Exhibit 2

SITING AND PERMITTING INFORMATION

2.1. General Site Information

The proposed solar generating facility will be located at the Duke Energy Progress (DEP) Asheville Plant (the plant) site in Buncombe County, North Carolina.

Located in a developing residential and commercial area approximately one mile from the Asheville, NC, corporate limits, this generating facility has been used by Duke Energy Progress since 1964 to provide energy to the region. Bordered by Interstate Highway 26 (I-26) and the French Broad River to the west and US Highway 25 (US-25) to the east, the Asheville Combined Cycle Plant is located on Duke Energy Drive, approximately ¾ mile north of Airport Road.

A color map showing the proposed site boundary and layout, with all major equipment, the E911 street address and GPS coordinates is included as Appendix 1. The Asheville Facility is located in Buncombe County and Appendix 2 shows its geographic location.

2.2. Site Owner, Site Justification and Additional Site Details

The Site Owner is Duke Energy Progress. The plant property occupies about 806 acres of land, a portion of which is occupied by an operating two-unit combined cycle station, two combustion turbines, electrical substations, former ash basins, and an ash landfill. The proposed generating facilities will be located in the footprint of a closed ash basin (64 Ash Basin) just west of the existing combined cycle station. The site is just east of I-26.

To identify sites suitable for solar in the Greater Asheville Region, DEP conducted a GIS solar suitability survey. Many alternative sites were evaluated, including Company-owned land. Due to limitations in terms of parcel size, topography (e.g., slope), availability of land and distribution circuit limitations that would be suitable to support a 15 MW solar installation, DEP has been exploring the possibility of multiple, distributed solar installations in lieu of a single, larger installation. In addition, finding available sites within the Asheville region that can support a solar facility of this scale while limiting environmental impacts (such as tree clearing and wetland disturbance) is challenging given topography and high land cost in the Asheville region.

The Asheville Plant Site was determined to have the following beneficial characteristics: (1) the site is a brownfield development on former coal generation site and suitable for solar, (2) the acreage is sufficient for siting multiple MW of solar generation and the site is primarily clear of trees and debris; (3) the point of interconnection is located onsite, does not require additional land rights or permitting to access the interconnection facilities and takes advantage of the existing transmission switching station onsite; (4) the site is not adjacent to residential customers; (5) the site does not require tree clearing to support the solar; and (6) the property is Company-owned.

The following is further background concerning the site selected.

Geological

The site of the proposed facilities is in the Blue Ridge Physiographic Province (Blue Ridge) of western North Carolina. Asheville is located on an intermountain plateau (a basin in a ridge) between the Great Smoky Mountains and the Blue Ridge Mountains. Rolling topography is typical throughout the area, although the project area has been significantly altered by the development of the prior coal plant. This section describes the regional and local geology of the Blue Ridge for the proposed project site.

The Blue Ridge extends from the Great Smoky fault in the west to the Brevard fault zone in the east and primarily consists of Mesoproterozoic to late Neoproterozoic allochthonous (rock that originated a distance from its present position), crystalline rocks covered by surface soils. The Great Smoky reverse fault is the barrier between the Valley and Ridge physiographic province (Valley and Ridge) and the Blue Ridge, where the igneous rocks of the Blue Ridge were thrust over the 500-million-year-old Paleozoic, sedimentary rocks of the Valley and Ridge. The Brevard fault zone comprises the boundary between the Blue Ridge and the Piedmont physiographic provinces. Studies suggest the Brevard fault last moved almost 200 million years ago, leaving behind a zone of sheared rocks that define the "zone" of the fault. Erosion and weathering of the rocks in the fault zone have made determining the type of fault difficult, although the rocks present in the zone (Mylonites, schists, and gneisses) suggest a lateral movement.

The rocks forming the core of the Blue Ridge Mountains are over a billion years old and are remnants of ancient mountain-building events during a time when the continents merged to form a supercontinent. As the continents began to drift apart, basins were created. One basin in particular, the Ocoee, was filled with sea water. Rivers flowing into this shallow sea carried clay, sand, and gravel and deposited these sediments within the basin. Over millions of years, the waters in the basin subsided; and the accumulated sediments formed the bedrock of the Great Smoky Mountains, the local branch of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The rocks that make up the top of the Blue Ridge Mountains formed as underwater volcanoes erupted and the lava crystallized. As the continents moved back together, these igneous rocks were metamorphosed along with ocean floor sediments and thrusted onto the basin layer during the Grenville Orogeny, forming the Great Smoky Mountains of the Blue Ridge.

