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1.0 DOCUMENT STORAGE AND INFORMATION

1.1. This **GRAZING YAK SOLAR** Emergency Response Plan will be stored in the Golden West Wind O&M building located one-mile north of the Project site.

2.0 REVISION HISTORY

2.1 This **GRAZING YAK SOLAR** Emergency Response Plan has been revised (revision #1) effective May 28, 2019.

3.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

3.1. The purpose of this Emergency Response Plan is to establish the planned response actions that will be taken by personnel at **GRAZING YAK SOLAR** in the event of an emergency situation. These actions are intended to minimize health risks to solar plant technicians (when on-site) and people in the surrounding community, as well as minimize adverse impacts to the environment.

3.2. This plan serves as guidance intended to be a “living” document such that revisions over time, based on experiences, will continue to increase the speed of identification of threats and decrease response time. This plan applies to all employees, contractors, vendors and visitors performing work at **Grazing Yak Solar**.

Note: Each plant/site will maintain a sign in / sign out list for visitors and contractors. This is critical so that in the event of an emergency, the plant will be able to accurately determine if all personnel are accounted for. All employees, contractors and visitors should have a picture ID so in the event of an accident or illness, the identity of the injured can quickly be determined (Site management may elect to require names on hard hats in place of the picture ID). The Grazing Yak Solar sign in / sign out list will be located at the Golden West Wind O&M building and maintained by the Golden West Wind site manager.

4.0 REFERENCES AND COMMITMENTS

1. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.38 (Emergency Action Plans)
2. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.39 Fire prevention plans (Subpart E - Means of Egress)
3. SMS 222 – Fire Protection Plan Procedure
4. SMS 209 – Health and Safety Inspections Procedure
5. SMS 247 - Severe Weather Guidelines
6. NEE-SAF-1610 electric Shock – Required Medical Evaluation

5.0 DEFINITIONS

AED – Automated External Defibrillator

CPR – Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

FPDC – Fleet Performance and Diagnostic Center

O&M – Operations and Maintenance

OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PGD – Power Generation Division

PPE – Personal Protective Equipment

SMS – Safety Management System

6.0 PREREQUISITES AND INITIAL CONDITIONS

6.1. Power Generation Division requires the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). SMS/SOPR 214 provide a standardized method to define requirements for PPE. The requirements for PPE are dictated based upon the expected hazards of the work. During emergencies, prudent judgment is required as conditions that may pose a risk to safety may be amplified by the nature of the event. Teammates are expected to STOP and evaluate risks associated with the situation to ensure mitigation of safety hazard to self and others in the vicinity. PPE Hazard Assessment Forms should be used as part of emergency drills to help assess the need for additional special protection during emergency situations.

7.0 RECORDS

7.1. Paper copies of this Emergency Response Plan shall be maintained locally on site easily accessible to all at normally occupied locations:

1. The Golden West Wind O&M Building

7.2. An electronic copy of this plan will also be accessible on the facility's LAN and in the PGD OpModel.

7.3. This plan will be reviewed upon implementation, whenever revisions are made, and at least annually by the NextEra Emergency Coordinator.

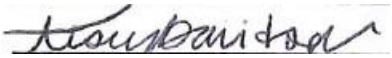
8.0 PROCEDURE

8.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

2. It is noted that this Emergency Response Plan was prepared by NextEra **GRAZING YAK SOLAR**.

3. Thus, I hereby state that the NextEra **GRAZING YAK SOLAR** has evaluated the requirements of all applicable State and Federal Laws and recognize that this Plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements therein.

Name: Alsey Davidson

Signature: 

Title: Associate Project Manager

Date: 5/28/2019

8.2 DESIGNATION OF FACILITY EMERGENCY COORDINATORS

4. It will be site/plant policy that the Facility Representative (as formally designated to the **Colorado** State Emergency Response Commission in the facility's 40 CFR 355.30(b) notification letter) will be known as the "Facility Emergency Coordinator" for the purposes of defining roles in this Emergency Response Plan.

   The Emergency Response Plan outlined in this document establishes the planned response actions that will be taken by personnel at the Golden West Wind Energy Center since the Grazing Yak Solar Facility is located in the immediate vicinity of the Golden West Wind Operations & Maintenance building in the event of an emergency situation.

5. Alternate personnel may serve as the Facility Emergency Coordinator when necessary.

Primary Facility Emergency Coordinator:

Chris Fluharty/Site Manager (Golden West Wind)

Alternate Facility Emergency Coordinator:

Hayden Garfield/Site Technician (Golden West Wind)

8.3 TRAINING

1. All NextEra Energy Resources employees or contractors visiting **Grazing Yak Solar** shall receive training on this Emergency Response Plan whenever it is modified or on at least an annual basis.

2. Employees will also be trained when this plan is initially implemented.

3. Contractors and visitors who will enter operating areas of the facility will be trained on, mustering locations and evacuation procedures before they enter Grazing Yak Solar for the first time, and at least annually thereafter.

    a. A listing of contractors with current training on this plan will be maintained at the Golden West Wind O&M for reference purposes.

8.4 FACILITY LOCATION INFORMATION FOR OUTSIDE EMERGENCY RESPONDERS

1. The **GRAZING YAK SOLAR** is located in Calhan, Colorado with the following GPS coordinates:

    38°58’30.56” N

    104°15’11.81” W

2. Outside responders can gain access to the facility from Falcon by heading east on Judge Orr Road. Continue to N. Calhan Highway, turn LEFT. Continue to Funk Road, turn RIGHT. The Operations & Maintenance building will be on the right in 2.3 miles.

3. Outside responders can gain access to the facility from Calhan by heading south on N. Calhan Highway. Continue to Funk Road, turn LEFT. The Operations & Maintenance building will be on the right in 2.3 miles.

4. The entrance road is **a gravel road, approximately 20 feet wide,** located along Washington Road, just after the intersection of McQueen Road and Washington Road.

5. Fire emergency responders will not enter the site. The Calhan Fire Department has agreed to service the site in case of fire emergency. Should dire occur, fire responders will spray fire from the fence line and will not enter the access gate.

8.5 PLANT / SITE GENERAL EMERGENCY PROCEDURE

1. This emergency plan was developed for the following plausible contingencies that could transpire at the facility:

    a. Natural Disaster /Severe Weather Event (APPENDIX 1)

    b. Fire Response Event (APPENDIX 2)

    c. Site Evacuation (APPENDIX 3)

    d. Earthquake Safety Checklist (APPENDIX 4)

    e. Capacity/Transmission Event (APPENDIX 5)

    f. Environmental Event (APPENDIX 6)

    g. Immediate Site Evacuation Procedure (APPENDIX 10)

    h. Delayed Site Evacuation Procedure (APPENDIX 11)

i. Designated Egress Routes & Muster Areas For Evacuations (APPENDIX 12)

j. Personnel Injuries and Serious Health Conditions (APPENDIX 13)

2. It will be the responsibility of the Site/Solar Plant Leader to assess a developing emergency situation and initiate the appropriate actions in this plan to protect personnel, the surrounding environment, and plant equipment from adverse damages.

3. In the event of an emergency where personnel should be protected, the following actions will be immediately performed:

   a. Contact 911 immediately.

   b. Ensure that the following are also contacted:

Title	Name	Office Phone
Site Manager	Chris Fluharty	(661) 231-5066
Emergency Coordinator	Hayden Garfield	(719) 235-2525
FPDC	Juan Nasiff	(561) 694-4286

   c. Any work-related permits in effect shall be immediately voided, and personnel involved in such work shall cease all activities.

   d. All sources of ignition, including hot work, burning cigarettes, portable tools and motor vehicles shall be immediately secured.

