DOCKETED	
Docket Number:	24-OPT-04
Project Title:	Potentia-Viridi Battery Energy Storage System
TN #:	260799
Document Title:	DR Response 1 - Revised Construction Waste Management Plan
Description:	Revised Construction Waste Management Plan that provides structure for proper waste management procedures and implement waste minimization and recycling efforts.
Filer:	Ronelle Candia
Organization:	Dudek
Submitter Role:	Applicant Consultant
Submission Date:	12/23/2024 10:11:09 AM
Docketed Date:	12/23/2024

Attachment 9

Revised Construction Waste Management Plan

Construction Waste Management Plan

Potentia-Viridi Battery Energy Storage System Project

JULY 2024 – REVISED DECEMBER 2024

Prepared for:

LEVY ALAMEDA
155 Willington Street W, Suite 2930
Toronto, Ontario M5V 3H1

Prepared by:

DUDEK

605 Third Street
Encinitas, California 92024

Printed on 30% post-consumer recycled material.

Table of Contents

SECTION **PAGE NO.**

TABLES

FIGURES

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
BESS	Battery Energy Storage
CWMP	Construction Waste Management Plan
Cy	Cubic yards
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substance Control
cy	Cubic yards
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
kV	Kilovolt
HVAC	Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
MM	Mitigation Measure
MV	Medium voltage
MW	Megawatt
O&M	Operations and maintenance
POCO	Point of Change of Ownership
PCS	Power Conversion System
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric
Project	Potentia-Viridi Battery Energy Storage System

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The following Construction Waste Management Plan (CWMP) has been prepared for the Project. The primary goals of this CWMP are to provide a structure for proper waste management procedures and to implement waste minimization and recycling efforts in order to reduce the volume of waste generated during the construction of this Project.

1.2 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.

1.3 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.

1.4 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.** There would be four laydown yards on the BESS Facility Site. The primary 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 operations and maintenance (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.

1.5 Project 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 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, AC/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.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

2 Roles and Responsibilities

2.1 Construction Supervisor

The Project Construction Supervisor(s) will be responsible for the overall site compliance with this CWMP. The Construction Supervisor will be responsible for ensuring that all site workers are instructed and trained on appropriate waste management procedures such as segregation, handling, recycling, reuse, and disposal. The Construction Supervisor will also be responsible for the CWMP implementation, waste monitoring, and waste management reporting for nonhazardous and hazardous wastes at the Project site.

2.2 Construction Site Workers/Contractors

Construction site workers and/or contractors will be responsible for compliance with waste-handling procedures as described in this CWMP. Construction site workers will be responsible to ensure that all waste is properly segregated, labeled, and stored pending proper recycling or disposal. Construction site workers will be monitored by the Construction Supervisor to ensure that they are in compliance state and federal requirements related to construction-generated wastes.

In the event that contaminated soil is encountered during site activities, construction site workers will be trained on how to properly identify and manage contaminated soil. Possible indicators of contaminated soil include discolored soil, soil odors, leaking/broken piping, signs of underground piping or tanks (e.g., vent pipes), trash dumps, and/or buried debris/trash.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

3 Waste Management Requirements

All wastes (solid and liquid) at the Project site must be appropriately classified as hazardous or nonhazardous. The Construction Supervisor will provide information to assist contractors in waste classification. All site contractors and subcontractors are responsible for their own waste classification prior to storage and/or disposal. The primary goals of this CWMP are to provide a structure for proper waste management procedures and to implement waste minimization and recycling efforts in order to reduce the volume of waste generated during the construction of this Project. The types of wastes that may be generated during construction, both nonhazardous and hazardous, are described in the sections below.

3.1 Construction-Generated Nonhazardous Waste

During the construction phase of the Project, most of the generated waste will be nonhazardous waste. Solid waste streams may include paper, wood, glass, plastics, concrete, and metal. Liquid waste streams may include industrial process water, stormwater runoff, and sanitary waste. Contractors and subcontractors will implement good housekeeping and best management practices at the Project site, including providing an adequately sized waste storage location with the appropriate type, size, and number of containers to store generated waste. Waste storage areas will be located either near the point of generation or at a dedicated storage area.

