Preliminary Heritage Wind Emergency Action Plan

February 2020

Prepared by

Manager of Health and Safety

Approved by

Facility Manager, Heritage Wind

Regional Operations Manager

Introduction

Heritage Wind recognizes that site personnel have the right and need to know the procedures to follow in the event of an emergency. With this policy, Heritage Wind intends to ensure the transmission of necessary information to site personnel regarding emergency action.

This Emergency Action Plan ("EAP") is maintained to ensure the safety of all site personnel at the Heritage Wind facility in the event of a **major** emergency that could occur within our facility or at the fields in which we work. The EAP includes provisions for:

1. crisis management
2. medical emergency
3. building evacuation
4. building utility failure
5. fire
6. earthquake
7. adverse weather
8. hazardous material spill
9. crime / violent behavior / civil disturbance
10. bomb threat
11. turbine fire

The EAP is established to:

1. Identify alarm and emergency evacuation procedures.
2. Identify procedures to be followed by site personnel who remain to operate critical business operations before they evacuate.
3. Identify rescue and medical duties for all site personnel following emergency evacuation.
4. Identify persons who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under this plan.
5. Establish training guidelines for site personnel regarding this plan and what they need to know to protect themselves.

Responsibility

The responsibility for maintaining this EAP has been assigned to the Facility Manager.

Herein the term "Manager" or "Management" shall mean any Manager or Supervisor, unless otherwise specified.

Site Personnel Training

New site personnel will be oriented to the EAP via a copy and review of this document in combination with their orientation to other Heritage Wind safety policies.

Beyond new hire orientation, the Facility Manager, or the persons direct supervisor shall be responsible for providing training

A copy of this EAP is provided to each site person and is always to be available for all site personnel to review.

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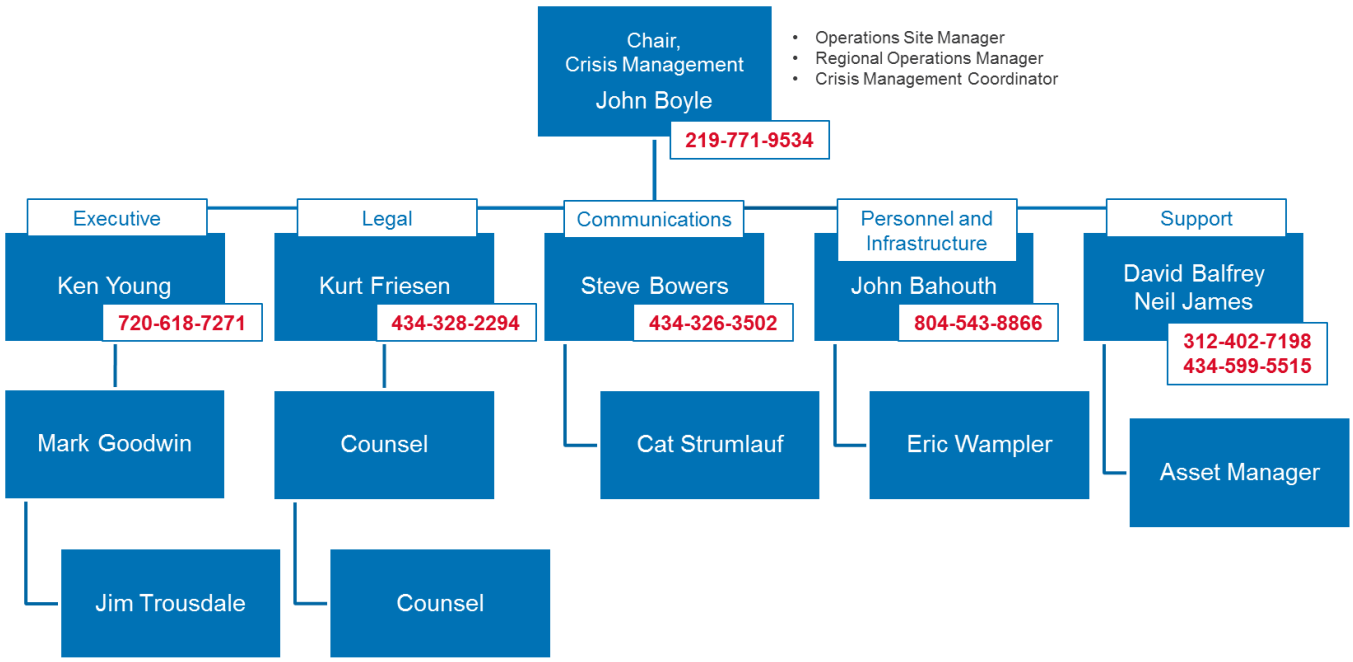
Heritage Wind Emergency Management Organization

Emergency Organization Chart

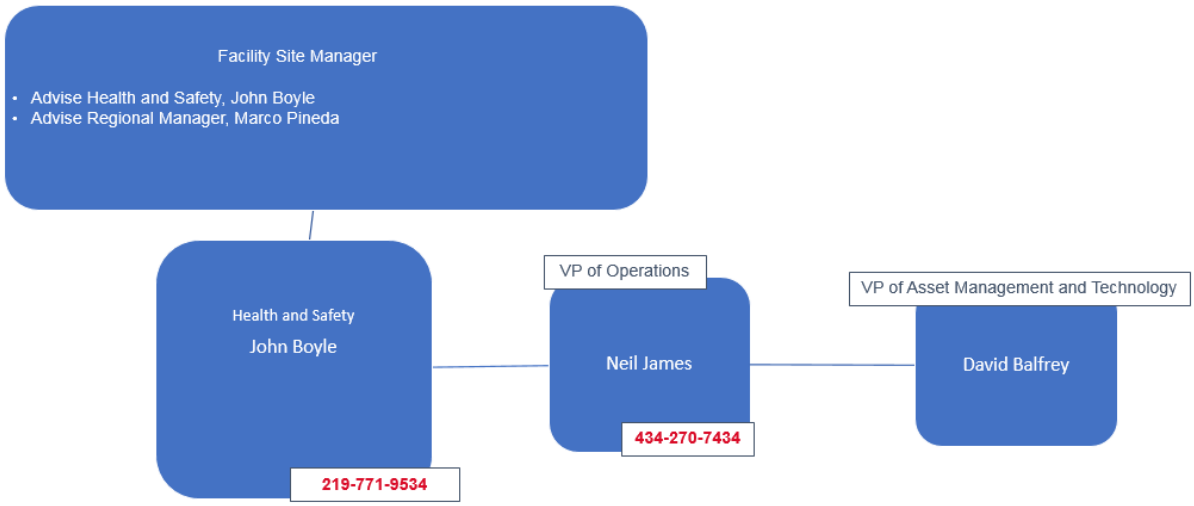
EMERGENCY RESPONSE (ALL SITE PERSONNEL)			
First Aid/Survival	**Security**	**Maintenance**	**Communications**
• Evacuation • Emergency supplies • Injury assessment • First aid • Light search and rescue • Vehicles and other heavy equipment for rescue • Light firefighting • Site personnel shelter	• Security personnel to protect lives and property (e.g., equipment lock-up, sentry posting) • Signage, plywood and plastic sheeting, security ribbons, flares • Property damage assessment (physical threats; structural damage)	• Utilities control (building utilities shut-off; field high-voltage procedures) • Hazardous materials decontamination • Debris removal • Auxiliary power equipment	• Operate communications equipment (PA, phones, pagers, field radio) • Compile and relay disaster information as needed (site personnel roll call, injury lists) • Notify outside emergency services • Deploy messengers • Set up message board

