Emergency Action Plan

Blazing Star Solar

9/23/2025

Blazing Star Solar
Apex Clean Energy
Apex Plaza
120 Garrett Street, Suite 700
Charlottesville, VA 22902

Contents

1. Purpose and Scope

The objective of this Emergency Action Plan is to comply with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) Emergency Action Plan Standard, 29 CFR Part 1910.38, and to prepare employees for dealing with emergency situations. This plan is designed to minimize injury and loss of human life, and to protect the community by articulating procedures, assigning responsibilities, procuring and maintaining necessary equipment, and providing training and information to employees. This plan provides information for the emergency actions to be taken by personnel during an emergency event at Blazing Star Solar

This plan meets the requirements of OSHA 29 CFR Part 1910.38, including:

- Section 2 provides procedures for reporting emergencies (Part 1910.38(c)(1));
- Section 3 provides emergency alarm and evacuation procedures (Part 1910.38(c)(2));
- Section 4 provides procedures to account for personnel after an evacuation (Part 1910.38(c)(4));
- Section 5 provides procedures regarding emergency responder site access and related company responsibilities (Part 1910.38(c)(5));
- Section 6 provides contact information for additional information regarding this plan (Part 1910.38(c)(6)):
- Section 7 provides information regarding the project's automatic facility shutdown capabilities and additional procedures for specific types of emergencies; and
- Section 8 provides requirements for employee training and plan implementation.

Apex Clean Energy recognizes that site personnel, first responders, and community partners have the right to and need to know the procedures to follow in the event of an emergency. Through this plan, Apex intends to ensure the transmission of necessary information to keep our employees and our communities safe. This plan includes provisions for the following:

1. medical emergency
2. building evacuation
3. fire
4. adverse weather
5. hazardous material spill
6. crime / violent behavior / civil disturbance
7. bomb threat

The responsibility for maintaining and implementing this plan has been assigned to the Facility Manager of Blazing Star Solar. New site personnel will be oriented to this plan by receiving a copy of it and discussing these procedures as part of their orientation to other company safe policies.

A copy of this plan is provided to each site person and is always available for all site personnel to review. Additionally, a copy of this plan will be provided to all local emergency response agencies and to any other local, state, or federal officer or agency upon request.

2. Reporting Emergencies

Apex Clean Energy utilizes a 24/7/365 Remote Operations Control Center (ROCC) that is connected to its facilities and has real-time monitoring and control capabilities. These capabilities include individual inverters and substation breakers that can isolate affected component(s) in an emergency.

Any person who discovers an emergency event shall immediately call **434-328-2305** to reach the ROCC. If the ROCC is not reachable, call 911 for the local emergency response team.

The ROCC operator will, if necessary, communicate and coordinate with local emergency responders and facilitate access to the location of the emergency. The ROCC operator will also, if possible, take all necessary steps to electrically isolate the emergency site to reduce the possibility of electrical hazards.

The ROCC operator will also contact the Facility Manager and coordinate any further response that is requested by the local emergency response team, required by this plan, or determined to be necessary by the ROCC operator and/or Facility Manager.

Additional contacts are located in Section 6 of this plan.

3. Emergency Alarm and Evacuation Procedure

Emergency Alarm

The Blazing Star Solar does not have a separate, standalone emergency alarm system. Instead, and as discussed in more detail in Section 7 below, Apex utilizes a ROCC that is actively staffed and in operation 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year. The ROCC operators are connected to the facilities with real-time monitoring, alarm, and control capabilities. These capabilities include individual inverters and substation breakers that can isolate affected component(s) in an emergency.

Additionally, Blazing Star Solar's input inverters, combiners, and substations have redundant automated systems that shut the equipment down when a fault condition is detected. These systems do not require human intervention.

Evacuation Procedures

Unoccupied (No Personnel Onsite)

In an emergency event with no personnel on site, personnel who may be offsite but nearby should not enter the site until the Facility Manager determines that it is safe to do so. Instead, personnel should wait for local emergency response team members and/or the Facility Manager to assess the situation and provide assistance as needed.