3.1.1 Paper, Wood, Plastics, and Concrete

Paper, wood, glass, concrete, and plastic waste will be generated from packing materials, waste lumber, insulating materials, and empty nonhazardous containers. Concrete will be generated during construction for building and infrastructure foundations. These wastes will be recycled where practical. For example, concrete waste should either be recycled on-site or at another site as fill or transported to a concrete recycler where feasible. Concrete wash-out wastes if any can be placed in wash-out bins for pick-up and off-site recycling. Potential local concrete recycling facilities include Vasco Road Landfill and Recycling Drop-off, Livermore, CA. Waste that cannot be recycled will be disposed of in a Class III landfill.

While stored on-site, the waste will be placed in dumpsters or otherwise segregated within a dedicated on-site non-hazardous waste storage area. Recyclables and Class III waste will be hauled off-site by licensed transporters.

3.1.2 Metal

Metal waste, such as steel and aluminum, will be generated from welding/cutting operations, electrical wiring, packing materials, and empty nonhazardous containers. Metal wastes will be recycled where practical. Potential local recycling/scrap metal facilities include Go Green Recycling Inc., Tracy, CA, and Refund Recycling, Livermore, CA. Waste that cannot be recycled will be disposed of in a Class III landfill. Waste will be placed in dumpsters or otherwise segregated within a dedicated on-site non-hazardous waste storage area prior to being hauled off for recycling or disposal.

3.1.3 Soil

Earthwork on the site is ultimately anticipated to result in nearly balanced cut and fill volumes, but the preliminary designs conservatively assume that grading would 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. As appropriate, all, or a portion of, of the Project's excess material resulting from earthwork may be used beneficially used on-site for the construction of berms or other onsite needs.

A field investigation was performed by Tetra Tech on November 4, 2024. A total of four soil samples were collected during field work. The soil samples were collected between the surface and a depth of approximately six inches below ground surface using a metal trowel. All of the samples were analyzed for the following:

- Organochlorine pesticides using EPA Method SW8081A
- Chlorinated herbicides using EPA Method SW8151A
- CAM-17 metals using EPA Methods SW6020/7471A

Results of the soil sampling concluded that organochlorine pesticides were not detected in any of the soil samples, low levels of four chlorinated herbicides (2,4,5-T, 2,4,5-TP, Dicamba, and Dichlorprop) were detected in three of the four soil samples, all of the detected concentrations were more than five orders of magnitude lower than the human health-based screening levels, where listed, the concentrations of CAM 17 metals other than arsenic were less than human health screening levels and arsenic concentrations were less than the DTSC background value of 12 mg/kg.

All results are well below California hazardous waste criteria, suggesting that soils exported from the Project site during construction will not require special handling or disposal and therefore no special management actions are required.

Although not anticipated, should stained or suspect soil be encountered during construction activities, work will stop, the Construction Supervisor will be notified, the area will be marked to prevent unintended entry, and an investigation will be conducted. The investigation of the suspect area may include on-site screening of soil using hand-held monitoring devices (e.g., photoionization device for volatile organic compounds), sampling, and laboratory testing for characterization. The laboratory analysis of the impacted media will be determined based on the suspected contaminants (e.g., dark stained soil may indicate petroleum product release and would be analyzed for total petroleum hydrocarbons). Laboratory analytical results will be compared to appropriate regulatory thresholds, and which will help in determining whether agency notification and/or further action is required.

3.1.4 Nonhazardous Waste Management and Disposal

Nonhazardous solid waste will be segregated into dumpsters properly labeled for each type of waste stream. Separate labeled containers will be designated for recyclables and non-recyclable waste. Where feasible, the recyclables collection area will be located adjacent to the solid waste collection area. Nonhazardous liquid waste will be stored in designated wash areas.

