SECTION 14 BASIC STANDARDS SUBMISSIONS

The Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan for the Project is described in the Stormwater Management Plan (Exhibit 12-1) and on the Permit Drawings (Exhibit 1-1). These documents include location plans, erosion and sedimentation control notes, and construction and installation details for temporary and permanent controls. The Inspection and Maintenance Plan (Exhibit 14-1) describes the short- and long-term inspection, maintenance, and housekeeping requirements for the Project.

The Project is generally located on gentle slopes consisting of soils that have a slight potential for erosion according to the United States Department of Agriculture limiting the potential for erosion and release of sediment. Temporary erosion and sediment control measures employed will comply with the Maine Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs[50] and the Maine Erosion and Sediment Control Practices Field Guide for Contractors[51]. Permanent erosion control measures will be installed in accordance with the Maine Stormwater Management Design Manual[52].

A third-party inspector will be retained to monitor compliance during construction and immediately after final stabilization in accordance with the MDEP Third-Party Inspection Program.

Erosion and sedimentation control measure details and specifications will be included in the Issued for Construction package provided to the construction contractor prior to site excavation or disturbance.

Final stabilization for the Project is anticipated to be achieved within 24 months after approval of the Project.

Exhibits

- Exhibit 14-1 Inspection and Maintenance Plan

[50] MDEP. 2016. Maine Erosion and Sediment Control Practices (BMPs) Manual for Designers and Engineers. October 2016. Available online at: https://www.maine.gov/dep/land/erosion/escbmps/esc_bmp_engineers.pdf.

[51] MDEP. 2014. Maine Erosion and Sediment Control Practices Field Guide for Contractors. Available online at: https://www.maine.gov/dep/land/erosion/escbmps/esc_bmp_field.pdf.

[52] MDEP. 2016. Maine Stormwater Management Design Manual. Stormwater Management Manual. March 2016. Available online at: https://www.maine.gov/dep/land/stormwater/stormwaterbmps/.

EXHIBIT 14-1 INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

Inspection and Maintenance Plan

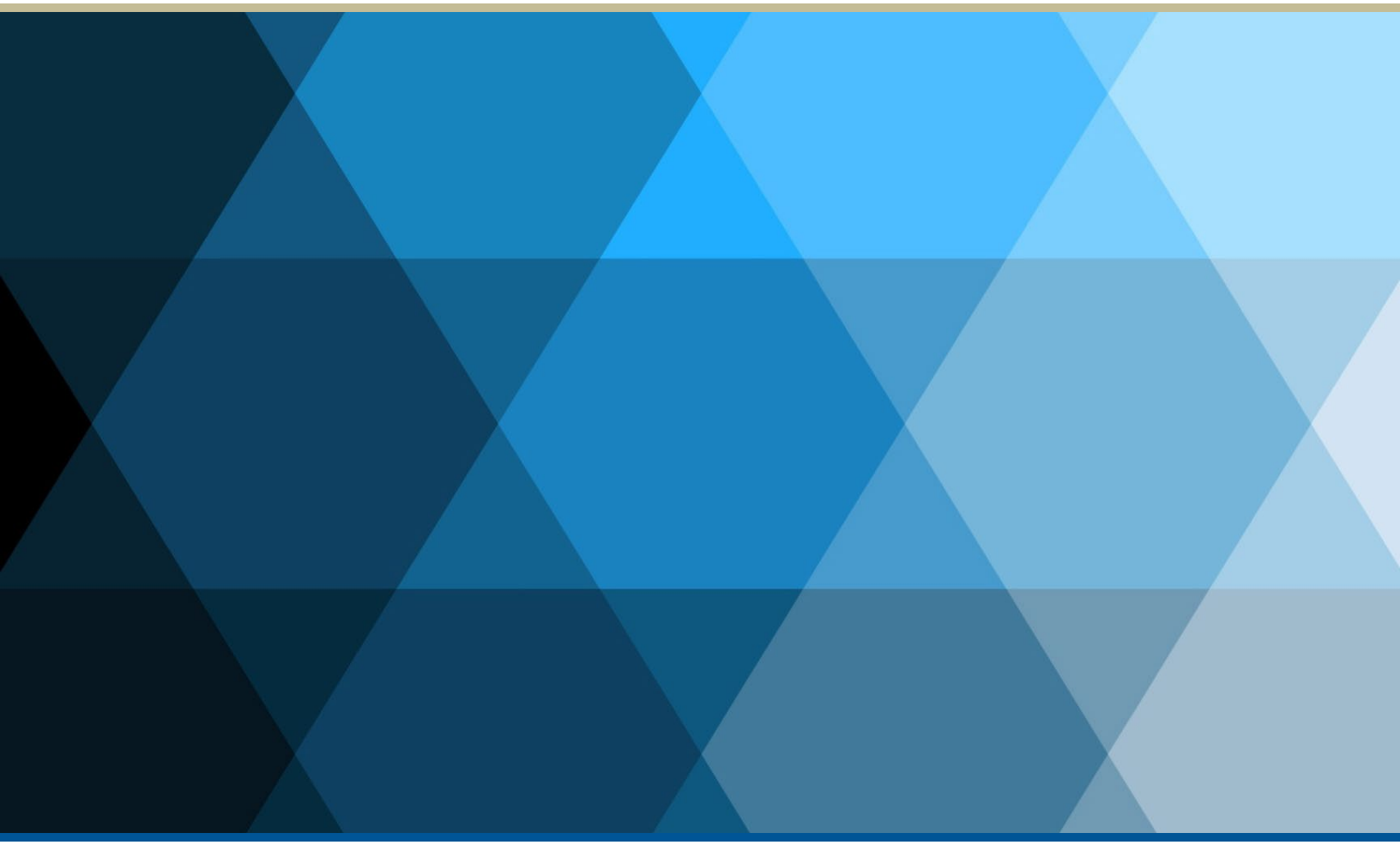
Hartland Solar Project
Somerset Country, Maine

