APPENDIX M

Hazardous Materials Business Plan

Hazardous Materials Business Plan

Sapphire Solar Project

JUNE 2023

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
AC	alternating current
applicant	Sapphire Solar, LLC
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CdTe	Cadmium Telluride
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERS	California Environmental Reporting System
COD	Commercial Operation Date
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
DC	direct current
DFA	Development Focus Area
DRECP	Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan
EDFR	EDF Renewables Development, Inc.
gen-tie	generation tie
HMBP	Hazardous Materials Business Plan
kV	kilovolt
MW	megawatt
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
O&M	operations & maintenance
OES	Office of Emergency Services
Plan	Hazardous Materials Business Plan
POC	Point of Contact
PPE	personal protective equipment
Project	Sapphire Solar Project
PV	photovoltaic
RCFD	Riverside County Fire Department
ROD	Record of Decision
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCE	Southern California Edison

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1 Executive Summary

The purpose of this Hazardous Materials Business Plan (Plan) is to describe how the Sapphire Solar Project (Project) will fulfill the requirements of the California Safety Code Division 20, Miscellaneous Health and Safety Provisions Chapter 6.95 §25505, which establishes requirements for Hazardous Materials Business Plans in the State of California.

Project and Approach Overview

EDF Renewables Development Inc., on behalf of Sapphire Solar, LLC (applicant), proposes to entitle, construct, operate, and maintain the Project, located in Riverside County, California. The Project would consist of approximately 1,192 acres, with approximately 1,082 acres of private lands and approximately 110 acres of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered lands. The Project would include up to 117 megawatts (MW) of photovoltaic (PV) solar generation and 117MW battery energy storage system (BESS).

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2 Introduction

EDF Renewables Development, Inc. (EDFR) on behalf of Sapphire Solar, LLC, proposes to entitle, construct, operate, and maintain the Sapphire Solar Project (Project), located in Riverside County, California. The Project would consist of approximately 1,192 acres, with approximately 1,082 acres of private lands and approximately 110 acres of BLM-administered lands. The Project would include up to 117 MW of PV solar generation and up to 117 MW of battery storage (Figure 1, Project Location).

The Project would primarily consist of PV panels; a single-axis tracker system; inverters; converters; transformers; electrical collection and communication lines; a 12-kilovolt (kV) distribution line for backup power; an on-site electrical substation; a BESS; security fencing; an operations and maintenance facility, including a stand-alone storage building; up to three on-site groundwater wells; a meteorological station and albedometer weather station; a microwave/communication tower; and a supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system that would be located on private lands.

The Project would also include up to three linear facility alignment options for a 230 kV generation tie (gen-tie) line, main site and secondary site access roads, distribution line, and collector line routes, collectively referred to as "Linear Facility Routes," that would be located on federal public lands administered by BLM and designed to support the proposed Project, which would be located on adjacent private lands. Table 1 provides a summary of the Project components that could be located within the proposed Linear Facility Routes. The Project would interconnect with the Southern California Edison (SCE) Red Bluff Substation via the existing Desert Harvest gen-tie line located on lands administered by BLM.

Table 1. Project Components to be Located Within Linear Facility Routes

Linear Facility Route	230-kV Gen-Tie Line	Access Road	Aboveground Electrical Lines, Spur Roads, and Temporary Pulling and Tensioning Stations, buried fiber optic lines	Underground Collector Lines	12-kV Distribution Line
Linear Facility Route #1	●	●	●		●
Linear Facility Route #2	●	✓	●		●
Linear Facility Route #3		●		✓	

Note:
✓ = facilities that will be located in Linear Facility Route
● = facilities options that may be located in Linear Facility Route

The applicant is pursuing a Conditional Use Permit, Public Use Permit, and Development Agreement from the County of Riverside for the private lands associated with the Project, and a Right-of-Way (ROW) grant from BLM for the BLM-administered lands associated with the Project. As such, the County of Riverside will serve as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) lead agency and BLM will serve as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) lead agency.

Construction of the Project is anticipated to occur in two phases. The first phase would consist of site preparation and construction of the main and secondary access roads and fencing. The second phase would consist of

installation of the approximately 117 MW solar array, the approximately 117 MW BESS, the on-site substation, ancillary facilities, gen-tie line, telecommunication line, 12 kV distribution line, and access roads. Construction is anticipated to commence in the third or fourth quarter of 2024, and the commercial operation date is anticipated to occur in December 2025. The operational life of the Project is anticipated to be 39 years or greater.

2.1 Project Location and Access

The Project site is in Riverside County, California, approximately 3 miles north of Desert Center, approximately 40 miles west of the City of Blythe, and approximately 3.5 miles north of Interstate 10. The east side of the Project site is adjacent to California State Route 177/Rice Road. Primary construction access would be from the main access road via Kaiser Road. A secondary access road for emergency services would be constructed within the Linear Facility Routes from either Kaiser Road (Linear Facility Routes #1 and #2) or California State Route 177/Rice Road (Exit 192) (Linear Facility Route #3). Two 24-foot-wide unpaved driveways with up to 5-foot-wide shoulders on either side to enter the Project site off these existing roads would be constructed. The driveways would provide independent points of ingress/egress to the Project site as required by the Riverside County Fire Department.

