Exhibit I

Soil Conditions

Biglow Canyon Wind Farm February 2025

Prepared for



Portland General Electric Company

Prepared by





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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AC alternating current

BCWF or Existing Facility Biglow Canyon Wind Farm

BMP best management practices

BIGL or Project Developer BIGL bn, LLC

Certificate Holder or PGE Portland General Electric Company
Council or EFSC Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council
ESCP Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

MW megawatt

NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service

OAR Oregon Administrative Rules
ODOE Oregon Department of Energy

RFA Request for Amendment

Site Certificate Site Certificate on Amendment 3

Solar Components photovoltaic solar energy generation and battery storage

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1.0 Introduction

The Portland General Electric Company (PGE or Certificate Holder) submits this Request for Amendment (RFA) 4 to the Site Certificate on Amendment 3, issued October 31, 2008 (Site Certificate) for the Biglow Canyon Wind Farm (BCWF or Existing Facility) to add photovoltaic solar energy generation and battery storage (Solar Components) to the operating BCWF.

BCWF, owned and operated by PGE, is located within an approved site boundary comprising approximately 25,000 acres, approximately 2.5 miles northeast of the town of Wasco in Sherman County, Oregon. The BCWF operates under the Site Certificate from the Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council (Council or EFSC) as administered by the Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE). BCWF currently consists of 217 wind turbines, with a maximum blade tip height of 445 feet, and a peak generating capacity of 450 megawatts (MW).

In RFA 4, PGE proposes to add up to 385 MW alternating current (AC) generating capacity from photovoltaic solar arrays and 375 MW in battery storage capacity. RFA 4 seeks to expand the BCWF site boundary to include the Solar Components in portions of the existing site boundary and in the proposed expanded site boundary (together, Solar Micrositing Area or RFA 4 Site Boundary¹).

The Solar Micrositing Area is approximately 3,980 acres and provides a conservative estimate of the maximum area needed for development, micrositing, and temporary disturbances from the Solar Components during construction, rather than the anticipated disturbance footprint. Solar Components will include solar arrays, inverters, battery energy storage system facilities and their subcomponents (i.e., inverters), two collector substations, a total of approximately 3 miles of 230-kilovolt generation tie transmission lines, medium voltage collector lines, operations and maintenance structures, site access roads, internal roads, perimeter fencing, facility entry gates, and temporary laydown areas. The maximum generating capacity from the Solar Components will be 385 MW AC and construction may take place in phases.

PGE will own and operate the Solar Components as a part of the BCWF (together, Amended Facility or Facility), which, to date, have been developed by BIGL bn, LLC (BIGL or Project Developer). BIGL, in its capacity as the project developer, supports PGE in this RFA 4 and may construct and temporarily operate the Solar Components on behalf of PGE under a Build-Transfer Agreement.

The Council previously found the Certificate Holder has demonstrated an ability to construct, operate, and retire the Facility in compliance with Council standards and conditions of the Site Certificate. Exhibit I identifies soil conditions and land uses dependent on soil conditions that are in compliance with the soil standard found in Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 345-022-0022 and follows the submittal requirements in 345-021-0010(1)(i). The information summarized in this exhibit and described in RFA 4 demonstrate that the Facility, as proposed, can be designed, engineered, constructed, operated, and retired in a manner that satisfies the applicable Council

¹ Note, as described in further detail in Section 4.1.1.2 of the RFA 4 Division 27 document, the Solar Micrositing Area is the equivalent of the RFA 4 Site Boundary.

standards. The proposed changes in RFA 4 do not alter the Certificate Holder's ability to comply with the Council's earlier findings and applicable Site Certificate Conditions.

2.0 Analysis Area

Consistent with OAR 345-027-0360(3), ODOE concurred with the Certificate Holder's use of a defined portion of the approved BCWF site boundary and the proposed expanded site boundary (i.e., Solar Micrositing Area/RFA 4 Site Boundary) to establish study area boundaries for RFA 4 under OAR 345-001-0010(35). The RFA 4 Site Boundary reflects the Solar Micrositing Area, and all study areas within the meaning of ORS 345-001-0010(35) are measured from the RFA 4 Site Boundary. The analysis area for soil resources is the Solar Micrositing Area² (Figure I-1).

3.0 Identification and Description of Soil Types – OAR 345-021-0010(1)(i)(A)

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:

 $OAR\ 345-021-0010(1)(i)(A)$ Identification and description of the major soil types in the analysis area;

Response:

3.1 Major Soil Types

The Soil Survey Geographic Database for Sherman County in Oregon (Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2024) was used to identify the near-surface soils in the analysis area. The survey describes the soils in the top 7 feet of subsurface and the area's land-use classifications. According to the NRCS (2024), there are 10 major soil types (soil units) in the analysis area (Figure I-1, Table I-1).

Of the soil units found within the analysis area, four soil units (Anderly silt loam 1B, Anderly silt loam 1C, Walla Walla silt loam 31B, and Walla Walla silt loam 31C) make up 5 percent or more of the analysis area and are described by the NRCS as follows:

• Anderly silt loam (1B and 1C) – These are moderately deep, well-drained silt loams formed in loess overlying basalt. This soil is typically found in upland plateaus with slopes

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² ODOE concurred with excluding the remaining BCWF site boundary that does not overlap with the Solar Micrositing Area from analysis in RFA 4 because no changes are proposed to any BCWF components in the remaining BCWF site boundary as part of RFA 4.

- ranging from 1 to 35 percent and have 20 to 40 inches depth to lithic bedrock, typically basalt. Anderly silt loams have moderate permeability and slow to rapid runoff.
- Walla Walla silt loam (31B and 31C) These are deep to very deep, well-drained silt loams formed in loess overlying basalt. This soil is typically found in upland plateaus with slopes ranging from 0 to 65 percent and have 20 to 40 inches depth to lithic bedrock, typically basalt. Walla Walla silt loams have a moderate permeability and slow to rapid runoff.

3.2 Sensitive Soils

Sensitive soils are the soil units identified where additional best management practices (BMP) and considerations may be required. The metrics used for this determination are Hazard for Erosion (Off-road, Off-trail), Hazard for Erosion (Road, Trail), Fugitive Dust Resistance, and Soil Compaction Resistance. Based on descriptions for each of the metrics as well as the ratings of each soil unit for these metrics presented in Table I-1, the following can be inferred (Figure I-2):

- Anderly silt loams (1C and 3D), Lickskillet-Rock outcrop complex (18E), Nansene-Rock outcrop complex (21E), and Walla Walla silt loams (31C, 32D, and 33D) have a severe Hazard for Erosion (Road, Trail) implying that any roads and trails constructed within these soil units must include measures that address the high potential to erosion by water;
- Most soil units within the analysis area have low Fugitive Dust Resistance and indicate the need for appropriate BMPs that address their favorability for the formation of dust; and
- Lickskillet very stony loam (16D) and Lickskillet-Rock outcrop complex (18E) have low Soil Compaction Resistance and necessitate compaction-related BMPs during and post construction.

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Table I-1. General Description of Mapped Soil Units in the Analysis Area (NRCS 2024)

Soil Type ID	Soil Unit	Approximate Thickness	Formation Setting	Percent of Analysis Area	K-factor ¹	Wind Erodibility Group ²	Hazard for Erosion (Off- road, Off-trail) ³	Hazard for Erosion (Road, Trail) ⁴	Fugitive Dust Resistance ⁵	Soil Compaction Resistance ⁶
1B	Anderly silt loam, 1 to 7 percent slopes	20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock	Loess over fractured basalt	6.1%	0.43	5	Slight	Moderate	Low resistance	Moderate resistance
1C	Anderly silt loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes	20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock	Loess over fractured basalt	10.7%	0.43	5	Moderate	Severe	Low resistance	Moderate resistance
3D	Anderly silt loam, 15 to 35 percent south slopes	20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock	Loess over fractured basalt	2.6%	0.43	5	Moderate	Severe	Low resistance	Moderate resistance
16D	Lickskillet very stony loam, 7 to 40 percent south slopes	12 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock	Loess mixed with colluvium from basalt	0.4%	0.2	7	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate resistance	Low resistance
18E	Lickskillet-Rock outcrop complex, 40 to 70 percent south slopes	12 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock	Loess mixed with colluvium from basalt	0.1%	0.2	7	Moderate	Severe	Moderate resistance	Low resistance
21E	Nansene-Rock outcrop complex, 35 to 70 percent north slopes	40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock	Loess over fractured basalt	0.2%	0.37	5	Moderate	Severe	Low resistance	Moderate resistance
31B	Walla Walla silt loam, 1 to 7 percent slopes	Greater than 7 feet	Loess over fractured basalt	52.7%	0.49	5	Slight	Moderate	Low resistance	Moderate resistance
31C	Walla Walla silt loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes	Greater than 7 feet	Loess over fractured basalt	23.0%	0.49	5	Moderate	Severe	Low resistance	Moderate resistance
32D	Walla Walla silt loam, 15 to 35 percent north slopes	Greater than 7 feet	Loess over fractured basalt	2.5%	0.49	5	Moderate	Severe	Low resistance	Moderate resistance
33D	Walla Walla silt loam, 15 to 35 percent south slopes	Greater than 7 feet	Loess over fractured basalt	1.8%	0.49	5	Moderate	Severe	Low resistance	Moderate resistance

^{1.} K-factor: Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water.

^{2.} Wind Erodibility Group: A wind erodibility group (WEG) consists of soils that have similar properties affecting their susceptible.

^{3.} Hazard for Erosion (Off-road, Off-trail): This rating indicates the hazard of soil loss from off-trail areas after disturbance activities that erosion is unlikely under ordinary climatic conditions; "moderate" indicates that some erosion is likely and that erosion-control measures may be needed; "severe" indicates that erosion is very likely and that erosion-control measures, including revegetation of bare areas, are advised; and "very severe" indicates that significant erosion is expected, loss of soil productivity and off-site damage are likely, and erosion-control measures are costly and generally impractical.

^{4.} Hazard for Erosion (Road, Trail): The ratings in this interpretation indicate the hazard of soil loss from unsurfaced roads and trails. The ratings are based on soil erosion factor K, slope, and content of rock fragments. A rating of "slight" indicates that little or no erosion is likely; "moderate" indicates that some erosion is likely, that the roads or trails may require occasional maintenance, and that simple erosion-control measures are needed.

^{5.} Fugitive Dust Resistance: This rating indicates the vulnerability of a soil for eroded soil particles to go into suspension upon disturbance. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which all of the soil features affect the formation of dust. "Low resistance" indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the formation of dust. "Moderate resistance" indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for dust formation. "High resistance" indicates that the soil has features that are unfavorable for dust formation.

^{6.} Soil Compaction Resistance: This rating indicates the ability of the soil to resist compaction. "High resistance" indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable to resisting compaction. "Moderate resistance" indicates that the soil has one or more features that favor the formation of a compacted layer.

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4.0 Current Land Use within the Analysis Area – OAR 345-021-0010(1)(i)(B)

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;

<u>Response</u>: The analysis area is zoned Exclusive Farm Use by Sherman County (see Exhibit K). Most of the analysis area and the vicinity consists of private agricultural land used for dryland wheat production. Within the agricultural land, out areas, or areas where agriculture is not feasible, exist due to factors including steep slopes, sides of ditches and drainages, and shallow soils. Some sections of the analysis area are planted into a grassland mix. See Exhibit K for definition and detailed analysis of land use within the analysis area.

5.0 Project Soil Impacts - OAR 345-021-0010(1)(i)(C)

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;

Response:

5.1 Soil Impacts During Construction

5.1.1 General Soil Impacts

Solar Components construction will require many activities that could adversely impact soils including:

- Clearing and grubbing vegetation around temporary construction areas, solar arrays, the collector lines, the battery energy storage system foundations, collector circuits, substation construction areas, and new access roads;
- Grading and excavation activities;
- Constructing new access roads;
- Operating and moving cranes;
- Using heavy equipment and hauling trucks to delivery 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 Section 4.4.3 of RFA 4's Division 27 document (Request for Amendment 4 to the Site Certificate for the Biglow Canyon Wind Farm). Impacts to soil, such as erosion, resulting from construction activities would be limited through the implementation of BMPs including but not limited to those identified in relevant Site Conditions in the Third Amended Site Certificate (Council 2008) as noted below. Measures that will be implemented include the following:

- Implement appropriate BMPs to control any dust generated by construction activities, such as applying water or stabilizers to roads and disturbed soil areas (Condition 34, Council 2008).
- Limit truck traffic to designated existing and improved road surfaces, and newly constructed roads, to avoid soil compaction to the extent possible (Condition 27, Council 2008).
- Conduct all construction work in compliance with the erosion and sediment control BMPs in the final Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP), as required by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Construction Stormwater Discharge General permit 1200-C (see Attachment I-1 for the draft/example ESCP; the engineering, procurement, and construction (EPC) contractor will apply for the permit before construction via the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's online Your DEQ Online platform and will update the ESCP according to the finalized layout³). The ESCP shall include any procedures necessary to meet local erosion and sediment control requirements or stormwater management requirements (Condition 26, Council 2008) as well as any additional elements of the Solar Components that must be addressed. The ESCP shall include any procedures management requirements (Condition 26, Council 2008) as well as any additional elements of the Solar Components that must be addressed.
- Implement appropriate site restoration practices following construction, including decompaction and revegetation, as described in the draft ESCP (Attachment I-1) and the Amended Revegetation Plan and Biglow Solar Noxious Weed Plan (Exhibit P, Attachments P-2 and P-4, respectively) (Condition 29, Council 2008).
- Implement appropriate existing BMPs to prevent and address spill and contamination risk (Conditions 80 to 88, Council 2008) in addition to the existing Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan in place at the BCWF.

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

5.1.2 Impacts to Sensitive Soils

Soil types identified as sensitive within the analysis area have severe Erosion Hazard from water, high Fugitive Dust Resistance, and/or low Soil Compaction Resistance and may likely be impacted in certain areas. Therefore, the implementation of erosion control practices to address any potential temporary or permanent impact to sensitive soils is integral at all phases of construction. Refer to Attachment I-1 for the ESCP, which will outline measures to specifically limit the impact to sensitive soils during construction.

