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Heart of Texas Wind, LLC
5775 Flatiron Parkway, Suite 120
Boulder, CO 80301

SCOUT CLEAN ENERGY

April 5, 2022

VIA E-Filing

Public Utility Commission of Texas
Central Records
1701 N Congress, Suite 8-100
Austin, TX 78701

Email: centralrecords@puc.texas.gov

Public Utility Commission of Texas,

AFFIDAVIT OF MICHAEL RUCKER

I affirm that I have personal knowledge of the facts stated in this Affidavit and that I have the authority to submit this Affidavit on behalf of Heart of Texas Wind, LLC (the "Entity"). I further affirm that all statements made in this Affidavit are true, correct, and complete.

1. I affirm that all relevant operating personnel are familiar with and have received training on the applicable contents and execution of the Entity's Emergency Operating Plan ("EOP"), and such personnel are instructed to follow the applicable portions of the EOP except to the extent deviations are appropriate as a result of specific circumstances during the course of an emergency.

2. I affirm that the EOP has been reviewed and approved by the appropriate executives.

3. I affirm that drills have been or will be conducted to the extent required in 16 TAC §25.53(f); Drills.

4. I affirm that the EOP has been distributed to local jurisdictions as needed.

5. I affirm that the Entity maintains a business continuity plan that addresses returning to normal operations after disruptions caused by an incident.

6. I affirm that the entity's emergency management personnel who are designated to interact with local, state, and federal emergency management officials during emergency events have or will receive the latest IS-100, IS-200, IS-700, and IS-800 National Incident Management System training.

Signature: _____
Name: Michael Rucker
Title: President and Chief Executive Officer
Date: 4/13/22

Subscribed and affirmed, or sworn to, before me this 13 day of April, 2022, in the county of Boulder, State of Colorado.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

_____
Notary Public
Commission Expires 9/22/2025

JANELLE GIBBONS
Notary Public
State of Colorado
Notary ID # 20214037609
My Commission Expires 09-22-2025

Heart of Texas Wind Emergency Action Plan

2401 U.S. Hwy 283

Brady, TX 76825

10/07/2020

Prepared by

John Boyle, Director of Health and Safety

Approved by

Orlando Carrillo, Heart of Texas Facility Manager

Contents

Annexes

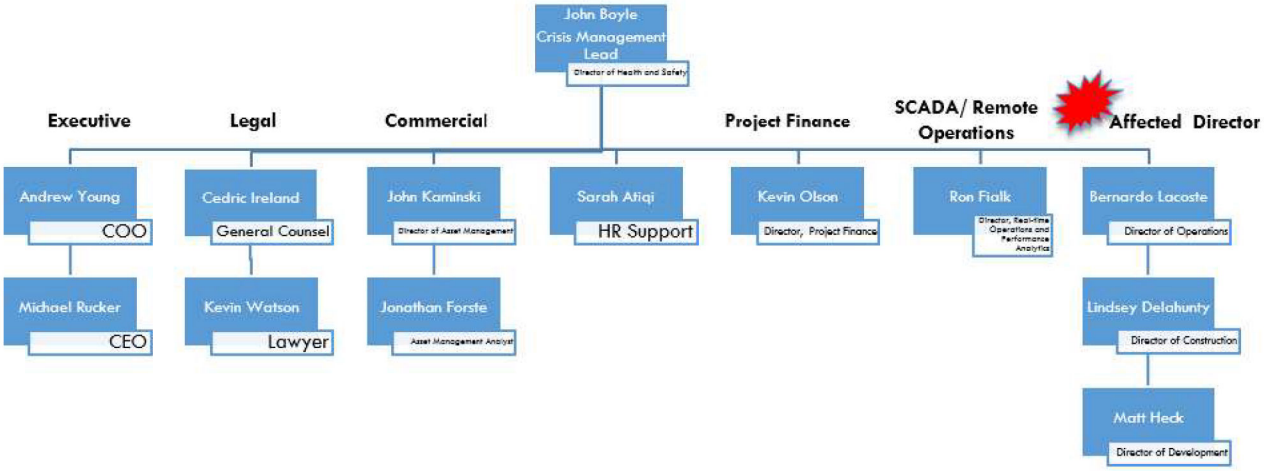
Section I. Scout Clean Energy Emergency Management Organization

Emergency Organization Chart

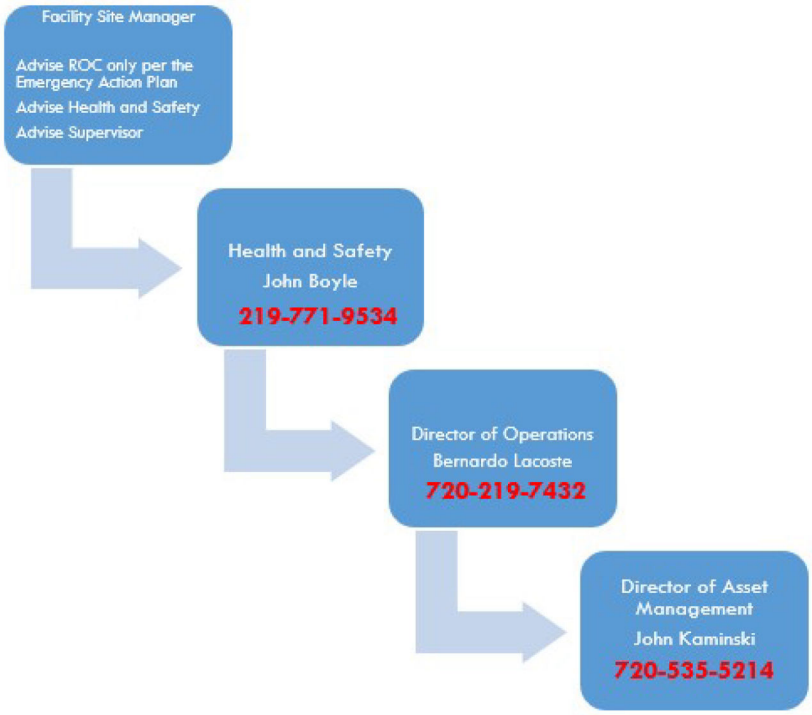
EMERGENCY RESPONSE (ALL SITE PERSONNEL)			
First Aid/Survival	**Security**	**Maintenance**	**Communications**
• Evacuation • Emergency supplies • Injury assessment • First aid • Light search and rescue • Vehicles and other heavy equipment for rescue • Light firefighting • Site personnel shelter	• Security personnel to protect lives and property (e.g., equipment lock-up, sentry posting) • Signage, plywood and plastic sheeting, security ribbons, flares • Property damage assessment (physical threats; structural damage)	• Utilities control (building utilities shut-off; field high-voltage procedures) • Hazardous materials decontamination • Debris removal • Auxiliary power equipment	• Operate communications equipment (PA, phones, pagers, field radio) • Compile and relay disaster information as needed (site personnel roll call, injury lists) • Notify outside emergency services • Deploy messengers • Set up message board

MANAGEMENT GROUP		
Preparation	**Response in an Emergency**	**Business Recovery**
• Develops and maintains overall emergency plan and policies • Reviews recommendations for mitigative measures and training; makes necessary decisions; authorizes use of finances • Ensures site personnel training on policies and procedures • Maintains supply of emergency cash • Develops, maintains, and distributes forms, maps, personnel assignment flowcharts, etc.	• Overall coordination and personnel deployment • Declares existence of an emergency based on status and damage assessment reports from teams • Authorizes evacuation when necessary • Interfaces with local utility companies • Interfaces with area Emergency Operation Centers regarding extent of disaster and availability of mass shelter • Responds to media and public inquiries	• Responsible for business recovery • Maintains documentation necessary to resume business • Determines value and estimates damages • Handles insurance claims • Handles loan applications • Interfaces with Scout Clean Energy US corporate entities

Section II. Crisis Management Organizational Chart



Section III. Operations and Asset Management Incident Reporting



Section IV. Emergency Contact List

FIRE/POLICE/AMBULANCE/Life Flight: 911

EMS: 911

Big Lake Fire Department: 911 or (325) 884-3650

Hospital: Brady Medical Clinic
2010 Nine Rd. Brady, Texas
(325) 597-2114

Occupational Safety and Health Administration:

Facility Manager: Orlando Carrillo
Cell Ph #: 432-284-1244

Deputy Facility Manager: Andrews Tran
Cell Ph# 832-922-7584

Scout Remote Operations Center (ROC)
ROCC Ph# 720-750-8094
Additional Line 303-263-4911

Health and Safety Director: John Boyle
Cell Ph#: 219-771-9534

Vice President of Asset Management: John Kaminski
Cell Ph #: 469-426-4666

Director of Operations: Bernardo Lacoste
Cell Ph # 720-219-7432

Section V. Emergency Response Procedures

Corporate Emergency Response
In an event of a crisis or an emergency at the site, the Facility Manager will have support from the corporate office.

All Wind Farm Emergencies require a response from the corporate office with essential personnel. The essential staff identified includes the safety manager, a staff engineer, operations directors, and possible public relations support. This team is to be used at the discretion of the Facility Manager. At any time during a crisis or an emergency, the Facility Manager can request additional support or stand down the responding essential corporate personnel. At the corporate level, all emergency responses will be operations driven managed by Vice President of Asset Management.

Emergency Communication Operations
ALL FIELD SITE PERSONNEL SHALL CARRY OR HAVE ACCESS TO COMMUNICATIONS AND IS IDENTIFIED BY HIS/HER SITE PERSONNEL NAME/NUMBER. SUBCONTRACTORS OFTEN CARRY THEIR OWN COMMUNICATIONS AND ARE IDENTIFIED BY NAME.

COMMUNICATIONS IS USED FOR COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE SITE PERSONNEL IN THE FIELDS AND THE OFFICE PERSONNEL FOR THE PURPOSES OF:

- Field status reports
- Power outage coordination Emergency conditions
- Other daily work performance

IT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY THAT EVERYONE HAVE COMMUNICATIONS AT ALL TIMES DURING WORKING HOURS.

Power Outage Coordination
When communications media is being used to coordinate power outages for transformer maintenance or substation maintenance, you will need to know which fields are affected to call the appropriate offices for clearance of their field personnel.

Field Injury Procedure

1. FIRST PERSON AT THE ACCIDENT SCENE

Upon arriving at the scene of an injury related accident, the first person shall survey the scene (is it safe?), then notify management personnel of the following:

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

2. ACCIDENT REPORT

If emergency personnel are required, the management personnel shall:

1. Obtain an “Accident Report”
2. Copy information received via radio to the form.
3. Ensure that all areas of the form are completed.
4. Continue to monitor communications for further developments.

3. CALL 911

The designated 911-call person shall:

1. Dial 911 immediately.
2. Relay all the information on the accident form to the 911 operator.

4. NOTIFY THE FOLLOWING PERSONS

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

1. Facility Manager
2. ROC (If EAP requires)
3. Health and Safety Director
4. Director of Operations

Medical Emergency

Medical cases generally fall under the following categories:

1. **Minor Medical Case –** Medical cases requiring minimal lay car and presenting no disability potential. Frequently do not require professional medical care.
2. **Urgent Medical Case –** Medical cases that are not life threatening and not likely to result in permanent or serious disability. Require professional medical care.
3. **Emergency Medical Case –** Those medical cases that, if not properly attended to, could result in serious injury or death. Permanent disability is possible. Require professional medical care.

Procedure

1. Do not move victim unless safety dictates.
2. Notify “base” of the extent of the medical emergency and your location.
3. See “Field Injury – Emergency Operations Procedure.”
4. If the injury appears to be life threatening, be prepared to give “base” as much information as possible so that they can relay the information to the professional (911) EMT’s.
5. See “Accident Report.”
6. If the injury is not life threatening or not likely to result in permanent disability, first aid care may be provided by a trained site personnel or the injured person will be transported to our industrial clinic by a supervisor.

Location and First Aid Supplies

1. Lunch Room: Large first aid kit, fire extinguisher, AED
2. Each vehicle is equipped with an individual trauma kit and AED.

Building Evacuation

Site Personnel Guidelines

1. Building evacuation will occur upon instruction by Management personnel. Notification to building site personnel will be made the via radio, telephone and or intercom system.
2. Be aware of all marked exits from your area and building. Know the routes from your work area. Marked exit signs are installed in all buildings.
3. Take note of physically handicapped individuals in your area that may need assistance.
4. When instructed to evacuate, walk quickly to the nearest marked exit, and ask others to do the same.
5. **DON'T:** Run, lag, scream, stop to get personal belongings, smoke, leave any doors open, or return to the building until you are instructed to do so.
6. All personnel should meet at: Muster Point #1
7. If it is safe, remain in this location until roll call has been taken by a manager. Do not leave premises until accounted for and given permission to do so by Management. Valuable time could be wasted searching for personnel that have not followed correct procedures.
8. Keep fire lanes, hydrants and walkways clear for emergency crews and equipment.
9. During emergency, only personnel authorized by Management will be allowed in the building to perform such responsibilities as shutting down power, potentially hazardous equipment, heat sources, gases, machine, and other electrical equipment.
10. Should you become trapped in a building, **DO NOT PANIC:**
    - If a window is available, place an article of clothing outside the window as a marker for rescue crews.
    - If there is no window, tap on the wall and shout at regular intervals to alert emergency crews.

Building Utility Failure

Site Personnel Guidelines

1. In the event of a major utility outage in a Scout Clean Energy building during working hours, notify a member of Management.
2. If there is potential danger to the building occupants or if the utility failure occurs after hours, on the weekend, or a holiday, notify a member of Management.
3. Do not evacuate a building unless directed to do so by Management, the policy or fire department. Do not return to an evacuated building unless directed to do so by Management personnel.

Electrical / Light Failure

It is advisable to have a flashlight nearby for emergencies.

Plumbing Failure / Flooding / Water Leak

1. Cease using all electrical equipment.
2. Notify a Manager immediately.
3. Evacuate the immediate area to prevent injuries.

Natural Gas Leak

1. Cease all operations.
2. Notify a Manager immediately.
3. Evacuate the area immediately.

****DO NOT SWITCH LIGHTS ON / OFF OR UNPLUG ANY ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT— ELECTRICAL ARCING COULD TRIGGER AN EXPLOSION. ****

Ventilation Problems

1. If smoke or odors come from the ventilation system, immediately notify a Manager.
2. If necessary, cease all operations and vacate the area.

