

**NUMBER NINE WIND FARM
MDEP NRPA/SITE LOCATION OF DEVELOPMENT COMBINED APPLICATION**

Section 15.
Groundwater

SECTION 15. GROUNDWATER

15.1 LOCATION OF AQUIFERS

The Number Nine Wind Farm (Project) is located within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles identified below. Maine Geological Survey Significant Sand and Gravel Aquifer Maps were reviewed¹ to identify any mapped significant sand and gravel aquifers (aquifer) in the general vicinity of the Project, including the Turbine Area, North Generator Lead Line (North Line), and Bridal Path Generator Lead Line (Bridal Path Line).

The Turbine Area is located within these quadrangles: Scopan Lake (USGS: "Squapan Lake East", Echo Lake, Westfield, Bridgewater, Packard Lake, Number Nine Lake, Spinney Brook, McNally Ridge, Saint Croix Lake, North Brook Ridge, Harvey, and Monticello. Four mapped aquifers are located within the vicinity of the Project (Figure 15-1). The nearest proposed turbine location is approximately 2,100 feet from a mapped aquifer in the Number Nine Lake quadrangle. The proposed Project substation and Operations and Maintenance (O&M) building are approximately 2.9 miles from the nearest mapped aquifer in the Number Nine Lake quadrangle.

- On the Number Nine Lake quadrangle, an access road from turbine A8 to turbine BB3 will cross 1 aquifer in 2 locations. This is an existing gravel road that will be widened to 16 feet and 14 collector poles with associated clearing will be located above the aquifer in this location. Near this same location, an overhead electrical collection route will also cross this aquifer along an existing gravel road. No improvements are planned to the road; 4 collector poles and associated clearing will be located above the aquifer in this second location.
- On the Number Nine Lake quadrangle, an access road from turbine B17 to turbine G2 will cross 1 aquifer in 2 locations. This is an existing gravel road that will not require any upgrades in either location.
- On the Saint Croix Lake quadrangle, the St. Croix Road will cross 1 aquifer in 1 location. This is an existing gravel road that will not require any upgrades in this location.
- On the Harvey quadrangle, the Harvey Siding Road will cross 2 aquifers in 2 locations. This is an existing gravel road that will not require any upgrades in either location.

¹ Maine Geological Survey, Online Significant Sand and Gravel Aquifers Maps. [Online] URL: <http://www.maine.gov/doc/nrimc/mgs/pubs/online/aquifers/aquifers-ad.htm> (Accessed August 15, 2014)

NUMBER NINE WIND FARM MDEP NRPA/SITE LOCATION OF DEVELOPMENT COMBINED APPLICATION

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The North Line is located within these quadrangles: Number Nine Lake, North Brook Ridge, Ludlow, Twin Brook, Houlton North. Two mapped aquifers are located within the vicinity of the North Line (Figure 15-2).

- On the Twin Brook quadrangle in Hammond, the generator lead corridor will cross 1 aquifer in 1 location. No roads or other impermeable surfaces will be located above the aquifer.
- On the Houlton North quadrangle in Houlton, the generator lead corridor will cross 1 aquifer in 2 locations. No roads or other impermeable surfaces will be located above the aquifer.

The Bridal Path Line is located within these quadrangles: Houlton North, Houlton South, Linneus, Ten Mile Lake, Monument Brook, and Alder Brook. Three mapped aquifers are located within the vicinity of the Bridal Path Line (Figure 15-3).

- On the Houlton North quadrangle in Houlton, the generator lead corridor will cross 1 aquifer in 2 locations. No roads or other impermeable surfaces will be located above the aquifer.
- On the Linneus quadrangle in Linneus, the generator lead corridor will cross 1 aquifer in 1 location. No roads or other impermeable surfaces will be located above the aquifer.
- On the Alder Brook quadrangle in Forkstown, the generator lead corridor will cross 1 aquifer in 1 location. No roads or other impermeable surfaces will be located above the aquifer.

According to the Maine Drinking Water Program database,² there are no known public drinking water supply wells in the area within 100 feet of the Project. There are no U.S. Environmental Protection Agency-designated sole source aquifers located in the Project.³

15.2 QUANTITY

A single bedrock well is proposed to serve the domestic water needs at the O&M building (Section 16). This well location is more than 2.9 miles from the nearest mapped significant sand and gravel aquifer. A septic system for the O&M building was designed by a State of Maine

² Maine Department of Environmental Protection. Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Public Drinking Water Supplies. KMZ data retrieved [Online] URL: http://www.maine.gov/dep/gis/datamaps/DWP_Wells/public/index.html (Accessed August 15, 2014)

³ USEPA, Designated Sole Source Aquifers in EPA Region 1. [Online] URL: http://www.epa.gov/region01/eco/drinkwater/pc_solesource_aquifer.html (Accessed August 15, 2014)

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Licensed Site Evaluator to accommodate 240 gallons of flow per day (Section 17). It is expected that water usage will be between 200 and 240 gallons per day, based on facility use by 20 employees, which results in a design flow of 240 gallons per day (12 gallons per person, 20 people).

15.3 POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

The potential sources of groundwater contamination during construction will be fuel and hydraulic and lubricating oils used in the operation of vehicles and construction equipment. Any potential spills of these materials from vehicles or equipment are typically small, low-volume, and of very short duration. Spills that are properly cleaned in a timely manner should not pose any risk to groundwater quality, because they are unlikely to come into contact with, or penetrate the subsurface or subsurface groundwater. Procedures for handling these materials and preventing spills are described in the Construction Spill Prevention, Containment, and Control (SPCC) Plans for the Project (Exhibits 15-A and 15-B).

15.4 GROUNDWATER PROTECTION MEASURES

The Project will not significantly alter existing surface water drainage characteristics, as described in Section 12, Stormwater Management. Temporary impacts to surface water drainage may occur during construction. The use of herbicides, petroleum, and other hydrocarbon products during construction and operation is a potential threat to groundwater quality. Measures to address potential impacts are included in the procedures found in this section, as well as Sections 10 and 14 of this application. These documents, and adherence to the design and procedural requirements they contain, represent the groundwater protection and monitoring plans for the Project. Accordingly, the construction or operation of the Project is not expected to adversely affect groundwater resources.

15.4.1 Construction SPCC Plan

The methods, plans, and procedures established to prevent groundwater degradation during construction of the Project are incorporated in the Basic Standards (Section 14), and the Construction SPCC Plan (Exhibit 15-A). These procedures establish a set of minimum requirements for spill prevention and response during construction. The procedures incorporate measures developed and fine-tuned from experience during other wind turbine construction projects, including input from the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP) and other review agencies. The procedures incorporated into the plan have proven successful for preventing spills and for addressing spills should they occur. Both the contractors and environmental inspectors will train all personnel working on the Project to follow these procedures.

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The plan includes detailed procedures for safe storage and handling of materials in order to prevent spills, as well as procedures for spill reporting, contact telephone numbers in case of emergency (including state and federal environmental agencies), and oil spill cleanup guidelines. In the event of an oil or hazardous material spill, employees working on-site will be trained to promptly contain, report, and clean up the spill in accordance with these procedures.

15.4.2 Operations SPCC Plan

Prior to operation, an SPCC Plan associated with turbine operation, the O&M building, and the substation will be completed in accordance with 40 CFR 112 and filed with the MDEP upon completion. A draft of the standard operational SPCC Plan used by EDPR at other projects is included as Exhibit 15-B.

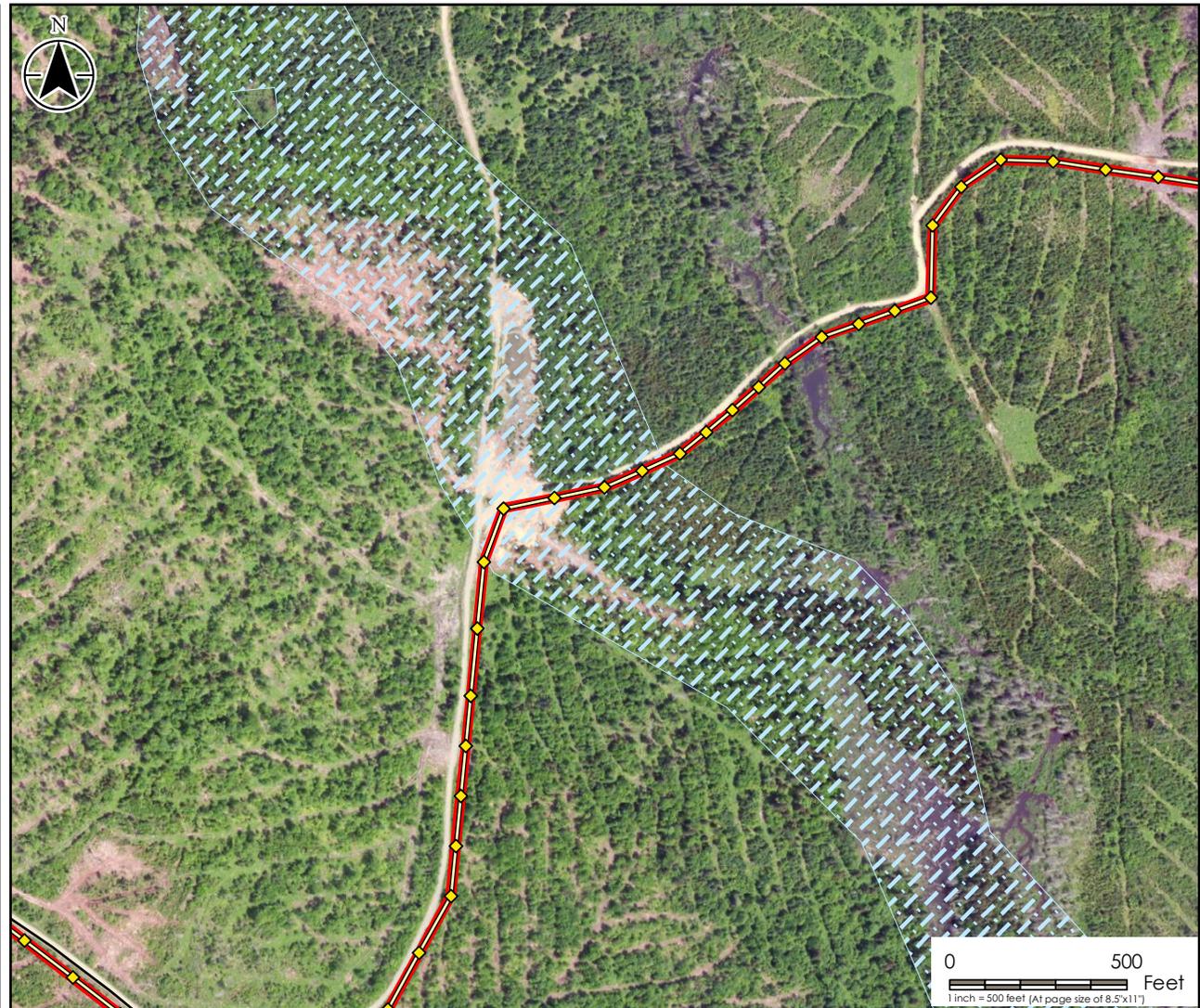
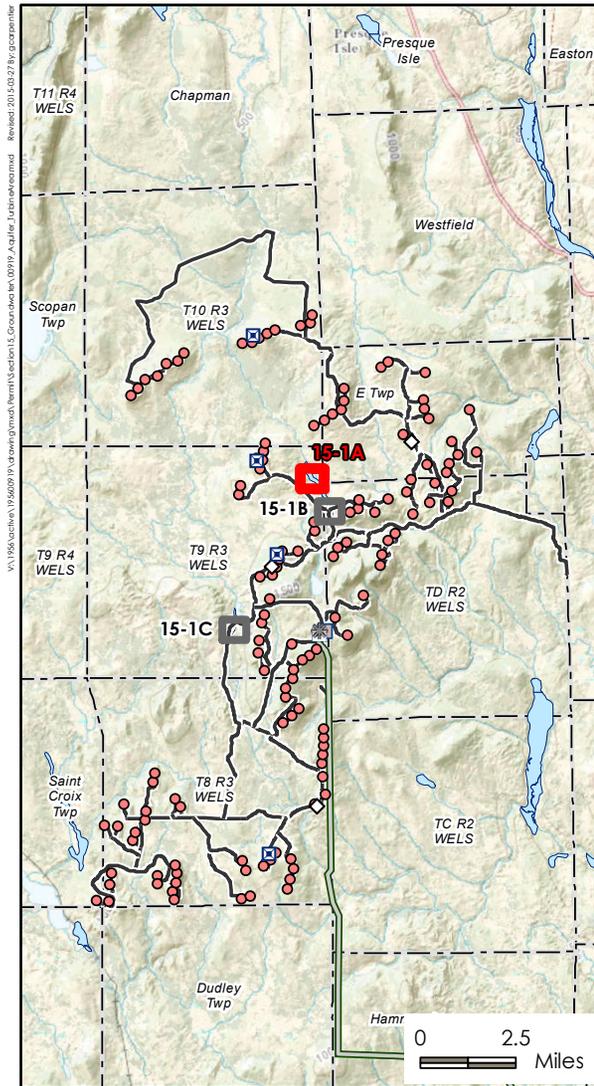
15.4.3 Vegetation Maintenance

In accordance with the Post-Construction Vegetation Management Plan (Exhibits 10-A, 10-C), the proposed electrical collector system and electrical generator lead will be maintained to keep vegetation a safe distance from electrical components. In addition to hand or mechanical cutting of vegetation that poses a safety or reliability hazard to the lines, low volume, targeted foliar application of herbicides will be conducted as necessary. Herbicides may also be applied to cut stumps and surfaces of larger trees to control future growth. All herbicides used will have low soil mobility and will be registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and approved for use by the Maine Board of Pesticides Control. Application of any herbicide will be carried out in accordance with approved state guidelines as described in the Post-Construction Vegetation Management Plan, and, when used in accordance with their label specifications and guidelines, is designed to prevent adverse impact on groundwater quality.

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FIGURES – SIGNIFICANT SAND AND GRAVEL AQUIFERS



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Prepared by DLJ on 2015-02-25
Reviewed by JYP on 2015-03-26

00919_Aquifer_TurbineArea.mxd

Legend

- ◆ Collector Poles (20150316)
- Overhead Collector (20150316)
- Access Road
- ▨ Sand & Gravel Aquifer
- ▭ Limit of Disturbance (20150226)

Client/Project

EDP Renewables North America LLC
Number Nine Wind Farm
Aroostook County, Maine

Figure No.

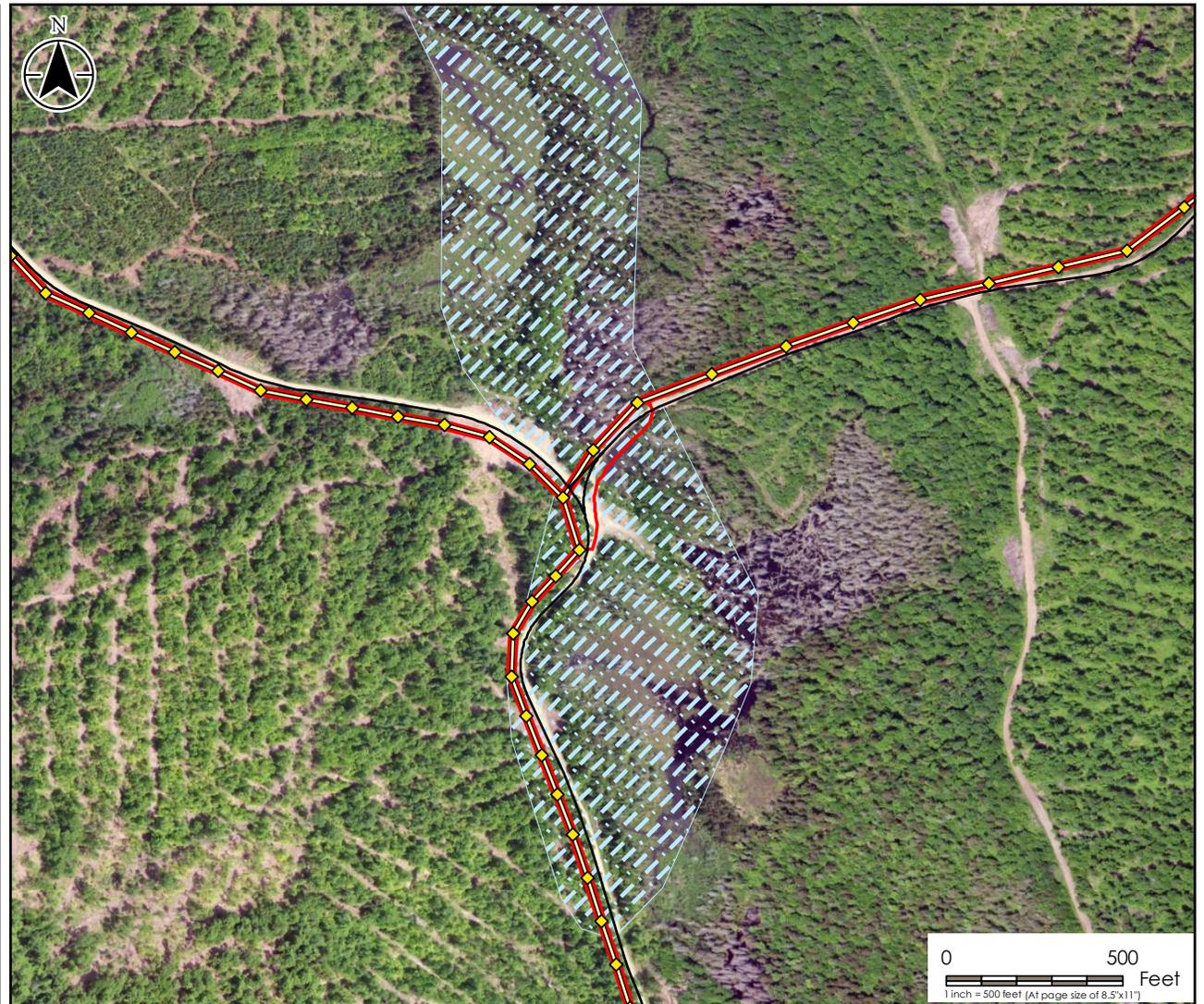
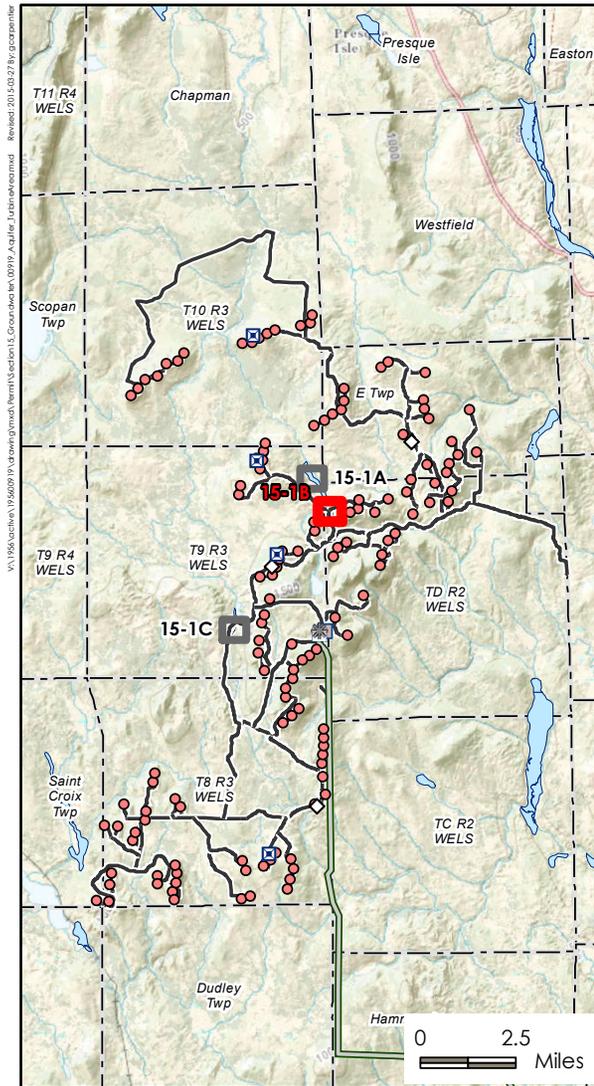
15-1A

Title

Turbine Area
Aquifer Crossing

3/27/2015

Aerial Photography: ESRI World Imagery Web Mapping Service (June 2011).
Note: Aquifer data provided by the Maine Office of GIS (MEGIS).



