EAST POINT ENERGY CENTER

Emergency Response Plan

East Point Energy Center
Town of Sharon, Schoharie County, New York

Facility Operator:
East Point Energy Center, LLC
700 Universe Boulevard
Juno Beach, FL 33408

May 2021

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1.0 Purpose

The East Point Energy Center (Project) Emergency Response Plan (ERP) describes actions to ensure the safety of Project employees, emergency service members serving the Project, and the surrounding community in the event of an emergency.

2.0 General Facility Information

This ERP provides emergency personnel contact information and outlines procedures to prevent, mitigate, and effectively respond to an incident should one arise at the Project.

The Project is an approximately 50-megawatt (MW), ground-mounted solar electric generation facility located in the Town of Sharon (the Town), Schoharie County, New York. The Project is owned and operated by East Point Energy Center, LLC (Operator) and is located along Highway Route 20, south of New York State Thruway Interstate 90, east of Route 10, and west of Route 145. Project lands consist of privately-owned parcels under lease or purchase agreement with East Point Energy Center, LLC. The Project consists of approximately 155,006 photovoltaic (PV) modules (subject to change) oriented in linear rows spaced approximately 13 to 16 feet apart. PV modules are connected by electrical cables hung on the underside of the modules or buried underground. “Blocks” of modules are connected to an inverter. The Project consists of inverters that convert direct current (DC) electricity to alternating current (AC). The AC power is then routed via 34.5-kilovolt (kV) collector lines to the Project substation and switchyard. Gravel roads are constructed throughout the Project to facilitate access for maintenance and repair. A Project overview is provided on Figure 1.

East Point Energy Center, LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of NextEra Energy Resources, LLC (NextEra), which is located in Juno Beach, Florida. NextEra is committed to establishing and promoting a safety culture. NextEra’s historic safety record is a testament to the effectiveness of the safety policy and subsequent standard operational procedures established at each and every facility/project. East Point will effectively implement similar practices to ensure that safety and security risks remain minimal during construction and operation.

NextEra maintains a monitoring facility in Juno Beach, Florida that is compliant with the necessary North American Electric Corporations (NERC’s) Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) standards. All servers and firewalls are monitored 24hours/day, 7 days/week by a Security Operations Center and all employees are required to complete training in information and security awareness. The