****DO NOT RETURN TO AN EVACUATED AREA UNLESS THE "ALL CLEAR" SIGN IS GIVEN BY A MANAGER. ****

Fire

Site Personnel Guidelines

1. Field personnel should notify "O&M" to report the fire emergency. Someone at "base" will notify the Fire department. Office / Warehouse personnel should immediately dial "911" in the event of a fire. However, when in doubt, shout FIRE.

2. 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.
3. If a minor fire appears to be controllable, a Manager or a member of the Safety Committee 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.
4. 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.
5. Seek out any handicapped personnel in the area and provide assistance when exiting.
6. 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.
7. Office / Warehouse should meet at:

O&M Parking Lot

8. Keep clear of fire lanes, hydrants, and walkways for emergency crews and vehicles.
9. 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.
10. Only members of Management can declare the state of emergency 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.

Turbine Fire

1. Dial 911
2. Notify Facility Manager
3. Verify turbine affected is isolated from the electrical system.
4. Determine fire location—base or nacelle—**and investigate with binoculars 100 feet from the turbine**

5. **Base Fires-** Advise emergency responders of hazards and give them control of the scene
6. **Nacelle Fires**- Establish a sterile zone (approximately 100ft) around the base of the turbine.
7. Keep **all** personnel away from the turbine (including emergency responders)
8. Allow fire debris to fall freely within controlled area.
9. Watch for fire debris to go beyond the controlled area.
10. Fire Department will manage the fire scene, site personnel will stand by to assist with isolation of additional turbines and electrical equipment if requested by the Fire Department Incident Commander.

Brush Fire

1. Dial 911
2. Notify Facility Manager
3. Advise all site employees of the fire emergency and gather team at the muster location.
4. Work with local responders to address fire encroachment near the facility or turbines
5. In the event firefighting teams utilize helicopter or fixed wing aircraft near wind farm the Fire Department Incident Commander may request to pause the turbines for safety.
6. Fire Department will manage the fire scene, site personnel will stand by to assist with isolation of additional turbines and electrical equipment if requested by the Fire Department Incident Commander.
7. All safety requests from the Incident Commander shall be followed by the site team.

Earthquake (Office / Warehouse)

Guidelines for Office/Warehouse/Site Personnel

1. Stay in the building. Many injuries occur while people run through the building to the outside. It is possible to be hit by flying objects, falling plaster or other debris.
2. Assist any handicapped persons in the area and find a safe place for them.
3. Drop, cover, and hold. Try to take cover under a table or other sturdy furniture. Kneel, sit, or stay close to the floor. Hold onto furniture legs for balance. Be prepared to move with your cover. Face away from windows.

4. Doorways may not be the safest location for protection. Violent motion could cause doors to slam against your body, crush your fingers, or inflict other serious injuries. More importantly, you could become a target for flying objects.
5. You could kneel, sit, or stay close to the floor, next to a structurally sound interior wall. Place your hands on the floor for balance, as the ground may move violently for several minutes.
6. Try to avoid airborne objects. Move away from overhead fixtures, windows, bookcases, file cabinets, etc.
7. If you are outside, go to a clear area away from buildings, trees, and power lines.
8. Keep calm. Do not move. Wait for emergency instructions from Management.

IMEDIATELY AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE

1. Be prepared for aftershocks. Although usually less intense than the main quake, they can cause further structural damage.
2. Gas leaks might be present. Do not use lanterns, torches, lighted cigarettes, or open flames.
3. Open windows, if possible, to ventilate the building. Watch out for broken glass.
4. If fire is caused by the earthquake, implement the fire procedures.
5. If evacuation is ordered:
    - Evacuate as instructed.
    - Provide assistance to any handicapped personnel.
    - Beware of falling debris and electrical wires as you exit.
    - Personnel should meet at:

SEE PAGE 34 FOR O&M BUILDING EVACUATION MAP

6. If it is safe, remain in this location until accounted for by Management or Communications personnel. Do not leave premises until accounted for and given permission to do so. Valuable time could be wasted searching for personnel that 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 re-enter.

Should you become trapped in building, DO NOT PANIC.

- If window is available, place an article of clothing outside the window as a marker for rescue crews.
- If there is no window, tap on the wall and shout at regular intervals to alert emergency crews.

Location of First Aid Supplies

Lunchroom and work trucks

Earthquake (Field) Guidelines for Field Site Personnel

DURING AN EARTHQUAKE

1. Move to an open area away from turbine towers, power lines, and poles.
2. Get low to the ground and balance yourself. The ground may move violently for several minutes.
3. If there is no open area, seek available shelter (such as your vehicle) to avoid falling objects. Stay in your vehicle if electrical wires fall on it. Wait for professional help – wires may still be live, and you could be electrocuted if you stepped outside.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE

1. Be prepared for aftershocks. Although usually less intense than the main quake, they can cause further damage.
2. Use any communication means necessary to notify your supervisor of your status and position.
3. If you feel safe in doing so, attempt to evacuate to your safe shelter location.

MAIN ENTRANCE OF WIND FARM

4.
5. Remain at your designated safe shelter location until you have answered to a roll call by a Manager. Do not leave the premises until accounted for and given permission to do by a Manager. Valuable time could be wasted searching for personnel that have not followed correct procedures.
6. You may be directed to return to the Scout Clean Energy office location. This does not give you permission to go elsewhere.
7. Only members of Management can declare the state of emergency over and give permission to leave the designated rendezvous location or the Scout Clean Energy shelter area.

LOCATION OF FIRST AID SUPPLIES

Warehouse and Service Trucks

Adverse Weather

Site Personnel Guidelines

A serious weather "watch" indicates that conditions for bad weather exist. During a "watch" status, maintain a normal routine. Management will monitor available information report. A "warning" is more serious. The following is a list of emergency situations, definitions of these conditions, and general emergency instructions which 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 of the IIPP, 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 technicians that a storm is in the area, and a thirty (30) mile radius will indicate an immediate weather stand down. Technicians 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 turbine.
4. Site supervision will confirm all employees are accounted for and down tower. At that time, they will be directed to return to the shop or stay in the field until the lightning passes.
5. Lines of communications shall include radios as a primary source.

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

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

General Information

During late spring to the summer months, in certain parts of the country, thunderstorms are common. Because of this, all service technicians who work in these areas need to be aware of the possible lightning conditions that may occur on our wind turbine projects during these thunderstorms. Before, during, and after thunderstorms all affected site personnel need to be aware of what to do and where to report.

Safer Locations During Thunderstorms and Locations to Avoid

No place is absolutely safe from the 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 the size of the structure. 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 act. 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:

Wind turbine 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. If you hear a hissing or crackling sound, this may be a sign of the wind turbine holding a charge. If these sounds are present, DO NOT TOUCH THE MACHINE.

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 metal door or window frames, electrical wiring, telephone wiring, cable TV wiring, plumbing, etc.

When in vehicles 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. In no circumstances, during close-in lightning, should the operator attempt to step off the equipment to ground to find another shelter. If operating a boom truck or crane, make sure to retract the boom and place in the boom rack.

****NOTE: EMERGENCY WORK CAN BE CONDUCTED IN THE SUBSTATION. ONLY QUALIFIED AND TRAINED PERSONNEL WILL BE ABLE TO CONDUCT WORK. A JSEA MUST BE COMPLETED AND RISK ASSESSMENT SHOULD REFLECT THE WEATHER AND ITS HAZARDS****

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 (mountain top, isolated wind turbine, 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 very high-risk areas 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 – 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 hypothermia that the victim suffers which can further complicate the resuscitation.

Location: 2401 U.S. Hwy 283 Brady, TX 76825

Facility Manager: Orlando Carrillo

Designated Muster Point: O&M Building conference room S

SEE PAGE 3

FOR SITE MAP

Backup Designated Muster Point: OM parking lot

Flooding

Concerns of the Office / Warehouse

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 of the Field

1. Down power lines.
2. De-energize 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

General

In addition to the General Safety Policy and General Safety Rules of the IIPP, the following shall apply: This policy effects all locations that see annual weather situations. Although we have several types of wind turbines in these areas, the procedures are the same.

Definitions

Tornado Watch: A tornado watch means that conditions are favorable for tornados to develop.

Tornado Warning: A tornado warning means that either official spotters have 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 foundation 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 commons. Because of this, all service technicians who work in these areas need to be aware of the possible tornado conditions that may occur on our wind turbine projects.

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 so important 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 for 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 assure 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 predestinated “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 out drive 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. Around the projects watch for falling debris, exposed power lines, and chemical spills.
5. Give first aid when appropriate. Do not 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 buildings if you smell gas or chemical fumes.

Location: 2401 U.S. Hwy 283 Brady, TX 76825

Facility Manager: Orlando Carrillo

Designated Muster Point: O&M Building

SEE PAGE 35 FOR SITE MAP

Backup Designated Muster Point: OM parking lot near entrance sign

Cold Weather Safety

The purpose of this Safety Document 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 the 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. Wind turbine sites are often located where there are lakes, rivers, creeks, or ponds. These are also areas where roads may become unstable. There is some chance of crashing into the water. Heavy rain can have the same effect as immersion. In the event a person should experience 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 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-degree Fahrenheit. “Goose bumps” 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-degree Fahrenheit, there is a chance of cardiac arrest.

Local Cold Injury

Local cold injury is commonly called “frost bite”. Frost bite occurs when body tissue gets cold enough to freeze. It is most likely to affect the tips of the fingers, toes, ears, nose, cheek bones, and chin. While 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 waxy grey or yellow. If the condition can 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 patient to exert themselves. There is possibility if 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 frozen to the skin. Cover the skin with loose clothing or bandage to prevent friction or pressure. Never rub or massage the affected. If the area is hard and frozen, do not attempt to re- warm it by applying heat. Seek medical attention.

Hazardous Material

Site Personnel Guidelines

Safety Data Sheets (SDS's) are kept on premises on all chemicals we use.

These data sheets are located in: **O&M Warehouse**

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. Are 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. Washing-off contamination and first aid should be started immediately.
5. Do not try to contain or clean up spills. This will be conducted be someone designated by Management.
6. If it is safe, remain in this 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 that 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 re-enter.

Crime / Violent Behavior / Civil Disturbance

Site Personnel Guidelines

Report

Contact any Manager or call “911” yourself to access the police department.

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 a police officer arrives 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 seems 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 a Manager immediately. If necessary, all entrances and exits will be secured. Should unauthorized intruders gain access onto 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

Site Personnel Guidelines

All bomb threats must be treated as a serious matter and must be considered real until proven otherwise. The procedures described below should be implemented regardless of whether the bomb threat appears to be real or not.

Bomb Threats Through Mail or Suspicious Packages

1. Do not handle the envelope or package. Clear the area and call “911”. In addition, contact any manager.
2. The building will not be evacuated until Management personnel or local authorities have given orders to do so.

Bomb Threats Over the Phone

1. Keep the caller on the line if 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. Also, 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
3. Immediately notify your supervisor or a Manager. Await further instructions. The building will not be evacuated until Management personnel or local authorities have given orders to do so.

Active Shooter

RUN: Evacuate If Possible

- If there is considerable distance between you and the gunfire/armed person, quickly move away from the sound of the gunfire/armed person. If the gunfire/armed person is in your building and it is safe to do so, run out of the building and move far away until you are in a secure place to hide.
- Leave your belongings behind.
- Keep your hands visible to law enforcement.
- Take others with you, but do not stay behind because others will not go.
- Call 911 when it is safe to do so. Do not assume that someone else has reported the incident. The information that you can provide law enforcement may be critical, e.g. number of shooters, physical description and identification, number and type(s) of weapons, and location of the shooter.

HIDE: Hide silently in as safe a place as possible

- If the shooter is in proximity and you cannot evacuate safely, hide in an area out of the armed person's view.
- Choose a hiding place with thicker walls and fewer windows, if possible.
- Lock doors and barricade with furniture, if possible.
- Turn off lights
- Silence phones and turn off other electronics.
- Close windows, shades, and blinds, and avoid being seen from outside the room, if possible.
- If you are outdoors and cannot RUN safely, find a place to hide that will provide protection from gunfire such as a brick wall, large trees, or buildings.
- Remain in place until you receive an "all clear" t.

FIGHT: Take action to disrupt or incapacitate the shooter

- As a last resort, FIGHT. If you cannot evacuate or hide safely and only when your life is in imminent danger, act.
- Attempt to incapacitate or disrupt the actions of the shooter.
- Act with physical aggression toward the shooter.
- Use items in your area such as fire extinguishers or chairs.
- Throw items at the shooter if possible.
- Call 911 when it is safe to do so.

Immediately after an incident:

- Wait for Local Law Enforcement officers to assist you out of the building, if inside.
- When law enforcement arrives, students and employees must display empty hands with open palms.

Note:

- Understand that gunfire may sound artificial. Assume that any popping sound is gunfire.
- If there are two or more persons in the same place when a violent incident begins, you should spread out in the room to avoid offering the aggressor an easy target.
- Be mindful that violent attacks can involve any type of weapon, not just a gun. Knives, blunt objects, physical force, or explosives can be just as deadly as a gun. The suggested actions provided here are applicable in any violent encounter.

ACTIVE SHOOTER

1

RUN

Have an escape route and plan in mind.

Leave your belongings behind.

Keep your hands visible.

HIDE

Your second option should be to hide.

Do not huddle together, because it makes an easy target.

Lock and barricade doors and shut off lights.

FIGHT

FIGHT for your life!

Attempt to incapacitate the attacker.

Find an object to use as a weapon, such as a fire extinguisher, scissors, or chair.