Although the Linear Facility Routes are within the land use jurisdiction of the BLM Palm Springs South Coast Field Office, the Sapphire Solar Project is within the land use jurisdiction of the County of Riverside. The entirety of the 110-acre area associated with the three Linear Facility Routes on BLM-administered lands is within a Development Focus Area for solar, wind, and geothermal projects, as designated by the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP). The DRECP Final Environmental Impact Statement was approved by a Record of Decision on September 14, 2016 (Figure 2, Sapphire DRECP Development Focus Areas).

2.2 Elements of a Hazardous Materials Business Plan

The California Safety Code Division 20, Miscellaneous Health and Safety Provisions Chapter 6.95 §25505 establishes requirements for Hazardous Materials Business Plans in the State of California. A Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) must contain the following:

- An inventory of hazardous materials on site.
- An Emergency Action Plan including procedures and contacts for communicating an immediate response to a reportable release or threatened release of a hazardous material.
- Employee training in project safety procedures and Emergency Action Plan and procedures in the event of a reportable release or threatened release.
- A site map that depicts north orientation, loading areas, internal roads, adjacent streets, storm and sewer drains, access and exit points, emergency shutoffs, evacuation staging areas, hazardous material handling and storage areas, and emergency response equipment.

2.3 Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)

In 1993, Senate Bill 1082, now the California Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.11, required establishment of the Unified Program for hazardous waste and hazardous materials management. Agencies under this program are known as Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPA). The CUPA for the Project area is the Riverside County

Department of Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Branch. Emergency contact information for the CUPA is included in Section 6, Emergency Action Plan.

HMBPs are submitted for electronic filing into a statewide database called the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) once a project begins construction and will continue to be maintained online throughout operations until the site is decommissioned. The originally submitted documentation will need to be reviewed, and any changes will be uploaded, just prior to construction and re-certified at least once annually in the CERS system. The HMBP must be updated and resubmitted into CERS within 30 days of any significant changes.

2.4 Is a Hazardous Materials Business Plan Required?

The Project is required to have an HMBP per BLM requirements. The Project will be required to have an HMBP during construction, operations, and decommissioning because the Project is anticipated to have materials on site that are greater than the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA; 42 U.S.C. § 6901 et seq., 1976) thresholds for quantities of hazardous materials.

The hazardous materials anticipated at the Project site are discussed in Section 4 of this Plan.

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3 Project Description

3.1 Project Components

The Project will use a single-axis tracker system and may use various PV technologies, including but not limited to crystalline silicon panels, copper indium gallium selenide panels, bifacial panels, or Cadmium Telluride (CdTe) panels. The output of the facility is proposed to be up to 117 MW. The following components are expected to be constructed as part of the Project:

Sapphire Solar Project (Private Lands)

- Solar field with a capacity of 117 MW
- Crystalline silicon panels, copper indium gallium selenide panels, bifacial panels, or Cadmium Telluride panels
- Single axis tracker components
- Direct Current (DC) to Alternating Current (AC) power inverters at each solar block
- Transformer(s)
- Integrated, on-site battery energy storage system (BESS) with a capacity of 117 MW
- On-site or off-site operations and maintenance (O&M) building
- On-site substation (including a generator and propane tank for emergency use)
- Standalone spare parts storage building
- Underground or above ground (or a combination of both) 34.5-kV collection system
- Underground or aboveground optical ground wire
- Up to three on-site groundwater wells
- Microwave/communications tower
- Meteorological station and albedometer weather station
- Staging area for construction trailers and construction parking
- Up to five temporary laydown areas throughout the Project site
- A roadway system consisting of internal and perimeter roadways
- Integrated Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system
- Inverter Stations and Transformers
- Electrical Collection System

Linear Facility Routes (BLM Administered Lands)

- 230-kV transmission line connecting Solar and BESS Project to the electrical grid
- Main and secondary access road to the Project for construction and O&M access to the Project
- 34.5-kV collection lines to bring power generated from the solar arrays to the Project substation
- 12-kV distribution line for O&M facility, BESS and substation backup power

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4 Hazardous Materials

The hazardous materials that are anticipated to be used at the Project site are safe under normal handling and operating conditions. All waste generated will be properly disposed of. The following is an inventory of hazardous materials that may be found at the Project site during construction, operation, and decommissioning of the Project:

- Petroleum such as Diesel No. 2 or gasoline
- Hydraulic fluid
- Lubricating oils and solvents
- Water treatment chemicals
- Motor oil
- Oily rags
- Mineral oil to be sealed within the transformers
- Spent batteries
- Paints and paint thinners
- Cleaning solvents
- Soil stabilizers and/or approved herbicides
- Human waste and chemicals contained in portable toilets

Other hazardous chemicals that may be employed on site may include cleaning agents for the O&M building and other such chemicals that would be standard at a commercial site.

Once specific properties and quantities of onsite materials are known, a hazardous materials inventory for any hazardous materials that are greater than the State of California thresholds for quantities of hazardous materials would be uploaded into the CERS.

