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Project Title:	Potentia-Viridi Battery Energy Storage System
TN #:	258030
Document Title:	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan
Description:	This Plan describes anticipated oil storage location and type at the Project site and the procedures for inspection, response and employee training required if an SPCC plan is deemed applicable at the site
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Appendix 1K

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan

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Potentia-Viridi Battery Energy Storage Project Alameda County, California

JULY 2024

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
AHJ	Authority having jurisdiction.
APSA	Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act
CERS	California Environmental Reporting System, which is a State of California electronic database used to submit site information regarding environmental plans.
CWA	Clean Water Act
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency, the agency having local oversight for SPCC Plans in California
FCR	Federal Code of Regulations. SPCC Plans are covered under FCR Title 40, Part 112
HMBP	Hazardous Materials Business Plan
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan
UPA	Unified Plan Agency

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1 Introduction

Levy Alameda, LLC (Applicant), a wholly owned subsidiary of Obra Maestra Renewables, LLC, proposes to construct, operate, and eventually repower or decommission the 400-megawatt (MW) Potentia-Viridi Battery Energy Storage System (Project) on approximately 85 acres in eastern Alameda County. The primary components of the Project include an up to 3,200 megawatt-hour (MWh) battery energy storage system (BESS) facility, an operations and maintenance (O&M) building, a project substation, a 500 kilovolt (kV) overhead intertie transmission (gen-tie) line, and interconnection facilities within the Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) owned and operated Tesla Substation (Figures 1 and 2).

This Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC, "Plan") has been written as part of the project development documents to describe anticipated oil storage location and type at the Project site and the procedures for inspection, response and employee training required if an SPCC plan is deemed applicable at the site. SPCC Plan's are "living documents" in that the documents will change based on changing activities and personnel at the project site. This originally submitted documentation will need to be reviewed and any changes will need to be updated just prior to construction, during the operating life of the Project, as regulations change, and during decommissioning.

1.1 SPCC Purpose

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans ("Plan") are federal plans that gain their authority under Section 311(j)(1)(C) of the Clean Water Act as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. The purpose of a SPCC plan is to prevent and prepare a response in the case of an oil discharge to Waters of the United States from non transportation related facilities. Federal SPCC requirements are outlined in Code of Federal Regulations Title 40, Part 112. Federal SPCC regulations cover all oils including those from petroleum-based sources and non- petroleum based sources. SPCC facilities must prepare and implement an SPCC plan within 6 months of beginning operations.

1.2 Federal versus California Applicability

SPCC applicability in the United States is complex and varies from state to state.

1.2.1 Federal Applicability:

In general, for renewable energy projects, a federal SPCC plan is required if both of the following are true.

- Could the facility reasonably be expected to discharge oil in quantities that may be harmful into navigable waters or adjoining shorelines?
- Is the total aggregate capacity of above ground oil storage containers greater than 1,320 gallons of oil of aggregate aboveground storage capacity in tanks and oil-filled equipment of 55 U.S. gallons or more?

1.2.2 State of California Applicability:

The evaluation of applicability of a State of California SPCC Plan is a similar but not entirely the same as under the Federal Rules. SPCC plans in the State of California are evaluated based on the California Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Program (APSA) California Health and Safety Code Division 20. Miscellaneous Health and Safety Provisions Chapter 6.67. Aboveground Storage of Petroleum. Unlike the Federal SPCC regulations which only apply near navigable waters, the APSA regulates projects no matter where they are in the State. California SPCC plans covered under the APSA, however, are only concerned with petroleum oil storage whereas Federal SPCC regulations cover oils in general.

The California APSA defines "petroleum" to be crude oil, or a fraction thereof, that is liquid at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute pressure (CHSC, 20, Chapter 6.67 Section 25270.0). In other words petroleum oils that are typically liquid at ambient temperatures and pressures.

- Examples of petroleum under APSA: Mineral oil and insulating oils, gasoline, diesel, biofuel blends, synthetic oil, motor oil, and used oil.
- Examples of petroleum that do NOT meet the definition under California APSA: Liquefied petroleum gas or propane, liquefied natural gas, hot mix asphalt, and asphalt cement, 100% biodiesel (without petroleum), animal fat and vegetable oil.

1.2.2.1 Conditional Exemptions Under APSA

Though the project will most certainly store more than 1,320 gallons of petroleum onsite during construction, operations and decommissioning, temporary fuel tanks and oil filled equipment meeting certain qualifications are exempt from the SPCC plan under APSA. These exemptions cover most situations found during construction of a BESS in California.

Under APSA, a facility on a construction site in California is exempt under current APSA regulation 25270.4.5 (b) from preparing a SPCC plan if:

- No storage tank at the location exceeds 20,000 and
- The cumulative storage capacity of the tank facility does not exceed 100,000 gallons.

