

Bright Meadows Solar Project

Emergency Response Plan

Client: Revolve Meadows Solar GP Inc.

Reference: 24-052

Version 1.0

November 2024

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Revolve Meadows Solar GP Inc. | 24-052 | Version 1.0



Report Prepared for:

Revolve Meadows Solar GP Inc.

Issue History	Date	Details
V1.0	November 22, 2024	Final for Issue

Version History	Author	Reviewed by	Approved by	Issue Date
V1.0	Eve Taillon	Ally Wright (October 16, 2024)	Jacqueline Gallagher (October 25, 2024)	November 22, 2024

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1 Introduction

Revolve Meadows Solar GP Inc. (the Proponent or Revolve) has retained Green Cat Renewables Canada Corporation (GCR) to prepare an Emergency Response Plan (ERP or Plan) for the Bright Meadows Solar Project (the Project).

This ERP has been prepared to provide an outline of the processes and responsibilities for personnel in case of an emergency situation occurring during the construction and/or operation of the Project. This Plan is to ensure that personnel understand and can effectively provide quick and adequate response to emergencies that may occur at the Project. This ERP is intended to provide a baseline plan which will be expanded and developed as the Project moves beyond the regulatory permitting phase, into detailed design, construction, and operations.

The existence of this Plan does not replace any measures required to safely construct or operate the Project, rather its purpose is to define the manner of reacting to an incident.

2 Project Description

The Project is a proposed solar farm with a generation name plate capacity of up to 15.7-megawatts (MW_{AC}). The Project will be located east of Highway 780 in County of Wetaskiwin No. 10 (the County), approximately 4.7km east of Pigeon Lake, Alberta. The Project area is approximately 67.1 hectares (ha) and covers the southeast quarter section of Section 29, Township 46, Range 46, west of the Fourth Meridian. The Project location can be seen in **Figure 2-1**.

The Project will connect to Fortis Alberta’s electric distribution system via an existing feeder line that runs along the south of the Project, the point of interconnection will be located just outside of the Project area. The Project will be enclosed by a chain link fence and will be accessed via a gate at the intersection of Range Road 274 and Township Road 464. The Project will consist of an array of single-axis tracker bifacial photovoltaic (PV) modules, string inverters, underground electrical collector system, internal access roads, and associated infrastructure to facilitate project construction, operation, and interconnection to Fortis Alberta’s feeder line.

2.1 Project Location and Map

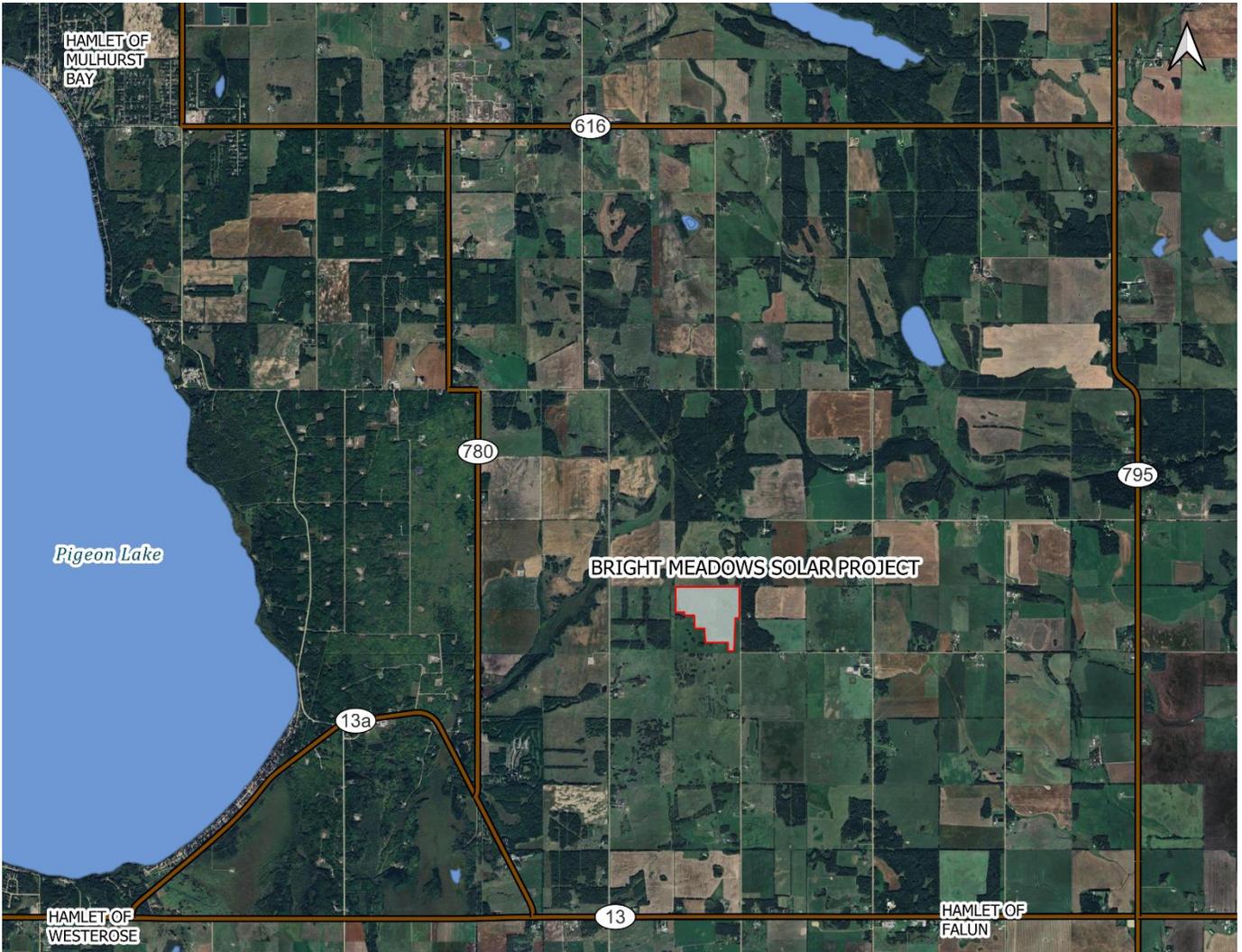


Figure 2-1 – Bright Meadows Solar Project Location

2.2 Site Description

The Project will involve the installation of approximately 30,716 PV modules connected together and mounted on single-axis tracking systems secured to the ground. The Project will include up to 6 inverters and transformers and a grounding transformer in the Project substation.

