



Our Generation

Generating renewable energy together

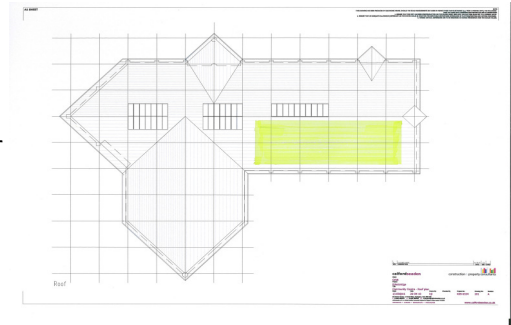
Jonathon White
Kent County Council
Edenbridge Community Centre
Station Road
Edenbridge, Kent
TN8 6AD

11 October 2010

Ref: 1001550

Thank you for the opportunity to provide a quote for your project.

The following is our quotation for a 24.12 kWp Solar Electric array to be installed at 'Edenbridge Community Centre' delivering power at 4.46 pence per kilo watt hour plus VAT and taxes. The tariff will be subject to an annual increase of 3% per year or RPI (Whichever is the greater). If the array produces more power than the buildings consumption, we will credit your account the excess units. The Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) runs for an initial period of 25 years and will roll over at the existing tariff rate if desired.



As asset owner, Our Generation will also be claiming the associated Feed In Tariff.

The foregoing is on a fixed price basis for 45 days from the date on this letter, after which it may be subject to requotation. The system quote and design is indicative only and is subject to revision following full structural survey and electrical design. The anticipated costs of the structural survey is approximately £1,500 + vat and the costs of the electrical design is approximately £3,500 + vat. These costs will be ordinarily be bourne by Our Generation. However, if you chose to cancel an otherwise viable installation post-survey you will become liable for all the costs of the survey and design.

It is assumed that the works will be completed in a single continuous period. Scaffolding and other site management facilities will be provided by the Mark Group for the purposes of its works only.

Sharp Solar Panels are covered by a 2 year manufacturers guarantee, 10 year performance guarantee for a 90% power output and a 25 year guarantee for a 80% power output. All other parts come with a standard 2 year manufacturers guarantee minimum

Approximate Annual Outputs: **SAP 2005**

System:	19,296	kWh/yr
CO₂ Emmisions Avoided:	10,960	kg(CO_{2,eq})/yr

"The performance of solar PV systems is impossible to predict with certainty due to the variation in the amount of solar radiation (sunlight) from location to location and from year to year. This estimate is based upon the governments standard assessment procedure for energy rating buildings (SAP) and is given for guidance only. It should not be considered a guarantee of performance." - MIS 3002

Detailed simulation:

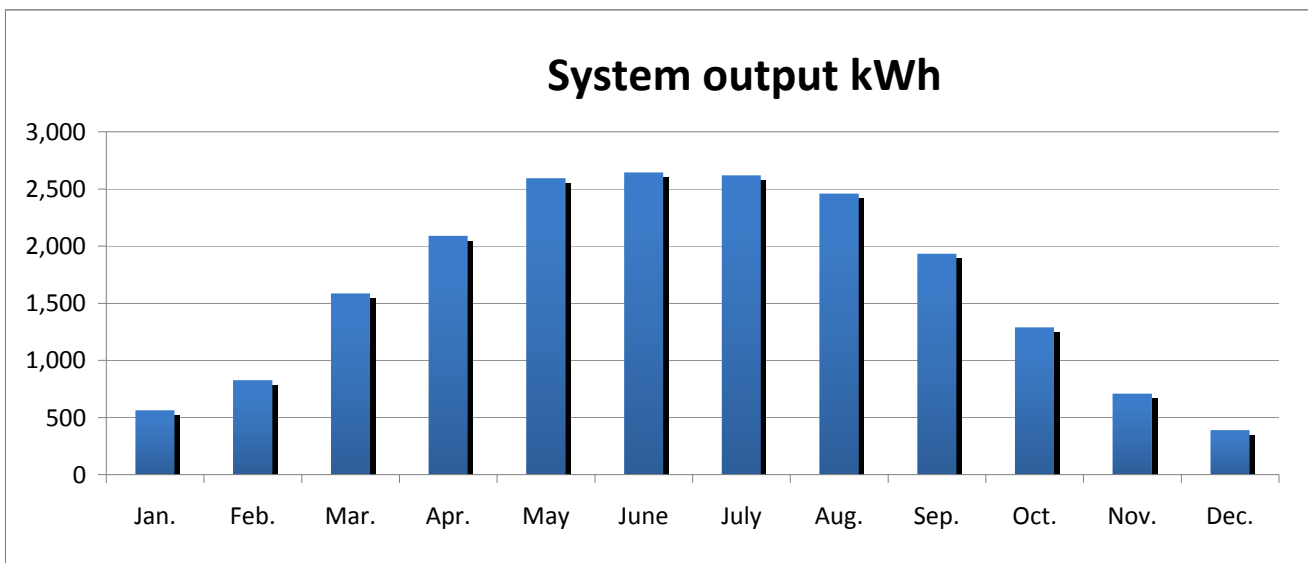
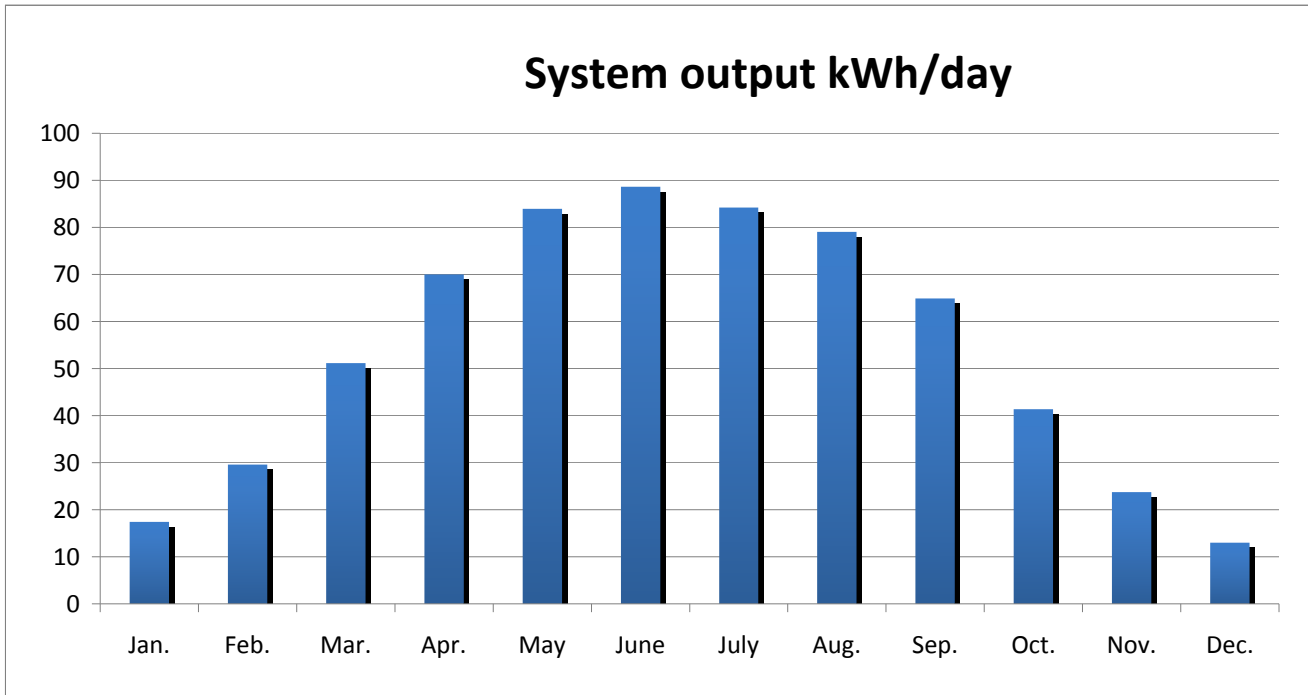
System:	19,705	kWh/yr
CO₂ Emmisions Avoided:	11,193	kg(CO_{2,eq})/yr

This estimate of performance is based on a basic simulation of the proposed system, and may not include for local shading or detailed ohmic losses. The results are determined by a mathematic model calculation.



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We work with a variety of roof types, ranging from modern seamed roof to flat roofs. Each roof type will have it's own purpose built mounting system.



