Flow Battery appears to enjoy a slight increase in IRR across all size of projects studied, although the difference at many sizes is less than 1% IRR, and this is likely with the margin of error of this exercise.
- 2. The lower Round Trip Efficiency of the flow battery and the increased Augmentation costs of the LFP appear to counteract each other, resulting in similar cost effectiveness for each system.
- The Augmentation costs of the LFP really hurts its economic performance. Although the practice is to only replace a certain percentage of cells every few years, the end result is the entire replacement (plus some) of the battery within 25 years.
- 4. As well as affecting overall economic returns (IRR), this Augmentation cost replacement presents an additional concern with the financing of the project. As can be seen on the Proforma Income Statements (snippet on right), the volatility of the Augmentation expense raises havoc on the cash flow in replacement years, which also affects the Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) for financing. Lenders who insist that EVERY year maintain a certain DSCR may decline to finance the project for that reason.
- 5. The 'shape' of the Settlement curve in Arbitrage situations how it changes from hour-to-hour and day-to-day – is most important. The BESS needs to be optimized against this curve for best performance. In fact, the analysis of this data is at the very heart of the BESS sizing proposition.
- 6. The logic and strategies of the BMS system are very important to the financial success of the project. Understanding the logic, setpoints, communication protocols and other details of the BMS interface between the BESS and the grid operator is paramount.
- 7. It goes without saying that the Pricing obtained for the BESS is paramount and will have a great influence on the IRR. This is an issue at the heart of the rapidly growing storage industry, which is promising many new technologies and price reductions for the near future.
- 8. Due to the lower energy density of the Flow Batteries, a larger real estate footprint will be required. This should especially be considered for small sites.
- This study only examined one type of Flow Battery chemistry that of Iron and a salt electrolyte. Other chemistries may have slightly different results.
- 10. As this report shows, a simulation of economic forecasting or backcasting with actual historic data should be undertaken as part of the economic due diligence. Such a report should list all variables considered and the methodology of the analysis performed. Such an analysis should include FULLY LOADED project costs, including land costs, taxes, O&M, Augmentation and fees paid to all participants.

18	19	20	21	
PILOT/	Total	TotalPayments	Deht Service	
Property Taxes	Net Revenue	(P & I)	Coverage Ratio	
\$5,830/MW.d:	(before financing)	70.0% LTV 7.50% interest	1.25	
with 1% escalator		Loan Principal of \$5,048,535.5	(suggested minimum)	
	-\$2,163,701			
-\$39,973	\$1,642,158	-\$488,058	1.41	
-\$40,373	\$948,988	-\$488,058	1.42	
-\$40,776	\$307,808	-\$488,058	0.32	
-\$41,184	\$802,384	-\$488,058	1.46	
-\$41,596	\$810,841	-\$488,058	1.47	
-\$42,012	\$209,480	-\$488,058	0.34	
-\$42,432	\$736,250	-\$488,058	1.51	
-\$42,856	\$745,017	-\$488,058	1.53	
-\$43,285	\$172,785	-\$488,058	0.35	
-\$43,718	\$762,868	-\$488,058	1.56	
-\$44,155	\$771,956	-\$488,058	1.58	
-\$44,596	\$182,440	-\$488,058	0.37	
-\$45,042	\$790,460	-\$488,058	1.62	
-\$45,493	\$799,882	-\$488,058	1.64	
-\$45,948	\$192,562	-\$488,058	0.39	
-\$46,407	\$819,066	-\$488,058	1.68	
-\$46,871	\$828,833	-\$488,058	1.70	
-\$47,340	\$203,174	-\$488,058	0.42	
-\$47,813	\$848,723	-\$488,058	1.74	
-\$48,291	\$858,849	-\$488,055	1.76	
-\$880,161	\$11,270,823	-\$9,761,151	1.21	

-\$1,128,960	\$14,391,873	-\$9,761,151	
-\$50,755	\$911,355		
-\$50,252	\$225,955		
-\$49,755	\$889,972		
-\$49,262	\$879,472		
-\$48,774	\$214,296		

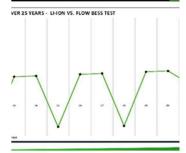


Figure 5 - The Augmentation costs greatly affect the DSCRs.

Appendices:

The following Exhibits are enclosed:

- 1. Proforma Income Statement of 12,000kWhr Flow Battery BESS at mid-range pricing spreads w/20% ASR.
- 2. Proforma Income Statement of 12,000kWhr Flow Battery BESS at mid-range pricing spreads w/out 20% ASR.
- 3. Bill of Materials comprising the 12,000kWhr BESS installation used in the simulations.
- 4. Details of Expenses shown on Proforma for the 12,000 kWhr simulation.
- 5. Proforma Income Statement of 12,000kWhr Li-Ion BESS at mid-range pricing spreads w/20% ASR.
- 6. Proforma Income Statement of 12,000kWhr Li-Ion BESS at mid-range pricing spreads w/out 20% ASR.
- 7. Bill of Materials comprising the 12,000kWhr BESS installation used in the simulations.
- 8. Details of Expenses shown on Proforma for the 12,000 kWhr simulation.

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ASSOCIATED ENERGY DEVELOPERS	25-YEAR FINANCIAL PROFORMA : LI-ION vs. FLOW BESS TEST - , Anywhere, USA	RMA : LI-ION	vs. FLOW BESS	TEST - , Anywhe	ire, USA			FOCUS
Flow Battery BESS - with 20% ASR setaside. 12,000kWhr Gross Energy Storage	DkWhr Gross Energy Storage	Sa	Saurce 1	Source 2	Source 3	Energy Storage	Ancillary Svc.	Totals
	Gene	Generation Type:				Energy Storage System	N/A	
Bran Kuhn, Founder, CEO		Size (dc):				1,800.000 kWdu		1,800.000 kWdc
1(388) 800-2381 Brian.Kuhn@AssocEnergy.com		Size (ac):				1,800.000 kWac		1,800.000 kWac
1/25/2024 10:15		Net Output:				N/A		3 kWh
		Cost (5):				\$6,664,130.00		\$6,664,130.00
		Cost (\$/W):				\$3.702 /W/dc		\$3.702 /Wdc
	Ta	Tax Ineligibles:				\$0.00		\$0.00
	Investmen	Investment Tax Credit:				20.922,239.02		\$1,999,239.00
	Depreciation	Depreciation Cash Value:				\$1,472,772.73		\$1,472,772.73