Section VI. Operational Equipment Safety Protocols

Hurricanes

- Follow Hurricane Procedure
- Remote Operations Center (ROC) to operate the site
- Conduct post hurricane inspection by management
- Report findings
- Return site to normal operations

Site Fire/ Turbine Fire

- Site management will control access to site to ensure the safety of all personnel and equipment
- Determine if de-energization is required
- Maintain communications with ROCC
- Conduct post fire inspection
- Return site to normal operations

Tornadoes

- Follow tornado procedure
- Remote Operations Control Center (ROC) to operate the site
- Conduct post hurricane inspection by management
- Report findings
- Return site to normal operations

Substation Failure

- Site management will control access to site to ensure the safety of all personnel and equipment
- Determine if de-energization is required
- Maintain communications with ROC
- Return site to normal operations

Operational Equipment- Adverse Weather Conditions

Icing

- Follow turbine manufactures icing procedure
- Determine whether work will stop or resume
- Conduct site assessment
- Determine if equipment can continue normal operations

High Winds

- SCADA will monitor
- 25mps will place turbine into pause (reference turbine manufacture wind speed specs)
- ROCC will monitor

Snow

- Conduct site assessment
- Determine if equipment can continue normal operations

High Ambient—*Per the generator resource summer preparation checklist*

- Review previous event issues and lesson learned applied
- Determine if coolant equipment is functional at the turbines Determine if coolant equipment is functional at the substation
- Determine if all transformer oil levels have checked and refilled as necessary
- Ensure that back-up generators have been tested for functionality (if applicable)

Low Ambient—*Per the generator resource winter preparation checklist*

- Review previous events issues and lessons learned applied
- Determine if equipment or exposed components need additional insulation
- Ensure all heaters in proper working order
- Determine if all cooling equipment has been disabled
- Determine if all transformer oil levels have checked and refilled as necessary
- Ensure that all back-up generators have been tested for functionality (if applicable)

Communications Loss

- Site management to remain on site and maintain turbine and substation control through communication reestablished
- Maintain communication with ROC
- Report findings and repair communication issue

Pandemic

Pandemic Definition: An epidemic of infectious disease that is spreading through human populations across a large region

Examples Include: Smallpox, HIV, H1N1 Flu, Measles, COVID-19

Pandemics are declared when three conditions are met: 1) Emergence of an infectious disease to a new population, 2) the disease infects humans causing serious illness, 3) The disease is easily spread among humans

Pandemics may cause a serious reduction in workforce.

Preventative measures: washing hands, covering your mouth when sneezing, staying home from work to minimize further exposure

Pandemic Notification:

John Boyle, Director of Health and Safety: Office Ph#: 219.771.9534

Report:

Exposure type:

- Influenza
- Measles
- Other

Contamination area:

- Isolate area
- Third party biohazard clean up

Worker exposure:

- Number of personnel
- Reduction in workforce
- Determine if there are adequate resources to available workers to ensure continued safe operations

Significant Impact to the operations:

- Operations will be relinquished to Scout Clean Energy's Remote Operations Center. The site will be operated remotely until all clear is given.

Water Shortage or Water Compromise

Extended potable water compromise or shortage more than 48 hours:

Site operations will be relinquished to Scout's Remote Operations Center. The site will be operated remotely until potable water is reestablished for site personnel.

Notification:

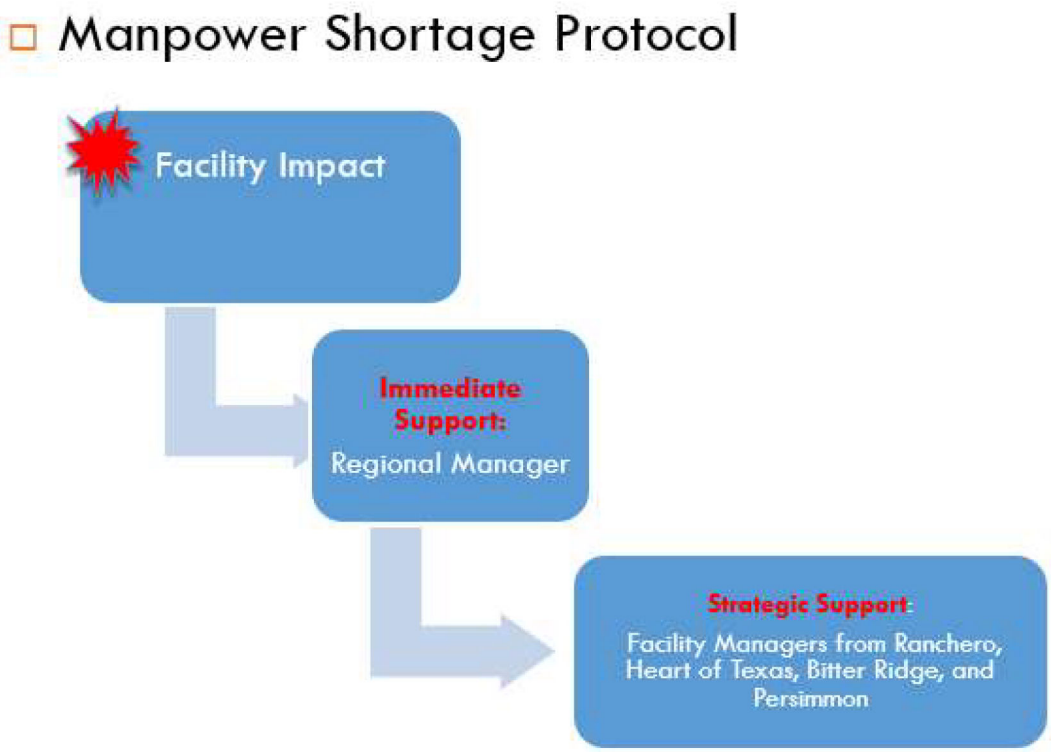
John Boyle, Health and Safety Manager: Office Ph#: 219.771.9534

Manpower Shortage

Planning:

1. Identified potential vacancies instigated by an emergency.
2. Promote from within Scout or have a contractor from outside.
3. Develop and train individuals to support affected positions

Emergency Response:



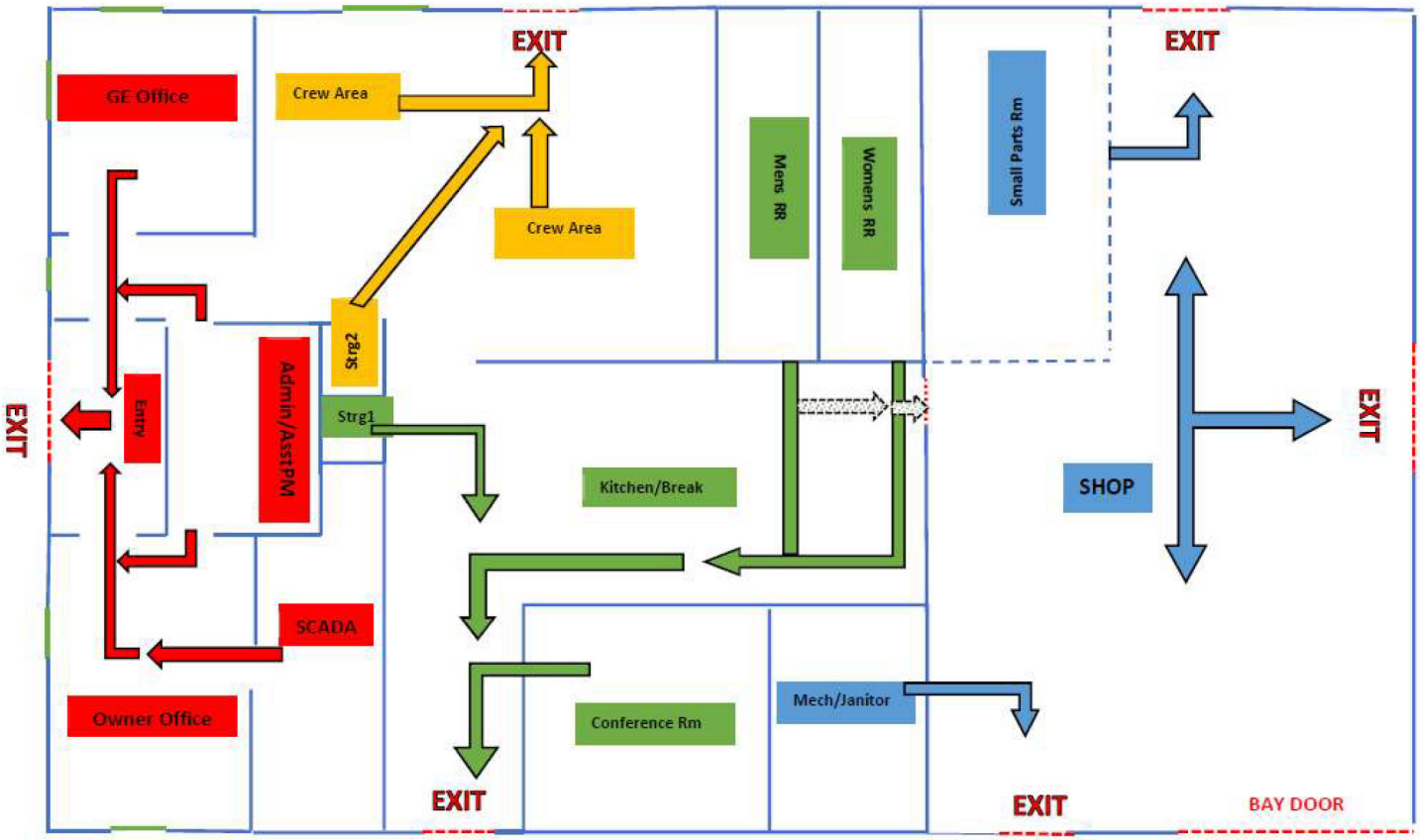
Section VII. Scout Incident Report Form

☐ First Aid ☐ Near Miss	☐ Hazard Identification
☐ Recordable ☐ Property Damage	☐ Environmental

Injury Potential (Check One): ☐ Low ☐ Medium ☐ High		
Report Version: ☐ Draft ☐ Final		
Location / Department ID:		
Location of Incident:		
Contact Name(s)	**Phone Number(s)**	**Date of Incident**
Describe the Incident or Hazard		
Document Used: ☐ JSEA ☐ LOTO Procedure Work Procedure Doc ID: _____		
Potential EHS Hazards, Injuries, Damage(cost)	**Existing Control Measures**	
Root Cause:		
Personnel Contacted: Safety Manager_____ Senior Manager, Fleet Operations _____ Asset Manager _____ VP of Operations and Maintenance _____		

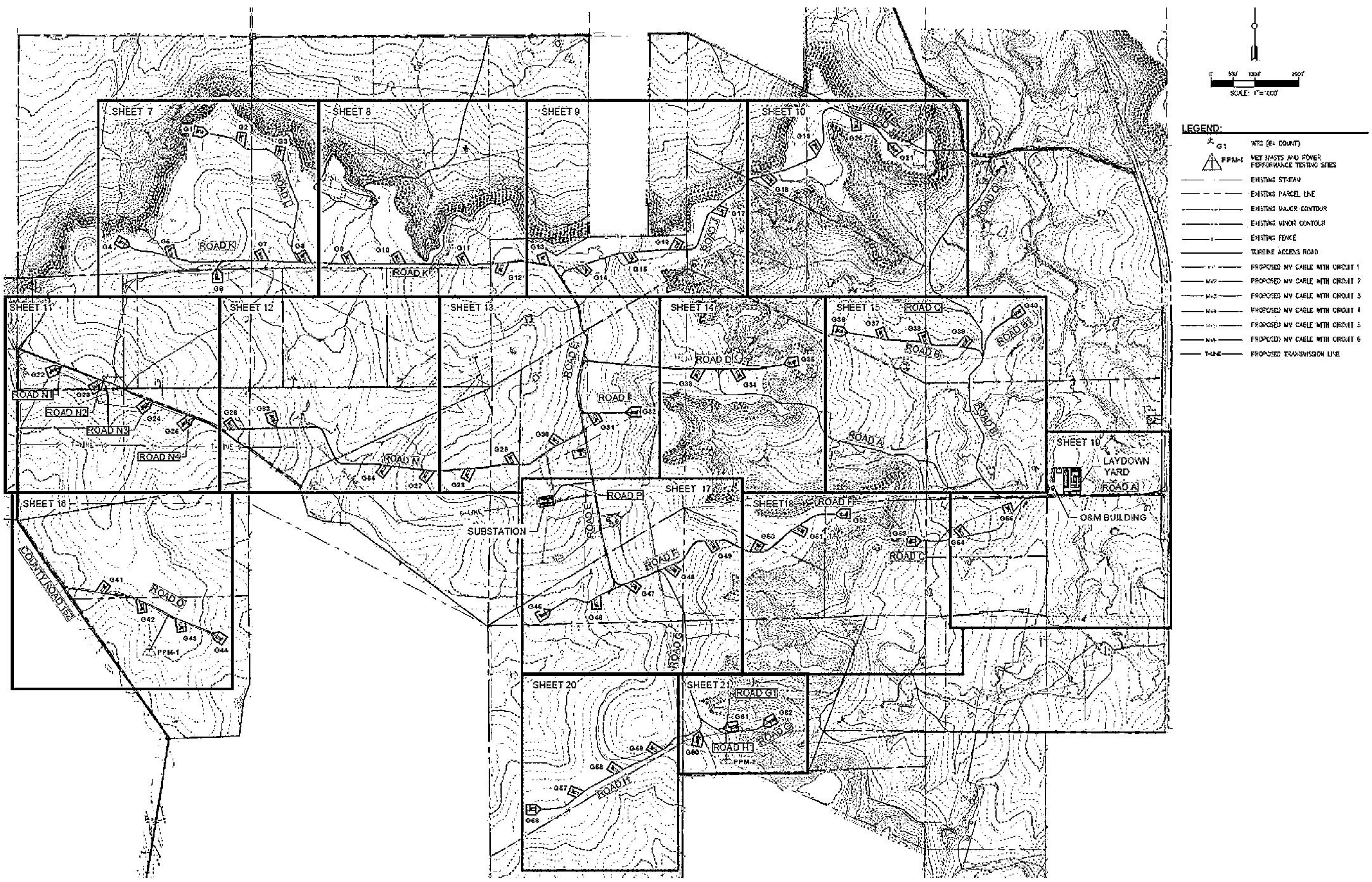
Section VIII. Maps

O&M Building Evacuation Map



: Alternate route for RR if Shop Area is safely passable

Site Map


SHEET 7
SHEET 8
SHEET 9
SHEET 10
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SHEET 13
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SHEET 16
SHEET 17
SHEET 18
SHEET 19
SHEET 20
SHEET 21
ROAD K
ROAD N1
ROAD N2
ROAD N3
ROAD N4
ROAD N
ROAD D
ROAD E
ROAD A
ROAD B
ROAD C
ROAD F
ROAD G
ROAD G1
ROAD H
ROAD H1
ROAD O
ROAD P
COUNTY ROAD
SUBSTATION
LAYDOWN YARD
O&M BUILDING
PPM-1
PPM-2
LEGEND:

Section IX: Emergency Action Plan Receipt

ACKNOWLEDGMENT / RECEIPT OF HSE DOCUMENT

RE: HEART OF TEXAS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

The undersigned acknowledge receipt of the above referenced HSE document:

Printed Name	Title	Signature	Date
Amy Simpson	Administrative Assistant	Amy Simpson	4/12/22
Andrews Tran	Sr. Associate Wind Tech		4/12/22
Orlando Carrillo	Regional Facility Manager		

Annex: A_9719-ALL-First Aid Training and Medical Emergencies First Aid Training and Medical Emergencies

Annex: A

First Aid Training and Medical Emergencies

Contents

Purpose

All Scout (Field) Personnel and certain corporate campus employees shall be trained in recognizing incidents and events that require emergency intervention. These Scout personnel shall be trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation, automatic electrical defibrillators, self and assisted rescue at heights (if applicable), and advanced first Aid. This policy is supported with Scout's Emergency Response Plan that is site and geographic specific.