MANAGEMENT GROUP		
Preparation	**Response in an Emergency**	**Business Recovery**
• Develops and maintains overall emergency plan and policies • Reviews recommendations for mitigative measures and training; makes necessary decisions; authorizes use of finances • Ensures site personnel training on policies and procedures • Maintains supply of emergency cash • Develops, maintains and distributes forms, maps, personnel assignment flowcharts, etc.	• Overall coordination and personnel deployment • Declares existence of an emergency based on status and damage assessment reports from teams • Authorizes evacuation when necessary • Interfaces with local utility companies • Interfaces with area Emergency Operation Centers regarding extent of disaster and availability of mass shelter • Responds to media and public inquiries	• Responsible for business recovery • Maintains documentation necessary to resume business • Determines value and estimates damages • Handles insurance claims • Handles loan applications • Interfaces with Heritage Wind US corporate entities

Heritage Wind Management Crisis Management Organizational Chart



Apex Incident Reporting Protocol



Emergency Contact List

FIRE/POLICE/AMBULANCE/Life Flight: 911

Orleans County Emergency Mgmt.: 911, (585) 589-4414, 14064 W. County House Rd., Albion, NY 14411

Barre Fire Company, Inc.: 911, (585) 589-6107, 4709 Oak Orchard, Albion, NY 14411

Medina Memorial Hospital, **(585) 798-2000,** 200 Ohio Street, Medina, NY 14103

UR Medicine Strong West, (585) 276-7200, 156 West Avenue, Brockport, NY14420

Central Orleans Volunteer Ambulance, (585) 589-4163, 239 S. Main Street, Albion, NY 14411

Poison Center, (800) 222-1222

Facility Manager: TBD
Cell Ph
After Hrs. Ph

Real-Time Desk
Phone:

Apex Emergency Contact List
Owner's Rep: Apex Asset Management Address: 310 4th St. NE, Ste 200
Charlottesville, VA 22902
Ph #: (434) 282-2119

VP of Operations and Maintenance:
Office Ph #: 434-270-7434
Cell Ph # (432)-599-5515

VP of Technology and Energy Assessment:
Cell Ph #: 434-220-3790

Regional Operations Manager:
Office Ph#:
Cell Ph #:

Apex Remote Operations Control Center (ROCC)
ROCC Ph# 434-328-2305
Additional Line 844-442-4752

Emergency Response Procedures

Corporate Emergency Response

In an event of a crisis or an emergency at the site, the Facility Manager will have support from the corporate office.

All Wind Farm Emergencies require a response from the corporate office with essential personnel. The essential staff identified includes the Safety Manager, a staff engineer, Operations Directors and possible public relations support. This team is to be used at the discretion of the Facility Manager. At any time during a crisis or an emergency, the Facility Manager can request additional support or stand down the responding essential corporate personnel. At the corporate level, all emergency responses will be operations driven managed by Vice President of Asset Management.

Emergency Communication Operations

ALL FIELD SITE PERSONNEL SHALL CARRY OR HAVE ACCESS TO COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA, AND IS IDENTIFIED BY HIS/HER SITE PERSONNEL NAME/NUMBER. SUBCONTRACTORS OFTEN CARRY THEIR OWN COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA AND ARE IDENTIFIED BY NAME.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA IS USED FOR COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE SITE PERSONNEL IN THE FIELDS AND THE OFFICE PERSONNEL FOR THE PURPOSES OF:

- Field status reports
- Power outage coordination Emergency conditions
- Other daily work performance

IT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY THAT EVERYONE HAVE COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA AT ALL TIMES DURING WORKING HOURS.

Power Outage Coordination

When communications media is being used to coordinate power outages for transformer maintenance or substation maintenance, you will need to know which fields are affected to call the appropriate offices for clearance of their field personnel.

Community Notification

In the event of an emergency, the Applicant's Remote-Operations Control Center Operator (ROCCO) will assess each emergency to determine whether outreach to the community and adjacent landowners may potentially be required. The Director of Communications will notify municipal officials and landowners as appropriate. Additionally, the NYSDEC and/or NYSDPS will be contacted in the event of a spill, release, or similar facility-related emergency.

Field Injury

1. Confirm the severity of injury; are emergency personnel required?
2. Obtain an Accident Report Form and ask all the questions thereon of the caller. Fill out the form as you talk.
3. Confirm that someone from the field will meet emergency personnel at the appropriate rendezvous point.
4. Have the completed Accident Report in hand and contact 911 to relay the information.

Field Injury Procedure

A. FIRST PERSON AT THE ACCIDENT SCENE

Upon arriving at the scene of an injury related accident, the first person shall survey the scene (is it safe?), then notify management personnel of the following:

1. Severity of the victim(s) injury.
2. Emergency personnel “are” or “are not” required.

B. ACCIDENT REPORT

If emergency personnel are required, the management personnel shall:

1. Obtain an “Accident Report”
2. Copy information received via radio to the form.
3. Ensure that all areas of the form are completed.
4. Continue to monitor communications for further developments.

C. CALL 911

The designated 911-call person shall:

1. Dial 911 immediately.
2. Relay all the information on the accident form to the 911 operator.

D. NOTIFY THE FOLLOWING PERSONS

After the call to 911, the designated 911 call person shall notify all the following personnel (if possible):

1. Facility Manager
2. Health and Safety Manger
3. Regional Operations Manager
4. VP of Operations

Medical Emergency

Medical cases generally fall under the following categories:

1. **Minor Medical Case –** Medical cases requiring minimal lay car and presenting no disability potential. Frequently do not require professional medical care.
2. **Urgent Medical Case –** Medical cases that are not life threatening and not likely to result in permanent or serious disability. Require professional medical care.
3. **Emergency Medical Case –** Those medical cases that, if not properly attended to, could result in serious injury or death. Permanent disability is possible. Require professional medical care.

PROCEDURE

1. Do not move victim unless safety dictates.
2. Notify “base” of the extent of the medical emergency and your location.
3. See “Field Injury – Emergency Operations Procedure.”
4. If the injury appears to be life threatening, be prepared to give “base” as much information as possible so that they can relay the information to the professional (911) EMT’s.
5. See “Accident Report.”
6. If the injury is not life threatening or not likely to result in permanent disability, first aid care may be provided by a trained site personnel or the injured person will be transported to our industrial clinic by a supervisor.

LOCATION OF FIRST AID SUPPLIES

1. Office: Large first aid kit, fire extinguisher, AED
2. Each vehicle is equipped with an individual trauma kit and AED.

Building Evacuation

SITE PERSONNEL GUIDELINES

1. Building evacuation will occur upon instruction by Management personnel. Notification to building site personnel will be made the via radio, telephone and or intercom system.
2. Be aware of all marked exits from your area and building. Know the routes from your work area. Marked exit signs are installed in all buildings.

3. Take note of physically handicapped individuals in your area that may need assistance.
4. When instructed to evacuate, walk quickly to the nearest marked exit and ask others to do the same.
5. **DON'T:** Run, lag, scream, stop to get personal belongings, smoke, leave any doors open, or return to the building until you are instructed to do so.
6. All personnel should meet at:

SEE PAGE 38 FOR O&M BUILDING EVACUATION MAP

7. If it is safe, remain in this location until roll call has been taken by a Manager. Do not leave premises until accounted for and given permission to do so by Management. Valuable time could be wasted searching for personnel that have not followed correct procedures.
8. Keep fire lanes, hydrants and walkways clear for emergency crews and equipment.
9. During emergency, only personnel authorized by Management will be allowed in the building to perform such responsibilities as shutting down power, potentially hazardous equipment, heat sources, gases, machine and other electrical equipment.
10. Should you become trapped in a building, **DO NOT PANIC:**
    - If a window is available, place an article of clothing outside the window as a marker for rescue crews.
    - If there is no window, tap on the wall and shout at regular intervals to alert emergency crews.

