

Exhibit W

Generation of Solid Waste and Wastewater

**Wagon Trail Solar Project
December 2023**

Prepared for



Prepared by



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Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction 1

2.0 Major Types of Waste Produced with Quantity Estimates 1

 2.1 Solid Waste 1

 2.1.1 Construction..... 1

 2.1.2 Operations..... 2

 2.1.3 Decommissioning..... 3

 2.2 Wastewater 4

 2.2.1 Construction..... 4

 2.2.2 Operations..... 4

 2.2.3 Decommissioning..... 5

3.0 Structures, Systems, and Equipment to Manage and Dispose of Waste 5

 3.1 Construction..... 5

 3.2 Operation..... 6

 3.3 Decommissioning..... 7

 3.4 Solid Waste Disposal Site..... 7

4.0 Water Use Reduction 8

5.0 Plans for Recycling and Reuse 8

6.0 Impacts of Project Waste 9

 6.1 Description of Impacts..... 9

 6.2 Evidence that Impacts are Minimal..... 10

7.0 Monitoring Program 10

8.0 Submittal Requirements and Approval Standards 10

 8.1 Submittal Requirements 10

 8.2 Approval Standards 11

List of Tables

Table W-1. Submittal Requirements Matrix..... 10

Table W-2. Approval Standard..... 11

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
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Facility	Wagon Trail Solar Project
Li-ion	lithium-ion
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O&M	operations and maintenance
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rule
ODEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

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 W was prepared to meet the submittal requirements in Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 345-021-0010(1)(w).

2.0 Major Types of Waste Produced with Quantity Estimates

OAR 345-021-0010(1)(w) Information about the applicant's plans to minimize the generation of solid waste and wastewater and to recycle or reuse solid waste and wastewater, providing evidence to support a finding by the Council as required by OAR 345-022-0120. The applicant shall include:

(A) A description of the major types of solid waste and wastewater that construction, operation and retirement of the facility are likely to generate, including an estimate of the amount of solid waste and wastewater.

To address the Waste Minimization standard, this exhibit describes the Applicant's plan to minimize the generation of solid waste and wastewater during construction, operation, and decommissioning of Facility components. The types of solid waste and wastewater generated during Facility construction, operations, and decommissioning, as well as the procedures and practices used to handle these materials, are discussed in the following sections to follow.

2.1 Solid Waste

The following sections identify the types of solid waste anticipated to be generated throughout the Facility and the estimated quantities of waste. During construction and operation, the Applicant will coordinate with its solid waste handler to provide the information solicited through the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's (ODEQ) Recycling Collector Survey to the Morrow County Wasteshed representative on an annual basis.

2.1.1 Construction

Solid waste produced from construction will include discarded construction materials, packaging materials, and spent erosion control materials. Wood form work used for cast-in-place foundations for the substations, inverter pads, operations and maintenance (O&M) pad, meteorological station pads, and battery pads will be discarded. Concrete, if used, used for pilings will have no associated form work. Other discarded construction materials could include scrap metal from damaged pilings or racking equipment, or unused wiring. Solar photovoltaic modules, battery parts, and associated electrical equipment will be delivered to the site in cardboard and plastic packaging, along with wood pallets. This packaging will be recycled to the extent practicable and disposed of off-site.

Erosion control material will be removed following site stabilization and disposed of at a landfill, as these materials are typically nonrecyclable.

Access road construction and grading are expected to produce negligible amounts of dirt and rock spoils that will need disposal, since cut and fill measures are expected to balance the need for and use of soils. Excavations for the solar array foundations, support structures, and the collector substations are not expected to produce significant amounts of dirt and rock spoils. These materials will be spread over areas previously disturbed during construction. Materials will only be spread as appropriate, with adequate measures for soil conservation and erosion and sediment control, as required by the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP). A copy of the draft ESCP is included as Attachment I-1 to Exhibit I. The Applicant will obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction Stormwater Discharge General Permit 1200-C permit prior to construction via the ODEQ Your DEQ Online platform.¹ When it is not appropriate to spread materials over previously disturbed areas, materials will be hauled to appropriate disposal sites on participating landowner property; the location of such sites will be determined on an as-needed basis during construction. If off-site soil disposal is necessary, the contractors disposing of the material will obtain a signed agreement with the party receiving the earth materials and will confirm that the disposal sites have been inspected as to not disturb sensitive environmental resources.