Wastes will be transported to an approved disposal site using a certified hauler. Contractors and subcontractors must verify that their waste streams meet the criteria for acceptable waste disposal at the nonhazardous waste (Class III) landfill. There are two non-hazardous solid waste disposal facilities (landfills) within Alameda County. Information about solid waste facilities, operations, and disposal sites was obtained from the CalRecycle Solid

Waste Information System (CalRecycle 2024). Table 1 presents a summary of solid waste disposal facilities within the County.

Table -1. Solid Waste Disposal Facilities in the Vicinity of the Project

Landfill/ Transfer Station	Location	Class	Permitted Capacity (cubic yards)	Remaining Capacity (cubic yards)	Permitted Throughput (tons per day)	Estimated Closure
Altamont Landfill & Resource Recovery	10840 Altamont Pass Rd Livermore, CA 94550	II, III	124,400,000	65,400,000	11,150	12/1/2070
Vasco Road Sanitary Landfill	4001 N Vasco Rd Livermore, CA 94551	II, III	40,207,100	11,560,000	2,158	12/31/2051

Source: CalRecycle 2024.

3.2 Construction-Generated Hazardous Waste

Limited hazardous wastes will be generated during the construction phase of the Project. Hazardous wastes may include paint and paint-related wastes (e.g., primer, paint thinner and other solvents), equipment cleaning wastes, spent batteries, used oil, and depending on the constituents, potentially welding rods.

Contractors and subcontractors will review the Safety Data Sheets of any welding rods to determine whether they contain any hazardous constituents. If the rods are determined to be nonhazardous, they can be disposed of as solid waste as described in Section 3.1.2 above. Otherwise, the rod stubs will be separated and stored in waste containers and disposed of as hazardous waste.

Hazardous liquid waste materials may include used oil. Used oil and oil filters may be generated as a result of motor vehicle and equipment maintenance. Used oil is classified as a hazardous waste under California law if intended for disposal; however, used oil and oil filters can be recycled at an off-site facility. Used oil filters shall be drained of all free-flowing oil prior to being placed in a container for recycling. Waste that cannot be recycled will be placed in containers on-site prior to being hauled off for disposal.

Spill prevention and spill control will be incorporated into construction fueling and oil storage procedures and will be formalized into a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan available on-site.

Non-leaking used batteries can be stored on pallets within the designated hazardous waste storage area. Leaking batteries shall be stored in appropriate containers prior to off-site recycling.

The Project will obtain a hazardous waste generator identification number from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prior to generating any hazardous waste during Project construction.

3.2.1 Hazardous Waste Management and Disposal

Hazardous wastes must be segregated from other wastes. Each contractor will be responsible for providing the Project Construction Supervisor with a list of hazardous materials they anticipate generating at the Project site.

Contractors will be responsible for the proper identification, labeling, storage, manifesting, and transport of all hazardous wastes generated at the Project site. Hazardous waste generated during construction activities will be recycled and reused to the maximum extent possible. All wastes that cannot be recycled will be disposed of in accordance with all applicable laws, ordinances, regulations and standards.

Hazardous materials will be stored on-site in storage tanks, vessels, or other containers specifically designed for the characteristics of the materials being stored. The containers will be permanently labeled with appropriate information to designate type of hazardous waste stored inside. Labels will indicate the material is HAZARDOUS WASTE, and will include material name, type of waste, generator name and address, and start date of waste accumulation.

Storage containers shall be kept closed except while adding waste. Containers shall be kept in good condition and inspected periodically (e.g., weekly) to confirm proper storage.

The storage facilities will include secondary containment in case of tank or vessel failure. Secondary containment shall be designed to hold 110 percent of the volume of the largest container. The secondary containment area shall be covered so as to minimize the accumulation of rainwater. The storage area will be designated as a 90-day temporary storage area, will have clear signage indicating the presence of HAZARDOUS WASTE, and will be separate from other waste storage areas. Additional signage posted will designate the storage area as a "No Smoking or Eating Area." Hazardous waste storage areas will be located away from existing drainage paths to prevent off-site migration. The storage area will large enough to accommodate separation between non-compatible wastes and provide access for routine visual inspections.