Building Utility Failure

SITE PERSONNEL GUIDELINES

1. In the event of a major utility outage in a Heritage Wind building during working hours, notify a member of Management.
2. If there is potential danger to the building occupants or if the utility failure occurs after hours, on the weekend, or a holiday, notify a member of Management.
3. Do not evacuate a building unless directed to do so by Management, the policy or fire department. Do not return to an evacuated building unless directed to do so by Management personnel.

Electrical / Light Failure

It is advisable to have a flashlight nearby for emergencies.

Plumbing Failure / Flooding / Water Leak

1. Cease using all electrical equipment.
2. Notify a Manager immediately.
3. Evacuate the immediate area to prevent injuries.

Natural Gas Leak

1. Cease all operations.
2. Notify a Manager immediately.
3. Evacuate the area immediately.

****DO NOT SWITCH LIGHTS ON / OFF OR UNPLUG ANY ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT— ELECTRICAL ARCING COULD TRIGGER AN EXPLOSION.****

Ventilation Problems

1. If smoke or odors come from the ventilation system, immediately notify a Manager.
2. If necessary, cease all operations and vacate the area.

****DO NOT RETURN TO AN EVACUATED AREA UNLESS THE "ALL CLEAR" SIGN IS GIVEN BY A MANAGER.****

Fire

SITE PERSONNEL GUIDELINES

1. Field personnel should notify "O&M" to report the fire emergency. Someone at "base" will notify the Fire department. Office / Warehouse personnel should immediately dial "911" in the event of a fire. However, when in doubt, shout FIRE.
2. Know the location of fire extinguishers, fire exits, and alarm systems in your area and know how to use them. In most cases, do not attempt to extinguish the fire.
3. If a minor fire appears to be controllable, a Manager or a member of the Safety Committee may attempt to extinguish the fire using the fire extinguishers or other sources, such as water from a hose – only after "911" has been called.
4. A complete evacuation of the entire building or area will be performed in any fire emergency. All site personnel should proceed to the nearest exit. Last ones to exit should close doors behind them.
5. Seek out any handicapped personnel in the area and assist when exiting.

6. Managers or site personnel will assist in the evacuation and will meet the Fire Department to direct them to the proper location. Once the Fire Department has arrived, the responding incident commander will take charge of all rescue operations and suppression activities.
7. Office / Warehouse should meet at:

TBD

8. Keep clear of fire lanes, hydrants, and walkways for emergency crews and vehicles.
9. Personnel should remain at this location until accounted for by Management. Do not leave premises until accounted for and given permission to do so. Valuable time could be wasted searching for personnel who have not followed correct procedures.
10. Only members of Management can declare the state of emergency over and give permission to re-enter.

Should you become trapped in a building during a fire:

- If a window is available, place an article of clothing (shirt, coat, etc.) outside the window for the rescue crews.
- If there is no window, stay near the floor where the air will be less toxic. Shout at regular intervals to alert emergency crews of your location. **DO NOT PANIC.**
- If the door is warm, do not open it. If smoke is entering the room through cracks around the door, stuff something in the cracks to slow the flow.

Turbine Fire

1. Dial 911
2. Notify Facility Manager
3. Verify turbine affected is isolated from the electrical system.
4. Determine fire location—base or nacelle—**and investigate with binoculars 100 feet from the turbine**
5. **Base Fires-** Advise emergency responders of hazards and give them control of the scene
6. **Nacelle Fires**- Establish a sterile zone (approximately 100ft) around the base of the turbine.
7. Keep **all** personnel away from the turbine (including emergency responders)
8. Allow fire debris to fall freely within controlled area.
9. Watch for fire debris to go beyond the controlled area.

10. Fire Department will manage the fire scene, site personnel will stand by to assist with isolation of additional turbines and electrical equipment if requested by the Fire Department Incident Commander.

Turbine Evacuation

SITE PERSONNEL GUIDELINES

Most turbine repair/maintenance activities are performed by teams of two employees/contractors. In the event dangerous conditions arise during turbine repair/maintenance activities (e.g., fire, thunderstorms other dangerous weather conditions), the affected employees/contractors will take the following steps:

1. Assessment/Immediate Response: The crews working at the turbine site will assess conditions, determine whether they pose an immediate safety threat, and initiate evacuation, if necessary.
2. Notification: use two-way radios, cell phones or other communications devices to inform the Facility Manager or designee of the situation and request guidance. If immediate evacuation is commenced without first consulting the Facility Manager or designee, initiate contact and apprise Facility Manager/designee of the situation once evacuation is completed.
3. Evacuation: Climb down the tower and/or evacuate the area.
4. Follow turbine manufacture emergency evacuation procedure

Assembly Areas: The appropriate assembly point differs depending on the nature of the emergency.

Field personnel should meet at:

TBD

Personnel Accounting: Personnel will contact the Facility Manager/designee and report whether everyone at the location has been accounted for.

Brush Fire

1. Dial 911
2. Notify Facility Manager
3. Advise all site employees of the fire emergency and gather team at the muster location.
4. Work with local responders to address fire encroachment near the facility or turbines

5. In the event firefighting teams utilize helicopter or fixed wing aircraft near wind farm the Fire Department Incident Commander may request to pause the turbines for safety.
6. Fire Department will manage the fire scene, site personnel will stand by to assist with isolation of additional turbines and electrical equipment if requested by the Fire Department Incident Commander.
7. All safety requests from the Incident Commander shall be followed by the site team.

Earthquake (Office / Warehouse)

GUIDELINES FOR OFFICE / WAREHOUSE / SHOP PERSONNEL

1. Stay in the building. Many injuries occur while people run through the building to the outside. It is possible to be hit by flying objects, falling plaster or other debris.
2. Assist any handicapped persons in the area and find a safe place for them.
3. Drop, cover, and hold. Try to take cover under a table or other sturdy furniture. Kneel, sit, or stay close to the floor. Hold onto furniture legs for balance. Be prepared to move with your cover. Face away from windows.
4. Doorways may not be the safest location for protection. Violent motion could cause doors to slam against your body, crush your fingers, or inflict other serious injuries. More importantly, you could become a target for flying objects.
5. You could kneel, sit, or stay close to the floor, next to a structurally sound interior wall. Place your hands on the floor for balance, as the ground may move violently for several minutes.
6. Try to avoid airborne objects. Move away from overhead fixtures, windows, bookcases, file cabinets, etc.
7. If you are outside, go to a clear area away from buildings, trees, and power lines.
8. Keep calm. Do not move. Wait for emergency instructions from Management.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE

1. Be prepared for aftershocks. Although usually less intense than the main quake, they can cause further structural damage.
2. Gas leaks might be present. Do not use lanterns, torches, lighted cigarettes, or open flames.
3. Open windows, if possible, to ventilate the building. Watch out for broken glass.
4. If fire is caused by the earthquake, implement the fire procedures.

5. If evacuation is ordered:
    - Evacuate as instructed.
    - Assist any handicapped personnel.
    - Beware of falling debris and electrical wires as you exit.
    - Personnel should meet at:

TBD

6. If it is safe, remain in this location until accounted for by Management or Communications personnel. Do not leave premises until accounted for and given permission to do so. Valuable time could be wasted searching for personnel that have not followed correct procedures.
7. Keep fire lanes, hydrants, and walkways clear for emergency crews and equipment.
8. Only members of Management can declare the state of emergency over and give permission to re-enter.

Should you become trapped in building, DO NOT PANIC.

- If window is available, place an article of clothing outside the window as a marker for rescue crews.
- If there is no window, tap on the wall and shout at regular intervals to alert emergency crews.

