

A Joint Powers Public Agency

<u>ITEM NO. 11</u>

OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE COMMITTEE AGENDA

Tuesday, April 16, 2024

2:00 PM

East Bay Dischargers Authority 2651 Grant Avenue, San Lorenzo, CA

This meeting will be teleconferenced from the following location: Guest Parking Area Located on Ocaso Camino, West of and Closest to the Intersection of Paseo Padre Parkway

Teleconference link: <u>https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88293365682</u> Call-in: 1(669) 900-6833 and enter Webinar ID number: 882 9336 5682

Committee Members: Johnson (Chair); Lathi

- OM1. Call to Order
- OM2. Roll Call
- **OM3.** Public Forum
- **OM4. EBDA Permit Compliance** (The Committee will be updated on EBDA's NPDES compliance.)
- **OM5.** Status Report (The Committee will be updated on EBDA's O&M activities.)
- **OM6.** NPDES Inspection of Marina Dechlorination Facility (The Committee will review the Regional Water Board's Inspection Report.)
- **OM7.** Solar Energy Study Results (The Committee will discuss the results of this recent study.)

OM8. Adjournment

Any member of the public may address the Commission at the commencement of the meeting on any matter within the jurisdiction of the Commission. This should not relate to any item on the agenda. It is the policy of the Authority that each person addressing the Commission limit their presentation to three minutes. Non-English speakers using a translator will have a time limit of six minutes. Any member of the public desiring to provide comments to the Commission on an agenda item should do so at the time the item is considered. It is the policy of the Authority that oral comments be limited to three minutes per individual or ten minutes for an organization. Speaker's cards will be available in the Boardroom and are to be completed prior to speaking.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, if you need special assistance to participate in an Authority meeting, or you need a copy of the agenda, or the agenda packet, in an appropriate alternative format, contact Juanita Villasenor at juanita@ebda.org or (510) 278-5910. Notification of at least 48 hours prior to the meeting or time when services are needed will assist the Authority staff in assuring that reasonable arrangements can be made to provide accessibility to the meeting or service.

In compliance with SB 343, related writings of open session items are available for public inspection at East Bay Dischargers Authority, 2651 Grant Avenue, San Lorenzo, CA 94580. For your convenience, agenda items are posted on the East Bay Dischargers Authority website located at <u>http://www.ebda.org</u>.

Next Scheduled Operations and Maintenance Committee is Tuesday, May 14, 2024, at 2:00 pm

ITEM NO. OM4 EBDA PERMIT COMPLIANCE

Recommendation

For the Committee's information only; no action is required.

Discussion

EBDA and its members continued our NPDES compliance in February, and preliminary March data indicates compliance as well. Member Agency CBOD and TSS performance are shown below. A table with bacterial indicators follows.



EBDA Bacterial Indicators

	FECAL	ENTERO
Date	MPN/ 100mL	MPN/ 100mL
Limit (90th Percentile)	1100	1100
Limit (Geomean)	500	280
April 2023 Geomean	10	7
May 2023 Geomean	15	122
June 2023 Geomean	8	83
July 2023 Geomean	7	18
August 2023 Geomean	17	5
September 2023 Geomean	47	4
October 2023 Geomean	18	3
November 2023 Geomean	8	8
December 2023 Geomean	7	5
January 2024 Geomean	12	4
2/5/2024	8	13
2/6/2024	< 2	6
2/7/2024	NA	22
2/12/2024	33	20
2/13/2024	7	130
2/14/2024	NA	24
2/19/2024	2	4
2/20/2024	17	6
2/26/2024	13	13
2/27/2024	7	15
February 2024 Geomean	8	15
3/4/2024	4	2
3/5/2024	13	4
3/11/2024	2	10
3/12/2024	2	163
3/13/2024	NA	2
3/18/2024	13	10
3/19/2024	8	4
3/20/2024	NA	6
3/25/2024	33	8
3/26/2024	2	4
March 2024 Geomean	6	7

ITEM NO. OM5 STATUS REPORT

Union Effluent Pump Station (UEPS)

No change; all equipment is operational.

Hayward Effluent Pump Station (HEPS)

Effluent Pump Replacement Project

During the last week of March, DW Nicholson (DWN), the new concrete subcontractor for Pump Repair Service (PRS), started work on the new concrete base for Effluent Pump No. 4. This work involved demolishing the old concrete pump base, installing new rebar, and pouring the new concrete pump base. Once the concrete cures, DWN will core holes through the new pump base and into the pump station deck to install new threaded rod pump anchors. The new pump anchors should be installed during the last week of April, followed by the installation of the new Effluent Pump No. 4. Once the new pump is installed, it will be put in service and tested for several weeks before work is started on the next pump.



New Pump Base Rebar

New Concrete Pump Base

Pond 3 Valve Actuator Replacement

As part of the FY 2022/2023 RRF project list, EBDA agreed to split the cost of a new Pond 3 valve actuator with the City of Hayward. The actuator is the property of the City of Hayward, but replacing it will benefit both the City and EBDA. The current actuator does not have a feedback loop, so the information displayed on SCADA is limited. During wet weather storm events, having better information on SCADA will greatly improve EBDA operations. The ability to automatically divert flow to Pond 3 will save EBDA the cost of pumping the flow to Pond 7, which requires using the HEPS pumps. The ability to automatically divert flow to for adding sodium hypochlorite to the diverted flow. This project also includes the programming necessary

to add the valve operations to SCADA. The new valve actuator was delivered in late 2023, and EBDA is coordinating the installation with City of Hayward staff. Calcon, EBDA's contract electrical and instrumentation contractor, has already begun work on the project, including procuring the radios and the Programmable Logic Controller (PLC) that will communicate with and control the new valve actuator. Once City staff has installed the new actuator, Calcon will complete work on the controls.

Oro Loma Effluent Pump Station (OLEPS)

Automatic Transfer Switch Upgrade

Todd Beecher, EBDA's contract electrical engineer, has commenced the design of two new automatic transfer switches (ATSs) at OLEPS. The two new ATSs will improve reliability of the pump station in the event of a power outage. If PG&E power fails, the OLEPS emergency generator is the primary source of backup power. Currently, if the emergency generator fails to start, operators can manually switch to the secondary source of backup power from OLSD. The installation of two new ATSs will allow the switch from primary to secondary backup to occur automatically. This ATS work is being completed as part of Phase Two of the OLEPS Electrical Upgrades. Replacement of the breakers and refurbishment of the Main Switchboard was completed in Phase One of the OLEPS Electrical Upgrades last year.