Threshold quantities are hazardous materials at or above the reporting quantities of 55 gallons of a liquid, 500 pounds of a solid, or 200 cubic feet of a compressed gas. A list of reportable hazardous substances is maintained in California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations Chapter 3.2 Article 5 §339.

4.1 Hazardous Materials Storage and Handling

Hazardous materials will be stored in designated materials yards on the Project site. Staging yards, refueling areas, and chemical storage areas, if needed, will be located in upland areas that do not slope to sensitive resources. Regulated materials will not be stored in areas subject to flooding or within 100 feet of a jurisdictional waterway. Liquids will be stored in fenced or locked buildings. Storage containers will be properly labeled to indicate the contents of the container and Safety Data Sheets for all materials will be available on site and to construction personnel. Hazardous materials will be stored only in designated areas on impervious surfaces, on plastic ground-covers, or with secondary containment, to prevent spills or leaks from infiltrating the ground. A list of the hazardous materials on site during construction, including information regarding their storage, use, and transportation, will be maintained and will be available to project personnel.

At the materials yards on the Project site, the following measures will be taken to protect sensitive resources from hazardous materials:

- The quantity and amount of time that hazardous materials are stored near water bodies will be limited.
- Secondary containment will be provided for all on-site hazardous materials and waste storage tanks. Secondary containment structures must be sized to contain 110 percent of the volume of the largest storage container, with sufficient freeboard to capture precipitation, where applicable. Areas that require secondary containment structures include liquid and hazardous waste drum storage areas, aboveground storage tanks, and tanker trucks that are parked at one location for more than two days. Secondary containment structures may include, but are not limited to:
  - Spill containment pallets in which 55-gallon or similar-sized drums can be placed
  - Earthen berms or trenches lined with plastic sheeting
  - Concrete containment pits or other impervious basins
  - Double-walled aboveground storage tanks
- Adequate amounts of absorbent materials and containment booms will be available to enable the rapid cleanup of a minor spill.
- Adequate lighting will be provided for locations where hazardous materials are used and stored.
- Personnel trained in hazardous materials management will be utilized to monitor activities at the material yards.

Construction and storage areas will be monitored for any leaks or spills, including hydraulic leaks from equipment. If any leaks or spills occur, the activity will be immediately stopped, and containment and cleanup activities will immediately begin in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. In addition, the Project Emergency Coordinator will be immediately contacted.

5 Roles and Responsibilities of On-Site Personnel

5.1 Role of Construction Personnel

- Obtain data concerning the nature of the emergency
- Notify supervisor and/or the Emergency Coordinator of the emergency by any communication means necessary
- Aid supervisor and the Emergency Coordinator in obtaining additional information necessary for completing all necessary reporting/documentation
- At the direction of the supervisor and/or the Emergency Coordinator, initiate control measures to manage and eliminate the release, fire, or explosion, or complete the required emergency shutdown procedures and evacuate the area

5.2 Role of the Supervisor

- Evaluate the information provided by on-site personnel and obtain additional emergency information as requested by the Emergency Coordinator or outside agencies
- Initiate and manage facility control or cleanup countermeasures
- Provide continuous updates on the progress of the emergency and its control to the site Emergency Coordinator
- Carry out evacuation procedures at the request of the site Emergency Coordinator
- Complete all necessary reporting/documentation

5.3 Role of the Emergency Coordinator

- Whenever there is an actual emergency situation, the Emergency Coordinator must:
  - Activate internal facility alarms or communication systems if their use is required
  - Notify appropriate state or local response agencies if their help is needed
  - Notify the BLM Project Point of Contact (POC) of the emergency situation
- Whenever there is a release, fire, or explosion, the Emergency Coordinator must:
  - As quickly as possible identify the nature of the problem, source, amount, and extent of any released materials. This can be done by direct observation or use of records, manifests, or material safety data sheets or by chemical analysis if necessary
  - Assess possible hazards to human health and the environment resulting from the release, fire, or explosion. Examples include toxic gases or hazardous materials running off site when control measures are used.
- If the Project site may need to be evacuated, the Emergency Coordinator is responsible for notifying local authorities. The Emergency Coordinator must also be available to provide technical information and to assist officials in the decision to evacuate.
- The Emergency Coordinator will notify the appropriate agencies if the emergency extends outside the facility.

- During the emergency, the Emergency Coordinator must take all reasonable steps to ensure that fires, explosions, or releases do not spread to other hazardous materials or wastes stored at the facility. Control measures must include:
  - Stopping processes
  - Collecting and containing released hazardous materials or wastes
  - Removing or isolating collected hazardous materials
- Immediately after the emergency, the Emergency Coordinator must provide direction for treating, storing, or disposing of the recovered waste, contaminated soils or surface water, or any other hazardous material that results from a release, fire, or explosion at the facility.
- The Emergency Coordinator will ensure that all required written reports are filled with the appropriate regulatory agencies within the required reporting periods.

6 Emergency Action Plan

The following Emergency Action Plan covers potential onsite chemical spills, fires, and earthquakes involving the hazardous materials described in Section 4 above. Emergency response phone numbers are provided in Section 6.1.