The Project will also involve construction of gravel access roads, an underground electrical collector system to transfer the generated electricity to a Project substation, security fencing and area lighting surrounding the Project.

The site will be accessed via an access road at the intersection of Range Road 274 and Township Road 464, southeast of the project area.

Geographic coordinates: 52°59'33.69"N, 113°52'47.77"W (approximate centre of site).

The Project layout can be found in **Appendix A – Project Site Layout**.

Table 2-1 – Geographic Coordinates: Centre of Project

Latitude	Longitude
52°59'33.69"N	113°52'47.77"W

2.3 Key Projects Contacts

This Plan provides contact information for the known key project contacts. It is anticipated that the Plan will be utilized as the basis for future development phases of emergency response planning and will be updated as required. Anticipated project role titles have been inserted for expected project roles, where names and contact information are unavailable or not yet confirmed they are left blank.

2.3.1 Proponent Contact Information

Revolve Meadows Solar LP
Site Manager, Construction & Operations
[Person – TBD prior to start of construction]
Suite 900, 2025 Willingdon Ave
Burnaby, BC V5C 0J3
Tel: XXX
Email: XXX

2.3.2 County of Wetaskiwin - Emergency Management Contact Information

County of Wetaskiwin
Manager of emergency Services
Name: Mike Zajac
Mobile: (780) 361-6240
Email: mzajac@county10.ca

County Fire Chief

Name: Amber Coleman

Mobile:

Tel : 780-361-4429

Email: amber.coleman@wetaskiwin.ca

Table 2-3 - Construction Phase Key Contacts

Title	Name	Contact Information
Primary Project Contact	TBD	
Secondary Project Contact	TBD	
Prime Contractor Site Manager & Supervisors	TBD	
Civil Contractor Site Manager	TBD (If necessary)	
Electrical Contractor Site Manager	TBD (If necessary)	
Interconnection Manager	TBD (If necessary)	
Site Env, Health & Safety Manager	TBD	

2.3.3 Operational Phase

Table 2-4 - Operational Phase Key Contacts

Title	Name	Contact Information
Primary Project Contact	Same as Above (TBC)	
Secondary Project Contact	Same as Above (TBC)	
Primary Site Supervisor	Same as Above (TBC)	
Secondary Site Supervisor	Same as Above (TBC)	
Site Env, Health & Safety Manager	Same as Above (TBC)	

2.4 Roles and Responsibilities

The following roles and responsibilities are subject to, and will be confirmed for alignment with, the Prime Contractor’s own site Emergency Response Plan.

Table 2-6 - Roles and Responsibilities for Key Employees during Construction Phase

Role	Responsibilities
Primary & Secondary Project Contacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing stakeholder liaison Contractor management Ensuring Prime Contractor fulfils Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) and permit obligations Quality Assurance/ Quality Control (QA/QC) Review
Prime Contractor Site Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meets with clients, third parties, and project managers to report progress Facilitate site inductions Coordinate work interfaces to ensure safe and effective working Lead daily project briefings Act as primary point of contact for site in event of an incident Lead incident investigations
Prime Contractor Supervisor(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Job Hazard Analysis Act as first point of call in event of an incident Support incident response co-ordination Support EHS Officer and Manager with management of HSE
Sub-Contractor Site Manager(s) Including civil works, electrical works, and interconnection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act as primary point of contact for civil works Conduct works in-line with Prime Contractor’s requirements Understand and adhere to obligations of the ERP Proactively communicate with Prime’s supervisors and Site Manager Review of site conditions relevant to own scope of work to ensure safe operations
QA/QC Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that works are completed in-line with installation plan Raise non-conformances that may impact site safety
Site EHS Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with EHS Manager to manage ERP and ensure it is available to all personnel In the case of an accident on site, coordinate medical services for non-life-threatening injuries and serious injuries and call for the appropriate medical response, i.e., ambulance or helicopter Ensure all personnel on site have access and knowledge of emergency instructions, actions, and contact information Ensure emergency response equipment including first aid kits, AED (automated external defibrillator), fire extinguishers, and eye wash stations are clearly marked and up to date Ensure that all workers and visitors on site have signed-in and have received proper site emergency and evacuation instructions
EHS Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement the basic ERP based on the field hazard assessment for each phase of construction

2.4.1 Operational Phase

The following roles and responsibilities are subject to confirmation in the Prime Contractor’s operational site ERP.

Table 2-7 - Roles and Responsibilities for Key Employees during Operational Phase

Role	Responsibilities
Primary Project Contact	
Project Director	
Primary Site Supervisor	
Secondary Site Supervisor	
Site EHS Officer	

2.5 Emergency Response Agencies

Table 2-8 Emergency Response Agency Contacts

Emergency Response Contacts	
Emergency Services	911
Emergency: County of Wetaskiwin Emergency Management Authority: Mike Zajac	780-361-6240
Non-Emergency: Mulhurst Bay Fire Department (2801 Range Rd 281, Mulhurst Bay, AB)	780-360-4246
Non-Emergency: South Pigeon Lake Fire Department (111032 Hwy 13 Service Rd, Falun, AB)	780-312-5016
Non-Emergency: RCMP Wetaskiwin Detachment	780-312-7267
Helicopter Emergency Medical Services (EMS) STARS	1-888-797-8277
Wetaskiwin Regional Airport	780-361-4449
Wetaskiwin Hospital and Care Centre (6910 47 Street, Wetaskiwin, Alberta)	780-361-7100
Ministry of Labour – Occupational Health and Safety	1-866-415-8690
Alberta Workers Compensation Board	1-866-922-9221
Poison Centre	1-800-332-1414
Ministry of Environment and Parks	1-877-944-0313