The nonhazardous waste produced during construction will be managed by a local solid waste hauler. Estimated volume of construction solid waste will total approximately 2,000 cubic yards per phase during active construction, which is estimated to span 12 months. Overall, the solid waste types and quantities from construction are typical of any large-scale construction project, and likely less than many non-residential buildings relative to total size.

2.1.2 Operations

An insignificant amount of solid waste is expected to be generated during the operation and maintenance of the Facility. This waste may include equipment and components that are replaced, packing materials for replacement components, and waste typical of a small office employing up to 3 people. Office waste, such as paper and food packaging and scraps, will be generated at the O&M building.² It is estimated that no more than 2 cubic yards of solid waste will be produced monthly during operations, to be disposed of at the Finley Butte Landfill. The waste will be handled consistent with the Morrow County Solid Waste Management Ordinance and according to the Operations Waste Management Plan.

Repair or replacement of solar array and associated electrical equipment could generate incidental solid waste. However, a solar array typically lasts more than 30 years without significant

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

² This exhibit assumes that there will be new O&M building versus shared (see Exhibit B) to evaluate the maximum impact.

degradation in function and will be replaced infrequently, if at all. Operation of the solar array will not result in a significant amount of solid waste.

The battery energy storage system may also generate incidental waste from repair or replacement of electrical equipment. The battery energy storage system will require regular replacement of batteries as they degrade over time. These batteries will be replenished at a rate dependent on usage. For example, a battery that is cycled more often will degrade faster than one that is used less often. For this analysis, the Applicant assumed that 11 battery racks per 1 megawatt will be replaced every 3 years over the life of the Facility (assumed to be 50 years). This assumption likely overestimates the number of batteries that will flow into and out of the Facility, because not all batteries will be replaced during each replenishment cycle (e.g., fewer batteries will need replacing early in the Facility life span). A group of lithium-ion (Li-ion) battery cells will constitute a “rack.” At this rate of replacement, approximately 91,685 battery racks will be used over operation term of the battery energy storage system (see Exhibit G).

For the replacement of batteries during operation, the Applicant will follow the handling guidelines of 49 Code of Federal Regulations 173.185 – Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Material Administration related to the shipment of Li-ion batteries. Licensed third-party battery suppliers will be responsible for transporting batteries to and from the Facility in accordance with applicable regulations, as required through their licensure. Spent batteries will be disposed of at a facility permitted to handle them, in compliance with applicable Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and Toxic Substances Control Act regulations administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the ODEQ. Note that used Li-ion batteries are not considered hazardous waste by the EPA; at present, there are optional EPA guidelines (EPA’s Universal Waste Regulations) that address the responsible disposal and recycling of these batteries.

2.1.3 Decommissioning

The anticipated working lifespan of the Facility is 50 years, after which time the Facility may be extended, repowered, or decommissioned. Facility decommissioning is discussed in greater detail in Exhibit X. In the event the Facility will be decommissioned, and the site restored to a useful, non-hazardous condition for other planned uses, the amount of solid waste can be inferred from the materials inventory provided in Exhibit G. Should the Facility be decommissioned, the components as well as other aboveground equipment, such as the solar photovoltaic modules, steel mounting racks, posts, and trackers; any aboveground 34.5-kilovolt electrical cable and associated support structures; inverters, transformers, and battery energy storage modules; concrete and aggregate used for foundations and road construction; the O&M building; and transmission line, poles, and other associated structures, will be disassembled and the materials will be recycled or reused, sold for scrap, or taken to a landfill following the requirements of the Operations Waste Management Plan. As an alternative to demolition, the landowner may opt to use the Facility’s O&M building for agricultural purposes. Internal roads, fences, and gates will be removed and the area revegetated unless otherwise requested or agreed to by the landowner. Ancillary components, such as the buried collector line, concrete pads, and gravel, will be removed to a minimum depth of 3 feet

below grade but left in place below that point. To allow for agricultural activities, concrete foundations will be removed, recycled, and replaced by suitable clean fill.

The decommissioning of the battery energy storage system will involve disposing of battery components at an off-site facility designed and approved for disposal or recycling of batteries by licensed third-party battery suppliers, who will be responsible for transporting batteries to and from the Facility in accordance with applicable regulations, as required through their licensure. The batteries will be disposed of at decommissioning in the same manner described above for operational replacement. Ancillary components of the battery energy storage system will also be removed in a manner similar to the methodology of the other concrete pads.