			Dcprcciati	Depreciation Cash Value:						\$1,	\$1,412,772.73			\$1,472	\$1,472,772.73
Revenue (Cash Basis	(Gross				Operating Expenses	Expenses			EBITDA	Rinar	Financing		Results
M 44	G Additional BESS A	HELSS And Svids Depreciation	Si Da	Site Leave f	In surance	Uperations &	Niscella necus	And Pumping Costs	Dther Costs Down Payment /	ant/ PILOI/	alai	20 i stal Payments	21 UzbtService	Eunn#	25 Cumulative
Year Feverals		Revenue and Sedirf	Berentie	Site Dirchate	fnuenge	Maintenante	Feptences		Interest Reserve	anus Jangashy Tayas	c Not Revenue	(P.S.I)	frienge Rath	Net Fach Flow	Net Fash Flow
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	n15:00	oco / Miv ITT Shown at Reverue (rear 3)	9		with 1% escalator		BESS kwhrs Imports- 3,964,254		Down Payment		à	Lcan Principal of \$4,564,890.	(Juggested winmum)		
0									-\$1,999,239	139	91,999,239			-\$1,999,239	\$1,959.239
	\$558,075 \$19		\$1,533,738	-\$20,000	-\$31,500	-\$92,160	\$62,2 ID	-\$1,982		-\$20,916	55	130,02hŞ-	1.16	\$954,001	-\$1,045,238
			\$994,179	-\$20,000	-\$31,815	-\$93,082	\$62,841	-\$1,972		-\$21,125		\$450,961	1.17	\$312,384	-\$732,854
3		986,147,503	187/8064	100,024-	-532,133	210,842	-\$63,460	-51,962		OFFICERA-	195,5195	196(0595	1.18	5124,607	-5508,248
	015 5580,735 510	5104,787 \$44,852	5869,528 5869,528	100,022-	PCF,252-	505,422-	-\$64,745	506/TS-		-\$21,765-		196'0545	131 121	\$181,754	-\$157,381 -\$157,381
5886, 5586,	\$186,542 \$20		\$835,797	-\$20,001	-\$33,107	-596,861	-\$65,398	-\$1,933		-\$21,983	\$596,521	\$450,961	1.73	\$145,560	-\$6,871
7 S592.	\$592,408 \$20		\$802,349	-\$20,000	-\$33,438	-597,830	-\$66,046	-\$1,923		-\$12,203	\$560,908	-S450,961	1.24	\$109,948	\$103,127
		S213,D90	S811,422	-S20.003	-\$33,772	-598,808	-\$66,707	-S1,914		-\$22,425	_	S450,961	1.26	S216.835	\$215,962
5604 S604	S604.315 S21 S610.358 S21	S216287 S110531	5820,6C2	-S20.000	-534,110 -634 AE1	-599,796 Apr 7172	-\$67,374	-S1,904		-522,649	5574,769 cce1 976	S450.961	1.27	S123,808	\$343,770 \$474,635
		S122.824	5839,286	-520,000	-534,796	S101,802	-568.728	-51,885		-523.104		S450.961	TET	S_38,010	S612,645
12 \$622		\$2.26,166	\$848,/52	-520,003	-\$35,144	177, X20	-569,416	-\$1,8/16		255,514		5450,961	ZET	\$145,242	188,1 212
	\$628,853 522	6cc 67.45	\$858,412	-\$20,000	C2 4, C 6\$-	·S103,848	-S70,11D	-51,866		984,618-		196'05#\$	1.34	\$_52,563	\$910,450
		\$233,002	\$868,143	-\$20,000	-\$35,850	\$104,887	-570,811	-\$1,857		-\$23,804	_	\$450,961	1.35	\$.59,974	\$1,070,424
		\$236,497	\$877,989	-\$20,000	-\$36,208	\$105,936	EL (*) \$-	-\$1,848		-\$24,042	_	·\$450,961	1.37	\$_67,476	\$1,237,899
		\$240,245	\$887,952	-\$20,000	-\$36,571	·\$106,995	151,134	-\$1,839		-\$24,283		·\$450,961	1.39	\$175,671	\$1,412,970
		\$243,545	5898,031	-\$20,000	-\$36,936	S108,065	-5/2,956	-\$1,829		-\$24,526		\$450,961	1.41	\$:82,758	\$1,595,729
2560.		5247,300	\$508,230	-\$20,003	-\$37,306	-\$109,145	-\$73,625	-\$1,820		-\$24,771	\$641,502	\$450,961	1.42	\$.90,542	\$1,786,270
	274 046/1000 215 311/125	600/TC76	2915,345 5679.960	100,026-	210/100-	/07/0-TC-	-574,423	112/TC-		GT0'674-	5049,300 6607 307	106/0040	1 1 1	024/86-6	51,964,090
2000 - 2000 - 2000 - 2000 - 2000 - 2000 - 2000 - 2000 - 2000 - 2000 - 2000 - 2000 - 2000 - 2000 - 2000 - 2000 -			10000014	-1	montand-		10-1010-	The set			1	and on the	1.10	000 000 000	000 101 124
	311,200,245 2414	21'41'' 142 DT'41''' 143	a/ nnz ar ¢		rional Years'	Performance	CCC COPT t-	cre'/ct-	-21,999,169	139 -24oU,045		807's 10'st-	A-1	050'T61'74	0601161174
		\$258,596	\$239,553	-\$20,000	-\$38,436	\$1:2,453	EI 6,57\$-	-\$1,775		-\$25,521	_			\$665,449	\$2,856,539
		\$2.62,A75	\$950,242	\$20,003	\$38,820	\$1:3,577	-\$70,678	\$1,766		\$25,777	_			\$673,623	\$3,530,162
		\$166,412	\$961,056	\$20,000	\$39,209	\$1:4,7:3	-\$77,445	\$1,757		\$26,034				\$681,898	\$4,212,061
1/2 10/2 10/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1		5270,765 5174 765	CCU 2802	100,024-	100'694-	002/0TC	CT2,87.2-	T69'91-C-		-\$16,550	5200 ADA			\$700.AG7	\$5,557,891
	5	\$5,772,101 \$1,472,773	10		153,638.\$-	-52,602,893	-\$1,757,257	-\$89,805	-\$1,999,239		- 102	-\$9,019,208			\$5,557,891
Kev financial Metrics							ANNUAL	NET CASH FLOW	ANNJAL NET CASH FLOW (EXCLUDING TAX INCENTIVES) OVER 25 YEARS - LI-ION VS. FLOW BESS TEST	ES) OVER 25 YEAR	WOLL NO. FLOW	(BESS TIST			
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)				8										_	
2D-Year Unlevered IR3: B.40%			5	contracts											1
25-Year Unlevered IR3: 11.5196			3 DNICELO	1000000										_	ľ
Project Notes			ANULAR SPOLAR	terrane -										_	
and the second (second second			E CONTRON	OUT/STEE											
			IN THE A	8											
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			80	·	+	+	+								
				-	1		е 2	•	1		8	5		11	1
								- 	22					144	

