



WATKINS GLEN SOLAR ENERGY CENTER

Preliminary Emergency Response Plan

Watkins Glen Solar Energy Center
Schuyler County, New York

Facility Operator:
Watkins Glen Solar Energy Center, LLC
700 Universe Boulevard
Juno Beach, FL 33408

September 2020

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1.0 Purpose

This Preliminary Emergency Response Plan (ERP) for the Watkins Glen Solar Energy Center (Project) identifies the actions necessary to ensure the safety of Project employees, emergency service members serving the Project, and the surrounding community in the event of an emergency. This ERP outlines the procedures to prevent, mitigate, and effectively respond to an incident should one arise at the Project, and provides emergency personnel contact information.

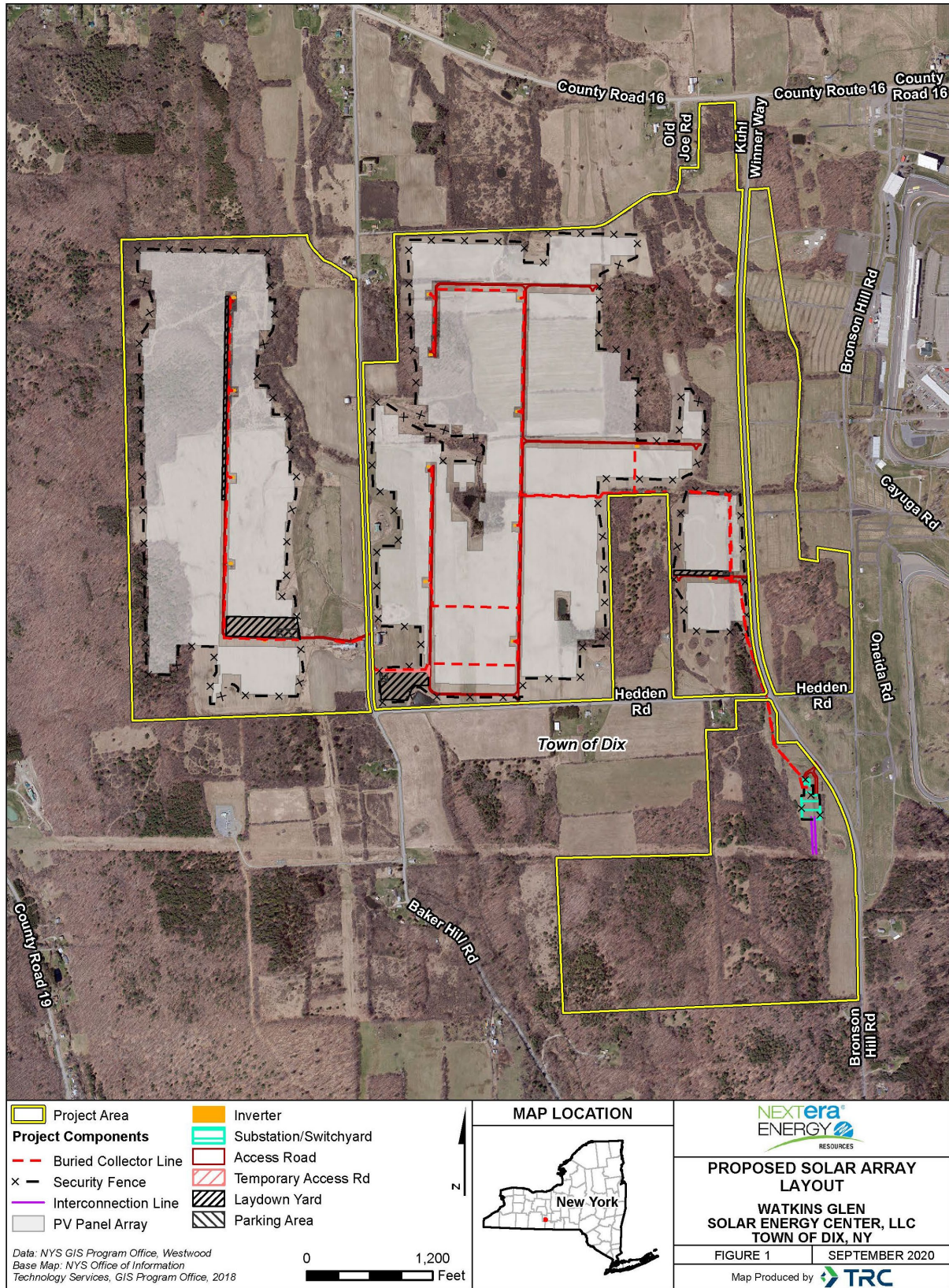
2.0 General Facility Information

The Project is a 50-megawatt (MW) ground-mounted solar electric generation facility located in the Town of Dix (the Town), Schuyler County, New York. The Project is owned and operated by Watkins Glen Solar Energy Center, LLC (Operator) and is located south of County Route 16, east of County Route 19, north of County Route 414, and west of Kuhl Winner Way. The Project Area consists of privately-owned parcels under lease agreement with Watkins Glen Solar Energy Center, LLC. The Project consists of approximately 230,000 photovoltaic (PV) modules (subject to change) oriented in linear rows spaced approximately 13 to 16 feet apart. The PV modules are connected by electrical cables hung on the underside of the modules or buried underground. “Blocks” of modules are connected to inverters which converts the 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. The Project layout is depicted on Figure 1.

Watkins Glen Solar 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. The 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. In addition to the monitoring facility, the Project will have two individuals in the local area who will be accessing the site periodically for routine maintenance and to respond to any incidents that arise.

Figure 1. General Layout of Watkins Glen Solar Energy Center



The Project can be divided into three general array areas as shown on Figure 1. Access to the array areas will be from Baker Hill Road, Hedden Road and from Kuhl-Winner Way. The Project collection substation and switchyard will be accessed from Kuhl-Winner Way. Each array area is enclosed by chain-link fencing with locking gates to ensure public safety. The gates are outfitted with a “Knox box” style locking system to allow site access by emergency personnel.

Gravel access roads have been designed across the Project Area to facilitate access throughout the facility. The roads are a minimum of 12 feet wide, have a minimum of 20 feet clear clearance between Project Components, and have occasional turnarounds with 35-foot radii to accommodate access by large trucks (e.g., pumper or ladder type fire trucks). The 13 to 16-foot spacing between each row of panels will accommodate access, if needed, into the array areas. In addition, a minimum 10-foot-wide path has been provided between the perimeter fencing and the ends of each panel row to allow for vehicle access (e.g., pickup truck, ATV, etc.) throughout the site. Project Components, including fencing, gates, access roads, inverters, and collection lines are depicted on Figure 1.