LOCATION OF FIRST AID SUPPLIES

Shop and within our work trucks

Earthquake (Field) Guidelines for Field Site Personnel

DURING AN EARTHQUAKE

1. Move to an open area away from turbine towers, power lines, and poles.
2. Get low to the ground and balance yourself. The ground may move violently for several minutes.
3. If there is no open area, seek available shelter (such as your vehicle) to avoid falling objects. Stay in your vehicle if electrical wires fall on it. Wait for professional help – wires may still be live, and you could be electrocuted if you stepped outside.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE

1. Be prepared for aftershocks. Although usually less intense than the main quake, they can cause further damage.
2. Use any communication means necessary to notify your supervisor of your status and position.
3. If you feel safe in doing so, attempt to evacuate to your safe shelter location.

MAIN ENTRANCE OF WIND FARM

SEE PAGE 38 FOR SITE MAP

4. Remain at your designated safe shelter location until you have answered to a roll call by a Manager. Do not leave the premises until accounted for and given permission to do by a Manager. Valuable time could be wasted searching for personnel that have not followed correct procedures.
5. You may be directed to return to the Heritage Wind office location. This does not give you permission to go elsewhere.
6. Only members of Management can declare the state of emergency over and give permission to leave the designated rendezvous location or the Heritage Wind shelter area.

LOCATION OF FIRST AID SUPPLIES

Service trucks

Adverse Weather

SITE PERSONNEL GUIDELINES

A serious weather “watch” indicates that conditions for bad weather exist. During a “watch” status, maintain a normal routine. Management will monitor available information report. A “warning” is more serious. The following is a list of emergency situations, definitions of these conditions, and general emergency instructions which should be followed:

Severe Thunderstorms

Winds exceeding 55 miles per hour and heavy lightning and thunder. Lightning is the greatest danger during a severe thunderstorm.

Special Precautions

1. Remain indoors.
2. Stay away from open doors, windows, metal pipes, or electrical appliances.
3. Prepare for flash flooding and low water crossings.
4. Follow Management instructions.

Working in Adverse Weather: Lightning

In addition to the General Safety Policy and General Safety Rules of the IIPP, the following shall apply:

1. Morning safety meetings shall cover forecasted weather conditions for the day.
2. Lightning warnings shall reflect a fifty (50) mile radius as an initial advisement to technicians that a storm is in the area, and a thirty (30) mile radius will indicate an immediate weather stand down. Technicians will be required to immediately stop working and head to their vehicles until the storm passes.
3. Stand down directions will be clear. The message “STOP WORK- weather stand down is in effect” shall be communicated when a storm reaches a thirty (30) mile radius from the turbine.
4. Site supervision will confirm all employees are accounted for and down tower. At that time, they will be directed to return to the shop or stay in the field until the lightning passes.
5. Lines of communications shall include radios as a primary source.

This policy effects all locations and the procedures are consistent throughout each wind farm.

The seemingly random nature of thunderstorms cannot guarantee the individual or group absolute protection from lightning strikes, however, being aware of, and following lightning safety guidelines can greatly reduce the risk of injury or death

General Information

During late spring to the summer months, in certain parts of the country, thunderstorms are common. Because of this, all service technicians who work in these areas need to be aware of the possible lightning conditions that may occur on our wind turbine projects during these thunderstorms. Before, during, and after thunderstorms all affected site personnel need to be aware of what to do and where to report.

Safer Locations During Thunderstorms and Locations to Avoid

No place is absolutely safe from the lightning threat; however, some places are safer than others. Large enclosed structures (substantially constructed buildings) tend to be much safer than smaller or open structures. The risk of lightning injury depends on whether the structure incorporates lightning protection, construction materials used, and the size of the structure. Avoid contact with metal or conducting surfaces outside or inside the vehicle.

Generally speaking, if an individual can see lightning and/or hear thunder he/she is already at risk. Louder or more frequent thunder indicates that lightning activity is approaching and increasing. If the time delay between seeing the flash (lightning) and hearing the bang (thunder) is less than 30 seconds, the individual should be in or seek a safer location. Be aware that this method of ranging has severe limitations in part due to the difficulty of associating the proper thunder to the corresponding flash.

High winds, rainfall, and cloud cover often act as precursors, to actual cloud-to-ground strikes by notifying individuals to take action. Many lightning casualties occur in the beginning, as the storm approaches, because people ignore the precursors. Also, many lightning casualties occur after the perceived threat has passed. Generally, the lightning threat diminishes with time after the last sound of thunder, but may persist for more than 30 minutes. When thunderstorms are in the area but not overhead, the lightning can exist even when it is sunny, not raining, or when clear sky is visible.

When available, pay attention to weather warning devises such as weather radio and/or credible lightning detection systems. However, do not let this information override good common sense as isolated storms are common.

Lightning Safety

Avoid being in or near:

Wind turbine and communications towers, other high places, open fields, isolated trees, light poles, metal fences, and open water (ocean, lakes, rivers, etc.). After the storm has passed, all site personnel shall wait at least one (1) hour before approaching any equipment. If you hear a hissing or crackling sound, this may be a sign of the wind turbine holding a charge. If these sounds are present, DO NOT TOUCH THE MACHINE.

When inside a building avoid use of the telephone, washing your hands, or any contact with conductive surfaces with exposure to the outside such as metal door or window frames, electrical wiring, telephone wiring, cable TV wiring, plumbing, etc.

When in vehicles during lightning you must not be touching any metallic objects referenced to the outside of the car. Door and window handles, radio dials, CB microphones, gearshifts, steering wheels, and other inside-to-outside metal objects should be left alone during close-in lightning events. If you are driving and get caught in a lightning storm, pull off to the side of the road in a safe manner (in a low area, not on a hill), turn on the emergency blinkers, turn off the engine, put your hands in your lap, and wait out the storm.

Heavy equipment like boom trucks, cranes, backhoes, bulldozers, loaders, graders, scrapers, mowers, etc. which employ an enclosed rollover systems canopy (ROPS) are safe in nearby electrical storms. The operator should shut down the equipment, close the doors, and sit with hands in lap, waiting out the storm. In no circumstances, during close-in lightning, should the operator attempt to step off the equipment to ground in an attempt to find another shelter. If operating a boom truck or crane, make sure to retract the boom and place in the boom rack.

****NOTE: EMERGENCY WORK CAN BE CONDUCTED IN THE SUBSTATION. ONLY QUALIFIED AND TRAINED PERSONNEL WILL BE ABLE TO CONDUCT WORK. A JSEA MUST BE COMPLETED AND RISK ASSESSMENT SHOULD REFLECT THE WEATHER AND ITS HAZARDS****

First Aid Recommendations for Lightning Victims

Most lightning victims can survive their encounter with lightning, especially with timely medical treatment. Individuals struck by lightning do not carry a charge and it is safe to touch them to render medical treatment. Follow these steps to try to save the life of a lightning victim:

1. **First:** Call 911 to provide directions and information about the likely number of victims.
2. **Response:** The priority of emergency care is “make no more casualties.” If the area where the victim is located is in a high-risk area (mountain top, isolated wind turbine, open field, etc.) with a continuing thunderstorm, the rescuers may be placing themselves in significant danger.
3. **Evacuation:** It is relatively unusual for victims who survive a lightning strike to have major fractures that would cause paralysis or major bleeding complications unless they have suffered a fall or been thrown a distance. As a result, in an active thunderstorm, the rescuer needs to choose whether evacuation from very high-risk areas to an area of lesser risk is warranted and should not be afraid to move the victim rapidly if necessary. Rescuers are cautioned to minimize their exposure to lightning as much as possible.
4. **Resuscitation:** If the victim is not breathing, start mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If it is decided to move the victim, give a few quick breaths prior to moving them. Determine if the victim has a pulse by checking the pulse at the carotid artery (side of the neck) or femoral artery (groin) for at least 20 – 30 seconds. If no pulse is detected, start cardiac

compressions as well. In situations that are cold and wet, putting a protective layer between the victim and the ground may decrease the hypothermia that the victim suffers which can further complicate the resuscitation.