The general project area is located on the Great Smoky unit and is composed of many different formations. The project site is directly located on the Ashe metamorphic suite and Tallulah Falls formation. The late Proterozoic, 500 million-year-old Ashe and Tallulah Falls formation is composed of metamorphic rocks, which have gone through metamorphism from high heat and pressure. In some areas, the rocks have gone through lower grade metamorphism than others with only metasedimentary rocks, or rocks that have gone through partial metamorphism. The formation, composed of locally sulfidic muscovite-biotite gneiss, has interlayers and gradational contacts with mica schists, minor amphibolite, and hornblende gneiss. The geometry of these layers is relatively variable, and combined they are approximately 14,000 to 40,000 feet thick, shallowing in an easterly direction. The project site is located in an area where the

Great Smoky unit is roughly 20,000 feet thick. The late Precambrian unit overlies older early Precambrian mafic and calc-alkaline migmatite gneiss, named the Carolina Gneiss. The metamorphic gneiss comprises the bedrock of the area. This rock is agreed to be one of the oldest in the Carolinas, having been created during the Grenville Orogeny about 1.1 billion years ago when the igneous rocks formed from the underwater volcanoes were subjected to metamorphism and uplifted. The Great Smoky unit is firm, and the slight metamorphism that occurred aided in cementing the unit. Both the bedrock and the Great Smoky unit are somewhat resistant to weathering and erosion; however, the sedimentary features of the units are more easily weathered and eroded than igneous formations due to their compositions.

Soil cover of the Blue Ridge consists of residuum of underlying units, alluvium (loose soil and sediments), colluvium (sediments that accumulate at the bottom of slopes), and marine sediments. Site soils mapped by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) are shown as Figure 2.6.5-2. The NRCS shows soils at the location of the combined-cycle site and the South and East Construction Facility Areas as water, since these areas are within the 1982 Ash Basin. A majority of this area has since been drained as part of the coal ash removal. The Fuel Oil Storage and portions of the Natural Gas Metering & Regulation (M&R) Station areas are mapped as Udorthents—Urban land complex, 2 to 50 percent slopes. These areas represent developed and highly disturbed soils. The remaining portion of the Natural Gas M&R Station, portions of the East Construction Facility Area, and the entire Rail Unloading Area are located within areas mapped as Clifton-Urban land complex. These clay loam soils have also been altered through development. Areas of udorthents, highly disturbed soils, are also present within the portions of the North Construction Facility Area. Other portions of the North Construction Facility Area represent the least disturbed soils of the project area and consist of Clifton clay loam, moderately eroded soils with slopes ranging from 2 to 30 percent. Clifton clay loam is a deep, well drained, moderately permeable soil on the side slopes and ridges of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The Clifton soils formed in residuum weathering from intermediate and mafic igneous rocks and high-grade metamorphic rocks. According to the geotechnical borings performed within the ash basin, in general, the soil grades upward with deeper soils having larger fragments of residuum. Auger refusal caused by rocks was recorded at approximately 20 to 30 feet deep, while water tables were recorded at greater than 10 feet to deeper than auger refusal.

Aesthetic

The Site is in Buncombe County at the existing DEP Asheville Plant, and it is zoned as Employment District (EMP). The Site is buffered by Lake Julian to the north and east, by forested vegetation to the northwest by Interstate 26 to the west and the Asheville Combined Cycle Station to the south. Due to surrounding land uses, the facility will have minimum viewshed by the public. Site access is limited to the north via Duke Energy Ln off New Rockwood Rd.

Environmental Justice

To ensure the Asheville Solar project and activities undertaken by Duke Energy provide meaningful involvement and fair treatment to all our community members, an initial Environmental Justice Technical Assessment was performed utilizing the EPA EJSCREEN tool to identify EJ risks and aid the project team with developing mitigation strategies to enhance engagement and minimize impacts.