Occupied (Personnel Onsite)

In an emergency event with personnel on site, all personnel will shut down their respective activities and proceed to the nearest Emergency Assembly Area location. Plant operations personnel will remain on site if conditions allow us to safely shut down and/or manage plant operations as required. Plant operations personnel will also coordinate with ROCC personnel to electrically isolate the emergency site to reduce the possibility of electrical hazards.

The "Emergency Assembly Area" is defined as the location at each solar generation site that is safe for personnel to gather in during an emergency and is understood and recognized by all personnel as the selected location for assembly. The Emergency Assembly Area for each solar generation site is identified on the site maps located in Appendix A. Personnel should report to the designated Emergency Assembly Area if possible or should report to the nearest locations that can be safely reached in the event of an emergency. If you are unable to reach the Emergency Assembly Area, notify your supervisor, manager, or the ROCC operator of your location once you are safe.

During an emergency, follow the site exit signs or a site map to determine the appropriate evacuation route. DO NOT attempt any rescue operations without training or proper equipment. Notify the ROCC, Facility Manager, and/or local emergency response team members of any required rescue. DO NOT reenter the site until you have received specific direction to do so from the Facility Manager or designee.

An Operations Evacuation Checklist is included in Appendix B to help guide the evacuation process.

4. Accounting for Personnel During an Emergency

Supervisors and team leaders are responsible for ensuring personnel evacuate during an emergency in accordance with this plan. Supervisors and team leaders are also responsible for accounting for their team members at the Emergency Assembly Area and for reporting any missing team members to the Facility Manager and/or to the ROCC operator.

The Facility Manager or appropriate designee will maintain a list of all employees' personal emergency contact information and will keep a copy of this list in the Emergency Assembly Area for easy access in an emergency. The ROCC will also have access to this list of emergency contact information.

Contractors shall account for all personnel on site and report any missing personnel and their last known location to the Facility Manager and/or to the ROCC operator.

An Unaccounted Personnel Headcount Log is included in Appendix C.

5. Emergency Responder Site Access and Company Responsibilities

Site Access

Pursuant to this plan, the Facility Manager and ROCC operator will contact each local emergency response agency listed in Section 6 and ensure that the agency has all information required to access the project site in the event of an emergency. This information shall include, at a minimum:

Site Access Information(Example)

Solar Panel Array	Primary Access Point	Information Need to Gain Access	Alternative Access Point(s)	Information Needed to Gain Access

Related Company Responsibilities

Blazing Star Solar will not always have dedicated medical personnel on site. Instead, Apex Clean Energy shall defer to, support, and coordinate with local emergency responders in accordance with this plan. However, Blazing Star Solar shall contain, at a minimum, one first aid medical kit per solar generation site. The medical kit shall contain snake bite first aid materials along with other medical bandages and medication to address minor medical injuries.

For any emergency above and beyond minor medical injuries, site personnel shall follow the procedures in this plan to ensure that local emergency response team members are promptly contacted. Once local emergency response team members arrive on scene, company and contractor personnel shall follow their instructions and provide assistance as requested.

The Facility Manager and ROCC operator will stay in communication with local emergency response team members and ensure that those members have access to the site and will ensure that the site of an emergency is, to the extent possible, electrically isolated to reduce the possibility of electrical hazards.