5.2 Soil Impacts During Operation

5.2.1 General Soil Impacts

Solar array operation would not impact soil erosion. Solar Components operations are not expected to cause any additional ground disturbances. Following Condition 30 in the Third Amended Site Certificate (Council 2008), the Certificate Holder will routinely inspect and maintain all Solar Components and maintain or repair erosion and sediment control measures as needed. Vehicles will stay on constructed access roads to avoid unnecessary compaction and erosion (Condition 27; Council 2008). The potential for soil contamination would be limited by implementing Conditions 80 to 88 as described in Exhibit G, and by observing appropriate safety measures during maintenance procedures (Council 2008).

5.2.2 Impacts to Sensitive Soils

The implementation of erosion control practices to address any potential temporary or permanent impact to sensitive soils is integral during operation. During operation, the analysis area will be monitored until soils are stabilized and evaluate whether construction-related impacts to soils are being adequately addressed by the mitigation procedures described in the ESCP (Site Certificate Conditions 26) and the Revegetation Plan (Site Certificate Conditions 29). Stormwater management infrastructure installed during construction will, as needed, be left in place to continue functioning during operation. Such features may include roadside ditches, infiltration swales, or retention basins. Refer to the Amended Revegetation and Noxious Weed Control Plan (Exhibit P, Attachment P-2), which addresses topsoil management and describes a monitoring program (and remedial measures) for evaluating (and addressing impacts to) long-term soil stability.

5.3 Soil Impacts During Decommissioning

5.3.1 General Soil Impacts

In the event of decommissioning, erosion hazards would be similar to construction. Measures like those used in construction and operation through required Site Certificate Conditions would be

used to prevent and control erosion, mitigate soil compaction, prevent spills, and revegetate disturbed areas.

5.3.2 Impacts to Sensitive Soils

The implementation of erosion control practices to address any potential temporary or permanent impact to sensitive soils is integral during decommissioning, which will be similar to the erosion control practices implemented during construction. Refer to Attachment I-1 for the ESCP, which will outline measures to specifically limit the impact during decommissioning to sensitive soils.

6.0 Mitigation Measures - OAR 345-021-0010(1)(i)(D)

6.1 Minimization and Best Management Practices

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

<u>Response</u>: As noted above, many Site Certificate Conditions require the use of minimizing measures and BMPs throughout the construction, operation, and decommissioning (if necessary) of the Solar Components. The graded portions of the analysis area are expected to create a balanced cut-and-fill quantity of earthwork to maintain the existing conditions and protect equipment and facilities. Some BMPs that may be implemented (depending on seasonal conditions, final siting, etc.) along with other measures identified in the ESCP, including to the sensitive soils within the analysis area, are:

- Stabilized Construction Entrances/Exits Stabilized construction entrances or exits will
 be installed where construction vehicles move from newly constructed roads or disturbed
 areas to paved roads. The stabilized construction entrances and exits will be inspected and
 maintained for the life of the Solar Components.
- **Dust Abatement Measures** Compact filling and appropriate dust abatement measures such as restricting vehicle speeds; watering active areas, stockpiles, and roadways; trackout control at site exits; and other measures may be used.
- **Preserving Existing Vegetation** To the extent practicable, existing vegetation will be preserved. Where vegetation clearing is necessary, root systems would be conserved if possible.
- **Silt Fencing** Silt fencing will be installed throughout the construction area as a perimeter control, material stockpile perimeter control, and on the contour downgradient of excavations.
- **Straw Wattles** Straw wattles may be used to decrease the velocity of sheet flow stormwater to prevent erosion. Wattles will be used along the downgradient edge of access roads adjacent to slopes or sensitive areas.

- **Mulching** Mulch may be used to stabilize areas of soil disturbance quickly and during reseeding.
- **Stabilization Matting** Jute matting, straw matting, or turf reinforcement matting may be used with mulching to stabilize steep slopes exposed during access road installation.
- **Soil Binders and Tackifiers** Soil binders and tackifiers may be used on exposed slopes to stabilize them until vegetation is established.
- **Concrete Washout Area** Concrete chutes and trucks will be washed out in dedicated areas near foundation construction locations. This will keep concrete washout water in a localized area.
- **Stockpile Management** Soil from excavations will be temporarily stockpiled and used onsite. Soils will be stockpiled and reused to prevent productive topsoils from mixing with deeper subsoils. Silt fence or straw wattles will be installed around the stockpile material as a perimeter control. Mulch or plastic sheeting will be used to cover the stockpiled material, if needed. Stockpiles will be watered, if needed, to reduce erosion.
- **Revegetation** The site will be revegetated with an approved seed mix after construction activities. When required, the seed will be applied with mulch or stabilization matting to protect the growing grass seed. Revegetation will occur as soon as is practicable following construction.
- Pollutant Management During construction, source control measures will be
 implemented to minimize the likelihood of chemicals polluting surface water or
 groundwater. Chemical pollution could occur as a release of diesel fuel or lubricating oils or
 improper debris and waste handling. Small quantities of fuels and oils may be kept onsite in
 a dedicated area during construction and operation. Construction vehicles will be fueled
 and maintained only in dedicated areas. Any spills would be cleaned up immediately.
- **Construction Timing** Whenever possible, construction activities will be scheduled in the dry season when soils are less susceptible to compaction.

7.0 Monitoring Program – OAR 345-021-0010(1)(i)(E)

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

<u>Response</u>: As discussed in Section 5.1, Condition 26 in the Third Amended Site Certificate requires the Certificate Holder to implement a final ESCP including construction monitoring requirements as approved by Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (Council 2008). In addition, Section 5.2 identified Condition 30 in the Third Amended Site Certificate, which requires the Certificate Holder to inspect and maintain all Existing Facility components routinely, and, as necessary, maintain or repair erosion and sediment control measures (Council 2022).

8.0 Conclusion

During construction, the potential for soil erosion and contamination will be minimized by implementing appropriate BMPs to minimize impacts to the extent practicable, specifically to problematic and sensitive areas, and by adhering to the Site Certificate Conditions outlined above. Specific construction and site restoration practices will mitigate construction impacts on soil productivity and measures may be taken as appropriate during operation and decommissioning to address any temporary or permanent impacts if they occur. No adverse impacts are expected on productive farmland soils. Considering the existing Site Certificate Conditions, the Council may conclude that the design, construction, and operation of the proposed Solar Components is unlikely to have a significant, adverse, and long-term impact on soils.

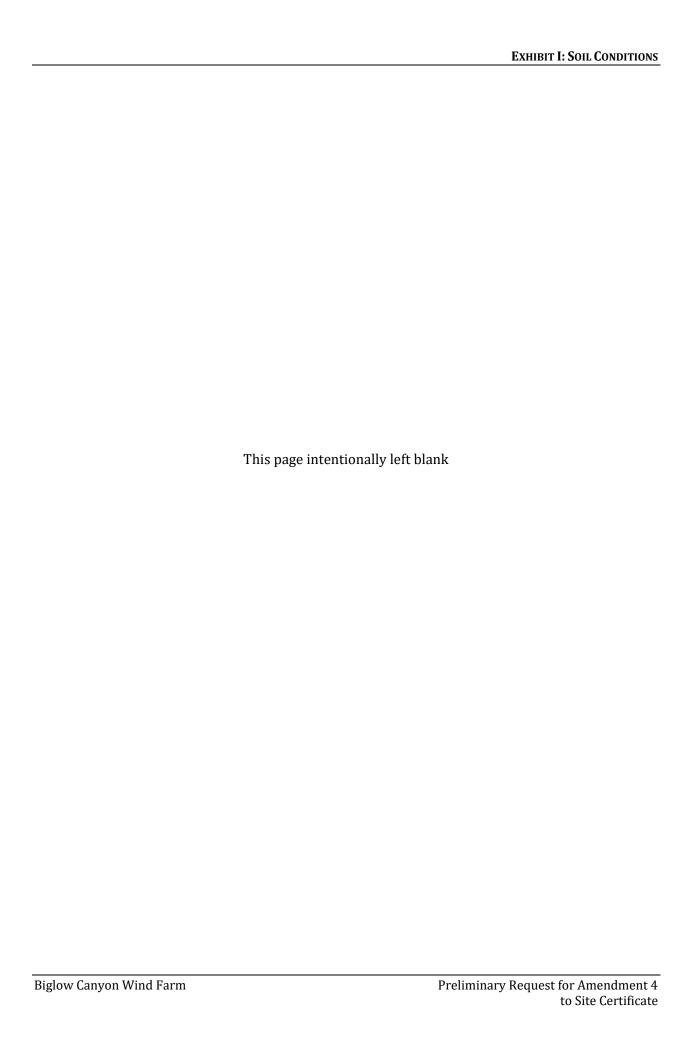
9.0 References

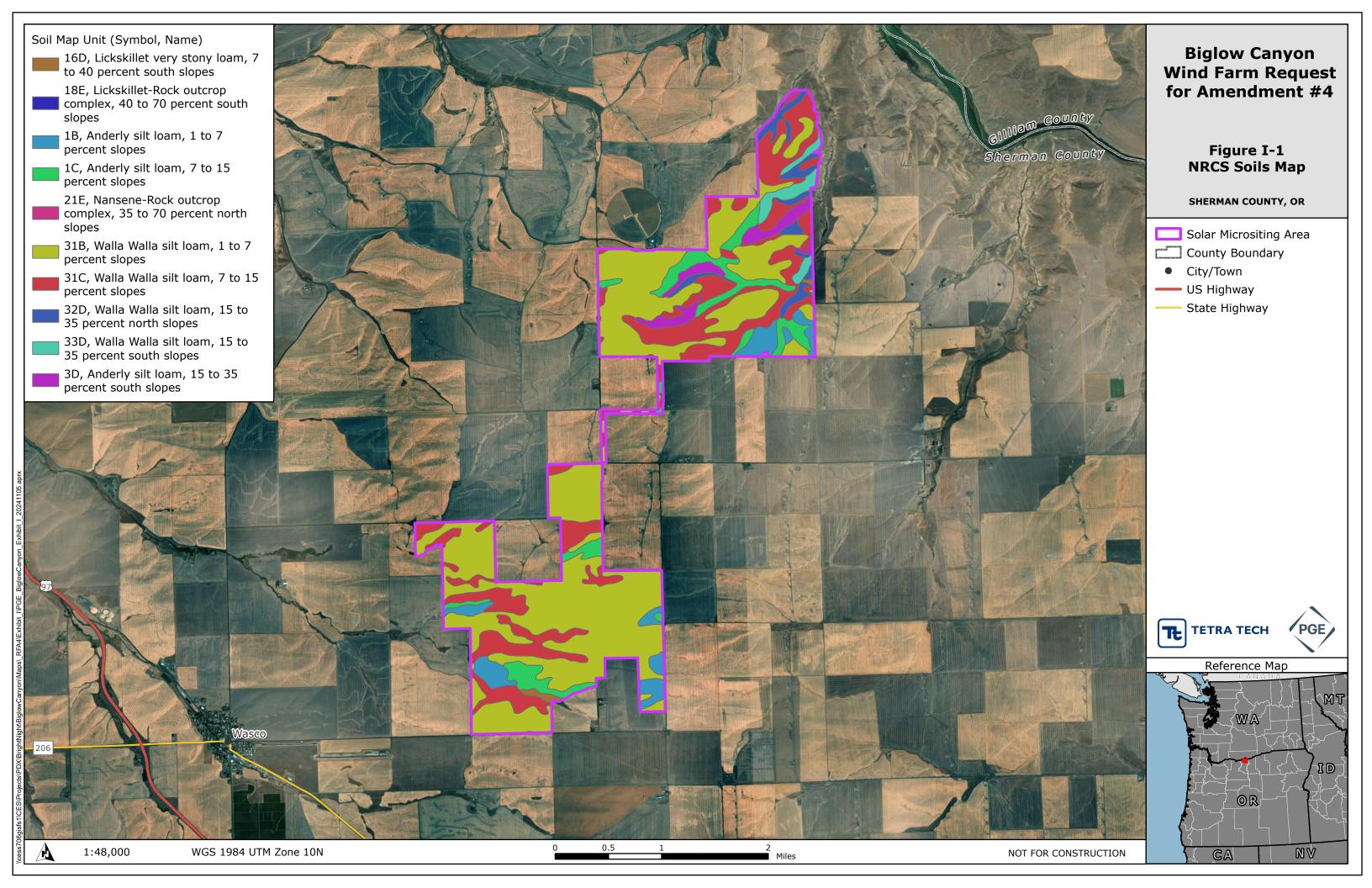
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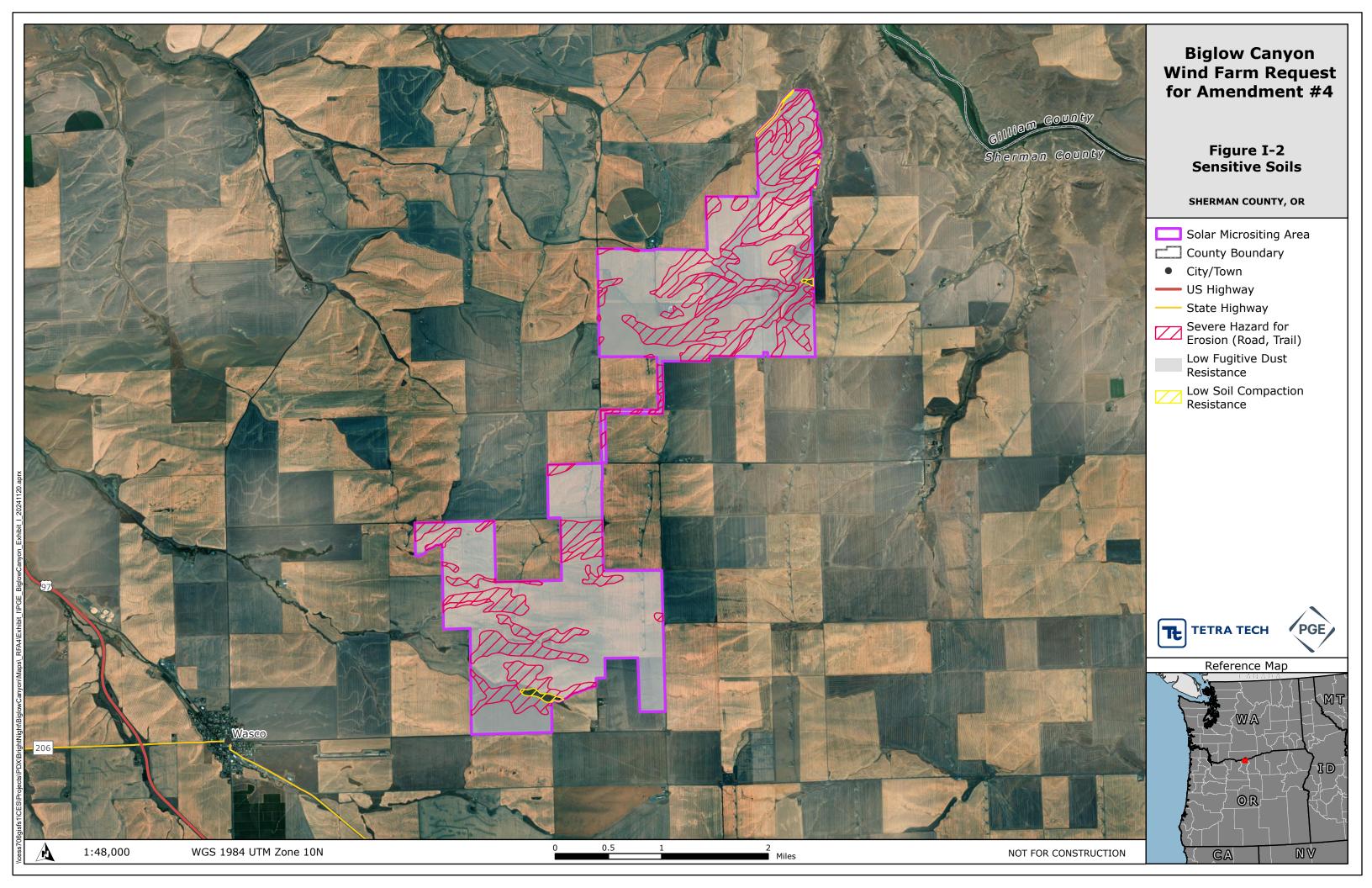
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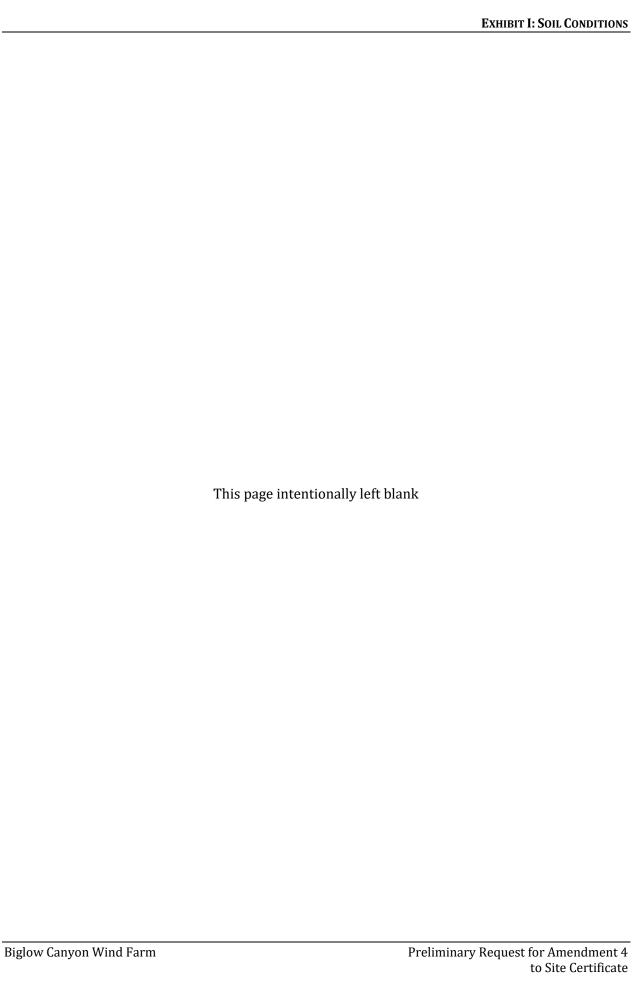
Figures







