Appendix 18-2:

Preliminary Emergency Response Plan

GARNET ENERGY CENTER

Preliminary Emergency Response Plan

Garnet Energy Center
Town of Conquest, Cayuga County, New York

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

JUNE 2021

Contents

1.0 Purpose 1
2.0 General Facility Information 1
2.1 Shutoff Procedures and Locations 2
2.2 Operational Contacts 5
2.3 Emergency Contacts 6
3.0 General Safety and Operational Information 6
3.1 Precautions While in the Vicinity of the Solar Electric System 7
3.2 Training 7
4.0 Emergency Situations 8
4.1 Fire Response 9
4.2 Natural Emergency, Severe Weather 13
4.3 Physical Security 14
4.4 Cyber Security 15
4.5 Environmental Accident or Spill 16
4.6 Personnel Injuries and Serious Health Conditions 18
4.6.1 Event-Specific Emergency Response Actions 19
5.0 Public Safety 22

Tables

Table 1. First Responders and Emergency Services Contact Information 5
Table 2. Site Personnel Contact Information 8

Figures

Figure 1. General Layout of Garnet Energy Center 4

1.0 Purpose

The Garnet Energy Center (Project) Preliminary 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 200-megawatt (MW), ground-mounted solar electric generation facility and a 20 MW / 4-hour duration energy storage system located in the Town of Conquest, Cayuga County, New York. The Project is owned and operated by Garnet Energy Center, LLC (Operator) and is located north of New York State Thruway 90 along New York State Route 38 and intersected by Slayton Road. Project lands consist of privately-owned parcels under lease agreement with Garnet Energy Center, LLC. The Project consists of approximately one million photovoltaic (PV) modules (subject to change) oriented in linear rows with a clearance of approximately 12.5 feet between rows. 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 collection substation and switchyard. Energy storage system components are located amongst the array areas in select locations. Gravel roads are constructed throughout the Project to facilitate access for maintenance and repair. A Project overview is provided on Figure 1.

Garnet Energy Center, LLC is a wholly owned, indirect 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. The Applicant 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 firewalls and servers are monitored 24 hours/day, 7 days/week by a Security Operations

Center and all employees are required to complete training in information security awareness. Employees are trained on recognizing communication that may provide a cyber threat (e.g. phishing emails). The training is part of a companywide cyber security effort to keep all systems free from intrusion by unauthorized parties. This includes Garnet Energy Center and its controls. The Project will have 2-3 individuals (local personnel) in the local area who will be accessing the site periodically (on a daily basis) for routine maintenance and will be able to respond to any incidences that arise.