2.1 Shutoff Procedures and Locations

Entry and shutdown of the Project shall be attempted only at the direction of the Operator. Should an emergency occur in which shutdown is required, local personnel may shut off the power blocks within the solar arrays at each inverter. In an emergency, the ON/OFF switch on each inverter should be manually turned to the OFF position, which will shut off both the AC and DC switches inside the inverter. Once the system has been turned off, the DC Disconnect Switch should be turned off and locked to prevent it from being re-energized. These procedures are displayed on each inverter.

2.2 Operational Contacts

The following people, as outlined in Table 1, are responsible for the operation, maintenance, and safety at the Watkins Glen Solar Energy Center. The Operator will conduct local monitoring of the facility on a regular basis. As discussed above, the Operator has 24/7 remote monitoring capabilities from the central control center in Florida. Should an issue arise, central control will communicate the issue to the local operations personnel, as necessary.

The appropriate NextEra Energy Resources/Watkins Glen Solar 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.

Table 1. First Responders and Emergency Services Contact Information

Department/Agency	Contact	Address
Watkins Glen Fire Department	Judson Smith, Chief	201 North Perry Street Watkins Glen, NY 14891 (607) 535-7700
Beaver Dams Fire Department	Kent Thurston, Chief	1165 County Route 19 Beaver Dams, NY 14812 (607) 962-0647
New York State Police, Troop E	N/A	Zone 3 Station, Montour Falls 600 College Ave Montour Falls, NY 14865 (585) 398-4100
Schuyler County Emergency Management	William Kennedy, Coordinator	106 10 th Street, Unit 36 Watkins Glen, NY 14891 (670) 535-8200
Schuyler County Sheriff's Department	William E. Yessman, Jr., Sheriff	106 10 th Street Watkins Glen, NY 14891 (607) 535-8222

2.3 Emergency Contacts

In the event of an emergency, dial 911

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

3.0 General Safety and Operational Information

The PV panels located throughout the Project convert sunlight to electricity. The conversion process involves solid-state technology that is completely self-contained and does not consume other materials. As such, the primary concern for first responders is exposure to electrical

components that may present an electric shock hazard. During a response, it should be assumed that:

During a response, it should be assumed that:

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

The most hazardous locations and components within the Project Area include the following:

- Inverters and disconnects,
- Vicinity of the solar electric PV system,
- Field wiring and electrical boxes associated with the system, and
- Collection substation.