Notify Internal and Onsite Personnel

1. Notify facility personnel verbally, via cell phone, and/or portable radio and evacuate if necessary
2. Proceed to Emergency Assembly Area (laydown area adjacent to the main job-site trailer)

Notify Emergency Response

1. Notify local emergency response by calling 9-1-1
2. Notify Riverside County Fire Department
3. Notify BLM Project POC (as soon as safely feasible)

Notify Neighboring Facilities that May Be Affected by an Off-Site Release

1. Notify neighboring facilities (verbally or via cell phone) that may be affected by an off-site release:
    a. Desert Center Landfill: (951) 955-1000
    b. Parker Towing: (800) 975-2155
    c. Green Acres Mobile Park: (760) 227-3109
    d. Desert Center Airport/Chuckwalla Valley Raceway: (760) 227-3100

Notify the Bureau of Land Management

1. Notify the BLM Project POC of onsite situation (as soon as feasible)

Notification to CUPA and State

1. Notify the local Unified Program Agency (UPA): (951) 358-5055
2. Notify the State Warning Center, (800) 852-7550

Prior to Resuming Operations

Following notification and before facility operations are resumed in areas of the facility affected by the incident, the Emergency Coordinator shall notify the BLM Project POC, local UPA and the Riverside County Fire Department (RCFD) hazardous materials program, if necessary, that the facility is in compliance with requirements to:

- Provide for proper storage and disposal of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from an explosion, fire, or release at the facility
- Ensure that no material that is incompatible with the released material is transferred, stored, or disposed of in areas of the facility affected by the incident until cleanup procedures are completed.

6.1 Emergency Response Phone Numbers

Table 2. Emergency Response Phone Numbers

Resource	Phone Number	Address
Emergency Coordinator	TBD	TBD
Ambulance, Fire, Police, and California Highway Patrol	9-1-1	Call
Riverside County Fire Department	951.940.6900	210 W. San Jacinto Ave Perris, CA 92570
Nearest Fire Station: Riverside County Fire Department Station 49	760.227.3253	43880 Tamarisk Dr Desert Center, CA 92239
Nearest Police Station: Blythe Police Department	760.922.6111	240 N. Spring St Blythe, CA 92225
Nearest Medical Facility: Palo Verde Hospital Emergency Room	760.922.4115	250 N 1st St Blythe, CA 92225
BLM Fire – Fed Interagency Com Center	909.383.5651	---
BLM POC – Amanda Moore, Project Manager	503.930.4133	1201 Bird Center Drive Palm Springs, CA 92262
Local Unified Program Agency: Riverside County Department of Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Branch	951.358.5055	—
California State Warning Center / CAL Office of Emergency Services (OES)	800.852.7550	—
National Response Center (NRC)	800.424.8802	—
Poison Control Center	800.222.1222	—

6.2 Agency Notification Phone Numbers

Table 3. Agency Notification Phone Numbers

Agency	Phone Number
California Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC)	916.255.3545
Riverside County Regional Water Quality Control Board	760.346.7491
US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	213.576.6600
California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)	916.358.2900
US Coast Guard (USCG)	202.267.2180
CAL OSHA	916.263.2800
CAL Fire Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)	916.323.7390
Riverside County Planning Department	951.955.3200
BLM Palm Springs South Coast Field Office	760.833.7100

6.3 Facility Evacuation Procedures

The following routes will be used in the event there is a need to evacuate the facility.

Alarm Signal(s)

The following alarm signal(s) will be used to begin evacuation of the facility:

- Horns/sirens
- Verbal (i.e., shouting)

Emergency Assembly Areas

The laydown area or parking area adjacent to the main job-site trailer will be used for an Emergency Assembly Area.

No workers or visitors should leave the facility until they have checked in with the Emergency Coordinator to confirm that they have successfully evacuated the facility, unless it is unsafe to do so.

Evacuation Routes

Evacuation routes should be posted in clearly visible locations onsite to direct employees to the Project exits along Kaiser Road and/or State Route 177/Rice Road.

- See Evacuation Routes as shown on Figures 3A and 3B, Evacuation Plan.

6.4 Pre-Arranged Emergency Services

Project operators will coordinate emergency action and response procedures with the Riverside County Fire Department as part of its requirements for the facility to begin operations.

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7 Cleanup and Containment

7.1 Emergency Equipment

The following emergency response equipment, containment supplies, and personal protective equipment (PPE) would be available onsite. The location of the equipment will be based on accessibility during construction, operations, and decommissioning.

Safety and first aid equipment: safety glasses, hard hats, chemical protective gloves, first aid kits, portable eye wash kits and/or station, Tyvek suit and booties, and safety goggles.

Communication equipment: alarm horns, cell phones, portable radios

Firefighting equipment: portable fire extinguishers

Spill control and cleanup equipment: shovels, all-in-one spill kit, spill kits with absorbent materials, and leak-proof lined drums

7.2 Emergency Containment and Cleanup Procedures

The following are anticipated procedures for preventing, mitigating, and containing any releases of hazardous materials at the Project site.