Proforma FB with 20% ASR set aside. 1.

Controlic Vipe	Increg: System V/A 1,800,000 vide 1,800,000 wide 1,800,000 vide 1,800,000 wide 1,800,000 vide 1,800,000 wide 1,800,000 wide 1,800,000 wide 1,800,000 wide 0,000 wide 1,800,000 wide 5,664,13000 3,702 / Wide 50,800 3,702 / Wide 50,900 51,590,28000 51,022,733 51,422,772,33 51,422,733	Internation Currantis 22 Contraction 1000 20 21 22 <
Centration Propertion Properiment Sine (c) Sine (c) Sine (c) Sine (c) Expression Control (c) Sine (c) Sine (c) Sine (c) Sine (c) Sine (c) Mutation Control Sine (c) Sine (c) Sin	Energy 15 1,800 1,800 1,800 5,50 5,51 5,51 5,51 5,51 5,51 5,51 5,	Note: 1,0 1,0 1,0 markity Interret Reserve Post Africanistic Post Africanistic markity Statistic Statistic Statistic Post Africanistic diation Statistic Statistic Statistic Statistic Statistic diatistic Statistic Statis Statistic Statis
2 3 0 3 0 3 0 1 0 1		000 Month Lange (1996) (1996
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Brian kuhu, Faunder, GEO Brian kuhu, Faunder, GEO 1(888) 800-2331 Brian. Kuhu@Asoccinergy.com 1/25/2024 1015 1/25/2024 1	11 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14
com transition for the set of the	ă	7 8 9 and failed and failed 101 and failed 502 502 502 and failed 502

2. Proforma FB w/out 20% ASR set aside.





SS Component Budget BESS Model:					1/25/20
Project:	LI-ION vs. FLOW	BESS TE	ST - , Anywhere, USA	a.	
. Development and Permitting			Cost (\$)	-	Cost (\$/Watt)
Site Visit:				\$	-
Feasibility Study:		\$	20,000.00	\$	0,011
Site Plans:		\$	25,000.00	\$	0,014
Soli Geotechnic Study: Interconnection Studies:		***	100 4 0	\$	
Interconnection Application:		¥.	5. 5	\$	
Electrical Engineering:		e e	5,000.00	\$ \$	0.000
Environmental Studies:		e e	5,000.00	\$	0.008
Structural Engineering:		Ś	-	ŝ	-
Legal (ALTA, Title, Project Co., Legal Review);		Ś	5,000.00	0.0250	0.003
Town Permits:		\$	10,000.00	\$	0.006
otal Development & Permitting		\$	70,000.00	\$	0.039
i. Balance of Plant			Cost (\$)		Cost (\$/Watt)
B1. BESS Equipment Costs		1	Construction for the second		
Battery Cost		\$	4,950,000.00	Ś	2.7500
BESS Shipping:			180,000.00	\$	0.100
Dutles and Fees:		\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	3,600.00		0.002
BMS/EMS:		\$	72,000.00	\$	0.040
Transformer:		\$	45,000.00	\$	0.025
Inverters:		\$	1. .	\$	-
Electrical BOS:		\$	and a start of the second start	\$	in the second
DAS/ SCADA:		\$	18,000.00	\$	0.010
Other Components :			-	\$	-
otal BESS Equipment Costs		\$	5,268,600.00	\$	2.927
B2. BESS Equipment Installation				-	
BESS Installation:		\$	144,000,00	\$	0.080
BMS Installation:		\$ \$	36,000.00	\$	0.020
Wiring to Meter: Wiring to Grid:		\$		S	-
otal BESS Equipment Installation Costs		\$	180,000.00	ş	0.100
B3. Site Work & Other Project Costs			130,000.00	2	0.100
Rental Equipment:		Ş		\$	2
Grading		\$	120	\$	1
Landsceping:		ŝ	120	7 \$	<u>-</u>
Crane/Lift Costs:		\$	100 C	\$	
Interconnection Fees:	1.59%	\$	90,000,00	\$	0.050
Other:		\$ \$ \$ \$	1.	\$	
EPC Contingency:		\$	(H)	\$	÷
EPC Project Fees:			63,000.00	_	0.085
otal Site Work & Other Project Costs		\$	153,000.00	_	0.085
otal Balance of Plant		\$	5,601,600.00	\$	3.112
. General & Administrative Costs			Cost (\$)		Cost (\$/Watt)
Seles Tex:		\$	-	\$	-
Miscellaneous:	2.00%	\$	113,482.00	\$	0.063
Offtaker Acquisition Fees:		\$	(international States)	\$	
Soft Costs - Third Party Developer Fees:	2.00%	5 5	113,482.00	\$	0.063
Soft Costs - Developer Fees:	12.00%		680,592.00	\$	0.378
Soft Costs - Site Host Developer Fees:		\$		\$	-
Soft Costs - Financing Fees:	1.50%	\$	85,074.00	¢.	0.047
otal G&A Expenses	17.50%	\$	992,530.00		0.551