The initial EJ Technical Assessment for the Asheville Solar project found that the Low-income population is at the state average (33% vs. 33%) and the Limited English-speaking population is above the state average (9% vs 2%). Based on this Assessment and historic site knowledge, Duke Energy will engage these communities to solicit input and use its feedback to inform our business decisions and collaborate on solutions that maintain the health and safety of the community.

The Asheville Plant Solar project plans to utilize brownfield areas to deliver local access to clean, renewable, and reliable electrical generation resources. This project will provide short-term economic benefits during construction including purchase of materials, equipment, and services from local and regional businesses and increase in employment and income for construction workforce. Long-term benefits include increased tax revenue to support local services and local access to renewable energy generation.

Ecological

Threatened and Endangered Species

Based on desktop database and literature review, the site consists of an excavated ash basins, historic landfills, former coal fired steam station plant and former lay down areas that have all been graded and regularly maintained. The site consists of grasses and herbaceous vegetation typical of the active land and industrial use. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act ("MBTA") protects more than 1,000 bird species that occur in the U.S., including 13 species of conservation with ranges encompassing the Site. Under the MBTA, it is unlawful to take any migratory bird, or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird. Although tree clearing is not anticipated for construction activities, Duke Energy's Natural Resource Group has developed specific tree-clearing protocols that are incorporated into project planning and disseminated to all sub-contractors. Potential migratory birds habitat outside of the proposed project boundaries include Back-billed Cuckoo, Bobolink, Canada Warbler, Cerulean Warbler, Chimney Swift, Eastern Whip-poor-will, Kentucky Warbler, Northern Saw-whet Owl, Prairie Warbler, Prothonotary Warbler, Red headed Woodpecker and Rusty Blackbird.

Adjacent forested habitat outside the study area may provide suitable summer roosting sites for the northern long-eared bat ("NLEB") and gray bat. Bat surveys are recommended (acoustic or mist net) to confirm presence or absence of the NLEB and gray bat and may be required by the USFWS. No bald eagle nests are known to be within or in one mile proximity of the overall proposed work areas. The Carolina northern flying squirrel, Blueridge goldenrod, mountain sweet pitcher plant, spreading avens, and rock gnome lichen are all species that occur in high elevation habitats. The site's elevation is approximately 2,100 – 2,220 feet in elevation. Due to existing construction activities and land use, these species are not considered for consideration in this characterization due to lack of suitable habitat and existing conditions.

Cultural Resources

No structures or Districts were listed on the NRHP within the project area or within a half mile radius. According to the North Carolina Office of State Archeology records, the study area has not been surveyed for archeological resources.

Habitat

The Site consists primarily of excavated and capped ash basins, historical landfills and industrial areas associated with the existing combined cycle plant. Available aerial imagery (Google Earth 2017) depicts the project area as cleared and graded with no existing trees but Astro turf and grass vegetation are present. According to the USGS topographic map, the Site ranges in elevation from approximately 2,100 to approximately 2,220 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

A review of the Protected Areas Database of the U.S. (PAD-US 2018) reveals no protected areas within the Site; however, several protected areas are located within five (5) miles of the Site, including the Buncombe County Park, a Conservation Trust of North Carolina Easement, the Sandy Mush Game Land, a Southern Appalachian Highlands Conservancy Easement, the Southern Appalachian Highlands Conservancy Preserve, the Thomas Wolfe Memorial State Historic Site, and the Western Governors Residence.

Meteorological

2.6.7.1 Climatology

The Asheville Plant is located in Skyland, in southwestern North Carolina between the French Broad River and Lake Julian in Buncombe County, south of Asheville.

It is in the southern portion of the Appalachian Mountain Range. The plant's height above sea level is approximately 2,140 feet, and it is surrounded by mountains with peaks up to 6,000 feet high. It is located about 270 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and about 400 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. The mountainous terrain and inland location allow for cool winters and moderate summer temperatures.

Due to the high elevation, temperatures do not normally get above 90 degrees Fahrenheit (F), with only about nine days on average annually getting above this mark. Temperatures often fall below freezing, mostly in the winter seasons, with an average of 98 days per year reaching 32 degrees F or below. Because of the mountainous terrain, fog and low clouds occur frequently, typically in the mornings before they are burned off with diurnal heating. On average, Asheville experiences 68.3 days of fog with less than a quarter mile visibility, 3 - 5 inches of precipitation each month, and about 48 inches of precipitation annually. Strong thunderstorms are typical across the region, mostly during the spring and fall.