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Legend

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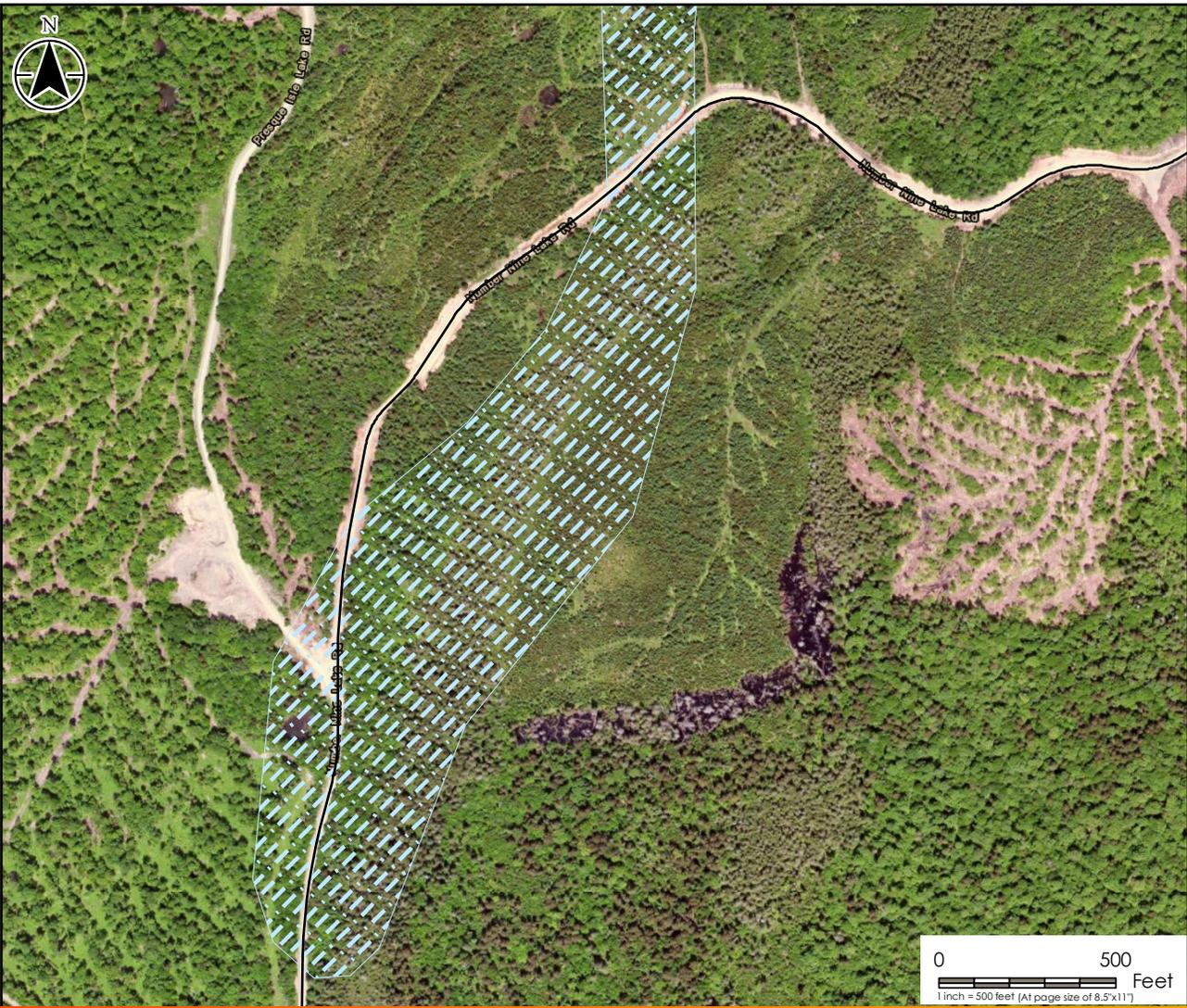
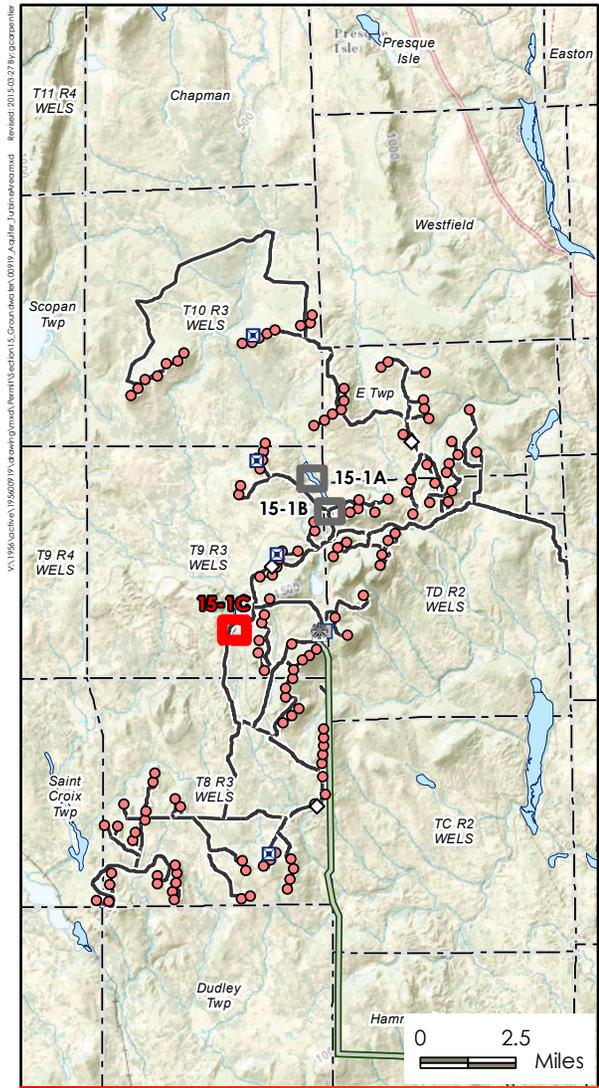
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15-1B

Title

Turbine Area
 Aquifer Crossing
 3/27/2015

Aerial Photography: ESRI World Imagery Web Mapping Service (June 2011).
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00919_Aquifer_TurbineArea.mxd

Legend
 — Access Road Sand & Gravel Aquifer

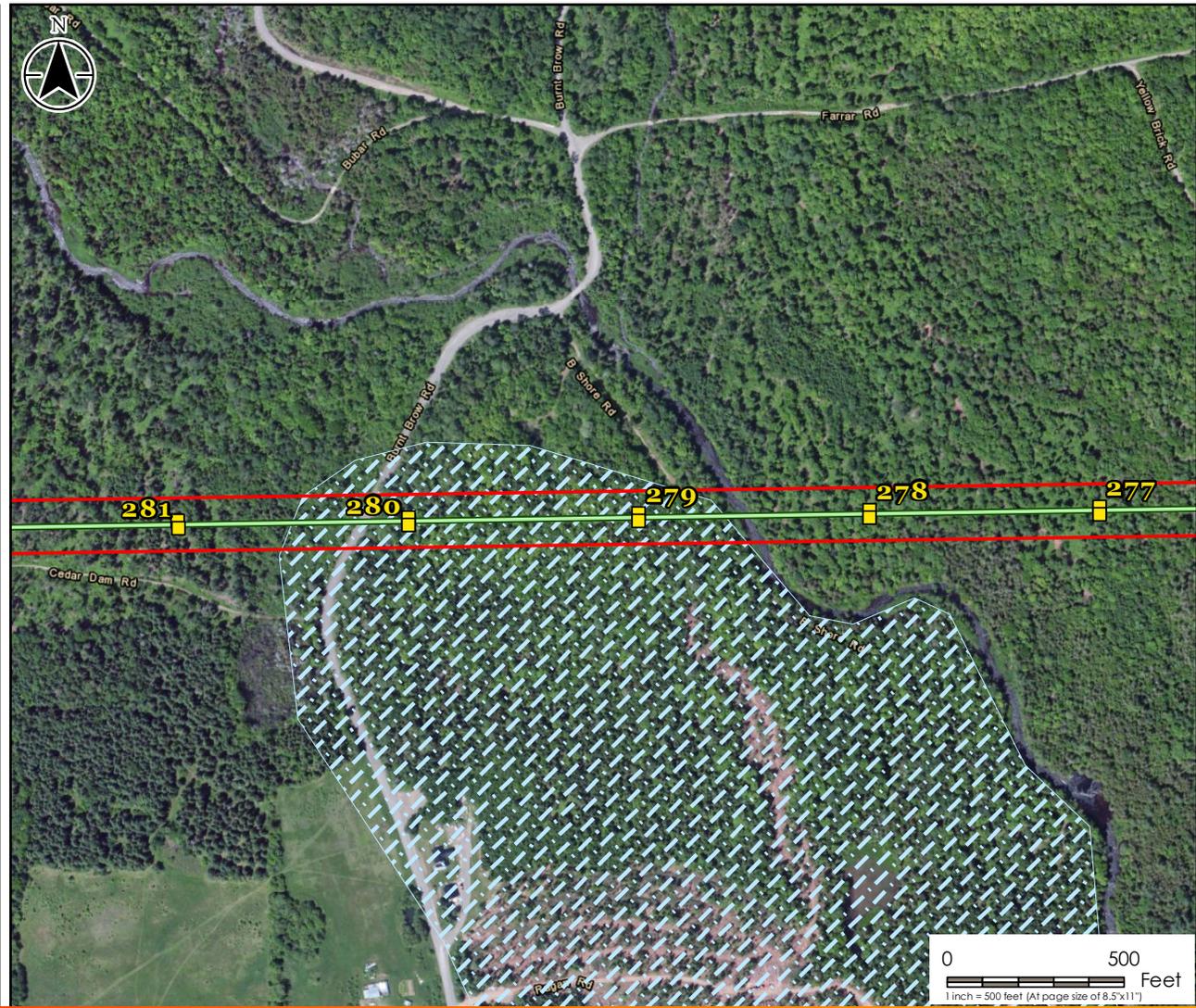
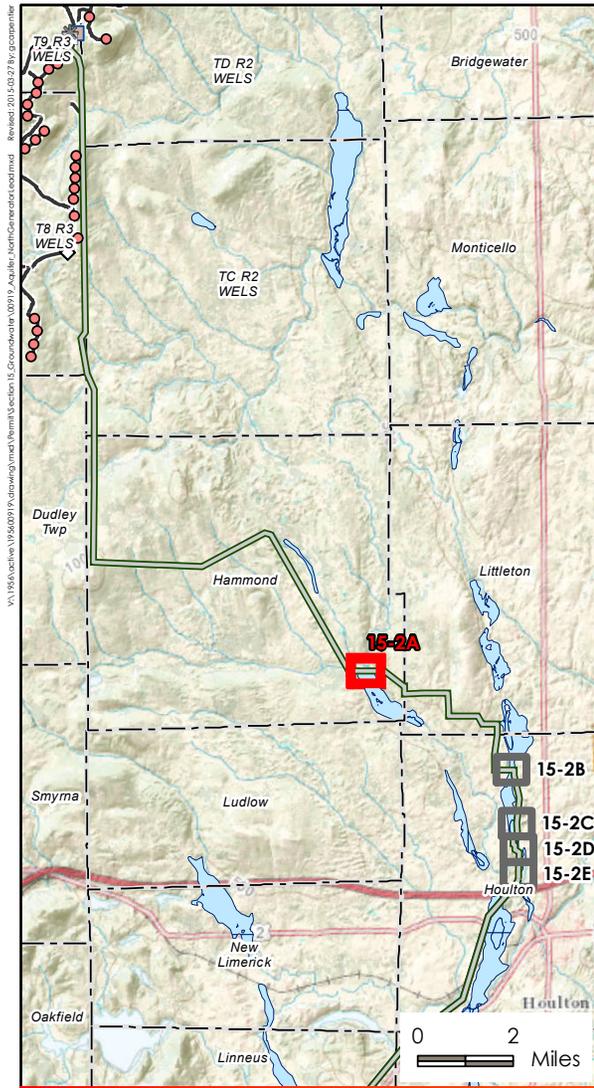
Aerial Photography: ESRI World Imagery Web Mapping Service (June 2011).
Note: Aquifer data provided by the Maine Office of GIS (MEGIS).

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Figure No.
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Title
 Turbine Area
 Aquifer Crossing
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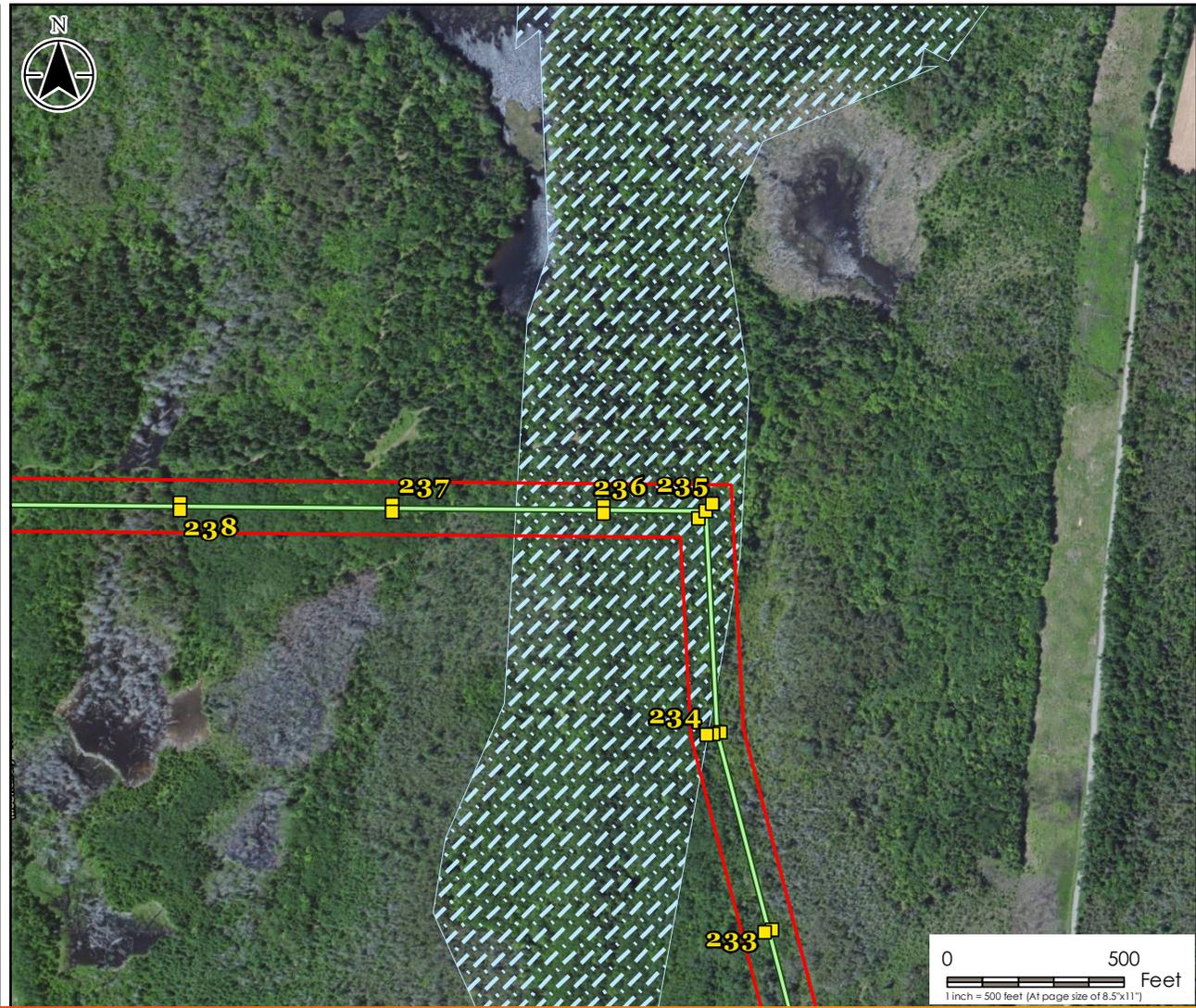
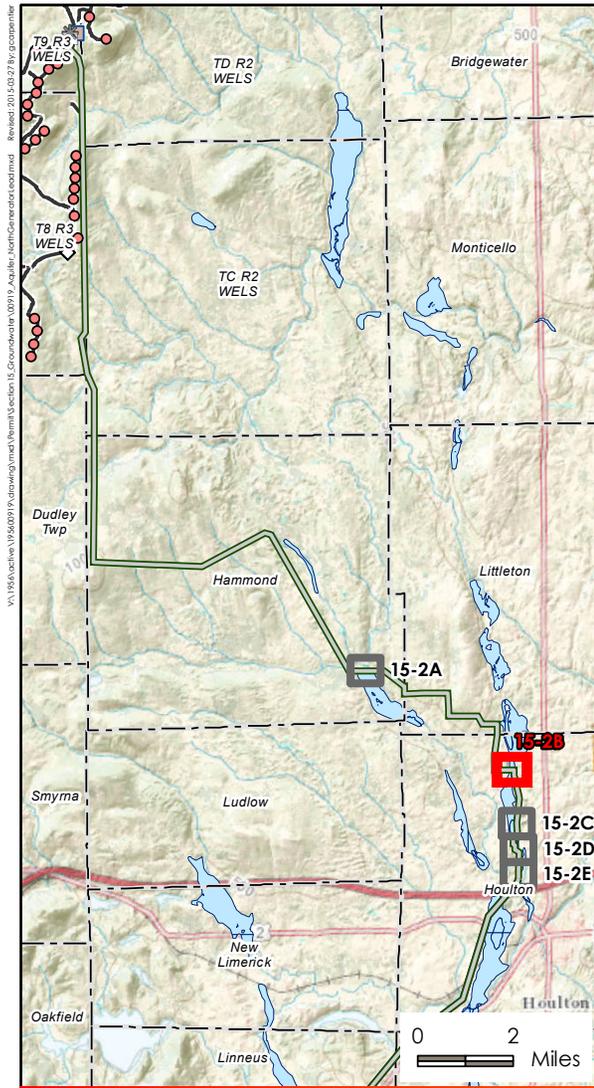
- Legend**
- Generator Lead Poles (20150320)
 - North Generator Lead (20150316)
 - Sand & Gravel Aquifer
 - Limit of Disturbance (20150226)

