

Exhibit I

Soil Conditions

Wagon Trail Solar Project
December 2023

Prepared for



Prepared by



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Applicant	Wagon Trail Energy Center, LLC c/o NextEra Energy Resources, LLC
BMP	best management practice
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
Facility	Wagon Trail Solar Project
K factor	erosion factor that indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rule
ODEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
SPCC Plan	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan

1.0 Introduction

Wagon Trail Energy Center, LLC c/o NextEra Energy Resources, LLC (Applicant) proposes to construct and operate the Wagon Trail Solar Project (Facility), a solar energy generation facility and related or supporting facilities in Morrow County, Oregon. This Exhibit I was prepared to meet the submittal requirements in Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 345-021-0010(1)(i).

2.0 Analysis Area

The analysis area for soil resources is defined in the Project Order as “the area within the site boundary” (ODOE 2021). The site boundary is defined in Exhibits B and C and is shown on Figure I-1.

3.0 Identification and Description of Soil Types

OAR 345-021-0010(1)(i) Information from reasonably available sources regarding soil conditions and uses in the analysis area, providing evidence to support findings by the Council as required by OAR 345-022-0022, including:

(A) Identification and description of the major soil types in the analysis area.

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) web-based soil survey (NRCS 2018), there are 17 major soil types in the analysis area (Table I-1; Figure I-1). These soil types are characterized as low to very high permeability, with areas of fertile silt loams in loess deposits (i.e., wind-blown silt with lesser and variable amounts of sand and clay) on the flatter surfaces and mixed origin alluvium soils. Soils within the analysis area have wind erodibility group numbers from 3 to 7, which is considered low to moderate in terms of wind erosion potential.

Soils within the analysis area have a K factor (erosion factor that indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water) that ranges from approximately 0.10 to 0.55, which could be considered slightly to moderately severe in erodibility, and subject to sheet erosion and rill erosion by water (NRCS 2018). However, precipitation is limited in the analysis area; the historical average of precipitation and snow received in nearby Lexington, Oregon, ranges between 1 and 11 inches annually, most of which occurs between November and April (USA.com 2020). Soils with slopes less than 7 percent compose approximately 84 percent of the analysis area.

Expansive soils are characterized by their ability to undergo significant volume change (shrink and swell) due to variation in soil moisture content. Expansive soils generally have high amounts of clayey content. However, it is noted that soil moisture is generally low in the vicinity of the Facility site and that expansive soils are not likely to be present.

Table I-1. General Description of Mapped Soil Units in the Analysis Area

Soil Type ID	Soil Unit	Acreage	Setting Within Project Area	Approximate Thickness	Formation Setting	Permeability	Runoff	Hazard for Erosion ¹ (WEG/K Factor)
22	Kimberly fine sandy loam	103.98	Nearly level (in floodplains)	> 7 feet	Mixed Alluvium	Very High	Low	3/0.32
78	Xeric Torriorthents	221.01	Nearly level	> 7 feet	Eolian sands and alluvium	Very High	Low	3/0.24
13D	Gravden very gravelly loam	0.32	5 to 20 percent slopes	> 7 feet	Gravelly alluvium and colluvium	Low	High	7/0.15
13E	Gravden very gravelly loam	117.08	20 to 40 percent slopes	> 7 feet	Gravelly alluvium and colluvium	Low	High	7/0.15
28E	Licksillet very stony loam	87.96	7 to 40 percent slopes	43	loess mixed with colluvium from basalt	Low	High	7/0.2
29F	Licksillet-Rock outcrop complex	0.31	40 to 70 percent slopes	0	loess mixed with colluvium from basalt	Low	High	No Data/0.2
45B	Ritzville silt loam	3,138.09	2 to 7 percent slopes	>7 feet	loess mixed with small amounts of volcanic ash	High	Moderately Low	5/0.49
45C	Ritzville silt loam	195.57	7 to 12 percent slopes	>7 feet	loess mixed with small amounts of volcanic ash	High	Moderately Low	5/0.49
47E	Ritzville silt loam	35.52	20 to 40 percent south slopes	>7 feet	loess mixed with small amounts of volcanic ash	High	Moderately Low	5/0.49
70B	Warden very fine sandy loam	90.44	2 to 5 percent slopes	>7 feet	loess over calcareous lacustrine deposits	High	Moderately Low	3/0.55
71A	Warden silt loam	516.12	0 to 2 percent slopes	>7 feet	loess over calcareous lacustrine deposits	High	Moderately Low	3/0.55
71B	Warden silt loam	998.32	2 to 5 percent slopes	>7 feet	loess over calcareous lacustrine deposits	High	Moderately Low	3/0.55
71C	Warden silt loam	23.89	5 to 12 percent slopes	>7 feet	loess over calcareous lacustrine deposits	High	Moderately Low	3/0.55

Soil Type ID	Soil Unit	Acreage	Setting Within Project Area	Approximate Thickness	Formation Setting	Permeability	Runoff	Hazard for Erosion ¹ (WEG/K Factor)
71D	Warden silt loam	19.89	12 to 20 percent slopes	>7 feet	loess over calcareous lacustrine deposits	High	Moderately Low	3/0.55
75B	Willis silt loam	1,207.12	2 to 5 percent slopes	>7 feet	loess over cemented alluvium	Moderate	Moderately High	5/0.55
75C	Willis silt loam	689.02	5 to 12 percent slopes	>7 feet	loess over cemented alluvium	Moderate	Moderately High	5/0.55
75D	Willis silt loam	4.84	12 to 20 percent slopes	>7 feet	loess over cemented alluvium	Moderate	Moderately High	5/0.55

1. A wind erodibility group (WEG) consists of soils that have similar properties affecting their susceptibility to wind erosion in cultivated areas. The soils assigned to group 1 are the most susceptible to wind erosion, and those assigned to group 8 are the least susceptible.

Erosion factor K (Kw for the whole soil) indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat). Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water

The 17 major soil types are grouped into soil series, which are discussed below along with the percentage of each soil in the overall site boundary. Soils given the same soil series name possess the same characteristics across the landscape.

- **Kimberly Fine Sandy Loam (1.4 percent)** — This soil series consists of well-drained soils that formed in alluvium of mixed origin. The approximate thickness is greater than 7 feet with a slope of 2 percent. The hazard for wind and water erosion is moderate. This soil has a very high permeability and low runoff.
- **Xeric Torriorthents (3.0 percent)** — This soil series consists of eolian sands and alluvium material. The approximate thickness is greater than 7 feet with a nearly level slope. The hazard for wind and water erosion is moderate. The soil has a very high permeability with a low runoff.
- **Gravden Very Gravelly Loam (1.6 percent)** — This soil series consists of poorly drained soils that formed in gravelly alluvium of mixed origin. The approximate thickness is greater than 7 feet with slopes varying from 5 to 40 percent. The hazard for wind and water erosion is low in slopes 5 to 20 percent and low to moderate in slopes 20 to 40 percent. This soil has low permeability and high runoff.
- **Lickskillet Very Stony Loam (1.2 percent)** — This soil series consists of poorly drained soils that formed in stony colluvium comprising loess, rock fragments, and residuum weathered from basalt and rhyolite. The approximate thickness is 43 feet with slopes between 7 to 40 percent. The hazard for wind and water erosion is low. The soil has a low permeability and high runoff.
- **Lickskillet-Rock Outcrop Complex (<0.1 percent)** — This soil series consists of shallow, poorly drained soils that formed in stony colluvium comprising mixed loess, rock fragments, and residuum weathered from basalt and rhyolite. The approximate thickness is 2 to 20 inches with a slope varying from 40 to 70 percent. The hazard for wind and water erosion is low to moderate. The soil has a low permeability and high runoff.
- **Ritzville Silt Loam (45.2 percent)** — This soil series consists of loess mixed with small amounts of volcanic ash. The approximate thickness is greater than 7 feet with slopes varying from 2 to 40 percent. The hazard for erosion is moderate in slopes between 2 and 7 percent and moderate to severe in slopes of 7 to 40 percent. The soil has a high permeability with a moderately low runoff. It is noted that most of the Ritzville Silt Loam soils (93 percent) have slopes between 2 and 7 percent.
- **Warden Very Fine Sandy Loam (1.2 percent)** — This soil series consists of well-drained, very fine sandy loess over a calcareous lacustrine deposit. The approximate thickness is greater than 7 feet with slopes of 2 to 5 percent. The hazard for wind and water erosion is moderate. The soil has a high permeability with a moderately low runoff.

- **Warden Silt Loam (20.9 percent)** — This soil unit consists of well-drained, very fine silty loess over a calcareous lacustrine deposit. The approximate thickness is greater than 7 feet with slopes of 0 to 20 percent. The hazard for wind and water erosion is moderate in slopes between 0 and 2 percent, moderate in slopes between 2 and 5 percent, and moderate to severe in slopes varying from 5 to 20 percent. The soil has a high permeability with a moderately low runoff. It is noted that most of the Warden Silt Loam soils (92 percent) have slopes between 0 and 5 percent.
- **Willis Silt Loam (25.5 percent)** — This soil unit consists of soils formed in loess over cemented alluvium. The approximate thickness is greater than 7 feet with slopes varying from 2 to 12 percent. The hazard for erosion is moderate in slopes varying from 2 to 5 percent and severe in slopes varying from 5 to 12 percent. The soil has a moderate permeability and moderately high runoff. The hazard of water erosion is high and the hazard of wind erosion is low to moderate. It is noted that most of the Willis Silt Loam soils (64 percent) have slopes between 2 and 5 percent.

4.0 Current Land Use within the Analysis Area

OAR 345-021-0010(1)(i)(B) Identification and description of current land uses in the analysis area, such as growing crops, that require or depend on productive soils.