Attachment I-1. Draft Erosion and Sediment Control Plan



BIGL bn, LLC **BIGLOW SOLAR PROJECT - PRELIMINARY** EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN (ESCP) DRAWINGS



www.tetratech.com

STANDARD EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN DRAWING NOTES:

- ONCE KNOWN, INCLUDE A LIST OF ALL CONTRACTORS THAT WILL ENGAGE IN CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES ON SITE, AND THE AREAS OF THE SITE WHERE THE CONTRACTOR(S) WILL ENGAGE IN CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. REVISE THE LIST AS APPROPRIATE UNTIL PERMIT COVERAGE IS TERMINATED (SECTION 4.4.C.I). IN ADDITION, INCLUDE A LIST OF ALL PERSONNEL (BY NAME AND POSITION) THAT ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DESIGN, INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES (E.G. ESCP DEVELOPER, BMP INSTALLER (SEE SECTION 4.10), AS WELL AS THEIR INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES. (SECTION 4.4.C.II)
- /ISUAL MONITORING INSPECTION REPORTS MUST BE MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH DEQ 1200-C PÉRMIT REQUIREMENTS. (SECTION 6.5) NSPECTION LOGS MUST BE KEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH DEQ'S 1200-C PERMIT REQUIREMENTS. (SECTION 6.5.Q)
- INSPECTION LOGS MUST BE KEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH DEO'S 1200-C PERMIT REQUIREMENTS, (SECTION 6.5.0)
 RETAIN A COPY OF THE ESCY AND AL REVENIONS ON SITE AND MAKE IT AVAILABLE ON REQUISE TO DEO, AGENT, OR THE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY. (SECTION 4.7)
 THE PERMIT REGISTRANT MUST IMPLEMENT THE ESCY. FAILURE TO IMPLEMENT ANY OF THE CONTROL MEASURES OR PRACTICES DESCRIBED IN THE ESCY IS A
 VIOLATION OF THE PERMIT, (SECTIONS 4 AND 4.11)
 THE ESCY MUST BE ACCURATE AND REFLECT SITE CONDITIONS. (SECTION 4.8)
 SUBMISSION OF ALL ESCY REVISIONS IS NOT REQUIRED. SUBMITTAL OF THE ESCY REVISIONS IS ONLY UNDER SPECIFIC CONDITIONS. SUBMIT ALL NECESSARY
- REVISION TO DEQ OR AGENT WITHIN 10 DAYS. (SECTION 4.9)
 SEQUENCE CLEARING AND GRADING TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICAL TO PREVENT EXPOSED INACTIVE AREAS FROM BECOMING A SOURCE OF EROSION.
- SECTION 2.2.2)
 REATE SMOOTH SURFACES BETWEEN SOIL SURFACE AND EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS TO PREVENT STORMWATER FROM BYPASSING CONTROLS AND
- CONDING. (SECTION 2.2.3)
 DENTIFY, MARK, AND PROTECT (BY CONSTRUCTION FENCING OR OTHER MEANS) CRITICAL RIPARIAN AREAS AND VEGETATION INCLUDING IMPORTANT TREES AND DENI IF', MARK, AND PROLECT (BY CURS INDUCTION FENDING OR OTHER MEARS) CRITICAL RIFARRAN AREAS AND VEGETATION INCLIDING INFORTANT I REES AND ASSOCIATED ROOTING ZONES, AND VEGETATION AREAS TO BE PRESERVED, ESPECIALLY IN PERIMETER AREAS, (SECTION 2.1) ROOTING AREAS TO BE PRESERVED, ESPECIALLY IN PERIMETER AREAS, (SECTION 2.1) ROOTING AREAS TO BE PRESERVED, ESPECIALLY IN PERIMETER AREAS, (SECTION 2.2) ROOTING AREAS BETWEEN THE SITE AND SENSITIVE AREAS REVENUE AREAS, REVENUE AREAS WHEN PRACTICABLE BEFORE AND AFTER GRADING OR CONSTRUCTION. DENTIFY THE TYPE OF VEGETATIVE SEED MIX USED. (SECTION 2.2) ROOTING AREAS, REVENUE AREAS, REVENUE AREAS, REVENUE AREAS, REVENUE AREAS WHEN PRACTICABLE BEFORE AND AFTER GRADING OR CONSTRUCTION. DENTIFY THE TYPE OF VEGETATIVE SEED MIX USED. (SECTION 2.2) ROOTING AREAS, REVENUE AREAS, REVENUE
- NSTALL PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL. INCLUDING STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION AS WELL AS ALL SEDIMENT BASINS, TRAPS, AND BARRIERS PRIOR TO LAND
- CONTROL BOTH PEAK FLOW RATES AND TOTAL STORMWATER VOLUME, TO MINIMIZE EROSION AT OUTLETS AND DOWNSTREAM CHANNELS AND STREAMBANKS. (SECTIONS 2.1.1, AND 2.2.16)
 CONTROL BOTH PEAK FLOW RATES AND TOTAL STORMWATER VOLUME, TO MINIMIZE EROSION AT OUTLETS AND DOWNSTREAM CHANNELS AND STREAMBANKS. (SECTIONS 2.1.1, AND 2.2.16)
- NO 2.2.16)
 ENT AS NEEDED ALONG THE SITE PERIMETER AND AT ALL OPERATIONAL INTERNAL STORM DRAIN INLETS AT ALL TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION, BOTH

- CONTROL SEDIMENT AS NEÉDED ALONG THE SITE PERIMETER AND AT ALL OPERATIONAL INTERNAL STORM DRAIN INLETS AT ALL TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION, BOTH INTERNALLY AND AT THE SITE BOUNDARY, (SECTION 2.2 6A DNI 2.2.13)
 ESTABLISH CONCRETE TRUCK AND OTHER CONCRETE EQUIPMENT WASHOUT AREAS BEFORE BEGINNING CONCRETE WORK, (SECTION 2.2.14)
 APPLY TEMPORARY ANDION PERMANENT SOIL STABILIZATION IN MEASURES IMMEDIATELY ON ALL DISTURBED AREAS AS GRADING PROGRESSES. TEMPORARY OR
 PERMANENT STABILIZATIONS MEASURES ARE NOT REQUIRED FOR AREAS THAT ARE INTENDED TO BE LEFT INVEGETATED, SUCH AS DIRT ACCESS ROADS OR UTILITY
 POLE PADS, (SECTIONS 2.2.20 AND 2.2.21)
 ESTABLISH MATERIAL AND WASTE STORAGE AREAS, AND OTHER NON-STORMWATER CONTROLS. (SECTION 2.3.7)
 KEEP WASTE CONTAINER LIDS CLOSED WHEN NOT IN USE AND CLOSE LIDS AT THE END OF THE BUSINESS DAY FOR THOSE CONTAINERS THAT DO NOT HAVE LIDS, PROVIDE ETHER (1) GOVER (E.G., A TARP, PLASTIC SHEETING, TEMPORARY ROOF) TO
 PREVENT EXPOSURE OF WASTES TO PRECIPITATION, OR (2) A SIMILARLY EFFECTIVE MEANS DESIGNED TO PREVENT THE DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS (E.G.,
 SECONDARY CONTAINMENT). (SECTION 2.3.7)
- SECONDARY CONTAINMENT). (SECTION 2.3.7) REPORT TRACKING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ROADS USING BMPS SUCH AS: CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, GRAVELED (OR PAVED) EXITS AND PAF AREAS, GRAVEL ALL UNPAVED ROADS LOCATED ONSITE, OR USE AN EXIT TIRE WASH. THESE BMPS MUST BE IN PLACE PRIOR TO LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
- VHEN TRUCKING SATURATED SOILS FROM THE SITE. EITHER USE WATER-TIGHT TRUCKS OR DRAIN LOADS ON SITE. (SECTION 2.2.7.F.)

- WHEN TRUCKING SATURATED SOILS FROM THE SITE, EITHER USE WATER-TIGHT TRUCKS OR DRAIN LOADS ON SITE, (SECTION 2.2.7.F)
 CONTROL PROHBITED DISCHARGES FROM LEAVING THE CONSTRUCTION SITE, LE, CONCRETE WASH-OUT, WASTEWATER FROM CLEANOUT OF STUCCO, PAINT AND
 CURING COMPOUNDS, (SECTIONS 1.5 AND 2.3.9)
 ENSURE THAT STEEPS LOPE AREAS WHERE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES ARE NOT OCCURRING ARE NOT DISTURBED, (SECTION 2.2.10)
 PREVENT SOIL COMPACTION IN AREAS WHERE POST-CONSTRUCTION INFILTRATION FACILITIES ARE TO BE INSTALLED, (SECTION 2.2.12)
 USE BIMPS TO PREVENT FOR INMINIZE STORMWATER EXPOSURE TO POLLUTAINTS FROM SPILLS. VEHICLE AND COUPMENT FUELING, MAINTENANCE, AND STORAGE:
 OTHER CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES, AND WASTE HANDLING ACTIVITIES. THESE POLLUTAINTS INCLUDE FUEL. HYDRAULIC FLUID, AND OTHER OILS FROM
 CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS, (SECTIONS 2.2.15 AND 2.3)
 PROVIDE PLANS FOR SEMIMENTATION BASINS THAT HAVE BEEN DESIGNED PER SECTION 2.2.17 AND STAMPED BY AN OREGON PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER (SEE
 SECTION 2.2.17.A)
 IF ENSINEERED SOILS ARE USED ON SITE, A SEDIMENTATION BASINIMPOUNDMENT MUST BE INSTALLED, (SEE SECTIONS 2.2.17 AND 2.4)
 PROVIDE A DEWATERING PLAN FOR ACCUMULATED WATER FROM PRECIPITATION AND UNCONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER SEEPAGE DUE TO SHALLOW EXCAVATION
 ACTIVITIES, (SEE SECTION 2.2.)