Most electrical fueled equipment will be exempt from APSA due to the following APSA language under 25270.2 (a)(4):

- (4) Oil-filled electrical equipment, including, but not limited to, transformers, circuit breakers, or capacitors, if the oil-filled electrical equipment meets either of the following conditions:
  - (A) The equipment contains less than 10,000 gallons of dielectric fluid.
  - (B) The equipment contains 10,000 gallons or more of dielectric fluid with PCB levels less than 50 parts per million, appropriate containment or diversionary structures or equipment are employed to prevent discharged oil from reaching a navigable water course, and the electrical equipment is visually inspected in accordance with the usual routine maintenance procedures of the owner or operator.

Even if the project is exempt from an SPCC, the Project is still subject local environmental inspections under California's Unified Program, discussed further in the section below. The Project is also subject to APSA fees and a Tank Facility Statement in the Project Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP). A HMBP has been prepared for this Project as a separate report.

1.2.2.2 California's Regulating Agency

The California Unified Program was established by the passing of California Senate Bill 1082 in 1994 to consolidate of six related environmental programs into one oversight authority for the purposes of streamlining local oversight, administrative requirements, permits and emergency response. The Unified Program requires the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) to certify qualified local governments known as Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs) as able to implement the programs, including SPCCs. Therefore, at a local level, it is the CUPA that oversees California SPCC plan applicability, review, inspections, and implementation. A CUPA can be a county, a city or a joint powers authority.

The six programs that have been consolidated under the Unified Program in California include:

- Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Program (APSA)
- Hazardous Materials Business Plan Program (HMBP)
- California Accidental Release Prevention Program
- Hazardous Material Inventory Statement and Hazardous Materials Management Plan
- Hazardous Waste Generator-Tiered Permitting
- Underground Storage Tank Program

1.3 Is a SPCC Plan Applicable to this Project?

As of the date of this report the Project does not meet the requirements of a plan that is required to comply with Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations part 112, for the following reasons:

Federal Applicability: Applicable,

- The Project could reasonably be expected to discharge oil in quantities that may be harmful into navigable waters or adjoining shorelines of waters of the United States.
- The total aggregate capacity of above ground oil storage containers is anticipated to be greater than 1,320 gallons of oil of aggregate aboveground storage capacity in tanks and oil-filled equipment of 55 U.S. gallons or more.

State of California: Currently Not Applicable, Applicability May Change

- Construction and Decommissioning: The Project is conditionally exempt from California APSA during construction and decommissioning. Under APSA, a facility on a construction site in California is exempt under current APSA regulation 25270.4.5 (b) from preparing a SPCC plan if:
  - No storage tank at the location exceeds 20,000 and

- The cumulative storage capacity of the tank facility does not exceed 100,000 gallons.

The Project is still subject to APSA fees, Tank Facility Statement in the Project Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) and is still subject to CUPA inspections.

- **The Project is conditionally exempt from APSA SPCC Plan during operations:** Most electrical fueled equipment will be exempt from APSA due to the following APSA language under 25270.2 (a)(4):
  - (4) Oil-filled electrical equipment, including, but not limited to, transformers, circuit breakers, or capacitors, if the oil-filled electrical equipment meets either of the following conditions:
    - (A) The equipment contains less than 10,000 gallons of dielectric fluid.
    - (B) The equipment contains 10,000 gallons or more of dielectric fluid with PCB levels less than 50 parts per million, appropriate containment or diversionary structures or equipment are employed to prevent discharged oil from reaching a navigable water course, and the electrical equipment is visually inspected in accordance with the usual routine maintenance procedures of the owner or operator.

Review Recommendations:

The Project and this Plan should be reviewed at the end of construction to confirm the Project applicability under 40 CFR part 112 or California APSA Petroleum Storage Tanks Regulations. It is recommended that the Project components be reviewed approximately once every five (5) years to confirm applicability.

1.4 SPCC Plan Requirements

SPCC plan requirements detailed in FCR Title 40, Part 112 are applicable to both Federal and State SPCC plans.

SPCC plans must be prepared in writing, with full approval of management at a level of authority who can commit necessary financial and Project resources to fully implement the Plan.

The SPCC Plan should:

- Describe the physical layout of the facility, including a facility diagram which should show the location of each oil filled container, and any oil transfer stations and pipes.
- List the type of oil in each container, and the full storage capacity of each container.
- Spill prevention procedures which cover the routine practices that will occur at the project site, including oil handling, and facility transfers of oil.
- Describe secondary containment around containers or readily available equipment, visual inspection practices and routine maintenance for electrical equipment.
- Describe Countermeasures for discharge discovery, response and cleanup including which of those procedures will be carried out by the facility and which will require an outside contractor.
- Name methods of disposal for recovered materials in accordance with local, state and federal laws.
- Provide a contact list with facility contacts, contractor contacts, federal, state and local agency contacts (if applicable).

