Appendix X

Hazardous Materials Management Plan

Oberon Renewable Energy Project
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN

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1. Introduction

This framework Hazardous Material Management Plan (HMMP or Plan) identifies project-specific mitigation measures and other specific stipulations and methods to be taken by IP Oberon, LLC, or the project operator at the time, and its Construction Contractor(s) to address hazardous materials spill prevention, response, and cleanup procedures for the Oberon Renewable Energy Project (project).

The term "hazardous material," as presented in this framework Plan, refers to hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, marine pollutants, elevated temperature materials, and materials designated as hazardous for transportation as defined in 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 171.8.

2. Objective

The purpose of this HMMP is to reduce the risks associated with the use, storage, transportation, and disposal of hazardous materials. IP Oberon, LLC (Proponent), has developed this plan as part of the Plan of Development (POD) that accompanies its application to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) seeking a right-of-way (ROW) grant. This HMMP provides guidance to construction, operations, contractors and field personnel on measures to minimize effects during construction and operations and decommissioning activities associated with the project. The engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) contractor would supply, have on site, and follow the Hazardous Material Management Plan specifically designed for the Oberon Project.

This HMMP identifies the expected waste and describes the hazardous waste management procedures to be used to maximize diversion and reduce the quantity of waste requiring disposal. In addition, this HMMP specifically addresses the generation and characterization of hazardous waste, on-site storage and handling, hazardous waste discharge, and disposal of hazardous wastes generated at the project site and summarizes the responsibilities of all contractors and construction personnel. The Plan also serves as a tool to provide for accountability of hazardous material used throughout the project's construction phase and describes the roles of the supervisor and the Emergency Coordinator (EC). The on-site supervisor/EC would help enforce and document adherence to this HMMP during all construction activities, facility operation, and project decommission.

3. Project Summary

IP Oberon, LLC, a subsidiary of Intersect Power, LLC, proposes to construct, operate, maintain, and decommission a 500 MW solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating station, battery energy storage facility, electrical substation, gen-tie line, and associated access roads on approximately 5,000 acres of BLM managed land in Riverside County, California. The proposed Oberon Renewable Energy Project would interconnect to Southern California Edison's (SCE) 500 kV Red Bluff Substation via one new 500 kV gen-tie line. All of the lands within the project application area are within the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) Planning Area and within a Development Focus Area (DFA) pursuant to the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP) and associated ROD.

4. Emergency Procedure Guide

Should an emergency occur, all on-site personnel would have specific roles to follow to ensure the emergency is addressed immediately in a safe manner as described. All personnel will be trained in their roles.

4.1 Role of the Construction Personnel

The primary role of construction personnel is to notify the supervisor and EC and provide support where appropriate as follows:

- Obtain data concerning the nature of the emergency.
- Notify the supervisor and/or the EC of an emergency by any communication means available.
- Aid the supervisor and the EC in obtaining additional information necessary for completing the emergency information report form.
- At the direction of the supervisor and/or the EC, initiate control measures to manage and eliminate the release of hazardous materials, fire, or explosion or complete the required emergency shutdown procedures and evacuate the area.

4.2 Role of the Supervisor

The role of the supervisor is as follows:

- Evaluate the information provided by on-site personnel and obtain additional emergency information as requested by the coordinator or outside agencies.
- Initiate and manage facility control or cleanup counter measures.
- Provide continuous updates on the progress of the emergency and its control to the site EC.
- Carry out evacuation procedures at the request of the site EC.

4.3 Role of the Emergency Coordinator

The role of the EC is as follows:

- Whenever there is an actual emergency situation:
  - Activate internal facility alarms or communication systems if their help is needed.
  - Notify appropriate state or local response agencies if their help is needed.
- Whenever there is a release of hazardous materials, fire, or explosion, immediately identify the nature of the problem, source, amount, and extent of any released materials. This can be done by direct observation or use of records, manifests, material safety data sheets, or chemical analysis, if necessary.
- Assess possible hazards to human health and the environment, resulting from the release of hazardous materials, fire, or explosion. Examples include toxic gases or hazardous materials running off site when control measures are used.
- If the project site may need to be evacuated, notify local authorities and be available to provide technical information and to assist officials in the decision to evacuate.
- Notify the appropriate agencies if the emergency extends outside the facility.
- During an emergency, take all reasonable steps to ensure that fires, explosions, or releases of hazardous materials do not spread to other hazardous materials or wastes stored at the facility. Control measures must include stopping processes, collecting and containing released hazardous materials or wastes, and removing or isolating collected hazardous materials.
- Immediately after an emergency, provide direction for treating, storing, or disposing the recovered waste, contaminated soils or surface water, or any other hazardous material that results from a release of hazardous materials, fire, or explosion.
- Ensure that all required written reports are filed with the appropriate regulatory agencies within the required reporting periods.