Expens	Expense Calculations						
	Insurance	O&M	Decommissioning	Miscellaneous	Asset Management	Augmentation	PILOT/Taxes
In Use:	Yes	Yes	No	oN	Yes	Yes	Yes
Start Year:	1	1	÷	Ţ	1	7	1
End Year:	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Select Rate:	\$/kWdc	\$/kWdc	\$	\$/kwh	\$/kWh	\$	\$/kWdc
\$ Rate:	\$150,000.00	\$66,641.30	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.0D	\$10,000.00
\$/kWdc Rate:	\$17.50 /kWdc	\$51.20 /kWdc	\$3.00 /kWdc	\$3.00 /kWdc	\$3.00 / kWdc	0.00% of BESS CapEx/yr.	\$11.62 /kWdc
\$/kWac Rate:	\$3.D0 /kWac	\$3.00 / kWac	\$3.00 /kWac	\$3.00 /kWac	\$3.00 /kWac	Every 3 Years	53.00 /kWac
\$/kWh Rate:	\$0.01600 /kWh	\$3.65000 /k/vh	\$0.00500 /k/vh	\$0.00050 /kWh	\$0.00050 /kWh		\$0.00500 /kWh
Escalator:	1,00%	1.00%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	1,00%	1.00%
Year							
1	\$ 31,500.00	\$ 92,160.00	۰ ۲	- \$	\$ 2,463.75	ې ۲	\$ 20,916.00
2	\$ 31,815.00	\$ 93,081.60	ı ∿	د	5 2,451.43	۰ v	\$ 21,125.16
ന	\$ 32,133.15	\$ 94,012.42	' v	۰ ۰	\$ 2,439.17	ı v	\$ 21,336.41
4	\$ 32,454,48	\$ 94,952.54	ŝ	ŝ	\$ 2,426.98	ري م	\$ 21,549.78
5	\$ 32,779.03	\$ 95,902.07	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,414.84	\$ '	\$ 21,765.27
9	\$ 33,106.82	\$ 96,861.09	ч •	•	\$ 2,402.77	۰ ۲	\$ 21,982.93
7	\$ 33,437.88	\$ 97,829.70	۰ ۲	¢	\$ 2,390.76	۰. ۱	\$ 22,202.76
89	\$ 33,772.26	\$ 98,807.99	т •	\$ '	\$ 2,378.80	، ک	\$ 22,424.78
თ	\$ 34,109.99	\$ \$99,796.07	1	ۍ ۲	\$ 2,365.91	۰ ۲	\$ 22,649.03
10	\$ 34,451.09	S 100,794.03	۰ ۱	٠ ۲	\$ 2,355.07	ې ۲	\$ 22,875.52
11	\$ 34,795.60	\$ 101,801.98	۰ ۰	۰ ۲	\$ 2,343.30	۰ ۲	\$ 23,104.28
12	\$ 35,143.55	S 102,819.99	ı ∿	۰ ۲	\$ 2,331.58	۰ ۲	\$ 23,335.32
13	\$ 35,494.99	S 103,848.19	۰ ۱	ې ک	\$ 2,319.92	s s	\$ 23,568.67
14	\$ 35,849,94	\$ 104,886.68	s I	\$	\$ 2,308.32	ŝ	\$ 23,804.36
15	\$ 36,208,44	\$ 105,935.54	¢,	\$ '	\$ 2,296.78	<u>د</u>	\$ 24,042.40
16 16	\$ 36,570.52	\$ 106,994.90	۰ ۲	۲ ۲	\$ 2,285.30	۰, ۲	\$ 24,282.83
17	\$ 36,936.23	\$ 108,064.85	٠ ۲	ۍ ۲	\$ 2,273.87	۰. ۲	\$ 24,525.65
18	\$ 37,305.59	\$ 109,145.50	۰ ۲	ۍ ۲	\$ 2,262.50	۰ ۲	\$ 24,770.91
19	\$ 37,678.65	\$ 110,236.95	۰ ۲	\$	\$ 2,251.19	۰ ۰	\$ 25,018.62
20	\$ 38,055.43	\$ 111,339.32	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 239.93	\$ -	\$ 25,268.81
21	\$ 38,435.99	\$ 112,452.71	÷	- \$	\$ 2,228.73	ۍ د	\$ 25,521.49
22	\$ 38,820.35	S 113,577.24	•	·	\$ 2,217.59	۰ ۲	
23	\$ 39,208.55	\$ 114,713.01	۰ ۱	S S	\$ 2,206.50	л S	\$ 26,034.48
24	\$ 39,600.64	S 115,860.14	ۍ ۱	S	\$ 2,195.47	s S	\$ 26,294.82
25	\$ 39,996.64	\$ 117,018.75	\$ -	\$	\$ 2,184.49	\$	
Totals:	\$ 889,660.78	\$ 2,602,893.27	د .	\$	\$ 58,035.98	\$	\$ 590,734.76

4. FB Proforma Annual Expenses

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Li-Ion BESS with 20% ASR set aside

Brian Kuha, Founder, GEO 1(885) 806-2381 | Brian.Kuha@AssocEnergy.com 1/25/2024 11 10 Notes: Prepared For: Prepared 3y: Contact Info: Report Date:

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						was existentiate of the state
	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3	Energy Storage	Anzillary Svc.	Totals
G eneration Type:				Energy Storage System	NJA	
Size (dc):				6,880.000 k Wile		6,880.000 kV/dc
Size (ac):				6,880.000 kWac		6,880.000 kW ac
Net Dutput:				4/2		D KWh
Cust (5):				\$7,212,338.00		57,212,338.00
Cost (\$/W):				\$1.048 /Wds		\$1.048 /Wdc
Tax ineligibles:				\$0.00		\$0.00
Investment Tax Gredit:				\$2,163,701.40		\$2,163,701.40
Depreciation Cash Value:				\$1,593,926.70		\$1,593,926.70