2.2 Wastewater

Wastewater generated by the Facility will include construction wastewater consisting of sanitary wastewater, equipment wash water and concrete washout water, and operational wastewater produced at the O&M building and from washing solar panels. This section discusses how each of these types of wastewater will be handled throughout the life of the Facility.

2.2.1 Construction

Sanitation during construction activities will be addressed through the provision of portable toilets located throughout the Facility construction area at locations that will be determined by the construction contractor prior to and during construction. Portable toilets will be provided by a licensed subcontractor, who will be responsible for servicing the toilets at regular intervals and disposing of wastewater in accordance with local jurisdictional regulations. The construction contractor will ensure that a sufficient number of toilets are provided, and that the licensed subcontractor complies with applicable regulations, including the use of holding tanks for biological waste that conform to OAR 340-071 and transportation of waste in accordance with Oregon Revised Statutes 466.005. Small amounts of wastewater will be generated from washdown of concrete trucks after concrete loads have been emptied. Concrete truck chutes will be washed down at each foundation site to prevent the concrete from hardening within the chutes. Washdown methods will be determined by the contractor and may occur at contractor-owned batch plants or a designated concrete washout.

During construction of the Facility, the Applicant will ensure that no water used for construction will be discharged into wetlands, streams, or other waterways. The Applicant will implement erosion control measures required by its NPDES Construction Stormwater Discharge General Permit 1200-C and its associated ESCP to control stormwater runoff.

2.2.2 Operations

During operations, the on-site septic system within the O&M building will be licensed and constructed in compliance with state permit requirements and will have a discharge capacity of less than 2,500 gallons per day.

Operational wastewater sources will also include the solar array and battery energy storage system elements. There will be periodic washing of the solar modules to minimize the effects of dust and dirt on energy production although this is not anticipated and will be dependent on weather conditions; during drought conditions when there is more dust, the panels may require washing. The water used for array cleaning is not anticipated to require off-site disposal due to the extremely high evaporation rate and expected infiltration at the site. Any wastewater will likely evaporate before it could be collected for transport off site. Therefore, washwater will be evaporated or infiltrated into the ground. The Applicant shall ensure that there is no runoff of washwater from the site or discharges to surface waters, storm sewers, or dry wells. No acids, bases, or metal brighteners will be used in the washwater and biodegradable, phosphate-free cleaners may be used sparingly.

2.2.3 Decommissioning

Minimal wastewater will be generated during decommissioning of the solar arrays and supporting facilities including electrical systems, roads, and buildings. Likewise, decommissioning of the solar array, battery energy storage system, and related electrical components will not generate any wastewater. Facility decommissioning is discussed in greater detail in Exhibit X.

3.0 Structures, Systems, and Equipment to Manage and Dispose of Waste

OAR 345-021-0010(1)(w)(B) A description of any structures, systems and equipment for management and disposal of solid waste, wastewater and storm water.

3.1 Construction

Construction will not add any new types or significant quantities of waste, and as a result, no new structures, systems, or equipment will be needed to manage and dispose of construction wastes. Standard construction waste bins will be kept on-site to keep construction debris until it is hauled off-site. Separate containers for small quantities of hazardous materials, such as oily rags or contained soil from minor spills, will be provided according to the contractor's Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan. Wastewater and stormwater will be managed through measures outlined in the ESCP.

Generation of waste from construction will be minimized through detailed estimating of materials needs and through efficient construction practices. As noted earlier, materials will be recycled as feasible. All waste will be disposed of following the Construction Waste Management Plan, which will be drafted prior to construction. The Applicant will comply with the Morrow County Solid Waste Management Ordinance Section 5.000 as discussed in the following sections.

3.2 Operation

As described above, the Facility will generate electricity without producing significant solid waste, wastewater, or stormwater. The Facility is designed to operate without replacement parts, but some repair or replacement of electrical, solar, or battery equipment is expected over the life of the Facility. Damaged equipment and other solid waste will be collected by the maintenance crews, removed, and transported to off-site to facilities such as Finley Butte Landfill that handle the disposal or recycling of these items. Operational waste will be handled according to the Operations Waste Management Plan, which will be consistent with Morrow County Solid Waste Management Ordinance Sections 5.020 and 5.030.