4. Based upon the type and extent of the emergency, the Site/Solar Plant Leader should assess whether an evacuation should be initiated.

5. The following criteria should be considered in rendering a decision to conduct an evacuation of the facility:

   a. Reference PGD-OD-SAF-005 (Site Evacuation) as applicable (APPENDIX 3).

   b. The affected parts of the facility and severity of the emergency.

   c. Restrictions in egress routes caused by the emergency.

d. People currently located at the facility (visitors/contractors, maintenance technicians, etc.)

e. Severe thunderstorms knocking out power, gusts of high winds above 100 mph, blizzard conditions predicted to close roads, earthquakes, and tornados.

6. If the Site/Solar Plant Leader determines that a facility evacuation is necessary, he/she must determine which type of evacuation to direct.

   a. The following sections describe the types of evacuations that can be performed:

      1.) Immediate Site Evacuation

         i. This type of evacuation would be used only in the event of an emergency grave enough to warrant immediate evacuation of all personnel.

         ii. In this type of evacuation, operating area personnel should evacuate without regard for shutdown of solar plant systems or for placing solar plant systems in the safest mode possible.

         iii. This type of evacuation should only be utilized if the safety of personnel in operating areas is in immediate and severe danger, such that any delay in evacuating could result in deaths or injuries to personnel.

         iv. The Site/Solar Plant leader will designate production technicians to assist with the evacuation of any employee, visitor or contractor who may have special needs that could limit their ability to evacuate safely.

      2.) Delayed Site Evacuation

         i. This type of evacuation would be used in a serious emergency situation where non-essential personnel (those not involved in current solar plant maintenance activities or emergency coordination) are immediately evacuated as a precaution, and essential personnel remain in operating areas to perform a controlled shutdown of the facility prior to evacuating.

         ii. It is anticipated that this would be the primary type of evacuation used in response to serious emergencies at the facility.

         iii. The Site/Solar Plant Leader and/or Facility Emergency Coordinator must assess whether or not the prevailing circumstances warrant keeping essential personnel in plant operating areas to perform a controlled shutdown of the facility.

         iv. If maintenance personnel will not be exposed to unnecessary danger to perform facility shutdown and/or place the facility into a safe condition, then this is the preferred type of evacuation, as opposed to an Immediate Site Evacuation.

   b. Although the Site/Solar Plant Leader (or Facility Emergency Coordinator) may initially designate an evacuation to be a Delayed Site Evacuation, he/she should always keep in mind that conditions may change rapidly, and result in the need to call for an Immediate Site Evacuation.

7. If the Site/Solar Plant Leader (or Facility Emergency Coordinator, as appropriate) determines that an evacuation is necessary, he/she shall ensure that a sounding of the plant alarm is initiated.

    a. In this case, an evacuation alarm should be sounded and any Solar Plant contractors or technicians accounted for. The alarm should be loud enough that sound will reach the Solar Plant approximately one-mile south from the Golden West O&M building.

    b. The Site/Solar Plant Leader (or Facility Emergency Coordinator, as appropriate) will designate an employee(s) to assist with the evacuation of any employee, visitor or contractor who may have special needs that could limit their ability to evacuate safely.

8. If an evacuation has been directed, and following the sounding of the evacuation alarm, the Site/Plant Leader shall ensure that instructions for evacuation are communicated to personnel over the plant radio system. These instructions should include the following items at a minimum:

    a. The type of evacuation to be performed (Immediate Site Evacuation or Delayed Site Evacuation)

    b. The nature of the emergency

    c. The location(s) of the emergency

    d. Any egress routes that should not be used by evacuating personnel (if known and applicable)

9. If an evacuation has been ordered, personnel shall follow one of the following evacuation procedures, as appropriate, based upon the direction of the Site/Plant Leader and/or Facility Emergency Coordinator:

    a. Immediate Site Evacuation Procedure (APPENDIX 10)

    b. Delayed Site Evacuation Procedure (APPENDIX 11)

10. Perform the appropriate follow-up per the appendices listed on 8.5.1 above.

APPENDIX 1 NATURAL DISASTER / SEVERE WEATHER EVENT

1. Natural emergencies considered in this procedure are associated with weather disturbances such as tornadoes, flooding, blizzards, high wind conditions, earthquakes, and severe thunderstorms. Flooding waters, lightning, high winds and heavy rains may be detrimental to the employees 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 Plant Leader at the facility has several means to monitor these weather-related emergencies. These include:

    - Internet access to weather-related web-sites;
    - Weather Alert Radio
    - NWS (National Weather Service)
    - PGDAPPS WeatherSentry Online

2. When information is received that a severe weather watch has been issued for the facility area the following actions shall be taken:

    a. The Plant Leader should notify the General Manager.

3. The General Manager shall make a determination about whether or not the plant should be shut down due to the weather situation.

4. Personnel should seek indoor shelter in the plant 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.

5. In the case of a TORNADO, seek shelter in Calhan Public School at 800 Bulldog Drive, Calhan, Colorado.

Note: The Earthquake preparedness - At Home - At Work - At Play check sheet can be found on the PGD Emergency Preparedness (APPENDIX 4) for reference.

6. Severe Weather Preparatory Checklist

    Site Leader / Solar Plant Leader or Other Person in Charge

    a. In the event of a natural disaster / severe weather event, where advance warning is known, such as a severe thunderstorm, blizzard, etc. the plant / site personnel shall closely coordinate with the PGD Emergency Response Coordinator, during pre and post event activities.

    b. In the event of a severe weather / natural earth process event such as a severe thunderstorm, high wind conditions, earthquake, etc. where advance warning may not be known, the plant / site shall refer to the site specific operating plans to take the actions necessary to assure the safety of all employees and the public. Additionally, site personnel will take reasonable action to prepare for the event to address environmental exposure and the securing of equipment, consistent with the event conditions. However, under no circumstances are personnel to place themselves in harm's way.

7. The following list represents actions that should be taken at the site in order 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.

- Ensure site personnel are safe and accounted for.
- Review staffing levels and arrange for additional staffing “Storm Riders” as applicable
- Secure plant equipment as necessary and as weather conditions permit, noting to properly follow established guidelines to safeguard personnel while working outdoors in preparation for severe weather. Reference the Wind Speed Matrix in SMS 247 - Severe Weather Guidelines to assess preparation work conditions.
- Seek safe shelter. If in your vehicle in winter, ensure survival kit and enough gas is in place.
- Ensure all portable equipment is stored indoors.
- Ensure that switchgear, load center, and tower doors are closed and latched.
- Ensure that the building doors are closed and latched.
- Place all trashcans in locations not exposed to weather.
- Make a general housekeeping inspection and ensure that all loose objects and debris that could potentially become airborne are secured or inside.
- Ensure all radios are fully charged.
- Secure all equipment.
- Monitor the weather conditions.
- Ensure that there is an ice plan for walkways
- Ensure all compartments accessory doors and closed and latched.
- Test the DC emergency and other back-up systems

8. The control room operator or other person appointed by the person in charge will:

- Monitor the weather radio, TV or other monitoring equipment, and report any changes in the situation that could affect plant / site personnel and / or equipment to the Person in Charge.
- Ensure sustained wind speeds are not greater than 80 mph before sending personnel outside plant buildings
- Sound plant alarm system if a tornado or other similar severe weather warning is issued.
- Follow instructions from the Person In Charge in the case of equipment shutdown is necessary.
- Notify the FPDC of the potential of a severe weather / natural earth process event.