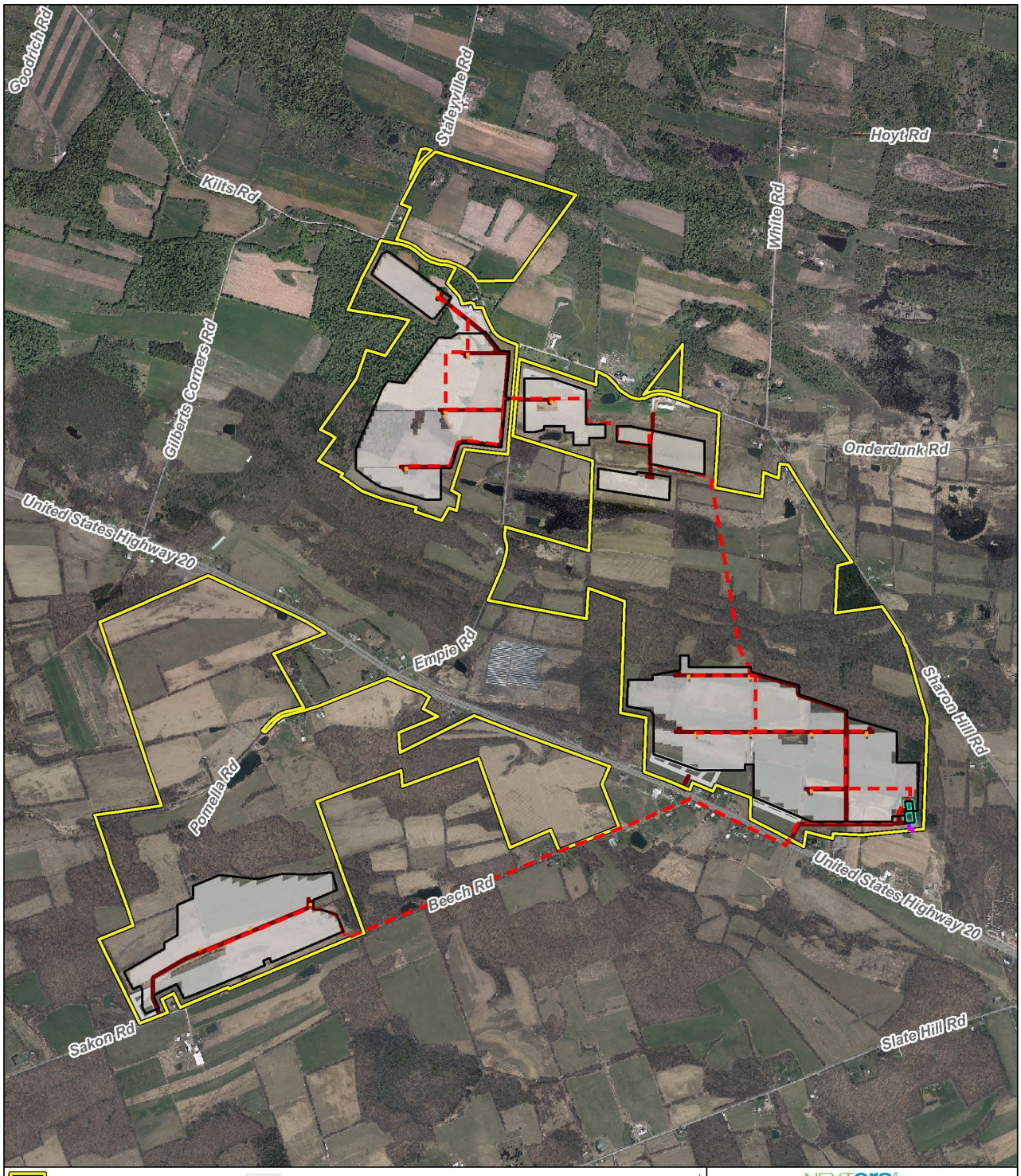
Project will have 2-3 individuals in the local area who will be accessing the site periodically for routine maintenance and to respond to any incidences that arise.

The Project can be divided into five general array areas as shown on Figure 1. Array Areas 1 and 2 will be accessed from Empie Road. Array Area 3 will be accessed via an existing farm road on a parcel with frontage on County Road 34 (Gilberts Corners Road). Array area 4, which includes the collector substation and switching station, will be accessed from U.S. Route 20. Array Area 5 will be accessed from Beech Road or Sakon Road. Each array area of the Project is enclosed by chain-link fencing with locking gates to ensure public safety. Gates are outfitted with a "Knox Box" type locking system to allow site access by emergency personnel. All gravel access roads have been designed to facilitate access throughout the Project. Roads are a minimum 16 feet wide (with a minimum of 20 feet of clearance) and have occasional turnarounds with centerline radii of 44 feet and inner edge of road radii of 35 feet to accommodate large truck movement (e.g. pumper or ladder type fire trucks). The 13-foot spacing between each row of panels can also provide access, if needed. In addition, there is a minimum 10-foot wide clear path between the fence and panels to allow for additional vehicle access (e.g. pickup truck, ATV, etc.) throughout the site. Project components, including fencing, inverters, access roads, and gates, are depicted on Figure 1.

2.1 Shutoff Procedures and Locations

Entry and shutdown of the Project should only be attempted at the direction of the Operator. In the event of an emergency requiring shutdown, power blocks within the solar arrays can be shut off by local personnel at each inverter. In an emergency, the ON/OFF switch on each inverter should be manually turned to the OFF position, shutting off both the AC and DC switches inside the inverter. After the system has been turned off, the DC Disconnect Switch should be turned off, and a lock should be placed on it to keep it from being re-energized. A schematic of these procedures is displayed on each inverter.