Monitoring

- The construction contractor will conduct in-person inspections for leaks, ruptures, and pressure buildup of facility components will occur weekly. Prompt corrective action will be taken in collaboration with the Emergency Coordinator

Barriers

- Provide structural physical barriers such as portable spill containment walls or built-in berms
- Provide absorbent physical barriers such as spill pads, spill pigs, and/or spill pillows

Response

- Notify the Emergency Coordinator
- Notify emergency responders and evacuate, as deemed necessary by the Emergency Coordinator or local authorities

Evacuation

- Notify and evacuate persons in all threatened and/or impacted areas
- Account for evacuated persons immediately before and after evacuation

Containment

- Contain and clean up the spill, if safe to do so
- Hire a licensed hazardous waste clean-up contractor, as determined necessary by the Emergency Coordinator

Safe Temporary Storage of Hazardous Waste

- Safe designated Hazardous Waste Storage Location (to be determined) for storage of any hazardous waste generated during normal and emergency actions
- Use of spill kits and containers specifically designed for onsite materials
- Hire a licensed hazardous waste contractor as determined necessary by the Emergency Coordinator

Permanent Disposal of Hazardous Waste

- Proper disposal of all wastes will be in conjunction with relevant federal and state statutes as well as by following the Applicant's policies and procedures (to be posted on the site) for proper waste characterizations, handling, and disposal.

8 Training and Recordkeeping

Employee training is required for all employees and contractors handling hazardous materials or hazardous wastes during normal or emergency situations. The actual training plan will be determined based on the specific company's requirements in their Illness & Injury Prevention Program documents.

8.1 Training

Training of personnel should include a combination of formal classroom videos, regularly scheduled safety meetings, onsite guides and manuals, and hands-on training for specific tasks for the following subject areas:

- The 2012 Federal Hazard Communication Standard (HCS, 29 CFR 1910.1200(g)) and other applicable state and local laws. The HCS contains general information about the chemical, identification, hazards, composition, safe handling practices, and emergency control measures (e.g., firefighting).
- The procedures outlined in this Plan for emergency response and emergency evacuation.
- Notification and coordination procedures for onsite personnel, neighboring properties, local emergency responders, BLM, CUPA, and CAL OES.
- Communication and alarm systems specific to the Project site.
- Location and availability of PPE and how to use it.
- Location and availability of spill containment and response materials and equipment and how and when to use them (fire extinguishers, spill control kits, etc.).
- Identification of facility areas, equipment, and systems vulnerable to earthquakes, fire, and other natural disasters (e.g., aboveground storage tanks and flammable storage cabinets).
- Safe methods for handling and storage of hazardous materials, as well as the specific hazards associated with each chemical to which they may be exposed
- Training would be provided for new employees before commencing work on the Project and refreshed on a regular (i.e., annual) basis. Documentation of training shall be maintained until closure of the facility or for at least three years after termination of employment.

8.2 Recordkeeping

8.2.1 HMBP As-Needed and Annual Updates

This HMBP has been written as part of the Project development documents to describe anticipated hazardous materials, employee training, and emergency response for the Project.

HMBPs are submitted for electronic filing into a statewide database called the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) once a project begins construction and will continue to be maintained online throughout operations until the site is decommissioned. The originally submitted documentation will need to be reviewed, and any changes will be uploaded just prior to construction and re-certified at least once annually in CERS.

8.2.2 Inspections

Monthly onsite inspection information will be recorded and kept for a period of at least one year.

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9 References

Cal EPA. 2022. *Hazardous Materials Business Plan Program.* Accessed August 2022. https://calepa.ca.gov/cupa/lawsregs/hazardous-materials-business-plan-program/

Riverside County Department of Environmental Health. *Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team.* Accessed August 2022. https://www.rivcoeh.org/OurServices/HazardousMaterials/EmergencyResponseTeam

United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, 2010, Hazardous Materials Environmental Compliance Guide for Field Managers dated May 2010. https://www.blm.gov/policy/ib-2010-079