6. Contacts for Additional Information

For additional information about this plan or Apex Clean Energy's emergency response procedures, please contact the Facility Manager. In addition, the below may be contacted, if necessary, for further information:

Facility Manager – TBD

Owner's Rep:
Apex Asset Management Address:
120 Garrett Street, Suite 700
Charlottesville, VA 22902
434-220-7595

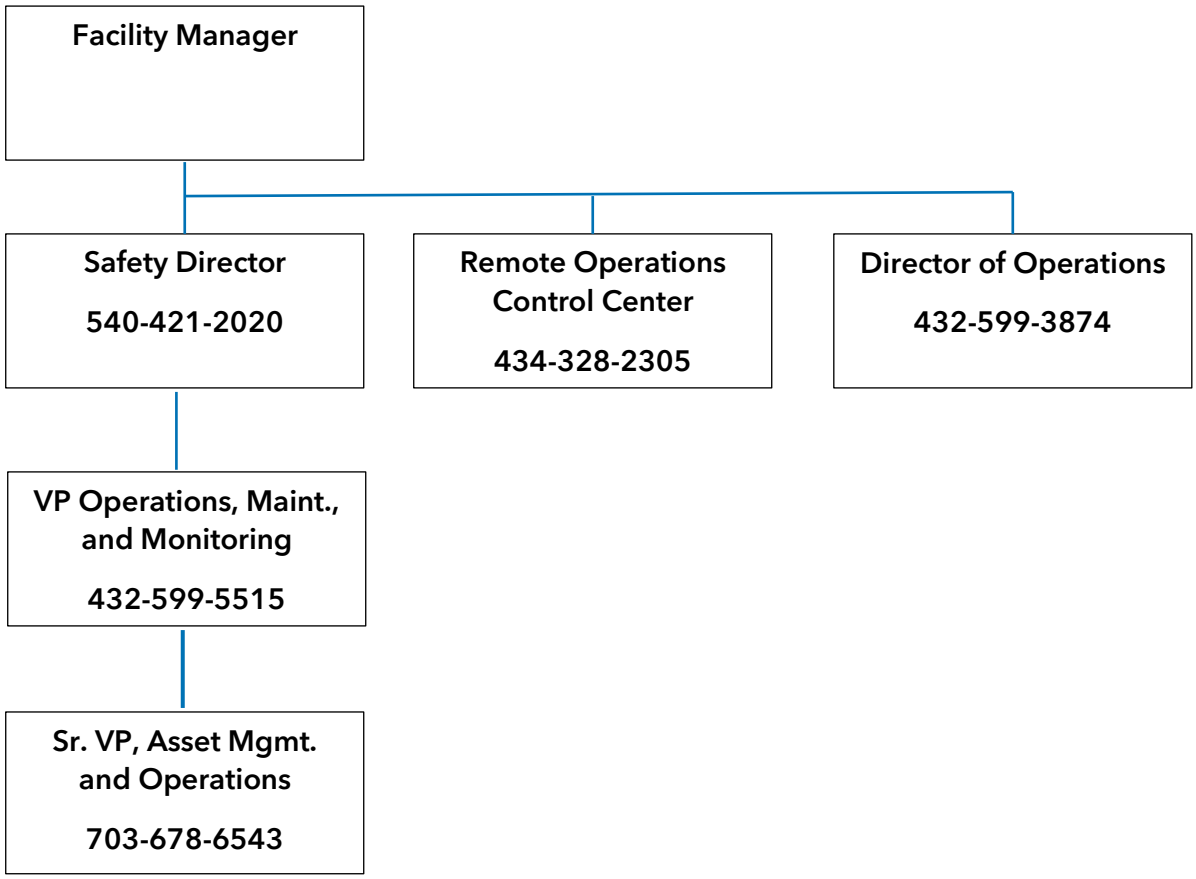
Director of Health and Safety:
Jason Conley
918-448-8666

Apex Remote Operations Control Center (ROCC)
434-328-2305

Operations and Asset Management Incident Management Notification Chart

In this document, "Management" or "Manager" will refer to the Facility Manager or the next Manager in line as shown on this chart.