Generator Repair

On March 21, during preventative maintenance activities at OLEPS, the emergency generator failed to start. As referenced in the section above, power from OLSD was manually transferred and became the primary source of OLEPS backup power. OLSD staff staged one of their portable generators at OLEPS to be used as a secondary source of backup power until the OLEPS generator could be repaired. EBDA staff contacted Scot Campbell with Bay Power to repair the generator. Mr. Campbell has performed this type of work in the past for EBDA and OLSD and is very familiar with the OLEPS generator. Unfortunately, Mr. Campbell is not local and was not available to immediately assist. EBDA staff then contacted Peterson Caterpillar, the company with which EBDA has a purchase order to perform routine and major preventative maintenance on diesel engines. On March 22, a Peterson Caterpillar repair technician worked on the generator's control panel and was able to get it to start; however, it was still only starting intermittently. On March 28, Mr. Campbell was in the Bay Area and available to troubleshoot the issue with the OLEPS generator. He determined that the fuel pump relay was not functioning properly and replaced it with a new, modern-style relay. The OLEPS generator is now functional and back to being the primary source of OLEPS backup power.

Skywest Pump Station

Recycled Water Production

During the month of March 2024, the Skywest Recycled Water System did not produce any recycled water.

Marina Dechlorination Facility (MDF)

Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) Effluent Limit Implementation

As discussed previously, EBDA's new NPDES permit effluent limit for TRC, which took effect on January 1, 2024, is a one-hour average of 0.98 mg/L. On January 2, 2024, EBDA turned off its continuous feed of sodium bisulfite (SBS). The SBS savings at MDF have already been substantial. Below is the SBS usage before and after the new TRC effluent limit implementation on January 2, 2024:

Timeframe	Gallons of SBS Used
December 2023	10,912
January 1-2, 2024	484
New Lim	it Implemented
January 3-31, 2024	1,176
February 2024	1,229
March 2024	688

In FY 2023/2024 Quarter 2 (October – December 2023), EBDA spent \$68,448 on SBS. In FY 2023/2024 Quarter 3 (January – March 2024), EBDA did not purchase any SBS.

Analyzer Upgrade Project

A previous RRF project list included \$75,000 to replace the chlorine and sodium bisulfite (SBS) analyzers at MDF. With the new TRC effluent limit pending at the time, the purchase of new analyzers was postponed. Now that the new TRC effluent limit has been implemented, staff is in the process of selecting and purchasing a new chlorine analyzer. The new analyzer will be installed in the location previously occupied by the SBS analyzer, which is no longer necessary now that EBDA does not discharge excess SBS. Once operational, the new chlorine analyzer will be used as a backup to the two existing online analyzers (one that measures influent chlorine residual and one that measures effluent chlorine residual). When the first new analyzer is operational for a period of time and demonstrates its reliability, staff will evaluate the purchase of additional new chlorine analyzers.

Force Main

No change; all equipment is operational.

Operations Center

No change; all equipment is operational.

Miscellaneous Items

Underground Service Alerts

EBDA received thirteen (13) Underground Service Alert (USA) tickets during the month of March 2024. Seven required an Electronic Positive Response (EPR), and of the seven, three required calls/emails to the excavators.

Wet Weather

During the month of March 2024, there were no significant rain events that required the operation of an OLEPS diesel pump, and there were no capacity exceedance events.

Total rainfall for the month of March 2024 (in inches) was as follows:

Oakland	Hayward	Livermore
2.80	2.80	2.84

Noteworthy daily rainfall for the month of March 2024 (in inches) was as follows:

Date	Oakland	Hayward	Livermore
3/01/2024	0.47	0.58	0.53
3/02/2024	0.35	0.18	0.47
3/03/2024	0.39	0.20	0.30
3/22/2024	0.34	0.60	0.30
3/23/2024	0.23	0.31	0.55
3/29/2024	0.49	0.47	0.18

Special Projects

Cargill Brine Project

As discussed at previous Commission Meetings, following certification of the Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed project, Cargill informed EBDA staff that they have made the decision to re-evaluate the "Bayside" pipeline route. Cargill is continuing to refine the route and expects it to be very similar to the Bayside alternative outlined in the EIR. Cargill has held several meetings with landowners along the new proposed route in recent weeks, including East Bay Regional Park District, City of Hayward, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife, City of San Leandro, and Alameda County Flood and Water Conservation District. Cargill is also investigating an alternative that would upgrade and repurpose a former Shell pipeline.

Cargill's preliminary schedule shows revised CEQA analysis in 2025, and construction beginning sometime between 2027 and 2029 depending on permitting, with operation commencing between 2031 and 2033. Cargill has requested that EBDA consider an interim Project Approval Agreement between the parties that would allow Cargill to begin construction on elements of the project that do not directly affect EBDA, such as reconfiguration of intakes and pond structures at Cargill's Newark salt facility. Staff is

currently working with Meyers Nave to review and revise a draft agreement and expects to bring it to the Commission for consideration in the coming months. The Project Approval Agreement would be superseded by the final Operating Agreement, once negotiated.

Advanced Quantitative Precipitation Information (AQPI) Project

The regional AQPI project continues to move forward with a goal of improving prediction of rainfall events in the Bay Area. Following a series of delays, the East Bay radar was installed at <u>Rocky Ridge</u> in Las Trampas Regional Wilderness Park in December 2022. Data from the Rocky Ridge site finally became available in early December 2023, and can be viewed and downloaded from the AQPI <u>website</u>. Program Management of AQPI is shifting from Colorado State University to the Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes (CW3E) at Scripps Institution of Oceanography, UC San Diego. CW3E will be developing an updated website and data management tools, which they expect to make available before the 2024-2025 wet season. Staff will be planning a site visit to Rocky Ridge for interested Commissioners and other parties in the coming months.

ITEM NO. OM6 NPDES INSPECTION OF MARINA DECHLORINATION FACILITY

Recommendation

For the Committee's information only; no action is required.

Background

Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board) staff conducts periodic inspections of permitted facilities including EBDA's Marina Dechlorination Facility (MDF). Inspections are generally performed every other year. The prior inspection at MDF was in 2022.

Discussion

Water Board staff conducted an inspection at MDF on February 8, 2024. The inspection included a walkthrough of the facility and a review of EBDA's recent and planned facility upgrades. In particular, staff showcased new operating protocols implemented in January when EBDA's new effluent limit for total residual chlorine took effect. Water Board staff also reviewed documentation, including EBDA's Emergency Operating Contingency Plan, O&M Manuals, flow meter calibration records, and auxiliary power check logs.

Water Board staff was very complimentary regarding EBDA's operation and compliance record. The complete Inspection Report is attached.