The Construction Supervisor will identify hazardous waste storage areas at the point of generation (satellite accumulation areas), as appropriate. Hazardous waste can accumulate at the satellite accumulation areas for up to 90 days or until the volume of waste reaches 55 gallons, at which point, the waste must be moved to the general 90-day hazardous waste storage area. Standards for accumulation times are included in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Volume 27, Section 262.34 and California Code of Regulations Title 22, Division 4.5. Hazardous waste volumes meeting regulatory thresholds are discussed in the Hazardous Materials Business Plan.

The hazardous waste generated during construction activities are expected to be known by Project and contractors/subcontractors. As such it is not expected to require testing to determine the characteristics of the waste. In the event that waste is generated, and classification is not clear, the waste will be tested by an appropriate laboratory to verify proper classification.

Prior to transportation off-site, hazardous waste containers will be clearly labeled with a hazardous waste label. A hazardous waste manifest shall accompany the waste being transported for disposal and must include information such as EPA identification number, EPA or State waste code, generator name, address and telephone number, transporter name, address and telephone number, receiving company name address and telephone number, description and quantity of contents, and the date of transfer. Hazardous wastes shall be transported off-site for proper disposal within 90 days of beginning storage.

Completed manifests shall be submitted to the State of California Department of Toxic Substances Control within 30 days of shipment.

A written record of wastes disposed will be maintained in the project files on-site. A written record of waste storage area inspections will also be maintained in the project files on-site.

Licensed transporters and disposal facilities will be used for the management of hazardous waste. There are two major operating hazardous waste (Class I) landfills in California (see Section 3.2.2): Clean Harbors Buttonwillow Landfill in Kern County and Chemical Waste Management Landfill in Kettleman Hills (Kings County).

3.2.2 Hazardous Waste Disposal Facilities

California has two active Class I landfill facilities that accept hazardous waste: Waste Management Kettleman Hills Landfill and Clean Harbor's Buttonwillow Landfill (DTSC 2024). Class I landfill facilities vary considerably in what they can do with the hazardous waste they receive. Some waste disposal facilities can only store waste, some can treat the waste to recover usable products, and others can dispose of the waste by incineration, deep well injection, or landfilling. The State of California does not permit the incineration and deep-well injection disposal of these materials. The following includes a summary of the Class I landfills available for disposal in California:

Waste Management Kettleman Hills Landfill. This landfill is on a 1,600-acre parcel that has 695 acres of permitted land for management of federal and state-listed hazardous wastes and municipal solid wastes. According to the 2003 Final Combination Permit, this landfill accepts Class I and II waste, including all hazardous waste except radioactive, medical, and unexploded ordnance. A comprehensive list of all hazardous waste accepted in included in Appendix A of the Kettleman Hills Landfill Part B permit. Based on the aforementioned list, all anticipated hazardous waste generated by the project is accepted by Kettleman Hills Landfill (DTSC 2024). The Kettleman Hills facility currently has three operational landfills (1) B-17 is permitted to have a 17.8 million cubic yard capacity Class II/III (2) B-18 is permitted to have a 15.6 million cubic yard capacity classified as a Class I/II and (3) B-19 is a permitted 7.7 million cubic yard capacity classified as a Class II/III landfill. Permit renewal for the facility is currently being reviewed by the Department of Toxic Substance Control and is expected to have an updated closure date of January 2055.

Clean Harbors Buttonwillow Landfill. This landfill is permitted at 13.25 million cubic yards and can accept 10,500 tons per day, and the landfill is permitted to accept waste until 2040 (CalRecycle 2024). Buttonwillow has been permitted to manage a wide range of hazardous wastes, including Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous wastes, California hazardous waste, and nonhazardous waste for stabilization treatment, solidification, and landfill. The landfill can handle waste in bulk (solids and liquids) and in containers. Typical waste streams include nonhazardous soil, California hazardous soil, hazardous soil for direct landfill, hazardous waste for treatment of metals, plating waste, hazardous and nonhazardous liquid, and debris for microencapsulation (CalRecycle 2024).