Emergency Equipment

All emergency equipment must be readily available. Locations of site equipment shall be identified in the site emergency response plan and reiterated in the site's safety orientation. All emergency equipment shall be inspected monthly for expired supplies and components, and insurance of adequately supplied stock.

Equipment Available at Scout Clean Energy

- 2 Tech Safety Lines Medical First Aid Kits (exceeding OHSA/ANSI requirements)
- First aid kits (Multiple)
- 2-3 Automatic Electric Defibrillators (AED)
- 1 Tech Safety Lines Spark Rescue Kit
- 1 Yates Spec Pack- Back Board
- Mobile and Fixed Eyewash Stations (Multiple)
- Fire Extinguishers

Training

Scout Clean Energy will train their field personnel and certain corporate campus personnel through a combination of media, computer-based modules, hands on, and instructor/lecture expertise. The training will be evaluated periodically for competency through site emergency response drills.

Training Topics

- Incipient Fire Fighting
- Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)
- Rescue at Heights
- Environmental Emergencies
- Medical Emergencies
- Automatic Electric Defibrillator (AED)
- Patient Packaging and Transportation
- Identification of Appropriate Health Care Facilities
- Equipment Selection

Medical Treatment

Heat Stoke

Heat stroke is the most serious heat-related disorder. It occurs when the body becomes unable to control its temperature: the body's temperature rises rapidly, the sweating mechanism fails, and the body is unable to cool down. When heat stroke occurs, the body temperature can rise to 106 degrees Fahrenheit or higher within 10 to 15 minutes. Heat stroke can cause death or permanent disability if emergency treatment is not given.

Symptoms	First Aid

• Hot, dry skin (no sweating)
• Hallucinations
• Chills
• Throbbing headache
• High body temperature
• Confusion/dizziness Slurred speech
	• **Call 911,** notify their supervisor, and make arrangement for transportation to medical facility identified in the Emergency Response Plan
	• Move the sick worker to a cool shaded area.
	• Cool the worker using methods such as:
	  • Soaking their clothes with water.
	  • Spraying, sponging, or showering them with water.
	  • Fanning their body.

Heat Exhaustion

Heat exhaustion is a condition whose symptoms may include heavy sweating and a rapid pulse, a result of your body overheating**.** It is one of three heat-related syndromes, with heat cramps being the mildest and heatstroke being the most severe.

Symptoms	First Aid
• Heavy sweating • Extreme weakness or fatigue • Dizziness, confusion • Nausea • Clammy, moist skin • Pale or flushed complexion • Muscle cramps • Slightly elevated body temperature • Fast and shallow breathing	• Have them rest in a cool, shaded, or air-conditioned area. • Have them drink plenty of water or other cool, nonalcoholic beverages. • Have them take a cool shower, bath, or sponge bath. .

Heat Cramps

Heat cramps usually affect workers who sweat a lot during strenuous activity. This sweating depletes the body's salt and moisture levels. Low salt levels in muscles causes painful cramps. Heat cramps may also be a symptom of heat exhaustion.

Symptoms	First Aid
Muscle pain or spasms usually in the abdomen, arms, or legs	• Stop all activity and sit in a cool place. • Drink clear juice or a sports beverage. • Do not return to strenuous work for a few hours after the cramps subside because further exertion may lead to heat exhaustion or heat stroke. **Seek medical attention if any of the following apply**: • The worker has heart problems. • The worker is on a low-sodium diet. • The cramps do not subside within one hour.

Hypothermia

Hypothermia is a medical emergency that occurs when your body loses heat faster than it can produce heat, causing a dangerously low body temperature. Normal body temperature is around 98.6 F (37 C). Hypothermia occurs as your body temperature falls below 95 F (35 C)

Symptoms	First Aid
Shivering Slurred speech Weak pulse Lack of coordination Memory loss Dizziness Redness of the skin Loss of consciousness .	Mild hypothermia involves warm drinks, warm clothing, and physical activity. Moderate hypothermia, heating blankets and warmed intravenous fluids are recommended. - Call 911 Severe hypothermia should be moved gently -CALL 911

Frostbite

Frostbite is an injury caused by freezing of the skin and underlying tissues. First your skin becomes very cold and red, then numb, hard and pale. Frostbite is most common on the fingers, toes, nose, ears, cheeks, and chin. Exposed skin in cold, windy weather is most vulnerable to frostbite.

Symptoms	First Aid
Cold, numb, and pale skin Pins and needles Sensation of touch is decreased Burning skin sensation Stinging Sensation Skin discoloration: skin turns red, white, blue, or grayish yellow Blistering after rewarming Hard/waxy skin Muscle and joint stiffness .	• Protect skin from further damage • Get out of the cold • Gently rewarm frostbitten areas • Drink warm liquids

Snake Bites

A snakebite is an injury caused by the bite of a snake, especially a venomous snake. A common sign of a bite from a venomous snake is the presence of two puncture wounds from the animal's fangs.

First Aid

- Keep calm and try not to move, as moving can spread the venom through the bloodstream faster
- Loosen any clothing, accessories or jewelry as the body part might swell
- Position yourself such that the bite is below the level of the heart
- Cover the bite with a clean dry dressing
- Call emergency services immediately and get help- **CALL 911**
- Torniquets and cutting are **not** recommended

Major Bleeds

Stop Bleeding Apply direct pressure on the cut or wound with a clean cloth, tissue, or **piece of gauze** until bleeding stops. If blood soaks through the material, do not remove it. Put more cloth or gauze on top of it and continue to apply pressure. If the wound is on the arm or leg, raise limb above the heart, if possible, to help slow bleeding.

First Aid

- For severe bleeding, apply immediate, direct pressure to the wound with any available, clean material. Continue pressure until the bleeding is controlled.
- Elevate the wound above the affected individual's heart. The person should be lying down with the legs elevated.
- Apply a tourniquet only if other means to control life-threatening bleeding do not work. Tighten the tourniquet only enough to stop the bleeding. Note the time the tourniquet was applied and remove as soon as possible.
- **CALL 911**

Head Injuries

If severe head trauma occurs, keep the person still. Until medical help arrives, keep the injured person lying down and quiet, with the head and shoulders slightly elevated. Stop any bleeding. Apply firm pressure to the wound with sterile gauze or a clean cloth. Watch for changes in breathing and alertness.

Head trauma that results in concussion symptoms, such as nausea, unsteadiness, headaches, or difficulty concentrating, is a medical emergency.

First Aid

- Keep the person still. The injured person should lie down with the head and shoulders slightly elevated. Don't move the person unless necessary and avoid moving the person's neck. If the person is wearing a helmet, don't remove it.
- Stop any bleeding. Apply firm pressure to the wound with sterile gauze or a clean cloth. But don't apply direct pressure to the wound if you suspect a skull fracture.
- Watch for changes in breathing and alertness. If the person shows no signs of circulation — no breathing, coughing or movement — **CALL 911** and begin CPR.

Electrical Shock

Turn off the source of electricity. CPR if the person shows no signs of circulation, such as breathing, coughing or movement. **CALL 911**

Burns

A burn involves the destruction of skin cells, and sometimes the underlying structures of muscle, fascia, and bone. It occurs when these structures absorb more heat than they can dissipate.

First Aid

- Stop the burning process. Remove the source of heat…if clothing catches fire, "STOP, DROP AND ROLL" to smother the flames.
- Remove all burned clothing. Clothing may keep in the heat and cause a deeper injury. If clothing sticks to the skin, cool the material, or cut or tear around the area to preserve good skin tissue.
- Pour cool water over the burned area. Keep pouring the cool water for at least 3-5 minutes. Never put ice or cold water on a burn as it lowers body temperature and can make the burn worse.
- Remove all jewelry, belts, tight clothing. Remove from burned areas and around the victim's neck – swelling of burned areas occurs immediately
- Cover burns with a soft, sterile dressing or bandage
- **Seek medical attention**

Chemical Injuries

Chemical injury ranges from direct damage to cells and tissues by caustic agents (strong acid or bases) to damage due to toxins that may have very specific targets in a limited number of cell types causing uncontrolled depolarization that can lead to cell death.

First Aid

- Protect yourself from contact with the chemical.
- Read the container Safety Data Sheet (SDS) label information or consult with a Poison Control Center before administering first aid for specific chemical reactions.
- Dry chemicals: brush as much a of the dry chemical off as possible and remove it from the affected area from a minimum of 20-30 minutes or until a medical professional tells you to stop. Remove patient's clothing, including shoes, before flushing with water. If chemical is near or is in the patient's eye, check for contact lenses, which should be removed before irrigation of the eye. Don't flush parts of body that are not contaminated
- **Seek medical attention**

Broken Bones

First aid for fractures is all about immobilizing the injured area. Splints can be used for this. Control any external bleeding. Complicated breaks where a limb is very deformed. Never attempt to realigned before splinting.

First Aid

- Stop any bleeding. Apply pressure to the wound with a sterile bandage.
- Immobilize the injured area. Don't try to realign the bone or push a bone that's sticking out back in.
- Apply a splint to the area above and below the fracture sites. Padding the splints can help reduce discomfort.
- Apply ice packs to limit swelling and help relieve pain. Don't apply ice directly to the skin. Wrap the ice in a towel, piece of cloth or some other material.
- Treat for shock. If the person feels faint or is breathing in short, rapid breaths, lay the person down with the head slightly lower than the trunk and, if possible, elevate the legs.
- **Seek medical attention**

Version History Log

Version Effective Date	Date of Change	Version Number	Summary of Changes
7-28-21	N/A	1.0	

Annex: B_P9710-ALL-OHS-FireProtectionPlan Fire Protection Plan

Annex: B

Introduction

Scout Clean Energy recognizes that its site personnel have the right and need to know the potential fire hazards that exist in our workplace. It is also essential that we take all necessary precautions to protect our workplace from fire damage, and most importantly, to protect our site personnel from injury or loss of life because of a fire. With this policy, Scout Clean Energy intends to ensure the transmission of necessary information to site personnel regarding fire prevention in theworkplace.

This policy is established to:

- Identify potential fire hazards and their proper handling and storage procedures and potential ignition sources.
- Identify housekeeping procedures for controlling the accumulation of flammable and combustible waste materials.
- Identify procedures for ensuring regular and proper maintenance of equipment and installed systems are carried out to prevent accidental ignition of combustible materials.
- Identify persons responsible for maintenance of equipment and systems installed to prevent or control ignition of fires.
- Identify persons responsible for control and accumulation of flammable or combustible waste materials.
- Ensure that site personnel are trained on the Site specific EAP with regard to this procedure.

Potential Fire Hazards

By virtue of the nature of our business, there are likely to be one or more flammable or combustible materials stored on the premises. As part of Scout Clean Energy's "HAZARD COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM, all such substances are listed on a Hazardous Substances List within the Safety Data Sheets ("SDS") binder, which is readily accessible to all site personnel.

Vegetation Management and Fire Prevention

Cut dry grasses and brush 10 feet from roads, driveways, and property lines, 30 feet from the operations and maintenance buildings, and up to 150 wind turbines

Trim back vegetation near electrical components such as junction boxes, pad-mount transformers, and other electrical equipment that can contribute to a fire.

Clear out dead debris, including buildup of leaves, needles, and tree droppings, from decks, roofs, exterior stairs and walkways, and gutters.

Remove dead vegetation from the project site, including the buildup of dead debris and droppings from within shrubs, bushes, and trees.

Trim back up trees by cutting low hanging branches 10 feet from the ground and cutting branches from other trees and shrubs to create adequate spacing.

Potential Ignition Sources

- Welding (fabrication shop area, or in field)
- Cigarette smoking other than in designated areas
- Heat (extreme seasonal temperatures) and spontaneous combustion
- Reactivity between substances
- Vegetation

Housekeeping Procedures

- Site personnel are strongly advised not to litter, and to attempt to clean up noticeable refuse. Litter is not only an eyesore but can also be a potential fire hazard.

Fire Prevention Equipment and Installed Systems

Fire Extinguishers

- A sufficient number of appropriately rated fire extinguishers must be distributed throughout the workplace. Additionally, each Company work vehicle will be equipped with a fire extinguisher.
- All fire extinguishers shall be serviced once every 12 months or after each use by a licensed contractor per NFPA Standards.

Alarms

- If a Scout Clean Energy building does not provide an installed alarm system, all office and warehouse/shop personnel shall be instructed in use of the telephone paging system and shall alert all personnel on premises to evacuate.
- All office/warehouse/shop personnel shall dial “911” in the event of any emergency.
- Field personnel shall notify “base” via the radio communications system, cell phone etc. to report a fire.
- All personnel shall follow the procedures detailed in their facility’s “EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN”.

Responsible Persons

All site personnel are expected to follow the guidelines set forth by the Scout Clean Energy Codes of Safe Practice and to exhibit common sense in fire prevention efforts.

The Facility Manager is responsible for ensuring regular and proper maintenance of fire prevention equipment and installed systems and for the control and accumulation of flammable or combustible waste materials.

The Facility Manager shall notify the local fire department of any situation or incident where there is any question about fire safety, and will invite an officer of the fire department to visit the workplace and answer any questions to help implement a safe operating plan.