5. Hazardous Material Management

Hazardous materials used during construction may include petroleum products such as gasoline, diesel fuel, and hydraulic fluid; lubricating oils and solvents; cleansers; explosives; and other substances. Some of these materials would be used at material yards and on the ROW to operate and maintain equipment during construction. Small quantities of other materials such as pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, paints, and chemicals may be used during project operation and maintenance activities. Pesticides and herbicides are hazardous materials and would be used according to manufacturer labeling. Human waste and chemicals used in portable toilets may also be present.

Consistent with the requirements of Riverside County Department of Public Health, a Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) will be developed in the event hazardous materials are handled on site in quantities equal to or greater than 500 pounds, 55 gallons, or 200 cubic feet of gas. If an HMBP is required, it will be drafted and managed by IP Oberon, LLC, and uploaded to the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS). Similarly, if the project includes a tank with storage capacity of more than 1,320 gallons of petroleum, a specific Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC) will be developed consistent with County, State, and Federal requirements.

The project may use a variety of PV technologies including, but not limited to cadmium telluride panels, crystalline silicon panels or copper indium gallium selenide panels. None of the panels being considered contain materials that are classified as hazardous wastes because the chemicals within PV modules are highly stable and would not be available for release to and interaction with the environment. If a panel is broken, the pieces would be cleaned up completely and returned to the manufacturer for recycling.

Some vehicle fluids are hazardous to humans, wildlife, water resources, and other sensitive environments. Toxicity can be transported as vapor or liquid and can affect skin, eyes, respiratory system, and internal organs. Some of these materials can be flammable and combustible and must be handled carefully when spills are cleaned up. Sources of spills include mobile construction vehicles and machinery. Refueling could also result in spills. Spills can occur from ruptures in fuel tanks, overflow during fueling, during storage, hose ruptures, equipment servicing and repairs, vehicle accidents, and natural disasters.

All weed and insect control on BLM lands would be in accordance with a BLM-approved Integrated Weed Management Plan and Pesticide Use Proposal, which would reduce the potential for exposure of people to pesticides or herbicides. In addition, herbicides may be used for weed control as part of an integrated pest management strategy on BLM-administered lands for the Oberon Project. Therefore, herbicides may be present on BLM-administered lands in the Oberon Project area, primarily at staging areas, and can be in concentrated liquid form. Spills can occur from handling errors, improper storage, and container ruptures. Herbicides would be stored in proper containers and handled by trained personnel. The contractor would minimize the risk of spills during construction and operation by training personnel in best management practices for handling and transporting liquids, requiring spill clean-up equipment on site, and monitoring and inspecting vehicles and liquids handling.

All waste generated would be properly disposed. Any hazardous spills would be properly reported.

6. Military Waste Debris and Ordnance

The Oberon Project site is nearby to the Palen Pass maneuvering area and the historic World War II training camps. Therefore, during construction, operation, closure and decommissioning activities associated with the Proposed Action, land disturbance activities could unearth unexploded World War II-era and more recent vintage munitions, including conventional and unconventional land mines, personnel mines,

and bullets, the detonation of which would pose a safety risk to the workers. The project operator would prepare an Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Identification, Training and Reporting Plan to formalize UXO training, investigation, removal, and disposal of military waste debris and ordnance.

7. Hazardous Waste Disposal Facilities

Hazardous wastes would be collected regularly and disposed of in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. The construction contractor(s) will determine details on the proper handling and disposal of hazardous waste and will assign responsibility to specific individuals prior to construction.

Every effort would be made to minimize the production of hazardous waste during the project, including minimizing the amount of hazardous materials needed for the project; using alternative nonhazardous substances when available; recycling usable material, such as oils, paints, and batteries to the maximum extent; and filtering and reusing solvents and thinners whenever possible.

Any generator of hazardous waste must apply for an Environmental Protection Agency Identification Number. The identification number is needed to complete the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest to ship wastes off site. A generator can accumulate hazardous wastes on site for a period of up to 90 days without having to obtain a permit as a storage facility.

Currently, California permits three hazardous waste landfills, and two are actively accepting waste: the Chemical Waste Management's Kettleman Hills Facility located at 35251 Old Skyline Road in Kettleman City, Kings County, California and the Clean Harbors' Buttonwillow Facility located at 2500 West Lokern Road in Buttonwillow, Kern County, California. The Clean Harbors landfill at Westmorland in Imperial County has not accepted hazardous waste since 2006.

In addition to hazardous waste landfills, there are numerous commercial hazardous waste and used oil facilities in California that accept off-site waste for a fee, as well as perform storage, treatment, and/or disposal. These facilities include those that would accept and/or recycle hazardous wastes such as batteries, electronic waste/Polycarbonates/plastics, fluorescent lighting, metal, solvent, and used oil/antifreeze.

Properly locating, cleaning, and maintaining portable toilets and properly disposing waste would the minimize risk of spills of human wastes, which contain possible pathogens, and chemicals used to treat wastes. Toilets would be routinely inspected and pumped to avoid overflowing.

8. Hazardous Material Storage and Handling

The construction contractor(s) would use designated material yards for storing hazardous materials on private land adjacent to BLM-administered land. Regulated materials would not be stored in areas subject to flooding or within 100 feet of a jurisdictional waterway. Staging yards, refueling areas, and chemical storage areas, if needed, would be located on private land adjacent to BLM-administered land in upland areas that do not slope to sensitive resources. Liquids would be stored in secured areas (fenced or locked building on the solar site). Storage containers would be properly labeled to indicate the contents of the container. Safety Data Sheets for all materials would be available on site and to construction personnel. Hazardous materials would be stored only in designated areas on impervious surfaces, on plastic groundcovers, or with secondary containment, to prevent spills or leaks from infiltrating the ground. A list of the hazardous materials on site during construction, including information regarding their storage, use, and transportation would be maintained and would be available to project personnel.

At the material yards on the solar sites, the Construction Contractor(s) would:

- Limit the quantity and the amount of time that hazardous materials are stored near water bodies.
- Ensure that the project operator provides secondary containment for all on-site hazardous materials and waste storage tanks. Secondary containment structures must be sized to contain 110 percent of the volume of the largest single container, with sufficient freeboard to capture precipitation, where applicable. Areas that require secondary containment structures include liquid and hazardous waste drum storage areas, aboveground storage tanks, and tanker trucks that are parked at one location for more than two days. Secondary containment structures may include, but are not limited to:
  - Spill containment pallets in which 55-gallon or similar-sized drums can be placed;
  - Earthen berms or trenches lined with plastic sheeting;
  - Concrete containment pits or other impervious basins; and
  - Double-walled aboveground storage tanks.
- Maintain adequate amounts of absorbent materials and containment booms to enable the rapid cleanup of a minor spill.
- Provide adequate lighting for locations where hazardous materials are used and stored.
- Ensure that personnel trained in hazardous materials management are utilized to monitor activities at the material yards.

Construction and storage areas would be monitored for any leaks or spills, including hydraulic leaks from equipment. If any leaks or spills occur, the activity would be immediately stopped, and containment and cleanup activities would immediately begin in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. In addition, the project operator's construction or operations personnel would be immediately contacted.

9. Vehicle and Equipment Inspection, Fueling, and Maintenance

The EPC contractor would inspect all equipment before leaving the staging area for the construction site to ensure vehicles and equipment are safe and are not leaking. The EPC contractor would be responsible for promptly repairing or replacing faulty equipment and reporting and mitigating any leaks or spills from equipment. Fuel trucks, if used, would be inspected for leaks and valves tightened, adjusted or replaced to prevent leakage during transit. All fuel nozzles would have functioning, automatic shut-off valves.

To the greatest extent practical, routine fueling, oil transfers, and maintenance would be done at staging areas. Fueling locations would have spill kit and fire suppression equipment available. On-site vehicle repair or maintenance would not occur within 100 feet of a jurisdictional waterway. Drip trays and absorbent pads would be used during on-site fueling or oil changes. All drained oil and clean-up material would be removed from the site for recycling or proper disposal. An appropriately trained person would be in attendance while filling petroleum product and hazardous chemical primary containers, fueling trucks, equipment, etc., during all construction activities.

The washing of construction vehicles, such as concrete trucks, would be allowed only in designated areas more than 100 feet from streams and wetlands. Washing areas would be contained with barriers to prevent migration of wastewater and/or sediments into water bodies. Waste concrete material would be removed and properly disposed of once it has hardened. In addition, all preventive measures would be followed as they relate to vehicle washing procedures.

10. Employee Spill Prevention/Response Training

The project operator would require all personnel involved in transporting and handling liquid wastes to participate in spill prevention/response training before working on the project. The EPC contractor, the project operator's construction staff, and the environmental monitor would attend the spill training. Training would include:

- An overview of pertinent laws, regulations, and project authorization stipulations;
- Methods for the safe handling/storage of hazardous materials and fueling;
- Overview of spill prevention procedures, clean-up and disposal techniques, and spill clean-up equipment;
- Overview of the location of machinery equipped with clean-up kits and Safety Data Sheets for regulated materials;
- Emergency response procedures including coordinating with emergency response teams;
- Roles and responsibilities of personnel;
- Procedures for notifying agencies;
- Procedures for documenting spills;
- Identification of sites/areas requiring special treatment, if any; and
- Provision of a copy of the HMMP to appropriate personnel.

The project operator's construction inspectors and the environmental monitor would monitor the routine handling of regulated materials. Updates on spill prevention and materials handling would be discussed at weekly safety meetings. The Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training would cover spill prevention, emergency response, and safe material handling and would be site-specific.

11. Spill Response

Following a spill, personnel would assess the situation to determine potential safety concerns and hazards posed to personnel and the environment. If safe, all reasonable efforts would be made to immediately control the source of the discharge and contain the spill. Personnel would stop the source of the spill by turning off machinery, clamping or disabling hoses, and removing any ignition sources. The material spilled and the quantity of the spill would be identified to the degree possible.

Depending on the volume of the spill, the EPC contractor would deploy on-site spill response materials and contact additional support resources. Absorbent materials or granules would be deployed to limit the area of contamination. All reasonable efforts would be made to prevent any spill from reaching wetlands or waterbodies. If a spill should reach surface waters, straw bales, booms, and absorbent materials will be immediately deployed to contain and reduce downstream migration of the spilled material.

Once a spill is contained, cleanup activities would begin immediately. All spilled material, contaminated soil, and absorbent material would be picked up and contained for disposal. Contaminated vegetation and soil will be excavated from the site within 24 hours of the incident, and along with soiled clean-up material, stored on plastic sheets until it can be removed for proper disposal. Clean-up wastes, including absorbent materials, clothing, or contaminated vegetation, and soil, would be stored in 55-gallon drums and moved to the designated storage area. All drums would be labeled with the contents and date the waste was placed in the drum. If the contaminant is unknown, a sample may be taken to determine the material and method of disposal.

Proper disposal of all wastes would abide by relevant federal and state statues and would follow the project operator's policies and procedures for proper waste characterizations, handling, and disposal. In the event of a large spill or a spill that migrates into surface waters, the spill response contractors would be called to assist in cleanup efforts. Any areas affected by clean-up would be assessed for remediation. Rehabilitation plans would be developed in coordination with the environmental monitor.

11.1 Spill Response Equipment and Material

The construction contractor(s) would supply spill kits and materials that can be stored and readily deployed from staging areas. In addition, the EPC contractor would be required to have mobile spill kits for use in any fueling operations. Each construction crew would have sufficient supplies of absorbent and barrier materials on hand to allow the rapid containment and recovery of any spills.

The quantity and location of equipment would be submitted and approved by the project operator during the contract process. Equipment and material would include but is not limited to:

- Storage containers;
- Bags of absorbent;
- Absorbent pads;
- Plastic sheeting;
- Tyvek suit and booties;
- Nitrile gloves;
- Safely googles;
- Medical first-aid supplies;
- Communications equipment; and
- Shovels and pertinent soil removal equipment to be staged next to spill kits along with fire extinguishing equipment.

11.2 Spill Notification and Spill Reporting

Small spills or leaks (less than 5 gallons) would be dealt with within 24 hours of the incident and would be documented in the spill report form. If a spill is between 5 to 50 gallons, the BLM contact would be given a courtesy call within a few hours of the incident. If the spill is larger than 50 gallons, the appropriate authorities would be notified.

The construction contractor would immediately notify the project operator, and the project operator's Construction Supervisor and environmental monitor of any spills and/or clean-ups, regardless of the size. The project operator would notify BLM, state, and local authorities, as appropriate. The project operator would determine environmental reporting requirements and would notify appropriate environmental agencies.

The contractor would complete a spill report form and submit the form to the project operator's, Construction Supervisor and environmental monitor within 24 hours of a spill. An updated spill report log would be kept on site. If a spill is too large to control or threatens the public or worker health, the contractor would make appropriate notification(s) to emergency personnel.