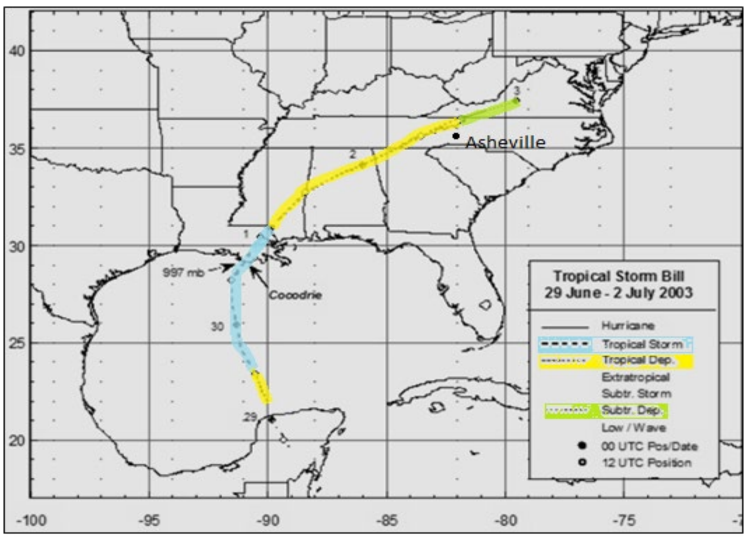
Flooding is a primary natural hazard for the Asheville area. The French Broad River floods about every 12 years, often caused by storms that move up from the Gulf of Mexico. During the drier parts of the year or during drought-like conditions, isolated wildfires are a threat. Most of these are caused by people, lightning, or controlled burns.

Tornadoes occur rarely. Sixteen tornadoes have been reported in Buncombe County since 1950. All tornados reported were weak; the largest reported was a 2 on the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale, which rates the strength of tornadoes from 1 to 5, based on the damage caused.

Because of Asheville's distance from a coastline, hurricanes are not considered a threat; however, impacts from tropical systems can bring gusty winds and heavy rainfall. A recent example, Tropical Storm Bill, made landfall along the Gulf coast in July of 2003 (Figure 2.6.7.1-1) and tracked northeast towards the southern Appalachians. Bill dumped 2.23 inches of rain in a 24-hour period at the Asheville

Regional Airport (KAVL) and more rain just to the southeast. Between July 10 and 16, 1916, two hurricanes made landfall, one from the Gulf and one from the Atlantic Ocean, and made their way to Asheville as tropical storms. These two tropical systems were responsible for the "Great Flood of Asheville," during which the French Broad River rose to 23.1 feet above normal.

Figure 2.6.7.1-1. Tropical Storm Bill in 2003.
Downgraded to a tropical depression as it passed near Asheville.



Winter precipitation comes mostly from migratory low pressure systems, as well as arctic and sub-arctic fronts. From December to February, the average high temperature is 48.6 degrees F. The average low for the same period is 26.6 degrees F. The all-time recorded low temperature for Asheville was -16 degrees F on January 21, 1985.

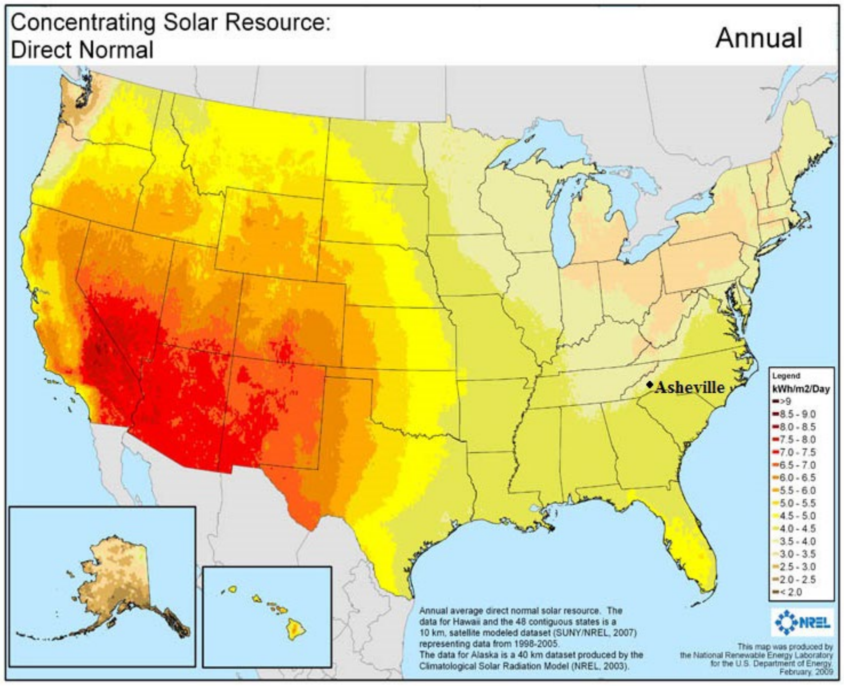
The two main types of winter weather systems are cold fronts that approach from the northwest and low pressure systems coming up from the Gulf of Mexico. Gulf systems tend to bring more moisture to the area and often combine with cold air from the north to produce frozen precipitation. The two main winter precipitation types for Asheville are rain and snow. Sleet and freezing rain are possible but less common, with an average of 0.2 - 0.3 inches of freezing rain annually. On average,