Site Personnel Training

Beyond new hire orientation, the Facility Manager shall be responsible for providing training to site personnel on the use of fire extinguishers and the mitigation of fire hazards. Each employee shall receive hands on fire extinguisher training then follow up with annual computer-based training.

Fire Fighting (Project Sites)

Scout Clean Energy will not request site personnel to engage in firefighting. However, the Company will require its site personnel to equip its vehicles with small scale fire prevention equipment. Such equipment is only to be utilized to attempt to extinguish small incipient stage fires if the person is present when the fire starts, and the safety equipment is within the person's immediate reach without any perceived hazard. In the event the fire is out of control, the person or persons must leave the area and immediately summon firefighting professionals.

Classes of Fires

Fires in wood, paper, textiles and other carbonaceous materials. These fires are extinguished by the cooling and quenching action of water and water-based agents or by insulating with general purpose dry chemical.

Fires in flammable liquids. These are smothered by carbon dioxide, all electrical nonconductor, except as noted in section 1922(a) (7) Title 8.

Fires in live electrical equipment. Extinguishing agents are chemical, carbon dioxide, all electrical nonconductors, except as noted in section 1922(a)(7) Title 8.

Fires in combustible metals such as magnesium, sodium, and potassium. Extinguishing agent is a coarse powder which seals the burning surface and smothers the fire.

Types of Extinguisher

	Carbon Dioxide	Regular Dry Chemical	General Purpose Dry Chemical	Water	Foam	Loaded Stream
A	Small surface fires ONLY.	Small surface fires ONLY.	Yes. Excellent fire retardant. Blankets and prevents flashback.	Yes, Excellent. Water saturates material and prevents rekindling.	Yes, Excellent. Foam has both a smothering and a wetting action.	Yes, Excellent. Saturates materials and prevents rekindling.
B	Yes. Excellent Carbon Dioxide leaves no residue. Does not affect equipment or food stuff.	Yes. Excellent, chemical smothers the fire.	Yes. Excellent, provides smothering acids.	No. Water will spread fire, will not put it out.	Yes, Excellent. Smothering blanket does not dissipate, will float on top of liquids.	Yes, provides smothering action, cools and quenches.
C	Yes. Excellent Carbon Dioxide is a non- conductor, leaves no residue. Will not damage equipment.	Yes. Excellent, chemical is a non-conductor. Screen of dry chemical shields operator from heat.	Yes, Excellent. Chemical is a non-conductor, screen of dry chemical shields operator from heat.	No. Water, a conductor, shall not be used on live electrical equipment.	No. Foam is a conductor and shall not be used on live electrical equipment.	No. Liquid is a conductor and shall not be used on live electrical equipment.
D	Fires in combustible metals such as magnesium, sodium, and potassium. Extinguishing agent is a coarse powder which seals the burning surface and smothers the fire.					

I. Version History Log

Version Effective Date	Date of Change	Version Number	Summary of Changes
11/11/20	N/A	1.0	

Annex: C_P9705-ALL-OHS-Accident Reporting Procedures

Annex: C

General Requirement

Failure of any personnel to adhere to the following procedures may result in immediate or progressive disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment and permanent removal from site.

Definition of "Accident": Any unplanned occurrence resulting in illness, injury, or material damage.

- Any accident **must be reported** immediately to an appropriate supervisor by the involved site personnel(s). In turn, the supervisor must immediately notify the Scout Supervisor and the Scout Health and Safety Director.
- An initial Accident Report must be completed and submitted to the Scout Supervisor on the day of the accident, without regard to nature of illness or injury, need for medical treatment, or extent of material damage.
- All involved site personnel and witnesses must each complete an on the day of the incident. If any site personnel are physically or mentally unable to complete the form at the time of the incident, he will be required to complete the form as soon as he is able to do so. The site personnel's work partner or witness will still be required to complete the form at the time of the incident.
- In the event that an accident results in an injury requiring medical treatment, or causes material damage reasonably estimated by Scout Clean Energy to cost in excess of $500.00 to repair or replace, all site personnel involved in the accident may be required to submit to a post- accident urine drug screen and a breath alcohol test.

Accidents Involving Personal Injury

Notifications to the Scout Supervisor and Scout Health and Safety Director must be made immediately.

Initial Paperwork

The injured site personnel will complete an **Accident Report** and submit it to his immediate supervisor prior to leaving work for any reason (unless his injury has rendered him physically unable to do so at this time). The appropriate state forms (e.g., Site personnel's Claim for Worker's Compensation Benefits) are to be filled-out by companies' representative.

All involved site personnel and witnesses to the accident will complete an Accident Report and submit it to the appropriate supervisor & Scout Supervisor prior to leaving work for any reason. The Scout Supervisor may conduct an interview with all involved personnel.

The supervisor will complete the remaining sections that he received a Supervisor's Investigation of Injury or Illness.

The supervisor will forward these completed forms to the Scout Supervisor. The Scout Supervisor will:

1. Assign a unique number to the documents
2. Log appropriate information in the facility's Accident Investigation Log and in the OSHA 300 Log (if the injury is reportable).
3. Fax or email all forms to the appropriate parties which include Scout Health and Safety Manager.
4. File originals of all documents in the facility's Accident/Incident Investigation:

Safety will:

1. Fax or email information-only copies of all forms to the Scout Clean Energy Director of Operations or Director of Construction, and Director of Asset Management
2. Log information in the company's Accident Investigation Log.
3. File copies of all documents in the company's Accident/Incident Investigation File.
4. Enter information into the company's OSHA 300-Log if the injury is reportable.

Urine Drug Screening and Breath Alcohol Testing

All involved site personnel and witnesses will be driven to the appropriate medical provider(s) for medical treatment and post-accident urine drug screens/breath alcohol tests. Designated company personnel must transport all site personnel to the facility(ies).

Medical Treatment

Scout Clean Energy will always encourage the injured person to seek medical attention. Further, it is understood that Scout Clean Energy has the right to require an injured site personnel or site person to seek medical attention under any circumstance. Refusal to comply with the company's requirements for medical attention will result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment or permanent removal from site

The injured person's supervisor is responsible for reporting all accidents that result in a fatality or serious injury to OSHA within 24 hours, and for issuing the OSHA Report of Occupational Injury or Illness within 5 days.

Accidents Involving Material or Vehicle Damage:

Notifications to the Scout Supervisor and other appropriate staff must be made immediately.

Paperwork Required from Involved Site personnel

The involved site personnel(s) and all witnesses to the accident will complete an Accident Report and submit it to the appropriate supervisor prior to leaving work for any reason

Action/Paperwork by Supervisor

Notifications to the Scout Supervisor and other appropriate staff must be made immediately.
Paperwork Required from Involved Site personnel

The involved site personnel(s) and all witnesses to the accident will complete an Accident Report and submit it to the appropriate supervisor prior to leaving work for any reason.
The supervisor will conduct an interview with all involved personnel.
The supervisor will complete the remaining sections of all of that he received, and then forward a copy to the Scout Supervisor.

The Scout Supervisor if the damage was made to Scout Clean Energy 's assets will assess the extent of damage following established guidelines to the best of his ability. If, in his judgment, the damage exceeds $500.00, then he reserves the right to require the company who the site personnel work for and all involved site personnel and witnesses to be required to submit to a post-accident urine drug screen and breathe alcohol test.
The supervisor will complete a Material Damage Report or a Vehicle Accident Report and forward it to the Scout Supervisor.

Scout Supervisor

Fax copies or email of the forms to the Director of Operations, Director of Construction and Scout Health and Safety Director. File originals of all documents in the facility's Accident/Incident Investigation File.

The Scout Supervisor will:

1. Review the Accident Report as received from the site personnel's supervisor. He will inspect the damage to the item and make a recommendation to repair/replace the item or not.
2. If the recommendation is made not to repair/replace the damaged item, the Scout Supervisor will record his decision and return it to the affected site personnel's supervisor and his send a copy to the Scout Clean.

3. If the recommendation is made to repair/replace the damaged item, the Scout Supervisor will complete the relevant form(s) and return it to the affected site personnel's supervisor, then continue with standard purchasing/repair procedures. (The Scout Supervisor will fax a copy to the Scout Clean Energy Regional Manager
4. Recommend a Urine Drug Screening & Breath Alcohol Testing

If damage has been made to Scout Clean Energy assets and is estimated to exceed $500.00, Scout Clean Energy reserves the right to require contractor send all involved site personnel and witnesses will be driven to the appropriate medical provider(s) for post-accident urine drug screens/breath alcohol tests.

Returning to Work

All site personnel are to return to their respective company sites and meet with their supervisors before going back to work.

The involved site personnel(s) will not be allowed to return to the field but may be asked to complete his/their shift on a modified status, within the confines of the office/warehouse area.

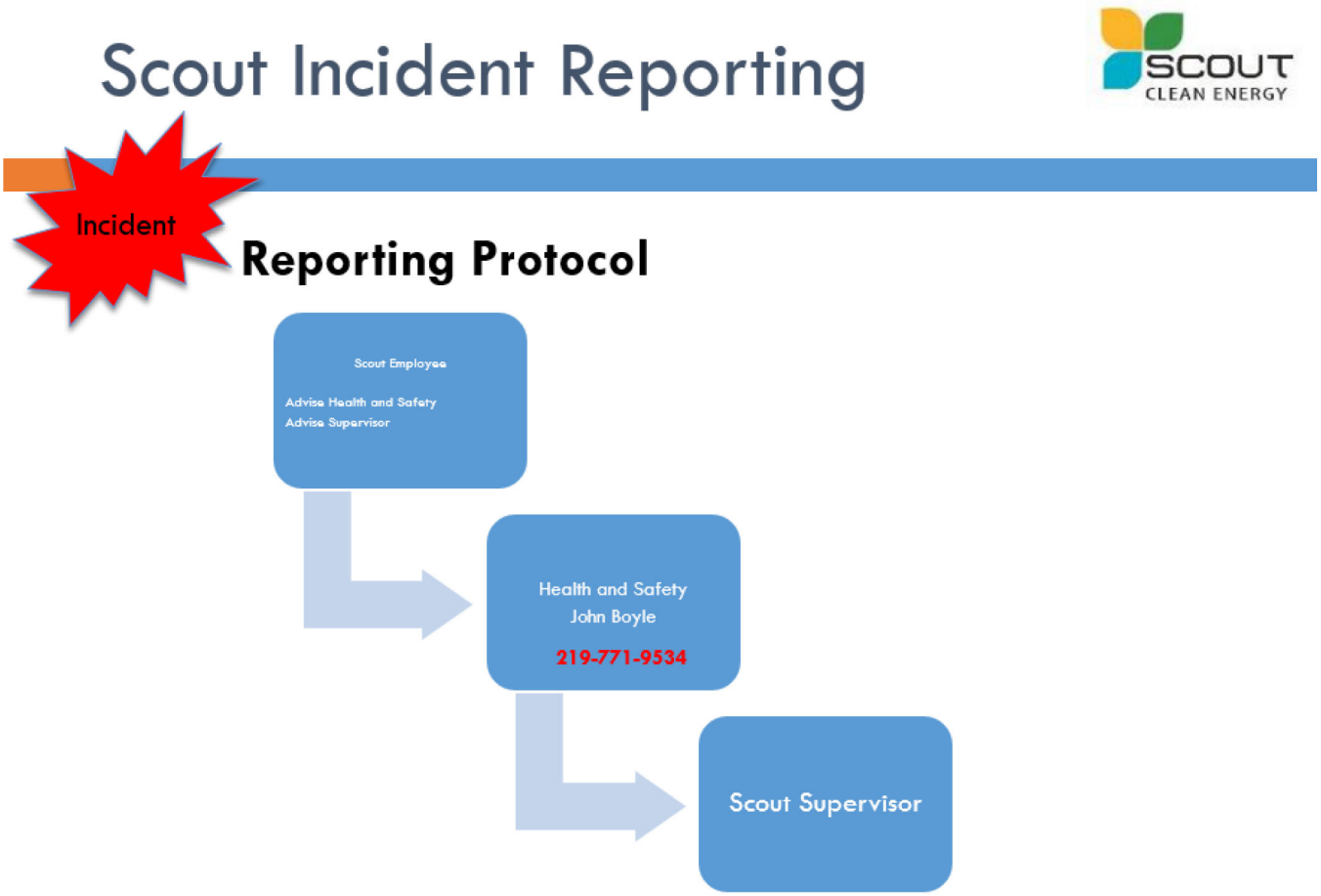
Follow-Up Safety Training

Prior to the involved site personnel returning to work, the supervisor will meet with them and conduct safety training. The training will be specific to the incident and the action, or lack of action which contributed to the accident. The supervisor will then document the training via an Individual Safety Training Form and submit it to the Scout Supervisor and Health and Safety Director

Recordkeeping

The Director of Safety will ensure that the facility's Accident Investigation Log is completed and will maintain all completed documents (copies or originals) in the Scout Supervisor Accident/Incident Investigation file.

Accident and Incident Reporting



Version History Log

Version Effective Date	Date of Change	Version Number	Summary of Changes
11/11/20	N/A	1.0	

Annex: D_F9749-ALL-OHS- Winter Preparation Checklist

Annex: D

Winter Preparation Checklist

Date: _____ Time: _____ Facility: _____

Checklist

	Yes	*No*	*N/A*
Has previous winter events and issues been reviewed, and applied any applicable lessons learned?			
Are there any exposed components on site that need additional insulation?			
If yes, please list components and verify that insulation was added as needed:			
Have the oil hydraulic heaters for each turbine been plugged in (if applicable)?			
Is cell phone or other communications adequate?			
Are the road accessible and in good condition?			
Is there cooling equipment (radiators) at your facility? Is it disabled per procedure?			
Have the transformer oil levels been checked and refilled if necessary?			
Does the site have a back-up generator?			
If so, has the back-up generator been tested?			
Does the site have a proper amount of food and emergency supplies in the O&M building?			
Do the site personnel have the proper winter supplies in their vehicles to be able to travel during a winter storm			
Is there bedding, sleeping, bags, cots, or lodging for personnel to stay at the site during a winter storm at the site?			
Substation(s): Are the heating elements in cabinets checked and functioning?			
Transmission Lines: Evaluate areas that could be damaged by freezing or ice buildup. Are they free from debris?			
Turbines: Have the winterization procedures from OEM reviewed and implemented?			
Comments:			

Signature: **Date:**

Version History Log

Version Effective Date	Date of Change	Version Number	Summary of Changes
2021-09-9	N/A	1.0	Initial version of form published for use.
2021-09-29	2021-09-29	2.0	Transmission, Turbines, and Transmission Lines Added.

