Exhibit B

Lithium-Ion Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)

Proposed In-Service Criteria

1. All major construction work is complete.
2. All preoperational tests have been successfully completed.
3. Facility successfully meets contract operational guarantees that are necessary for satisfactory completion of all other items in this list.
4. The facility demonstrated the ability to stop and start both charging and discharging when commanded to do so at a location from which it is normally operated.
5. Facility shall meet 98% of the Guaranteed Power Capacity (400MW) and Guaranteed Energy Capacity (1,600MWh) based on the Capacity Test in Attachment 1. The Capacity Test shall determine the facility's Corrected Capacity at the Design Point Conditions.
6. Sufficient transmission/distribution interconnection facilities shall exist for the total plant design net electrical capacity at the time the facility is declared fully operational and used for service.

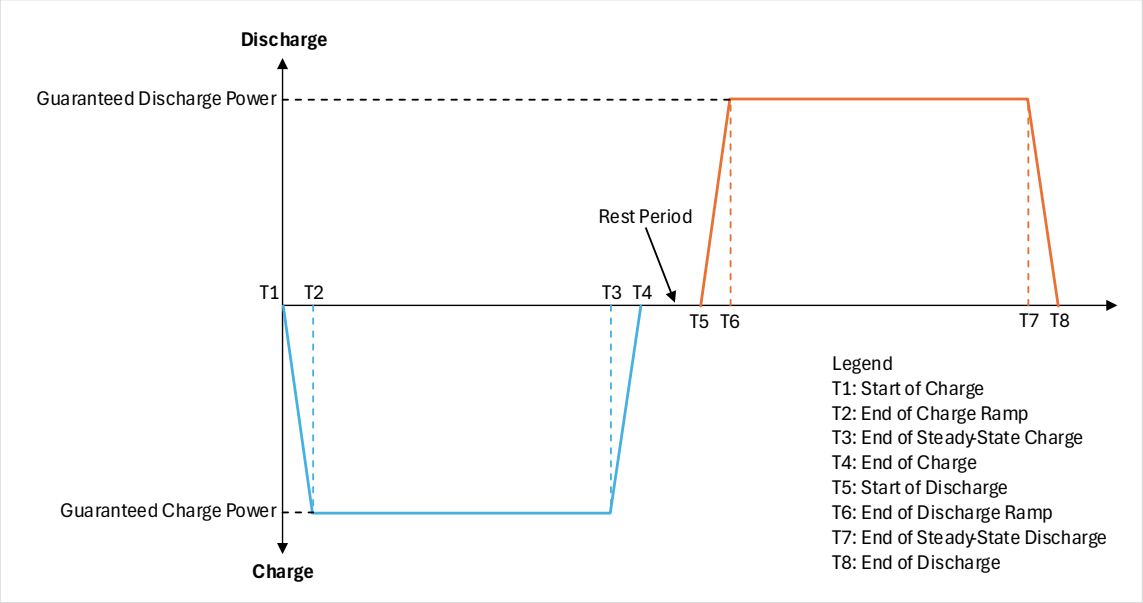
Capacity Test Summary

Purpose

Demonstrate that the Actual Charge Power Capacity, Actual Discharge Power Capacity, and Actual Energy Capacity of the System equals or exceeds the Guaranteed Power Capacity and Guaranteed Energy Capacity, respectively.

