

# **Preliminary Application for Site Certificate for the Muddy Creek Energy Park**

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## **Exhibit N. Waste Minimization**

**Submitted to the  
Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council**

**Prepared for  
Muddy Creek Energy Park LLC**

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
Applicant	Muddy Creek Energy Park, LLC
BMP	best management practices
EFSC	Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
Facility	Muddy Creek Energy Park
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rules
ODEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

## 1.0 Introduction

Muddy Creek Energy Park, LLC (Applicant) seeks to develop the Muddy Creek Energy Park (Facility), consisting of a 150-megawatt solar energy generation facility, a 150-megawatt battery energy storage system (BESS) project, and related or supporting facilities on approximately 1,590 acres of private land in Linn County, Oregon. This Application for Site Certificate demonstrates that the proposed Facility will be designed, constructed, and operated consistent with the relevant Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC) siting criteria and standards. In addition to meeting the minimum required EFSC criteria, the Applicant proposes to design, construct, and operate the Facility using agrivoltaics. Agrivoltaics co-locates the Facility with active farm operations to retain agricultural production and minimize agricultural impacts within the Facility Site Boundary.

The information contained herein supports demonstration of compliance with the Waste Minimization approval standard for Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 345-022-00120.

## 2.0 Description of Facility Solid Waste and Wastewater – OAR 345-022-0120(4)(a)(A)

*(4) To assist the Council in determining whether the standard outlined in (1) through (3) has been met, the Applicant must submit:*

*(a) 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 must 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 all phases of the Facility including construction, operation, and decommissioning. 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 sections below.

## 3.0 Description of Waste Management and Disposal Infrastructure – OAR 345-022-0120(4)(a)(B)

*(B) A description of any structures, systems and equipment for management and disposal of solid waste, wastewater and storm water;*

### 3.1 Solid Waste

The following sections identify the types and quantities of solid waste that are anticipated to be generated at the Facility. 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 Linn County Wasteshed<sup>1</sup> representative on an annual basis (ODEQ 2023).

#### 3.1.1 Construction

Solid waste produced from construction will include discarded construction materials, packaging materials, and spent erosion control materials. Wood from work used for cast-in-place foundations for the substation, inverter/transformer pads, and battery energy storage pads will be discarded. Concrete for transmission line posts, if used, will have no associated concrete wood 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 at a licensed facility. Erosion control material (e.g., straw wattles, silt fencing) 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, because cut and fill measures are expected to balance the need for and use of soils. Excavations for the inverter and transformer foundations, support structures, and the collector substation 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 an attachment to Exhibit C. 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. The volume of construction solid waste is estimated to be a total of 3,000 cubic yards during active construction, which is estimated to span 18 months. Overall, the solid waste types and quantities from construction are typical of any large-scale construction project.

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<sup>1</sup> A "wasteshed" is defined in Oregon law as being an area of the state that shares a common solid waste disposal system, or an appropriate area in which to develop a common recycling system. For the most part, individual Oregon counties are designated as wastesheds. Accessed August 2023.  
<https://www.oregon.gov/deq/recycling/Documents/Wastesheds.pdf>

### **3.1.2 Operation**

An insignificant amount of solid waste is anticipated 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 two people. It is estimated that no more than two cubic yards of solid waste will be produced monthly during operations, to be disposed of at the Coffin Butte Landfill. The waste will be handled consistent with the Linn County Solid Waste Disposal Code.

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 degradation in function and will be replaced infrequently, if at all. If incidental damage or breakage occurs to the solar panels, the parts will be dismantled and recycled to reclaim constituent parts as practicable (e.g., glass, aluminum, silicon solar cells, and ethylene-vinyl-acetate). Per the background information Exhibit B,, the solar panels will be composed of the aforementioned materials and are certified to meet international safety, health and environmental protection requirements (TÜV SÜD, Certified Safety Professional, Conformité Européenne, PV Cycle, International Organization for Standardization, and International Electrotechnical Commission certifications) which enforce chemical component limitations and ensure solar array parts are recycled through the PV Cycle program. 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, it is assumed that the battery will be fully discharged each day and the useful life of the battery will be 20 years requiring likely replacement after year 20. 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).