Annex: E_Scout Incident Reporting and Crisis Management

Annex: E

SCOUT
CLEAN ENERGY

SCOUT INCIDENT REPORTING AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT

Annex: E

Crisis Management Team

- Incident- recordable injury, Equipment damage
- Crisis- Impacts Scout Clean Energy's Reputation

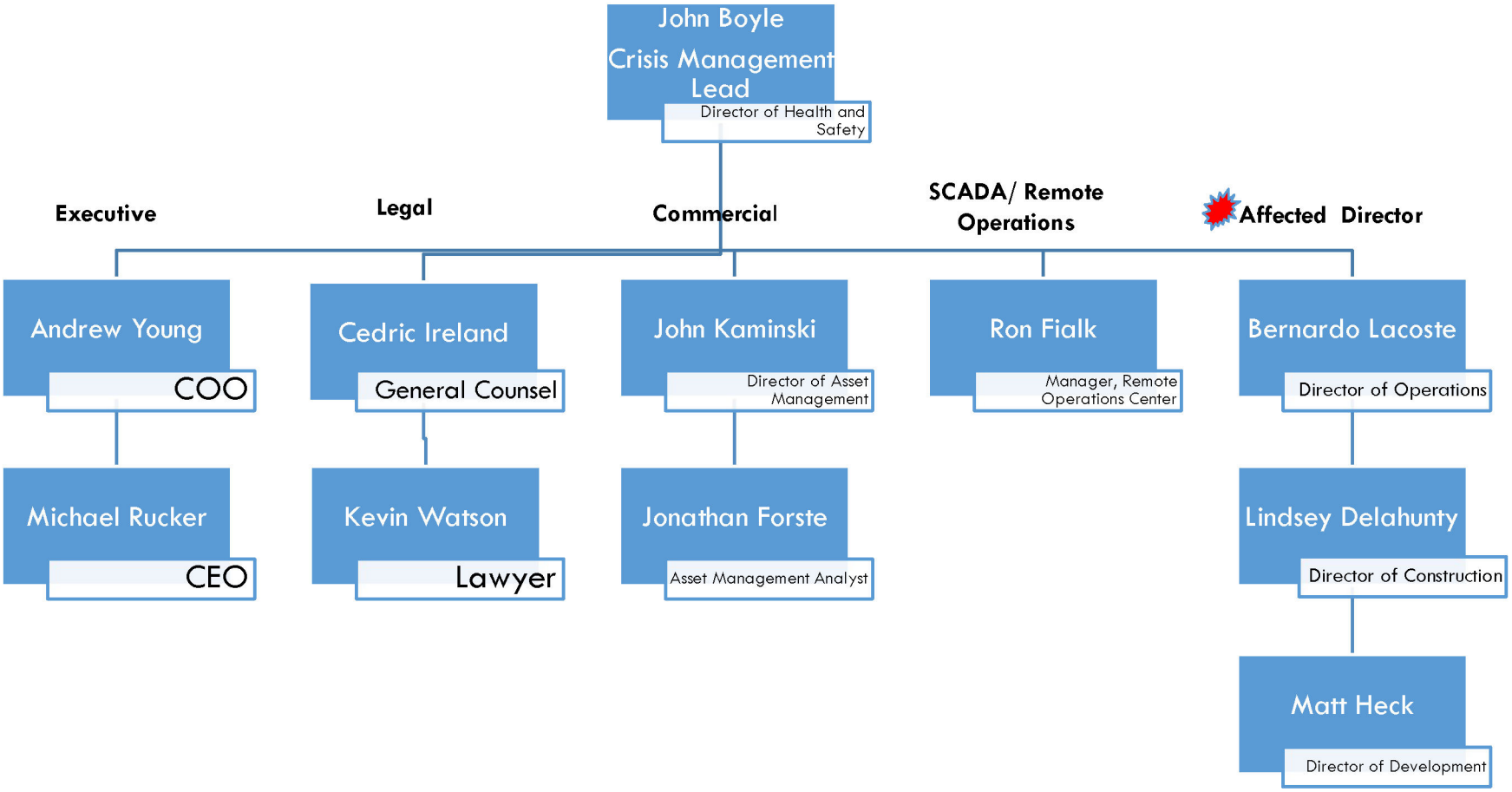
Crisis Categories Matrix

Business - An incident that adversely impacts Scout Clean Energy 's competitive position or tarnishes its reputation or brand names or reduces workforce morale and productivity.	
• Incident resulting in injury or death • Product failing to meet requirements, negative publicity • Government regulatory compliance • Charges of fraud or unethical behavior by an individual • Charges of fraud or unethical behavior by Scout Clean Energy • Labor dispute, union strike, work slowdown or stoppage • Plant, office or business shutdown, or closure	• Acts of war or terrorism • Financial mismanagement • Supply chain disruption • Serious legal issue, i.e., litigation, criminal activity • Significant negative media and/or internet coverage • Offensive advertising
Information -The unauthorized disclosure or compromise of information that would likely have an adverse impact on the company's competitive position. tarnish its reputation. or embarrass an individual.	
• Customer information compromise • Personnel information compromise • Financial performance information compromise • Pricing information compromise • Research or new product design compromise • Industrial espionage	• Product or marketing plan information compromise • Loss of trade secrets or trademark infringement • Proprietary process or system information compromise • Merger or acquisition plan compromise • Stolen laptop with highly confidential information
Information System - An incident or threat that affects information systems confidentiality. integrity, or availability.	
• Virus or other malicious code attack • Denial of service attack • Compromise of system confidentiality via hacker attack • Password file loss • Computer crime- unspecifiedother	• Compromise of consumer credit files in e-commerce. • Loss of production, order processing, warehousing, logistics, accounts payable or receivable, payroll, etc. • Data center power failure, fire or another incapacitation
People - An incident that affects the safety, security, or productivity of Scout Clean Energy people.	
• Death or serious injury that is work-related • Workplace violence • Bomb threat • Executive group tragedy, i.e., plane crash • Senior management death or serious injury • Harassment	• Kidnapping • Ransom or extortion • Random street crime, i.e., mugging, robbery, rape • Sabotage • Terrorism involving an employee or company facility
Property - A natural or human-caused event affecting the facilities or operational continuity of Scout Clean Energy or its suppliers. trade channels, and joint venture partners, subsidiaries and affiliates.	
• Natural disaster (hurricane, flood, earthquake, tornado) • Severe weather (thunderstorm, heavy snow, ice storm) • Fire or explosion • Roof collapse • Facility intrusion	• Human-caused industrial accident • Environmental hazard - mishandling wastes • Chemical spill or air pollution • Ground water contamination • Vehicle accident or significant cargo loss

