Exhibit B

Project Description and Schedule

West End Solar Project
October 2022

Prepared for
EE West End Solar LLC

Prepared by

Tetra Tech, Inc.

This page intentionally left blank

Table of Contents

List of Attachments

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AC	alternating current
Applicant	EE West End Solar LLC
ASC	Application for Site Certificate
DC	direct current
EFSC	Energy Facility Siting Council
FACP	fire alarm control panel
kV	kilovolt
MW	megawatt
O&M	operations and maintenance
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rules
ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
Project	West End Solar Project
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures

1.0 Introduction

EE West End Solar LLC (Applicant), a subsidiary of Eurus Energy America Corporation, proposes to construct the West End Solar Project (Project), a solar energy generation facility and related or supporting facilities in Umatilla County, Oregon. On December 17, 2020, Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) determined that the Applicant's request for expedited review satisfied the requirements of Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 345-015-0300(2) and granted the expedited review for the proposed small capacity energy facility under OAR 345-015-0300(1). The original request was for a proposed 45-megawatt (MW), small capacity energy facility. However, the Applicant is including a request for small capacity energy facility with generating capacity of up to 50 MW. As this generating capacity is under 100 MW, the proposed facility is still eligible for expedited review.

This Exhibit B was prepared to meet the submittal requirements in Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 345-021-0010(1)(b).

2.0 Project Description – OAR 345-021-0010(b)(A)

Information about the proposed facility, construction schedule and temporary disturbances of the site, including:

OAR 345-021-0010(b)(A) A description of the proposed energy facility, including as applicable:

(i) The nominal electric generating capacity and the average electrical generating capacity, as defined in ORS 469.300.

The Project will be a photovoltaic solar energy facility with an estimated nominal and average generating capacity[1] of 50 megawatts (MW) of alternating current (AC) or 70 MW of direct current (DC). The Project may include an energy storage system with a capacity of up to 70 MW. The Project Site Boundary is 324 acres. The Applicant is requesting approval to site a range of photovoltaic energy generation and associated supporting facility technology within a micrositing corridor, which is equivalent to the Site Boundary. This micrositing flexibility accommodates perpetual changes in photovoltaic and battery storage technologies, offers maximum efficiency in terms of use of space, and provides development flexibility for varying market requirements from potential customers. Therefore, Exhibit B provides a representative description of components and the accompanying analysis for the maximum footprint of approximately 324 acres in order to address the maximum potential impacts. Because technological advancements can increase the MW generation capabilities of the site, the actual nominal and average generating capacity may be more than 50 MW although will be less than 100 MW. The information summarized in this exhibit and

[1] Based on Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 469.300(4) definition of average generating capacity for all energy facilities besides wind and geothermal.

described in the Application for Site Certificate (ASC) demonstrates that the Project can be designed, engineered, constructed, operated, and retired in a manner that satisfies the applicable Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC) standards.

> *(ii) Major components, structures and systems, including a description of the size, type and configuration of equipment used to generate electricity and useful thermal energy.*

The major components of the Project are the solar arrays (composed of solar modules), collector line system, energy storage system, Project collector substation, switchyard substation, operations and maintenance (O&M) enclosure, and access roads. All components will be within the approximately 324-acre Site Boundary which is also the micrositing corridor. Because the Site Boundary and micrositing corridor are the same for the Project, only the Site Boundary terminology is used in this ASC, although the micrositing flexibility for facility components still applies. The entire Site Boundary will be a permanent impact within the Project fence line for the purposes of this ASC.

The layout of the Project has not been finalized and may vary depending on project size, technology, and other constraints. Moreover, there are two existing transmission line rights-of-way that run southeast to northwest through the Site Boundary: Bonneville Power Administration's McNary to Roundup 230-kilovolt (kV) line and PacifiCorp's Pendleton to Hermiston 69-kV line. In addition, there is a Umatilla Electric Cooperative 115-kV line that parallels the eastern edge of the Site Boundary. See Exhibit C, Figure C-2 for locations of existing transmission lines. All three existing transmission lines provide interconnection capabilities within or immediately adjacent to the Site Boundary, eliminating the need for a Project transmission line. Although it is anticipated that interconnection will occur at the Umatilla Electric Cooperative 115-kV line, the Applicant seeks interconnection micrositing flexibility for all or part of the Project to the Umatilla Electric Cooperative, Bonneville Power Administration, and PacifiCorp transmission lines. Because the solar arrays, energy storage, related and associated equipment, and layout of the Project have not been finalized, the following description of major components is based on the best available design information at this time. It reflects the largest anticipated footprint, but may not reflect the final design.