Emergency Response Contacts	
Alberta Environmental Response	1-800-222-6514
Alberta Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry – Wildfire Reporting	310-FIRE (3473)
Alberta Electrical System Operator	403-539-2450
Distribution Operator: Fortis Alberta	1-866-717-3113 (Emergency) or 310-9473 (General)

3 Identified Risks

Known and identified risks that have the potential to require use of emergency procedures associated with the Project include:

- Fire (either entering the site or starting on the site);
- Construction & operational risks (such as Lifting, Trips and Falls, etc.);
- Electrical (such as Electric Shock and Arc Flash Hazards);
- Severe weather (high winds, tornadoes, earthquakes, extreme cold weather, and lightning);
- Wildlife encounters; and
- Solar glare.

This is not to be considered an exhaustive list and will be subject to continual review as the Project moves through development, deployment, and operation. The existence of this plan does not replace any measures required to safely construct or operate the Project, rather provides guidance for handling sudden or unexpected situations.

If new risks become known, additional emergency procedures may be required.

Within the province of Alberta, potential for impacts associated with grassfires have been raised as a key consideration or concern during permitting processes for solar projects; as such, this plan includes both measures to minimize the risk associated with grassland fires and the procedure for managing an incident.

4 Emergency Procedures

The following emergency response procedures should be reviewed by all supervisors, workers, and office personnel who will be associated with any construction or operation activities to ensure effective and adequate response to emergency situations.

Any person on-site will receive safety and emergency response training as part of the site induction before visiting or working in the field. The Prime Contractor will be responsible for conducting appropriate training for all personnel and/or visitors. Unless otherwise specified procedures apply to construction and operation phases of the Project.

4.1 General Emergency Response and Evacuation

For an evacuation to be effective and efficient, proper preparation and planning is required. Preparation can include drills to familiarize personnel of the procedure and planning to ensure all personnel know where the exit is located and the site-specific evacuation route. Depending on the nature of the emergency, the site access roads, connecting to Township Road 464 and Range Road 274 as designated on the site map, will be the primary evacuation route.

In the event of an emergency, a call from the Site Manager will go out to all supervisors advising if their crew require evacuation or not and instructions on how to respond, the severity of the emergency, and what precautions to follow. If a crew requires evacuation, a horn will sound in five second increments (5 seconds on and 5 seconds off) to indicate all personnel need to halt activity safely and calmly meet at a predetermined Muster Point. Designated supervisors, the Site Manager or the EHS Officer will be responsible for taking roll call or head count to ensure all personnel are accounted for. The muster point for the Project will be located west of the intersection of Range Road 274 and Township Road 464 approximately 75m from the Project boundary, as shown in **Figure 4-1- Bright Meadows Solar Project Proposed Muster Point Location**. Designated supervisors, the Site Manager or the EHS Officer will be responsible for taking roll call or head count to ensure all personnel are accounted for.