Annex: E

Crisis Management Team

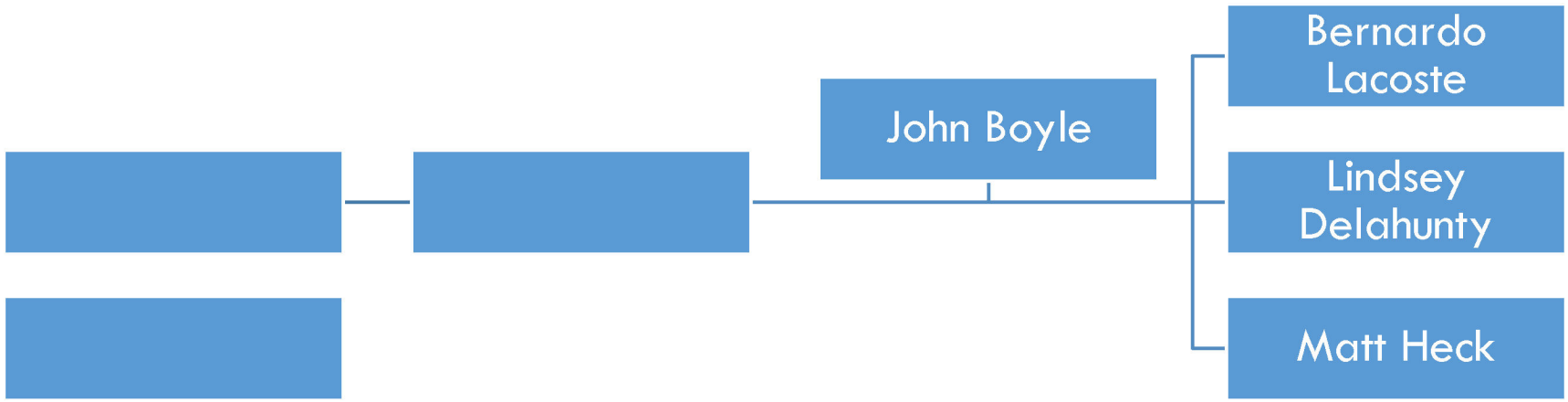
2



Annex: E

Crisis Management Team

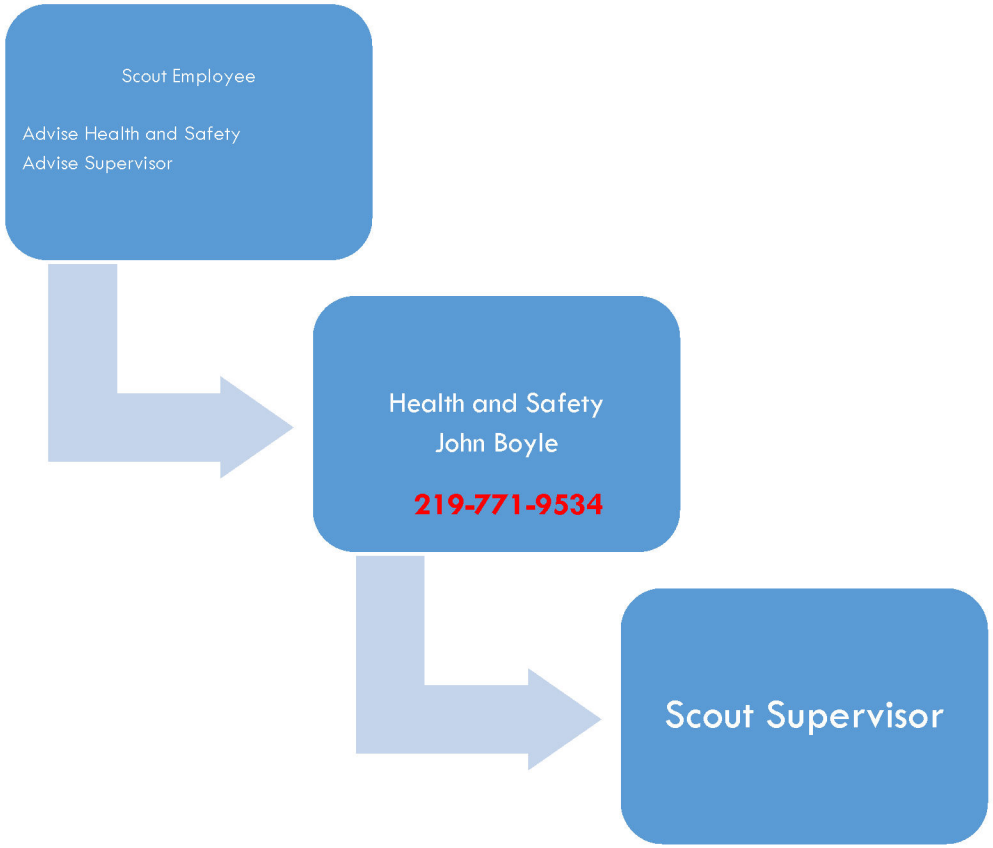
2



Incident Reporting- Corporate

Incident

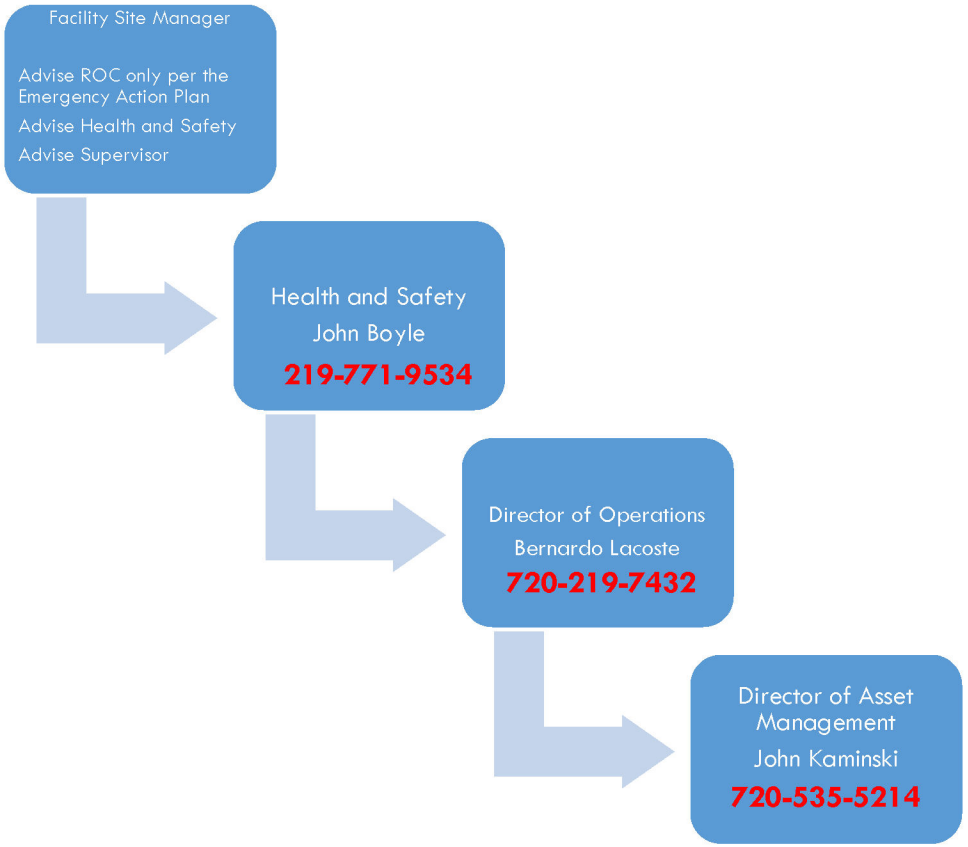
Reporting Protocol



Annex: E

Incident Reporting- Operations

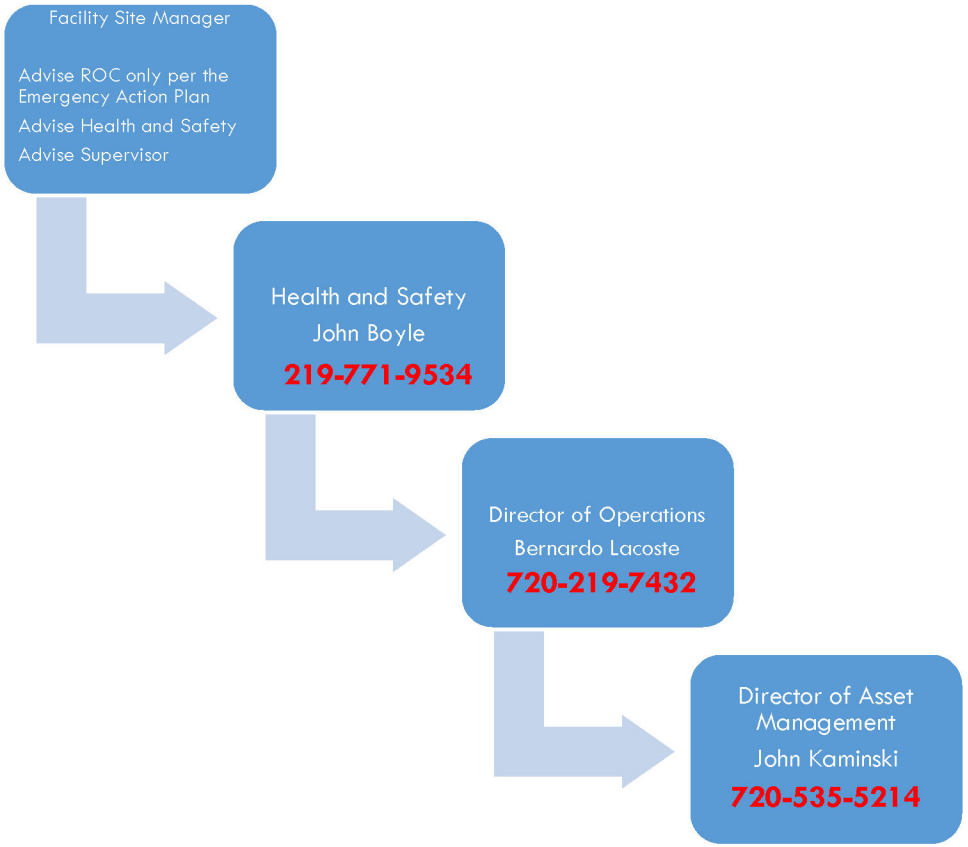
Operations Protocol



Annex: E

Incident Reporting- Construction

Construction Protocol



Annex: F_Scout Safety Orientation

Annex: F

SCOUT CLEAN ENERGY

Click to add text

SAFETY ORIENTATION

2022

Annex: F

Scout Clean Energy- Values

- Make safety a value.
- Believe **ALL** incidents and injuries can be prevented.
- Cultivate a culture of safety at the workplace and home, and look out for fellow employees, contractors, customers, and others.
- Foster an environment where safety improvements are considered, encouraged, and implemented.
- Stop unsafe work.

"We are uncompromising in the commitment to the health and safety of fellow employees, contractors, customers, and community members,"
Scout Clean Energy CEO, Michael Rucker

Scout Clean Energy- Safety

- Employees and contractors must attend Scout's Site Orientation annually, and it must be site-specific
- Worker qualifications must be vetted through the Scout Safety Department.
- Scope of work must be defined and not exceeded without Scout Safety Department approval
- **Adhere to Scout's Safety Values**

"We actively promote a positive attitude toward safety and maintain a safe and healthy workplace."
Assistant Controller, Sarah Atiqi

Scout Stop Work

4

As an individual working directly or indirectly with Scout Clean Energy, commit to performing your job safely every day so that you will not harm a member the team or yourself.

You have a right and a duty to stop unsafe work at any time and to report the issue directly to your supervisor for the following reasons:

- Work or situations that cause concern about your safety or that of your coworkers
- Any unsafe work conditions or unsafe work environment
- Any unsafe actions or unsafe work scope
- Any unclear policies, procedures, or work instructions
- Any inadequate equipment, tools, or training

Stop-Work Authority applies to all Scout employees, contractors, and business partners, regardless of length of employment, extent of work experience, or position in the organization.

Scout Clean Energy encourages all employees to use management chain-of-command, beginning with your supervisor, to report any safety-related issues or concerns. If you believe that an unsafe situation or condition has not been resolved adequately through your supervisor, you should contact Scout Clean Energy Director of Safety and Health, John Boyle.

As an employee or contractor, you are responsible, authorized, and obligated to STOP any work deemed unsafe or that violates safety policy or procedure.

You have Stop-Work Authority.

Site Safety

Each area of the country has its own unique hazards.

- Examples include:
  - Environmental
  - Flora and Fauna
  - Controlled Burns
  - Crop Dusting
  - Hunting

Please See the Scout Facility Manager for Site Specific Safety Information

Drug and Alcohol Policy

- This is an alcohol and drug-free workplace
- Contractors are required to have a written drug and alcohol program
- Scout employees are subject to a drug and alcohol screening following an accident or incident

Site Security

All personnel MUST be accounted for at Scout facilities:

- Sign in and out at the operations building daily
- Work in your assigned area
- Secure your tools and equipment
- Please report any suspicious activity to facility management
- Site keys may be issued to access Scout facility infrastructure. Keys must be returned to Scout Management. No duplications of keys are allowed at Scout Sites

Site Security

- No firearms or weapons are allowed at Scout facilities

Cybersecurity

- A guest Wi-Fi network is available for use while working on the site, the site manager can provide user credentials.

- All traffic on the guest network is monitored by Scout firewalls. Any guest user can be removed from the network at the discretion of the Scout team.

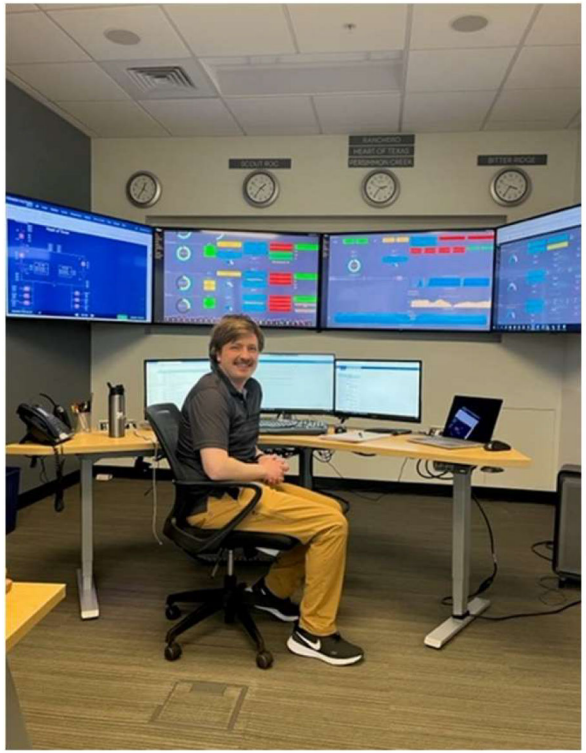
Cybersecurity

In accordance with Scout's Transient Cyber Asset and Removable Media Plan:

- Any device requiring connection to the BES Cyber System (turbine controller, substation devices, relays, or networking equipment) is considered a Transient Cyber Asset
- A Transient Cyber Asset Policy Review form is required prior to connecting. It must be approved by the CIP Senior Manager.
- A mitigation strategy must be approved by the CIP Senior Manager.

Cybersecurity

- Any visitor requiring access to bulk electrical system (BES) cyber assets must have approval from the Scout Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) Senior Manager prior to performing work on those systems.
- If access is approved to the SCADA room or substation control house, all visitors must be escorted by authorized Scout personnel.
- In accordance with Scout CIP policies, flash media devices are not authorized for use on Scout devices



Scout Remote Operations Center (ROC) Operator, Gordan Simmons

Emergency Response

All Scout operating facilities have comprehensive emergency response plans that include:

- *Emergency contact lists*
- *Local hospitals and occupational health care facilities*
- *GPS coordinates for turbines, assembly areas, and pre-designated helicopter landing* **zones**

Scout facility emergency response equipment includes:

- *Automatic electric defibrillators (AED'S)*
- *First aid equipment*
- *Rescue equipment*

**A site stand down will be communicated via radio during emergencies and all non-essential work must stop. Non-response personnel must report to a primary assembly area for a head count*

Annex: F

Rules of the Road

- Vehicles must stay on gravel or dirt roads available to sites.
- Seat belts must be worn at all times.
- Back into parking spots when possible
- Drive according to weather conditions. Be aware of ice, snow, rain, high winds and potential undermining.
- Be aware and respectful of animals.
- Drive at the posted speed limit.
- Vehicles shall not park directly under a wind turbine while work is being performed above.
- Vehicles must park a minimum of 100ft from a turbine.

Annex: F

Adverse Weather Conditions

General Guidelines for Field Site Personnel

- A serious weather "watch" indicates that conditions for bad weather exist. During a watch, maintain a normal work routine while management monitors available weather reports.

Special Precautions

Severe Thunderstorms

- Remain indoors
- Stay away from open doors or windows, metal pipes or electrical appliances.
- Follow management instructions

Lightning

- Lightning warnings shall reflect a 50-mile radius as an initial advisement to technicians that a storm is in the area, and a **30-mile radius will indicate an immediate weather stand-down.** Technicians will be required to **STOP** what they are doing and head to their vehicles and then proceed to the OEM building if the storm does not subside.
- Stand-down directions will be clear: "**STOP WORK**—weather stand-down is in effect" shall be communicated when a lightning strike reaches a 30-mile radius from the turbine.
- Site supervisors will confirm all employees are down tower and accounted for.

For additional information regarding weather conditions pertinent to your site area, please reference the site-specific emergency action plan.

Site Communications

ALL personnel shall have radio or cell phone communication at all times when working on Scout sites.

- Lines of communication must be confirmed prior to commencing work
- Job Safety Environmental Analysis (JSEA) must include and define lines of communication

Incident Reporting

All accidents and incidents must be reported promptly to the Scout on-site Facility Manager and to the Scout Safety Department.

- **A verbal notification must be made immediately. A written report must be provided to Scout within 24 hours.**

- *Incident include but not limited to equipment/property damage, first aid and recordable injuries, and/or security compromise*

**When in question please reference contractual language*

Scout Contractor Management

17

Contractors must have a current Health and Safety Program and use trained employees.

- Contractor programs **must** meet or exceed Scout Clean Energy Safety Program and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards.
- Prior to contractors working at any Scout site, a current copy of their safety program, including a drug and alcohol program, **must** be submitted to the Scout Safety Department.
- Contractors are required to complete the following forms before work commences on a Scout site:
  - Scout Contractor Safety Responsibilities
  - Contractor Safety Questionnaire
  - Contractor Employee Qualifications

Contractors' responsibilities include but are not limited to:

- Hazard communications (MSDS)
- Electrical qualifications
- Confined space entry
- Energy control (lock-out/tag-out)
- Personal protective equipment
- Drug and alcohol policy and screening

Annex: F

Personal Protective Equipment

The minimum required PPE to be worn on Scout sites:

- Hard hats: Required in the field and at job sites where there is exposure to overhead hazards and/or flying or falling objects in or around a turbine
- Safety Glasses
- Hearing Protection (as needed)
- Reflective Vests for High-Risk Operations (crane work, etc.)
- Gloves: **MUST** be worn when working with equipment or handling materials - Rubber Gloves, Climbing Gloves, Electrical Gloves
- Long-sleeve Shirts and Pants: 8 Calorie rated minimum, and 40 Calorie rated in areas of exposure
- Foot Protection
  - Oil/slip-resistant dielectric sole
  - Reinforced arch and ankle support
  - NO STEEL TOE BOOTS

Annex: F

Personal Protective Equipment

All Personal Protective Equipment **must** be inspected prior to use.

Remove from service:

- Damaged or frayed fall protection
- Equipment that has sustained a load impact
- Electrical gloves that have not been electrically tested
- Electrical gloves that do not pass your daily inspections
-

Wear and tear damage

Missing label, damaged protector to energy absorber

Frayed webbing loop

****It is your responsibility to check your equipment and remove any defective Personal Protection Equipment (PPE).****

Fall Protection

General Operations Guidelines

- When personnel are exposed to a fall hazard of four (4) feet or greater, the use of fall protection is required.
- Anchorage points, snap hooks, and D-rings are the main metal parts of a fall protection system. All three must have a tensile strength of 5,000 pounds.
- **Workers must maintain 100% "tie off when transitioning from unprotected areas**

Nacelle Work

- A full-body harness must be worn if there is a fall potential.
- Personnel must be secured to an acceptable anchorage point
- Lanyards must be kept away from moving machinery.
- Must have rescue at heights equipment available.

Crane and Lifting Operations

- The use of cranes is common in our industry, and personnel engaged in lifting shall be trained in lifting operations and the associated hazards.
- Training shall be conducted yearly. Subject matter shall include but not limited to: hazard recognition; sterile zone; rules; tag lines; and qualifications for crane operations, signalmen, and riggers.
- Hazards associated with lifting operations include but are not limited to: boom failure, crane tip over, swing loads, falling objects, crushing, limb dismemberment, head injuries, and death.
- Rigging straps, cables, tag lines, and other lifting components must be inspected prior to each lift. (Include rigging certification)
- A minimum of four people must be involved prior to conducting any lift. (Crane man, rigger, spotter/signalman/worker, and supervisor.
- All crane operations must have a supervisor present throughout any lift
- **NEVER STAND UNDERNEATH A SUSPENDED LOAD!**

Ground Disturbance

- Call before any ground disturbance: Trenching, excavation, and digging
- Obtain a ground disturbance permit
- Know What's Below!