Note: The decision to remove units from service will be discussed between Plant Management / Person in charge, the PGD Emergency Response Coordinator, appropriate VP of Operation in conjunction with the respective Transmission Operator, to produce the operation plan for the plant.

APPENDIX 2 FIRE RESPONSE EVENT

Site Description

The Project covers a total of 317 acres of High Prairie Grassland in El Paso County. Vegetative cover at the site primarily consists of grassy pasture land, with a small portion used for alfalfa production. Prior to construction, the site area was primarily used as terraced pastureland.

Fire Prevention

During periods of high fire danger, potential sources of fire ignition (vehicle exhaust systems, cigarettes, matches, propane torches, sparks from various hot work operations**,** etc.) must be used with extra precaution.

Mortenson will have two (2) 20-pound fires extinguishers near the fuel containment area and one water truck for the duration of construction that can be utilized during emergencies.

Vehicles

1. Plan and manage the work and the movement of vehicles. No off-road driving is to be done while working alone.
2. Mortenson on site staff are responsible for identifying and marking the path for all off-road vehicle travel.
3. All vehicle travel off-road is to stay on the identified path.
4. In the event a vehicle gets stuck, shut the engine off. Periodically inspect the area adjacent to the exhaust system for evidence of ignition of vegetation. Do not "rock" the vehicle to free it, rather, pull it out. Inspect the area after the vehicle has been moved.
5. In tall grass (i.e., tall or taller than the exhaust system of the vehicle(s)), pre-wet the area with water prior to driving on it with vehicles.
6. All construction equipment will have a serviceable fire extinguisher.

Fueling

1. The EPC contractor, Mortenson, will designate a location for field fueling operations. Any fueling of generators, pumps, etc. shall take place at this location only.
2. Fuel containers, if used, shall remain in a vehicle or equipment trailer, parked at a designated location alongside county R/W. No fuel containers shall be in the vehicles that exit the R/W with the exception of one – five-gallon container that is required for the water truck pump.
3. All temporary fuel containers, five gallons or less (i.e. gasoline, diesel) must be approved steel safety cans, with a self-closing spark arrester closure.
4. Fuel cans shall be filled only after they are placed on the ground or appropriately bonded to minimize any static buildup potential.
5. Each fuel can must be clearly marked to describe its contents.
6. All fuels must be in appropriately-colored fuel cans. o red – gasoline o yellow – diesel o blue – kerosene
7. A specific location for the refueling of vehicles and/or equipment must be set aside on the project site and identified on the site utilization plan.
8. A 20 pound A-B-C fire extinguisher must be provided no less than 25 feet and no more than 75 feet from any fuel storage tank or area.
9. If a tank designed for fueling is used, the tank must have an emergency shutoff valve located away from any vehicular traffic and protected from damage.

10. Shut off all motors during refueling, and smoking is prohibited.
11. The location must be protected with a dike or a berm, or contained in a way that provides the capacity capture a volume of liquid that is 110% of the contents of the container in event of a discharge, allowing for containment of any other liquids such as rainwater that may be in the area.
12. At a minimum, fueling areas and tanks shall utilize a plastic layer of 20 mil linear low density polyethylene (LLDPE) with a layer of sand over the top to prevent puncturing of the LLDPE, to capture drips or overfills of equipment.
13. Provide for fuel storage covers if the fuel storage is on site for more than ten days.
14. All secondary containment systems shall be sloped to one end for the removal of rainwater and must be checked and emptied after a rain event.

o Water in the secondary containment can only be discharged after verifying that there is no fuel sheen present on the surface of any water buildup.
o If a sheen does exist, then appropriately manage the water, or capture the fuel material for proper handling and disposal.

15. The fueling location must be protected from vehicular damage by the use of barriers and flagging.
16. Warning signage must be highly visible to indicate the potential hazard, no smoking, and the type of fuel being dispensed.
17. An NFPA 704 fire diamond shall be placed on the fuel tank to identify the associated hazards.
18. When available, utilize a double-walled tank to aid in containment.
19. Prior to use, inspect all hoses, nozzles, tanks, pumps, and other system components.
20. Ensure that all electrical components are appropriately grounded.
21. Fuel transfer tanks in the back of pickups shall not exceed 100 gallons of capacity.
22. The operator/driver must be present at all times when filling the transfer tank or transferring to equipment.
23. Do not place other items in the bed of the pickup truck that could puncture or damage the fuel transfer tank.
24. A fire extinguisher must be charged and accessible in the truck. 2.3.5.4 Fueling Trucks
25. The operator or driver must be present at all times when transferring fuel from a truck to equipment.
26. The fueling truck must have an emergency spill kit for use on any spilled fuel.
27. A 20-pound A-B-C fire extinguisher must be accessible.

OSHA Fuel Storage Requirements

Mortenson acknowledges that there are hazards associated with storing fuel on site. For that reason, Mortenson will rigorously implement the procedures required by OSHA & FPA, and follow Mortenson's regulations to minimize risk as listed below.

1926.152(c)(4) Outdoor portable tank storage:

1926.152(c)(4)(i) Portable tanks shall not be nearer than 20 feet from any building. Two or more portable tanks, grouped together, having a combined capacity in excess of 2,200 gallons, shall be separated by a 5-foot-clear area. Individual portable tanks exceeding 1,100 gallons shall be separated by a 5-foot-clear area.

1926.152(c)(4)(ii) Within 200 feet of each portable tank, there shall be a 12-foot-wide access way to permit approach of fire control apparatus.

1926.152(c)(5) Storage areas shall be kept free of weeds, debris, and other combustible material not necessary to the storage.

Note: laydown area will be free of any shrubs or growth. Any grassland areas will be 25 feet minimum from fuel storage.

1926.152(c)(6) Portable tanks, not exceeding 660 gallons, shall be provided with emergency venting and other devices, as required by chapters III and IV of NFPA 30-1969, The Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code.

Note: venting devices installed in all tanks to help minimize vapors to build up inside of tanks, which can create a potential hazard.

1926.152(c)(7) Portable tanks, in excess of 660 gallons, shall have emergency venting and other devices, as required by chapters II and III of The Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, NFPA 30-1969.

1926.152(d) "Fire control for flammable liquid storage."

At least one portable fire extinguisher having a rating of not less than 20-B units shall be located not less than 25 feet, nor more than 75 feet, from any flammable liquid storage area located outside.

Note: fire extinguishers located near fuel storage in case of fire.

1926.152(d)(4) At least one portable fire extinguisher having a rating of not less than 20-B:C units shall be provided on all tank trucks or other vehicles used for transporting and/or dispensing flammable liquids.

1926.152(e) "Dispensing liquids."

1926.152(e)(1)

Areas in which flammable liquids are transferred at one time, in quantities greater than 5 gallons from one tank or container to another tank or container, shall be separated from other operations by 25-feet distance or by construction having a fire resistance of at least 1 hour. Drainage or other means shall be provided to control spills. Adequate natural or mechanical ventilation shall be provided to maintain the concentration of flammable vapor at or below 10 percent of the lower flammable limit.

1926.152(e)(2) Transfer of Category 1, 2, or 3 flammable liquids from one container to another shall be done only when containers are electrically interconnected (bonded).

1926.152(e)(3) Flammable liquids shall be drawn from or transferred into vessels, containers, or tanks within a building or outside only through a closed piping system, from safety cans, by means of a device drawing through the top, or from a container, or portable tanks, by gravity or pump, through an approved self-closing valve. Transferring by means of air pressure on the container or portable tanks is prohibited.

1926.152(e)(4) The dispensing units shall be protected against collision damage.

