



QUALITY Assurance PLAN

Hemlock Ridge EPC Site PV Scope

8/31/2026

Rev. 1

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1. Document Control

1.1. Change History

Version	Issue Date	Revision Performed
Rev 0	5/08/2026	ORES Submission
Rev 1	5/13/2026	Table of Contents Updated Removed Section 2.2 on Page 22 Section 6.3.5 (Page 6) Updated language for auditing technology Section 7.10 (Page 10) Correction reference to another section Section 7.11 (Page 11) Correction reference to another section Section 8.2 (Page 12) Correction reference to another section Section 8.3 (Page 13) Updated language for auditing technology Section 8.3 (Page 13) Correction reference to another Section 8.4 (Page 15) Updated language for auditing technology Section 16.1 (Page 25) Updated QAQC Checklist to indicate the actual checklist are for internal use

2. Introduction

The purpose of the SOLV Energy EPC site PV scope Quality Plan is to provide minimum performance standards for Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) during the construction of solar projects. Procedures and processes will be adjusted to account for the various types of equipment installed and the topography of the site. Minimum guidelines will be outlined and will serve as a baseline for the Engineering, Procurement, and Construction contractors, Prime Contractors, and/or Subcontractors assigned to the project. Specific requirements shall be put forth in the Agreement between the relevant contractors but shall be no less stringent than the minimum requirements set forth in this document.

Specifications and quality standards defined by OEM providers and material suppliers shall supplement the requirements set forth in this document. Where conflicts between this document and OEM suppliers exist, the installer shall default to the more stringent requirements.

All standards are to be defined and agreed upon prior to construction starting and, if necessary, shall be modified exclusively through a written change order to the scope of work.

Noncompliance with any of the requirements set forth in this document or the design specifications shall be documented and adjudicated using the Noncompliance Report process.

2.1. Company

Solv Energy offers turnkey utility-scale solar power solutions. With a photovoltaic project portfolio totaling over 9 GW, we proudly partner with major utilities across North America to generate reliable, clean power for many years to come. Our distinct cradle-to-cradle perspective helps eliminate waste, drive down costs, and enhance power production.

In addition to our engineering, procuring, and construction capabilities, Solv provides full-service operations and maintenance for any North American solar facility, as well as real-time performance monitoring through SOLV®, our proprietary Supervisory Control (SCADA) and Data Acquisition

SCADA platform. Armed with key insights into total system performance over time, we fine-tune each new design with pinpoint accuracy.

3. Definitions & Abbreviations

Definitions

Array – A set of rows that are connected to a Network Control Unit

Block – Consists of # arrays, and one inverter equipment skid

Combiner Harness – Collects multiple strings of modules from the array and channels the current into the DC feeders leading to the inverter

Inverter Equipment Skid – A raised platform that houses the inverter, transformer, and other equipment necessary to control the arrays that feed into it

Inverter – Changes the DC power into AC power

Pile – Structural H beam that projects above the ground and supports the single axis racking system

Site – Encompasses the entire solar project

Single Axis Tracking System – The steel racking system that the modules are mounted which will rotate on a single axis East to West to track the sun

String – A group of multiple solar panels (modules) wired together in a electrical series circuit

Abbreviations

CH – Combiner Harness

EOR – Engineer of Record

FAI – First Article Inspection

IES – Inverter Equipment Skid

IMP – Current at Maximum Power

IMTE – Inspection, Measuring, and Test Equipment

ISC – Current under Short circuit conditions

MET – Meteorological Equipment

MW – Megawatt

NCU – Network Control Unit

O&M – Operations and Maintenance

PF – Power factor

PV – Photovoltaic

QA – Quality Assurance

QC – Quality Control

RFI – Request for Information

SOLV – Solar Operations Live View

SE – SOLV Energy

STC – Standard Test conditions

VLF – Voltage

VMP – Voltage at Maximum Power

VOC – Voltage Open Circuit

SCADA – Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition

OLTS – Optical Loss Test Set

OTDR – Optical Time Domain Reflectometer

EPCA – Engineering, Procurement, Construction and Administration

4. General Requirements

All requirements shall follow the standard order of precedence for construction projects. Where there is disagreement between requirements, the more stringent standards shall apply. These requirements shall not supersede any requirements dictated by applicable codes or standards of the applicable Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) for the project.

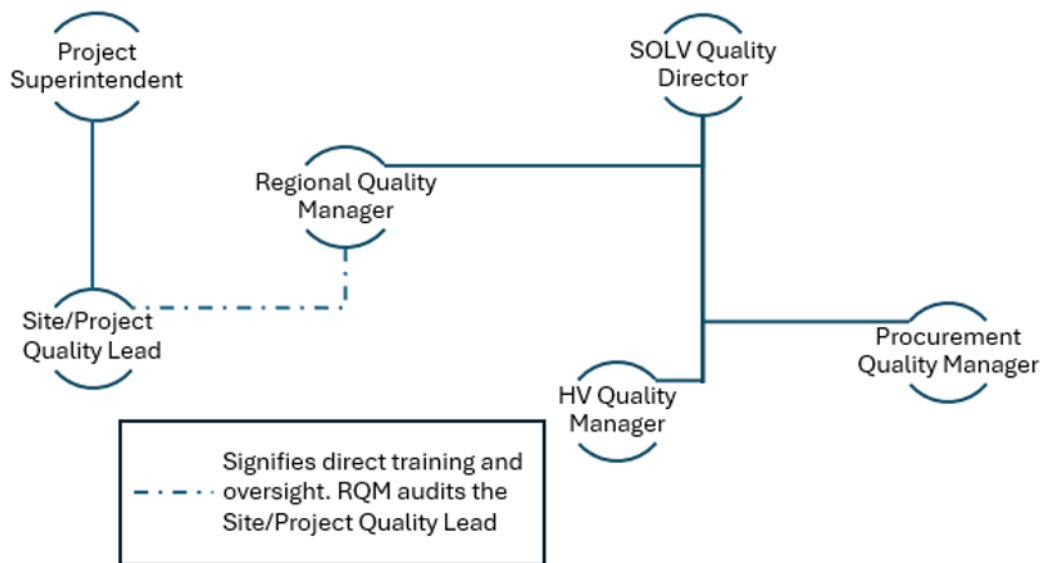
5. Quality Policy

SOLV Energy maintains an extensive Quality policy to ensure compliance with the contract documents, applicable codes, and standards while providing a safe work environment for employees and subcontractors. SOLV Energy shall ensure the performance of pre-planning, inspection, and, when required, testing of all work included in their projects. Tests and inspections will validate the quality of materials, workmanship, and functional requirements specified by the design requirements, the manufacturer's

installation specifications and contract documents. The results of tests and inspections will be documented on the appropriate forms. SOLV Energy's Quality Program extends to all subcontractors and suppliers as applicable. The subcontractor/supplier may adopt SOLV Energy's quality program, which the subcontractor or supplier will adapt to their work.