Client/Project
 EDP Renewables North America LLC
 Number Nine Wind Farm
 Aroostook County, Maine

Figure No.
 15-2A

Title
 North Generator Lead
 Aquifer Crossing
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Aerial Photography: ESRI World Imagery Web Mapping Service (June 2011).
Note: Aquifer data provided by the Maine Office of GIS (MEGIS).



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Legend

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- North Generator Lead (20150316)
- Sand & Gravel Aquifer
- Limit of Disturbance (20150226)

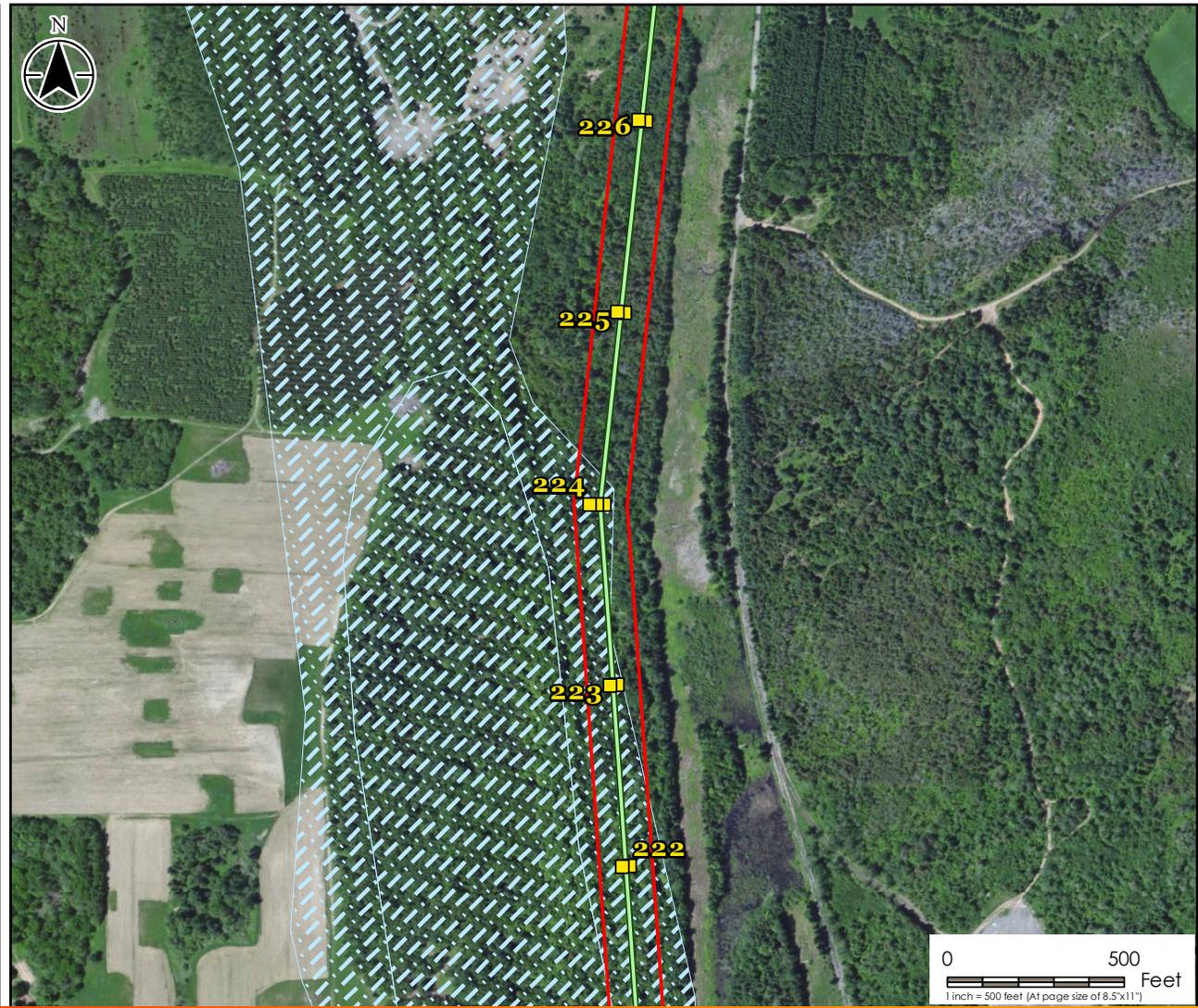
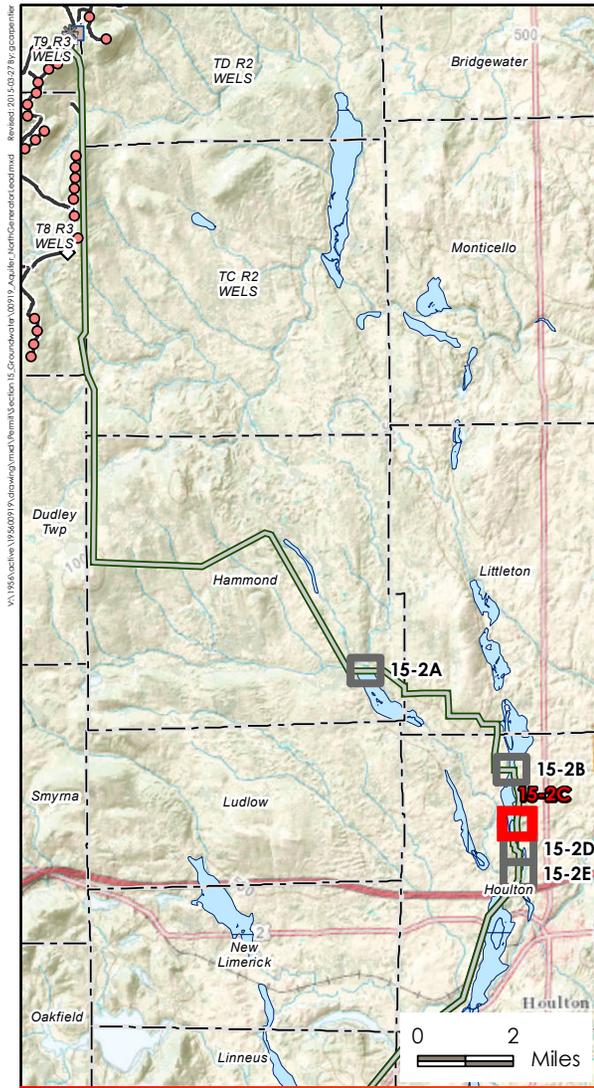
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Client/Project
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Figure No.
 15-2B

Title
 North Generator Lead
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00919_Aquifer_NorthGeneratorLead.mxd

Legend

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- North Generator Lead (20150316)
- Sand & Gravel Aquifer
- Limit of Disturbance (20150226)

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EDP Renewables North America LLC
 Number Nine Wind Farm
 Aroostook County, Maine

Figure No.

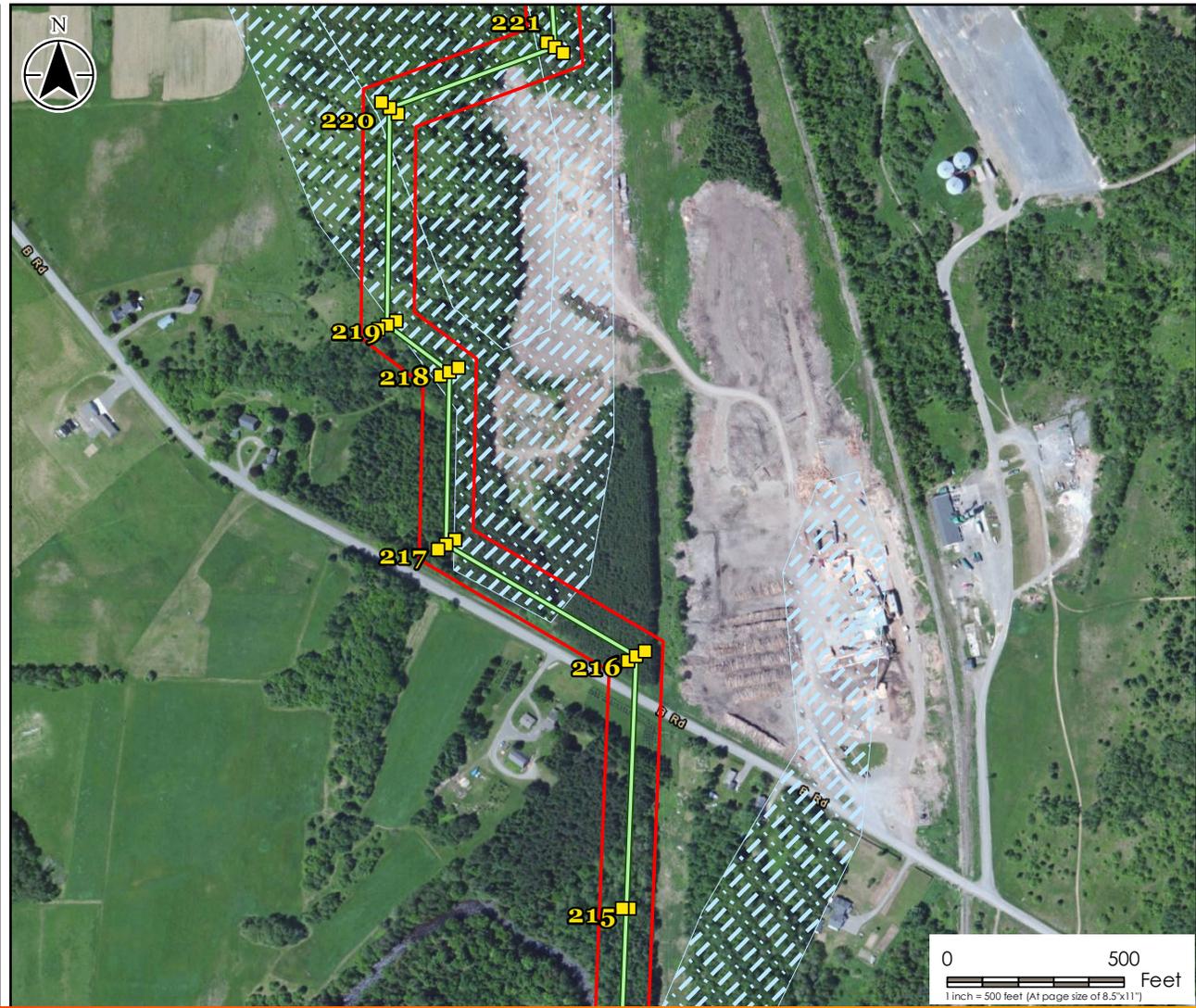
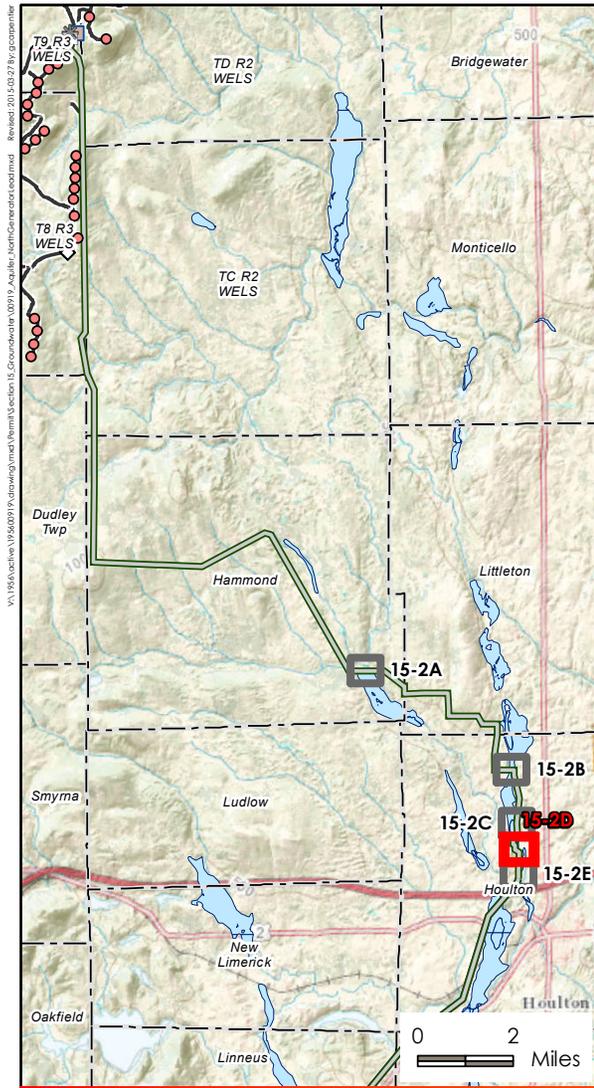
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Title

North Generator Lead
 Aquifer Crossing

3/27/2015

Aerial Photography: ESRI World Imagery Web Mapping Service (June 2011).
Note: Aquifer data provided by the Maine Office of GIS (MEGIS).



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Legend

- Generator Lead Poles (20150320)
- North Generator Lead (20150316)
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EDP Renewables North America LLC
 Number Nine Wind Farm
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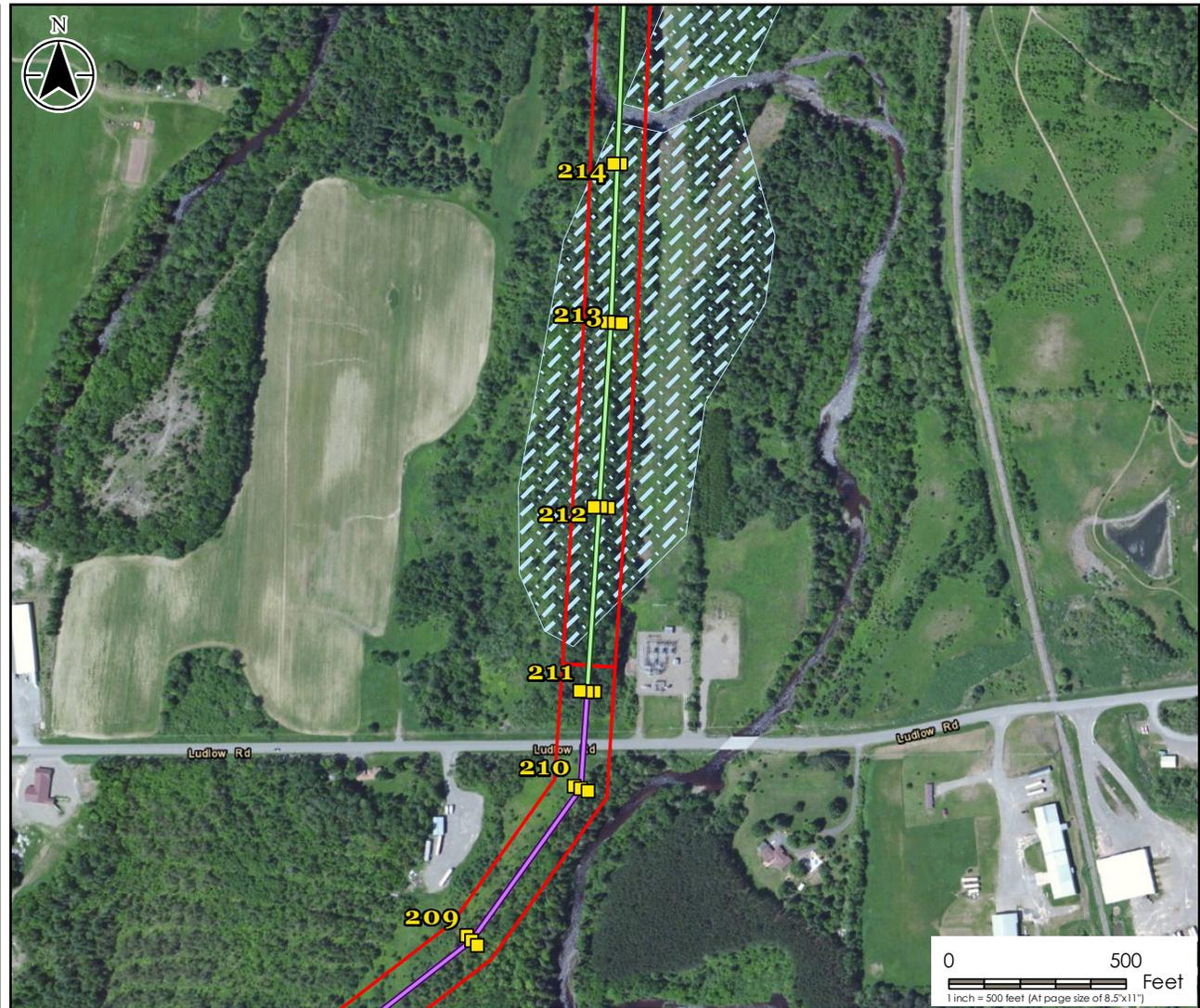
Figure No.