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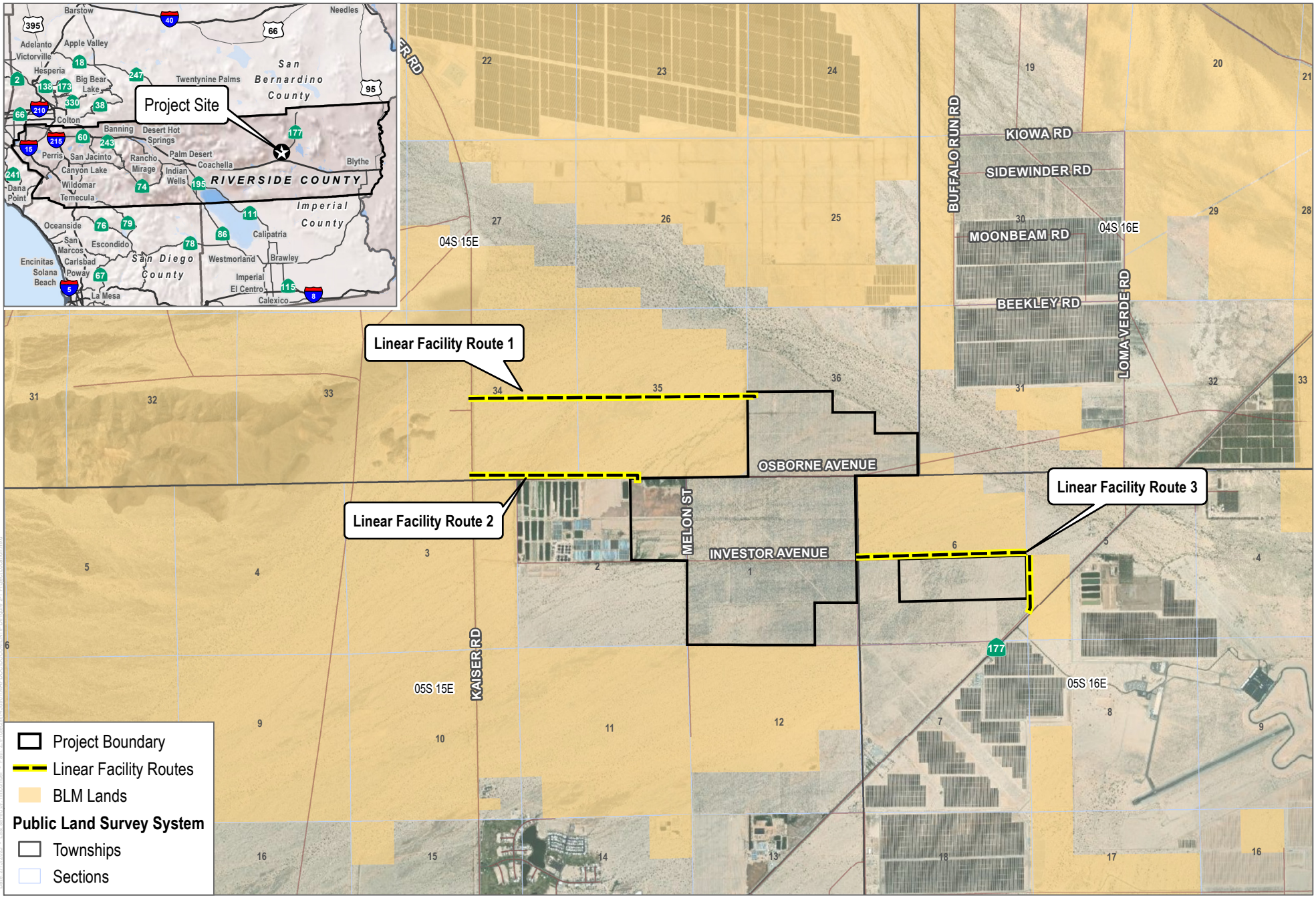

SOURCE: Esri World Imagery Basemap (accessed 2022); County of Riverside 2022; BLM 2022

DUDEK

0 2,000 4,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

Project Location

Sapphire Solar Project

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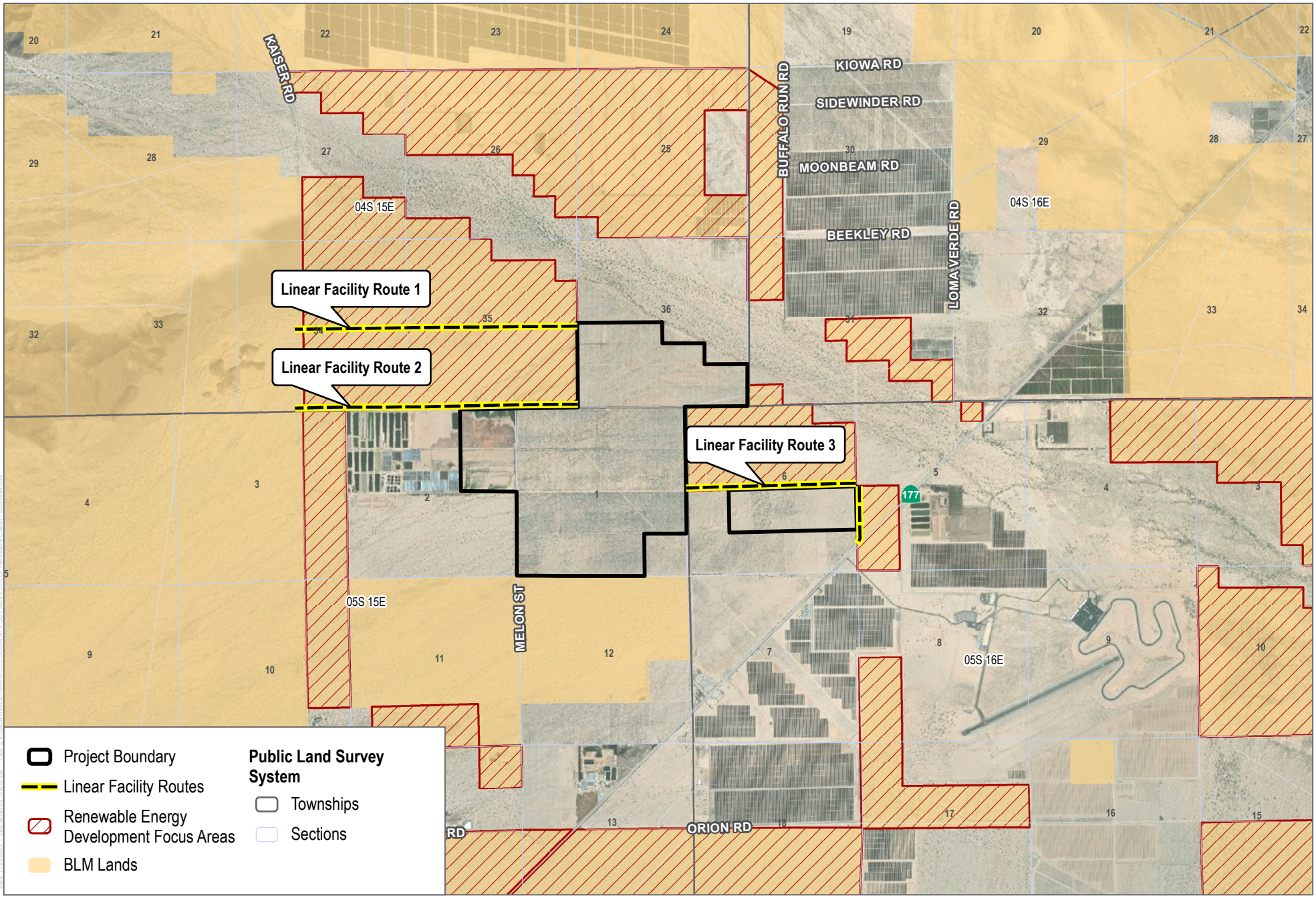