6. Personnel, Responsibilities and Reporting Structure

6.1. Org Chart



6.2. Quality Management Team

Shall include a designated representative from each project stakeholder, including the Owner, Consultant, Third-Party Inspectors, SOLV Energy, and Subcontractors.

These team members will be identified early in the project and remain in their respective roles throughout. If a replacement is to be made due to staffing issues, the SOLV Energy Project Manager and Site Superintendent will be notified in writing before the change.

Although it is not necessary to have meetings involving the entire team at one time, members will attend meetings and inspections related to their area of expertise and will verify the quality of the work under their scope of the project.

6.3. SOLV Energy Personnel

Each project will assign quality management duties to suit the size and complexity of the project and assigned staff.

The SOLV Energy Site-Specific Quality plan (SSQP) will identify staff responsibilities. Dual roles may be

assigned for small projects. The following is a suggested general assignment of quality management responsibilities for a typical project:

6.3.1. Project Manager (PM)

The PM represents SOLV Energy to the client and is responsible for the overall success of the project's completion. The PM's responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Ensuring the Site-Specific Quality Plan is created by subject matter experts within the Project Management Team.
- Initiating Pre-Installation Meetings with Subcontractors.
- Monitoring and reporting project progress.
- Interfacing with Owner and resolving disputes and complaints.
- Initiating actions to mitigate quality concerns.
- Verifying an internal review process for all project-quality documents being sent externally.
- Establishing documentation procedures.

6.3.2. Project Superintendent (PS)

The PS coordinates Contractor and Subcontractor activities on the site. The PS's responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Overall responsibility for the site and the site personnel.
- Participating in the development of the Site-Specific Quality Plan.
- Participating in Pre-Installation Meetings with Subcontractors.
- Supervising field personnel for compliance with contract scope and quality requirements.
- Enforcing implementation of Site-Specific Quality Plan and quality control measures.
- Coordinating day-to-day site inspection activities.
- Coordinating SOLV Energy's and the Owner's third-party consultants.

6.3.3. Project Engineer (PE)

The PE is responsible for documentation and information flow. The PE's responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Participating in the development of the Site-Specific Quality Plan.
- Maintaining and distributing the most current contract documents and approved modifications.
- Managing Site-Specific Quality Plan-related documents such as inspection reports, photographs, deficiency notices, etc.
- Documenting quality-related activities such as Pre-Installation Meetings, First Article Inspections, Deficiency Log management, etc.
- Monitoring subcontractor verification that materials delivered to the site are in accordance with the contract documents and approved submittals.

6.3.4. Site Quality Manager (SQM)/Quality Specialist (QS)

The SQM's responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Assisting the Project Management Team with the development and execution of the Site-Specific Quality Plan .
- Establishing and documenting quality control procedures.
- Responsible for final inspection and approval of all completed work.
- Receives Quality reports from SE Foremen and the dedicated QC teams; prepares those documents for filing in the proper file repository.
- Initiating the Pre-Installation Meetings with Subcontractors and Project team members.
- Coordinate the QE Foremen's Quality efforts.
- Coordinating Subcontractor communication.
- Performing and documenting inspections of the Project.
- Monitoring Subcontractor compliance with the Site-Specific Quality Plan.

6.3.5. Contractor's QE Foreman (QE Foreman)

Lead craft personnel in charge of one area or component of fieldwork. There are several foremen responsible for the various aspects of the QC process.

Each QC Foremen has a small crew of laborers that have been trained to spot defects or nonconformances. All defects or nonconformances are documented using centralized electronic QA/QC tracking system and remediated. Final inspection of remediations is also documented in centralized electronic QA/QC tracking system to show compliance with specification.

Examples of QC crews are survey, piles, underground, racking, and modules.

6.4. Subcontractor (SUB)

The Subcontractor's responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Providing a Quality Manager for their scope of work
- Providing First Article Inspections as required by their contract
- Attending all Pre-Installation and First Article Inspections
- Verifying that all materials delivered to the site are approved and correct
- Maintaining digital photo records of work progress, location conditions
- Installing all equipment according to OEM and or project specifications
- Maintaining up-to-date location and type of go-back/ rework completion lists of QA/QC tracked items and Owner items when presented
- Resolving deficiencies within 5 business days unless otherwise established by formal NCR Report accepted due date capture, or Punchlist Plan need dates.

6.4.1. QC Bundling with Substation Turnkey Subcontractor

The Substation Quality Plan and the Substation Inspection Test Plan (ITP) submitted for SOLV approval, by contracted Turnkey Subcontractor, Applied High Voltage, LLC (AHV) is imbedded within the agreement EPCA. A plan set of four documents.

- Quality Plan (PV)
- Inspection Test Plan (PV)
- Substation Quality Plan
- Substation ITP, Commissioning and Testing ITP consolidations

7. Quality Assurance and Control

The project construction process can be divided into three general phases:

- 1) Preconstruction
- 2) Construction
- 3) Project Closeout

This plan informs project construction quality process for the Construction phase up to and including Safe to Energize assessment

7.1. OEM contract documents that contain QA/QC information

During preconstruction a reference document is prepared for use in the pre- task preparation of sections 15.4 Material Control and Storage, 7.2 Training, 7.7 Pre-Installation Meetings, and 7.8 First Article Inspections, below.

The document has tables that list OEM contract documents other than EOR Plan Sets and EPCA Contract that contain QA/QC information.

Introduced during subcontractor pre-mobilization meetings, Subcontractors and Owner Representatives can discuss options for remote access of version- controlled copy by request to the Site Quality Manager

A copy of the reference hardcopy for meeting room use is kept by the Site Quality Manager, and is located in the EPC main job trailer where manuals and plan sets are physically displayed.

Includes a cross-reference table of OEM documents sorted as mentioned in primary EPC execution plans and baseline schedule start dates. Includes for example, the

- SOLV filing/retrieval means
- current version/date of each document
- where applicable: the section numbers of references are made within this PV site specific quality plan, and where also in the companion PV inspection test plan.
- where one would find the current delivery schedule of EPC site team tracking

7.2. Training

When any new worker arrives on any SOLV Energy jobsite, a thorough Safety, Site-Orientation, and skillset training regime is adhered to.