15-2D

Title

North Generator Lead
 Aquifer Crossing
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Aerial Photography: ESRI World Imagery Web Mapping Service (June 2011).
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Legend

- Generator Lead Poles (20150320)
- North Generator Lead (20150316)
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- Sand & Gravel Aquifer
- Limit of Disturbance (20150226)

Client/Project

EDP Renewables North America LLC
 Number Nine Wind Farm
 Aroostook County, Maine

Figure No.

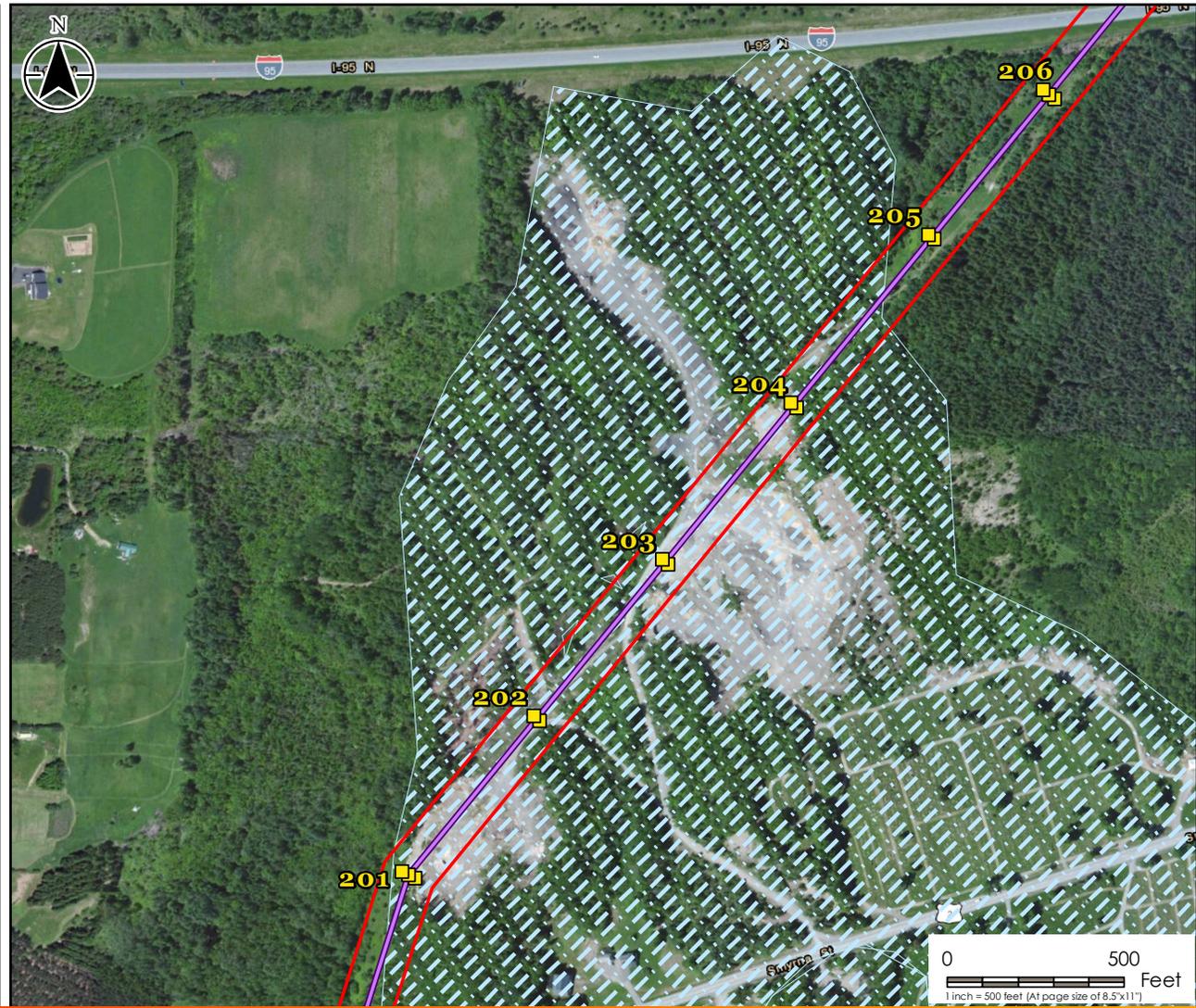
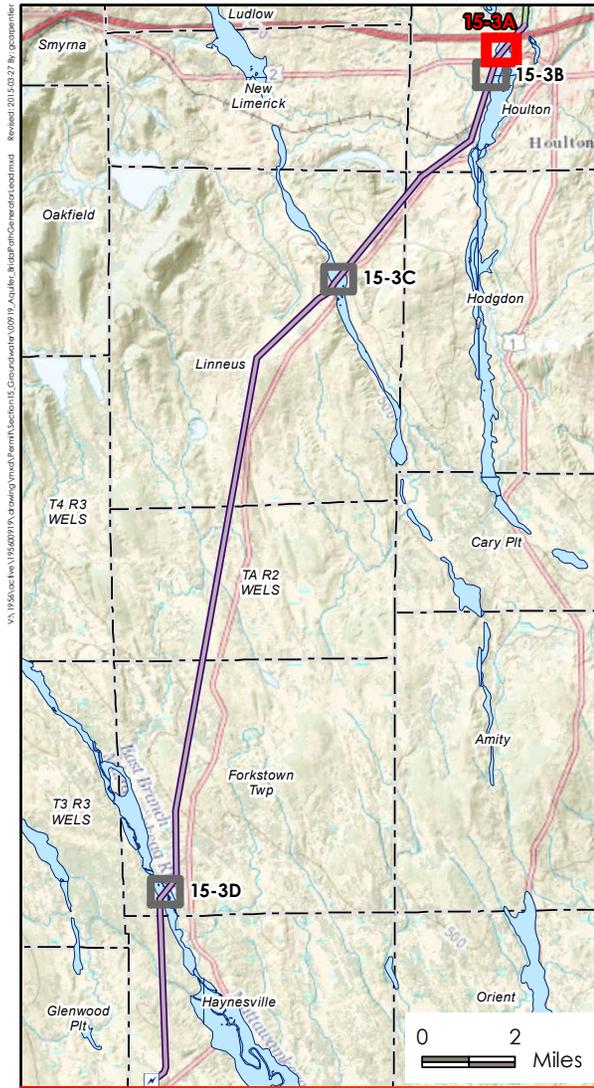
15-2E

Title

North Generator Lead
 Aquifer Crossing

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Aerial Photography: ESRI World Imagery Web Mapping Service (June 2011).
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Legend

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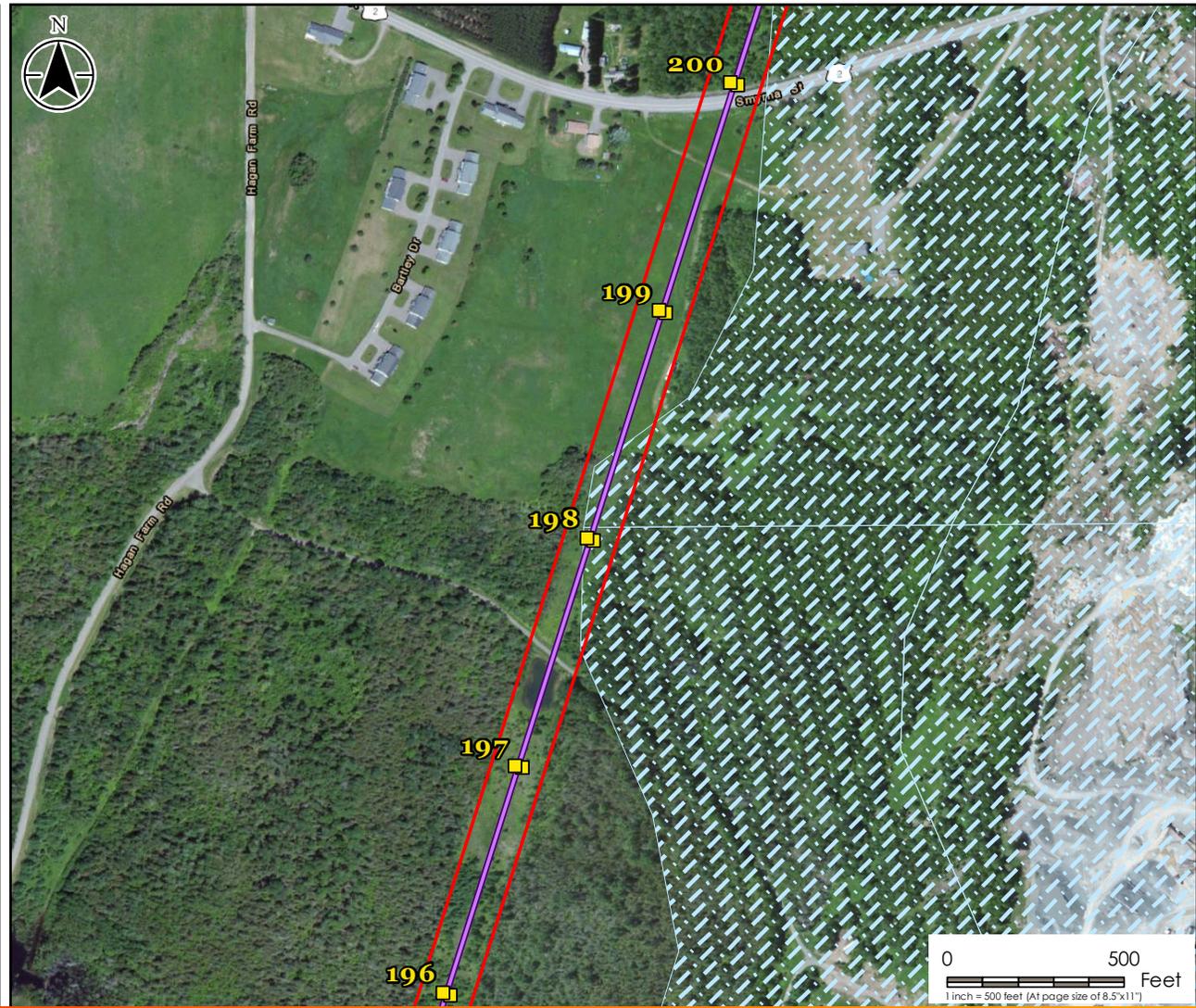
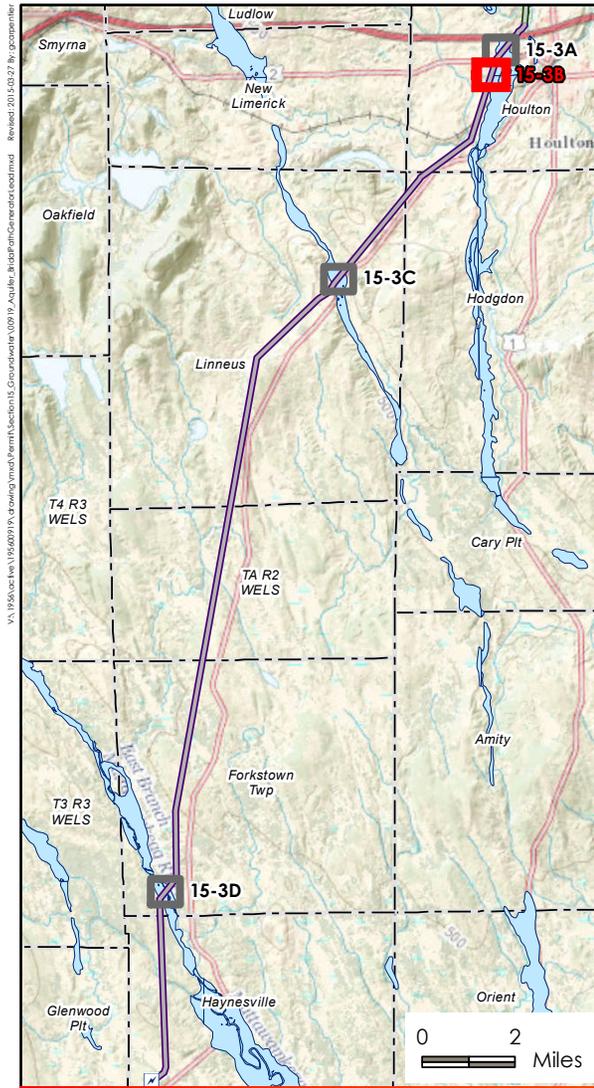
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 Number Nine Wind Farm
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Figure No.

15-3A

Title

Bridal Path Generator Lead
 Aquifer Crossing
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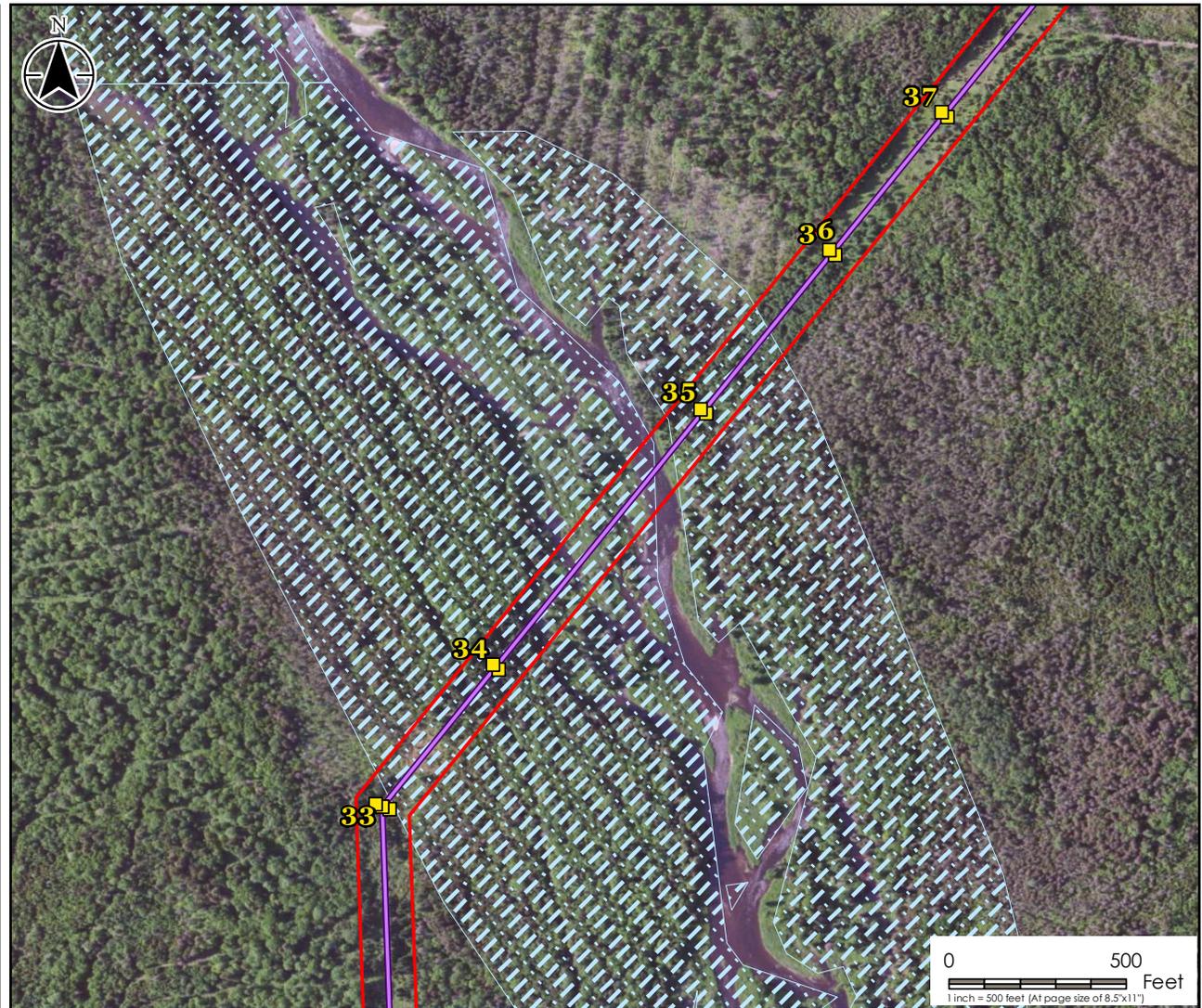
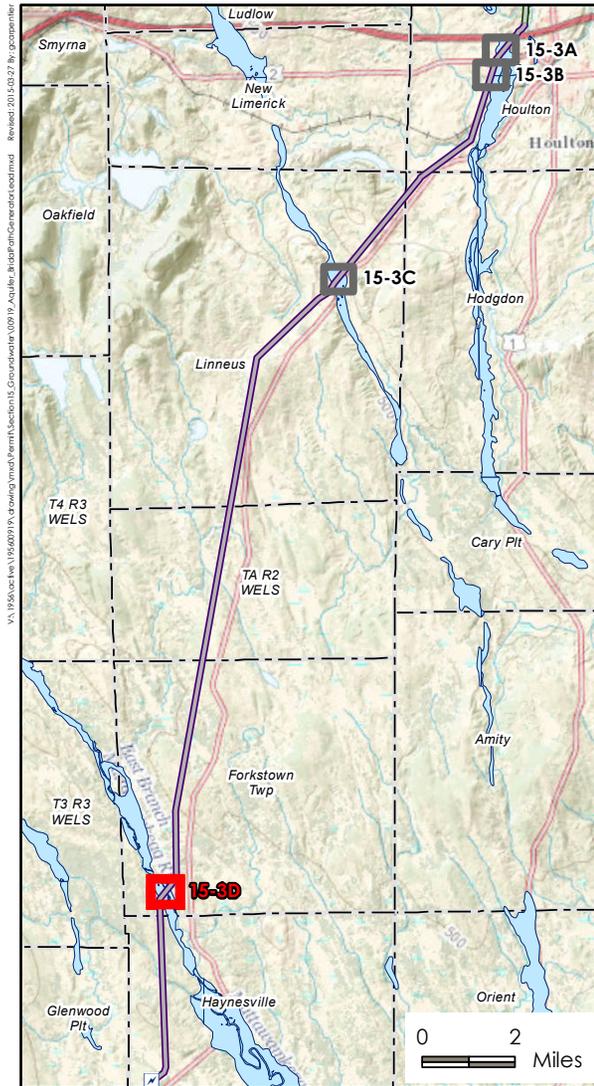
- Generator Lead Poles (20150320)
- Bridal Path (20150316)
- Sand & Gravel Aquifer
- Limit of Disturbance (20150226)

Aerial Photography: ESRI World Imagery Web Mapping Service (June 2011).
Note: Aquifer data provided by the Maine Office of GIS (MEGIS).

