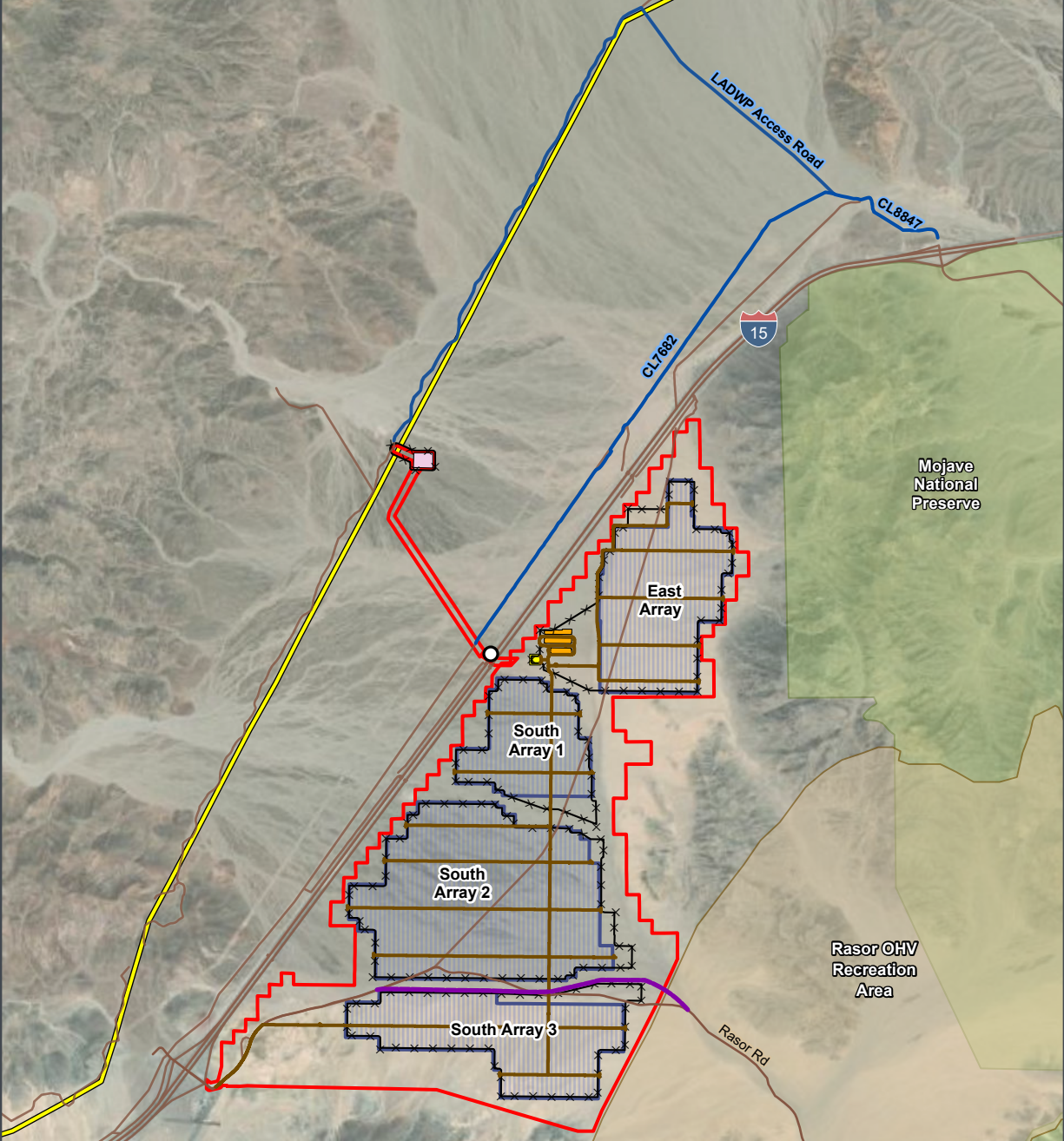


DOCKETED	
Docket Number:	24-OPT-03
Project Title:	Soda Mountain Solar
TN #:	266918
Document Title:	Updated Figures
Description:	Updated - Figure 2.7, Figure 2.8, Well Locations, Razor Road Location, Hazardous Materials Table
Filer:	Hannah Arkin
Organization:	Resolution Environmental
Submitter Role:	Applicant Representative
Submission Date:	10/29/2025 4:15:15 PM
Docketed Date:	10/29/2025



