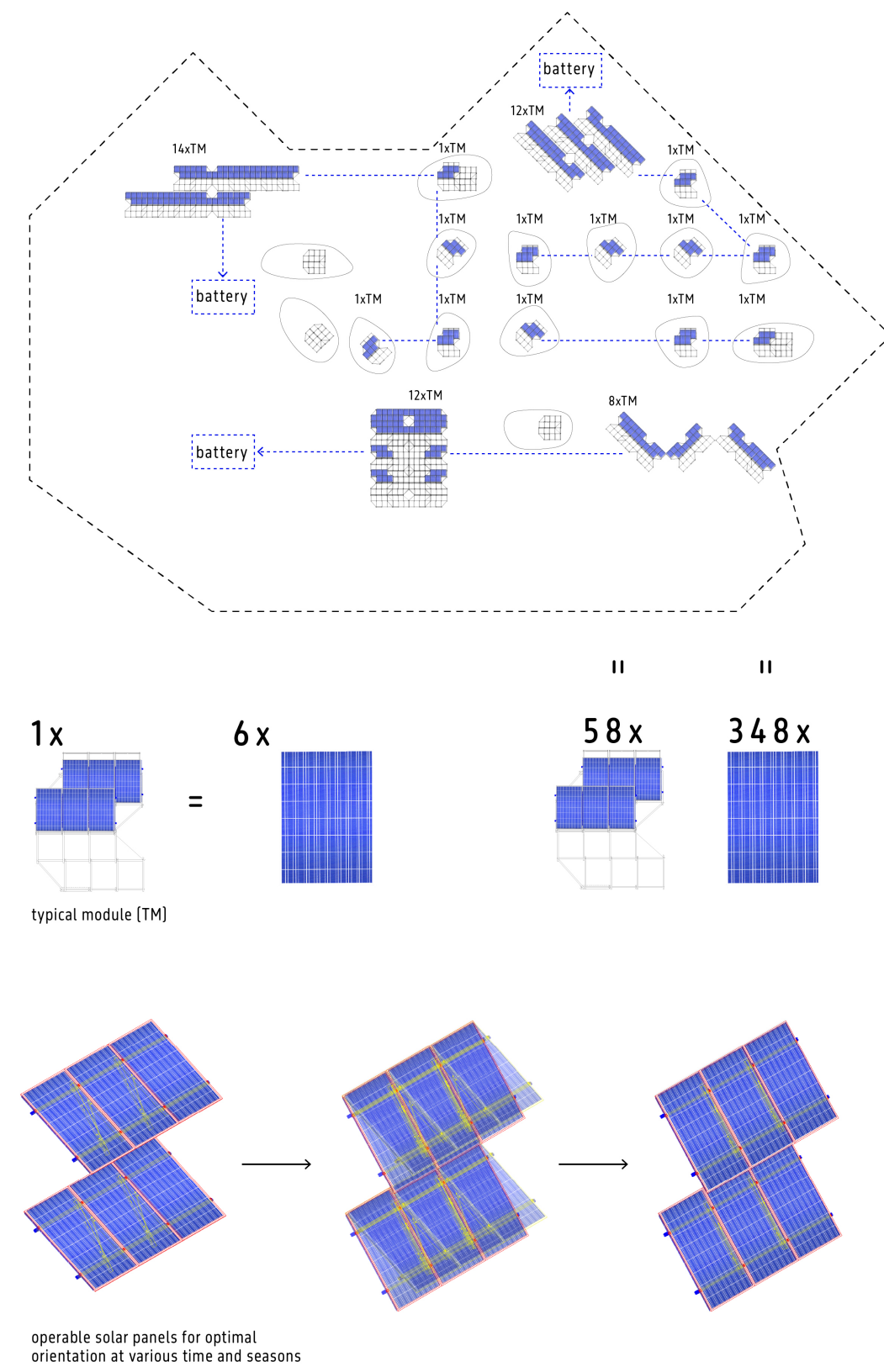


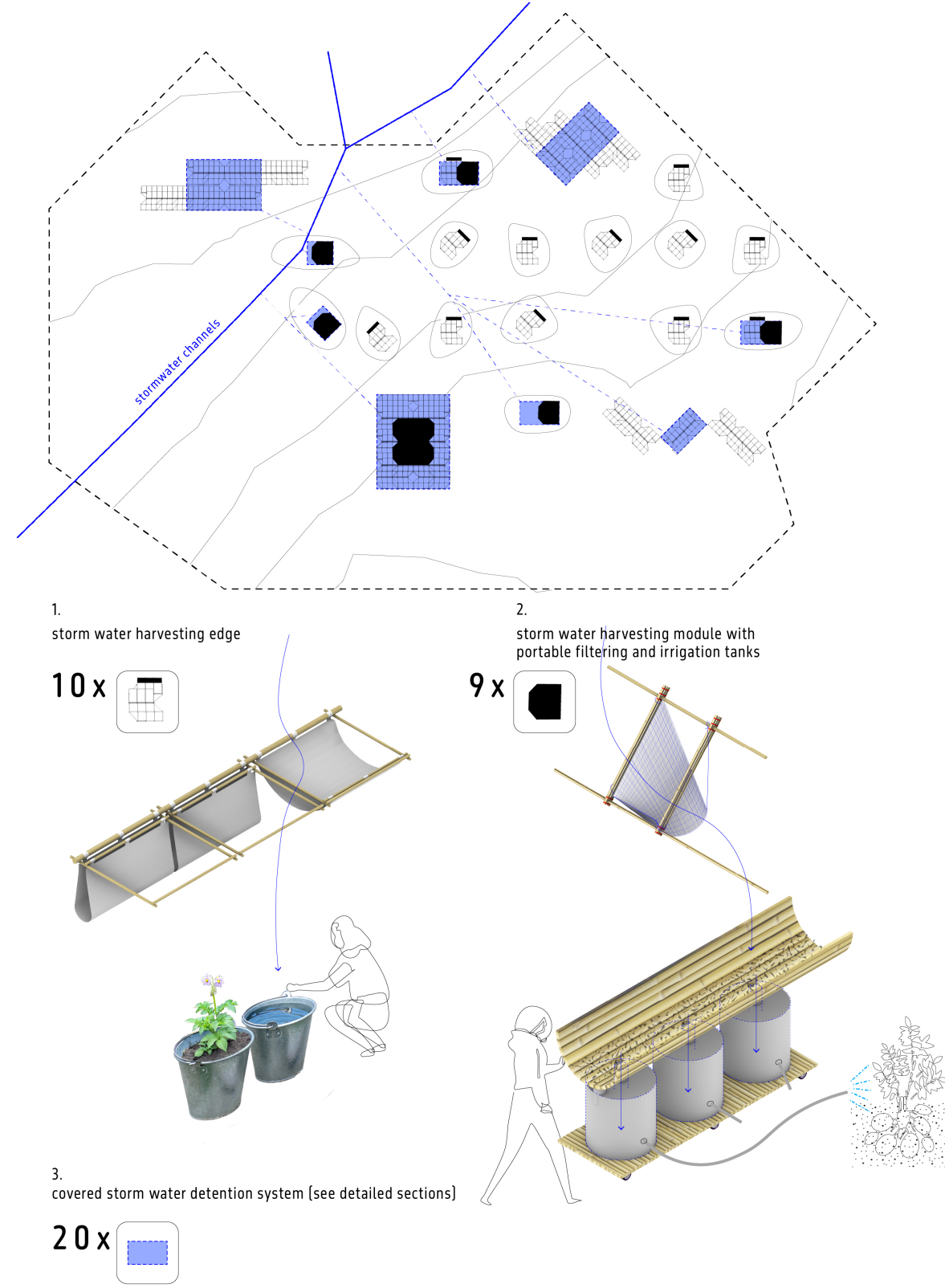
Technical Narrative

This design incorporates typical monocrystalline silicon photovoltaic panels, mounted on an adjustable tracking mechanism for optimizing their capacity during different time and seasons. This will allow the maximum flexibility for sourcing, transporting, and replacement needs of PV panels in the longer term. The storm water harvesting and filtration is done in three different ways in this proposal: (1) storm water harvesting edge—a retractable soft canopy assembled at the lower end of PV panels of each singular solar unit; (2) storm water harvesting module with portable filtering and irrigation tanks (the water unit described in the prior section), each holding 3 movable carts at the minimum, with 34,000 liters total capacity which will potentially increase with additional movable carts; and (3) storm water detention systems that are constructed as part of the foundation of the water units and the large aggregated solar structures, with potential to draw water from the channel through pumped underground paths, and 800,000 liters total capacity.

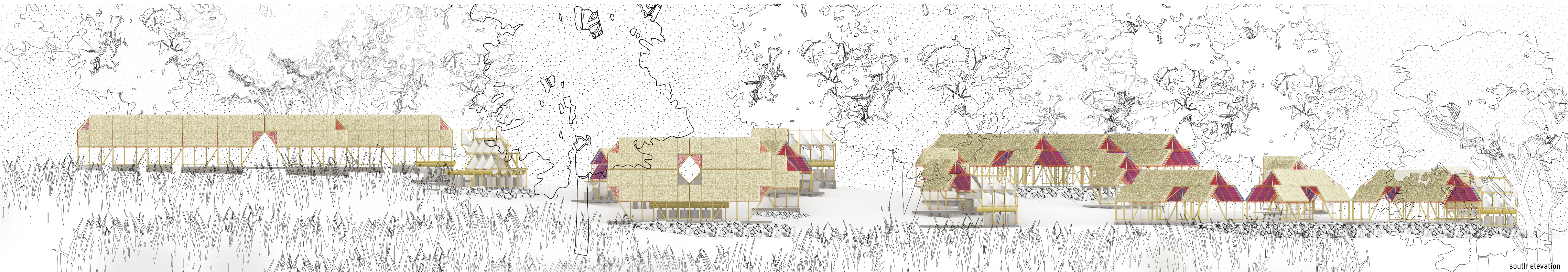
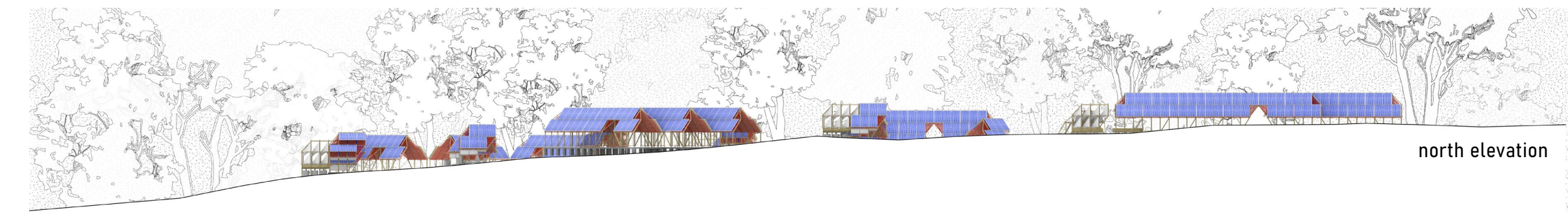
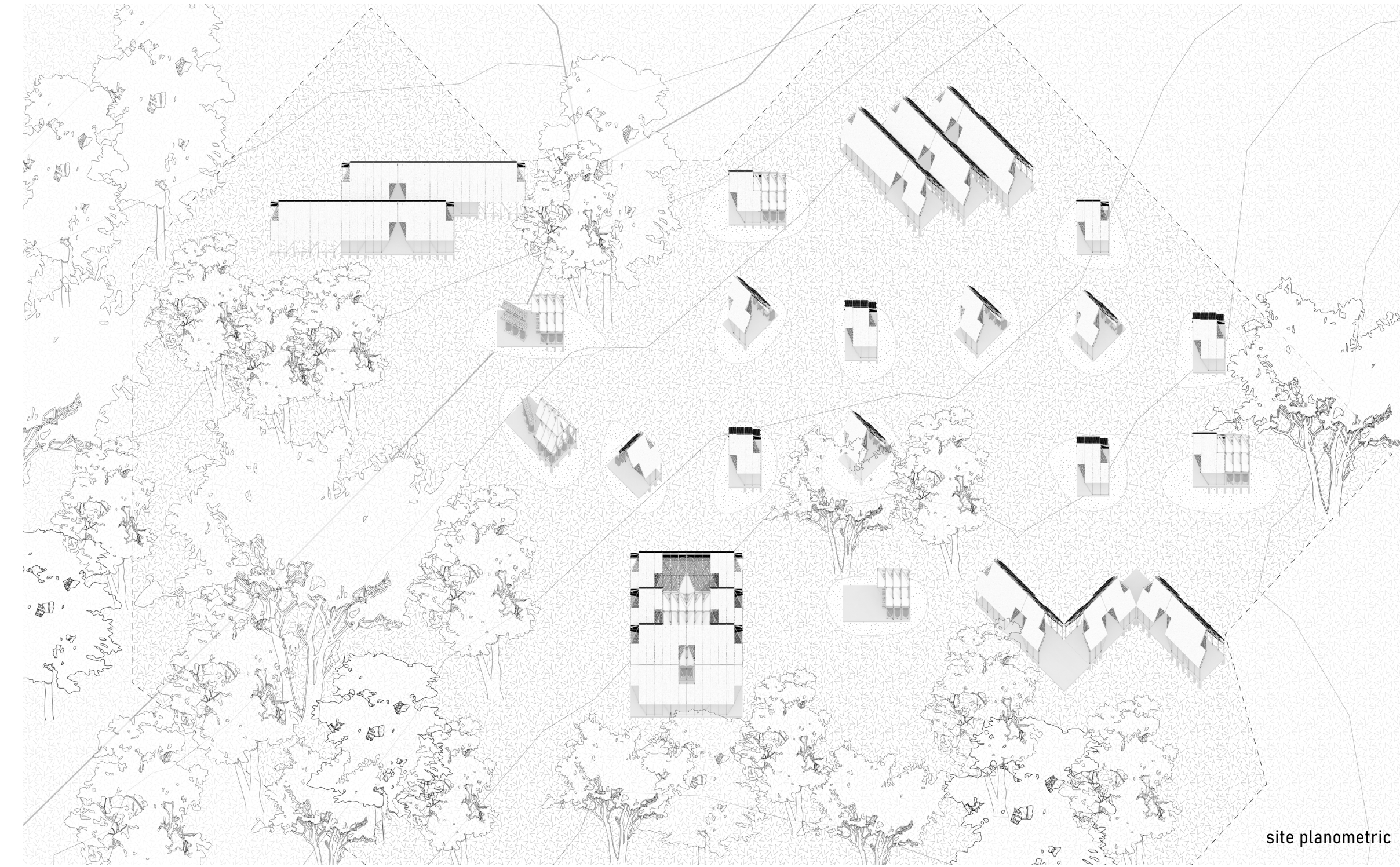
These plug-in sheds harvest sunlight and rainwater, and produces electricity and fresh water for drinking and for irrigation. Annually, the whole system would generate approximately 120 kW, and offers 850,000 – 1,000,000 liters capacity of water storage.



solar diagram



water diagram



south elevation