SOURCE: Esri World Imagery Basemap (accessed 2022); County of Riverside 2022; DRECP 2022; BLM 2021

DUDEK

0 2,050 4,100 Feet

FIGURE 2

Sapphire DRECP Development Focus Areas

Sapphire Solar Project

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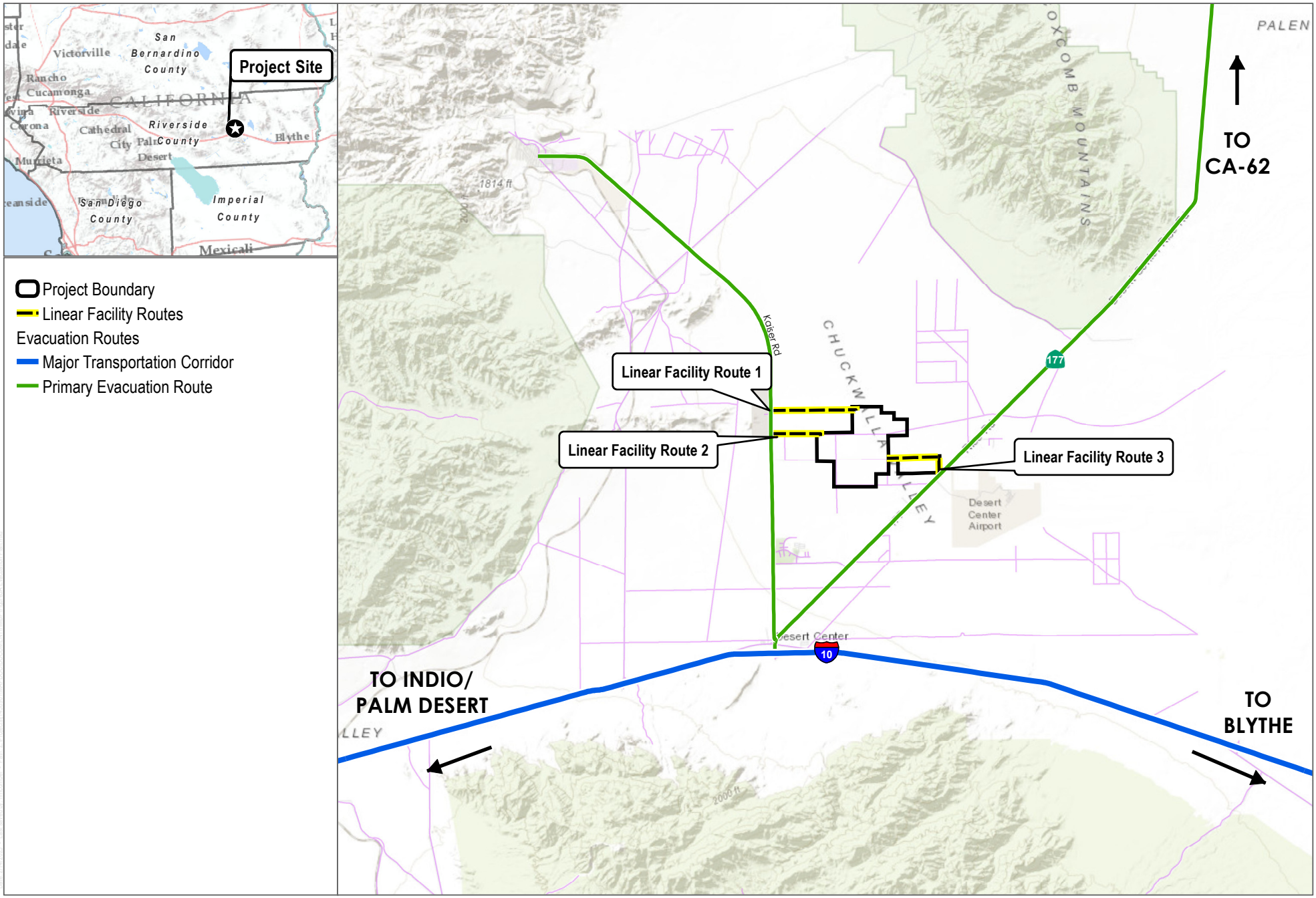