Procedure

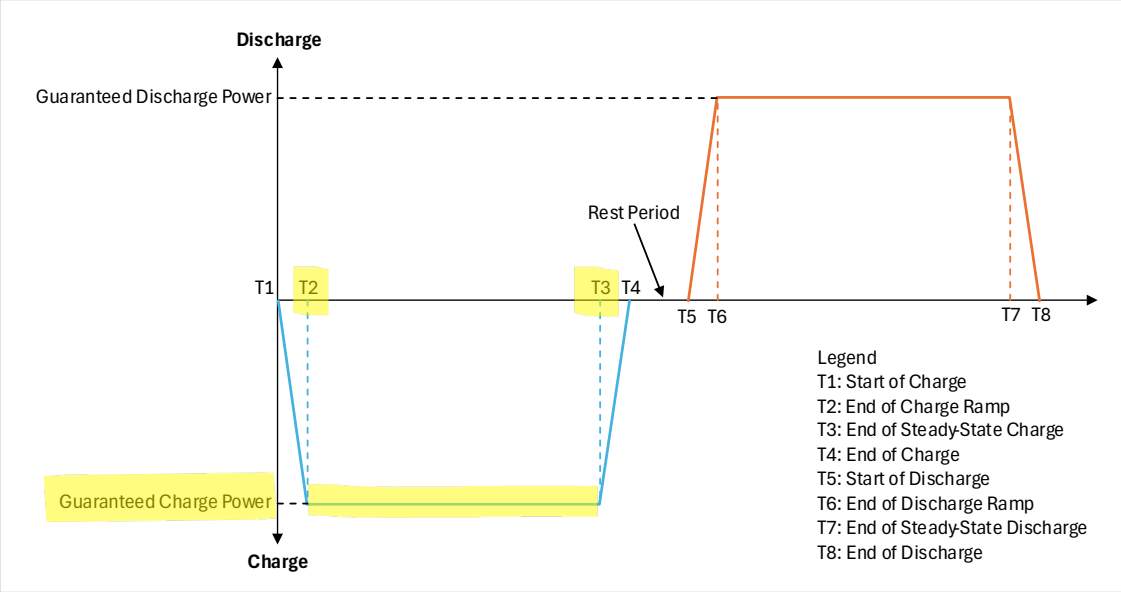
1. Fully discharge battery prior to start of test
2. Fully charge battery at full power
3. Fully discharge battery at full power



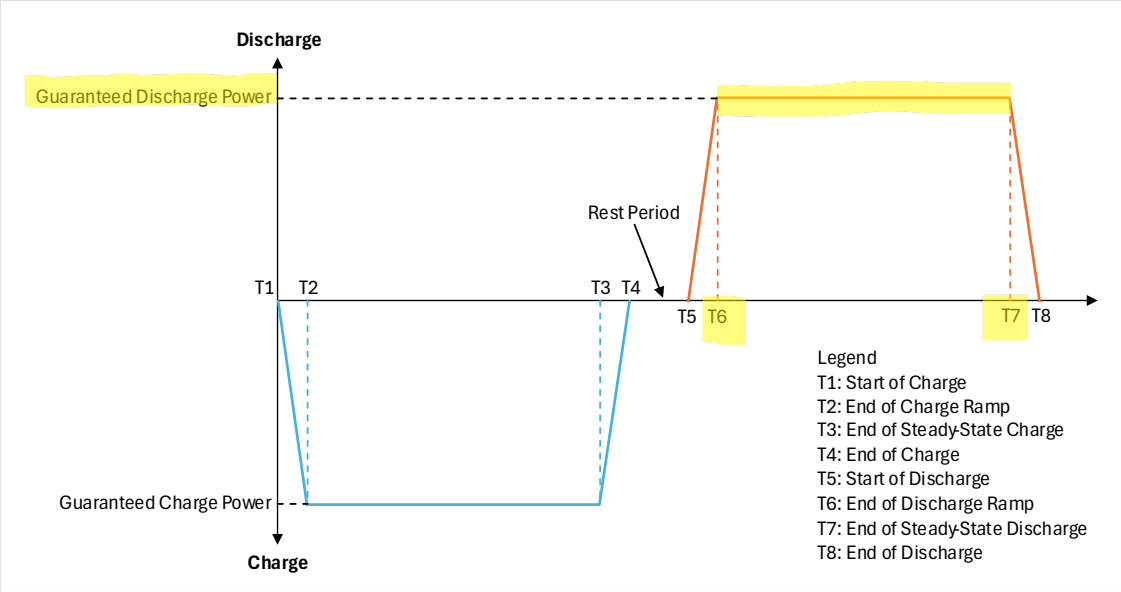
Acceptance Criteria for Big Hollow BESS

1. Guaranteed Power Capacity = 400MW

Charging: Average Real Power between T2 and T3 ≥ Guaranteed Power Capacity (400MW)