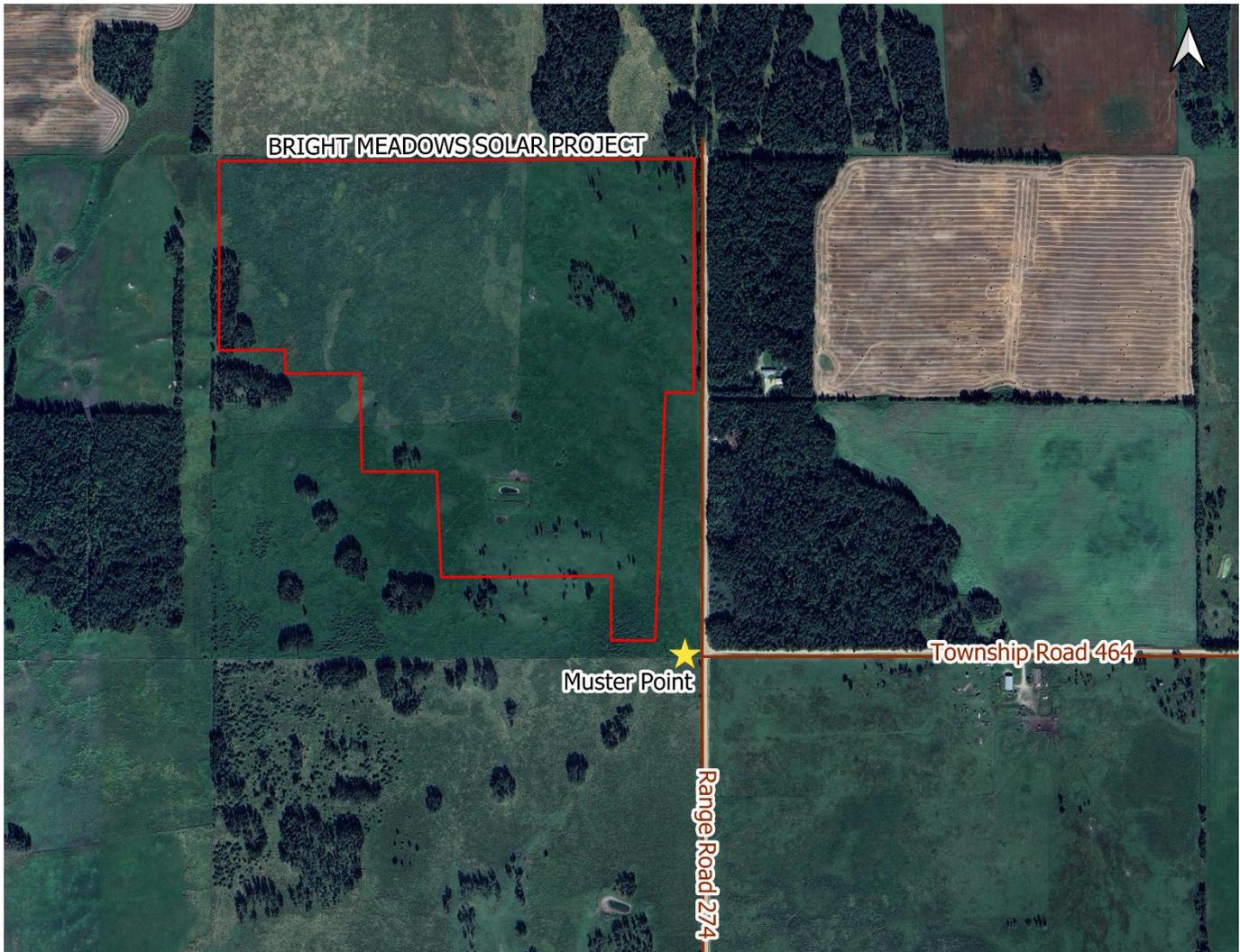


Figure 4-1- Bright Meadows Solar Project Proposed Muster Point Location

4.2 Medical Emergency

4.2.1 General Procedure

In the event of an emergency where an employee or visitor is injured, determine if basic first aid or emergency 911 is required. Only persons with certified and valid First Aid/CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation) training are permitted to provide care to the injured person. Supervisors and the EHS Officer should identify personnel who are certified in First Aid/CPR during their site orientation and list their names in the operations and maintenance (O&M) building and/or where first aid supplies are kept.

In the event of an emergency requiring 911, the caller must clearly identify where the accident is and provide a specific location, if applicable. The local emergency response should be equipped with a map of the site. A second phone call to the site EHS Officer or supervisor should be made to inform others of the situation.

The nearest fire department, and first responder, is the Mulhurst Bay Fire Department located in the hamlet of Mulhurst Bay, approximately 8km northwest of the Project. An alternative fire department, located approximately 10km southwest of the Project, is the South Pigeon Lake Emergency Services. Contact information for the two fire departments is provided in **Table 2-8** above.

If a worker or visitor requires first aid assistance, first ensure the site is safe to enter and there are no hazards to the first responder. Then proceed to the initial assessment. Determine if the person is awake, alert, and responsive. Identify if there is severe life-threatening bleeding. If the person is awake and alert obtain consent before approaching and tell the person your name, your training, your initial assessment, and ask permission to administer care. Ask a bystander to get the AED and first aid kit by physically pointing to them and speaking in a loud voice. If necessary and available, wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) including gloves, glasses, and breathing masks. Interview the injured person by asking SAMPLE questions to gather information. SAMPLE stands for:

S: signs and symptoms

A: allergies

M: medications

P: pertinent medical history

L: last food or drink consumed

E: events leading up to accident

Only provide the level of care you are trained to administer.

If the person is unresponsive, shout to get the person's attention. If there is no response, tap the person's shoulder, shout again and check for signs of normal breathing. If the person is breathing proceed with gathering information and obtain an AED or first aid kit.

If the person is NOT breathing, call 911 and obtain a first aid kit and AED. Ensure the person is face-up and on a firm, flat surface. Begin administering CPR starting with compressions. Only use an AED if required, and if you are trained to do so. Continue CPR until the person either shows signs of breathing, an AED becomes available, or EMS or trained medical responders arrive to the site.

Report all incidents, accidents, and near misses to the supervisor.

4.2.2 Heart Attack

If a person on site shows symptoms of a heart attack the following procedures should be followed:

- Call 911 and send for a first aid kit and AED;
- Put the person in a resting or recovery position and loosen any restrictive clothing;
- Monitor breathing and administer aspirin to chew and swallow if available. If the worker has nitroglycerin available, help them take it;
- If breathing stops and you cannot feel a pulse, start CPR with AED; and
- Continue CPR until the worker starts breathing again or EMS arrives.

4.2.3 Slip/Trip/Fall Injuries

Slip, trip, and fall injuries are common on work sites, especially if winter conditions exist. In the event of this type of accident, refer to the procedures below:

- Ensure the scene is safe before approaching the injured worker;
- Check for signs of breathing and if the worker is not breathing, begin CPR;
- Call 911 if the person requires EMS support;
- Assess the level of consciousness by attempting to talk to the person and asking SAMPLE questions;
- If you suspect or the worker tells you of a head/neck/spinal injury, tell the person to remain still and immobilize the head in the position in which you found the person in. Do not move the worker. Wait for EMS to arrive;
- Provide first aid for injuries if you are certified to do so; and
- Call a supervisor and do not disturb the scene.

4.2.4 Burns

If a worker suffers from a burn, first ensure the site is safe before approaching the person. Call 911 if applicable and contact the supervisor. Burns are classified into three categories:

- First degree burns: are superficial in nature and affect only the epidermis, the first layer of skin. Soak the wound in cool water for five minutes or longer, apply lidocaine to soothe the skin, and wrap the wound in loose gauze to protect the affected area.
- Second degree burns: partial thickness burns that affect the epidermis and dermis (first and second layers of skin). Remove any clothing or objects that cover the burn and cool it by running cool water over the skin. Cover the burn with gauze or a loose dressing. Do not wrap or cover tightly. If the burn blisters, do not open the blisters. Seek medical help if the burn is serious.
- Third degree burns: full thickness burn that destroys the epidermis and the entire dermis layer beneath. Seek medical attention.

4.2.5 Equipment

The following equipment will be kept on-site during construction and operation:

Each vehicle on site should be equipped with:

- Standard First Aid Kit
- Fire Extinguisher (Class C &/or B, C, D)

Each building, office, or temporary construction office/building:

- Standard First Aid Kit
- Automated External Defibrillator (AED)
- Fire Extinguisher (Class C &/or B, C, D)
- Emergency Shower

- Eye Wash Station

4.3 Fire Response

The Project does not expect to store significant quantities of flammable or combustible chemicals on site. The EHS Officer will have a Fire Prevention Plan that lists all chemicals with their respective Safety Data Sheets (SDS) on site.