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 EDP Renewables North America LLC
 Number Nine Wind Farm
 Aroostook County, Maine

Figure No.
 15-3B

Title
 Bridal Path Generator Lead
 Aquifer Crossing
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00919_Aquifer_BridalPathGeneratorLead.mxd

Legend

- Generator Lead Poles (20150320)
- Bridal Path (20150316)
- ▨ Sand & Gravel Aquifer
- Limit of Disturbance (20150226)

Aerial Photography: ESRI World Imagery Web Mapping Service (June 2011).
Note: Aquifer data provided by the Maine Office of GIS (MEGIS).

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 Number Nine Wind Farm
 Aroostook County, Maine

Figure No.

15-3D

Title

Bridal Path Generator Lead
 Aquifer Crossing
 3/27/2015

**NUMBER NINE WIND FARM
MDEP NRPA/SITE LOCATION OF DEVELOPMENT COMBINED APPLICATION**

Section 15.
Groundwater

EXHIBIT 15-A CONSTRUCTION SPCC PLAN

CONSTRUCTION PHASE SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL and COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

IN ACCORDANCE WITH

40 CFR Part 112

FOR

NUMBER NINE WIND FARM

Aroostook County, Maine

Owner/Operator:

Number Nine Wind Farm, LLC
c/o EDPR North America, LLC
808 Travis Street, Suite 700
Houston, TX 77002

Published: January 2015

Prepared By:



FISHER ASSOCIATES

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Phone: 585-334-1310

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FA No.: 140009

Prepared For:



**NUMBER NINE
WIND FARM®**



TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION

- 1.0 INTRODUCTION
- 2.0 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS
- 3.0 STORAGE AND HANDLING REQUIREMENTS
- 4.0 SPILL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
- 5.0 SPILL CLEAN-UP REQUIREMENTS
- 6.0 PERSONNEL TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan ("the Plan") is to establish procedures and operating practices to prevent, control, and contain oil spills at the Number Nine Wind Farm (facility) during construction. The plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulations contained in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 112 (40 CFR 112).

This site utilizes a combination of oil storage tanks and oil filled equipment with a combined capacity exceeding 1,320 gallons and therefore is required to prepare a SPCC plan. The objectives of the SPCC plan are to a) Prevent spills from occurring, b) Prepare for potential spills, and c) Respond immediately and properly at the occurrence of a spill.

The potential sources of contamination during construction will primarily be fuel and hydraulic and lubricating oils used in the operation of vehicles and construction equipment. Additionally, operational equipment including turbines and electrical transformers which contain lubricating and mineral oils will be installed during construction. Any spills of these materials from the vehicles or equipment are typically small and of very short duration. Spills that are properly cleaned up in a timely manner should not pose any risk to the environment.

Safe handling and storage of oil and hazardous materials and measures to minimize the potential of spills are detailed below. The basic elements of this plan is to provide descriptive procedures for safe storage and handling of materials in order to prevent spills, as well as spill reporting procedures, emergency contact telephone numbers (including state and federal environmental agencies), and oil and hazardous material spill cleanup guidelines. In the event of an oil or hazardous material spill, on-site employees will be trained to promptly contain, report, and clean up the spill in accordance with these procedures.

2.0 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- Contractors/subcontractors will store, transport, and use oil, hazardous materials, and wastes in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations and the requirements set forth in this plan.
- Contractors/subcontractors will follow Maine Erosion and Sediment Control Best Management Practices as set forth by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP) when storing, transporting, or using oil, hazardous materials, and wastes.
- Vehicles and equipment containing oil that are in use in the project area will be inspected regularly for leaks or signs of deterioration that could cause a leak or spill. Leaking or deteriorated conditions will be repaired prior to use.
- Contractors/subcontractors will take care not to cause a spill or release of oil or hazardous materials to the environment.
- Contractors/subcontractors will provide and maintain sufficient on-site spill cleanup and containment supplies (e.g., absorbent pads, containment booms, protective clothing, debris containers) to control releases of oil, hazardous materials, or wastes.

- Contractors/subcontractors will remove oils, hazardous materials, wastes, and unused materials from the work site at the completion of the job. This includes full and partially full containers of waste material such as, but not limited to, rags, gloves, trash, scrap material, and empty containers.
- Within six months after the beginning of facility operations, an SPCC Plan which addresses turbine operation, the Operations and Maintenance building, and electrical substation will be implemented.

3.0 STORAGE AND HANDLING REQUIREMENTS

- Contractors/subcontractors will store only the minimal amount of material (at each work site) necessary to complete the work.
- Oil products and other hazardous materials will not be stored or transferred, including fueling of vehicles and equipment, within 100 feet of waterbodies, wetlands, rare plant or unique natural community locations, within 200 feet from known water supply wells, or over any sand and gravel aquifer.
- Overnight parking of equipment will not occur within 100 feet of waterbodies and wetlands, within 200 feet of known water supply wells.
- Petroleum products will be stored in proper containers or approved tanks in areas not considered to be environmentally sensitive.
- Containers will be kept closed unless material is being transferred.
- Contractors/subcontractors will ensure that all transferring operations are monitored and not left unattended.
- Containers will not be stored on the ground, but will be stored in cabinets or within secondary containment measures.
- If at any time a contractor/subcontractor needs to store oil including, but not limited to, fuel oil, petroleum products, sludge, and oil refuse in excess of an aggregate amount of 1,320 gallons (excluding 55-gallon or less containers) that is located near a pathway to navigable waters, the federal requirements for oil pollution prevention (40 CFR Part 112) must be met. Contractor/subcontractor SPCC plans must be approved by a licensed, professional engineer, and a copy must be sent to the Applicants no later than one week prior to the commencement of the oil storage activities.
- Storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids, including gasoline and diesel fuel shall be in accordance with MDEP guidelines.
- Gasoline and fuel storage tanks with greater than a 25-gallon capacity must have secondary containment constructed of an impervious material and be capable of holding 110 percent of tank capacity.
- Handling and disposal of hazardous wastes will be in accordance with MDEP rules and regulations.

4.0 SPILL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Spill reporting and record keeping requirements are the responsibility of the contractors/subcontractors. The contractors/subcontractors must report all spills immediately to

the Applicants, the Project and/or Construction Manager. All records of reports will be kept by the contractors/subcontractors.

As required by MDEP regulations, spills of oil or hazardous materials in any amount and under any circumstances must be reported to the MDEP within two hours from the time the spill was discovered at **800-482-0777**.

As required by the EPA, a discharge of oil "which causes a sheen upon the surface of the water or adjoining shore line or oily sludge deposits beneath the surface of the water" must be reported within 24 hours to the National Response Center at **800-424-8802**. The need to report spills of hazardous material, other than oil, shall be determined by the EPA list of hazardous substances and reportable quantities (40 CFR Table 302.4)

5.0 SPILL CLEAN-UP REQUIREMENTS

It is the responsibility of the contractors/subcontractors to complete the cleanup of all spills involving oil or hazardous materials in accordance with state and federal requirements. The cleanup shall be completed immediately upon discovery of the spill. The contractors/subcontractors are also responsible for all health and safety issues related to the cleanup of oil or hazardous materials. The contractors/subcontractors are also responsible for expediting the disposal of spill debris waste and restoring the site to its original condition.

If the spill cannot be safely handled by personnel on site, the contractors/subcontractors will immediately arrange for a licensed spill response contractor to contain, clean up, and perform required sampling and disposal of spilled materials and debris. The contractor/subcontractor shall be responsible for compliance with applicable reporting requirements.

6.0 PERSONNEL TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Prior to construction, the contractors/subcontractors will instruct all on-site personnel on the operation and maintenance of construction equipment to prevent the accidental discharge or spill of fuel, oil, and lubricants. Personnel will also be made aware of the pollution control laws, rules, and regulations applicable to their work. During construction, spill prevention refresher briefings with the construction crew will be conducted periodically. These briefings will highlight the following:

- Precautionary measures to prevent spills;
- Areas where fueling, storage of liquids or overnight parking is prohibited;
- Potential sources of spills, such as equipment failure or malfunction;
- Standard operating procedures in case of a spill, including applicable notification requirements; and
- Equipment, materials, and supplies available for clean-up of a spill;

**NUMBER NINE WIND FARM
MDEP NRPA/SITE LOCATION OF DEVELOPMENT COMBINED APPLICATION**

Section 15.
Groundwater

EXHIBIT 15-B OPERATIONS SPCC PLAN

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL and COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

IN ACCORDANCE WITH

40 CFR Part 112

FOR

NUMBER NINE WIND FARM

Aroostook County, Maine

Owner/Operator:

Number Nine Wind Farm, LLC
c/o EDPR North America, LLC
808 Travis Street, Suite 700
Houston, TX 77002

Published: March 2015

Prepared By:



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**NUMBER NINE
WIND FARM®**



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Appendix G	Substation Logbook
Appendix H	Record of Plan Review and Evaluations
Appendix I	Secondary Containment Structure Details
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FACILITY INFORMATION AND CERTIFICATIONS

1. Name of Facility:	Number Nine Wind Farm
2. Type of Facility	Wind Farm
3. Location of Facility	Aroostook County, Maine
4. Facility Phone No.	TBD
5. Name and Address of Operator:	Number Nine Wind Farm, LLC c/o EDPR North America, LLC 808 Travis Street, Suite 700 Houston, Texas 77002
6. Name and Address of Owner:	Number Nine Wind Farm, LLC c/o EDPR North America, LLC 808 Travis Street, Suite 700 Houston, Texas 77002
7. Designated Persons Accountable for Oil Spill Prevention at the Facility	Tod Nash (315) 783-5000 Tod.nash@edpr.com
8. Management Certification	(see below)

Management Certification

“I hereby certify that this Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan will be implemented as herein described, that the resources necessary to carry out this SPCC Plan will be made available and that I have the authority necessary to make this certification. “

Name: _____

Title: Operations Manager _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Professional Engineer's Certification

This Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan was prepared following the guidelines of 40 CFR Part 112; amended by 38 FR 34164, December 11, 1973; amended by 39 FR 31602, August 1974; amended by 41 FR 12657, March, 1976, amended by 56 FR 4612, October 22, 1991; amended by 59 FR 34074, July 1, 1994; amended by 2 FR 63812, December 2, 1997; amended by 64 FR 17227, April 8, 1999; amended by 65 FR 40776, June 30, 2000; amended by 67 FR No. 137, July 17, 2002 ; amended by 68 FR 18890, April 17, 2003.

I hereby certify that I am familiar with the requirements of the SPCC rule, that either myself or my agent is familiar with the facility, the Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of the SPCC rule, procedures for required inspections and testing have been established and the Plan is adequate for the facility.

Daniel P. Yanosh, Jr. P.E.
ME P.E. No. **TBD**

Date

SECTION 1. SCOPE OF PLAN

The purpose of this Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan ("the Plan") is to establish procedures and operating practices to prevent, control, and contain oil spills at the Number Nine Wind Farm (facility). The plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulations contained in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 112 (40 CFR 112) and according to guidelines in 40 CFR 112.7, as amended, a facility must prepare a SPCC plan if the following conditions exist:

- The facility has aboveground oil storage capacity of more than 1,320 gallons.
- Oil discharge could potentially reach navigable waters as defined in 40 CFR 112.2.

This facility utilizes oil filled equipment with a capacity exceeding 1,320 gallons and therefore is required to prepare a SPCC plan. The objectives of the SPCC plan in order of importance are as follow;

- Prevent spills from occurring.
- Prepare for potential spills.
- Respond immediately and properly at the occurrence of a spill.

In addition to fulfilling requirements of 40 CFR 112, the final SPCC plan will be used as a reference for oil storage information and inventory records, a tool to communicate practices on preventing and responding to discharges with Number Nine Wind Farm employees and contractors, a guide on facility inspections, and a resource during emergency response.

This plan will be located in the Operations & Maintenance (O&M) building and provides guidance on the following key actions that Number Nine Wind Farm must perform to comply with the SPCC rule:

- Review the SPCC plan at least once every five years and amend it to include more effective prevention and control technology, if such technology will significantly reduce the likelihood of a spill event and has been proven effective in the field at the time of the review. Plan amendments, other than administrative changes discussed below, must be

recertified by a professional engineer (P.E.) on the certification page at the front of this plan (page 5).

- Amend the SPCC plan within six months whenever there is a change in facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects the facility’s spill potential. The revised plan must be recertified by a P.E.
- Review the plan on an annual basis. Update the plan to reflect any administrative changes that are applicable, such as personnel changes or revisions to contact information such as phone numbers. Administrative changes must be documented in the plan review log of *Appendix H* of this plan but do not have to be certified by a P.E.
- Complete monthly substation inspections and bi-annual turbine and O&M building inspections as outlined in the Facility Inspections and Record Keeping section of this plan (Section 7) using the inspection checklists included in *Appendix E*.
- Perform preventive maintenance of equipment and discharge prevention systems described in this plan as needed to keep them in proper operating conditions.
- Conduct annual employee training as outlined in the personnel training and section of this plan (Section 8) and document them on the log included in corporate training records.
- If either of the following occurs, submit the SPCC plan to the applicable U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region (Region 1), along with other information as detailed in Section 6 of this plan:
 1. The facility discharges more than 1,000 gallons of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines in a single spill event, or
 2. The facility discharges oil in quantity greater than 42 gallons to navigable waters in each of two spill events within any 12-month period.

In the three years prior to the date of this Plan, neither of the above incidents has occurred and as such the facility does not qualify as a Tier II Facility.

Number Nine Wind Farm does not meet the "Substantial Harm Criteria", and is therefore, not obligated to prepare a Facility Response Plan (See Certification in “Facility Information and Certifications” *Appendix C*).

SECTION 2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Number Nine Wind Farm is anticipating the start of operation in 2017 and this SPCC plan will be fully implemented on-site upon the beginning of operation of the facility. The facility consists of 119 Gamesa wind turbine generators (WTG). The WTG's are located on undeveloped forest land that has active timber harvest operations ongoing. In addition to the WTG's, the site consists of meteorological towers, access roads, a collector substation, and an underground collection system and overhead transmission lines. The site utilizes an Operations & Maintenance (O&M) building which is located adjacent to the substation.

The turbines are electric pitch-controlled. The blade pitch is adjusted dynamically to control generator speed within required ranges. The entire nacelle (generator housing) assembly utilizes an active yaw system incorporating 4 individual yaw motors and gear boxes to rotate on top of the tower to keep the blades facing into the wind. A drivetrain gearbox reduces torque and increases rotational speed to drive the 3 phase AC generator. All electrical and network connections are made via cables routed through the tower. Machinery access is via a ladder inside the tower.

The site contains one centralized collector substation which consists of a step-up transformer and associated control and distribution equipment. Electricity is then transmitted via overhead electric lines to an interconnect facility which is located approximately 35 miles south of the substation.

This facility utilizes an O&M building which is centrally located within the wind farm to store fresh and used oils. Spill containment and cleanup materials are stored in the O&M building and at the project substation. The wind farm personnel will supply the facility as needed.

2.1. Drainage and Water Bodies

The facility's ground surface area is unpaved. The majority of the site remains as undeveloped forest. The roads, turbine base crane pads, laydown yard and substation consist of compacted gravel.

The project lies within 12 different Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) twelve digit hydrologic unit code (HUC12) sub-watersheds. These include: Howe Brook, St. Croix Lake, Dead Stream, South Brook, Three Brooks, Hoyt Brook-North Branch Meduxnekeag River, Burntland Brook, Whitney Brook, Shields Brook-Upper Presque Isle Stream, West Branch Presque Isle Stream, East Branch Presque Isle Stream, and Squa Pan Lake-Squa Pan Stream. There are no stormwater inlets or catch basins on the facility. Stormwater is conveyed by drainage ditches, culvert pipes, intermittent streams and waterways. Although there is not a direct discharge to a navigable waterway from the site, the potential exists that a spill could contaminate a nearby wetland or waterway if not properly cleaned up.

The Site Map located in *Appendix K*, depicts the approximate location of the turbines and associated support infrastructure and the general drainage patterns for the site.