The land uses within the analysis area consist of private agricultural land generally used for dryland winter wheat production with small areas of grassland. This land is primarily zoned Exclusive Farm Use by Morrow County with a small area zoned Public (see Exhibit K). The analysis area includes some areas with soils defined as High Value Farmland by the NRCS (2018). See Exhibit K for a definition and analysis of the High Value Farmland present within the analysis area.

5.0 Project Soil Impacts

OAR 345-021-0010(1)(i)(C) Identification and assessment of significant potential adverse impact to soils from construction, operation and retirement of the facility, including, but not limited to, erosion and chemical factors such as salt deposition from cooling towers, land application of liquid effluent, and chemical spills.

5.1 Construction

Construction of the solar arrays will require a variety of activities that have the potential for adversely impacting soils. Activities that may result in potential adverse soil impacts include:

- Clearing and grubbing of vegetation in temporary construction areas, solar array, and new access roads;
- Constructing new access roads;

- Hauling heavy equipment and other truck traffic for the delivery of aggregates, concrete, water, solar components, and construction supplies; and
- Fueling or maintaining construction equipment or vehicles.

The portions of the analysis area that will be graded are expected to result in a balanced cut-and-fill quantity of earthwork to maintain the existing conditions to the extent practicable for the protection of the equipment and facilities.

Acres of temporary and permanent disturbance by disturbance type are identified in Exhibit C. Impacts to soil, such as erosion, resulting from construction activities would be limited through:

- Avoiding sensitive soil areas to the extent practicable;
- Maintaining a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC Plan);
- Implementing a Dust Control Plan prior to construction;
- Implementing the erosion and sediment control best management practices (BMPs) included in the final Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP), as required by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) 1200-C Construction Stormwater Discharge General permit (see Attachment I-1 for the draft ESCP; the Certificate Holder will apply for the permit before construction via the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's online Your DEQ Online platform¹ and shall finalize the ESCP prior to construction); and
- Implementing appropriate site restoration practices following construction as described in the ESCP (Attachment I-1) and the Draft Reclamation and Revegetation Plan (see Exhibit P, Attachment P-3).

5.2 Operation

Operational activities will not result in impacts to soils as activities will be restricted to access roads and no ground disturbance will occur. Construction and post-construction revegetation efforts identified in the Draft Reclamation and Revegetation Plan (see Exhibit P, Attachment P-3) will provide for long-term soil stability during operation in areas that were temporarily disturbed.

The inverters, transformers, and the battery storage system will be stored in completely contained, leak-proof modules on concrete pads to capture any leaks that may occur (see Exhibit B). Operation and maintenance staff will conduct inspections of the inverters, transformers, and battery system according to the manufacturer's recommendations, which are assumed to be monthly inspections. In addition, an SPCC Plan will be developed to manage, prevent, contain, and control potential releases, and provide provisions for quick and safe cleanup of hazardous materials (see Exhibit G). The potential for soil contamination will be limited by not maintaining substantial supplies of hazardous materials on site, and by observing appropriate safety measures during maintenance procedures.

¹ <https://ordeq-edms-public.govonlinesaas.com/pub/login?web=1>

5.3 Decommissioning

In the event of decommissioning, potential erosion hazards will be similar to those occurring during construction. Measures similar to those employed during construction and operation will be used during decommissioning to prevent and control erosion, to prevent spills, and to revegetate disturbed areas.

6.0 Mitigation Measures

OAR 345-021-0010(1)(i)(D) A description of any measures the applicant proposes to avoid or mitigate adverse impact to soils.

The Applicant will rely on the following measures to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on soils.

- **Preserve Existing Vegetation** – To the extent practicable, existing vegetation will be preserved. Where vegetation clearing is necessary, root systems would be conserved if possible.
- **Erosion Control Measures** – During construction, the Applicant will implement BMPs for erosion, including perimeter controls (e.g., silt fence), soil stabilization (e.g., mulching or tackifiers), and dust control as outlined in the Facility-specific ESCP and the 1200-C Construction Stormwater Discharge General Permit (see draft ESCP in Attachment I-1).
- **Reclamation and Revegetation** – The Applicant will provide long-term soil stability by reseeding disturbed areas to reestablish vegetation. Temporarily impacted areas that are reseeded will be monitored for restoration and reclamation success according to the Applicant's Draft Reclamation and Revegetation Plan (see Exhibit P, Attachment P-3).
- **Pollutant Management** – During construction, source control measures will be implemented to reduce the potential of chemical pollution to surface water or groundwater during construction. SPCC plans for construction and operation will be prepared for each phase of the Facility that outline the site-specific handling and reporting measures (see Exhibit G).

7.0 Monitoring Program

OAR 345-021-0010(1)(i)(E) The applicant's proposed monitoring program, if any, for adverse impact to soils during construction and operation.

Erosion and sediment control measures will be inspected and maintained regularly during construction as required by the ODEQ NPDES 1200-C Construction Stormwater Discharge General Permit. The Applicant will monitor the restoration success of temporarily disturbed areas according to the Draft Reclamation and Revegetation Plan and ESCP. No adverse impacts to soils are expected from operation; therefore, no monitoring program for operation is proposed.

8.0 Conclusions

The evidence provided in this exhibit demonstrates that the requirements specified in OAR 345-022-0022 have been met because the Facility is not likely to result in significant adverse impacts to soils. The potential impacts from erosion during construction are anticipated to be minimal and are addressed through erosion-control measures as described above and in the ESCP as required by the NPDES 1200-C Construction Stormwater Discharge General Permit. Subsequent revegetation efforts identified in the Draft Reclamation and Revegetation Plan (see Exhibit P, Attachment P-3) will provide for long-term soil stability during operation. Restricting operational activity to permanent roads will minimize erosion. Taking this into account, the Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council may conclude that the design, construction, and operation of the Facility, as proposed, is not likely to result in a significant adverse impact to soils.

9.0 Submittal Requirements and Approval Standards

9.1 Submittal Requirements

Table I-2. Submittal Requirements Matrix

Requirement	Location
OAR 345-021-0010(1)(i) Information from reasonably available sources regarding soil conditions and uses in the analysis area, providing evidence to support findings by the Council as required by OAR 345-022-0022, including:	-
(A) Identification and description of the major soil types in the analysis area.	Section 3.0
(B) Identification and description of current land uses in the analysis area, such as growing crops, that require or depend on productive soils.	Section 4.0
(C) Identification and assessment of significant potential adverse impact to soils from construction, operation and retirement of the facility, including, but not limited to, erosion and chemical factors such as salt deposition from cooling towers, land application of liquid effluent, and chemical spills.	Section 5.0
(D) A description of any measures the applicant proposes to avoid or mitigate adverse impact to soils.	Section 6.0
(E) The applicant’s proposed monitoring program, if any, for adverse impact to soils during construction and operation.	Section 7.0

9.2 Approval Standards

Table I-3. Approval Standard

Requirement	Location
OAR 345-022-0022 Soil Protection	
To issue a site certificate, the Council must find that the design, construction and operation of the facility, taking into account mitigation, are not likely to result in a significant adverse impact to soils including, but not limited to, erosion and chemical factors such as salt deposition from cooling towers, land application of liquid effluent, and chemical spills.	Sections 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, and 8.0

10.0 References

USA.com. 2020. "Lexington, OR Weather." <http://www.usa.com/lexington-or-weather.htm>

NRCS (Natural Resources Conservation Service). 2018. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database for Oregon. <http://soildatamart.nrcs.usda.gov>

ODOE (Oregon Department of Energy). 2021. Wagon Trail Solar Project. First Amended Project Order. Issued August 17, 2021. Salem, OR. Available online at: <https://www.oregon.gov/energy/facilities-safety/facilities/Facilities%20library/2021-08-17-WTS-APP-NOI-Amended-Project-Order.pdf>