- Develop procedures for reporting a discharge including relating site location information and relevant information regarding the total volume and type of oil discharged.
- Outline inspection methods, frequency and record keeping.
- Identify security measures for the project site including fencing, locks, flanges and security lighting (if necessary).
- Elements of training information for, at a minimum, the oil handling personnel at the facility, including a schedule of retraining at least once per year which highlights known discharges and malfunctioning components and any recently developed precautionary measures.
- Be certified, according to the requirements of 40 CFR 112. Self-certification by Project management or a certified Professional Engineer.

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2 Project Description

Levy Alameda, LLC (Applicant), a wholly owned subsidiary of Obra Maestra Renewables, LLC, proposes to construct, operate, and eventually repower or decommission the 400-megawatt (MW) Potentia-Viridi Battery Energy Storage System (Project) on approximately 85 acres in eastern Alameda County. The primary components of the Project include an up to 3,200 megawatt-hour (MWh) battery energy storage system (BESS) facility, an operations and maintenance (O&M) building, a project substation, a 500 kilovolt (kV) overhead intertie transmission (gen-tie) line, and interconnection facilities within the Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) owned and operated Tesla Substation.

The Project would draw electricity from the power grid to charge and store electrical energy and discharge back to the power grid when the stored energy is needed. The Project would provide several benefits to the power grid, including reducing the need to operate natural gas power plants to balance intermittent renewable generation and serving as an additional capacity resource that would enhance grid reliability. The Project would be remotely operated and monitored year-round and be available to receive or deliver energy 24 hours a day and 365 days a year.

2.1 Project Location

The Project site is located at 17257 Patterson Pass Road, Tracy, CA 95377. The property is southwest of Interstate 580 and Interstate 205 on a portion Alameda County Assessor's Parcel Number 99B-7890-002-04. The Project area consists of approximately 70 acres. The gen-tie line would extend southeast from the Project substation, crossing Patterson Pass Rd, and then proceed east to the Tesla Substation. The Project's gen-tie line would be sited on APNs 99B-7890-2-4, 99B-7890-2-6, and 99B-7885-12. The Project site has land use and zoning designation of Agriculture. The area surrounding the Tesla Substation is sparsely developed for residential use, with the nearest residence, which is also owned by the same landowner leasing the area for the Project's gen-tie line, is approximately 1,500 feet southeast of the Project site and 560 feet south of the proposed gen-tie line.

2.2 Project Components

Project components include the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) Enclosures, Power Conversion Systems (PCS), Medium voltage (MV) Collection System, Project Substation, Control Building, and Telecommunications Facilities, Access Roads, Laydown Yards, Stormwater Facilities and Outfall, Site Security and Fencing, including fire detection system, and an Operations and Maintenance Building. This section provides details of each component.

- **Battery Energy Storage System (BESS).** The energy storage facility would utilize a modular and containerized BESS. The initial Project concept has been developed assuming lithium iron phosphate (LFP) cells. It is anticipated ESS enclosure height will not exceed 12 feet. The structures may also have a heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system for optimal performance and safety.
- **Power Conversion Systems (PCS).** The PCS would convert electric energy from AC to DC when the energy is transferred from the grid to the battery, and from DC to AC when the energy is transferred from the battery to the grid.
- **Project Substation.** A Project substation is anticipated to be constructed adjacent to the BESS facilities. The power to and from the BESS would be passed through a final interconnection step-up transformer to convert it from 34.5 kV to 500-kV high-voltage for delivery to the PG&E Tesla Substation.

- **Telecommunications Facilities.** Fiber-optic cables will be used to connect the Project site switchyard with the PG&E point of interconnection and to existing fiber-optic lines for remote monitoring. Fiber optic cable may require trenching for installation or it may be place on poles or a combination of both.
- **Access Roads.** Access to the Project site would be provided via new private driveways to the north of the site, off of Patterson Pass Road and to the southeast of the site, off of Patterson Pass Road.
- **Laydown Yards.** One laydown yard would be maintained just north of the central project substation area. This yard would be used during both construction and operation of the BESS facility.
- **Site Security, Lighting, and Fencing.** The Project would be enclosed at the perimeter by a 6-foot to 8-foot-tall security fence. Lighting would only be in areas where it is required for safety, security, or operations. Security cameras will be placed on site and monitored 7 days a week and 24 hours per day.
- **Fire detection system.** Multiple fire detection systems will be installed on-site and within the individual BESS enclosures including an infrared camera system and an onboard battery management system (BMS). In the event of an anomaly, the system will shut down and mitigate the hazard. The BESS enclosures are designed and constructed in such a way that fire would not propagate from one enclosure to a neighboring enclosure in the event of a thermal runaway.
- **Operations and Maintenance Building.** An O&M building would be constructed within the primary laydown yard for the Project's anticipated three full-time operations staff.
- **Generation Tie-Line.** Electrical energy would be transmitted to and from the Project substation to the existing Tesla PG&E Substation through a proposed 500-kV gen-tie line. The gen-tie line would extend southeast from the facility to the Tesla PG&E Substation.

2.3 Project Oil Storage Containers

The project is anticipated to oil storage containers on the project in the form of: Temporary fuel tanks, temporary auxiliary fuel storage tanks, and oil filled equipment in the form of inverters, transformers at the main BESS site and at the Project Substation as shown on Figure 2.

