Solar energy storage jordan

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Jordan BC Solar Project Limited Partnership, a subsidiary of Recurrent Energy, is developing the Jordan Solar and Energy Storage Project (Project), an approximately 100 MW solar and up to 400 MWh energy storage facility on Vancouver Island in British Columbia. The Project will be located on approximately 235 hectares.

We are committed to building positive, collaborative, and sustainable relationships with Indigenous nations and communities who are affected by our project development efforts. In support of this commitment, we will meaningfully engage with Indigenous communities to better understand traditional land and resource uses and explore opportunities for mutual benefit with Indigenous communities throughout the development of the Project, including:

Approximately 235 hectares.

In the last decade, the cost to install solar has dropped by more than 50% and has experienced an average annual growth rate of 33%. Solar projects generate electricity at a lower cost per megawatt hour than would other possible fossil fuel and most renewable energy options. These results have been bolstered by the International Energy Agency"s World Energy Outlook 2021, which found, "in most markets, solar PV or wind now represents the cheapest available source of new electricity generation." Because solar PV is a technology and not a fuel (like oil, gas and coal), costs will continue to decline as research continues to improve existing technology.

Because the photovoltaic (PV) panel materials are enclosed and do not mix with water or vaporize into the air, there is little-to-no risk of chemicals, including greenhouse gases, being released into the environment during normal use. Crystalline silicon PV panels, which are extremely common and used worldwide, "do not pose a material risk of toxicity to public health and safety."

All solar facilities are designed to strict electrical safety standards to ensure safe operation.

Glint refers to the direct reflection of the sun on a solar panel. Glare is a continuing source of brightness, not the direct reflection of the sun. Solar arrays are designed to absorb light and produce electricity, not reflect it. The panels that we will use for the Jordan Solar and Energy Storage Project have an anti-reflective coating, which helps to increase the amount of light absorbed into the cell, thereby increasing efficiency and reducing glare and allowing the panels to blend in more easily with the surrounding area.

Maintenance crews will maintain the perimeter and interior landscaping within the project boundaries. The interior ground cover shall not exceed 18 inches, with a typical maximum height of 12 inches, so that it doesn"t interfere with the panels or other electrical components.

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While producing electricity with photovoltaics emits no pollution, produces no greenhouse gas emissions, and uses no finite fossil fuel resources, it has been argued that solar power has a hidden carbon footprint due to solar panel manufacturing and project construction. Both fossil fuel and non-fossil fuel power technologies induce life-cycle greenhouse emissions that stem from the energy requirements for their construction and operation. Known as a "carbon debt," this debt of energy must be paid off to calculate how solar projects reduce emissions over their lifetime. A typical utility-scale solar project--like the Jordan Solar and Energy Storage Project--repays its carbon footprint in roughly 12 months or less, providing decades of zero emission energy.

The project is being developed in a manner which avoids and minimizes impacts to wildlife. However, Recurrent recognizes that any land development activities may have impacts on the natural environment, including wildlife. The project will include the clearing of vegetation, disturbance to soils, and other activities during construction and operation which may directly or indirectly impact wildlife.

To better understand potential impacts, Recurrent will be completing environmental studies, incorporating traditional Indigenous knowledge, that will categorize existing habitat and wildlife within the project area. This information will inform project design and construction activities so that wildlife and their critical habitat may be avoided.

Where impacts cannot be avoided, Recurrent will implement best management practices (BMP) intended to minimize or mitigate impacts. Final BMPs are yet to be selected, as they will be informed by pending studies and engagement activities, however, it is expected that they may include controls for soil erosion and stormwater, construction outside of sensitive periods for wildlife (e.g., nesting periods for migratory birds), wildlife impact monitoring studies, migratory corridors, and construction and operation buffers around sensitive habitat.

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