In the event of an emergency, the Site Leader will be notified by the monitoring center and the Site Leader in the Region will respond to the scene. The monitoring center will shut down necessary equipment remotely and the Site Leader will shut down any additional equipment upon arrival at the site, as soon as practicable. The Site Leader will notify local emergency responders. If an alarm is triggered, it may also notify First Responders. Only the Site Leader or similarly trained authorized personnel will be able to shut down any additional equipment on-site.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Substation/Switchyard
PV Panel Array
Inverter
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Base Map: NYS Office of Information Technology Services, GIS Program Office, 2018
NEXTera ENERGY RESOURCES
GENERAL PROJECT LAYOUT
EAST POINT ENERGY CENTER, LLC
TOWN OF SHARON, NY
FIGURE 1
MAY 2021
Map Produced by TRC

2.2 Operational Contacts

The following people are responsible for the operation, maintenance, and safety at the East Point Energy Center. The Operator conducts local monitoring of the site on a regular basis.

As discussed above, the Operator has 24/7 remote monitoring capabilities from their central control center in Florida. Should issues arise, central control will dispatch local operations personnel to the site, as necessary.

The appropriate NextEra Energy Resources/East Point Energy Center operational contact will be included in an updated ERP when a contractor is selected for the Project. Additional contacts that may require coordination regarding this plan and operation of the Project include the following departments and agencies.

Table 1. First Responders and Emergency Services Contact Information

Department/Agency	Contact	Address
Sharon Springs Fire Department	Ray Parsons, Chief	137 Beechwood Rd. Sharon Springs, NY 13459 (518) 284-2491
New York State Police, Troop G	N/A	Zone 3 Station, 3003 State Highway 5S Fultonville, NY 12072-9703 (518) 853-3720
Schoharie County Emergency Management	Colleen M. Flynn, Coordinator	2783 State Route 7 Cobleskill, NY 12043 (518) 295-2276
Schoharie County Sheriff's Department	Anthony Desmond, Sheriff	157 Depot Lane Schoharie, NY 12157 (518) 295-8114

2.3 Emergency Contacts

In the event of an emergency dial 911

911 calls in Schoharie County are routed directly to a dispatch center in the county, where calls are sorted by type of emergency. Police-related calls are dispatched to either the Schoharie County Sheriff's office or the New York State Police Troop G.

3.0 General Safety and Operational Information

PV panels located throughout the Project convert sunlight to electricity. The process involves solid-state technology that consumes no materials and is completely self-contained. As such, the primary concern for first responders is exposure to electrical components that present a hazard to electric shock. During a response, it should be assumed that:

- All solar equipment on site contains lethal AC and DC voltages;
- Electricity is supplied from multiple sources;
- The site should only be accessed by personnel or emergency responders under the direction of the Operator; and

The following are the most hazardous locations within the Project:

- Inverters and disconnects;
- Vicinity of the solar electric photovoltaic system;
- Field wiring and all electrical boxes associated with the system; and
- Collection Substation.

3.1 Precautions While in the Vicinity of the Solar Electric System

- Only trained personnel should work near the arrays, modules, electrical boxes, or wiring.
- It is recommended to always have at least two persons present when working on the array or handling modules. Do not attempt to service or respond to an emergency unless another person capable of rendering first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is also present.
- Any accidents should be immediately reported to the Operator, as soon as it is safe to do so.

- PV panels are made of glass and may break. If any cracks occur in the modules, touching a crack may expose a person to the full voltage and current of the array. Do not touch the modules without wearing electrical insulating gloves.