It is the new workers' foremen's responsibility to ensure that the new worker fully understands what is expected and how to accomplish the tasks assigned to them.

Under the guidance and observation of the foremen, an employee can progress and work their way to higher levels of responsibility only after satisfying any established training requirements and demonstration of abilities.

Specifically regarding any QC Division personnel, they receive Quality-Specific training which covers inspections, documentation, photography of compliant and noncompliant work, flagging, remediation, and team communication. They are also trained specifically for compliance requirements of their task, with follow-on training on documentation procedures and defect identification reporting.

Further training is conducted during Tool-Box Talks and other group meetings.

7.3. Regular Quality Assurance Meetings

AES Owner QA/QC works in conjunction with the project team and applicable subcontractors to with look-ahead preparation to upcoming hold points, as well as to review any new quality issues. These meetings at minimum include AES QA and QC representatives and SOLV Energy QA/QC representatives. Project teams from both sides are encouraged to join as well.

7.4. Factory Testing of Purchased Materials and Equipment

Larger electrical items such as inverters, transformers, and DAS will be tested for compliance with project standards before leaving the factory. These tests are provided to AES's Project Management Team and reviewed, verified and accepted by Project Engineer. Factory acceptances test will also be included in the project turnover package unless contractually required otherwise.

7.5. Testing During Construction

Specific quality assurance tests will be required during specific aspects of constructions, and Solve Energy ensure all inspections measuring and test equipment is controlled, calibrated, and maintained, whether owned, on loan, or provided and used by subcontractors or third-party testing agents. The project Inspection and Test Plan will identify the inspections and test to be performed

7.6. Hold Points

Both hold points and witness points are designated during work planning. They are vital to ensure completed work is verified properly, before being covered or built on.

The project Inspection and Test Plan (PV) will identify the inspections and test to be performed up to and including pre-energization tests. And as a living document will be maintained to distinguish hold points from witness points.

Hold points and witness points commonly fall between stages of a multi part installation that would necessitate the removal of one stage to correct deficiencies in a previous stage.

Often at First Article Inspections. At all Medium Voltage Terminations, And between:

- Grading and Piers
- Piers and Racking
- Racking and Modules
- Modules and Wire Management
- Trenching Cable Placement and Backfill
- Equipment Pad/Skid Underground and Backfill/Compaction
- Equipment Pad/Skid Pile dimensions and Equipment Setting
- All concrete forms and rebar prior to concrete placement

The SOLV Energy site team will personally manage the process and resources to inspect behind the installers for self-performed scopes of work, as pre-planned and demonstrated with first article planning and demonstration.

SOLV expects the same of the partner Electrical Contractors. Electrical subcontractors pre-plans, and demonstrates 100% inspection and SOLV then audits.

Following completion of internal inspections, the SOLV Energy site team shall notify the Owner's Representatives so the Owner may conduct the official/final inspection for hold points and witness points.

Authority and Release: Authority and release differ as follows:

Hold points require a designated authority determined by Owners.

Hold points designations in the PV project Inspection and Test Plan (ITP) will be revisited on intervals with Owner. Hold points may subsequently drop to witness points and vice versa.

- With hold points, Owner member(s), Owner consultant(s), or a third-party inspector hold the power to issue a Hold Point Release, with Release needing active written approval.

Witness points are conducted similarly for the purpose and benefits described and may involve Owner Representatives. The authority to release is pre-determined to be with the Contractor.

- With witness points, Contractor written sign-off is not as formal and contractor proceeding at calculated risk for sake of manpower and connected flow / schedule attainment also an option.

7.6.1. Testing During Construction

Solv Energy ensures that Specific quality assurance tests, listed the PV ITP, do have inspections measuring equipment that is calibrated, and maintained, whether owned, on loan, or provided and used by subcontractors or third-party testing agents.

7.7. Pre-Installation Meetings

A pre-installation meeting shall be conducted before the start of every major component of work, including subcontracted work. This meeting covers the scope of work, identifies which crews will be completing the work, and establishes the scope of Inspection and Testing.

In addition, the pre-installation meetings confirm:

- Site-specific checklists have been created to confirm the quality requirements for the installation/construction of the project.
- Site-specific checklists have been used for First Article Inspections and during regularly scheduled site walks.

AES Owner QA/QC works in conjunction with the project team and applicable subcontractors to assure these common components will have a reference installation, for PV scope:

- Pile installation
- Completed row of racking
- Complete row of module installation
- Alternative foundation, if applicable
- Racking wire management including module to module connections, source wire, grounding, table to table transitions, and transitions to underground
- A complete DC disconnect
- MV collector cable installation
- DC collector cable installations
- Completed CAB structure installation
- Completed CAB wiring (trunk cable and source wire)

- Completed inverter including all AC, DC, and communications connections
- Completed medium voltage transformer
- Completed breaker panel
- Completed tracker controller
- Communication and SCADA system and wiring
- MET Station installation
- Foundations
- Fence and gates including grounding
- Equipment and wire labeling

7.8. First Article Inspections

Important to PV scope of work, First article inspections (FAI), including any FAI to be inspected by Owner; Contractor shall give seven (7) Business Days' notice to Owner before FAI is performed. After such notice is provided, Contractor shall be permitted to adjust the FAI within 3 Business Days following the originally scheduled FAI date.

First Article Inspections also known as "Benchmarks" are unique from standard installation inspections and are typically performed on the Golden Row and beyond to establish acceptable standards for the teams.

First Article Inspections are used to establish what is the item-specific level of quality. They are used to create a standard of work that all subsequent work of the same item should meet.

- It is not the intent of a First Article Inspection that each subsequent item of work be an exact duplicate.

First Article Inspections consist of the following features:

- Pre-installation Meeting Minutes have been reviewed to confirm that the reviewed work meets project requirements.
- A separate and specific First Article Inspection form is used to establish standards.
- A review of the testing standards specified for the equipment installed. Confirm that OEM recommendations are appropriate for the specific project.
- Verifications of all tools used for testing and inspection have been calibrated and are current.
- Photographs are included to provide examples of proper assembly.
- Signature spaces for the Project Engineer, Quality Manager, task Foremen, and client representative to ensure concurrence by all parties as to acceptable standards for the item of work.

7.9. Third-Party Inspectors

SOLV Energy uses third-party inspectors, per approved permits, for backfill and testing compaction, pile driving embedment verification in accordance with site-specific requirements, welding inspections throughout the site

7.10. Auditing

Auditing is a critical component of an effective Quality Plan. Members of the Quality Management Team (see section 6.2) shall actively participate in site audits.

