

Stop Work

All personnel have the obligation and expectation to use our STOP Work Authority (SWA) program without the concern of any negative repercussion.

Stop Work Authority should be initiated for conditions or behaviors that threaten danger or imminent danger to person(s), equipment or the environment.



Hazard Analysis

- Prior to starting a task, a Job Hazard Analysis must be completed. These JSA's will help to identify task steps, hazards, and hazard mitigation.
- Additionally, the JSA will contain pertinent information and should be updated throughout the shift as conditions change. Everyone on site shall review the JSA and sign it.
- JSA's are a living document and should be reviewed regularly. Edit and retrain if needed.



JSA's are required for all work on Origis Services sites!

Personal Protective Equipment

General Site

Class II Hard Hats

ANZI 87.1 Safety Glasses

FR2 Rated Shirts, Jeans / Work Trousers

Safety Toed Shoes/Boots

Snake Guards (if Field Work)



Other

Additional PPE will be required based on the job scope and hazard assessment.



Electrical Safety

- Only qualified workers are allowed to work on electrical equipment.
- Industrial heavy weight cords with proper grounds are to be always used.
- 100% Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) Protection is required on extension cords. Inspect all cords before use. Damaged items must be repaired or removed from the site immediately.
- All electrical and mechanical systems are to be **ALWAYS considered LIVE!**



Electrical Shock

Electrical Shock

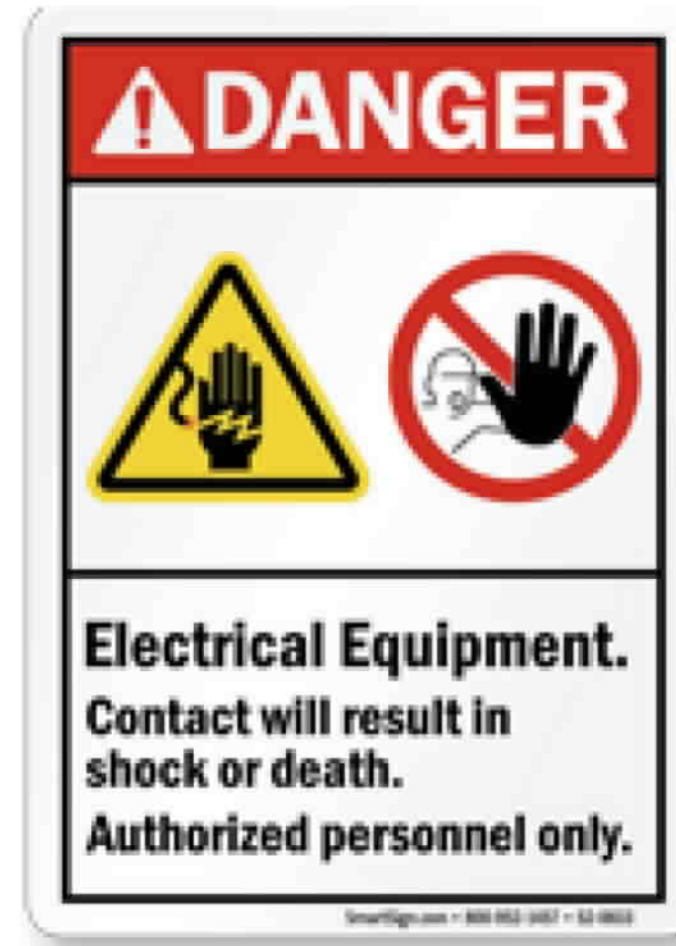
An electrical shock is received when electrical current passes through the body

Takes very little electricity to cause harm

DO NOT approach live / energized equipment without authorization and appropriate PPE

You will get an electrical shock if a part of your body completes an electrical circuit by:

- Touching a live wire and an electrical ground
- Static pressure build up within your body
- Touch something with a different pressure (example: Metal, wood, person)



Tools



- Prior to use, inspect tools for damage and defects.
- Never remove guards or disable safety devices.
- Do not leave power tools plugged in when not in use or while adjusting.
- Use double-insulated power tools or ensure the power tools are grounded.
- Keep the workspace area clean to prevent slips/trips/falls.
- Store the tools in a safe manner to protect the tools and personnel in the area. Secure tools so they cannot be accidentally bumped, started, or fall.
- Keep others a safe distance away.
- Use tools for their intended purpose.
- Wear appropriate PPE.

Ladders

- Employees and contracted personnel shall be trained on ladder safety and use.
- No aluminum or painted wood ladders are permitted.
- Inspect all ladders before each use.
- Remove damaged ladders from the jobsite.
- Use the 3-points of contact rule when climbing and descending a ladder.
- Always face forward on a ladder when climbing, descending, and doing work.
- Never use an A-frame step ladder as a straight ladder. Exception: If the step-ladder is designed to be both a step ladder and straight ladder, then it may be used.
- Never use the top three (3) steps of an extension ladder or the top two (2) of an A-frame ladder.
- Never store or leave materials or tools unattended on the steps of a ladder.