Project Site

Temporary On-Off Ramp

500kV Mead-Adelanto Transmission Line

Access Road (On-site)

Proposed Temporary Access Road (Off-site)

Rasor Road Re-alignment

Existing Road

Proposed BESS Yard

Proposed Substation

Proposed Switchyard

Solar Array

Permanent Fenceline

Rasor Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Area

Mojave National Preserve

San Bernardino County, CA

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N

35.1719°N 116.1788°W

0 2,000 4,000

0 550 1,100

Feet

Meters

N

1:55,000

Base Map: Esri ArcGIS Online, accessed October 2025

Updated: 10/15/2025

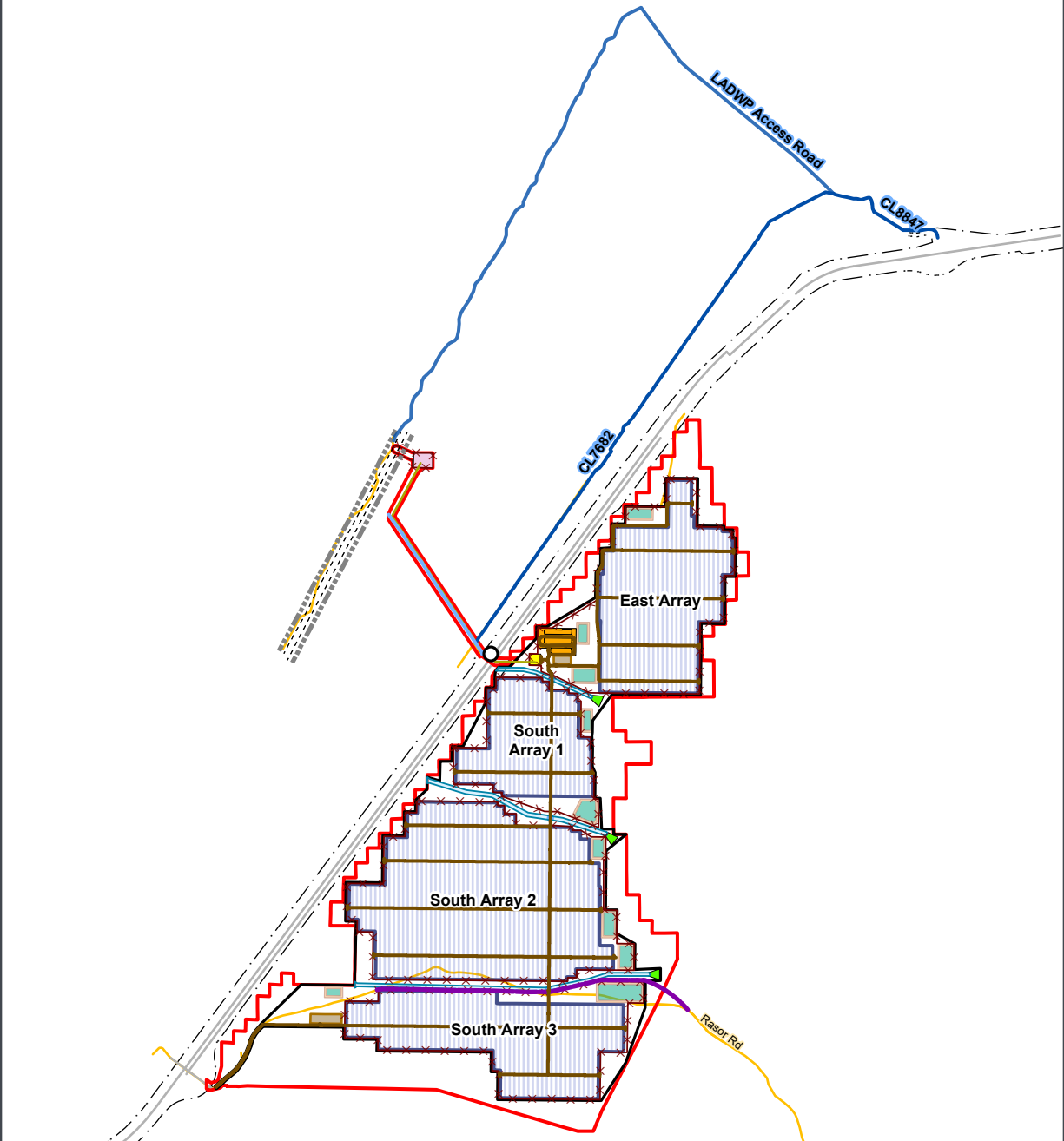
Project No. 68347

Layout: 68347_Prt_Overview_Site_Plan

Aprx: General

SWCA

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS



- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| ○ Temporary On-Off Ramp | — Proposed Access Road (Gen-Tie) | ■ Proposed Switchyard |
| — Existing Dirt Road Centerline | — Proposed Temporary Access Road (Off-site) | ■ Laydown Yard |
| --- Existing Caltrans Roadway | — Rasor Road Re-alignment | ■ Drainage Canal |
| — Existing Road | ××× Proposed Fenceline | ■ Proposed Outlet Protection Feature |
| --- Existing Overhead | — Approximate Location of Gen-Tie Line | □ Limit of Disturbance |
| ----- Existing Overhead Offset | ■ Solar Array | □ Proposed Box Culverts |
| ■ Project Area | ■ Proposed Substation | ■ Proposed Basin Slope Grading |
| — Access Road (On-site) | ■ Proposed BESS Yard | ■ Proposed Sediment Basin |

San Bernardino County, CA
 NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
 35.1719°N 116.1788°W

0 2,000 4,000 Feet

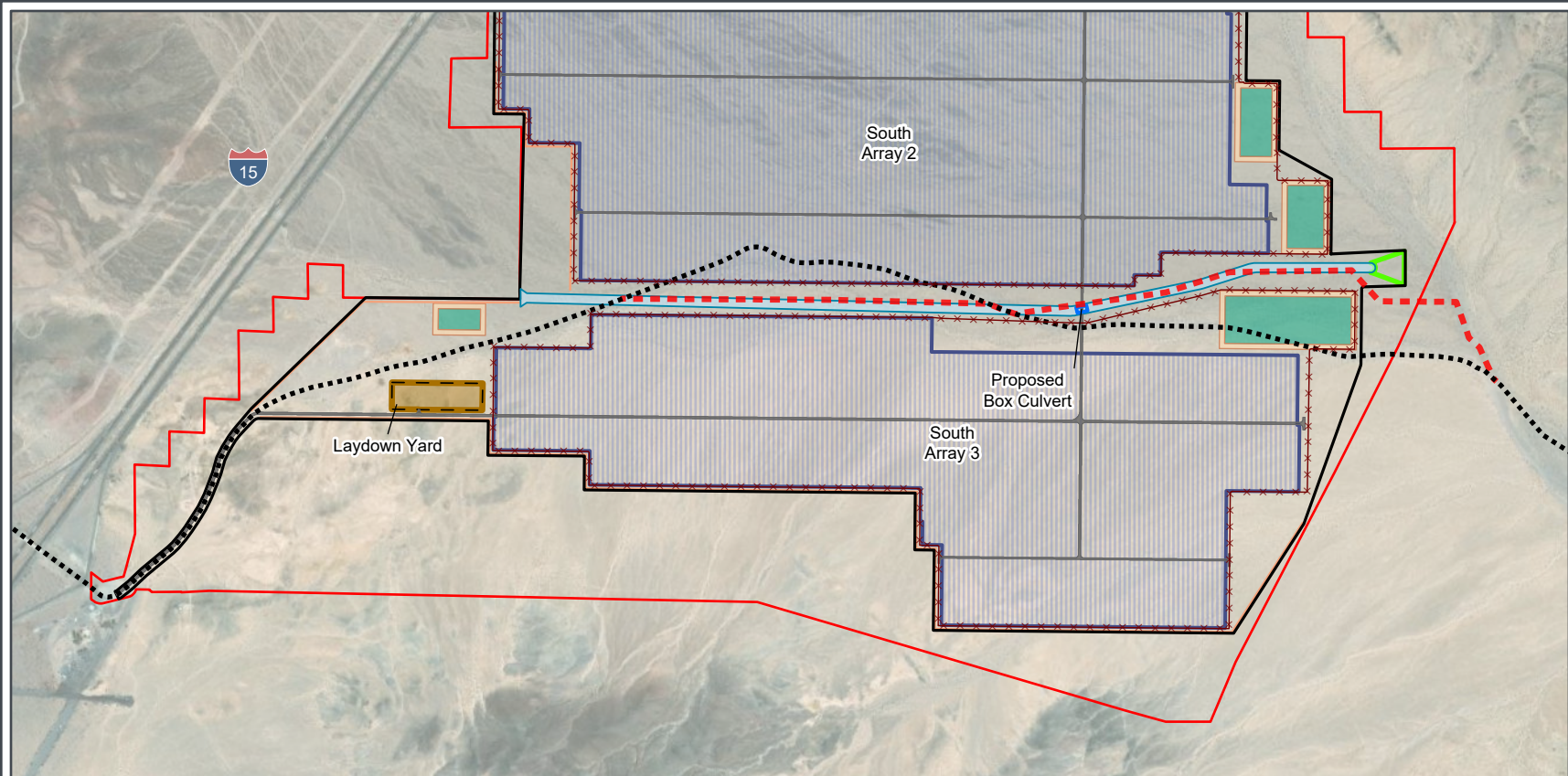
0 690 1,380 Meters

N

1:55,000

Base Map: Esri ArcGIS Online, accessed October 2025
 Updated: 10/15/2025
 Project No. 68347
 Layout: 68347_PG14_Ov_Site_Plan
 Aprx: General

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- - - - - Proposed Rasor Road Re-alignment
- Existing Rasor Road
- x x x x x Permanent Fenceline
- _ _ _ _ _ Project Site Boundary
- ▨ ▨ ▨ ▨ ▨ Solar Array

- Access Road (On-site)
- Laydown Yard
- Limit of Disturbance
- Drainage Canal
- Proposed Box Culvert

- Proposed Outlet Protection Feature
- Proposed Basin Slope Grading
- Proposed Sediment Basin
- Berm

San Bernardino County, CA
 NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
 35.1381°N 116.1869°W

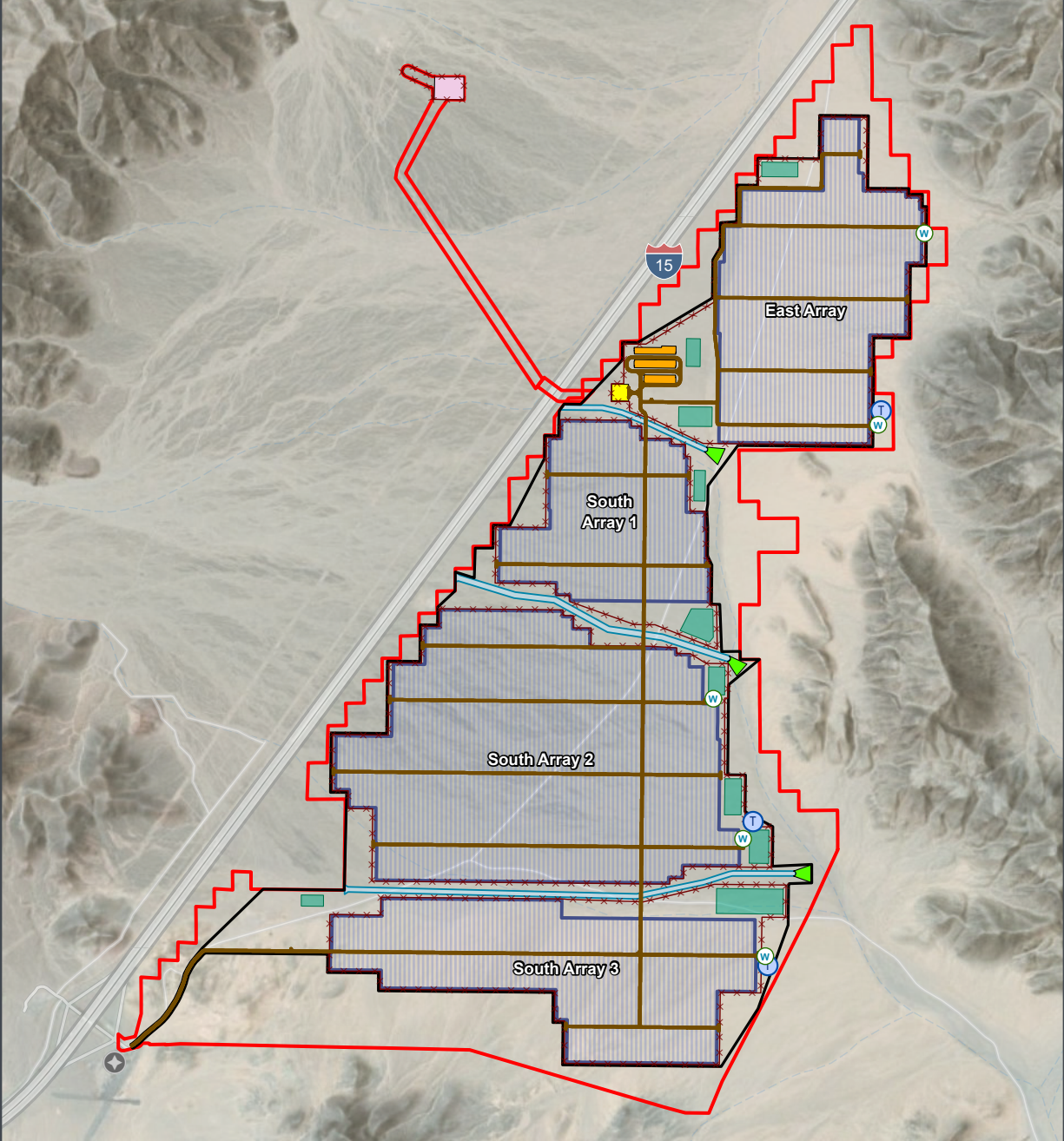


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Base Map: Esri ArcGIS Online,
 accessed October 2025
 Updated: 10/22/2025
 Project No. 68347
 Layout: 68347_Prelim_RasorRd_Re-
 alignment_AAR
 Appx: General

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- | | |
|---|--|
|  Preliminary Tank Location |  Proposed Outlet Protection Feature |
|  Preliminary Well Location |  Proposed Sediment Basin |
|  Project Area |  Limit of Disturbance |
|  Solar Array |  Drainage Canal |
|  Proposed Substation |  Municipal Well |
|  Proposed BESS Yard |  Proposed Fenceline |
|  Proposed Switchyard |  Access Road (On-site) |
|  Access Road | |

San Bernardino County, CA
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
35.1564°N 116.184°W



0 1,500 3,000
0 300 600
Meters Feet



N



1:36,000

Base Map: Esri ArcGIS Online,
accessed October 2025
Updated: 10/17/2025
Project No. 68347
Layout:
68347_Prelim_WellTank_Locations
Aprx: General

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Table 3.9-1: Hazardous Materials Use during Construction and Operation