All audit results shall be recorded and placed in the appropriate file repository for record. Audit results

shall be provided to the owner during the established Quality meetings.

Audits are considered supplemental tools to validate the effectiveness of the Quality Plan and should not be used to validate the specific tasks involved in construction activities.

7.10.1. Documentation Audits

The site QC Manager, Project Engineer, or SOLV Quality Executive leadership shall conduct documentation audits regularly, at least monthly. Documentation audits are conducted to ensure that all Quality documentation deliverables required by the contract are accurate, complete, and filed appropriately for review.

7.11. Digital Photographic Record

A digital photographic record of the installation is to begin on day one of construction. Sub-contractors shall also maintain a photographic record of all work and existing conditions. (See 6.4)

7.12. Client/Owner Representative Inspectors

Review and input from owners or their representatives are a valued part of the SOLV Energy Quality process. Project Engineers and Project Managers are responsible for coordinating site visits and ensuring the appropriate site personnel are available for the duration of the visits.

The Site Quality representative is responsible for accompanying owner representatives during onsite QA/QC visits, documenting all issues, and summarizing all findings. Superintendents and the Site Quality representative are responsible for making sure all findings are addressed and remediations are documented.

Project Engineers are responsible for following up and providing the owners with documentation for all findings and remediations.

7.13. County Inspectors

The County Inspector is another regular presence that approves, pending authority having jurisdiction, all underground work prior to lifts or final backfill. County inspectors also inspect skids, DC Disconnect harnesses, wire management, and other aspects of the field to ensure that a safe site is being built to code and plans. Upon each visit, the county inspector signs off what has been inspected and approved. Third-party reports are also submitted to the County prior to final permit close out.

7.14. Sub-Contractor requirements and responsibilities

Subcontractor(s) contracted to perform work will provide the following but not limited to:

- Digital photo record of their work.
- Provide a Quality Management Plan for their work.
- Provide QA/QC inspections daily/weekly as determined by site-specific needs.
- Install all equipment according to OEM and/or project specifications.
- Maintain up-to-date punch list and status of punch-list work ongoing.
- Completion of punch-list items.
- QA/QC punch-list items.

7.15. Certifications

Any personnel on-site providing specialized services or activities are required to submit, and have on file, current certifications.

Certifications include but are not limited to, welding, forklift, electrical, substation work, first aid, CPR, OSHA 10, and OSHA 30.

8. Document and Change Control

8.1. End in Mind: Objective Evidence Documentation

The EPC Inspection and Test Plan (PV) pre-commissioning, listed above in section 2.2 Reference Documents serve as a high level EPC site team roadmaps for testing and inspection capable of producing objective evidence that all materials, manufactured parts, assemblies, finished product, storage, installation, the Facility, and all elements comprising the Facility, including the Work, comply with the quality and standards of performance of this Contract.

QA/QC Procedures: SOLV will announce task specific procedures available for Owner Representative Review near the last responsible moment as prepared input to Pre-Delivery and Pre-Installation Meetings outlined in section 7.1 prior

Sections that follow below are constant however and do carry written procedures up front. They are essential to controlling possible variances from plan oftentimes with communication to EOR and original equipment manufacturers. Moments where the EPC site team and partners take control of potential non-conformance.

8.2. Golden Row/FAI Review

“Golden Row” inspection will be available for contractors, subcontractors, vendors, and clients to review racking and module string wire management. The “Golden Row” will be issued for owner/client physical inspection and a submittal with photos will be issued to owner by project engineers for review and approval.

The Golden Row serves as a PV row template for all other rows to be installed as close to replication as possible.

The Golden Row approval process is a critical part of the Quality process, and all parties will be given five calendar days at a minimum to raise questions, concerns, or comments for the contractor and EOR to review.

It is standard practice to conduct FAIs (see section 7.8) for racking, module, and wire management components during Golden Row assembly.

8.3. Nonconformances vs Discrepancies

All nonconformances shall be annotated using the centralized electronic QA/QC tracking system application for defect identification and the remediation of the nonconforming item to be scheduled.

Nonconformances that are random, equate to less than 1 percent of an area, or do not affect a major

component i.e. skid, battery, transformer, etc. shall be treated as random nonconformances and remediated accordingly. These minor nonconformances are considered to be “Discrepancies”.

Discrepancies that do not affect the build schedule nor are they associated with a major build item and cannot be remediated within the typical time due to unassociated issues i.e. material shortages, or if remediation of a minimal issue would prevent major work from being completed, shall be annotated on the punch-list to ensure its remediation before turnover of the area.

Repeated, identical nonconformances of the same type or including the same material items shall be identified for investigation through Root Cause Analysis (RCA) procedures. Once a need for RCA is determined, a Corrective and Preventative Action (CAPA) (See Section 8.3.3) shall also be created to prevent the recurrence of the identified non-conformance.

Repeated, identical nonconformances that affect major or key equipment shall be reported to the owner within 24 hours.

The type of RCA shall be guided by the type and degree of nonconformance.

For nonconformances identified as possible workmanship defects, a “5 Why” method shall be used. (See 8.3.1)

For nonconformances identified as either engineering design or defective materials, the 8D method shall be used. (See 8.3.2)

8.3.1. 5- Why

5- Why root cause analysis is a simple, yet effective, problem-solving tool used to identify the root cause of an issue by asking “why?” as many times as is required until the root cause is identified. Typically, even with minimal evidence, no more than 5 “whys” are required to accurately identify the root cause. 5- Why is not limited to five questions in search of root cause.

Most field-related and/or workmanship issues can be accurately and thoroughly identified using this technique. The steps are as follows:

- Identify the problem. Clearly identify the problem at hand, being as specific as possible as to what is happening where, and under what conditions.
- Ask “why” for each effect to identify the cause and work backward. This will typically reveal associated variables. Annotate the responses to be sure that all identified causes are identified for control inputs.
- Analyze the answers to determine if they are logical and lead to the root cause
Once the root cause is clearly identified, a CAPA shall be used to prevent the recurrence of the defect.

8.3.2. 8D (Eight Disciplines)

For material defects or design flaws that could be accurately described as a systemic defect, affecting large segments of the project. An 8D method shall be utilized to identify the root cause.

8D methodology is a more complex, structured, and comprehensive approach to problem-solving.

8D root cause methodology requires the formation of a cross-functional team of subject matter experts to address the problem and define the CAPA to prevent the recurrence.