1926.152(e)(5) Dispensing devices and nozzles for Category 1, 2, or 3 flammable liquids shall be of an approved type.

1926.152(f) Handling liquids at point of final use.

1926.152(f)(1) Category 1, 2, or 3 flammable liquids shall be kept in closed containers when not actually in use.

1926.152(f)(2) Leakage or spillage of flammable liquids shall be disposed of promptly and safely.

1926.152(f)(3) Category 1, 2, or 3 flammable liquids may be used only where there are no open flames or other sources of ignition within 50 feet of the operation, unless conditions warrant greater clearance.

1926.152(g) "Service and refueling areas."

1926.152(g)(2) The tank trucks shall comply with the requirements covered in the Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids, NFPA No. 385-1966.

1926.152(g)(3) The dispensing hose shall be an approved type.

1926.152(g)(4) The dispensing nozzle shall be an approved automatic-closing type without a latch-open device.

1926.152(g)(6) Clearly identified and easily accessible switch(es) shall be provided at a location remote from dispensing devices to shut off the power to all dispensing devices in the event of an emergency.

1926.152(g)(8) There shall be no smoking or open flames in the areas used for fueling, servicing fuel systems for internal combustion engines, receiving or dispensing of flammable liquids.
Note: smoking will only be allowed in designated areas only. Locations will be nowhere near fuel storage area.

1926.152(g)(9) Conspicuous and legible signs prohibiting smoking shall be posted.

1926.152(g)(10) The motors of all equipment being fueled shall be shut off during the fueling operation.

1926.152(g)(11) Each service or fueling area shall be provided with at least one fire extinguisher having a rating of not less than 20-B:C located so that an extinguisher will be within 75 feet of each pump, dispenser, underground fill pipe opening, and lubrication or service area.

Smoking

1. Smoking shall only be allowed in the designated smoking areas on the project. Smoking is prohibited around all fuel transferring operations.

Fire Suppression and Emergency Preparedness

The site will be equipped with the following including instruction in proper use:

1. Each vehicle used onsite shall have a fire extinguisher of sufficient type and capacity to suppress small fires around vehicles. Vehicle occupants shall be familiar with the location of these fire extinguishers. All employees who may have a need to use a fire extinguisher shall be current in their training on the general principals of fire extinguisher use and the hazards involved with incipient stage firefighting.
2. Prior to start of construction work activities, contact the local fire department and advise them of work type, location, and probable duration.
3. Prior to performing hot work (anything that creates a spark or an open flame is considered hot work) a Hot Work Permit Must be issued.
4. A fire watch, equipped with a suitable fire extinguisher, shall be maintained for a period of 30 minutes after completion of work in a specific area and at the end of each day's activities.

Emergency Notification and Follow Up

The following course of action should be taken if an emergency develops:

During Construction:

1. Mortenson Office will be notified immediately in the event of an emergency on site. A "mayday" call will go out over the radio directing all personnel to meet at the designated muster in the laydown yard.
2. Mortenson Office will contact Local Emergency Services to direct them to the location of the emergency.
3. In the event of a fire, Mortenson Crews will utilize fire extinguisher to stop the fire from spreading. Under severe conditions, and if safe to do so, Mortenson will use on site water trucks to help fight the fire.
4. During construction, the fire department will have full access to the Grazing yak laydown area, fuel tanks, and construction site.

During Operations:

1. During operations, the fire department will have access up to the fence around the solar array. No personnel will be on site during operations except for short visits to maintain. If a fire starts during operations, O&M personnel will turn off the power and the fire department will suppress the fire from outside of the fenced area.
2. Notify site management on radio channel #1 of any possible fires.
3. Prepare a summary report of the incident as soon as possible after the incident.

Project Contact Information

Mortenson Safety Director:	Jim Burgess
Mortenson Project Manager:	Charlie Root
Mortenson Safety Manager:	Cammy Gidio
Mortenson Safety Engineer:	Dillon Ross
Mortenson Electrical Engineer:	Heli Felix Nascimento
Mortenson Electrical Superintendent:	Sheldon Lincoln
Mortenson Superintendent:	David Tomlin
Mortenson Project Engineer:	Wyatt Aberle
Owners Project Manager:	Kelley Kraft
Owners Safety Pro Advisor:	Eric Munsel
Owners Construction Manager	Rodney Price

Fire Extinguisher Deployment Plot

Note: The fire extinguishers shall only to be used for small incipient stage fires.
Only trained firefighters shall attempt to mitigate a fire that is beyond the incipient stage. Portable fire extinguishers are classified according to their size and intended use on four classes of fires. The general operating instructions can be remembered by the letters P-A-S-S.

1. **P** Pull the pin at the top of the extinguisher that keeps the handle from being pressed.
2. **A** Aim the nozzle or outlet low toward the base of the fire.
3. **S** Squeeze the handle above carrying handle to discharge the agent inside.
4. **S** Sweep the nozzle back and forth at the base of the flames to disperse the extinguishing agent.

Fire Classifications

Class A - Fires involving ordinary combustible materials e.g., wood, cloth, paper, and many plastics. Water is used in a cooling or quenching effect to reduce temperature of burning material below its ignition temperature.

Class B - Fires involving flammable liquids, greases, and gases. smothering or blanketing effect of oxygen exclusion is effective. Other extinguishing methods include removal of fuel and temperature reduction.

Class C - Fires involving energized electrical equipment. always attempt to de-energize high voltage circuits and treat as a Class A or B fire depending upon the fuel involved.

Class D - Fires including combustible metals such as magnesium, titanium, and potassium. Extremely high temperature of burning metals makes water and other common extinguishing agents ineffective.

HOT WORK or SMALL FIRES

Mortenson Hot Work Protocol requires fire watch during any activities that may cause sparks and for a minimum of 30 min. after the activity is completed. See attached documentation regarding Mortenson's Hot Work Process.

Before Hot Work operations are performed 1926.353(e) states **"When the welding, cutting, or heating operation is such that normal fire prevention precautions are not sufficient, additional personnel shall be assigned to guard against fire while the actual welding, cutting, or heating operation is being performed, and for a sufficient period of time after completion of the work to ensure that no possibility of fire exists. Such personnel shall be instructed as to the specific anticipated fire hazards and how the firefighting equipment provided is to be used"**

NOTE: All employees shall be trained in Fire Extinguisher Use. This will be done at Tool box Meeting(s). Training will be repeated periodically as personnel changes and when a change in the job necessitates changes in procedure.

1. Evacuate area as needed.
2. Fire extinguishers (dry chemical) are to be used to extinguish small jobsite fires when safe to do so, not appropriate for large building or equipment involved fires. 10B minimum Extinguishers are to be checked at least monthly and recharged annually.
3. Use a dry chemical (multiclass) 10B minimum extinguisher for extinguishing flammable liquid fires, ordinary combustible materials and electrical fires. Pull the pin; Aim the hose directly to spray the dry chemical stream to the base of the flames and Sweep back and forth.

IF FIRE EXTINGUISHER IS TO BE USED, TURN OFF BUILDING ELECTRICAL IF:

I SAID FIRE INCLUDES PART OF A BUILDING THAT IS ON FIRE

II THE FIRE IS BELIEVED TO HAVE ELECTRICAL INVOLVEMENT

HOT WORK PERMIT

All operations involving open flames or producing heat and/or sparks require a Hot Work Permit.

