

SOLAR

IF YOU HAVE BEEN INTERESTED IN SOLAR TECHNOLOGY BUT FOUND SOLAR TO BE UNAFFORDABLE, UGLY OR EXPENSIVE TO INSTALL, OUR SOLAR PRODUCT MAY BE PERFECT FOR YOU.



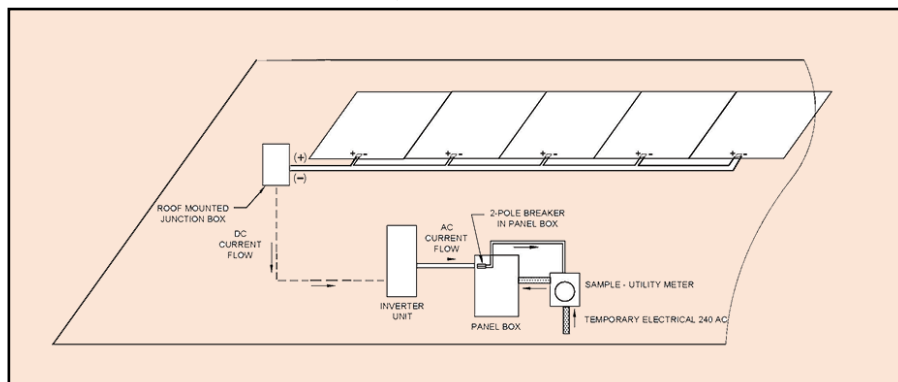
The Commodore Corporation has entered into an Exclusive Agreement to Market and Install FLM Solar products on Our Homes.

FLM Solar is a Solar Panel Technology which is Lightweight, Cost Effective and Simple to Install Without Roof Penetrations.

These patented Solar panels are $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick with a fiberglass backer and self-adhere to a shingled roof. The installation process has been *tested to withstand 120 winds* yet can be simply removed and reinstalled for shingle replacement or relocation.

This Solar Technology is ONLY available at a Commodore Corporation Participating Builder.

Inquire Today!



Frequently asked questions:

How does the grid-tied Solar System work?

When sunlight hits the solar cells in the roof modules, it converts particles of sunlight (photons) into electrons (direct current (DC) electricity). The DC electricity is converted to AC by a Solar Inverter. The inverter is typically installed on the outside of the home near the panel box. Solar electricity from the inverter flows through the panel box to the home or the grid.

A net meter (Smart Meter) reports to the Utility Company. Your utility uses a net meter (Smart Meter) to read the amount of electricity used from the grid during times of night or rain. It also keeps track of the electricity that flows into the grid from your solar system. If the solar system produces more energy than you've used, you get credit on your utility bill.

Just because you have a solar system doesn't mean your utility is out of the picture. You'll still be using some power from them, on rainy days or at night for example. That's where the net metering comes in.

With the addition of battery storage the grid could be eliminated

Is there a tax benefit?

For the purchasing homeowner in the year system is operational:

2019: The tax credit is 30 percent of the cost of the system.

2020: Owners of new residential and commercial solar can deduct 26 percent of the cost of the system from their taxes.

2021: Owners of new residential and commercial solar can deduct 22 percent of the cost of the system from their taxes.

Is there a warranty?

30 year on the modules and inverter.

How does it work in Snow or no Sun?

In light snow, the modules will make power creating heat that will melt the snow. In heavy snow with ice the power could be low or no power.

No sunlight, no power.

How does it work for high winds?

FLM Solar modules will withstand 120 miles per hour wind uplift.



How is the solar system sized and purchased?

The sizing of the solar system is based on how much electric power your home will use monthly. We are provided the amount of KW hours each electrical appliance (Furnace, A/C, Refrigerator, Freezer, stove, lighting, etc.) will use on average per day. Then simply multiply that total of appliances by 30 days for the monthly estimated KW hours needed.

Solar modules are sized by KWs. KWs converts into KW hours. This is done by using a very simple on-line tool created by NREL (National Renewable Energy Laboratory) to calculate the amount of KW hours the solar modules will make per month or year based on the KW size of the solar system.

For example, using the NREL tool and the location of Memphis, Tennessee, the amount of KW hours produced by a 3KW solar system is 4,212 KW hours or a 4KW solar system will produce 5,552 KW hours. FLM Solar can assist with the proper sizing.

We will be offering 3KW or 4KW system with optional battery.

How is FLM solar installed and tested?

With a stiff bristle broom or a blower remove excess granules from the roof area where the modules will be installed.

FLM Solar modules are adhered to the roof shingles utilizing adhesive that has been used in the roofing industry over 40 years. This is a "Peel and Stick" procedure.

Attaching the modules to the roof: Locate where the first module will be installed, make sure the Junction box is facing the down slope orientation, pull off the release film and slowly lower it to its final location, once the module is in place, push down with open palms putting pressure on each cell moving from the center to the outside edges of the module. Each pressure should last as least one second.

Wiring of the modules: Module to module wiring is done in series by connecting the junction box negative (-) pigtail connector into the positive connector (+) of next module, with this process repeated until the row is complete. A jumper cable will be required for the positive cable, using a Multi-meter to make sure the modules have connectivity. Both cables will be installed through a cable vent into the homes' attic, down through the wall conduit to the inverter. The inverter will be installed on the outside of the home near the panel box. The wiring into the panel box will be done during the manufacturing process.

Please note, important when site planning, the solar panels must face West or South.

Is a Smart Meter required?

Net meters (Smart Meters) are required if you are grid tied. Smart Meters are commonly offered and used by utility companies today. Smart electric meters are electronic devices that track and record the use of electricity in customers' homes. Electric utility companies have been replacing the outdated analog meters (that are read manually each month) with the new, high-tech digital smart meter versions. These smart meters automatically capture information about electricity consumption and then transmit it back to the electric company.



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