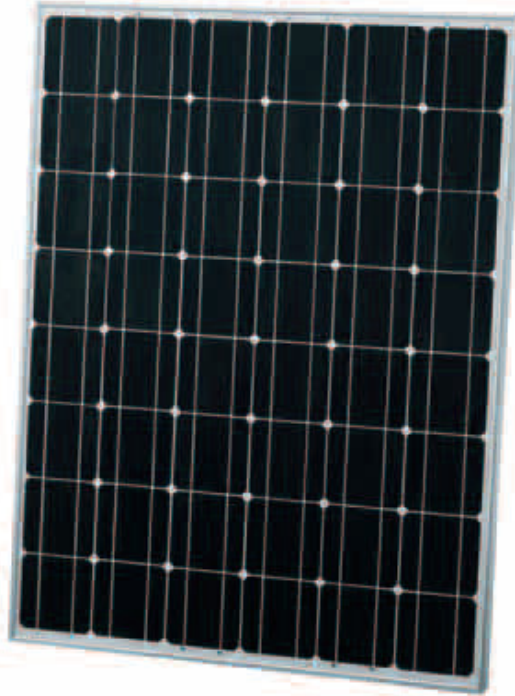


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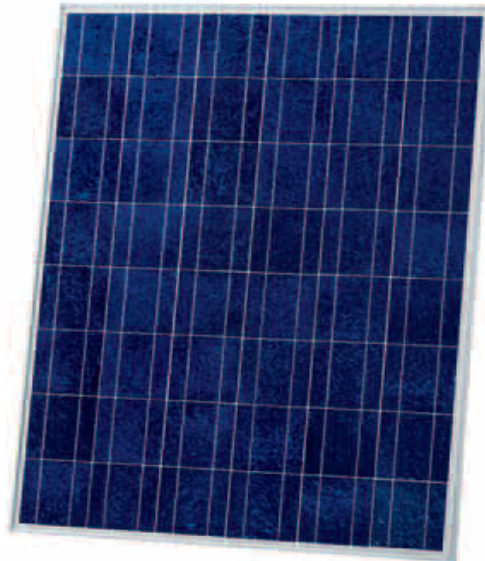
Monocrystalline modules work with solar cells which consist of a single silicon crystal with a regular structure. The base material for production is drawn silicon blocks. These are cut into thin wafers measuring approx. 0.3 mm and chemically processed. Contacts are then mounted.

Monocrystalline cells achieve a high level of efficiency or up to 15% and are particularly suitable when space is limited for small to medium-sized systems.



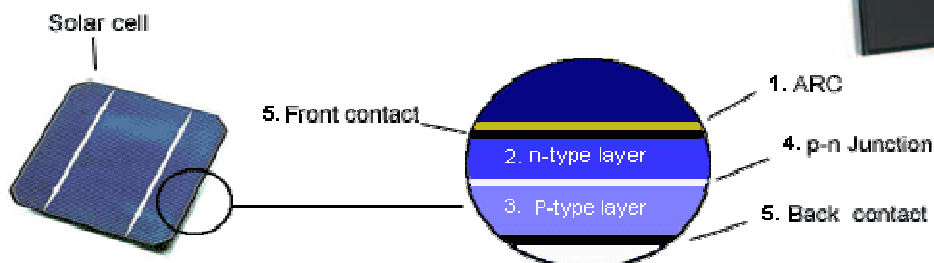
Poly- or multicrystalline modules have solar cells which are made up of many small silicon crystals. The cells are cut from cast silicon blocks and have a frost pattern on the surface.

Polycrystalline modules are slightly less efficient (up to 13%) than monocrystalline modules, but cost less as their production is less complex. They are the most widespread and are suitable for photovoltaic systems on single-family homes as well as for medium systems.