Flammable Chemicals



1. Store away from combustibles.
2. Store in appropriate containers (e.g., DOT-Approved metal safety cans).
3. Store portable containers that contain flammable chemicals at least 20 feet away from a building.
4. A fire extinguisher must be within 50 feet but not directly next to the fuel source.
5. Use a flammables safety cabinet, when possible.
6. Limit quantities.
7. Ensure fire apparatus have at least 12 feet access to the area near the chemicals.
8. Follow spill prevention practices. Clean up any spills immediately.
9. **Right to Know: Review the SDS's for proper storage, handling, disposal and First Aid.**



Fire Extinguishers

- Must have current inspections (tagged and/or marked on equipment inspections).
- Must be located within appropriate distance of the hazard (within 50' for Class B fires and within 75' for Class A fires) and must be accessible.
- Must be provided in company trucks, on all heavy equipment, in utility vehicles (ATVs, UTVs), and any vehicles carrying fuel transfer tanks.

P (pull pin) **A** (aim nozzle) **S** (squeeze) **S** (sweep)

Class of Extinguisher	Class Symbols	Materials to Use On:	Types of Extinguishers
Class A		Ordinary Combustibles: paper, cloth, wood, rubber, many plastics.	Water Multipurpose Dry Chemical
Class B		Flammable Liquids: oil, grease, gasoline, some paints, solvents etc.	CO2 Multipurpose Dry Chemical
Class C		Electrical: wiring, fuse boxes, electrical equipment etc.	CO2 Multipurpose Dry Chemical

Emergencies - Lightning



Monitoring

- Origis utilizes multiple applications for weather alerts including weather bug, NOAA Radar Pro, and Storm Tracker. Each site finds what works best for the local environment.
- The Origis field team will review all possible weather situations with contractors when they arrive and ensure it is safe to proceed.
- Lightning strikes are monitored within a 30-mile radius around the site. If lightning strikes within 10 miles of the site, and moving toward the site, work will stop at 5 miles (stand-down) until weather has cleared the area.

Action Plan

- Origis Site Management will advise on stand downs & issue an “all clear” message when it is safe to resume working via communication listed below.

Communication

- The phone number that contractors provide upon check in will be the number that Origis personnel uses in “stand downs” or “all clear” notifications.
- Origis personnel can also provide walkie talkies to contractors for emergency notifications.

Emergencies – Hurricanes & Tornadoes

Monitoring

- Storms and severe weather are monitored closely by the Remote Operation Center (ROC) as well as our Site Team utilizing appropriate weather applications.
- Origis utilizes multiple applications for weather alerts including weather bug, NOAA Radar Pro, Weather Sentry, and Storm Tracker. Each site finds what works best for the local environment.
- Origis field team and ROC review weather patterns over a course of several days, if there is any potential weather warnings, Origis Site Management will notify visitors and contractors to not come on-site.
- The Origis field team reviews all possible weather situations with contractors when they arrive and ensure it is safe to proceed.

Action Plan

- If a warning is issued, the Site Lead will initiate plant evacuation. Please refer to our Emergency Response Plan or Hurricane and Severe Storm Plan for further overview.
- Storms are unpredictable, if you find yourself with no shelter remember the safest place is by lying face down in the lowest spot possible such as a ditch or ravine.

Communication

- The phone number that contractors provide upon check in will be the number that Origis personnel uses in “stand downs” or “all clear” notifications.
- Origis personnel will also provide walkie talkies to contractors for emergency notifications.



Heat Illness Prevention

Ease into Work. Nearly 3 out of 4 fatalities from heat illness happen during the first week of work.



- ✓ **New and returning workers** need to build tolerance to heat (acclimatize) and take frequent breaks.
- ✓ **Follow the 20% Rule.** On the first day, work no more than 20% of the shift's duration at full intensity in the heat. Increase the duration of time at full intensity by no more than 20% a day until workers are used to working in the heat.



Drink Cool Water

Drink cool water even if you are not thirsty — at least 1 cup every 20 minutes.



Take Rest Breaks

Take enough time to recover from heat given the temperature, humidity, and conditions.



Find Shade or a Cool Area

Take breaks in a designated shady or cool location.



Dress for the Heat

Wear a hat and light-colored, loose-fitting, and breathable clothing if possible.



Watch Out for Each Other

Monitor yourself and others for signs of heat illness.



If Wearing a Face Covering

Change your face covering if it gets wet or soiled. Verbally check on others frequently.



ILLUSTRATION BY GETTY IMAGES



The following are signs of a medical emergency!



- Abnormal thinking or behavior
- Slurred speech
- Seizures
- Loss of consciousness

1

» **CALL 911 IMMEDIATELY**

2

» **COOL THE WORKER RIGHT AWAY WITH WATER OR ICE**

3

» **STAY WITH THE WORKER UNTIL HELP ARRIVES**



Watch for any other signs of heat illness and act quickly. When in doubt, call 911.