Asheville receives around 15.4 inches of snow a year. The largest snowfall event on record occurred March 12 – 14, 1993, with a total of 18.2 inches of accumulation. Winter is the "drier" season in Asheville with a monthly average of 3.57 inches, coming just under the fall average of 3.7 inches per month.
Summers in this region are pleasant, with monthly highs around 81-82 degrees F. The average low is around 60 degrees F. Summer precipitation averages 4.47 inches of rain each month. This can originate from a variety of weather systems. Typically, general air mass showers and storms (also known as "pop-up" storms) are likely in the evenings due to differential heating. Fronts that push in from the north occasionally produce showers and storms in the area during the summer months as well.

Spring and fall are transitional seasons. Spring weather patterns shift as the jet stream migrates back up to a northern position, having less of an impact on the Carolina mountains. The weather changes from arctic and sub-arctic fronts to more pop-up showers and low pressure systems. Annually Asheville experiences around 39.8 thunderstorm-days per year, with most storms happening in late spring (April and May), and early fall (September and October). Fall is just the opposite, as the jet stream falls down into the Deep South and fronts become the dominant weather feature.

Solar radiation is rates slightly above average for the eastern United States. Asheville averages around 4 kWh/m^2/day (kilowatt-hours per square meter per day), as shown in Figure 2.6.7.1-2. On average, KAVL experiences 99 clear days, 113 partly cloudy days, and 153 cloudy days annually.

Figure 2.6.7.1-2 United States Average Solar Availability:
Average kWh per Square Meter per Day



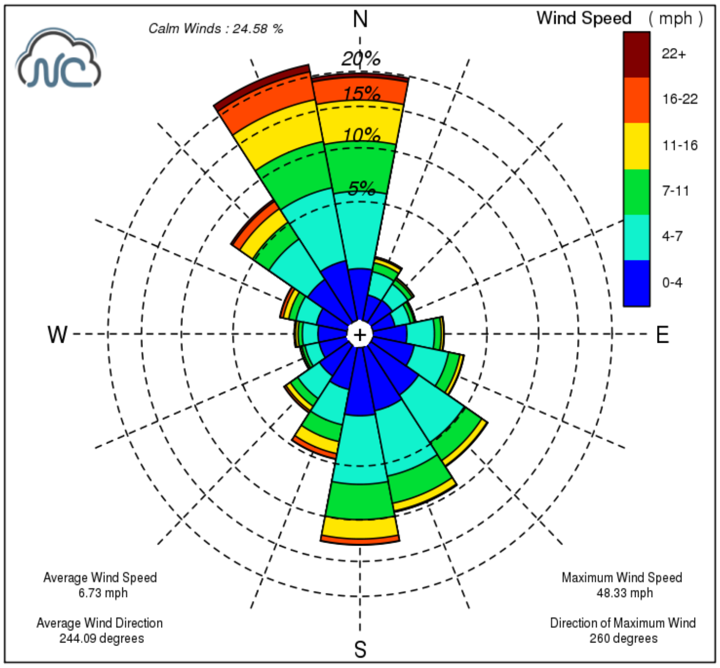
The seasonal mixing height is affected by both diurnal and seasonal patterns. The annual minimum daily mixing height occurs typically in the morning and is around 312 meters. The average maximum daily mixing height, typically occurring in the afternoon, is 982 meters. The seasonal mixing heights for Asheville, NC, are given in Table 2.6.7.1. Winds at KAVL come mostly from the north-northwest and south-southeast because of the Asheville plateau's orientation with mountains on both the east and west sides. The Wind Rose in Figure 2.6.7.1-3 gives wind information from 1948 to June 19, 2015.