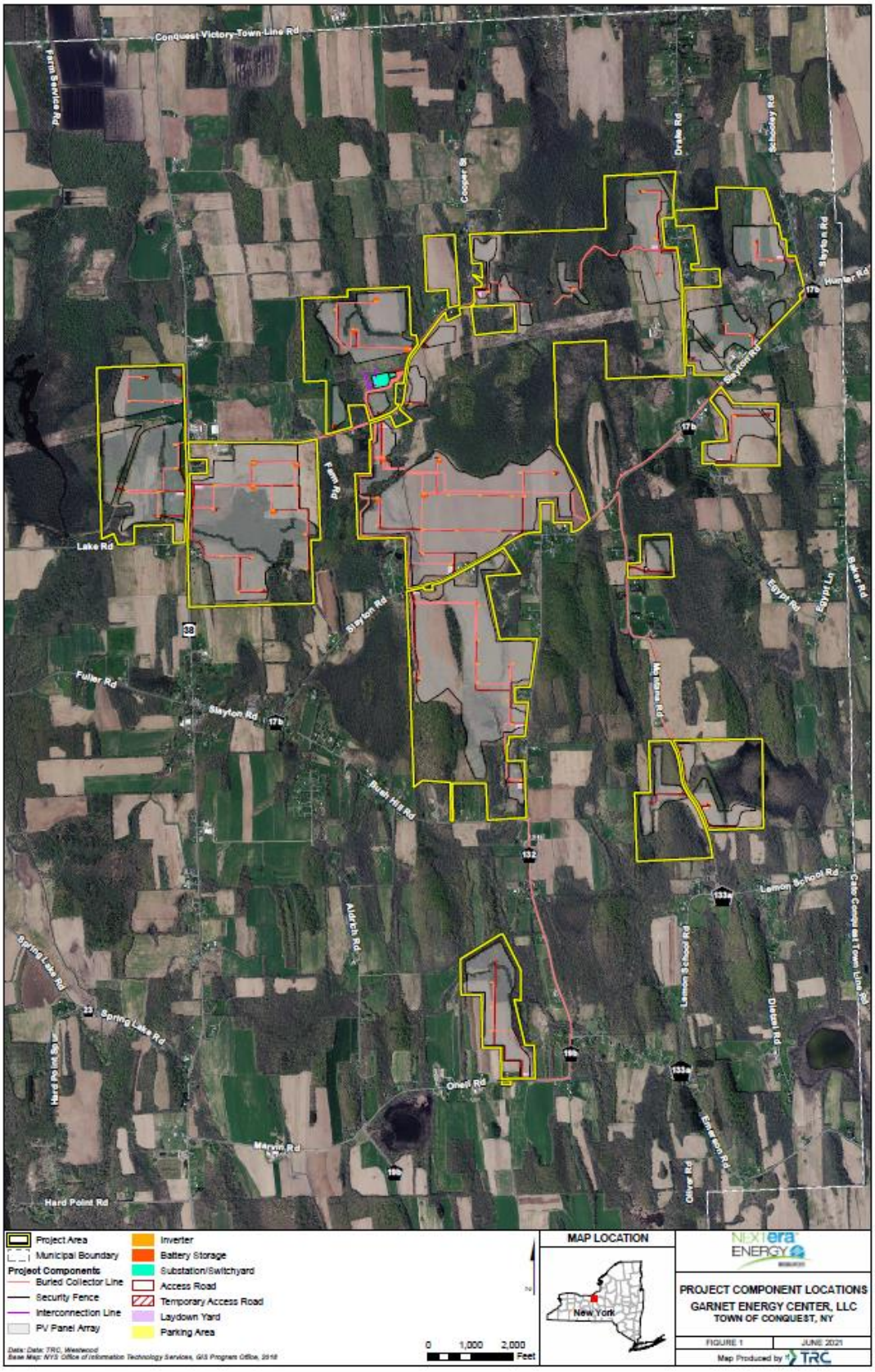
The Project panels are divided between 25 parcels. Panels can be accessed from different local roads throughout the Project Area. These roads include State Route 38, County Highway 132, Cooper Street, Drake Road, Slaton Road, Schooley Road, Egypt Road, Montana Road, and Oneil Road. The access roads are depicted in Figure 1 of this document. Each panel array area of the Project is enclosed by chain-link fencing with locking gates to ensure public safety. Additionally, fencing around the substation includes an additional foot of barbed wire along the top of the fence. Gates are outfitted with a “Knox Box” type locking system (or similar) to allow site access by emergency personnel. All gravel access roads have been designed to facilitate access throughout the Project. Roads are a minimum 12 feet wide, have a minimum of 20 feet clearance between Project components, and have occasional turnarounds with 35-foot radii to accommodate large truck movement (e.g. pumper or ladder type fire trucks). On-site access routes are constructed to be wide enough for emergency vehicles and in accordance with the State Fire Code. The approximately 12.5 feet of clearance 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. Access roads will be snow plowed as needed to provide access to the Project’s energy storage facilities and collection substation as needed. Project Components, including fencing, inverters, energy storage system, 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. As noted above, Garnet Energy Center, LLC will own and operate the Project. The Operator includes both the Renewable Operations Control Center (ROCC) and local personnel. 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. The energy storage systems may be de-energized/isolated remotely, but local disconnect requires manual operation by a qualified NextEra representative to confirm the breaker is open. In an emergency, the energy storage system will be de-energized/isolated remotely. Emergency responders are not to assume the system has been de-energized nor attempt to de-energize the equipment and should wait for a qualified Next Era representative to arrive on the scene.

Figure 1: General Layout of Garnet Energy Center



2.2 Operational Contacts

The following people are responsible for the operation, maintenance, and safety at the Garnet 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/Garnet Energy Center operational contact will be included within the final ERP. Additional contacts that may require coordination regarding this plan and operation of the Project include the following departments and agencies.

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Table 1. First Responders and Emergency Services Contact Information

Department/Agency	Contact	Address
Conquest Fire Company, Inc.	N/A	10351 Slayton Rd Port Byron, NY (315) 776-4512
Port Byron Fire Department	Corey Rooker, Chief	50 Utica Street Port Byron, NY 13140 (315) 776-8670
New York State Police, Troop E Troop Headquarters	N/A	1569 Rochester Road, Canandaigua, NY 14425 (585) 398-4100
Cayuga County Emergency Management Office	Dale Currier, Interim Director of Emergency Services	160 Genesee Street Auburn, New York 13021 (315) 255-1164
Cayuga County Sheriff's Office	Brian Schenck, Sheriff	Public Safety Building 7445 County House Road Auburn, New York 13021 (315) 253-1222
Cayuga County Emergency Medical Services	TBD	TBD

Department/Agency	Contact	Address
County Communication Center (E-911)	Denise A. Spingler, Administrator	7445 County House Road Auburn, NY 13021 315-253-1191

2.3 Emergency Contacts

In the event of an emergency dial 911

911 calls in Cayuga 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 Cayuga County Sheriff's office or the New York State Police Troop E.