Waste from the O&M building and other solid waste generated at the Facility will be collected and recycled as practicable. Non-recyclable wastes will be collected and transported to a local landfill. Disposal of materials for routine maintenance and housekeeping, such as lubrication oils and cleaning supplies, will be managed according to the pertinent regulations and the guidelines outlined in Exhibit G.

Self-contained battery components and spent batteries will be removed and disposed of or recycled by a license vendor in compliance with applicable Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and Toxic Substances Control Act regulations administered by the EPA or ODEQ. The batteries will be handled by a licensed third-party battery supplier in accordance with applicable regulations, as required through their licensure. Additionally, waste hauling by facility personnel within Morrow County will be performed in compliance with Morrow County Solid Waste Management Ordinance Section 5.000 Public Responsibilities and 5.030 Responsibility for Propose Disposal of Waste Hazard.

Battery modules will require periodic replacement because the modules lose their effectiveness through repeated charge/discharge cycles. The frequency of replacement will depend on operational parameters that are not yet fully designed, but for purposes of this analysis, it is conservatively assumed 11 battery racks per 1 megawatt will be replaced every 3 years over the life of the Facility (assumed to be 50 years). The following procedures are anticipated to be implemented for battery replacement:

- The Facility operator will disconnect and de-energize the battery system prior to removal from the installed racks, and package the batteries for transport to an approved facility.
- At the recycling facility, the qualified contractor will dismantle battery modules and prepare individual cells for metals recovery.
- Individual cells will be processed in a furnace to recover metals. Recovered metals may include aluminum, calcium, lithium, and a metal alloy comprising cobalt, copper, nickel, and iron.
- Recovered metals will be recycled or separated to recover individual metals where economically viable.

Some washing of solar panels will be conducted (see Exhibit O). The limited quantity of wash water will evaporate or will infiltrate into the ground near the point of use. No additional industrial wastewater streams will be generated during operation of the solar array. No additional structures, systems, or equipment are required for stormwater resulting from the addition of the solar arrays.

The Facility will increase the impervious area within the watershed with the installation of the battery energy storage containers, collector substations, O&M building, meteorological stations, and post concrete foundations for supporting the solar array. The increase in impervious area will not likely result in a significant amount of additional stormwater during operations.

3.3 Decommissioning

Waste produced from decommissioning activities will be managed in a similar manner to the waste produced during construction and operations (see Sections 4.1 and 4.2 above). To the extent practicable, Facility components will be sold for reuse or scrap, which will minimize the amount of waste requiring disposal at a solid waste facility. As noted above, the landowner may opt to use the Facility's O&M building for agricultural purposes. Similar best management practices (BMPs) will be implemented to protect stormwater quality.

The solar array will be removed and recycled or disposed of at Facility decommissioning. At the expected Facility life span of 50 years, an available solar array could still be capable of generating 80 to 85 percent of its initial capacity, in which case the solar array will be repurposed for use at other locations. Decommissioning of the Facility is described in Exhibit X. If continued reuse is not practical, the array will be dismantled and recycled to reclaim constituent parts, such as glass, aluminum, silicon solar cells, and metals.

The distributed battery energy storage system will require disposal of the concrete container structures housing the batteries and their constituent parts. The batteries will be disposed of at decommissioning in the same manner described above for operational replacement. Electrical systems and associated equipment will be disposed of as incidental waste and will be collected and recycled, as feasible. Non-recyclable wastes will be collected and transported to the Finley Butte Landfill.

3.4 Solid Waste Disposal Site

The incorporated communities near the Facility will provide solid waste management services to their respective incorporated areas. Solid waste disposal for the Facility will be provided through a private contract with local commercial haulers. Solid waste generated by the Facility will ultimately be disposed of at the Finley Butte Landfill in Morrow County. See Exhibit U for further discussion of landfills. Correspondence with the Finley Butte Sales Manager (Exhibit U, Attachment U-1) confirms that the Finley Butte Landfill has adequate capacity to handle the projected waste generated by construction, operation, and decommissioning of the Facility. During construction and operation, the Certificate Holder shall coordinate with its solid waste handler to provide the information solicited through ODEQ's Recycling Collector Survey to the Morrow County Wasteshed representative on an annual basis. The Certificate Holder will provide information to the Morrow

County Wasteshed on the amounts and types of wastes sent to landfill or recycling, as required by the Morrow County Solid Waste Management Ordinance. The Morrow County Wasteshed shall benefit through the reporting of recyclable disposal.