8D methodology is outlined as follows:

- D1: Plan – Prepare for solving the problem and determine the prerequisites.
- D2: Use a Team – Form a team of people with the necessary knowledge and skills to tackle the problem.
- D3: Define and Describe the Problem – Clearly specify the problem using quantifiable terms, often employing the 5W2H method (Who, What, Where, When, Why, How, and How Many).
- D4: Develop Interim Containment Actions – Implement temporary measures to isolate the problem, arrest the issue from downstream processes, and protect the customer from its effects.
- D5: Determine and Verify Root Causes – Identify all potential causes of the problem and verify them through analysis. Techniques like the 5 Whys and cause-and-effect diagrams are often used here.
- D6: Choose and Verify Permanent Corrective Actions – Select and test solutions that will permanently resolve the problem.
- D7: Implement and Validate Corrective Actions – Put the chosen corrective actions into practice and ensure they effectively solve the problem.
- D8: Prevent Recurrence – Modify systems, processes, and procedures to prevent the problem from happening again.

This method not only addresses the immediate issue but also aims to improve overall processes to avoid similar problems in the future.

8.3.3. CAPA

As part of SOLV Energy's commitment to quality and continuous improvements, Corrective and Preventative Actions are used as a systematic approach to address systemic problems or non-conformities in products, processes, and systems and to prevent their recurrences.

CAPAs are action plans based on the results of the RCA used to identify the nonconformance source.

CAPAs are not required for anomalous nonconformances and are reserved for systemic nonconformances, or as the culmination of an 8D RCA.

8.4. Discrepancy Tracking Progress

All QC documentation will be tracked by the project engineer. Each QE Foreman leading a QC crew is responsible for walking the entire array and documenting any discrepancies on the centralized electronic QA/QC tracking system app.

The foremen will photograph and provide a written description of the discrepancy in the centralized electronic QA/QC tracking system app. Discrepancies will also be physically marked with flagging ribbon for easy detection in the field.

The correction will be made, and the QC foremen will report back to the QC lead who will then go out and verify all corrections have been made and remove the flags. As discrepancies are fixed, centralized electronic QA/QC tracking system will be updated until the entire array is signed off.

Foremen report to the project engineer who oversees and ensures the QC process is being followed in the field and consistently updated. Project owners will have access to view QC reports documented on the centralized electronic QA/QC tracking system application at any time. External inspection reports will be provided to the owner through a file transfer site.

8.5. Request for Information

Before any changes to the design are made that affect SOLV Energy's ability to pass an inspection with either the third-party inspector or the county inspector, an RFI is sent out to the EOR. The applicable EOR will review and approve the change in writing. The relevant documentation is then provided to the third-party inspector, county inspector, and the owner, and is available at the jobsite office.

SOLV Energy's policy is that RFIs shall not be used to adjudicate deviations from the project's Quality requirements, unless an Engineering adjustment is necessary due to site conditions or other unforeseen issues that require changes.

8.6. Change Orders

Before any changes to the design are made that affect schedule or cost to the owner, a change order will be submitted.

This can be a zero-dollar change order to reflect a schedule impact only, a cost-only change order, or a change order with schedule and cost tied to it.

As soon as an impact on schedule or time is noticed, SOLV Energy will alert the owner as a formal change order is prepared.

8.7. As-Builts

Construction drawings outline exactly what SOLV Energy will build. Occasionally modifications are made to the initial construction documents during the construction process. Any changes to drawings issued for construction are documented in the As-Built drawings.

8.8. Deliverables

Close-Out is the final step of the QC process. During this stage, all documents are compiled and submitted to the owner to ensure accurate documentation of As-Built conditions.

Key documents include inspection signoffs, As-Builts, testing reports, commissioning, warranties, and O&M Manuals. These documents, as they are handed over, represent a final check on all work completed in the field, with any changes reflected in the As-Builts.

Stamped RFI's are integrated into the final drawings for future reference.

Testing reports include: Meggering, VOC, ground resistance, polarity, and VLF. The close-out package will also include testing reports and final commissioning documents related to inverters, racking, and transformers. Any additional information on the equipment or systems put in place will be included such as warranties, manuals, and certifications and calibrations for equipment.

All close-out documentation is available to O&M staff for reference as needed during the O&M phase.

9. Sitework

9.1. Sitework - Roads

Roads shall be constructed per the project design and compacted to the requirements based on the soils report and the Engineer of Record.

Testing shall be performed at the recommended intervals by the third-party testing company. The owner shall reserve the right to observe testing at the Owner's discretion and/or conduct third-party testing as needed.

9.2. Sitework – Trenches

9.2.1. General Trenches

Trenches shall be constructed by contractor and adhere to OSHA and other applicable National Codes and Standards, including state and local utility requirements. Trenches shall be constructed with applicable stepping/benching or feature adequate shoring to ensure a safe working environment.

All cable trenches must follow straight lines between staked points to the greatest extent possible.

Secondary and service trenches must extend in a straight line from takeoff points wherever possible. The trenches must be dug so that the bottom has a smooth grade. Large rocks, stones, and gravel of more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch must be removed from the bottom of the trench.

Compaction reports shall be submitted and reviewed by the EOR and available for the Owner's review.

9.2.2. AC / DC PV trenches

DC PV cable trenches shall be free of rocks, gravel, building rubble, metal, chemically active materials, and organic debris prior to cable installation. Trenches shall feature bedding no less than 3" when bedding is required and compacted to a percentage as determined by the Engineer of Record. Bedding should consist of native materials and, if necessary, be filtered to achieve particle size distribution per the Plans and Specifications.

9.3. Trenches – Backfill & Compaction

9.3.1. General

Trenches shall be backfilled with material excavated from the trench or other suitable materials as required. All backfill materials shall be free of organic materials and rocks in diameter determined by the EOR or cable manufacturer's recommendation, so as not to cause subsidence or prevent excavation with hand shovels.

9.3.2. Non-Trafficable Areas

The backfill shall be placed in recommended lifts from the Geotechnical Report or by the third-party

inspector on trenches in non-trafficable areas. Trenches shall be compacted to the minimum specifications called out by the EOR or the Geotechnical Report. Backfill shall be compacted to and tested at intervals not less than 500'.

9.3.3. Trafficable Areas

Trenches under roads or other locations where vehicles will cross the trench backfill shall be placed in recommended lifts from the Geotechnical Report or the third-party inspector. Trenches shall be compacted to the minimum specifications called out by the EOR or the Geotechnical Report. Backfill shall be compacted to a minimum requirement stated by the EOR at intervals not less than 500'.