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;
- The energy storage system has not been de-energized; and
- DC voltage is present at all times within the energy storage systems.

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;
- Energy storage systems; and
- Collection Substation.

3.1 Precautions While in the Vicinity of the Solar Electric System

- Only trained personnel should work near the arrays, modules, energy storage systems, 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 (primarily the local fire department) will be trained prior to commencement of operation and on a periodic basis thereafter. The Operator will work with the Conquest Fire Company Inc., as well as county and state safety officials, as appropriate, to provide trainings to emergency response leadership and their assigned staff.

Training will initially be provided via a first responder orientation that provides more detailed insights in equipment, potential hazards and mitigation. Annual walkdowns of equipment will then be scheduled between NextEra site operations and the fire department. Training will include information on a variety of topics including, but not limited to:

- Li-ion Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS);
- BESS site equipment overview and hazards;
- Fire Detection and Incipient Stage Suppression;
- Emergency Responder: Hazards and Precautions;

- Site Aerial and Site Map with Gate Access and Warning Signs;
- Emergency and Site Contact Information; and,
- Emergency Response: Key Considerations

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, energy storage, and substation components are always hot and should always be considered electrically energized (even at night, as there may be battery backup capabilities). When referred to as “Hot”, it means a particular piece of equipment is energized.

The following personnel will also be contacted in the event of an emergency; the specific contact information for which will be updated for the Final Emergency Response Plan.

Table 2. Site Personnel Contact Information

Title	Name	Office Phone	Cell Phone	Home Phone
Site Leader:	NAME TBD	PHONE NUMBER TBD	PHONE NUMBER TBD	PHONE NUMBER TBD
Emergency Coordinator:	NAME TBD	PHONE NUMBER TBD	PHONE NUMBER TBD	PHONE NUMBER TBD
Renewable Operations Control Center (ROCC):	NAME TBD	PHONE NUMBER TBD	PHONE NUMBER TBD	PHONE NUMBER TBD
Security Operations:	NAME TBD	PHONE NUMBER TBD	PHONE NUMBER TBD	PHONE NUMBER TBD

The public will be notified of all emergency situations, as appropriate, primarily through local emergency responders. The NextEra safety departments determine what is appropriate based on regulation requirements and input from NextEra technical personnel as well as authorities having

jurisdiction. 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 ROCC and/or local personnel 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 ROCC.
- Based upon the type and extent of the emergency, the Site Leader should assess whether an evacuation should be initiated.
- If the ROCC and/or local personnel determines that a facility evacuation is necessary, he/she must determine which type of evacuation to direct (immediate or delayed). This requirement is not meant to preclude the local emergency response agency(ies) from taking immediate action to evacuate impacted persons if needed.

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 Project personnel 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 Project personnel 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 Project personnel 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. Local personnel 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 radio system (site radios use designated frequencies/channels for communication);

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 shut down 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 for local personnel, 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 energy storage system containers have smoke alarms/fire detection systems. Fires are detected by the use of photoelectric smoke detectors and thermal detectors. Alarms generated from the smoke detector will trigger remote alarms to the NextEra 24/7 control center. The Operator located at the center will contact local personnel immediately. Activation of the detectors will also trigger an audible/visual alarm on the exterior of the containers.

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;
- Battery container doors should not be opened until conditions are verified safe and entry is approved; 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, 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) 694-5000, 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 Information Management Support Center;
- A BU designated to be contacted by an outside agency such as NERC, FERC, New York State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) or other outside source to the First Responder;
- A business partner;
- A manager;
- An outside source; or
- Notification may come as part of NextEra Energy'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

No on-site storage or disposal of large volumes of substances regulated under the chemical and petroleum bulk storage programs of New York State is proposed. The generator step-up (GSU) transformer proposed within the collection substation will contain mineral oil (such as American Society for Testing and Materials [ASTM] D3487 Type II Inhibited Mineral Oil, or similar) for insulating purposes. Transformers are exempt from the petroleum bulk storage program as they are considered operational tank systems. Operational tank system means a tank system that is integral to, or connected to, equipment or machinery for which the petroleum in the system is used solely for operational purposes. Petroleum in an operational tank system is not consumed in any context (such as being combusted as fuel or used as a raw material in a manufacturing process). Therefore, the potential for an environmental accident or spill is minimal.

Nevertheless, the spill or release of any chemical/oil 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

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.

4.6.1 Event-Specific Emergency Response Actions

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

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

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 cooled 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, energy storage systems, and the substation are surrounded by a seven-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, or similar, are installed at each gate).

In the event of personal injury or if person should become incapacitated while within the Project Area, 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 Figure 1 provided in this plan.

3. Local authorities should contact the Operator at the ROCC, available 24/7, to determine the appropriate response procedures and methods for shutting down the nearest Components to ensure safe access.