Table 1. Oil Storage Containers Anticipated at the Project

Location	Type of Container	Volume and Oil Type	Stage
BESS – Laydown	Temporary auxiliary fuel storage for generator	1 EA at approximately 1,000-gallon Diesel No. 2	Construction/ Decommissioning
BESS – Laydown	Temporary fueling station	1 EA at approximately 500-gallon Diesel No. 2	Construction/ Decommissioning
Substation	Temporary auxiliary fuel storage for generator	1 EA at approximately 1,000-gallon Diesel No. 2	Construction/ Decommissioning
BESS	Oil Filled Equipment – PCS Medium Voltage Transformers	Approximately 100 EA at >500 gallons of dielectric fluid (mineral oil or vegetable oil);	Operations
Substation	Oil Filled Equipment – High-Voltage Transformer	Approximately 3 EA (2 active and a live spare) at >8,500 gallons of dielectric fluid (mineral oil)	Operations

2.4 Project Schedule

Construction Schedule:

Initial mobilization and site preparation is anticipated to begin no later than Q1 2026 and testing and commissioning is anticipated to conclude no later than Q2 2028. It is anticipated that construction crews would work 8 to 10 hours per day, with work occurring Monday through Friday. Environmental clearance surveys would be performed at the Project site prior to commencement of construction activities. Construction activities would include the following:

- **Site preparation.** Prior to construction, environmental clearance surveys would be performed. Erosion and sediment control measures will be installed prior to the start of major earthworks activities. Rough grading and grubbing/vegetation removal would be performed. Detention basins and stormwater facilities would be created for hydrologic control. Stabilized construction entrances and exits would be installed.
- **Site Grading and Civil Work.** Grading is anticipated to include up to approximately 588,018 cubic yards (cy) of cut and up to approximately 344,900 cy of fill, resulting in up to approximately 243,118 cy of export material. The BESS facility site access roads and driveways would be graded, compacted, and surfaced with gravel or aggregate. The project perimeter fence and access gates would then be constructed.
- **Foundations and Underground Equipment Installation.** A grounding grid and underground conduit would be installed below grade beneath the project substation area and BESS components. The main power transformers (MPTs) foundations within the substation area are anticipated to be concrete slab foundations poured into excavations up to 10 feet deep. Foundations for the control building, static masts, other aboveground substation equipment, O&M building, BESS enclosures, PCS units, DC/DC converters, and BESS auxiliary transformers and panels are anticipated to be pile foundations embedded up to 40 feet below ground level. Additional underground work would include trenching for the placement of underground electrical and communications lines.
- **BESS and Project Substation Equipment Installation.** Major equipment would be delivered and offloaded directly into place with a crane or heavy equipment when possible or stored at one of the laydown areas near its permanent location and installed at a later date. Electrical wiring would be installed underground, at-grade, and above ground, depending on the application and location.
- **Gen-Tie Structure Erection.** The transmission structure access path may be bladed, compacted, and surfaced with gravel where necessary to facilitate access. Cast-in-place concrete foundations would be installed. Fiber optic utility poles would be direct embedded in holes up to 8 feet deep.
- **Gen-Tie Stringing and Pulling.** Conductors would be strung between transmission structures and cables would be pulled through one segment of the transmission line at a time.
- **PG&E-Owned Gen-Tie Segment and Interconnection Facilities within Tesla Substation Footprint.** PG&E would construct the segment of the gen-tie between the POCO and the POI within the Tesla Substation, and the fiber optic routes between the POCO and the PG&E control building within the Tesla Substation footprint.
- **Testing and Commissioning.** After installation, equipment will be tested and commissioned. Commissioning work will be completed by qualified personnel.

Operation Schedule:

Upon completion of construction temporary facilities and temporary oil storage will be removed from the project site. The Project is anticipated to be operated by a team of operations and maintenance specialists who will be trained in protocols of spill management and control until the project reaches the end of its useful life.

Decomissioning Schedule:

At the end of the Project's operational term, it may be determined that the facility will be decommissioned and deconstructed. The Project would utilize best management practices during decommissioning similar to that during construction to minimize the potential for oil spills and leaks to occur during project component disposal. Oils will be disposed of as required by local, state and federal regulations in place at the time of decommissioning.