NPDES Compliance Evaluation Inspection (CEI) Report

Facility Name and Lo	Facility Name and Location									
Marina Dechlorination I	Marina Dechlorination Facility at EBDA Joint Outfall									
14150 Monarch Bay Dr	ive			P	ermit	Dormit				
San Leandro, CA 94577				Eff	ective	Evairation Data				
				[Date					
	I			09/01/2022		08/31/2027				
Mailing Address	Same as facility location?	Y	es 🗌 No 🖂	Not	Yes 🛛 No 🗆					
East Bay Dischargers A	East Bay Dischargers Authority									
2651 Grant Avenue										
San Lorenzo, CA 9458		_			_					
CIWQS Inspection ID	54481691	Rec	eiving Water Na	ame	Lower	San Francisco Bay				
NPDES Permit Numbe	er CA0037869	Cou	inty			Alameda				
Order Numbers	R2-2022-0023	Plar	t Classification			POTW				
Types of Discharge	Major	CIM	IQS Place ID			222123				
Names and Titles of C			DL	_	1					
Name	litle		Phone 510 270 5010	Emai						
Jacqueline Zipkin	General Manager		510-278-5910	JZIPK	in@ebda.	org				
Howard Cin	Manager	Operations and Maintenance (O&M) 510-362-2501 Manager								
Angelica Berumen	Laboratory Supervisor		510-577-6042	aberu	aberumen@sanleandro.org					
Name and Title of Re	sponsible Official									
Name	Jacqueline Zipkin									
Title	General Manager									
Phone	510-278-5910									
Email	JZIPKIN@ebda.org									
Does responsible office	cial match permit-based contact	infor	mation on file?			Yes 🛛 No 🗆				
Does grade level com	ply with plant classification?					Yes 🛛 No 🗆				
Inspector Information	n	Pre	sented Credenti	ials?		Yes 🗌 No 🖂				
Organization	San Francisco Bay Regional Water	r Oual	ity Control Board	1						
Name	Natlie Lee	C								
Title	Environmental Scientist									
Phone	(510) 622-2325									
Email	Natlie.Lee@waterboards.ca.gov									
Organization	San Francisco Bay Regional Water	r Oual	ity Control Board	1						
Name	Marcos De la Cruz	Qua	ity control Dour	1						
Title	Water Resources Control Engineer	•								
Phone	(510) 622-2365									
Email	Marcos.Delacruz@waterboards.ca	.gov								
Organization	San Francisco Bay Degional Water		ity Control Board	1						
Name	D'Andre (DJ) Aleiandro	Qual	ity Control Doald	ı						
Title	Scientific Aid									
Phone	(510) 622-2308									
Email	Dandre.Alejandro@waterboards.ca	Dandre.Alejandro@waterboards.ca.gov								

I. PRE-INSPECTION PERMIT REVIEW

Is the facility as describ	Yes	No	N/A					
Has the Water Board b	een notified of any process/production							
modifications?	cernotified of any process, production			\boxtimes				
Was a permit reissuand	ce application submitted to the Water Board on time?			\boxtimes				
Was the permit modifi	ed prior to any facility or discharge changes?			\boxtimes				
Discharge Points								
001 – Lower San Francis	co Bay (EBDA Common Outfall)							
Escility Class								
Chief Plant Operator	Howard Cin	Grado		Ш				
	57 MGD (Jun 1 - Aug 31, 2023)	Uraue		111				
Permitted ADWF	107 8 MGD							
Peak Design Flow	189.1 MGD							
		Yes	No	N/A				
Are current loads less t	han 80% of design loads?			\boxtimes				
If no, does annual repo	ort describe timing of next plant expansion?			\boxtimes				
Permitting concerns th	at might affect inspection process							

Summary of effluent limit violations since last inspection								
				No				
	No. of				action			
Constituent	Violations	Corrective Action Reported			rep	orted		
-	-	No violations occurred since the last inspection (6	/07/202	22)				
Summary of receiving water violations since last inspection								
			N	f	l l	NO		
Daramotor			NC Viol). Of ations	ac	tion		
					Tep			
Turbidity				ono				
				Jile				
pn Tomporaturo				Jile				
Aosthotic issues (c		a algaa hattam danasits ats)		Jile				
Corrective Actions	Bonortod	e algae, bottom deposits, etc.)		Jie	<u> </u>			
Not applicable	Reported							
riot applicable.								
Monitoring and R	eporting Pro	gram violations since last inspection						
				Yes	No	N/A		
Responsible perso	on signs and c	ertifies the DMRs and/or SMRs		\boxtimes				
Discharger monito	ors at freque	ncy required by permit		\boxtimes				
All data collected	are summari	zed		\boxtimes				
Coliform concentr	ations are ca	lculated as required by permit (median, mean,		\boxtimes				
etc.)					_			
Detection limits a	re reported			\boxtimes				
"Less than" and es	stimated valu	ies are properly carried through the calculation	าร	\boxtimes				
Flow measuremer	nt period use	d for load calculations brackets sampling perio	d	\boxtimes				
Loading rates are	properly calc	ulated		\boxtimes				
Data reported in t	ime frame ar	nd frequency required by permit		\square				
Have any spills/by	passes been	reported to the Regional Board?				\boxtimes		
Dates and times o	f spills/bypas	sses						
EBDA has not had a	any spills or by	passes that reached waters of the State since the Wa	ater Bo	ard's la	st inspe	ection		
on June 7, 2022.								

PRE-INSPECTION MONITORING REPORT REVIEW

П.

III. RECORDS AND REPORTS REVIEW

	Requ	uired	Available				
	ons	ite?	(onsite	?		
						Not	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	Inspected	Comments
Current NPDES permit	\boxtimes		\boxtimes				
Permit modifications						\boxtimes	
Permit amendments						\boxtimes	See note below.
Compliance orders						\boxtimes	
Monitoring and reporting							
program							
Standard provisions	\boxtimes		\boxtimes				
Industrial pretreatment	\square		\square			\square	
program							
Maintenance records and	\boxtimes		\boxtimes				
logbook							
Plant operation and	\boxtimes		\boxtimes				See note below.
maintenance manual		_		_	_		
Equipment manuals						\boxtimes	
Plant engineering drawings						\boxtimes	
Collection system drawings						\boxtimes	
Maintenance records	\boxtimes		\boxtimes				
Spill and bypass records	\boxtimes				\boxtimes		
Pollution prevention plan	\boxtimes					\boxtimes	
Contingency Plan	\boxtimes		\boxtimes				See note below.
Spill prevention control and							See note below
countermeasure (SPCC) plan							See note below.
Operational logs	\boxtimes		\boxtimes				
Auxiliary power check logs			\boxtimes				
Notes							

Permit Amendment

EBDA staff were aware of Order R2-2023-0023, effective January 1, 2024, which amended its NPDES permit with an updated total residual chlorine limit.

Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual

EBDA shared a portion of its O&M manual, which was a comprehensive, digital, and interactive interface for jointuse facilities, such as the Oro Loma Effluent Pump Station. The manual included pictures of equipment and stepby-step instructions for operations. EBDA last reviewed and revised the O&M Manual in January 2024 to include a revised Chlorine Process Control Plan for the Marina Dechlorination Facility.

Contingency Plan

EBDA has an Emergency Operating Contingency Plan coordinating actions to be taken between the Marina Dechlorination Facility, EBDA member agency treatment plants, LAVWMA facilities, and joint-use facilities. The plan included emergency contacts and addressed all seven elements required under the Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G) section I.C.1 as they pertained to the EBDA system. EBDA last reviewed the Contingency Plan in January 2024.

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan

According to the General Manager, the Facility is not required to maintain an SPCC Plan because it does not store, use, consume, or distribute oil above several exemption thresholds described in 40 C.F.R. section 112.1(d) (Oil Pollution Prevention – Generally Applicability). The Facility only holds and consumes sodium bisulfite.

IV. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE REVIEW

					Not
		Yes	No	N/A	Inspected
Were all records and reports required by permit organized and					
available?					
Was influent flow meter calibration a	available onsite?	\boxtimes			
Date of last calibration	December 21, 2023 (Marina				
	Dechlorination Facility)				
Calibration performed by	Calcon Systems				
Was effluent flow meter calibration a	available onsite?	\boxtimes			
Date of last calibration	December 21, 2023 (Marina				
	Dechlorination Facility)				
Calibration performed by	Calcon Systems				
Were flow measurement records ma	intained for past 3 years?	\boxtimes			
Is a maintenance management program in place?		\boxtimes			
Number of open work orders	2 (corrective maintenance only)				
Oldest date of open work order	January 10, 2024				
Are entries to the operational logs m	ade in pen?	\boxtimes			
Were all operational log entry modifi	cations made with suitable cause?	\boxtimes			
Were reported spills and bypasses re	corded in operational logs?			\boxtimes	
Is the facility staffing requirement de	scribed in O&M manual?			\boxtimes	
Is the facility staffed in accordance w			\boxtimes		
Were there auxiliary power check log	gs?	\boxtimes			
Air Board permit number	Not inspected				
Notes					

Calibration Records

The flow meters for the Hayward Effluent Pump Station, San Leandro Effluent Pump Station, Oro Loma Effluent Pump Station, Union Effluent Pump Station, and Marina Dechlorination Facility are calibrated annually.

Work Orders

Work orders for the Facility are sent to the City of San Leandro Water Pollution Control Plant for action by San Leandro staff, who perform maintenance on EBDA's behalf. At the time of the inspection, the Facility had two outstanding work orders. The oldest open work order was for the replacement of the motor of one of the Facility's injector pumps. According to the O&M Manager in a follow-up call, the motor was making loud noises, and EBDA has ordered a new motor to replace it. The O&M Manager also stated the injector pump would be kept in back-up position until replacement, but loud noises aside, the pump could still be operated as usual.

Staffing

The Facility is staffed four hours a day for three days a week. Operations are controlled and monitored via a SCADA system. The SCADA system is equipped with an alarm system in the event of equipment malfunction, and a call system is in place to notify operators on their mobile phones.

V. MONITORING RECORDS REVIEW

						Not			
			Yes	No	N/A	Inspected			
Are monitoring records and la	aboratory reports retained for 5 year	s?	\boxtimes						
Are data reported on DMRs/S	SMRs consistent with analytical resul	s?	\boxtimes						
Is the onsite laboratory ELAP	certified?		\boxtimes						
Certification Number	2281*	2281*							
Expiration Date	11/30/2025								
						Not			
					N/A	Inspected			
Parameters measured onsite			\boxtimes						
Total Residual Chlorine Sodium bisulfite Temperature Dissolved Oxygen pH									
Additional parameters used f	or internal monitoring and process of	ontro				\boxtimes			
Constituents analyzed with h	and-held equipment					\boxtimes			
		Mos	st rece	nt	Sta	andard			
		alibr	ation d	late	expira	ation date			
Monitoring and Records Revi	ew Notes								
*The City of San Leandro Water	Pollution Control Plant laboratory staff	nalv	zes EBI	DA's co	ombined e	ffluent for			
pH, dissolved oxygen, and bacte	ria (enterococcus and fecal coliform).	9 -		•					

EBDA's contract laboratory, Caltest Analytical Laboratory, analyzes the combined effluent for priority pollutant metals and organics, and subcontracts analyses for PCBs, dioxins, and furans to other certified labs. Pacific Eco-Risk Laboratory analyzes the combined effluent for acute and chronic toxicity.

VI. MONITORING REPORT REVIEW

				Not
	Yes	No	N/A	Inspected
Are contract laboratory records and chains of sustady sysilable?				
Are contract laboratory records and chains of custody available:				
a Dates times and locations of sampling	\square			
h Names of individuals performing sampling				
c Analytical methods				
d Results of analyses				
e Dates of analyses				
f Times of analyses as necessary to verify holding times				
g. Analysts names or initials	\square			
h. Instantaneous flow at grab sample locations, if required			\boxtimes	\boxtimes
MONITORING PROCEDURES				
Are adequate equipment and procedures used for onsite analyses?				
рН				\boxtimes
Dissolved oxygen				\boxtimes
Temperature				\boxtimes
Turbidity				\boxtimes
UV transmittance				\boxtimes
Other				\boxtimes
Is refrigeration satisfactory?	\boxtimes			
Are grab samples collected during representative discharge	\square			
conditions?		_	_	
Do monitoring locations appear to be appropriate?	\boxtimes			
Do composite sampling procedures comply with the permit?	\boxtimes			
Are automatic samplers properly cleaned and maintained?				\boxtimes
Are samples adequately preserved?				\boxtimes
Are sample containers appropriate for the samples collected?				
Are samples collected using appropriate protocols?				
Are collform samples collected directly into sterile containers?				
Does collform sampling occur after the last introduction of wastes?				
Are the leastings of the discharge outfolls as described in the permit?				
Are the locations of the receiving water as described in the permit?				
is the frame of any evidence of spills or hyposcos?				
To the sampling and monitoring appear representative of the				
discharge?	\boxtimes			
Are groundwater monitoring wells capped and locked?			\boxtimes	
Notes				
Within the Facility's control and sampling room was a four-faucet sink that produ	iced for	ur diff	erent st	reams to
sample from: (1) chlorinated influent north of the Facility (effluent from City of S	San Lea	ndro);	(2) chl	orinated
Sanitary District, and the Livermore-Amador Valley Water Management Agency	t, City (): (3) T	or Hay otal co	ward, U ombine	Union d influent:

and (4) Total combined dechlorinated effluent. The O&M Manager explained that the separate sample streams help EBDA track where certain pollutants may be coming from.