For the replacement of lithium-ion batteries (if selected) 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 lithium-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 or ODEQ. Note that used lithium-ion batteries may contain hazardous waste and will be handled and disposed of per the most up to date guidelines at the end of their life.

### ***3.1.3 Decommissioning***

The anticipated working lifespan of the Facility is 20 years, after which time the Facility may be extended, repowered, or decommissioned. Facility decommissioning is discussed in greater detail in Exhibit F. When the Facility is 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 the Background Information Exhibit. At the time of decommissioning, the components as well as other aboveground equipment will be disassembled and the materials will be recycled or reused, sold for scrap, or taken to a landfill. Such components and equipment include the solar photovoltaic modules, steel mounting racks, posts, and trackers; and associated support structures; inverters, transformers, and battery energy storage modules; concrete and aggregate used for foundations and road construction; the substation; and transmission line, poles, and other associated structures. Internal roads, fences, and gates will be removed and the area returned to grass seed agriculture 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 4 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 the time of 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.

## **3.2 Wastewater**

Wastewater produced by the Facility will include construction wastewater consisting of sanitary wastewater, equipment washwater and concrete washout water. Operational wastewater is not anticipated because the panel washing will rely on rainfall. This section discusses how each of these types of wastewater will be handled throughout the Facility's lifetime.

### ***3.2.1 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 and nor any stormwater runoff will be discharged into wetlands, streams, or other waterways. The Applicant will implement erosion control measures required by its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction Stormwater Discharge General Permit 1200-C and its associated ESCP to control stormwater runoff (see Exhibit C for further information).

### ***3.2.2 Operation***

Operational wastewater sources will include maintenance activities associated with the solar array; no on-site septic system is proposed. Wastes generated from maintenance activities will be disposed of after the activity is complete.

### ***3.2.3 Decommissioning***

Wastewater will be generated during decommissioning of the solar arrays and supporting facilities including electrical systems, roads, and buildings similar to the generation of wastewater during construction. The number of on-site workers and the generation and handling of sanitary wastewater will be comparable to construction. New concrete will not be required during decommissioning, and therefore concrete washwater will not be generated. Facility decommissioning is discussed in greater detail in Exhibit F.

## **3.3 Stormwater**

Stormwater produced by the Facility will include construction stormwater consisting of runoff from construction equipment and activities. Operational stormwater is anticipated from impervious surfaces (panels, transformer/inverter enclosures, BESS enclosures, and the collector substation enclosure). This section discusses how stormwater will be managed throughout the Facility's lifetime.

### ***3.3.1 Construction***

During construction of the Facility, the Applicant will ensure that no water used for construction and nor any stormwater runoff will be discharged into wetlands, streams, or other waterways. The Applicant will implement erosion control measures required by its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction Stormwater Discharge General Permit 1200-C and its associated ESCP to control stormwater runoff (see Exhibit C for further information).

### **3.3.2 Operation**

As mentioned above, stormwater during operations is anticipated from impervious surfaces (panels, transformer/inverter enclosures, BESS enclosures, and the collector substation enclosure) The Applicant anticipates stormwater will be managed as it currently is during grass seed farming, through evaporation and infiltration as well as some flow to existing drainages.

## **4.0 Actions or Restrictions of Consumptive Water Use – OAR 345-022-0120(4)(a)(C)**

*(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 the use of water at the Facility will be an important environmental consideration as the Facility moves into the construction phase. The Applicant will use appropriate best management practices (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, non-hazardous/non-petroleum 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 federal, state, and local regulations).

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.

### **4.1 Construction**

Facility construction will not add any new types or significant quantities of waste as compared to similar construction projects in the vicinity, and thus, 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 and BMPs outlined in the ESCP.