3 Facility and Agency Contacts

Table 2. Facility Information

	Project
Facility Name	Potentia-Viridi Battery Energy Storage System
Facility Address	17257 Patterson Pass Road Tracy, CA 95377
Facility Phone number	TBD
Facility Mailing Address	17257 Patterson Pass Road, Tracy, CA 95377
Owner or Operator Name	Levy Alameda, LLC
Owner Or Operator Address	155 Wellington Street W, Suite 2930 Toronto, Ontario M5V 3H1, Canada

Table 3. Emergency Response Phone Numbers

Resource	Phone Number	Address
Emergency Coordinator	TBD	TBD
Ambulance, Fire, Police and CHP	911	Call or Text
Nearest Fire Station	Tracy Fire Department 209.831.6700	835 N Central Ave, Tracy, CA 95376
Nearest Police Station	Tracy Police Department 209.831.6550	1000 Civic Center Drive Tracy, CA 95376
Nearest Medical Facility	Sutter Tracy Community Hospital 209.835.1500	1420 N Tracy Boulevard Tracy, CA 95376
Local Unified Program Agency (CUPA)	Alameda County Department of Environmental Health 510.567.6702	1131 Harbor Bay Parkway Alameda, CA 94502-6577
California State Warning Center / CAL OES	800.852.7550	
National Response Center (NRC)	800.424.8802	
Poison Control Center	800.222.1222	

3.1 Agency Notification Phone Numbers

Table 4. Agency Notification Phone Numbers

Agency	Phone Number / Email	Address
California Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC)	916.255.3545	

Table 4. Agency Notification Phone Numbers

Agency	Phone Number / Email	Address
San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	510.622.2300 or spillreportR2@waterboards.ca.gov	1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400 Oakland, CA 94612
US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	800.424.9346 – EPA Information Center phone number	US EPA Pacific Southwest, Region 9 75 Hawthorne St. San Francisco, CA 94105
California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)	916.358.2900	
US Coast Guard (USCG)	202.267.2180	
CAL OSHA	916.263.2800	
CAL Fire Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)	916.323.7390	

3.2 Information and Documentation Submittals:

3.2.1 Federal Documentation

Submission of the SPCC is not required to the Federal EPA, the Project Owner or Operator should maintain an updated copy of the SPCC Plan onsite and make the Plan available to EPA inspectors at their request.

- This Plan is anticipated require a certification at the end of construction (including site visit and signature of a Professional Engineer) for storage of oil in quantities over the threshold of 10,000 gallons of aggregate storage capacity.
- This Plan will need to be reviewed at least once annually and be re-certified by a Professional Engineer at least once every five (5) years.

3.3 California CUPA Documentation

Documentation is submitted to the local CUPA by means of a statewide run database called the California Environmental Reporting System or CERS. To keep accuracy of the CERS database relevant to emergency response, project information is generally submitted just before, or when a project qualifies under one of the programs regulated under one of the Unified Programs.

- CERS Project information should be updated as frequently as needed to keep information current or at a minimum of once per year. If no changes are required to the plan or contacts, the Project may certify that there has been no change on the CERS database.
- CERS Project information is required to be reviewed and certified (by site team) at least once annually in the CERS database even if there have been no changes from the previous year.

4 Spill Prevention Measures

4.1 Containment and Diversionary Structures

Rainwater Drainage. If rainwater collects within the secondary containment areas and no sheen is observed, the valve or plug will be opened, and the water will be allowed to drain to the facility surface. If an oily sheen is observed on the water in the secondary containment, the water will be vacuumed from the containment and pumped into a drum that will be stored on site pending proper off-site disposal.

Facility Drainage. Due to its location in an arid, desert environment, the site is dry for the majority of the year with surface water flow occurring only as a result of infrequent rainstorms. Stormwater on the site typically occurs in a network of shallow channels. During large storm events, stormwater runoff will break out of these channels and flow across the site as sheet flow. If sediment ponds are constructed for large storms, ponds should be checked after for any sheen. If any sheen is observed on the water, it will be pumped into a drum that will be stored on site pending proper off-site disposal.

4.2 Vehicles and Transportation

Tank Loading and Unloading. The following tanker truck loading and unloading procedures will be followed when bulk petroleum product is delivered to the site:

- Wheel chocks will be applied to delivery vehicles to prevent movement during the delivery process.
- Delivery vehicles will be inspected prior to filling and departing for discharges. If necessary, vehicle outlets will be tightened, adjusted, or replaced to prevent liquid discharge while in transit.
- A spill kit containing booms, socks, and oil absorbent material will be on hand to contain any oil spills that may occur during fuel transfers.
- Appropriately trained personnel will verify that the designated acceptance tanks have enough volume to contain the quantity to be delivered.
- Appropriately trained site personnel will oversee all aspects of loading and unloading operations, including monitoring of level-indicating gauges on each petroleum container during the delivery process, verifying shipping papers to confirm the oil type being delivered, ensuring proper connection of transfer hoses or connections, and noting oil level in receiving fuel tank prior to and following loading and unloading.
- Following transfer of petroleum product, appropriately trained site personnel will note level of receiving container and verify that this amount is consistent with container level prior to transfer and the quantity of oil delivered. If a release is believed to have occurred, the spill response will be followed.

4.3 Temporary Fuel Storage

Temporary fuel storage may be required during construction and decommissioning activities at the Project in the form of fueling tanks for onsite equipment and as auxiliary tanks to onsite generators. Temporary fuel storage does not meet the definition of an “Above Ground Storage Tank” under 20.5.101.7 A(2) because of the temporary nature of the fuel tanks and auxiliary tanks. Tanks should be regularly inspected as part of project stormwater and safety inspections as required by local, state and federal law.