Table 2.6.7.1. Seasonal Mixing Heights for Asheville, NC (1986-2006). This table shows the seasonal mixing heights in the morning and afternoon in meters. The data represented in the table is from 1986 to 2006 at KAVL. The data was collected twice a day each month over the specified time period.

Winter	356 m	769 m
Spring	366 m	1236 m
Summer	261 m	1037 m
Fall	263 m	887 m

Figure 2.6.7.1-3

Wind Rose for Asheville Regional Airport (KAVL)
Jan. 1, 1948 to Jun. 19, 2015



2.6.8 Seismic

The project site is located in an area of relatively low to moderate seismic activity. The facilities will have adequate protection in the event of an earthquake. This section presents a description of the seismic conditions of the project area as well as a brief history of earthquakes affecting the project vicinity. The estimated Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) of the area is also provided. A more comprehensive review of the historical seismic activity affecting this area of North Carolina can be found in Appendix D.

The central and eastern sections of the United States have a low recurrence of high magnitude (4.5 and higher on the Richter scale) earthquakes. Most earthquakes in the eastern United States are classified as minor (less than a magnitude of 4 on the Richter scale) or micro (less than a magnitude of 3); however, the strong and rigid basement rock enables the earthquakes to travel farther than in other parts of the Unites States. Therefore, structures built in this area will be designed for ground motion from distant locations.

North Carolina is on top of a continental passive margin. A passive margin is where oceanic crust meets continental crust but does not submerge. Instead, the oceanic and continental crust is one plate. The eastern United States is on a plate, rather than at a plate boundary, where earthquakes commonly occur (e.g., California). The faults in North Carolina are inactive, and local earthquakes can be attributed to small, random, scattered movements of the earth's crust. Consequently, historical earthquakes have been generally recorded as less than three in magnitude on the Richter Scale. The Richter Scale is a logarithmic scale used to compare the size of earthquakes through the measurement of the amplitude of waves, where each whole number increase on the scale represents an increase of approximately 31 times more energy. Western North Carolina has recorded a group of earthquakes that span to east Tennessee. This particular grouping is part of the Eastern Tennessee Seismic Zone (ETSZ). Earthquakes are frequently recorded in this zone, and they can occasionally be felt as far away as Asheville.

On October 29, 1915, an earthquake near Marshall, North Carolina, also affected the Asheville area, measuring Intensity V on the Mercalli Scale. The Mercalli Scale was developed prior to the Richter Scale and measures earthquakes based on the perceived shaking and damage done by the earthquake. The largest earthquake recorded in North Carolina occurred outside of Asheville on February 21, 1916. This event was estimated as a 5.5 on the Richter scale and recorded as Intensity VII on the Mercalli Scale. The damage from the 1916 earthquake consisted of cracked plaster, fallen crockery and fallen bricks. In November 1928, an earthquake in Newport, Tennessee, resulted in an Intensity VI movement near Asheville. In 1957 Asheville was affected by two aftershocks of an Intensity VI earthquake whose source was several miles away in western North Carolina.

The USGS assesses seismic hazard by calculating the probability that an earthquake will generate an amount of ground motion exceeding a specified reference level in a certain time period, typically 50 years. Hazards are based on the magnitude and distance of potential earthquakes, the frequency at which these events are likely to occur, and the amount of movement that is expected to occur from the earthquakes. To estimate hazards, the National Seismic Hazard Mapping program developed by the USGS uses peak ground acceleration (PGA), which is the largest increase in velocity recorded by a particular station during an earthquake. PGA is expressed as a fraction of standard gravity (g) (the acceleration due to earth's gravity, i.e., the g-force). For the Asheville area the PGA is 0.05 g, with a 10 percent probability of exceedance in 50 years and a 476-year return period (recurrence interval). For a two percent probability of exceedance in 50 years, a return period of 2,475 years, the USGS estimates a PGA value of 0.15 g for the site. An estimated PGA of 0.08 to 0.16 roughly translates into an intensity of VI, which results in strong shaking, and light potential damage. Figure 2.6.8 (Seismic Hazard and Earthquake Location Map) shows the two percent probability of exceedance in 50 years, PGA contours, regional earthquake source information, and a 50-mile radius for the proposed project site.