Prepared for:

Hartland Solar Facility, LLC
500 Union Street, Suite 625
Seattle, WA 98101

Prepared by:

Tetra Tech, Inc.
451 Presumpscot Street
Portland, ME 04103



TETRA TECH

December 2023

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Inspection and Maintenance Plan has been prepared for Hartland Solar Facility, LLC in accordance with the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP) Stormwater Management Rules. The purpose of the Inspection and Maintenance Plan is to establish inspection and maintenance protocols that shall be implemented during construction and post-construction for the Project.

1.1 RESPONSIBLE PARTY

The Owner possesses the ultimate responsibility for overseeing and implementing the Inspection and Maintenance Plan for the Project once accepted as complete from the Contractor, which shall mean the site has been permanently stabilized and all temporary controls have been removed. When necessary, the Owner shall designate responsibility to a professional engineer or other qualified technical professional with expertise and experience for proper inspection and maintenance of the Project.

Contact Information:
Hartland Solar Facility, LLC
500 Union Street, Suite 625
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 619-3094

1.2 RECERTIFICATION

The Owner shall submit a certification of the following to the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP) within three months of the expiration of each five-year interval from the date of permit issuance:

Identification and repair of erosion problems:
All areas of the project site have been inspected for areas of erosion, and appropriate steps have been taken to permanently stabilize these areas.

Inspection and repair of stormwater control system:
All aspects of the stormwater control system have been inspected for damage, wear, and malfunction, and appropriate steps have been taken to repair or replace the system, or portions of the system.

Maintenance:
The erosion and stormwater maintenance plan for the site is being implemented as written, or modifications to the plan have been submitted to and approved by MDEP, and the maintenance log is being maintained.

1.3 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

The Inspection and Maintenance Plan references the following documents:

Permit Drawings:
Plans titled “Hartland Solar Project, Town of Hartland, Somerset County, Maine, MDEP Permit Drawings” dated November 2023 (or as amended), prepared by Tetra Tech, Inc.