					60												
1 2 3 4 Rovern	Revenue (Cash Bads) 5 6	7 8	6	Gross		12	8	Operating Expenses 14 15	ipenses 15	16	17	18	EB TDA L9	Hrancing 20	21	22 22	ilts 23
4 mm 4	Additional	BESS Anc. Svcs.	Depreciation	3rost	Site leaze /	8	Operations &	Miscel bineous	Asiet (Other Crsts D	Down Payment /	PILOT /	Total	Tctal Payments	Daht Sewice	Annual	Cumulative
Ī	Reverue	Revenue	and fedire	Revenue	ŝite Purchace	Coverage	1/ aintenance	Expenses	Maragement 8655	BESS Augmentation II	Interact Records	Froperty Taxes	Not Ference	(1 ° 1)	Coverage Ratio	Net Cach Flow	Net Cash Flow
	BESS KWTrsExports- 1,750,113	BESS AS Runanwoof 20.0% and AS Rete of \$ 1.00,300 / MIV	Depreciation at 26.0% T vx Rune ITC Shovn as Revenue (Cear 1)		9 <u>0</u> , "	28.75/kyvd: with 3% escale for	H	BESS kwins imports- 4,182,043	an Capital Cap	at 15.0% of BESS OpEx Every3 years the total of BESS	30.0% Down Parment w	\$5,310/ MW/dc	(beforefinancing)	70.0% LTV 7.50% Internet Loan Princpul of 55,945,5355	1.25 [suggested in nimumi		
0										1000	\$2,163,701		\$2,163,701			\$2,163,701	\$2,163,701
Ŧ	\$694,156	\$220,160	\$956,356	\$1,870,672	\$20,000	\$60,200	\$43,000	-\$63,341				\$39,973	\$1.642,158	\$488,058	1.41	\$1,154,100	\$1,009,600
2	\$701,098	\$223,462	\$255,028	\$1,179,588	-\$20,000	\$50,802	-\$13,430	-\$65,995				-\$10,373	886'846\$	-\$488,058	1./12	\$160,931	-\$548,671
	\$708,109	\$226,811	\$153,C17	\$1,087,940		-\$61,/10	\$13,861	\$66,655	Ŷ	-\$517,426		-\$10,776	\$307,808	-\$188,358	TED	-\$180.250	\$728,92
4	\$715,190	\$230,217	\$91,810	\$1,037,217		-\$52,024	\$44,303	\$67,321				-\$41,184	\$802,384	-\$488,058	1.46	\$314,327	·\$414,594
5	\$722,342	\$233,670	\$91,810	\$1,047,822		\$52,644	\$41,746	-\$ 67,995				-\$41,596	\$810,841	-\$488,058	1.47	\$322,783	-\$91,8:1
æ	\$729,565	\$237,175	\$45,905	\$1,012,645		-\$63,271	\$45,293	-\$68,675	9,r	-\$564,014		-\$42,C12	\$209,48C	-\$488, 358	034	\$278,577	-\$370,388
7	\$736,R61	\$240,732		5977,593		\$63,904	545,645	-\$ 69,361				-\$42,452	\$736,250	-5488,058	151	\$148,193	-\$122,195
80	\$144,779	\$244,343		\$988,572		-\$64,543	SAS, TD	-\$70,055				-\$47,856	\$745,017	-5488,058	1.53	\$156,959	\$124764
6	ST51,671	\$248,009		089'6665		-\$65,188	-\$46,563	-\$70,755	7	-5581,104		-543,285	S170.785	-5488,058	0.35	-\$315.272	\$180,509
10	\$759,188	\$251,729		S1.010.917	-	-\$65.84D	\$47,028	-\$71,463				-\$43.718	S762.868	-5488.058	1.56	\$174,811	\$94,3C2
н	5766,780	5255,505		S1.022,285		-S66,498	S47,499	-\$72,178				-544,155	S771,956	-5488,058	1.58	S183,898	S37820C
12	5774,448	S259,337		S., 033 785		-\$67,163	-S47,974	-\$72,899	9,	-\$598,712		-\$44,596	S182 440	-5488,358	120	-\$305.618	S72,582
13	\$782,192	\$263,227		S.,045,419		-\$67,835	-\$48,453	-573.628				-\$45,042	\$790,46C	-5488,058	1.62	\$302,403	\$374985
34	5/90,24	\$7P177		D61/40/15	-5.20,000	\$u8,513	SEE, 842-	-S 74,365				-\$45,493	288,021,2	-5488,058	1.64	\$311,824	\$686,809
IS	\$/9/,9:4	\$2.11,183		1 20,000,15		\$69,198	\$49,427	-\$75,108	30	-\$616,854		-545,948	295,2815	-ș488, J58	65.0	\$295,496	\$351.313
J6	\$805,894	\$275,251		5_,081,145		-\$69,890	-\$49,922	-\$75,859				-\$46,407	\$819,066	-5488,058	1.68	\$331,008	\$722,321
24	58 EL 85	\$279,380		\$_,093,333			-\$50,42I	-\$76,618				-\$46,871	\$828,833	-5488,058	1.70	\$340,775	\$1,063,097
18	\$\$22,092	\$283,571		\$1,105,663	-\$20,000		-\$50,925	48E(1) \$-		-\$635,545		-\$47,340	\$203,174	-\$488,358	0.42	-\$284,884	\$778,212
61	\$830,313	\$287,824		5:,118,137			-\$51,434	\$/8,158				-\$47,813	\$848,723	-5488,058	1.74	\$360,665	\$1,138,878
20	\$\$38,516	\$292,141		\$1,130,757			\$51,949	-\$78,940				_	\$858,849	-\$488,055	1.76	\$370,794	\$1,509,672
Sublicitaise	\$15,284,624	\$5,390,906	\$1,593,927	\$21,969,457	-\$400,000 -\$	-\$1,325,544 -	-\$946,817	\$1,438,754	ċ	\$3,543,656	-\$2,163,701	\$880,151	\$11,270,823	-\$9,761,151	121	\$1,509,672	\$1,509,672
					Additi	Additional Years Performance	rmance	****				140.000	4444 444			444 4 4 4 4	44 104 0.00
52	200,7530	42 C 0 0 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		0202442020	-100 000-	005/E70-	512,4UB	-579,729 4 00 = 72	74	-5024,803		-540,202	067,4124			067,9114	53,601,440
1 12	\$864.027	5305.486		\$2,169,513		574,932	-553.523	-581 332				-549,755	\$889.972			\$889.972	\$3,493,412
24	5872,567	\$310,068		\$2,182,735		\$75,681	\$54,058	-582,145		\$674,644		\$50,252	\$225,955			\$225,055	\$3,719,367
R	\$881,394	617,415Ş		\$1,196,113		\$76,438	\$54,599	-582,966				\$50,755	\$911,355			\$911,355	\$4,630,722
Totals.	\$19,605,187	\$6,518,674	\$1, 193,927	\$27,817,788	200-2	-		\$ 1, 845,452	Ş.	-\$4,873,103	-\$2,163,701	-\$1,128,960	67	-\$9,751,151			\$4,630,722
											and the second se						
	Key Financial Metrics			surpress.		_		ANNULL N	T CASH FLOW (I	XCLUDING TAX I	ICENTIVES, OVE	25 YEARS - LI-	ANNULL NET CASH FLOW (EXCLUDING TAX INCENTIVES, OVER 25 YEARS - LHON YS. FLOW BESS TEST	ESS TEST	-		
f Return (IRR)				ji.													T
				80 04 5 94 5													/
ZO-YEAR UNIEVERED IKK: ZU-80%) Destruction												/	/
Pra	Project Notes			o Transiji V I												/	
Deparciation modeled at 26% Tax Bradict. Year Circ Tax B; nofit BOIC of 44.2%	Tr ROIC of 44.2%.			ลี สู					8		•	ſ	1	T	Ĺ	-	/
				E E B HE WAY	Ţ		ſ		-			/	/	/	/	7	
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				10010315	-	-	-	м Т. "К.	-	-	ž	-	-		-		-