All vehicles, offices, buildings, and temporary buildings on site during both construction and operation phases will be equipped with a fire extinguisher.

Personnel should have adequate knowledge of fire safety and respond in a safe and efficient manner to protect the health and safety of their fellow workers as well as to minimize damage to equipment. The following procedures should be followed in the case of a fire emergency:

1. Any personnel or visitor who discovers a fire should immediately tell a supervisor that there is a fire, where its located, the source and cause of the fire (if known), any personnel injuries, actions to extinguish the fire that have been taken, and if the fire cannot be put out then control access to the area from a safe location.
2. The person who discovers the fire should put it out with a fire extinguisher if it is safe to do. If it is not safe to extinguish the fire ensure all personnel are safe and call for emergency response, 911. Once emergency services have been alerted, Emergency Management responsibility is with relevant emergency service teams.
3. Stay up-wind of the fire and at a safe distance from toxic fumes or falling debris.
4. If there is heavy smoke in the area, try to get to the lowest point.
5. Only provide first-aid in safe areas.
6. Prepare an incident report as soon as possible.

In the event of an electrical, ground or vegetation fire, de-energize electrical equipment if it is safe to do so. Attempt to put out the fire with a fire extinguisher if possible. If not possible, contact emergency response.

It should be noted that electrical equipment will likely “trip” in the event of a fault on the circuit, this means it would automatically de-energize. However, in the unlikely scenario the circuit doesn’t “trip”, where possible and safe to do so, it should be de-energized manually by a responsible person.

4.3.1 Electrical Fire Prevention

The initiation and or spread of electrical fires through the Project area is highly unlikely and determined to be a minor risk for the Project. However, to further limit this risk, the Proponent will commit to implementing appropriate prevention measures for electrical fires, as deemed appropriate during the construction and operation of the Project and will follow all best practices necessary to ensure a well-maintained site. Such measures may include:

1. Education – Communicate to the people in the area that electrical fires are possible and take the proper precautions to be “FireSmart”¹.
2. Legislation – Review and adherence of both provincial and local municipal legislation.
3. Planning – Have and maintain an emergency response plan and procedure. This will be developed in consultation with the County Emergency Management team.

¹ FireSmart is defined as “living with and managing for wildfire” <https://wildfire.alberta.ca/firesmart/default.aspx>.

4. Cross-training – Ensure regular training in place for the fire agencies involved in the suppression effort within the Wildland Urban Interface².
5. Interagency Cooperation – between the County, first responders and project operation team.
6. Safe Storage – Ensure that Class A (wood, paper, cardboard, etc.) and Class B (flammable liquids such as oil, grease, etc.) combustible materials are stored properly and away from energized electrical equipment.
7. Regular Inspection – Ensure that electrical equipment is inspected regularly and installed correctly. Ensure that electrical equipment meets appropriate standards and electrical protection requirements are met.

4.3.2 Electrical Fire Response

If an electrical fire occurs, the following steps should be followed by a responsible person.

1. De-energize any circuit(s) supplying the fire.
2. Use a nonconductive extinguishing agent to suppress the fire.
3. If a fire extinguisher fails to put out the fire, notify Emergency Services by calling 911, the EHS Officer and County Emergency Management Officer. When 911 is called the caller needs to inform the operator:
8. Where the fire is – provide an address, landmark, or nearby road to help determine the exact location.
9. How is the fire burning – is the fire grass, trees, agricultural, etc.
 - a. How fast is it spreading?
 - b. What colour is the smoke?
 - c. How thick is the smoke?
 - d. What is the base size?
 - e. Condition of smoke – is it traveling straight up, drifting high or low?
10. Any other relevant information such as:
 - a. What is in the immediate area? Homes, structures, roads, campgrounds, etc.
 - b. Is there road access?
 - c. Is it a high traffic area?
 - d. Is there a water source nearby?

Ensure all persons on site are aware of the safety procedures and have proper training. If a person is injured, provide care if it is safe to do so and only to the level of care you are trained to administer.

There are some specific firefighting risks related to solar PV arrays that should be understood:

1. During daylight hours there may be no means to completely disconnect panels electrically in the event of a fire.

² Wildland Urban Interface is defined as “area of Alberta that is neither completely built up, nor completely undisturbed. As such, it is an area that if not properly protected can act as the means of transmission of wildfires from pristine rural areas into heavily populated urban zones, or vice versa.”
<https://open.alberta.ca/publications/alberta-wildland-urban-interface-fires>.

2. There is potential for shock hazard due to contact with energized equipment.
3. There is potential for shock hazard if water suppression is used on electrical fires.
4. In the very unlikely situation in which PV panels are on fire, there is a possibility for toxic smoke due to the panels containing chemicals such as cadmium telluride. Firefighters should be prepared to use special breathing apparatus if this occurs.

4.3.3 Grassland Fire Prevention

The initiation and or spread of grassland fires through the Project area is determined to be a risk for the Project. To limit this risk, the Proponent will commit to implementing appropriate prevention measures for grassland fires, as deemed appropriate during the construction and operation of the Project and will follow all best practices necessary to ensure a well-maintained site. Such measures may include:³

1. Implement a Vegetation Management Plan
 - a. Regular thinning and pruning of vegetation on site, as required.
 - b. Seeding of low growing grasses under the solar modules to limit the growth of foliage.
 - c. Cleanup the site to prevent the gathering of foliage around the Project equipment.
2. Education – Communicate to the people in the area that grassland fires are possible and take the proper precautions to be “FireSmart”⁴.
3. Legislation – Review and adherence of both provincial and local municipal legislation.
4. Development
 - a. Develop areas in a “FireSmart” manner.
 - b. Assess the infrastructure as it relates to roadway access, water supply, utility placement, building material and design.
5. Planning – Have and maintain an emergency response plan and procedure.
6. Cross-training is in place for the fire agencies involved in the suppression effort within the Wildland Urban Interface⁵.
7. Interagency Cooperation

4.3.4 Grassland Fire Response

If a grassland fire is spotted, and cannot be immediately controlled with a fire extinguisher, then notify Emergency Services by calling 911 and the EHS Officer. When 911 is called the caller needs to inform the operator:

1. Where the fire is – provide an address, landmark, or nearby road to help determine the exact location.
2. How is the fire burning – is the fire grass, trees, agricultural, etc.