Stormwater Management Plan:
Report titled “Stormwater Management Plan” prepared for Hartland Solar Facility, LLC dated November 2023 (or as amended), prepared by Tetra Tech, Inc.

2.0 INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

The Owner, or designee, shall conduct the Inspection and Maintenance Plan set forth in this document, ensure that inspections and record keeping are timely and accurate, and that cleaning and maintenance are performed in accordance with the recommended frequency for each applicable area and component.

2.1 EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROLS TO BE MAINTAINED

The following areas and components shall be inspected by the Owner, or designee:

(a) Sediment Barriers

(b) Temporary Stabilization

(c) Mulch

(d) Vegetation

(e) Slopes and Embankments

(f) Stormwater Conveyance Ditches and Culverts

(g) Gravel Access Drives and Parking Areas

(h) Buffers and Level Spreaders

2.2 RECORD KEEPING DOCUMENTATION

The Owner, or designee, shall keep a log summarizing inspections, maintenance, and corrective actions taken. The log shall include the date on which each inspection or maintenance task was performed, a description of the inspection findings or maintenance completed, and the name of the qualified inspector or maintenance personnel performing the task.

During construction, the log shall also include major observations about the operation and maintenance of erosion and sedimentation controls, disturbed and impervious areas, materials storage areas that are exposed to precipitation, and locations where vehicles enter or exit the property. Major observations shall include erosion and sedimentation controls that need maintenance, that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location, and locations where additional controls are needed. The log shall also describe corrective actions and when they were taken. Construction-term logs shall be retained for a period of at least three years from the completion of permanent stabilization. A sample Construction Inspection Form for Erosion and Sedimentation Controls is provided in **Appendix A**.

Post-construction, the log shall also indicate where sediment and debris removed during maintenance was disposed. Post-construction logs shall be retained for a period of at least five years from the completion of permanent stabilization. A sample Post-Construction Inspection Form is provided in **Appendix B**.

2.3 INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE TASKS DURING CONSTRUCTION

All temporary and permanent erosion and sedimentation controls, disturbed and impervious areas, materials storage areas that are exposed to precipitation, and locations where vehicles enter or exit the property shall be inspected during construction. Inspections shall be performed at least once a week as well as before and within 24 hours after a storm event producing one-half inch or greater rainfall. During

winter construction, which is any activity performed during the period from November 1st through April 15th of each year, inspections shall be performed daily. A person with knowledge of erosion and stormwater control, including the standards and conditions of the permit approval, shall conduct these inspections.

When inspections identify the need for repair, corrective actions shall be initiated upon discovery but no later than the end of the next workday and shall be completed within seven calendar days or prior to any storm event. All temporary erosion and sediment controls shall be maintained in effective operating condition until areas are permanently stabilized.

The following areas and components shall be inspected by the Owner, or designee, during construction and maintained as described below.

2.3.1 Sediment Barriers

Sediment barriers including, but not limited to, silt fence, filter sock, and erosion control mix berm shall be inspected to verify proper installation prior to soil disturbances, identify damage that requires repair or replacement, and identify the presence of accumulated sediment and debris. Maintain sediment barriers by removing accumulated sediment and debris that has reached a height of approximately one-half the sediment barrier height (or otherwise required by the manufacturer), or also removing and replacing the barrier, until the contributing disturbed area is permanently stabilized.

Following permanent stabilization, accumulated sediment and debris shall be removed, silt fence shall be cut at the ground surface, filter sock stakes shall be removed with biodegradable mesh either removed or left in place if cut and mulch spread for vegetated cover, and erosion control mix berm shall be removed or spread for vegetated cover.

2.3.2 Temporary Stabilization

Idle disturbed areas shall be inspected to verify temporary stabilization of exposed soil with mulch or other non-erodible cover has occurred within seven (7) days of the termination of construction activities in sensitive areas, such as within 100 feet of protected natural resources, or within 14 to 30 days in all other areas that will not be worked again for more than seven (7) days. Disturbed areas within 75 feet of a wetland or waterbody shall be stabilized within 48 hours of initial disturbance or prior to any storm event, whichever occurs first.