Location

TBD
Facility Manager:

Designated Muster Point: O&M Building conference room S

SEE PAGE 38 FOR SITE MAP

Backup Designated Muster Point: OM parking lot near entrance sign

Note: The persons named above shall be trained in the procedures to follow and have full authority to perform said duties. Training shall be performed annually or when the plan changes. A copy of this plan shall be available to all site personnel. The location manage shall maintain the master copy of this plan and forward a copy to the corporate Safety Officer. A map of any evacuation routes shall be posted and kept up to date by the plan supervisor.

Flooding

Concerns of the Office / Warehouse

1. Top off any underground tanks. Make tank access caps water tight, plug vents, and seal off pumping lines.
2. Plug all floor drains and sanitary lines.
3. If possible, disconnect electric motors and store in dry place.
4. Move chemicals to a high shelf.
5. If possible, put merchandise on pallets.
6. Shut off main power and valves.

Concerns of the Field

1. Down power lines.
2. De-energize substation.
3. Open KPF's.
4. Transformers down, exposing primary/secondary lines.
5. Cracks in dikes, exposing primary/secondary lines.
6. Control panels down, exposing secondary lines.
7. Towers over, exposing secondary lines.

Working in Adverse Weather: Tornadoes

General

In addition to the General Safety Policy and General Safety Rules of the IIPP, the following shall apply: This policy effects all locations that see annual weather situations. Although we have several types of wind turbines in these areas, the procedures are the same.

Definitions

Tornado Watch: A tornado watch means that conditions are favorable for tornados to develop.

Tornado Warning: A tornado warning means that either official spotters have sighted a tornado or Doppler Radar has reported a developing tornado. A tornado warning is typically issued for a small area (possibly a county or two) for less than an hour.

Fujita–Pearson Tornado Scale:

1. F-0: 40–72 mph, chimney damage, tree branches broken
2. F-1: 73–112 mph, mobile homes pushed off foundation or overturned
3. F-2: 113–157 mph, considerable damage, mobile homes demolished, trees uprooted
4. F-3: 158–205 mph, roofs and walls torn down, trains overturned, cars thrown
5. F-4: 207–260 mph, well-constructed walls leveled
6. F-5: 261–318 mph, homes lifted off foundation and carried considerable distances, autos thrown as far as 100 meters

General Information

During late spring to the summer months in certain parts of the country, tornados are commons. Because of this, all service technicians who work in these areas need to be aware of the possible tornado conditions that may occur on our wind turbine projects.

When a tornado is coming, you have only a short amount of time to make life-or-death decisions. Planning and quick response are the keys to surviving a tornado. Therefore, it is so important to conduct tornado drills before and during each tornado season.

1. When a tornado watch is issued in your area, stay tuned to a weather radio, commercial radio, and/or television to stay informed of changing weather conditions. Remain alert for approaching storms and remember that tornados can occur with little to no warning. Be prepared to take cover on short notice.
2. When a tornado warning is issued, local EMS will take, as a minimum, the following precautions to alert the public:
    - Sound local sirens (know the sequence in your area)
    - Activate the Emergency Alert System (EAS) to interrupt radio and television broadcasts to provide instructions and information to the public

Tornado Safety

Tornado danger signs (learn and know these tornado danger signs):

1. An approaching cloud of debris can mark the location of a tornado even if a funnel is not visible.
2. Before a tornado hits, the wind may die down and the air may become very still.
3. Tornadoes generally occur near the trailing edge of a thunderstorm. It is not uncommon to see clear, sunlit skies behind a tornado.

Take the following protective actions when a tornado watch has been issued in your area:

1. Have a person designated to monitor a radio or television
2. Notify all affected site personnel of the tornado watch and assure that they are in immediate contact if an emergency arises.
3. If the weather is extreme, remove all site personnel from the field and prepare for the safety of all site personnel.

Take the following protective actions when a tornado warning has been issued in your area:

1. Seek sturdy shelter in a basement or other predestinated “tornado shelter” (not a mobile home, car, or trailer)
2. Go at once to a windowless, interior room; storm cellar; basement; or lowest level of the building.
3. If there is no basement, go to an inner hallway or a small inner room without windows, such as a bathroom or closet.
4. Stay away from windows, doors, and outside walls (most deaths occur from flying debris)

If outdoors:

1. If possible, get inside a building.
2. If shelter is not available or there is no time to get indoors, lie in a ditch or a low-lying area or crouch near a strong building. Be aware of the potential for flooding.
3. Use arms to protect head and neck.

If in a car:

1. Never try to out drive a tornado in a car or truck. Tornadoes can change direction quickly and can lift a car or truck and toss it through the air.
2. Get out of the car immediately and take shelter in a nearby building.
3. If there is no time to get indoors, get out of the car and lie in a ditch or low-lying area away from the vehicle. Be aware of the potential for flooding.

After a tornado, be aware of your surroundings. Also:

1. Turn on radio or television to get the latest emergency information
2. Use the telephone only for emergency calls.
3. Watch for downed power and telephone lines (do not use the phone unless calling 911)
4. Around the projects watch for falling debris, exposed power lines, and chemical spills.
5. Give first aid when appropriate. Don't try to move the seriously injured unless they are in immediate danger of further injury.
6. Stay out of damaged buildings. Return only when authorities say it is safe.
7. Clean up spilled medicines, bleaches, gasoline, or other flammable liquids immediately. Leave the buildings if you smell gas or chemical fumes.

Location

Heritage Wind -18871 N Manning Rd
Okarche, OK 73762
Facility Manager: Jon Davis

Designated Muster Point: TBD

Backup Designated Muster Point: OM parking lot near entrance sign

Note: The persons named above shall be trained in the procedures to follow and have full authority to perform said duties. Training shall be performed annually or when the plan changes. A copy of this plan shall be available to all site personnel. The location manage shall maintain the master copy of this plan and forward a copy to the corporate Safety Officer. A map of any evacuation routes shall be posted and kept up to date by the plan supervisor.

Cold Weather Safety

The purpose of this Safety Document is to provide the site personnel with the basic knowledge needed to work safely in conditions where the possibility of cold exists. At the end of this period of instruction the site personnel should:

- Be able to identify the conditions and circumstances that can lead to cold injury.
- Know the signs of cold injury.
- Explain the first aid treatment for cold injury.

The Cold Environment

The human body can experience a loss of functionality, damage, or death from the cold environment. Temperature is not the only factor resulting in cold injury. Immersion and wind speed can also contribute to the severity of cold injuries.

Immersion can cause a significant and rapid loss of body heat. In water temperatures that are well above freezing, a person can quickly become immobilized and drown.

Immersion Survival Times

Water Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit	**30**	**40**	**50**	**60**	**70**
Time for 50% Deaths	15 min	20 min	50 min	2 hrs.	Safe
Time for 100% Deaths	1 hr.	2 hrs.	4 hrs.	Some survive	Safe

In water temperatures as high as 60 degrees there is danger of people being overcome by the cold. Wind turbine sites are often located where there are lakes, rivers, creeks, or ponds. These are also areas where roads may become unstable. There is some chance of crashing into the water. Heavy rain can have the same effect as immersion. In the event a person should experience immersion the first step is to remove them from the cold, the second is to get them dry. As the need arises, use clothing to protect from getting wet.

Wind Chill

Just as exposure to wet and cold can rob heat faster than just temperature alone, so can strong winds. Strong winds enhance the effects of low temperatures. This chart shows combinations of wind and temperature that can lead to cold injuries. In areas where these conditions exist, care should be taken to cover all exposed flesh or stay out of the weather.