SECTION 3. OIL STORAGE AND HANDLING

3.1. Storage Container Construction

This section specifies the procedures, equipment, and other mechanisms to minimize the occurrence of petroleum spills. Spill prevention is provided through spill control devices, the regular maintenance and inspection of storage systems, and proper employee training. Quantities of materials stored and used on-site are minimized to reduce the possibility and magnitude of potential releases. The potential for a spill or release is also minimized through implementation of the spill control devices, routine inspections, and the security measures contained herein.

3.2. Storage Areas

Oil Storage and Handling - 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(i)

The facility will store fresh and used oil at the O&M building. Lubricating oils required for the proper operation of the oil-filled equipment will be distributed to the site as necessary. Transformer mineral oil is contained within the main transformer. If a failure of the main transformer shell causes significant oil loss, it will be evaluated on-site by the manufacturer. The refilling operation of the transformer mineral oil will be performed by a third party and shall be performed in accordance with the Bulk Oil/Fuel Transfer Procedure included in *Appendix J*.

Above ground diesel fuel tanks used for refueling track vehicles for snow removal will be placed in strategic locations throughout the site. These tanks will have secondary containment and be protected by bollards. Refilling of these tanks will be performed by a third party and shall be performed in accordance with the Bulk Oil/Fuel Transfer Procedure included in *Appendix J*.

Each WTG contains various amounts of lubricating oils and each piece of electrical equipment located at the substation and interconnect sites contain various amounts of transformer mineral oil. These oils are necessary for the proper operation of each piece of equipment. The type of oil stored and capacity of the oil containers are listed in Table 3-1. The following areas of oil storage are included on site:

- Main, Current and Grounding transformers (defined as oil-filled equipment) located at the substations.
- Turbine brake systems, motors and gear boxes (defined as oil-filled equipment) located in each WTG.

Information on the storage areas is summarized below:

Table 3-1 Storage Information

Identification	Capacity (gal)	Contents	Location
Main Transformer	22,000	Transformer Oil	Facility Substation
CRM Transformer (3)	70/ea.	Transformer Oil	Facility Substation
CV Transformer (3)	11/ea.	Transformer Oil	Facility Substation
CT Transformer (3)	40/ea	Transformer Oil	Facility Substation
Station Service Transformer (SSVT) (1)	500	Transformer Oil	Facility Substation
Capacitor Bank (4)	70/ea.	Transformer Oil	Facility Substation
WTG Gearbox Oil	77 /ea.	Gear Oil	Each of 119 WTG
WTG Brake System	1 / ea.	Brake Fluid	Each of 119 WTG
WTG Yaw Gear Oils	15 / ea.	Yaw Gear Oil	Each of 119 WTG
Diesel Fuel Tanks (3)	330/ea	Diesel Fuel	Batch Plant/Equipment Storage Areas
Fresh Oil Storage	5-330/ea.	Various Fresh Oils	O&M/Laydown Yard
Used Oil Storage	5-330/ea.	Used Oil	O&M/Laydown Yard

Used oil generated from the facility is placed in 55-gallon drums and/or 330-gallon totes and temporarily stored at the O&M building on spill containment pallets until it can be removed by a third party waste hauler. Fresh oil to be used at the facility is stored in 5, 10 and 55-gallon pails and drums and/or 330-gallon totes within the O&M building on spill containment pallets until it is needed on site. The 5, 10 and 55-gallon containers are considered to be portable containers - 40 CFR 112.11(c). An oil tank vehicle may be utilized during delivery of fresh oil, removal of used oil and complete oil change operations. The Bulk Oil/Fuel Transfer Procedure located in *Appendix J* shall be followed as necessary.

3.3. Transfer Operations

Transfer Operations, Pumping and In-Facility Processes – 40 CFR 112.8(d)

The facility will not have any underground or aboveground piping containing oil. No oil will be stored in locations that are susceptible to damage from vehicles entering the facility. Oil storage will be contained within buildings or inside steel secondary containment tanks with steel bollard protection.

3.4. Facility Drainage

Oil storage bulk containers will be stored within areas equipped with secondary containment systems that are drained through manually activated open-and-close valves and/or pumps. All valves are closed and pumps are kept in the off position whenever not in use. Drainage from the main transformer secondary containment at the substation occurs through an oil minder pump system which contains an oil detector and is designed to not allow contaminated water to be pumped out of the pit. Table 3-2 provides approximate discharge volumes and direction of flow.

Table 3-2 Potential Discharge Volumes

Potential Event	Maximum Gallons Released/Time	Substance Stored	Direction of Flow
<i>Oil-filled Equipment – Transformers</i>			
Failure of main Transformer @ Substation	22,000/ gradual to instantaneous	Transformer Oil	Within concrete containment dike (~24,200 gal.)
Failure of CRM Transformers @ Substation	70/ gradual to instantaneous	Transformer Oil	Discharge to gravel pad.
Failure of CV Transformers @ Substation	11/ gradual to instantaneous	Transformer Oil	Discharge to gravel pad.
Failure of CT Transformer	40/gradual to instantaneous	Transformer Oil	Discharge to gravel pad
Failure of SSVT	500/gradual to instantaneous	Transformer Oil	Discharge to gravel pad
Failure of Capacitor Bank @ Substation	70/ gradual to instantaneous	Transformer Oil	Discharge to gravel pad.
<i>Wind Turbines</i>			
Failure of gear system	81/ gradual to instantaneous	Gear Oil	To nacelle then down tower to support basement.*
Failure of pitch system	11/ gradual to instantaneous	Pitch Oil	To nacelle then down tower to support basement.*
Failure of braking system	1/gradual to instantaneous	Brake Fluid	To nacelle then down tower to support basement.*
<i>O&M Building</i>			
Failure of fresh oil drums	330/ gradual to instantaneous	Various Fresh Oil	To containment pallet
Failure of used oil drums	330/ gradual to instantaneous	Used Oil	To containment pallet
<i>Batch Plants/Equipment Storage Areas</i>			
Failure of diesel fuel tanks	330/gradual to instantaneous	Diesel Fuel	Secondary containment (attached steel dike)

**the nacelle will contain a portion of a spill, but it cannot be relied upon to totally contain a potential spill.*

3.5. Oil Filled Equipment

Two types of oil-filled equipment will be maintained onsite; electrical transformers and operational equipment (wind turbine motors and gear boxes). The site will have one large transformer and smaller electrical operational equipment located at the substation.

3.6. Bulk Storage Containers

Bulk petroleum product storage is located in an on-site Operations & Maintenance building. Lubricating oils will be brought to the site as needed.

3.7. Drainage of Diked Areas

Accumulated stormwater will be visually inspected for any evidence of oil contamination (e.g. sheen, smell, etc.) prior to discharge. If a sign of oil contamination is observed, the oil will be removed through the use of a vacuum truck and/or oil absorbent pads. If, upon inspection, there is no evidence of oil contamination, the containment area will be drained. Inspection of accumulated stormwater will only be conducted by trained personnel. The discharge of accumulated stormwater shall be recorded in the substation log-book which is located at the substation. A copy of the log book is included in *Appendix G* as a reference.

3.8. Used Oil Temporary Storage and Removal

Periodically the nacelles undergo comprehensive maintenance which includes changing the gear oil. The frequency of the maintenance is based on degradation and contamination of the oil in the gear box as determined by sampling which occurs every 6 months. The gear box maintenance is typically conducted by a third party and all used and fresh oil will be managed by the third party contractor. The third party will be responsible for storage, transport and handling of oils during tower maintenance as well as notifying the Operations Manager of any potential for oil discharge.

SECTION 4. Spill Prevention

The following measures are implemented to prevent oil discharges during the handling, use, or transfer of oil products at the facility. Oil-handling employees have received training in the proper implementation of these measures.

4.1. Deviations from Plan Requirements

Certain deviations in the Plan requirements are allowed under 40 CFR 112.7(a)(2) if equivalent environmental protection is provided. Based on a review by the Professional Engineer certifying this Plan, the Facility has the following exceptions that deviate from the applicable requirements but utilize environmentally equivalent protection:

Integrity Testing – 40 CFR 112.8(c)(6)

Pails (original product packaging) and drums may be used to store fresh oil at the Number Nine Wind Farm. The product containers shall meet the U.S. Department of Transportation performance standard for containers containing petroleum products. The containers are only stored on-site temporarily and replaced when empty. The containers are moveable and all sides can be made visible for inspection. The containers may also be used to temporarily store used oil. The used oil to be stored in the containers will be compatible with the containers original contents (e.g. used gear box oil will be stored in empty gear box oil containers). Because the containers are not reused for extended oil storage, visual inspection provides sufficient environmental protection and integrity testing is not necessary.

Visible Discharges – 40 CFR 112.8(c)(10)

Visual integrity inspection is considered sufficient for pail and drum storage. If storage containers are temporarily located on-site, they will be visually examined on a regular basis (cursory observations) for signs of deterioration or leaks, and are immediately replaced if signs of deterioration or leaks are apparent.

Liquid Level Devices & High Level Alarms – 40 CFR 112.8(c)(8)

The site does not contain bulk storage tanks requiring gauges or high level alarms. Overfill Prevention System – 40 CFR 112.8(c)(8) states each container must be equipped with a device or other means in which to avoid discharges. Used oil drums and pails are not equipped with visual gauges or high level alarms; therefore, in order to provide equivalent environmental protection, the operator determines the volume of oil in the container prior to transferring oil into the containers. Additionally, trained oil handling personnel are present during loading/unloading activities.

4.2. Containment and Diversionary Structures

The WTGs have the potential to contain a portion of a spill which occurs within the nacelle, but cannot be relied upon to contain the entire spill. Leakage of oil will first flow through the nacelle and then would flow down the inner tower support to the basement; however, past experience shows that oils have the potential to spill from the nacelle to the exterior of the tower. The tower basement is sealed and has sufficient storage volume to contain the entire volume of a catastrophic spill, should the spill reach the tower basement.

The main transformer at the substation is built with a concrete containment structure that has sufficient capacity to contain greater than 110% of entire volume of transformer oil.

Within the O&M Building, fresh and used oils are stored in 5, 10, 55 and 330-gallon containers. A containment pallet is located beneath each storage container and has sufficient capacity to contain 110% of the largest storage container volume.

4.3. Practicality of Secondary Containment

Secondary containment of each WTG and the electrical equipment located in the substations will be provided by active measures of secondary containment. The active measures in place consist of the use of strategically placed spill kits for small spills and the availability of a spill response team for larger spills. These measures will be deployed in a timely matter as each piece of equipment is continuously monitored with alarms being activated if there is a potential

problem. As a result, an Oil Contingency Plan (OCP) as an Alternative Requirement to General Secondary Containment as set forth in 40 CFR 112.7(k)(2) has not been prepared.

4.4. Conformance with Applicable State and Local Requirements

Number Nine Wind Farm will be in compliance with the federal regulations for oil spill prevention, and response reporting as well as the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP) requirements for reporting of petroleum releases to the environment. Maine Law Title 38 Section 570(K) authorizes MDEP to enforce compliance with EPA regulations.

4.5. Remote Monitoring

Numerous operations at the Number Nine Wind Farm site are remotely monitored 24-hours a day, 7-days a week. Operations monitored will show the potential for an external release of either gear oil or hydraulic fluid from the WTG. Alarms also monitor the transformer oil level, and rapid pressure relays. If these operations are to fall below an established threshold, an alarm will be logged, and the affected equipment will be shut down until a site visit/inspection is made. This alarm system is a Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and provides an additional layer of monitoring which will decrease the potential for oil to be released to the environment and provide advanced notification if the potential exists for oil to be released to the environment.

SECTION 5. SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

5.1. Discharge Response

The facility response plan requirement as described in 40 CFR 112.20-21 is not applicable at the Number Nine Wind Farm because the facility does not meet the Substantial Harm Criteria as certified in *Appendix C*, therefore; this plan does not address the specific requirements of the CFR. However, this plan does include basic steps that should be taken in the event of a spill. These steps do not provide the necessary actions for remediation of a major release, but they provide guidance to minimize potential damages from a release.

A spill is defined by Maine Law Title 38 Section 543 as a discharge of any quantity of oil products or chemicals, which occur either accidentally or intentionally, to the environment. The procedures described in this section are general procedures, which will be used in most spill response situations. Only facility staff properly trained in spill response techniques should perform these procedures (See Section 8 for Personnel Training). An Oil Spill Response Flowchart and Emergency Contact Information are provided in *Appendix A*. The basic steps involved in responding to a spill are outlined as follows:

The Employee Discovering the Spill Shall

1. Determine whether any immediate hazards to safety or life exist, such as fires, injuries, electrical voltage or toxic substances. Address any such emergency conditions first. Typically this would involve initiating an alarm for evacuation procedures, and/or rendering any assistance which the person is competent to provide (e.g. first aid, CPR, or obtaining appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)).
2. If it can be done safely, the employee should stop the source of the spill. Examples of stopping a spill source are shutting an open valve, or adjusting the position of a container so as to position the spill opening at the highest point.
3. If it can be done safely, the employee should contain the spill, using proper procedures. Examples of spill containment are blocking a storm drain or floor drain by constructing dikes of absorbent material (e.g. “Speedy Dry,” cat litter, etc), absorbent pigs, booms, etc.

4. The employee shall notify the Operations Manager, Tod Nash at (315) 783-5000, or EDPRNA ROCC 24-hour hotline at (713) 365-2576 of the situation.

The Operations Manager Shall

1. Determine if an EMERGENCY situation exists (i.e., a spill which cannot be contained, ignition of flammable spilled material, personal injury, etc). If an emergency situation does exist, the Operations Manager shall contact the following:
 - 911 (who will notify the local Police and Fire Departments)
 - Spill Response Contractor (if appropriate)
2. Coordinate with EDPR Environmental Manager to determine if the spill is reportable to the following:
 - Maine Department of Environmental Protection
 - EPA Region 1
 - EPA National Response Center
3. Determine if the spill has been contained and how containment was accomplished.
4. Manage and ensure quality control of spill cleanup and site remediation measures.
5. Document the initial spill response by recording information using the form set out in *Appendix F*.
6. If the incident is determined to be a reportable spill, prepare a written Spill Report to keep on file at the facility. This report should document how the spill occurred, the quantity and type of material spilled, the methods used to clean the spill, the amount of spilled material that has been recovered, etc.
7. Complete the Internal Environmental Incident Database (EID) on “My EDPR NA” with required information (see Section 6.1.3).

5.2. Response Equipment & Materials

Table 5-1 identifies the recommended spill response equipment to be maintained onsite.

Spill response will probably include digging up dirt and placing it in berms around the spill as well as placing absorbent mats into the spilled oil. The locations of the spill response materials are clearly marked for easy location by operators in these areas when the spill kits are required. Number Nine Wind Farm personnel inspect these materials on a biannual basis in order to ensure they are kept in stock and in good condition. Inspection of the equipment shall be completed biannually and noted on the inspection form provided in *Appendix E*.

In the event that assistance in containing or cleaning a spill is required by Number Nine Wind Farm, the Maine DEP personnel are the emergency spill responders. Presque Isle (Northern Maine Regional Office) (207) 764-0477.

TABLE 5-1 Spill Response Equipment

Equipment	Quantity *	Location
<i>Spill Response Equipment</i>		
55 – Gallon Metal Drum Spill Kit	2	Substation and O&M
55 – Gallon Metal Drum Spill Kit	1	Laydown Yard**

*Minimum to be maintained at all times.

**When temporary storage area is utilized.

SECTION 6. SPILL REPORTING

6.1. Discharge Notification

Proper and timely reporting of spills is essential. Failure to immediately report spills can result in fines and criminal liability. The chain-of-command described in the previous section directs personnel to notify facility management as soon as possible that a spill has occurred. Management will make all required regulatory contact, and will direct subsequent response efforts. Operations Manager shall coordinate with EDPR Environmental Manager to determine who is responsible for making all required reports to regulatory agencies. Operations Manager shall also complete the Spill Reporting Form found in *Appendix F* for all spills, regardless of reportability.

6.1.1. State Reporting Requirements for Oil Spills

The spilling or other discharge of oil to the environment in **any** amount is a violation of Maine law. To avoid the potential to be fined for the violation, the spill **must** be reported within 2 hours, promptly cleaned up and the oil contaminated material shall be properly disposed.

If a spill occurs, an initial telephone report of any discharge should be made to the DEP at (800) 482-0777 as soon as possible, but within 2 hours. When reporting a spill, it is helpful if you are able to provide the following information:

- What was spilled?
- How much was spilled?
- Is there a chance that more can be spilled?
- Is it contained?
- When did the spill occur?
- What is the location of the spill?
- Is help needed and how urgent is the situation?
- Is help on the way?
- What are the natural resources that might be impacted?
- Who is the owner company?

After making the appropriate phone calls and the spill is contained, a *Spill Reporting Form*, included in *Appendix F*, shall be completed and submitted to the EDPR Environmental Manager. The *Spill Reporting Form* includes a checklist to document the proper notification of state and federal agencies.

6.1.2. Federal Reporting Requirements for Oil Spills

In the event that an oil/petroleum product spill reaches a navigable waterway either directly or through a stormwater management system, and creates a visible sheen on the surface of the water, the spill must be reported immediately to the National Response Center, Washington, DC, by calling 1-800-424-8802.

The protocol to follow for the reporting of an oil spill to the National Response Center (NRC) is similar to that described in Section 6.1.1. The NRC will advise concerning any follow-up documentation that it may require.

6.1.3. EDPR Reporting Requirement

All spills, regardless of volume, are required to be reported internally via the Internal Environmental Incident Database (EID) on “My EDPR NA” by the Operations Manager. The following steps shall be followed:

1. Spill is identified
2. Identifier checks for hazards and stems the flow of the spill or leak if safe to do so
3. Spill is stopped and contained to the extent safe and practical
4. Identifier contacts the Operations Manager immediately
5. Operations Manager contacts EDPR Environmental Manager if a state/federally reportable spill
6. EDPR determines who will report the spill (contractor, site, legal)
7. EDPR ensures spill is reported per state and federal requirements if necessary
8. Spill is reported to ALL required agencies. Individual reporting spill identifies/records the time and name of the agent and agency spoken to and records a spill report number for EID

9. Spill is cleaned up entirely either by bioremediation or removal of affected soil or contaminants from water and placed into drums for storage and removal
10. The responsible company completes a spill report for EDPR to enter in the EID
11. EDPR reviews the cleanup and submitted spill report and enters into EID
12. Refuse materials are hauled off by a permitted hauler to a permitted facility
13. EDPR receives a return copy of shipping manifest with signature from final disposal facility

6.2. Spill History

A history of petroleum spills and leaks will be maintained as part of this plan, in the database. The following information will be documented for spills: the cause of the spill; the type and amount of substance; the location (including latitude, longitude and elevation), date and time of spill; the watercourse, soil, or groundwater affected; and the action(s) taken to prevent reoccurrence. Spill history and lessons learned will be discussed annually during SPCC training for all site oil handling employees and supervisors. Record of any spill or discharge will be logged by the site within 24-hours, and retained on the database for a minimum of 5 years.