3.3 Sanitary Waste

Sanitary wastes will be collected in portable self-contained chemical toilets. The wastes will be pumped periodically to tanker trucks by licensed contractors for transport to a sanitary wastewater treatment plant.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

4 Estimated Quantity and Frequency of Waste Generation

Table 2. Potential Waste Generated during Construction

Waste	Origin	Composition	Classification	Disposal	Estimated Quantity
Nonhazardous Solid Waste					
Scrap wood, steel, plastic, paper, etc.	Construction	Normal refuse	Nonhazardous	Recycle and/or dispose of at a Class II or III landfill	10 tons
Concrete waste	Construction	Solids	Nonhazardous	Recycle and/or dispose of at a Class II or III landfill	20 tons
Scrap metal	Construction	Parts, wire, etc.	Nonhazardous	Recycle and/or dispose of at a Class II or III landfill	20 tons
Soil/rock	Excavation and grading	Subsurface soil and rock	Nonhazardous	N/A	0
Wastewater					
Sanitary waste	Portable toilets	Water	Nonhazardous liquid	Remove by contracted sanitary service	50,000 gallons
Hazardous Waste					
Empty hazardous material containers	Construction	Drums and containers	Hazardous and nonhazardous	Dispose of containers <5 gallon as normal refuse. Return containers >5 gallons to vendors for recycling or reconditioning	5 units
Spent welding materials (welding rods, wire and grinding wheels, etc.)	Construction	Solids	Hazardous	Dispose of at Class I landfill	More than 100 pounds
Waste oil	Construction equipment and vehicles, lube oil and flushes	Hydrocarbons	Non-RCRA hazardous liquid	Recycle or dispose of at a permitted facility	1,000 gallons

Table 2. Potential Waste Generated during Construction

Waste	Origin	Composition	Classification	Disposal	Estimated Quantity
Waste oil filters	Construction equipment and vehicles	Solids	Hazardous	Recycle at a permitted facility	50 units
Oily rags, oil sorbent	Cleanup of small spills	Hydrocarbons	Hazardous	Recycle or dispose of at a permitted facility	100 units
Solvents, detergents, palliatives, glycols, and refrigerants, paint, and adhesives	Equipment maintenance	Solvents	Hazardous	Recycle at a permitted facility	5 gallons
Spent lead-acid batteries and electrical fuses	Equipment	Metals	Universal waste	Recycle or dispose of offsite at Universal Waste Facility	< 5 units
Spent lithium-ion batteries	Equipment	Metals	Universal waste	Recycle or dispose of offsite at Universal Waste Facility	100 units

5 Waste Minimization and Recycling

Contractors and their subcontractors will implement measures to minimize waste generation and enhance recycling during construction activities at the Project site. Per the Alameda County Construction and Demolition Debris Management Plan, the minimum requirements for diversion or salvage of waste generated by a covered construction and demolition project are:

- 75% percent of inert solids and,
- 50% percent of all remaining designated project related construction and demolition waste and,
- 100% of trees, stumps, rocks and associated vegetation and soils resulting primarily from land clearing.
- Submission of a Debris Management Plan

The Project will strive to achieve these goals using the following waste minimization approaches to the extent feasible by all site personnel:

- Separating recyclable/salvage materials from trash and placing items in separate labeled bins for each.
- Using nonhazardous alternatives when possible; and
- Storing only the required amount of materials to perform construction tasks at the Project site.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