3.2 Training

Appropriate training of first responders is key to their understanding of the hazards that are present within the Project Area and to mitigate potential risks to their life during a response. As such, first responders that could be dispatched to the Project in the event of an emergency should be trained prior to commencement of operation and on a periodic basis thereafter. The Operator will work with the Sharon Springs Fire Department and Sharon Springs Rescue Squad, as well as county and state safety officials, as appropriate, to provide trainings to emergency response leadership and their assigned staff.

4.0 Emergency Situations

Emergency situation critical points:

- In the event of an emergency, **dial 911.**
- Entry and shutdown of the Project should only be attempted at the direction of the Operator.
- Solar and substation components are always hot and should always be considered electrically energized (even at night, as there may be battery backup capabilities).

During Tree Clearing and Grading activities at the Project Area, the following individuals may be contacted:

Title	Name	Office Phone	Cell Phone	Home Phone
Project Developer	Kris Scornavacca	(561) 694-4738	PHONE NUMBER TBD	N/A
Project Manager	Noah Craft	(561) 694-4818	Phone Number TBD	N/A

The specific contact information for the site personnel will be updated for the Final Emergency Response Plan to be included in a Compliance Filing per Certificate Condition 53.

The public will be notified of all emergency situations, as appropriate, primarily through local emergency responders. In the event of an emergency that requires evacuation of adjacent landowners, local emergency responders and authorities will notify residents through means outlined by their agency or department. The local evacuation procedures are determined by each town and county.

Below is a list of contingencies that could constitute a safety or security emergency:

- Fire;
- Natural emergency, severe weather;
- Physical threat, security breach, crime;
- Cyber security;
- Environmental accident, spill; or
- Injuries and/or serious health conditions.

Below are brief descriptions of emergency response measures by each contingency category listed above. General emergencies response measures listed below apply to all contingencies.

- It is the responsibility of the Site Leader to assess a developing emergency situation and initiate the appropriate actions in the ERP to protect personnel, the surrounding environment, and Project equipment from adverse damages.
- In the event of an emergency where personnel should be protected, call 911 immediately, and then contact NextEra's Renewable Operations Control Center (ROCC).
- Based upon the type and extent of the emergency, the Site Leader should assess whether an evacuation should be initiated.
- If the Site Leader determines that a facility evacuation is necessary, he/she must determine which type of evacuation to direct (immediate or delayed).

4.1 Fire Response

This section describes measures taken at the Project Area to prevent, minimize the severity of, and proactively prepare for the event of a fire emergency.

In the event that a fire should occur at the facility, this section describes the actions that should be taken by Project personnel. Safe and expedient response actions are essential to protect the health and safety of personnel and the surrounding environment, and to minimize damage to Project equipment.

1. Any person who discovers a fire in the facility should immediately make radio contact with the Operator, and provide the following information:

    a. That a fire has been discovered;

    b. The location and source of the fire;

    c. Any injuries that have occurred;

    d. The cause of the fire (if known); and

    e. Actions he/she will be taking to extinguish the fire (if appropriate).

    Note: Notifying others of the emergency and getting trained responders on the way is the most important step in minimizing injuries to personnel and damage to equipment. In the event that the person discovering a fire would be significantly delayed in attempting to extinguish it in its incipient stage by first getting to a radio to report it, the priority would be to extinguish the fire in the incipient stage.

2. Any person discovering a fire in its incipient stage should act as quickly as possible to extinguish the fire. In general, a fire should be in its incipient stage if it meets two primary criteria:

    - The fire can be extinguished or controlled with a single portable fire extinguisher; and
    - The person discovering the fire perceives an adequate level of safety in attempting to extinguish the fire.

3. As long as the fire is in its incipient stage, as defined above, the person discovering the fire should utilize all appropriate and readily available fire extinguishing equipment to extinguish the fire.

4. In response to the fire, the Site Leader will need to make the following determinations:

    a. The equipment or activities that need to be shut down and/or ceased.