10. Foundations

10.1. Screw Foundations (Alignment Tolerances)

Screw foundations shall be installed within the allowable north-south and east-west alignment tolerances specified by the foundation manufacturer and project design requirements.

10.2. Screw Foundations (plumb)

Screw foundations shall be installed at a variance of no greater than the degrees from plumb in the North-South and/or East-West directions as the racking manufacturer allows.

10.3. Screw Foundations (embedment)

The design documentation shall determine and define the embedment of screw foundations. screw foundations shall not be installed where the top of the foundation interferes with PV modules or restricts vertical adjustment of the racking table/sub-array.

10.4. Screw Foundations (row-row spacing)

Row-Row spacing shall be determined and defined in the design documentation.

10.5. Inverter Foundations

Inverter foundations shall be galvanized or otherwise protected from corrosion and installed in accordance with the design documentation. Screw foundations shall be installed to design height, and rotation from true North shall be no greater than that allowed by the EOR.

11. Racking

11.1. General

Racking shall conform to the manufacturer's recommendations or the design documents. The racking system installation will follow the manufacturer's installation manual guidelines.

11.2. Racking Fastener Requirements

All Racking Fasteners shall comply with the racking manufacturer's recommendations and requirements. If such requirements are not specified, torque values shall not exceed ASME requirements for the fastener type, size, and materials.

12. Electrical

12.1. General

This section establishes quality assurance methods and procedures for installing, examining, testing, and accepting electrical equipment and material during construction, installation, and pre-commissioning.

- 12.1.1.** Prior to the execution of work, a planning meeting shall be held. At the planning meeting, the subcontractors shall demonstrate the quality plan that will be followed. Subcontractors shall also provide examples of supporting documentation to verify compliance with the quality plan for the work.
- 12.1.2.** All equipment, materials, products, design, and construction shall comply with contract documents, design drawings, specifications, and the requirements of this section.
- 12.1.3.** Contractors must comply fully with manufacturers' installation instructions, including each step-in sequence. If manufacturers' instructions conflict with Contract Documents, the Project Manager shall request clarification through the RFI process before proceeding. Store and protect material and equipment prior to installation per manufacturer's instructions. Submit manufacturer's operation and maintenance manuals and information to Owner and provide instruction to Owner as called for in contract documents.
- 12.1.4.** All testing and installation must comply with applicable and/or specified standards, tolerances, codes, or requirements. It is the responsibility of contractor to ensure equipment is properly tagged and marked as required by applicable codes and specifications.
- 12.1.5.** Pre-commission energization of electrical equipment will be conducted only when specified and only with permission from contractor and owner. All lockout and tagout procedures shall be strictly enforced. All parties shall be informed of energization before it takes place. Contractor shall have and maintain zip-tie type LOTO; gang clasps and locks will be used for special conditions on site for LOTO purposes.
- 12.1.6.** Pre-commission energization of electrical equipment will be conducted only when specified and only with permission from contractor and owner. All lockout and tagout procedures shall be strictly enforced. All parties shall be informed of energization before it takes place. Contractor shall have and maintain zip-tie type LOTO; gang clasps and locks will be used for special conditions on site for LOTO purposes.
- 12.1.7.** When final installation, inspection, and testing are completed, no electrical components or equipment will be changed, altered, or removed without proper written authorization and documentation.
- 12.1.8.** SOLV Energy will be responsible for cleaning all electrical enclosures, insulators, and buses prior to energizing per the manufacturer's instructions. SOLV Energy will also provide final

cleaning of equipment and removal of construction debris at associated work areas prior to placing the system in service.

- 12.1.9.** Factory acceptance test reports shall be provided and submitted to Contractor and the Engineer of Record (EOR) for review and approval. These tests include but are not limited to medium voltage cable, transformers, and fiber optical cable.
- 12.1.10.** Perform system functional testing after component acceptance testing is complete to verify that all equipment and systems will operate properly. Notify owner/customer in advance to allow them to witness.
- 12.1.11.** Functional Test Reports will be submitted to Contractor within the time specified, not to exceed ten (10) calendar days of completion, indicating observations, results of tests and compliance with Contract Documents. Reports indicating non-compliance with Contract Documents shall be submitted to Contractor within ten (10) calendar days of completion.
- 12.1.12.** If necessary to comply with manufacturers' warranty terms or if specified in contract documents, arrange for material or equipment suppliers or manufacturers to provide qualified staff personnel (field representative) to perform the following services, including but not limited to:
 - Equipment commissioning,
 - Site conditions,
 - Special installation instructions,
 - Assistance with field assembly, testing, etc.
 - Reports should be submitted to contractor upon completion.
- 12.1.13.** Contractor must comply with NEC, NESC, NETA, and applicable ASTM/ANSI requirements unless more stringent testing protocol(s) are required or established by the contract documents. Comply with local utility company requirements or owner's/customer's standards as applicable. Provide and document independent electrical inspection from local authority having jurisdiction for NEC compliance.
- 12.1.14.** Subcontractors shall provide installation procedures, specific to the activity, when the work being installed crosses over or under any live overhead lines, transmission lines, substations, fiber optic lines, gas lines, utility lines, canals, aqueducts, water mains, public roads or rail roads. These are to be submitted to contractor no later than two (2) weeks prior to the commencement of the work. Work may not commence until contractor approval to proceed has been given in writing.

12.2. Medium Voltage Junction Box

See section 14, "Electrical Distribution & Communication Components".

12.3. Inverter Recombiner Terminations

See section 14.1.4, "Cable Terminations," and section 14.1.2, "AC & DC Cable Installation."

13. Vaults & Junction Boxes

All electrical and communication above- and below-ground utility service vaults and junction boxes will be identified. Vaults and Junction Boxes shall be installed plumb and level and have proper drainage. Manufacturer instructions and recommendations will be followed for proper installation.

14. Electrical Distribution & Comm. Components

14.1. Cabling

14.1.1. General

All cable shall be visually inspected upon arrival at the site to ensure cable has not suffered physical damage during shipment. Testing of suspect cable can be undertaken to confirm if observed physical damage has resulted in permanent conductor damage. Visual inspection shall also confirm delivered cable conforms to the purchase specifications.

All cable shall be tested per applicable testing standards defined by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), Insulated Cable Engineers Association (ICEA) and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).

14.1.2. AC & DC Cable installation (visual & mechanical inspection)

All cable shall be visually inspected for damage upon delivery acceptance, during storage, before installation and prior to backfill of underground cable. Under no circumstances shall damaged cable insulation be acceptable for any installation.