³ Alberta Wildfire. <https://wildfire.alberta.ca/operations/wildfire-detection/report-a-wildfire.aspx>.

⁴ FireSmart is defined as “living with and managing for wildfire” <https://wildfire.alberta.ca/firesmart/default.aspx>.

⁵ Wildland Urban Interface is defined as “area of Alberta that is neither completely built up, nor completely undisturbed. As such, it is an area that if not properly protected can act as the means of transmission of wildfires from pristine rural areas into heavily populated urban zones, or vice versa.” <https://open.alberta.ca/publications/alberta-wildland-urban-interface-fires>.

- a. How fast is it spreading?
 - b. What colour is the smoke?
 - c. How thick is the smoke?
 - d. What is the base size?
 - e. Condition of smoke – is it traveling straight up, drifting high or low?
3. Any other relevant information such as:
- a. What is in the immediate area? Homes, structures, roads, campgrounds, etc.
 - b. Is there road access?
 - c. Is it a high traffic area?
 - d. Is there a water source nearby?

Ensure all persons on site are aware of the safety procedures and have proper training. If a person is injured, provide care if it is safe to do so and only to the level of care you are trained to administer.

A flowchart outlining, at a high-level, the process that should be followed in the event of a fire is located in **Figure 4-2** below.

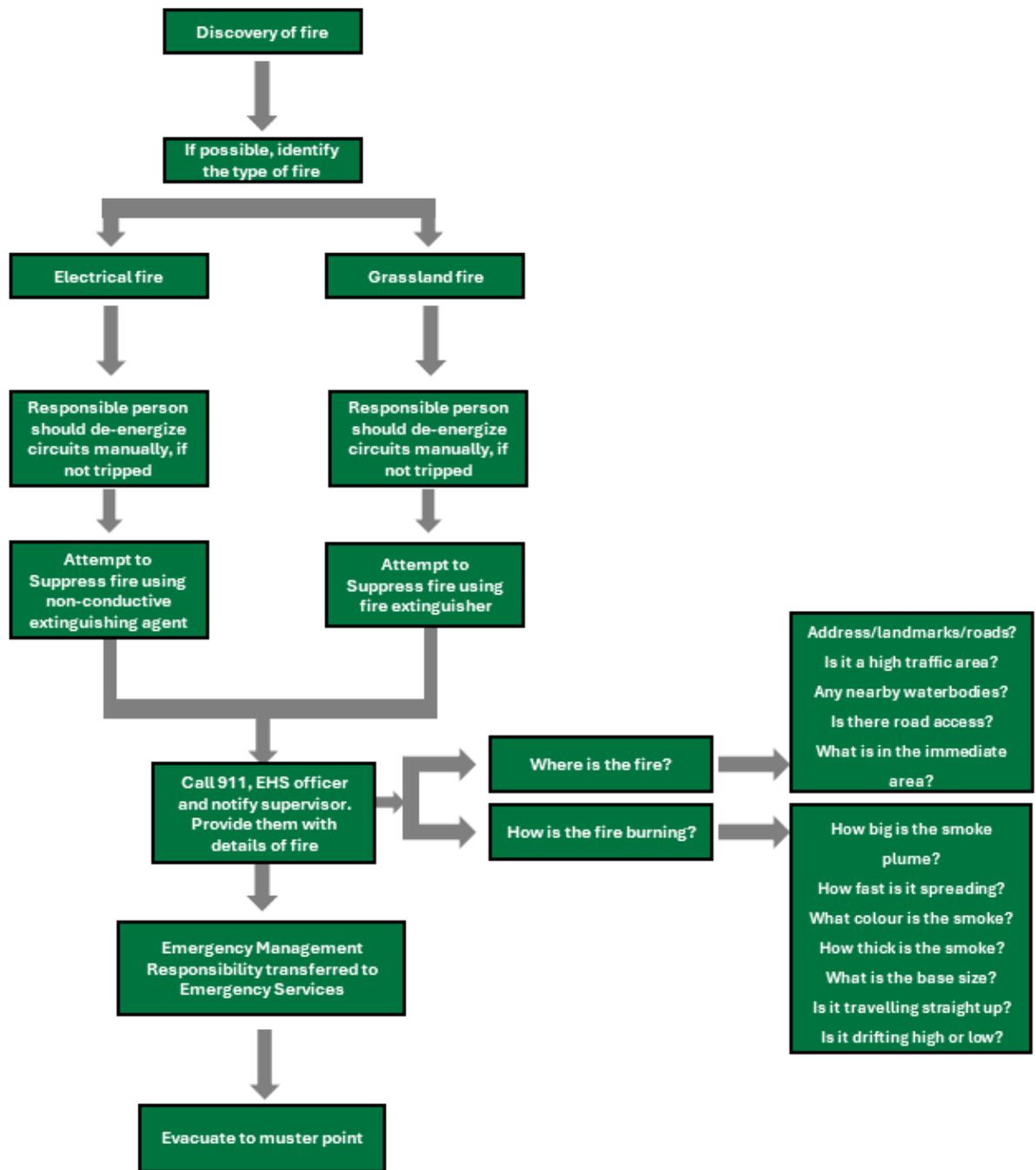


Figure 4-2 –Fire Response Flow Chart

4.4 Pollution and Hazardous Materials

The Project does not expect to store large quantities of hazardous materials or chemicals on site during construction or operation. Fuel storage on-site, including gasoline, diesel, and oil are the primary hazardous materials of concern. Each substance on-site should have a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) that explains spill procedures, handling procedures, and health considerations. The EHS Officer is responsible for devising a Spill Response Plan in accordance with federal, provincial, and local regulations. If a spill happens:

- Stop work immediately and shut down equipment;
- Remove any source of ignition and obtain a fire extinguisher;
- Notify a Supervisor or EHS Officer immediately and provide a description of the size, quantity (if known), chemical type (if known), and location of the spill or leak;
- Call 911 or Alberta Environmental Response;
- Refer to the SDS for safety precautions before starting cleanup procedures;
- Ensure all personnel are wearing appropriate PPE;
- Perform a preliminary assessment of the spill. Stop the spill or leak if you are able to do so;
- Contain the spill using socks, berms, pads, etc. and prevent the spill from reaching water ways. Notify any downstream personnel if you cannot contain the spill;
- Obtain a spill kit and clean up the spill;
- Dispose of any hazardous waste appropriately; and
- Fill out accident report.