5. Site Control Room Operator or other person appointed by the person in charge will:

    a. Shutdown equipment as instructed;

    b. Announce the type and location of the emergency over the Public Address (P.A.) system or radio system;

    c. Notify the Site Leader or other Person in Charge; and

    d. Contact local emergency response services and provide the following information:

        - Type of emergency;
        - Magnitude and location;
        - Any immediate danger to people on or off site;
        - Any known injuries;
        - Any other pertinent information;
        - Contact the ROCC;
        - Contact the System Operator or Transmission Operator if appropriate; and
        - Assign an individual to meet the emergency services at the gate in order to provide directions.

6. Site leader or other Person in Charge will:

    a. Proceed to the fire area;

    b. Determine the extent of the fire;

    c. Determine the area to be isolated;

    d. Determine if evacuation is necessary;

    e. Determine what equipment or activities will need to be shutdown and/or ceased; and

    f. Instruct the control room to notify the local emergency response services of the need for assistance if the fire has progressed or has the potential to progress beyond the incipient level.

7. Site personnel assigned to escort the emergency services:

    a. Shall escort emergency service to the location of the fire. This individual may also be called on to provide emergency services with specific information about the dangers of Project equipment, chemicals nearby, electrical sources, etc.

    b. NOTE: Having routine drills and regular site visits by local emergency services adds value for helping them become familiar with the site layout and the hazards associated at the site.

8. All other site personnel not directly involved with responding:

    a. All other personnel that are not directly involved with responding to the fire shall report to their designated muster stations to ensure all persons are accounted for. These employees will remain at the muster stations until the “all clear” is received.

Upon arrival to the Project, responders shall:

- Evacuate and secure the area and keep people a minimum of 300 feet away, provided there are no immediate threats to people or non-solar property;
- Let the facility burn. Burning electrical equipment is already damaged and must be replaced;
- Manage adjacent areas, such as homes and forested areas, as needed, to limit the potential of the fire spreading; and
- If fire must be suppressed within the array fence line, the Operator will direct local authorities on how to proceed.

The following are the most important considerations when responding to a fire or other emergency at the Project:

- Solar and substation components are always hot and should always be considered electrically energized (even at night, as there may be battery backup capabilities);
- Identify and validate the hazard in order to minimize injury;
- Under the direction of the Operator, isolate or shutdown the electrical power at the site of the fire, if possible; and

- Leave the scene in a safe condition after mitigating hazards.

4.2 Natural Emergency, Severe Weather

Severe weather events such as snowstorms are possible at the Project. Although much less common, there is also the potential for minor earthquakes, tornadoes, flooding, hurricanes, or high wind events (e.g., microbursts). These events should have limited impact on the Project Area. The Project is designed and constructed to withstand the extreme weather likely to occur at the Project Area (e.g. high winds, hail, lightning, snowstorms, etc.).

Flooding waters, lightning, high winds and heavy rains may be detrimental to the employees, the environment and/or equipment and structures at the facility. Warnings about developing weather emergencies are issued by local radio stations or tracked by onsite weather systems. These warnings should provide adequate information of the approach of weather-related emergency conditions. The Site Leader at the facility has several means to monitor these weather-related emergencies. These include local radio stations and weather-related websites. After an extreme weather event, the Operator will evaluate all equipment for damages and repair, as necessary, to restore full Project operations. In addition to the general emergency response measures listed above, contingency-specific measures include:

- The Site Leader at the Project should monitor weather-related emergencies. Information and warnings are available via local radio, television, and internet weather and news sites and via ROCC.
- When information is received that a severe weather watch or warning has been issued, the Site Leader should notify their direct Manager and site employees.
- The Manager will determine if the site should be shut down due to the weather situation. When severe weather is forecast such as high winds associated with a hurricane, or other related conditions such as floods and/or storm surge, considerations for equipment shutdown should be taken consistent with the site's operating practices and plans that ensure safety considerations first.
- Site personnel should seek indoor shelter in a designated secure location, or other reinforced structure. Personnel should remain indoors if the severe weather is affecting the immediate area of the facility.