5. Proforma Li-Ion with 20% ASR set aside.

FOCUS	Totals	6,880.000 kWdc 6,880.000 kWac	0.6MI \$7,212,338.00 \$1.048 /Wdc	\$0,00 \$2,163,701.40 \$1,593,926.70	Results 27 23	a	Net Cash Flow Net Cash Flow			\$2,163,701 \$2,563,701 \$2,073,489 \$2,090,213		-\$264,711 -\$976,510 \$227,687 -\$748,624				-\$412.170 -\$977.726 \$175.004 -\$802.022		- 100 		-	\$225,027 -\$592,331	-\$403,187 -\$995,518 <236.767 -\$756.755	7 7924	-\$508,513 -\$508,513	\$88,048 -\$420,465 6757 April 6770 015	•••	\$91,322 \$1,179,521 \$773,876 \$1,953,347	S		Į				
	llary Szc. atte	C fr			inancing 21	8	Coverage Ratio	13	< (suggested minimum)	1.24	1.25	0.24		0.15		0.16						0.27		1 1.01				-						
	Anci				an Br	Total Paymonts	41 9 di	SI 7.50% Interest	Lorn Principal of \$5,048,636.5	1 -\$488.058		-5488,058 -5488,058				-5488,058				-	-\$488,058	-5488,058	220,8842-	\$9,761,151				8 -\$9,761,151	W BESS TEST					
	Energy Storage rev Storage Suctem	6,880.000 kWac 6,880.000 kWac	\$7,212,338.00 \$1.048 /Wdc	\$0.00 \$2,163,701.40 \$1,593,926.70	EBITDA 19	da bi	es Net Revenue	(bafore fixancing)	10.1	-\$2,163,/01 51.561.546		5 5223,347 5715,944	_			5 575,887 s 5663,761			20.00	_	5213,085	584.871 5777.870		J \$9,252,638	2 \$83,348	0.00	5773,876	60 \$11,714,498	ANN JAL NET CASH FLOW (EXCLUDING TAX I VICENTIVES) OVER 25 YEARS - LI-IOV VS. FLOW BESS TEST					
	Encreu	8 6 6 6 6 6 6	13. 55	5 5	18	ā.	rve Property Taxes	51,820/MWdc		579,952- 10	-\$40,375	-\$40,776 -\$41,184	-\$41,59	-\$42,012	-542.85	-543,718	-\$44,155	-\$44,596	\$45,495	\$45,948	-\$46,871	-\$47,340	-548,291	UI -\$880,161	-\$48,774	-\$49,755	-\$50,252 -\$50,755	01 -\$1,128,960	SJ DVER 25 YEAR					ă.
, USA	Source 3				11	Dawn Paymunk /	ion Interest Reserve	KS SACK		-52,163,701		12/1		-		240		100		-				6 -\$2,163,7UI	100		50 0 1	3 -\$2,163,701	G TAX INCENTIVE					
nywhere					s 16	Other Costs	it BESS Augmentation	at 15,0% of BESS Capte Every 3 years	and 1.0%Fc./y			-\$547,426		-\$564,014		-\$581.104		-\$598,712		\$616,854		-\$635,545		·\$3,543,656	-\$654,803		-\$674,644	\$4,873,103	FLOW (EXCLUDIN					
R FINANCIAL PROFORMA:LI-ION vs. FLOW BESS TEST - , Anywhere, USA	Source 2				Operating Expenses 14.15	đ	5 Management		-stronge		. 29	0 8	5	5	20	0 8	5.00	17	59 12	75	a n	66 U	52	840	09		31 09	255	WUJAL NET CASH					
W BESS					0pe	A Missellaneous	ce Expenses		UCSS kW hrs Imports 5,2,28,354	593.412						8 -5'00,153 8 -5'00,163					4 \$-08,448	5 -\$10,628 4 -611755		17 -\$2,056,840	5-13,980		5 -\$117,434	47	× .				>	
N vs. FLO	Source 1				13	жo	e Naintenance	with	ġ.	00 -\$43.00C				71\$45,193		595'975'- 128 88 -547'028						95 -\$50.925 78 -\$51.434		0 -\$1,325,544 -\$946,817 Additional Years' Performance	55 -\$52,468		38 -554,058	241 \$1,214,458					-	
A: U-10		Size (dc): Size (ac):	Cost (5): si (5/W):	(ibles: redit: /alue:	c1 1	ŝ	rchase Coverage	\$6.75,kwd: with	1% stale	000 -560,200		-\$20,000 -\$61,410 -\$20,000 \$62,024				00C -565,188 00C -565,840						-520,000 -571,295 -550,000 -579,008		-\$400,000 -\$1,325,544 Additional Years'I	-\$20,000 -\$73,455		,00C -\$75,681 ,00C -\$76,438	\$500,000 \$1,700,241	-				·	
ROFORM	Consertion Tuns	Siz.	Cost (5) Cost (5)	Tax Ineligibles Investment Tax Credit: Depreciation Cash Value:	ross 10	and a	Revenue She Purchase			\$1.818.131 -520.000		\$1,032,114 -520 \$079,608 -520	200 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	\$951,639 -\$20,000 \$414.792 -\$20,000	1000	\$933,179 -520,000 \$942,511 -520,000	-	anter a	8) 10 - 74			\$1,020(604 -\$20,000 \$1,030,810 -\$50,000	A 1025	\$20,559,358 -\$400	\$1,051,53C -\$20,00C	a. 20.	\$1,083,392 -\$20,000 \$1,044,276 -\$20,000		400/00/15	autor a	autore Second	Britty Press and	• -	
NCIAL PI				Dep II	5 o		502	n at /3.0% Bite	s Revenue s' I	\$956356 \$1.8		\$153,017 \$1,0 \$91,810 \$97			26S	593 544	\$95	596	265	66S	0,1%	IC IS	SL,U		\$1,2	\$1,0	6,12 6,12							1
25-YEAR FINA					7 8 6	Depreciation	and Fed IT C	Uopreceitos a 23.02 Tax Rate	ITC shown as Revenue (Yvar I)	9565	\$255	\$123 \$01	\$91	\$45										\$1,593,927				\$1,593,927						
Q	Li-Ion BESS withOUT 20% ASR set aside	Brian Kuhn, Founder, CEO 1 8R8) R0D-3381 Brian Kuhn@AvenFnergy.com 2017 - 2000-2010 - 2010			Revenue (Cash Basis) 4 5 6	innet mbb4	Revenue	BEAN MAYING EXPLORES 4, 706, 982		\$861.775	\$870,393	\$879,097 \$887,988	\$896,767	\$9C5,734 \$914.797	5923,940	5933.179 112.5482	\$921,936	\$961,455 5011,455	0, n'T/ 65	\$990,588	667'010'15 21'010'15	51.020.604 51.020.604	\$1,01115	164,679,818	\$1,051,533	\$1,072,665	\$1,083,592 \$1,094,525	\$24,339,289	Key Financial Metrics	L 5.45%	8.93%	Project Notes	, Year Dire Tax Benefit RDIC of 1428.	
A:D ASSOCIATED ENERGY DEVELOPERS	Notes: Li-Ion BESS wit		KEPORT DALE:		۰ ۲														1	15	21 at			Subrorais:				Tratale		Internal Rate of Return (IRR) 20-Year Urlevered IRR:	25-Year Unlevered IRR:		 Depretation notified at 26% fas bracks, Year Div Ex Benefit RDE of 142% 	