4.0 Water Use Reduction

OAR 345-021-0010(1)(w)(C) A discussion of any actions or restrictions proposed by the applicant to reduce consumptive water use during construction and operation of the facility.

Minimizing use of water for the Facility will be an important environmental consideration as the Facility moves into the construction phase. The Applicant will use appropriate BMPs to reduce water use to the greatest extent feasible; solar energy facility construction by its nature does not afford the construction contractor significant opportunities for reducing water use. Water will be used on an as-needed basis to construct concrete foundations and pads, suppress dust on the roads (and other areas disturbed by grading), and wash out concrete truck chutes. To reduce the water used for dust suppression, stabilization materials such as mulch, or soil tackifiers and binders such as magnesium chloride, may be used to lengthen the interval between necessary dust control water applications, if such additives are permitted by landowners and applicable regulations. Additionally, weather and soil conditions will be regularly monitored to minimize watering the construction roads while maintaining regulatory compliance for fugitive dust issues. Water for dust control will not be applied if weather conditions are such that disturbed soils will remain sufficiently damp and fugitive dust will not be created. Additionally, other dust suppressants besides water may be utilized as necessary during extreme drought conditions (synthetic polymer emulsions, chemical suppressants, organic glues, and wood fiber materials) depending on the site and condition (to be applied by trained and certified vendors familiar with applicable environmental regulations including the federal Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act, the Salmon Recovery Act, and state and local regulations).

During operations, water used for solar panel washing will be limited to the minimum necessary for effective panel function. No additional water use, and therefore no additional actions to limit water use, will result from installation of the battery energy storage system. Water will be trucked to the Facility and held in a water tank or obtained from an on-site well. The water used at the O&M building will meet building code requirements for water conservation practices.

5.0 Plans for Recycling and Reuse

OAR 345-021-0010(1)(w)(D) The applicant's plans to minimize, recycle or reuse the solid waste and wastewater described in (A).

Waste generated during construction will be minimized through implementation of efficient construction practices and detailed estimates of material needed. Waste generated during each phase of the Facility will be recycled as practicable. Typical recycled waste includes metals, glass,

paper, wood, and concrete. Damaged solar modules or used Li-ion batteries may be returned to the manufacturer for recycling or reuse. When recycling is not feasible, the materials will be sorted and stored in dumpsters or other suitable containers, and transported by a licensed waste hauler to an approved disposal location where necessary. Employees will be trained to minimize and recycle solid waste. Water used for solar panel washing during operations will be discharged for infiltration into the ground near the point of use, but will not be discharged into wetlands, streams, or other waterways. All operational waste will be handled according to the Operations Waste Management Plan, which will be drafted during construction prior to operations.

At the time of decommissioning, the Applicant will attempt to reuse the Facility's components including collector substations and transmission line for another use. However, it is difficult to forecast the future energy materials and infrastructure needs; therefore, it is uncertain if the Facility collector substations and transmission line will be used.

6.0 Impacts of Project Waste

6.1 Description of Impacts

OAR 345-021-0010(1)(w)(E) A description of any adverse impact on surrounding and adjacent areas from the accumulation, storage, disposal and transportation of solid waste, wastewater and stormwater during construction and operation of the facility.

The Facility will not generate significant quantities of solid waste, wastewater, or stormwater during construction and operation, and no adverse impacts on surrounding or adjacent areas are anticipated. Waste will be removed from the site and reused or recycled, or, when necessary, disposed of at permitted disposal facilities. Any waste disposed of on-site (e.g., concrete waste and wastewater) will be inert, disposed of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations, and protective of human health and the environment.

Wastewater will be collected and treated using an on-site septic tank and drain field during operation of the Facility. Therefore, no aboveground accumulation or transportation of this waste will be needed. During construction, portable toilets will be serviced regularly. As necessary, wastewater generated during construction will be transported by a local contractor via tank trucks to a treatment facility. Water used for dust suppression will percolate into the ground.