- PROVIDE A DEWATERING PLAN FOR ACCUMULATED WATER FROM PRECIPITATION AND UNCONTAMINATED GROUNDWALEK SELPAGE DUE TO SPALLOTE EAGLYVATION.
 ACTIVITIES, (SEE SECTION 2.4)

 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, (SECTION 2.3)

 USE WATER, SOLLEBINDING AGENT OR OTHER DUST CONTROL TECHNOLIQUE AS NEEDED TO AVOID WIND BLUE (SECTION 2.2.9)

 THE APPLICATION RATE OF FERTILIZERS USED TO REESTABLISH VEGETATION MUST FOLLOW MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS TO MINIMIZE NUTRIENT RELEASES OF SUPPLIES SUPPLIES AND AVOID WIND BLUE SUPPLIES. (SECTION 2.3.5)

 IF AN ACTIVE TREATMENT SYSTEM (FOR EXAMPLE, ELECTRO-COAGULATION, FLOCOLULATION, FILTRATION, ETC.) FOR SEDIMENT OR OTHER POLLUTANT REMOVAL IS EMPLOYED, SUBMIT AN OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAY INCLUDING SYSTEM SCHEMENT, CLOCATION OF INLET, LOCATION OF IN
- MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS. (SECTION 1.2.9)
 TEMPORARILY STABILIZE SOILS AT THE END OF THE SHIFT BEFORE HOLIDAYS AND WEEKENDS, IF NEEDED. THE REGISTRANT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING THAT
- SOLIS ARE STABLE DURING RAIN EVENTS AT ALL TIMES OF THE YEAR. (SECTION 2.2)
 AS NEEDED BASED ON WEATHER CONDITIONS, AT THE END OF FACH WORKDAY SOLIS TOKEN ELEMENTS. IF RECEIVED, HER RESISTANT TO RESPONSIBLE FOR THE YEAR. (SECTION 2.2)
 AS NEEDED BASED ON WEATHER CONDITIONS, AT THE END OF FACH WORKDAY SOLIS 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, (SECTION 2.2.8)
 SEDIMENT FENCE: REMOVE TRAPPED SEDIMENT BEFORE IT REACHES ONE THIRD OF THE ABOVE GROUND FENCE HEIGHT AND BEFORE FENCE REMOVAL. (SECTION 2.2.8)
- ELISS) DTHER SEDIMENT BARRIERS (SUCH AS BIOBAGS): REMOVE SEDIMENT BEFORE IT REACHES TWO INCHES DEPTH ABOVE GROUND HEIGHT AND BEFORE BMP REMOVAL
- SECTION 2.1.5.C)
 CACTHE 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. (SECTION 2.1.5.D) WITHIN 24 HOURS, SIGNIFICANT SEDIMENT THAT HAS LEFT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE. MUST BE REMEDIATE VISSIGNATE 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 DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS REQUIRED TIMEFRAME. (SECTION 2.2.19.A)
 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. (SECTION 2.2.19)
 DOCUMENT ANY PORTION(S) OF THE SITE WHERE LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES HAVE PERMANENTLY CEASED OR WILL BE TEMPORARILY INACTIVE FOR 14 OR MORE
 CALENDAR DAYS. (SECTION 6.5 F.)
- Y STABILIZATION FOR THAT PORTION OF THE SITE WHERE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES CEASE FOR 14 DAYS OR MORE WITH A COVERING OF LOWN STRAW AND A TACKIFIER, LOOSE STRAW, OR AN ADEQUATE COVERING OF COMPOST MULCH UNTIL WORK RESUMES ON THAT PORTION OF THE SITE. (SECTION
- 22.20)
 ON OT REMOVE TEMPORARY SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES UNTIL PERMANENT VEGETATION OR OTHER COVER OF EXPOSED AREAS IS ESTABLISHED. ONCE
 CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETE AND THE SITE IS STABILIZED, ALL TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROLS AND RETAINED SOILS MUST BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF
 PROPERLY, UNLESS NEEDED FOR LONG TERM USE FOLLOWING TEMMINATION OF PERMIT COVERAGE. (SECTION 2.2.21)

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

PROJECT LOCATION

SITE SOIL CLASSIFICATION: EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

RECEIVING WATER BODIES:

WATERBODIES IN THE PROJECT AREA INCLUDE EMIGRANT CANYON AND BIGLOW CANYON AS TRIBUTARIES OF THE JOHN DAY RIVER, AND NUMEROUS INTERMITTENT/EPHEMERAL EROSIONAL FEATURES.

NATURE OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY AND ESTIMATED TIME TABLE

- BIGL bn, LLC TO CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE THE BIGLOW SOLAR PROJECT TO CONSIST OF
- CONSTRUCTION OF A PHOTOVOLTAIC SOLAR ENERGY FACILITY WITH AN ESTIMATED NOMINAL AND AVERAGE GENERATING CAPACITY OF 385 MEGAWATTS OF

ALTERNATING CURRENT
PROJECT TO BE BUILD OVER TWO PHASES (125MW IN PHASE 1 [2.571 ACRES), 260MW IN PHASE 2 [1,409 ACRES])
EVELOPING ADDITIONAL COMPONENTS TO INCLUDE BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM. TRANSMISSION LINE, UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL COLLECTION LINES,
COLLECTOR SUBSTATIONS, SITE ACCESS ROADS, OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE BUILDINGS, AND TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION AREAS.

PRELIMINARY - TO BE UPDATED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION

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

LOCAL AGENCY-SPECIFIC EROSION

- 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 REQUIATIONS. PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES, THE BOUNDANIES 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 BEFOND THE CLEARING LIMITS. THE OWNER/PERMITTEE MUST MAINTAIN THE ELINEATION FOR THE DURATION OF THE PROJECT, NOTE: VEGETATED CORRIDORS TO BE DELINEATED WITH ORANGE ONSTRUCTION FENCE OR APPROVED EQUAL.
- 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 THE PROJECT.

 IF VEGETATIVE SEED MIXES ARE SPECIFIED, SEEDING MUST TAKE PLACE BETWEEN OCTOBER 15 AND APRIL 30; THE TYPE AND PERCENTAGES OF SEED IN THE MIX MUST BE IDENTIFIED ON THE PLANS.

- 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 IE, (FILTER BAG),
 THE ESC PLAN MUST BE KEPT ON SITE. ALL MEASURES SHOWN ON THE PLAN MUST BE INSTALLED PROPERTLY TO ENSURE
 THAT SEDIMENT LADEN WATER DOES NOT ENTER A SURFACE SYSTEM, ROADWAY, OR OTHER PROPERTIES.
 THE ESC MEASURES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN 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 PEDERAL EROSION CONTROL REGULATIONS CHANGES TO THE APPROVED ESC PLAN MUST BE SUBMITTED IN HE FORM OF AN ACTION PLAN TO DEQ PER THE 1200 C PERMIT
- 8. IN AREAS SUBJECT TO WIND ERSOION, APPROPRIATE BMP'S MUST BE USED WHICH MAY INCLUDE THE APPLICATION OF FINE WATER SPAYING, PLASTIC SHEETING, MULCHING OR OTHER APPROVED MEASURES.

 9. ENSURE ALL SOILS ARE STABLE DURING ALL RAIN EVENTS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

BMP MATRIX FOR CONSTRUCTION PHASES (TYP.)

REFER TO DEQ GUIDANCE MANUAL FOR A COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF AVAILABLE BM

BMPS	PHASE 1 — FIRST 12 MONTHS OF PROJECT CONSTRUCTION	BETWEEN PHASE 1 AND PHASE 2	PHASE 2 - SECOND 12 MONTHS OF PROJECT CONSTRUCTION	
Pipe Slope Drains				
Energy Dissipaters				
Temporary Diversion Dikes				
Check Dams	X	×	×	
Temporary Seeding and Planting				
Permanent Seeding and Planting		×	×	
Mycornhizae/Biofertilizers				
Mulches (type)	x	×	×	
Construction Entrance	X		×	
Compost Blankets				
Compost Socks				
Compost Berm				
Soil Trackifiers				
Sodding Vegetative Buffer Strips				
Sediments Fencing	X	×	×	
Erosion Control Blankets & Mts				
Earth Dikes				
Drainage Swales				
Rock Outlet Protection				
Sediments Trap				
Straw Wattles	×		×	
Storm Drain Inlet Protection				
Temporary or Permanent Sedimentation Basins				
Unpaved Roads Graveled or other BMP on Road				
Dewatering	, and the second			
Paving Operations Controls				
Concrete Truck Washout				

SHEET INDEX

ESC-0	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL COVER SHEET
ESC-1	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN NOTES
ESC-2	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN AREA 1
ESC-3	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN AREA 2
ESC-4	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN AREA 3
ESC-5	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN AREA 4
ESC-6	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN AREA 5
ESC-7	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN AREA 6
ESC-8	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN AREA 7
ESC-9	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN AREA 8
ESC-10	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN AREA 9
ESC-11	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN AREA 10
ESC-12	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN AREA 11
ESC-13	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS
ESC-14	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS
ESC-15	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS
ESC-16	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS

DEVELOPER

DEVELOPER/COMPANY: BIGL bn LLC

CONTACT: ARTURO ALVAREZ ADDRESS: 515 NORTH FLAGLER DRIVE SUITE 250 WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33401

PHONE: 480-416-3051

EMAIL: ARTURO.ALVAREZ@BRIGHTNIGHTPOWER.COM

PLANNING/ENGINEERING/ SURVEYING FIRM

COMPANY: TETRA TECH CONTACT: AARON ENGLISH

ADDRESS: 1750 SW HARBOR WAY, SUITE 400 PORTLAND, OR 97201

PHONE: (503) 727-8065 EMAIL: AARON.ENGLISH@TETRATECH.COM

PERMITTEE'S SITE INSPECTOR

INSPECTOR: LYNDA OOSTERHUIS COMPANY/AGENCY: TETRA TECH PHONE: (202) 838-2866

EMAIL: LYNDA.OOSTERHUIS@TETRATECH.COM DESCRIPTION OF EXPERIENCE: CESCL-TRAINED INSPECTOR

INSPECTION FREQUENCY:TBD

SITE CONDITION	MINIMUM FREQUENCY
1. ACTIVE PERIOD	DAILY WHEN STORMWATER RUNOFF, INCLUDIGN RUNOFF FROM SNOWMELT, IS OCCURING.
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 NECESARRY MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR MUST BE MADE PRIOR TO LEAVING THE SITE.
3. INACTIVE PERIODS GREATER THAN FOURTEEN CONSECTUTIVE CALENDAR DAYS.	ONCE EVERY TWO WEEKS.
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 & 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.
 REVSIONS TO THE APPROVED ESC PLAN MUST BE SUBMITTED TO DEQ
- OR AGENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH CURRENT 1200-C PERMI

PROJECT LOCATION: SHERMAN COUNTY, OREGON

CLIENT INFORMATION

WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33401

N/A

BIGL bn. LLC 515 NORTH FLAGLER DRIVE SUITE 250

Tt PROJECT No.: CLIENT PROJECT No. 194-1109-0042

PROJECT DESCRIPTION / NOTES:

BIGL bn, LLC TO CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE THE BIGLOW SOLAR PROJECT TO CONSIST OF CONSTRUCTION OF A PHOTOVOLTAIC SOLAR ENERGY FACILITY WITH AN ESTIMATED NOMINAL AND AVERAGE GENERATING CAPACITY OF 385 MEGAWATTS OF ALTERNATING CURRENT. DEVELOPING ADDITIONAL COMPONENTS TO INCLUDE BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM, TRANSMISSION LINE, UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL COLLECTION LINES, COLLECTOR SUBSTATIONS, SITE ACCESS ROADS, OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE BUILDINGS, AND TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION AREAS.

ISSUED:

ISSUED FOR DEQ REVIEW

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 FROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR HIS PROJECT BASED ON SPECIFIC SITE CONDITIONS, INCLUDING SOIL CONDITIONS TOPOGRAF CONSTRAINTS ACCESSIBILITY TO THE SITE, AND OTHER RELATED CONDITIONS, AS THE PROJECT ROGRESSES AND THERE IS A NEED TO REVISE THE ESC PLAN, AN ACTION PLAN WILL BE

VICINITY MAP:



GENERAL NOTES

LINTZ, ANDREW

IFP.DWG-

CANYON/ESCP\BIGLOW CANYON ESCP

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	www.tetratech.com
	390 UNION BLVD #400 LAKEWOOD, CO 80228