6. Proforma Li-Ion w/out 20% ASR set aside.





ESS Component Budget BESS Model:					1/25/20
Project:	U-ION vs. FLOW	BESS TE	ST - , Anywhere, USA	1	
A. Development and Permitting		1	Cost (\$)	t	Cost (\$/Watt)
Site Visit:				\$	
Feasibility Study:		\$	20,000.00	\$	0.008 /
Site Plans:		\$	25,000.00	\$	0.004,
Soll Geotechnic Study:			-2	\$	-
Interconnection Studies:		\$	÷.	\$	8
Interconnection Application:		***	and the second	\$	and the second se
Electrical Engineering:		\$	5,000.00	\$	0.001
Environmental Studies:		\$	5,000.00	\$	0.001
Structural Engineering:		\$	0.4800.000 pt -	\$	
Legel (ALTA, Title, Project Co., Legal Review):		\$	5,000.00	\$	0.001
Town Permits:		\$	10,000.00	\$	0.001
Fotal Development & Permitting		\$	70,000.00	\$	0.010
8. Balance of Plant			Cost (\$)	1	Cost (\$/Watt)
B1. BESS Equipment Costs					
Battery Cost		\$	3,577,600.00	\$	0.5200
BESS Shipping:		\$ \$	688,000.00	\$	0.100
Dutles and Fees:		\$	13,760.00	\$	0.002
BMS/EMS:		\$	275,200.00	\$	0.040
Transformer:		\$	172,000.00	\$	0.025
Inverters:		\$ \$ \$ \$ \$	24	\$	
Electrical 80%		\$	ana ana ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang	\$	
DAS/ SCADA:		\$	68,800.00	\$	0.010
Other Components :		\$		\$	
Fotal BESS Equipment Costs		\$	4,795,360.00	\$	0.697 /
B2. BESS Equipment Installation					
BESS Installation:		\$	550,400.00	\$	0.080
BMS Installation:		\$	137,600.00	\$	0.020
Wiring to Meter:		\$	•	\$	×
Wiring to Grid:		\$	-	\$	-
Total BESS Equipment Installation Costs		\$	688,000.00	\$	0.100,
B3. Site Work & Other Project Costs					
Rental Equipment:		\$	-	\$	-
Grading:		\$ \$		\$	-
Landscaping Crane/Lift Costs:		, A	-	\$	-
Interconnection Fees:	5.60%	\$ \$	344,000,00	\$	0.050
Other:	3.000		3445 0000 00		0.000
EPC Contingency:		*	74	ş	
EPC Project Fees:		\$	240,800.00	1.000	0.035
Total Site Work & Other Project Costs		\$	584,800.00	_	0.085
Total Balance of Plant		\$	6,068,160.00		0.882
C. General & Administrative Costs			Cost (\$)		Cost (\$/Watt)
Sales Tax:		\$		\$	- Andrewski and a Balandaria
Miscellaneous:	2.00%	s	122,763.20	ŝ	0.018
Offtaker Acquisition Fees:		\$	-	Ś	-
Soft Costs - Third Party Developer Fees:	2.00%	\$	122,763.20	Ś	0.018
Soft Costs - Developer Fees:	12.00%	\$	736,579.20	5	0.107
Soft Costs - Site Host Developer Fees:		\$		\$	
Soft Costs - Financing Fees:	1.50%	\$	92,072.40	5	0.013
Fotal G&A Expenses	17.50%	\$	1,074,178.00	And in case of the local division of the loc	0.156/
Total Installed Price		\$	7,212,338.00	\$	1.048 /