4.5 Vehicle or Transport

4.5.1 Vehicle Emergencies

Where a driving related incident occurs, the vehicle operator (or passenger as appropriate) must notify a supervisor as soon as possible and:

- Confirm details and location of the accident, collision or breakdown;
- Contact Emergency Services, if required;
- Stay with the vehicle, if possible and safe to do so, until the vehicle has been moved to a safe location and the incident is resolved;
- Complete an incident report and co-operate with any follow-up investigation; and
- Take pictures of the incident when safe and appropriate to do so.

4.5.2 Aircraft Emergencies

In the event of an aircraft related incident occurring near the Project area, and is observed by site operators, the site operators will alert the operators of the Airport, the local emergency first-responders and the Project Developer.

In the unlikely event the aircraft incident occurs within the Project area, the site operator must:

- Confirm details and location of the accident, collision or breakdown;
- Contact Emergency Services, the Wetaskiwin Regional Airport operators and the Project Developer;
- Stay with the aircraft, if possible and safe to do so, until emergency services arrive, and the incident is resolved;
- Complete an incident report and co-operate with any follow-up investigation; and
- Take pictures of the incident when safe and appropriate to do so.

Should the aircraft related incident result in the ignition of a fire within the Project area or the adjacent area, site operators shall be expected to adhere to fire response requirements detailed previously.

4.5.3 Solar Glare

In the event solar glare is experienced by site operators, vehicle operators, or pilots it is to be reported. In the event solar glare is reported, site operators are expected to:

- Confirm the time and approximate location of the glare occurrence; and
- Notify the Site Manager or EHS Officer.

4.6 Severe Weather

Severe weather conditions including high winds, lightning, and snow or ice storms are common in Alberta. The Project will keep daily records of prevailing weather conditions via an on-site weather station, local weather forecasts, and regional weather forecasts. All personnel are responsible to remain alert and aware of the existing weather conditions and assess any changes that indicate worsening weather conditions. The Site Supervisor is responsible for assessing the weather throughout the day to ensure safe working conditions for all personnel or visitors and will determine if work should cease due to changing conditions.

4.6.1 High Winds

If high winds occur, seek shelter immediately and be aware of any loose materials that have the potential to become airborne. Work should cease if the wind speed exceeds a steady 15m/s (40mph) over a 10-minute average, unless specific measures are put in place through Job Hazard Analysis.

4.6.2 Tornadoes

If a tornado warning is in effect, seek shelter, protect your head and watch for any flying debris. If you cannot seek shelter, stay low to the ground, and seek shelter in a ditch, depression, or other low point. Once the tornado has passed, cautiously exit the area and be aware that select Project components may be compromised. Watch out for any hazardous debris, including loose or exposed electrical connections. Call 911 and provide first aid to any injured persons.

4.6.3 Earthquakes

If an earthquake is in effect, a person is to protect their head and move into a clearing away from power lines, trees, and buildings. Safely drop to the ground and wait for the shaking to stop. Once the earthquake has passed, cautiously

exit the Project area and be aware that select components may be compromised. Watch out for any hazardous debris, including loose or exposed electrical connections. Call 911 and provide first aid to any injured persons.

4.6.4 Lightning

If a thunderstorm is forecasted, the Supervisor or EHS Officer should carefully monitor the sky for lightning. If employees see or hear lightning or thunder, they should immediately report it to their supervisor. The supervisor will instruct personnel to seek a safe area or shelter immediately. There are six Lightning Activity Levels (LAL) defined by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:

LAL 1: No thunderstorms.

LAL 2: Isolated thunderstorms where light rain may reach the ground and lightning is infrequent. Personnel should be aware of the lightning and be prepared to halt work and seek shelter if the storm moves closer.

LAL 3: Widely scattered thunderstorms where light to moderate rain will reach the ground and lightning is infrequent. Personnel should be aware of the lightning and be prepared to halt work and seek shelter if the storm moves closer.

LAL 4: Scattered thunderstorms with moderate rain and frequent lightning. Personnel should stop work immediately and seek shelter until the storm passes. The supervisor will communicate an “all clear” to the workers once it is safe to resume work.

LAL 5: Numerous thunderstorms with moderate to heavy rainfall and frequent and intense lightning. If thunder is heard, personnel should proceed to a safe zone away from electrical components.

LAL 6: Same as LAL 3 however thunderstorms are dry, and lightning has potential for extreme fire activity. Typically highlighted as a “Red Flag Warning” on weather forecasts. Personnel should be aware of the lightning and be prepared to halt work and seek shelter if the storm moves closer.

If a person is struck by lightning, first ensure the scene is safe and the lightning is no longer a threat before approaching the person. Persons struck by lightning do not carry an electrical charge after the injury has occurred. If you are qualified to do so, administer first aid/CPR and call for help immediately. Ensure the EHS Officer and Supervisor are aware and involved in helping the injured person.

4.6.5 Downed Power Line/Struck Buried Utility

If you witness or notice a downed power line refer to the following procedures:

- Do not touch or approach the downed power line. Call a supervisor immediately;
- Be cognisant of the risk associated with Step and Touch Potential;
- Stay at least 10m away and always assume the power line is energized;
- Call the AESO to facilitate isolation procedure and 911;
- Call ATCO Electric Emergency to facilitate isolation procedure;
- Remain in your vehicle until help arrives. Never touch both the ground and the vehicle at the same time;
- Isolate and de-energize the power sources if safe to do so. Perform a full shut-down if necessary; and
- If a worker is in contact with the downed line, do not touch them and seek EMS help.