EXAMPLE:



Local Emergency Contact List

EAP Category	Department	Phone
Sheriff / Police (Non-Emergency)	Allegan County Sherrif's Office	(269) 673 -0500
Fire Department	Wayland Fire Department	(269) 792 - 6300
County EMS	Central Dispatch	(269) 673 – 3899
	Allegan County Emergency Management	(269) 673-0570
Nearest Hospital	Corewell Health Pennock Hospital	(269) 945 - 3451
Medical Helicopter Services	Spectrum Health Aero Med: Corewell Health Grand Rapids Hospitals - Butterworth	(616) 391 - 5330
Occupational Health Facility	Corewell Health Pennock Hospital Occupational Services – State Street	(269) 948-3102
Federal Bureau of Investigation	Grand Rapids FBI Satellite Office	(616) 456-5489
OSHA	Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSHA)	*Construction Safety and Health Division:* (517) 284-7680
Hazmat	Allegan County Environmental Health	(269) 673-5415
	Allegan Emergency Management Coordinator	(269) 673-0571
	Michigan Department of Health & Human Services	*MI-TOXICS & Health Hotline:* 1-800-648-6942
Poison Control	Michigan Poison & Drug Information Center (MiPDC)	*24/7 hotline:* 1-800-222-1222

In this document, the Incident Commander is considered the local emergency lead person in charge of the emergency situation.

7. Automatic Facility Shutdown and Additional Procedures for Specific Types of Emergencies

Automatic Facility Shutdown Equipment

At Blazing Star Solar each input inverter and combiner and the substation will have redundant automated systems that shut the equipment down when a fault condition is detected. Human intervention will not be required.

Additionally, Apex Clean Energy utilizes a 24/7/365 Remote Operations Control Center (ROCC) that is connected to its facilities and has real-time monitoring and control capabilities. The ROCC has state-of-the-art technology that provides real-time data on equipment status, electricity production, weather, and employee safety. Through this technology, the ROCC controls individual inverters and substation breakers at each site; through those controls, the ROCC can isolate affected component(s) in an emergency.

Procedures for Specific Types of Emergencies

In addition to the procedures described in the sections above, Apex Clean Energy personnel will adhere to the following procedures for specific types of emergencies.

Medical Emergencies

If the ROCC operator, Facility Manager, or other personnel should receive a call-in report of a field injury, the recipient of such a call shall:

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

If personnel should arrive at or discover a medical emergency, the first person on the scene of the emergency shall survey the scene (is it safe?), then notify Management of the following:

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

If emergency personnel are required, Management shall designate a 911 call person.

Management shall then obtain and complete an Accident Report Form and continue to monitor communications for further developments. At the same time, the designated 911 call person shall:

1. Dial 911 immediately.
2. Relay all the information on the accident form to the 911 operator.
3. Follow the 911 operator's instructions going forward.

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

1. Facility Manager
2. ROCC

Fire

Unlike traditional power plants, solar power facilities pose minimal explosion or fire potential, as there is no need to combust fuel to generate power. However, as with any major construction undertaking, construction of the Project does present some minimal fire risks.

Fire risk mitigation starts with facility design, especially with electrical design. The electrical design of Blazing Star Solar complies with the latest National Electric Code (NEC), National Electric Safety Code (NESC) and the National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) standards.

Additional Site Personnel Guidelines

1. Know the location of fire extinguishers, fire exits, and alarm systems in your area and know how to use them. In most cases, do not attempt to extinguish the fire.
2. If a minor fire appears to be controllable, personnel may attempt to extinguish the fire using the fire extinguishers or other sources—such as water from a hose—only after "911" has been called.
3. A complete evacuation of the entire building or area will be performed in any fire emergency. All site personnel should proceed to the nearest exit. Last ones to exit should close doors behind them.
4. Seek out any handicapped personnel in the area and provide assistance when exiting.
5. Managers or site personnel will assist in the evacuation and will meet the Fire Department to direct them to the proper location. Once the Fire Department has arrived, the responding Incident Commander will take charge of all rescue operations and suppression activities.
6. Keep clear of fire lanes, hydrants, and walkways for emergency crews and vehicles.
7. Personnel should remain at this location until accounted for by Management. Do not leave premises until accounted for and given permission to do so. Valuable time could be wasted searching for personnel who have not followed correct procedures.