- The following list represents actions that should be taken at the Site for it to be secured. The listing is not intended to be all inclusive and will vary in applicability pending advance warning of the on-set of the event.
    - Evacuate open areas where solar racking or other conductive materials are located if lightning is in the area, or if there are other unsafe conditions that warrant construction activities to be unsafe;
    - Ensure Site personnel are safe and accounted for;
    - Seek safe shelter. If in your vehicle in winter, ensure survival kit and enough gas is in place;
    - Ensure portable equipment, trash cans, tools, etc. are stored indoors; and
    - Ensure that construction trailers and storage containers are closed and latched.

4.3 Physical Security

Physical security incidents can include the following: intrusion, bomb threats, sabotage, vandalism, terrorism, or other similar security events at an electrical generation facility. If a Hostile Intruder enters the Project, each person shall quickly determine the most reasonable way to protect his/her own life. Visitors and contractors are likely to follow the lead of employees and managers during a hostile intruder situation. In addition to the general emergency response measures, each person shall take the following actions, accordingly:

- Evacuate;
- Hide out;
- Take action (as last resort and only when your life is in imminent danger); and
- Call 911 when it is safe to do so.

In the event that the Site receives threatening correspondence either by phone or by other means of communications, the following actions should be performed immediately:

- Gather as much information as possible from the person making the threat;
- If the threat is via written correspondence, place the correspondence in a location in which it will not be touched or otherwise disturbed until police can be contacted; and

- If the threat is being made verbally (phone, or other), communicate and obtain information from the individual making the threat for as long as possible. For phone threats, note the time of the call, do not interrupt the caller and describe the tone of voice as well as any background sounds.

After information on the threat is gathered, inform the Site Leader, contact Security Operations at (561) 691-5000, contact local law enforcement, as applicable (e.g., 911), then communicate the Physical Security Event to all on-site personnel.

4.4 Cyber Security

Site personnel may become aware of a cyber-incident or the potential for a cyber-incident from any of the following sources:

- A system page/email alert to an administrator/operator;
- ROCC - will release awareness notification via rocc_one;
- An employee or Business Unit (BU) that first recognizes a potential incident that needs to be reported to Corporate Security or the IMSC;
- A Business Unit designated to be contacted by an outside agency such as NERC, FERC, SERC or other outside source to the First Responder.;
- A business partner;
- A manager;
- An outside source; or
- Notification may come as part of NEE's Security Notifications and Event Reporting Policy (NEE-SEC-1764 - Security Notifications and Event Reporting to Corporate Security or System Operator). Site makes the unit safe or stabilizes the unit as needed, plans the recovery if appropriate.

The following actions shall be taken in the event that a cyber-incident is discovered:

- Site communicates to the appropriate parties:
    - Immediate Supervisor;
    - Corporate Security;
    - ROCC;

- Local Emergency Services, if appropriate; and/or
- Transmission System Operator, if appropriate.

- The team restores the cyber assets affected by the incident to normal operations. This may require reloading data from backup tapes or reinstalling cyber assets from their original distribution media.
- Once the affected cyber assets have been restored, they are tested to make sure they are no longer vulnerable to the vulnerability that caused the incident.
- The impacted system(s) is/are tested to ensure they will function correctly when placed back in production.

4.5 Environmental Accident or Spill

The Facility will not be actively storing chemicals on site. Any chemicals that will be used on-site will be driven in by the EPC contractor for construction, if applicable. The spill or release of any chemical/oil or Heat Transfer Fluid (HTF) is a potentially serious event, and appropriate response actions must be taken to minimize health hazards to personnel, as well as potential impacts to the environment. It is the policy of the facility that personnel will not respond to spills/releases but will instead call for trained outside responders to perform this function. For the purpose of clarification to personnel, the term “respond” in this context refers to actions taken to perform cleanup operations of spilled substances, and in some cases may even take the meaning of actually stopping the source of a spill. Taking basic response actions to a spill such as setting up barricades, placing containment media and stopping spills in situations such as the Step 1 Example below should not be construed to be acting in the role of a “responder”, as it is defined in Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) regulations.

