

Basic Environmental Auditing Skills: Performing a PV Solar Site Audit

Environmental Services 2020

The focus of this training module is to understand the basics of conducting a photovoltaic (PV) solar site audit

Introduction

- Before going through this training module you should have completed the <u>Basic Environmental Auditing Skills Training</u> module and appropriate environmental media-specific modules
- This training module will focus on the physical inspection aspects of auditing large scale PV solar sites, including:
 - The PV solar array
 - Pad mount transformers, inverters skids, and switchgear(s)
 - The operations and maintenance (O&M) facility
 - Storm water management features
 - Tools and supply warehouse
 - Oil/fuel and ancillary storage and waste accumulation areas

There is a separate training module for the physical inspection of electrical substations, which may be contiguous to the solar site.



Agenda of Basic Audit Skills Training

- Training Objectives
- What is Environmental Auditing?
- Facilities Typically Audited
- Types of Audits
- Topics and Media Typically Reviewed
- Key Skills and Attributes for Auditors
- Pre-Audit Activities
- Onsite Audit Activities
- Key Steps in Evaluating Audit Results
- Exit Meeting
- Recap of Main Points
- Knowledge Assessment

The Environmental Audit Program audits all types of NextEra facilities

What facilities do we typically audit?







Offices / Aviation/Service Centers/Substations

Fossil



Nuclear



Audits cover a variety of media and topics that evaluate the facility's environmental compliance

Topics and Media Typically Reviewed

- Environmental Management Systems (EMS)
- Water and wastewater
- Air emission
- Solid, hazardous, and universal waste management
- Above and underground storage tanks
- Special pollutants (e.g., PCBs, asbestos, pesticides)
- Transportation of hazardous materials in pipelines and over highway
- Oil spill prevention and control
- Threatened and endangered species

Assistant auditors are expected to have a working knowledge and/or technical competency in at least one of these areas.



NextEra Energy (through its subsidiaries NEER and FPL) build and operate renewable energy plants throughout the USA

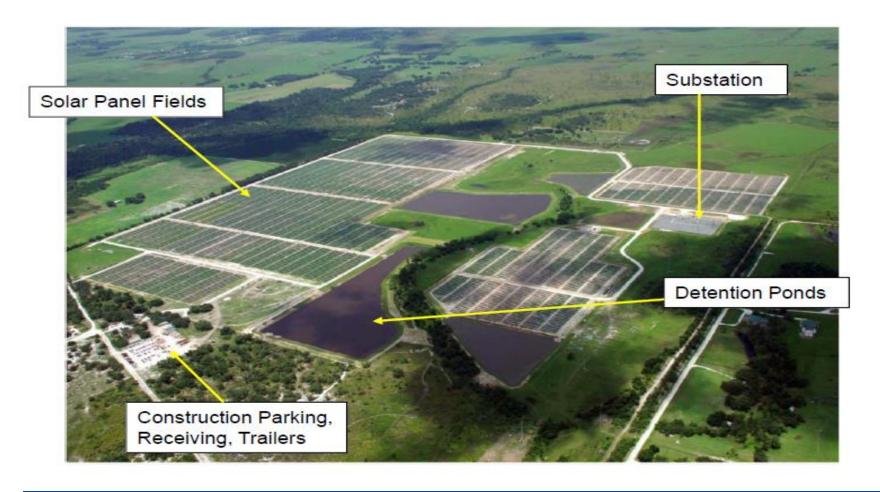
Solar Energy Assets



FPL has publicly announced a "30 by 30 plan" to install more than 30 million solar panels by 2030



Overview of a typical PV solar site

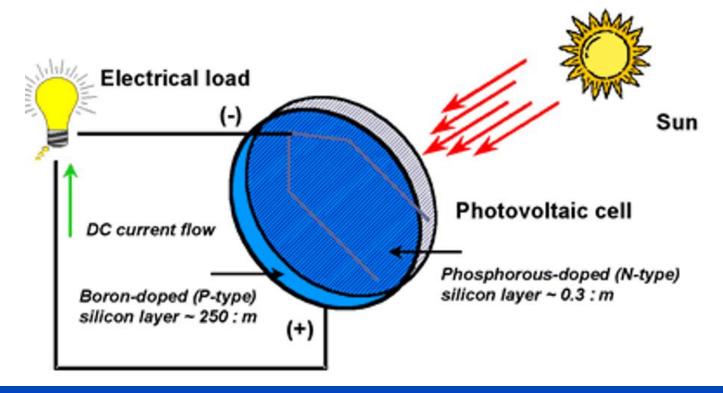


A PV solar generation facility consists of PV solar arrays, O&M facility, switchgear and inverters, pad mount transformers and storm water controls



Special photovoltaic cells absorb sunlight when light hits the solar panels

How a Solar Photovoltaic Cell works



Solar radiation is converted into direct current (DC) electricity and then alternating current (AC) used by local utilities.