SOURCE: Esri World Imagery Basemap 2022; County of Riverside 2022

DUDEK

0 6,500 13,000 Feet

FIGURE 3A

Evacuation Plan

Sapphire Solar Project

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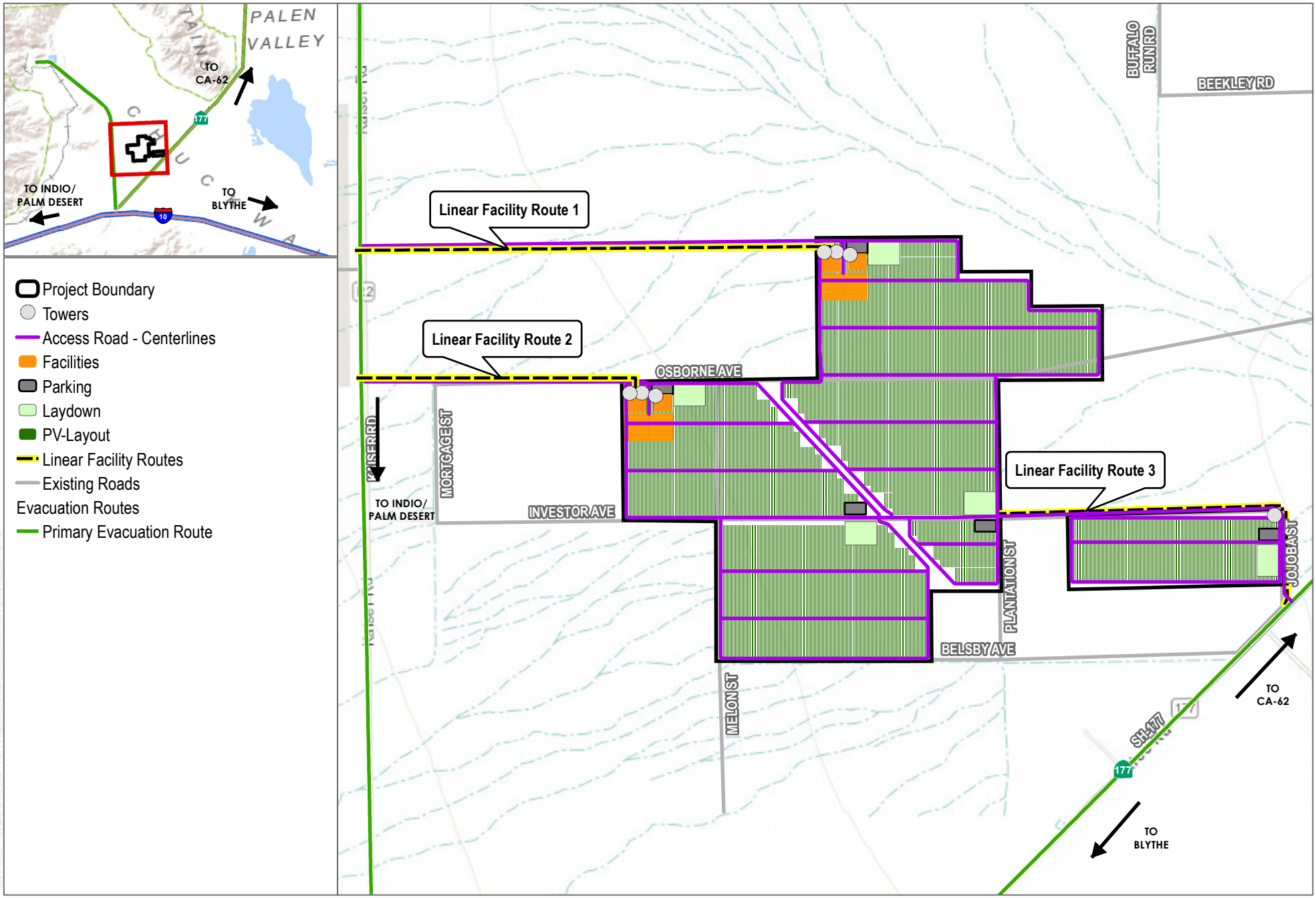

SOURCE: Esri World Imagery Basemap 2022; County of Riverside 2022

DUDEK

0 1,200 2,400 Feet

FIGURE 3B

Evacuation Plan

Sapphire Solar Project

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