8. Only members of Management can declare the state of emergency is over and give permission to re-enter.

Should you become trapped in a building during a fire:

- If a window is available, place an article of clothing (shirt, coat, etc.) outside the window for the rescue crews.
- If there is no window, stay near the floor where the air will be less toxic. Shout at regular intervals to alert emergency crews of your location. **DO NOT PANIC.**

If the door is warm, do not open it. If smoke is entering the room through cracks around the door, stuff something in the cracks to slow the flow.

Brush Fire Procedures

1. Dial 911
2. Notify Facility Manager
3. Advise all site employees of the fire emergency and gather the team at the Emergency Assembly Area.
4. Work with local responders to address fire encroachment near the facility.
5. Fire Department will manage the fire scene; site personnel will stand by to assist with isolation of module strings and electrical equipment if requested by the Fire Department Incident Commander.
6. All safety requests from the Incident Commander shall be followed by the site team.

Adverse Weather

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

Severe Thunderstorms

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

Special Precautions

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

Working in Adverse Weather: Lightning

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

1. Morning safety meetings shall cover forecasted weather conditions for the day.
2. Lightning warnings shall reflect a fifty (50) mile radius as an initial advisement to site personnel that a storm is in the area, and a thirty (30) mile radius will indicate an immediate weather stand-down. Site personnel will be required to immediately stop working and head to their vehicles until the storm passes.
3. Stand-down directions will be clear. The message "STOP WORK: Weather stand-down is in effect" shall be communicated when a storm reaches a thirty (30) mile radius from the site.
4. Site supervision will confirm all employees are accounted for and will direct them to shelter as needed.
5. Lines of communications shall include radios as a primary source.

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

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

Safer Locations During Thunderstorms and Locations to Avoid

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

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

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

When available, pay attention to weather warning devises such as weather radio and/or

credible lightning detection systems. However, do not let this information override good common sense, as isolated storms are common.

Lightning Safety

Avoid being in or near:

- Fences and communications towers, other high places, open fields, isolated trees, light poles, metal fences, and open water (ocean, lakes, rivers, etc.). After the storm has passed, all site personnel shall wait at least one (1) hour before approaching any equipment.
- When inside a building, avoid use of the telephone, washing your hands, or any contact with conductive surfaces with exposure to the outside such as a metal door or window frames, electrical wiring, telephone wiring, cable TV wiring, plumbing, etc.
- When in a vehicle during lightning, you must not be touching any metallic objects referenced to the outside of the car. Door and window handles, radio dials, CB microphones, gearshifts, steering wheels, and other inside-to-outside metal objects should be left alone during close-in lightning events. If you are driving and get caught in a lightning storm, pull off to the side of the road in a safe manner (in a low area, not on a hill), turn on the emergency blinkers, turn off the engine, put your hands in your lap, and wait out the storm.
- Heavy equipment like boom trucks, cranes, backhoes, bulldozers, loaders, graders, scrapers, mowers, etc., which employ an enclosed rollover systems canopy (ROPS) are safe in nearby electrical storms. The operator should shut down the equipment, close the doors, and sit with hands in lap, waiting out the storm. Under no circumstances during close-in lightning should the operator attempt to step off the equipment to ground in an attempt to find another shelter. If operating a boom truck or crane, make sure to retract the boom and place in the boom rack.

First Aid Recommendations for Lightning Victims

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

1. **First:** Call 911 to provide directions and information about the likely number of victims.
2. **Response:** The priority of emergency care is "make no more casualties." If the area where the victim is located is in a high-risk area (mountaintop, open field, etc.) with a continuing thunderstorm, the rescuers may be placing themselves in significant danger.
3. **Evacuation:** It is relatively unusual for victims who survive a lightning strike to have major fractures that would cause paralysis or major bleeding complications unless they have suffered a fall or been thrown a distance. As a result, in an active thunderstorm, the rescuer needs to choose whether evacuation from a very high-risk area to an area of lesser risk is

warranted and should not be afraid to move the victim rapidly if necessary. Rescuers are cautioned to minimize their exposure to lightning as much as possible.