Cable reels shall be inspected prior to cable installation to ensure objects will not damage cable insulation during installation processes. The inside surface of wooden reel flanges shall be inspected and free of objects such as nails, screws, staples, wood burrs and chips. While storing large wooden cable reels, flanges (core spools) not collapsing, cable end seals are in place, and cable covering is in place and maintained.

All torque values for electro-mechanical connections will be verified with a 40% random check by Contractor.

14.1.3. Underground Electrical Collection System

The following items shall be adhered to regarding the Underground Electrical Collection System:

- i. Medium voltage cable must be inspected during installation. If a trenching installation method is used, the cables, fiber, ground wire and warning tape shall be inspected during and after they have been installed in the trench prior to backfill. Inspection should cover cable and reel information, damage to cable, spacing, depth, bedding requirements, etc. Verification that cable meets approved submittal documents (cable manufacturer, size, etc.) must occur at each inspection.
- ii. Red-line drawings must be updated and reviewed by the subcontractor on a regular basis. Red-line drawings must be submitted to the Engineer of Record who will create the final as-built drawings per contract requirements.
- iii. Compaction requirements are addressed in section 7.8 above and verified by a 3rd party testing company. Testing intervals shall be per design.
- iv. AC and DC Low Voltage cable must be tested after installation for phase or polarity markings and confirmed by continuity tests. Color-coded cable is mandatory for AC LV

- cable. The purpose of color-coded jacket is to help visually identify cross phasing.
- v. MV terminations, and if admissible by owner, cable splices, shall be installed by qualified persons using approved methods and materials by the Engineer of Record and termination/splice manufacturer and located per project specifications. The termination/splice shall be inspected during cable preparation, before heat shrink is installed and after the heat shrink is installed. The company performing the terminations/splices shall protect the area of work from blowing dirt and dust to reduce the chances of contamination.
 - vi. Insulation-resistance tests ("Megger") will be completed on all low and medium voltage AC and DC power cables, unless otherwise specified. Megger testing procedures must meet NETA and IEEE requirements and shall be reviewed by the Engineer of Record, and Owner's Project Engineer.
 - vii. Hi-pot testing of AC and DC cables will not be required unless specifically requested by owner. Very Low Frequency (VLF) testing will be performed on branch circuit feeder cable runs and performed in accordance with NETA and IEEE requirements. Backfill must meet requirements in Trenching section.
 - viii. Inspect bolted electrical connections for high resistance using one or more of the following methods:
 - a. Low-resistance Ohmmeter.
 - b. Verify tightness using a calibrated torque wrench.
 - c. Perform a thermographic survey.
 - d. Inspect shield grounding, cable supports and terminations.
 - e. Verify cable bends meet or exceed ICEA and manufacturer's minimum bend radius limitations.

14.1.4. Cable Terminations

All compression-type cable terminations will be made in accordance with manufacturer-recommended processes, terminals, mechanical crimp equipment, and compression dies. Terminations will be made in accordance with all applicable electrical codes and standards. Terminations will be inspected prior to circuit energization.

Medium or High Voltage cable terminations; see "Underground Electrical Collection System".

14.1.5. Cable Conduit

All conduits shall feature bell-end fittings or smooth transitions.

All conduits shall use sweeps that maintain the minimum bending radius of the cable whenever the conduit changes direction.

Whenever possible, horizontal conduit runs that cross primary access and PV block feeder roads should be installed prior to the commencement of mechanical and structural equipment installation. This will allow unimpeded access to PV blocks while performing progressive module and cable installation tasks.

14.1.6. Disconnect DC cables

All wires must have an identification label applied. The label must be legibly printed and of such material as to remain in place for a minimum of 20 years.

Any un-terminated and unused cable must be identified and labeled accordingly. Unused cable must be secured and electrically isolated so as not to be hazardous to qualified service personnel working on or inside the enclosure.

The quality of DC cable installation and termination will be inspected inside each disconnect box. Items such as wire bend radius, wire lay or routing, labeling, wire strip length, and pull tension will be observed. Loose wire strands from PV source circuits or DC feeder cables will not be tolerated and will be promptly corrected. All screw-type wire terminals, including ground terminals, will be torque checked and marked accordingly.

Anti-oxidizing compounds will be applied to appropriate aluminum/aluminum and aluminum/copper/tinned copper lug-type terminations. Each will require a specific type of compound. Ground terminations provided above ground are not required to have anti-oxidizing compound applied.

14.2. Fiber Optic Cable Installation

14.2.1. Labeling

Each cable will be permanently labeled at each end with a unique cable number. In addition, labels shall be affixed to the cable/inner duct at every transition of a vault, hand hole, riser closet, or major pull box.

14.2.2. Fiber Termination Standards

The terminal ends of all fiber cable strands shall be field connected. The connectors shall be mounted on bulkheads and installed in Fiber Integration Centers (FIC) enclosures. The choice of termination method must be in accordance with the Engineer of Record.

14.3. Fiber Cable Testing

Installation and termination:

- All single-mode and multi-mode fiber strands shall be tested end-to-end for bidirectional attenuation, 850 nm/1300 nm for multimode and 1310 nm/1550 nm for single-mode fibers. Tests should comply with EIA/TIA-526-14 or OFSTP 14, Method B, according to the manufacturer's instructions for the test set being utilized.
- Tests must ensure that the measured link loss for each strand does not exceed the "worst case" allowable loss defined as the sum of the connector loss (based on the number of mated connector pairs at the EIA/TIA-568 B maximum allowable loss of 0.75 dB per mated pair) and the optical loss
- After termination, each fiber shall be tested with an OLTS/OTDR for length, transmission anomalies, and end-to-end attenuation. Results are to be recorded and supplied to the Project Engineer of Record and the Owner's Project Engineer. Test results will be supplied as hard-copy printouts or photographs of screen traces.
- After termination and bulkhead mounting, each terminated fiber is to be tested for end-to-end loss with a power meter/light source. Results are to be recorded and supplied to the Project Engineer of Record and the Owner's Project Engineer. Test results will be supplied as hard-copy printouts or photographs of screen traces.

- The maximum allowable attenuation for any splice or termination is 0.3 dB. (Or OEM spec).
- SOLV Energy or a sub-contractor shall review all end faces of field-terminated connectors with a fiber inspection scope following the final polish. Connector end faces with hackles, scratches, cracks, chips, and or surface pitting shall be rejected and re-polished. Terminated connectors will be replaced if re-polishing will not remove the end face surface defects. The recommended minimum viewing magnifications for connector ends are 100X for multi-mode fiber and 200X for single-mode fiber.