Wind Speed (MPH)	Perceived Temperature											
Calm	50	40	30	20	10	0	-10	-20	-30	-40	-50	-60
5	48	37	27	16	6	-5	-15	-26	-36	-47	-57	-68
10	40	28	16	4	-9	-21	-33	-46	-58	-70	-83	-95
15	36	22	9	-5	-18	-36	-45	-58	-72	-85	-99	-112
20	32	18	4	-10	-25	-39	-53	-67	-82	-96	-110	-121
25	30	16	0	-15	-29	-44	-59	-74	-88	-104	-118	-133
30	28	13	-2	-18	-33	-48	-63	-79	-94	-109	-125	-140
35	27	11	-4	-20	-35	-49	-67	-82	-98	-113	-129	-145
40	26	10	-6	-21	-37	-53	-69	-85	-100	-116	-132	-148

Little Danger if Properly Clothed
Danger of Freezing Exposed Flesh
Great Danger of Freezing Exposed Flesh

Cold Injuries

Hypothermia

The medical term for a drop in core body temperature is Hypothermia. As temperatures drop the human body adapts various strategies to keep the core temperatures at 98.6 degree Fahrenheit. “Goose bumps” and shivering are the first signs of a drop in body temperature. The body may restrict flow of blood to the extremities making them more susceptible to freezing. As the extremities get colder there is loss of coordination. As a person gets colder they become apathetic and lose gross motor functions. At some point shivering will cease. The skin will be cold and waxy, muscles will be rigid, and the heart rate slows. As the core temperature drops, the pupils dilate, and the person will go into a coma. At a core body temperature below 86 degree Fahrenheit, there is a chance of cardiac arrest.

Local Cold Injury

Local cold injury is commonly called “frost bite”. Frost bite occurs when body tissue gets cold enough to freeze. It is most likely to affect the tips of the fingers, toes, ears, nose, cheek bones, and chin. While when first exposed to cold a body part will burn and sting, eventually as exposure time lengthens, there will be a loss of sensation. The skin may turn waxy grey or yellow. If the condition ~~is allowed to~~ continue**s**, the tissue will freeze and cause permanent tissue damage.

Treatment

Prevention is always preferable to treatment. Heat is lost through the body by several means, not the least of which is radiation. It is important to cover all exposed areas of the body. Hands and head are often neglected when dressing for the cold environment. Head coverings should cover as much of the head, neck, and face as possible. Gloves should be insulated as should footwear. Clothes should be loose and layered. Clothing may need to be shed and donned several times during a work day. As one works, the clothes might need to be removed to keep from overheating. The clothes will need to be put on again during periods of inactivity.

Hypothermia

The first priority in hypothermia / cold injury treatment is to remove the patient from the cold environment. Keep the person warm and dry. Use blankets, sleeping bags, etc. to cover exposed areas. Shelter the patient from the wind. If in the field, the cab of a vehicle with the heater running will provide a warm environment. If the patient is in advanced hypothermia (confused, no shivering) handle them gently and do not allow patient to exert themselves. There is possibility if cardiac arrest. Seek medical attention.

Local Cold Injury

In the event one suspects a local cold injury, remove the person from the cold. Never try to thaw any tissue if there is a possibility of it refreezing. Carefully remove any jewelry, wet or restrictive clothing. Leave the clothing if it frozen to the skin. Cover the skin with loose clothing or bandage to prevent friction or pressure. Never rub or massage the affected. If the area is hard and frozen, do not attempt to re- warm it by applying heat. Seek medical attention.

Hazardous Material

SITE PERSONNEL GUIDELINES

Safety Data Sheets (SDS's) are kept on premises on all chemicals we use.

These data sheets are located in: **O&M Warehouse**

For spills, leaks, and incidents when a fire is not involved, the following steps should be taken, if appropriate:

1. Do not make contact with the chemical. Evacuate all personnel in the area immediately. Seal off the area if possible to prevent further contamination of others until someone from Management arrives.
2. Seek out any handicapped personnel in the area and provide assistance when exiting.
3. Report the incident immediately to anyone in Management.
    - Type of incident. Are there any injuries?
    - Name and quantity of the material, if known.
    - Possible hazards to persons or the environment, if known.
    - Be sure to state if you feel that the spill or its vapors may cause an immediate threat to human life so that evacuation procedures may be implemented.
4. Anyone who is contaminated by the spill should avoid contact with others as much as possible. Washing-off contamination and first aid should be started immediately.
5. Do not try to contain or clean up spills. This will be conducted be someone designated by Management.
6. If it is safe, remain in this location until accounted for by roll call by Management. Do not leave premises until accounted for and given permission to do so. Valuable time could be wasted searching for personnel that have not followed correct procedures.
7. Keep fire lanes, hydrants, and walkways clear for emergency crews and equipment.
8. Only members of Management can declare the state of emergency over and give permission to re-enter.

Catastrophic Turbine Failure

SITE PERSONNEL GUIDELINES

- In the event of catastrophic turbine failure (blade failure, tower collapse) do the following:
- Call Facility Manager
- Stay away from the danger area
- Set up sterile zone and do not allow vehicles to park within fall down distance of any standing component
- Direct all media inquiries to the Facility Manager

Crime / Violent Behavior / Civil Disturbance

SITE PERSONNEL GUIDELINES

How to Report

You may contact any Manager or call “911” yourself to access the police department.

Reporting Crimes in Progress

If you are a victim or a witness to any in-progress criminal offense, report the incident as soon as possible, providing the following information:

1. Nature of the incident. MAKE SURE that the 911 dispatcher understands that the incident is IN PROGRESS!
2. Location of the incident.
3. A description of the suspect(s) involved.
4. A description of any weapons involved.
5. A description of any property involved.

Stay on the line with the dispatcher until a police officer arrives at the scene. Keep the dispatcher informed of any changes in the situation so that updated information can be relayed to the responding units. Even if you are the victim and unable to communicate further, try to keep the line open.

Reporting Crimes Not in Progress

Even though it seems futile, all crime should be reported.

Be prepared to provide the following information to the investigating officer:

1. When the incident occurred.

2. If a property crime, what was taken or damaged.
3. The named and/or descriptions of any suspects or witnesses.

Civil Disturbance Response Plan

Any site personnel noting a possible civil disturbance should contact a Manager immediately. If necessary, all entrances and exits will be secured. Should unauthorized intruders gain access onto premises, refrain from any contact with the intruders. All site personnel should remain in the area, remain calm, and follow instructions from Management. Should intruders gain access into the building and damage property, site personnel should not interfere. The personal safety of our personnel is more important than the protection of our property.

Bomb Threat

SITE PERSONNEL GUIDELINES

All bomb threats must be treated as a serious matter and must be considered real until proven otherwise. The procedures described below should be implemented regardless of whether the bomb threat appears to be real or not.

Bomb Threats Through Mail or Suspicious Packages

1. Do not handle the envelope or package. Clear the area and call “911”. In addition, contact any manager.
2. The building will not be evacuated until Management personnel or local authorities have given orders to do so.

Bomb Threats Over the Phone

1. Keep the caller on the line as long as possible and try to obtain the following information:
    - When is the bomb going to explode?
    - Where is the bomb located?
    - What kind of bomb is it?
    - What does it look like?
    - Why did you place the bomb?
2. Also, try to record the following information:
    - Time of call
    - Age and sex of caller
    - Speech pattern, accent, possibly nationality, etc.
    - Emotional state of caller
    - Background noise
3. Immediately notify your supervisor or a Manager. Await further instructions. The building will not be evacuated until Management personnel or local authorities have given orders to do so.