Indiana 811
Know what's below. Call before you dig.

OKIE 811

Texas 811
Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

DIGALERT
Underground Service Alert of Southern California

Call Before You Dig
JULIE
ILLINOIS ONE-CALL SYSTEM

COLORADO 811
KNOW WHAT'S BELOW. CALL BEFORE YOU DIG.

Hazardous Energy

- Thermal
- Chemical
- Stored
- Electrical
- Hydraulic
- Gas
- Gravitational

Hazardous Energy Isolation: Lockout/Tagout (LOTO)

- Locks **MUST** be identifiable and exclusive to the individual using them.
- When multiple personnel are involved in a LOTO, each person **MUST** apply a lock.
- LOTO procedures must be equipment specific.
- **Always** test your equipment to ensure that positive lockout has taken place!

Annex: F

High Voltage Switching and Substation Work

- Must be a qualified electrical worker with thorough knowledge in assessing electrical hazards.
- Have completed a LOTO verification form and a job safety analysis (JSA) defining electrical approach boundaries .
- Must have the proper Voltage/Arc/Calorie rated personal protective equipment (PPE) for the work to be performed.
- Refer to the approved procedure and always follow **lockout/tagout** procedures.

Safety Data Sheets

Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are an essential component of the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) and are intended to provide comprehensive information about a substance or mixture for use in workplace chemical management. In the GHS, they serve the same function that the Material Safety Data Sheet, or MSDS, does in OSHA's HazCom Standard.

Your Right to Know!

- **Contractors must provide/make available SDS's for products brought on-site.**

- **Contact your Facility Manager to obtain an SDS at your site location.**

Scout Safety Principles

Do these well and make them a part of your safety culture. Violation of these safety values may result in the removal of Scout Facilities!

- **Personal Protective Equipment**
  - *Wear the necessary PPE for the task*
- **High Risk Operations**
  - *Obtain a permit for ground disturbance, hot work, LOTO, confined space, and non-routine tasks*
- **Driving Safety**
  - *Wear your seat belt*
  - *Obey the posted speed limit*
  - *Use a hands-free device or pull over when using a cell phone*
- **Suspended Loads**
  - *Secure tools and equipment preventing dropped objects*
  - *Never walk underneath a suspended load*
- **Hazardous Energy Control**
  - *Verify energy isolation*
  - *Always follow lock out-tag out procedures*
- **Ground Disturbance**
  - *Call 811*
  - *Obtain a permit prior to performing work*
- **Housekeeping**
  - *A clean and tidy work environment, always*
  - *Report all spills*
- **Working at Heights**
  - *Wear fall protection above 4ft unprotected*
  - *Have a rescue plan*

Scout Clean Energy

Thank You!

Annex: G_Scout
Cybersecurity

Annex: G

CYBERSECURITY

2022

Cybersecurity

- A guest Wi-Fi network is available for use while working on the site, the site manager can provide user credentials.

- All traffic on the guest network is monitored by Scout firewalls. Any guest user can be removed from the network at the discretion of the Scout team.

Cybersecurity

In accordance with Scout's Transient Cyber Asset and Removable Media Plan:

- Any device requiring connection to the BES Cyber System (turbine controller, substation devices, relays, or networking equipment) is considered a Transient Cyber Asset
- A Transient Cyber Asset Policy Review form is required prior to connecting. It must be approved by the CIP Senior Manager.
- A mitigation strategy must be approved by the CIP Senior Manager.

Cybersecurity

- Any visitor requiring access to bulk electrical system (BES) cyber assets must have approval from the Scout Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) Senior Manager prior to performing work on those systems.
- If access is approved to the SCADA room or substation control house, all visitors must be escorted by authorized Scout personnel.
- In accordance with Scout CIP policies, flash media devices are not authorized for use on Scout devices

Scout Remote Operations Center (ROC) Operator, Gordan Simmons

Annex: H_Scout Substation
Unplanned Outage Procedure

Annex: H

Substation Unplanned Outage

SWITCHING ORDER LOG DETAILS	Verified	N/A	Complete
Switching Order will be given a number to Identify Location and Date:			
Notify Remote Operations Center of Grid Event			
Job Hazard Analysis must be attached to this Switching Order			
Reason for Grid Event:			
REQUEST INFORMATION			
Circuit(s) De-Energization / Energization requested by: Name: _____ Method: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____			
ROLES / RESPONSIBILITIES			
Switching Order Permission Granted By: _____			
Switching Order Holder: (Hanger / Lifter) _____			
Qualified Hanger/Lifter is the individual that will be performing all LOTO steps throughout this procedure: _____			
Hanger/Lifter: Verifies training and qualification of Verifier are compliant with Scout Simple LOTO requirements.			
Qualified Verifier shall verify all steps are completed and shall sign off on all steps indicated by "Hanger/Lifter" _____			
All Steps will be reviewed and Authorized by Scout Issuing Authority			
EQUIPMENT / PPE			
Gather and inspect HV PPE and tools			
☐ 40 cal /cm Arc Flash Suit ☐ 4/0 Yellow Jacketed standard safety grounding cables ☐ Salisbury AC Audio/Visual Voltage Detector ☐ Salisbury Voltage Detector Tester ☐ NFPA 70E compliant gloves ☐ Ear plugs ☐ LOTO Locks ☐ LOTO Tags ☐ Shotgun Stick			

Annex: H

Substation Unplanned Outage

DE-ENERGIZE SWITCHING SEQUENCE			
Perform a visual inspection around the Substation Yard and Circuit Breaker that will be De-Energized **NOTE: If anything looks out of place or is not in standard working operation (yellow maintenance tag), contact Scout Facility Manager for further instructions.**			
Three-way communication shall be used throughout the DE-ENERGIZE Switching Process. Concurrent verification is required between Hanger/Lifter and Verifier. Procedure steps shall not proceed until all concurrent verification fields have been completed for each task.			
SAFETY: Fill Out JHA **NOTE: ALL PARTICIPANTS WILL ATTEND THE DISCUSSION AND SIGN THE JHA** **WARNING: ISOLATING ONE CIRCUIT IN THE SUBSTATION DOES NOT MEAN THAT ALL OTHER CIRCUITS ARE DE-ENERGIZED**			
Identify and establish physical limited approach distance or arc flash distance At 52-___ Circuit Breaker(s), whichever is greater. Limited Approach Distance or Arc Flash Distance: _____ Restricted Approach Distance: _____ Hazard/Risk Category: _____ **NOTE: 40 CAL/CM SUIT MUST BE WORN INSIDE OF BOUNDARY THROUGHOUT THE SWITCHING PROCESS.**			
Notify the Remote Operations Center (ROC 720-750-8094) Which Circuit and Turbines will be or are Offline Circuit(s) #_____ Turbine #s_____ Hanger _____ Verifier _____			
Notify GE O&M Representative of Turbines and Circuit Breaker that will be in the Offline Status Hanger _____ Verifier _____			
Alert all participants at the location to clear the area. The switching process will begin. Hanger _____ Verifier _____			
Start Hot/Cold/Hot Check in the line side of the Circuit Breaker 52-F_____, checking the Line Side Buss using the Salisbury Voltage Detector TESTER to test the Salisbury AC Audio/Visual Voltage Detector. **NOTE: If the voltage detector does not alarm during testing, stop work, and consult with Scout Facility Manager.** Hanger _____ Verifier _____			
In the Control House: Call ROC for Remote Operation of Control Switch 50-F _____for Breaker 52- _____ (Circuit(s) _____ Hanger _____ Verifier _____			
Verify and Confirm OPEN (Green) Status in the Control House and in the Yard at Circuit Breaker 52- _____ Indicator (Green)			

Annex: H

Substation Unplanned Outage

Hanger _____ Verifier _____			
Apply "DO NOT OPERATE" Tag to (OPEN) Control Switch 50-F_____ for Circuit Breaker 52- _____ Hanger _____ Verifier _____			
In the Control House, Operate Local / Remote Switch to (Local) Hanger _____ Verifier _____			
Apply "DO NOT OPERATE Tag" to Local / Switch (OPEN) Hanger _____ Verifier _____			
Complete the Hot/Cold/Hot Check on the line side buss of Circuit Breaker 52- _____ by using the Salisbury Voltage Detector TESTER to test the Salisbury AC Audio/Visual Voltage Detector. **NOTE: Check for the ABSENCE of Voltage, if voltage is detected notify the Scout Facility Manager for further instructions.**			
After the Circuit has been grounded, Notify the ROC that Circuit _____ is De-Energized Hanger _____ Verifier _____			
Notify GE and Contractor that the DE-ENERGIZE sequence is **complete** and work can proceed in a De-Energized State Hanger _____ Verifier _____			
RE-ENERGIZE SWITCHING SEQUENCE			
Verify tools and equipment are put away from any work performed in the Circuit and Pad Mounts Lifter _____ Verifier _____			
Notify the ROC that the RE-ENERGIZE Sequence will begin. Lifter _____ Verifier _____			
SAFETY: Review JHA **NOTE: ALL PARTICIPANT MUST DISCUSS.** Lifter _____ Verifier _____			

Annex: H

Substation Unplanned Outage

Once all the participants at the location are alerted. The RE-ENERGIZE Sequence will begin. Lifter _____ Verifier _____			
In the Control House Remove "DO NOT OPERATE" Tag from Local / Remote Switch for Circuit Breaker 52- _____ Lifter _____ Verifier _____			
In the Control House operate Local / Remote Switch to REMOTE Lifter _____ Verifier _____			
In the Control House Remove "DO NOT OPERATE" Tag from Control Switch 50-F_____ for Circuit Breaker(s) 52- _____ Lifter _____ Verifier _____			
Contact the ROC for Remote Operation of Control Switch for Circuit Breaker 52- _____ **NOTE: THE CIRCUIT IS NOW ENERGIZED**			
The Substation Circuit Switching Order is now **Complete**			
Notify GE of Circuit Re-Energization, and that turbines are ready to go back online			
Notify ROC of all Turbines in the Circuit that are now Online and of those Turbines that will need further troubleshooting post outage.			

Annex: I_ Heart of Texas - ERP
4/5/2022

Heart of Texas – ERP 4/5/2022

Emergency Response Plan Mock Drill

Participants: Scout Clean Energy (3), GE Site Management – Personnel (5) & GE Contractors IWS (2) technicians and (1) HSE Manager, Big Lake Fire Department – (2) EMS, & Shannon AirMed Director, Pilot and (2) Nurses

Emergency Response Plan Mock Drill - Scenario

A 38-year-old maintenance technician was experiencing cardiac arrest, possible heart attack at the yaw deck of HTX-33. The team at HTX-33 activated the Emergency Response Plan by calling via radio a mayday for assistance.

The team assessed the situation, the patient initially was not breathing and was administered one AED shock. After the shock the patient was breathing but remained unconscious. The team then began their tower rescue efforts.

Emergency Response Plan Roles and Responsibilities

I. **Maintenance Crew (GE & IWS) – Response Plan Initiation / Initial Assessment / Tower Rescue**

II. **Site Management (SCE & GE) – Activation of Emergency Response Plan – Escorting of Brady EMS from site entrance to HTX-33**

III. **Site Personnel – Site securement / landing zone preparation / site road traffic control / down tower rescue assistance**

IV. **Brady Fire Department EMS – Transport to local hospital and or stabilization of patient for transport via helicopter.**

V. **Shannon AirMed – Transport of patient to San Angelo via helicopter**

Emergency Response Plan Mock Drill - Timeline

I. 10:00 AM: Mayday – Was initially called in Via radio – Unconscious individual experiencing possible cardiac arrest and was reportedly not breathing

II. 10:01 AM: Emergency Response Plan Activated – Dispatch was called. The Brady Fire Department & Shannon AirMed Services were activated.

III. 10:08 AM: The Brady Fire Department Ambulance arrival to HTX site entrance.

IV. 10:14 AM: The Brady Fire Department Ambulance was escorted from site entrance and arrived at HTX-33.

V. 10:17 AM: The tower rescue efforts were completed, and the patient was handed over to Brady Fire Department EMS.

VI. 10:23 AM: In ambulance and stabilizing for transport.

VII. 10:36 AM: The Shannon AirMed arrived to the HTX designated landing zone.

VIII. 10:40 AM: The patient was handed over to Shannon AirMed for transport to the regional hospital.

Lessons Learned

I. For the cones designating the landing zone, securing with additional weight, to eliminate the possibility of cones being sucked in by the helicopter.

II. All personnel on the ground must be equipped with hard hat straps if they are utilized.

III. Before the initial shock, the EMS team recommended that chest compressions be administered first.

IV. Before initiating the tower rescue, ensure that the patient is shirtless and has the AED attached if a shock is recommended during descent.

Photos


BRADY
FIRE
EMS
AMBULANCE

Scout Clean Energy Executive Summary

An emergency can occur at any time, suddenly and without warning. Proper planning is essential to minimize the impact of any emergency on the operations of Scout facilities.

The Emergency Operations Plan is designed to provide Scout Clean Energy with a management tool to facilitate a timely, effective, efficient, and coordinated emergency response to significant events affecting its sites or its personnel. It is based on integrating Scout Clean Energy emergency response resources with those of other government and emergency response agencies.

The Emergency Operations Plan does not replace existing emergency procedures but supplements them by defining the relationships between those and other procedures and organizations to build a unified command structure.

Emergency management consists of four continuous stages:

Risk Mitigation

This stage includes activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Riks Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from equipment failure, hazards, and adverse environmental conditions. Measures may include analysis of hazard related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities.

Emergency Preparedness

Emergency Preparedness is a continuous process. Emergency Preparedness involves efforts at all levels to identify hazards, determine vulnerabilities, educate, and train employees, contractors, and agencies can identify required resources. Preparedness is

operationally focused on establishing guidelines, plans, procedures, protocols, and standards for planning, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, and equipment certification.

Emergency Response –***Section V. of P3704 OHS-HTX-Heart of Texas Emergency Action Plan_With Annexes.pdf***

Emergency Response includes activities that address the short-term and direct effects of an incident. It includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; and continuing investigations into the nature and source of the threat.

Recovery – ***Elements found in: Annex C: P9705 Accident Reporting Procedures, Annex E: Scout Incident reporting and Crisis Management, and Annex H: Scout Substation Unplanned Outage Procedure***

Recovery incorporates the development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of operations and services; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.