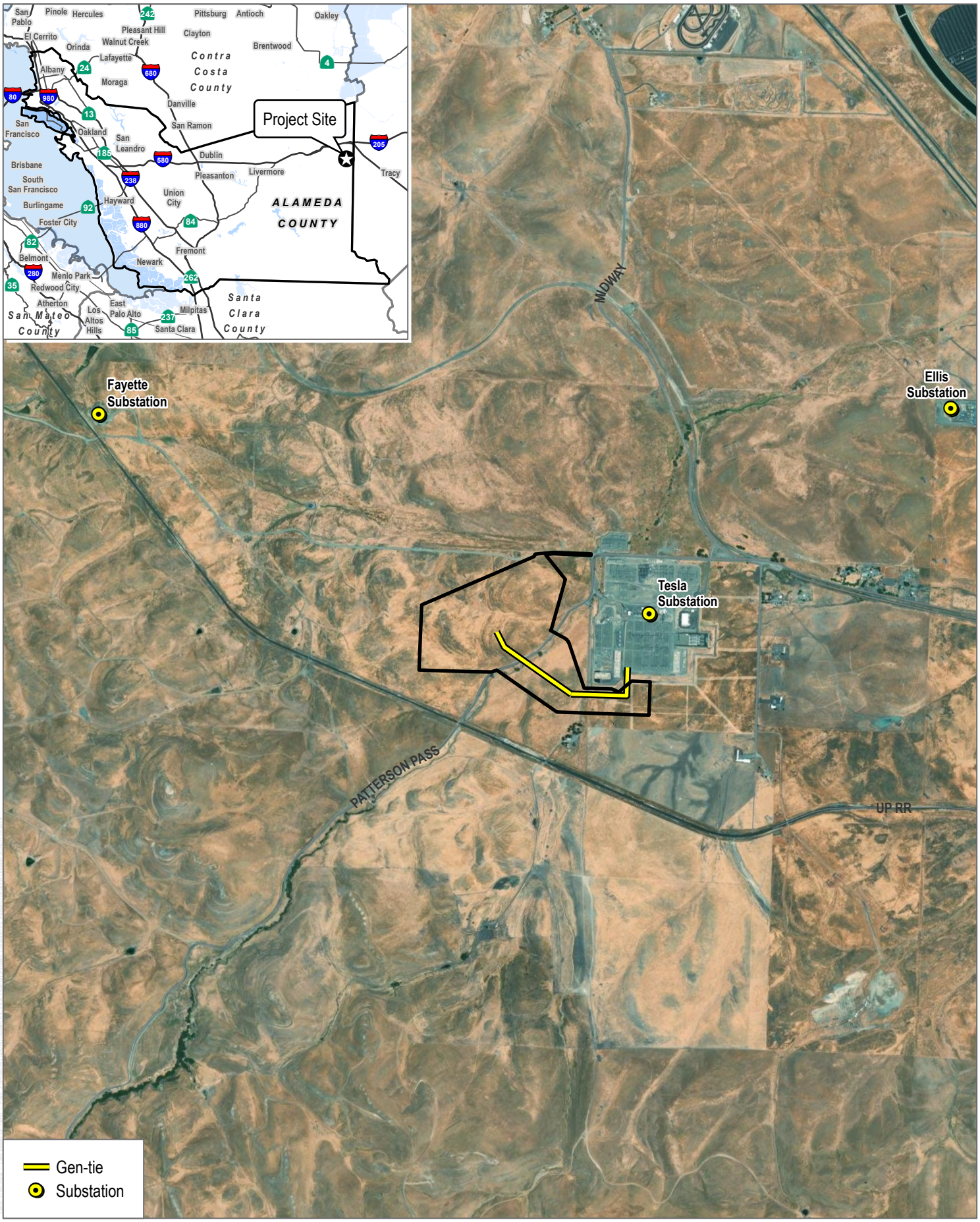
6 References

Alameda County (2022). Alameda County Ordinance - “Construction & Demolition Debris Management”, Chapter 15.08.190, Section 470: https://library.municode.com/ca/alameda_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TIT15BUCO_CH15.08BUCO_ARTIINRE_15.08.010COADTI. Accessed June 3, 2024

California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (Cal Recycle). 2024. Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) Database, Alameda County. Available online: https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/SolidWaste/Site/Search. Accessed June 3, 2024.