The basic actions to be taken in response to a chemical or oil/HTF spill or release are the following:

1. If the spill or release is the direct result of an operational action performed on the system from which the release has originated, the person who performed the action should attempt to stop the release (if possible) if it can be stopped without incurring additional personal exposure to the substance.

2. The person discovering a spill/release should immediately move to a location that is a safe distance from the affected area,
    - If it is safe to do so under prevailing conditions, remain within observation distance; and
    - If safe conditions are in doubt, do not risk exposure – leave the area immediately.
3. The person discovering the spill should look for other personnel in the area and warn them by any means available of the event that has occurred. The Site Leader should be notified immediately over the radio. Information provided should include all of the following that are known:
    - What type of chemical has been spilled/released;
    - The location(s) of the spill/release;
    - If the source of the spill/release has been stopped;
    - If any injuries or chemical exposure has occurred to personnel;
    - Boundaries describing the area of the spill;
    - Whether or not the spill is contained;
    - Quantity released (if it can be estimated); and
    - Environmental impacts (water bodies, streams, ground, roadways).
4. Based upon the report from the person discovering the spill, the Site Leader shall evaluate whether the circumstances pose a threat to the surrounding community or the environment.
5. If a threat is imposed to the community or environment, 911 should be notified immediately.

4.6 Personnel Injuries and Serious Health Conditions

The following sections provide basic guidelines for response actions to be taken in the event of emergencies related to personnel health.

Although facility personnel should take the most aggressive response actions that are prudent in an emergency situation, the first and foremost action will be to call 911 to initiate the response of

trained outside medical responders. Outside medical responders will not be asked to enter the facility.

To prepare facility personnel for such contingencies, it will be the facility policy that all operating personnel and as many other personnel as possible should be trained in CPR (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation), Bloodborne Pathogens and in the use of an AED (Automated External Defibrillator) if one is available.

Each site will maintain at least one well stocked first aid kit at the control house and one in each site vehicle. These will be inspected at least monthly. Basic guidelines for response actions to be taken in the event of personnel health can be found in the Emergency Action Plan. Each site will determine the locations of their nearest non-emergency Worker's Compensation approved medical facility as well as the Occupational Nurse and post the name, address and phone number. In the event of an emergency, the 911 responders will determine the best location for emergency care.

If present on site, the AED will be maintained at the facility at a designated location known and accessible to all staff.

Automated External Defibrillators (AED) – NextEra sites with AEDs will perform the following:

- Notify the local EMS of the existence, location, and type of AED (California requirement only)
- Test the AED every 6 months and after each use, per the manufacture's requirements
- Inspect all AEDs at least every 90 days or per manufacturer's recommendations and document the inspection; including verification the batteries and pads have not expired.
- Maintain records of maintenance and testing.
- Annually notify employees of location(s) of AEDs.
- Provide information on how to take CPR or AED training.
- Annually demonstrate how to use an AED.
- Post instructions (14-point font) next to the unit on how to use the AED.

1. Basic First Response Actions

a. Check for responsiveness. Responsiveness is when the person is able to respond when you call their name or touch them.

b. If the person is unresponsive, immediately call 911 for outside medical assistance and ask other personnel to bring the AED (if present) to the scene.

   1.) Other personnel should assist with 911 notifications and expediting the delivery of the AED to the scene.

c. Check to see if the victim is breathing normally.

   1.) If no signs of breathing are observed, the responder should check for visible signs of airway blockage.

      i. If obvious signs of airway blockage are noticed, attempt to remove the blockage

   2.) Initiate two rescue breaths into the victim.

   3.) After the rescue breaths, a pulse should be checked for on neck.

      i. If a pulse is present, continue with recovery breathing, but do not initiate chest compressions.

      ii. If no pulse is observed, commence CPR with assisted breathing.

d. If CPR is being performed and the AED arrives to the scene, direct an assistant to begin setting up the AED for operation on the victim.