2.3.3 Mulch

Mulch including, but not limited to, straw or hay, erosion control mix, hydraulic mulches and soil binders, erosion control blankets, or wood chips are bark mulch shall be inspected to verify proper installation, confirm soil has a firm and continuous contact with an erosion control cover, and in the case of erosion control blankets identify damage that requires repair or replacement. Maintain mulch by ensuring proper anchoring material and/or depth of material to provide a firm and continuous contact with soil, removal of trapped sediment, and repair or replacement of damaged erosion control blankets.

2.3.4 Vegetation

Vegetation, including temporary and permanent seeding, shall be inspected to confirm newly seeded areas are protected from vehicle and foot traffic, fertilizer and lime application were provided, and verify establishment with 90% covered by healthy vegetation. Areas shall be reworked and restored where germination is sparse, plant coverage is spotty, or topsoil erosion is evident.

2.3.5 Slopes and Embankments

Slopes and embankments shall be inspected to identify active or potential erosion problems including, but not limited to, checking for bare areas, areas with sparse growth, or signs of erosion. Maintain slopes and embankments by reseeding bare areas or areas with sparse growth, installing erosion control blankets, or armoring the area with properly sized angular stone.

2.3.6 Stormwater Conveyance Ditches and Culverts

Stormwater conveyance ditches shall be inspected to identify any obstructions to flow, accumulated sediment and debris, and erosion of the conveyance ditch side slopes, bottom, or check dams. Check dam spacing shall also be inspected to verify proper spacing that maintains a non-erosive flow velocity. Maintain stormwater conveyance ditches by removing any obstruction to flow and accumulated sediment and debris that reduces effectiveness or has reached a height of approximately one-half the original check dam height. Repair any erosion of the conveyance ditch side slopes or bottom with an appropriate lining or angular stone. Repair check dams to maintain the correct height and shape, meaning the center is lower than its edges. Install additional check dams where reoccurring erosive velocities have been identified.

Culverts shall be inspected to identify any obstructions to flow, accumulated sediment and debris at the inlet, outlet, or within the pipe, and erosion at the inlet or outlet. Maintain culverts by removing any obstruction to flow and accumulated sediment and debris that reduces effectiveness. Repair any erosion at the inlet or outlet with an appropriate lining or angular stone.

2.3.7 Gravel Access Drives and Parking Areas

Gravel access drives and parking areas shall be inspected to identify evidence of erosion. Maintain gravel access drives and parking areas by regrading to prevent the creation of berms or ruts that concentrate flows entering a buffer or other erodible area.

2.3.8 Buffers and Level Spreaders

Buffers shall be inspected to identify evidence of erosion, concentrated flows through or around the buffer, and presence of buffer limit delineations. Maintain meadow buffers by complying with deed restrictions, reseeding bare areas or areas with sparse growth, and repairing erosion. Frequent erosion due to concentrated flows within the buffer shall be repaired with site grading, level spreaders, or similar measures to ensure a more even distribution of flow into the buffer.

Level spreaders shall be inspected to identify accumulated sediment and debris and evidence of erosion or concentrated flows directly downslope of the level spreaders. Maintain level spreaders by adjusting of modifying the level lip to ensure proper distribution of flows, repairing erosion, and cleaning out accumulated sediment or debris that reduces effectiveness or has reached a height of approximately one-half the original height of the level spreader.

2.4 INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE TASKS POST-CONSTRUCTION

All permanent erosion controls shall be inspected and maintained in effective operating conditions. Inspections shall be performed at least twice annually (spring and fall), unless otherwise noted below, as well as within seven days after a storm event producing two inches or greater rainfall. A person with knowledge of erosion and stormwater control, including the standards and conditions of the permit approval, shall conduct these inspections.

The following areas and components shall be inspected by the Owner, or designee, after construction and maintained as described below.