4. **Resuscitation:** If the victim is not breathing, start mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If it is decided to move the victim, give a few quick breaths prior to moving them. Determine if the victim has a pulse by checking the pulse at the carotid artery (side of the neck) or femoral artery (groin) for at least 20 to 30 seconds. If no pulse is detected, start cardiac compressions as well. In situations that are cold and wet, putting a protective layer between the victim and the ground may decrease the chances of hypothermia, which can further complicate the victim's resuscitation.

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

Flooding

Concerns in Office / Warehouse Settings

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

Concerns in the Field

1. Down power lines.
2. Deenergize substation.
3. Transformers down, exposing primary/secondary lines.
4. Cracks in dikes, exposing primary/secondary lines.
5. Control panels down, exposing secondary lines.
6. Towers over, exposing secondary lines.

Working in Adverse Weather: Tornadoes

Definitions

Tornado watch: conditions are favorable for tornados to develop.

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

Fujita–Pearson Tornado Scale:

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

General Information

During late spring to the summer months in certain parts of the country, tornados are common. Because of this, all site personnel who work in these areas need to be aware of the possible tornado conditions that may occur.

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

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

Tornado Safety

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

1. An approaching cloud of debris can mark the location of a tornado even if a funnel is not visible.

2. Before a tornado hits, the wind may die down and the air may become very still.
3. Tornadoes generally occur near the trailing edge of a thunderstorm. It is not uncommon to see clear, sunlit skies behind a tornado.

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

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

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

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

If outdoors:

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

If in a car:

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

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

1. Turn on radio or television to get the latest emergency information.
2. Use the telephone only for emergency calls.
3. Watch for downed power and telephone lines (do not use the phone unless calling 911).

4. Watch for falling debris, exposed power lines, and chemical spills.
5. Give first aid when appropriate. Don't try to move the seriously injured unless they are in immediate danger of further injury.
6. Stay out of damaged buildings. Return only when authorities say it is safe.
7. Clean up spilled medicines, bleaches, gasoline, or other flammable liquids immediately. Leave the building if you smell gas or chemical fumes.

Cold Weather Safety

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

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

The Cold Environment

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

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

Immersion Survival Times

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

In water temperatures as high as 60 degrees, there is danger of people being overcome by the cold. Heavy rain can have the same effect as immersion. In the event that a person experiences immersion, the first step is to remove them from the cold; the second is to get them dry. As the need arises, use clothing to protect the person from getting wet.

Wind Chill

Just as exposure to wet and cold can rob heat faster than just temperature alone, so can

strong winds. Strong winds enhance the effects of low temperatures. This chart shows combinations of wind and temperature that can lead to cold injuries. In areas where these conditions exist, care should be taken to cover all exposed flesh or stay out of the weather.

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

Little Danger if Properly Clothed

Danger of Freezing Exposed Flesh

Great Danger of Freezing Exposed Flesh

Cold Injuries

Hypothermia

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

Local Cold Injury

Local cold injury is commonly called *frostbite*. Frostbite occurs when body tissue gets cold enough to freeze. It is most likely to affect the tips of the fingers, toes, ears, nose, cheekbones, and chin. Although when first exposed to cold, a body part will burn and sting, eventually, as

exposure time lengthens, there will be a loss of sensation. The skin may turn a waxy grey or yellow. If the condition is allowed to continue, the tissue will freeze and cause permanent tissue damage.

Treatment

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

Hypothermia

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

Local Cold Injury

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

Hazardous Material Spill

Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) are kept on all chemicals on premises.

These data sheets are located in: O&M Facility

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

1. Do not make contact with the chemical. Evacuate all personnel in the area immediately. Seal off the area, if possible, to prevent further contamination of others until someone from Management arrives.
2. Seek out any handicapped personnel in the area and provide assistance when exiting.
3. Report the incident immediately to anyone in Management.
    - Type of incident/whether there any injuries.