Solar modules use mono- or poly-crystalline cells to generate electricity by converting sunlight into direct current (DC) electrical energy. The electrical generation from a single module varies by module size and the number of cells per module. The crystalline cells are contained within antireflective glass panels linked together with factory-installed wire connectors. The modules will be connected in series to form long rows. The rows of modules are then electrically connected via cables. The configuration of multiple rows (also referred to as an "array") can vary depending on the equipment type and topography. The Applicant anticipates approximately 180,000 modules. It will vary depending on final design.

Strings of solar modules will be mounted on single-axis tracker systems that optimize electricity production by rotating the solar modules to follow the path of the sun throughout the day. The length of each tracker row may vary by topography. The tracker system, will be specifically designed to withstand wind, snow, and seismic loads anticipated at the site. The number of modules

that the tracker can hold and the actual number of tracker systems will depend on the system selected.

Each tracker system will be supported by multiple steel posts, which could be round hollow posts or pile-type posts (i.e., H-pile, C-pile, S-pile) or helical. Post depth may vary depending on soil conditions, but the posts are typically installed 4 to 8 feet below the surface and protrude 4 to 7 feet above grade. Posts at the end of tracker rows are usually installed to greater depth to withstand wind uplift. In some soil conditions, concrete backfill is required for each post. The need for concrete backfill will be determined based on geotechnical investigations. For the purposes of this ASC, the Applicant assumes that approximately 33,000 posts would be installed and assumes all would require concrete backfill. The actual number of posts and foundation method may vary depending on the final tracker system, height of the solar modules, and site-specific geological conditions. A typical drawing of a solar tracker, post, and foundation is included in Attachment B-1. Post locations will be determined by the final layout of the tracker system and geotechnical investigations of the site boundary.

The DC electrical energy collected from the solar modules must be converted into AC before connecting to the collector substation. Inverters serve the function of converting DC electricity to AC electricity in accordance with electrical regulatory requirements. The AC electrical energy from the inverters will be routed to step-up transformers that will increase the output voltage from the inverter to the desired substation feed voltage. Transformers could be co-located with the inverters associated with each tracker row, or centrally located. The final number of inverters and transformers will vary depending on the actual generation output of the solar array but for purposes of this ASC, 25 inverters and 25 step-up transformers are assumed. The inverter and transformer specification will comply with the applicable requirements of the National Electric Code and Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers standards. The 34.5-kV collector line system will link transformers throughout the solar array to the proposed collector substation which will combine and step up the voltage of energy generated by the Project to the desired transmission voltage via the Project's main power transformer. The collector line system will be buried often adjacent to access roads within the solar arrays. A switchyard substation will also be constructed adjacent to the collector substation. The switchyard substation will be constructed and owned by the utility and will facilitate the Project's interconnection with the electric grid. The switchyard substation will have similar equipment as the Project's collector substation but will not have a main power transformer. Rather, the switchyard will have other small transformers for service power and meters.

The solar array will be within the perimeter fence line depicted in Exhibit C, Figure C-4. The maximum height of the solar array will be 16 feet when the modules are tilted on the tracker system. Chain-link perimeter fencing, up to 10 feet in height, will enclose the Site Boundary.

(iii) A site plan and general arrangement of buildings, equipment and structures.

The Project is located entirely on private land in Umatilla County, Oregon (see Exhibit C, Figure C-1), The final layout of the Project infrastructure has not yet been determined; however, the anticipated Project layout, with the general arrangement of equipment and structures is shown in

Exhibit C, Figure C-4. The collector substation and switchyard substation are anticipated to be located on the east side of the site, near the Umatilla Electric Cooperative 115-kV line. The Project's O&M enclosure are anticipated to be located adjacent to the substation. The energy storage enclosures may be located at the end of each tracking row, adjacent to inverters, or adjacent to the Project's collector substation. As noted above, a preliminary general site plan is provided for the purposes of the ASC analysis; although the final Project design and layout may differ from the preliminary site plan provided, all Project components will be within the Site Boundary.