PART A

HOT WORK

Section 1- Hot Work checklist

(Y) (N) (N/A) **WORK EXECUTION**

- ☐ ☐ I have completed pre-task planning for this work?
- ☐ ☐ I have removed and/or protected all combustibles with in 35 feet of my hot work area. (i.e. wood, cardboard , debris etc.)
- ☐ ☐ I have removed all flammables within 50 feet of my work area. (i.e. gasoline, solvent, acetylene, liquid petroleum etc.)
- ☐ ☐ I have a means to extinguish a fire in my Hot Work Area (ABC)
- ☐ ☐ I have inspected my fire extinguisher and confirmed the extinguisher is fully charged
- ☐ ☐ ☐ I have barricaded all walkways below the Hot Work Area

(Y) (N) (N/A) **EXISTING FACILITIES**

- ☐ ☐ Is the hot work in or around an existing building or structure?
- ☐ ☐ ☐ If yes, has building owner or facilities staff been notified?
- ☐ ☐ ☐ If yes, have you identified active utilities/systems (alarm, hvac, fire etc.) in your hot work area and protected from sparks, gases, fumes, heat etc.
- ☐ ☐ ☐ If yes, have you reviewed the disruption avoidance plan and are you implementing the required procedures?

(Y) (N) (N/A) **CONFINED SPACE**

- ☐ ☐ Is the hot work in or adjacent to a confined space?
- ☐ ☐ ☐ If yes, has the confined space been cleared of all combustibles and flammables?
- ☐ ☐ ☐ If yes, have you reviewed and are you implementing confined space permit procedures? (attach confined space permit)

- ☐ ☐ I need additional fire watch due to multiple levels, above/below ceiling conditions, or work on opposite side of wall.

Signed : _____
Fire Watch Person(s)

Section 2 - Hot Work Information

Date: _____
Project Name: _____
Job No. _____

Location/Building & Floor (Be Specific):
_____
_____

Task being Performed: _____
_____
_____

Company: _____
Company Performing Work

Signed: _____
Person Performing Hot Work

Issued: ___/___/___ Time: ____ AM/PM

Expires: ___/___/___ Time: ____ AM/PM

Signed: _____
(Mortenson Authorization)

Other Comments: _____
_____
_____

Section 3 End of Shift/Day Checklist

(Y) (N)

- ☐ ☐ Fire watch will be provided during and for thirty (30) minutes after work, including any coffee or lunch breaks.
- ☐ ☐ Fire watch will be provided during and for one (1) hour after work, including any coffee or lunch breaks.

Date: ___/___/___ Time: _____AM/PM

Signed: _____
(Person Doing Hot Work)

Signed: _____
(Fire Watch When other Than Person Doing Hot Work)

1640236

HOT WORK

APPENDIX 3 SITE EVACUATON

1. PURPOSE/NECESSITY

To provide guidelines to be followed on operating units when control room and/or site evacuation is necessary for the safety of personnel. Evacuation due to hurricanes is not covered by this Operational Directive.

For purposes of this document, evacuation is defined as: 1) A full site evacuation; 2) Evacuation of the control room for more than 1 hour; 3) Evacuation of the control room and return is unknown.

2. SCOPE

This policy applies to **ALL PGD SITES except WIND.**

3. GENERAL PROCEDURE

Although rare in occurrence, there are circumstances that may require control room and/or site evacuations for the safety of personnel (bomb scare, chemical leak, fire). In some cases adequate advanced notice may be given to allow normal shutdown while in other cases immediate action is required. These guidelines were developed to cover the three (3) different evacuation scenarios. These guidelines were developed following a thorough review of each plant's control system capability, state and regulatory requirements, and remote operation capability.

- For all locations ***except GTs and peakers***, units shall be shutdown in a controlled fashion prior to evacuation. If time does not permit, units must be removed from service using emergency trip prior to evacuation.
- For all units ***including GTs and peakers***, if evacuation is due to a fire the units shall be shutdown in a controlled fashion prior to evacuation due to potential network integrity issues. If time does not permit, units must be removed from service using emergency trip prior to evacuation of the control room.
- ***Each plant*** shall develop an "OFF NORMAL" procedure(s) to cover the evacuation scenarios. In addition, each plant shall develop an "EMERGENCY SHUTDOWN" procedure(s) to cover the evacuation scenarios.
- It is recognized that each case is unique. There may be scenarios where plant personnel have information regarding the length of evacuation and elect to deviate from these guidelines with the approval of the Vice President of Operations.

4. REVISION

PGOD issued October 2011

5. REFERENCES

Remote operations Assessment located in Documentum Object ID 09008dca802a65a7

APPENDIX 4 EARTHQUAKE SAFETY CHECKLIST

ZERO TODAY! AT WORK. AT HOME. AT PLAY.

Earthquake safety checklist

NEXTera ENERGY

PROTECT YOUR FAMILY	Yes	No
Have you practiced "Drop, Cover, and Hold On" with your family?	○	○
Do you have a home emergency kit with a radio, and a 3 day supply of food and water per person?	○	○
Does each family member have an emergency wallet card?	○	○

PROTECT YOUR KIDS	Yes	No
Do you know what your children's school disaster plan is?	○	○
Do your kids have personal emergency backpacks with shoes, a flashlight, water, copies of their ID, snacks, and a toy?	○	○

PROTECT YOUR FAMILY	Yes	No
Are your framed photos hung with earthquake-safe hooks?	○	○
Are your computer monitors secured to the desk with straps?	○	○
Is your television secured with straps?	○	○
Are items on shelves attached with putty?	○	○

PREPARE. SURVIVE. RECOVER.

A little preparation will help you survive the next earthquake and recover faster.

Simple steps to save you money during preparation and how-to videos can be found at www.totallyunprepared.com.

This checklist consists a partial list of tips from USGS publication "Pinning Down Faces" and Cal EMA website. Earthquake Insurance information provided by the CEA.

PROTECT YOURSELF	Yes	No
Do you have a personal emergency kit with shoes, a flashlight, work gloves, and copies of your ID?	○	○
Are your bookcases secured to the wall?	○	○
Is your entertainment center secured to the wall?	○	○

PROTECT YOUR PETS	Yes	No
Do you have at least a 3 day supply of pet food?	○	○
Do you have a carrier or leash?	○	○
Do you have copies of your pet's vaccination records?	○	○

PROTECT YOUR HOME	Yes	No
Are flammable or hazardous chemicals stored on high shelves?	○	○
Do you know where your water shutoff is and do you have a wrench to do it?	○	○
Do you know where your gas shutoff is and do you have a wrench to do it?	○	○
Is your water heater secured to wall studs?	○	○
Does your water heater have a flexible connector?	○	○
Is your house bolted to the foundation?	○	○
Have you reinforced crawl spaces to prevent collapse?	○	○
Home and renters insurance does not cover earthquakes. Do you know how much earthquake insurance costs? Get an estimate at EarthquakeAuthority.com.	○	○

APPENDIX 5 CAPACITY / TRANSMISSION EVENT

Plant Site Roles and Responsibilities

1. Site Control Room Operator, FPDC Operator or Person receiving CAPACITY SHORTFALL

   a. If the communication of a Capacity Short-Fall is for informational purposes and no Operator action is required the individual receiving the communication shall notify the FPDC, Site Leader / Plant Leader or other person in charge providing the information outlined below as available.

   b. If the communication of a Capacity Short-Fall requires Operator Action the Site Control Room Operator, FPDC Operator or Person receiving a CAPACITY SHORTFALL notification from the respective Transmission Operator or other Reliability Entity e.g. Balancing Authority, Reliability Coordinator, shall immediately comply with directive / operating instructions received from the Transmission Operator or provide an explanation as to why the directive / operation instruction cannot be performed i.e. safety, environmental, reliability, regulatory etc.

   c. Three-part communication with the Reliability Entity shall be used and the communication shall be logged. The FPDC, Site Leader / Plant Leader or other person in charge shall be contacted and provided the information outlined below as available.