Spill Protection Procedures for ***Temporary Fuel Tanks and Auxiliary Fuel Tanks***:

- Establish dedicated equipment fueling and staging area that is clean and dry.
- The onsite fueling area should have a spill kit, and staff using the fueling area should be trained on the spill kit materials and how to use them.

4.4 Oil Filled Equipment Spill Containment and Control

Spill Protection Procedures for ***Oil Filled Equipment without secondary containment***.

Under 40 CFR 112.7(k), the owner or operator of a facility with oil-filled operational equipment can implement an alternate method of spill response for qualified oil-filled operational equipment in lieu of the general secondary containment. For oil filled equipment on this Project where secondary containment is impractical or would cause a safety hazard, the following measures shall be put into place:

- Regular inspections, at a minimum of every other week during construction and monthly during operations.
  - Inspections should note any sign of oil leaks from equipment, or signs of equipment malfunction which could lead to a leek or spill.
  - Inspections should note if residual oil is observed on or around the ground near the inverter/transformer.
  - Inspectors should report any of the above to the Project environmental coordinator for further review.
- Spill Kits, appropriate in size and type for use with oil spills, should be staged onsite where easily accessible for inspectors and other site workers to take action in case a spill or leak is observed.
- Inspectors and workers who will be regularly working with the inverters or transformers should be trained to use the type of spill kit provided.

5 Training

5.1 Employee Training and Discharge Prevention

Personnel involved in oil-handling procedures will be trained as part of their daily responsibilities in the proper operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent discharges. Formal employee training will be conducted annually. During annual training, all oil-handling personnel are instructed to understand the following:

- Previous discharges.
- Previous equipment failures/malfunctions.
- New or redeveloped precautionary measures.
- The operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent discharges.
- Discharge procedure protocols.
- The applicable pollution control laws and regulations from local, state, and federal levels.
- General facility operations.
- The contents of the facility construction spill prevention, control, and countermeasure plan.
- How to respond to a spill.
- The name and role of the designated discharge prevention person (24-hour emergency contact).
- How to navigate material safety data sheets and their location (safety coordinator's office and mechanic's connex)

Additional training may be provided, as needed, by outside contractors for new petroleum-related equipment.

5.2 Documentation and Record Keeping

Documentation of spill prevention training will be completed for all applicable employees. This information will remain on site with the Plan; copies may be kept in individual employee files.

5.3 SPCC Reporting Requirements

In the case of a single discharge of more than 1,000 US gallons of oil to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines or two discharges to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines each more than 42 Gallons of oil within any 12-month period, the following information should be submitted to the EPA Regional Administrator within 60 days following the event(s):

- Name of the facility.
- Name and contact for SPCC related matters.
- Location of the facility.
- Maximum storage or handling capacity at the facility and normal daily throughput
- Corrective action and countermeasures you have taken, including a description of equipment repairs and replacements.

- An adequate description of the facility, including maps, flow diagrams, and topographical maps as necessary.
- The cause of the reportable discharge, including a failure analysis of the system or subsystem in which the failure occurred, and
- Additional preventative measures you have taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of reoccurrence.
- Such other information as the Regional Administrator may reasonably require pertinent to the Plan or discharge.

6 Spill Response

6.1 Large Spill Procedures

An oil spill at the site may be considered large based on the assessment of the oil-handling personnel on site who are trained in construction spill prevention, control, and countermeasure management. Any oil spill that exceeds 42 gallons (one barrel) will be treated as a large spill. For any large spills, the following procedures shall be followed:

- Site personnel shall evacuate facility staff from the immediate area.
- Site personnel shall report immediately to the first available facility emergency contact.
- If possible, site personnel shall stay upwind.
- Site personnel shall don appropriate personal protective equipment and determine the source of the leak. Where appropriate, close valves and press emergency fuel shutoff.
- Site personnel shall use spill containment materials to keep spill from spreading and discharging off site.
- The emergency contact will contact the on-call spill response contractor for cleanup and disposal of fuel and sorbent materials.
- The emergency contact is responsible for reporting to the following agencies, as necessary. Reporting depends upon quantity spilled, nature of the spill, etc.
- Refer to the emergency contacts listed in Section 3 of this Plan.

Follow-up documentation, including the submission of an oil/hazardous substance discharge report, if necessary, will be the responsibility of the designated discharge prevention person. Additional documentation will include the description of corrective actions taken, root cause analysis of the spill event, and characterization of the resulting environmental or health and safety impacts.

6.2 Small Spill Procedures

For small spills, site personnel are instructed to follow the procedures detailed below:

- Use appropriate personal protective equipment and determine the source of the leak. Where appropriate, close valves, and press emergency fuel shut-off.
- Use spill containment materials to absorb spill.
- Allow spill material to completely absorb the spill. Place spent sorbent material in appropriate hazardous waste container.