				Not
		Yes	No	Inspected
APPEARANCE OF FINAL EFFLUENT				
Condition during the inspection				
Clear (not cloudy)				
Coloriess				
Free of sheen				
Free of scum		\boxtimes		
Free of foam		\boxtimes		
Other				
Notes				
			Upstream	
			condition	Not
APPEARANCE OF RECEIVING WATER	Yes	No	is similar	Inspected
Condition during the inspection				•
Free of distinctly visible plume				\boxtimes
Free of foam and sheen				\boxtimes
Free of snails				\boxtimes
Free of erosion at the discharge point				\boxtimes
Free of bottom deposits				\boxtimes
Free of filamentous algae growth				\boxtimes
Free of microbial layers on aquatic plants		\square		\boxtimes
Other				<u> </u>
Notes				I
The receiving water near the discharge point could not be observed becau	se the e	ffluent	was discharge	ed through
the deepwater outfall about seven miles offshore from the Marina Dechlo	rination	Facilit	y.	cu unougn

VII. FINAL EFFLUENT AND RECEIVING WATER MONITORING

VIII. SITE WALK INSPECTION

Weather and site conditions present during time of inspection							
The weather was clear. Facility site was walkable without any obstruction or significant hazard.							
Treatment Process Appeared Not Non- Lacking Not							
(described in permit)	Compliant	Present	Operational	Maintenance	Inspected		
Wastewater Treatment							
Dechlorination	\boxtimes						
Notes							

Background

The Facility dechlorinates secondary-treated effluent from the following EBDA member agencies:

- Oro Loma and Castro Valley Sanitary Districts Water Pollution Control Plant
- City of Hayward Water Pollution Control Facility
- City of San Leandro Water Pollution Control Plant
- Union Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant

Additionally, the Facility dechlorinates secondary-treated effluent from the Livermore-Amador Valley Wastewater Management Agency (LAVWMA) pipeline, which includes combined effluent from the Dublin San Ramon Services District Wastewater Treatment Plant and the City of Livermore Water Reclamation Plant.

The effluent from the above facilities (i.e., EBDA's influent) is received by two converging force mains: one 48 inches in diameter from the City of San Leandro Water Pollution Control Plant (i.e., influent entering the Facility from the north) and one 96 inches in diameter from all other contributing facilities (i.e., influent entering the Facility from the south). Dechlorination occurs through injecting sodium bisulfite into the pipeline after convergence of the force mains. Two 6,000-gallon tanks of sodium bisulfite (previously maintained at 5,500 gallons each when refilled but has since been adjusted to 1,500 gallons each following the adoption of Order R2-2023-0023) supply the dechlorinating agent through a metering pump at proportions dependent on flow and residual chlorine concentration. The Facility has two flow meters and sodium bisulfite is dosed based on total residual chlorine (TRC) analyzer readings (see details below under "Facility Upgrades/Operation Changes"). The Facility maintains three sodium bisulfite metering pumps and one is operated at a time while two are backups. The active pump is regularly rotated to ensure all three are functional.

Observations

The Facility appeared well maintained and free of potential hazards. The O&M Manager and General Manager provided all requested documents prior to the onsite visit and answered all questions. The O&M Manager also provided documents on the day of the inspection showing operations and maintenance records, with entries made each day personnel are on site (at least three days per week).

EBDA used Micro2000 chlorine analyzers to continuously measure total residual chlorine (TRC) in the influent and effluent. EBDA was also continuously monitoring the effluent for sodium bisulfite. The influent and effluent chlorine readings were displayed clearly on screens in the Facility's control room. At the time of the inspection, the influent chlorine analyzer read 0.52 mg/L and the effluent chlorine analyzer read 0.39 mg/L. The O&M Manager explained that EBDA plans to replace the sodium bisulfite analyzer with a new chlorine analyzer that would run concurrently with the Facility's existing chlorine analyzers. The O&M Manager stated this would help determine the efficiency of the current analyzers and whether upgrading them would significantly improve the Facility's monitoring and performance. According to the General Manager in follow-up correspondence, sodium bisulfite monitoring is no longer necessary because, in compliance with Order R2-2023-0023, EBDA plans to always discharge a small amount of chlorine and will not be overdosing sodium bisulfite.

The force mains at the Facility appeared to be in good condition, and all operating pumps appeared to be in working order. The Facility doses its discharge with sodium bisulfite using two inductors that inject sodium bisulfite into the effluent pipeline. The inductors appeared to be in working order. The O&M Manager explained that, in the past, the Facility also dosed its discharge with sodium bisulfite using a chemical mixer called the Water Champ, which provided rapid mixing and diffusion of sodium bisulfite in the effluent pipeline, but the Water Champ was decommissioned due to the impracticality of replacing parts.

EBDA's bacteria sampling location was just prior to where sodium bisulfite was injected into the EBDA pipeline so that operators could collect chlorinated, but representative, samples uninterrupted by bacteria growths in the sampling line.

Sodium bisulfite was stored within secondary containment in a locked building. The O&M Manager explained that the building contains heaters to prevent sodium bisulfite from crystallizing in cold temperatures. The heaters were set to prevent temperatures from dipping below 18 degrees Celsius. Within the sodium bisulfite containment building were three sodium bisulfite pumps, three sodium bisulfite flow meters, and three uninterruptible power supply boxes for the three sodium bisulfite pumps. There is also an uninterruptible power supply to support EBDA's programmable logic controller in the control room in the event of a power outage. The sodium bisulfite pumps were equipped with manual operating procedures. The O&M Manager explained that EBDA replaced the heaters and uninterruptible power supply boxes with new ones in the latter half of 2022.

Facility Upgrades/Operation Changes

Operational Changes due to new Water Quality-Based Chlorine Effluent Limit

With the adoption of Order R2-2023-0023, EBDA's chlorine effluent limit increased from an instantaneous maximum of 0.0 mg/L to an initial dilution-based one-hour arithmetic mean of 0.98 mg/L (to decrease to 0.94 mg/L after EBDA begins accepting Cargill brine). This has dramatically reduced EBDA's reliance on sodium bisulfite. The O&M Manager explained that, prior to this change, EBDA dosed sodium bisulfite at two to three times the necessary amount to ensure compliance with its previous effluent limitation of 0.0 mg/L. The O&M Manager showed graphs of sodium bisulfite consumption at the Facility over several months before and after this change; in December 2022 and January 2023, the Facility used approximately 1000 gallons of sodium bisulfite in a single storm, averaging approximately 335 gallons of sodium bisulfite per day, to meet effluent limit requirements. In comparison, during a similar storm in 2024, the Facility only used 168 gallons of sodium bisulfite. Some days, only 3 gallons of sodium bisulfite were needed. General Manager estimated that this reduction in sodium bisulfite dosing would reduce annual costs by about \$250,000.