      1.) Content of communication from the Reliability

      Entity 2.) Name of individual who called

      3.) Time of call

      4.) The general communication received or the directive / operating instruction received.

2. Site leader/Plant Leader or other Person in Charge

   a. In response to receiving a CAPACITY SHORTFALL communication, the Site leader/Plant Leader or other Person in Charge will:

      1.) Validate the notification with Transmission Operator if

      appropriate 2.) Validate the notification with the Control Room

      Operator

      3.) Once validated, Direct the CRO to follow the notification

      instructions 4.) Communicate the notification to site management

         a. If site management is not available, communicate directly with the Operations VP.

         b. For a NEER facility also contact project business management and ensure that other facility agreements are not violated. It is recommended that the potential for Transmission Operator requests should be vetted and documented before commercial operation of the facility.

5.) Communicate notification to the FPDC

6.) Prepare and review procedures for maximizing output and energy conservation

7.) Advise site personnel not to perform any discretionary maintenance, testing or evolutions (with the exception of approved thermal performance testing) which could present a risk to generation

3. All other site personnel not directly involved with responding

   a. All other personnel that are not directly involved with responding to the CAPACITY SHORTFALL shall not perform any maintenance or activities that would put MW's at risk.

APPENDIX 6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVENT

The spill or release of any chemical /oil or Heat Transfer Fluid 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 plant 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 plant 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 OSHA 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.

   Example: A person opens the drain valve on a line that results in an unexpected release. If the person can immediately stop the release by closing the valve, this action should be taken if no additional exposure to the chemical will occur by doing so.

2. The person discovering a spill/release should immediately move to a location that is a safe distance from the affected area,

   a. If it is safe to do so under prevailing conditions, remain within observation distance.

   b. 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/Plant Leader should be notified immediately over the radio. Information provided should include all of the following that are known:

   a. What type of chemical has been spilled/released?

   b. The location(s) of the spill/release.

   c. If the source of the spill/release has been stopped

   d. If any injuries or chemical exposure has occurred to personnel.

   e. Boundaries describing the area of the spill.

   f. Whether or not the spill is contained.

   g. Quantity released (if it can be estimated).

   h. Environmental Impacts (water bodies, streams, ground, roadways)

4. Based upon the report from the person discovering the spill, the Site/Plant Leader shall evaluate whether the circumstances pose a threat to the surrounding community or the environment.

    a. If a threat is imposed to the community or environment, 911 should be notified immediately.

5. The Plant Environmental Leader shall make a determination as to whether the spill/release is of a quantity that must be reported to agencies, and if so, which agencies to notify. To perform this step, the Site/Plant Leader shall use the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC). The Plant Environmental Leader shall ensure that all required notifications are made.

6. The Site/Plant Leader or the Plant Environmental Leader shall make notification to the FPDC as possible so the FPDC can issue a “deviation” to a pre-determined distribution list. If the Environmental Event is significant where outside organizations may request information the distribution may be expanded to include employees from Corporate Security, Media Relations, and the Corporate Emergency Preparedness Group. The PGD Emergency Response Coordinator will be made aware of the situation via the FPDC notification, or by the Operating Fleet VP, or by a direct call from the site depending on the magnitude of the incident.

7. If applicable, the Site/Plant Leader or the Plant Environmental Leader shall closely coordinate with the PGD Emergency Response Coordinator, during pre and post event activities.

8. While remaining at a safe distance from the spill/release, the person discovering the spill should locate and place temporary containment around the outer boundaries of the spill, and place absorbent mats over any plant drains that are near the location of the spill.

Note: This should be performed only if it is safe to do so without risking chemical exposure.

9. The person discovering the spill should attempt to barricade, restrict access or otherwise mark off safe boundaries around the spill to prevent others from inadvertently approaching the spill area.

Note: This should be performed only if it is safe to do so without risking chemical exposure.

10. The person discovering the spill should remain at a safe distance from the source of the spill/release until additional assistance or instructions are received.

11. Unless the person discovering the spill has reported unsafe conditions for approach of the area, the Plant Environmental Leader shall immediately proceed to the spill area to evaluate the severity of the incident.

Note: If any personnel are discovered to be unconscious or otherwise incapacitated upon approach to the spill scene, all personnel must immediately move away to a safe distance from the unknown threat.

12. The Plant Leader shall evaluate the adequacy of containment, barricades, and any other efforts that have been taken to prevent the spill from migrating to any additional areas or systems, and direct additional actions to be performed (unless it is deemed that any additional actions are unsafe to perform).

    a. The adequacy or need for PPE should also be assessed. Upon completing this assessment, the Site/Plant Leader shall notify/inform the Facility Emergency Coordinator of the status of the emergency.

13. Once the Plant Leader (or Emergency Coordinator, as appropriate) has determined that adequate containment and barricading of the spill area exists, he/she shall ensure that an adequately trained observer remains positioned a safe distance from the scene to observe the status of the spill and arrange for proper cleanup/mitigation actions.

During Construction:

The general contractor (M.A. Mortenson Company) will hold temporary fuel tanks on site during the construction process. The process below will be followed if the site soil becomes contaminated due to fuel spills:

Note: all temporary fuel tanks will be double-walled and will include a secondary containment area that can hold up to ¼ of the total volume of fuel stored on site.

1. In the event of a minor spill (up to 25 gallons), its containment will be handled by Mortenson on-site personnel, and all contaminated soils will be removed from site by the designated environmental subcontractor (Safety-Kleen).

2. In the event of a larger spill (anything beyond 25 gallons), Mortenson will notify one of the Colorado Environmental Agencies below. In the meantime, Mortenson will contain and clean up the spill.

    i. Mortenson will contact the following specialized emergency responder:

Organization	Expected Response Time	Contact Number
Division of Oil and Public Safety (DOPS)	**Within 24 hours**	**303-318-8547**
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment	**Contact if not able to notify DOPS**	**877-518-5608**

APPENDIX 10 IMMEDIATE SITE EVACUATION PROCEDURE

1. Personnel present in the Administrative Building or control room shall immediately take the following actions:

    a. Locate and obtain the visitor/contractor sign-in sheet.

    b. Locate and obtain all immediately accessible hand-held radios.

    c. Determine the safest muster area to proceed to, depending upon the known circumstances of the emergency. Every site should have an identified off-site muster area.

    d. Assign designated plant employees to assist any employees or visitors with special needs that would restrict their ability to get safely and expediently to the muster area.

Note: The *primary* muster area must be a predetermined location; alternate muster areas are to be selected only when egress routes to the primary muster area are unsafe to proceed along.

    e. Pass the following information over the plant radio system:

        1.) The muster area the employees will be proceeding to.

        2.) Visitors/contractors known to be in the operating areas (as indicated by the visitor/contractor sign-in sheet).

    f. Once emergency personnel have completed the preceding steps, they shall immediately proceed to their designated muster area.

    g. Personnel in the Administrative Building should not delay in evacuating, or wait on other personnel that they anticipate may arrive.

    h. Upon arriving at the designated muster area(s), the group shall designate a Person-in-Charge and take a head count of all personnel who are at the muster area, including contractors and visitors.

        1.) After a roll call of all personnel present at the muster area is taken, the Person-in-Charge shall identify which operating area personnel are not accounted for.

        2.) The Person-in-Charge will query by radio or cell phone for personnel who are unaccounted for.