Stormwater generated on-site during construction and operation is expected to be minimal. Stormwater controls will be implemented on-site as needed in accordance with the NPDES Construction Stormwater Discharge General Permit 1200-C and associated ESCP. During operations, the stormwater will infiltrate into the ground.

6.2 Evidence that Impacts are Minimal

OAR 345-021-0010(1)(w)(F) Evidence that adverse impacts described in (D) are likely to be minimal, taking into account any measures the applicant proposes to avoid, reduce or otherwise mitigate the impacts.

See Section 7.1 for a description of the reasons why no adverse impacts on surrounding and adjacent areas from solid waste, wastewater, and stormwater are expected during construction and operation of the Facility. Further evidence is provided in Section 3, describing the predominately low quantities of solid waste and wastewater for a commercial project of this proportion, particularly as the Facility will not create wastes directly from electricity generation. Disposal and waste reduction methods are described above in Sections 4, 5, and 6. All proposed waste management practices are protective of human health and the environment and consistent with applicable regulations. Given this evidence, there will be no or minimal impacts from Facility-generated waste.

7.0 Monitoring Program

OAR 345-021-0010(1)(w)(G) The applicant's proposed monitoring program, if any, for minimization of solid waste and wastewater impacts.

The Applicant will monitor construction stormwater impacts in accordance with a NPDES Construction Stormwater Discharge General Permit 1200-C to be issued by the ODEQ, and an associated ESCP. The ESCP describes BMPs for erosion and sediment control, spill prevention and response procedures, proper disposal procedures, regular maintenance for vehicles and equipment, and employee training on spill prevention.

No significant impacts from solid waste and wastewater are expected from construction and operation of the Facility. Therefore, no monitoring program aside from the ESCP is proposed.

8.0 Submittal Requirements and Approval Standards

8.1 Submittal Requirements

Table W-1. Submittal Requirements Matrix

Requirement	Location
OAR 345-021-0010(1)(w) Information about the applicant's plans to minimize the generation of solid waste and wastewater and to recycle or reuse solid waste and wastewater, providing evidence to support a finding by the Council as required by OAR 345-022-0120. The applicant shall include:	-
(A) A description of the major types of solid waste and wastewater that construction, operation and retirement of the facility are likely to generate, including an estimate of the amount of solid waste and wastewater.	Section 3.0

Requirement	Location
(B) A description of any structures, systems and equipment for management and disposal of solid waste, wastewater and storm water.	Section 4.0
(C) A discussion of any actions or restrictions proposed by the applicant to reduce consumptive water use during construction and operation of the facility.	Section 5.0
(D) The applicant's plans to minimize, recycle or reuse the solid waste and wastewater described in (A).	Section 6.0
(E) A description of any adverse impact on surrounding and adjacent areas from the accumulation, storage, disposal and transportation of solid waste, wastewater and stormwater during construction and operation of the facility.	Section 7.1
(F) Evidence that adverse impacts described in (D) are likely to be minimal, taking into account any measures the applicant proposes to avoid, reduce or otherwise mitigate the impacts.	Section 7.2
(G) The applicant's proposed monitoring program, if any, for minimization of solid waste and wastewater impacts.	Section 8.0

8.2 Approval Standards

Table W-2. Approval Standard

Requirement	Location
OAR 345-022-0120 Waste Minimization	
(1) Except for facilities described in sections (2) and (3), to issue a site certificate, the Council must find that, to the extent reasonably practicable:	-
(a) The applicant's solid waste and wastewater plans are likely to minimize generation of solid waste and wastewater in the construction and operation of the facility, and when solid waste or wastewater is generated, to result in recycling and reuse of such wastes;	Sections 3.0 through 8.0
(b) The applicant's plans to manage the accumulation, storage, disposal and transportation of waste generated by the construction and operation of the facility are likely to result in minimal adverse impact on surrounding and adjacent areas.	Sections 3.0 through 8.0
(2) The Council may issue a site certificate for a facility that would produce power from wind, solar or geothermal energy without making the findings described in section (1). However, the Council may apply the requirements of section (1) to impose conditions on a site certificate issued for such a facility.	Sections 3.0 through 8.0
(3) The Council may issue a site certificate for a special criteria facility under OAR 345-015-0310 without making the findings described in section (1). However, the Council may apply the requirements of section (1) to impose conditions on a site certificate issued for such a facility.	N/A

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