Expens	Expense Calculations						
	Insurance	O&M	Decommissioning	Miscellaneous	Asset Management	Augmentation	PILOT/Taxes
386 N LI	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Start Year:	Ħ	Ħ	F	Ħ	4	1	÷
End Year:	25	25	ង	25	25	25	25
Select Rate	S/kwdc	S/kwdc	Ş	s	S	S	S/kWdc
S Rater	\$150,000.00	\$72,123.38	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$536,640.00	\$10,000.00
\$/kWdcRate:	\$8.75 /kWdc	\$6.25 /kWdc	\$3.00 /kWdc	\$3.00 /kWdc	\$3.00 /kWdc	15.00% of BESS CapEx/yr.	\$5.81 /kWdc
\$/kWacRate:	\$3.00 /kWac	\$3.00 /kWac	\$3.00 /kWac	\$3.00 /kWac	\$3.00 /kWac	Every 3 Years	\$3.00 /kWac
\$/kWh Rate:	\$0.01600 /kWh	\$0.01710 /kWh	\$0.00500 /kWh	\$0.00500 /kWh	\$0.00500 /kWh		\$0.00500 /kWh
Eacalartor:	1.00%	1.00%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	1.00%	1.00%
Year							
T	\$ 60,200.00	\$ 43,000.00	, s	، ۶	s	- \$	\$ 39,972.80
2	\$ 60,802.00	\$ 43,430.00	s,	, s	ŝ	s S	\$ 40,372.53
M	\$ 61,410.02	\$ 43,864.30	s v	۰ د	v v	547,426.46	\$ 40,776.25
4	\$ 62,024.12	\$ 44,302.94	s v	- S	v v	s	\$ 41,184.02
ŝ		\$ 44,745.97	s.	•	, ,		
9	\$ 63.270.81	\$ 45,193.43	, v	- S	' S	\$ 564.014.03	\$ 42,011.81
7		\$ 45,645.37	۰ ۲	-	۲. د		\$ 42,431.93
66	\$ 64,542.55	\$ 46,101.82	1	•	,	,	\$ 42,856.25
a	\$ 65,187.97	\$ 46,562.84	،	ۍ ۲	۰. ۲	\$ 581,104.22	\$ 43,284.81
10	\$ 65,839.85	\$ 47,028.47	\$ -		\$		\$ 43,717.66
11	\$ 66,498.25	\$ 47,498.75	- - \$, ,	ۍ ۱	- 5	\$ 44,154.84
12	\$ 67,163.23	\$ 47,973.74	, s	<u>،</u>	u v	\$ 598,712.26	\$ 44,596.39
Ę	\$ 67,834.87	\$ 48,453.48	۰ د	۰ ۲	۲ د	i S	\$ 45,042.35
14	\$ 68,513.22	\$ 48,938.01	ہ د	، د	۰ ۲	s	\$ 45,492.78
15	\$ 69,198.35	\$ 49,427.39	\$	\$ -	،	\$ 616,853.84	\$ 45,947.70
16	\$ 69,890.33	\$ 49,921.67	, s	, s	ı s	s.	\$ 46,407.18
17		\$ 50,420.88	s v	۰ د	s s	s s	\$ 46,871.25
18		\$ 50,925.09	s S	s s	s v	\$ 635,545.13	\$ 47,339.96
đ	\$ 72,008.08	\$ 51,434.34	s s	s s	s s	s s	\$ 47,813.36
2	\$ 72,728.16	\$ 51,948.68	\$ -	s -	s -	Ş	\$ 48,291.50
2	\$ 73,455.44	\$ 52,468.17	۰ ۶	, s	۲ S	\$ 654,802.78	\$ 48,774.41
13		\$ 52,992.85	ۍ ۱		N.	s S	\$ 49,262.16
33	\$ 74,931.89	\$ 53,522.78	ۍ ۲	, v	N.	, N	\$ 49,754.78
24	\$ 75,681.21	\$ 54,058.01	¢۲	i s	۰ ۱	\$ 674,643.96	\$ 50,252.33
25	\$ 76,438.03	\$ 54,598.59	s.		۔ د	۲ S	\$ 50,754.85
Totals:	\$ 1,700,240.61	\$ 1,214,457.58	s			\$ 4,873,102.70	\$ 1,128,959.77

About the FOCUS Software:

The FOCUS software used to simulate the systems in this exercise has been developed over the past 12 years for use in depicting the financial performance of various kinds of renewable energy and microgrid systems, including combinations of solar, wind, CHP, energy storage, natural gas gensets, and other resources within a microgrid environment. It has been used by developers, investors and financial institutions to model the financial performance of over 1000 energy systems around the world.

About the Author

Brian D. Kuhn is the Founder and a Principal of both Associated Energy Developers and Aeronautica Windpower of Plymouth, MA, and a 40 year veteran of the Renewable Energy industry. Associated Energy Developers is a renewable energy project analysis and development company specializing in solar and wind systems for clients in the Commercial and Industrial as well as Utility scale markets. Brian may be reached at Brian.Kuhn@AssocEnergy.com, or 508-364-9489.