3.1 Precautions While in the Vicinity of the Solar Electric System

The following precautions should be taken while in the vicinity of the electrical system:

- Only trained personnel should work near the arrays, modules, electrical boxes, or wiring.
- It is recommended that at least two persons are present when working on the array or handling the 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.
- 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.
- Any accidents should be immediately reported to the Operator, as soon as it is safe to do so.

3.2 Training

First responders will receive appropriate training to understand the hazards present within the Project Area and to mitigate potential risks to their life during a response. The first responders

that may be dispatched to the Project in the event of an emergency will be trained prior to commencement of operation and on a periodic basis thereafter. The Operator will coordinate with the Watkins Glen and Beaver Dams Fire Departments, as well as county and state safety officials, as appropriate, to provide trainings to emergency response leadership and their assigned staff.

4.0 Emergency Situations

In the event of an emergency situation, personnel should adhere to the following critical points:

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

Table 2, below, lists the NextEra Energy Resources/Watkins Glen Solar Energy Center operational personnel to be contacted in the event of an emergency. The specific contact information for each personnel will be provided in the Final ERP.

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

In the event of an emergency, the public will be notified, as appropriate, primarily through local emergency responders. If the emergency requires evacuation of adjacent landowners, local emergency responders and authorities shall notify residents through the means outlined by their agency or department. Local evacuation procedures are determined by each town and county and shall be adhered to, as applicable.

Contingencies that may constitute a safety or security emergency include the following:

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

The following general emergency response measures apply to all contingencies. Brief descriptions of emergency response measures by contingency are provided in the subsequent sections.

- The Site Leader is responsible for assessment of a developing emergency situation and initiating the appropriate actions as outlined 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 Site Leader determines that a facility evacuation is necessary, they must determine which type of evacuation to direct (immediate or delayed).

4.1 Fire Response

In the event of a fire at the Project Area, the following actions should be taken by Project personnel to protect the health and safety of personnel and the surrounding environment, as well as minimize damage to Project equipment and surrounding areas.

1. Any Project personnel who discovers a fire in the facility should immediately make 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 they 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. Site Control Room Operator or other person appointed by the person in charge will:
 - a. Shutdown equipment as instructed;
 - b. Announce the type and location of the emergency over the applicable radio system, as available;
 - 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.

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

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

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

Upon arrival to the Project, responders shall:

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

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

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

Following the above outlined fire response procedures, personnel may prevent, minimize the severity of, and proactively prepare for the event of a fire emergency.

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, and high wind events (e.g., microbursts). These severe weather events should have limited impact on the Project Area. The Project has been designed and will be 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. The Site Leader shall monitor local radio stations and weather-related websites for weather-related emergencies and warnings

related to the Project Area and surrounding areas as appropriate. These warnings should provide adequate information of the approach of weather-related emergency conditions. Following an extreme weather event, the Operator shall evaluate all equipment and structures for damages and perform repairs, as necessary, to restore full Project operations.

In addition to the general emergency response measures listed above, contingency-specific measures include:

- The Site Leader 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 forecasted, 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 onset 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 a survival kit and sufficient gas are 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 their 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 Project 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;
- An employee or business unit that first recognizes a potential incident that needs to be reported to Corporate Security or the Information Management Support Center;
- A business unit designated to be contacted by an outside agency such as NERC, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, New York State Emergency Response Commission, or another outside source to the first responder;
- A business partner;
- A manager;
- An outside source; or
- Notification may come as part of NextEra's Security Notifications and Event Reporting Policy (NEE-SEC-1764 – Security Notifications and Event Reporting to Corporate Security or System Operator). Site personnel make the unit safe or stabilize the unit as needed and plan the recovery, if appropriate.

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

- Site personnel communicate 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 subject to the vulnerability that caused the incident.
- The impacted system(s) is/are tested to ensure they will function correctly when placed back in production.