The O&M Manager explained that EBDA set a total residual chlorine (TRC) target value of 0.6 mg/L because it is a conservative estimate of an acceptable concentration that would result in 0.0 mg/L TRC at the EBDA Common Outfall. EBDA has set sodium bisulfite to be deployed when TRC is detected at concentrations at or above 0.5 mg/L in its effluent to ensure there is no exceedance of the new effluent limit while also maintaining zero TRC at the EBDA Common Outfall. The O&M Manager explained that EBDA has also implemented a secondary failsafe that adds additional sodium bisulfite if analyzers detect TRC concentrations at or above 0.6 mg/L at the Facility's sampling point. Every 30 seconds, the sodium bisulfite pump would increase by 5 gallons per hour (gph), with a maximum increased value of 30 gph. Once the effluent TRC dropped below 0.5 mg/L for 30 seconds, the sodium bisulfite pump would reduce its speed by 5 gph every 30 seconds until the pump turned off.

The O&M Manager explained that because the sodium bisulfite system was now being used infrequently, EBDA regularly runs exercises to ensure its proper function. Every 8 hours, if the dosing system has not been run in that time, the pump would automatically turn on for 3 minutes, dosing at a rate of about 20-30 gph of sodium bisulfite. The O&M Manager explained that this process was still in a calibration period to determine whether this frequency of maintenance is necessary.

Main Breaker and Automatic Transfer Switch Upgrades

The O&M Manager explained that EBDA waited to replace the Facility's main breaker and automatic transfer switch (for backup power) until after the adoption of Order R2-2023-0023 because replacing them when EBDA had to comply with a chlorine limit of 0.0 mg/L increased the risk of noncompliance with the limit. According to the O&M

Manager, the automatic transfer switch needs replacement not because it is broken but because the display screen is scrambled and difficult to read. The display screen cannot be replaced by itself, so the whole automatic transfer switch must be replaced. The General Manager explained that the main breaker and automatic transfer switch replacement would likely occur in the summer because it will require a PG&E shutdown.

Force Main Adaptation

The General Manager explained that the portion of the converging force mains located at the Facility, which conveys influent and discharges effluent to and from the Facility, is made of steel, despite its concrete exterior. Because EBDA may accept up to 2 MGD of brine from Cargill, and because steel is vulnerable to corrosion caused by brine, EBDA would need to adapt the interior of the force mains to prevent corrosion, which will require EBDA to bypass the force mains. Another option under consideration is to convey brine from Cargill to EBDA by constructing a pipeline along paths near the Bay that would ultimately connect downstream of the Facility to avoid corrosion impacts to EBDA's force mains. The General Manager explained that this option appeared to be not only feasible but more practical and that EBDA will contact the Regional Water Board for further discussion as the project progresses.

				Not
EMERGENCY OPERATION	Yes	No	N/A	Inspected
Is available back-up power appropriate for emergency conditions?	\boxtimes			
Are there alarms systems for power and equipment failure?	\boxtimes			
Are treatment control procedures established for emergencies?	\boxtimes			
Notes				

The Facility has a 150-kilowatt backup generator, which can power the entire Facility for 10-12 hours before requiring additional diesel. The Facility was also equipped with an alarm system that will notify personnel present at the Facility, the O&M Manager, EBDA's operations center, and the City of San Leandro when a power failure occurs. The Air Board allots 20 hours a year to test the generator. According to the General Manager, the generator is tested every 1-2 months for 10-15 minutes at a time.

According to the O&M Manager, during the winter storms on December 31, 2022, through January 2, 2023, the Facility ran the generator for 36 hours straight with no issues. To ensure the generator kept running, EBDA refueled the tank every 6 hours with diesel supplied by the City of San Leandro.

	MSDS		Secondary		Not
	Ava	Available?		ment?	Increated
CHEMICALS ONSITE	Yes	No	Yes	No	inspected
Sodium bisulfite			\boxtimes		
		Yes	No	N/A	
Is spill clean-up and containment equipment available?		\boxtimes			
Notes					
The Facility was equipped with a chemical spill kit in its storag	ge room.				

IX. SITE WALK OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE INSPECTION

				Not		
	Yes	No	N/A	Inspected		
Maintenance program appears to be in place and being followed	\boxtimes					
Lift stations appear properly maintained and have back-up power			\boxtimes			
Odors are adequately controlled, including			\boxtimes			
Ponds			\boxtimes			
Headworks			\boxtimes			
Sludge processing facilities			\boxtimes			
Storage appears to control leachate and runoff	\boxtimes					
Public access to storage is prevented	\boxtimes					
No safety concerns were observed that might interfere with proper	\square					
O&M or monitoring						
Flow devices appear to be property installed and maintained, and	\boxtimes					
operating without interference						
Notes						
The O&M Manager showed an upgraded guard (Figure 13) that blocked the lade	ler attac	ched to	the soc	lium		
bisulfite storage building after evidence of people climbing onto the roof during after hours, which provides a						
nice view of Lower San Francisco Bay. The Facility has a barbed wire fence sur	roundin	g it to	prevent	people		
from climbing over. All buildings remain locked and inaccessible to the public.						