Generation of waste from construction will be minimized through the detailed estimating of materials and through efficient construction BMPs. As noted earlier, materials will be recycled as feasible. The Applicant will comply with the Linn County Solid Waste Disposal Code, Title 5, Chapters 530 and 531 (Solid Waste Collection and Disposal Code and Solid Waste Disposal and Public Nuisance Code), as discussed in the following sections.

## **4.2 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 Coffin Butte Landfill that handle the disposal or recycling of these items. Operational waste will be handled according to the Linn County Solid Waste Disposal Code, Title 5, Chapters 530 and 531.

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 BMPs, regulations, and the guidelines outlined in the Background Information Exhibit.

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 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 Linn County will be performed in compliance with Linn County Solid Waste Disposal Code, Title 5, Chapters 530 and 531.

Battery containers 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 that all batteries will need to be replaced every 20 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.

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 substation, solar array posts, inverter/transformer stations, and transmission line concrete foundations. The increase in impervious area will not likely result in a significant amount of additional stormwater runoff during operations.

### **4.3 Decommissioning**

Waste produced from decommissioning activities will be managed in a similar manner to the waste produced during construction and operations (see Sections 3.1 and 3.2 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. Similar BMPs to those used in the construction and operations phases 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 20 years, an available solar array could still be capable of generating 80 to 85 percent of its initial capacity, in which case the solar panels could be repurposed for use at other locations. Decommissioning of the Facility is described in Exhibit F. If continued reuse is not practical, the array will be dismantled and recycled to reclaim constituent parts (see Section 3.1.2).

The battery energy storage system will require disposal of the 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 Coffin Butte Landfill.

### **4.4 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 Coffin Butte Landfill, located approximately 33 miles north of the Facility in Benton County. See Exhibit L for further discussion of landfills. The Applicant has inquired with Coffin Butte Landfill (see Exhibit L attachments) to confirm that the Coffin Butte Landfill has adequate capacity to handle the projected waste generated by construction, operation, and decommissioning of the Facility. During construction and operation, the Applicant will coordinate

with its solid waste handler to provide the information solicited through ODEQ's Recycling Collector Survey to the Linn County Wasteshed representative on an annual basis. The Applicant will provide information to the Linn County Wasteshed on the amounts and types of wastes sent to landfill or recycling, as required by the Linn County Solid Waste Disposal Code. The Linn County Wasteshed will benefit through the reporting of recyclable disposal.

## **5.0 Minimization and Recycling Plans – OAR 345-022-0120(4)(a)(D)**

*(D) The applicant's plans to minimize, recycle or reuse the solid waste and wastewater described in (A);*

Waste produced during construction will be minimized through the implementation of efficient construction practices and calculation of detailed estimates of the material required. 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 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. Licensed waste haulers must comply with OAR 340-093-0220 for transportation of wastes as well as the Linn County Solid Waste Disposal Code. Employees will be trained to minimize and recycle solid waste.

Hanwha Renewable's sister company, QCells, manufactures domestic solar panels in Dalton and Cartersville, Georgia. Through QCells EcoRecycle program, Muddy Creek Energy Park will have the opportunity to recycle solar panels responsibly. For Commercial, Industrial, and Utility projects, the EcoRecycle program delivers scalable recycling solutions with built-in flexibility. EcoRecycle coordinates directly with operations and maintenance teams to safely remove retired solar panels from project sites.

## **6.0 Waste-Related Impacts**

### **6.1 Description of Impacts – OAR 345-022-0120(4)(a)(E)**

*(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 is not anticipated to produce significant quantities of solid waste or wastewater during construction and operation, and no adverse impacts on surrounding or adjacent areas are anticipated. Waste shall 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.