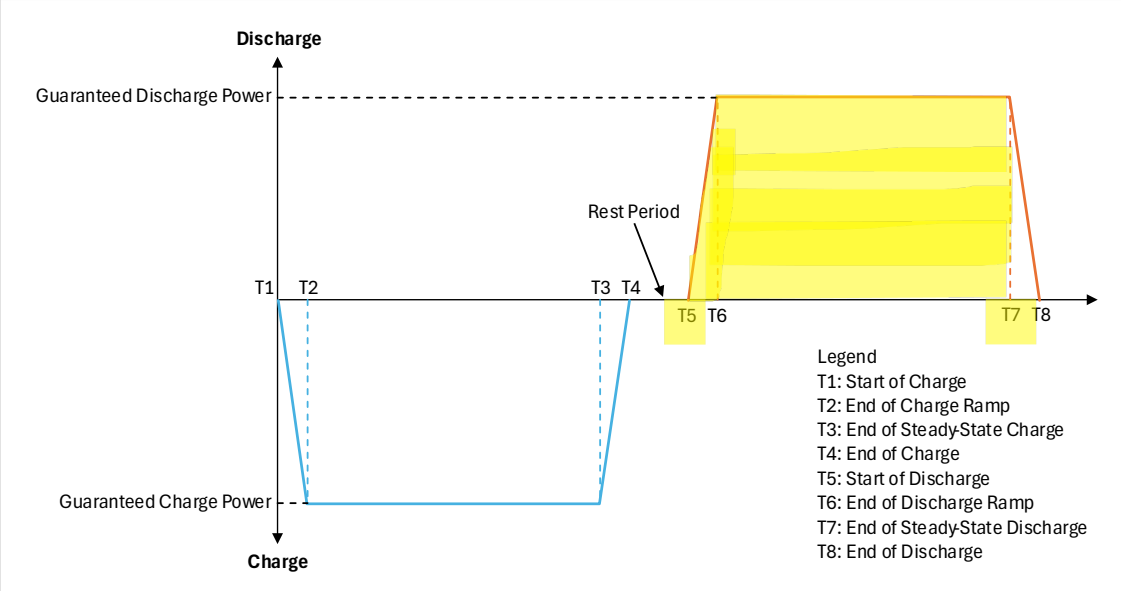
Discharging: Average Real Power between T6 and T7 ≥ Guaranteed Power Capacity (400MW)



2. **Guaranteed Energy Capacity = 1,600MWh**

Discharging: Total energy exported between T5 and T7 ≥ Guaranteed Energy Capacity (1,600MWh)

NOTE: This includes the energy during the ramp up in power because this can be programmed differently for different projects and is dependent on grid needs at the POI. However, the ramp down at the end is not included as this is caused by the need to protect batteries as they reach 0%.



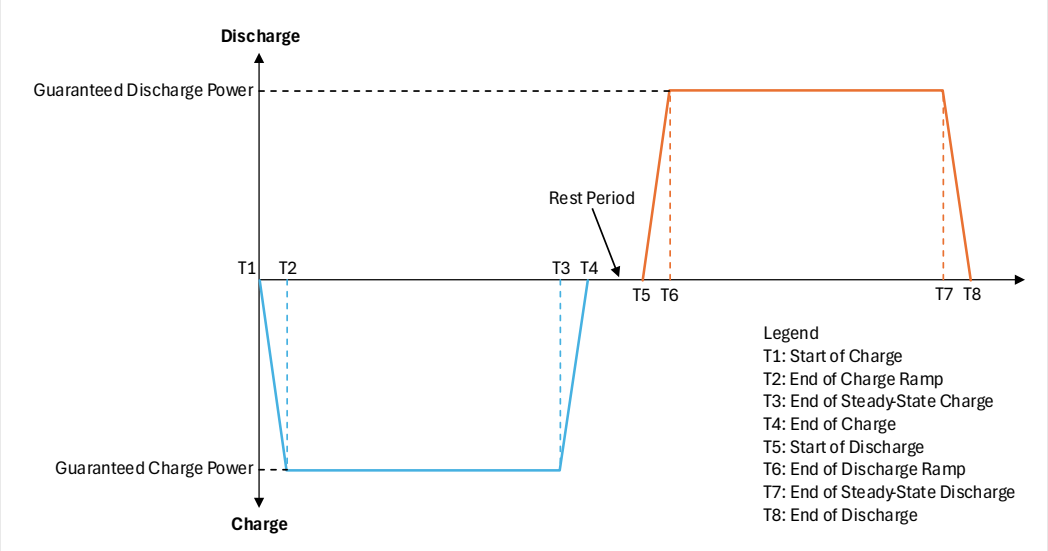
Example Attachment 1 - Capacity Test

Definitions

- Corrected Capacity: The most recent actual tested Power Capacity (in MW AC) and Energy Capacity (in MWh AC) corrected to Design Point Conditions (DPC).
- CT Error: The error of the current transformer during the Capacity Test according to its accuracy class or based on manufacturer's unit test data.
- Design Point Conditions (DPC): A set of ambient reference conditions, which include a relative humidity of {seventy percent (70%)}* and a maximum ambient temperature {forty-five degrees (45º)}* Celsius.
- Line and Transformational Losses: Real and reactive power losses for the balance of plant system up to the Point of Measurement.
- Maximum Hourly Average Ambient Temperature: The maximum of hourly average ambient temperature recorded during the Capacity Test.
- Meter Energy Exported: The System's export energy as measured at the Point of Measurement by the System Meter.
- Meter Energy Imported: The System's import energy as measured at the Point of Measurement by the System Meter.
- Meter Error: The error of the System Meter during the Capacity Test according to its accuracy class or based on manufacturer's unit test data.
- Meter Real Power: The System's instantaneous total 3 phase real power as measured by the System Meter at the Point of Measurement.
- Metering System Error: The error of all meters used during the Capacity Test is calculated as follows: $\text{Metering System Error} = \sqrt{(Meter\ Error^2 + CT\ Error^2 + PT\ Error^2)}$
- Point of Measurement (POM): The metering location at the Point of Interconnection (POI) as defined in the Generator Interconnection Agreement (GIA).
- PT Error: The error of the potential transformer during the Capacity Test according to its accuracy class or based on manufacturer's unit test data.
- State of Energy: The amount of energy remaining in the BESS system as reported by the Power Plant Controller.

The Capacity Test shall determine the Corrected Capacity at the Design Point Conditions, and shall be based on the relevant environmental conditions in the field at the time of such test, including relative humidity and temperature. The measured Capacity shall then be "corrected" to the Design Point Conditions and the resulting Corrected Capacity shall be compared to the Guaranteed Capacity as set forth herein.

The In-Service Capacity Test shall consist of discharging until the system's SOE reaches 0%, charging the system at the Guaranteed Power Capacity rate until the system's SOE reaches 100%, then discharging the system at the Guaranteed Power Capacity rate until the system's SOE reaches 0%.



Calculations

Guaranteed Power Capacity:

|Actual Charge Power Capacity| ≥ Guaranteed Power Capacity * (1 - Metering System Error)

Where:

- Actual Charge Power Capacity is the average of the Meter Real Power between times T2 and T3.
- Actual Discharge Power Capacity is the average of the Meter Real Power between times T6 and T7
- Guaranteed Power Capacity is 400MW

Guaranteed Energy Capacity:

Actual Energy Capacity ≥ Guaranteed Energy Capacity*(1-Metering System Error)

Where:

- Actual Energy Capacity = Meter Energy Export (T7) - Meter Energy Export (T5)
- Guaranteed Energy Capacity shall be corrected for the Maximum Hourly Ambient Average Ambient Temperature experienced during the Capacity Test by applying an

adjustment factor. {adjustment factors listed here}* Example: If greater than 40C then adjust the Guaranteed Energy Capacity to 97% of the nameplate value.

- Guaranteed Energy Capacity is 1,600MWh

*Note: Formula {constants} to be adjusted pursuant the final equipment selection and design.