SECTION 7. FACILITY INSPECTIONS AND RECORD KEEPING

Inspections are to be conducted, at a minimum, on a monthly basis at the substation and on a biannual basis for the entire site. The person performing the inspection should complete the inspection logs, and submit copies of these logs to the Operations Manager or his designee. The Operations Manager, or his designee, must review and initial the inspection log, and ensure that any problems or deficiencies discovered during any inspection are promptly resolved.

As required by the SPCC rule, Number Nine Wind Farm personnel perform routine container and oil-filled equipment inspections and evaluations. Table 7-1 summarizes the various types of inspections performed at the facility. The inspections are described later in this section, and in the respective sections that describe different parts of the facility.

Records of these inspections will be maintained on file for a minimum of five (5) years.

Table 7-1 Inspection Program

<i>Facility Component</i>	<i>Action</i>	<i>Frequency/Circumstances</i>
<u>Oil-filled Equipment</u> Main Transformer (at the substation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect outside of transformer for signs of deterioration and discharges. Transformer operation is continuously monitored from the control room 	Monthly during regular scheduled substation inspections.
Wind Turbines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect supports, foundations and outside of containers for signs of deterioration and discharges. Inspect the gear boxes and pitch motors within and around the nacelle of the turbine for signs of deterioration and discharges. 	Bi-annually during regular scheduled inspections.
O&M Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect storage containers for signs of deterioration and discharges. Inspect spill pallets for signs of leaks. Inspect spill response equipment. 	Bi-annually during regular scheduled SPCC inspections and daily cursory visual inspections.
Batch Plants/Equipment Storage Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect storage containers for signs of deterioration and discharges. Inspect spill pallets for signs of leaks. Inspect spill response equipment 	Bi-annually during regular scheduled SPCC inspections and daily cursory visual inspections

7.1. Monthly Substation Inspections

The checklist provided in *Appendix E* is used for monthly substation inspections by Number Nine Wind Farm personnel. The monthly inspections cover key elements of the substation including observing exterior of transformer for signs of deterioration, leaks, corrosion, and thinning as well as the foundations and supports for signs of instability or excessive settlement.

All problems must immediately be reported to the Operations Manager. Visible oil leaks must be repaired as soon as possible to prevent a larger spill. Pooled oil is removed immediately upon discovery. The transformer will be repaired as necessary.

7.2. Bi-annual Inspection

Number Nine Wind Farm personnel shall perform a thorough inspection of facility equipment on a bi-annual basis. This bi-annual inspection **does not** take the place of the monthly substation inspections described above; rather they shall complement each other. The form provided in *Appendix E* of this plan will be used to complete the bi-annual inspection.

7.3. Record Keeping

Inspection records for the monthly substation inspections and the biannual inspections are stored digitally on SAP and are accessible by Number Nine Wind Farm employees as needed. At minimum, inspection records shall be maintained with this SPCC plan for a period of 5 years.

SECTION 8. PERSONNEL TRAINING

Training in the control, handling, and reporting of spills is provided to personnel whose activities place them near potential spill sources. Such personnel include the Operations Manager, technicians, and their alternate(s). The Operations Manager has responsibility for overall training.

Applicable employees shall be instructed in the standard operating procedures established to minimize the potential for a spill and proper response procedures that will enable them to effectively respond in the event of a spill. Personnel are to be trained in the following areas:

- General facility operations.
- The operation and maintenance of spill kits that are used to prevent oil discharges and personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Applicable pollution control laws and regulations concerning spills, discharges, and other environmental releases, including the information contained in this SPCC Plan.
- Response and reporting procedures for spills, discharges, and other environmental releases.

Annual discharge prevention training sessions are held by the Operations Manager for all facility personnel involved in oil operations. The training shall be aimed at ensuring continued understanding and adherence to the discharge prevention procedures presented in the SPCC plan. The training shall also highlight and describe known discharge events or failures, malfunctioning components, and recently implemented precautionary measures and best practices. Facility operators and other personnel will have the opportunity during the training to share recommendations concerning health, safety, and environmental issues encountered during facility operations.

Training sessions must be documented. The Number Nine Wind Farm facility Operations Manager shall maintain records of all training conducted and the personnel in attendance for each training session. Records of the briefings and discharge prevention training are maintained in the corporate training records.

SECTION 9. INTEGRITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Unless appropriate measures are adopted to provide equivalent environmental protection, the SPCC regulations require all aboveground bulk storage containers to be tested for integrity on a regular schedule. Pursuant to 40 CFR 112.8(c)(6), Number Nine Wind Farm shall institute a biannual visual inspection program of each bulk storage tank as a permissible deviation providing equivalent environmental protection.

Visual inspection is considered sufficient for tote, drum and pail storage. The containers are visually examined on a regular basis (cursory observations) and biannual basis (written inspection procedures) for signs of deterioration or leaks, and are immediately replaced if signs of deterioration or leaks are apparent. Brittle fracture evaluations are not applicable as there are no field constructed, above ground containers located at the facility.

SECTION 10. SECURITY

The facility operation is remotely monitored 24 hours/day, 7 days/week. The substation area is completely fenced in and all gates and access doors will remain locked. Access to the facility is by prior authorization, which must be confirmed by Number Nine Wind Farm personnel when entering or exiting the facility. Facility lighting at the substation and O&M building is adequate to discover discharges during hours of darkness. The site lighting is activated by motion sensors which discourages vandalism.

Appendix A

Emergency Contact List

Spill Response Flow Chart

Emergency Contact List

Operations Manager

Tod Nash

(315) 783-5000

Site Lead Technician

Stan Kraeger

(315) 286-6225

Regional Manager

Tod Nash

(315) 783-5000

EDPR Operations Environmental Manager

Sam McEwen

(713) 818-3442

Local Fire Department

911

Maine Dept. of Environmental Protection
– 24-hour Oil Spill Reporting Hotline

(800) 482-0777

National Response Center

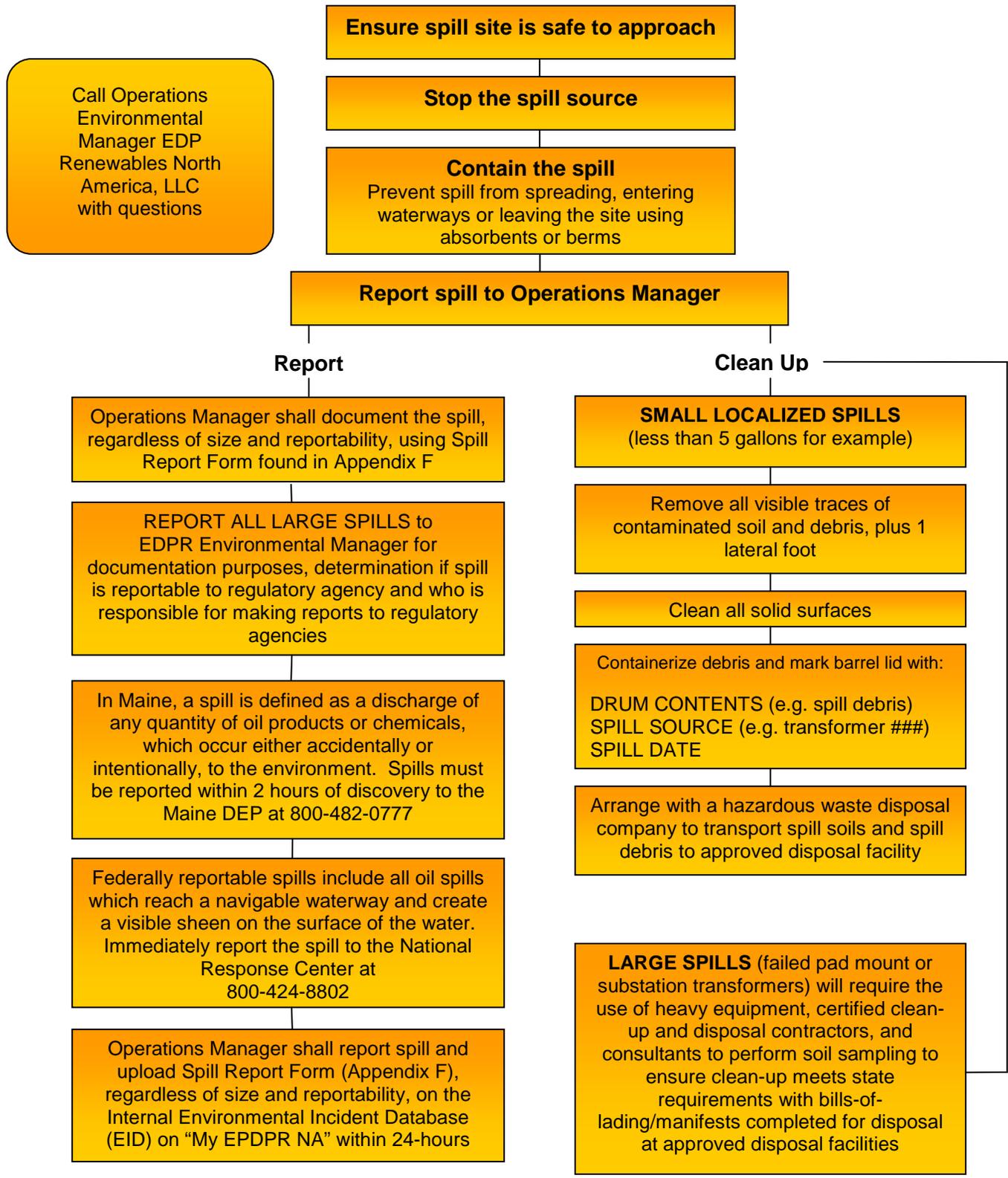
(800) 424-8802

Spill Response Contractor

TBD

(XXX) XXX-XXXX

Oil Spill Response Flowchart



Appendix B

EPA Oil Discharge Reporting Requirements



Oil Discharge Reporting Requirements

How to Report Oil Discharges to the National Response Center and EPA

If a facility or vessel discharges oil to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines, waters of the contiguous zone, or in connection with activities under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act or Deepwater Port Act of 1974, or which may affect natural resources under exclusive U.S. authority, the owner/operator is required to follow certain federal reporting requirements. These requirements are found in two EPA regulations – 40 CFR part 110, Discharge of Oil regulation, and 40 CFR part 112, Oil Pollution Prevention regulation. The Discharge of Oil regulation provides the framework for determining whether an oil discharge to inland and coastal waters or adjoining shorelines should be reported to the National Response Center. The Oil Pollution Prevention regulation, part of which is commonly referred to as the “SPCC rule,” identifies certain types of discharges from regulated facilities that also need to be reported to EPA. Although these reporting requirements were not changed by EPA’s recent modifications of the SPCC rule, this Fact Sheet will help facilities with the Reportable Discharge History criterion associated with the qualified facility option and the oil-filled operational equipment option offered in the recent SPCC modifications.

Who is subject to the Discharge of Oil regulation?

Any person in charge of a vessel or of an onshore or offshore facility is subject to the reporting requirements of the Discharge of Oil regulation if it discharges a harmful quantity of oil to U.S. navigable waters, adjoining shorelines, or the contiguous zone, or in connection with activities under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act or Deepwater Port Act of 1974, or which may affect natural resources under exclusive U.S. authority.

What is a “harmful quantity” of discharged oil?

A harmful quantity is any quantity of discharged oil that violates state water quality standards, causes a film or sheen on the water’s surface, or leaves sludge or emulsion beneath the surface. For this reason, the Discharge of Oil regulation is commonly known as the “sheen” rule. Note that a floating sheen alone is not the only quantity that triggers the reporting requirements (e.g., sludge or emulsion deposited below the surface of the water may also be reportable).

Under this regulation, reporting oil discharges does not depend on the specific amount of oil discharged, but instead can be triggered by the presence of a visible sheen created by the discharged oil or the other criteria described above.

To whom do I report an oil discharge?

A facility should report discharges to the National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802 or 1-202-426-2675. The NRC is the federal government’s centralized reporting center, which is staffed 24 hours per day by U.S. Coast Guard personnel.

If reporting directly to NRC is not practicable, reports also can be made to the EPA regional office or the U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Office (MSO) in the area where the incident occurred.

When must I report to NRC?

Any person in charge of a vessel or an onshore or offshore facility must notify NRC immediately after he or she has knowledge of the discharge.

What information do I need to report?

NRC will ask a caller to provide as much information about the incident as possible including:

- Name, organization, and telephone number
- Name and address of the party responsible for the incident
- Date and time of the incident
- Location of the incident
- Source and cause of the discharge
- Types of material(s) discharged
- Quantity of materials discharged
- Danger or threat posed by the discharge

- Number and types of injuries (if any)
- Weather conditions at the incident location
- Other information to help emergency personnel respond to the incident

How are reports to NRC handled?

NRC relays information to an EPA or U.S. Coast Guard On Scene Coordinator (OSC), depending on the location of the incident. After receiving a report, the OSC evaluates the situation and decides if federal emergency response action is necessary.

If I report a discharge to NRC, do I also report to EPA?

If a facility is regulated under the SPCC rule and has a reportable discharge according to EPA regulations (see below), it must be reported to both NRC and EPA.

What are the oil discharge reporting requirements in the SPCC rule?

Any facility owner/operator who is subject to the SPCC rule must comply with the reporting requirements found in §112.4.

A discharge must be reported to the EPA Regional Administrator (RA) when there is a discharge of:

- More than 1,000 U.S. gallons of oil in a single discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines
- More than 42 U.S. gallons of oil in each of two discharges to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines occurring within any twelve-month period

When determining the applicability of this SPCC reporting requirement, the gallon amount(s) specified (either 1,000 or 42) refers to the amount of oil that actually reaches navigable waters or adjoining shorelines, not the total amount of oil spilled.

What do I need to submit to EPA?

The owner/operator must provide the following:

- Name and location of the facility
- Owner/operator name
- Maximum storage/handling capacity of the facility and normal daily throughput
- Corrective actions and countermeasures taken, including descriptions of equipment repairs and replacements

- Adequate description of the facility, including maps, flow diagrams, and topographical maps, as necessary
- Cause of the discharge to navigable waters, including a failure analysis
- Failure analysis of the system where the discharge occurred
- Additional preventive measures taken or planned to take to minimize discharge reoccurrence
- Other information the RA may reasonably require

An owner/operator must also send a copy of this information to the agency or agencies in charge of oil pollution control activities in the state in which the facility is located.

What happens after a facility submits this information to EPA?

The EPA Regional Administrator will review the information submitted by the facility and may require a facility to submit and amend its SPCC Plan. Facilities and equipment that qualified for the new streamlined requirements may lose eligibility for those options as determined by the Regional Administrator. A state agency may also make recommendations to EPA for a facility to amend its Plan to prevent or control oil discharges.

For More Information

Review the Discharge of Oil regulation (40 CFR part 110)

<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/>

Review the Oil Pollution Prevention regulation (40 CFR part 112)

<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/>

Visit the EPA Office of Emergency Management Web site

www.epa.gov/emergencies

Call the Superfund, TRI, EPCRA, RMP, and Oil Information Center

(800) 424-9346 or (703) 412-9810

TDD (800) 553-7672 or (703) 412-3323

www.epa.gov/superfund/resources/infocenter

To Report an Oil or Chemical Discharge

Contact the National Response Center

(800) 424-8802 or (202) 267-2675

TDD (202) 267-4477

<http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/index.html>

Appendix C

Certification of Substantial Harm

Certification of the Non-Applicability of the Substantial Harm Criteria of 40 CFR 112.20(e), 112.20(f)(1)

Facility Name: Number Nine Wind Farm, LLC

Facility Location: The facility is located in Aroostook County, Maine, west of Bridgewater and south of Presque Isle. The facility is serviced by an Operations and Maintenance building centrally located within the wind farm.

1. Does the facility transfer oil over water to or from vessels and does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 42,000 gallons?

Yes _____ No X

2. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to one million gallons and does the facility lack secondary containment that is sufficiently large to contain the capacity of the largest aboveground oil storage tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation within any aboveground oil storage area?

Yes _____ No X

3. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to one million gallons and is the facility located at a distance such that a discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments?

Yes _____ No X

4. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to one million gallons and is the facility located at a distance such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake?

Yes _____ No X

5. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to one million gallons and has the facility experienced a reportable oil spill in an amount greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons within the last five years?

Yes _____ No X

Certification

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining this information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete.

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Title: Operations Manager

Date: _____

Appendix D

SPCC Cross Reference

SPCC Cross-Reference with Provisions of Federal Regulations

This SPCC plan does not follow the exact order presented in 40 CFR 112. Section headings identify, where appropriate, the relevant section(s) of the SPCC rule. This table presents a cross-reference of plan sections relative to applicable parts of 40 CFR 112.