After ash removal has been completed, fill material will be used to elevate the grade of the locations for the power blocks of the proposed generating facilities. The potential for low to moderate shaking will be considered when selecting the fill material and determining compaction requirements for construction. The regional PGA values will be used in facility design; therefore all structures should perform satisfactorily during a seismic event.

Water Supply

2.6.9 Water Supply

The Asheville Plant Solar project site is in the Upper French Broad River basin, Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 06010105. This river system is part of the Tennessee River basin, which ultimately empties into the Mississippi River system and the Gulf of Mexico. The Upper French Broad basin drains the western slope of the Eastern Continental Divide and encompasses 1,658 square miles from its headwaters in Transylvania County to the Tennessee-North Carolina state line. According to NC DEQ, approximately 70% of the Upper French Broad basin is forested, 14% is agriculture, and 12% is developed.

The project site generally slopes west towards the French Broad River, with northern portions of the project area sloping north and east toward Lake Julian. The French Broad is designated as Class B (waters used for primary recreation and other uses suitable for Class C, such as fishing, wildlife, fish consumption, aquatic life, and agriculture). The water quality of the French Broad River basin is generally good, although the segment of river at the project site is listed as impaired for fecal coliform.

Lake Julian, to the north of the site, was created by impounding Powell's Creek to serve as part of the cooling system for the Asheville Plant. This 321-acre lake consists of a 106-acre farm where the steam station discharged cooling water and a 215-acre main body. The lake's 4.8-square-mile watershed is comprised of primarily residential and urban land uses. The existing intake structure for the combined cycle station is located along the southwest shore of the main body of the lake, near the dam. During periods of low rainfall and high evaporative loss, makeup water is pumped from the French Broad River to ensure an adequate supply of cooling water for steam station operations.

The lake is designated as Class C (waters supporting aquatic life and secondary recreation uses such as wading, boating, and other uses involving human body contact with water). The lake has relatively clear water, low nutrient concentrations, and low biological productivity. Lake Julian was determined to be consistently oligotrophic since it was first monitored in 1990.

The existing Asheville Combined Cycle Plant operates under NPDES NC0000396 (effective January 1, 2006), which authorizes the following:

- Discharge from the ash pond treatment system, which receives ash transport water, storm water runoff, various low volume wastes (such as HRSG blowdown, backwash from the water treatment processes, cooling tower blowdown, plant drains), and air preheater cleaning water. Chemical metal cleaning wastewater discharged from Internal Outfall

004 may also be discharged from Outfall 001 after DWQ approval (Outfall 001).

- Evaporator system discharge. This outfall is located directly on Lake Julian (Outfall 002).
- With prior approval from DWQ, the discharge of the chemical metal cleaning treatment system may be permitted to the ash pond treatment system (Internal Outfall 004).

Duke Energy Progress currently is pursuing an NPDES permit modification to authorize dewatering activities associated with ash removal.

Potential impacts to water quality due to the construction of the proposed facilities include possible introduction of sediment into Lake Julian or the French Broad River. The implementation of erosion and sediment control best management practices during construction will minimize the potential for such impacts. These controls will be implemented under erosion-control plans, as required by Buncombe County Stormwater and State Stormwater Permits.

The existing intake on the French Broad River will continue to be used to provide make-up water to Lake Julian for the station cooling and make-up water needs.

Population

This facility is in Arden, NC which has a population of 20,606 people as of the 2020 census. It is part of the Asheville Metropolitan Statistical Area (AMSA). The AMSA between 2010 and 2020 has experienced an increase in population of 10%, going from 424,858 to 469,454 people.

2.3. Transmission Line

The Asheville Plant Solar Facility will interconnect at the existing Asheville Steam Electric Plant (SEP) West 115kV Bus using the vacant old Unit #1 bay position (as shown on both Appendix 1 and 2).