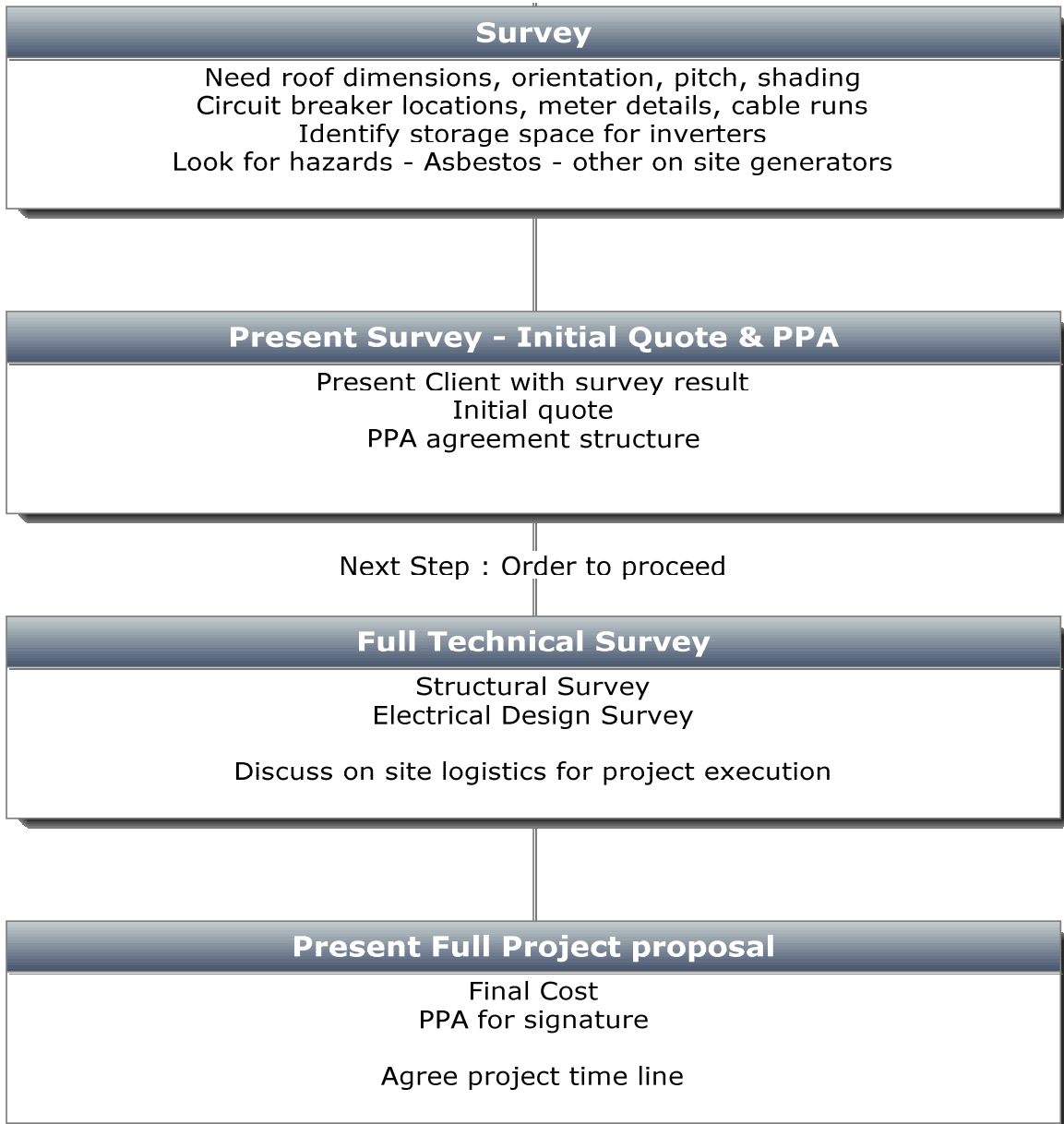


Thin-film or microamorphous silicon modules are generally structured differently. Using this technology, which saves on raw materials, the silicon of the cells is applied to a glass plate by means of vapour disposition – the silicon layer is only 2 microns thick. A strand of hair is 40 times this thick. With 8.5% efficiency, they are less efficient than crystalline modules, but they cost less and, in terms of energy production, they have advantages in warm surroundings and under diffuse light conditions.

Microamorphous silicon modules are dark grey to black.



The Journey



If you have any questions, please contact Paul Beardsley on 07958 708 515. Otherwise to proceed, therefore, we ask that you return to us the following:

1. A copy of this covering letter countersigned to indicate your acceptance to the terms of survey outlined on page 1;
2. A signed Power Purchase Agreement for each of the proposed installation sites.

Ian Goodwin - Director

Counter signature

Position