Photo Log February 8, 2024

Operator: Ku rY P Day/Date: Wet rY P Day/Date: Wet rY P Time: 1015 HI Instantaneous Outfall Flow Rate @ Time Of Sampling: 11(0.4 MG TOTAL RESIDUAL CHLORINE PPM Analysis Inf. TRC OPD No. 1 No. 2 Inf. TRC O.33 Eff. TRC O.35 Flow Meter 103.1 MG No. 2 Influent TRC 0.3 1 O.35 Eff. TRC O.35 C.35 Flow Meter 103.1 MG No. 2 Influent TRC 0.460 PPM Eff. TRC O.35 Eff. TRC SPS TRIM ADIUST 1.00	2
Day/Date: Deck dl 7 3 4 Time: D() HI Instantaneous Outfall Flow Rate @ Time Of Sampling: 1(). 4 MG TOTAL RESIDUAL CHLORINE PPM 24 Hour Average Influent TRC & Effluent Flow Inf. TRC 0.3 0.35 Flow Meter 93. MG Eff. TRC 0.30 0.35 0.35 Flow Meter 91. 91. Eff. TRC 0.30 0.35 0.35 0.35 91. 91.	
Instantateous Outrait Plow Rate & Time Of Sampling: MG TOTAL RESIDUAL CHLORINE PPM Analyzer DPD No. 1 Inf. TRC 0.31 0.35 0.35 Eff. TRC 32 0.35 0.35 Eff. TRC 32 0.35 0.35	
No. 1 No. 2 Inf. TRC 0.35 Eff. TRC 0.35 Eff. TRC 0.35 SBS TRIM ADJUST 1.00	
Inf. TRC 0.31 0.33 0.33 No.1 No.1 No.2 No.2 MG Flow Meter Q1.8 M Eff. TRC 0.30 0.35 0.35 Influent TRC 0.460 PPM Eff. TRC 0.30 0.35 SBS TRIM ADJUST 1.00 PM	
Eff. TRC 0.35 0.25 Influent TRC 0.460 PPM Eff. TRC 0.35 0.25 SBS TRIM ADJUST 1.000	G
FEE TRC SRS TRIM ADJUST	
Lin Inc	Previous
Total Residual Chlorine Analyzers SBS Tanks	
Reagent Levels No.1 No.2 Gallons Tank No.1 Tank N TRC TRC Recd Image: Control of the second se	10.2
pH 4 Buffer full (Level 2438 246	0
125 Gram KI CN CN Level 2300 2300	2
Adjustments Made y & pl SBS Used 13% Ko	144
Y Strainer Cleaned Nrs Jes Davs 2 4 288	GPD
Chemical Feed Pumps Sump rumps Sewage Meter Pump Pump Pump Pump Pump Meter Pump Pump Pump Pump Pump Pump	Pump No. 2
Readings No.1 No.2 No.3 Readings No.1 No.2 No.1 Today Tod	3502.1
Previous Previous 17318.1 9633.1 3281.8	3481.7
Run Time Run Time 0.3 0.2 18	20.4
Hrs Cleaning & Station Checks Atte	nded To
Meter Pump Pump Pump Keadings No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 Valve Box Sump Pump Float Switch	
Today 15679.5 15438.4 60538.5 17166.6 Sampler: No.1 0 No.2 Manager Sample Supply Strainers Injector Pu	mp Suction
Previous 15631.2, 15438.4 60490.2 47146.6 Line < <pre>Hushed</pre>	Temp.
Run Time U(6,3 0 U(63 0 #2000 Friend 1 2.00 1000	
Remarks: Is the bioassay in progress? If so, do not flush or change Q regime.	
Is the bisulfite storage room fan on?	
AV/V Valves Exercised? Main: P Meter. P	
SBS Pump psi range: AV/V Valves Exercised? Main: P Meter. P	

Figure 1. EBDA personnel use a checklist to ensure proper operation and maintenance at the Facility.

	ANALYZE TRO	GRAB SAMPLES WIT	THIN 15 MINU	TO?	TAL RESIDUAL	OHLORIN	E BENCH	ACILITY I SHEET	2	
Ĩ				DCLOR-	COLLECTION			SINCLE LINE ST	RIKE-THROUGH F	OR MISTAKES
	DATE	2121241 Fri	STD #	COLOR-02 Secondary Check Standards	Acceptable Range (mg/L)	ANALYZER #	FAUCET #	Time of Collection	Time of Analysis	Total Residual Chlorine mg/L
	FLOW, MGD	_	STD #1	0.26	0.15 - 0.33		1	1100	1103	0.57
1		123.5	STD #2	0.87	0.74 - 0.94		2	1110	1113	0.70
	ANALYST	110	STD #3	1.66	1.43 - 1.71	1	3	1115	1118	0.3%
		KK				2	4	1145	1148	0.14
	DATE	215124	STD #	DCLOR- COLOR-02 Secondary Check	Acceptable Range (mg/L)	ANALYZER #	FAUCET #	Time of Collection	Time of Analysis	Total Residual Chlorine
	DAY	Mon		Standards						mg/L
,	FLOW, MGD		STD #1	0.26	0.15 - 0.33		1	0844	0847	0.76
		115.5	STD #2	0.83	0.74 - 0.94		2	0949	0852	0.77
	ANALYST		STD #3	1.67	1.43 - 1.71	1	3	0854	0257	6.63
		WK				2	4	6858	1090	0.24
	DATE DAY	2/-7/24 Wed	STD #	DCLOR- COLOR-02 Secondary Check Standards	Acceptable Range (mg/L)	ANALYZER #	FAUCET #	Time of Collection	Time of Analysis	Total Residual Chlorine mg/L
			STD #1	0.27	0.15 - 0.33		1	0952	0955	0.38
F	LOW, MGD	110.41	STD #2	0.965	0.74 - 0.94		2	1005	1008	0.55
		110 1	STD #3	1.66	1.43 - 1.71	1	3	1010	1013	0.33
	ANALYST	KR				2	4	1015	1018	0.25
	DATE DAY		STD #	DCLOR- COLOR-02 Secondary Check Standards	Acceptable Range (mg/L)	ANALYZER #	FAUCET #	Time of Collection	Time of Analysis	Total Residual Chlorine mg/L
			STD #1		0.15 - 0.33		1			
FI	LOW, MGD		STD #2		0.74 - 0.94	SALE	2			
			STD #3		1.43 - 1.71	1	3			
1	ANALYST					2	4	-		-

Figure 2. EBDA personnel record internal sample readings each day they are present onsite.



Figure 3. The influent chlorine analyzer read 0.52 mg/L at the time of the inspection.



Figure 4. The effluent chlorine analyzer read 0.39 mg/L at the time of the inspection.



Figure 5. The Facility's storage room contained a spill kit (yellow bag) in the event of a chemical spill.



Figure 6. The Facility's sodium bisulfite storage building contained two 6,000-gallon tanks of sodium bisulfite.



Figure 7. Three sodium bisulfite pumps.



Figure 8. The three sodium bisulfite flow meters.



Figure 9. The three uninterruptible power supply boxes support the Facility's programmable logic controller during a power outage. EBDA last replaced these in September 2022. According to the O&M Manager, the power supply boxes are replaced every four years.



Figure 10. Influent from EBDA member agencies and LAVWMA is pumped to the Facility through converging force mains. Sodium bisulfite is injected into the converged influent.



Figure 11. Sodium bisulfite is injected into effluent pipeline by two inductors immediately following the convergence of the two influent force mains. The decommissioned chemical mixer, or Water Champ, used to be EBDA's primary method of dechlorinating its effluent.