Hurricane Procedure

1. Hurricane Procedure Policy

This plan is for all personnel working at the Heritage Wind Facility.

It is our policy that safety of site personnel is the primary concern. Heritage Wind will activate this procedure well before a hurricane reaches the project to assure the safety of site personnel.

2. Notification

In the event of an approaching Hurricane the following people must be notified;

Apex Safety Manager: Office Ph#:

Regional Operations Manager: Cell Ph#:

VP of Operations and Maintenance: Cell Ph#:

Apex ROCC: Office#

3. Hurricane Procedure

48 HOURS FROM LANDFALL: About two days before a hurricane is expected to affect your location, begin implementing the following actions.

- Review the hurricane emergency action plan with all involved personnel.
- Check building roofs. Make repairs to coverings and flashing as time allows.
- Remove all loose items from the roof, secure equipment doors and covers, and remove debris.
- Verify roof drains are clear of trash and other obstructions.
- Fill fuel tanks serving emergency generators and other vital services.
- Verify dewatering pumps are in service and working.
- Verify outside storm drains and catch basins are clean.
- Remove debris from outdoor areas that may become “missiles.”
- Remove loose, outdoor, inactive equipment.
- Back up computer data.

36 HOURS FROM LANDFALL: At 36 hours before anticipated landfall, time will be limited. Make sure you will have the staff needed to complete all the following actions and leave plenty of time to evacuate personnel.

- Protecting or relocating vital business records
- Removing all loose outdoor storage or equipment
- Anchoring portable buildings or trailers to the ground
- Securing outdoor storage or equipment that cannot be moved
- Installing manual protection systems (e.g. shutters, plywood covers and flood gates)
- Raising critical equipment off floors
- Moving critical equipment from basement and other below-ground areas
- Covering critical stock and equipment with waterproof tarpaulins
- Turning off fuel gas services
- Turning off non-essential electrical systems
- Verifying all fire protection systems are in service (e.g. water supplies, fire pumps, sprinklers, fire alarms and special extinguishing systems)
- Setting up flood barriers at all first-floor doors and entrances
- Temporarily closing buildings under construction to avoid entry of wind-driven rain

***24–32 HOURS BEFORE LANDFALL*: ALL PERSONNEL SHALL EVACUATE THE SITE**

DURING THE HURRICANE- **Personnel shall remain off site. ROCC will operate the site remotely.**

AFTER THE HURRICANE- Apex Facility Management will return to the site to conduct a safety assessment of the O&M building, warehouse, substation, and other critical components. When returning to the site, bring additional supplies and cameras to document conditions.

AFTER THE HURRICANE HAZARD ASSESSMENT- If the site is deemed safe to return by the Apex Facility Manager, an ALL CLEAR will be issued and communicated to awaiting site personnel. Site personnel may return to the site once an ALL CLEAR is issued.

- Survey the site for hazards: Live electrical wires, broken glass and sharp metal, leaking fuel gases or flammable liquids, damaged building features or contents that could shift or collapse, Paved or hardscape areas undermined by wave action and subject to collapse, Flammable atmosphere in vapor space of flammable storage tanks, etc.

- Verify the status of protection systems. Check water supplies, fire pumps, automatic sprinklers, fire alarms and security systems.
- Manage impairment for protection systems: or Expedite repairs, Post fire watch in area with impaired fire protection, Post security personnel in areas where building or site access is not suitably controlled.
- Survey the damage and initiate repairs immediately: Promptly notify contractors to avoid waiting in line for service.
- Perform site wide inspection to determine if Turbine start up can be initiated.
- After confirmation site restoration can be established use SCADA to remote start turbines.
- Coordinate with site team to troubleshoot and repair turbines that were faulted and could not be restarted.

Establish repair priorities, including the building envelope, utilities and fire protection systems.

Document all damage by photograph for potential insurance claims. Work with Asset Manager to determine if Met Tower Data Logger download is required.

Operational Equipment Safety Protocols

Hurricanes

- Follow Hurricane Procedure
- Remote Operations Control Center (ROCC) to operate the site
- Conduct post hurricane inspection by management
- Report findings
- Return site to normal operations

Site Fire/ Turbine Fire

- Site management will control access to site to ensure the safety of all personnel and equipment
- Determine if de-energization is required
- Maintain communications with ROCC
- Conduct post fire inspection
- Return site to normal operations

Tornadoes

- Follow tornado procedure
- Remote Operations Control Center (ROCC) to operate the site
- Conduct post hurricane inspection by management
- Report findings
- Return site to normal operations

Substation Failure

- Site management will control access to site to ensure the safety of all personnel and equipment
- Determine if de-energization is required
- Maintain communications with ROCC
- Return site to normal operations

Adverse Weather Conditions

Icing

- Follow turbine manufactures icing procedure
- Determine whether work will stop or resume
- Conduct site assessment
- Determine if equipment can continue normal operations

High Winds

- SCADA will monitor
- 25mps will place turbine into pause (reference turbine manufacture wind speed specs)
- ROCC will monitor

Snow

- Conduct site assessment
- Determine if equipment can continue normal operations

High Ambient—*Per the generator resource summer preparation checklist*

- Review previous event issues and lesson learned applied
- Determine if coolant equipment is functional at the turbines Determine if coolant equipment is functional at the substation
- Determine if all transformer oil levels have checked and refilled as necessary
- Ensure that back-up generators have been tested for functionality (if applicable)

Low Ambient—*Per the generator resource winter preparation checklist*

- Review previous events issues and lessons learned applied
- Determine if equipment or exposed components need additional insulation
- Ensure all heaters in proper working order
- Determine if all cooling equipment has been disabled
- Determine if all transformer oil levels have checked and refilled as necessary
- Ensure that all back-up generators have been tested for functionality (if applicable)

Communications Loss

- Site management to remain on site and maintain turbine and substation control through communication reestablished
- Maintain communication with ROCC
- Report findings and repair communication issues

Pandemics

Pandemic Definition: An epidemic of infectious disease that is spreading through human populations across a large region

Examples Include: Small Pox, HIV, H1N1 Flu, Measles

Pandemics are declared when three conditions are met: 1) Emergence of an infectious disease to a new population, 2) the disease infects humans causing serious illness, 3) The disease is easily spread among humans

Pandemics may cause a serious reduction in workforce.

Preventative measures: washing hands, covering your mouth when sneezing, staying home from work to minimize further exposure

Pandemic Notification:

Health and Safety Manager: Office Ph#:

Regional Operations Manager: Cell Ph#: Report:

Exposure type:

- Influenza
- Measles
- Other

Contamination area:

- Isolate area
- Third party bio-hazard clean up

Worker exposure:

- Number of personnel
- Reduction in workforce
- Are there adequate available workers to ensure continued safety operations

Significant Impact to the operations:

- Operations will be relinquished to Apex Clean Energy's Remote Operations Center. The site will be operated remotely until the all clear is given.

Water Shortage or Water Compromise

Extended water compromise or shortage more than 48 hours:

Site operations will be relinquished to Remote Operations Control Center. The site will be operated remotely until potable water is reestablished for site personnel.