(iv) Fuel and chemical storage facilities, including structures and systems for spill containment

The Project does not require fuel for the generation or storage of electricity. No extremely hazardous materials (as defined by 40 CFR 355) are anticipated to be produced, used, stored, transported, or disposed of at this Project during operation. The Project will use transformers to increase the electricity voltage. These will be ground-mounted, constructed on concrete or gravel pads. Secondary spill containment traps will be used to minimize the possibility of accidental leakage as required by state or federal law. The main power transformer at the collector substation may use a reinforced concrete pit to retain any oil that may be accidentally spilt from the transformer per applicable code and local requirements. Each transformer area will have drainage sump for the collection of liquid within the containment. The design will allow for oil/water separation. A berm and liner solution may be considered, for oil containment, if it complies with all relevant codes and has a minimum lifespan of 30 years free of maintenance. The smaller step-up transformers located at the inverters and energy storage enclosures will consider a similar oil containment system to the main power transformers (when required by code and local requirements). In addition, they may consider prefabricated steel, concrete, or fiberglass oil collection system to meet permit and code requirements.

Transformers typically use mineral or seed oil that is considered nontoxic. Transformer coolant does not contain polychlorinated biphenyls or compounds listed as extremely hazardous by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The small quantity and nontoxic nature of the oils, combined with the fact that the transformers will have secondary containment, or placed on concrete pads, will minimize risk effects of potential spills on soils. In the unlikely event of a spill, the Applicant will follow response measures outlined in its operations Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan, as required under 40 Code of Federal Regulations 112. The Applicant will retain a contractor to prepare the SPCC Plan before construction begins. The contractor's SPCC Plan will comply with the Council standards set forth in 40 CFR 112 (Oil Pollution Prevention), including the safe cleanup of hazardous materials. Attachment B-2 contains a proposed outline of the SPCC Plan to support the Department's review of compliance with applicable Council Standards. In general, the following steps would be taken in the unlikely event of a spill:

1. Eliminate potential ignition sources;
2. Identify and shut down source of the discharge to stop the flow;
3. Contain the discharge with sorbents, berms, fences, trenches, sandbags, etc;

4. Contact the Facility Manager or his/her alternate;
5. Contact regulatory authorities and the response organization; and
6. Collect and dispose of recovered products according to regulation.

Small quantities of lubricants, degreasers, herbicides, or other chemicals may be stored in the O&M enclosure and used on the Project site. Storage and use of these chemicals will follow label instructions. No underground storage tanks will be installed at the Project and there would be no bulk storage of oil or fuel at the Project. During construction, on-site fuel storage (i.e., for back-up generators, etc.) may be placed in designated areas within temporary staging areas. Secondary containment and refueling procedures for on-site fuel storage will follow the contractor's Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan. For the Construction SPCC, the Project Manager or its designee, will assure that for any tank, container or drum of oil, diesel or chemical, equal to or greater than 55 gallons, the following prevention and control measures will be provided at all times:

1. Secondary containment of at least 110 percent of the volume of the primary container.
2. Routine inspection of fluid levels and containment conditions.
3. Spill Response equipment and personnel available and prepared to deploy.
4. Site Security to control access to equipment and property.

(v) Equipment and systems for fire prevention and control.

The Project components will meet National Electrical Code and Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers standards and will not pose a significant fire risk. The solar array will have shielded electrical cabling, as required by applicable code, to prevent electrical fires. In addition, the collector system and substation will have redundant surge arrestors to deactivate the Project during unusual operational events that could start fires. The collector substation will have also sufficient spacing between equipment to prevent the spread of fire. Vegetation within the fence line will be managed as needed to reduce fuels for fire. The Project anticipates maintaining low-growing vegetation within the fence line. Following preparation of the soil, an agency-approved seed mix will be applied. The seed mix for the low-growing vegetation will take into account the vegetation currently on site and the needs for fire hazard reduction and facility maintenance. The seed mix will need to be approved by the landowners and will also be reviewed by ODFW, ODOE, Umatilla County. The seed mix is anticipated to encourage low-growing vegetation that does not require mowing. However, periodic mowing in the spring may be needed in combination with the noxious weed control plan (a draft of this plan is included in Exhibit P as Attachment P-5).