Figure 12. The bacteria sampling location just precedes the addition of sodium bisulfite.



Figure 13. EBDA installed metal guards on the front and sides of the ladder to prevent people from climbing to the roof of the sodium bisulfite storage building after hours.

ITEM NO. OM7 SOLAR ENERGY STUDY RESULTS

Recommendation

Review information and provide direction to staff.

Background

Solar photovoltaic energy generation and battery energy storage systems (BESS) are important tools for providing renewable energy to reduce greenhouse gases, improve reliability and self-sufficiency, and reduce diesel particulate emissions. At the Commission's direction, EBDA engaged consultant Black & Veatch (BV) to evaluate solar and BESS options at three facilities – Oro Loma Effluent Pump Station (OLEPS), Hayward Effluent Pump Station (HEPS), and Marina Dechlorination Facility (MDF). Union Effluent Pump Station (UEPS) was not included because USD provides UEPS power and because the station will soon be relocated as part of USD's upgrade project. The solar and BESS study was conducted as an addition to a solar and resiliency study BV was conducting for USD facilities.

Discussion

As noted above, EBDA's goals were to improve resiliency of the facilities and to decrease fossil fuel use and related emissions. Economic analyses of solar and BESS options at each of the facilities provided by BV are shown on the following pages. Conclusions were as follows:

- While BESS could theoretically add resiliency by supplying power when PG&E power is unavailable, there are technical limitations imposed by PG&E that would likely diminish the overall reliability of the facility power system. Therefore, staff is not recommending installation of BESS at any facilities at this time.
 - Utilizing a BESS for system resiliency would require the addition of new electrical system protection and control devices, which are primarily intended to ensure that PG&E grid integrity and safety is maintained. The introduction of these added protection features, aside from being costly to implement on existing facility switchgear equipment, result in a significantly more sensitive protection scheme at the facility, which ultimately reduces overall facility robustness and reliability.
 - Utilizing a BESS for peak shaving rather than for resiliency reduces the burden on the PG&E grid during peak power supply time periods, thus reducing energy costs, but it does not bolster facility resiliency. When a BESS is implemented for peak shaving, PG&E requires that the BESS shut down should a PG&E outage occur. For peak shaving applications, the

BESS would operate solely in parallel with the PG&E source and will not be permitted to operate as a power "island" absent the PG&E source.

- MDF and HEPS each have very low power demands, which lead to long pay-back periods for any solar investments, even with available financial incentives. Generally, the useful life of PV panels is 10 to 20 years, with efficiency decreasing after 10 years. Therefore, staff does not recommend investing in solar at these facilities at this time, as the equipment is likely to lose efficiency before EBDA would see a return on investment in 13-18 years. The Authority may continue to reevaluate this if incentives increase and/or equipment costs decrease.
- OLEPS has greater potential for solar to add value because it has a much greater power demand. However, not much real estate is available to site a meaningful solar array. Assuming panels are sited on the rooftop, the project supplies only a very small portion of the OLEPS demand (see Figure 1 below), resulting in a 14year payback. Once again, staff does not recommend proceeding with a solar project when the payback exceeds 10 years.



Figure 1. OLEPS Solar Energy Production vs. Consumption

While staff is not recommending proceeding with a solar or BESS project at any Authority facilities at this time, staff will continue to look for opportunities to partner with member agencies on renewable energy projects where feasible. Staff also notes that all EBDA facilities are currently on Ava Community Energy (formerly East Bay Community Energy)'s Renewable 100 plan, where 100% of power is sourced from California solar and wind energy.

Table 4-3:MDF Summary of Economic Analysis

	61 kW Ground-Mounted Solar + 60 kW 258 kWh BESS	60 kW 258 kWh BESS
Simple Payback Period	13 years	>25 years
Net Exports	3%	0%
Annual O&M Costs	\$2,400	\$900
Total Payments (without incentives)	\$500,000	\$280,000
Solar	\$220,000	-
BESS	\$280,000	\$280,000
NPV	\$42,000	-\$110,000
Carbon Offset (in metric tons)	1,500	N/A
LCOE	\$0.18 / kWh	N/A
Incentives	\$150,000	\$90,000
Lifetime Savings	\$750,000	\$140,000

Table 4-1: HEPS Summary of Economic Analysis

	142 kW Ground-Mounted Solar + 60 kW 258kWh BESS	BESS Only (60kW 258kWh)
Simple Payback Period	18 years	>25 years
Net Exports	38%	-
Annual O&M Costs	\$4,200 / year	\$900 / year
Total Payments (without incentives)	\$1,110,000	\$280,000
Solar	\$430,000	-
BESS	\$280,000	\$280,000
Security Costs	\$280,000	-
NPV	-\$194,000	-\$160,000
Carbon Offset (in metric tons)	4,000	-
LCOE	\$0.15 / kWh	-
Incentives	\$210,000	\$90,000
Lifetime Savings	\$1,100,000	\$60,000

Table 4-2: OLEPS Summary Economic Analysis

	240kW 1030kWh BESS	40 kW Roof+ 240 kW 1030 kWh BESS	8 kW Roof Solar + 240 kW 1030 kWh BESS
Battery Use	Used for peak shaving and outages only	Used for peak shaving and outages only	Used for peak shaving and outages only
Simple Payback Period	14 years	12 years	14 years
Net Exports	0%	0%	0%
Annual O&M Costs	\$3,600	\$4,600	\$3,800
Total Payments (without incentives)	\$1,130,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,165,000
Solar		\$160,000	\$32,000
BESS	\$1,130,000	\$1,133,000	\$1,133,000
NPV	-\$230,000	\$100,000	-\$210,000
Carbon Offset (in metric tons)	N/A	875	190
LCOE	N/A	\$0.81 / kWh	\$3.31 / kWh
Incentives	\$340,000	\$390,000	\$350,000
Lifetime Savings	\$840,000	\$1,800,000	\$920,000

	120 kW 516 kWh BESS	120 kW 516 kWh BESS	8 kW Roof Solar + 120 kW 516 kWh BESS
Battery Use	Use as back-up power only	75kWh of battery reserved for back-up power only	75kWh of battery reserved for back-up power only
Simple Payback Period	-	14 years	14 years
Net Exports	-	-	0%
Annual O&M Costs	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,800
Total Payments (without incentives)	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$582,000
Solar	-	-	\$32,000
BESS	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$550,000
NPV	-	-\$112,000	\$4,000
Carbon Offset (in metric tons)	-	-	190
LCOE	-	-	\$1.40 / kWh
Incentives	-	\$165,000	\$175,000
Lifetime Savings	-	\$400,000	\$500,000