The designated discharge prevention person is responsible for determining whether the spill is reportable.

6.3 Standard Procedures for All Spills

The standard procedures for all spills are as follows:

- All spills shall be immediately cleaned up upon discovery.
- The spill area shall be kept well ventilated, and personnel shall wear the appropriate protective clothing to prevent injury when cleaning up a spill.
- Spills of hazardous materials shall be reported to the appropriate local, state, and federal authorities and/or regulatory agencies as required by law.
- All vehicles leaking oil or fluids shall be scheduled for maintenance, and drip plans shall be placed under the leak when parked prior to the maintenance event.
- All spill and cleanup material will be removed from site as soon as can be arranged and taken to a legal disposal facility.

The designated discharge prevention person is responsible for determining whether the spill is reportable

7 References

California Code of Regulations, 2018, California Legislative Law, California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.11, Sections 25404-25404.9, Effective July 1, 2018. https://calepa.ca.gov/cupa/lawsregs/ accessed June 3, 2024.

California Code of Regulations, 2018, Title 27, Division 1, Subdivision 4, Chapter 1, Sections 15100-15620., Effective July 1, 2018, https://calepa.ca.gov/cupa/lawsregs/ accessed June 3, 2024.

California Code of Regulations, 2018, Title 27, Division 3, Subdivision 1- Data Dictionary, Effective July 1, 2018, https://calepa.ca.gov/cupa/lawsregs/ accessed June 3, 2024.

California Legislative Law, 2013, California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.67, Sections 25270-25270.13, Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Program, Effective 1989, https://calepa.ca.gov/cupa/lawsregs/ accessed June 3, 2024.

United States Code of Federal Regulations, 2013, Title 40-Protection of Environment, Chapter I – Environmental Protection Agency, Subchapter D- Water Programs, Part 112 Oil Pollution Prevention, Effective December 11, 1973.

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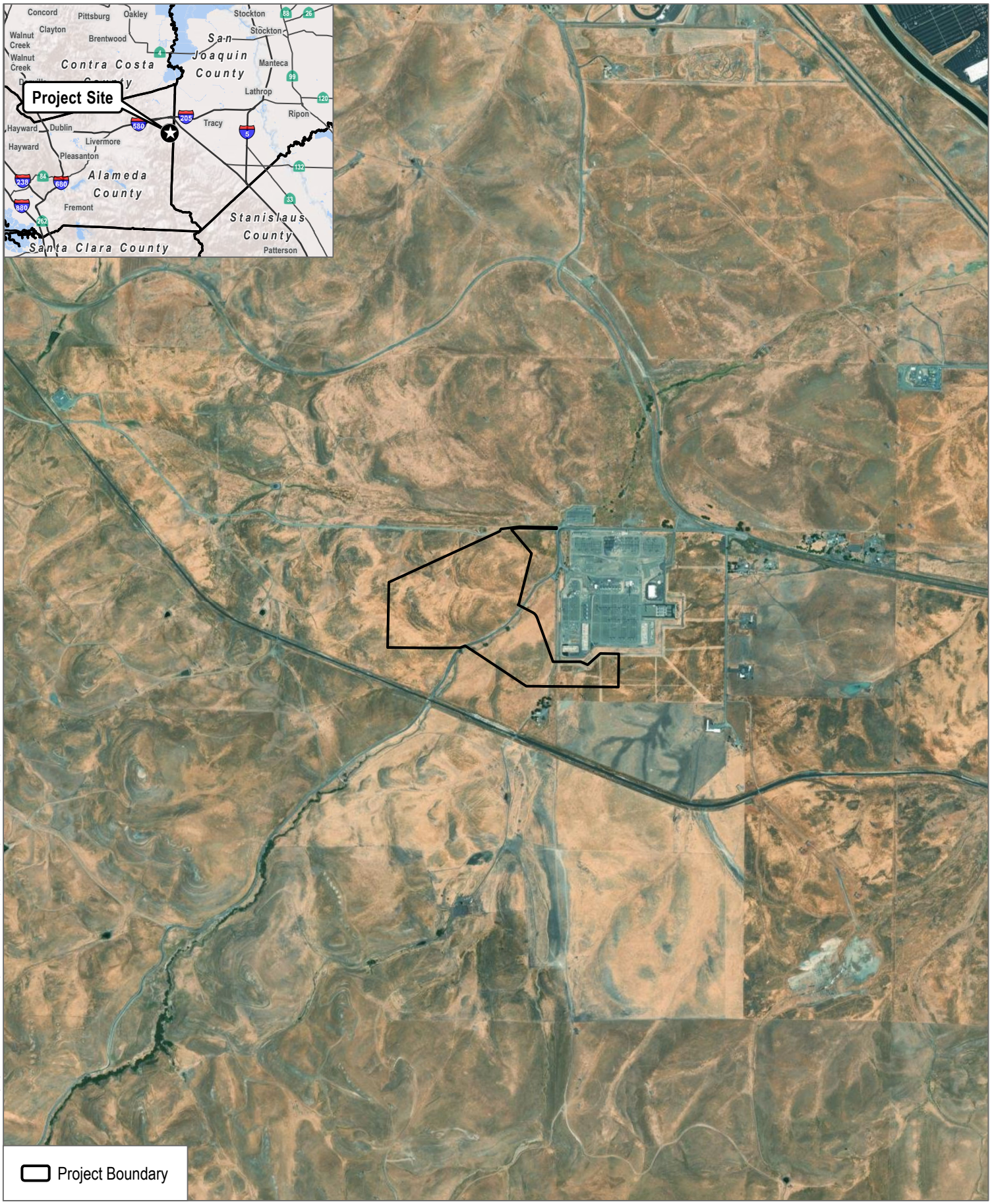