2.4. Nameplate Generating Capacity

The nameplate generating capacity is 9.5 MW AC / ~12.8 MW DC.

2.5. Permitting Information

No federal, state, or local air quality programs are associated with this facility.

Below is a list of Agencies from which approvals may be sought, if necessary.

Federal

- US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE):
  - Jurisdictional Determination.
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):
  - Spill Prevention and Control Plan (SPCC)
    - Prepare and update as required. No submittal or filing required.
- Federal Aviation Administration
  - File a Notice of Proposed Construction.

North Carolina

- NC Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources (NC DEMLR):
  - Stormwater Construction General Permit NCG010000 (Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan).

- NC Division of Water Resources (NC DWR):
  - 404, Riparian Buffer, Stream and Wetland Mitigation Program.

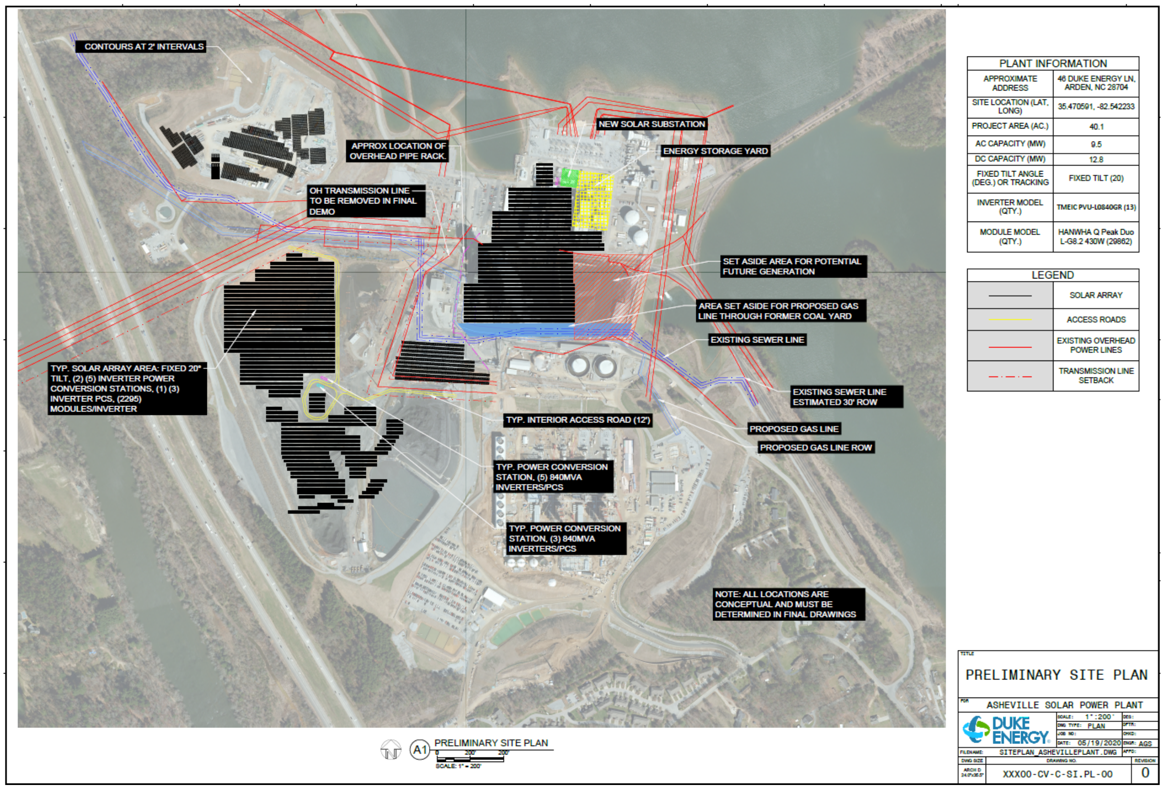
- NC Public Utilities Commission:
  - Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN).

NC Department of Transportation:
  - Oversize/Overweight Permit (if necessary).

- Buncombe County:
  - Conditional Use Permit, Post Construction Stormwater, Floodplain Permitting.

Appendix 1 to Exhibit 2

PRELIMINARY SITE LAYOUT



Appendix 2 to Exhibit 2

VICINITY LOCATION MAP