The Applicant will also maintain a noncombustible, defensible space clearance along the fenced perimeter of the site boundary. Any potential fires inside the solar array will be controlled by trained Facility staff who will be able to access the Facility around the clock. These measures will help keep external fires out or internal fires in.

Project access roads will be sufficiently sized for emergency vehicle access. The fenced areas around the collector substation, switchyard, and energy storage system will be graveled, with no vegetation present. Smoke/fire detectors will be placed around the site that will be tied to the supervisory control and data acquisition system and will contact local firefighting services. The limited vegetation present within the Site Boundary during operations will also help to minimize spread of fire. Any potential fires inside the Site Boundary will be controlled by trained staff who will be able to access the Project around the clock. These measures will help keep external fires out or internal fires in.

The Project may include a lithium-ion energy storage system. The lithium-ion energy system will be comprised of multiple modular energy storage units or enclosures, each roughly the size of a large residential refrigerator/freezer. Multiple individual units may be linked together to form an energy storage string. The strings may be located at various locations throughout the Project site or largely congregated at the Project substation. The lithium-ion ESS will have the following fire prevention features and controls:

- Each energy storage system unit will have a thermal management system designed and sized so heat generated can be removed ensuring the batteries operate in an environment that does not exceed the operational temperature range defined by the battery manufacturer.
- Each unit will have temperature, current, voltage, and humidity sensors which provide a real time information of the conditions inside the enclosures.
- There will be a Fire Safety System that monitors heat, and smoke, and provides dedicated annunciation/alarming in the event a fire condition is detected, automatically returns the system to a standby mode and if necessary automatically deploys an appropriate suppression agent. The fire alarm functions are handled by a common fire alarm control panel (FACP) in the auxiliary control cabinet. The FACP monitors the status of the detectors and initiates an alarm if a fire is detected. The panel is set up with fire detection zones for the detectors in the battery enclosures. The FACP is connected to the local strobe and siren unit for alarm annunciation. Internal batteries in the FACP provide backup power if the main power supply is temporarily lost.
- The structure of the enclosure will be designed so that if an internal fire occurs, it can impede flames from moving to adjacent enclosures or the environment.
- The energy storage system enclosures will be equipped with proper safety labels and signages for the safety of site personnel. The enclosure will be electrically touch safe and grounded.
- On-site personnel will be able to activate an emergency stop via an emergency stop button on the external wall of the energy storage system enclosures.

- Adherence to the requirements and regulations, personnel training, safe interim storage, and segregation from other potential waste streams will minimize any public hazard related to transport, use, or disposal of batteries.

An outline of the Draft Emergency Management and Wildfire Mitigation Plan that would be implemented at the Project during construction and operation of the Project is provided in Attachment V-1. As is typical of other ASCs, a Final Emergency Management and Wildfire Mitigation Plan will be prepared prior to construction by the Applicant and construction contractor and will contain policies and procedures for preparing for and responding to a range of potential emergencies, including fires. The plan will cover response procedures that take into account the dry nature of the region and address risks on a seasonal basis. The plan will also specify communication channels the Applicant intends to pursue with local fire protection agency personnel, for example, annual meetings to discuss emergency planning, and invitations to observe any emergency drill conducted at the Project. At the beginning of Project operations, a copy of the site plan indicating the arrangement of the Project structures and access points will be provided to the local fire district. Exhibit U provides additional information regarding local public service providers.

Transportation of lithium-ion batteries is subject to 49 Code of Federal Regulations 173.185 ("Lithium cells and batteries") under the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation. This regulation contains requirements for preventing a dangerous evolution of heat; short-circuits; damage to the terminals; and batteries coming into contact with other batteries or conductive materials. Project staff and contractors will be trained and obligated to comply with all applicable requirements.

3.0 Description of Related and Supporting Facilities – OAR 345-021-0010(b)(B)

OAR 345-021-0010(b)(B) A description of major components, structures and systems of each related or supporting facility.

The related or supporting facilities described in this response include the 34.5-kV collector line system, energy storage system, collector substation, switchyard substation, supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system, O&M enclosure, access roads, security fencing and gates, and temporary staging areas. Figure C-4 in Exhibit C shows the general layout of these facilities within the Site Boundary. The Project's energy storage system may be located at the end of each tracking row, adjacent to inverters, or adjacent to the Project's collector substation. The Project's O&M enclosure is anticipated to be located adjacent to the collector substation.