2.4.1 Vegetation

Vegetated areas shall be inspected early in the growing season or after heavy rainfall to identify active or potential erosion problems including, but not limited to, checking for bare areas, areas with sparse growth, or signs of erosion. Reseed bare areas or areas with sparse growth. Where erosion is evident, armor area or redirect erosive flows to other on-site areas able to withstand flows.

2.4.2 Slopes and Embankments

Slopes and embankments shall be inspected early in the growing season or after heavy rainfall to identify active or potential erosion problems including, but not limited to checking for bare areas, areas with sparse growth, or signs of erosion. Maintain slopes and embankments by reseeding bare areas or areas with sparse growth, installing erosion control blankets, or armoring the area with properly sized angular stone.

2.4.3 Stormwater Conveyance Ditches and Culverts

Stormwater conveyance ditches shall be inspected in the spring, in late fall, and after heavy rainfall to identify any obstructions to flow, accumulated sediment and debris, and erosion of the conveyance ditch side slopes, bottom, or check dams. Maintain stormwater conveyance ditches by removing any obstruction to flow and accumulated sediment and debris that reduces effectiveness or has reached a height of approximately one-half the original check dam height. Repair any erosion of the conveyance ditch side slopes or bottom with an appropriate lining or angular stone. Repair check dams to maintain the correct height and shape, meaning the center is lower than its edges. Vegetated stormwater conveyance ditches shall be mowed at least annually or otherwise maintained to control the growth of woody vegetation and maintain flow capacity. Woody vegetation growing through check dams or other angular stone linings shall also be removed. Segments of the stormwater conveyance ditches lined with angular stone shall be restored when underlying fabric or gravel is showing.

Culverts shall be inspected in the spring, in late fall, and after heavy rainfall to identify any obstructions to flow, accumulated sediment and debris at the inlet, outlet, or within the pipe, and erosion at the inlet or outlet. Maintain culverts by removing any obstruction to flow and accumulated sediment and debris that reduces effectiveness. Repair any erosion at the inlet or outlet with an appropriate lining or angular stone.

2.4.4 Gravel Access Drives and Parking Areas

Gravel access drives and parking areas shall be inspected at least once a year for evidence of erosion. Maintain gravel access drives and parking areas by regrading to prevent the creation of berms or ruts that concentrate flows entering a buffer or other erodible area.

2.4.5 Buffers and Level Spreaders

Buffers shall be inspected at least once a year for evidence of erosion, concentrated flows through or around the buffer, and presence of buffer limit delineations. Maintain meadow buffers by complying with deed restrictions, reseeding bare areas or areas with sparse growth, repairing erosion, and mowing not more than twice per year. Frequent erosion due to concentrated flows within the buffer shall be repaired with site grading, level spreaders, or similar measures to ensure a more even distribution of flow into the buffer.

Level spreaders shall be inspected at least once a year for accumulated sediment and debris and evidence of erosion or concentrated flows directly downslope of the level spreaders. Maintain level spreaders by adjusting of modifying the level lip to ensure proper distribution of flows, repairing erosion, and cleaning out accumulated sediment or debris that reduces effectiveness or has reached a height of approximately one-half the original height of the level spreader.

3.0 HOUSEKEEPING

Effective housekeeping measures including, but not limited to, those described below are essential to minimizing the discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff.

3.1.1 Spill Prevention

Controls shall be used to prevent pollutants from construction and waste materials stored on site to enter stormwater, which includes storage practices to minimize exposure of the materials to stormwater.

All personnel shall be trained by the Contractor in spill prevention and the proper handling and cleanup procedures of spilled or released toxic or hazardous substances. No spilled or released toxic or hazardous substances shall be allowed to contact stormwater discharges. If such contact occurs, the stormwater discharge shall be contained on site until appropriate measures in compliance with local, state, and federal regulations are taken to dispose of such contaminated stormwater.

To prevent or minimize the potential for spilled or released toxic or hazardous substances from coming into contact with stormwater the following minimum steps shall be implemented:

(a) All toxic or hazardous substances (such as pesticides, petroleum products, fertilizers, detergents, construction chemicals, acids, paints, paint solvents, cleaning solvents, additives for soil stabilization, concrete curing compounds and additives, etc.) shall be stored in a secure location, with their lids on, preferably under cover, when not in use.