        3.) The Person-in-Charge shall establish radio communication with the Emergency Coordinator (if applicable) and relay information on personnel who are unaccounted for.

    i. All personnel at the muster location shall remain at the muster location until an “ALL CLEAR” signal is sounded, or if directed by the Emergency Coordinator (if applicable) to leave the muster location.

        1.) The “ALL CLEAR” signal will be communicated by Radio or cellular telephone.

j. The Person-in-Charge shall continuously monitor the plant radio system when at the muster location.

2. Personnel present in the facility operating area (other than Administrative Building) shall immediately perform the following actions:

   a. If not monitoring the plant radio system, immediately turn on hand-held radios.

   b. Proceed to the designated muster area, unless the egress route to the muster area is not safe for travel. In such a case, proceed to an alternate muster area.

   c. Instruct any personnel (including visitors and contractors) who are seen along the way to proceed to the designated muster area.

   d. Upon reaching the appropriate muster area, report to the Person-in-Charge and continue to monitor the plant radio system.

      1.) If no other personnel are present at the muster area upon arrival, communicate this to the Site/Plant Leader.

3. Personnel not in the operating areas of the plant (to include the administration building and inside parking areas) shall immediately perform the following actions:

   a. Locate and obtain all immediately accessible hand-held radios.

   b. Proceed to the designated muster area.

      1.) A Person-in-Charge shall be designated for the muster area. In many cases, this will be the Emergency Coordinator.

         i. In the event that the Emergency Coordinator is in plant operating areas or has proceeded to an alternate muster area, he/she may elect to designate the muster area Person-in-Charge to act in the capacity of Emergency Coordinator during the emergency.

         ii. If the Emergency Coordinator is not present at the muster area, the Person-in-Charge at the muster area will coordinate outside responding agency activities until the Emergency Coordinator arrives.

         iii. The Person-in-Charge shall establish radio communications with operating area personnel and compare roll call lists to determine if any personnel are unaccounted for in the facility.

APPENDIX 11 DELAYED SITE EVACUATION PROCEDURE

1. Personnel present in the Administrative Building shall immediately perform the following actions:

    a. Take necessary operating actions to place the facility in the most stable condition, based upon the type of emergency.

    b. Locate and obtain the visitor/contractor sign-in sheet

        1.) Communicate names of visitors/contractors currently in the operating areas to outside operating personnel.

        2.) Instruct outside operating personnel to locate and direct all visitors/contractors to proceed to the Administrative Building for egress instructions.

    c. When all visitors, contractors and non-essential operating personnel have been accounted for and are present in the Administrative Building, the Site/Plant Leader (or Emergency Coordinator, as appropriate) shall designate a trained person to escort all non-essential personnel to the designated muster area along the safest egress route.

    d. Notify the Emergency Coordinator and Production Staff of the current facility status, and evacuation details.

    e. Perform a controlled shutdown in accordance with appropriate procedures and directions from the Emergency Coordinator.

    f. Once the shutdown has been completed, all essential personnel shall gather in the Administrative Building and take roll call.

    g. When all essential operating personnel are present and accounted for, evacuation to the designated muster area shall be performed, unless the egress route is not safe for travel.

        1.) If evacuation route to the designated muster area is not safe for travel, proceed to the alternate muster area.

2. Personnel present in the facility operating areas (other than Administrative Building) shall immediately perform the following actions:

    a. Continuously monitor the radio system for information and instructions.

    b. Perform immediate response actions, as appropriate, to place the facility in the most stable condition, based upon the type of emergency.

    c. Locate and direct non-essential personnel to proceed to the Administrative Building immediately.

    d. Perform facility shutdown instructions as directed by the Site/Plant Leader.

    e. Upon completion of shutdown, or upon direction by the Emergency Coordinator, proceed to the Administrative Building for instructions.

3. Personnel not in the operating areas of the facility (to include the administration building and parking areas) shall immediately perform the following actions:

    a. Locate and obtain all immediately accessible hand-held radios.

    b. Proceed to the designated muster area (see Appendix12).

    c. A Person-in-Charge shall be designated for the muster area.

        1.) The Person-in-Charge shall establish radio communications with operating area personnel and compare roll call lists to determine if any personnel are unaccounted for in the facility.

        2.) The Person-in-Charge at the designated muster area will coordinate outside responding agency activities and provide assistance (to include personnel, resources, and administrative functions) to the Administrative Building as directed by the Emergency Coordinator and/or Site/Plant Leader.

4. The Emergency Coordinator shall immediately perform the following actions:

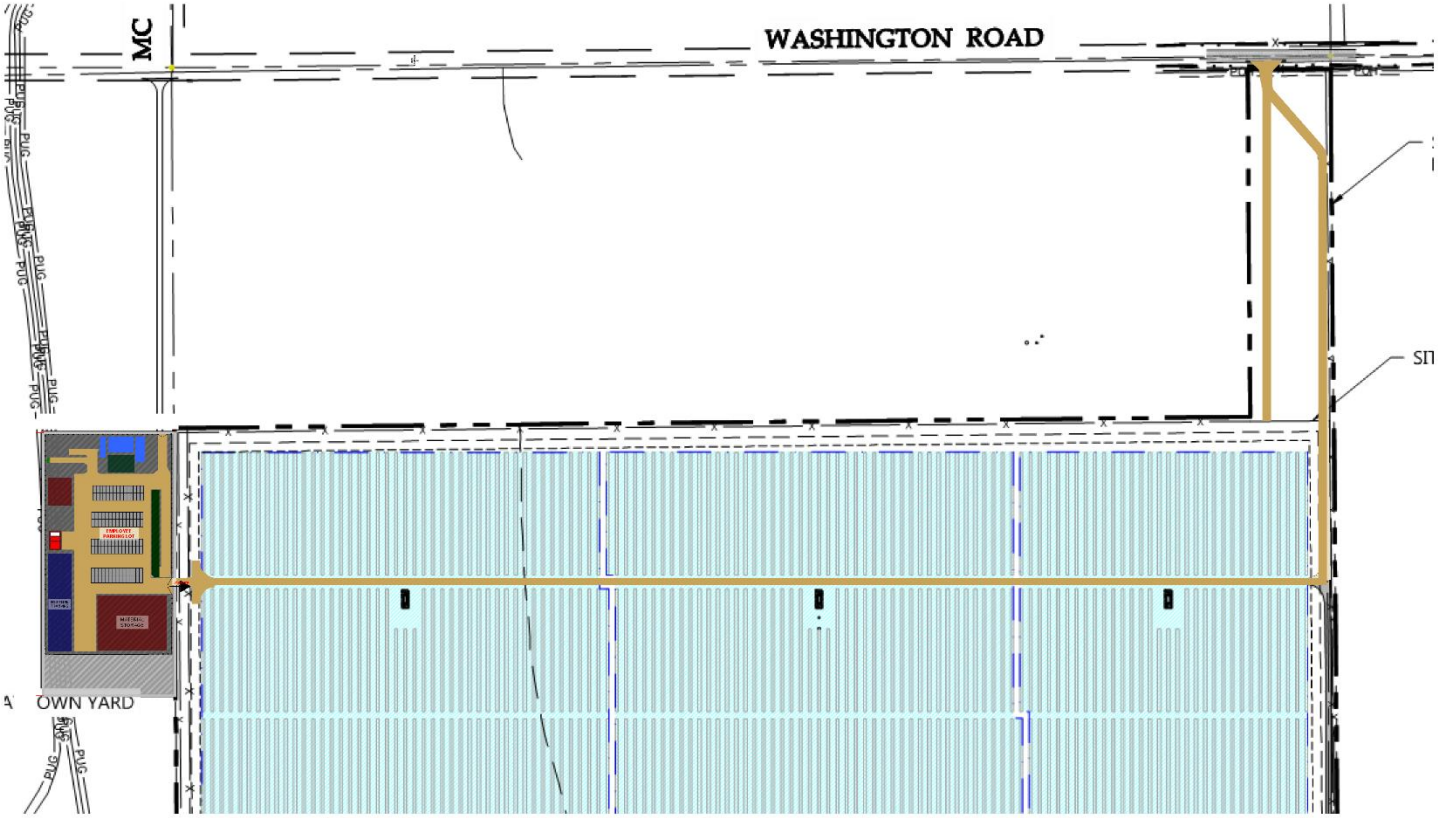
    a. Proceed to the Administrative Building, or to the location on the facility most appropriate for directing response actions for the emergency.

    b. Coordinate actions related to the emergency and provide directions to muster area Persons-in-Charge.

    c. In the event that the emergency escalates in severity or immediate danger to personnel, direct immediate evacuation of all essential operating personnel involved in plant shutdown activities.