- **34.5-kV Collector Line System:** As noted in Section 2.0, the collector line system will carry power from the transformers located throughout the solar array to the proposed collector substation. The 34.5-kV medium-voltage conductors will run underground for improved reliability. The collector lines will be buried at a depth of approximately 3 feet in a trench a maximum of 4 feet wide. Exact collector line routing within the Project site boundary is still

being decided, but the Applicant anticipates using approximately 79,200 feet (approximately 15 miles) of collector line.

- **Energy Storage System:** The Applicant proposes the option to construct an energy storage system. Lithium-ion batteries is the anticipated energy storage type. The energy storage system could be comprised of multiple modular energy storage units or enclosures, each roughly the size of a large residential refrigerator/freezer. Multiple individual units may be linked together to form an energy storage string. The strings may be located at various locations throughout the Project site or largely congregated at the Project substation (within the substation fence line) (Exhibit C, Figure C-4). The energy storage system will be capable of storing and later deploying 70 MW/180 MW-hours of energy generated by the Project. For purposes of this ASC, the Applicant estimate the energy storage system will consist of up to 200 battery storage units. The energy storage system will be constructed in compliance with State of Oregon structural and electrical code requirements, to the extent applicable, and in compliance with applicable site certificate conditions.
- **Project Collector Substation:** The Project collector substation will combine and step up the voltage of energy generated by the Project to the desired transmission voltage via the Project's main power transformer. The substation will include three open-air isolation switches that will connect the collector line system to the main 34.5-kV bus, a 34.5-kV main bus open-air isolation switch, the step-up transformer, and a circuit breaker and open-air isolation switch. Open-air isolation switches allow visual confirmation that electrical disconnects between components have been made and are used during construction, commissioning, and maintenance. The substation will also include protective relay and metering equipment, utility and customer revenue metering, and a station service transformer to provide power to the substation and control house. The substation will be located on a graveled, fenced area within the Site Boundary near a transmission line corridor (the anticipated location is shown on Figure C-4). The main power transformer will use non-polychlorinated biphenyl oil. Additional substation equipment may include disconnect switches, relaying, battery and charger, surge arresters, alternating current and direct current supplies, control enclosure, metering and control equipment, grounding, and associated control wiring. Any additional equipment will be located within the fenced substation area. The substation equipment have a maximum height of 30 feet.
- **Switchyard Substation:** A switchyard substation will likely be constructed adjacent to the Project collector substation but will be separately fenced. The switchyard will be owned and operated by the utility the Project interconnects with (e.g., Umatilla Electric Cooperative, Bonneville Power Administration, or PacifiCorp). The switchyard will be located on a graveled, fenced area and will have equipment similar to the Project collector substation but will not have a main power transformer. The switchyard equipment will have a maximum height of 30 feet.
- **Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) System:** A SCADA system will be installed to collect operating and performance data from the solar array. The SCADA system

provides for remote operation of the proposed Project. Fiber optic cables for the SCADA system will be installed with the collector line system.

- **O&M Enclosure:** The O&M enclosure will consist of a single, 20-foot-tall, 600-square-foot, dry-storage shed located near the collector substation and will include a workspace and storage area. Restroom facilities will be provided in the form of temporary portable-toilets, while any required water will be trucked in from offsite sources (see Exhibit O). Electric power will be provided via local service providers. A gravel parking and storage yard will be located adjacent to the enclosure.
- **Access Roads:** The Project is anticipated to have its main access point off of S. Edwards Road near the proposed substation. A new driveway off of S. Edwards Road would be required at the access point. The driveway and Project access roads will be sufficiently sized for emergency vehicle access. Specifically, access roads located within the solar array site will be approximately 12 feet to 20 feet wide, depending on location, with an internal turning radius of likely up to 28 feet. These roads will also have less than a 10 percent grade, or a similar profile, depending on exact siting. Vegetation will be cleared and maintained along perimeter roads to provide a vegetation clearance for fire safety. All newly constructed roads will be graded and graveled to meet load requirements for all equipment. Road cross sections consist of 6 inches of compacted gravel supported on 6 inches of compacted native dirt.
- **Security Fencing and Gates:** The locations of specific access points and gates will depend on the final configuration of the solar array and related infrastructure. Chain-link perimeter fencing, 6 to 8 feet in height, will enclose the Project and an additional 6 to 8-foot-high wire mesh fence will enclose the substation and switchyard. The total fenced area is approximately 324 acres (fence length estimated at 15,400 feet). The perimeter fencing will have lockable vehicle and pedestrian access gates. Additional fencing will be placed within the site boundary around the collector substation and switchyard.
- **Temporary Staging Area:** During construction, temporary staging areas located within the Site Boundary will be used to support construction, as well as store supplies and equipment. The temporary construction areas will be within the perimeter fence line. The staging areas will consist of a crushed gravel surface and will be considered a permanent impact, reclaimed at the Applicant's discretion.