(b) Only the minimum practical quantity of all such materials is to be kept at the site and storage requirements mandated by local, state, and federal for toxic or hazardous substances shall not be exceeded.

(c) A spill control and containment kit (containing, for example, absorbent materials, acid neutralizing powder, brooms, dust pans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, plastic, and metal trash containers, etc.) shall be provided at the materials storage location. Materials and/or equipment provided within the spill control and containment kit shall be properly cleaned and/or replaced upon use to ensure adequate supplies are always available to handle spills, leaks, and disposal of used liquids.

(d) Manufacturer's recommended methods for spill cleanup shall be clearly posted and site personnel shall be trained regarding these procedures, the location of the information, and the location of the spill control and containment kit.

(e) All toxic or hazardous substances at the site shall be disposed of properly in accordance with local, state, and federal requirements.

In the event of a spill or release of toxic or hazardous substances the following procedures shall be followed:

(a) All measures shall be taken to contain and abate the spill and to prevent the discharge of hazardous substances or oil to stormwater or offsite. The spill area shall be kept well-ventilated, and personnel

shall wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent injury from contact with the hazardous substances or oil.

(b) Immediately notify the MDEP when a spill or release of toxic or hazardous substance occurs. For oil spills, call 1-800-482-0777, which is available 24 hours a day. For spills of toxic or hazardous materials, call 1-800-452-4644, which is available 24 hours a day. For more information visit the MDEP website at: http://www.maine.gov/dep/spills/emergspillresp/. Accessed November 2023.

The Contractor is responsible for being the spill prevention and response coordinator and determining the individuals who will receive spill prevention and response training. These individuals will each become responsible for a particular phase of prevention and response and their names shall be posted in the materials storage location and in the construction trailer.

3.1.2 Groundwater Protection

During construction, liquid petroleum products and other toxic or hazardous materials with the potential to contaminate groundwater may not be stored or handled in areas of the site draining to an infiltration area. An "infiltration area" is any area of the site that by design or as a result of soils, topography and other relevant factors accumulates runoff that infiltrates into the soil. Containment structures, dikes, berms, sumps, and other forms of secondary containment that prevent discharge to groundwater may be used to isolate portions of the site for the purposes of storage and handling of these materials.

3.1.3 Fugitive Sediment and Dust

Actions shall be taken to ensure that activities do not result in noticeable erosion of soil or fugitive dust emissions during or after construction. Water additives, excluding oil, may be considered for dust control. Fugitive sediment dust problems during dry months shall be addressed by wetting down unpaved access roads once a week, or more frequently, with a water additive. Fugitive sediment and dust tracked onto public roads shall be swept immediately, and no less than once a week and prior to any storm event.

3.1.4 Debris and Other Materials

Minimize exposure of construction debris, building and landscaping materials, trash, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste and other materials to precipitation and stormwater runoff.

3.1.5 Excavation Dewatering

Excavation dewatering is the removal of water from an excavated area. The collected water removed from the ponded area, either through gravity or pumping, shall be discharged as sheet flow to a natural wooded buffers or removed to a treatment structure specifically designed to collect the maximum amount of sediment possible, such as sediment traps, sediment basins, and geotextile filter bags. Provide a stable discharge point and avoid allowing the water to flow over disturbed areas of the site.

3.1.6 Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges

Identify and prevent contamination by non-stormwater discharges. Where allowed non-stormwater discharges exist, they shall be identified, and steps should be taken to ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-stormwater component(s) of the discharge. MDEP authorized non-stormwater discharges are:

(a) Discharges from firefighting activity;

(b) Fire hydrant flushings;

(c) Vehicle wash water if detergents are not used and washing is limited to the exterior of vehicles (engine, undercarriage and transmission washing is prohibited);

(d) Dust control runoff in accordance with permit conditions and Appendix (C)(3);

(e) Routine external building washdown, not including surface paint removal, that does not involve detergents;

(f) Pavement wash water (where spills/leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred, unless all spilled material had been removed) if detergents are not used;

(g) Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate;

(h) Uncontaminated groundwater or spring water;

(i) Foundation or footer drain-water where flows are not contaminated;

(j) Uncontaminated excavation dewatering (see requirements in Appendix C(5));

(k) Potable water sources including waterline flushings; and

(l) Landscape irrigation.