Material	Uses	Toxicity	Maximum Storage Quantity
Gasoline and diesel fuel	Both would be used as fuel for construction and transportation equipment during construction and decommissioning. Diesel would also be used to power an emergency generator during operation, if needed.	Fuel oils are liquid mixtures produced from petroleum, and their use mostly involves burning them as fuels. Drinking or breathing fuel oils may cause nausea or nervous system effects, including long-term health effects. However, exposure under normal use conditions is not likely to be harmful (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs 2023).	1,000 gallons
Lubricating oils, grease, hydraulic fluids, gear oils	Lubricating oil would be present in the diesel engine of the emergency generator, and in engines of construction and transportation equipment.	Exposure to hydraulic fluids occurs mainly in the workplace (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry [ATSDR] 1997).	Unused: <55 gallons per individual lubricant, < 275 gallons total Used: 55 gallons
Glycol-based antifreeze	Used in the diesel engine for the emergency generator.	Ethylene glycol is a clear liquid used in antifreeze and de-icing solutions. Exposure to large amounts of ethylene glycol can damage the kidneys, nervous system, lungs, and heart (ATSDR 2013).	< 55 gallons
Lead-acid storage batteries and electrolyte solution	Present in construction and transportation equipment. Backup power source for control equipment.	The electrolyte solution in lead acid batteries contains sulfuric acid, which is highly corrosive and can cause severe chemical burns to the skin and can damage the eyes. The solution is also poisonous if ingested. In addition, overcharging a lead acid battery can produce hydrogen sulfide gas. The gas is heavier than air and will accumulate at the bottom of poorly ventilated spaces (University of Massachusetts, Amherst 2023).	< 500 lbs (10 batteries at 50 lbs per battery)
Lithium-ion batteries	Used for project operations	Under normal usage conditions, the materials do not exhaust vapors. Cell electrolyte should not be encountered by anyone handling a battery, making the risk of a spill of electrolyte from any commercial battery pack very remote. Furthermore, in most commercial cells, the electrolyte is largely absorbed in electrodes, such that there is no free or "spillable" electrolyte within individual sealed cells. In those instances, severe mechanical damage (e.g., severe crushing) can cause a small fraction of total electrolyte quantity to leak out of a single cell; however, any released electrolyte is likely to evaporate rapidly (NFPA 2016).	7,980 tons

Cleaning solvents	Organic solvents would be used for equipment cleaning and maintenance when water-based cleaning and degreasing solvents cannot be used.	Exposure to solvents and other organic liquids is one of the most common chemical health risk at places of work. Most of the organic solvents are combustible, often highly volatile, and extremely flammable, and they should always be handled with care. Some solvents produce vapors which are heavier than air. These may move on the floor or ground to a distant ignition source, such as a spark from welding or static electricity. The vapors may also explode from smoking. Vapors of solvents can also accumulate in confined places and stay there for a long time, presenting risks for health and property. Solvents enter the body by inhalation, by swallowing, and through the skin. The effect depends on several factors (International Labour Organization 2004).	< 55 gallons per solvent
Dielectric fluids	Used in electrical transformers and other electric power management devices as an electrical insulator.	Mineral oil may cause allergic reactions. Primary routes of entry: Eye and skin contact, inhalation; Target organs: Eyes, skin, respiratory tract. Persons with preexisting skin and respiratory conditions may be more susceptible to the effects of this product. Mineral oil is not listed in the National Toxicology Program Annual Report on Carcinogens and not listed as an OSHA carcinogen (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 2021).	15,000 gallons
Herbicides	May be used for vegetation control around facilities for fire safety.	If a large amount is swallowed, glyphosate can cause nausea and vomiting. It can be very irritating if it is left on skin or eyes. Glyphosate has been associated with respiratory effects (lung and nose), such as irritation in the nose or asthma in people using glyphosate products. Workers that use large amounts of glyphosate products for long periods of time may be more likely to develop respiratory effects. Studies in animals have shown that glyphosate can cause developmental effects (such as lower body weight and problems with bone and organ growth) when the pregnant animals were given very large amounts of glyphosate (ATSDR 2020).	< 55 gallons