Notification:

Health and Safety Manager:

Regional Operations Manager:

Apex Incident Report Form OHS-011

☐ **Injury Incident**	☐ **Hazard Identification**
☐ **Near Miss**	☐ **Environmental**

Injury Potential (Check One): ☐ **Low** ☐ **Medium** ☐**High**

Report Version: ☐ **Draft** ☐ **Final**

Location / Department ID:

Location of Incident:

Contact Name(s)	**Phone Number(s)**	**Date of Incident**

Briefly Describe the Incident or Hazard

Document Used: ☐ **JSA** ☐ **LOTO Procedure** **Work Procedure Doc ID:** _____

Potential EHS Hazards, Injuries, Damage	**Existing Control Measures**

Root Cause:

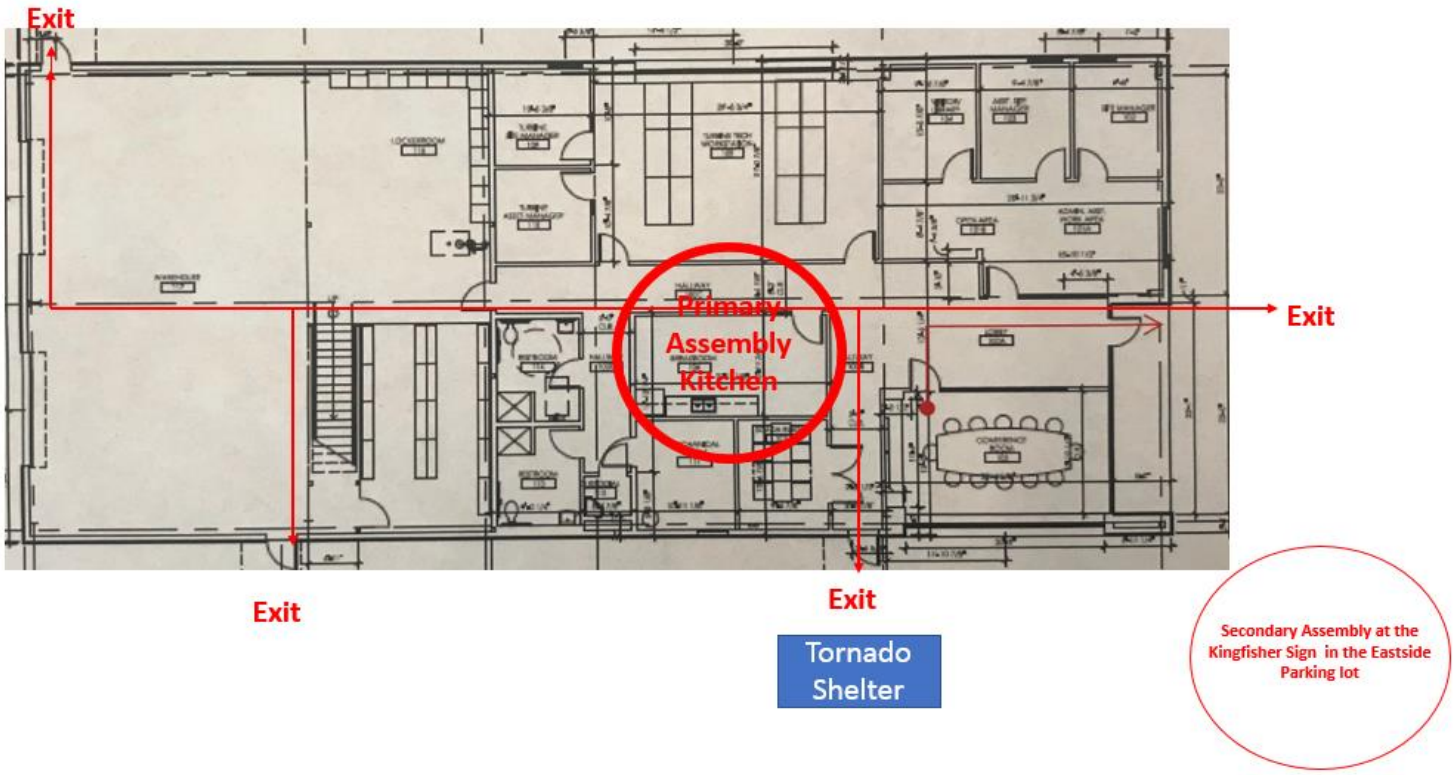
Personnel Contacted:

Safety Manager_____**Manager**

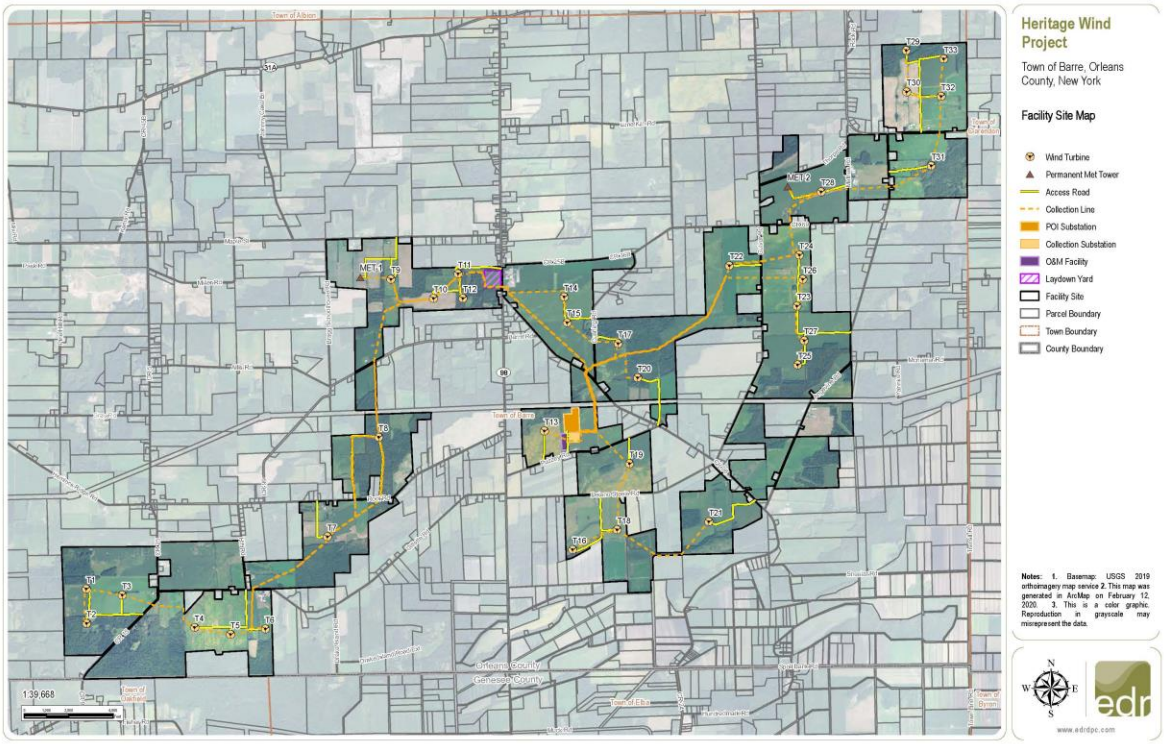
_____ **Other**___

Maps

O&M Building Evacuation Map (SAMPLE)



Site Map


Heritage Wind Project
Town of Barre, Orleans County, New York
Facility Site Map
Wind Turbine
Permanent Met Tower
Access Road
Collection Line
POI Substation
Collection Substation
O&M Facility
Laydown Yard
Facility Site
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary
County Boundary
Notes: 1. Basemap: USGS 2019 orthoimagery map service 2. This map was generated in ArcMap on February 12, 2020. 3. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.
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edr
www.edrdpc.com

Turbine Coordinates (TBA)

Emergency Action Plan Receipt

PLEASE SIGN BELOW AND RETURN THIS PAGE TO THE PLANT MANAGER.

Heritage Wind ("APEX CLEAN ENERGY) recognizes that its site personnel have the right and need to know the procedures to follow in the event of an emergency. With this policy, HERITAGE WIND intends to ensure the transmission of necessary information to site personnel regarding emergency action.

I have received a copy of the APEX CLEAN ENERGY EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN, and I have reviewed and understand its contents.

_____ _____

Signature of site personnel Date

_____ _____

Site personnel name (please print) Employee #

Midway Wind