



About Solar Technology

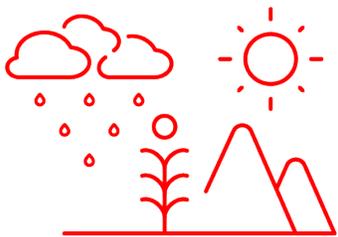
Solar is a critical and rapidly growing part of America’s electric grid, producing enough energy to **power more than 16.1 million homes nationwide and counting.**¹

Solar projects are safe, clean, and have minimal impact on the land while providing a valuable economic boost to the rural economies that host them.



Solar is affordable to build and maintain, helping boost America’s energy independence in the process.

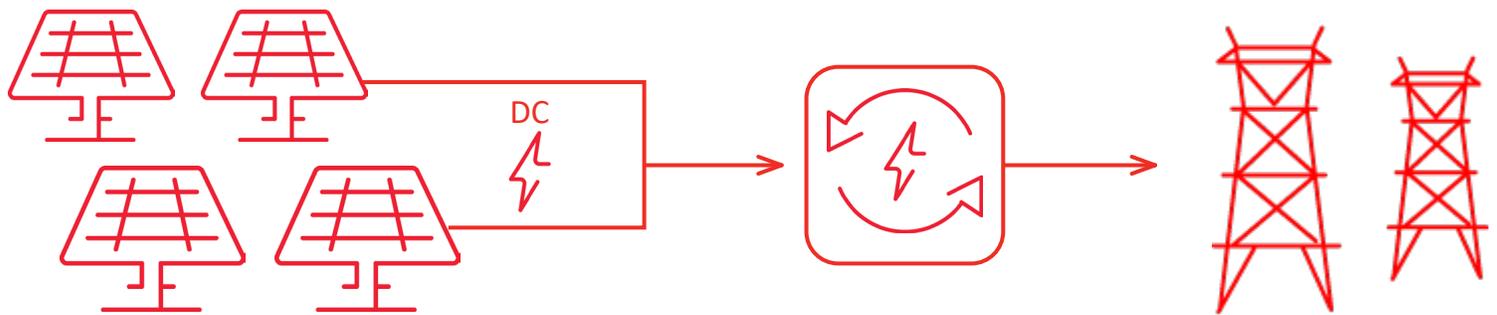
The price of solar has been falling for years, dropping by about 70% since 2010. Average operation and maintenance costs have fallen nearly 60% since 2011. In many cases, solar energy is cheaper than traditional forms of generation,³ giving utilities and corporate off-takers access to reliable, cheap energy at a fixed price. These guaranteed rates help keep consumer costs low and stable.



Requiring no water to generate power, **solar energy saves 136 billion gallons of water each year** that would otherwise be consumed by the traditional power industry.⁴

U.S. solar also **avoids 81 million metric tons of carbon pollution annually**, which is the equivalent of removing 17.2 million cars from the road.⁵

HOW A SOLAR PARK GENERATES ENERGY



The solar panels absorb sunlight and generate DC electricity. Many have trackers installed to tilt toward the sun as it moves across the sky.

The electricity goes through an inverter, converting it to AC electricity.

Then it flows into the grid, supporting the region’s energy needs.

¹ Solar Energy Industries Association. “U.S. Market Insight.” September 10, 2020.
² George Washington University Solar Institute. “How much land would it take to power the U.S. with solar?” September 2008.
³ Lazard. “Lazard’s Levelized Cost of Energy Analysis - Version 14.0.” October 2020.
⁴ Calculated using the Environmental Protection Agency’s AVERT tool.