California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). 2024. California Commercial Offsite Hazardous Waste Permitted Facilities. Available online: http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/commercial_offsite.asp. Accessed June 3, 2024.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



SOURCE: Bing Maps 2023; County of Alameda 2023; CEC 2023

0 500 1,000 Feet

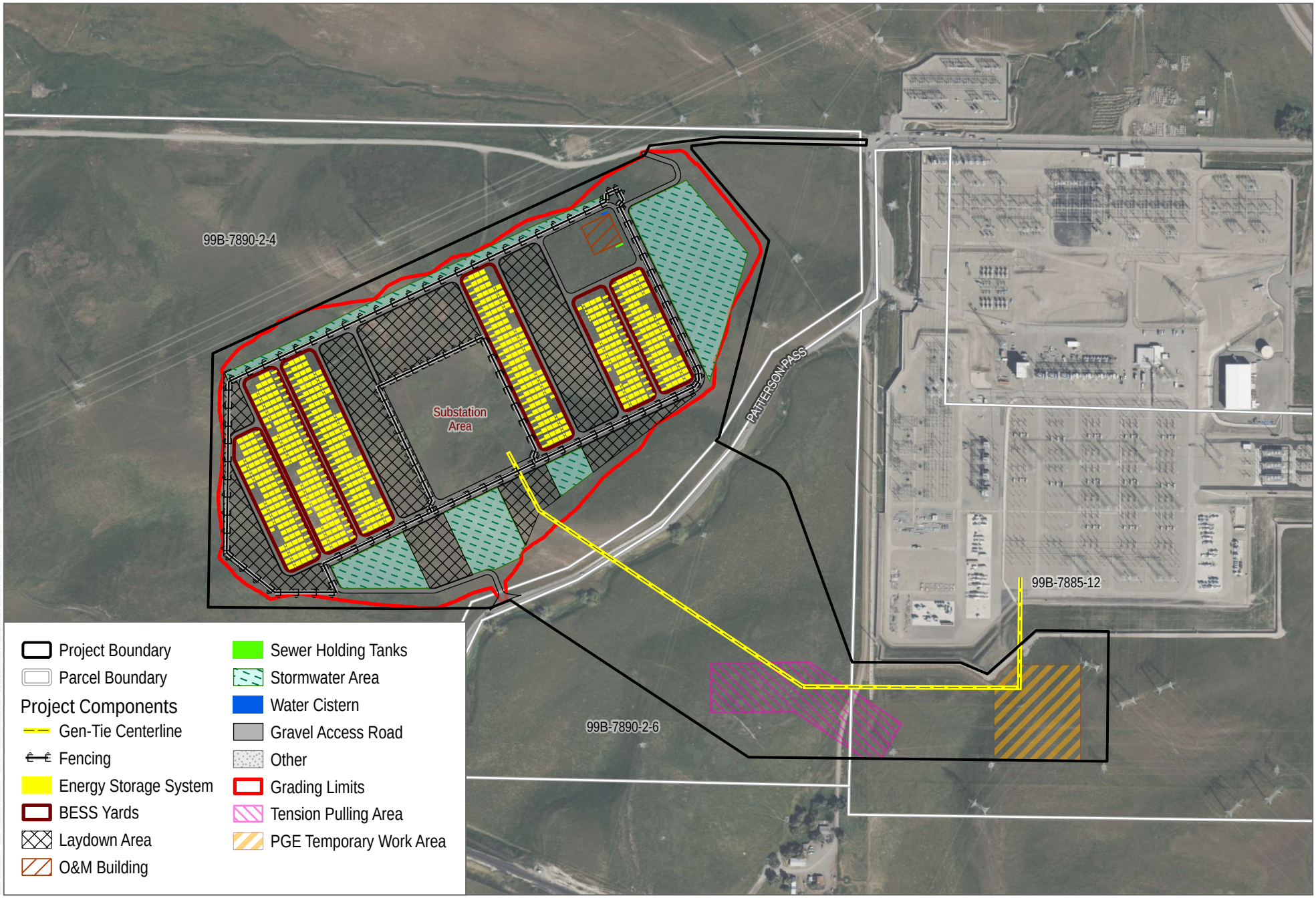
DUDEK

Figure 1

Project Location

Tesla BESS Project

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



SOURCE: Bing Maps 2023, County of Alameda 2022

DUDEK n 0 260 520 Feet

FIGURE 2

Project Components

Potentia Viridi BESS Project

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK