SAFETY RESPONSE PLAN

SHEPHERD'S RUN SOLAR PROJECT

Matter No. 24-00103

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Acronym List

AC	alternating current
AED	automated external defibrillator
CPR	cardiopulmonary resuscitation
DC	direct current
kV	Kilovolt
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NYCRR	New York Codes, Rules, and Regulations
NYS	New York State
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSDPS	New York State Department of Public Service
NYSEG	New York State Electric and Gas
O&M	operations & maintenance
ORES	Office of Renewable Energy Siting
POI	point of interconnection
PPE	personal protective equipment
PV	photovoltaic
ROW	right-of-way
SRP	Safety Response Plan

Glossary of Terms

Applicant	Refers to Hecate Energy Columbia County 1 LLC, the entity seeking a siting permit for the Project from the Office of Renewable Energy Siting (ORES) under Section 94-c of the New York State Executive Law.
Point of Interconnection	Refers to the Craryville 115 kilovolt (kV) substation owned by New York State Electric and Gas (NYSEG) on the Craryville-Klinekill and Churchtown-Craryville 115 kV transmission lines.
Project	Refers to the proposed Shepherd's Run Solar Project, a utility scale solar project that will be comprised of solar arrays, inverters, access driveways, electrical collection lines, collection substation, construction staging areas, fencing and plantings, located on private land in the Town of Copake, Columbia County, New York.
Project Area	Refers to those privately-owned parcels under option to lease, purchase, easement or other real property interests with the Applicant in which all Project components will be sited.
Project Footprint or Limit of Disturbance	Refers to the limit of temporary and permanent disturbance caused by the construction and operation of all components of the Project. This includes all areas to be used for project components, maintained areas and areas outside of the Project fence to be used as landscaping.
Study Area	Refers to the area evaluated for specific resource identification and/or resource impact assessment. The size of this area is appropriate for the target resource and takes into account the project setting, the significance of resource or impact being identified or evaluated, and the specific survey distances included in Title 19 of NYCRR Part 900. As appropriate, the Study Area for each type of survey or resource impact assessment is provided in the respective sections within the Application.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Hecate Energy Columbia County 1 LLC (Hecate or Applicant), a subsidiary of Hecate Energy, LLC, is proposing to construct, operate and maintain an up to 42 megawatt (MW) alternating current (AC) photovoltaic (PV) solar energy generation facility, referred to as the Shepherd's Run Solar Project (the Project). The Project will occupy approximately 215 acres of leased private land in the Town of Copake, Columbia County, New York.

The Project Area is located in the northwest corner of Columbia County and is proposed within several non-contiguous areas along State Route 23 and County Route 7. The proposed Project Area includes approximately 720 acres of land. Not all of the land included in the Project Area is included in the final Project Footprint; rather, the Project Area represents the broader area within which selected areas were surveyed to support micrositing and layout refinement for solar panels and related infrastructure. Studying a larger area during project development allows flexibility to minimize impacts to environmental, cultural, and other sensitive resources. It is anticipated that, once constructed, the Project will occupy approximately 215 acres within the Project Area (the Project Footprint).

The Project will consist of the following components:

- Arrays of PV panels, with a maximum height profile of 10 feet, mounted on single-axis tracking structures that will follow the sun throughout the day producing direct current (DC) electricity;
- Inverters, within weather-rated enclosures dispersed throughout the Project (amongst the solar arrays), to convert DC electricity to AC electricity;
- Medium voltage transformers that will raise the low voltage from the inverters to the medium voltage electrical collection system (34.5 kilovolt [kV]);
- Electrical collection systems between the panel arrays that will extend underground to the collector substation for connection to the transmission grid;
- A new collector substation to deliver power to the existing on-site New York State Electric and Gas (NYSEG) 115 kV transmission line;
- Monitoring, control, and protection systems to remotely control the Project to reliably operate on the New York State electric grid;
- Internal civil infrastructure, including up to 20-foot-wide permanent gravel access roads (using new roads and existing farm drives), 8-foot-tall wire mesh wildlife-friendly security fencing around equipment, and landscape screening vegetation; and
- Temporary on-site laydown areas for equipment staging during construction.

The Applicant anticipates PV solar module used in the Project to be equivalent or similar to the TOPBiHiKu7 Bifacial Module manufactured by Canadian Solar Inc. The anticipated maximum height of the solar arrays will be approximately 10 feet based on a single portrait panel layout when oriented at maximum height.

The proposed Point of Interconnection (POI) will be the Craryville 115 kV substation owned by NYSEG and located just north of Main Street (Route 23) in the Town of Copake, New York. The planned substation will be sited on approximately 1.1 acres of leased private land located within the Project Area off of State Route 23, east of and directly adjacent to the NYSEG transmission line.

It is currently anticipated that the Project will be constructed in 2026 with a planned Commercial Operation in 2026. The project schedule is subject to change.

This Safety Response Plan (SRP) is designed to ensure the safety and security of the local community by providing information to Project Personnel and other emergency response agencies on the actions that may be required during an emergency within the Project. This SRP discusses the following contingencies:

- Medical emergency;
- Site evacuation;
- Transmission line or gas pipeline break;
- Fire;
- Severe weather;
- Hazardous material spill; and
- Crime / violent behavior / civil disturbance.

It is necessary to establish procedures to ensure and maintain the safety of life and property within the Project in the event of declared safety or security emergency. Therefore, this SRP is developed to:

- Establish monitoring protocols to assist Project Personnel in identifying the contingencies that would constitute a safety or security emergency and outline the procedures required to respond to an emergency, including, as may be necessary, evacuating the Project and notifying the local community of the emergency;
- Identify and describe the on-site equipment and systems that will be put in place to prevent or handle fire emergencies and hazardous substance incidents;

- Identify the organizations, agencies, and First Responders[1] that may be involved in responding to site emergency; and
- Establish a requirement that Project Personnel conduct training drills with emergency responders.

The construction contractor will adopt this SRP and update it, as may be necessary to incorporate the construction contractor's safety practices and personnel requirements.

[1] Persons with specialized training who are among the first to arrive and provide assistance at the scene of an emergency.

2.0 ROLES AND TRAINING

The Site Manager has responsibility for maintaining and ensuring compliance with the SRP. Details on roles and responsibilities are provided below. Project Personnel orientation training will include discussion of the requirements of the SRP. Training drills with First Responders will be conducted at least once per year in accordance with Title 19 of the New York Codes, Rules, and Regulations (NYCRR) § 900-2.7(c)(7). During these training drills, the Applicant will solicit and consider local emergency responder feedback and will update the SRP as appropriate based on such input.

Table 1: Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
Site Manager (O&M Service Provider)	• Review and approve SRP. • Schedule and coordinate SRP training. • Communicate with the Applicant. • Instruct the O&M Service Provider staff overseeing emergency response.
Asset Manager (Applicant)	• Oversee and coordinate with the O&M Service Provider.
Environmental Compliance Manager/Environmental Monitor	• Review and update the SRP annually.
On-Site Crew Leaders (O&M Service Provider)	• Ensure on-site workers are trained on the requirements of the SRP. • Oversee emergency response activities.
Project Personnel (O&M Service Provider's employees and subcontractors)	• Be aware of and comply with the SRP. • Be trained on the requirements of the SRP. • Act professionally and responsibly during an emergency in accordance with the SRP.

3.0 SAFETY RESPONSE PLAN

This SRP details the measures and procedures that will be in place at the Project to ensure the safety and security of the local community and Project Personnel, including site evacuation procedures and sheltering from severe weather conditions. Prior to beginning construction, the Applicant will engage with local fire and police departments to get feedback on the SRP and coordinate response planning.

During that consultation, the Applicant will familiarize emergency service providers with the Project, identify potential hazards during the construction and operation of the Project, and determine capabilities to stabilize an emergency at the Project.

3.1 CONDITIONS OR INCIDENTS CONSTITUTING AN EMERGENCY

The occurrence of the following conditions or contingencies would constitute a safety or security emergency at the Project. Upon the occurrence of any such event, the Site Manager will assess the degree and oversee the appropriate response, which may include declaring a Project Emergency Condition:

- Report of a fire within or adjacent to the Project;
- Medical emergency within the Project;
- Report of pending high-winds, lightning, or a severe storm that may pose a risk to workers and/or the Project;
- Report of a gas pipeline break or a transmission line break near or within the Project;
- Report of a spillage of hazardous substances adjacent to or within the Project; and
- An event or combination of events that, in the opinion of the Site Manager, is deemed to be a potential or significant hazard to personnel or public safety.

3.2 RESPONSES

Upon the Site Manager receiving and assessing any one or a combination of the above reports, the first step is to assess the severity and urgency of the report and to identify the potential impact, collecting relevant facts and corroborating sources as soon as possible. If deemed credible, the response shall be acted on in accordance with the SRP and the proper judgment of the Site Manager.

The Site Manager must quickly assess damage to property caused by one or more of the above events and assess the potential for such damage to escalate into other events that could directly or indirectly lead to potential injury or loss of life. The Site Manager should take relevant actions

to remediate the potential consequences or escalation of the event at the Project as soon as possible.

4.0 LOCATION / DISTRIBUTION

A copy of the SRP will be located in the Project's substation control room. The SRP will be reviewed with local First Responders to get feedback and provide information about the Project's emergency response procedures.

5.0 EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

A list of available emergency equipment is provided in Attachment B: *List of Emergency Equipment*. The Applicant will comply with all applicable provisions of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code.

6.0 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

6.1 COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Effective communication is essential during an emergency. Each On-site Crew Leader working at the Project will carry a two-way radio capable of communicating with the Site Manager and other team leaders in the event of an emergency. On-site Crew Leaders (and most Project Personnel) should carry cell phones and have the ringers turned on at all times while working within the Project.

6.2 NOTIFICATION

If an emergency is occurring that poses an immediate threat to the health and safety of personnel or the surrounding community, Project Personnel will immediately contact the appropriate On-site Crew Leader, the site Health, Safety, and Environmental Manager, or Site Manager. Any of these Project management team representatives may contact 911 if deemed necessary. The Site Manager will contact the appropriate First Responder(s) (contact details in Attachment C: *List of Emergency Contacts*), who will manage any necessary community notices as deemed required.

6.3 CALLING 911

If you need to call 911, stay calm and be specific. State the following:

- Your name;
- Nature of the emergency. Possible categories include, but are not limited to:
    - Medical emergency;
    - Fire (equipment fire, brush fire, building fire);
    - Transport incident (passenger vehicle/truck/tractor/all-terrain vehicle); or
    - Criminal activity/security threat.
- Project address: (a 911 address has not been applied for but will be acquired prior to construction);
- Location of emergency within the Project;
    - Give the operator the location of the emergency by referring to the nearest inverter station, tracker row number, substation, or other key site feature;
- If the emergency involves injury/illness, and if the person is trapped in some fashion; and

- Available call back phone number.

6.4 OTHER IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Certain incidents may not require notification of traditional emergency responders (fire departments and emergency medical services) but nevertheless may require immediate outreach.

- Spills/releases hazardous substances:
    - Contact the Site Manager and apprise them of the circumstances;
    - The Site Manager, in consultation with the Applicant, will determine if the spill/release should be reported to the Office of Renewable Energy Siting (ORES), NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), NYS Department of Public Service (NYSDPS), or other relevant agencies, as per 19 NYCRR § 900-6.4(m)(5); and
    - See the Project's Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plan for additional details, which is included as part of the Application filed in accordance with 19 NYCRR Part 900 (Exhibit 13, Appendix 13-4).

7.0 FIELD INJURY / MEDICAL EMERGENCIES PROCEDURES

7.1 FIRST PERSON AT THE ACCIDENT SCENE

Upon arriving at the scene of the injury related accident, the first person on the scene will survey the scene and then notify the Site Manager of the following:

- Safety of the environment (e.g., energized circuits);
- Severity of the injury and whether victim is trapped or not; and
- Opinion on whether First Responders are needed.

Project Personnel shall not move the affected person unless it is unsafe to remain in the location.

7.2 FIRST RESPONDER NOTIFICATION

If First Responders are required, Project Personnel or the Site Manager shall:

- Call 911 immediately;
- Relay all relevant information;
- Send additional available staff to the scene to assist; and
- Send a staff person to meet First Responders at the site entrance to help direct them to the scene.

If First Responders are called upon, the Site Manager shall complete an incident report.

7.3 FIRST AID

First aid shall be delivered by trained Project Personnel as appropriate:

- If the person is conscious, ensure permission is granted to administer first aid;
- If the person has stopped breathing, administer cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and use an automatic external defibrillator (AED), if available;
- Stop bleeding by applying pressure to the wound; and
- Keep the person warm to reduce the potential of shock until First Responders arrive (if required).

8.0 SITE EVACUATION

Due to the nature of the technology employed, the Project equipment and systems do not present a hazard to the neighboring community and community evacuation procedures are not required. During construction there may be multiple crews working on site, and specific conditions (e.g., high wind, lightning) may require site evacuation.

- Evacuation will occur upon direction by the Site Manager. Notification will be made via two-way radio or cell phone;
- Be aware of all site exit points and muster locations;
- When instructed to evacuate, do so quickly to the nearest muster location;
- All personnel should meet at the designated muster points (see Attachment A: *Project Layout and Muster Points*);
- If it is safe, remain in this location until roll call has been taken. 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;
- Keep fire lanes and walkways clear for emergency crews and equipment;
- During emergency situations, only authorized personnel will be allowed within the Project to perform such responsibilities as shutting down power, potentially hazardous equipment, heat sources, gases, machines and other electrical equipment; and
- Should you become trapped in any location, DO NOT PANIC:
    - Stay calm and use cell phone to call the team leader or Site Manager; and
    - Stand by and wait for help.

9.0 FIRES

9.1 FIRE DEPARTMENT ACCESS

Access for First Responders will be provided at the Project entrance via punch code key lock boxes. If a fire occurs while Project Personnel are present at the Project, the staff shall provide 911 Operators with the exact address and location of the nearest access point and meet fire fighters at the entrance to escort them as needed.

As noted in Section 2.0, training drills with First Responders will be conducted at least once per year in accordance with 19 NYCRR § 900-2.7(c)(7).

9.1.1 Initial Action Considerations

- Upon observing smoke or fire, contact the Site Manager as soon as possible to expedite a response.
- Vegetation fires should be extinguished as soon as practically possible, keeping in mind the limitations of access. Consideration should be paid to containing fires to access roads, and other natural, or man-made anchors. Class A foams are recommended for vegetation fires under and between the array rows.
- Smoke or fires in combiner boxes, disconnect switches, inverters, or other electrical enclosures may be difficult to access, and personnel should not attempt to open the enclosure doors to effect extinguishment without authorization of First Responder command. Dry chemical agents are appropriate in these situations where applicable. Fires in these situations should be monitored for extension to vegetation.
- If equipment or electrical systems are involved in the fire, the Project should be de-energized via remote or local manual disconnect switches. At no time should unqualified personnel attempt to cut or disconnect any wiring.
- If application of dry chemical, or water agent is not effective in extinguishment, it should be noted that arcing from wiring might not subside until after sundown, and personnel should plan accordingly.
- Metallic components may remain energized even with severe fire damage after extinguishment of fire. Do not touch components.

9.1.2 Internal Site Roadways

Internal site access roads will consist of compacted gravel or stone capped roads or grassed accessways providing vehicle access to each of the Project's inverters and transformers. Up to

approximately 30,000 pounds/axle AASTO HS20-44 will be able to be accommodated. Attachment A presents a map of the on-site access roads at the Project.

Prior to commercial operation, the on-site roads will be completed. The final as-built drawings will be provided in accordance with 19 NYCRR § 900-10.3(b) locating the site entrances, on-site roads, sources of water, and lock box for fire department access. The gravel/stone access roads to the inverters and transformers will be adequate for Type 1-4 fire engines. Additional areas of the Project may be accessed through the cleared, unimproved, native material access aisles (i.e., off the stone capped roads) using 4 wheel-drive tire vehicles or all-terrain vehicles. Native material access aisles are not suitable for all emergency services vehicles.

9.2 MINIMIZING FIRE RISK

Project Personnel shall be responsible for implementing the following preventative measures for Class A, B, and C combustibles, as described below.

- Class A combustibles: fires involving ordinary combustible materials, such as cloth, wood, paper, rubber, and many plastics.
- Class B combustibles: fires involving flammable and combustible liquids such as gasoline, alcohol, oil-based paints, lacquers.
- Class C combustibles: fires involving energized electrical equipment.

9.2.1 De-Energizing System

To de-energize all or a portion of the Project, the Project staff and/or First Responders should always coordinate where possible with the O&M Service Provider's staff and the NYSEG utility staff.

The solar Project will be energized from both the utility grid that provides AC electricity, and from the PV modules that produce DC electricity whenever exposed to light. The Project includes a DC power collection system fed by the PV modules, and an AC power collection system fed by both the power conversion units (inverters) and by the utility grid. The power conversion units (inverters) separate the DC and AC cable systems.

To de-energize a system or equipment within the Project, the system must be isolated from both the DC side and AC side.

9.2.1.1 AC Power System

Upon start up and operation, the Project will be connected to the main utility high voltage (345-kV) AC power grid via the Project substation located in the Project Area. The substation may be disconnected from the utility grid by opening manual disconnect switches located in the substation, as well as the breaker switches that may be operated remotely or through a local

control. Once the grid power is disconnected from the Project, the power conversion units (inverters) will automatically shut down and cease to produce AC power, and the AC system should be de-energized. For safety, all cables should be assumed energized until tested or Project Personnel or utility staff verifies that the systems are de-energized.

The Project will consist of multiple power conversion units or inverters connected into an AC electrical collection cable system that feeds into the main Project electrical substation. The AC collection system may include individual system disconnect switches and AC combiner boxes that may facilitate isolating individual AC cable systems. The final as-built drawings will identify these additional system disconnect locations.

Depending on the final design, some select low voltage (120-480 volt) systems such as service lights or substation control systems may be fed by a secondary utility service for back-up purposes. If secondary service power is installed, it will include a standard utility disconnect switch that will be identified in the final as-built drawings.

9.2.1.2 DC Power System

The Project will include multiple DC power systems that connect the PV modules to the multiple power conversion units (inverters) that separate the DC system from the AC system. Once the main utility AC power is disconnected from an individual inverter, that inverter will automatically shut down and cease to generate AC power. However, the DC system will remain energized while the PV modules are exposed to light (sunlight or artificial light).

The PV modules and DC collection cables should be considered energized at all times when exposed to light. Unqualified personnel cannot turn off the PV modules.

Depending on the final design, the PV modules may feed DC power into a series of DC combiner boxes located between the inverters and PV modules, or to combiner boxes located at each inverter skid. The DC combiner boxes provide a means to disconnect the individual DC sub-system from the rest of the Project, thereby allowing further isolation from the DC power system. Even after isolating the DC collection cabling, any cables connected to the PV modules will remain energized while the modules are exposed to light.

9.2.1.3 Power Conversion Units (Inverters)

The Project will include multiple power conversion units (inverters) located throughout the Project that will convert DC electricity to AC electricity. Each inverter can be shut down and disconnected from both the utility AC main power and the DC power system. Safe distance should be maintained to avoid risk of arc flash from the AC medium voltage (e.g., 34-kV) side of the inverter skid. First Responders must coordinate with the O&M Service Provider to shut down and isolate an inverter.

9.2.1.4 De-energizing Methods

In the event of a fire, inverters may or may not be automatically shut down by safety features within the Project's controls system. Firefighting personal protective equipment (PPE) does not offer electrical protection and personnel should avoid physical contact with any electrical components. Personnel must always maintain a safe distance from live equipment (at least 15 feet or as otherwise indicated on arc flash labeling located on the equipment). First Responders must coordinate with the O&M Service Provider to shut down and isolate an inverter.

To de-energize the Project or subsystems, the First Responders should always coordinate where possible with the O&M Service Provider's staff or the NYSEG utility staff to:

- Disconnect the Project from the utility AC power grid at the two main substations and the overhead switchgear;
- Shut down and isolate inverters;
- Disconnect AC sub-systems at AC combiner boxes and at inverters;
- Disconnect DC sub-systems at DC combiner boxes and at inverters; and
- If backup low voltage service power is installed, disconnect the utility service disconnect switch.

9.2.2 Water Application

Application of water to energized electrical equipment requires a broken stream hose pattern of at least 10 degrees, with a minimum distance of at least 10 feet. Class foams are conductive and should be used for vegetation fires only, and not directed at solar panels or other energized electrical equipment.

Active extinguishment should not engage with inverters, transformers, switchgear or other equipment on fire due to the potential for significantly higher voltages and fault currents available. The goal is to contain fire from spreading.

9.3 POSSIBLE TYPES OF FIRE

In case of a fire at the Project, Project Personnel should assess the severity and contact the Site Manager. Project Personnel should be aware of the location of fire extinguishers and how to use them. In case of fire, personnel should assess the type and severity and take following steps:

- Remain calm;
- Notify the Site Manager of the fire and provide clear, accurate details;
- If the fire is small enough to not endanger personnel, determine the appropriate

extinguisher and attempt to extinguish the fire. If successful, notify the Site Manager and monitor to ensure the fire does not re-ignite;

- If the fire is too large, inform Site Manager to call 911;
- Depending on the severity, the Site Manager may call for all personnel to evacuate the area and proceed to the muster points;
- Take note of physically handicapped individuals in your area that may need assistance; and
- If First Responders are called, personnel should meet the First Responders at main gate to guide access.

If it is safe and if not otherwise instructed by Site Manager, personnel remain at the muster point location until roll call has been taken. 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. Additional response steps for selected type of fire are below.

9.3.1 Brush Fire

A brush fire within the Project would most likely be caused by a spark from a nearby piece of equipment or flying ember from off-site. Vegetation fires would be relatively short in duration as vegetative fuels are consumed rapidly. In the event of a vegetation fire near the PV solar arrays, the following procedures apply:

- Notify the Site Manager;
- The Site Manager (or designee) will shut down energized equipment in the affected area;
- Do not attempt to extinguish a fire located near electrical equipment with water or other chemicals due to electric shock risk;
- Let the fire burn vegetation and self-extinguish; and
- As instructed, personnel should evacuate the area and proceed to the muster points.

If the brush fire is allowed to burn and self-extinguish, a fire watch will be maintained until qualified personnel arrive to provide safe circuit terminations of any damaged equipment.

9.3.2 PV Equipment Fire

In the event of a PV equipment fire at the Project:

- Notify the Site Manager;
- Site Manager (or designee) should de-energize equipment in the affected area;

- Do no attempt to extinguish fire near electrical equipment with water or other chemicals as an electric shock or arc could occur. Appropriate fire extinguishers may be used if fire is small;

- Project Personnel shall protect surrounding areas from flying embers with fire extinguishers if safe to do so. If unsafe, the area shall be evacuated; and

- Locate Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) for the equipment if needed.

10.0 SEVERE WEATHER

Severe weather warnings are typically distributed by local governments via radio, television stations, and cellular phones. In the event any personnel becomes aware of a severe weather warning, the Site Manager shall be notified. The Site Manager will determine if shelter in place or evacuation is necessary. Project Personnel may take immediate action to protect themselves from immediate risk.

Morning safety meetings will cover forecasted weather conditions for the day. The Site Manager will review conditions and forecasts and communicate changes to On-site Crew Leaders.

10.1 ELECTRICAL STORMS

10.1.1 Field Locations

- Site Manager will issue advance warning to personnel, and if necessary, issue a stand-down order;
- Project Personnel should proceed to their vehicles until the all-clear is issued by the Site Manager;
- If no advance warning is provided and thunder is heard:
- Project Personnel will proceed to their vehicles or the nearest occupiable structure;
    - Project Personnel will notify the Site Manager; and
    - Project Personnel will remain in shelter until the all-clear is issued.

10.1.2 General Guidance

- Be alert before and after storms;
    - If you see lightning or hear thunder, you are already potentially at risk and should seek shelter;
    - Many lightning casualties occur as the storm approaches and after the perceived threat has passed;
- Avoid being in or near:
    - Communication towers, isolated trees, light poles, metal fences;
    - Open fields or open water;
- Take shelter in a vehicle; and

- Avoid touching any metal objects with inside-to-outside connection.

10.1.3 First Aid 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 individuals struck by lightning.

- Call 911 to provide directions and information about the individual(s);
- The first priority of emergency care is "make no more casualties". If the area where the victim is located is a high-risk area (i.e., open field) with a continuing thunderstorm, the rescuers may be placing themselves in significant danger;
- 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; and
- Perform CPR if trained to do so. Use an AED to restore normal heartbeat if the victim has no or abnormal pulse.

10.2 HIGH WINDS OR TORNADOS

High winds may occur independent of a storm event. If weather forecasts predict high wind conditions, the following steps will be taken to protect field crews.

- The Site Manager may issue notice to Project Personnel, and/or issue a stand down order; and
- Project Personnel will proceed to their vehicles until the all-clear is issued by the Site Manager.

Tornados are rare in the region where the Project is located and advance warning of possible conditions for high wind and tornados should typically be available. In rare instance of tornado, staff have only a short amount of time to make critical decisions. Advance planning and quick response are the keys to surviving a tornado. In cases of possible tornados in the area, the Site Manager will assess the risk, and if prudent, issue stand-down order.

10.3 FLOODS / SIGNIFICANT RAIN

Portions of the Project Area are located within a flood zone, as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The Project has been designed to comply with the

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) floodplain guidance to the maximum extent practicable. Floodplain management consists of preventative measures for reducing flood damage. The Project will be constructed in a manner that does not increase the flood elevation and protects newly constructed structures and infrastructure from flood damage. The Project has been designed in a manner that does not require fill within the floodplain and therefore will not have an impact on the flood elevation. Further, the stormwater management system has been designed to meet all requirements of the NYSDEC Stormwater Pollution Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity. Specifically, post-development peak runoff rates will be reduced to less than pre-development rates through the implementation of runoff reduction and detention measures and therefore will not increase the flow rates and associated floodplain of the receiving creek.

The Project's solar panels will be installed such that at full tilt, the bottom of the panel will be three feet above ground surface and above the flood elevation. All equipment that could be impacted if temporarily inundated with flood waters will be installed outside of the floodplain or above the flood elevation.

During a flood event, water will overbank and pond in the Project Area in a similar manner to existing conditions. The Project will not impede the storage of floodwater, and the fully vegetated and stabilized solar arrays will be more resistant to soil erosion than the row crop soils that flood currently. Similarly, fertilizer and pesticides typical of row crop production will be absent from the array areas, further improving water quality as compared to the existing condition. The main impact of flooding that occurs near or within the solar facility is to the Facility itself. To that end, the system is designed to accommodate the occasional influx of water and ponding. Solar panels and support structures are unaffected by the occasional seasonal inundation, and the modules can be stowed flat or tracked in such a way as to minimize the impact to energy production. Electrical equipment is rated for the conditions it operates in and located to minimize the impact to energy production.

If flooding is occurring while driving, do not drive through standing water. Stay clear of creeks and rivers that may swell.

10.4 SNOW

In the event of snowy conditions at the Project:

- The Site Manager will assess heavy snow conditions and implement appropriate safety measures. As guided by local agency announcements concerning road conditions, the Site Manager may issue a stand down or delay order;
- The Site Manager will ensure on-site parking and required access roads are cleared, as well as any work platforms; and

- On-site Crew Leaders will issue safety reminders about working in snowy conditions.

10.5 COLD WEATHER

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 also can contribute to the severity of cold injuries. The Site Manager will ensure Project Personnel use proper PPE including warm layered clothing, hats, and gloves. Warming packets also may provide an effective measure.

Heavy rain can have the same effect as immersion in cold water. 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.

The Site Manager will monitor and assess cold weather and wind-chill conditions and order appropriate measures including extra safety briefings, issuing warming packets, or stand down order if warranted.

10.6 HEAT ILLNESS

When the temperature exceeds 95 degrees Fahrenheit, high heat procedures should be considered. Project Personnel should hold extra tailgate meetings to review the weather report, reinforce heat illness prevention, provide reminders to wear hats and drink water frequently, to be on the lookout for signs and symptoms of heat illness in co-workers.

10.6.1 Handling a Sick Employee:

- When an employee displays possible signs or symptoms of heat illness, the On-Site Crew Leader and Health, Safety, and Environmental Manager should be notified. An employee trained in first aid should check the sick employee and determine whether resting in the shade or in air-conditioned trailers and drinking cool water will suffice or if emergency service providers will need to be called;
- Do not leave a sick worker alone in the shade, as they can take a turn for the worse;
- Call emergency service providers immediately if an employee displays signs or symptoms of heat illness (loss of consciousness, incoherent speech, convulsions, red and hot face), and does not improve after drinking cool water and resting in the shade; and
- Do not let a sick worker leave the site alone, as they can get lost or injured alone.

11.0 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SPILL OR RELEASE

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

- If personnel are directly exposed to chemical contamination;
    - Begin flushing area immediately with water;
    - Call 911 if emergency attention required;
    - Obtain MSDS to aid in administering first aid and send MSDS with the victim to the hospital;
- Report the incident immediately to the Site Manager including;
    - The extent of any injuries;
    - The type of material spilled, the amount, and direction of the spill;
    - Whether the spill has impacted water or other sensitive environmental receptors; and
    - The Site Manager will consult with the Applicant and determine whether the spill must be reported to applicable agencies, including, but not limited to, the NYSDEC's Spill Hotline, ORES, and NYSDPS, as per 19 NYCRR § 900-6.4(m)(5). Contact information is provided in Attachment C of this SRP.
- Isolate / stop the spill unless it cannot be done safely;
- Evacuate and cordon off the area;
    - Use appropriate PPE;
- Assess the extent of the spill;
    - Amount, type of material spilled, fire potential, whether contained or not;
- Contain the spill using appropriate spill kit (oil or chemical);
- Clean up the spill as instructed by Site Manager;
    - For larger spills, a third-party contractor may be required to assist clean up; and
- Generate an incident report and notify the Site Manager to determine reporting requirements to appropriate regulatory agencies.

12.0 BREAK OF UNDERGROUND PIPELINE

There are no existing utility right-of-ways (ROWs) containing underground gas lines located within the Project. Therefore, no encroachment or other guidelines are required for the Project.

13.0 FAILURE OF HIGH VOLTAGE ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINE

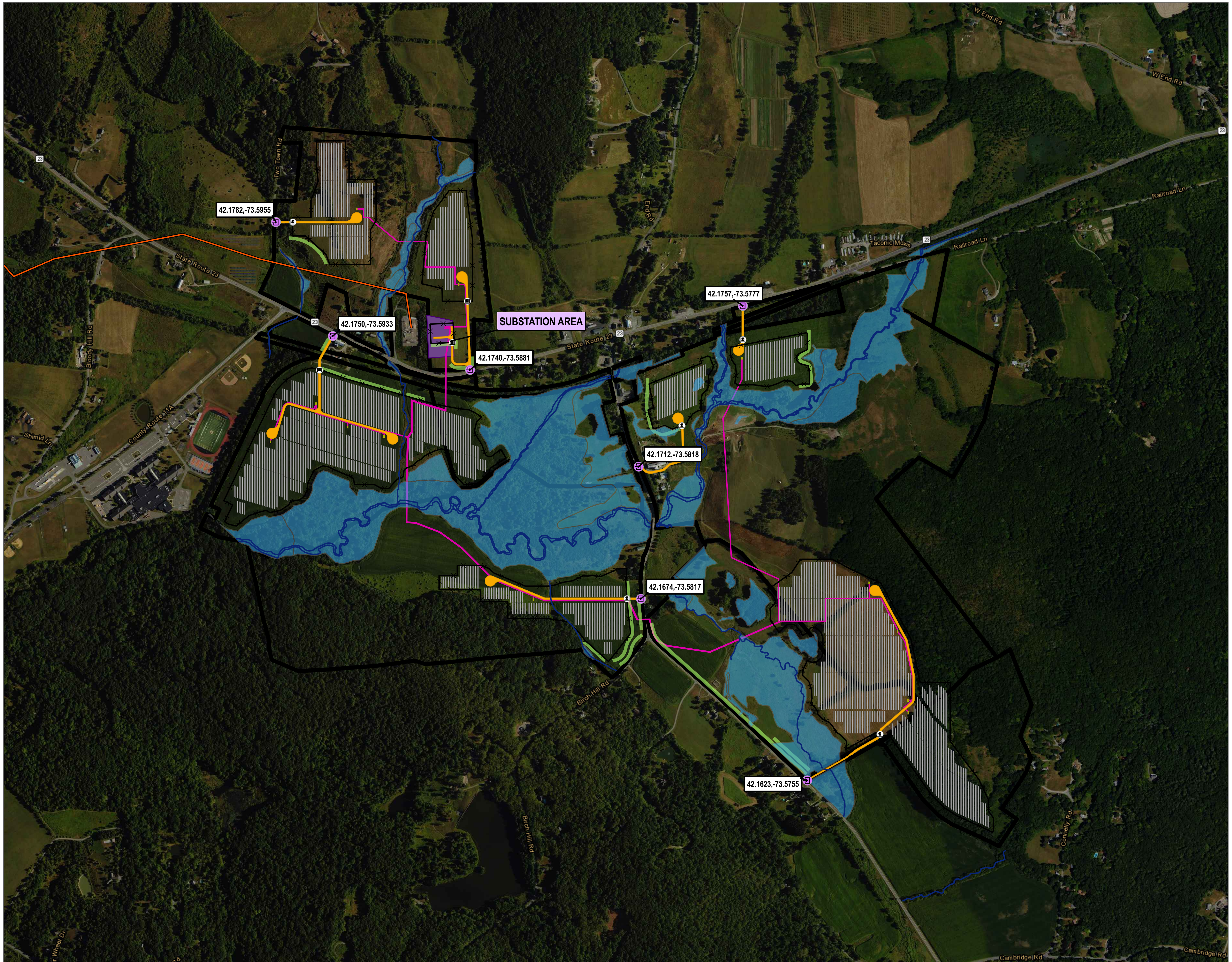
There is one existing high voltage 345-kV transmission line within the Project Area, as shown in Attachment A. This line is located within the utility right-of-way (ROW) corridor running north to south, north of State Route 23. The ROW corridor is owned by NYSEG. No work will occur in that ROW by the Applicant or its contractors. Any work necessary within that ROW will be conducted by NYSEG.

In the event of a break of the transmission lines or contact with the lines, the Site Manager must be immediately notified, who will immediately contact NYSEG (contacts included in Attachment C). The damaged transmission cables should be assumed energized and should be avoided. Project workers should evacuate the work area and remain outside the transmission line corridor until a NYSEG representative and the Site Manager declare the area safe.

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A

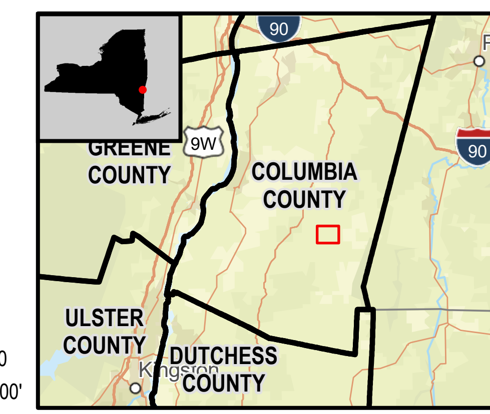
Project Layout and Muster Points



LEGEND

- ACCESS ENTRANCE
- FENCE GATE
- NYSEG TRANSMISSION LINE
- FENCE LINE
- UNDERGROUND COLLECTION LINE
- ACCESS ROAD
- PANEL
- INVERTER
- SUBSTATION
- LANDSCAPING
- DELINEATED STREAM LINE
- DELINEATED WETLAND
- PROJECT PARCEL

BASE MAP: USA NAIP IMAGERY (07/31/2022).
DATA SOURCES: ESRI, USGS, TRC, MICROSOFT, NYGIS.



1:12,000
1" = 1,000'
0 1,000 2,000 FEET

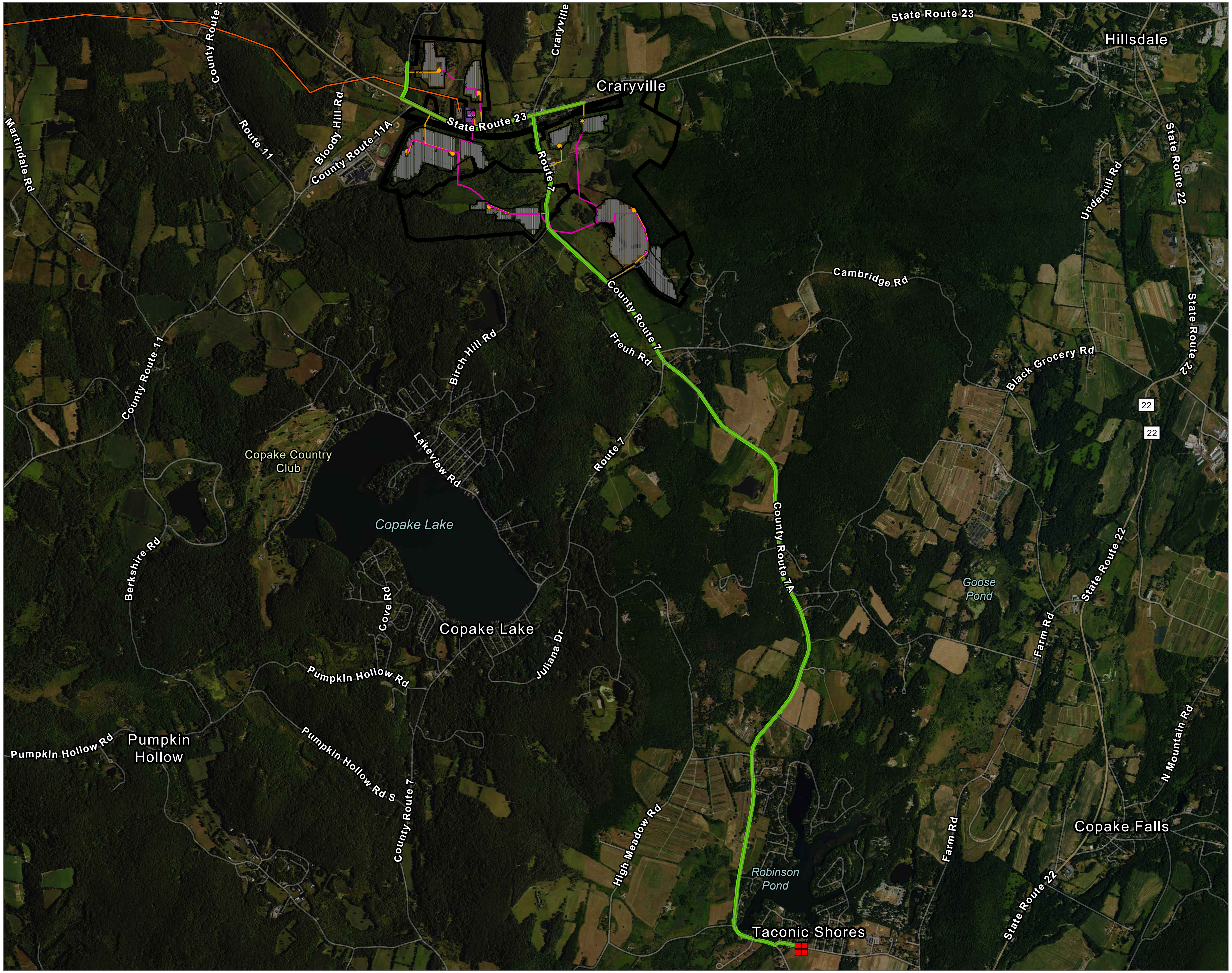
PROJECT:	HECATE ENERGY SHEPHERD'S RUN SOLAR TOWN OF COPAKE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, NY
TITLE:	PROJECT OVERVIEW FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE

DRAWN BY:	A. KAILAS	PROJ. NO.:	364999.1000
CHECKED BY:	T. LATHAM	FIGURE 1	
APPROVED BY:	T. KONDAK		
DATE:	MAY 2024		

TRC
3 CORPORATE DRIVE
SUITE 202
CLIFTON PARK, NY 12065
PHONE: 518.348.1190

FILE: Shepherds_Run_OH_Overview.aprx

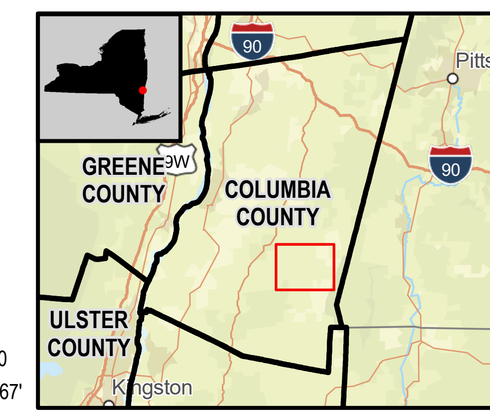
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane New York East FIPS 3101 Feet; Map Rotation: 0
-- Saved By: AKAILAS on 5/15/2024, 10:24:02 AM; Layout Name: Shepherds_Run_94c_Project_Overview



LEGEND

- MUSTER POINT LOCATION (230 MOUNTAIN VIEW RD, COPAKE, NY 12516)
- RECOMMENDED EVACUATION ROUTE
- NYSEG TRANSMISSION LINE
- INVERTER
- UNDERGROUND COLLECTION LINE
- FENCE LINE
- ACCESS ROAD
- PANEL
- SUBSTATION
- PROJECT PARCEL

BASE MAP: USA NAIP IMAGERY (07/31/2022).
DATA SOURCES: ESRI, USGS, TRC, MICROSOFT, NYGIS.



N

1:32,000
1" = 2,667'

0 2,000 4,000 FEET

PROJECT:	HECATE ENERGY SHEPHERD'S RUN SOLAR TOWN OF COPAKE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, NY
TITLE:	PROJECT OVERVIEW WITH EMERGENCY MUSTER POINTS

DRAWN BY:	A. KAILAS	PROJ. NO.:	364999.1000
CHECKED BY:	T. LATHAM	FIGURE 2	
APPROVED BY:	T. KONDAK		
DATE:	MAY 2024		

TRC
3 CORPORATE DRIVE
SUITE 202
CLIFTON PARK, NY 12065
PHONE: 518.348.1190

FILE: Shepherds_Run_OH_Overview.aprx

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane New York East FIPS 3101 Feet; Map Rotation: 0
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ATTACHMENT B

List of Emergency Equipment

The following table describes all on-site equipment and systems to be provided to prevent or handle fire emergencies and hazardous substantives incidents, in compliance with the fire code section of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code.

Emergency Response Supplies	Location
First Aid Kit / CPR Kit Automatic External Defibrillator (AED)	Construction trailers Construction trailers
Oil Spill Kit	Near fuel storage area
Chemical Spill Kit	Near fuel storage area
Fire Extinguishers	Construction trailers and near fuel storage area
Fire suppression system (if required by code)	Substation control buildings (as required by code) and after put in service during Project commissioning period.
Portable loud speaker and/or audible signal alarm	Construction trailers

Attachment C

LIST OF EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Contact	Phone	Notes
GENERAL EMERGENCY		
General Emergency	911	
FIRE		
Copake Fire Dept. 390 Center Hill Road, Copake, NY 12516	Emergency: 911 Non-Emergency: 518-329-0470	
Craryville Fire Co. 4210 County Rd 7, Craryville, NY 12521	Emergency: 911 Non-Emergency: 518-325-3665	
Hillsdale Fire Dept. 9387 NY-22, Hillsdale, NY 12529	Emergency: 911 Non-Emergency: 518-325-4721	
Ancram Volunteer Fire Department 1306 County Route 7, Ancram, NY 12502	Emergency: 911 Non-Emergency: 518-329-2922	
POLICE		
Columbia County Sheriff's Office 85 Industrial Tract, Hudson, NY 12534	Emergency: 911 Non-Emergency: 518-828-0601	
City of Hudson Police Dept. 701A Union Street Hudson, NY 12534	Emergency: 911 Non-Emergency: 518-828-3388	
New York State Police, Troop K, Zone 1 2541 US-44, Salt Point, NY 12578 Livingston Station: 3353 Route 9, Hudson, NY 12534	Emergency: 911 Non-Emergency: 845-677-7300 Livingston Station: 518-851-3111	
HOSPITAL / MEDICAL		
Ambulance Services	911	
Columbia Memorial Hospital 71 Prospect Ave, Hudson, NY 12534	518-828-7601	This hospital is approximately 18.5 miles (25 mins) away from the center of the Project.

Contact	Phone	Notes
SPILL / RELEASE		
National Response Center	NRC Hotline: 1-(800) 424-8802	
New York State Spill Hotline	1-(800) 457-7362	All petroleum spills that occur within NYS must be reported to the NYS Spill Hotline within 2 hours of discovery
New York State Office of Emergency Management 1220 Washington Avenue, Building 22, Suite 101 Albany, NY 12226-2251	(518) 242-5000 Region II: (845) 224-2180	
U.S. EPA Region 2 Main Regional Office 290 Broadway New York, NY 10007-1866	1-(877) 251-4575	
NYSDEC Region 4 1130 North Westcott Rd Schenectady, NY 12306	General Information: (518) 357-2234 Spills Response: (518) 357-2045	
MUNICIPAL OUTREACH		
Town of Copake 230 Mountain View Rd, Copake, NY 12516	518-329-1234	
Columbia County Emergency Management Services 85 Industrial Tract Hudson, NY 12534	Non-Emergency: 518-828-1212 24 Hour Non-Emergency: 518-828-1263	
OTHER EMERGENCY RESPONSE OFFICES		
New York State Department of Health		https://www.health.ny.gov/
NYS Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services		https://www.dhses.ny.gov
New York State Emergency Management Office		https://www.dhses.ny.gov/office-emergency-management
American Red Cross		www.redcross.org
UTILITIES		
New York State Electric and Gas Corporation	(800) 572-1111	https://www.nyseg.com/

Contact	Phone	Notes
CONTRACTORS AND APPLICANT INFO		
Applicant Hecate Energy Columbia County 1 LLC 621 West Randolph Street, Chicago, IL 60661 Project Contact: Matt Levine	General: (833) 529-6597 Project-specific Toll-Free Number: (312) 722-5900	contact@shepherdsrunsolar.com
Construction Contractor Name and Address TBD Site Manager: TBD		
O&M Service Provider Name and Address TBD Remote Operations Center: TBD Asset Manager: TBD		