SPCC Cross-Reference		
Provision	Plan Section	Page/Reference
112.1	Oil-Filled Operational Equipment	13
112.3(d)	Professional Engineer Certification	5
112.3(e)	Location of SPCC plan	6
112.4	Plan Review	6
112.5	Plan Amendment	7
112.7	Management Approval	4
112.7(a)(2)	Deviations from Plan Requirements	14
112.7(a)(3)	General Facility Information	8
112.7(a)(3)	Site Plan and Facility Diagram	Appendix K
112.7(a)(4)	Discharge Notification	20
112.7(a)(5)	Discharge Response	17
112.7(b)	Potential Discharge Volumes and Direction of Flow	12/Table 3-2
112.7(c)	Containment and Diversionary Structures	15
112.7(d)	Practicability of Secondary Containment	15
112.7(e)	Inspections, Tests, and Records	23
112.7(f)	Personnel, Training and Discharge Prevention Procedures	25
112.7(g)	Security	27
112.7(j)	Conformance with Applicable State and Local Requirements	16
112.7(k)	Alternative Requirement to General Secondary Containment	15
112.8(b),	Facility Drainage	12
112.8(c)(1)	Storage Container Construction	10
112.8(c)(2)	Secondary Containment	15
112.8(c)(3)	Drainage of Diked Areas	13
112.8(c)(6)	Periodic Integrity Testing	26
112.8(c)(10)	Visible Discharges	14
112.8(c)(11)	Mobile and Portable Containers	11
112.8(d)	Transfer Operations, Pumping and In-Facility Processes	11
112.20(e)	Certification of Substantial Harm Determination	Appendix C

*Only selected excerpts of relevant rule text are provided. For a complete list of SPCC requirements, refer to the full text of 40 CFR 112.

Appendix E

Bi-annual Site Visual Inspection Form

Monthly Substation Report Form

Bi-annual Site Visual Inspection

Inspection Area	Access Roads																											Crane Pad				PMT				WTG											SPCC				Date	Inspector
Inspection Point	Signs	Culverts	General Surface	Wash Out	Wash Over	Water Crossing(s)	Potholes	Vegetation	General Surface	Wash Over	Grading	Vegetation	Locked	Foundation/Box	Paint/Rust	Fins Overall	Leaks	Foundation Cracks	Rock Displacement	Bolt Caps Missing	Bolts Greased	Grout Cracks	Grout Seal Tears	Overall Sound	Locked	Tower Light	Paint/Rust	Visible Grease	Visible Oil	Blade Whistle	Hub	Nacelle	Indication of Spill	Container Condition PMT	Container Condition WTG	Legend: (-) = N/A 1 = Mild 5 = Extreme √ = none/no issue	Date	Inspector														
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Bi-annual Site Visual Inspection

Inspection Area	Access Roads												Crane Pad			PMT			WTG												SPCC			Legend: (-) = N/A 1 = Mild 5 = Extreme √ = none/no issue	Date	Inspector				
Inspection Point	Signs	Culverts	General Surface	Wash Out	Wash Over	Water Crossing(s)	Potholes	Vegetation	General Surface	Wash Over	Grading	Vegetation	Locked	Foundation/Box	Paint/Rust	Fins Overall	Leaks	Foundation Cracks	Rock Displacement	Bolt Caps Missing	Bolts Greased	Grout Cracks	Grout Seal Tears	Overall Sound	Locked	Tower Light	Paint/Rust	Leaked Grease	Leaked Oil	Blade Whistle	Hub	Nacelle	Indication of Spill				Container Conditions	Container Conditions		
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Bi-annual Site Visual Inspection

Inspection Area	Access Roads														Crane Pad				PMT				WTG										SPCC			Date	Inspector			
Inspection Point	Signs	Culverts	General Surface	Wash Out	Wash Over	Water Crossing(s)	Potholes	Vegetation	General Surface	Wash Over	Grading	Vegetation	Locked	Foundation/Box	Paint/Rust	Fins Overall	Leaks	Foundation Cracks	Rock Displacement	Bolt Caps Missing	Bolts Greased	Grout Cracks	Grout Seal Tears	Overall Sound	Locked	Tower Light	Paint/Rust	Leaked Grease	Leaked Oil	Blade Whistle	Hub	Nacelle	Indication of Spill	Container Conditions	Container Conditions	Legend: (-) = N/A 1 = Mild 5 = Extreme √ = none/no issue				
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Bi-annual Site Visual Inspection

Inspection Area	Operations & Maintenance Facility							Legend: (-) = N/A 1 = Mild 5 = Extreme √ = none/no issue	
Inspection Point	Signs of Leakage	Container Condition	Gauge Function	Signs of Oil	Cracks	Weeping at Fittings	Lighting Functional		
Scale	Y/N or N/A	√ - 5	Y/N or N/A	Y/N or N/A	Y/N or N/A	Y/N or N/A	Y/N or N/A	Date	Inspector
Tanks									
New Drums									
Buckets									
Used Drums									
Secondary Containment									
Floor Drain									
Oil Water Separator									
Pipes									
Flammables Locker									
Additional Notes:									

Collector Substation
Monthly Inspection



REV. 3.2 01/2012

Site:		Date:	
Name:		Org:	

Outdoor Inspection			N/A	
Ambient Temp (C)			GOOD	NOTE
Fence/Gates			GOOD	NOTE
Yard/Gravel			GOOD	NOTE
Exterior Lighting			GOOD	NOTE
Signs/Placards			GOOD	NOTE
Substation Exterior			GOOD	NOTE
Steel Structures			GOOD	NOTE
Cable & Bus			GOOD	NOTE
Grounding			GOOD	NOTE
Cable Raceways			GOOD	NOTE
Animal Mitigation			GOOD	NOTE

Instrument Transformers					N/A	
Device	Oil Level % Max			Details	Condition	
	A	B	C			
					GOOD	NOTE
					GOOD	NOTE
					GOOD	NOTE
					GOOD	NOTE

Air Disconnects											
Device	Operations	Locks	Inter-Locks	Panel Seal	Panel Heaters	Fuses	Linkage	Status		Overall Condition	

Insulators & Arresters											
General Condition											

HV Breaker								< Note Circuit Breaker Device ID			
Phase	Gas Pressure	Operations	Oil/Air Pressure	Oil Level	Hours	Item	Condition				
A B C						Breaker Status					
B						Charged					
C						Heat/Light Working					
General Conditon											

HV Breaker								< Note Circuit Breaker Device ID			
Phase	Gas Pressure	Operations	Oil/Air Pressure	Oil Level	Hours	Item	Condition				
A B C						Breaker Status					
B						Charged					
C						Heat/Light Working					
General Conditon											

Capacitor/Reactor Banks													
Cap Bank Step	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Condition
Blown Fuse(s)													
Fraying Fuse Wire(s)													
Leaking Can(s)													
Reactor Bank													
General Conditon													

DStatCom & Aux GSU										
Voltage Reference	PF Set Point	Control Mode		Control Point				Oil Level		
				Run State				Oil Pressure		
Total Mvar Output				Trip Alarm				Oil Temp		
General Conditon										

Reactive Device				< Note Device ID						
Phase	ABC	B	C	Heat/Light Working				Status		
Gas Pressure				Operations				Charged		
General Conditon										

Reactive Device				< Note Device ID						
Phase	ABC	B	C	Heat/Light Working				Status		
Gas Pressure				Operations				Charged		
General Conditon										

Reactive Device							< Note Device ID			
Phase	ABC	B	C	Heat/Light Working			Status			
Gas Pressure				Operations			Charged			
General Conditon										

Reactive Device							< Note Device ID			
Phase	ABC	B	C	Heat/Light Working			Status			
Gas Pressure				Operations			Charged			
General Conditon										

Reactive Device							< Note Device ID			
Phase	ABC	B	C	Heat/Light Working			Status			
Gas Pressure				Operations			Charged			
General Conditon										

Reactive Device							< Note Device ID			
Phase	ABC	B	C	Heat/Light Working			Status			
Gas Pressure				Operations			Charged			
General Conditon										

Reactive Device							< Note Device ID			
Phase	ABC	B	C	Heat/Light Working			Status			
Gas Pressure				Operations			Charged			
General Conditon										

Reactive Device							< Note Device ID			
Phase	ABC	B	C	Heat/Light Working			Status			
Gas Pressure				Operations			Charged			
General Conditon										

Reactive Device							< Note Device ID			
Phase	ABC	B	C	Heat/Light Working			Status			
Gas Pressure				Operations			Charged			
General Conditon										

Reactive Device							< Note Device ID			
Phase	ABC	B	C	Heat/Light Working			Status			
Gas Pressure				Operations			Charged			
General Conditon										

Reactive Device							< Note Device ID			
Phase	ABC	B	C	Heat/Light Working			Status			
Gas Pressure				Operations			Charged			
General Conditon										

Reactive Device							< Note Device ID			
Phase	ABC	B	C	Heat/Light Working			Status			
Gas Pressure				Operations			Charged			
General Conditon										

MGSU								
ETM				Conservator				
SENSOR/ZONE	MIN	CURRENT	MAX	Oil Level 1	Oil Level 2			
				Desiccant				
				% Changed	Active Color	Used Color		
				Hydran				
				%RH	Gas Level	Sensor T	H2O Level	
				LTC Desiccant				
				% Changed	Active Color	Used Color		
				LTC Oil				
				Oil Temp	Oil Temp Max	Oil Level		
LTC Position/Counter								
Lower Draghand	Current Position	Upper Draghand	Digital Monitor Position	Beckwith Position	HMI Position	Analog Counter	Digital Counter	
Lightning Arrester Counters								
	X1	X2	X3	H1	H2	H3		
Counter								
mA RMS								
Visual Mechanical								
Operate Fans								
Bushing Condition								
General Conditon								

Control Room										
Ambient Temp (C)										
General Condition										
Interior & Emergency Lights										
Relay Targets Clear/Asserted										
Indicator Lamps (Push Test Button)										
86 Lock Out Relays (Ready/Rolled)										
HMI (Updating/Alarms)										
HVAC										
Panel Boards (Tripped CBs)										
Fire Extinguisher (Initial/Date Tag)										
Eye Wash Station (Initial/Date Tag)										
Automatic Transfer Switch	Source 1 Available			Source 2 Available			Source In Service			

UPS									
Bank 1				Bank 2					
Battery VDC	Cell VDC	+ Gnd VDC	- Gnd VDC	Battery VDC	Cell VDC	+ Gnd VDC	- Gnd VDC		
General Condition									
Charger 1				Charger 2					
Voltage	Current	Alarms		Voltage	Current	Alarms			
General Condition									

Switchgear Room														
Ambient Temp (C)														
Indicator Lamps														
Arc Flash Monitor														
HVAC														
Fire Extinguisher (Initial/Date Tag)														
Racking Equipment														
General Condition														

Feeder Breakers														
Breaker>														
Operation Counter														
Spring Charged														
Cubicles Clean														

Environmental/SPCC													
Oil Sheen in Containment			Actual Oil Leaks			Actual Battery Leaks							
Containment Level (inches)			Potential for Oil Leaks			Potential for Battery Leaks							
Containment Drained			Actual SF6 Leaks			Spill Kit Available							
Amount Drained (inches)			Potential for SF6 Leaks			Spill Kit Complete							

Notes

Additional Notes

Photos / Misc. Notes

Appendix F

Spill Reporting Form

Number Nine Wind Farm, LLC
Spill Reporting Form

Facility Address: <u>Number Nine Wind Farm, LLC</u>	
<u>201 NW Main Street</u>	
<u>Winchester, IN</u>	
Contact Person: _____	Contact Number: (____) _____
Spill Date: _____	Time: _____

Responsible Party: _____ Source of the Spill: _____

Material Spilled: _____ Estimated Quantity: _____

Media into which Spill Occurred: _____

Brief Description of Event and Location: _____

Cause of the Spill: _____

Remediation Action: _____

Is Spill Reportable: YES NO

Agencies Notified: _____

Agency Contact: _____

Date Agency Notified: _____

Fines Received: _____

Additional Comments: _____

Spill Notification Form

Part A: Basic Spill Data		
Type of Spilled Substance:	Notification Person:	
Quantity Released:	Spill Date and Time:	
Location of Spill:	Discovery Date and Time:	
	SPILL DURATION:	
Facility Name & Location: Number Nine Wind Farm, LLC _____ Street _____, ME	Release to: <input type="checkbox"/> air <input type="checkbox"/> water <input type="checkbox"/> ocean <input type="checkbox"/> well <input type="checkbox"/> soil <input type="checkbox"/> sewer <input type="checkbox"/> containment <input type="checkbox"/> other _____	
Owner / Company Name: Number Nine Wind Farm, LLC c/o EDPR North America, LLC 808 Travis Street, Suite 700 Houston, TX 77002	Telephone: Facility: _____ 24 hr.: _____	
Nature of spill and any environmental or health effects: <input type="checkbox"/> Injuries <input type="checkbox"/> Fatalities		
Part B: Notification Checklist		
Spill Type	Notification Date and Time	Name of Person that Received Call
Spill is any amount of petroleum product:		
Maine Department of Environmental Protection 1-800-482-0777		
Spill reaches groundwater or surface water:		
Maine Department of Environmental Protection 1-800-482-0777		
National Response Center 1-800-424-8802		

Appendix G

Substation Logbook

Appendix H

Record of Plan Review and Evaluations

Record of Plan Review and Evaluations

Number Nine Wind Farm

Date of Review	Comments	Amendments	Reviewed By

Appendix I

Secondary Containment Structure Details

Appendix J

Bulk Oil/Fuel Transfer Procedure

EDP Renewables

Bulk Oil/Fuel Transfer Procedures

1. Smoking is prohibited while transferring oil and petroleum products
2. Look for any areas of drainage to waterways, and cover, protect or relocate
3. Position the equipment into a secure area and STOP the engine unless required to operate pump.
4. Verify the breaks, including the hand break are set and chock a tire.
5. The available capacity in the storage tank(s) shall be visually verified and confirm prior to beginning transfer to prevent overflow
6. To minimize the release of any material to the environment, drip pans, buckets or visqueen will be used under all hose connections and cleaned upon completion.
7. Connect a grounding cable between the holding tank and truck frame.
8. Ensure a full, working, appropriate for the medium such as Class B (Carbon Dioxide) Fire Extinguisher, and a Spill Kit is readily available and easily accessible within 75 feet of the pumping operation.
9. Driver or EDPR designee must be present during all transfers. No transfers will be unattended by a site representative. The driver must be awake, have an unobstructed view of the tank and be within 25 feet of the truck. All transfers must be shut down if the driver or authorized designee leaves the area.
10. All employees must understand the nature of the material being transferred, review the MSDS and have documented training on the SPPC and HazCOM procedures to prevent and respond to an emergency.
11. Hose connections, valves and pumps must be visually inspected continually during transfers to check for leaks or drips. All leaks must be stopped immediately or contained effectively to prevent release to the environment
12. All areas, including containment structures, roadways, etc. are to be kept free from oil and petroleum materials and excess residue
13. Any spills regardless of quantity shall be immediately reported to EDPR and cleaned up effectively and promptly. EDPR can provide shovels, oil dry, rags, etc. to appropriately address any release, and ensure proper remediation and chain of command reporting.
14. The EDPR Spill Response Process includes the following:
 - a. the spill is identified
 - b. the spill is stopped & contained to the extent safe & practical
 - c. the spill is cleaned up entirely and placed into drums for storage and removal
 - d. the spill is reported to ALL required agencies if required by volume released to ground &/or water
 - e. EDPR reviews the cleanup and submitted spill report if from a contractor
 - f. EDPR site team member posts the report to the EDPR web site
 - g. The refuse materials are hauled off by a permitted hauler to a permitted facility (list name and number of chosen firm in plan)
 - h. EDPR receives a return copy of shipping manifest with signature from final disposal facility

EDP Renewables

Bulk Oil/Fuel Transfer Procedures

15. Transfer vehicle operators have the responsibility to keep the transfer area clean and safe, to immediately clean up any spilled material and ensure proper disposal of oily refuse
16. At the end of transfer,
 - a. secure all hoses,
 - b. disconnect grounding cable,
 - c. assure all closures are securely fastened,
 - d. caps are tightened,
 - e. valves and other closures are closed, secure and free of leaks,
 - f. residual material and drip prevention material are cleaned and removed
 - g. any refuse is removed,
 - h. release chocks and breaks before departing the transfer area and site.

Transfer operator name

signature of operator

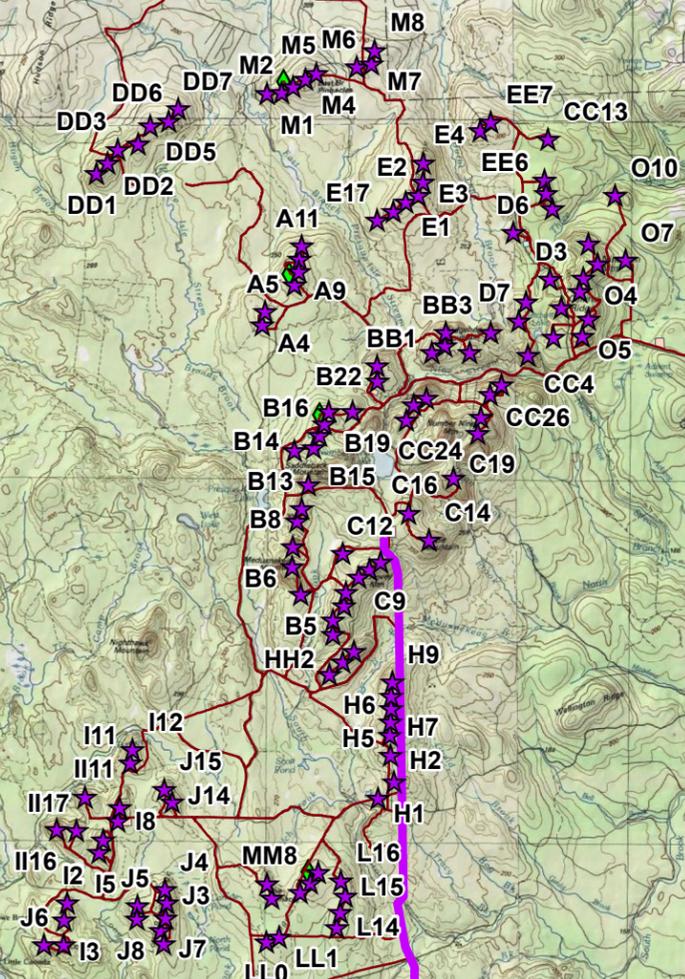
date of transfer

EDPR initial

Appendix K

Figures

USGS LOCATION MAP



Legend

- BRIDAL PATH
- NORTH GEN LEAD
- TURBINES
- ACCESS ROADS