Electricity travels through transformers and voltage is boosted for delivery onto transmission lines



Local electric utilities can distribute the electricity to homes and businesses along the electrical grid.



Some PV solar sites have buildings or mobile trailers that support operation and maintenance activities

Operations and Maintenance Facility (O&M)

- The O&M facility may include, but is not limited to, the following activities:
 - Vehicular maintenance
 - Refueling
 - Oil storage
 - Waste and recycling accumulation
 - Spare PV modules or transformer storage
 - Administrative offices
 - Inventory services
 - Water well
 - Septic system







Inspection of the Facility Grounds

- Discuss with the site representative the areas of the site you would like to drive or walk through for the site inspection
- Use a copy of the site site diagram to follow along with your site inspection
- Conduct a safety tailboard and use proper PPE when walking through the facility grounds







Inspection of the Facility Grounds (Cont.)

 Verify that security features identified in the SPCC Plan and/or permits are in place and being implemented



 Check that awareness signs required by permits or state/local regulations have the proper language and are conspicuously posted



 Assess whether the natural areas are being maintained in accordance with the conditions of federal, state, and local permits (e.g., best management practices, re-vegetation, ditches, culverts, removal of non-native species, etc.)





- Verify that storm water drainage features described in the SPCC Plan match with what you observe at the site
- Look for drainage problems that can cause storm water retention in unwanted areas and cause local flooding
- Look for evidence of excessive sedimentation and erosion
- Compare how issues you found are recorded on formal inspection sheets and inquire about actions being taken, including internal and external reporting









- Inspect material laydown areas, particularly along the fence line, for liquid and/or solid chemicals exposed to the weather
- Check that storage containers are marked/labeled according to use or content (good management practice)
- Inspect contents of storage containers, if allowed
- Check whether amounts of batteries observed on the site trip the need for reporting in a Tier II or (in CA) under a Hazardous Materials Business Plan









- If equipped with an emergency generator or fire pump, inspect conditions and compliance with applicable state permits, and federal RICE and SPCC regulations
- If required, check that water is available for dust control or fire control
- If there is a water well onsite, inspect its condition and that it is identified in a water use permit (if applicable), and meets conditions in applicable local small water systems rules and/or ordinances









- Inspect that the septic system is permitted, maintained, and that the construction and location diagrams are available
- If present, inspect exterior conditions of the fuel tank and check:
 - Gauges
 - Dispense nozzle and hose
 - Emergency shut off
 - Use of drip pans (if needed)
 - Secondary containment features
- If a bird carcass is found or nesting bird is observed on property, ask the site representative to describe actions to be taken









- Look at the condition of oil drums and totes, and check for open lids or bungs and excessive corrosion and dents
- Observe and inquire how the site is managing the following waste streams that can be present at solar PV sites:
 - Recyclable waste- Lead/Acid batteries, PV modules, used oil, spent inverter coolant
 - Non-hazardous waste- oily rags
 - Hazardous waste- certain PV modules and spent aerosol spray cans
 - Universal waste- spent lamps, rechargeable batteries, unused pesticides
- Note that stricter waste rules apply for waste streams at PV solar sites in CA











Inspect areas for staging oil products, oil-containing equipment

- Check that all sources of oil you see with capacity of 55-gallons and greater are identified in the SPCC plan and the SPCC facility diagram
- Verify that adequate spill response supplies are available
- Check that appropriately sized containment is in place for bulk containers and general containment for other sources of oil
- Inspect secondary containment structures for cracks
- Check that drainage from diked storage areas is restrained by open/close valves to prevent discharges to the environment





Additional Resources

- Additional resources can be found in the following ES Web Page links:
 - Exceptional Practices
 - -- A compilation of good environmental, health and safety practices identified during audits of all NEE operational facilities
 - Waste Management Plan for PV Solar Sites
 - -- identifies waste streams associated with the operation of a PV Solar Site and how to manage them in compliance with applicable federal and most state requirements