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2023

DUDEK

0 500 1,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

Project Location

Potentia Viridi BESS Project

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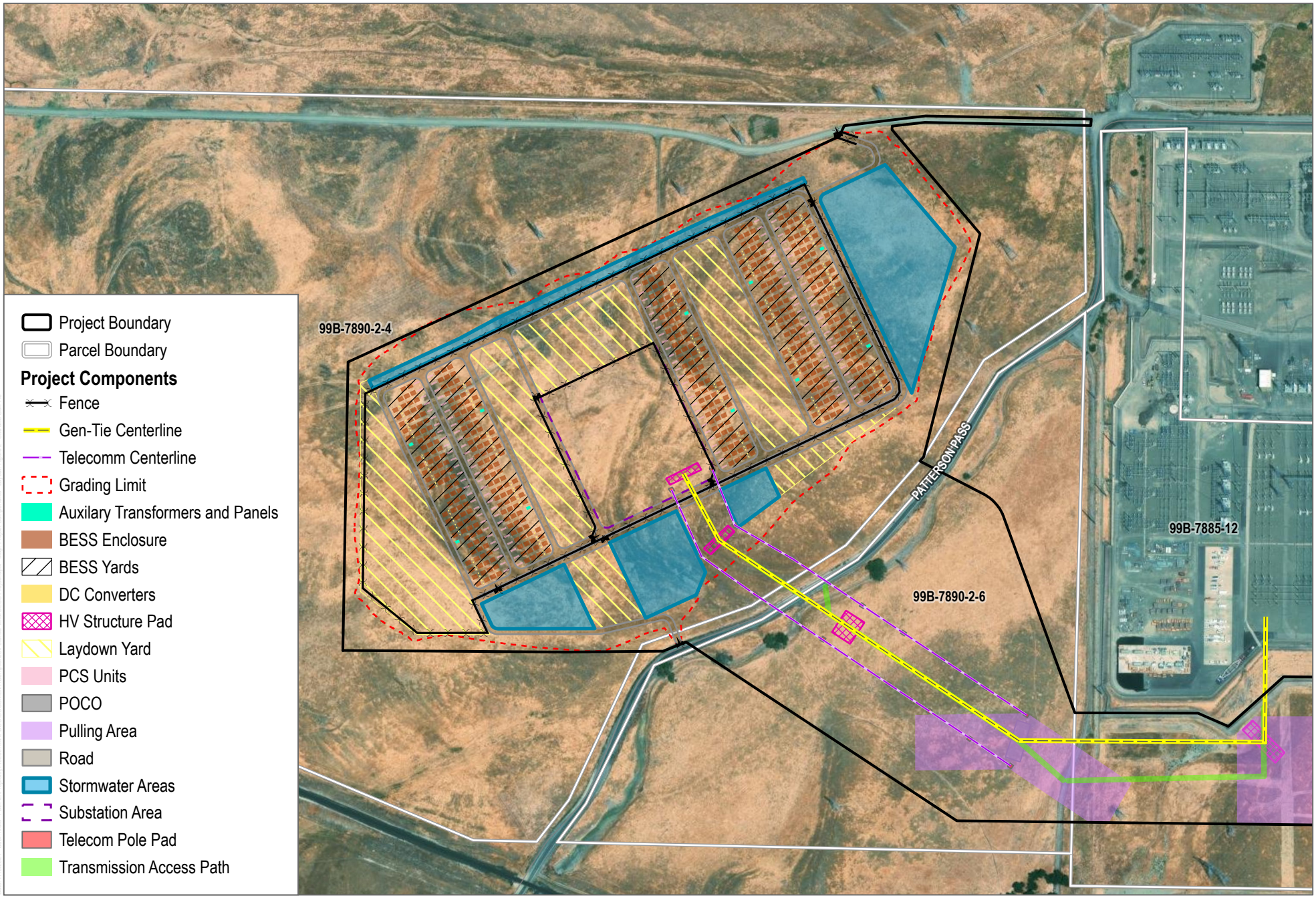

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2023, County of Alameda 2022

DUDEK

0 230 460 Feet

FIGURE 2

Project Components

Potentia Viridi BESS Project

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