4.0 Approximate Dimensions – OAR 345-021-0010(b)(C)

OAR 345-021-0010(b)(C) The approximate dimensions of major facility structures and visible features.

The most notable features of the Project are: (1) the various components of the solar array; (2) the energy storage system; (3) the substations; and (4) the O&M enclosure. Ultimately, the solar modules will not be higher than 16 feet at full tilt and will cover the majority of the Site Boundary

(approximately 95 precent). Each modular energy storage units or enclosures will be approximately the size of a residential refrigerator and may be located at various locations throughout the Project site or largely congregated at the Project's collector substation (within the substation fence line). The substations and O&M enclosure will be sited together, most likely on the eastern end of the Site Boundary on approximately 15 acres. The O&M enclosure will have a maximum height of 20 feet and the substations a maximum height of 30 feet. Ultimately, the vendor, size, number, and arrangement of the various components have not yet been determined.

5.0 Pipelines and Transmission Line Corridor Assessment – OAR 345-021-0010(b)(D)

OAR 345-021-0010(b)(D) If the proposed energy facility is a pipeline or a transmission line or has, as a related or supporting facility, a transmission line or pipeline that, by itself, is an energy facility under the definition in ORS 469.300, a corridor selection assessment explaining how the applicant selected the corridor(s) for analysis in the application…

The Project is not a pipeline or a transmission line, nor does it have a pipeline or a transmission line as a related or supporting facility.

6.0 Description of Pipelines and Transmission Lines – OAR 345-021-0010(b)(E)

OAR 345-021-0010(b)(E) If the proposed energy facility is a pipeline or transmission line or has, as a related or supporting facility, a transmission line or pipeline of any size:…

The Project is not a pipeline or a transmission line, nor does it have a pipeline or a transmission line as a related or supporting facility.

7.0 Project Construction Schedule – OAR 345-021-0010(b)(F)

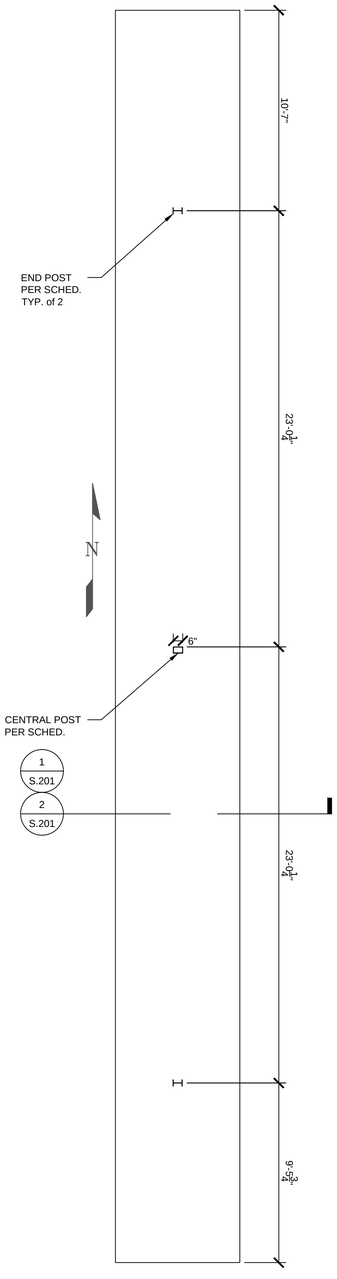
OAR 345-021-0010(b)(F) A construction schedule including the date by which the applicant proposes to begin construction and the date by which the applicant proposes to complete construction. Construction is defined in OAR 345-001-0010. The applicant shall describe in this exhibit all work on the site that the applicant intends to begin before the Council issues a site certificate. The applicant shall include an estimate of the cost of that work. For the purpose of this exhibit, "work on the site" means any work within a site or corridor, other than surveying, exploration or other activities to define or characterize the site or corridor, that the applicant anticipates or has performed as of the time of submitting the application.