APPENDIX 12 DESIGNATED EGRESS ROUTES & MUSTER AREAS FOR EVACUATIONS

Location of Laydown Yard south of Washington Road and west of solar array construction area.



NOTE:

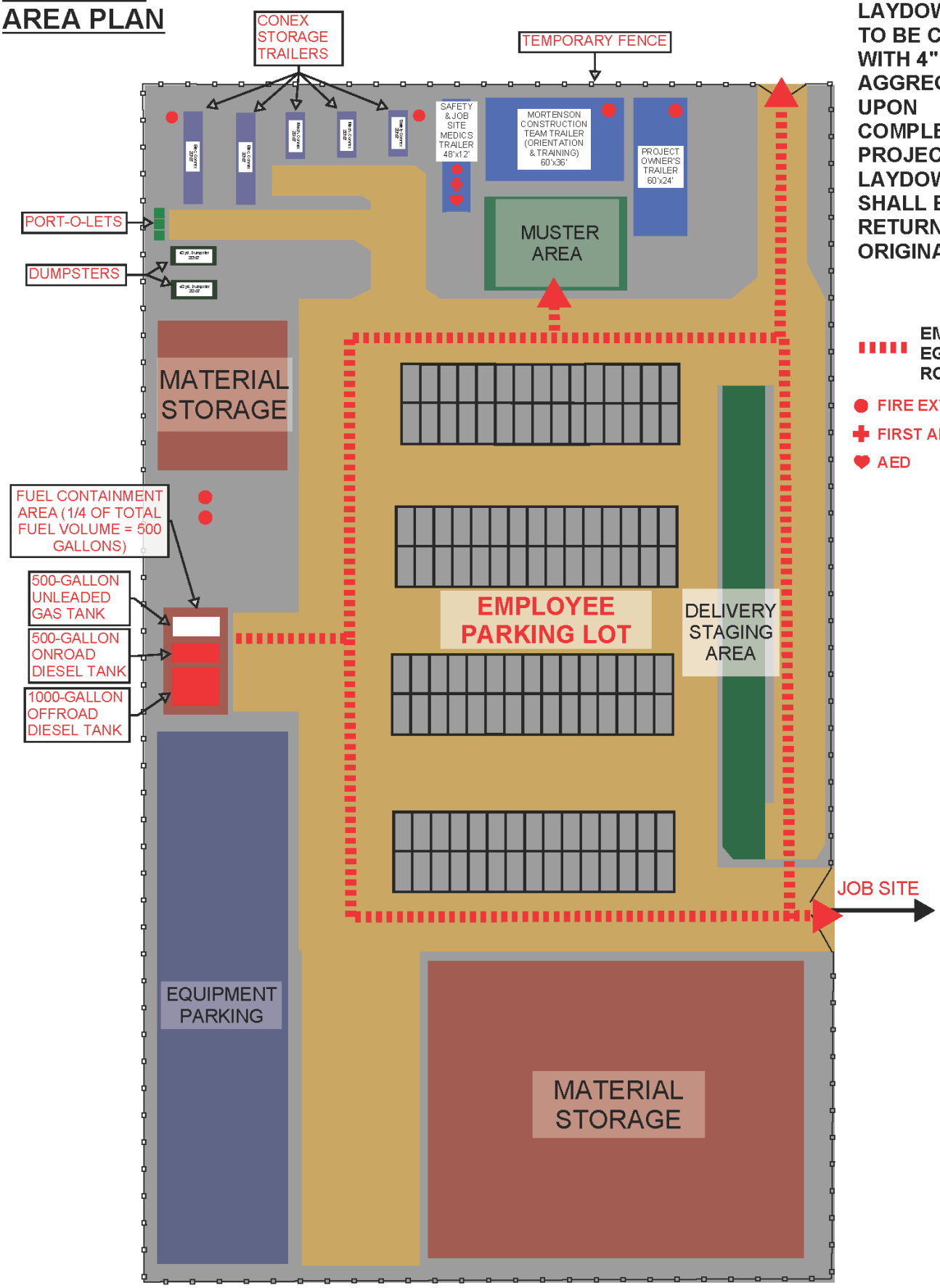
Each plant will assign emergency muster points. These are the locations that all employees, visitors and contractors are to report to in the event of an emergency, or a drill. Muster points should be identified with proper signage and the site manager should have means of communication. In the event of an emergency the site manager or designee should bring the plant sign in book to the muster point or designate someone to provide the information from the sign in book so that the site manager can account for all employees and visitors. The location of the muster points will be shown to all contractors and visitors as a part of the initial plant orientation. Exit routes will be kept clear of clutter, and easily identified.

The Primary Muster Area is located at the north end of the laydown area. The laydown area is east of the construction site for the solar array just south of Washington Road. The Alternate Muster Area is located at the Golden West O&M building

The Primary Muster Area is the preferred gathering point for personnel, and should be used during evacuations unless the emergency has rendered egress routes to the Primary Muster Area unsafe for travel. The Alternate Muster Area is the alternate gathering point for such circumstances.

LAYDOWN AREA PLAN

NOTE: ENTIRE LAYDOWN YARD TO BE COVERED WITH 4" AGGREGATE. UPON COMPLETION OF PROJECT, LAYDOWN AREA SHALL BE RETURNED TO ORIGINAL STATE.



APPENDIX 13 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.

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 room or O&M building and one in each site vehicle. These will be inspected at least monthly. Each plant 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)
- 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.
7.) Detached semi-conscious attitude towards what is occurring around him/her.

b. Treatment

1.) Request professional medical aid immediately.

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

3. Electric Shock <50 volts (For ≥50 volts, refer to NEE-SAF-1610 Electric Shock – Required Medical Evaluation)

a. Symptoms

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

2.) Unconsciousness. 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.

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

5.) Electric Shock <50 volts (For ≥50 volts, refer to NEE-SAF-1610 Electric Shock – Required Medical Evaluation)

4. Burns

a. Symptoms

1.) Deep red color; or

2.) Blisters; or

3.) Exposed flesh.

b. Treatment

1.) Cooled immediately if at all possible, and

2.) Free 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.

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.

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

b. Treatment

1.) Rapidly cooled or death can occur.

2.) Sponged with water.

6. Heat Exhaustion

a. Symptoms

1.) Increased heart rate 2.)

Exhaustion can follow.

3.) An impaired ability to think can exist.

4.) A lack of coordination may be present.

5.) Body temperature may be normal.

6.) Skin can be clammy.

7.) Weakness and dizziness may result.

b. Treatment

1.) Remove from the hot environment.

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