   1.) CPR should be continued during the time that the AED is being set up.

   2.) If the AED is placed into operation, remain near the victim and follow all AED instructions to ensure safety and proper victim monitoring. Maintain the victim with AED monitoring until trained medical responders arrive at the scene.

e. If the victim is responsive but shows signs of shock or has an obvious severe injury, call 911 immediately and take additional actions as described in the sections below.

f. If the victim has obvious broken bones or is bleeding profusely or may have neck or spine injuries, do not attempt to move the victim unless their immediate safety would be jeopardized by leaving them in that particular location. Make the victim as comfortable as possible and apply pressure to mitigate areas of profuse bleeding until trained medical personnel arrive at the scene.

g. Immobilize all injured parts of the victim.

h. Prepare victim for transportation if the victim can be safely moved.

2. Physical Shock

a. Symptoms

1.) Pallid face;

2.) Cool and moist skin;

3.) Shallow and irregular breathing;

4.) Perspiration appearing on the victim's upper lip and forehead;

5.) Increased, but faint pulse rate;

6.) Nausea; and/or

7.) Detached semi-conscious attitude towards what is occurring around him/her.

b. Treatment

1.) Request professional medical aid immediately; and

2.) Remain with and attempt to calm the victim.

3. Electric Shock

a. Symptoms

1.) Pale bluish skin that is clammy and mottled in appearance;

2.) Unconsciousness; and/or

3). No indications that the victim is breathing.

b. Treatment

1.) Turn off electricity if possible;

2.) Call for professional medical assistance and an ambulance immediately;

3.) Remove electric contact from victim with non-conducting material; and

4.) Perform CPR and call for the AED, if required.

4. Burns

a. Symptoms

1.) Deep red color;

2.) Blisters; and/or

3.) Exposed flesh.

b. Treatment

1.) Cool victim immediately if at all possible;

2.) Free victim of any jewelry or metal if it is safe to remove it;

3.) Do not pull away clothing from burned skin tissue;

4.) Do not apply any ointment to burn area; and/or

5.) Seek professional medical assistance as soon as possible.

5. Heat Stroke

a. Symptoms

1.) Face will be red;

2.) Face will be dry to the touch; and/or

3.) The pulse will be extremely strong and fast.

b. Treatment

1.) Rapidly cool victim or death can occur;

2.) Sponge victim with water;

3.) Fan victim to allow evaporation to occur; and

4.) Move victim into a cool environment.

6. **Heat Exhaustion**

    a. Symptoms

        1.) Increased heart rate;

        2.) Fatigue;

        3.) Impaired cognitive ability;

        4.) Lack of coordination;

        5.) Body temperature may be normal;

        6.) Clammy skin; and/or

        7.) Weakness and dizziness.

    b. Treatment

        1.) Remove victim from hot environment; and

        2.) Lay victim on their back with feet slightly elevated.

5.0 Public Safety

Access to the Project is limited to trained staff and maintenance personnel only.

Solar panel arrays and the substation are surrounded by an eight-and-a-half-foot tall chain link fence per requirements of the National Electric Safety Code (NESC). Additionally, fencing around the substation includes an additional foot of barbed wire along the top of the fence. Access to the Project Area occurs through gates in the chain-link fence that are secured with a padlock, and only Operator personnel have access to the Project (as previously noted, Knox Box type locks are installed at each gate).

In the event of personal injury occurs or if a person should become incapacitated while within the Project site, the following procedures should be followed:

1. Assess the area for hazards and secure the area to protect additional life from injury.

2. Notify the appropriate local authorities by dialing 911, and direct them to the Project access point identified on Figures 1 provided in this plan.

3. Local authorities should contact the Operator at the Renewable Operations Control Center (ROCC), available 24/7, to determine the appropriate response procedures and methods for shutting down the nearest components to ensure safe access.