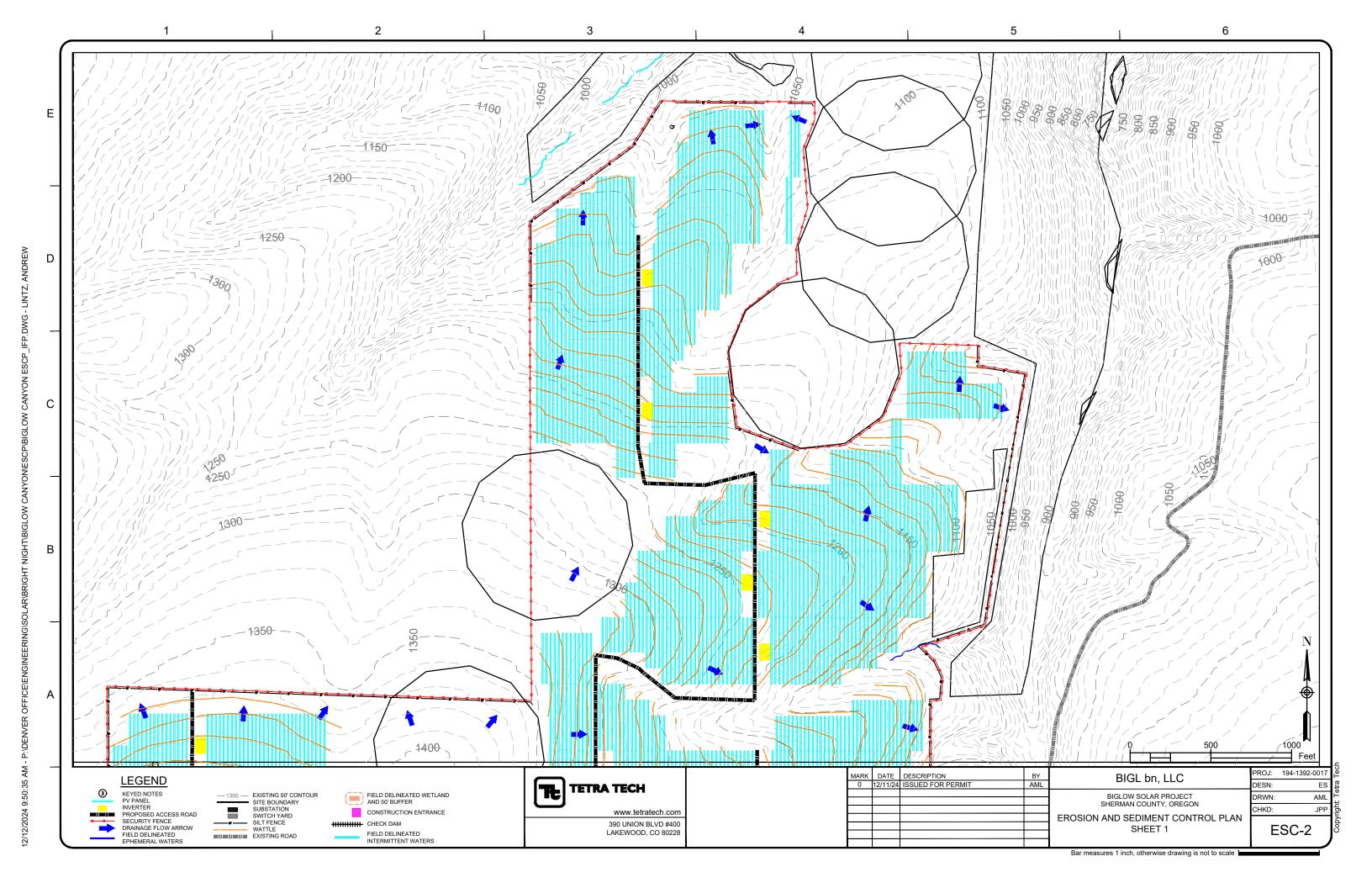
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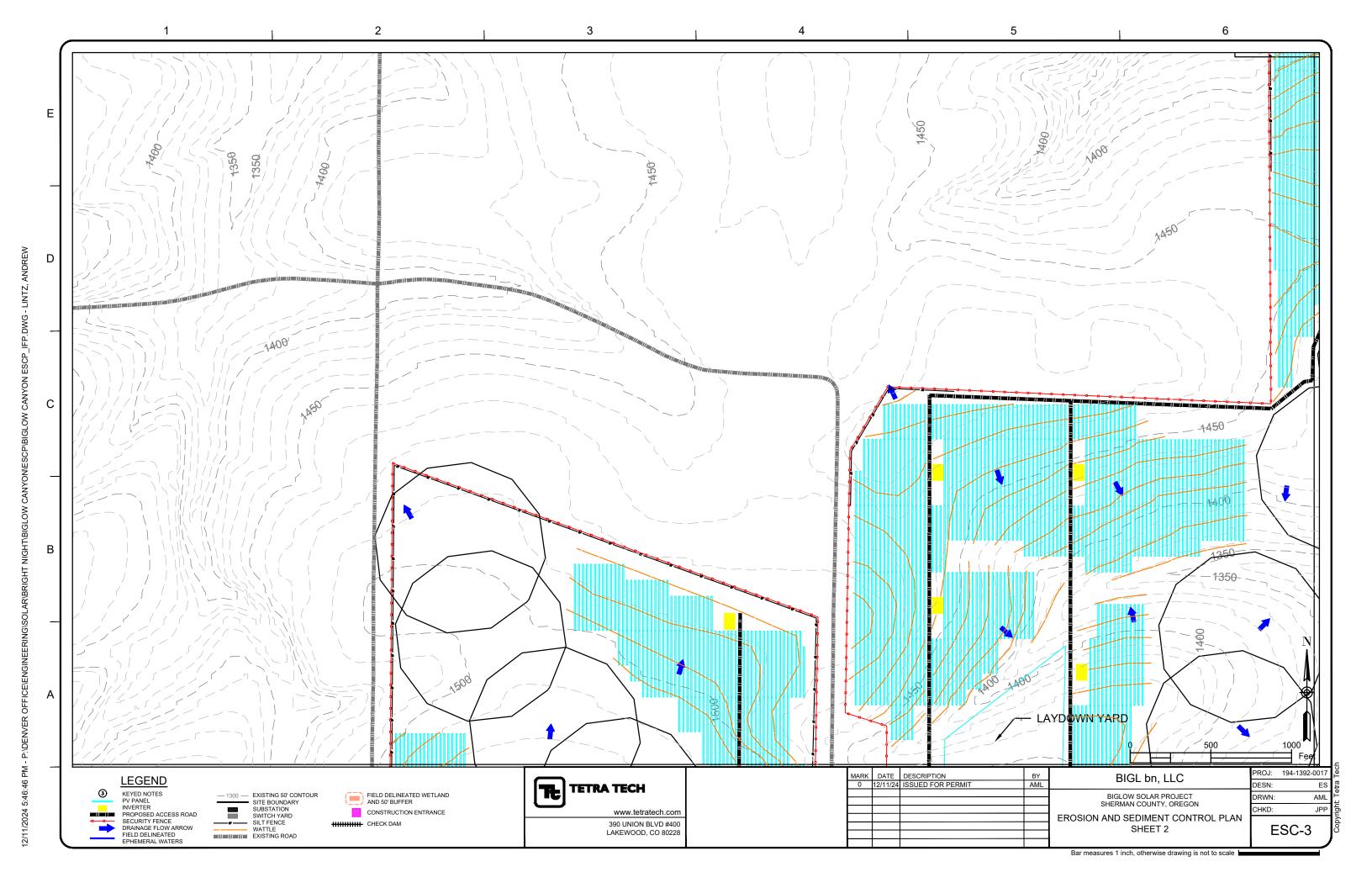
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				EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN NOTES
				NOTES

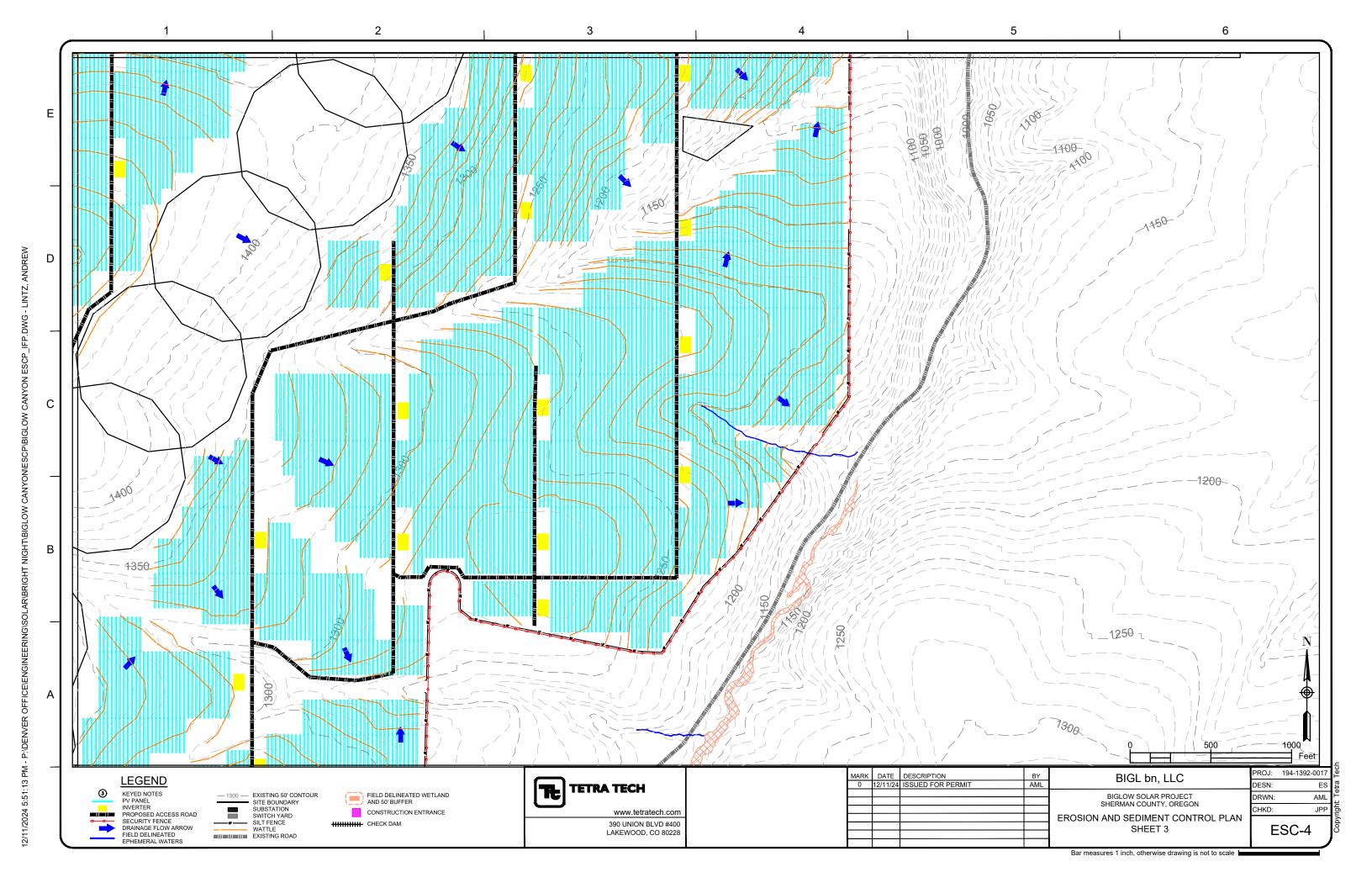