The Applicant anticipates beginning construction by Quarter 1 2025 (depending on when EFSC issues a site certificate for the Project). The Project will be completed within 3 years of construction commencement. The typical construction timeline is 9-12 months. No work that meets the definition of construction under OAR 345-001-0010 will occur prior to site certificate issuance.

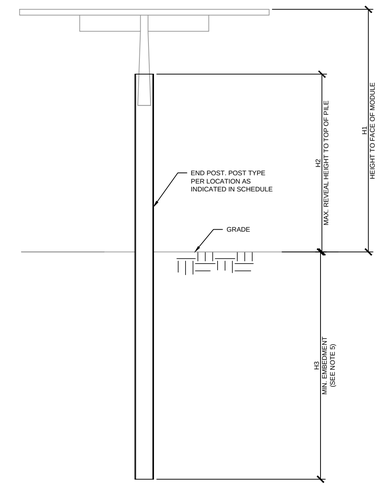
This page intentionally left blank

Attachment B-1. Typical Drawing of Solar Tracker, Post, and Foundation

This page intentionally left blank



4 S.200 EXOSUN HZ TRACKER FOUNDATION PLAN (TYP.)
NOT TO SCALE



EXOTRACK HZ

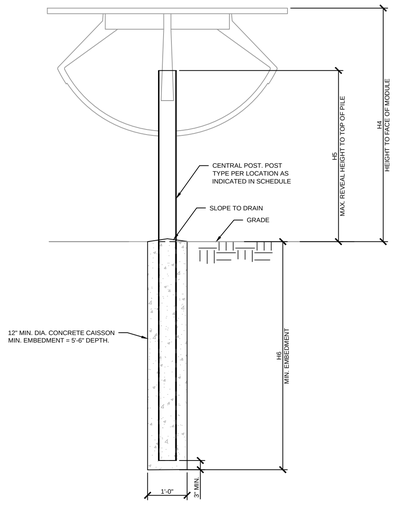
POST LOCATION	POST TYPE	H1	H2	H3
END	W6x12*	6'-3"	4'-6"	6'-0"

*W6x12 REQUIRED FOR SACRIFICIAL STEEL DUE TO CORROSION AS DETERMINED BY JDH CORROSION CONSULTANTS' CORROSION REPORT DATED DECEMBER 22, 2015.

1 S.200 EXOSUN HZ TRACKER END POST FOUNDATION ELEVATION VIEW
NOT TO SCALE

NOTES:

1. DRIVEN PILE REFUSAL SHOULD BE ANTICIPATED ON MORE THAN 50 PERCENT OF FOUNDATIONS.
2. ANY DRIVEN PILE (DETAIL 1) THAT ACHIEVES BETWEEN 5 AND 6 FEET OF EMBEDMENT CAN BE LOAD TESTED AND RESULTS SUBMITTED TO KLEINFELDER FOR REVIEW. SEE LOAD TEST SPECIFICATION FOR LOAD TEST CRITERIA . COLLAR OPTION MAY BE USED AS ALTERNATIVE TO LOAD TESTING AND ENGINEER REVIEW.
3. IF DRIVEN PILE (DETAIL 1) CANNOT BE INSTALLED TO AT LEAST 5 FEET OF EMBEDMENT DEPTH USING DRIVING, FOUNDATION DETAIL 3 MUST BE USED. ALTERNATIVELY, FOUNDATION DETAIL 2 MAY BE USED AFTER THE PILE HAS BEEN REMOVED AND SOIL RECOMPACTED PER GEOTECHNICAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS.
4. FOUNDATION INSTALLATION TOLERANCES:
   - 4.1. ROTATION: LESS THAN 8°
   - 4.2. VERTICALITY N-S: LESS THAN 3°
   - 4.3. VERTICALITY E-W: LESS THAN 1°
   - 4.4. LOCATION/HEIGHT: ±3/4"
5. A 6"Ø PREDRILLED HOLE METHOD WHERE THE HOLE IS BACKFILLED WITH CLAY SPOILS PRIOR TO DRIVING MAY BE USED FOR DRIVEN PILES. PILES INSTALLED USING THIS METHOD SHALL FOLLOW THE TESTING PROCEDURE SHOWN ON SHEET S.100 "TEST PROCEDURE OF PRODUCTION DRIVEN STEEL POSTS" PLUS TESTING OF AN ADDITIONAL10% OF THE POSTS.