3.1.7 Unauthorized Non-Stormwater Discharges

MDEP approval does not authorize a discharge that is mixed with a source of non-stormwater, other than those discharges in compliance with MDEP Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges. Specifically, MDEP approval does not authorize discharges of the following:

(a) Wastewater from the washout or cleanout of concrete, stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds or other construction materials;

(b) Fuels, oils or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance;

(c) Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle and equipment washing; and

(d) Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

Appendix A

Construction Inspection Form for Erosion and Sedimentation Controls

Hartland Solar Project
Somerset County, Maine

CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION FORM FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROLS						
General Information:						
Site Name:	Date:					
Owner:	Inspected by:					
Retained 3PI:	Last Rain Date:			Amount:		
Reason for Inspection:	Weekly	Winter	Final	Rain Event	Complaint	
Description of disturbed area:						
Photos:						
	YES/NO/NA	**COMMENTS**				
1. Is an Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan Available?						
ESC plan on-site and followed						
Other:						
2. Are all erosion control practices installed properly, maintained and functioning?						
Disurbed areas stable						
Concentrated flow inlet/outlet protection						
All areas at final grade						
Disturbed dormant areas stabilized						
Access roads and parking						
Hillsides and stockpiles						
Other:						
3. Are all sedimentation control practices installed properly, maintained and functioning?						
Construction entrance						
Sedimentation basins/traps/diversions						
Perimeter controls						
Check dams						
Other:						
4. Is maintenance of ESC measures, construction activities and housekeeping kept-up?						
Sedimentation/erosion in ditches						
Tracked Sediment or dust at exits						
Hazardous material storage and spill control practices						
Waste management (concrete, hazardous material, etc.)						
Other:						
5. Violation, Corrective Actions, Recommendations						
Sediment discharged from site?						
Corrective action required?						
Site complaint with all permis?						
Notice of violation or stop work order issued?						
Comments/Corrective Actions (complete corrective actions before next rain event and within 7 days)						

Appendix B

Post-Construction Inspection Form

Hartland Solar Project
Somerset County, Maine

POST-CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION FORM				
General Information:				
Site Name:	Date:			
Owner:	Inspected by:			
Retained 3PI:	Last Rain Date:			Amount:
Reason for Inspection:	Spring	Fall	Rain Event	Other:
Photos:				

	YES/NO/NA	COMMENTS
1. Vegetation		
Vegetation provides 90% soil cover		
Loam or soil amendment were provided		
New seeded areas and mulched and protected from vehicles, foot traffic, and stormwater runoff		
Other:		
2. Slopes and Embankments		
Slopes and embankments are stabilized		
Diversions are provided for areas with rill erosion		
Other:		
3. Stormwater Conveyance Ditches and Culverts		
Ditches and culverts are clear of obstructions		
Ditches and culverts are clear of accumulated sediment and debris, including within pipe		
Ditch lining/bottoms are free of erosion		
Culvert inlet and outlet are free of erosion		
Culvert protection extends to maximum flow elevation		
Underlying filter fabric or gravel is not visible		
Check dams maintain correct height and shape		
Other:		
4. Gravel Access Drives and Parking Areas		
Gravel areas are free of erosion		
Other:		
5. Buffers and Level Spreaders		
Delineation of buffer limits are present		
Buffers are free of erosion or concentrated flows		
Buffers are free of accumulated sediment and debris		
Downgradient of level spreaders and turnouts is stable		
Level spreaders maintain correct height and shape		
Level spreaders and ditch turnouts are clear of accumulated sediment and debris		
Other:		

Comments/Corrective Actions (complete corrective actions before next rain event and within 7 days)