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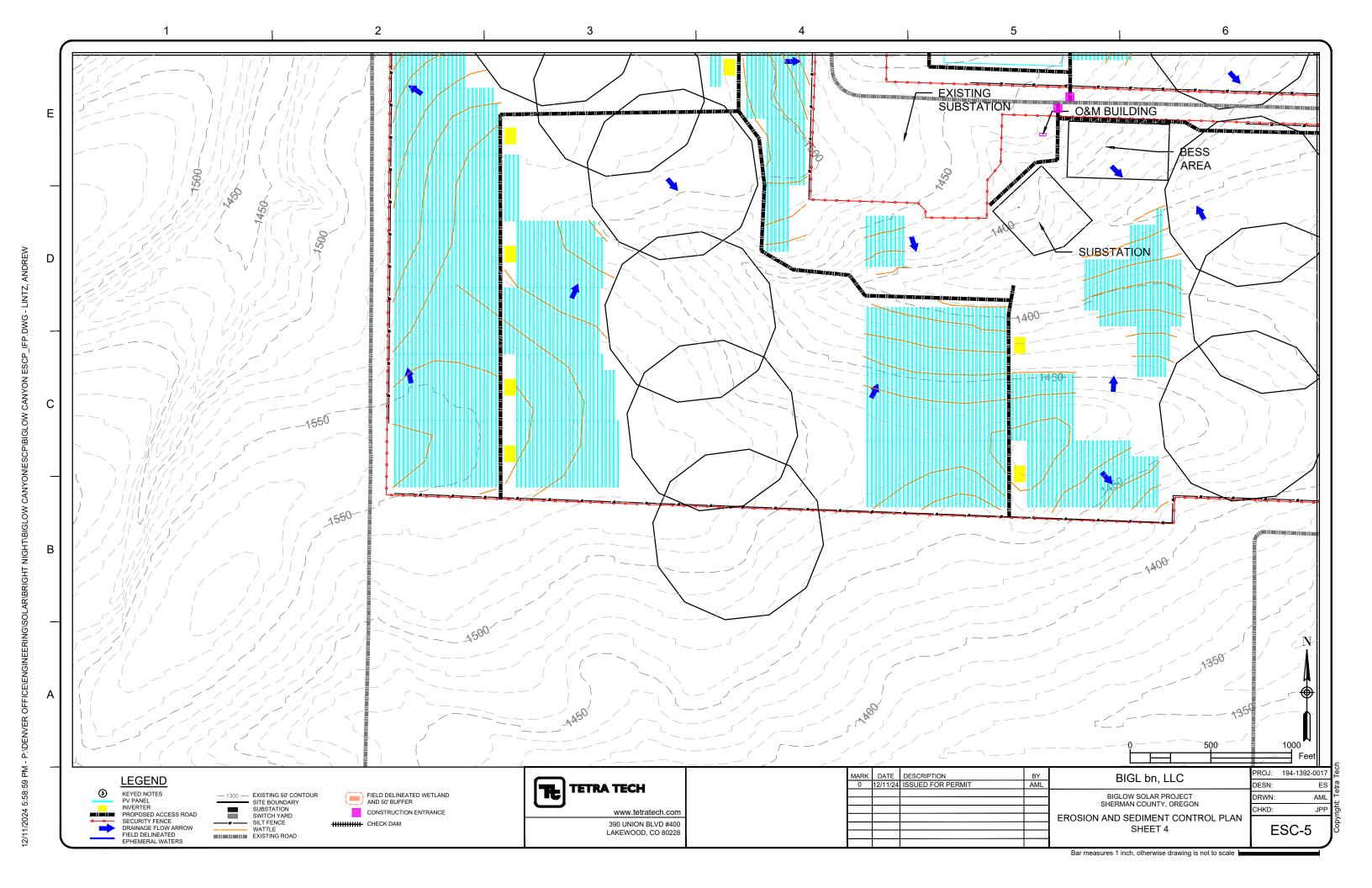
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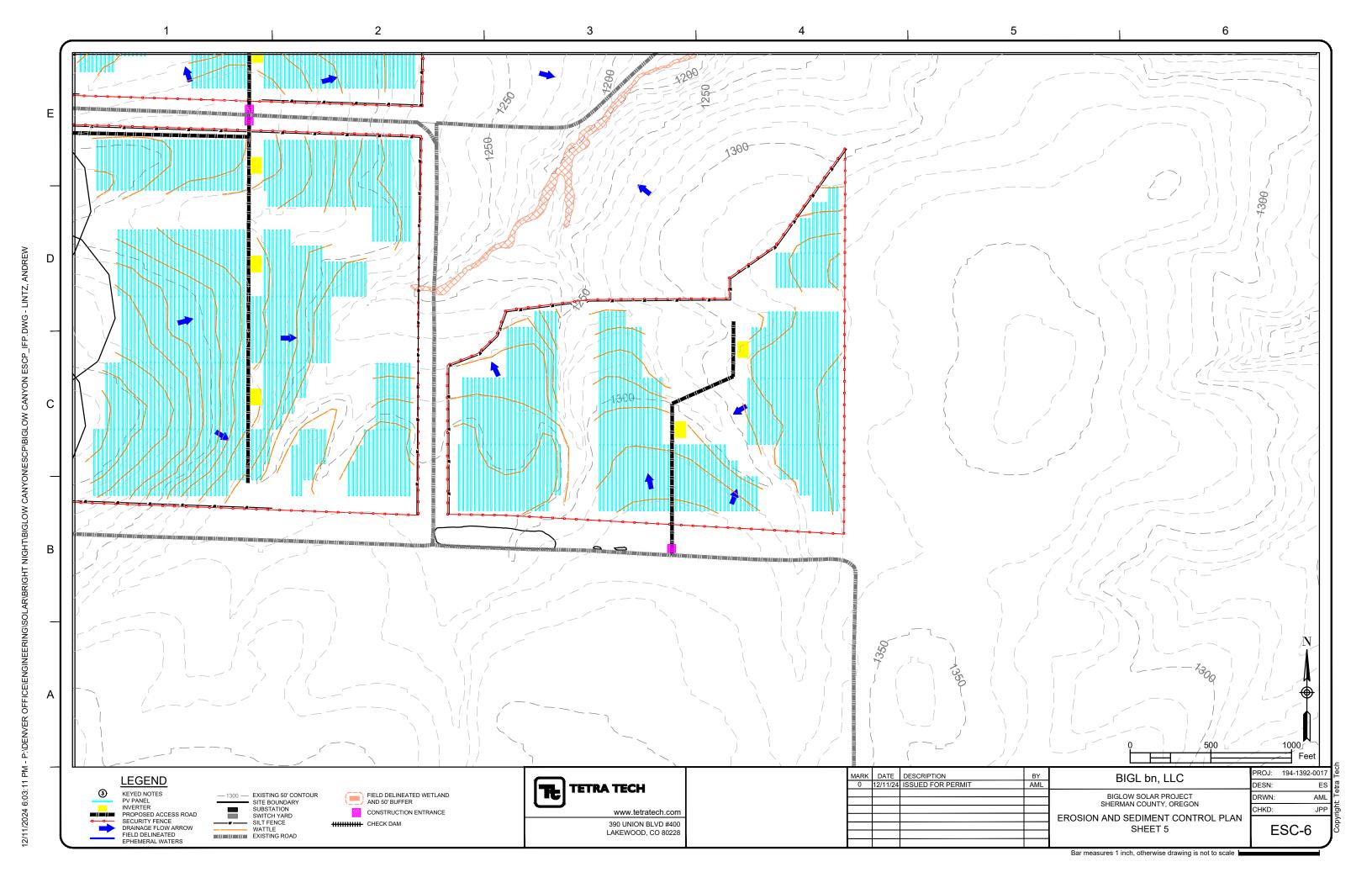
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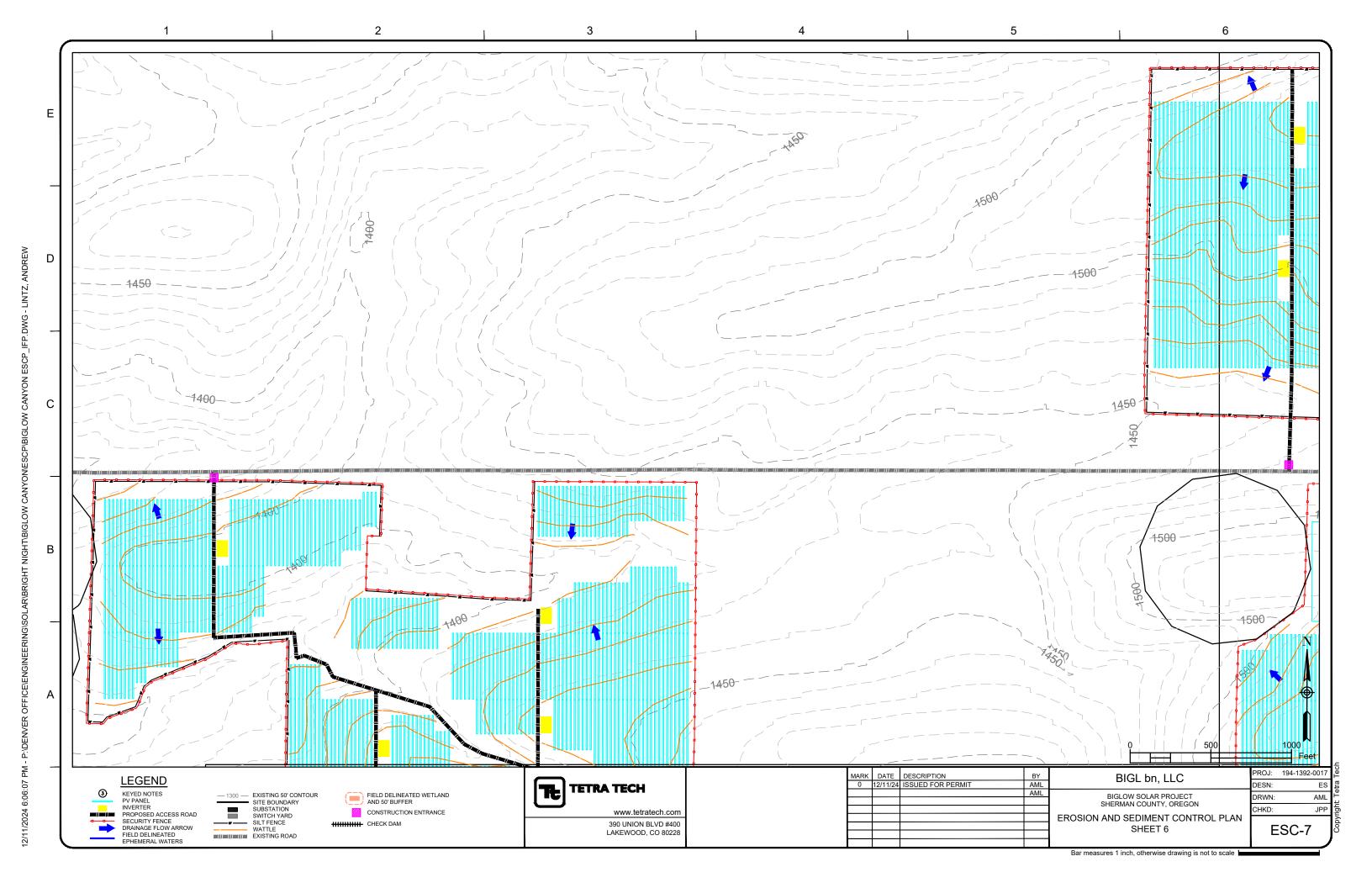


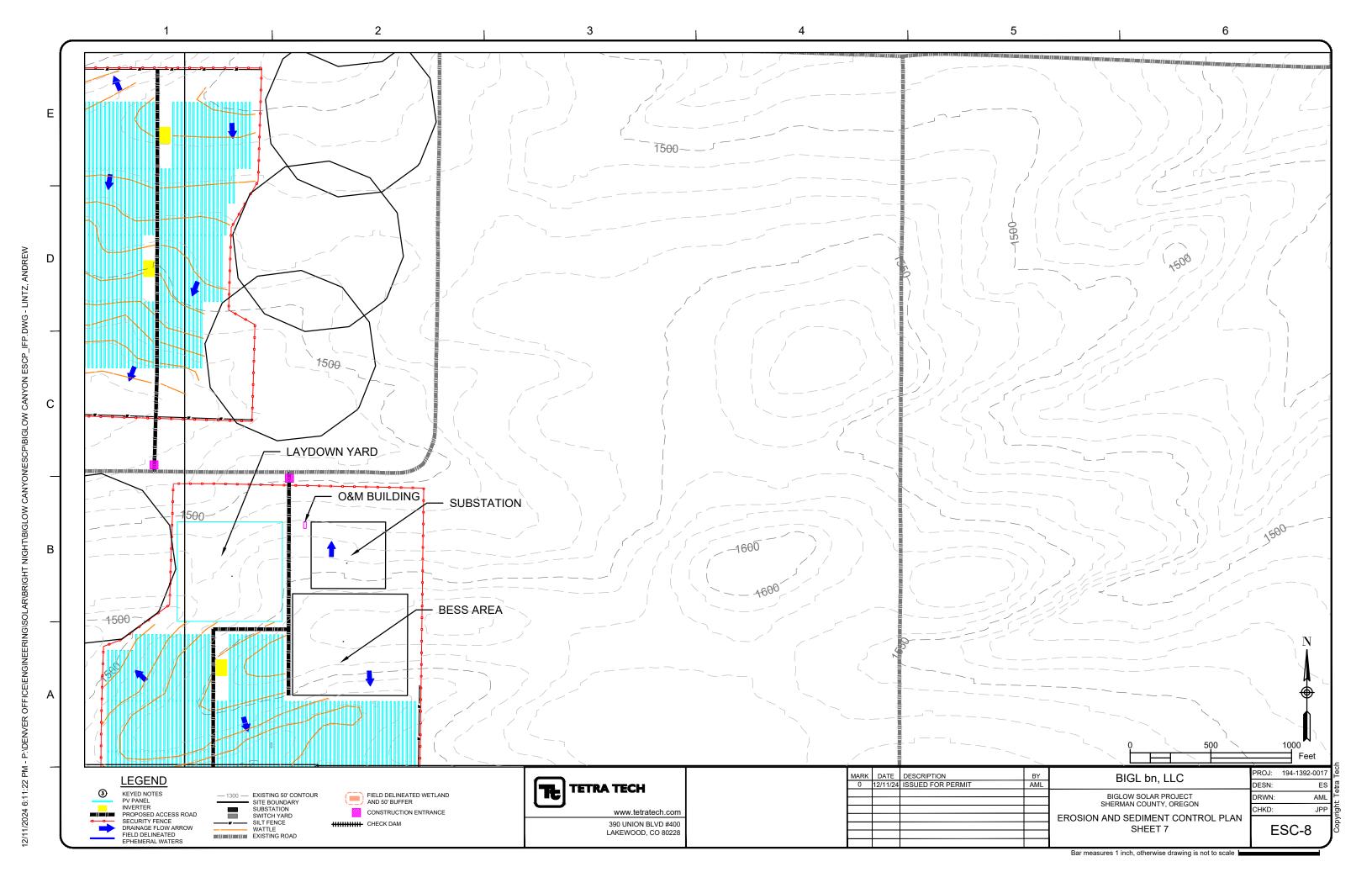


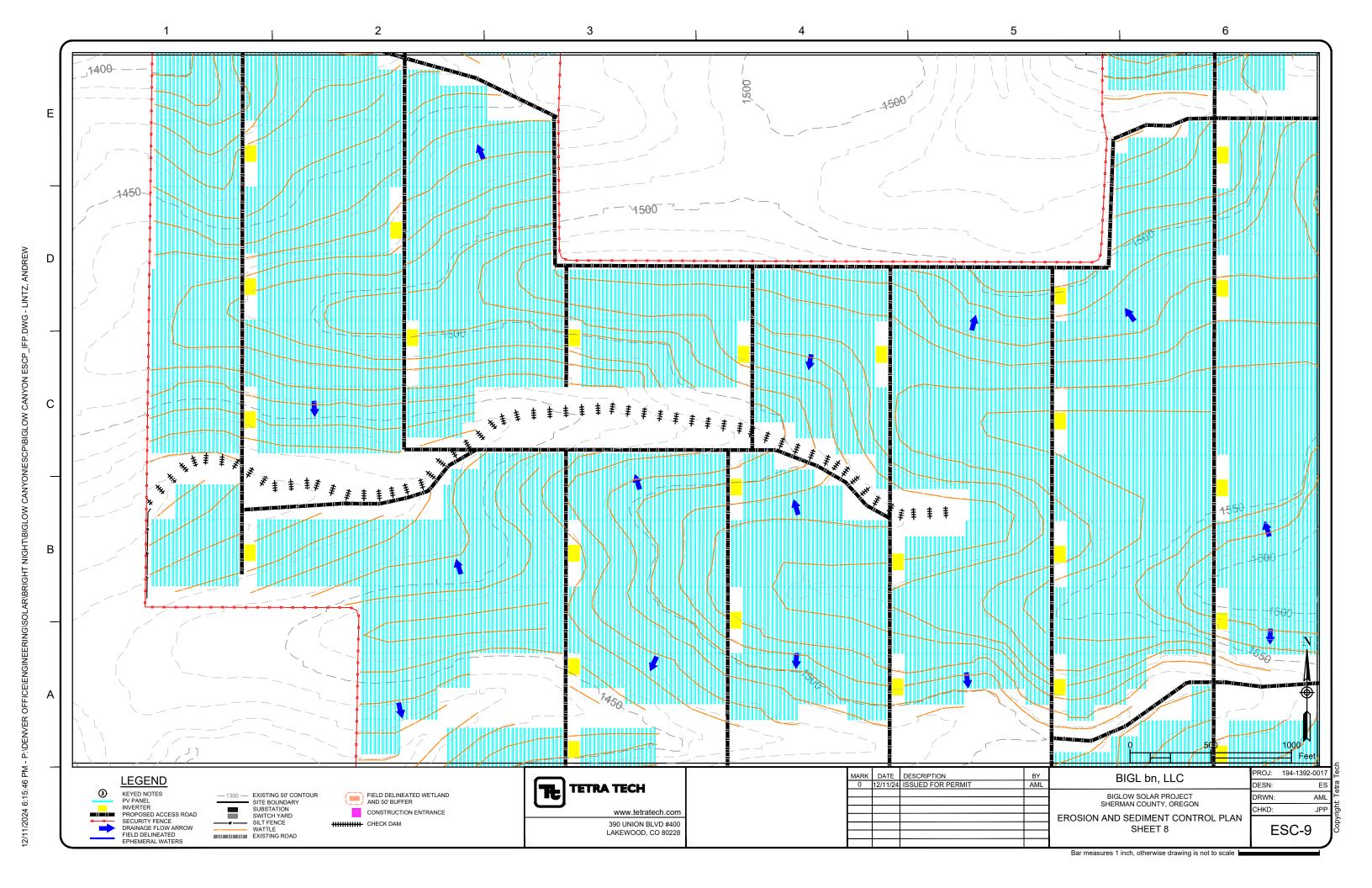


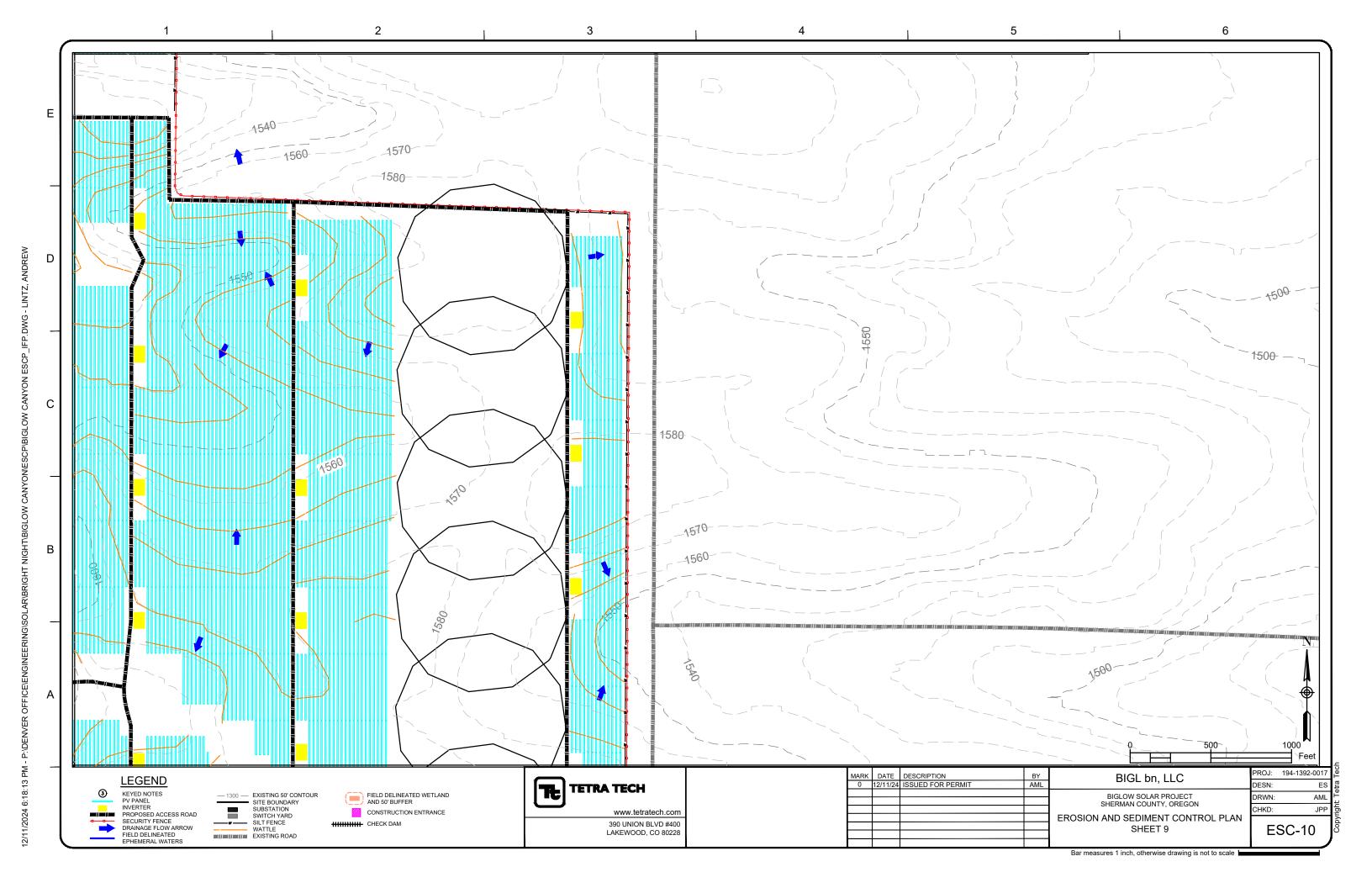


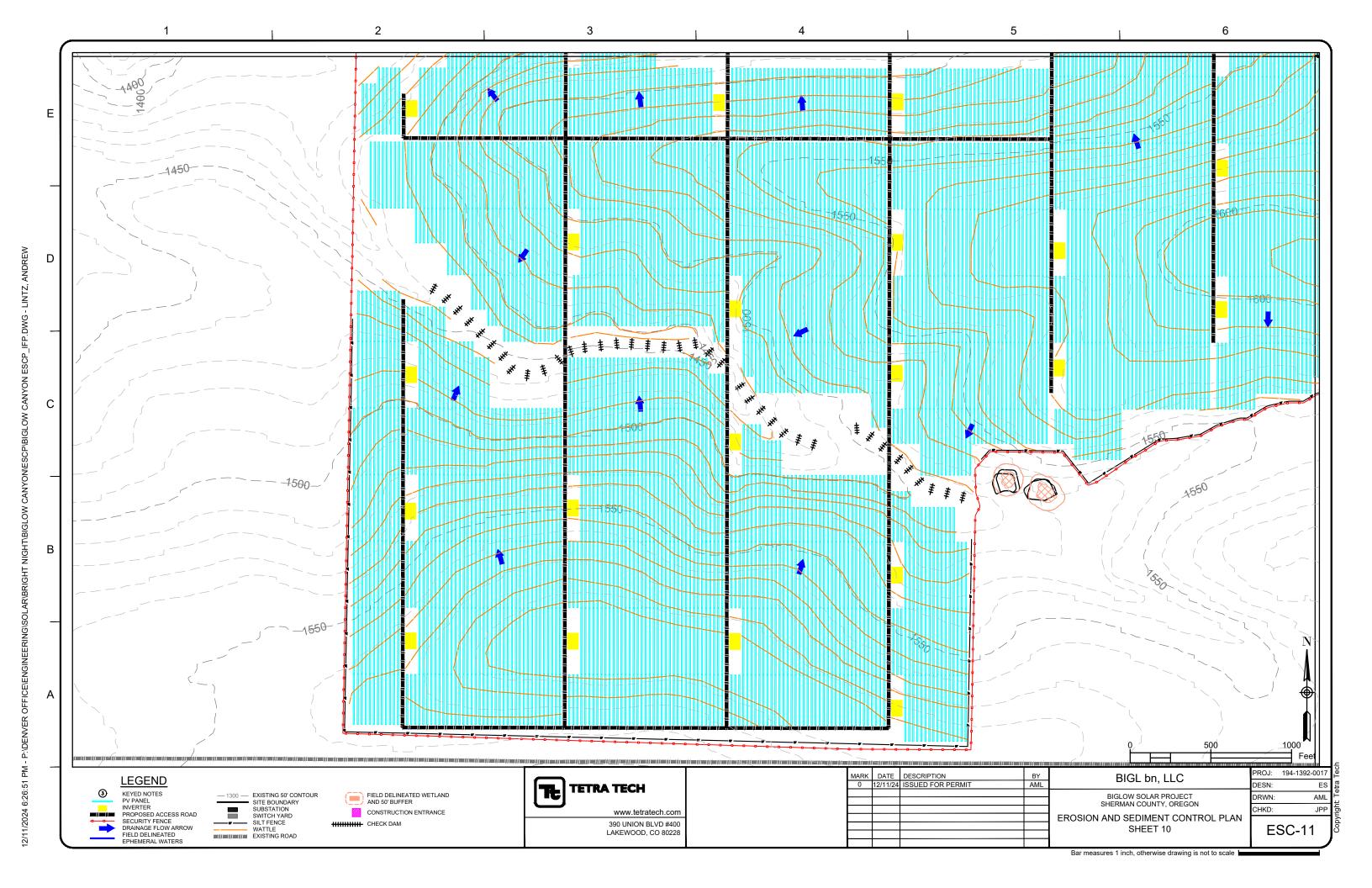


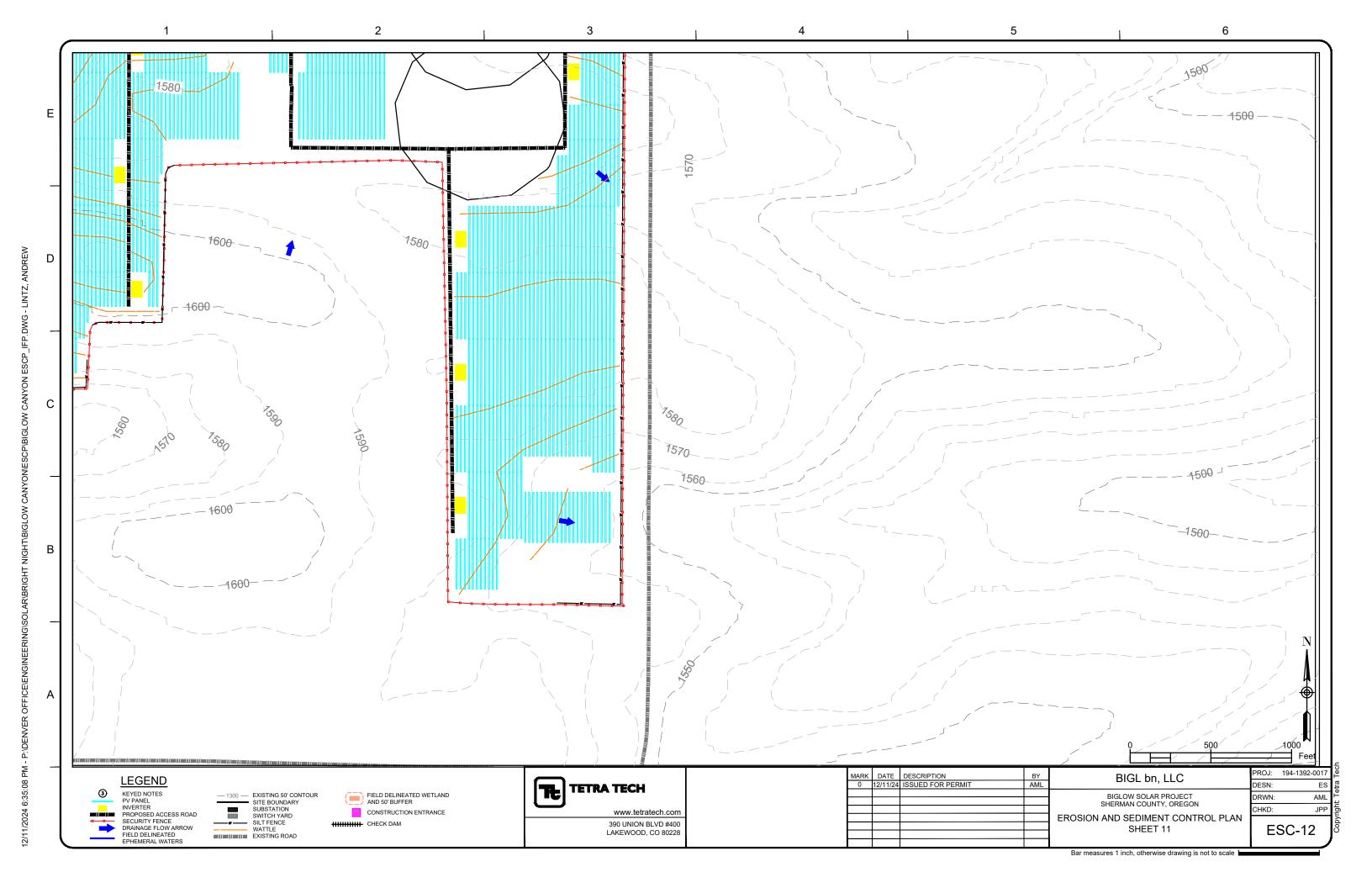


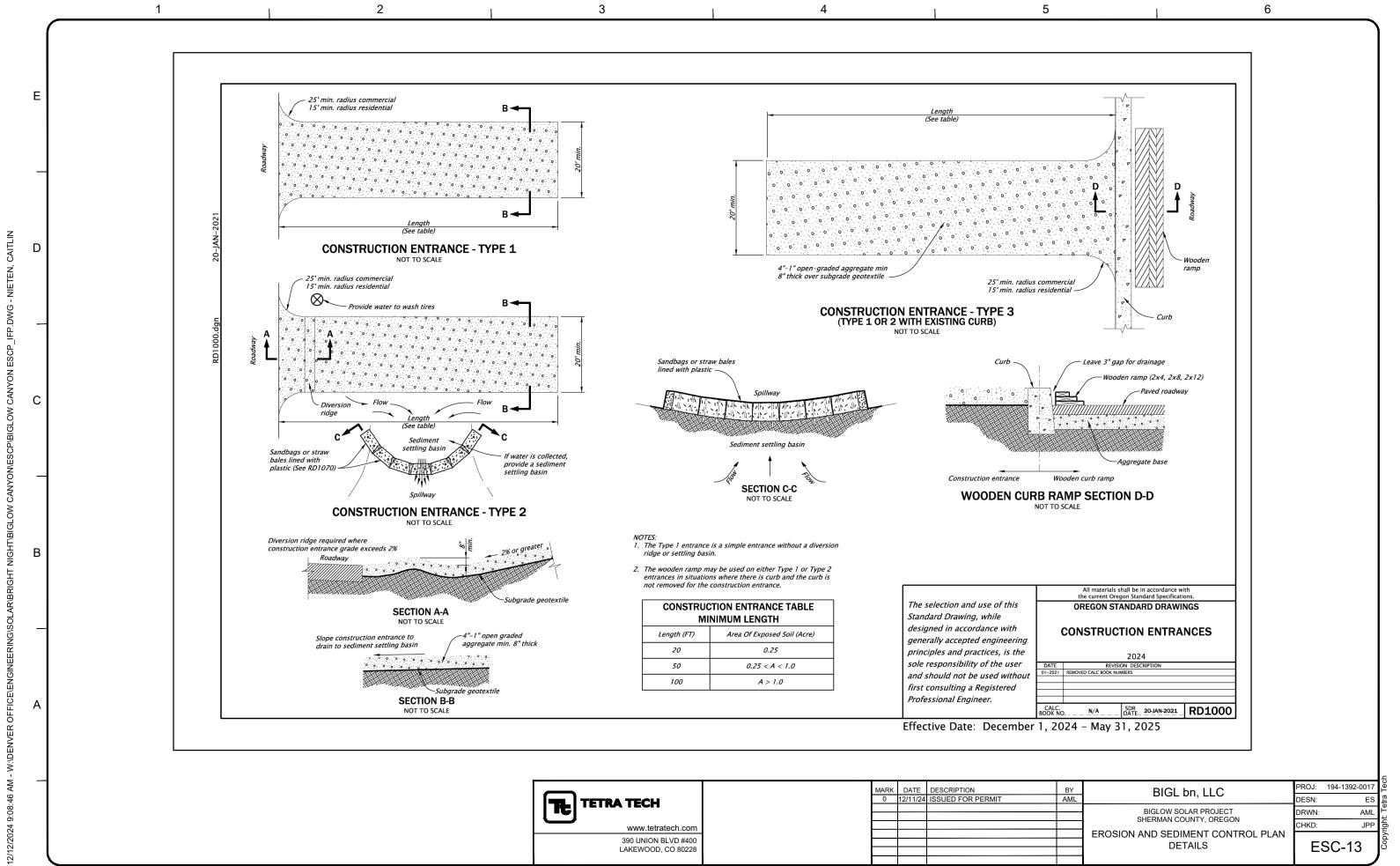


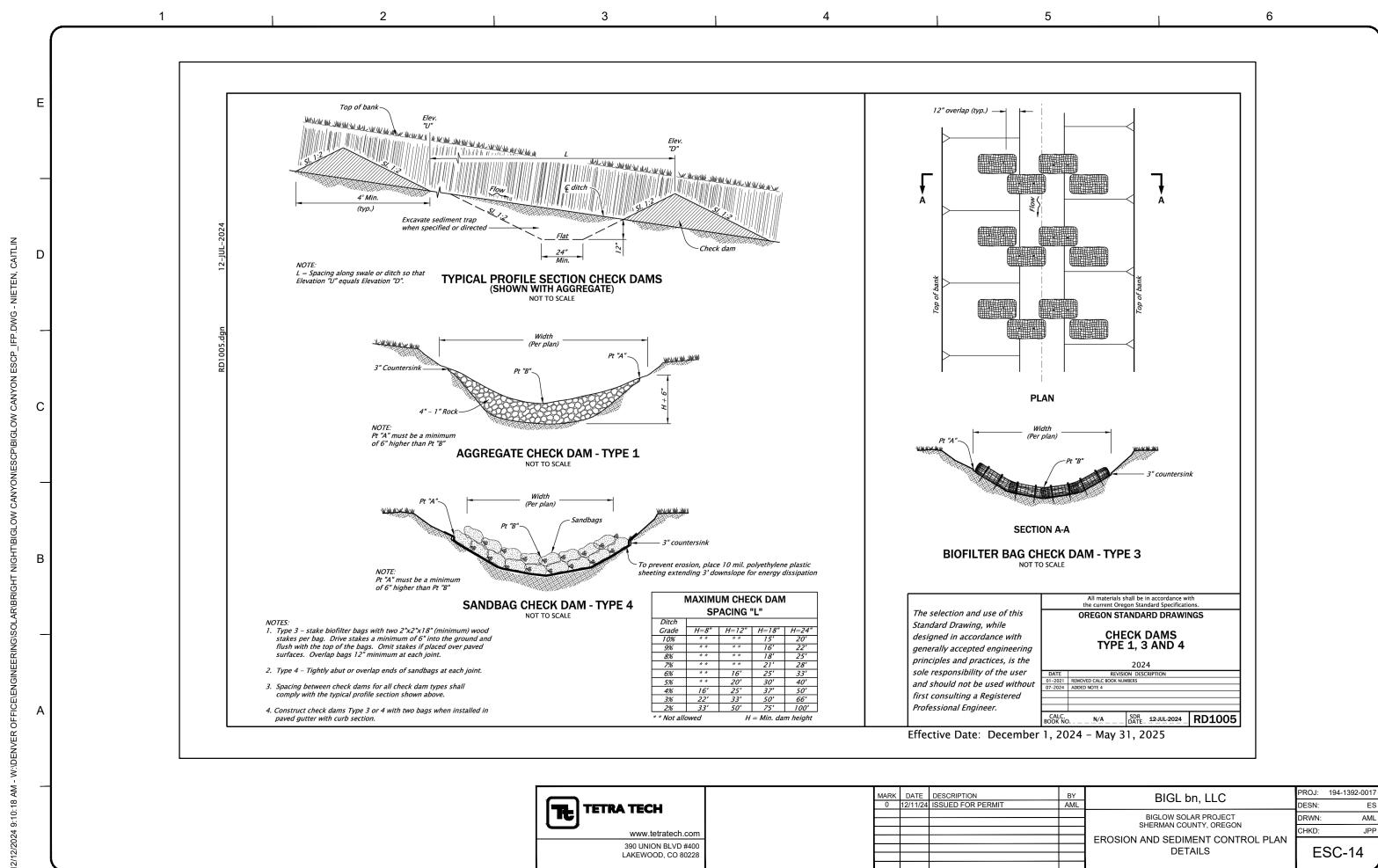


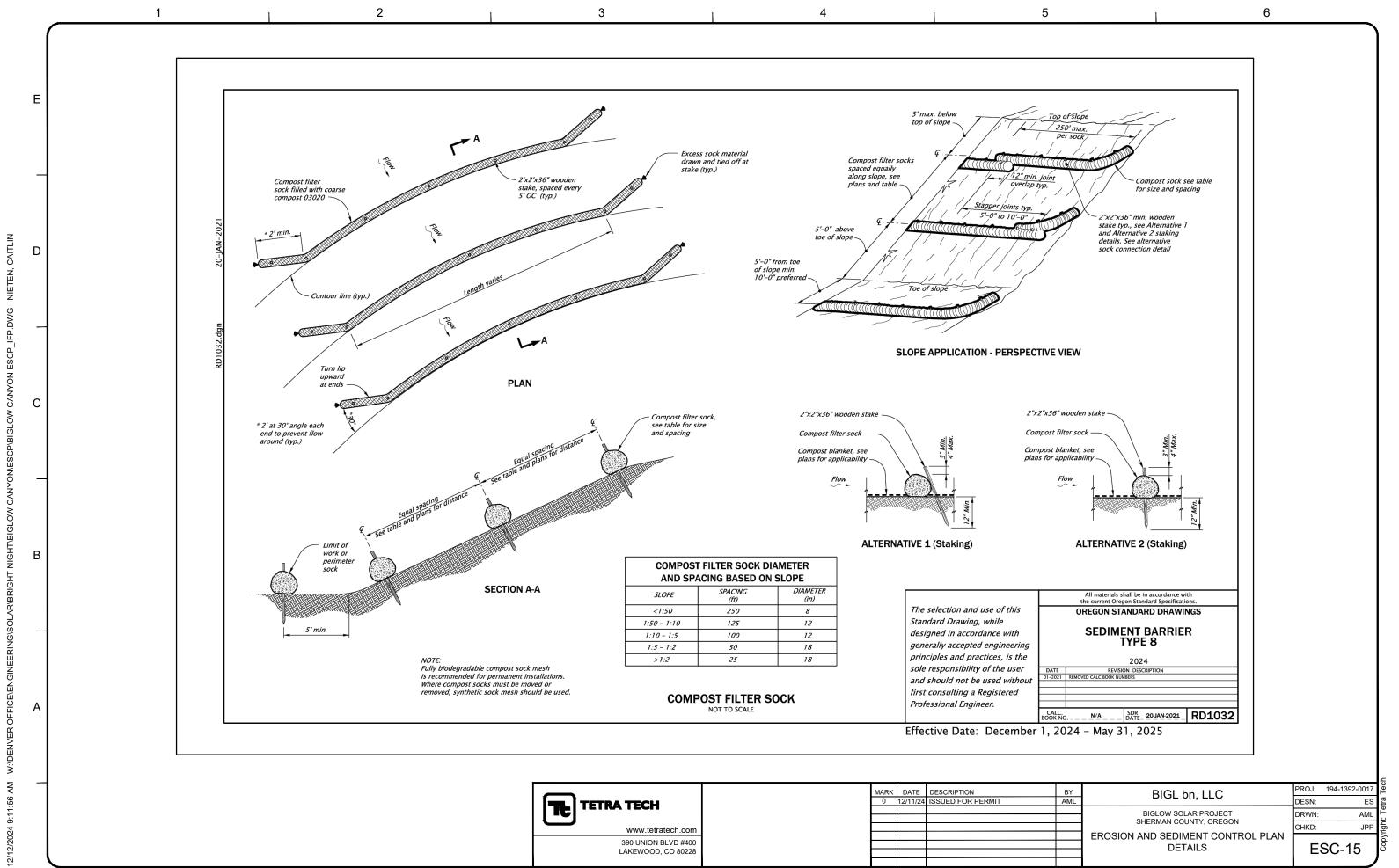


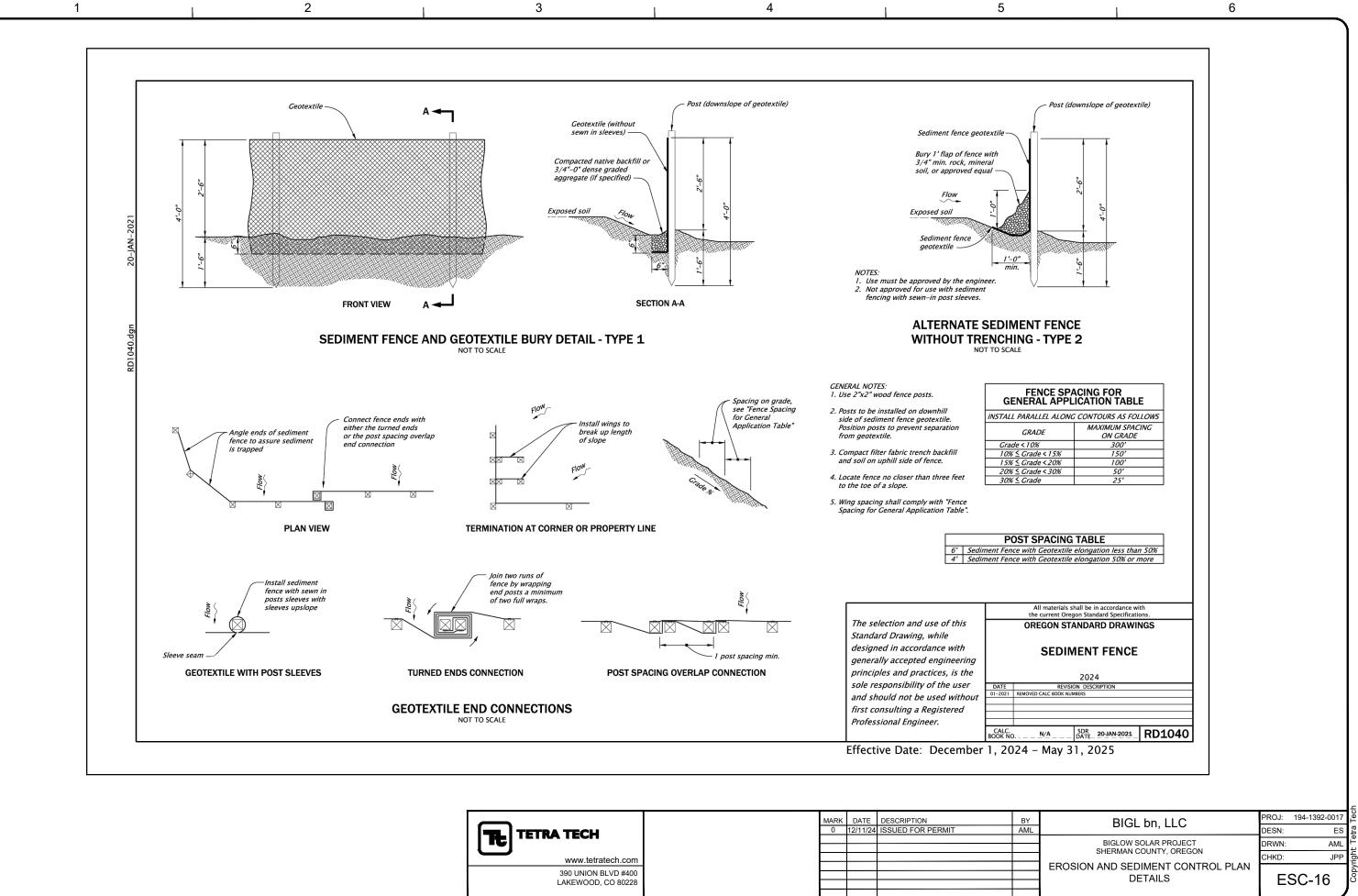












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