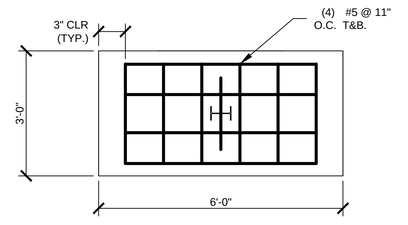


EXOTRACK HZ

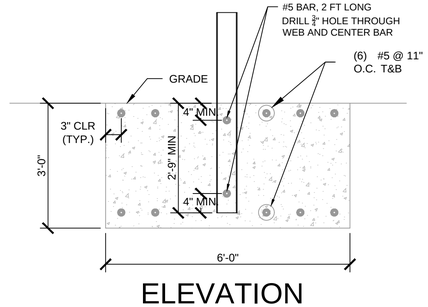
POST LOCATION	POST TYPE	H4	H5	H6
CENTRAL	HSS6x4x9ga.	6'-3"	4'-6"	5'-6"
MOTOR	HSS6x4x9ga.	-	1'-6"	5'-6"
END	W6x12*	6'-3"	4'-6"	5'-6"

*W6x12 REQUIRED FOR SACRIFICIAL STEEL DUE TO CORROSION AS DETERMINED BY JDH CORROSION CONSULTANTS' CORROSION REPORT DATED DECEMBER 22, 2015.

2 S.200 EXOSUN HZ TRACKER CENTER, MOTOR, AND END POST FOUNDATION ELEVATION VIEW
NOT TO SCALE



PLAN



ELEVATION

3 S.200 COLLAR ALTERNATIVE FOR POSTS DRIVEN LESS THAN 6 FEET
NOT TO SCALE

RECORD DRAWINGS WERE CREATED BASED ON INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM WESTWOOD AND PROJECT CONTRACTORS. LIMITED FIELD OBSERVATIONS BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED. KLEINFELDER ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY OF THE RECORD DRAWINGS OR FOR ANY ERRORS OR OMISSIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED INTO THEM AS A RESULT OF INCOMPLETE, MISSING OR ERRONEOUS INFORMATION PROVIDED TO KLEINFELDER.

KLEINFELDER
Bright People. Right Solutions.

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
IFR	ISSUED FOR RECORD	11/28/16

DATE	11/28/16
PROJECT NO.	20162388
DRAWN BY	ADT
CHECKED BY	DM/LB
FILE NAME	20162388 Waianae Prelim 28NOV16 Record Dwgs.dwg

TRACKER POST DESIGN

Waianae Solar
Honolulu County, Hawaii

SHEET 2 of 6

S.200

Attachment B-2. SPCC Plan Outline

This page intentionally left blank

West End Solar Project

Proposed Outline of Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan

Prepared for
EE West End Solar LLC

Prepared by

Tetra Tech, Inc.

This page intentionally left blank

Proposed Outline of Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan

Section 1: Plan Administration

1.1 Management Approval and Designated Person

1.2 Professional Engineer Certificate

1.3 Location of SPCC Plan

1.4 Plan Review

1.5 Facilities, Procedures, Methods, or Equipment Not Yet Fully Operational

1.6 Cross-Reference with SPCC Provisions

Section 2: General Facility Information

2.1 Facility Description

- 2.1.1 Plant Area
- 2.1.2 Solar Array
- 2.1.3 O&M Building and Substation
- 2.1.4 Energy Storage Enclosures

2.2 Summary of Oil Containers and Equipment

2.3 Evaluation of Discharge Potential

Section 3: Plan Requirements and Activities

3.1 Compliance with Applicable Requirements

3.2 Inspections

3.3 Spill Response

3.4 Recordkeeping

3.5 Training

3.6 Security

Appendix A Site Map

Appendix B Container/Equipment Data Sheets

Appendix C Substantial Harm Certification Determination