4.6.6 Snow and Ice

Snow and ice are common in Alberta and the Project may be subject to severe winter storms carrying heavy snow, freezing rain, and ice. Snowy and icy conditions may exist on site access roads. Ensure all construction equipment and vehicles are equipped with appropriate snow tires or chains during both the construction and operation phases. Always drive according to the conditions. The Site Supervisor will be responsible for directing and activating snow removal for access roads.

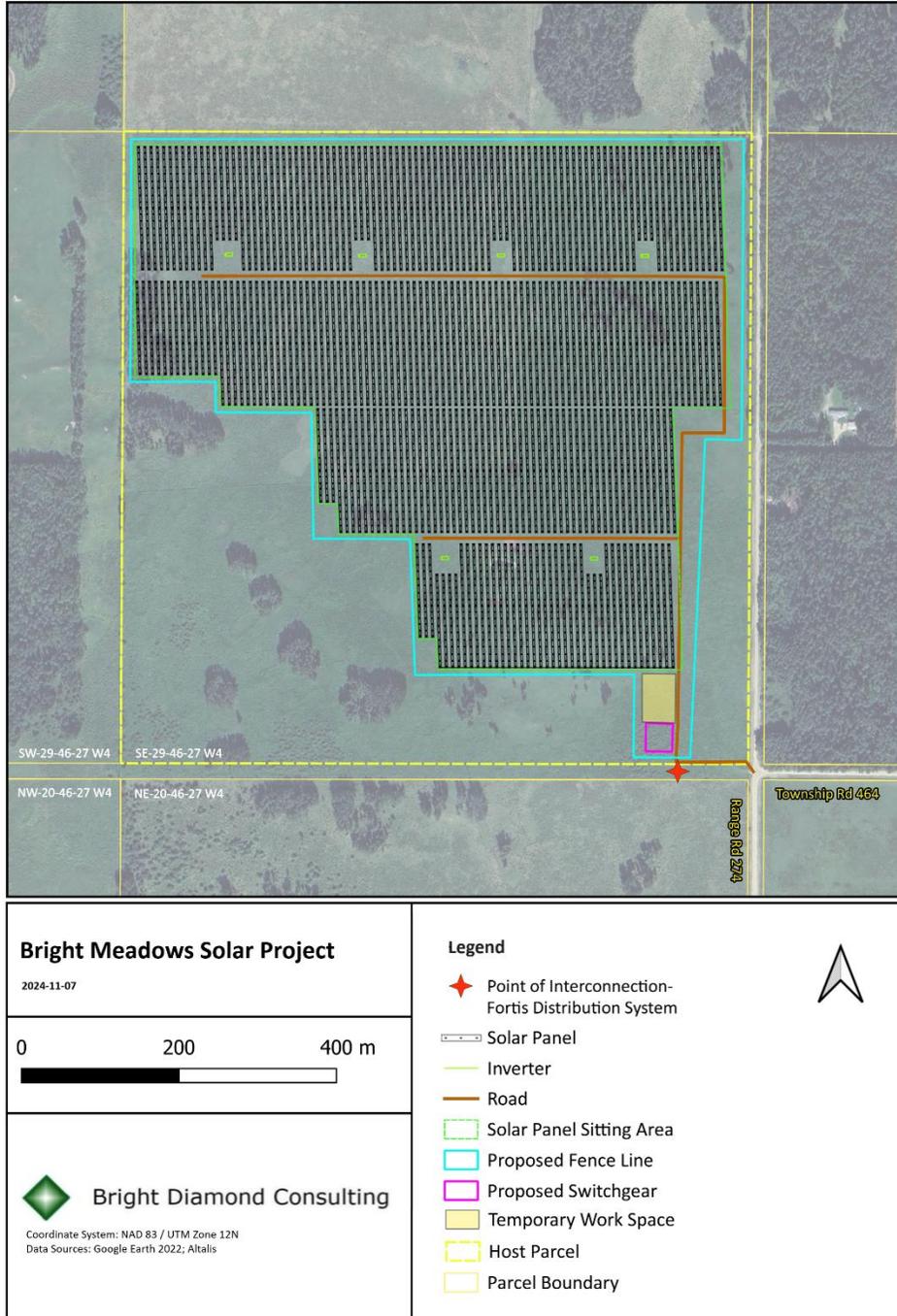
4.6.7 Extreme Cold Temperatures

Cold temperatures are common at the Project location and may put workers at risk of injury. Health concerns due to cold temperatures can range from slight discomfort to severe risk of hypothermia or frostbite. The EHS officer will be responsible for implementing safe work plans and monitoring conditions to protect the health and safety of workers who may be exposed to cold temperatures.

4.7 Wildlife Encounters

When working in the field, there is potential to encounter various species of wildlife, including bears. Proper preparation is key in reducing risk of contact with bears and injury to/from bears. The EHS Officer shall implement a Bear Management Plan for workers that considers the likelihood of encounters, species present in the area, food waste management plans, working alone, and proper personal protective equipment (i.e. bear spray).

Appendix A – Project Site Layout



Appendix B – Emergency Reporting and Investigation Template

Emergency Response and Investigation Template	
Date and time of incident	
Specific Location and circumstances of incident	
Names, roles, age, employer and contact information for all parties (companies and personal) involved or affected	
Detailed description of incident. Attach all photos of incident area and damages to this form. Continue on separate page if required.	
Names and contact information for all witnesses (companies and personnel), confirmation if witness statement has been provided (attach all witness statements, signed and dated).	
Details of injuries	
Detailed description of what equipment was involved	
Details of damages to property or equipment	
Reactive measures taken (inclusive of measures to make the area safe, and any treatment)	
Insurance information for involved parties (where applicable)	
Signature of reporting party	



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