If a worker experiences:

- Headache or nausea
- Weakness or dizziness
- Heavy sweating or hot, dry skin
- Elevated body temperature
- Thirst
- Decreased urine output



Take these actions:

- » Give water to drink
- » Remove unnecessary clothing
- » Move to a cooler area
- » Cool with water, ice, or a fan
- » Do not leave alone
- » Seek medical care if needed

Common Hazards – Cold Illness

COLD WEATHER SAFETY

- Avoid being outside during the coldest part of the day, or for extended periods of time in extreme cold weather
- Dress in layers
- Wear a hat, scarf and gloves/mittens
- Wear waterproof, insulated boots to avoid hypothermia or frostbite
- Get out of wet clothes as soon as possible
- Stay hydrated



Be Aware of Wildlife On-Site

- Ticks/Chiggers
- Wasp / Bees
- Mosquitoes
- Spiders
- Snakes
 - **Venomous**
 - Cottonmouths
 - Copperheads
 - Rattlesnakes
 - Texas Coral Snake
 - **Non-Venomous**
 - King Snakes
 - Guarder Snakes
 - Milk Snakes
 - Diamondback Water Snakes



Cottonmouth



Copperhead



Rattlesnakes



Texas Coral Snake

Please report any wildlife sightings to the on-site team as soon as possible



Questions or Concerns?





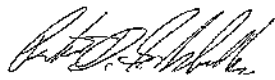
Thank you

Emergency Operations Drill Instructions

Grizzly Ridge Solar

Version 2.0
March 6, 2025

Approved by:



Signature

Mar 11, 2025

Date

Peter Schleider

Printed Name

Back Up Account Representative

Title

Revision History

Version	Approval Date	Status	Revision Summary
1.0	01/26/2023	Inactive	Initial Version
2.0	03/06/2025	Active	Annual Review

1. Introduction

- 1.1. It is imperative to consider as many operational and weather-related issues as possible when developing the tasks for your Emergency Operations Drill (Drill). Equally as important is determining the appropriate staff to address these issues, timing, contracts and dependencies on external entities, all while executing clear and unambiguous instructions. This Drill is designed to ensure Grizzly Ridge Solar addresses as many of these issues as possible, supporting the continued operations of its generating facilities during extreme weather conditions.

2. Staffing

- 2.1. All Grizzly Ridge Solar personnel participating in the Drill will be notified directly, with a clear set of tasks to be completed. Should the tasks need to be performed in a sequential order, appropriate personnel shall be instructed on the timing and order of tasks, stressing clear, concise communication throughout the process. Example - If a switchyard operator is required to open a breaker, he/she must have the proper switching order as a prerequisite and abide by the Lock-out/Tag-out process for Grizzly Ridge Solar. It is important to identify adequate staff to complete the necessary tasks to ensure continuous operation of the generating facility, to the extent possible.

3. Task Identification

- 3.1. For solar facilities, the weatherization tasks may require less barriers and portable heaters than a conventional generation site; however, these measures can be utilized to keep exposed equipment above freezing temperatures or sheltered from precipitation where necessary.
- 3.2. Carefully list all tasks to be performed in Attachment B of the *Emergency Operations Plan - Attachments B-E*, as well as assigning the tasks to the appropriate personnel. It is important to note that severe conditions may warrant more resources to execute a task than normal operating conditions, so it is imperative that equipment like snow chains, de-icing solution(s), extra fuel, etc., are available. Attachment B will require an action item to be assigned to

personnel (listed by name), a description of the task, date, completion status (for tracking purposes), and any notes or comments taken during the drill.

4. Sample Tasks

- Procurement and distribution of fuel for emergency generators, if applicable.
- Procurement and distribution of spare SF6, nitrogen, or oil for switchyard equipment.
- Management of transportation for personnel participating in the Drill.
- Establishment of emergency operations communications, cell phones, satellite phones, radios, etc.
- Communication of tasks and continual updates via the communication platforms used in the Drill.
- Erection of temporary barriers
- Procurement and placement of portable heaters and extra fuel.
- Inspection of plant and balance of plant equipment to ensure heaters (breaker panels, for example) and instrumentation are serviceable and properly insulated, where applicable.
- All necessary PPE is on hand and available for staff.
- Establish communication with ERCOT, QSE, and appropriate transmission entities, to keep them informed of any developing issues that may impact operation of the facility.
- Ensure proper equipment is on hand and available for clearing paths to the facility, should there be downed vegetation or obstructions.

5. Review and Correction

- 5.1. In the event that vulnerabilities or issues were identified during the Drill, appropriate Grizzly Ridge Solar staff shall conduct a review of the Drill, corrective actions to be taken, and document those corrective actions in Attachment B of the *Emergency Operations Plan - Attachments B-E*. This review should include an extent of conditions assessment and root cause analysis in order to address any latent issues that may exist in other areas.

Grizzly Ridge Solar - 75 - Emergency Operations Drill Instructions

Final Audit Report

2025-03-11

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