15. Receiving, Storage, Testing and Inspection

15.1. General

This section ensures that SOLV Energy fulfills receiving, inspection, and testing requirements as required by applicable codes, standards, regulatory bodies, and project contract documents. This procedure covers all work, including direct and indirect purchased material and equipment within the scope of work described by the project contract.

15.2. Material Receiving

All incoming material and equipment shall be subject to a receiving observation upon arrival. The receiving observation shall be performed to assess the condition of the item(s) being received, including verification of quantities, model numbers, serial numbers, mark numbers, compliance with the contract, or other documents. Visual observation or non-destructive testing for damage or deterioration, and compliance with applicable design tolerances, will also be completed.

- A photographic record shall be made of all incoming materials and equipment that are damaged, deteriorated, or suspected of damage or deterioration. Small damages (paint scuffs, discoloration, small dings, rough surfaces, etc.) shall be noted and evaluated individually.
- All products determined to be non-conforming upon inspection due to poor design, deterioration, inadequate factory quality checks, shipping damage, or other undetermined events shall be placed in a clearly marked and access-controlled quarantine area to ensure that no non-conforming equipment is installed.
- All deliveries shall be logged into documentation management programs or a suitable Delivery Log at regular intervals.

15.3. Material Testing

All testing, including welding, shall be performed in accordance with applicable codes, standards, or regulatory bodies. The party performing the test shall generate test reports and provide them to SOLV Energy within ten (10) calendar days of completion. Copies of all test results and reports shall be provided to the Owner's Project Engineer within 30 days of receipt.

15.4. Material Receiving and Storage Plan

Material/equipment shall be maintained as the contract documents require during the storage term. If special storage requirements are necessary, the supplier or owner, if applicable, will provide

information for proper storage.

SOLV and Owner review material receiving and storage plans in detail at event(s) after EPCA is signed. Events agreed and arranged between project managers.

15.5. Measuring and Test Equipment

Equipment used for inspection, measurements or testing shall be calibrated according to the manufacture's requirements, by a 3rd party that is an accredited laboratory that has an appropriate quality management system and can properly perform certain test methods (e.g., ANSI and ASTM test methods) and calibration parameters according to their scopes of accreditation.

15.5.1. Calibration Certificates collection

When not customary to include with test reports, Certificate of calibration copies shall be gathered and kept onsite, in SharePoint and shared with the client while being used and included in with the turnover documentation. All calibrated equipment will have either a calibration sticker located on equipment or tool, verifying item has been calibrated, or SOLV determined serial number tracking to the certifications records kept.

When there is reasonable-cause that equipment calibration has been compromised, such as being dropped, overloaded, damaged, etc., the equipment shall be tagged out and segregated. The equipment will remain out of service and may return to service only if it has been successfully recalibrated and certified. Equipment requiring calibration shall have a valid calibration sticker affixed, when physically possible, which includes the equipment's unique ID, the calibration date, and traceability to the certificate of calibration.

15.5.2. Control Measures

Tooling Log: SOLV shall establish the log for the site. The tool log should include columns to add the manufacturer, serial number, model, calibration date, and calibration due date.

Segregation Area: Tools that are out of calibration, damaged, or not functional shall be removed from field and kept in a secure area controlled by the scope specific superintendent to prevent their use. When the tools are segregated, they should be labeled to indicate that they are out of tolerance to avoid use. Additionally, the wrenches must be marked with a tag or red electrical tape to display that the devices are not functional, damaged, or out of calibration.

16. QAQC Checklists

16.1. QA/QC checklists

The following items represent the minimum checklist requirements for SOLV Energy projects. SOLV Energy's internal standard checklists and supporting materials are maintained for internal use. The items listed below are representative examples of inspection requirements and are not intended to be all-inclusive; additional inspections may be required based on the Project, Contract Documents, applicable codes, specifications, and field conditions.

- AC Cable & Trenching
- DC Cable & Trenching
- Piles
- Racking

- Smart Modules
- Modules
- String Wire Harnessing
- CAB lines
- Grounding/bonding
- MV J-box
- DC Disconnect Switch Installation
- Inverter Equipment Skid (IES) – Piles
- Inverter Equipment Skid (IES) – Trenching
- Inverter Equipment Skid (IES) – Conduit (all)
- Inverter Equipment Skid (IES) – Grounding
- Inverter Equipment Skid (IES) – Plates welding
- Inverter Equipment Skid (IES) – AC/DC/MVT/XFMR terminations
- Inverter Equipment Skid (IES) – Fiber Trenching & backfill
- Inverter Equipment Skid (IES) – Fiber Wiring
- Inverter Equipment Skid (IES) – Grounding
- Inverter Equipment Skid (IES) – Rock pads

17. Pre-Energization Inspections and Tests

17.1. Pre-Energization Tests

Prior to energization, the electrical equipment is inspected and tested to ensure safe operation. Many of these inspections are part of the standard completion inspections, and any additional inspections will be listed in either the Project Quality Plan and/or Inspection and Test Plan.

A series of Pre-Energization tests must also take place to verify safe and sound equipment. These specific tests will vary by project and are detailed in the Inspection and Test Plan and the project's commissioning plan. Tests will typically be performed by the contractor or a third party with oversight by AES Quality personnel.

Typical testing will include, but is not limited to:

- DC IRT
- LV and MV Cable integrity tests (VLF/Tan Delta, Offline Partial Discharge, etc.)
- PV Source Circuit open circuit voltage and polarity
- Transformer NETA testing
- OTDR
- Grounding verification
- Any additional testing required by the contract or equipment manufacturers

Any equipment that is determined to be unsafe to energize will be recorded as an Observation, visually flagged in the field, and Locked Out/Tagged Out to ensure that it is not energized.

17.2. Equipment Pre-Energization Verification and Testing

Prior to energization, specific equipment manufacturers may be required to provide field testing and verification of installations to ensure compliance with installation and project requirements. These tests are typically performed by manufacturer representatives and reports generated from these tests will be reviewed and approved by the Project Engineer. Any issues identified during testing will be recorded, visually flagged in the field, and Locked Out/Tagged Out to ensure that the equipment is not energized.

AES Quality team along with the Construction Manager, safety representatives, Commissioning Manager, and subcontractor representatives will also perform a safe to energize walk a maximum of 24 hours prior to energization. A Safe to Energize inspection template will be used to make one last check of equipment, documentation, and permissions to energize. Any items deemed unsafe to energize must be corrected prior to proceeding with energizing.

END OF DOCUMENT