4.5 Environmental Accident or Spill

The spill or release of any chemical/oil or Heat Transfer Fluid (HTF) is a potentially serious event. The appropriate response actions must be taken to minimize health hazards to personnel as well as potential impacts to the environment. The facility requires personnel to contact trained outside responders in the event of a spill/release to take proper response measures. For the purpose of clarification to personnel, the term “response measures” 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 of the 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 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response regulations.

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

1. If the spill or release is the direct result of an operational action performed on the system from which the release has originated, the person who performed the action should attempt to stop the release (if possible) if it can be stopped without incurring additional personal exposure to the substance.
2. The person discovering a spill/release should immediately move to a location that is a safe distance from the affected area,
 - If it is safe to do so under prevailing conditions, remain within observation distance; and
 - If safe conditions are in doubt, do not risk exposure – leave the area immediately.
3. The person discovering the spill should look for other personnel in the area and warn them by any means available of the event that has occurred. The Site Leader should be notified immediately over the radio. Information provided should include all of the following that are known:
 - What type of chemical has been spilled/released;
 - The location(s) of the spill/release;
 - If the source of the spill/release has been stopped;

- If any injuries or chemical exposure has occurred to personnel;
 - Boundaries describing the area of the spill;
 - Whether or not the spill is contained;
 - Quantity released (if it can be estimated); and
 - Environmental impacts (water bodies, streams, ground, roadways).
4. Based upon the report from the person discovering the spill, the Site Leader shall evaluate whether the circumstances pose a threat to the surrounding community or the environment.
 5. If a threat is imposed to the community or environment, 911 should be notified immediately.

4.6 Personnel Injuries and Serious Health Conditions

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

The most aggressive response actions should be taken by facility personnel in an emergency situation; however, the first and foremost action shall be to call 911 to initiate the response of trained outside medical responders. Outside medical responders will not be asked to enter the facility.

Facility personnel will be required to be trained in CPR, bloodborne pathogens, and in the use of an Automated External Defibrillator (AED) if one is available. In addition, each array site will maintain at least one well-stocked first aid kit at the control house and one in each site vehicle. These kits will be inspected at least monthly.

The Emergency Response Plan provides the basic guidelines for response actions to be taken in the event of personnel health incident. Each array 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.

AED – NextEra sites with AEDs will perform the following:

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

1. Basic First Response Actions

- a. Check for responsiveness. Responsiveness is when the person is able to respond when you call their name or touch them.
- b. If the person is unresponsive, immediately call 911 for outside medical assistance and ask other personnel to bring the AED (if present) to the scene.
 - 1.) Other personnel should assist with 911 notifications and expediting the delivery of the AED to the scene.
- c. Check to see if the victim is breathing normally.
 - 1.) If no signs of breathing are observed, the responder should check for visible signs of airway blockage.
 - i. If obvious signs of airway blockage are noticed, attempt to remove the blockage
 - 2.) Initiate two rescue breaths into the victim.
 - 3.) After the rescue breaths, a pulse should be checked for on the 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 toward what is occurring around them.
- 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 cool victim or death can occur,
- 2.) Sponge victim with water,
- 3.) Fan victim to allow evaporation to occur, and
- 4.) Move victim into a cool environment.

6. Heat Exhaustion

a. Symptoms

- 1.) Increased heart rate,
- 2.) Fatigue,
- 3.) Impaired cognitive ability,
- 4.) Lack of coordination,
- 5.) Body temperature may be normal,
- 6.) Clammy skin, and/or
- 7.) Weakness and dizziness.

b. Treatment

- 1.) Remove victim from hot environment, and
- 2.) Lay victim on their back with feet slightly elevated.

5.0 Public Safety

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

An 7-foot-tall chain link fence will enclose the solar panel arrays and substation areas per the requirements of the NESC. Additionally, fencing around the substation includes an additional foot of barbed wire along the top of the fence. Gates will be positioned incrementally along the chain-link fencing to provide access to the Project Area. The gates will be secured with a padlock, and only Operator personnel have access to the Project (as previously noted, Knox box type locks are installed at each gate).

In the event of personal injury or if person should become incapacitated while within the Project Area, the following procedures should be taken:

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 appropriate Project access point as identified on Figure 1 in this plan.
3. Local authorities should contact the Operator at the Renewable Operations Control Center, available 24/7, to determine the appropriate response procedures and methods for shutting down the nearest components to ensure safe access.