No on-site septic system is proposed at the Facility, thus no wastewater will be collected or treated by an on-site septic tank and drain field. Therefore, no aboveground accumulation or transportation of waste associated with a septic tank will be required. 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. Stormwater controls will be implemented on-site as needed in accordance with the NPDES Construction Stormwater Discharge General Permit 1200-C and associated ESCP. Stormwater BMPs will be implemented to minimize erosion and sedimentation. Because the Facility is located in wetter western Oregon, sediment basins and sediment traps will be used to store and passively treat stormwater. During operations, the stormwater will infiltrate into the ground.

## **6.2 Evidence that Impacts Will Be Minimal – OAR 345-022-0120(4)(a)(F)**

*(F) Evidence that adverse impacts described in (E) are likely to be minimal, taking into account any measures the applicant proposes to avoid, reduce or otherwise mitigate the impacts; and*

See Section 6.1 for a description of the reasons why no adverse impacts on surrounding areas from solid waste, wastewater, and stormwater are expected during construction and operation of the Facility. Supplemental evidence is provided in Section 2, which describes 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 3, 4, and 5. Proposed waste and stormwater 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.

## **6.3 Monitoring Program – OAR 345-022-0120(4)(a)(G)**

*(G) The applicant's proposed monitoring program, if any, for minimization of solid waste and wastewater impacts.*

The Applicant shall 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 (see Exhibit C for additional detail on construction stormwater management and the application for a 1200-C permit). 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 besides the ESCP is proposed.

## 7.0 Materials Analysis – OAR 345-022-0120(4)(b)

*(b) A materials analysis, including:*

*(A) An inventory of substantial quantities of industrial materials flowing into and out of the proposed facility during construction and operation;*

*(B) The applicant's plans to manage hazardous substances during construction and operation, including measures to prevent and contain spills; and*

*(C) The applicant's plans to manage non-hazardous waste materials during construction and operation.*

The materials analysis for the Project can be found in Section 5.3 of the Background Information Exhibit.

## 8.0 Approval Standards and Submittal Requirements

**Table N-1. Approval Standards and Submittal Requirements**

Requirements	Location
OAR 345-022-0120 Waste Minimization	-
<b>Approval Standards</b>	
(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;	
(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.	
(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.	
(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.	
<b>Submittal Requirements</b>	
(4) To assist the Council in determining whether the standard outlined in (1) through (3) has been met, the Applicant must submit:	-

Requirements	Location
(a) 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 must 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 2.0
(B) A description of any structures, systems and equipment for management and disposal of solid waste, wastewater and storm water;	Section 3.0
(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 4.0
(D) The applicant's plans to minimize, recycle or reuse the solid waste and wastewater described in (A);	Section 5.0
(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 6.1
(F) Evidence that adverse impacts described in (E) are likely to be minimal, taking into account any measures the applicant proposes to avoid, reduce or otherwise mitigate the impacts; and	Section 6.2
(G) The applicant's proposed monitoring program, if any, for minimization of solid waste and wastewater impacts.	Section 6.3
(b) A materials analysis, including:	Section 5.3 of the Background Information Exhibit
(A) An inventory of substantial quantities of industrial materials flowing into and out of the proposed facility during construction and operation;	Section 5.3 of the Background Information Exhibit
(B) The applicant's plans to manage hazardous substances during construction and operation, including measures to prevent and contain spills; and	Section 5.3 of the Background Information Exhibit
(C) The applicant's plans to manage non-hazardous waste materials during construction and operation.	Section 5.3 of the Background Information Exhibit

## 9.0 References

ODEQ (Oregon Department of Environmental Quality). 2023. Material Recovery and Waste Generation Survey. Access August 16, 2023. <https://www.oregon.gov/deq/recycling/Pages/Survey.aspx>.

WRCC (Western Regional Climate Center). 2023. Evaporation Stations, Oregon.  
[https://wrcc.dri.edu/Climate/comp\\_table\\_show.php?stype=pan\\_evap\\_avg](https://wrcc.dri.edu/Climate/comp_table_show.php?stype=pan_evap_avg).