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Figures

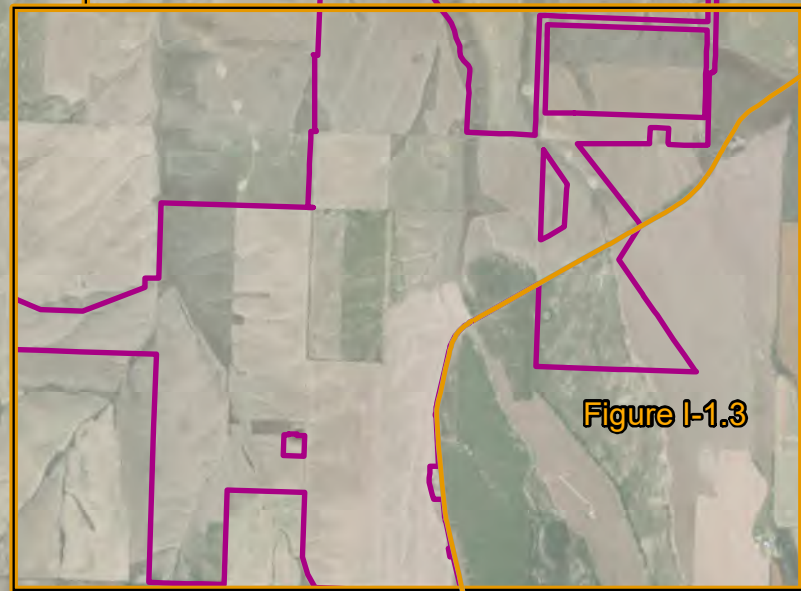
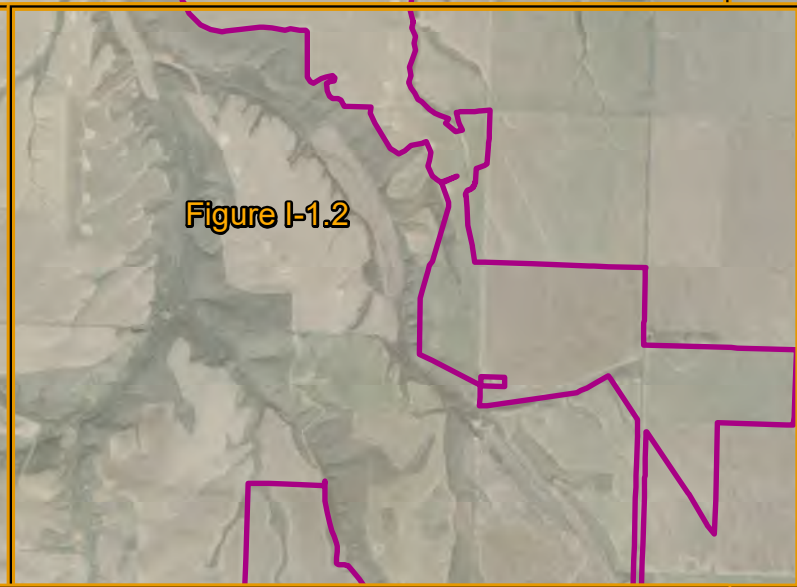
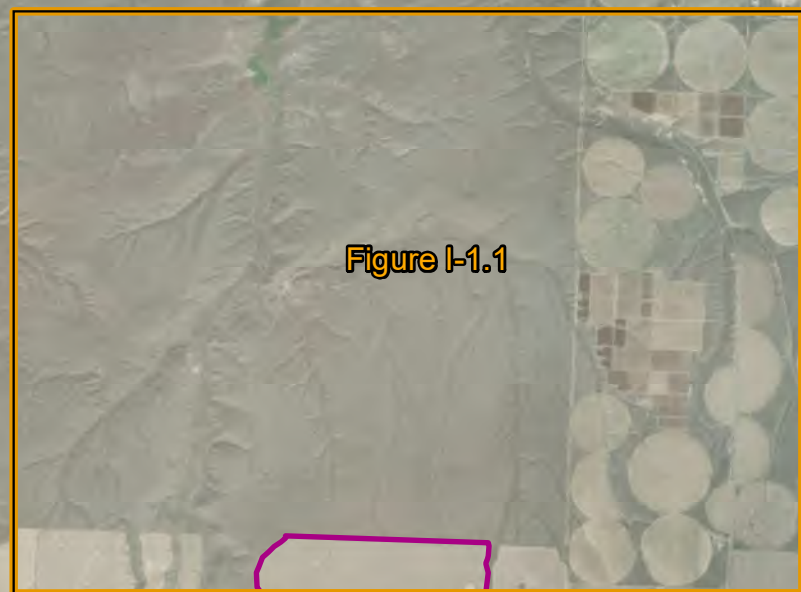
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Wagon Trail Solar Project

Figure I-1 Soil Type Index Map

MORROW COUNTY, OREGON

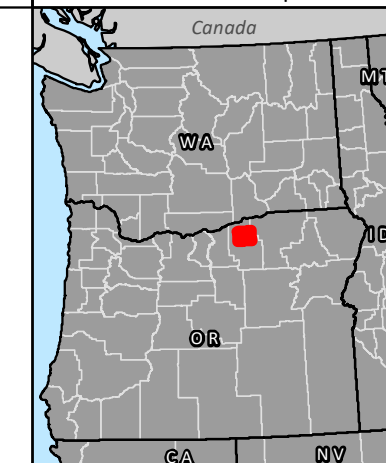
-  Site Boundary
-  Map Grid
-  State Highway
-  County Boundary



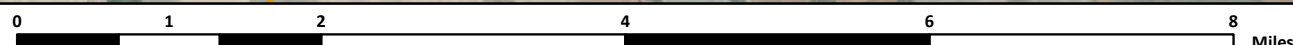
Data Sources

Reference Map

NextEra-Project Infrastructure;
USDA-Aerial Imagery; ESRI-
County Boundaries; USA NRSC Soil Survey-Soils



1:80,000 WGS 1984 UTM Zone 11N



NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION






Wagon Trail Solar Project

Figure I-1.1
Soil Type

MORROW COUNTY, OREGON

 Site Boundary

Soil Map Unit

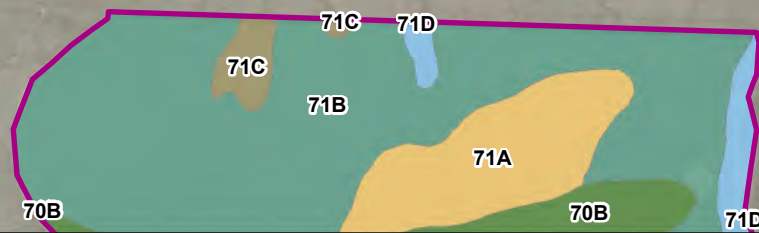
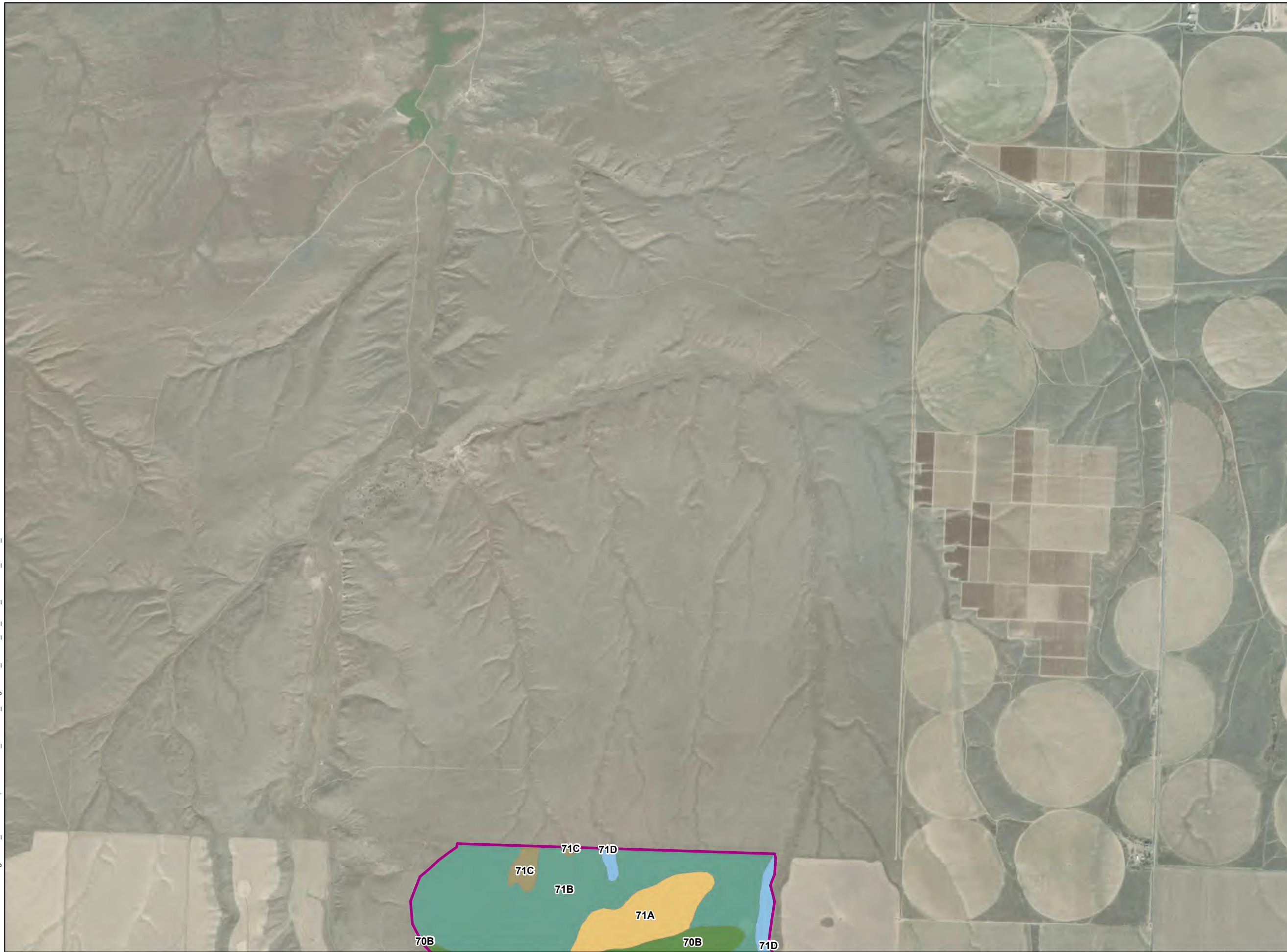
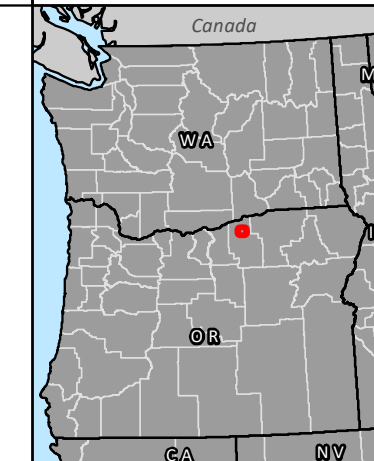
-  70B: Warden very fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
-  71A: Warden silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
-  71B: Warden silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
-  71C: Warden silt loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes
-  71D: Warden silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes



Data Sources

NextEra-Project Infrastructure;
USDA-Aerial Imagery; ESRI-
County Boundaries; USA NRSC Soil Survey-Soils

Reference Map



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Wagon Trail Solar Project

Figure I-1.2 Soil Type

MORROW COUNTY, OREGON

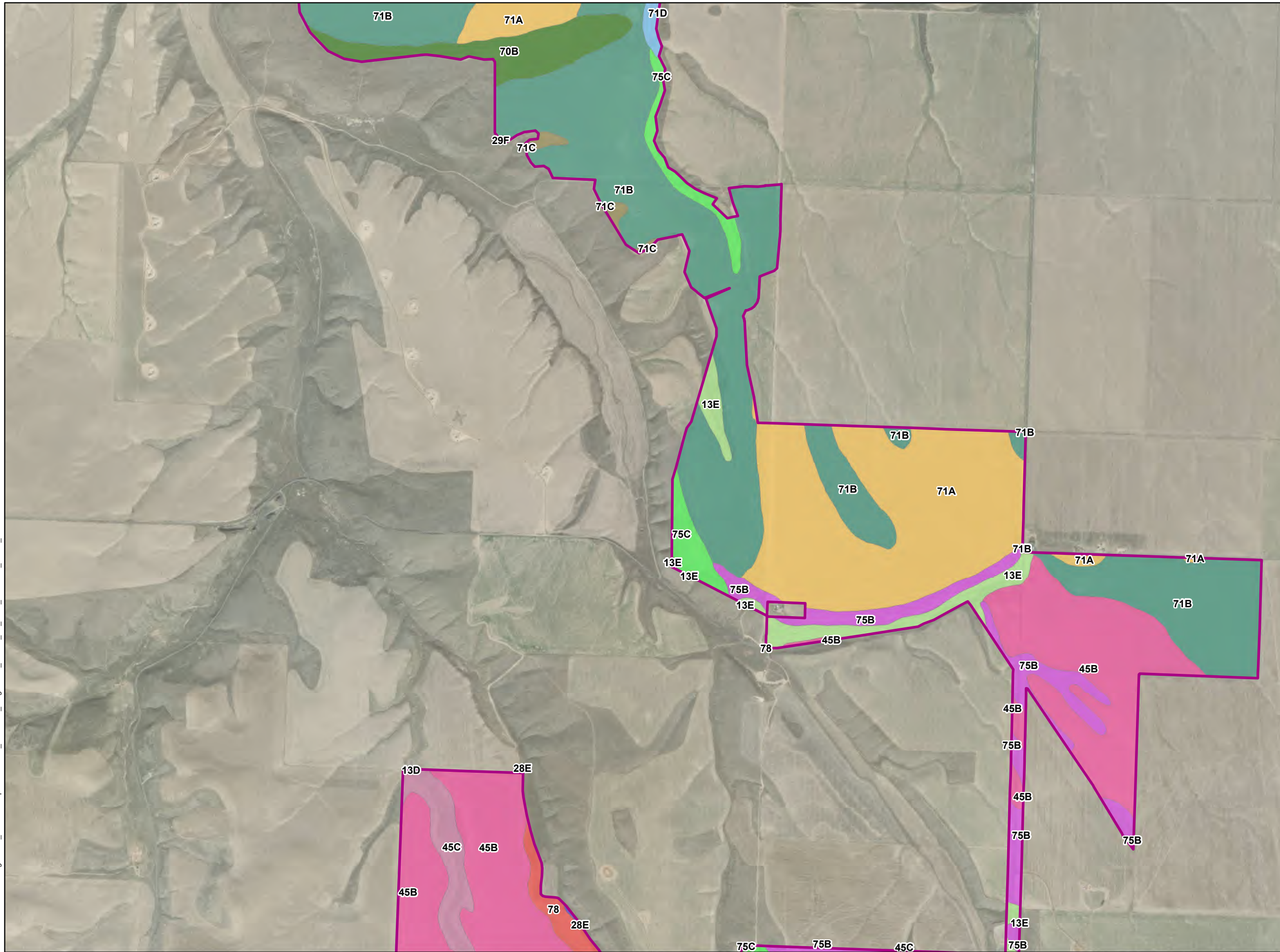
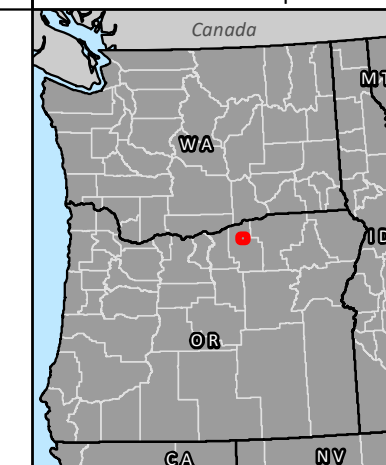
-  Site Boundary
- Soil Map Unit**
-  13D: Gravden very gravelly loam, 5 to 20 percent slopes
-  13E: Gravden very gravelly loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes
-  28E: Lickskilllet very stony loam, 7 to 40 percent slopes
-  29F: Lickskilllet-Rock outcrop complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes
-  45B: Ritzville silt loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes
-  45C: Ritzville silt loam, 7 to 12 percent slopes
-  70B: Warden very fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
-  71A: Warden silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
-  71B: Warden silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
-  71C: Warden silt loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes
-  71D: Warden silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes
-  75B: Willis silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
-  75C: Willis silt loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes
-  78: Xeric Torriorthents, nearly level



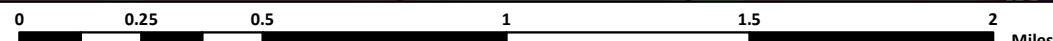
Data Sources

NextEra-Project Infrastructure;
USDA-Aerial Imagery; ESRI-
County Boundaries; USA NRSC Soil Survey-Soils

Reference Map



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








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Wagon Trail Solar Project

Figure I-1.3 Soil Type

MORROW COUNTY, OREGON

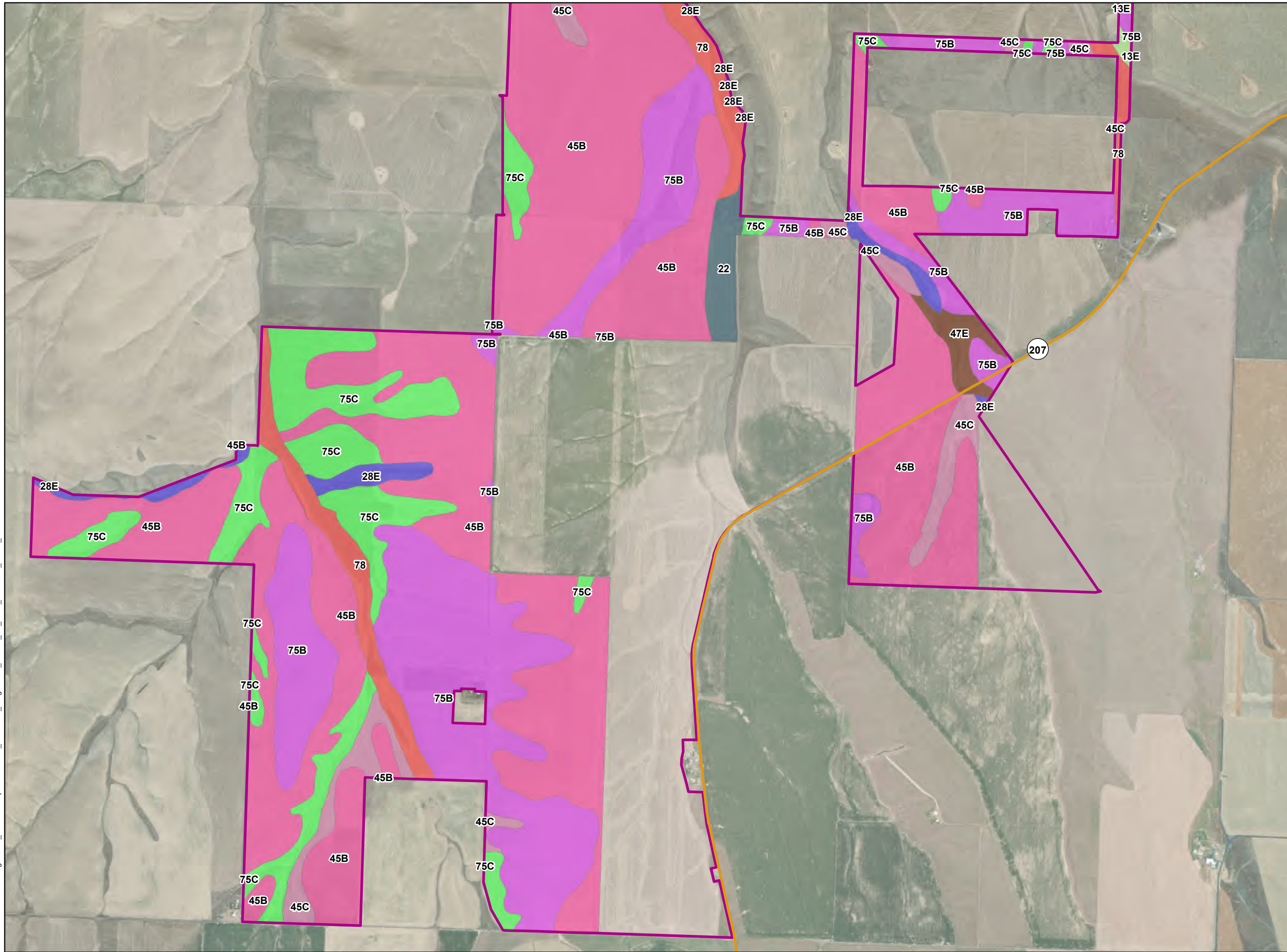
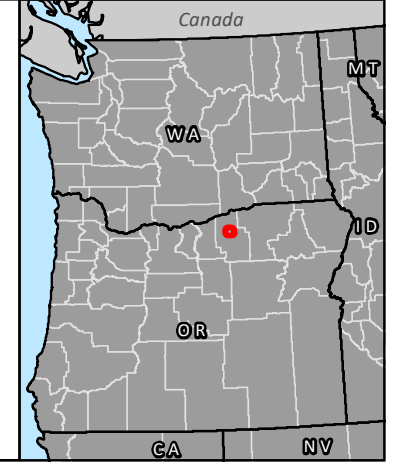
-  Site Boundary
-  State Highway
- Soil Map Unit**
-  13E: Gravden very gravelly loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes
-  22: Kimberly fine sandy loam
-  28E: Licksillet very stony loam, 7 to 40 percent slopes
-  45B: Ritzville silt loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes
-  45C: Ritzville silt loam, 7 to 12 percent slopes
-  47E: Ritzville silt loam, 20 to 40 percent south slopes
-  75B: Willis silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
-  75C: Willis silt loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes
-  78: Xeric Torriorthents, nearly level



Data Sources

NextEra-Project Infrastructure;
 USDA-Aerial Imagery; ESRI-
 County Boundaries; USA NRSC Soil Survey-Soils

Reference Map



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Attachment I-1. Draft Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

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NEXTERA ENERGY WAGON TRAIL SOLAR PROJECT EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN (ESCP)

1750 SW HARBOR WAY, SUITE 400
PORTLAND, OR 97201
PHONE: (503) 221-8636 FAX: (503) 227-1287



www.tetrattech.com

STANDARD EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN DRAWING NOTES:

- Hold a pre-construction meeting of project construction personnel that includes the inspector to discuss erosion and sediment control measures and construction limits. (Schedule A.8.c.i.(3))
- All inspections must be made in accordance with DEQ 1200-C permit requirements.
- Inspection logs must be kept in accordance with DEQ's 1200-C permit requirements.
- Retain a copy of the ESCP and all revisions on site and make it available on request to DEQ, Agent, or the local municipality. During inactive periods of greater than seven (7) consecutive calendar days, retain the ESCP at the construction site or at another location. (Schedule B.2.a)
- All permit registrants must implement the ESCP. Failure to implement any of the control measures or practices described in the ESCP is a violation of the permit. (Schedule A.8.a)
- The ESCP measures shown on this plan are minimum requirements for anticipated site conditions. During the construction period, upgrade these measures as needed to comply with all applicable local, state, and federal erosion and sediment control regulations. (Schedule A.8.c.ii.(1)(c))
- Submission of all ESCP revisions is not required. Submittal of the ESCP revisions is only under specific conditions. Submit all necessary revision to DEQ or Agent. (Schedule A.12.c.iii)
- Phase clearing and grading to the maximum extent practical to prevent exposed inactive areas from becoming a source of erosion. (Schedule A.8.c.ii.(1)(d))
- Identify, mark, and protect (by fencing off or other means) critical riparian areas and vegetation including important trees and associated rooting zones, and vegetation areas to be preserved. Identify vegetative buffer zones between the site and sensitive areas (e.g., wetlands), and other areas to be preserved, especially in perimeter areas. (Schedule A.8.c.i.(1) & (2))
- Preserve existing vegetation when practical and re-vegetate open areas. Re-vegetate open areas when practicable before and after grading or construction. Identify the type of vegetative seed mix used. (Schedule A.7.b.iii(1) and A.7.b.iii(3))
- Erosion and sediment control measures including perimeter sediment control must be in place before vegetation is disturbed and must remain in place and be maintained, repaired, and promptly implemented following procedures established for the duration of construction, including protection for active storm drain inlets and catch basins and appropriate non-stormwater pollution controls. (Schedule A.7.d.1 and A.8.c)
- Establish concrete truck and equipment wash areas before beginning concrete work. (Schedule A.8.c.i.(6))
- Apply temporary and/or permanent soil stabilization measures immediately on all disturbed areas as grading progresses and for all roadways including gravel roadways. (Schedule A.8.c.ii.(2))
- Establish material and waste storage areas, and other non-stormwater controls. (Schedule A.8.c.i.(7))
- Prevent tracking of sediment onto public or private roads using BMPs such as: gravelled (or paved) exits and parking areas, gravel all unpaved roads located onsite, or use an exit tire wash. These BMPs must be in place prior to land-disturbing activities. (Schedule A.7.d.ii.(1) and A.8.c.i.(4))
- When trucking saturated soils from the site, either use water-tight trucks or drain loads on site. (Schedule A.7.d.ii.(3))
- Use BMPs to prevent or minimize stormwater exposure to pollutants from spillage, vehicle and equipment fueling, maintenance, and storage; other cleaning and maintenance activities; and waste handling activities. These pollutants include fuel, hydraulic fluid, and other oils from vehicles and machinery, as well as debris, leftover paints, solvents, and glues from construction operations. (Schedule A.7.e.i.(2))
- Implement the following BMPs when applicable: written spill prevention and response procedures, employee training on spill prevention and proper disposal procedures, spill kits in all vehicles, regular maintenance schedule for vehicles and machinery, material delivery and storage controls, training and signage, and covered storage areas for waste and supplies. (Sch. A.7.e.iii.)
- Use water, soil-binding agent or other dust control technique as needed to avoid wind-blown soil. (Schedule A.7.b.ii)
- The application rate of fertilizers used to reestablish vegetation must follow manufacturer's recommendations to minimize nutrient releases to surface waters. Exercise caution when using time-release fertilizers within any waterway riparian zone. (Schedule A.9.b.iii)
- If a stormwater treatment system (for example, electro-coagulation, flocculation, filtration, etc.) for sediment or other pollutant removal is employed, submit an operation and maintenance plan (including system schematic, location of system, location of inlet, location of discharge, discharge dispersion device design, and a sampling plan and frequency) before operating the treatment system. Obtain plan approval before operating the treatment system. Operate and maintain the treatment system according to manufacturer's specifications. (Schedule A.9.d)
- Temporarily stabilize soils at the end of the shift before holidays and weekends, if needed. The registrant is responsible for ensuring that soils are stable during rain events at all times of the year. (Schedule A.7.b)
- At the end of each workday soil stockpiles must be stabilized or covered, or other BMPs must be implemented to prevent discharges to surface waters or conveyance systems leading to surface waters. (Schedule A.7.a.ii.(2))
- Construction activities must avoid or minimize excavation and creation of bare ground during wet weather. (Schedule A.7.a.i)
- Sediment fence: remove trapped sediment before it reaches one third of the above ground fence height and before fence removal. (Schedule A.9.c.i)
- Other sediment barriers (such as biobags): remove sediment before it reaches two inches depth above ground height, and before BMP removal. (Schedule A.9.c.ii)
- Catch basins: clean before retention capacity has been reduced by fifty percent. Sediment basins and sediment traps: remove trapped sediments before design capacity has been reduced by fifty percent and at completion of project. (Schedule A.9.c.iii & iv)
- Within 24 hours, significant sediment that has left the construction site, must be remediated. Investigate the cause of the sediment release and implement steps to prevent a recurrence of the discharge within the same 24 hours. Any in-stream clean up of sediment shall be performed according to the Oregon Division of State Lands required timeframe. (Schedule A.9.b.i)
- The intentional washing of sediment into storm sewers or drainage ways must not occur. Vacuuming or dry sweeping and material pickup must be used to cleanup released sediments. (Schedule A.9.b.ii)
- The entire site must be temporarily stabilized using vegetation or a heavy mulch layer, temporary seeding, or other method should all construction activities cease for 30 days or more. (Schedule A.7.f.i)
- Provide temporary stabilization for that portion of the site where construction activities cease for 14 days or more with a covering of blown straw and A tackifier, loose straw, or an adequate covering of compost mulch until work resumes on that portion of the site. (Schedule A.7.f.ii)
- Provide permanent erosion control measures on all exposed areas. Do not remove temporary sediment control practices until permanent vegetation or other cover of exposed areas is established. However, do remove all temporary erosion control measures as exposed areas become stabilized, unless doing so conflicts with local requirements. Properly dispose of construction materials and waste, including sediment retained by temporary BMPs. (Schedule A.7.b.iii(2) and A.8.c.iii)

THE PERMITTEE IS REQUIRED TO MEET ALL THE CONDITIONS OF THE 1200-C PERMIT. THIS ESCP AND GENERAL CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED TO FACILITATE COMPLIANCE WITH THE 1200-C PERMIT REQUIREMENTS. IN CASES OF DISCREPANCIES OR OMISSIONS, THE 1200-C PERMIT REQUIREMENTS SUPERCEDE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS PLAN.

DEVELOPER
DEVELOPER/COMPANY: NEXTERA
CONTACT: TBD
ADDRESS: TBD
PHONE: TBD
EMAIL: TBD

**PLANNING/ENGINEERING/
SURVEYING FIRM**
COMPANY: TETRA TECH
CONTACT: CARRIE KONKOL
ADDRESS: 1750 SW HARBOR WAY, SUITE 400
PORTLAND, OR 97201
PHONE: (503) 721-7225
EMAIL: CARRIE.KONKOL@TETRATTECH.COM
PERMITTEE'S SITE INSPECTOR
INSPECTOR: TBD
COMPANY/AGENCY: TBD
PHONE: TBD
EMAIL: TBD
DESCRIPTION OF EXPERIENCE: TBD

LOCAL AGENCY-SPECIFIC EROSION CONTROL NOTES:

- OWNER OR DESIGNATED PERSON SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROPER INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.
- PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES, THE BOUNDARIES OF THE CLEARING LIMITS, VEGETATED BUFFERS, AND ANY SENSITIVE AREAS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN SHALL BE CLEARLY DELINEATED IN THE FIELD. DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD, NO DISTURBANCE IS PERMITTED BEYOND THE CLEARING LIMITS. THE OWNER/PERMITTEE MUST MAINTAIN THE DELINEATION FOR THE DURATION OF THE PROJECT. NOTE: VEGETATED CORRIDORS TO BE DELINEATED WITH ORANGE CONSTRUCTION FENCE OR APPROVED EQUAL.
- PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES, THE BMP'S THAT MUST BE INSTALLED ARE A GRAVEL CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL, AND INLET PROTECTION. THESE BMP'S MUST BE MAINTAINED FOR THE DURATION OF PROJECT CONSTRUCTION.
- IF VEGETATIVE SEED MIXES ARE SPECIFIED, SEEDING MUST TAKE THE PLACE NO LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 1; THE TYPE AND PERCENTAGES OF SEED IN THE MIX MUST BE IDENTIFIED ON THE PLANS.
- ALL PUMPING OF SEDIMENT LADEN WATER SHALL BE DISCHARGED OVER AN UNDISTURBED, PREFERABLY VEGETATED AREA, AND THROUGH A SEDIMENT CONTROL BMP I.E. (FILTER BAG).
- THE ESC PLAN MUST BE KEPT ON SITE. ALL MEASURES SHOWN ON THE PLAN MUST BE INSTALLED PROPERLY TO ENSURE THAT SEDIMENT OR SEDIMENT LADEN WATER DOES NOT ENTER A SURFACE SYSTEM, ROADWAY, OR OTHER PROPERTIES.
- THE ESC MEASURES SHOWN ON THIS PAN ARE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ANTICIPATED SITE CONDITIONS. DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD THESE MEASURES SHALL BE UPGRADED AS NEEDED TO COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL EROSION CONTROL REGULATIONS CHANGES TO THE APPROVED ESC PLAN MUST BE SUBMITTED IN THE FORM OF AN ACTION PLAN TO DEQ PER THE 1200 C PERMIT.
- IN AREAS SUBJECT TO WIND EROSION, APPROPRIATE BMP'S MUST BE USED WHICH MAY INCLUDE THE APPLICATION OF FINE WATER SPRAYING, PLASTIC SHEETING, MULCHING OR OTHER APPROVED MEASURES.
- ALL EXPOSED SOILS MUST BE COVERED DURING THE WET WEATHER PERIOD.

PROJECT LOCATION:
MORROW COUNTY, OREGON

CLIENT INFORMATION:
NEXTERA
700 UNIVERSE BLVD
JUNO BEACH, FL, 33408

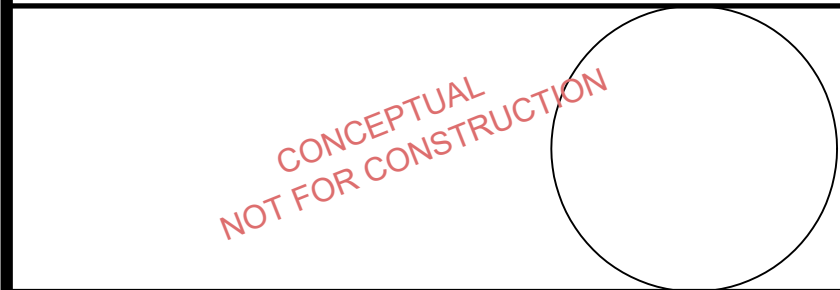
PROJECT No.:
194-6496

CLIENT PROJECT No.:
Wagon Trail Solar Project

PROJECT DESCRIPTION / NOTES:

NEXTERA TO CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE THE WAGON TRAIL SOLAR FACILITY IN MORROW COUNTY, OREGON. THE PROJECT WILL ENCOMPASS ROUGHLY 7,450 ACRES. OPERATIONAL CAPACITY, IMPERVIOUS AREA, DISTURBED AREA, ETC. TBD

ISSUED:



BMP MATRIX FOR CONSTRUCTION PHASES
TO BE ADDED ONCE SCHEDULE HAS BEEN DETERMINED

INSPECTION FREQUENCY: TBD

SITE CONDITION	MINIMUM FREQUENCY
1. ACTIVE PERIOD	DAILY WHEN STORMWATER RUNOFF, INCLUDING RUNOFF FROM SNOWMELT, IS OCCURRING.
2. PRIOR TO THE SITE BECOMING INACTIVE OR IN ANTICIPATION OF SITE INACCESSIBILITY.	ONCE TO ENSURE THAT EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES ARE IN WORKING ORDER. ANY NECESSARY MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR MUST BE MADE PRIOR TO LEAVING THE SITE.
3. INACTIVE PERIODS GREATER THAN FOURTEEN CONSECUTIVE CALENDAR DAYS.	ONCE EVERY TWO WEEKS.
4. PERIODS DURING WHICH THE SITE IS INACCESSIBLE DUE TO INCLEMENT WEATHER.	IF PRACTICAL, INSPECTIONS MUST OCCUR DAILY AT A RELEVANT AND ACCESSIBLE DISCHARGE POINT OR DOWNSTREAM LOCATION.

- HOLD A PRE-CON MEETING OF PROJECT CONSTRUCTION PERSONNEL THAT INCLUDES THE EC INSPECTOR.
- ALL INSPECTIONS MUST BE MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH DEQ 1200-C PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.
- INSPECTION LOGS MUST BE KEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH DEQ 1200-C PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.
- REVISIONS TO THE APPROVED ESC PLAN MUST BE SUBMITTED TO DEQ OR AGENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH CURRENT 1200-C PERMIT

RATIONALE STATEMENT

A COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF AVAILABLE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP) OPTIONS BASED ON DEQ'S GUIDANCE MANUAL HAS BEEN REVIEWED TO COMPLETE THIS EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN. SOME OF THE ABOVE LISTED BMP'S WERE NOT CHOSEN BECAUSE THEY WERE DETERMINED TO NOT EFFECTIVELY MANAGE EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR THIS PROJECT BASED ON SPECIFIC SITE CONDITIONS, INCLUDING SOIL CONDITIONS TOPOGRAPHIC CONSTRAINTS ACCESSIBILITY TO THE SITE, AND OTHER RELATED CONDITIONS, AS THE PROJECT PROGRESSES AND THERE IS A NEED TO REVISE THE ESC PLAN, AN ACTION PLAN WILL BE SUBMITTED.

INITIAL

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

PROJECT LOCATION

THIRTEEN MILES NORTH OF HEPPNER
MORROW COUNTY, OREGON
LATITUDE= 45°34'29" N LONGITUDE= 119°37'37" W

EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

- UNDEVELOPED AGRICULTURE
- EXISTING WHEATRIDGE WIND AND SOLAR FACILITY

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

CENTRAL MORROW COUNTY NEAR LEXINGTON

NATURE OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY AND ESTIMATED TIME TABLE

NEXTERA TO CONSTRUCT THE WAGON TRAIL SOLAR FACILITY
CONSTRUCTION TO CONSIST OF:

- INSTALLATION OF RACKING, PANELING, INVERTERS, AND ACCESS ROADS
- INTERCONNECTION AND TESTING

SCHEDULE: TBD

APPROXIMATE START DATE IN 2024

TOTAL SITE AREA: APPROX. 7,449 ACRES
POTENTIAL MAX DISTURBED AREA: TBD

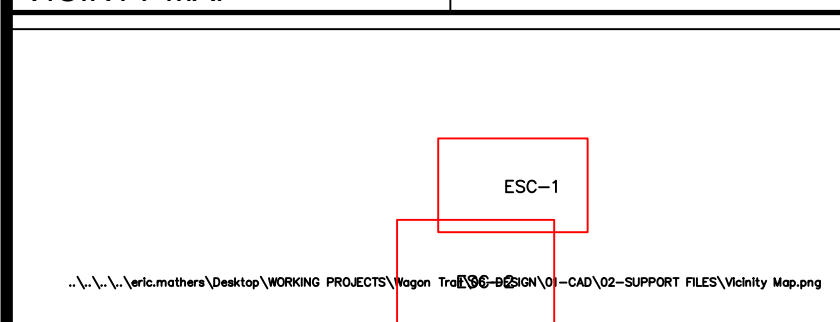
SITE SOIL CLASSIFICATIONS:

13D/E - Gravelly very gravelly loam, 5 to 40 percent slopes
22 - Kimberly fine sandy loam
28E - Licksillet very stony loam, 7 to 40 percent slopes
29F - Licksillet rock outcrop complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes
45A/B/C/E - Ritzville silt loam, 0 to 40 percent slopes
70B - Warden very fine sand loam 2 to 5 percent slopes
71A/B/C/D - Warden silt loam, 0 to 20 percent slopes
75B/C/D - Willis silt loam, 2 to 20 percent slopes
78 - Xeric Torriorthents nearly level

RECEIVING WATER BODIES:

WATERBODIES IN THE PROJECT AREA INCLUDE 3 PERENNIAL STREAMS WHICH COMBINE NEAR THE NORTH PROJECT EXTENTS. THESE STREAMS SEEM TO TERMINUS INTO OPEN FIELDS. THIS IS CONSISTENT WITH THE NATIONAL WATER MODEL WHICH SHOWS THIS STREAM ENDING WITHOUT CONNECTION TO DOWNSTREAM RIVER.

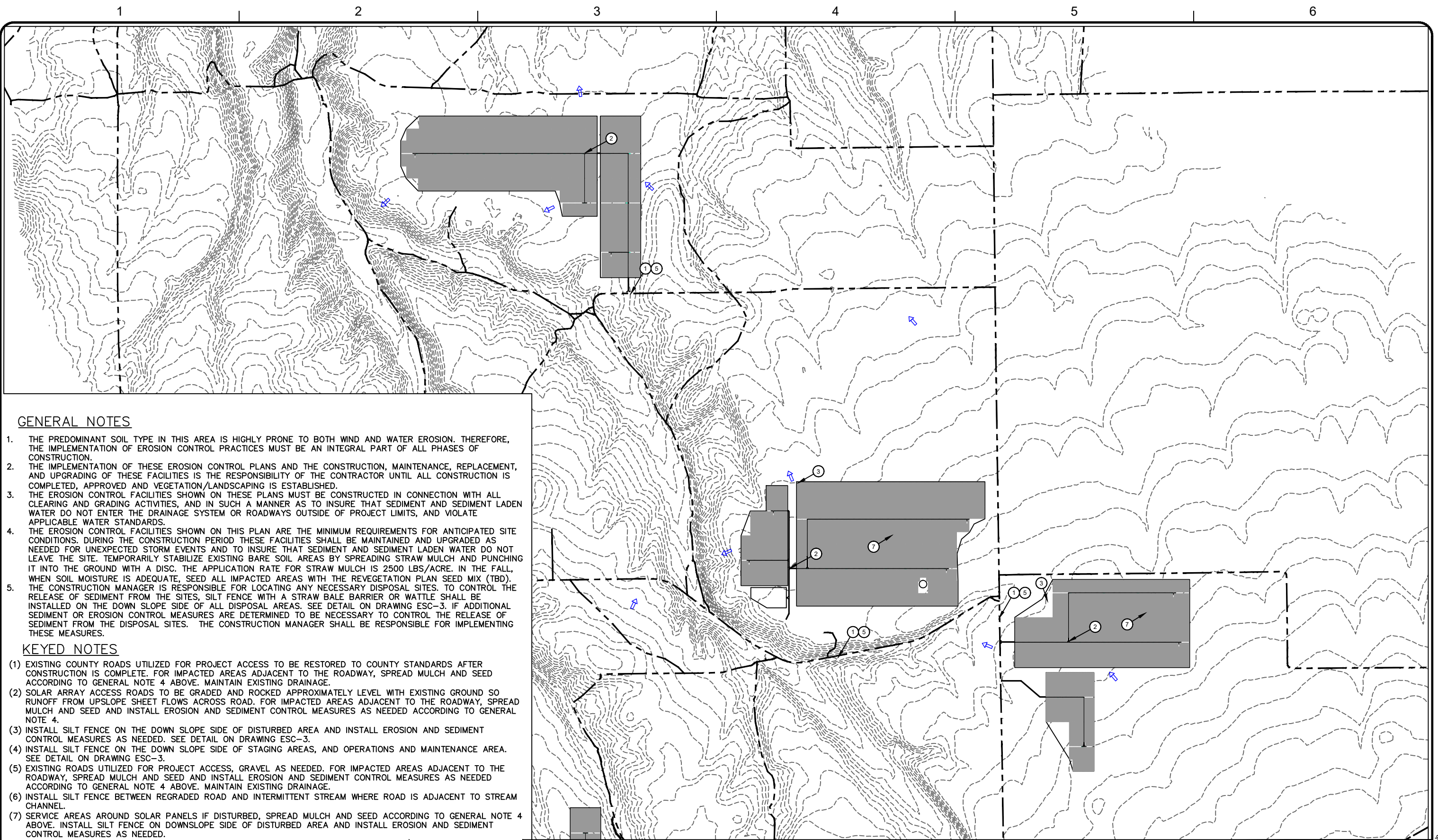
VICINTY MAP



SHEET INDEX

ESC-0 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL COVER SHEET
ESC-1 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN AREA 1
ESC-2 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN AREA 2
ESC-3 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS

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GENERAL NOTES

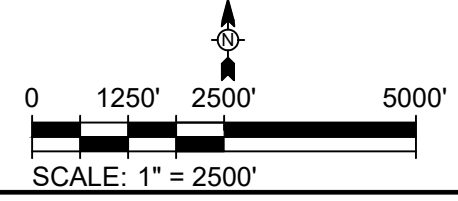
1. THE PREDOMINANT SOIL TYPE IN THIS AREA IS HIGHLY PRONE TO BOTH WIND AND WATER EROSION. THEREFORE, THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES MUST BE AN INTEGRAL PART OF ALL PHASES OF CONSTRUCTION.
2. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE EROSION CONTROL PLANS AND THE CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPLACEMENT, AND UPGRADING OF THESE FACILITIES IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR UNTIL ALL CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED, APPROVED AND VEGETATION/LANDSCAPING IS ESTABLISHED.
3. THE EROSION CONTROL FACILITIES SHOWN ON THESE PLANS MUST BE CONSTRUCTED IN CONNECTION WITH ALL CLEARING AND GRADING ACTIVITIES, AND IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO INSURE THAT SEDIMENT AND SEDIMENT LADEN WATER DO NOT ENTER THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR ROADWAYS OUTSIDE OF PROJECT LIMITS, AND VIOLATE APPLICABLE WATER STANDARDS.
4. THE EROSION CONTROL FACILITIES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ANTICIPATED SITE CONDITIONS. DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD THESE FACILITIES SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND UPGRADED AS NEEDED FOR UNEXPECTED STORM EVENTS AND TO INSURE THAT SEDIMENT AND SEDIMENT LADEN WATER DO NOT LEAVE THE SITE. TEMPORARILY STABILIZE EXISTING BARE SOIL AREAS BY SPREADING STRAW MULCH AND PUNCHING IT INTO THE GROUND WITH A DISC. THE APPLICATION RATE FOR STRAW MULCH IS 2500 LBS/ACRE. IN THE FALL, WHEN SOIL MOISTURE IS ADEQUATE, SEED ALL IMPACTED AREAS WITH THE REVEGETATION PLAN SEED MIX (TBD).
5. THE CONSTRUCTION MANAGER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR LOCATING ANY NECESSARY DISPOSAL SITES. TO CONTROL THE RELEASE OF SEDIMENT FROM THE SITES, SILT FENCE WITH A STRAW BALE BARRIER OR WATTLE SHALL BE INSTALLED ON THE DOWN SLOPE SIDE OF ALL DISPOSAL AREAS. SEE DETAIL ON DRAWING ESC-3. IF ADDITIONAL SEDIMENT OR EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE DETERMINED TO BE NECESSARY TO CONTROL THE RELEASE OF SEDIMENT FROM THE DISPOSAL SITES. THE CONSTRUCTION MANAGER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTING THESE MEASURES.

KEYED NOTES

- (1) EXISTING COUNTY ROADS UTILIZED FOR PROJECT ACCESS TO BE RESTORED TO COUNTY STANDARDS AFTER CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETE. FOR IMPACTED AREAS ADJACENT TO THE ROADWAY, SPREAD MULCH AND SEED ACCORDING TO GENERAL NOTE 4 ABOVE. MAINTAIN EXISTING DRAINAGE.
- (2) SOLAR ARRAY ACCESS ROADS TO BE GRADED AND ROCKED APPROXIMATELY LEVEL WITH EXISTING GROUND SO RUNOFF FROM UPSLOPE SHEET FLOWS ACROSS ROAD. FOR IMPACTED AREAS ADJACENT TO THE ROADWAY, SPREAD MULCH AND SEED AND INSTALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AS NEEDED ACCORDING TO GENERAL NOTE 4.
- (3) INSTALL SILT FENCE ON THE DOWN SLOPE SIDE OF DISTURBED AREA AND INSTALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AS NEEDED. SEE DETAIL ON DRAWING ESC-3.
- (4) INSTALL SILT FENCE ON THE DOWN SLOPE SIDE OF STAGING AREAS, AND OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE AREA. SEE DETAIL ON DRAWING ESC-3.
- (5) EXISTING ROADS UTILIZED FOR PROJECT ACCESS, GRAVEL AS NEEDED. FOR IMPACTED AREAS ADJACENT TO THE ROADWAY, SPREAD MULCH AND SEED AND INSTALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AS NEEDED ACCORDING TO GENERAL NOTE 4 ABOVE. MAINTAIN EXISTING DRAINAGE.
- (6) INSTALL SILT FENCE BETWEEN REGRADED ROAD AND INTERMITTENT STREAM WHERE ROAD IS ADJACENT TO STREAM CHANNEL.
- (7) SERVICE AREAS AROUND SOLAR PANELS IF DISTURBED, SPREAD MULCH AND SEED ACCORDING TO GENERAL NOTE 4 ABOVE. INSTALL SILT FENCE ON DOWNSLOPE SIDE OF DISTURBED AREA AND INSTALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AS NEEDED.

LEGEND

- KEYED NOTES (SEE ESC-1)
- COUNTY ROAD
- PROJECT ACCESS ROAD
- SURFACE FLOW DIRECTION
- EXISTING 10' CONTOUR



TETRA TECH
www.tetrattech.com
1750 SW HARBOR WAY SUITE 400
PORTLAND, OREGON, 97201
PHONE: (503) 221-8636 FAX: (503) 267-1287

**CONCEPTUAL
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**

MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
A	10/20/21	CONCEPTUAL PLAN	ENM

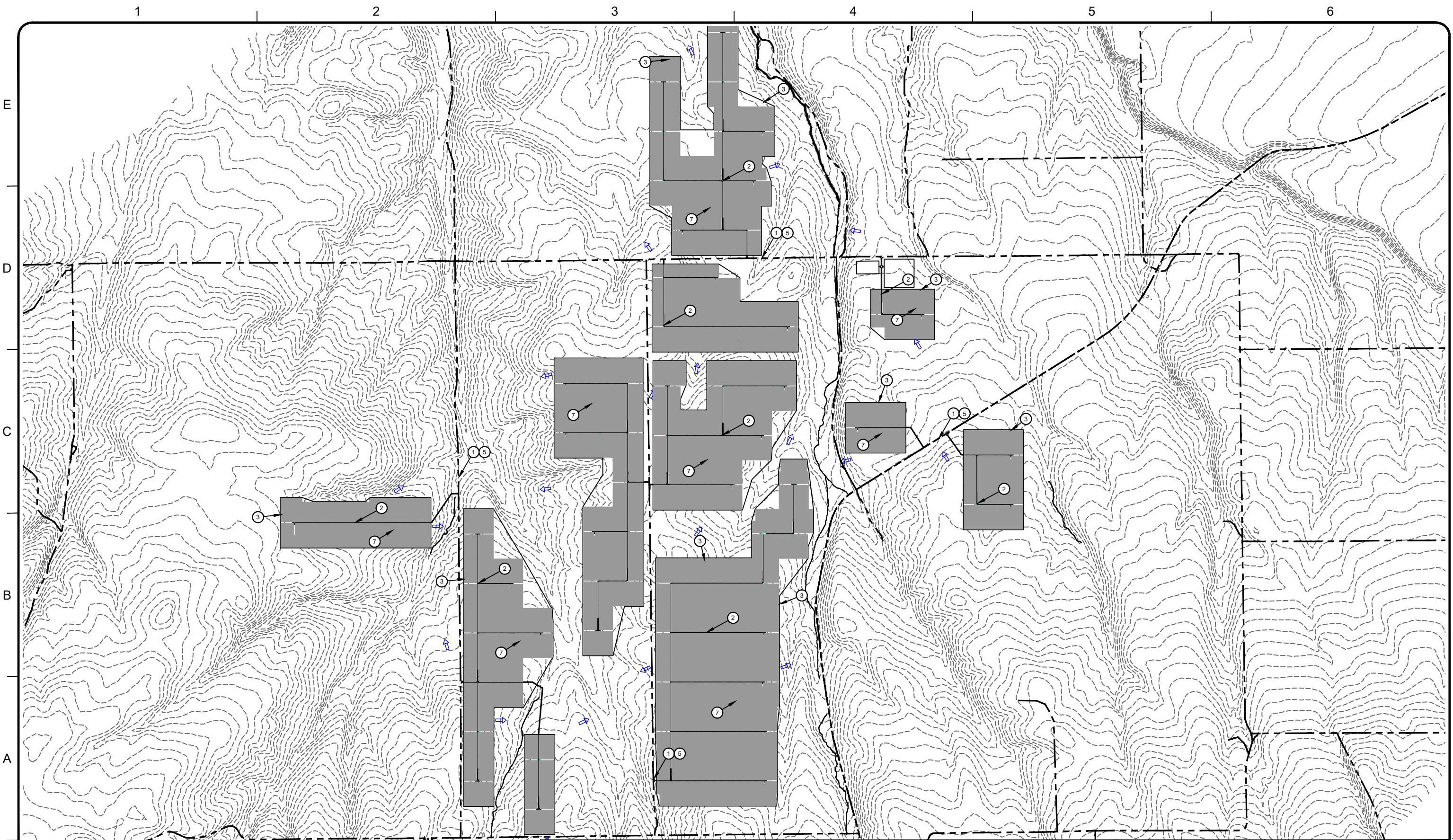
NEXTERA ENERGY
WAGON TRAIL SOLAR PROJECT
**EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN
SECTION 1**

Project No.:	194-6496
Designed By:	ENM
Drawn By:	ENM
Checked By:	JPP
ESC-1	

Bar Measures 1 inch

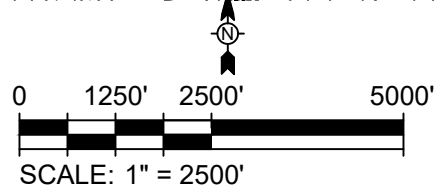
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LEGEND

- KEYED NOTES (SEE ESC-1)
- COUNTY ROAD
- PROJECT ACCESS ROAD
- SURFACE FLOW DIRECTION
- EXISTING 10' CONTOUR



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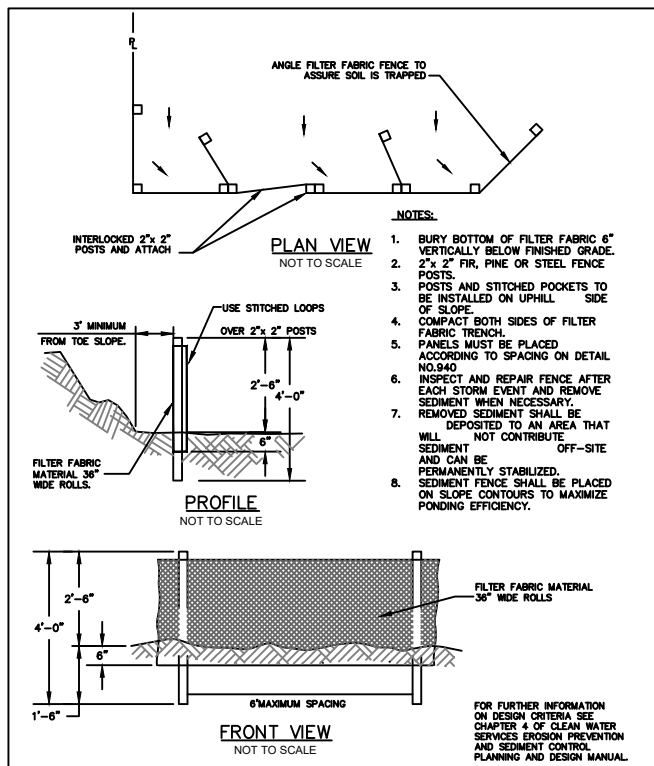
MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
A	10/20/21	CONCEPTUAL PLAN	ENM

NEXTERA ENERGY
WAGON TRAIL SOLAR PROJECT
**EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN
SECTION 2**

Project No.:	194-6496
Designed By:	ENM
Drawn By:	ENM
Checked By:	JPP
ESC-2	

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Bar Measures 1 inch



SEDIMENT FENCE

DRAWING NO. 875

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON DESIGN CRITERIA SEE CHAPTER 4 OF CLEAN WATER SERVICES EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANNING AND DESIGN MANUAL.

SPACING FOR CHECK DAMS			
DITCH GRADE	6 INCH	12 INCH	18 INCH
6%	NOT ALLOWED	16 FT O.C.	26 FT O.C.
5%	NOT ALLOWED	20 FT	30 FT
4%	NOT ALLOWED	26 FT	40 FT
3%	15 FT	33 FT	50 FT
2%	25 FT	50 FT	80 FT

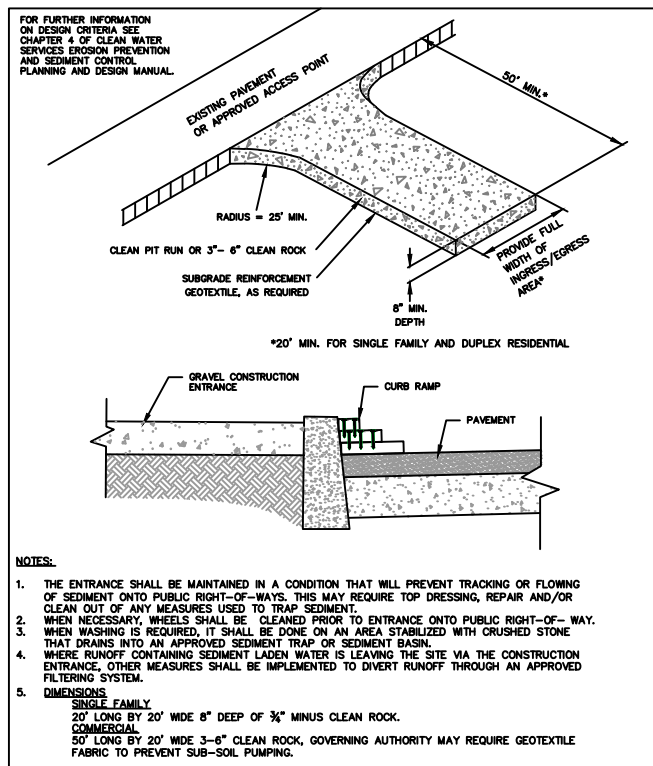
BARRIER SPACING FOR GENERAL APPLICATION

INSTALL PARALLEL ALONG CONTOURS AS FOLLOWS

% SLOPE	SLOPE	MAXIMUM SPACING ON SLOPE
10% OR FLATTER	10:1 OR FLATTER	300 FT
>10% OR <15%	>10:1 OR <7.5:1	150 FT
>15% OR <20%	>7.5:1 OR <5:1	100 FT
>20% OR <30%	>5:1 OR <3.5:1	50 FT
>30% OR <50%	>3.5:1 OR <2:1	25 FT

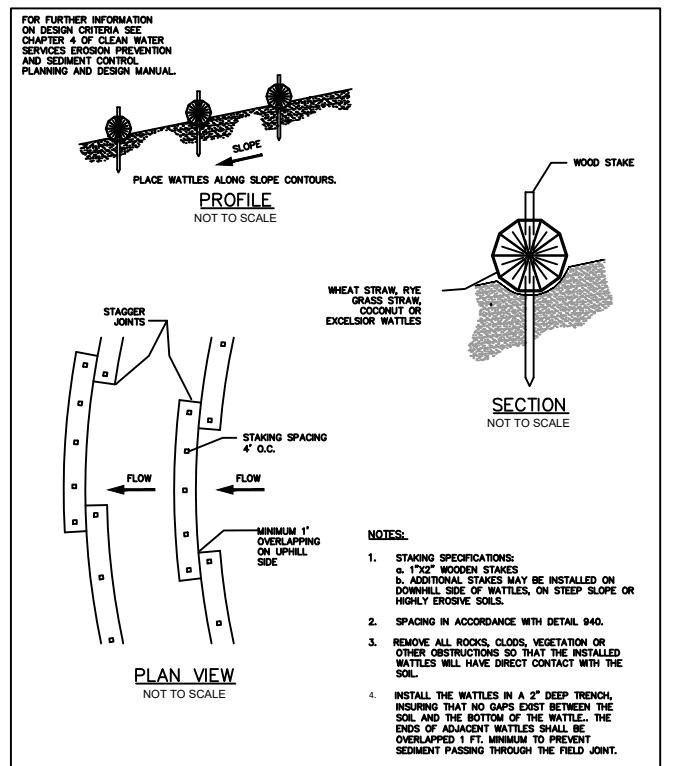
SPACING TABLES

DRAWING NO. 940



CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

DRAWING NO. 855



WATTLES

DRAWING NO. 880

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PORTLAND, OREGON, 97201
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CONCEPTUAL NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
A	10/20/21	CONCEPTUAL PLAN	ENM

NEXTERA ENERGY

WAGON TRAIL SOLAR PROJECT

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS

Project No.:	194-6496
Designed By:	ENM
Drawn By:	ENM
Checked By:	JPP
ESC-3	