- Name and quantity of the material, if known.
- Possible hazards to persons or the environment, if known.
- Be sure to state if you feel that the spill or its vapors may cause an immediate threat to human life so that evacuation procedures may be implemented.

4. Anyone who is contaminated by the spill should avoid contact with others as much as possible. First aid and washing off of contamination and should begin immediately.
5. Do not try to clean up spills. If possible, stop the source of the spill/control the spill to avoid further exposure (cover drains, close valves, place absorption materials, etc.).
6. If it is safe, remain in the location until accounted for by roll call by Management. Do not leave premises until accounted for and given permission to do so. Valuable time could be wasted searching for personnel who have not followed correct procedures.
7. Keep fire lanes, hydrants, and walkways clear for emergency crews and equipment.
8. Only members of Management can declare the state of emergency over and give permission to reenter.

Crime / Violent Behavior / Civil Disturbance

Reporting Crimes in Progress

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

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

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

Reporting Crimes Not in Progress

Even though it may seem futile, all crime should be reported.

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

1. When the incident occurred.
2. If a property crime, what was taken or damaged.

3. The named and/or descriptions of any suspects or witnesses.

Civil Disturbance Response Plan

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

Bomb Threat

All bomb threats must be treated as a serious matter and must be considered real until proven otherwise.

Bomb Threats Through Mail or Suspicious Packages

1. Do not handle the envelope or package. Clear the area and call 911. In addition, contact Management.
2. The building will not be evacuated until Management or Incident Commander have given orders to do so.

Bomb Threats Over the Phone

1. Keep the caller on the line as long as possible and try to obtain the following information:
    - When is the bomb going to explode?
    - Where is the bomb located?
    - What kind of bomb is it?
    - What does it look like?
    - Why did you place the bomb?
2. In addition, try to record the following information:
    - Time of call
    - Age and sex of caller
    - Speech pattern, accent, possibly nationality, etc.
    - Emotional state of caller
    - Background noise

Immediately notify Management. Await further instructions.

8. Training and Plan Implementation

New site personnel will be oriented to this plan via a copy and review of this document in combination with their orientation to other company safety policies. Beyond new hire orientation, the Facility Manager, or the person's direct supervisor, shall be responsible for providing training. Additionally, a copy of this plan shall be provided to each site personnel and shall always be available for all site personnel to review.

At a minimum, each site personnel shall be trained in:

- Employee roles and responsibilities during an emergency;
- Evacuation routes and Emergency Assembly Areas;
- Emergency response procedures; and
- Location of first aid kits, fire extinguishers, and other relevant safety equipment.

During each year of Blazing Star Solar's operating life, the site operation team shall check in with local emergency response team members to determine what form of emergency drills (in-person, online, or other options that may become available over the life of the Project) are appropriate to train on. The Facility Manager or designee shall coordinate training and plan implementation efforts with local emergency response team members.

Emergency Action Plan Approvals

Reviewed and approved by:

Name and Job Title: _____ Date: _____

Signature:

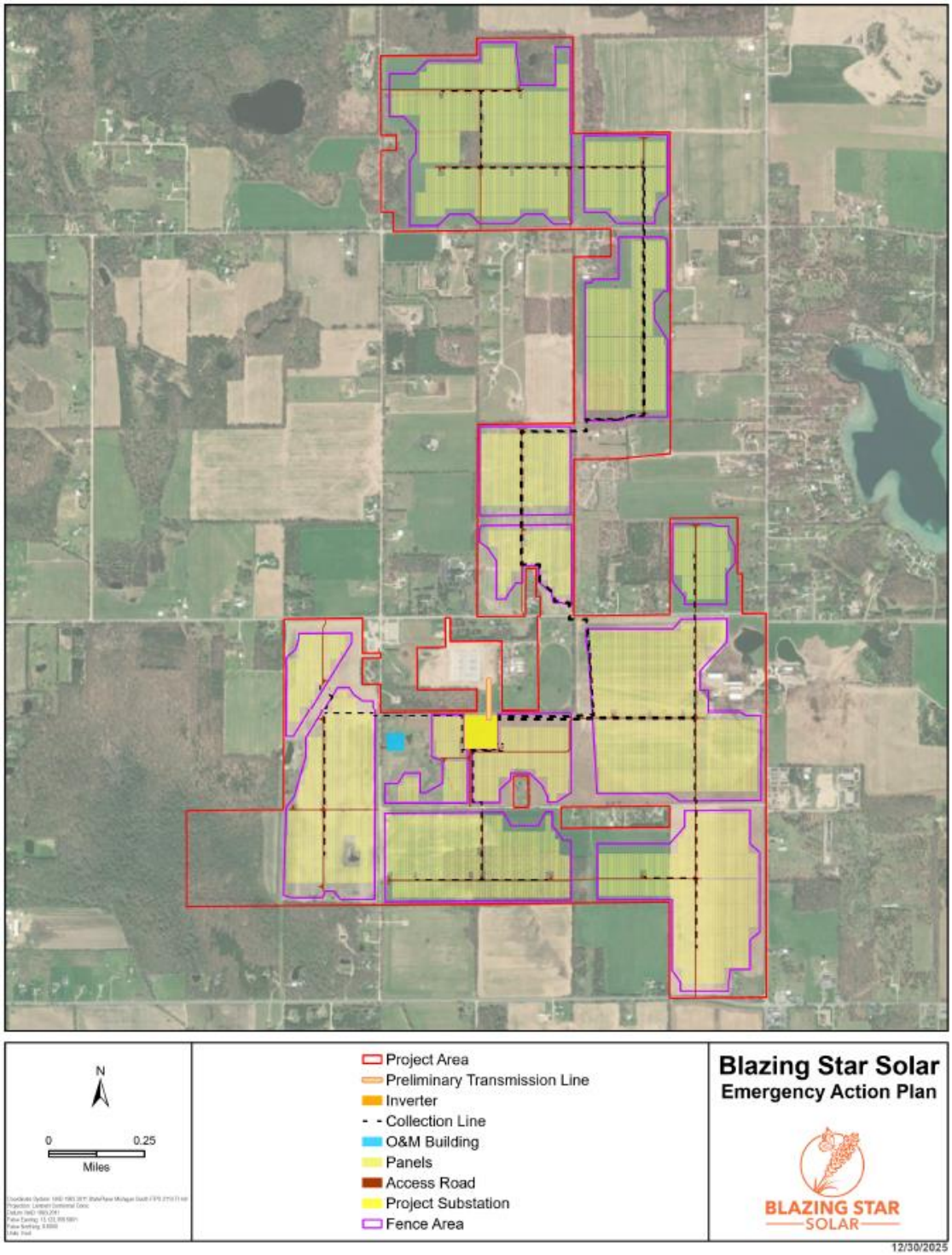
Name and Job Title: _____ Date: _____

Signature:

Name and Job Title: _____ Date: _____

Signature:

Appendix A: Site Map



Appendix B: Operations Evacuation Checklist

Operations Evacuation Checklist

Date:

Location:

Name of Person Completing this Form:

Contact information for Person Completing this Form:

Task	Responsible Person	Status
1. Identify the type of emergency and notify the Facility Manager.		
2. Notify the ROCC.		
3. Notify 911.		
4. Confirm all Personnel are present at the Emergency Assembly Area.		
5. Take roll and attempt to contact any personnel who are unaccounted for.		
6. Complete Unaccounted Personnel Headcount Log.		
7. If there are more than three personnel onsite and it is safe to do so, assign one person to meet local emergency response team members and provide assistance if needed.		

Appendix C: Unaccounted Personnel Headcount Log

Persons Unaccounted for During an Emergency

Date:

Location:

Name of Person Completing this Form:

Contact information for Person Completing this Form:

Name of Person	Department/Team	Supervisor	Last Known Location
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			